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CISCO

Cisco Silicon One G200

Contents

Value statement

Artificial Intelligence (AI) networking, web-scale, enterprise, and service provider hardware is built around switching silicon, routing line card silicon, and routing fabric silicon. These four basic building blocks enable silicon and system vendors to create unique architectures tuned for individual markets and industries. However, forcing customers to consume and manage these disjointed, dissimilar products has also caused an explosion in complexity, CapEx, and OpEx.

The Cisco Silicon One™ architecture ushers in a new era of networking, enabling one silicon architecture to address a broad market space, while simultaneously providing best-of-breed devices. Cisco Silicon One doesn't mean one device across the network, but one architecture and many optimized devices across the network.

At 51.2 Tbps, the Cisco Silicon One G200 builds on the groundbreaking technology of the Cisco Silicon One G100. What's more, it fully optimizes the design for high-bandwidth, AI networking, and web-scale switching, enabling a deterministic, low-latency, and power-efficient switch configurations ranging from 64x800GE to 512x100GE.

Product overview

The Cisco Silicon One G200 processor is a 51.2-Tbps, full-duplex, standalone switching processor that can be used to build fixed form factor switches ideally targeted for web-scale data center spine and leaf applications spanning front-end, back-end scale-out and scale-up networking roles serving AI applications.
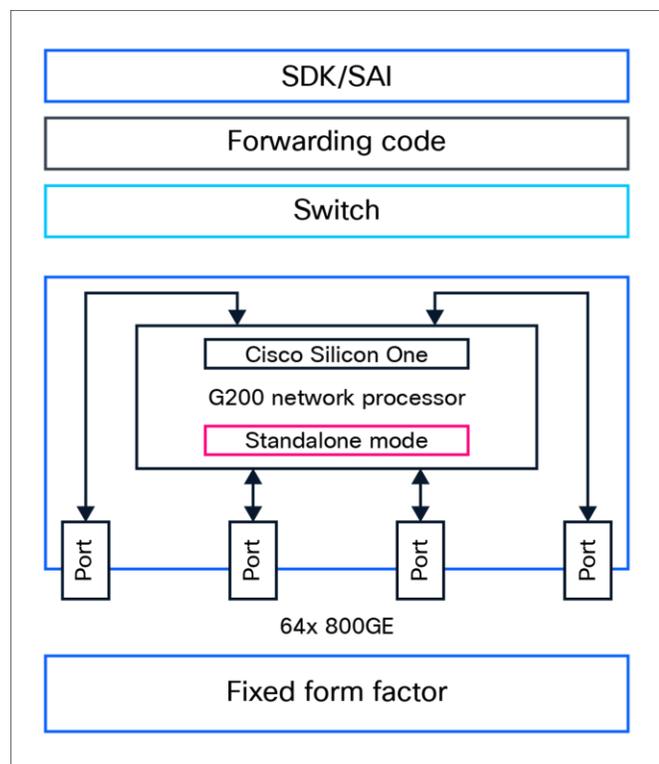

Figure 1.
Form Factor

Features and benefits

Table 1.   Architectural characteristics and benefits

Feature	Benefit
One architecture across multiple markets	One architecture, greatly simplifies customer network infrastructure deployments, saving both OpEx and CapEx while simultaneously shortening qualification time.
One SDK across market segments and applications	One SDK provides a consistent point of integration for all applications across the entire network infrastructure, improving quality while reducing OpEx and CapEx for customers.
Latency optimized programmable network processor	Deterministic and low-latency programmable processor that offers additional run-to-completion flexibility for complex flows. This architecture uniquely addresses the requirements of web-scale providers' switching applications without sacrificing features and programmability.
Large and fully unified packet buffer	Fully shared on-die packet buffer allows any input or output port to consume the entire memory. This capability reduces packet loss and minimizes PFC events, thus maximizing network performance under varying traffic conditions and enabling low latency for RDMA and RoCEv2 protocols.
Unmatched telemetry and visibility	Support for standard and emerging web-scale, in-band telemetry protocols enables advanced congestion control and advanced flow tracking with temporal dynamics. Together with in-network trigger events, these capabilities enable post-event analysis in hardware time scales.
Advanced load balancing capabilities	Support for stateless and stateful congestion-aware load balancing techniques ensures optimal delivery of packets through the network. This helps to ensure optimal Flow Completion Time (FCT) for traditional web-scale networks and optimal Job Completion Time (JCT) and Tokens per second performance in massive-scale AI networks.
Network resiliency assurance	Support for hardware-based link monitoring and rebalancing of traffic ensures optimized network utilization even under link failure conditions in large-scale networks..

Prominent feature

Flexibility and performance for next-generation, web-scale, front-end, and back-end AI networks
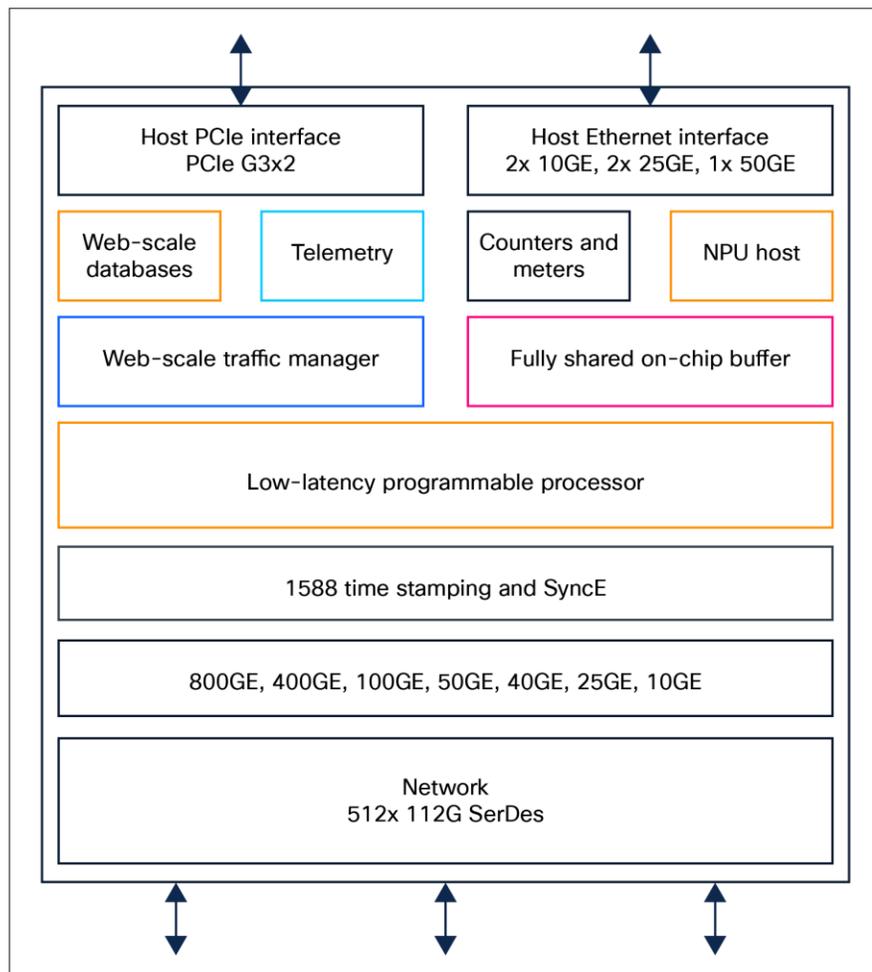

Figure 2.
Block Diagram

Features

- 512 112G long-reach SerDes supporting NRZ and PAM4 modulation, and Linear Pluggable Optics (LPO)

- 512 Ethernet MACs enable maximum network scale-out for low latency-optimized network deployments

- Flexible port configuration supporting 10/25/40/50/100/200/400/800 Gbps

- Large, fully shared, on-die packet buffer guarantees reliable GPU data delivery in bursty traffic environments and over longer distances

- 1588v2 and SyncE support with nanosecond-level accuracy

- On-chip, high-performance, programmable host Network Processing Unit (NPU) for high-bandwidth offline packet processing (for example, OAM processing, MAC learning)

- Multiple embedded processors for CPU offloading

- PCIe gen3 and two Ethernet interfaces to connect to the host CPU complex

- Advanced features for AI deployments with optimal load balancing, fault detection, recovery, and telemetry

Traffic management

- Multiple output queues per output port support web-scale customers' future needs

- Support for ingress and egress traffic mirroring

- Support for link-level (IEEE802.3x) flow control

- Support for PFC priority-level (802.1Qbb) flow control

- Support for PFC watchdog

- Dynamic thresholds and policies help ensure optimal usage of the fully shared packet buffer

- Support for probabilistic multicolor ECN marking

- Support for probabilistic multicolor WRED drop profiles

NPU

- Optimized, deterministic, and low-latency programmable processors enable co-innovation of new features with customers, accelerating time-to-revenue without requiring silicon re-spin

- AI networking and web-scale optimized large and flexible tables scale enabling high route and end-point scale

- Achieves line rate at small packet sizes and with full AI networking and web-scale feature sets running

Load balancing

- Flow load balancing using WECMP, ECMP, or LAG with innovative noncorrelated hashing functions to avoid polarization, even across massive-scale networks

- Support for WECMP (weighted ECPM) with dynamic load balancing (DLB)

- DLB- Congestion-aware flow and flowlet load balancing with ability to detect and handle elephant flows

- DLB - Congestion-aware packet spraying independent of flow characteristics

- Static pinning w/ fallback to ECMP

- Adaptive load balancing

- Native support for SRV6 uSID for deterministic, scalable, and efficient traffic steering crucial for GPU-to-GPU communication

Instrumentation and telemetry

- Support for standard (P4-INT, IFA1.0, IFA2.0) and emerging web-scale, in-band telemetry protocols

- Switch Congestion Notification Packet (CNP)

- Packet Trimming (with recycle)

- Advanced flow scope with temporal dynamics and live network trigger for post-mortem analysis

- Programmable meters used for traffic policing and coloring

- Programmable counters used for flow statistics and OAM loss measurements

- Counters for port utilization, microburst detection, delay measurements, flow tracking, elephant flow detection, and congestion tracking

- Traffic mirroring: (ER)SPAN on congestion and drop

- Support for sFlow and NetFlow

AI Networking

- Advanced load balancing techniques for optimal network performance

- Hardware-based link failure isolation and rerouting to enable performance across large-scale networks

- Advanced congestion control and telemetry to optimize Job Completion Time (JCT) and Tokens per second performance

- Deterministic low-latency performance

Software

- SDK APIs in C++, and in C

- Switch Abstraction Interface (SAI)

- Functional simulation environment

- SONiC reference on functional simulator and hardware platform

- Support for x86 and ARM host CPU complexes

- Distribution-independent Linux packaging

- Debug support: gRPC-based CLI and Python shell

Programmability

- Application development is handled by an IDE programming environment

- At compilation, the forwarding application generates low-level register/memory access APIs and higher-level SDK application APIs

- Provides application support for a wide range of data center, service provider, and enterprise protocols

- Ability to develop the SDK and applications running over the SDK over a simulated Cisco Silicon One device

Cisco application

Utilizing Silicon One's extensible programming toolkit, we are always adding features to address new markets and new customer requirements. A sample of features supported includes:

- IPv4/v6
- MPLS
- Ethernet Switching
  - 802.1d, 802.1p, 802.1q, 802.1ad
- IP Tunneling
  - IPinIP
  - GRE
  - VXLAN
- Segment Routing
  - SRv6 uSID
  - MPLS
- RDMA Support
  - Priority Flow Control (PFC) 802.1Qbb
  - Flow Control (802.3x)
  - Probabilistic multicolor ECN marking
  - Probabilistic multicolor WRED drop
- Integrated Routing and Bridging (IRB)
- HSRP/VRRP
- Policy-Based Routing
- Security and QoS ACLs
- ECMP and LAG (802.3ad)
- Multicast
  - IGMP
- Protection (Link/Node/Path and TI-LFA)

- QoS Classification and Marking
- Congestion Management
  - Priority-based Flow Control (PFC)
  - Enhanced Congestion Notification (ECN)
- Load Balancing (LB)
  - Dynamic LB: {flow, flowlet, packet}-spray based
  - Weighted ECMP with DLB
  - Static pinning w/ fallback to ECMP
  - Adaptive LB
- Telemetry
  - NetFlow, sFlow
  - In-band Telemetry (P4-INT, IFA, and emerging protocols)
  - (ER)SPAN
  - Switch CNP
  - Packet Trimming (with recycle)
  - Packet Mirroring with Appended Metadata
  - Lawful Intercept
- Warmboot
- DDoS Mitigation
  - Control-Plane Policing
  - BGP Flowspec
- Timing and Frequency Synchronization
  - SyncE
  - 1588

Product sustainability

Information about Cisco's Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) initiatives and performance is provided in Cisco's CSR and sustainability [reporting](#).

Table 2.   Cisco environmental sustainability information

Sustainability topic		Reference
General	Information on product-material-content laws and regulations	[Materials](#)
	Information on electronic waste laws and regulations, including our products, batteries, and packaging	[WEEE Compliance](#)
	Information on product takeback and reuse program	[Cisco Takeback and Reuse Program](#)
	Sustainability inquiries	Contact: csr_inquiries@cisco.com
Material	Product packaging weight and materials	Contact: environment@cisco.com

For more information

[Learn more](#) about Cisco Silicon One.

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