

# **Arista Networks EOS 4.33.7.1M Release Notes**

Version: 0.1

06 June 2026

# Table of Contents

## **EOS 4.33.7.1M Release Highlights**

New Platforms and Hardware

## **SNMP MIBs**

## **SNMP Traps**

## **Supported Hardware**

## **Reference to MLAG ISSU Upgrade/Downgrade Table**

## **Default Behavior Changes in 4.33.7.1M**

General

Layer 3

## **Known Software Caveats in 4.33.7.1M**

Accelerated System Update

BGP EVPN L2/L3 VXLAN/MPLS

Containerized EOS

vEOS Router / CloudEOS

CVP

Network Provisioning

Telemetry

CVX

Enterprise routing

SDWAN

EOS SDK

General

IPSEC

Layer 1

Layer 2

Layer 3

Multi-agent

Rib

MetaWatch

MLAG

MPLS

Multi-domain Segmentation Services

MultiAccess

Multicast

NAT

SwitchApp

vEOS Router / CloudEOS

DCS-7130 and DCS-7170 Series

DCS-7130 and DCS-7170 Series

CCS-710P, CCS-720DF, CCS-720DP, CCS-720DT, CCS-720XP, CCS-722XPM and CCS-750 Series

Caravan Series

AWE-5000, AWE-7000 and ZTX-7000 Series

DCS-7170, DCS-7280R and DCS-7280R2 Series

DCS-7130, DCS-7132 and DCS-7135 Series

7358, 7368, 7388, CCS-750, DCS-7300X, DCS-7500R, DCS-7800 and DCS-7800R3 Series

7500R3, DCS-7020, DCS-7130LBR, DCS-7280R, DCS-7280R2, DCS-7280R3, DCS-7280R3A, DCS-7500R, DCS-7500R2, DCS-7500R3, DCS-7800, DCS-7800R3 and DCS-7800R3A Series

DCS-7280R and DCS-7500R Series

DCS-7280R2 and DCS-7500R2 Series

7500R3, DCS-7280R3, DCS-7500R3 and DCS-7800R3 Series

7500R3, DCS-7130LBR, DCS-7280R3, DCS-7500R3 and DCS-7800R3 Series

DCS-7280R3A and DCS-7800R3A Series

DCS-7280R3A Series

DCS-7020 Series

DCS-7280R3 Series

DCS-7280R3A Series

7500R3, DCS-7500R3 and DCS-7800R3 Series

DCS-7020, DCS-7280R, DCS-7280R2, DCS-7500R and DCS-7500R2 Series

7500R3, DCS-7130LBR, DCS-7280R3, DCS-7280R3A, DCS-7500R3, DCS-7800R3 and DCS-7800R3A Series

DCS-7280R and DCS-7280R2 Series

7300X3, 7358, 7368, 7388, CCS-710P, CCS-720DF, CCS-720DP, CCS-720DT, CCS-720XP, CCS-722XPM, CCS-750, DCS-7010TX, DCS-7050X3, DCS-7050X4, DCS-7060X, DCS-7060X2, DCS-7060X4, DCS-7060X5, DCS-7060X6, DCS-7260X3 and DCS-7300X Series

CCS-750 Series

7300X3 and DCS-7060X Series

DCS-7060X2 Series

DCS-7260X3 Series

7368 and DCS-7060X4 Series

DCS-7060X5 Series

7388 and DCS-7060X5 Series

DCS-7060CX5 and DCS-7060DX5 Series

DCS-7060X6 Series

CCS-710P, CCS-720DP and CCS-720DT Series

CCS-720DP, CCS-720DT, CCS-722XPM and DCS-7010TX Series

CCS-720DF, CCS-720DP and CCS-720XP Series

CCS-750 Series

DCS-7050X3 Series

7300X3, AS7326, AS7726 and DCS-7050X3 Series

7358 and DCS-7050X4 Series

DCS-7050X4 Series

7388 and DCS-7060X5 Series

DCS-7060X6 Series

Transceiver Series

7300X3, CCS-710P, CCS-720DF, CCS-720DP, CCS-720DT, CCS-720XP, CCS-722XPM,  
CCS-750, DCS-7010TX and DCS-7050X3 Series

7358 and DCS-7050X4 Series

#### **Limitations and Restrictions in 4.33.7.1M**

Accelerated System Update

BGP EVPN L2/L3 VXLAN/MPLS

Containerized EOS

vEOS Router / CloudEOS

CVX

Enterprise routing

SDWAN

EOS SDK

General

IPSEC

Layer 1

Layer 2

Layer 3

Multi-agent

Rib

MetaWatch

MLAG

MPLS

Multi-domain Segmentation Services

MultiAccess

Multicast

NAT

Switch Aggregation Group

SwitchApp

DCS-7130 and DCS-7170 Series

DCS-7130 and DCS-7170 Series

CCS-710P, CCS-720DF, CCS-720DP, CCS-720DT, CCS-720XP, CCS-722XPM and CCS-750 Series

AWE-5000, AWE-7000 and ZTX-7000 Series

CCS-750 and DCS-7060X4 Series

DCS-7170, DCS-7280R and DCS-7280R2 Series

DCS-7130, DCS-7132 and DCS-7135 Series

7358, 7368, 7388, CCS-750, DCS-7300X, DCS-7500R, DCS-7800 and DCS-7800R3 Series

CCS-710P, CCS-720DP, CCS-720XP, CCS-722XPM and CCS-750 Series

7500R3, DCS-7020, DCS-7130LBR, DCS-7280R, DCS-7280R2, DCS-7280R3, DCS-7280R3A, DCS-7500R, DCS-7500R2, DCS-7500R3, DCS-7800, DCS-7800R3 and DCS-7800R3A Series

DCS-7280R and DCS-7500R Series

DCS-7280R2 and DCS-7500R2 Series

7500R3, DCS-7280R3, DCS-7500R3 and DCS-7800R3 Series

7500R3, DCS-7130LBR, DCS-7280R3, DCS-7500R3 and DCS-7800R3 Series

DCS-7280R3A and DCS-7800R3A Series

DCS-7280R3A Series

DCS-7020 Series

DCS-7280R3 Series

DCS-7280R3 Series

DCS-7280R3A Series

DCS-7020, DCS-7280R, DCS-7280R2, DCS-7500R and DCS-7500R2 Series

7500R3, DCS-7130LBR, DCS-7280R3, DCS-7280R3A, DCS-7500R3, DCS-7800R3 and DCS-7800R3A Series

DCS-7280R and DCS-7280R2 Series

7300X3, 7358, 7368, 7388, CCS-710P, CCS-720DF, CCS-720DP, CCS-720DT, CCS-720XP, CCS-722XPM, CCS-750, DCS-7010TX, DCS-7050X3, DCS-7050X4, DCS-7060X, DCS-7060X2, DCS-7060X4, DCS-7060X5, DCS-7060X6, DCS-7260X3 and DCS-7300X Series

CCS-750 Series

7300X3 Series

7300X3 and DCS-7060X Series

DCS-7060X2 Series

DCS-7260X3 Series

7368 and DCS-7060X4 Series

DCS-7060X5 Series

7388 and DCS-7060X5 Series

DCS-7060CX5 and DCS-7060DX5 Series

DCS-7060X6 Series

CCS-710P, CCS-720DP and CCS-720DT Series

CCS-720DP, CCS-720DT, CCS-722XPM and DCS-7010TX Series

CCS-720DF, CCS-720DP and CCS-720XP Series

CCS-750 Series

DCS-7050X3 Series

7300X3, AS7326, AS7726 and DCS-7050X3 Series

7358 and DCS-7050X4 Series

DCS-7050X4 Series

7388 and DCS-7060X5 Series

DCS-7060X6 Series

Transceiver Series

7300X3, CCS-710P, CCS-720DF, CCS-720DP, CCS-720DT, CCS-720XP, CCS-722XPM,  
CCS-750, DCS-7010TX and DCS-7050X3 Series

7358 and DCS-7050X4 Series

### **Conditions and Impacts**

# EOS 4.33.7.1M Release Highlights

## New Platforms and Hardware

- None

## SNMP MIBs

- ARISTA-ACL-MIB
  - aristaAclDpSupportFlags, aristaIpAclRuleStatsTable, aristaIpAclRuleTable, aristaIpAclTable, aristaIpv6AclRuleStatsTable, aristaIpv6AclRuleTable, aristaIpv6AclTable, aristaMacAclRuleStatsTable, aristaMacAclRuleTable, aristaMacAclTable
- ARISTA-ASIC-COUNTERS-MIB
  - aristaAsicInternalDropStatsRatesSupported, aristaAsicInternalDropStatsTable
- ARISTA-BGP4V2-MIB
  - aristaBgp4V2BackwardTransitionNotification, aristaBgp4V2EstablishedNotification, aristaBgp4V2PeerConfiguredTimersTable, aristaBgp4V2PeerCountersTable, aristaBgp4V2PeerErrorsTable, aristaBgp4V2PeerEventTimesTable, aristaBgp4V2PeerNegotiatedTimersTable, aristaBgp4V2PeerTable, aristaBgp4V2PrefixEvpnNlriGaugesTable, aristaBgp4V2PrefixGaugesTable
- ARISTA-BRIDGE-EXT-MIB
  - aristaDot1qTpFdbTable, aristaMacAge, aristaMacLearn, aristaMacMove, aristaMacStatsTable
- ARISTA-CLB-MIB
  - aristaClbDestinationInterfaceTable, aristaClbPortGroupAllocatedFlowAtOrAboveLimit, aristaClbPortGroupAllocatedFlowAtOrAboveThresholdWarning, aristaClbPortGroupAllocatedFlowBelowLimit, aristaClbPortGroupAllocatedFlowBelowThresholdWarning, aristaClbPortGroupNameMappingTable, aristaClbPortGroupTable, aristaClbStatus, aristaClbTotalAllocatedFlows, aristaClbTotalLearnedFlows, aristaClbTotalUnallocatedFlows
- ARISTA-CONFIG-COPY-MIB
  - aristaConfigCopyCommandTable
- ARISTA-CONFIG-MAN-MIB
  - aristaCmdHistoryEventTable, aristaCmdHistoryRunningLastChanged, aristaConfigManEvent
- ARISTA-DAEMON-MIB
  - aristaDaemonDataTable, aristaDaemonEnabledTable, aristaDaemonOptionTable, aristaDaemonRunningTable

- ARISTA-ENTITY-SENSOR-MIB
  - aristaEntSensorAlarm, aristaEntSensorThresholdTable, aristaFanStateTable
- ARISTA-EXTERNAL-ALARM-MIB
  - aristaExternalAlarmAssertedNotif, aristaExternalAlarmDeassertedNotif, aristaExternalAlarmTable
- ARISTA-FIB-STATS-MIB
  - aristaFIBStatsByPrefixLenTable, aristaFIBStatsByRouteTypeTable, aristaFIBStatsSummaryTable
- ARISTA-GENERAL-MIB
  - aristaReloadCauseTable
- ARISTA-HARDWARE-UTILIZATION-MIB
  - aristaHardwareUtilizationAlert, aristaHardwareUtilizationTable
- ARISTA-IF-MIB
  - aristaIfTable
- ARISTA-IP-MIB
  - aristaIpIfStatsTable
- ARISTA-MAU-MIB
- ARISTA-NEXTHOP-GROUP-MIB
  - aristaNexthopGroupCounterTable, aristaNexthopGroupTable
- ARISTA-PFC-MIB
  - aristaPfcPriorityTable, aristaPfcWatchdogTxQueueTable
- ARISTA-PRODUCTS-MIB
- ARISTA-QOS-MIB
  - aristaClassMapMatchTable, aristaClassMapTable, aristaEcnCounterTable, aristaEcnQueueCounterTable, aristaPolicyMapActionTable, aristaPolicyMapClassTable, aristaPolicyMapTable, aristaQosPerIntfStatsTable, aristaQosPolicerStatsTable, aristaQosStatsTable, aristaServicePolicyTable
- ARISTA-QUEUE-MIB
  - aristaEgressQueueTable, aristaIngressQueueTable
- ARISTA-REDUNDANCY-MIB
  - aristaRedundancyLastSwOverReason, aristaRedundancyProtocolConfig, aristaRedundancyProtocolOper, aristaRedundancySwitchOverNotif, aristaRedundancyUnitStateTable
- ARISTA-SMI-MIB
- ARISTA-SNMP-TRANSPORTS-MIB
  - aristaAuthFailTrapSrcTAddress, aristaAuthFailTrapTDomain
- ARISTA-STORM-CONTROL-MIB
  - aristaStormControlIfTable
- ARISTA-SW-IP-FORWARDING-MIB
  - aristaSwFwdIpStatsTable
- ARISTA-TAPAGG-MIB
  - aristaTapaggPolicyClassTable, aristaTapaggPolicyTable
- ARISTA-TEST-MIB
  - aristaTestNotification

- ARISTA-TUNNEL-MIB
  - aristaIpsecTunnelIfTable
- ARISTA-VRF-MIB
  - aristaVrfIfTable, aristaVrfTable
- ARISTA-VXLAN-MIB
  - aristaVxlanVniCountersTable, aristaVxlanVtepCountersTable, aristaVxlanVtiVniCountersTable
- ARISTA-XCVR-DWDM-MIB
  - aristaXcvrDwdmTable
- ARISTA-XGS-MIB
  - aristaXgsCpuQueueStatsTable, aristaXgsIfTable, aristaXgsNextHopEcmpInUseEntries, aristaXgsNextHopEcmpInUseSets, aristaXgsNextHopEcmpMaxEntries, aristaXgsNextHopEcmpMaxSets, aristaXgsNextHopEcmpOverlayInUseEntries, aristaXgsNextHopEcmpOverlayInUseSets, aristaXgsNextHopEcmpOverlayMaxEntries, aristaXgsNextHopEcmpOverlayMaxSets, aristaXgsNextHopEcmpUnderlayInUseEntries, aristaXgsNextHopEcmpUnderlayInUseSets, aristaXgsNextHopEcmpUnderlayMaxEntries, aristaXgsNextHopEcmpUnderlayMaxSets, aristaXgsQueueWatermarkTable
- BGP4-MIB
  - bgpBackwardTransNotification, bgpEstablishedNotification, bgpIdentifier, bgpLocalAs, bgpPeerTable, bgpVersion
- BRIDGE-MIB
  - dot1dBaseBridgeAddress, dot1dBaseNumPorts, dot1dBasePortTable, dot1dBaseType, dot1dTpAgingTime, dot1dTpFdbTable, dot1dTpLearnedEntryDiscards
- ENTITY-MIB
  - entAliasMappingTable, entConfigChange, entLastChangeTime, entPhysicalContainsTable, entPhysicalTable
- ENTITY-SENSOR-MIB
  - entPhySensorTable
- ENTITY-STATE-MIB
  - entStateOperDisabled, entStateOperEnabled, entStateTable
- EtherLike-MIB
  - dot3HCStatsTable, dot3PauseTable, dot3StatsTable
- HC-RMON-MIB
  - etherStatsHighCapacityTable, hcRMONCapabilities
- HOST-RESOURCES-MIB
  - hrDeviceTable, hrMemorySize, hrProcessorTable, hrStorageTable, hrSystemDate, hrSystemMaxProcesses, hrSystemNumUsers, hrSystemProcesses, hrSystemUptime
- IEEE8021-CFM-MIB
  - dot1agCfmMaNetTable, dot1agCfmMdTable, dot1agCfmMepTable
- IEEE8021-PFC-MIB
  - ieee8021PfcIfTable

- IEEE8021-SECY-MIB
  - secyCipherSuiteTable, secyIfTable, secyRxSCStatsTable, secyStatsTable, secyTxSCStatsTable
- IEEE8023-LAG-MIB
  - dot3adAggPortDebugTable, dot3adAggPortListTable, dot3adAggPortStatsTable, dot3adAggPortTable, dot3adAggTable, dot3adTablesLastChanged
- IF-INVERTED-STACK-MIB
  - ifInvStackTable
- IF-MIB
  - ifNumber, ifStackLastChange, ifStackTable, ifTable, ifTableLastChange, ifXTable, linkDown, linkUp
- IGMP-STD-MIB
  - igmpCacheTable, igmpInterfaceTable
- IP-FORWARD-MIB
  - inetCidrRouteNumber, inetCidrRouteTable, ipCidrRouteNumber, ipCidrRouteTable
- IP-MIB
  - icmpInAddrMaskReps, icmpInAddrMasks, icmpInDestUnreaches, icmpInEchoReps, icmpInEchos, icmpInErrors, icmpInMsgs, icmpInParmProbs, icmpInRedirects, icmpInSrcQuenchs, icmpInTimeExcds, icmpInTimestampReps, icmpInTimestamps, icmpMsgStatsTable, icmpOutAddrMaskReps, icmpOutAddrMasks, icmpOutDestUnreaches, icmpOutEchoReps, icmpOutEchos, icmpOutErrors, icmpOutMsgs, icmpOutParmProbs, icmpOutRedirects, icmpOutSrcQuenchs, icmpOutTimeExcds, icmpOutTimestampReps, icmpOutTimestamps, icmpStatsTable, ipAddrTable, ipAddressPrefixTable, ipAddressTable, ipForwarding, ipNetToMediaTable, ipNetToPhysicalTable, ipv6IpForwarding
- IPMCAST-MIB
  - ipMcastDeviceConfigStorageType, ipMcastEnabled, ipMcastInterfaceTable, ipMcastRouteEntryCount, ipMcastRouteNextHopTable, ipMcastRouteTable
- IPMROUTE-STD-MIB
  - ipMRouteEnable, ipMRouteEntryCount, ipMRouteInterfaceTable, ipMRouteNextHopTable, ipMRouteTable
- ISIS-MIB
  - isisAdjacencyChange, isisAreaMismatch, isisAttemptToExceedMaxSequence, isisAuthenticationTypeFailure, isisDatabaseOverload, isisOwnLSPPurge, isisRejectedAdjacency, isisSequenceNumberSkip
- LLDP-EXT-DOT1-MIB
  - lldpXdot1ConfigPortVlanTable, lldpXdot1LocTable, lldpXdot1RemProtoVlanTable, lldpXdot1RemProtocolTable, lldpXdot1RemTable, lldpXdot1RemVlanNameTable
- LLDP-EXT-DOT3-MIB
  - lldpXdot3LocLinkAggTable, lldpXdot3LocMaxFrameSizeTable, lldpXdot3PortConfigTable, lldpXdot3RemLinkAggTable, lldpXdot3RemMaxFrameSizeTable, lldpXdot3RemPortTable, lldpXdot3RemPowerTable

- LLDP-MIB
  - lldpConfigManAddrTable, lldpLocChassisId, lldpLocChassisIdSubtype, lldpLocManAddrTable, lldpLocPortTable, lldpLocSysCapEnabled, lldpLocSysCapSupported, lldpLocSysDesc, lldpLocSysName, lldpMessageTxHoldMultiplier, lldpMessageTxInterval, lldpNotificationInterval, lldpPortConfigTable, lldpReinitDelay, lldpRemManAddrTable, lldpRemOrgDefInfoTable, lldpRemTable, lldpRemTablesChange, lldpRemUnknownTLVTable, lldpStatsRemTablesAgeouts, lldpStatsRemTablesDeletes, lldpStatsRemTablesDrops, lldpStatsRemTablesInserts, lldpStatsRemTablesLastChangeTime, lldpStatsRxPortTable, lldpStatsTxPortTable, lldpTxDelay
- MAU-MIB
  - ifMauAutoNegTable, ifMauTable
- MEF-SOAM-PM-MIB
  - mefSoamDmCfgTable, mefSoamDmHistoryStatsXTable, mefSoamLmCfgTable, mefSoamLmHistoryStatsTable
- MPLS-LDP-STD-MIB
  - mplsLdpEntityTable, mplsLdpHelloAdjacencyTable, mplsLdpLsrId, mplsLdpPeerTable, mplsLdpSessionDown, mplsLdpSessionStatsTable, mplsLdpSessionTable, mplsLdpSessionUp
- MPLS-TE-STD-MIB
  - mplsTunnelHopTable, mplsTunnelPerfTable, mplsTunnelTable
- MSDP-MIB
  - msdpBackwardTransition, msdpCacheLifetime, msdpEnabled, msdpEstablished, msdpMeshGroupTable, msdpNumSACacheEntries, msdpPeerTable, msdpRPAddress, msdpSACacheTable
- NET-SNMP-AGENT-MIB
  - nsCacheDefaultTimeout, nsCacheEnabled, nsCacheTable, nsDebugDumpPdu, nsDebugEnabled, nsDebugOutputAll, nsDebugTokenTable, nsLoggingTable, nsModuleTable, nsNotifyRestart, nsTransactionTable
- NOTIFICATION-LOG-MIB
  - nlmConfigGlobalAgeOut, nlmConfigGlobalEntryLimit, nlmLogTable, nlmLogVariableTable, nlmStatsGlobalNotificationsBumped, nlmStatsGlobalNotificationsLogged
- OSPF-MIB
  - ospfASBdrRtrStatus, ospfAdminStat, ospfAreaBdrRtrStatus, ospfAreaTable, ospfAsLsdbTable, ospfDemandExtensions, ospfExitOverflowInterval, ospfExtLsdbLimit, ospfExtLsdbTable, ospfExternLsaCksumSum, ospfExternLsaCount, ospfLsdbTable, ospfMulticastExtensions, ospfNbrTable, ospfOpaqueLsaSupport, ospfOriginateNewLsas, ospfRFC1583Compatibility, ospfRouterId, ospfRxNewLsas, ospfTOSSupport, ospfVersionNumber
- OSPF-TRAP-MIB
  - ospfIfAuthFailure, ospfIfConfigError, ospfIfStateChange, ospfNbrStateChange

- OSPFV3-MIB
  - ospfv3AdminStatus, ospfv3AreaAggregateTable, ospfv3AreaBdrRtrStatus, ospfv3AreaLsdbTable, ospfv3AreaTable, ospfv3AsLsdbTable, ospfv3AsScopeLsaCount, ospfv3ExtLsaCount, ospfv3HostTable, ospfv3IfConfigError, ospfv3IfRxBadPacket, ospfv3IfStateChange, ospfv3IfTable, ospfv3LinkLsdbTable, ospfv3NbrRestartHelperStatusChange, ospfv3NbrStateChange, ospfv3NbrTable, ospfv3NssaTranslatorStatusChange, ospfv3OriginateNewLsas, ospfv3ReferenceBandwidth, ospfv3RestartAge, ospfv3RestartExitReason, ospfv3RestartInterval, ospfv3RestartStatus, ospfv3RestartStatusChange, ospfv3RestartSupport, ospfv3RestartTime, ospfv3RouterId, ospfv3RxNewLsas, ospfv3VersionNumber, ospfv3VirtIfTable, ospfv3VirtNbrTable
- PIM-MIB
  - pimCandidateRPTTable, pimComponentTable, pimInterfaceTable, pimIpPMRouteNextHopTable, pimIpPMRouteTable, pimJoinPruneInterval, pimNeighborLoss, pimNeighborTable, pimRPSetTable
- PTPBASE-MIB
  - ptptimeClockCurrentDSTable, ptptimeClockDefaultDSTable, ptptimeClockParentDSTable, ptptimeClockPortDSTable, ptptimeClockPortRunningTable, ptptimeClockPortTable, ptptimeClockPortTransDSTable, ptptimeClockRunningTable, ptptimeClockTimePropertiesDSTable, ptptimeClockTransDefaultDSTable, ptptimeSystemDomainTable, ptptimeSystemTable
- Q-BRIDGE-MIB
  - dot1qFdbTable, dot1qGvrpStatus, dot1qMaxSupportedVlans, dot1qMaxVlanId, dot1qNextFreeLocalVlanIndex, dot1qNumVlans, dot1qPortVlanTable, dot1qTpFdbTable, dot1qVlanCurrentTable, dot1qVlanNumDeletes, dot1qVlanStaticTable, dot1qVlanVersionNumber
- RMON-MIB
  - etherStatsTable
- RMON2-MIB
  - etherStats2Table, probeCapabilities
- SNMP-FRAMEWORK-MIB
  - snmpEngineBoots, snmpEngineID, snmpEngineMaxMessageSize, snmpEngineTime
- SNMP-MPD-MIB
  - snmpInvalidMsgs, snmpUnknownPDUHandlers, snmpUnknownSecurityModels
- SNMP-USER-BASED-SM-MIB
  - usmStatsDecryptionErrors, usmStatsNotInTimeWindows, usmStatsUnknownEngineIDs, usmStatsUnknownUserNames, usmStatsUnsupportedSecLevels, usmStatsWrongDigests, usmUserSpinLock, usmUserTable
- SNMP-VIEW-BASED-ACM-MIB
  - vacmAccessTable, vacmContextTable, vacmSecurityToGroupTable, vacmViewSpinLock, vacmViewTreeFamilyTable
- SNMPv2-MIB
  - authenticationFailure, coldStart, snmpEnableAuthenTraps, snmpEnableAuthenTraps.0, snmpInASNParseErrs, snmpInBadCommunityNames,

- snmpInBadCommunityUses, snmpInBadValues, snmpInBadVersions,
- snmpInGenErrs, snmpInGetNexts, snmpInGetRequests, snmpInGetResponses,
- snmpInNoSuchNames, snmpInPkts, snmpInReadOnlys, snmpInSetRequests,
- snmpInTooBig, snmpInTotalReqVars, snmpInTotalSetVars, snmpInTraps,
- snmpOutBadValues, snmpOutGenErrs, snmpOutGetNexts, snmpOutGetRequests,
- snmpOutGetResponses, snmpOutNoSuchNames, snmpOutPkts,
- snmpOutSetRequests, snmpOutTooBig, snmpOutTraps, snmpProxyDrops,
- snmpSetSerialNo, snmpSilentDrops, sysContact, sysDescr, sysLocation,
- sysName, sysORLastChange, sysORTable, sysObjectID, sysServices,
- sysUpTime
- TCP-MIB
  - tcpActiveOpens, tcpAttemptFails, tcpConnTable, tcpConnectionTable,
  - tcpCurrEstab, tcpEstabResets, tcpHCInSegs, tcpHCOutSegs, tcpInErrs,
  - tcpInSegs, tcpListenerTable, tcpMaxConn, tcpOutRsts, tcpOutSegs,
  - tcpPassiveOpens, tcpRetransSegs, tcpRtoAlgorithm, tcpRtoMax, tcpRtoMin
- TOKEN-RING-RMON-MIB
- TUNNEL-MIB
  - tunnelIfTable, tunnelInetConfigTable
- UCD-SNMP-MIB
  - laTable
- UDP-MIB
  - udpEndpointTable, udpHCInDatagrams, udpHCOutDatagrams, udpInDatagrams,
  - udpInErrors, udpNoPorts, udpOutDatagrams, udpTable
- VRRP-MIB
  - vrrpAssoIpAddrTable, vrrpNodeVersion, vrrpNotificationCntl,
  - vrrpOperTable, vrrpTrapNewMaster

## SNMP Traps

- ARISTA-BGP4V2-MIB
  - aristaBgp4V2BackwardTransitionNotification,
  - aristaBgp4V2EstablishedNotification
- ARISTA-BRIDGE-EXT-MIB
  - aristaMacAge, aristaMacLearn, aristaMacMove
- ARISTA-CLB-MIB
  - aristaClbPortGroupAllocatedFlowAtOrAboveLimit,
  - aristaClbPortGroupAllocatedFlowAtOrAboveThresholdWarning,
  - aristaClbPortGroupAllocatedFlowBelowLimit,
  - aristaClbPortGroupAllocatedFlowBelowThresholdWarning
- ARISTA-CONFIG-MAN-MIB
  - aristaConfigManEvent
- ARISTA-ENTITY-SENSOR-MIB
  - aristaEntSensorAlarm
- ARISTA-EXTERNAL-ALARM-MIB
  - aristaExternalAlarmAssertedNotif, aristaExternalAlarmDeassertedNotif
- ARISTA-HARDWARE-UTILIZATION-MIB
  - aristaHardwareUtilizationAlert

- ARISTA-REDUNDANCY-MIB
  - aristaRedundancySwitchOverNotif
- ARISTA-TEST-MIB
  - aristaTestNotification
- BGP4-MIB
  - bgpBackwardTransNotification, bgpEstablishedNotification
- ENTITY-MIB
  - entConfigChange
- ENTITY-STATE-MIB
  - entStateOperDisabled, entStateOperEnabled
- IF-MIB
  - linkDown, linkUp
- ISIS-MIB
  - isisAdjacencyChange, isisAreaMismatch, isisAttemptToExceedMaxSequence, isisAuthenticationTypeFailure, isisDatabaseOverload, isisOwnLSPPurge, isisRejectedAdjacency, isisSequenceNumberSkip
- LLDP-MIB
  - lldpRemTablesChange
- MPLS-LDP-STD-MIB
  - mplsLdpSessionDown, mplsLdpSessionUp
- MSDP-MIB
  - msdpBackwardTransition, msdpEstablished
- NET-SNMP-AGENT-MIB
  - nsNotifyRestart
- OSPF-TRAP-MIB
  - ospfIfAuthFailure, ospfIfConfigError, ospfIfStateChange, ospfNbrStateChange
- OSPFV3-MIB
  - ospfv3IfConfigError, ospfv3IfRxBadPacket, ospfv3IfStateChange, ospfv3NbrRestartHelperStatusChange, ospfv3NbrStateChange, ospfv3NssaTranslatorStatusChange, ospfv3RestartStatusChange
- PIM-MIB
  - pimNeighborLoss
- SNMPv2-MIB
  - authenticationFailure, coldStart
- VRRP-MIB
  - vrrpTrapNewMaster

## Supported Hardware

### Fixed System

|                   |                              |                      |
|-------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|
| * 7326-56X-O-AC   | * DCS-7130-48LA-F (HwRev:A2) | * DCS-7280PR3-24     |
| * 7326-56X-O-AC-F | * DCS-7130-48LA-F (HwRev:A3) | * DCS-7280PR3-24-F   |
| * 7726-32X-O-AC   | * DCS-7130-48LA-R (HwRev:A2) | * DCS-7280PR3-24-M-F |
| * 7726-32X-O-AC-F | * DCS-7130-48LA-R (HwRev:A3) | * DCS-7280PR3K-24    |

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| * AWE-5300-550-A-PS    | * DCS-7130-48LAS               | * DCS-7280PR3K-24-F      |
| * AWE-5310             | * DCS-7130-48LAS-F (HwRev:B2)  | * DCS-7280QR-C36         |
| * AWE-5310-F           | * DCS-7130-48LAS-F (HwRev:B3)  | * DCS-7280QR-C36-F       |
| * AWE-5500-800-A-PS    | * DCS-7130-48LAS-R (HwRev:B2)  | * DCS-7280QR-C36-M-F     |
| * AWE-5500-A-FAN       | * DCS-7130-48LAS-R (HwRev:B3)  | * DCS-7280QR-C36-M-R     |
| * AWE-5510             | * DCS-7130-48LB                | * DCS-7280QR-C36-R       |
| * AWE-5510-F           | * DCS-7130-48LB-F (HwRev:A2)   | * DCS-7280QR-C72         |
| * AWE-7220RP-5TH-2S    | * DCS-7130-48LB-F (HwRev:A3)   | * DCS-7280QR-C72-F       |
| * AWE-7220RP-5TH-2S-F  | * DCS-7130-48LB-R (HwRev:A2)   | * DCS-7280QR-C72-M-F     |
| * AWE-7230R-4TX-4S     | * DCS-7130-48LB-R (HwRev:A3)   | * DCS-7280QR-C72-M-R     |
| * AWE-7230R-4TX-4S-F   | * DCS-7130-48LBA               | * DCS-7280QR-C72-R       |
| * AWE-7250R-16S        | * DCS-7130-48LBA-F (HwRev:A2)  | * DCS-7280QRA-C36S       |
| * AWE-7250R-16S-F      | * DCS-7130-48LBA-F (HwRev:A3)  | * DCS-7280QRA-C36S-F     |
| * CCS-710P-12          | * DCS-7130-48LBA-R (HwRev:A2)  | * DCS-7280QRA-C36S-M-F   |
| * CCS-710P-16P         | * DCS-7130-48LBA-R (HwRev:A3)  | * DCS-7280QRA-C36S-M-R   |
| * CCS-720DF-48Y        | * DCS-7130-48LBAS              | * DCS-7280QRA-C36S-R     |
| * CCS-720DF-48Y-2      | * DCS-7130-48LBAS-F (HwRev:B2) | * DCS-7280SR-48C6        |
| * CCS-720DF-48Y-2F     | * DCS-7130-48LBAS-F (HwRev:B3) | * DCS-7280SR-48C6-F      |
| * CCS-720DF-48Y-DC     | * DCS-7130-48LBAS-R (HwRev:B2) | * DCS-7280SR-48C6-M-F    |
| * CCS-720DF-48Y-DC-2   | * DCS-7130-48LBAS-R (HwRev:B3) | * DCS-7280SR-48C6-M-R    |
| * CCS-720DF-48Y-DC-2F  | * DCS-7130-48LBS               | * DCS-7280SR-48C6-R      |
| * CCS-720DF-48Y-DC-F   | * DCS-7130-48LBS-F (HwRev:B2)  | * DCS-7280SR2-48YC6      |
| * CCS-720DF-48Y-F      | * DCS-7130-48LBS-F (HwRev:B3)  | * DCS-7280SR2-48YC6-F    |
| * CCS-720DF-48Y-M-S-2  | * DCS-7130-48LBS-R (HwRev:B2)  | * DCS-7280SR2-48YC6-M-F  |
| * CCS-720DF-48Y-M-S-2F | * DCS-7130-48LBS-R (HwRev:B3)  | * DCS-7280SR2-48YC6-M-R  |
| * CCS-720DP-24S        | * DCS-7130-48LS                | * DCS-7280SR2-48YC6-R    |
| * CCS-720DP-24S-2      | * DCS-7130-48LS-F (HwRev:B2)   | * DCS-7280SR2A-48YC6     |
| * CCS-720DP-24S-2F     | * DCS-7130-48LS-F (HwRev:B3)   | * DCS-7280SR2A-48YC6-F   |
| * CCS-720DP-24S-F      | * DCS-7130-48LS-R (HwRev:B2)   | * DCS-7280SR2A-48YC6-M-F |
| * CCS-720DP-24S-M-S-2  | * DCS-7130-48LS-R (HwRev:B3)   | * DCS-7280SR2A-48YC6-M-R |
| * CCS-720DP-24S-M-S-2F | * DCS-7130-96                  | * DCS-7280SR2A-48YC6-R   |
| * CCS-720DP-24ZS       | * DCS-7130-96-F (HwRev:A7)     | * DCS-7280SR2K-48C6      |
| * CCS-720DP-24ZS-2     | * DCS-7130-96-F (HwRev:A8)     | * DCS-7280SR2K-48C6-M-F  |
| * CCS-720DP-24ZS-2F    | * DCS-7130-96-R (HwRev:A7)     | * DCS-7280SR2K-48C6-M-R  |
| * CCS-720DP-24ZS-F     | * DCS-7130-96-R (HwRev:A8)     | * DCS-7280SR3-40YC6      |
| * CCS-720DP-48S        | * DCS-7130-96L                 | * DCS-7280SR3-40YC6-F    |
| * CCS-720DP-48S-2      | * DCS-7130-96L-F (HwRev:A2)    | * DCS-7280SR3-40YC6-R    |
| * CCS-720DP-48S-2F     | * DCS-7130-96L-F (HwRev:A3)    | * DCS-7280SR3-48YC8      |
| * CCS-720DP-48S-F      | * DCS-7130-96L-R (HwRev:A2)    | * DCS-7280SR3-48YC8-F    |
| * CCS-720DP-48S-M-S-2  | * DCS-7130-96L-R (HwRev:A3)    | * DCS-7280SR3-48YC8-R    |
| * CCS-720DP-48S-M-S-2F | * DCS-7130-96LA                | * DCS-7280SR3A-48YC8     |

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| * CCS-720DP-48ZS         | * DCS-7130-96LA-F (HwRev:A2)   | * DCS-7280SR3A-48YC8-F     |
| * CCS-720DP-48ZS-2       | * DCS-7130-96LA-F (HwRev:A3)   | * DCS-7280SR3A-48YC8-R     |
| * CCS-720DP-48ZS-2F      | * DCS-7130-96LA-R (HwRev:A2)   | * DCS-7280SR3AK-48YC8      |
| * CCS-720DP-48ZS-F       | * DCS-7130-96LA-R (HwRev:A3)   | * DCS-7280SR3AK-48YC8-F    |
| * CCS-720DT-24S          | * DCS-7130-96LAS               | * DCS-7280SR3AK-48YC8-R    |
| * CCS-720DT-24S-2        | * DCS-7130-96LAS-F (HwRev:B1)  | * DCS-7280SR3AM-48YC8      |
| * CCS-720DT-24S-2F       | * DCS-7130-96LAS-F (HwRev:B2)  | * DCS-7280SR3AM-48YC8-F    |
| * CCS-720DT-24S-2R       | * DCS-7130-96LAS-R (HwRev:B1)  | * DCS-7280SR3AM-48YC8-R    |
| * CCS-720DT-24S-F        | * DCS-7130-96LAS-R (HwRev:B2)  | * DCS-7280SR3E-40YC6       |
| * CCS-720DT-24S-M-S-2    | * DCS-7130-96LB                | * DCS-7280SR3E-40YC6-F     |
| * CCS-720DT-24S-M-S-2F   | * DCS-7130-96LB-F (HwRev:A2)   | * DCS-7280SR3E-40YC6-M-F   |
| * CCS-720DT-48S-2        | * DCS-7130-96LB-F (HwRev:A3)   | * DCS-7280SR3E-40YC6-M-R   |
| * CCS-720DT-48S-2F       | * DCS-7130-96LB-R (HwRev:A2)   | * DCS-7280SR3E-40YC6-R     |
| * CCS-720DT-48S-2R       | * DCS-7130-96LB-R (HwRev:A3)   | * DCS-7280SR3K-48YC8       |
| * CCS-720XP-24Y6         | * DCS-7130-96LBA               | * DCS-7280SR3K-48YC8-F     |
| * CCS-720XP-24Y6-F       | * DCS-7130-96LBA-F (HwRev:A2)  | * DCS-7280SR3K-48YC8-R     |
| * CCS-720XP-24Y6-R       | * DCS-7130-96LBA-F (HwRev:A3)  | * DCS-7280SR3K-48YC8A      |
| * CCS-720XP-24ZY4        | * DCS-7130-96LBA-R (HwRev:A2)  | * DCS-7280SR3K-48YC8A-F    |
| * CCS-720XP-24ZY4-F      | * DCS-7130-96LBA-R (HwRev:A3)  | * DCS-7280SR3K-48YC8A-R    |
| * CCS-720XP-48TXH-2C-S   | * DCS-7130-96LBAS              | * DCS-7280SR3M-48YC8       |
| * CCS-720XP-48TXH-2C-S-F | * DCS-7130-96LBAS-F (HwRev:B1) | * DCS-7280SR3M-48YC8-F     |
| * CCS-720XP-48Y6         | * DCS-7130-96LBAS-R (HwRev:B1) | * DCS-7280SR3M-48YC8-R     |
| * CCS-720XP-48Y6-F       | * DCS-7130-96LBS               | * DCS-7280SR3MK-48YC8A-S   |
| * CCS-720XP-48Y6-R       | * DCS-7130-96LBS-F (HwRev:B1)  | * DCS-7280SR3MK-48YC8A-S-F |
| * CCS-720XP-48ZC2        | * DCS-7130-96LBS-F (HwRev:B2)  | * DCS-7280SR3MK-48YC8A-S-R |
| * CCS-720XP-48ZC2-F      | * DCS-7130-96LBS-R (HwRev:B1)  | * DCS-7280SRA-48C6         |
| * CCS-720XP-96ZC2        | * DCS-7130-96LBS-R (HwRev:B2)  | * DCS-7280SRA-48C6-F       |
| * CCS-720XP-96ZC2-F      | * DCS-7130-96LS                | * DCS-7280SRA-48C6-M-F     |
| * CCS-720XP-96ZC2-M-S    | * DCS-7130-96LS-F (HwRev:B1)   | * DCS-7280SRA-48C6-M-R     |
| * CCS-720XP-96ZC2-M-S-F  | * DCS-7130-96LS-F (HwRev:B2)   | * DCS-7280SRA-48C6-R       |
| * CCS-722XPM-48Y4        | * DCS-7130-96LS-R (HwRev:B1)   | * DCS-7280SRAM-48C6        |
| * CCS-722XPM-48Y4-F      | * DCS-7130-96LS-R (HwRev:B2)   | * DCS-7280SRAM-48C6-F      |
| * CCS-722XPM-48Y4-R      | * DCS-7130-96S                 | * DCS-7280SRAM-48C6-R      |
| * CCS-722XPM-48ZY8       | * DCS-7130-96S-F (HwRev:B1)    | * DCS-7280SRM-40CX2        |
| * CCS-722XPM-48ZY8-F     | * DCS-7130-96S-R (HwRev:B1)    | * DCS-7280SRM-40CX2-F      |
| * DCS-7010TX-48          | * DCS-7130B-32QD               | * DCS-7280SRM-40CX2-R      |
| * DCS-7010TX-48-DC       | * DCS-7130B-32QD-F             | * DCS-7280TR-48C6          |
| * DCS-7010TX-48-DC-F     | * DCS-7130B-32QD-R             | * DCS-7280TR-48C6-F        |
| * DCS-7010TX-48-DC-R     | * DCS-7130LBR-48S6QD           | * DCS-7280TR-48C6-M-F      |
| * DCS-7010TX-48-F        | * DCS-7130LBR-48S6QD-F         | * DCS-7280TR-48C6-M-R      |
| * DCS-7010TX-48-R        | * DCS-7130LBR-48S6QD-R         | * DCS-7280TR-48C6-R        |

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| * DCS-7010TX-48C        | * DCS-7132LB-48Y4C   | * DCS-7280TR3-40C6     |
| * DCS-7010TX-48C-DC     | * DCS-7132LB-48Y4C-F | * DCS-7280TR3-40C6-F   |
| * DCS-7010TX-48C-DC-RV3 | * DCS-7132LB-48Y4C-R | * DCS-7280TR3-40C6-R   |
| * DCS-7010TX-48C-F      | * DCS-7135LB-48Y4C   | * DCS-7280TRA-48C6     |
| * DCS-7010TX-48C-R      | * DCS-7135LB-48Y4C-F | * DCS-7280TRA-48C6-F   |
| * DCS-7020SR-24C2       | * DCS-7135LB-48Y4C-R | * DCS-7280TRA-48C6-M-F |
| * DCS-7020SR-24C2-F     | * DCS-7170-32C       | * DCS-7280TRA-48C6-M-R |
| * DCS-7020SR-24C2-R     | * DCS-7170-32C-F     | * DCS-7280TRA-48C6-R   |
| * DCS-7020SR-32C2       | * DCS-7170-32C-M-F   | * FAN-7000             |
| * DCS-7020SR-32C2-F     | * DCS-7170-32C-M-R   | * FAN-7000-F           |
| * DCS-7020SR-32C2-R     | * DCS-7170-32C-R     | * FAN-7000-R           |
| * DCS-7020SRG-24C2      | * DCS-7170-32CD      | * FAN-7000H-R          |
| * DCS-7020SRG-24C2-F    | * DCS-7170-32CD-F    | * FAN-7001C            |
| * DCS-7020SRG-24C2-R    | * DCS-7170-32CD-R    | * FAN-7001C-F          |
| * DCS-7020TR-48         | * DCS-7170-64C       | * FAN-7001C-R          |
| * DCS-7020TR-48-F       | * DCS-7170-64C-F     | * FAN-7001D            |
| * DCS-7020TR-48-R       | * DCS-7170-64C-M-F   | * FAN-7001D-F          |
| * DCS-7020TRA-48        | * DCS-7170-64C-M-R   | * FAN-7001DH           |
| * DCS-7020TRA-48-F      | * DCS-7170-64C-R     | * FAN-7001DH-F         |
| * DCS-7020TRA-48-R      | * DCS-7170B-64C      | * FAN-7002H            |
| * DCS-7050CX3-32C       | * DCS-7170B-64C-F    | * FAN-7002H-R          |
| * DCS-7050CX3-32C-F     | * DCS-7260CX3-64     | * FAN-7010             |
| * DCS-7050CX3-32C-R     | * DCS-7260CX3-64-F   | * FAN-7010X            |
| * DCS-7050CX3-32S       | * DCS-7260CX3-64-R   | * FAN-7011H            |
| * DCS-7050CX3-32S-F     | * DCS-7260CX3-64E    | * FAN-7011H-F          |
| * DCS-7050CX3-32S-R     | * DCS-7260CX3-64E-F  | * FAN-7011H-R          |
| * DCS-7050CX3-32S-SSD-F | * DCS-7260CX3-64E-R  | * FAN-7011M            |
| * DCS-7050CX3-32S-SSD-R | * DCS-7260CX3-64LQ   | * FAN-7011M-F          |
| * DCS-7050CX3M-32S      | * DCS-7260CX3-64LQ-F | * FAN-7011M-R          |
| * DCS-7050CX3M-32S-F    | * DCS-7260CX3-64LQ-R | * FAN-7012H            |
| * DCS-7050CX3M-32S-R    | * DCS-7280CR-48      | * FAN-7012H-BLUE       |
| * DCS-7050CX4-24D8      | * DCS-7280CR-48-F    | * FAN-7012H-RED        |
| * DCS-7050CX4-24D8-F    | * DCS-7280CR2-60     | * FAN-7012M            |
| * DCS-7050CX4-24D8-R    | * DCS-7280CR2-60-F   | * FAN-7012M-BLUE       |
| * DCS-7050CX4M-48D8     | * DCS-7280CR2A-30    | * FAN-7012M-RED        |
| * DCS-7050CX4M-48D8-F   | * DCS-7280CR2A-30-F  | * FAN-7021H            |
| * DCS-7050CX4M-48D8-R   | * DCS-7280CR2A-60    | * FAN-7021H-RED        |
| * DCS-7050DX4-32S       | * DCS-7280CR2A-60-F  | * FAN-7130-1U          |
| * DCS-7050DX4-32S-F     | * DCS-7280CR2K-30    | * FAN-7130-1U-F        |
| * DCS-7050DX4M-32S      | * DCS-7280CR2K-30-F  | * FAN-7130-1U-R        |
| * DCS-7050DX4M-32S-F    | * DCS-7280CR2K-60    | * FAN-7130-2U          |

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| * DCS-7050PX4-32S                | * DCS-7280CR2K-60-F       | * FAN-7130-2U-F    |
| * DCS-7050PX4-32S-F              | * DCS-7280CR2M-30         | * FAN-7130-2U-R    |
| * DCS-7050SDX4-48D8              | * DCS-7280CR2M-30-F       | * FAN-7202         |
| * DCS-7050SDX4-48D8-F            | * DCS-7280CR3-32D4        | * FAN-7202-RED     |
| * DCS-7050SDX4-48D8-R            | * DCS-7280CR3-32D4-F      | * PWR-1011-AC      |
| * DCS-7050SPX4-48D8              | * DCS-7280CR3-32D4-M-F    | * PWR-1011-AC-BLUE |
| * DCS-7050SPX4-48D8-F            | * DCS-7280CR3-32D4-M-R    | * PWR-1011-AC-RED  |
| * DCS-7050SPX4-48D8-R            | * DCS-7280CR3-32D4-R      | * PWR-1011-DC      |
| * DCS-7050SX3-24YC4C-S           | * DCS-7280CR3-32P4        | * PWR-1011-DC-BLUE |
| * DCS-7050SX3-24YC4C-S-F         | * DCS-7280CR3-32P4-F      | * PWR-1011-DC-RED  |
| * DCS-7050SX3-24YC4C-S-R         | * DCS-7280CR3-32P4-M-F    | * PWR-1021-AC      |
| * DCS-7050SX3-48C8               | * DCS-7280CR3-32P4-M-R    | * PWR-1021-AC-RED  |
| * DCS-7050SX3-48C8-F             | * DCS-7280CR3-32P4-R      | * PWR-1100AC       |
| * DCS-7050SX3-48C8-R             | * DCS-7280CR3-36S         | * PWR-1100AC-F     |
| * DCS-7050SX3-48C8C              | * DCS-7280CR3-36S-F       | * PWR-1100AC-R     |
| * DCS-7050SX3-48C8C-F            | * DCS-7280CR3-36S-R       | * PWR-1511-AC      |
| * DCS-7050SX3-48C8C-R            | * DCS-7280CR3-96          | * PWR-1511-AC-BLUE |
| * DCS-7050SX3-48YC12             | * DCS-7280CR3-96-F        | * PWR-1511-AC-RED  |
| * DCS-7050SX3-48YC12-F           | * DCS-7280CR3A-24D12      | * PWR-1511-DC      |
| * DCS-7050SX3-48YC8              | * DCS-7280CR3A-24D12-F    | * PWR-1511-DC-BLUE |
| * DCS-7050SX3-48YC8-F            | * DCS-7280CR3A-24D12-R    | * PWR-1511-DC-RED  |
| * DCS-7050SX3-48YC8-R            | * DCS-7280CR3A-32S        | * PWR-1512-AC      |
| * DCS-7050SX3-48YC8C             | * DCS-7280CR3A-32S-F      | * PWR-1512-AC-BLUE |
| * DCS-7050SX3-48YC8C-F           | * DCS-7280CR3A-32S-R      | * PWR-1512-AC-RED  |
| * DCS-7050SX3-48YC8C-R           | * DCS-7280CR3A-48D6       | * PWR-1513-AC      |
| * DCS-7050SX3-96YC8              | * DCS-7280CR3A-48D6-F     | * PWR-1513-AC-BLUE |
| * DCS-7050SX3-96YC8-F            | * DCS-7280CR3A-72         | * PWR-1513-AC-RED  |
| * DCS-7050SX3-96YC8-R            | * DCS-7280CR3A-72-F       | * PWR-1600AC       |
| * DCS-7050TX3-48C8               | * DCS-7280CR3A-72-R       | * PWR-1600AC-F     |
| * DCS-7050TX3-48C8-F             | * DCS-7280CR3AK-24D12     | * PWR-1611-AC      |
| * DCS-7050TX3-48C8-R             | * DCS-7280CR3AK-24D12-F   | * PWR-1611-AC-RED  |
| * DCS-7060CX-32C                 | * DCS-7280CR3AK-24D12-R   | * PWR-1611-DC      |
| * DCS-7060CX-32C-F               | * DCS-7280CR3AK-24D12-S   | * PWR-1611-DC-RED  |
| * DCS-7060CX-32C-R               | * DCS-7280CR3AK-24D12-S-F | * PWR-1900-DC      |
| * DCS-7060CX-32S                 | * DCS-7280CR3AK-24D12-S-R | * PWR-1900-DC-F    |
| * DCS-7060CX-32S-F               | * DCS-7280CR3AK-32S       | * PWR-1900-DC-R    |
| * DCS-7060CX-32S-F (HwRev:13.20) | * DCS-7280CR3AK-32S-F     | * PWR-1900AC       |
| * DCS-7060CX-32S-R               | * DCS-7280CR3AK-32S-R     | * PWR-1900AC-F     |
| * DCS-7060CX-32S-R (HwRev:13.20) | * DCS-7280CR3AK-48D6      | * PWR-1900AC-R     |
| * DCS-7060CX2-32S                | * DCS-7280CR3AK-48D6-F    | * PWR-2021-AC      |
| * DCS-7060CX2-32S-F              | * DCS-7280CR3AK-72        | * PWR-2021-AC-RED  |

|                                    |                           |                    |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| * DCS-7060CX2-32S-R                | * DCS-7280CR3AK-72-F      | * PWR-2411-AC      |
| * DCS-7060CX5-56D8                 | * DCS-7280CR3AK-72-R      | * PWR-2411-AC-BLUE |
| * DCS-7060CX5-56D8-F               | * DCS-7280CR3AM-24D12     | * PWR-2411-AC-RED  |
| * DCS-7060CX5-56D8-R               | * DCS-7280CR3AM-24D12-F   | * PWR-2411-DC      |
| * DCS-7060DX4-32                   | * DCS-7280CR3AM-24D12-R   | * PWR-2411-DC-BLUE |
| * DCS-7060DX4-32-F                 | * DCS-7280CR3AM-32S       | * PWR-2411-DC-RED  |
| * DCS-7060DX4-32C-RV3              | * DCS-7280CR3AM-32S-F     | * PWR-2411-MC-RED  |
| * DCS-7060DX4-32C-RV3-F            | * DCS-7280CR3AM-32S-R     | * PWR-2411C        |
| * DCS-7060DX4-32S                  | * DCS-7280CR3AM-48D6      | * PWR-3001-AC      |
| * DCS-7060DX4-32S-F                | * DCS-7280CR3AM-48D6-F    | * PWR-3001-AC-RED  |
| * DCS-7060DX4-32S-MON              | * DCS-7280CR3AM-72        | * PWR-3001-DC      |
| * DCS-7060DX4-32S-MON2             | * DCS-7280CR3AM-72-F      | * PWR-3001-DC-RED  |
| * DCS-7060DX4-32S-PEM              | * DCS-7280CR3AM-72-R      | * PWR-400-DC       |
| * DCS-7060DX4-32SB-MON3            | * DCS-7280CR3K-32D4       | * PWR-400-DC-BLUE  |
| * DCS-7060DX4-32SB-RV3             | * DCS-7280CR3K-32D4-F     | * PWR-400-DC-RED   |
| * DCS-7060DX4-32SB-RV3-F           | * DCS-7280CR3K-32D4-R     | * PWR-400AC        |
| * DCS-7060DX4-32SBON3              | * DCS-7280CR3K-32D4A      | * PWR-400AC-BLUE   |
| * DCS-7060DX4-32SON                | * DCS-7280CR3K-32D4A-F    | * PWR-400AC-RED    |
| * DCS-7060DX4-32SON2               | * DCS-7280CR3K-32D4A-R    | * PWR-460AC        |
| * DCS-7060DX5-32                   | * DCS-7280CR3K-32P4       | * PWR-460AC-F      |
| * DCS-7060DX5-32-F                 | * DCS-7280CR3K-32P4-F     | * PWR-460AC-R      |
| * DCS-7060DX5-32-R                 | * DCS-7280CR3K-32P4-R     | * PWR-460DC        |
| * DCS-7060DX5-64                   | * DCS-7280CR3K-32P4A      | * PWR-460DC-F      |
| * DCS-7060DX5-64-F                 | * DCS-7280CR3K-32P4A-F    | * PWR-460DC-R      |
| * DCS-7060DX5-64E                  | * DCS-7280CR3K-32P4A-R    | * PWR-500-DC       |
| * DCS-7060DX5-64E-F                | * DCS-7280CR3K-36A        | * PWR-500-DC-F     |
| * DCS-7060DX5-64S                  | * DCS-7280CR3K-36A-F      | * PWR-500-DC-R     |
| * DCS-7060DX5-64S-F                | * DCS-7280CR3K-36A-R      | * PWR-500AC        |
| * DCS-7060DX5-64S-F (HwRev: 12.00) | * DCS-7280CR3K-36S        | * PWR-500AC-F      |
| * DCS-7060DX5-64S-R                | * DCS-7280CR3K-36S-F      | * PWR-500AC-R      |
| * DCS-7060DX5-64S-R (HwRev: 12.00) | * DCS-7280CR3K-36S-R      | * PWR-501AC        |
| * DCS-7060PX4-32                   | * DCS-7280CR3K-96         | * PWR-501AC-F      |
| * DCS-7060PX4-32-F                 | * DCS-7280CR3K-96-F       | * PWR-501AC-R      |
| * DCS-7060PX5-64E                  | * DCS-7280CR3MK-32D4      | * PWR-511-AC       |
| * DCS-7060PX5-64E-F                | * DCS-7280CR3MK-32D4-F    | * PWR-511-AC-BLUE  |
| * DCS-7060SX2-48YC6                | * DCS-7280CR3MK-32D4-R    | * PWR-511-AC-RED   |
| * DCS-7060SX2-48YC6-F              | * DCS-7280CR3MK-32D4A-S   | * PWR-511-DC       |
| * DCS-7060SX2-48YC6-R              | * DCS-7280CR3MK-32D4A-S-F | * PWR-511-DC-BLUE  |
| * DCS-7060X6-64PE                  | * DCS-7280CR3MK-32D4A-S-R | * PWR-511-DC-RED   |
| * DCS-7060X6-64PE-F                | * DCS-7280CR3MK-32D4S     | * PWR-561-AC       |
| * DCS-7130-16G3                    | * DCS-7280CR3MK-32D4S-F   | * PWR-561-AC-RED   |

|                               |                         |                   |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|
| * DCS-7130-16G3-F (HwRev:C1)  | * DCS-7280CR3MK-32D4S-R | * PWR-621-AC      |
| * DCS-7130-16G3-R (HwRev:C1)  | * DCS-7280CR3MK-32P4    | * PWR-621-AC-BLUE |
| * DCS-7130-16G3S              | * DCS-7280CR3MK-32P4-F  | * PWR-621-AC-RED  |
| * DCS-7130-16G3S-F (HwRev:D1) | * DCS-7280CR3MK-32P4-R  | * PWR-721-DC      |
| * DCS-7130-16G3S-R (HwRev:D1) | * DCS-7280CR3MK-32P4S   | * PWR-721-DC-RED  |
| * DCS-7130-48EH               | * DCS-7280CR3MK-32P4S-F | * PWR-745AC       |
| * DCS-7130-48EH-F (HwRev:A4)  | * DCS-7280CR3MK-32P4S-R | * PWR-745AC-F     |
| * DCS-7130-48EH-R (HwRev:A4)  | * DCS-7280DR3-24        | * PWR-745AC-R     |
| * DCS-7130-48EHS              | * DCS-7280DR3-24-F      | * PWR-747AC       |
| * DCS-7130-48EHS-F (HwRev:B1) | * DCS-7280DR3-24-M-F    | * PWR-747AC-F     |
| * DCS-7130-48EHS-F (HwRev:B2) | * DCS-7280DR3A-36       | * PWR-747AC-R     |
| * DCS-7130-48EHS-R (HwRev:B1) | * DCS-7280DR3A-36-F     | * PWR-750AC       |
| * DCS-7130-48EHS-R (HwRev:B2) | * DCS-7280DR3A-54       | * PWR-750AC-F     |
| * DCS-7130-48G3               | * DCS-7280DR3A-54-F     | * PWR-750AC-R     |
| * DCS-7130-48G3-F (HwRev:B1)  | * DCS-7280DR3AK-36      | * PWR-861-AC      |
| * DCS-7130-48G3-F (HwRev:B2)  | * DCS-7280DR3AK-36-F    | * PWR-861-AC-RED  |
| * DCS-7130-48G3-R (HwRev:B1)  | * DCS-7280DR3AK-36S     | * ZTX-7250S-16S   |
| * DCS-7130-48G3-R (HwRev:B2)  | * DCS-7280DR3AK-36S-F   | * ZTX-7250S-16S-F |
| * DCS-7130-48G3S              | * DCS-7280DR3AK-54      | * FAN-7000H       |
| * DCS-7130-48G3S-F (HwRev:C1) | * DCS-7280DR3AK-54-F    | * FAN-7000H-F     |
| * DCS-7130-48G3S-R (HwRev:C1) | * DCS-7280DR3AM-36      | * FAN-7002        |
| * DCS-7130-48L                | * DCS-7280DR3AM-36-F    | * FAN-7002-F      |
| * DCS-7130-48L-F (HwRev:A2)   | * DCS-7280DR3AM-54      | * FAN-7002-R      |
| * DCS-7130-48L-F (HwRev:A3)   | * DCS-7280DR3AM-54-F    | * FAN-7002H-F     |
| * DCS-7130-48L-R (HwRev:A2)   | * DCS-7280DR3K-24       | * FAN-7012MP      |
| * DCS-7130-48L-R (HwRev:A3)   | * DCS-7280DR3K-24-F     | * FAN-7012MP-RED  |
| * DCS-7130-48LA               |                         |                   |

## Modular

|                   |                     |                     |
|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| * FAN-7000H       | * 7500R2-36CQ-LC    | * CCS-750X-48ZXP-LC |
| * FAN-7000H-F     | * 7500R2A-36CQ-LC   | * CCS-755-CH        |
| * FAN-7002        | * 7500R2AK-36CQ-LC  | * CCS-755-X3-SC     |
| * FAN-7002-F      | * 7500R2AK-48YCQ-LC | * CCS-758-CH        |
| * FAN-7002-R      | * 7500R2AM-36CQ-LC  | * CCS-758-X3-SC     |
| * FAN-7002H-F     | * 7500R2M-36CQ-LC   | * DCS-7001-SUP-A    |
| * FAN-7012MP      | * 7500R3-24D-LC     | * DCS-7304          |
| * FAN-7012MP-RED  | * 7500R3-24P-LC     | * DCS-7308          |
| * 7289            | * 7500R3-36CQ-LC    | * DCS-7500-SUP2     |
| * 7289-SUP        | * 7500R3-48Y4D-LC   | * DCS-7500-SUP2-D   |
| * 7289-SUP-D      | * 7500R3K-36CQ-LC   | * DCS-7504          |
| * 7289-SUP-S      | * 7500R3K-48Y4D-LC  | * DCS-7504N         |
| * 7289-SUP-S-D    | * 7500RM-36CQ-LC    | * DCS-7508          |
| * 7289R3A-SC      | * 7504R-FM          | * DCS-7508N         |
| * 7289R3AK-SC     | * 7504R3-FM         | * DCS-7512N         |
| * 7289R3AM-SC     | * 7508R-FM          | * DCS-7516-SUP2     |
| * 7300-SUP        | * 7508R3-FM         | * DCS-7516-SUP2-D   |
| * 7300-SUP-D      | * 7512R-FM          | * DCS-7516N         |
| * 7300-SUP2       | * 7512R3-FM         | * DCS-7800-SUP      |
| * 7300-SUP2-D     | * 7516R-FM          | * DCS-7800-SUP1A    |
| * 7300X3-32C-LC   | * 7800R3-36D-LC     | * DCS-7800-SUP1S    |
| * 7300X3-48TC4-LC | * 7800R3-36P-LC     | * DCS-7804-CH       |
| * 7300X3-48YC4-LC | * 7800R3-48CQ-LC    | * DCS-7808-CH       |
| * 7304X3-FM       | * 7800R3-48CQ2-LC   | * DCS-7812-CH       |
| * 7304X3-FM2      | * 7800R3-48CQM-LC   | * DCS-7816-CH       |
| * 7308X3-FM       | * 7800R3-48CQM2-LC  | * DCS-7816-SUP      |
| * 7308X3-FM2      | * 7800R3-48CQMS-LC  | * DCS-7816-SUP1S    |
| * 7358            | * 7800R3A-36D-LC    | * DCS-7816L-CH      |
| * 7358-16C        | * 7800R3A-36D2-LC   | * FAN-752M          |
| * 7358X4-SC       | * 7800R3A-36DM-LC   | * FAN-752M-RED      |
| * 7368            | * 7800R3A-36DM2-LC  | * PWR-2422-HV       |
| * 7368-16C        | * 7800R3A-36P-LC    | * PWR-2422-HV-RED   |
| * 7368-16S        | * 7800R3A-36PM-LC   | * PWR-2700-DC       |
| * 7368-4D         | * 7800R3AK-36DM-LC  | * PWR-2700-DC-F     |
| * 7368-4P         | * 7800R3AK-36DM2-LC | * PWR-2700-DC-R     |
| * 7368-SUP        | * 7800R3AK-36PM-LC  | * PWR-2900AC        |
| * 7368-SUP-D      | * 7800R3K-36DM-LC   | * PWR-3351-AC       |
| * 7368X4-SC       | * 7800R3K-48CQ-LC   | * PWR-3351-AC-RED   |
| * 7388            | * 7800R3K-72Y-LC    | * PWR-3K-AC         |

|                   |                     |                       |
|-------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| * 7388-16CD       | * 7804R3-FM         | * PWR-3K-AC-F         |
| * 7388-16CD2      | * 7808R3-FM         | * PWR-3K-AC-R         |
| * 7388-8D         | * 7808R3-FM2        | * PWR-3K-DC           |
| * 7388-8DR        | * 7812R3-FM         | * PWR-3K-DC-BLUE      |
| * 7388-SUP        | * 7816LR3-FM        | * PWR-3K-DC-RED       |
| * 7388-SUP-D      | * 7816R3-FM         | * PWR-3KT-AC          |
| * 7388X5-SC       | * CCS-750-SUP100    | * PWR-3KT-AC-BLUE     |
| * 7500R-36CQ-LC   | * CCS-750-SUP25     | * PWR-3KT-AC-RED      |
| * 7500R-36Q-LC    | * CCS-750X-48SX-LC  | * PWR-D1-3041-AC      |
| * 7500R-48S2CQ-LC | * CCS-750X-48THP-LC | * PWR-D1-3041-AC-BLUE |
| * 7500R-8CFPX-LC  | * CCS-750X-48TP-LC  | * PWR-D4-3041-AC      |
| * 7500R2-18CQ-LC  | * CCS-750X-48ZP-LC  | * PWR-D4-3041-AC-BLUE |

## Transceiver

|                   |                       |                    |
|-------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| * 1000BASE-BX10   | * 40GBASE-PLR4        | * OSFP-800G-2LR4   |
| * 1000BASE-BX10-D | * 40GBASE-PLRL4       | * OSFP-800G-2PLR4  |
| * 1000BASE-BX10-U | * 40GBASE-SR4         | * OSFP-800G-2VSR4  |
| * 1000BASE-LX     | * 40GBASE-SRBD        | * OSFP-800G-2XDR4  |
| * 1000BASE-SX     | * 40GBASE-UNIV        | * OSFP-800G-AR8    |
| * 1000BASE-T      | * 40GBASE-XSR4        | * OSFP-800G-VSR8   |
| * 100BASE-FX      | * 50GBASE-CR          | * OSFP-AMP-ZR      |
| * 100GBASE-AOC    | * A-D400-2Q200        | * QDD-200G-2LR4    |
| * 100GBASE-CR4    | * A-D400-Q400         | * QDD-400G-DR4     |
| * 100GBASE-CWDM4  | * A-O400-2Q200        | * QDD-400G-FR4     |
| * 100GBASE-DR     | * A-O400-Q400         | * QDD-400G-LR4     |
| * 100GBASE-ERL4   | * ADPT-O-Q-100G       | * QDD-400G-LR8     |
| * 100GBASE-FR     | * AOC-D-D-400G        | * QDD-400G-PLR4    |
| * 100GBASE-LR     | * AOC-O-O-400G        | * QDD-400G-PLR4-S  |
| * 100GBASE-LR4    | * CAB-D-2Q-200G       | * QDD-400G-SR8     |
| * 100GBASE-LRL4   | * CAB-D-2Q-400G       | * QDD-400G-SR8-C   |
| * 100GBASE-PLR4   | * CAB-D-4Q-200G       | * QDD-400G-SRBD    |
| * 100GBASE-PLRL4  | * CAB-D-4Q-400G       | * QDD-400G-VSR4    |
| * 100GBASE-PSM4   | * CAB-D-8S-200G       | * QDD-400G-XDR4    |
| * 100GBASE-SR4    | * CAB-D-8S-400G       | * QDD-400G-XDR4-S  |
| * 100GBASE-SRBD   | * CAB-D-D-400G        | * QDD-400G-ZR      |
| * 100GBASE-SWDM4  | * CAB-O-2Q-200G       | * QDD-400G-ZRP     |
| * 100GBASE-XCWM4  | * CAB-O-2Q-400G       | * QDD-800G-2FR4    |
| * 100GBASE-XSR4   | * CAB-O-4Q-200G       | * QDD-800G-2LR4    |
| * 100GBASE-ZR4    | * CAB-O-4Q-400G       | * QDD-800G-2PLR4   |
| * 100GE-DWDM2     | * CAB-O-8S-200G       | * QDD-800G-2VSR4   |
| * 10GBASE-AOC     | * CAB-O-8S-400G       | * QDD-800G-2XDR4   |
| * 10GBASE-CR      | * CAB-O-O-400G        | * QDD-800G-AR8     |
| * 10GBASE-DWDM    | * CAB-Q-2Q-100G       | * QDD-800G-VSR8    |
| * 10GBASE-DWDM-T  | * CFP2-100G-DWDM-DCO  | * QDD-8X25-MR-SR-E |
| * 10GBASE-DWDM-ZR | * CFP2-100GBASE-ER4   | * QDD-8X25R-SR-E   |
| * 10GBASE-ER      | * CFP2-100GBASE-LR4   | * QSFP-100G-ER     |
| * 10GBASE-ERBD    | * CFP2-100GBASE-XSR10 | * QSFP-100G-SR1.2  |
| * 10GBASE-ERBD-D  | * CFPX-100G-DWDM      | * QSFP-100G-SR4-E  |
| * 10GBASE-ERBD-U  | * CFPX-200G-DWDM      | * QSFP-200G-AR4    |
| * 10GBASE-ERLBD   | * E-D800-D800         | * QSFP-200G-FR4    |
| * 10GBASE-ERLBD-D | * E-O800-O800         | * QSFP-AMP-ZR      |
| * 10GBASE-ERLBD-U | * H-D400-4Q100        | * SFP-10G-MRA-T    |
| * 10GBASE-LR      | * H-O400-4Q100        | * SFP-10G-RA-1G-LX |

|                |                    |                    |
|----------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| * 10GBASE-LRL  | * OSFP-200G-2LR4   | * SFP-10G-RA-1G-SX |
| * 10GBASE-SR   | * OSFP-400-2FR4-LC | * SFP-10G-T        |
| * 10GBASE-SRL  | * OSFP-400G-2FR4   | * SFP-10G-T-RP     |
| * 10GBASE-ZR   | * OSFP-400G-DR4    | * SFP-10GRA-T      |
| * 200GBASE-CR4 | * OSFP-400G-FR4    | * SFP-25G-LR-E     |
| * 200GBASE-SR4 | * OSFP-400G-LR4    | * SFP-25G-MR-LR    |
| * 25GBASE-AOC  | * OSFP-400G-LR8    | * SFP-25G-MR-SR    |
| * 25GBASE-CR   | * OSFP-400G-PLR4   | * SFP-25G-MR-XSR   |
| * 25GBASE-ER   | * OSFP-400G-PLR4-S | * SFP-25G-SR-E     |
| * 25GBASE-LR   | * OSFP-400G-SR8    | * SFP-25GR-LR      |
| * 25GBASE-SR   | * OSFP-400G-SRBD   | * SFP-25GR-SR      |
| * 25GBASE-XSR  | * OSFP-400G-VSR4   | * SFP-25GR-XSR     |
| * 40GBASE-AOC  | * OSFP-400G-XDR4   | * SFP-50G-MR-LR    |
| * 40GBASE-CR4  | * OSFP-400G-XDR4-S | * SFP-50G-MR-SR    |
| * 40GBASE-ER4  | * OSFP-400G-ZR     | * SFP-50GR-LR      |
| * 40GBASE-LR4  | * OSFP-400G-ZRP    | * SFP-50GR-SR      |
| * 40GBASE-LRL4 | * OSFP-800G-2FR4   |                    |

## Reference to MLAG ISSU Upgrade/Downgrade Table

<https://www.arista.com/en/support/mlag-portal>

# Default Behavior Changes in 4.33.7.1M

## General

- Test: This is a sample default behavior change for validation purposes. (1644534)

## Layer 3

- Test: Sample Layer3 default behavior change for validation. (1645207)

# Known Software Caveats in 4.33.7.1M

## Accelerated System Update

- Performing SSU when /mnt/flash/persist/persistentRestartLog doesn't exist may result in extended traffic outage due to a watchdog reset that can occur. (158117)
- When performing ASU2 on an MLAG setup with VXLAN configuration, ASU2 can result in a fatal error resulting in a cold boot being performed resulting in large traffic loss. (245555)  
Series Affected: DCS-7060X and DCS-7060X2 Series
- When performing SSU on an MLAG setup, SSU can cause peer links on port-channel to flap, resulting in large traffic loss. (405788)
- Performing SSU when OSPF router ID is not explicitly configured may result in extended traffic outage.

A workaround is to configure router ID before performing SSU (856714)

- SSU may fail and result in cold reboot leading to an extended traffic outage. (856802)  
SKUs Affected: DCS-7060DX5-64S, DCS-7060DX5-64S-F and DCS-7060DX5-64S-R
- Port-channel members and the port-channels that are configured with `no switchport` may flap during SSU.  
The workaround is to configure `default switchport` on port-channels, and port-channel members. (860647)
- Connections using tunable SFP transceivers like the 10GBASE-DWDM-T and 10GBASE-DWDM-ZR may flap during 'reload fastboot'. There is no workaround, but after the flap(s), the link should be operational again. (878971)  
SKUs Affected: 10GBASE-DWDM-T and 10GBASE-DWDM-ZR

- SSU will fail if a linecard or secondary switchcard are powered down prior to performing SSU. (914302)

SKUs Affected: CCS-755-CH and CCS-758-CH

- During SSU, network churn events (such as remote VTEP flaps and route churns) may result in extended traffic outage. (927699)
- Performing SSU upgrade with an unsupported card inserted may result in a fatal error reboot causing extended traffic outage.

The workaround is to remove the unsupported Linecard before starting the upgrade. (932515)

SKUs Affected: CCS-750X-48SX-LC, CCS-755-CH and CCS-758-CH

- SSU is not supported when upgrading from 4.21.2.9F and older releases to this release (1073003)
- When a SSU upgrade is initiated in a MLAG system which has configuration inconsistencies with its peers, SSU may fail and lead to cold reboot of the system instead of performing a hitless upgrade, causing complete traffic loss during the restart.  
Ensuring MLAG configuration is consistent using the command "show mlag config-sanity" on both peers before initiating an SSU upgrade will prevent the issue. (1217273)

## BGP EVPN L2/L3 VXLAN/MPLS

- A policy change (such as changing the color extended communities) which causes an L2 EVPN MAC-IP or IMET route to resolve over a different SR-TE policy or tunnel may cause a brief traffic loss. (521090)
- A remote VTEP reached through unnumbered BGP over IPv6 will be incorrectly displayed as a configuration error with "FAIL" state due to "No route" (525842)
- In an EVPN multi-homing deployment, designated forwarder election for a given Ethernet segment and EVPN instance pair is based on the complete set of VLANs within the EVPN instance. This differs from the standard in which only the instance VLANs that are in the Ethernet segment interface's allowed VLAN list are used in the election algorithm. This deviation may cause interoperability issues with other vendors. It may also cause devices to be elected DF for an EVI on which they can't forward, if there is disjoint configuration of allowed VLANs for the ES interface on different peers in the same ES.

As a workaround, a single VLAN-aware bundle EVPN instance may need to be split into multiple instances, such that for every instance and Ethernet segment either every VLAN is in the Ethernet segment interface's allowed VLAN list, or none are. (583126)

- On Multi-Domain EVPN VXLAN deployment using anycast gateways, administratively enabling and disabling the VXLAN interface may cause and ARP entry to be lost and trigger traffic lost. (632955)
- In an L2 EVPN MPLS configuration, disabling MAC address learning on a VLAN that is part of the EVPN bridging domain does not take effect. (677182)  
Series Affected: 7500R3, DCS-7280CR2, DCS-7280CR3, DCS-7280DR3, DCS-7280PR3, DCS-7280R, DCS-7280R2, DCS-7280R3, DCS-7280SR, DCS-7280SR2, DCS-7280SR3, DCS-7280TR, DCS-7500R, DCS-7500R2, DCS-7500R3 and DCS-7800R3 Series
- When configuring "set\_nexthop\_self()" using RCF in the EVPN outbound context, the BGP agent can restart. (717957)
- In an EVPN VXLAN deployment, the BGP process can leak memory when the VLAN to VNI mapping is continuously provisioned and unprovisioned. The amount of memory leaked does not scale with the number of routes but instead with the number of MAC-VRFs. (774066)
- On an EVPN router, the system might run out of dynamic VLANs available, in the event of a VXLAN VRF VNI mapping configurations churn.

To workaround the problem, restart the BGP agent. (846021)

- When one of the multi-homing gateways is reloaded, there may be a period of time during which traffic loss occurs.  
To mitigate its effect, configure an event handler that disables the I-ES for a brief period of time after the reload. (854714)
- In a EVPN VXLAN deployment where L2 ARP and ND proxy is enabled, executing the "clear arp|nd bridged" or the "no arp|nd learning bridged" command might not clear all the locally learned L2 ARP entries in the "show arp bridged" or "show ipv6 neighbors bridged" output. (882754)
- In a EVPN VXLAN deployment, if an L2 VTEP is configure with "arp|nd learning bridged" receives a VXLAN encapsulated NA in response to a IPv6 DAD request, the response may not be decapsulated and bridged.

A encapsulated NA to a solicited NS will decapsulated and bridged as expected. (976554)

- On MLAG devices running EVPN OISM, `mlog shut` `no shut` may result in traffic loss.  
On devices running EVPN OISM in a non MLAG scenario could result in PIM neighborship being formed across the EVPN fabric, this could prevent traffic from being routed and result in traffic loss. (990767) (1)
- When transitioning IPv6 L3 VARP VTEP functionality from one VTEP to another, IPv6 neighbor entries may not be properly updated from being

remotely learnt through EVPN, to being locally learnt. This may cause traffic to be encapsulated with stale MAC addresses. (1005904)

- In EVPN deployments where learned or a static MAC pointing to a front panel port conflicts with the system MAC or VARP MAC ( if configured ) or VRRP MAC, the EVPN MAC-IP route might be incorrectly withdrawn or advertised with the sticky bit unset.

As a workaround, if the route is withdrawn unexpectedly, MAC redistribution can be re-triggered either by relearning the MAC if the front panel learned MAC redistribution is expected, otherwise, the `redistribute router-mac..` config can be removed and added back again to re-trigger Router MAC redistribution if that's expected instead. (1030035)

- When a multihoming group is configured with the `designated-forwarder election algorithm hrw`, all VLANs in an Ethernet segment are assigned to the same designated forwarder. This prevents load balancing and can lead to uneven traffic distribution.

To work around this issue, configure the `designated-forwarder election algorithm modulus` to distribute VLANs automatically among designated forwarder candidates. (1065539)

- In an EVPN multihoming setup, if only one peer advertises an EVPN Type 2 MAC IP route for a host, the other peers on the same ethernet segment may temporarily advertise that route when the original peer withdraws its Type 1 or Type 2 route even if the host is unreachable, and then withdraw the route immediately afterward. This behavior can also occur during a MAC move. (1073012)
- In an EVPN MPLS setup, a PE may never age out an ARP entry as long as the corresponding MAC address exists in the MAC table. In some cases, if the entry was originally on a different PE and moved to this PE, the PE may also repeatedly send out ARP requests for an entry.

Note that this does not affect IPv6 neighbors.

Workaround is to shut/no shut the interface the ARP entry is learned on. (1076851)

- In EVPN Multicast transit network with a RP on a stick topology, some multicast receivers connected to the PIM External Gateway that is on the path to the source from the RP may not get traffic. The workaround is to add a receiver on another PIM External Gateway. (1079151) (1)
- In an EVPN VXLAN deployment the removal or additions of thousands of VLAN to VNI mapping that are part of a MAC VRF through a single command or a configuration session may result in a restart of the BGP agent.

A work around is to apply configuration change in smaller sets of VLAN to VNI mappings. (1079670)

- In an EVPN MPLS multihome active-active setup, if an IPv6 device changes its address, all active multihome peers will repeatedly send Neighbor Solicitation (NS) packets for the old IPv6 address. This causes them to repeatedly switch between advertising proxy and non-proxy MAC-IP routes. As a result, traffic may be incorrectly sent to these peers, even if a new device with a different MAC has taken the IP address on a different PE.

Workaround: Add a static drop MAC on all but one of the multihoming devices until all problematic ND entries are removed if "redistribute static" is not configured. If "redistribute static" is configured, workaround is shut the VLAN on all multihoming devices until all problematic ND entries are removed. (1081806)

- When a host's ARP entry is learned on two MH A-A PEs and the host changes MAC address and sends an ARP packet with the same IP and the new MAC, the PE receiving the ARP packet may delete its local ARP entry and replace it with a remote ARP entry with the old MAC instead of updating the ARP entry with the new MAC. This will cause traffic destined to the IP to continue to be sent to the old MAC

Workaround is to add an RCF rule to not advertise EVPN type 2 routes for hosts whose MACs are expected to change or have the host resend the ARP packet upon changing MACs. (1117682)

- Enabling maintenance mode on a PE participating in a topology with more than two multihomed PEs, may result in traffic loss for hosts that are learned on the PE entering into maintenance mode. The duration of this loss is bounded by the configured value of 'shutdown max-delay' corresponding to the ES link(s). (1174447)
- In EVPN DCI deployment, if a remote domain IP VRF RT is not configured while using remote domain EVPN peers that exchange EVPN Type-2 routes that are imported into L3 VRFs, we may observe a one time BGP agent restart or memory leak in the BGP agent when the peering goes down.

Removing and re-adding the local domain RT for the affected L3 VRFs will help address the memory leak. (1196798)

- In a EVPN VXLAN MH Active-Active IRB deployment, if a device's ARP entry is learned on all MH peers and that device is later bound to a new MAC and announces is through it a GARP to one of the Active-Active PEs, the PE receiving the ARP packet may delete its local ARP entry and replace it with a remote ARP entry with the old MAC instead of updating the ARP entry with the new MAC. This will cause traffic destined to the IP to continue to be sent to the old MAC

Workaround is to add an RCF rule to not advertise EVPN type 2 routes for hosts whose MACs are expected to change or have the host resend multiple GARP packet upon changing MACs. (1226818)

- In EVPN DCI deployment, if both remote and local domain IP VRF RT is configured while using remote domain EVPN peers that exchange EVPN Type-2 routes that are imported into L3 VRFs, EVPN may not be able to import paths into the L3 VRFs using the local domain RT when the remote domain RT is removed.

Removing and re-adding the local domain RT for the affected L3 VRFs will help EVPN import paths into the IP VRFs from the remote domain peer using local domain RT (1248513)

- In EVPN DCI deployment with remote domain EVPN peers configured, if a remote domain RT were to be configured on an IP VRF that has imported routes from the remote domain EVPN peer with local domain RT, the paths imported with local domain RT may not be removed. On the other hand, if remote domain RT were to be un-configured with local domain RT left intact on an IP VRF that has imported routes from the remote domain EVPN peer with remote domain RT, the paths imported with remote domain RT may not be removed.

Removing and re-adding the import RT for the affected L3 VRFs on the domain with stale paths will help remove the stale imported paths from EVPN (1248596)

- On devices running EVPN OISM with underlay VXLAN multicast, having only an S,G Exclude overlay receiver might result in not joining the underlay tree.

Workaround: add a static IGMP/MLD snooping receiver to force joining the underlay tree. (1258360) (1)

- In an EVPN MPLS setup, when a host moves from one PE to another, the new PE may not correctly advertise the EVPN route type 2 (RT2) MAC-IP route for that host. This can occur with either IPv4 or IPv6.

As a workaround, clear the corresponding ARP or ND entry of the problematic host with "clear arp IP" or "clear ipv6 neighbor INTERFACE IP" respectively. (1265533)

- When a previously disabled link corresponding to a shared ethernet segment is activated on one of the multi homing peers, there is a short time frame during which the designated forwarder election may be still in progress or not yet completed.

During this time if a broadcast or multicast or unknown unicast packet is sent on the recently activated link, this may be looped back into the port channel from the other peer. We may observe duplicate traffic until the

designated forwarder election is complete.

This can be avoided (except first packet) if storm control configuration can be enabled on all the interfaces belonging to the Ethernet segment.

```
storm-control broadcast level pps 0
storm-control multicast level pps 0
storm-control unknown-unicast level pps 0
```

However, due to platform limitations, the first broadcast or multicast or unknown unicast packet sent on that interface will be allowed to pass through. (1295365)

- On a system with both EVPN multihoming and EVPN E-Tree active, when one of the multihoming peers receives a route for a host from another multihoming peer on a shared Ethernet segment with a higher sequence number than what's being advertised locally for that host, it's possible that the locally advertised route will be advertised without the E-Tree leaf flag extended community.

As a workaround, de-configure and re-configure the E-Tree leaf configuration on the affected VLAN to cause the advertised routes to correctly include the E-Tree leaf flag extended community again. (1309091)

- In EVPN deployments where a host moves from one VTEP to another, and moves back to the original VTEP in quick succession, the other VTEP may still forward traffic towards this host as if the host is attached locally.

The MAC can be cleared from MAC address-table in the affected VTEP to have the traffic correctly forwarded to the original VTEP (1357413)

- At the scale of hundreds of thousands of EVPN routes, it can take 10+ minutes to fully converge after the BGP agent goes down. On a device performing EVPN multihoming, this can lead to transient traffic loss due to aliasing and MAC flapping/denylisting. (1423668)
- When an ethernet segment configuration moves to a new interface, it is possible that all hosts learned on the interface previously associated with the ethernet segment are incorrectly advertised as single-homed hosts. The workaround is to restart the BGP agent. (1453106)
- In an EVPN VXLAN IRB deployment, configuring a VRF-VNI mapping without creating the corresponding VRF can cause SSU upgrades to fail and trigger a cold hitful reboot.

A workaround is to create the missing VRF before reload. (1478563) (1)

- If the "highest-random-weight" designated forwarder election algorithm is configured on an EVPN Ethernet Segment associated with VPWS services, the BGP agent can restart unexpectedly.

Avoid configuring the "highest-random-weight" designated forwarder election algorithm on Ethernet Segments associated with VPWS services. (1528152)

(1) This item is in two or more sections on this document

## Containerized EOS

- Multicast traffic stops flowing in a EVPN OISM Vxlan network after reload of ceoslab or veoslab switches (1218937)

## vEOS Router / CloudEOS

- The OpenFlow agent fails to handle packet-in messages (145001)
- When several IPsec tunnels are up and traffic is passing through them, removal and addition of a IPsec license may cause the the Ipsec agent to restart.

The workaround is to shutdown all the interfaces before the IPsec license is removed and reapplied and then do a "no shutdown" on the tunnel interfaces. (248213)

- A reboot due to a kernel panic can happen during first 10 minutes of vEOS bootup on Microsoft Azure. The kernel panic occurs because of a task blocking without being scheduled for more than 300 seconds in "D" state. (249618)
- Interface may be allowed to be configured with un-supported speed of NIC using "speed <speed>", which will cause an unexpected PhyEthtool agent restart. Do not use "speed <speed>" command to configure interface speed that NIC does not support. (264395)
- When loading a vEOS instance in an Azure cloud, it is possible for the device to experience a kernel panic just after bootup, causing the device to reboot a second time. (354411)
- In an EVPN IRB deployment on vEOS, changing the VXLAN source-interface interface may result in EVPN ip-prefix routes not getting installed into one or more VRFs for one or more remote VTEPs. (369816)
- CloudEOS supports upto 600K BGP routes with 8G of system memory; If 800K BGP routes are programmed, out-of-memory condition will kill random processes.

Out-of-memory issue can be mitigated by increasing the system RAM to 12G to program 800K BGP routes. (478214)

- When an IPsec connection is established with a primary IP address of an interface and a secondary IP address is configured on an interface and that

secondary IP address is used to establish an IPsec connection, the IPsec connection with the secondary IP address doesn't come up.

The workaround is to restart the IPsec agent. (572808)

- When running CloudEOS on ESXI hypervisor, while using Intel Ethernet Controller X710 NIC in SRIOV mode, the TX traffic out of the interface, may stop working after either the router reload and/or SFE agent (Software Forwarding Engine) restart for any reason.  
The workaround is to set "trust-mode" ON and "spoof-check" OFF for the SRIOV interface on the VMware hypervisor.  
Another possible workaround is to log into the ESXI VCenter console and change the SRIOV port's assigned VLAN to any other VLAN and then revert it back to the original VLAN. (647410)
- SSH provisioning fails while creating a VM due to infra changes on Azure's platform.  
A workaround is to set up the VM using a username and password and then set up SSH afterwards. (681168)
- The /var/log/ filesystem on AWS CloudEOS VMs may get filled up with awslogs.\*backup files. The workaround is to delete the /etc/cron.d/awslogs\_log\_rotate file. This workaround is better applied using an on-boot event handler that deletes this file on every reboot of the VM. (713562)
- CloudHA uses older Boto SDK version than some of the AWS regions allow. CloudHA may not work in such AWS regions.

The workaround is to create a boto config file as indicated below and follow it with shut/no shut action on the CloudHA feature. This file needs to be created in the designated path upon every restart. An event-handler can be used to achieve it.

Boto config file content with the exact path:

```
-----  
[ec2-user@localhost ~]$ cat /etc/boto.cfg  
[Boto]  
use_endpoint_heuristics = True  
-----
```

Event handler configuration:

```
-----  
event-handler AWS  
    trigger on-boot  
    action bash sudo echo -e "[Boto]\nuse_endpoint_heuristics = True" > /etc/  
boto.cfg  
    delay 0  
----- (758301)
```

- A routing loop in the underlay network matching the default route on a router with HA enabled will cause high utilization of the LAN DPS path links between the HA peers. (985713) (1)  
Series Affected: AWE-5000 and AWE-7000 Series
- STUN clients may not receive responses from the STUN server if there is an ECMP path from the server to the client. (1016192) (1)
- Performance drops during the processing of DPS/AVT traffic. (1108706)
- When the Forwarding Information Base (FIB) reaches capacity on systems using the SFE forwarding agent, the system generates excessive log messages cycling between HW\_RESOURCE\_FULL and HW\_RESOURCE\_NORMAL states. This log flooding can impact system performance and make it difficult to identify other important log messages.

The symptom manifests as repeated sequences like:

%FIB-3-HW\_RESOURCE\_FULL: Hardware resources exhausted - routes may not be programmed in hardware

%FIB-3-HW\_RESOURCE\_NORMAL: Hardware resources recovered - routes now being programmed in hardware

The workaround is to reduce the number of routes to stay below the FIB capacity. (1331563)

(1) This item is in two or more sections on this document

## CVP

### Network Provisioning

- During Zero Touch Provisioning(ZTP), repeated failures to execute a bootstrap script that forks other scripts may result in the switch running out of memory.  
The workaround is to rewrite the bootstrap script to either avoid forking or properly cleanup forked child processes when the script exits, and then reloading the switch to restart ZTP. (820844)
- Device enrollment and consequently ZTPaaS onboarding could fail for a device, that was enrolled to CVaaS before, with the error: "Failure when receiving data from the peer". The workaround is to delete the TerminAttr certs stored at /persist/secure/ssl/terminattr and attempt ZTPaaS onboarding again. (916124)
- If a switch has a large number of ports, Zero Touch Provisioning may keep failing continuously.  
Workaround is to connect as few ports as possible for the duration of the Zero Touch Provisioning. (939004)

## Telemetry

- OpenConfig may return inaccurate PHY Pre-FEC bit error rate, FEC uncorrected codewords, or FEC corrected codewords. (1290065) (1)

## CVX

- If a VmTracer session configures all the available VLANs on the switch, then the switch may errdisable the routed ports by freeing up the internal VLANs. (139294)
- On all switch series configured as a MLAG pair where CVX is used as the VXLAN control plane, after a MAC address move between switches the MAC address might be advertised to the CVX server by two different VTEPS. This can cause packets destined to the MAC address to be blackholed. The workaround is to clear the mac address on both the advertising VTEPS so that the mac address will be relearned properly. (158130)
- The MacroSegmentation Service (MSS), working with L2 transparent firewalls, requires the firewall interface be statically identified on CVX via configuration commands (as opposed to using LLDP to detect them dynamically). This prevents issues such as traffic loss in the event that a member port of a aggregated link goes down. (275384)
- Macro-segmentation Service (MSS) might stop intercepting traffic when the last member of the Near service LAG goes down.

To work around this failure, use the interface mapping from the MSS dynamic device-set configuration to statically map service device interfaces to their corresponding switch port channels. (275656)

- When a security policy on a CheckPoint firewall includes unsupported services, the Macro-Segmentation Service (MSS) intercepts traffic for all services for the specified end-points in the policy. (433067)
- When the Policy Control Service is enabled on CVX, under certain circumstances such as re-numbering IP on a host connected to a tagged port, the groups received from NSX controller may not be resolved into IP addresses. This may result in incorrect programming of ACLs on the switches.

Workaround is to disable and re-enable 'service pcs' on CVX. (538537)

- When MSS is configured in a VXLAN routing deployment with VXLAN controller service (VCS), an MLAG ISSU upgrade from a pre 4.22.1 release to a post 4.22.1 will be hitful and MLAG roles will not be re-established until both MLAG peers have been upgraded.

The workaround is to disable MSS from the VCS prior to the ISSU upgrade.

Note that disabling MSS will cause ARP entries on the switch to be relearned and is disruptive. (694514)

- In a VCS deployment with MLAG, a rapid MAC move may result in a MAC being learned locally on multiple VTEPs. The workaround is to run "clear mac address-table dynamic vlan VLAN" on the MLAG secondary which should not have the MAC learned locally. (702518)
- In a VXLAN deployment using VXLAN Controller Service (VCS) to distribute MAC addresses, the MAC address of an orphan host behind a secondary MLAG switch may not get published to VCS. (770762)
- The VXLAN Controller Service (VCS) feature available on CVX deployments will no longer be supported.

Please migrate the deployment to using an BGP/EVPN control plane. If the deployment must continue to use VCS, please continue to upgrade EOS to the latest version in the train where this defect remains open (that is a release where the feature has not been removed). (950887)

- In a Media Control Service (MCS) deployment, when a multicast flow contains both successfully programmed and failed receivers, a request to re-add a programmed receiver on its existing successful path may not generate the required "set" notification for active-receivers. While notifications for the failed route are correctly triggered, the redundant request for the successful receiver was incorrectly suppressed even when a new tracking ID was provided. (1084444)
- This is CVE-2025-49844 and further details can be found under Arista Security Advisory 139: <https://www.arista.com/en/support/advisories-notices/security-advisory/24029-security-advisory-0139> (1140119)
- In a VXLAN Controller Service deployment with ARP or NDP proxy enabled, when a CLI configured ARP or NDP entry is unconfigured on a VTEP but the MAC remains learned, a dynamic ARP or NDP entry is advertised instead. (1338877)
- In a multi-site VXLAN deployment using VCS as the control plane, rapid MAC moves between sites may result in a MAC being learned against the wrong site with the same move count.

A workaround is to clear the MAC address entry on the VTEP where the MAC is not residing. (1619848)

## Enterprise routing

- The XcvrAgent may restart unexpectedly when the AWE-7220RP-5TH-2S-F system is operating under high load. There is no workaround. (957413)  
SKUs Affected: AWE-7220RP-5TH-2S-F

- Policy based IPsec tunnels flap continuously when sa idle-timeout is configured.

A workaround could be removing sa idle-timeout configuration if configured. (1184208)

- Policy based VPN tunnel does not get established over tunnels with directly connected tunnel destination.

A workaround would be to add a static ARP entry for the tunnel destination. (1281098)

Series Affected: AWE-5000 and AWE-7000 Series

## SDWAN

- Hardware encrypted DPS IPsec packets in tunnel mode are sent without UDP header.

The workaround is configure the IPsec in transport mode. (878530)

Series Affected: AWE-5000 and AWE-7000 Series

- The SFE forwarding agent may restart when 512 tunnels are configured if the underlay interfaces are quickly shutdown and unshut again. (1045146)
- When auto-discovery of remote DPS peers is enabled in a path-group using the 'peer dynamic' CLI, receiving delete notification for a remote peer may cause the Sfe agent to restart unexpectedly. (1093407)

Series Affected: AWE-5000, AWE-7000 and CloudEOS VM Series

- When egress shaping is configured on an interface that has subinterfaces, the shaper may be silently bypassed after a SFE agent restart. Additionally, any L2 attribute change (MTU, MAC, enable state) on a shaped interface can disable shaping until the configuration is manually removed and reapplied. On AWS platforms, sustained traffic through a shaped interface can cause periodic 2-3 second forwarding stalls affecting all traffic on the same worker.

The workaround is to remove and reapply the shape rate configuration after agent restart. If subinterfaces are present, this must be done after the forwarding plane has fully initialized.

There is no workaround for the AWS worker stall. (1619926)

## EOS SDK

- On systems using EosSdk-managed sBFD sessions, a memory leak may occur when sBFD sessions are frequently created and deleted. Under some circumstances, this memory accumulation may cause the system to restart unexpectedly. (1506218)

- On systems using EosSdk-managed sBFD sessions, a memory leak may occur in the BFD agent when sBFD sessions are frequently created and deleted. Under some circumstances, this memory accumulation may cause the BFD agent to restart unexpectedly. (1519671)

## General

- When a policy map of type PBR is attached to an interface that is either in down state or a switchport (or both), and if the policy map is too large to fit into available hardware resources, the CLI will not report the error and roll back the configuration. Later, when the interface becomes an operational routed interface, the policy map will not be programmed into hardware. However, "show policy-map type pbr" shows the policy applied to the interface.

To fix the discrepancy, remove extra rules from the policy map to make it fit into the hardware. (89931)

- The OpenFlow agent fails to return counters associated with a flow, when queried by the OpenFlow controller using protocol version 1.0 (132812)
- On switches using the tg3 driver for the management interface a kernel panic can happen resulting in a switch reload. This is due to a Single Event Upset (SEU) affecting the management interface ethernet controller, and is a rare occurrence. (136944)

Series Affected: 7368 Series

SKUs Affected: DCS-7020SR-24C2-F, DCS-7020SR-24C2-R, DCS-7020SR-32C2-F, DCS-7020TR-48-F, DCS-7020TR-48-R, DCS-7020TRA-48-F, DCS-7020TRA-48-R, DCS-7050CX3-32S-F, DCS-7050CX3-32S-R, DCS-7050SX3-48YC12-F, DCS-7060CX-32S-F, DCS-7060CX-32S-R, DCS-7060CX2-32S-F, DCS-7060CX2-32S-R, DCS-7060SX2-48YC6-F, DCS-7060SX2-48YC6-R, DCS-7170-32C-F, DCS-7170-32C-M-F, DCS-7170-32C-M-R, DCS-7170-32C-R, DCS-7170-32CD-F, DCS-7170-32CD-R, DCS-7170-64C-F, DCS-7170-64C-M-F, DCS-7170-64C-M-R, DCS-7170-64C-R, DCS-7260CX3-64-F, DCS-7260CX3-64-R, DCS-7280CR2A-30-F, DCS-7280CR2K-30-F, DCS-7280CR2M-30-F, DCS-7280QR-C36-F, DCS-7280QR-C36-M-F, DCS-7280QR-C36-M-R, DCS-7280QR-C36-R, DCS-7280QRA-C36S-F, DCS-7280QRA-C36S-M-F, DCS-7280QRA-C36S-M-R, DCS-7280QRA-C36S-R, DCS-7280SR-48C6-F, DCS-7280SR-48C6-M-F, DCS-7280SR-48C6-M-R, DCS-7280SR-48C6-R, DCS-7280SR2-48YC6-F, DCS-7280SR2-48YC6-M-F, DCS-7280SR2-48YC6-M-R, DCS-7280SR2-48YC6-R, DCS-7280SR2A-48YC6-F, DCS-7280SR2A-48YC6-M-F, DCS-7280SR2A-48YC6-M-R, DCS-7280SR2A-48YC6-R, DCS-7280SR2K-48C6-M-F, DCS-7280SR2K-48C6-M-R, DCS-7280SRA-48C6-F, DCS-7280SRA-48C6-M-F, DCS-7280SRA-48C6-M-R, DCS-7280SRA-48C6-R, DCS-7280SRAM-48C6-F, DCS-7280SRAM-48C6-R, DCS-7280SRM-40CX2-F, DCS-7280SRM-40CX2-R, DCS-7280TR-48C6-F, DCS-7280TR-48C6-M-F, DCS-7280TR-48C6-M-R, DCS-7280TR-48C6-R, DCS-7280TRA-48C6-F, DCS-7280TRA-48C6-M-F, DCS-7280TRA-48C6-M-R, DCS-7280TRA-48C6-R, DCS-7304, DCS-7308, DCS-7504N, DCS-7508N, DCS-7512N and DCS-7516N

- When configuration of a service-policy of type pdp on an interface fails due to lack of hardware resources, the interface may not be protected by any PDP policy. The workaround is to remove the configuration of the PDP service-policy and to configure the PDP service-policy default-pdp-policy on the interface. (216365)
- The MacroSegmentation Service (MSS) feature doesn't work in conjunction with the VARP VTEP IP configuration required for VXLAN routing where a subset of VTEPs are L2 VTEPs. (263532)
- When a MLAG peer (configured as a service VTEP for MSS) reloads, MSS re-installs intercept flows which may cause traffic to drop for a short duration. (349254)
- If multiple front-panel ethernet interfaces are configured as reflector interfaces for the same flow of traffic to be reflected, loops can be formed and hosts can flap from one interface to another when the reflector configuration is subsequently changed. The workaround is to only configure one reflector interface to handle traffic reflection. (360869)  
Series Affected: DCS-7280R, DCS-7280R2, DCS-7500R and DCS-7500R2 Series
- When configuring VXLANs from the EOS CLI, "ip address virtual" is supported and mapped to YANG, but "ip virtual-router address" is not supported. (372193)
- If the number of PTP vlan's enabled on a switch using 'ptp vlan' command exceeds 65536, PTP agent will become unresponsive and eventually restart. Reducing the VLANs below the limit will avoid getting in this state. (408199)
- When in transparent two-step mode PTP packet sequenceId collision may cause transient jump in offsetFromMaster. Workaround is to use one-step transparent clock mode. (408202)
- DirectFlow 'action output nexthop <ip addr>' ignores TTL of incoming packet and forwards the packet even if the TTL has expired. (417994)
- In rare conditions, the kernel may panic with the message containing "BUG at ../mm/slub.c:3334" (476225)
- ZeroTouch provisioning will fail to fetch configuration on QSFP-DD/OSFP ports with inserted QSFP or SFP transceivers or QSFP ports with inserted SFP transceivers when these ports require a non-default speed-group configuration to link up.

The workaround is to use a different type of transceiver or a different port to connect to the bootstrap server. (488491) (1)

- On system reload, the kernel may crash with the "PANIC: double fault" message. (493516)

- Local (admin) user is allowed to login with empty password when RADIUS over TLS is enabled (569426)
- "reload peer" configured with a delay such as "reload peer in 1 force" results in both supervisors being reloaded after the specified delay. (621572)
- The default python interpreter in EOS is now python3 and the python2 interpreter has been removed beginning with this release. (703281)
- BOM change on PCA-01601-03 and change of riser pol image from SFT-01392-01 to SFT-01392-02 resolves issue. (732299)  
SKUs Affected: DCS-7280DR3A-54-F, DCS-7280DR3AK-54 and DCS-7280DR3AM-54-F
- In an EVPN VXLAN multihoming setup, administratively shutting down and re-enabling the VXLAN source loopback interface on a remote VTEP can result in MAC-IP routes of some hosts, received from the multihoming VTEPs, not being installed causing the traffic to fail to those hosts, in the absence of other covering routes. (804491)
- Units may be unable to complete exiting from maintenance mode if entering maintenance mode is cancelled before reaching Under Maintenance state. (813375)
- The KernelNetworkInfo IP address shared memory collection can grow over time if interfaces and IP addresses are repeatedly removed and added back again. If this causes an issue, the KernelNetworkInfo agent can be restarted and the IP address collection will return to its original size. (824906)
- The device may be unable to finish exiting from maintenance mode if entering maintenance mode is cancelled before reaching Under Maintenance state. (933059)
- If a configuration contains subinterfaces at high scale in a non-default VRF, a configuration replace might cause one or more of the subinterfaces to go down.

Delete and then recreate the affected subinterface to bring it into the up state. (938399)

- Security Advisory 101 for CVE-2024-3596. Read more at <https://www.arista.com/en/support/advisories-notices/security-advisory/19905-security-advisory-0101> (960295)
- OpenConfig path /network-instances/network-instance[name=]/protocols/protocol[identifier=][name=]/pim/interfaces/interface[interface-id=]/neighbors/neighbor[neighbor-address=]/state/mode incorrectly reports PIM\_MODE\_DENSE when neighbor is in bidirectional pim mode only. (960478)

- In case of a GM switchover when the GMs' times are significantly different, downstream S-clock, connected to the M-clock experiencing the said switchover, might enter a brief period (~120 Sync message intervals) of incorrect elevated OFM/skew values. The workaround is to ensure that GMs are reliable sources of time. (983258)
- Systems with SMART eMMC model 08GP1A or 16GP1A(may be displayed as 303847503141 or 313647503141) may experience a transient disconnect of the eMMC. Kernel logs show "got error -110" for eMMC operations. Read and write operations to flash can experience errors.

To recover from this transient issue, power cycle the unit. If the switch stops at the Aboot prompt at the first reboot, please power cycle the unit or run the "reboot" command from the Aboot prompt. (1018819)

SKUs Affected: CCS-710P-12, CCS-710P-16P, CCS-720XP-24ZY4-F, CCS-720XP-48TXH-2C-S-F, CCS-720XP-48Y6-R, CCS-720XP-48ZC2-F, CCS-720XP-96ZC2-F, CCS-722XPM-48Y4, CCS-722XPM-48ZY8, DCS-7010TX-48, DCS-7010TX-48-DC, DCS-7020SR-24C2, DCS-7050CX3-32S-F, DCS-7050CX3-32S-R, DCS-7050CX3M-32S, DCS-7050SX3-48C8, DCS-7050SX3-48YC8, DCS-7050TX3-48C8, DCS-7060CX-32C, DCS-7060CX-32S, DCS-7060SX2-48YC6, DCS-7280CR3-32D4, DCS-7280CR3-96, DCS-7280CR3K-96, DCS-7280DR3-24, DCS-7280DR3K-24, DCS-7280PR3K-24, DCS-7280SR-48C6, DCS-7280SR3-40YC6, DCS-7280SR3-48YC8, DCS-7280SR3E-40YC6, DCS-7280SR3K-48YC8, DCS-7280SR3M-48YC8 and DCS-7280TR3-40C6

- When first booting up or after a SSO, one or more linecards may remain in the "Initialized" state in the "show ptp hardware-sync" command output, causing the device to be unable to participate in PTP.

To workaround this issue, power cycle the affected module using the "no power enable module <MODULE>" then "power enable module <MODULE>" commands. (1022284)

Series Affected: CCS-750 Series

- ACL Agent can terminate on network namespace change on Layer3 interfaces (1038673)
- MLAG configuration in conjunction VXLAN flood group configuration and IPv6 underlay may result in DAD seen on hosts.

Workaround: There is no workaround without removing VXLAN flood group configuration, IPv6 underlay or MLAG. (1039765)

- If an EOS event-handler has these 3 conditions:
  - The action is triggered on config
  - The handler has a delay
  - The first event is detected within the delay

The action trigger of the first event will happen at the config time + the delay, not after the event detection + the delay

Workaround: If possible, use the "trigger on-config disable" config command (1040000)

- Launcher and ProcLauncher agents restarting simultaneously may lead to the restart of most other agents running on the switch. Critical agents such as Sysdb and ConfigAgent are not impacted by this bug. (1055946)
- SSL profiles become "invalid" if the system clock is outside the validity period of the certificates. If the system clock is later changed to be within the validity period via NTP, SSL profiles will still remain "invalid".

To re-trigger the SSL profile validation, do any configuration changes in the affected SSL profiles or restart the SuperServer agent. (1068537)

- When there is an empty or invalid asu-persistent-store.json file in /mnt/flash, a reload of the switch may get stuck and never complete.

Workaround is to remove the file /mnt/flash/asu-persistent-store.json and issue a subsequent reload. (1070896)

- Updating PBR rules with new priority\_mask settings does not work until the rules are deleted and added back. (1087146)
- Send MESSAGE\_AUTHENTICATOR in all AAA RADIUS packets

This addresses Security Advisory 101 for CVE-2024-3596. Read more at <https://www.arista.com/en/support/advisories-notices/security-advisory/19905-security-advisory-0101> (1130020)

- In a traffic policy deployment, the mirror action for a rule may fail even if the target mirroring session is up. As a result, traffic matching the rule will not be mirrored. (1139348) (1)
- In certain circumstances, the kcompactd kernel thread can run continuously for a long period of time without yielding the CPU, causing a soft lockup panic. (1175555)
- With "vxlan flood vtep learned data-plane" configuration, clearing MAC table does not clear learnt VTEPs. (1225724)
- In a VXLAN deployment where ARP or NDP proxy is enabled, stale ARP or NDP entries may remain in the ARP or NDP cache even when the VLAN to VNI mapping associated with the VLAN interface that the entries is removed.

A workaround is to shut down and re-enable the VLAN interface to clear the stale entries. (1272997)

- Adding 'goto next' action for the last match in a policy will cause continuous restarts of the traffic-policy forwarding agent. (1273277)
- Changes to EventMon backup configuration made using `configure session` or pushed via CVP can leave EventMon backups in an incorrect state where the backup location and file limit may not match the configuration.

To workaroud this there are two options. After changing EventMon backup configurations with `configure session` or CVP disabling and re-enabling all events using `no event-monitor <event>` followed by `event-monitor <event>` will correct the state to match the configuration. Alternatively this can be avoided by manually configuring EventMon via the CLI without using `configure session`. (1273587)

- In some instances when Traffic-Policy policies with redirect next-hop action configured are updated or removed, traffic hitting the match rules with redirect action may temporarily be dropped or miss-forwarded instead of FIB routed. (1275148)
- When an L3 subinterface is deleted, the OpenConfig list at /interfaces/interface/subinterfaces/subinterface may retain an empty entry for it. The empty entry causes validation failures for subsequent gNMI Set requests on the subinterface's "ip4" subcontainer (with the message: "subinterfaces with index > 0 cannot be configured as bridged port"). The workaround is to restart the OpenConfig or Octa agent. (1279163)
- In EVPN Symmetric IRB deployments, when ipv6 virtual-router is configured, and the VLAN interface does not have a VLAN to VNI mapping configured, then the Neighbor Solicitation packets for VLAN interface's virtual IPs may not update the neighbor entries previously learned from a Neighbor Advertisement, which can result in stale neighbor resolution.

The workaround is to use "ip address virtual" for the VLAN interface instead of "ipv6 virtual-router". (1281004)

- AiAgent can restart the first time an interface state is toggled. Subsequent state change of the same interface, will not affect AiAgent (1304841)
- If an interface traffic-policy uses 'protocol service field-set' in a match rule, matches on encapsulation inner fields, locations (UDFs), next-hop groups, destination self, VLAN tags, and forwarding type will be ignored. (1319518)
- Traffic loss may occur for an IS-IS static local adjacency segment with TI-LFA protection when the primary link goes down, if the "backup-eligible" option is configured after the segment's initial creation. (1332005)
- Deleting an interface from yang path /lldp/interfaces/interface clears out all interface config. (1344983)

- If ``ptp free-running source clock system`` is configured on a switch that is using 1-step boundary clock, the system clock time is not propagated in the egress PTP messages and instead the free running hardware clock time is used.

Configure the switch to use 2-step boundary clock with ``ptp mode boundary`` to distribute the system time to downstream PTP clocks. (1348801)

- When an interface is misconfigured with both access and trunk switchport settings, then changed to L3 mode using `"no switchport"` commands, followed by a port speed change, the interface status may incorrectly display as `"connected"` with VLAN state `"inactive"`. The interface remains in the bad state and traffic is affected until the switch is rebooted. (1352335)
- When a PBR policy is rapidly removed and re-applied on an interface, the policy may not take effect, and traffic may not be forwarded according to the policy rules. Workaround is to shut followed by no shut on interface where policy is applied. (1381730)
- If the SSH host keys are corrupted or malformed they will not be properly regenerated on device startup. This can prevent SSH access to the device.

SSH host keys can be manually regenerated with the command `"reset ssh key KEYALGO"`. (1385058)

- IpLocking agent may restart unexpectedly and continuously after it has processed at least one VLAN configured with address locking and that VLAN has at least one member port that is not configured for IP Locking for the same address family.

As a workaround, run `"address-family ipv4"` and `"address-family ipv6"` for every

Ethernet port that is a member of a VLAN configured with IPv4 or IPv6 address locking respectively and then remove address locking configuration from all the VLANs (1391297)

- When PTP is configured and a very large number of PTP ports have a link state change at the same time, the PTP agent may restart. (1397553)
- SuperServer may unexpectedly restart if a gNSI Certz client writes invalid PEM data through the Rotate RPC. (1417624)
- Running traceroute with high kernel route scale can cause traceroute to use lot of physical memory. A kernel route scale of ~2M routes can cause traceroute to take about 2GB of physical memory on a 64 bit platform.

As a workaround one can run the traceroute from the bash mode with `"-n"`

option to stop name resolution that will avoid this issue. Another workaround could be to configure "software forwarding hardware offload route lookup bgp" if the kernel route scale is due to BGP routes which will avoid installing the BGP routes in the kernel (1421103)

- In a VXLAN MLAG deployment with VRRP, if the VRRP master learns the VRRP virtual MAC from a remote VTEP, the MLAG backup switch can incorrectly program the VRRP virtual MAC as learned via the VXLAN tunnel instead of via the MLAG peer link, causing intermittent packet loss.

Perform a VRRP failover and failback to restore correct MAC programming.  
(1432541) (1)

- DSCP markings for control plane packets may not work after reload. Packets for RADIUS, TACACS, SNMP, SSH, sFlow, NTP, DNS, Syslog and Traceroute will be affected.  
The workaround is to manually configure the jump rule after reload using bash command "sudo iptables -t mangle -A EOS\_OUTPUT -j EOS\_ARISTA\_DSCP\_AGENT" (1455531)
- If too many OpenConfig logical channel indices are specified, the L1OpenConfig agent may go into an endless restart loop. The exact number of indices which cause the error is dependent on various factors including CPU speed. (1477145)
- When PTP mode is set to one-step boundary clock and PTP is configured on multiple VLANs of an interface using the "ptp vlan <vlanId>" command, if one PTP VLAN transitions to slave state while another PTP VLAN on the same interface transitions to master state, the slave PTP VLAN port may not be able to synchronize. (1500969)
- When the flow tracking mirror-on-drop feature is used on a switch with a large number of VRF configured, the DropExport agent may restart unexpectedly and repeatedly. (1520353)

(1) This item is in two or more sections on this document

## IPSEC

- Under some circumstances IPsec rekey time may show up as 'N/A'. (561575)
- On a topology configured with IPsec AutoVPN, doing a shut/no shut several times on interfaces can cause the IPsec agent to restart unexpectedly. (634820)
- When IPsec packets are received with flow entropy enabled(UDP source port changed based on inner flow), some packets may get dropped because of anti replay errors. The workaround is to configure the replay window to 65k or

disable the replay window.

```
To disable anti replay window
ip security
  sa policy <sa-policy-name>
    no anti-replay detection
```

```
To increase the replay window to 65k
ip security
  sa policy <sa-policy-name>
    anti-replay window 65535 (1101823)
Series Affected: AWE-5000, AWE-7000 and CloudEOS VM Series
```

- If autoVPN is enabled, when IPsec agent of a device is restarted, and if a dynamic IPsec peer of this device is in progress of a DH rekey, there's a chance that the IPsec SAs installed for the dynamic paths between these two devices end up with mismatched SPIs. Workaround could be restart the IPsec agent again or shut/no shut of the DPS interface. (1280540)  
Series Affected: AWE-5000, AWE-7000 and CloudEOS VM Series
- Configuring a replay window size does not take effect for IPsec AutoVPN dynamic tunnels. Anti-replay check is always disabled for IPsec AutoVPN dynamic tunnels. (1570728)  
Series Affected: AWE-5000, AWE-7000 and CloudEOS VM Series

## Layer 1

- The forwarding agent may unexpectedly restart after a sequence of speed changes involving speeds of 10G, 25G, 40G, 50G and 100G. (358317)  
Series Affected: DCS-7060X, DCS-7060X2 and DCS-7260X3 Series
- When a QSFP port is set to 4x25G rate, inserting a 40G QSFP transceiver can trigger a single or continuous forwarding agent restart.  
A workaround is to configure the port for 40G or 4x10G rate before inserting the transceiver. (405185)  
SKUs Affected: 7300X3-32C-LC, 7300X3-48TC4-LC, 7300X3-48YC4-LC and DCS-7050CX3M-32S
- Sequences of speed changes involving speeds of 10G, 25G, 40G, 50G and 100G may result in a Strata forwarding agent restart. (456835)  
Series Affected: DCS-7260CX3 Series
- If EthernetX/1 and EthernetX/3 are configured for two lane auto-negotiation on a QSFP-DD/OSFP port EthernetX, EthernetX/1 linking down can cause EthernetX/3 to link down. The above is true for EthernetX/5 and EthernetX/7 as well.

One workaround is to remove auto-negotiation configuration on EthernetX/3 and

reapply it.

Another workaround is to save the configuration to startup-config and restart. (571883)

SKUs Affected: 7500R3-24D-LC, 7500R3-24P-LC, 7500R3-48Y4D-LC, 7500R3K-48Y4D-LC, 7800R3-36P-LC, 7800R3-48CQ2-LC, 7800R3-48CQMS-LC, 7800R3K-72Y-LC, DCS-7280CR3K-32P4-R, DCS-7280DR3-24-F, DCS-7280DR3-24-M-F, DCS-7280DR3K-24-F, DCS-7280PR3-24-F, DCS-7280PR3-24-M-F, DCS-7280PR3K-24-F, DCS-7280SR3-48YC8-F, DCS-7280SR3-48YC8-R, DCS-7280SR3K-48YC8-F and DCS-7280SR3K-48YC8-R

- BASE-T ports might link up but blackhole traffic when they are configured to not use BASE-T auto-negotiation and force speed to 100M using `speed 100full` CLI command.

Workaround is to run `shutdown`, wait for a minute, and then run `no shutdown` on the affected interfaces. (681902)

Series Affected: CCS-710P and DCS-7010TX Series

SKUs Affected: CCS-720DP-24S, CCS-720DP-24S-2F, CCS-720DP-24S-F, CCS-720DP-48S, CCS-720DP-48S-2F, CCS-720DP-48S-F and CCS-722XPM-48Y4

- The /1 interface of a QSFP28 port may get stuck in multi-lane mode when changing speed from `speed 100g` to `speed 10g` after inserting a 40G transceiver. Some of the other interfaces for the port may remain inactive rather than coming up as expected.

Workaround is to configure the /1 interface to 40g and then 10g again, or configure 10g before inserting the transceiver. (694587)

Series Affected: DCS-7060CX, DCS-7060CX2, DCS-7060SX2 and DCS-7260CX3 Series

- Interfaces with SFP transceivers and link-debounce configuration may experience a link down debounce period double than the configured period. The workaround is to configure "phy link detection aggressive" on affected interfaces (this may lead to an interface flap at the time of applying this configuration). (702920)
- Inserting a 1Gbps SFP transceiver or 10Gbps BASE-T SFP transceiver configured at 1G into a QSFP port using a QSFP-SFP Adapter (QSA) causes 1 logical port to be allocated. If the interface is configured with "speed forced 1000full" or "speed auto 1000full", transceiver removal causes 3 additional logical ports to be allocated. These logical ports may be reallocated to other active interfaces and cause them to become inactive.

The workaround is to configure "default speed" prior to the removal of affected transceivers. (706063)

Series Affected: DCS-7050SX3 and DCS-7060CX2 Series

- Inserting a 40Gbps transceiver into a port with a default speed configuration may cause the speed to be auto-adjusted to 4x10G. This may lead to reallocation of 3 logical ports and inactivation of other interfaces.

The workaround is to explicitly configure "speed forced 40gfull" on affected interfaces prior to inserting the transceiver, or configure "transceiver qsfp default-mode 4x10G" globally. (706067)

Series Affected: DCS-7050SX3, DCS-7050TX3 and DCS-7260X3 Series

- L1 Profiles configuration is not supported with OpenConfig. (789141)
- Executing "shutdown" interface configuration command after SSU may result in an unexpected forwarding agent restart and a brief traffic outage on all ports. (792791)  
SKUs Affected: CCS-720DP-48S, CCS-722XPM-48Y4 and DCS-7010TX-48

- ZTP may not complete if all of the ports within a speed-group on the system are populated with transceivers that do not support the default speed-group configuration. If these interfaces are the interfaces needed to connect to the DHCP/configuration server this will result in ZTP failing to complete.

Possible workarounds are using a different interface for DHCP/server connectivity, temporarily removing one of the unneeded transceivers from the group until ZTP succeeds, or changing the wiring on the system so that the speed-group has at least one transceiver that supports the default configuration. (797607)

- Using the rc.eos script to add port numbering to the boot config will result in the port numbering not being applied.

Workaround: Please add port numbering through the CLI using 'boot port numbering octal interfaces INTERFACE\_COUNT' commands and then reboot the switch. (843173)

SKUs Affected: 7800R3-36D-LC, 7800R3A-36D-LC, 7800R3A-36D2-LC, 7800R3A-36DM-LC, 7800R3A-36DM2-LC, 7800R3A-36P-LC, 7800R3A-36PM-LC, 7800R3AK-36DM-LC, 7800R3AK-36DM2-LC, 7800R3AK-36PM-LC and 7800R3K-36DM-LC

- Interfaces with 1GBASE-T SFPs installed may not link up. Workaround is to shut/no shut the port to recover. (847035)

Series Affected: CCS-720DF Series

SKUs Affected: CCS-720DF-48Y, CCS-720DF-48Y-2, CCS-720DF-48Y-2F and CCS-720DF-48Y-F

- Interfaces configured with 1G speed may flap during an SSU reload if they were ever configured with 100M speed prior to the SSU reload. (890078)  
SKUs Affected: CCS-720DF-48Y

- A link flap on BASE-T ports configured with the default speed ("no speed" or "default speed") may cause an unexpected restart of the forwarding agent. This leads to a flap of all interfaces on the line card and a brief traffic outage. (899785)

SKUs Affected: CCS-750X-48TP-LC

- A transceiver with a corrupted EEPROM may cause the interface sourcing configuration (ll source ...) to be dropped for all four interfaces tied to the same software agent.

The workaround is to remove the corrupted transceiver and reboot the switch. (908341)

SKUs Affected: DCS-7130-16G3-F (HwRev:C1), DCS-7130-16G3-R (HwRev:C1), DCS-7130-16G3S-F (HwRev:D1), DCS-7130-16G3S-R (HwRev:D1), DCS-7130-48EH-F (HwRev:A4), DCS-7130-48EH-R (HwRev:A4), DCS-7130-48EHS-F (HwRev:B1), DCS-7130-48EHS-R (HwRev:B2), DCS-7130-48EHS-R (HwRev:B1), DCS-7130-48EHS-R (HwRev:B2), DCS-7130-48G3-F (HwRev:B1), DCS-7130-48G3-F (HwRev:B2), DCS-7130-48G3-R (HwRev:B1), DCS-7130-48G3-R (HwRev:B2), DCS-7130-48G3S-F (HwRev:C1), DCS-7130-48G3S-R (HwRev:C1), DCS-7130-48L-F (HwRev:A2), DCS-7130-48L-F (HwRev:A3), DCS-7130-48L-R (HwRev:A2), DCS-7130-48L-R (HwRev:A3), DCS-7130-48LA-F (HwRev:A2), DCS-7130-48LA-F (HwRev:A3), DCS-7130-48LA-R (HwRev:A2), DCS-7130-48LA-R (HwRev:A3), DCS-7130-48LAS-F (HwRev:B2), DCS-7130-48LAS-F (HwRev:B3), DCS-7130-48LAS-R (HwRev:B2), DCS-7130-48LAS-R (HwRev:B3), DCS-7130-48LB-F (HwRev:A2), DCS-7130-48LB-F (HwRev:A3), DCS-7130-48LB-R (HwRev:A2), DCS-7130-48LB-R (HwRev:A3), DCS-7130-48LBA-F (HwRev:A2), DCS-7130-48LBA-F (HwRev:A3), DCS-7130-48LBA-R (HwRev:A2), DCS-7130-48LBA-R (HwRev:A3), DCS-7130-48LBAS-F (HwRev:B2), DCS-7130-48LBAS-F (HwRev:B3), DCS-7130-48LBAS-R (HwRev:B2), DCS-7130-48LBAS-R (HwRev:B3), DCS-7130-48LBS-F (HwRev:B2), DCS-7130-48LBS-F (HwRev:B3), DCS-7130-48LBS-R (HwRev:B2), DCS-7130-48LBS-R (HwRev:B3), DCS-7130-48LS-F (HwRev:B2), DCS-7130-48LS-F (HwRev:B3), DCS-7130-48LS-R (HwRev:B2), DCS-7130-48LS-R (HwRev:B3), DCS-7130-96-F (HwRev:A7), DCS-7130-96-R (HwRev:A7), DCS-7130-96-R (HwRev:A8), DCS-7130-96L-F (HwRev:A2), DCS-7130-96L-F (HwRev:A3), DCS-7130-96L-R (HwRev:A2), DCS-7130-96L-R (HwRev:A3), DCS-7130-96LA-F (HwRev:A2), DCS-7130-96LA-F (HwRev:A3), DCS-7130-96LA-R (HwRev:A2), DCS-7130-96LA-R (HwRev:A3), DCS-7130-96LAS-F (HwRev:B1), DCS-7130-96LAS-F (HwRev:B2), DCS-7130-96LAS-R (HwRev:B1), DCS-7130-96LAS-R (HwRev:B2), DCS-7130-96LB-F (HwRev:A2), DCS-7130-96LB-F (HwRev:A3), DCS-7130-96LB-R (HwRev:A2), DCS-7130-96LB-R (HwRev:A3), DCS-7130-96LBA-F (HwRev:A2), DCS-7130-96LBA-F (HwRev:A3), DCS-7130-96LBA-R (HwRev:A2), DCS-7130-96LBA-R (HwRev:A3), DCS-7130-96LBAS-F (HwRev:B1), DCS-7130-96LBAS-R (HwRev:B1), DCS-7130-96LBS-F (HwRev:B1), DCS-7130-96LBS-F (HwRev:B2), DCS-7130-96LBS-R (HwRev:B1), DCS-7130-96LBS-R (HwRev:B2), DCS-7130-96LS-F (HwRev:B1), DCS-7130-96LS-F (HwRev:B2), DCS-7130-96LS-R (HwRev:B1), DCS-7130-96LS-R (HwRev:B2), DCS-7130-96S-F (HwRev:B1) and DCS-7130-96S-R (HwRev:B1)

- MAC faults may fail to propagate to the internal CMS42550 PHY chip. This may lead to a one way link up. (917641)  
SKUs Affected: DCS-7170B-64C-F
- On speed change, the PhyIsland agent can restart unexpectedly, causing the links of the system to go down momentarily. (934072)  
SKUs Affected: DCS-7280CR3A-24D12, DCS-7280CR3A-32S, DCS-7280CR3AK-24D12, DCS-7280CR3AK-32S, DCS-7280CR3AM-24D12 and DCS-7280CR3AM-32S
- An interface may fail to link up after a configuration change, reload, or power cycle.

Workaround is to use "shutdown" followed by a "no shutdown" CLI command on the affected interface. Workaround may be needed to be applied multiple times to recover the interface. (992949)

SKUs Affected: DCS-7060CX5-56D8, DCS-7280CR3A-24D12, DCS-7280CR3A-32S, DCS-7280CR3AK-24D12, DCS-7280CR3AK-24D12-S, DCS-7280CR3AK-32S, DCS-7280CR3AM-24D12, DCS-7280CR3AM-32S, DCS-7280SR3A-48YC8, DCS-7280SR3AK-48YC8 and DCS-7280SR3AM-48YC8

- Interfaces with optical transceivers may experience link issues including failure to link up, link flaps or FCS/CRC errors. (1017076)  
SKUs Affected: DCS-7050SX3-48YC12
- While the "Max-Qsa" L1 Profile is configured, SSU upgrades and forwarding agent restarts may result in link flaps and momentary traffic outages on /1-only ports that are configured with non-single-lane speeds (e.g. 100G-4). (1055953)  
SKUs Affected: DCS-7050SX3-48C8, DCS-7050SX3-48C8C, DCS-7050SX3-48YC8, DCS-7050SX3-48YC8C, DCS-7050TX3-48C8, DCS-7260CX3-64, DCS-7260CX3-64E and DCS-7260CX3-64LQ
- Removing a transceiver from a port without a speed configuration that belongs to a port channel may cause all port channel members to temporarily leave the port channel before rejoining.

In order to avoid this issue, configure a speed on the port to the desired speed. (1056277)

- Removing secure VXLAN profile from a remote VTEP can result in traffic loss on all front panel ports, workaround is to shut the affected interfaces and unshut them. (1064076) (1)  
SKUs Affected: DCS-7280CR3MK-32D4, DCS-7280CR3MK-32D4-F, DCS-7280CR3MK-32D4-R, DCS-7280CR3MK-32D4A-S, DCS-7280CR3MK-32D4A-S-F, DCS-7280CR3MK-32D4S, DCS-7280CR3MK-32D4S-F, DCS-7280CR3MK-32D4S-R, DCS-7280CR3MK-32P4, DCS-7280CR3MK-32P4-F, DCS-7280CR3MK-32P4-R, DCS-7280CR3MK-32P4S, DCS-7280CR3MK-32P4S-F and DCS-7280CR3MK-32P4S-R

- Link flaps during SSU reload may cause one way link up.

Workaround is to configure "shutdown" and "no shutdown" on the affected interface that was undergoing SSU reload. (1066200)

SKUs Affected: DCS-7060DX5-64S

- If an SFP slot contains an optic or SFP BASE-T transceiver which is down, or if an SFP slot previously contained an optic or SFP BASE-T transceiver which was down prior to its removal, and the command "reload fast-boot" is performed, the interface may fail to link up after reload.

To work around this problem, hitful restart of the forwarding agent is required, leading to the flap of all interfaces. (1089844) (1)

Series Affected: DCS-7260X3 Series

- SSO may fail to complete successfully on fully loaded systems, resulting in a traffic outage while the system reboots automatically. (1098072)

SKUs Affected: CCS-758-CH

- If 50g-2 is configured with FEC disabled when the inserted transceiver does not support 50g-2, the Strata agent could restart unexpectedly, causing all of the links on the system to go down.

The workaround is to change the configuration back to a speed supported by the inserted transceiver, or to ensure 50g-2 is supported by the inserted transceiver before configuring 50g-2. (1212939)

SKUs Affected: DCS-7060CX5-56D8, DCS-7280CR3A-24D12, DCS-7280CR3A-32S, DCS-7280CR3AK-24D12, DCS-7280CR3AK-24D12-S, DCS-7280CR3AK-32S, DCS-7280CR3AM-24D12, DCS-7280CR3AM-32S, DCS-7280SR3A-48YC8, DCS-7280SR3AK-48YC8 and DCS-7280SR3AM-48YC8

- Interfaces may fail to link up with 1000BASE-X optics, if they were ever configured with 100M speed before.

Workaround is to configure the following on the affected interfaces:

speed 1g

phy media base-x parallel-detection disabled

These will force the interface speed to 1Gbps, and will disable auto-negotiation and the parallel detection feature on the interface.

If disabling auto-negotiation as a workaround is not desirable, the following command can be run once to fix this issue. Please note that this will cause link flaps and brief traffic disruption on interfaces in the range Et1-Et40.

reset phy interface Ethernet1 chip bcm54185 (1272148)

SKUs Affected: CCS-720DF-48Y

- Insertion of a BASE-X or BASE-T adapter into a port with default speed configuration may unexpectedly inactivate other interfaces.

The workaround is to explicitly configure the speed on the interface before inserting the transceivers. (1273868) (1)

SKUs Affected: DCS-7280CR3-32D4, DCS-7280CR3-32D4-F, DCS-7280CR3-32D4-M-F, DCS-7280CR3-32D4-M-R, DCS-7280CR3-32D4-R, DCS-7280CR3-32P4, DCS-7280CR3-32P4-F, DCS-7280CR3-32P4-M-F, DCS-7280CR3-32P4-M-R, DCS-7280CR3-32P4-R, DCS-7280CR3K-32D4, DCS-7280CR3K-32D4-F, DCS-7280CR3K-32D4-R, DCS-7280CR3K-32D4A, DCS-7280CR3K-32D4A-F, DCS-7280CR3K-32D4A-R, DCS-7280CR3K-32P4, DCS-7280CR3K-32P4-F, DCS-7280CR3K-32P4-R, DCS-7280CR3K-32P4A, DCS-7280CR3K-32P4A-F, DCS-7280CR3K-32P4A-R, DCS-7280CR3MK-32D4, DCS-7280CR3MK-32D4-F, DCS-7280CR3MK-32D4-R, DCS-7280CR3MK-32D4A-S, DCS-7280CR3MK-32D4A-S-F, DCS-7280CR3MK-32D4S, DCS-7280CR3MK-32D4S-F, DCS-7280CR3MK-32D4S-R, DCS-7280CR3MK-32P4, DCS-7280CR3MK-32P4-F, DCS-7280CR3MK-32P4-R, DCS-7280CR3MK-32P4S, DCS-7280CR3MK-32P4S-F and DCS-7280CR3MK-32P4S-R

- OpenConfig may return inaccurate PHY Pre-FEC bit error rate, FEC uncorrected codewords, or FEC corrected codewords. (1290065) (1)
- If a transceiver resets its internal PRBS total-errors counters (e.g. can happen after LoL), `show int <interface> transceiver diag test pattern counters` only shows the previous high watermark of bit errors until it is surpassed. (1307751)
- When configuring a speed group that does not show up in `show hardware speed-group status`, the forwarding agent may restart unexpectedly.

The workaround is to revert the configuration on those speed-groups, as they are not expected to be manually configured. (1381144)

- If SSO is triggered while a hardware ( e.g. Linecard, XCVR module, etc. ) insertion or removal is still being processed by EOS then the switchover may fail causing the supervisor to reboot. (1426370)

SKUs Affected: CCS-755-CH, CCS-758-CH, DCS-7808-CH, DCS-7816-CH and DCS-7816L-CH

- On RJ45 ports (both Ethernet and Management), ZeroTouch may periodically try non-negotiated 10M or 100M speed configurations, if the ports are unable to successfully bring up the link using auto-negotiation. This may trigger parallel detect on the peer, which would force the link up in a duplex mismatched state at a lower speed and may result in bandwidth/timeout issues while provisioning.

One workaround is to force the peer's advertisements to 1G only. This will prevent provisioning attempts while linked up at the non-negotiated speeds and will force ZeroTouch to cycle back to auto-negotiation more quickly.

Another workaround is to modify the bootstrap script to configure the bootstrap interface to the desired configuration while the provisioning is ongoing. (1452469)

- Configuring unsupported half-duplex speeds on an interface with MRA BASE-T causes unexpected forwarding agent restart. (1645116)
- An interface configured with speed auto 40g-4 or speed auto 40gfull might flap if the Babbage agent restarts, even when the Babbage agent restart was supposed to be hitless. (1715007)

SKUs Affected: DCS-7060DX5-64S-F, DCS-7060DX5-64S-R, DCS-7280CR3-32D4-F, DCS-7280CR3-32D4-M-F, DCS-7280CR3-32D4-M-R, DCS-7280CR3-32D4-R, DCS-7280CR3-32P4-F, DCS-7280CR3-32P4-M-F, DCS-7280CR3-32P4-M-R, DCS-7280CR3-32P4-R, DCS-7280CR3-96-F, DCS-7280CR3A-48D6-F, DCS-7280CR3A-72-F, DCS-7280CR3A-72-R, DCS-7280CR3AK-48D6-F, DCS-7280CR3AK-72-F, DCS-7280CR3AK-72-R, DCS-7280CR3AM-48D6-F, DCS-7280CR3AM-72-F, DCS-7280CR3AM-72-R, DCS-7280CR3K-32D4-F, DCS-7280CR3K-32D4-R, DCS-7280CR3K-32D4A-F, DCS-7280CR3K-32D4A-R, DCS-7280CR3K-32P4-F, DCS-7280CR3K-32P4-R, DCS-7280CR3K-32P4A-F, DCS-7280CR3K-32P4A-R, DCS-7280CR3K-96-F, DCS-7280SR3-40YC6-F, DCS-7280SR3-40YC6-R, DCS-7280SR3E-40YC6-F, DCS-7280SR3E-40YC6-M-F, DCS-7280SR3E-40YC6-M-R, DCS-7280SR3E-40YC6-R, DCS-7280TR3-40C6-F and DCS-7280TR3-40C6-R

(1) [This item is in two or more sections on this document](#)

## Layer 2

- When running rapid-PVST at high scales of interfaces and vlans, the device may occasionally not transmit a BPDU, which can lead to a BPDU timeout on the neighbor. (442663)
- Performing an SSO switchover on an MLAG primary peer running Multiple Spanning Tree Protocol may result in STP topology reconverging. (470962)
- Restarting STP agent with a high number of interfaces and vlans in PVST mode may result in STP topology reconverging. (472675)
- Pseudowire agent may restart unexpectedly when a large number of flexible cross-connect pseudowires are configured/unconfigured. (732883)
- MACsec configured interfaces might not be able to generate SAK post SSO.

The interfaces can be recovered by flapping. (854366)

- On a MLAG switch where 'ip virtual-router' command is configured with a subnet, if MLAG is split, Arp sync for the host ip covered by the subnet still happens.

The result is that the MAC of the host will move on the connected harness

switch,  
thus it can cause disruption for traffic destined to the host on the harness switch. (951951)

- In an EVPN VXLAN deployment, if a sub interface with dot1q-tunnel configuration is used for VXLAN forwarding, then the c-tag of the overlay packet will not be preserved. (968892)
- In case there are 802.1X MBA supplicants connected to the switch and an SSU is performed, then there is a possibility that these MBA device might face traffic loss due to the AAA server name not being resolved in time. A simple workaround for this is to configure the server IP directly instead of using the hostname. (976313)
- When Dot1x MBA is enabled, if a MAC address has already been learned on a phone VLAN (different from the native VLAN), and neighbor classification is then cleared, followed by immediate traffic from the same MAC on the native VLAN, the static MAC entry may not get added to the MAC address table and this may lead to a high CPU usage for StrataL2  
A possible workaround would be to restart StrataL2. (1032597) (1)
- The Mvrp agent may restart when a large number of VLANs are registered on several interfaces at a frequent interval. This can lead to traffic loss. (1034789)
- The Mvrp agent may experience continuous restarts when a large number of VLAN registrations occur. This issue persists even after the VLAN Join PDUs are stopped and can cause traffic loss. (1036730)
- The Mvrp agent may experience continuous restarts when a large number of VLAN registrations are sent on several interfaces. (1045352)
- In MLAG devices in active-partial mode with EVPN peers configured over routes exchanged in IPv4/IPv6 AF, if SSU is initiated on the active MLAG peer, there can be a temporary loss in traffic during SSU because some EVPN peers fail to establish on time

As a workaround, the slow peer time configured with `bgp convergence slow-peer time` can be adjusted to a high value of 180 seconds to help prevent running into this issue. (1068076)

- Unexpected behavior in 802.1x (1108416)
- Dot1x agent might silently drop RADIUS dynamic-authorization messages when more than one RADIUS servers are configured using hostname.  
The workaround is to remove the hostname based configuration and re-configure the RADIUS servers using IP addresses.

For example if the configuration in issue state is like below -

```
(config)# radius-server host dummy-hostname1 vrf dummy-vrf
(config)# radius-server host dummy-hostname2 vrf dummy-vrf
```

The workaround to recover would be to first remove the existing configuration and then reconfigure using IP address

```
(config)# no radius-server host dummy-hostname1 vrf dummy-vrf
(config)# no radius-server host dummy-hostname2 vrf dummy-vrf
(config)# radius-server host ipaddr1 vrf dummy-vrf
(config)# radius-server host ipaddr2 vrf dummy-vrf (1156288)
```

- Dot1x memory usage increases gradually when periodic accounting is configured with a low interval on a switch with a large number of supplicants.  
Increasing the periodic accounting interval may help reduce Dot1x memory usage. (1202455)
- In an EVPN VXLAN deployment with extended VLANs, an incoming VXLAN-encapsulated ARP packet with a VNI mapped to an extended VLAN can cause the VxlanSwFwd agent to restart. (1283418)
- In an MLAG configuration with multiple MST instances, performing a stateful switchover on the MLAG secondary peer switch may lead to temporary STP topology instability. Downstream bridges connected to the MLAG pair may experience BPDU timeouts, potentially causing unexpected port state changes or brief traffic disruptions. (1288209)
- Supplicant traffic issues during 802.1x host cleanup (1302705)
- When existing configuration files containing both "spanning-tree portfast edge" (or network) and the command "no spanning-tree portfast auto" are loaded either via upgrade or configure replace, the "no spanning-tree portfast auto" command overrides the other portfast settings.

Workaround: To preserve intended edge or network behavior, remove "no spanning-tree portfast auto" from the configuration file before performing the upgrade or configure replace operation. (1326955)

- Dynamic ACL configuration from RADIUS CoA-Request packets fails when individual ACL rules span multiple NAS-Filter-Rule attributes.  
Configure the RADIUS server to ensure individual ACL rules do not span multiple NAS-Filter-Rule attributes. (1332737)
- The Dot1x agent may unexpectedly send multiple EAP Identity-Requests which may cause the device to stop its EAPoL functionalities. (1448721) (1)
- Dot1x agent can restart unexpectedly if authentication fails for an EAPoL supplicant when "dot1x mac based authentication always" and "aaa unresponsive action apply cached-results timeout ..." are configured.

Using "aaa unresponsive action apply cached-results" (hardware-cache) instead of "aaa unresponsive action apply cached-results timeout ..." (software-cache) or removing "dot1x mac based authentication always" configuration can be used as the workaround. (1471003)

- In an EVPN VXLAN IRB deployment, configuring a VRF-VNI mapping without creating the corresponding VRF can cause SSU upgrades to fail and trigger a cold hitful reboot.

A workaround is to create the missing VRF before reload. (1478563) (1)

- After switchover, Dot1x might see AAA server timeouts if Radsec is configured for that server and radsecproxy hasn't started yet. A workaround for this is to enable AAA unresponsive cache feature (on the interface or globally) (1505440)
- If Radsec is used in conjugation with Dot1x, then Dot1x agent restart can cause supplicant authentication to fail against the RADIUS servers which are configured as IP addresses and not as hostnames. (1536928)
- When ServerProbe is configured along with Dot1x, Supplicant authentication may time out even if RADIUS server is responding to Access-Requests. To recover from this state, restart Dot1x and ServerProbe agents. (1540438)
- The Olive agent may fail to initialize MACsec and log %HARDWARE-3-LICENSE\_ERROR messages in the system log although a valid MACsec license is supplied.

The workaround is to reload the device. (1595925)

- On a port configured with "dot1x mac based authentication always" and "aaa unresponsive action apply cached-results timeout", the Dot1x agent can restart unexpectedly. This can occur when EAPOL authentication succeeds for a supplicant that was previously authenticated via MAC-based authentication, shortly after a link flap on that port.

Using "aaa unresponsive action apply cached-results" (hardware-cache) instead of "aaa unresponsive action apply cached-results timeout ..." (software-cache) or removing "dot1x mac based authentication always" configuration can be used as the workaround. (1770005)

- When Dot1x and ServerProbe are configured together, a RADIUS server can be marked dead by ServerProbe agent even when the server is alive. This would lead to authentication timing out for supplicants. Restarting both ServerProbe and Dot1x processes would recover the RADIUS server status. (1794328)

## Layer 3

- With scaled VRF config, in the order of 1K VRFs, if the Arp agent restarts, it may fail to come up. (275514)
- In certain scale situations upon a sysdb restart, arp entries can be learned in kernel but not show up under 'show arp'. When this happens, the work around is to restart the Arp agent. (275749)
- Configuring 'max-metric router-lsa' on an OSPF router may cause summary LSAs to be generated with maximum metric. (276629)
- Auto discovery of multiple IPv6 link-local BGP neighbors over a single interface does not work and will result in only one of the neighbors transitioning to established state. (289875)
- BFD configurations with large numbers of sessions may see BFD session flaps during initial session bringup shortly after boot. (375773)
- Removing SVI configuration at scale via a config-replace operation may cause the BFD agent to unexpectedly restart. (414702)
- The MLAG agent may exit unexpectedly after upgrading from 4.22.0 or an older release if the MLAG peer switch is still running the older software version and DHCPv6 prefix delegation routes are being sync'd across the peers. (425810)
- The output of 'show ip nat sync peer' may incorrectly indicate a connected state, even though an incorrect peer IP address has been configured. (464011)
- DHCP relay agent might exit unexpectedly if several VRFs are continuously deleted and re-created. (471169)
- When large number of distribute lists are configured in RIP then it may result in route flaps and the protocol agent CPU utilization can increase significantly. (536500)
- KernelFib agent may restart on interface flap, if there are a large number of route resolving through that interface (539757)
- KernelFib agent may restart, if EVPN config is toggled in quick succession. (557358)
- RSVP tunnels might not get established or may use non-best paths when IS-IS system ID or OSPF router ID of any two neighbouring nodes in the IGP

network is changed back-to-back and the best path goes via that node.  
(572080)

- StrataL3 crashes and restarts when overflow remote VTEPs are configured with max ECMP paths and continuous churn in ECMP paths happens because of disruptive events such as agent restart / toggle routing / MAC updations / ARP updations. The system recovers after restart. (594312) (1)
- KernelFib agent may restart when interface flaps lead to a large number of routes (entire routing table) being withdrawn (597557)
- Moving the managementactive(ma0) interface to a VRF and restarting Sysdb would lead to managementactive interface staying down in the default VRF after Sysdb(and other agents) come back up. (613014)
- During Zero Touch Provisioning(ZTP) in an IPv6 environment, even if the Router Advertisement(RA) packets do not have the M and the O bits set, the Arista switch still tries to contact a DHCPv6 server for information other than the IPv6 address. (691387)
- Upon the Arp agent starting up in setups with a large number of routes, the Arp agent may restart. (764196)
- After reload, static ARP or ND entries may not get correctly restored.

Workaround is to restart the Arp agent. (790370)

- VRF names with "." result in repeated restart of the Launcher agent while starting a process with a name like "Rib-vrf-foo.bar".

To restore the system, first remove the VRF with "." in its name with "no vrf instance <vrf.name>". Then, delete any file in /etc/ProcMgr.d/run/ownedByLauncher/ of the form "<agent>-vrf.<vrf.name>". For an example VRF named "foo.bar", the file to delete might be "Rib-vrf.foo.bar" or, when using the multi-agent routing protocol model, a file for a protocol-specific agent such as "Ospf-vrf.foo.bar" or "Isis-vrf.foo.bar". (792987)

- Router Solicitation (RS) packets with the source address that is not the unspecified address and no source link-layer address option, causes a Router Advertisement (RA) to be sent with the destination address as unicast address and the destination link-layer address as all-nodes multicast address. (802490)
- After SSU, management routes may not be programmed in the kernel. The workaround is to restart ConnectedRoute agent. (911548)
- When EOS receives two Router Capability TLV in IS-IS LSP, it only processes the first one. This can result in EOS not to function correctly viz if the Flex Algo TLV is received in the first Router Capability TLV and the Segment Routing Capability TLV is received in the second Router Capability TLV, EOS

will ignore the second Router Capability TLV thereby assuming that the node that originated the LSP does not support Segment Routing. (918334)

- OSPF may incorrectly export its topology after being disabled and enabled. Restart the OSPF agent to clear the error state. (964629)
- If there is a high churn in IPv4/IPv6 routes in the FIB while the L3 forwarding agent is down, the L3 forwarding agent might restart unexpectedly when the agent comes back up. (985291)
- OpenConfig/Octa agent may restart continuously if there's at least one static route that recursively resolves to a DROP/Null0 route in the FIB.

Workaround:

Directly set the next hop to DROP/Null0 for the static route that resolves over another prefix whose next hop is DROP/Null0.

For example, if "ip route <pfx1> null0" is the first prefix and "pfx2" resolves over "pfx1", ("ip route <pfx2> <pfx1>"), make pfx2 point to Null0 directly, ie. "ip route <pfx2> null0" (1003004)

- In configurations which use hierarchical FECs (eg. VXLAN, MPLS tunnels), port or BFD session failures may result in longer than expected traffic loss. The issue affects routes resolved via multiple paths (eg. multiple tunnels) or have backup paths, where the underlay paths for these are non-ECMP. (1008054)
- The CLI "ipv6 nd dad [ DAD\_VALUE ]" may not work as expected. The workaround is to apply this config before enabling IPv6 processing on the interface, or disable and then enable IPv6 processing on the interface after applying this config. (1019418)
- With TI-LFA node protection configured along with SRLG protection, if a destination has a path other than the primary path and backup path and if the first link of this path has the same SRLG as that of the first link of the primary path and with lower cost than the backup path, then when the primary path fails there may be microloops causing traffic loss. (1028897)
- IS-IS authentication will stop working after reload of the router if "isis enable" command is part of "interface profile" configuration and "isis authentication" command is part of interface configuration

Workaround is to configure "isis enable" command directly under the interface instead of "interface profile" (1039795)

- RSVP and TI-LFA tunnels may not come up when the OSPF router id is changed. Restarting the OSPF agent will clear the error state. (1042820)
- When IS-IS SR node segments are leaked across levels then the TI-LFA backup path may not get calculated for such leaked segments. (1156591)

- If the CLB flow is deleted and re-added because of its destination reachability changing then EOS may not delete the CLB flows correctly when aging timer expires.  
As a workaround the flows can be manually cleared from the CLI. (1167368)
- If the L3 forwarding agent is restarted while there is high nexthop group scale present, it may unexpectedly restart again. (1206410)
- If a BGP peering that is covered by a BFD session becomes reestablished after going down due to the BFD session going down, BGP routes learned from this peer may be installed as drops in hardware while the BFD session is still down. As a workaround, users can configure "no ip hardware fib next-hop update event bfd" to disable BFD event tracking in the L3 forwarding agent followed by running "start hardware ale review adj l3" to reprocess all affected adjacencies. (1210154)
- On the 7170 platforms, when dynamic extended VLANs are used to provide VNI to VLAN mapping for VNI scalability reasons, creating/deleting a VRF will cause the SW forwarding to CPU in non impacted VRFs to be impacted which can result in BGP overlay sessions in the non impacted VRFs to reset resulting in overlay traffic loss in the non impacted VRFs. (1212371)
- Configuration changes on management interfaces may result in BFD timeouts with short BFD intervals on devices with only two CPU cores

Workaround: Use default or larger BFD intervals. (1215777)

- If there are large number of ARP or ND entries learned on a single SVI and all member ports of that VLAN go down, the SVI will go down and the Arp agent may restart after the SVI goes down.

Workaround is to configure "no autostate" on the VLAN to prevent the SVI from going down. (1272716)

- Isis agent may restart unexpectedly when LSDB export is enabled and "show tech extended isis" is invoked. (1280877)
- In case CSPF agent restarts while local-convergence-delay timer is running, the OSPF TI-LFA backup paths that are currently in use and became invalid while Cspf was not running may still be used, causing traffic loss until the timer expires. (1288281)
- Isis agent can restart during graceful restart when the neighbor scale is high (1316867)
- When the Internet routing profile is enabled, next hop group churn combined with routing table changes may cause the forwarding agent to restart unexpectedly. (1394146) (1)

- Addressless forwarding on an interface may not work after the interface is moved to a different VRF. The workaround is to disable and re-enable "ip routing ipv6 interface". (1396360)
- During periods of next hop group churn combined with routing table changes, the forwarding agent can restart unexpectedly. (1396926)
- After a forwarding agent restart, RSVP tunnel routes may be incorrectly removed from hardware, causing traffic forwarded over those tunnels to be dropped until the routes are re-learned. (1397645)
- The L3 forwarding agent may continuously restart and be unable to program some FEC hierarchies in some configurations. Examples of affected configurations include RSVP LER tunnels with sub-tunnels using implicit-null MPLS labels, and some recursively resolved IP routes involving UCMP while "rib fib fec hierarchical resolution" is configured. Workarounds may include: Removing the "ip hardware fib hierarchical next-hop max-level" configuration, if it is applied; altering the counter preferences under the "tunnel-counters" configuration to prefer counters for RSVP LER tunnels or RSVP LER sub-tunnels; disabling the "rib fib fec hierarchical resolution" configuration. (1434392)
- Transitioning an OSPFv3 area to an NSSA area may fail to clean up existing external routes. Workaround is to restart the OSPFv3 agent (1456590)
- FlexAlgo routes may be incorrect when there are more than 9 FlexAlgo definitions (FADs) configured in the IS-IS network. (1465804)
- The CPU utilization of the S-BFD process on Arista routers may increase when a UDP packet is received with a destination port of 7784 (the S-BFD port) and a destination IP address that is a local IP address of the router. (1468324)
- When the RFC7130 aggregate BFD operational status transitions from Up to Down and then quickly back to Up on a scaled/stressed system, SandL3Unicast might permanently program routes incorrectly. The workaround is to restart SandL3Unicast (1506239)
- During VRF configuration churn with EOS SDK RIB bypass routes at scale, the L3 forwarding agent can restart unexpectedly. (1512802)
- With BMP local-rib monitoring configured, VPN-IPv4/IPv6 routes imported into a VRF may not be reported to the BMP collector when multiple VPN paths for the same prefix with different RDs are received from the same BGP peer, such as a route reflector. (1769176)

## Multi-agent

- Performing a stateful switchover in a switch with a large number of VRFs configured, with BGP config in all VRFs and IGP configured in a large number of VRFs, may cause the system to restart unexpectedly, leading to traffic loss. (376773)
- SSO with MPLS L3 VPN configured may result in temporary loss of traffic flowing from MPLS core towards the tenant sites (507353)
- Performing SSU may lead to traffic drop if the dynamic BGP peers are configured.

There is no workaround for this issue. Configuring the following may reduce the chances of traffic drop:

- configure router-id under 'router bgp' mode
- configure 'graceful-restart restart-time' and 'graceful-restart stalepath-time' value 420 sec or higher.
- configure 'bgp convergence slow-peer time' value 300 sec or higher.

(843834)

Series Affected: CCS-720XP and DCS-7010TX Series

- Under rare circumstances, Bgp Agent may restart when VRF configuration is removed (845945)
- Running "show mpls bgp labeled-unicast bindings detail" may cause ConfigAgent to restart unexpectedly if there are too many bindings. (918712)
- The BGP inheritance model requires BGP to be configured in default VRF before it can be configured in non-default VRFs.  
The workaround is to enable BGP in the default network-instance (AS number at minimum) before enabling BGP in non-default network-instance. (927063)
- If using BGP MPLS VPN and the neighbor received attributes discard command is enabled to discard attribute 16 (BGP Extended Community), then all previously received and imported VPN routes should be removed from any VRF where they were imported, since the Route Target Extended Community is now removed. However, on scaled setups, it is possible that some routes may remain imported in some VRFs. (937337)
- If MPLS IP is deconfigured and then reconfigured, the encap MPLS labels of one or more VPLS BGP-signaled pseudowires may not be correctly programmed. Any affected VPLS BGP-signaled pseudowire groups need to be deconfigured and then reconfigured to resolve the issue. (976290)
- The TI-LFA backup path will no longer be computed if the nodes along the path from PLR to the Q node are not segment-routing enabled. (986875)

- If the Bgp agent is repeatedly restarted while a VPLS pseudowire group using BGP signaling is configured, the Bgp agent restart may be hitfull for all AFI-SAFIs. (1004708)
- In rare situations, when addresses in the 127.0.0.0/8 reserved block are transmitted by protocols or used in certain configurations, the Ira agent may unexpectedly restart until the offending address is removed. Consider using addresses from private-use address blocks like 10.0.0.0/8 (see <https://www.iana.org/assignments/iana-ipv4-special-registry/iana-ipv4-special-registry.xhtml>) instead. (1064362)
- Rcf policy for redistributed routes into non-default Isis VRF instance may sometimes not work, especially after Rcf agent restart (1070669)
- During SSU, link-local BGP peering sessions - configured using 'neighbor interface ...' command - may not be reestablished before BGP convergence timeout which may result in traffic loss until the router neighbors are learned via router advertisement messages.

To workaround this issue, expedite the ipv6 neighbor learning by reducing the router-advertisement interval to 30 seconds or less by using 'ipv6 nd ra interval 30' command under interface mode. (1084729)

- IS-IS agent restart continuously when we have static routes having mixed AF nexthop(s) redistributed into IS-IS. The workaround is to either remove the static routes having mixed AF nexthop(s) or ensure that the route has all the nexthop(s) in the same AF. (1172653)
- When a hierarchical BGP aggregate, A, is configured for a prefix, P, after BGP has started, the covering aggregate may not get updated correctly if a more preferable competing path, R, already exists for P. If the competing aggregate, A, is later deconfigured, then R may fail to be treated as a contributor for the covering aggregate. At this point, if the covering aggregate originally used the "summary-only" option and this option is deconfigured, R may fail to get advertised. These problems may be resolved by causing the path R to be removing and re-added, or by deconfiguring and reconfiguring the covering aggregate. (1174495)
- IS-IS flex-algo paths may remain active even after all valid advertisements for the flex-algo definition have been withdrawn by all advertising routers, leading to stale routing information. (1262391)
- Changing the IS-IS preference will not affect the preference of IS-IS FlexAlgo tunnels until the path of the flex-algo changes and routes are recomputed (1264996)
- The import/export route-targets for 'evpn', 'vpn-ipv4' and 'vpn-ipv6' NLRIs configured under the 'vrf' sub-mode in 'router bgp' may be applied to

flowspec 'ipv4' and 'ipv6' NLRIs as well. The workaround is to configure different route-targets for each of these NLRIs. (1284695)

- When we try to redistribute routes with a very wide ECMP( more than 170 nexthop's ) into IS-IS, the IS-IS agent would restart continuously. The workaround is to prevent the redistribution of such routes into IS-IS. (1305403)
- Redistributing an ECMP route with greater than 600 next hops into IS-IS may cause the Isis agent to restart continuously. The workaround is to filter out such prefixes from redistribution into IS-IS (1312607)
- In a large network with nodes having large number of adjacencies and undergoing graceful restart then post convergence the first IS-IS SPF run duration might be large. This can result in router to not respond to any network events during this duration. (1357611)
- The Bgp agent will restart unexpectedly when 'show bgp flow-spec <flowspec-vpn-af> vrf <non-default-vrfName>' is run for any non-default vrf. (1359990)
- Monitoring of BGP peers may fail to start when one of the following operations are performed while the initial export is still in the progress:
  - clearing BGP sessions using "clear ip bgp \*"
  - configuration change related to export state enable (for example, for additional address families)

Workaround: Disable and re-enable BGP monitoring to restore functionality. (1375415)

- When there are a large number of paths (more than 1000) for a single BGP route or EVPN mac address route is associated with a large number (more than 1000) of IP addresses, Bgp agent may restart due to checkHeartBeat failure.

Check your network setup to make sure that there are no routing loops or mis-config or unintended host moves. (1380030)

- When a router receives a route with an IPv4 prefix and an IPv6 next hop from a BGP neighbor, if the BGP session driven failover feature is enabled with the command 'neighbor <peer>|<peer-group> forwarding failover trigger session', IpRib agent may restart unexpectedly. (1385113)
- If multiple MSDP peers are added or removed in a short period of time, the MSDP agent may restart unexpectedly. (1413447)
- Changing the peer group for a peer in a non-default VRF may cause the peer to flap when the peer group is being used for the first time within the VRF. Workarounds

- Don't use a new peer group, use the existing peer group used by the peer.
  - Define a dummy peer in the non-default VRF which uses the new peer group first. Then update the in-use peer.
  - Define the new peer group as an ancestor of existing peer group and put the new settings only in the new peer group. This only applies if the affected attributes aren't already being set in the existing peer group. (1414455)
- In EVPN-VXLAN IRB setups using EVPN Multihoming (MH), the VLAN interfaces configured with "ipv6 address virtual" could go into duplicate address failure state.  
The workaround is to configure "no autostate" or "ipv6 nd dad disabled" for the VLAN interface. (1415140)
  - The Bgp agent may unexpectedly restart if an RCF which updates the nexthop is applied as a inbound policy to a BGP peer in the VPLS address-family. (1426371)
  - BGP may see routes flap after SSO when RCF is used (1427694)
  - If BGP is configured with a 2-octet ASN, and the "neighbor <address> local-as <ASN>" command is used to configure a 4-octet local ASN for a BGP peer that has not explicitly negotiated the Four-octet ASN capability, the Bgp agent may restart unexpectedly when attempting to advertise a locally originated aggregate route to that peer.  
  
To work around this issue, configure the remote BGP peer to explicitly advertise the Four-octet ASN capability, or configure a 2-octet local-as ASN when peering with the remote peer, or avoid advertising locally originated aggregate routes to the peer. (1429343)
  - Isis agent may restart when prefix segments are redistributed from one IS-IS instance into another IS-IS instance and the LSP fragments are exhausted in the target IS-IS instance. (1430741)
  - If BMP Loc-Rib monitoring is enabled by configuring "export-policy bgp rib bestpaths" under "monitoring station" mode, BMP agent could unexpectedly restart during periods of BGP churn when multiple paths on the same route were updated simultaneously. (1433825)
  - BGP may see routes flap after ASU/SSU when RCF is used (1453884)
  - Isis VRF agent may not process isis configuration after a configure replace operation that removes and immediately re-adds the "vrf instance VRFNAME" and "router isis INST vrf VRFNAME" configurations.  
The workaround is to restart the affected Isis VRF agent (agent Isis-vrf-<VRFNAME> terminate). (1456531)

- If more than 30 prefix SIDs are configured on a single IP prefix under IS-IS, the IS-IS agent can restart unexpectedly.

Workaround is to configure no more than 30 prefix SIDs per IP prefix. (1473034)

- When "configure replace" (or a configuration session) is used to modify the policy (RCF function or route-map name) for a large group of BGP network statements, BGP may briefly withdraw and then re-advertise some of the prefixes associated with affected network statements. The problem may be affected by the system's load but is more likely to happen when the number of network statements being modified at once is greater than about 50, or when all of the prefixes currently using a particular policy are being changed to use something different.

A workaround is to change the network statements in small batches using interactive configuration. If "configure replace" (or a configuration session) is to be used, a probable workaround is to make changes in small batches such that each "configure replace" command (or configuration session) only updates at most 50 network statements. (1514086)

- Gribi agent may restart if delete request is received for a next-hop AFT that is already pending delete. (1519939)

## Rib

- In the ribd routing protocol model, prior to EOS 4.21.3F release, the command "neighbor <peer|peer-group> send-community extended" (under "router bgp") will result in both standard and extended communities being sent (in outbound route advertisements) to the corresponding peer.

Starting with EOS release 4.21.3F this behavior has changed. The command "neighbor <peer|peer-group> send-community extended" will result in \*only\* extended communities sent to the peer.

If the previous behavior is desirable, then the command "neighbor <peer|peer-group> send-community" without additional keywords can be used. This command will ensure that all applicable community types are included in outbound route advertisements for the peer.

This change can be done in any release (running EOS version 4.18.1F or newer) prior to the upgrade to EOS 4.21.3F (or newer) release.

EOS 4.21.3F or newer releases allow much more granular control of what community types (standard, extended, large communities etc.) are included in the

outbound  
route advertisements. (384629)

- In an EVPN VXLAN deployment where EVPN Type-2 or Type-5 routes have been received, configuring a static EVPN route that reuses a nexthop VTEP received from EVPN can cause received routes to become unresolved.

A workaround is to unconfigure the static EVPN route. (443964)

- The Rib agent may restart when large number of interfaces go down at the same time and there is a large scale of BGP routes reachable over these interfaces. (549816)
- Next hops for static and BGP routes undergo proactive ARP resolution, and routes for which the next hop is not resolved behave as drop routes. When a subnet (associated with a local IP address) is moved from one interface to another, next hops reachable via that network change to reflect the new interface, but the proactive ARP resolution may not change accordingly, resulting in traffic loss despite the affected routes appearing correctly in "show ip(v6) route" output.

This will principally affect static and iBGP routes because by default eBGP routes' next hop is the address used for peering, so ARP resolution is completed before the route is learned. The straightforward workaround is to restart the Rib agent for the affected VRF. If all next hops affected by an address move can be identified, actively connecting to them from the switch, such as with ping, will also result in ARP resolution and restore forwarding. (804746)

(1) [This item is in two or more sections on this document](#)

## MetaWatch

- If MakoTimesync agent is restarted it'll fails to minimize the timestamp offset.

The workaround is to disable and reenable MetaWatch instances. (967435)

SKUs Affected: DCS-7130LBR-48S6QD, DCS-7130LBR-48S6QD-F and DCS-7130LBR-48S6QD-R

- If the system clock is configured to source PTP via a MetaWatch PTP interface (e.g. `ptp system-clock source interface PtpX/1`) and MetaWatch is reloaded, then PTP will stop steering the system clock and a high offset will be observed.

Toggle the PTP system clock configuration with `no ptp system-clock source interface PtpX/1` followed by `ptp system-clock source interface PtpX/1`

for PTP to begin steering the system clock again. (1357519)

SKUs Affected: DCS-7130LBR-48S6QD and DCS-7135LB-48Y4C

- MakoTimesync agent may repeatedly restart if, while running MetaWatch on both FPGAs, a disabled PTP interface is re-enabled while the offset from reference is higher than the crystal oscillator's maximum steering range.

Restart both MetaWatch instances to recover MakoTimesync agent. (1372359)

SKUs Affected: DCS-7130LBR-48S6QD

- The "metawatch\_sync" influx measurement does not provide "author", "clock", "reference", "application", and "device\_type" tags. (1394368)  
Series Affected: DCS-7130 and DCS-7135 Series

- Existing WatchIn dynamic speed config will not apply on MetaWatch agent restart.

Remove and re-apply the speed config after MetaWatch restart. (1427655)

Series Affected: DCS-7130 Series

## MLAG

- If non-MLAG reload-delay is configured to be lower than the MLAG reload-delay when LACP standby is used, traffic entering the non-MLAG interfaces destined towards hosts on the MLAG interfaces will be lost during the LACP standby period. (83330)
- MLAG ISSU breaks on a switch running a version of EOS < 4.20.5 if it receives ARP entries from the VXLAN Control Service (VCS) while the peer has been upgraded to EOS version >= 4.20.5 (497776)
- Restarting multiple forwarding plane agents simultaneously may prevent VRRP MAC address from aging out.  
A workaround is to manually clear the MAC addresses that were not aged out. (979911) (1)  
Series Affected: 7300X3 and DCS-7050CX3 Series  
SKUs Affected: 7326-56X-O-AC-F, DCS-7050CX4-24D8, DCS-7050CX4M-48D8, DCS-7050SDX4-48D8, DCS-7050SPX4-48D8, DCS-7050SX3-48YC12-F, DCS-7050SX3-96YC8-F, DCS-7050SX3-96YC8-R, DCS-7304 and DCS-7308
- On MLAG devices running EVPN OISM, `mlag shut` `no shut` may result in traffic loss.  
On devices running EVPN OISM in a non MLAG scenario could result in PIM neighborship being formed across the EVPN fabric, this could prevent traffic from being routed and result in traffic loss. (990767) (1)
- When the MLAG agent restarts and the MLAG domain ID is changed at roughly the same time (within 250ms or so), MLAG may report an Active and Connected state in "show mlag", despite the differing domain IDs between peers. This

will break the exchange of all MLAG state between peers.

The workaround is to ensure that the domain IDs match between peers. If the domain IDs match, the exchange of MLAG state will resume. (1126109)

- When only one peer is upgraded from old releases to newer releases that support STP priority in MLAG config-sanity, and the other is kept in the old version for a longer time, then MLAG agent restarts itself.

Workaround: Upgrading the peers one by one within a shorter interval.

Note: It is also recommended to run the same EOS version for both peers. (1448569)

(1) This item is in two or more sections on this document

## MPLS

- MLDP mappings may be temporarily withdrawn and then sent again when a FEC transitions from bud role to leaf role. (979220)
- Traffic loss may be observed when the Mpls agent restarts due to route vias being temporarily removed. (1168777)
- When a local link failure happens MPLS traffic destined to a global adjacency segment might get dropped for the duration of local convergence delay. (1202973)
- MLDP multicast MPLS routes can take on the order of 1 second per hop to reconverge after a link failure. Unfortunately there is no workaround. (1338269)
- If the LDP Hello Redundancy feature is enabled and a peer router changes its transport address, the LdpAgent can restart unexpectedly causing all LDP sessions to drop and LDP MPLS routes to become unprogrammed.

Enabling LDP Graceful Restart will mitigate the effects of the LdpAgent restart. (1417786)

- A transient MPLS forwarding loop may be created by MLDP when an IP routing change causes two adjacent routers to believe the other is the upstream for a given root address. The forwarding loop is resolved when IP routing reconverges. (1454362)
- Under rare circumstances the RsvpTunnel agent may fail to restart if graceful-restart is enabled.

As a workaround disable graceful-restart and wait for the agent to come up and stabilize before re-enabling graceful restart. (1456709)

- RSVP quantum split-tunnel may incorrectly scale sub-tunnels under steady traffic, potentially cascading down to a single sub-tunnel and, with ECMP via-index reordering, causing oscillation in the number of sub-tunnels between one and a maximum. (1472517)
- MPLS routes can get misprogrammed, if the config is updated simultaneously to an MPLS agent restart.  
To recover from this state, restart AleL3Agent-Primary agent followed by the forwarding agent responsible for programming MPLS routes. For example:  
agent AleL3Agent-primary terminate  
agent SandMpls terminate (1494001)

## Multi-domain Segmentation Services

- If the 'update interface hitless strict' configuration is active, when the FEC associated with the routes from redirect actions used by interface traffic-policies change and traffic-policy hardware usage is near or above 50% of available resources, the FEC programmed in TCAM may not be updated, causing traffic matching a redirect rule to either misroute or drop. The most common reasons for FEC changes are SandL3Unicast restart and/or SandFapNi restart.

To prevent this issue, it is recommended that traffic-policy hardware usage does not exceed 50% of the available resources. (642948) (1)

- In a MSS deployment, the ZTX monitoring device may not general IPFIX records for TCP flows where the initial handshake was not observed by the ZTX. (1307893)  
SKUs Affected: ZTX-7250S-16S and ZTX-7250S-16S-F

(1) This item is in two or more sections on this document

## MultiAccess

- If an IP ACL which has a "permit ip any any" rule is applied on a Downstream interface in either direction, then a MAC ACL with a "permit any any" rule will be implicitly applied as well for the same direction.

If permitting all non-IP packets is undesirable when using a "permit ip any any" IP ACL, apply an MAC ACL to filter on specific non-IP attributes.  
(1046149)

Series Affected: DCS-7130 and DCS-7135 Series

## Multicast

- An S,G route may not properly cleanup previously sent S,G joins. This would prevent S,Gs from being deleted in the upstream router. A work around is to flap the interface in which the join is sent on. (291756)
- If large number of IGMP reports are received in a very short interval, some of them might get dropped resulting in the multicast route not being created. The routes will be re-learned on the subsequent query interval. If "show cpu counters queue" shows consistent drops under "CoppSystemIgmp", consider increasing the bandwidth for this Copp class. (356675)
- show ip igmp vrf <name> groups command does not filter the IGMP interfaces as expected. (368071)
- High CPU utilization might be observed for the forwarding agent when PIM Bidir routes are present. (479119)
- Removing router pim bsr also remove router pim sparse mode configuration. Workaround is to just remove specific configuration under router pim bsr mode. (516188)
- Configuring "ip igmp host-proxy <ACL-NAME>" where the access list has a large multicast group prefix length may cause the IgmpHostProxy to be repeatedly restart resulting in traffic loss. Use smaller prefix lengths to work around the problem. (586865)
- In certain topologies with EVPN Multicast deployments and Multicast Transit feature enabled, with the RP in external network, learns about the source through PIM SGRPT prunes rather than PIM Register messages, RP may never join the source tree later upon receiving IGMP joins.

Workaround: Always ensure there are local receivers on RP for the same group. (616245)

- MVPN related multicast route might be programmed incorrectly after BGP restart on a scaled MVPN PE (677280)
- On devices running EVPN VXLAN multicast OISM, Overlay multicast traffic with TTL1 arriving on VXLAN enabled VLAN in a VRF with `evpn multicast` enabled is not VXLAN encapsulated when there is a receiver in the same VLAN on remote VTEP.

Workaround

Use TTL>1 or enable `redistribute igmp` under router BGP for the VLAN on the receiver VTEP. (703609)

Series Affected: CCS-720XP, DCS-7050CX3, DCS-7050SX3, DCS-7050TX3 and DCS-7300X3 Series

- If KernelMfib agent is/gets terminated the device will be unable to discover new multicast sources and/or detect traffic duplication. This can result persistent multicast traffic loss the first case and persistent traffic duplication in the latter.

Workaround is to restart Pimsm and PimReg agent by issuing "agent pimsm terminate", "agent pimreg terminate" command. (707691)

- When the VXLAN interface is shutdown and immediately unshut using the "no shutdown" CLI, for some of the multicast tenant VRFs, the SBD IMET routes may be withdrawn and never re-advertised. This might impact any EVPN multicast traffic flowing through that device. A workaround would be to shutdown the VXLAN interface again, wait for all SBD IMET routes to be withdrawn and then unshut the interface. (722075)
- On MLAGed devices running multicast, `shut` followed by `no shut` under `mlag` submode can result in stale multicast routes ( ones existing before the shut was excuted ) being programmed in the hardware resulting in traffic loss.

Workaround: Toggle `routing` under `router multicast` for the affected VRF (727482)

- On 64 bit platforms, with bess and EVPN Multicast configurations, scale of greater than 20 VRFs might cause system to run out of memory.

Workaround is to keep the VRF scale to below 20 VRFs. (763516)

- In an MVPN setup, traffic at ingress PE might get dropped if multiple flaps occur on the source interface. (777298)
- Using the MLD L2 Querier at scale larger than 30k mutlicast groups may result in some missing group memberships. (783159)
- On devices running multicast with MRIB lookup enabled( rpf resolution ribs multicast-rib ), when the MRIB lookup yields a connected route it is not used as the RPF and results in traffic not being forwarded. (783549)
- BessMgr agent might restart when the multicast route scale exceeds 128K routes. (815858)
- Pimsm agent might restart when processing leaves for over 60K groups at the same time. (816562)
- On devices running EVPN multicast OISM, when a PIM External Gateway ( PEG) device is configured as RP, receivers in the external network that join the EVPN network via the PEG-nonDR RP may experience traffic loss.

``clear pim ipvX vrf <VRF> sparse-mode route <S> <G> `` on the PEG-non-DR will recover the flow. (848542)

- IPsec Tunnels may Flap when disabling Multicast Routing with Traffic flowing over IPsec tunnels (882022)
- When a router is acting as DR + RP + MSDP peer, the receivers connected to the peer may experience delay in receiving the traffic. (883260)
- When SSU is attempted with EVPN multicast configuration, the traffic loss for the multicast traffic might last for a duration of about 10 mins or more. (884878)
- When multicast routing is disabled on default VRF, a small loss of traffic for 2-3sec might be seen for unrelated traffic flows flowing through IPsec tunnels configured on non-default VRF. (892478)
- After reload, at scale and if multicast is enabled, there might be brief flapping of IPsec tunnels. (892513)
- On devices running EVPN L3 multicast with PIM -ASM underlay, persistent multicast traffic duplication may be seen.  
To avoid this issue, consider having PIM-SSM in underlay by configuring ``vxlan multicast protocol pim ssm``. (899871)
- On devices running Multicast with Kernel based software forwarding, toggling multicast routing configuration may result in complete and permanent loss of traffic.  
Workaround is to use ``software-forwarding sfe``. Note that changing this config will require a reload. (914121)
- DR-Notify delay feature is not supported with MALG Dual primary (914772)
- Executing "platform trident forwarding-table partition flexible ip-multicast" might result in stale multicast routes causing packet drops and RPF failures.

Work around:

Toggle ``routing`` under ``router multicast`` for the affected VRF. (918123)

- In rare situations, restarting forwarding agent might result in stale multicast routes ( ones existing before the restart was executed ) being programmed in the hardware resulting in traffic loss.

Workaround: Restart KernelMfib agent. (967832)

- When software multicast forwarding is set to 'sfe', and a virtual IPv6 address is configured on one of the interfaces, after the software forwarding agent, BessMgr, restart, the virtual address is marked as duplicate by the IPv6 protocol, and all multicast routes that depend on

this address will send PIM joins in a wrong direction.  
Toggling the affected interface resolves the issue. (989536)

- On MLAG devices running EVPN OISM, `mlog shut` `no shut` may result in traffic loss.  
On devices running EVPN OISM in a non MLAG scenario could result in PIM neighborhood being formed across the EVPN fabric, this could prevent traffic from being routed and result in traffic loss. (990767) (1)
- In EVPN Multicast network, if a PEG which is non-DR but is the RP could fail to deliver to external receivers in the PIM domain.  
The workaround is to add an overlay receiver for any group in the VRF.  
(1037883)
- When IPv6 underlay multicast floodset is used for VXLAN EVPN network on an MLAG setup, pinging of remote host via EVPN network may fail.  
The workaround is to use HER instead of IPv6 underlay multicast floodset.  
(1041676)
- Restarting the PEG (PIM External Gateway) DR (designated router) in an EVPN Multicast OISM setup may lead to a period of duplicate traffic from the PEG DR and any PEG non-DR. (1052179)
- On devices running EVPN OISM on a PEG, change in the assignment of the dynamic VLAN ( SBD VLAN) for the VRF might result in traffic loss.  
Workaround is to restart Pimsm agent to recover. (1056971)
- IGMP protocol agent may crash during configuration replacement when the number of IGMP interfaces added is large. The agent recovers after the initial crash. (1066748)
- With EVPN multicast configured, first few packets that are sent to CPU till the multicast route is learnt in hardware will not be routed. (1077713) (1)
- In EVPN Multicast transit network with a RP on a stick topology, some multicast receivers connected to the PIM External Gateway that is on the path to the source from the RP may not get traffic. The workaround is to add a receiver on another PIM External Gateway. (1079151) (1)
- On devices running PIM/IGMP on an interface with "pim ipv4 local-interface" IGMP may not have multicast traffic delivered to this interface.  
Workaround is to toggle "pim ipv4 sparse-mode" or "ip igmp" to recover.  
(1081685)
- On MLAG devices running EVPN OISM, receivers connected to orphan VLANs may not receive multicast traffic.  
To work around issue, configure the VLAN and SVI and enable multicast on the MLAG peer as well. (1089742)

- On devices running EVPN OISM when the dynamic VLAN( SBD VLAN) for the VRF changes, traffic loss might be observed.  
Restart BessMgr to recover. (1095059)
- On MLAG devices running EVPN OISM, receivers connected to orphan VLANs may not receive multicast traffic.  
To work around issue, configure the VLAN and SVI and enable multicast on the MLAG peer as well. (1104327)
- Doing config replace with EVPN Multicast and PIM BFD configurations present may cause duplicate multicast traffic.  
Restart PIM agent to fix the problem. (1105152)
- With EVPN multicast configuration present, 100% traffic loss might be observed after config replace where the switch receives the traffic but fails to forward because of missing (S,G) entry.  
Workaround : restarting the BessMgr agent fixes the issue. (1108686)
- In case of PEG Transit in MLAG, when the AssertWinner MLAG peer loses it's PEG state due to link down, traffic loss might be observed until the AssertLoser times out.  
The workaround is to configure Pim sparse-mode for the MLAG peerlink for the overlay VRF. (1122675)
- In a setup with large route scale, a few routes might not get fully programmed in hardware.

As a workaround, clearing these routes and re-adding them should resolve the issue. (1148315)

- When multicast resources are temporarily exhausted in the hardware, some multicast routes may remain unprogrammed even when resources are freed.  
Workaround is to clear the affected mroutes. (1150435)
- In EVPN Multicast transit network using MLAG as PIM External Gateway with a RP on a stick topology, some multicast receivers connected to the PIM External Gateway MLAG that is on the path to the source from the RP may not get traffic. The workaround is to add a unicast route in the external PIM domain for the source to reach the RP instead of reaching RP via the EVPN domain. (1163869)
- On devices running EVPN OISM with underlay multicast, when a multicast stream initially starts, traffic packets could be sent back to the same port. Traffic recovers automatically once routes are programmed in HW. (1164936) (1)
- With MVPN configuration present with a scale of over 2000 (S,G)s and the underlay in constant churn, SandMcast agent might restart. Fix the churn and then remove and re-add the problem tunnel as a workaround. (1170521)

- In the case where a multicast source is directly connected to the RP and spt-threshold is configured to infinity, it is possible that the multicast traffic is dropped ending in non delivery. (1195447)
- When a box has multicast traffic ingress on a PIM MBR interface and also has a default route to a PIM neighbor, if the connectivity to the MBR interface gets shut down and then restored after the MBR route expiry, the multicast traffic may not recover.

Workaround: do 'clear ip mroute' for the fastdrop routes. (1252056)

- On devices running EVPN OISM with underlay VXLAN multicast, having only an S,G Exclude overlay receiver might result in not joining the underlay tree.

Workaround: add a static IGMP/MLD snooping receiver to force joining the underlay tree. (1258360) (1)

- When large amount of SVI interface changes updated, IGMP agent might restart. (1265889)
- Pimsm agent may restart on restart of Sand agent. (1294906)
- SPMSI routes may be generated for VLANs with the VRF's underlay group even when the VLAN is not multicast-enabled.

Workaround is enabled multicast on the VLAN or configuring VLAN on VRF without multicast EVPN config. (1298080)

- On Devices running both EVPN Gateway and EVPN OISM. PEG election happens incorrectly which results in persistent traffic loss (1301476)
- Static MLD snooping configurations on switch interfaces are not saved as part of the running config. These configurations will not be reapplied automatically on restarts. (1349827)

Series Affected: DCS-7130 Series

- CLI command `unresolved packet flood` in `router multicast` mode has no effect if a switch boots up with it in the startup config.

The workaround is to remove the command and configure it again. (1413430)

- When software multicast forwarding is set to "sfe", initial multicast traffic may be dropped. Subsequent multicast traffic may be forwarded by the hardware if the route exists. (1469300)
- On a PIM First Hop Router (FHR) operating at high multicast route scale, the PimReg agent may have high CPU utilization during startup. The Pimsm agent may restart unexpectedly. (1510328)

## NAT

- Starting from the EOS release 4.30.2, the DCS-7170 switches have adopted the new native NAT infrastructure, which does not rely on the linux kernel for the processing and creation of NAT entries. However, the new NAT infrastructure has a problem where packets that require kernel processing and NAT translation are not processed successfully, because the kernel is now unaware of the NAT entries.

One such case is the processing of ICMP packets in NAT overflow mode. With NAT overload, the IP address used in the NAT translations is the address assigned to the layer 3 interface where NAT is configured. Given that ICMP entries are currently not programmed in hardware, in case of ping messages, when the switch receives an echo reply, it automatically forwards it to the kernel. The kernel, however, is unaware of NAT, so it cannot forward the reply back to the ping originator.

The problem has currently no fix. One simple workaround is to modify the NAT configuration and using a simple IP NAT pool with a single IP address rather than using the NAT overload configuration. (732248)

Series Affected: DCS-7170 Series

- When "ip nat tcp flow creation trigger syn" is set, if dynamic NAT configuration is modified or if the admin shutdown/no shutdown performed on an interface configured with dynamic NAT while NAT traffic is flowing, NAT connections may be left untranslated.

Workaround is to manually flush all the entries using the command "conntrack -F" in the corresponding network namespace bash mode. If configured on a non-default VRF (vrfName, for example), run the command "ip netns exec ns-vrfName conntrack -F".0 (748487)

- Hardware translations may not properly programmed if Dynamic NAT profile is changed while high amount of NAT entries are created. (792730)
- NAT agent might restart, if there are large number of address-only NAT flows from the same host. This is caused due to an inefficient loop that updates the last activity time for each of these flows causing NAT agent to fill the attrlog buffer. (798605)
- In Active-Active NAT synchronization mode between the two peers, TCP and ICMP connection establishment might fail if the control packets are received in the other peer.  
A workaround is to make sure that all the control packets for a specific connection arrive on the same peer. (954033) (1)
- If the device is restarted when overload mode dynamic network address translation is configured and the NAT traffic is running then the NAT

translations may brake and some or all of the flows subject to NAT are being forwarded without translation after the device completes the restart.

Workaround is to manually flush all the NAT entries using the command "conntrack -F" in the corresponding network namespace bash mode. If configured on a non-default VRF (vrfName, for example), run the command "ip netns exec ns-vrfName conntrack -F". (1122152) (1)

- A NAT translation for a TCP flow terminated gracefully is only deleted after the LAST-ACK timeout (120 seconds by default). The BfnNat agent will restart if the NAT translation is of type full-cone and a new TCP connection for the same flow happens before this 120 seconds expires. (1156258)

Series Affected: DCS-7170 Series

- Layer 4 TCP/UDP (or layer 3 ICMP) checksum validation is not enforced for packets that match a dynamic NAT ACL and are sent to the CPU for NAT flow tracking and translation. Malformed TCP/UDP/ICMP packets will be software translated and have their checksum incrementally updated and forwarded in the same manner as valid packets, except for the fact that their checksum will continue to be invalid. The handling of packets with an invalid IP header checksum or layer 2 checksum remains unchanged as these continue to be dropped by the device. (1271435)

Series Affected: 7358 and DCS-7050X4 Series

- When traffic is running and there are active full-cone NAT translations present, performing an SFE agent restart can result in a SFE agent crash loop. (1425046)

(1) This item is in two or more sections on this document

## SwitchApp

- Changes to VLAN or Routed LAG membership can cause ACL resource exhaustion. Currently, this error only generates a syslog message instead of placing the affected interface into an err-disabled state, which can lead to undetected operational issues.

A workaround is to manually monitor syslog for resource exhaustion errors after modifying any VLAN or routed LAG that has an ACL applied. (688795)

- Two or more security ACLs with different priorities and overlapping ip ranges may not be applied.

A workaround is to not overlap IP ranges. (1000156)

- Flaps of interfaces with multicast NAT configured may result in a brief period of resource exhaustion. If the translations configured is at a

supported scale, the system should recover automatically without user intervention. (1017562)

- Upon a large number of multicast route churn in a short duration, the MakoMcast agent may unexpectedly restart. The system is expected to stabilize and recover automatically. (1044933)
- Sub-interfaces are not supported, and their configuration will cause the MakoMcast agent to continuously restart. This will mean no new multicast routes can be programmed in the hardware, and continuous disruption to existing multicast routes.

The workaround is to remove the unsupported sub-interface configurations. (1060292)

SKUs Affected: DCS-7130LBR-48S6QD-F and DCS-7130LBR-48S6QD-R

- The number of multicast (S, G) routes we are able to install in the hardware may vary between reboots – a set of routes that previously fitted in the table may not fit after a reboot and this may occur at a utilisation that is significantly lower than the expected 90%.

One workaround is to try reloading the device, this may cause the routes to fit. (1070380)

- Upon many IGMP snooping membership or multicast route churn in a small duration, the VLAN Rewrite table may reach exhaustion resulting in multicast routes not being programmed. MROUTE-3-HW\_RESOURCE\_FULL logging messages will also be displayed. The membership and route churn causes VLAN Rewrite table resources (VlanGroupId) to be allocated inefficiently, and exhaustion is reached even when there is a small number of trunk ports that make up outgoing interface lists (OIL) for multicast replication. (1079108)
- When all members are removed from a routed LAG interface, some of the port-channel's VLAN members can be left uncleared. This causes ACL/NAT entries for the port-channel to remain programmed in the FPGA, which in turn affects traffic. This inconsistent state cannot be recovered by a shut/no shut of the port-channel and requires a restart of both the MakoVlan and MakoSharedResources agents. (1102050)
- If the SwitchApp FPGA profile is changed from one supporting more VRFs to one supporting fewer VRFs (e.g. from layer3-mid-latency to layer3-full) and some non-default VRFs are configured then MakoL3Unicast agent may experience continuous restarts.

The workaround is to reload the device assuming the incorrect config is not saved to startup-config. (1164157)

- On the SwitchApp layer3-mid-latency profile (no NAT), TCP and UDP packets directing to a LAG could be duplicated and egress out of 2 members of the LAG. (1175465)
- SwitchApp ACL does not support matching multiple l4 ports but the CLI does not return a failure when such rule is used in an ACL. (1246021)
- SwitchApp ACL does not support keyword "neq" in rules but the CLI does not return a failure when such rule is configured. (1246022)
- SwitchApp ACL doesn't support matching TCP flags but the CLI doesn't return a failure when any TCP flag rule is configured. (1246044)
- Interfaces with optical transceiver may observe PCS errors, link flaps or even become errdisabled when inserted into the device.

Shutdown followed by no shutdown the problematic interface in the corresponding interface config mode. (1357638)

Series Affected: DCS-7132 Series

- SwitchApp's 25G interface could lock up and stop receiving packets after observing sufficient noise on its receiver during a link reset event (1417724)
- When new deny statements are added to existing NAT ACLs that apply to locally originating packets, the deny statements to prevent dynamic NAT translation may not apply to any existing NAT translations that have been formed by the kernel. This causes locally originating packets for the same session to continue to be subjected to dynamic NAT translation, when translation should be stopped. The command "show ip nat translation kernel" can be used to identify problematic dynamic NAT translations. Once the session terminates, it will be removed from the kernel cache, and any new sessions will have the deny statement applied.

One workaround is to manually clear the kernel NAT translations we are trying to prevent. This can be done in two steps:

1. First use "bash sudo conntrack -L -j" to see the kernel NAT translations.
2. Note the "mark=<value>" values; Now run "bash sudo conntrack -D -m <value>" to clear the entries. Repeat if there are multiple entries with different mask values that need to be cleared.

Another workaround is to apply the deny statements to the NAT ACL. Save the configuration, and reboot the device. (1433089)

- A parity error in some ACL entries could cause the syslog message "%HARDWARE-6-FPGA\_PERR\_CORRECTABLE: A correctable parity error occurred in a switching FPGA ... The affected entry will be repaired by software." to be logged repeatedly. The parity error will not be repaired, which may cause packets matching the affected ACL entries to be dropped.

The workaround is to reload SwitchApp. (1520603)

## vEOS Router / CloudEOS

- A CloudEOS instance can generate excessive log messages on encountering a route addition failure due to the instance being out of routing resources. These logs can result in filling up the disk on the device.

The log generated is as follows:

```
SfeModuleMgr 0 module FibIpv4, cmdType moduleCommand, cmdAction addRoute, error 28 No space left on device.
```

As a workaround, disable the log with the following command:

```
trace Sfe setting Log/0,SfeAgent/0,SfeConnectionsMgr/0,SfeEthIntfSm/0
```

A rate-limited syslog message shall still alert the user of the device being out of resources (1384372) (1)

(1) This item is in two or more sections on this document

## DCS-7130 and DCS-7170 Series

- If a LAG member has "no switchport" configured incorrectly, it may sometimes not be programmed correctly in hardware for VLAN membership checks causing traffic loss.  
Workaround is to not configure "no switchport" for LAG members. (855423)
- On a DCS-7170 platform where MAP-T is configured to offload exception packets to the local CPU, the Sfe agent may undergo an unexpected restart if an ICMP time-expired packet is received, with an internal IPv4 packet that contains a total length field that is larger than the actual size of the packet.

The restart will result in a temporary stall of exception packet processing. There is no workaround. (1092837)

Series Affected: DCS-7170 Series

- A CloudEOS instance can generate excessive log messages on encountering a route addition failure due to the instance being out of routing resources. These logs can result in filling up the disk on the device.

The log generated is as follows:

```
SfeModuleMgr 0 module FibIpv4, cmdType moduleCommand, cmdAction addRoute, error 28 No space left on device.
```

As a workaround, disable the log with the following command:

```
trace Sfe setting Log/0,SfeAgent/0,SfeConnectionsMgr/0,SfeEthIntfSm/0
```

A rate-limited syslog message shall still alert the user of the device being out of resources (1384372) (1)

## DCS-7130 and DCS-7170 Series

- PTP transparent mode is currently not supported. Attempting to configure PTP transparent mode with the `ptp mode e2ettransparent` or `ptp mode p2pttransparent` command will cause the BfnSlice agent to unexpectedly restart. (609143)

Series Affected: DCS-7170 Series

- Dynamic (LACP) LAGs may flap during ASU reload, which can result in delayed convergence. (1034873)
- MAP-T profile running on 7170 and performing exception processing on the local CPU, can stop processing local exception traffic if a large number fragments are received.

The only workaround is to restart the SFE agent with "agent SFE terminate". (1241674)

Series Affected: DCS-7170 Series

- On 7170, when large updates to MTU configurations are invoked at once, the BfnL3 agent can restart unexpectedly. A workaround is to avoid updating many MTU configurations at once. (1255533)  
SKUs Affected: DCS-7170-32C, DCS-7170-32CD, DCS-7170-64C and DCS-7170B-64C
- MAP-t profile running on 7170 and performing exception processing on the local CPU, can stop processing local exception traffic due to packet buffer leaks caused during reassembly of fragments of packets larger than 9252 bytes

The only workaround is to restart the SFE agent with "agent SFE terminate". (1262994)

Series Affected: DCS-7170 Series

- A CloudEOS instance can generate excessive log messages on encountering a route addition failure due to the instance being out of routing resources. These logs can result in filling up the disk on the device.

The log generated is as follows:

```
SfeModuleMgr 0 module FibIpv4, cmdType moduleCommand, cmdAction addRoute, error 28 No space left on device.
```

As a workaround, disable the log with the following command:

trace Sfe setting Log/0,SfeAgent/0,SfeConnectionsMgr/0,SfeEthIntfSm/0

A rate-limited syslog message shall still alert the user of the device being out of resources (1384372) (1)

- After prolonged VRF and route churn, the L3 forwarding agent may become stuck consuming high CPU. (1445043)  
SKUs Affected: DCS-7170-64C-F

(1) This item is in two or more sections on this document

## **CCS-710P, CCS-720DF, CCS-720DP, CCS-720DT, CCS-720XP, CCS-722XPM and CCS-750 Series**

- If link speed is changed on a 2.5G interface, Strata forwarding plane agent may unexpectedly restart with "Process died with signal 3 \ (SIGQUIT\)" signature. Subsequent restart of the Strata agent will resolve the issue. (368424)
- PhyIsland agent might restart unexpectedly multiple times, while configuring 2.5GBASE-T interfaces or during a reload. This will cause link flaps and traffic disruption on all front-panel BASE-T ports. (586920)  
SKUs Affected: CCS-720XP-96ZC2, CCS-722XPM-48ZY8 and CCS-750X-48ZP-LC
- During hitless restart of forwarding plane agent(s), packets which were denied by security ACLs may leak through the chip(s) being managed by the agent(s) for a second. The deny security ACL rules start acting on the traffic once the forwarding plane slice agent(s) is warm.

There is no workaround for this bug. (589311)

Series Affected: CCS-750 Series

- 2.5GBASE-T interfaces may fail to pass traffic in the ingress direction after a reload, linecard insertion (for modular systems) or reconfiguration, if they are configured with `speed 100full` command.

Workaround is to run `shutdown` followed by `no shutdown` on the affected interfaces.

Affected ports:

CCS-720XP-48ZC2: 1-40

CCS-720XP-96ZC2: 1-40, 49-88

CCS-720XP-24ZY4: 1-16

CCS-722XPM-48ZY8: 1-48

CCS-750X-48ZP-LC: 1-48

CCS-720DP-48ZS: 1-48

CCS-720DP-24ZS: 1-16 (598487)

SKUs Affected: CCS-720DP-24ZS, CCS-720DP-48ZS, CCS-720XP-24ZY4, CCS-720XP-48ZC2, CCS-720XP-96ZC2, CCS-722XPM-48ZY8 and CCS-750X-48ZP-LC

- EVPN VXLAN A-A multihoming is not supported when MACSec is enabled on the core port. Configuring it may result in undesirable double delivery of BUM traffic. (642181)

SKUs Affected: CCS-722XPM-48Y4, CCS-722XPM-48Y4-F, CCS-722XPM-48ZY8 and CCS-722XPM-48ZY8-F

- When MACsec is disabled on an interface, multicast traffic may not seamlessly transition to clear text. The work around is to use "shutdown" followed by "no shutdown" after disabling MACsec on an interface. (645584)

SKUs Affected: CCS-722XPM-48Y4, CCS-722XPM-48Y4-F, CCS-722XPM-48ZY8 and CCS-722XPM-48ZY8-F

- On switchcard switchover, there may be extended traffic outage. (682181)

Series Affected: CCS-750 Series

- 2.5GBASE-T ports configured with `speed 100full` (100M forced speed) configuration may fail to pass traffic even if they report linkup after a failing cable test run with the `test ll cable base-t interfaces INTFS` CLI command.

Workaround is to run `shutdown` followed by a `no shutdown` on the affected interfaces. (800901)

SKUs Affected: CCS-720DP-24ZS, CCS-720DP-48ZS, CCS-720XP-24ZY4, CCS-720XP-48ZC2, CCS-720XP-96ZC2, CCS-722XPM-48ZY8 and CCS-750X-48ZP-LC

- 5GBASE-T/10GBASE-T ports configured with `speed 100full` configuration may fail to link up after a cable test is run with the `test ll cable base-t interfaces INTFS` CLI command, even if the link partners report a linkup.

Workaround is to run `shutdown` followed by `no shutdown` on the affected interfaces. (804553)

SKUs Affected: CCS-720XP-24ZY4, CCS-720XP-48TXH-2C-S, CCS-720XP-48ZC2, CCS-720XP-96ZC2 and CCS-750X-48ZXP-LC

- Under rare circumstances, after the system reloads, certain switch chips may fail to initialize correctly, resulting in Ethernet links being established but network traffic being dropped.

The workaround is to reset the affected switch chip using `platform trident <x> reset`, replacing <x> with the name of the switch chip as shown by `show platform trident system port`. Alternatively, `platform trident \* reset` can be used to reset all switch chips in the system. (808236)

Series Affected: CCS-750 Series

- Large scales of VLANs, SVIs, etc, on populated chassis may cause the graceful restart of BGP, OSPF and OSPFv3 to take more than the default of

300 seconds leading to unexpected outages. If the chassis is operating at scale, it is recommended to increase the graceful-restart timeout to at least 600 seconds. (815373)

Series Affected: CCS-750 Series

- Excessive link flaps can cause high CPU usage, potentially causing agents to restart. Agent restarts may cause brief traffic disruptions.

Workaround is to configure the desired linkup speed using `speed forced <SPEED>` on the affected interfaces. (815477)

SKUs Affected: CCS-750X-48ZXP-LC and DCS-7050TX3-48C8

- 1000BASE-T ports may fail to link up after a reload or forwarding agent restart.

Workaround is to restart the forwarding agent with `platform trident reset` CLI command. This will cause link flaps and brief traffic disruption on all front panel ports.

Affected ports:

DCS-7010TX-48: 25-48

DCS-7010TX-48-DC: 25-48

DCS-7010TX-48C: 25-48

CCS-710P-12: 1-12

CCS-710P-16P: 1-12

CCS-720DP-24S: 1-24

CCS-720DP-48S: 25-48

CCS-720DT-24S: 1-24

CCS-720DT-48S: 25-48

CCS-720XPM-48TH-6SY: 25-48

CCS-722XPM-48Y4: 25-48 (818224)

SKUs Affected: CCS-710P-12, CCS-710P-16P, CCS-720DP-24S, CCS-720DP-48S, CCS-720DT-24S, CCS-722XPM-48Y4, DCS-7010TX-48, DCS-7010TX-48-DC and DCS-7010TX-48C

- 2.5GBASE-T ports configured with `speed auto 100full`/`no speed` configurations and linked up at 100M speed may fail to pass traffic after an SSU reload (i.e. reload fast-boot) if they link down while the SSU reload is in progress, and come back up after the SSU reload is complete.

Workaround is to run `shutdown` followed by a `no shutdown` on the affected interfaces. The issue can also be avoided by configuring the susceptible interfaces with `speed forced 100full` configuration prior to the SSU reload. Please note that the configuration change will flap the interfaces. (840024)

SKUs Affected: CCS-720XP-24ZY4 and CCS-720XP-48ZC2

- PhyIsland agent restart after an SSO (stateful switchover) may be hitful, causing link flaps and brief traffic disruption on all front panel BASE-T

ports of the affected linecard(s). (841719)

SKUs Affected: 7300X3-48TC4-LC, CCS-750X-48THP-LC, CCS-750X-48TP-LC, CCS-750X-48ZP-LC and CCS-750X-48ZXP-LC

- After a restart of Strata forwarding plane agents when MACsec is used on an interface which is used for VXLAN underlay, non-unicast traffic may drop continuously. The workaround is to disable and re-enable the VXLAN interface, or restart the StrataL3 agent. (894678)

Series Affected: CCS-722XPM Series

- BASE-T ports may fail to link up when configured with `speed 100full`, even if the link partners report a linkup.

Workaround is to run `shutdown` followed by `no shutdown` on the affected interfaces. (916808)

SKUs Affected: CCS-720XP-48TXH-2C-S and CCS-750X-48ZXP-LC

- BASE-T ports may fail to link up, even if the link partners report a linkup.

On EOS versions prior to 4.29.0F, on fixed systems, the workaround is to run `platform trident reset`; on modular systems, the workaround is to run `platform trident <linecard> reset` on the affected linecard. On EOS versions 4.29.0F and onwards, the workaround is to run `reset platform trident phy interface INTF pcs` on one of the affected interfaces.

Affected ports:

- CCS-720DP-48S 1-24
- CCS-720DT-48S 1-24
- CCS-720XP-24Y6 1-24
- CCS-720XP-48Y6: 1-48
- CCS-722XPM-48Y4: 1-24
- CCS-750X-48THP-LC: 1-48
- CCS-750X-48TP-LC: 1-48
- DCS-7010TX: 1-24 (1031804)

Series Affected: DCS-7010TX Series

SKUs Affected: CCS-720DP-48S, CCS-720XP-24Y6, CCS-720XP-48Y6, CCS-722XPM-48Y4, CCS-750X-48THP-LC and CCS-750X-48TP-LC

- If an SEU occurs on an FPGA and `hardware fpga error linecard action power-cycle` is configured, the card may power-cycle continuously until it is manually reseated or the chassis is rebooted. (1205682)

SKUs Affected: CCS-750X-48SX-LC

- When performing a continuous PoE reload (a chassis reload with `reboot action maintain` configured), one or more switchcards may fail to initialize post-reload, and the `%FRU-6-CARD\_REMOVED` syslog will be issued for the failing switchcard. (1314994)

SKUs Affected: CCS-755-X3-SC and CCS-758-X3-SC

- When PoE `reboot action maintain` is configured and a CPU lockup happens, the system may become stuck and will not automatically recover. Removing and restoring input power is required for the system to operate correctly.

Workaround is to remove the `reboot action maintain` configuration from the global configuration and from all interface configurations. (1400607)

SKUs Affected: CCS-720XP-48TXH-2C-S

- The Dot1x agent may unexpectedly send multiple EAP Identity-Requests which may cause the device to stop its EAPoL functionalities. (1448721) (1)

(1) This item is in two or more sections on this document

## Caravan Series

- A traffic-policy match with both drop and redirect actions configured will incorrectly redirect a matched packet instead of dropping it. (1046154)

## AWE-5000, AWE-7000 and ZTX-7000 Series

- Port 1 to Port 8 might not work when it is connecting to VMware ESXi server (950484)

SKUs Affected: AWE-5510-F and AWE-7250R-16S-F

- A routing loop in the underlay network matching the default route on a router with HA enabled will cause high utilization of the LAN DPS path links between the HA peers. (985713) (1)

Series Affected: AWE-5000 and AWE-7000 Series

- STUN clients may not receive responses from the STUN server if there is an ECMP path from the server to the client. (1016192) (1)
- A Machine Check Error in Coreboot can cause the system to hang without further console output.

The system can be recovered by power cycling. (1044405)

SKUs Affected: AWE-5310-F

(1) This item is in two or more sections on this document

## DCS-7170, DCS-7280R and DCS-7280R2 Series

- The AlgoMatch forwarding agent will restart when config replace is used to configure access-lists with large number of rules. (240540)
- When an acl configuration is applied to a large number of SVIs in a configuration session, the acl configuration fails. (367513)

- A SEU can occur on the Jericho side of the ELK interface to the AlgoMatch FPGA. These error interrupts can happen for other reasons like oversubscribing the ELK interface, but if they persist, they are usually the result of a SEU. This results in dropped control packets from SandHalo and SandHalo will unexpectedly restart continuously. A reboot or linecard reset is required to clear this condition. (486369)  
Series Affected: DCS-7280R2 and DCS-7500R2 Series

## DCS-7130, DCS-7132 and DCS-7135 Series

- During boot the system may fail to upgrade an FPGA and log `FPGA_UPGRADEFAILED`. The device can not operate in this state and as a result the dataplane will be non-functional.

Cycle external power to the system to recover. (1301145)

SKUs Affected: DCS-7130-16G3, DCS-7130-16G3-F (HwRev:C1), DCS-7130-16G3-R (HwRev:C1), DCS-7130-16G3S, DCS-7130-16G3S-F (HwRev:D1), DCS-7130-16G3S-R (HwRev:D1), DCS-7130-48EH, DCS-7130-48EH-F (HwRev:A4), DCS-7130-48EH-R (HwRev:A4), DCS-7130-48EHS, DCS-7130-48EHS-F (HwRev:B1), DCS-7130-48EHS-F (HwRev:B2), DCS-7130-48EHS-R (HwRev:B1), DCS-7130-48EHS-R (HwRev:B2), DCS-7130-48G3, DCS-7130-48G3-F (HwRev:B1), DCS-7130-48G3-F (HwRev:B2), DCS-7130-48G3-R (HwRev:B1), DCS-7130-48G3-R (HwRev:B2), DCS-7130-48G3S, DCS-7130-48G3S-F (HwRev:C1), DCS-7130-48G3S-R (HwRev:C1), DCS-7130-48L, DCS-7130-48L-F (HwRev:A2), DCS-7130-48L-F (HwRev:A3), DCS-7130-48L-R (HwRev:A2), DCS-7130-48L-R (HwRev:A3), DCS-7130-48LA, DCS-7130-48LA-F (HwRev:A2), DCS-7130-48LA-F (HwRev:A3), DCS-7130-48LA-R (HwRev:A2), DCS-7130-48LA-R (HwRev:A3), DCS-7130-48LAS, DCS-7130-48LAS-F (HwRev:B2), DCS-7130-48LAS-F (HwRev:B3), DCS-7130-48LAS-R (HwRev:B2), DCS-7130-48LAS-R (HwRev:B3), DCS-7130-48LB, DCS-7130-48LB-F (HwRev:A2), DCS-7130-48LB-F (HwRev:A3), DCS-7130-48LB-R (HwRev:A2), DCS-7130-48LB-R (HwRev:A3), DCS-7130-48LBA, DCS-7130-48LBA-F (HwRev:A2), DCS-7130-48LBA-F (HwRev:A3), DCS-7130-48LBA-R (HwRev:A2), DCS-7130-48LBA-R (HwRev:A3), DCS-7130-48LBAS, DCS-7130-48LBAS-F (HwRev:B2), DCS-7130-48LBAS-F (HwRev:B3), DCS-7130-48LBAS-R (HwRev:B2), DCS-7130-48LBAS-R (HwRev:B3), DCS-7130-48LBS, DCS-7130-48LBS-F (HwRev:B2), DCS-7130-48LBS-F (HwRev:B3), DCS-7130-48LBS-R (HwRev:B2), DCS-7130-48LBS-R (HwRev:B3), DCS-7130-48LS, DCS-7130-48LS-F (HwRev:B2), DCS-7130-48LS-F (HwRev:B3), DCS-7130-48LS-R (HwRev:B2), DCS-7130-48LS-R (HwRev:B3), DCS-7130-96, DCS-7130-96-F (HwRev:A7), DCS-7130-96-F (HwRev:A8), DCS-7130-96-R (HwRev:A7), DCS-7130-96-R (HwRev:A8), DCS-7130-96L, DCS-7130-96L-F (HwRev:A2), DCS-7130-96L-F (HwRev:A3), DCS-7130-96L-R (HwRev:A2), DCS-7130-96L-R (HwRev:A3), DCS-7130-96LA, DCS-7130-96LA-F (HwRev:A2), DCS-7130-96LA-F (HwRev:A3), DCS-7130-96LA-R (HwRev:A2), DCS-7130-96LA-R (HwRev:A3), DCS-7130-96LAS, DCS-7130-96LAS-F (HwRev:B1), DCS-7130-96LAS-F (HwRev:B2), DCS-7130-96LAS-R (HwRev:B1), DCS-7130-96LAS-R (HwRev:B2), DCS-7130-96LB, DCS-7130-96LB-F (HwRev:A2), DCS-7130-96LB-F (HwRev:A3), DCS-7130-96LB-R (HwRev:A2), DCS-7130-96LB-R (HwRev:A3), DCS-7130-96LBA, DCS-7130-96LBA-F (HwRev:A2), DCS-7130-96LBA-F

(HwRev:A3), DCS-7130-96LBA-R (HwRev:A2), DCS-7130-96LBA-R (HwRev:A3), DCS-7130-96LBAS, DCS-7130-96LBAS-F (HwRev:B1), DCS-7130-96LBAS-R (HwRev:B1), DCS-7130-96LBS, DCS-7130-96LBS-F (HwRev:B1), DCS-7130-96LBS-F (HwRev:B2), DCS-7130-96LBS-R (HwRev:B1), DCS-7130-96LBS-R (HwRev:B2), DCS-7130-96LS, DCS-7130-96LS-F (HwRev:B1), DCS-7130-96LS-F (HwRev:B2), DCS-7130-96LS-R (HwRev:B1), DCS-7130-96LS-R (HwRev:B2), DCS-7130-96S, DCS-7130-96S-F (HwRev:B1) and DCS-7130-96S-R (HwRev:B1)

- PhyCortina processes can terminate randomly with SIGQUIT.

Check for DOM read failure messages in CortinaApiProxy agent logs, if present, 'transceiver management minimal' config under the affected interfaces will workaround the issue. (1477538)

SKUs Affected: DCS-7130-16G3, DCS-7130-16G3S, DCS-7130-48EH, DCS-7130-48EHS, DCS-7130-48G3, DCS-7130-48G3S, DCS-7130-48L, DCS-7130-48LA, DCS-7130-48LAS, DCS-7130-48LB, DCS-7130-48LBA, DCS-7130-48LBAS, DCS-7130-48LBS, DCS-7130-48LS, DCS-7130-96, DCS-7130-96L, DCS-7130-96LA, DCS-7130-96LAS, DCS-7130-96LB, DCS-7130-96LBA, DCS-7130-96LBAS, DCS-7130-96LBS, DCS-7130-96LS and DCS-7130-96S

## **7358, 7368, 7388, CCS-750, DCS-7300X, DCS-7500R, DCS-7800 and DCS-7800R3 Series**

- When many IPv6 routes are configured and the BFD protocol in use, BFD sessions may flap when a linecard is removed or shut down. (279129)
- ManagementActive Agent repeatedly restarts and Management0 interface is not reachable in Modular systems. Doing switchover will address the issue. (369565)
- After linecard removal and re-insertion, lag member links may remain inactive due to "waiting for hardware to program port to RX (or receive)".

Restarting the StrataLag agent recovers the port channels. (501496)

Series Affected: DCS-7300X Series

- Scaled ACL configuration may cause traffic drop of few seconds during SSU upgrade. Workaround is to use CLI "hardware access-list update default-result permit" to disable port blocking while applying ACL (1037945) (1)
- On card OIR, %HARDWARE-3-POWERCONTROLLER\_BAD\_OUTPUT\_VOLTAGE log messages may be syslogged. The card recovers on its own. (1205710)
- When power-cycling a card, the NorCalCard agent may restart one or more times (1288465)

## **7500R3, DCS-7020, DCS-7130LBR, DCS-7280R, DCS-7280R2, DCS-7280R3, DCS-7280R3A, DCS-7500R, DCS-7500R2, DCS-7500R3, DCS-7800, DCS-7800R3 and DCS-7800R3A Series**

- When the SandMcast and the SandFap agents are restarted, the VLAN floodset may not contain all the ports for several minutes. (67439)
- When in MLAG mode without ip routing enabled, under some control plane oversubscription scenarios the MLAG peer link might come down. The workaround is to either enable IP routing or have a static ARP entry on the MLAG peers for each other. (90247)
- An IPv6oGRE packet terminated using decap-group with a host route destination IPv6 address will be dropped.

The workaround is to disable exact match host routes using "no platform sand ipv6 host-route exact-match". (95873)

- On DCS-7280E, DCS-7500E series, DCS-7050X, DCS-7250X, and DCS-7300 series switches, the vlan tag on IGMP messages(report, query, leave) generated by the switch is not translated in the egress direction by the switchport vlan mapping command. (113104)
- Some packet loss may be observed when IP multicast traffic has high fanout on a single physical port (e.g. trunk port with many receivers for the same multicast group on different VLANs), even when the total egress packet rate is well below linerate. The default egress buffer settings may not perform well under this scenario. This issue can be resolved by adding "platform arad buffering egress port multicast max-queues-full 1" to the switch config and rebooting the switch. (115343)
- MAC mirroring ACLs do not match IPv6 packets. (137537)
- On a device with with a large number of active VLANs, doing "shutdown" and "no shutdown" on many interfaces may cause the SandMcast agent to restart. (175529)
- Mirrored traffic is not subject to egress security ACLs which are applied to mirroring destination ports. (190637)
- PBR is not supported along with IPv6 in IPv6 packets. (193914)
- On 100M interfaces acting as IEEE 1588 slave ports, restarting IEEE 1588 may cause ingress timestamps to spike by as much as 100s of ms.

A workaround would be to reset the interface after restarting IEEE 1588. (218386)

- Acl and related features that use TCAM for rule matching do not work correctly on packets with IPv6 extension headers if the rules have layer 4 match criteria such as tcp flags and source/destination ports. (221161)
- PBR policies applied on interfaces do not work if the interface has some subinterfaces that also have PBR policies applied. (243286)  
Series Affected: DCS-7020, DCS-7280CR2, DCS-7280R, DCS-7280R2, DCS-7280SR, DCS-7280SR2, DCS-7280TR, DCS-7500R and DCS-7500R2 Series
- VTEP cannot learn a remote host's MAC address from VXLAN encapsulated IPv6 Neighbor Advertisement packets received from that host. This might be an issue in a pure IPv6 deployment where the VTEP does not receive any bridged traffic from the host. In such a scenario, the traffic toward the host will be flooded in the VLAN.

The work around for this is to force Neighbor Solicitation (NS) packets from the host for its gateway or send bridging data traffic from the host. (246676)

- ACL/PBR/QOS will not take effect on ports with VLAN Translation configured. (246982)
- A TCAM profile not compatible with all linecards in a system will not be installed on any linecard in that system. However, hardware tcam profile status may show erroneously that the profile is installed on compatible linecards.

Removing the incompatible linecard(s) or use a TCAM profile that is supported by all linecards in the system. (247842)

- VXLAN bridging traffic sent out of LAG interfaces may be temporarily dropped after an SSO event. (251398)  
Series Affected: DCS-7500R Series
- When a DirectFlow flow is created with an action to drop the outer tag, the packet is still leaving the interface tagged. (264336)  
Series Affected: DCS-7280R, DCS-7280R2, DCS-7500R and DCS-7500R2 Series
- When a physical port (e.g. Et1) is removed from a Port-Channel (e.g. Po1) that has subinterfaces configured (e.g. Po1.1), and there are subinterfaces configured under that physical port (e.g. Et1.1), the subinterfaces under the physical port can be incorrectly programmed. This results in traffic being dropped for the incorrectly programmed subinterfaces.

The workaround is the flap the subinterfaces affected. (269823)

- If one or more linecards in a modular system is running in tap aggregation mode, a small percentage of multicast traffic on linecards running in normal

mode may be dropped, following a change to membership of some tap aggregation destination groups. (275286)

- When the primary and fallback policy are both changed in the same config session, traffic may stop matching on either primary or fallback policy. (287146)
- When primary and fallback policies are both changed in the same config session, some packets will not be subject to either policy for a brief period during the configuration change. (287154)
- Power cycling a 7500E linecard in a chassis with 7500E fabric modules can cause packet loss on 7500R linecards. (295825)
- Sometimes Macsec Proxy interface gets into error disabled state on reload when fips is enabled.

To workaround the issue configure errdisable max flap value; i.e., "errdisable flap-setting cause link-flap max-flaps 24 time 10". Note the setting is global and affects non Macsec Proxy interfaces as well. (396589)

- A switch reload with qos policy configured may result in SandAcl agent restart. (417935)
- Storm control maximum burst size is fixed to 10kB which can lead to storm control drops for bursty incoming traffic. (423231)
- With WRR scheduling on many ports and linerate across multiple traffic classes there can be a small amount of egress buffer drops. (425123)
- While a line card is being power cycled, corrupt VXLAN encapsulated packets may be sent. (441141)
- Performing many updates to a PBR policy in a short amount of time may cause the SandAcl agent to restart unexpectedly. (441912)
- VXLAN routing over MACsec proxy port stops working when a proxy port that is not bound to an external interface is updated to be bound to an external interface. (455759)
- "match nexthop-group" filter is not supported in PBR rules when the corresponding nexthop-group is referenced by ECMP routes. (458189)
- Once the maximum number of supported unique PBR policies per chip is exceeded, removing the PBR policy on an interface, converting the interface to a vlan member and applying a RACL on the SVI does not work. (477753)
- With a tcam profile configuration containing "feature tunnel vxlan routing", SandAcl agent restart may lead to another unexpected restart before the agent recovers. (492320)

Series Affected: DCS-7020, DCS-7280R, DCS-7280R2, DCS-7500R and DCS-7500R2 Series

- With MPLS VPN, during stateful switchover, some VPN traffic after MPLS decapsulation may be transiently forwarded in the default VRF instead of the appropriate tenant VRF. (541206)
- An over-voltage condition on the POS1V2\_HBM\_IO\_JE0 power rail can cause the system to power-cycle. (544659)  
SKUs Affected: DCS-7280CR3-96 and DCS-7280CR3K-96

- 'Persistent Internal Drop DeqDeletePktCnt' error messages are seen due to incorrect/missing system ACEs. Hitful restart of SandAcl agent is needed to resolve the issue. The trigger for this issue is unknown. (548524)
- When 'ip-length' key field is missing from the "ipsec" TCAM feature in the operational TCAM profile, all traffic on the IPsec tunnels may be trapped to the CPU, leading to low tunnel throughput.

The workaround is to enable the 'ip-length' key field in the "ipsec" TCAM feature. (588127)

SKUs Affected: DCS-7020SRG-24C2, DCS-7020SRG-24C2-F and DCS-7020SRG-24C2-R

- On a shaped subinterface tx-queue, configuring the bandwidth doesn't take effect unless no-priority is also configured. (588133)
- If 'cpu traffic-policy <policyName> vrf all' is configured, where the traffic-policy contains rules with the policer action, and the operating TCAM profile does not support the CPU traffic-policy feature, then configuring any routed port in the switch may lead to an unexpected SandAcl agent restart. The workaround is to remove the 'cpu traffic-policy <policyName> vrf all' configuration. (619998)
- Postcard sampling doesn't work for traffic that is forwarded out of a sub-interface that has shaping applied. (621932)
- Postcard Telemetry sampling doesn't work for IPv6 packets if the egress interface has an IPv6 egress ACL applied on it. (624010)
- Continuous shut/no shut on a Port-Channel with 1000s of subinterfaces can cause the SandTunnel agent to restart unexpectedly. (718924)
- When using a large scale of PBR rules, removal and addition of member links used as nexthop groups destinations of PBR policies may cause the SandAcl agent to restart. (759846)
- On a config-replace, a change in the PBR config that qualifies for in-place update may still cause traffic loss. (760884)

- Performing many updates to a traffic policy in a short amount of time may cause the SandAcl and/or SandAegis agent to restart unexpectedly. (770478)
- Flapping the interface that is the destination for a large number of redirect actions in a traffic-policy may result in a long programming delay to updating redirect actions in hardware and to any future changes in the traffic-policy config. (814453)
- In rare instances, entries in a TCAM bank may fail to be deleted before the TCAM bank is released by one feature and then allocated to another feature, resulting in non-deterministic behavior in the new feature. (826437)
- When a host moves rapidly between a local port and a remote VXLAN VTEP, then it is possible that the device stops learning the host locally, causing it to think that the host is permanently located behind the remote VTEP.

Clearing the MAC address table should help fix up the issue. (927167)

- Traffic-policies with match rules that contain OR-match field configurations (i.e., `protocol tcp flags ack not-rst syn` + `protocol udp source port 10 destination port all` in the same match rule) may cause traffic-policies with fewer than 1k rules to fail to apply while in `counter interface per-interface ingress` (counters per-interface) mode. (927775)
- Traffic-policy mac matches do not work on 'packet ipv4 vxlan eth non-ip forwarding bridged decap' and 'packet ipv6 vxlan eth non-ip forwarding bridged decap' packet types. (948990)
- Multiple updates to access-lists matched by PBR policy-maps in a short period of time may cause transient misforwarding of traffic. The issue is expected to be resolved once the feature agent processes all the updates. (956556)
- CPU traffic policy application with a total of over 3,000 rules (including BGP neighbor-specific rules) and applied to more than 128 VRFs may cause the SandAcl agent to restart unexpectedly and the policy application will fail. (957530)
- In an EVPN VXLAN network deploying active/active multi-homing using shared Ethernet segments, when the MAC tables on the VTEPs become momentarily inconsistent, there might a brief period of duplicate delivery or packet loss.  
Typically, the MAC tables become inconsistent when a new MAC is learnt on one of the VTEPs and is yet to be advertised to other VTEPs or when a MAC is removed on one of the VTEPs and it is yet to be withdrawn from other VTEPs. (957981)

- For traffic-policy with 'update interface hitless strict' enabled, a traffic-policy update when the hardware is near resource exhaustion may fail programming and cause the SandAegis forwarding agent to restart. (985126)
- Sometimes Macsecproxy patch interface incorrectly does not terminate the internal VLAN tag resulting in an inoperational Macsecproxy subinterface.

Workaround is to delete and readd the MacsecProxy patch sub interface. Then unconfigure and configure MACsec proxy on MACsec proxy subinterface. (1005850)

- ARP/ND packets received on a port where double VLAN tag translation is configured might not be correctly headend replicated to remote VTEPs in EVPN or VCS setups when VXLAN ARP/ND proxy feature is enabled (which is default for EVPN setups and optional for VCS setups).

The workaround is to disable the ARP/ND proxy feature. This can be achieved as follows:

(1) On EVPN setups:

```
ip prefix-list disable-arp-proxy
    seq 10 deny 0.0.0.0/0
ipv6 prefix-list disable-neigh-proxy
    seq 10 deny ::0/0
router l2-vpn
    arp proxy prefix-list disable-arp-proxy
    nd proxy prefix-list disable-neigh-proxy
```

(2) On VCS setups (if the proxy feature was previously enabled):

```
interface vxlan 1
    no vxlan controller-client arp proxy
    no vxlan controller-client nd proxy (1015743)
```

- Adding or removing VLAN member interfaces while the SandMcast agent is restarting, such that the final configuration is same as the original one can prevent traffic from flooding in the VLAN correctly. (1050404)
- Certain power faults may require a manual reboot to recover instead of triggering an automatic reboot (1066739)  
SKUs Affected: 7289
- On a switch configured with the "eapol mac destination" command, applying MACsec configuration to port channel member interfaces causes the interfaces and their MACsec sessions to flap continuously.  
A workaround is to remove the EAPoL destination MAC configuration. (1066893)
- On a EVPN OISM Vxlan enabled network temporary loss of multicast Vxlan traffic might be observed. Traffic recovers automatically. (1081346)

- When "hardware next-hop fast-failover" is configured, the hardware programming acknowledgement might be premature for certain adjacencies. (1135705)
- If odd-even pair ports (i.e. Et1 and Et2, Et3 and Et4) are configured to be 40G-4, transceiver insertion and removal or speed change into 40G on the even interfaces (Et2, Et4, etc) can cause odd interfaces (Et1, Et3, etc) to flap.

Workaround is to plug in transceivers into the even numbered ports first or ensure the even numbered ports are configured before the odd ports. (1165284)

SKUs Affected: DCS-7280CR3A-24D12, DCS-7280CR3A-24D12-F, DCS-7280CR3A-24D12-R, DCS-7280CR3A-32S, DCS-7280CR3A-32S-F, DCS-7280CR3A-32S-R, DCS-7280CR3AK-24D12, DCS-7280CR3AK-24D12-F, DCS-7280CR3AK-24D12-R, DCS-7280CR3AK-24D12-S, DCS-7280CR3AK-24D12-S-F, DCS-7280CR3AK-24D12-S-R, DCS-7280CR3AK-32S, DCS-7280CR3AK-32S-F, DCS-7280CR3AK-32S-R, DCS-7280CR3AM-24D12, DCS-7280CR3AM-24D12-F, DCS-7280CR3AM-24D12-R, DCS-7280CR3AM-32S, DCS-7280CR3AM-32S-F, DCS-7280CR3AM-32S-R, DCS-7280SR3A-48YC8, DCS-7280SR3A-48YC8-F, DCS-7280SR3A-48YC8-R, DCS-7280SR3AK-48YC8, DCS-7280SR3AK-48YC8-F, DCS-7280SR3AK-48YC8-R, DCS-7280SR3AM-48YC8, DCS-7280SR3AM-48YC8-F and DCS-7280SR3AM-48YC8-R

- When "hardware next-hop fast-failover" is configured, the hardware programming acknowledgement might be premature for certain adjacencies in the presence of any interface flaps. (1193296)
- When the device is configured in one-step End-to-end Transparent Clock mode, it does not forward PTP V1 Sync and Delay Request messages as expected (1200334)
- Configuring ISIS-SR over VXLAN, which is an unsupported feature, might cause the SandL3Unicast agent to repeatedly and unexpectedly restart. To resolve this issue, remove the unsupported configuration. (1212380)
- TCAM profiles where the traffic-policy feature is configured with key fields that contain a mix of raw prefix, prefix labels, and LPM prefix labels is not supported and should be rejected on policy application. (1215665)
- In EVPN setups with the "redistributed static" CLI command configured, devices will received static configured MAC addresses on peer devices. If these static MAC addresses are dynamically learned from the data plane, SandMact might restart unexpectedly. (1226981)
- When a large number of VRFs are configured, the SandAegis agent may restart after config replace from full startup-config to config reset to full startup-config gain. No action required, automatic agent restart will restore system steady state. (1234964)

- In a chassis with redundant supervisors configured with the SSO redundancy protocol and QoS features: priority-flow-control and weighted-fair-queuing enabled, after a switchover has been performed, there may be some drops on lossless queues due to DeqDelete events. (1245947)
- IPv4/IPv6 egress interface counters does not support encapsulated tunnel traffic.  
As a workaround, 'show nexthop-group' can be used for traffic count. (1268254)
- Insertion of a BASE-X or BASE-T adapter into a port with default speed configuration may unexpectedly inactivate other interfaces.

The workaround is to explicitly configure the speed on the interface before inserting the transceivers. (1273868) (1)

SKUs Affected: DCS-7280CR3-32D4, DCS-7280CR3-32D4-F, DCS-7280CR3-32D4-M-F, DCS-7280CR3-32D4-M-R, DCS-7280CR3-32D4-R, DCS-7280CR3-32P4, DCS-7280CR3-32P4-F, DCS-7280CR3-32P4-M-F, DCS-7280CR3-32P4-M-R, DCS-7280CR3-32P4-R, DCS-7280CR3K-32D4, DCS-7280CR3K-32D4-F, DCS-7280CR3K-32D4-R, DCS-7280CR3K-32D4A, DCS-7280CR3K-32D4A-F, DCS-7280CR3K-32D4A-R, DCS-7280CR3K-32P4, DCS-7280CR3K-32P4-F, DCS-7280CR3K-32P4-R, DCS-7280CR3K-32P4A, DCS-7280CR3K-32P4A-F, DCS-7280CR3K-32P4A-R, DCS-7280CR3MK-32D4, DCS-7280CR3MK-32D4-F, DCS-7280CR3MK-32D4-R, DCS-7280CR3MK-32D4A-S, DCS-7280CR3MK-32D4A-S-F, DCS-7280CR3MK-32D4S, DCS-7280CR3MK-32D4S-F, DCS-7280CR3MK-32D4S-R, DCS-7280CR3MK-32P4, DCS-7280CR3MK-32P4-F, DCS-7280CR3MK-32P4-R, DCS-7280CR3MK-32P4S, DCS-7280CR3MK-32P4S-F and DCS-7280CR3MK-32P4S-R

- On systems with extremely large PTP configurations – such as deployments with several hundred PTP-enabled interfaces and on the order of a thousand VLANs – the PTP process may unexpectedly restart continuously after a system restart, preventing PTP time synchronization permanently until some of the PTP interfaces are deconfigured. (1296241) (1)
- The SandMcast agent may restart repeatedly on a modular system if a supervisor switchover occurs shortly after a linecard is powered off.  
A workaround is to power on the linecard. (1345729)
- Following a Stateful Switchover (SSO) or Smart System Upgrade (SSU), some platform agents may enter an unexpected restart loop.  
This can be resolved by restarting forwarding agents of the affected linecards. (1377844) (1)
- When 'next-hop decapsulation vrf' is enabled under 'vrf selection policy' and the active hardware TCAM profile is changed, any feature using TCAM will not function. The workaround is to first disable the configuration before changing the TCAM profile. (1400531)

- After a transient forwarding resource overflow event on systems using the MDB balanced profile, routes may remain permanently unprogrammed even after resources recover. Workaround: restart the forwarding agent. (1411717)
- After a prior user-initiated chip reset via CLI command, issuing a config-replace will trigger another chip reset potentially resulting in transient packet loss. (1413619)
- Suboptimal tuning on the POS1V2\_HBM1\_JE0 and POS1V2\_HBM1\_JE1 voltage rails may lead to power faults that require a reboot to recover (1512923)  
SKUs Affected: 7289
- Traffic policy rules matching on nexthop group may temporarily ignore the nexthop group match criteria if all rules which match against that nexthop group are removed from the configuration. (1530902)

## DCS-7280R and DCS-7500R Series

- In MPLS L2EVPN configuration, traffic requiring 3 or more LU labels to be pushed, may not be forwarded correctly. (275834)
- On the 7500R-8CFPX-LC linecard modules, rapid removal and reinsertion of the transceiver may result in the Denali agent restarting.

Inserting transceiver 10 seconds after removal from the same slot is the workaround. (293594)

SKUs Affected: 7500R-8CFPX-LC

- When an ingress Port Acl includes TCP or UDP port range matches and vxlan is configured on the switch, any vxlan transit packet ingressing into the switch may incorrectly match on such rules. To prevent this, key field l4ops must be excluded from the tcam profile. (477195)
- When MACsec is enabled and a SSO failover occurs, the Evora agent may restart due to "LMI Access timeout", which may cause links to flap resulting in extended traffic loss. (494072)  
SKUs Affected: 7500RM-36CQ-LC
- Private VLAN may not work correctly after a stateful switchover. The workaround is to restart the SandTunnel agent. (505258)
- IQM\_RST\_USCNT\_ERR, IQM\_FR\_FIMC\_DB\_ROLL\_OVER, IQM\_FR\_MNMC\_DB\_ROLL\_OVER interrupts of Jericho chip indicate traffic to and from ports of the affected chip to be dropped. A full reset of the chip could workaround this issue. (540881)
- When FlexRoute is configured, if the hardware LPM resources are exhausted, or the LPM route becomes unprogrammed, the forwarding agent may unexpectedly restart while attempting to install a route that is eligible

to be installed in LEM while the system is out of LEM resources. (1245991)  
(1)

- When FlexRoute is configured and hardware LPM resources are exhausted, routes that were moved from LEM to LPM may not be properly removed from the hardware forwarding table when deleted from the routing table. This can result in traffic being forwarded based on stale routing information.  
Workaround: restart the forwarding agent. (1269300) (1)
- When the Internet routing profile is enabled, next hop group churn combined with routing table changes may cause the forwarding agent to restart unexpectedly. (1394146) (1)

## DCS-7280R2 and DCS-7500R2 Series

- VXLAN over a MACsec proxy port as underlay may stop forwarding traffic on reload. (451061)
- The default forwarding behavior for IS-IS packets received on subinterface or vlan-tag-based pseudowire connectors is now "trap" rather than "forward".

To achieve forwarding of IS-IS packets received on these connector types, apply an L2 Forwarding Profile, as described in the TOI "L2 Protocol Forwarding". This capability for IS-IS is supported in newer releases only. (611787)

- Multicast traffic on non-default VRF will be lost for as long as 15 minutes when default VRF is multicast enabled without any L3 interfaces.  
Workaround is to disable mulitcast on default VRF or configure a dummy L3 interface. (619693)
- When FlexRoute is configured, if the hardware LPM resources are exhausted, or the LPM route becomes unprogrammed, the forwarding agent may unexpectedly restart while attempting to install a route that is eligible to be installed in LEM while the system is out of LEM resources. (1245991)  
(1)
- When FlexRoute is configured and hardware LPM resources are exhausted, routes that were moved from LEM to LPM may not be properly removed from the hardware forwarding table when deleted from the routing table. This can result in traffic being forwarded based on stale routing information.  
Workaround: restart the forwarding agent. (1269300) (1)
- When the Internet routing profile is enabled, next hop group churn combined with routing table changes may cause the forwarding agent to restart unexpectedly. (1394146) (1)

## 7500R3, DCS-7280R3, DCS-7500R3 and DCS-7800R3 Series

- During restart of SandAcl agent, packets may not be subjected to ACL rules for a short period of time. (372971)
- ZeroTouch provisioning will fail to fetch configuration on QSFP-DD/OSFP ports with inserted QSFP or SFP transceivers or QSFP ports with inserted SFP transceivers when these ports require a non-default speed-group configuration to link up.

The workaround is to use a different type of transceiver or a different port to connect to the bootstrap server. (488491) (1)

- If tap aggregation and a CPU traffic policy are configured together, either the CPU traffic policy will not apply to any traffic or the SandAcl agent will continuously restart. (492549)
- On applying/removing a Egress TC-to-CoS map on L2 LAG Subinterfaces, the packets going out of the Subinterfaces can have wrong dot1q tag. Workaround is to shut the subinterface, apply the map and then unshut it (582063)
- When speed of a port is changed while it is carrying traffic, speed change may fail, causing interface to become inactive and potentially leading to a forwarding agent restart.

One workaround is to change the speed-group configuration of problematic port and revert it back to the previously applied speed-group configuration. Another workaround is to change the speed of primary port to 400g-8 and revert it back to the previously applied speed. (597294)

- Following a Stateful Switchover, disabling power to either supervisor using "no power enable module Supervisor" may cause some control plane agents to restart unexpectedly and repeatedly.

To resolve the agent restarts, restart the Linecard agents one at a time. (606781)

- When EVPN MPLS is enabled on an interface with `no switchport mac address learning` configured, a packet may have still its source MAC address learned. (616937)
- Removing secure VXLAN profile from a remote VTEP can result in traffic loss on all front panel ports, workaround is to shut the affected interfaces and unshut them. (1064076) (1)

SKUs Affected: DCS-7280CR3MK-32D4, DCS-7280CR3MK-32D4-F, DCS-7280CR3MK-32D4-R, DCS-7280CR3MK-32D4A-S, DCS-7280CR3MK-32D4A-S-F, DCS-7280CR3MK-32D4S, DCS-7280CR3MK-32D4S-F, DCS-7280CR3MK-32D4S-R, DCS-7280CR3MK-32P4, DCS-7280CR3MK-32P4-F, DCS-7280CR3MK-32P4-R, DCS-7280CR3MK-32P4S, DCS-7280CR3MK-32P4S-F and DCS-7280CR3MK-32P4S-R

- The SandACL agent may restart unexpectedly if a Jericho2C+ linecard is replaced with a Jericho2 linecard. (1072612) (1)
- IPsec tunnel configuration on a switch resulting in ROUTING\_TUNNEL\_SIP\_RESOURCE\_FULL syslog may also lead to repeated restarts of the SandL3Unicast agent. (1126352) (1)
- Flapping IPsec tunnels may cause other, unrelated IPsec tunnels to flap. A workaround is to increase the shape rate for copp-system-ipunicast copp class. (1165778) (1)
- Config replace operation to configure IPsec tunnels on a switch with pre-existing secure VXLAN or IPsec tunnel configurations may prevent the tunnels from being established. A workaround is to remove the existing configuration on the switch before performing the config replace operation. (1184981) (1)
- With scaled route configs, link down/link up events could result in high CPU usage of SandL3Unicast agent. System would recover on its own. However this could sometimes also result in delays in convergence or BGP flaps.

Workaround: Enabling route prioritization feature reduces the impact of the issue and prevent BGP flaps. (1207772)

- Configuring more than three unique latency drop profiles may cause the excess profiles to incorrectly reuse the configuration of the first three profiles or the system default profile instead of applying their own unique settings. (1223659) (1)
- When FlexRoute is configured, if the hardware LPM resources are exhausted, or the LPM route becomes unprogrammed, the forwarding agent may unexpectedly restart while attempting to install a route that is eligible to be installed in LEM while the system is out of LEM resources. (1245991) (1)
- In an EVPN VXLAN A/A multi-homing OISM setup, traffic received from a port-channel Ethernet segment might be incorrectly sent back to that Ethernet segment via the multi-homed peer switch. (1267127)
- When FlexRoute is configured and hardware LPM resources are exhausted, routes that were moved from LEM to LPM may not be properly removed from the hardware forwarding table when deleted from the routing table. This can result in traffic being forwarded based on stale routing information. Workaround: restart the forwarding agent. (1269300) (1)
- Congestion in control plane traffic might cause packet processing delays in CPU generated traffic. This can cause BFD sessions to flap and SandFapNi agent to restart. (1298109) (1)

- During SSO, the PLX agent on the new active supervisor can experience stuck Smbus requests and restart unexpectedly. (1342114)  
 SKUs Affected: 7800R3A-36D-LC, 7800R3A-36D2-LC, 7800R3A-36DM-LC, 7800R3A-36DM2-LC, 7800R3A-36P-LC, 7800R3A-36PM-LC, 7800R3AK-36DM-LC, 7800R3AK-36DM2-LC and 7800R3AK-36PM-LC
- If "ip hardware fib optimize prefix-length 32" (or VRF equivalent) is configured and SandL3Unicast restarts during route changes, stale optimized / 32 routes may persist in the hardware forwarding table, potentially disrupting forwarding to those prefixes.

The recommended recovery procedure is to perform a hitful restart of the SandL3Unicast, using the following sequence of steps:

```
bash touch /mnt/flash/disable_hitless_restart
agent SandL3Unicast terminate
wait-for-warmup SandL3Unicast
bash rm /mnt/flash/disable_hitless_restart (1392364)
```

- When the Internet routing profile is enabled, next hop group churn combined with routing table changes may cause the forwarding agent to restart unexpectedly. (1394146) (1)
- When IPv4 FlexRoute compression is configured, the SandL3Unicast agent may restart unexpectedly if the system experiences routing FEC resource overflow and route churn. (1406329)

## 7500R3, DCS-7130LBR, DCS-7280R3, DCS-7500R3 and DCS-7800R3 Series

- ZeroTouch provisioning will fail to fetch configuration on QSFP-DD/OSFP ports with inserted QSFP or SFP transceivers or QSFP ports with inserted SFP transceivers when these ports require a non-default speed-group configuration to link up.

The workaround is to use a different type of transceiver or a different port to connect to the bootstrap server. (488491) (1)

- Systems shipped early in the life cycle of this product have been programmed with an incorrect ISL chip image for the voltage regulator monitor (VRM), which may cause HBM CRC errors and lead to packet drops.

A swix is available with an updated ISL image to fix this issue. (778115)

SKUs Affected: DCS-7280SR3-48YC8 and DCS-7280SR3K-48YC8

- Configuring more than three unique latency drop profiles may cause the excess profiles to incorrectly reuse the configuration of the first three profiles or the system default profile instead of applying their own unique settings. (1223659) (1)

- When FlexRoute is configured, if the hardware LPM resources are exhausted, or the LPM route becomes unprogrammed, the forwarding agent may unexpectedly restart while attempting to install a route that is eligible to be installed in LEM while the system is out of LEM resources. (1245991) (1)
- When FlexRoute is configured and hardware LPM resources are exhausted, routes that were moved from LEM to LPM may not be properly removed from the hardware forwarding table when deleted from the routing table. This can result in traffic being forwarded based on stale routing information. Workaround: restart the forwarding agent. (1269300) (1)
- 10GBASE-LR transceiver with serial number XMN\* might not link up or have poor link quality. (1281312)  
SKUs Affected: DCS-7130LBR-48S6QD, DCS-7130LBR-48S6QD-F and DCS-7130LBR-48S6QD-R
- Congestion in control plane traffic might cause packet processing delays in CPU generated traffic. This can cause BFD sessions to flap and SandFapNi agent to restart. (1298109) (1)
- When the Internet routing profile is enabled, next hop group churn combined with routing table changes may cause the forwarding agent to restart unexpectedly. (1394146) (1)
- The forwarding agent may restart continuously when the CLI command "phy receiver cdr mode baud-rate" is configured on an interface that does not support this feature.

Remove the "phy receiver cdr mode baud-rate" command from the configuration. (1717602) (1)

## DCS-7280R3A and DCS-7800R3A Series

- ZeroTouch provisioning will fail to fetch configuration on QSFP-DD/OSFP ports with inserted QSFP or SFP transceivers or QSFP ports with inserted SFP transceivers when these ports require a non-default speed-group configuration to link up.

The workaround is to use a different type of transceiver or a different port to connect to the bootstrap server. (488491) (1)

- When MACsec is enabled in hardware on a switch, then if the switch ingress experiences congestion due to a large number of small packets at line-rate, the priority drop feature may drop packets with higher priority before packets with lower priority. (685317) (1)

- Packets of size 983B-1083B are only 95% line rate when all flows are crossing both chips. (798619)  
SKUs Affected: DCS-7280DR3A-36
- Shutdown of an interface on the peer containing a hardware accelerated BFD session or reload of the same peer may trigger an unexpected SandBfd agent restart causing all hardware acceleration BFD sessions to flap.  
Workaround: Use "dut(config-router-bfd)# hardware acceleration disabled" to disable hardware acceleration. (830008)
- In IPsec tunnel mode, both peers should either enable or disable replay protection. Asymmetric configuration will lead to complete packet loss over the tunnel. (988725) (1)
- The SandACL agent may restart unexpectedly if a Jericho2C+ linecard is replaced with a Jericho2 linecard. (1072612) (1)
- IPsec tunnel configuration on a switch resulting in ROUTING\_TUNNEL\_SIP\_RESOURCE\_FULL syslog may also lead to repeated restarts of the SandL3Unicast agent. (1126352) (1)
- Flapping IPsec tunnels may cause other, unrelated IPsec tunnels to flap. A workaround is to increase the shape rate for copp-system-ipunicast copp class. (1165778) (1)
- Config replace operation to configure IPsec tunnels on a switch with pre-existing secure VXLAN or IPsec tunnel configurations may prevent the tunnels from being established.  
A workaround is to remove the existing configuration on the switch before performing the config replace operation. (1184981) (1)
- When FlexRoute is configured, if the hardware LPM resources are exhausted, or the LPM route becomes unprogrammed, the forwarding agent may unexpectedly restart while attempting to install a route that is eligible to be installed in LEM while the system is out of LEM resources. (1245991) (1)
- When FlexRoute is configured and hardware LPM resources are exhausted, routes that were moved from LEM to LPM may not be properly removed from the hardware forwarding table when deleted from the routing table. This can result in traffic being forwarded based on stale routing information.  
Workaround: restart the forwarding agent. (1269300) (1)
- Congestion in control plane traffic might cause packet processing delays in CPU generated traffic. This can cause BFD sessions to flap and SandFapNi agent to restart. (1298109) (1)
- A short AC input power loss glitch can cause the system to enter a stuck power state where it must be manually power cycled. (1393536)  
SKUs Affected: 7289R3A-SC, 7289R3AK-SC and 7289R3AM-SC

- When the Internet routing profile is enabled, next hop group churn combined with routing table changes may cause the forwarding agent to restart unexpectedly. (1394146) (1)
- During congestion events, the device may experience fatal DRAM interrupts, leading to restart of the SandFapNi agent. (1472305)

## DCS-7280R3A Series

- ZeroTouch provisioning will fail to fetch configuration on QSFP-DD/OSFP ports with inserted QSFP or SFP transceivers or QSFP ports with inserted SFP transceivers when these ports require a non-default speed-group configuration to link up.

The workaround is to use a different type of transceiver or a different port to connect to the bootstrap server. (488491) (1)

- When MACsec is enabled in hardware on a switch, then if the switch ingress experiences congestion due to a large number of small packets at line-rate, the priority drop feature may drop packets with higher priority before packets with lower priority. (685317) (1)
- In IPsec tunnel mode, both peers should either enable or disable replay protection. Asymmetric configuration will lead to complete packet loss over the tunnel. (988725) (1)
- IPsec tunnel configuration on a switch resulting in ROUTING\_TUNNEL\_SIP\_RESOURCE\_FULL syslog may also lead to repeated restarts of the SandL3Unicast agent. (1126352) (1)
- Flapping IPsec tunnels may cause other, unrelated IPsec tunnels to flap. A workaround is to increase the shape rate for copp-system-ipunicast copp class. (1165778) (1)
- Config replace operation to configure IPsec tunnels on a switch with pre-existing secure VXLAN or IPsec tunnel configurations may prevent the tunnels from being established.  
A workaround is to remove the existing configuration on the switch before performing the config replace operation. (1184981) (1)
- When FlexRoute is configured, if the hardware LPM resources are exhausted, or the LPM route becomes unprogrammed, the forwarding agent may unexpectedly restart while attempting to install a route that is eligible to be installed in LEM while the system is out of LEM resources. (1245991) (1)
- When FlexRoute is configured and hardware LPM resources are exhausted, routes that were moved from LEM to LPM may not be properly removed from the hardware forwarding table when deleted from the routing table. This can

result in traffic being forwarded based on stale routing information.

Workaround: restart the forwarding agent. (1269300) (1)

- Congestion in control plane traffic might cause packet processing delays in CPU generated traffic. This can cause BFD sessions to flap and SandFapNi agent to restart. (1298109) (1)
- When the Internet routing profile is enabled, next hop group churn combined with routing table changes may cause the forwarding agent to restart unexpectedly. (1394146) (1)

## DCS-7020 Series

- When multiple Ipsec tunnel interfaces are shutdown, then "no shut" in a short period of time, routes associated with some tunnel interfaces may not be installed after "no shut". The workaround is to do shut/no-shut again on the individual tunnels where routes not installed. (377984)

SKUs Affected: DCS-7020SRG-24C2-F and DCS-7020SRG-24C2-R

- When traffic is flowing from a 10G interface to a 1G interface and PFC is enabled on the ingress 10G interface, if the administrator changes the COS to TC mapping all the incoming traffic on the 10G interface is dropped. The only way to recover is by restarting SandFap. (400653)
- Hardware corruption can lead to switch dropping all packets. (853697)
- When an IPsec tunnel is established with a non-default MTU for the tunnel interface, MTU violations may not be detected. This could result in packets greater than the MTU size being forwarded without fragmentation, or dropped.

In order to get proper MTU handling for that tunnel, the tunnel interface should be shut/no shut. (1036933)

## DCS-7280R3 Series

- With Jumbo MTU packets we could have some FCS errors on the peer. (747305)
- The forwarding agent may restart continuously when the CLI command "phy receiver cdr mode baud-rate" is configured on an interface that does not support this feature.

Remove the "phy receiver cdr mode baud-rate" command from the configuration. (1717602) (1)

## DCS-7280R3A Series

- IPsec tunnel configuration on a switch resulting in `ROUTING_TUNNEL_SIP_RESOURCE_FULL` syslog may also lead to repeated restarts of the SandL3Unicast agent. (1126352) (1)
- Flapping IPsec tunnels may cause other, unrelated IPsec tunnels to flap. A workaround is to increase the shape rate for `copp-system-ipunicast` copp class. (1165778) (1)
- Config replace operation to configure IPsec tunnels on a switch with pre-existing secure VXLAN or IPsec tunnel configurations may prevent the tunnels from being established. A workaround is to remove the existing configuration on the switch before performing the config replace operation. (1184981) (1)

## 7500R3, DCS-7500R3 and DCS-7800R3 Series

- In some situations, some fabric links going to a fabric chip are not used to carry fabric traffic. (450214)

(1) This item is in two or more sections on this document

## DCS-7020, DCS-7280R, DCS-7280R2, DCS-7500R and DCS-7500R2 Series

- A linecard addition or hotswap operation on a switch configured with "port-channel load-balance sand replication egress" may lead to continuous RQP discards and STP flaps. A workaround is to unconfigure "port-channel load-balance sand replication egress". (353249)  
Series Affected: DCS-7500R2 Series
- PBR, QOS, and BGP Flowspec policies applied on routed interfaces will not take effect if sub-interfaces are configured on that routed interface. PBR, QOS, and BGP Flowspec policies applied on SVIs will also not take effect on traffic ingressing SVI member interfaces if VLAN mapping configuration is present. (372390)
- Ethernet over MPLS packets being terminated and decapped on a LDP pseudowire will be hashed as if the inner header is IPv4 rather than Ethernet (382763)
- If VXLAN is configured, PBR and QOS policies won't apply to traffic ingressing on a MLAG peer-link. (390804) (1)
- With VXLAN, and PIM configuration on overlay SVI, VXLAN packets with inner IPv6 multicast packet consisting of Hop-by-Hop option may not be terminated and forwarded correctly. (484825)

- Traffic on a subinterface will be subject to BGP Flowspec matches applied to the parent interface, unless the TCAM profile has the flowspec feature configured with 'port qualifier size N', where N > 1. (541950)
- Traffic policy matches on VLAN tags may incorrectly match untagged packets by interpreting part of the untagged packet as a VLAN tag. (671474)
- If a large number of subinterfaces is configured on a parent interface which is a breakout port, and a speed change of another interface causes that breakout port to become inactive, the SandFap agent may unexpectedly restart once, flapping all links. After the SandFap agent restarts, the system will recover, the speed change will be completed, and the affected subinterfaces will no longer be configured in the hardware.

As a workaround, remove all subinterfaces from the associated breakout ports before changing the speed of a front-panel port. (691732)

- For a traffic-policy containing matches with police actions applied to a linecard's interfaces, the police action may fail to reprogram on that linecard after a linecard hot swap.

To recover, re-install the traffic policy on the interfaces where the police action failed to program. (714936)

- When a static MAC is configured on an MLAG port-channel, traffic may be dropped while the local port-channel is down.

The workaround is to enable the fast MLAG unicast convergence feature. (723709)

- When the OSPFv3 agent restarts with Graceful Restart configured, some routes may flap in the FIB. Once the OSPFv3 agent stabilizes, the issue resolves itself. (764197)
- Ingress IPv4 and IPv6 router ACL features do not work on GRE, IP-in-IP, and GUE decapsulated IPv4 and IPv6 traffic, respectively. (799085)
- SandL3Unicast agent may unexpectedly restart under VXLAN tunnel ECMP FEC table overflow condition. (801962)
- DirectFlow cannot enforce a new destination with its actions 'output nexthop' and 'output interface' for traffic destined to the CPU. The flow's counters will increase but the traffic will not be redirected. (809100)
- On a reboot chassis might never come up with agent SandFap restarting continuously due to attrlog overflow. (827602)
- An interface with a 1000BASE-SX or 1000BASE-LX transceiver inserted configured with "speed auto" connected to a peer that has auto-negotiation

disabled may incorrectly link up, causing packet loss.

Workaround is to disable auto-negotiation. (829740)

- Packets ingressing in a VLAN without SVI configuration may be unexpectedly routed after the following sequence of events:
  - the VLAN is made secondary to a primary VLAN without SVI configuration
  - SVI is configured for the primary VLAN
  - secondary VLAN configuration is removed for the VLAN

A workaround is to restart the SandFap agents. (857330)

- When VLAN interface egress counters are enabled, the SandTunnel agent may restart following a switchover or transceiver pull/insert, but recovers normally. As a workaround to avoid the SandTunnel restart (and resulting packet loss) during a planned maintenance event, the customer may choose to follow this procedure:

- 1.) Disable counters using "no hardware counter feature vlan-interface out".
- 2.) Using the "show platform fap eedb outac" command, wait until no entries appear in the "poolSviEgress" section.
- 3.) Perform maintenance action, such as transceiver swap.
- 3.) Re-enable counters using "hardware counter feature vlan-interface out". (879576)

- Applying BGP Flowspec rules to a system that has an operating TCAM profile in which "feature flow-spec port ipv4" and/or "feature flow-spec port ipv6" are using 80b key sizes will cause the SandAcl agent to restart continuously. To work around this issue, ensure "feature flow-spec port ipv4" and "feature flow-spec port ipv6" are both using either 160b or 320b key sizes. (972376)
- Routed interfaces, untagged sub-interfaces, and interfaces with PVLAN configuration are not supported as member ports of a Port-Channel with "port-channel lacp fallback individual" configured. (1023911)
- When an IP tunnel decapsulation configuration—such as VXLAN (Virtual Extensible LAN), IP decap-groups, or a GRE (Generic Routing Encapsulation) tunnel interface—is present, the switch might incorrectly decapsulate and forward other unexpected tunneled packet with a destination IP matching the configured decapsulation IP.

More details available at Security Advisory 137: <https://www.arista.com/en/support/advisories-notices/security-advisory/24005-security-advisory-0137> (1086442)

- When packet time stamping is enabled on a switch in Tap Aggregation mode, the switch may report very high PTP offset from Master. Moreover, the PTP hardware-sync Servo State may report 'measuring clock skew' for an extended

period of time. This may cause the packet timestamps to deviate significantly from the PTP time, and may cause PTP to lose sync from its master.

Reset the PTP hardware-sync to recover the switch from this state.

(1098998) (1)

Series Affected: DCS-7280R2, DCS-7280R3, DCS-7500R2 and DCS-7800R3 Series

- On devices running EVPN OISM with underlay multicast, when a multicast stream initially starts, traffic packets could be sent back to the same port. Traffic recovers automatically once routes are programmed in HW. (1164936) (1)
- If "mpls lookup label count 2" configuration is added/removed, then MPLS-over-GRE and MPLS-over-UDP packets that undergo GRE/UDP tunnel decapsulation followed by MPLS label pop might not be forwarded as expected.

Restarting the SandAcl agent will restore normal packet forwarding operation. (1196860) (1)

- In an EVPN VXLAN A/A multi-homing OISM setup, traffic sourced from a singly connected receiver in a VLAN that is present only on one of the multi-homed switches, might result in duplicate delivery of the traffic to a receiver that is reachable via an A/A Ethernet segment.

Workaround: configure the same set of VLANs on both multi-homed VTEPs. (1283092)

- If "write memory" command is executed during system bootup before the platform agent has fully initialized, the "ip hardware fib optimize" and "ipv6 hardware fib optimize" configurations can be silently omitted from startup-config and permanently lost.

Workaround: Re-apply the lost configuration manually and execute "write memory" command again after the system has fully booted. (1447045) (1)

(1) This item is in two or more sections on this document

## **7500R3, DCS-7130LBR, DCS-7280R3, DCS-7280R3A, DCS-7500R3, DCS-7800R3 and DCS-7800R3A Series**

- If VXLAN is configured, PBR and QOS policies won't apply to traffic ingressing on a MLAG peer-link. (390804) (1)
- SandTm agent restart while a system or a linecard is being initialized can cause traffic flow to and from said system or linecard to be dropped. Workaround is power cycle the system or linecard. (545818)

- When a remote MAC is learnt on an Ingress PE with L2 EVPN MPLS configuration, the traffic destined to the remote MAC may get dropped for a brief amount of time. (551995)
- During normal operation, the message 'HARDWARE-3-TIMESYNC\_ERROR ... (master frequency check error)' may be logged if the internal time synchronization in a switch is disrupted. (557400)  
SKUs Affected: DCS-7800-SUP
- In the presence of virtual MAC with mask configuration, packets that undergo recirculation may not be properly forwarded. (559242)
- In IPsec tunnel mode, both peers should either enable or disable replay protection. Asymmetric configuration will lead to complete packet loss over the tunnel. (605866)
- The "Last LOC Detected" and "Last LOC Cleared" timestamps shown in the output of `show cfm continuity-check end-point` command get cleared if the SandOam agent is restarted. (629830)
- "mac address virtual-router" command no longer works on 7280R3, 7500R3, 7800R3 devices. (633307)
- Egress IPv6 ACL logging do not work on packets subject to layer 3 MPLS termination. (640491)
- If the 'update interface hitless strict' configuration is active, when the FEC associated with the routes from redirect actions used by interface traffic-policies change and traffic-policy hardware usage is near or above 50% of available resources, the FEC programmed in TCAM may not be updated, causing traffic matching a redirect rule to either misroute or drop. The most common reasons for FEC changes are SandL3Unicast restart and/or SandFapNi restart.

To prevent this issue, it is recommended that traffic-policy hardware usage does not exceed 50% of the available resources. (642948) (1)

- SandAcl agent will restart continuously if a TCAM based feature is being configured/modified on a FAP that has linerate traffic ingressing through it. For instance, bootup of linecard. Workaround is to reduce the ingress traffic on that FAP. (645398)
- When a VLAN translation rule is configured on a trunk interface and that interface has `no switchport mac address learning` configured, a packet may have its source MAC address learned if it was matched by the VLAN translation rule. (647338)
- When config-replace of configuration having VPLS commands is performed back-to-back in quick succession, the SandMact agent can restart unexpectedly. (690059)

- The SandTunnel agent may unexpected restart when changing TCAM profiles on systems with high scales of sub-interfaces and SVIs. (725198)
- When segment-security is configured at a high scale, Firewall agent may restart unexpectedly when "shut" or "no shutdown" is issued under "router segment-security", or when a VRF goes down and then comes up. (760155)
- Altering MEP attributes, like changing direction, changing profile etc, while CCMs are already running may result in unexpected RDI being reported in the network. A workaround is to restart the SandOam agent on the affected node, i.e. the node sending the RDI after such a churn has been made to the MEP attributes. (766982)
- With EVPN OISM, IPv6 ND link local packets received from the VXLAN tunnel are not flooded to all ports in the VLAN. (772926)
- When removing a port-channel member from a routed port-channel with segment-security configured, traffic may leak through the other port-channel members. (773786)
- When an SVI is configured on the VXLAN VLAN, unknown unicast and multicast packets are unnecessarily sent to the CPU after VXLAN decapsulation. (788956)
- CFM Loss Measurement sessions running on MEPs configured on the same interface at different Maintenance Domain Levels may report incorrect losses. (793764)
- The system may reboot unexpectedly when certain types of transceivers are inserted (796309)  
 SKUs Affected: DCS-7280CR3A-48D6-F, DCS-7280CR3AK-48D6-F and DCS-7280CR3AM-48D6-F
- If the device ingress experiences congestion due to a large number of small packets at line-rate, packets which are assigned the receive interface's default traffic-class may be dropped before packets with lower traffic-class. (798612)  
 SKUs Affected: 7500R3-48Y4D-LC, 7800R3K-72Y-LC, DCS-7130LBR-48S6QD-F, DCS-7130LBR-48S6QD-R, DCS-7280CR3-36S-F, DCS-7280CR3-36S-R, DCS-7280SR3-40YC6-F, DCS-7280SR3-40YC6-R, DCS-7280SR3-48YC8-F, DCS-7280SR3-48YC8-R, DCS-7280SR3E-40YC6-F, DCS-7280SR3E-40YC6-R, DCS-7280SR3K-48YC8-F, DCS-7280SR3K-48YC8-R, DCS-7280SR3M-48YC8-F and DCS-7280SR3M-48YC8-R
- In the presence of a large number of VXLAN MAC addresses, using configure replace to change VXLAN dual stack underlay to IPv4 underlay and also changing the TCAM profile at the same time can lead to permanent traffic loss toward

some remote hosts. Workaround is to shut and un-shut the SandMact agent to recover from this state. (802920)

Series Affected: DCS-7280R3, DCS-7500R3 and DCS-7800R3 Series

- If both "ip hardware fib optimize" and resilient ECMP are together configured for VXLAN routes, then SandL3Unicast agent might unexpectedly restart. (813004)
- Configurations to disable MAC learning applied to trunk Port-Channels may stop working on VLANs with ACL or policy-maps applied after LAG membership changes. An MLAG peer-link should never learn MACs. If that peer-link is a Port-Channel, then it is susceptible to this issue, and may start to incorrectly learn MACs.

One workaround is to ensure the MAC learning settings for all LAG members match that of the LAG. This can be done by explicit configuration on the LAG members, even though it's dormant configuration when the member is part of a LAG. (813959)

- Hardware accelerated sFlow of Vxlan decapped packet miss first 12B from header. (829460)
- On a switch having an interface configured with traffic-policy unshared policer, unconfiguring the traffic-policy while the SandAegis agent is restarting may cause the SandAegis agent to unexpectedly restart one more time. (836424)
- Executing a config replace between two scaled traffic-policy configurations with unshared policer actions may fail. Additionally, the subsequent config rollback may also fail causing the switch to unapply traffic policies configured on an interface. (838906)
- Configuring more than the maximum number of ports and doing a stateful switchover causes counters to not get updated. (855905)

SKUs Affected: DCS-7816-CH

- If "next-hop fallback decapsulation vrf" config is present and routes with decapsulation/fallback nexthops are churned while route scale is high and resources are full, then the SandL3Unicast agent might unexpectedly restart. (857899)
- In a VXLAN routing setup using IPv6 underlay, if the overlay SVI is configured with "ipv6 address virtual" then the virtual VTEP functionality will not work correctly. Specifically, neighbor advertisement responses destined to this SVI will fail to sync across to other L3 VTEPs and hence neighbor resolutions may fail. Also, the ND proxy functionality on Aggregation L3 VTEPs in campus deployments will not work. (868642)

- After reloading the switch or inserting a linecard, multicast traffic ingressing on a GRE tunnel may not be forwarded correctly. A workaround is to restart the SandMcast agent. (880336)
- In the EVPN VXLAN OISM setup, when the number of VTEPs or that of the configured multicast decapsulated groups goes beyond the limit, restarting SandTunnel or doing a removal and insertion of a linecard modular would lead to losses of some traffic flows.

A workaround to this issue is to restart SandTunnel after the number of VTEPs or the configured multicast decapsulated groups falls within the support range. (906083)

- If only egress traffic-policy is configured in the TCAM profile, but ingress traffic-policy is not, running 'show traffic-policy interface counters' for an egress traffic-policy will cause the ConfigAgent to restart. (908122)
- While in Tap Aggregation mode, linerate traffic on tool ports that have "switchport tool allowed vlan" configured may have corrupted FCS. (910965)
- Inserting a rate-adapting module into a QSFP100 port may cause the adjacent QSFP100 port to link down. (934196)  
 SKUs Affected: DCS-7280CR3A-24D12-F, DCS-7280CR3A-24D12-R, DCS-7280CR3AK-24D12-F, DCS-7280CR3AK-24D12-R, DCS-7280CR3AK-24D12-S-F, DCS-7280CR3AK-24D12-S-R, DCS-7280CR3AM-24D12-F and DCS-7280CR3AM-24D12-R
- When PFC is configured on a device non-PFC traffic drops can happen for packets going to un-congested queues. (935006)
- When performing linecard OIR and the linecard being removed have an egress policy applied to an interface on the linecard and at least 1 other interface on another linecard has an egress policy applied, the SandAegis agent may restart. (943175)
- When packets are dropped at a high rate in the egress pipeline, then a small rate of packet corruption might be seen, which show up as FCS errors in the neighboring devices. Egress packets drops could happen during MTU enforcement or during split horizon related packet filtering with features such as VXLAN and L2 DCI. There is a higher chance of the issue happening at larger packet sizes. (944373)
- When a parity error happens during a switchover while a monitor session is configured with an IPv4 GRE tunnel destination, the agent SandL3Unicast may restart. (955988)
- If 'next-hop decapsulation vrf' configuration is active and the TCAM profile is changed, TCAM resources may become unprogrammed.

Remove the 'next-hop decapsulation vrf' configuration and restart the Layer 3 Forwarding agent to allow TCAM resources to be programmed. Once the agent is warm, add the 'next-hop decapsulation vrf' configuration again and restart the Layer 3 Forwarding agent a second time. (958505)

- The system may reboot unexpectedly with an under-voltage fault on the POS1V2\_HBM\_C\_JE0 VOUT\_UV power rail. (963157)  
SKUs Affected: DCS-7280CR3-96-F and DCS-7280CR3K-96-F
- Interfaces may experience intermittent link flaps with certain optics due to noise on the optics power rail. See Field Notice 94 for more information. (997423)  
SKUs Affected: DCS-7280SR3-48YC8-F, DCS-7280SR3-48YC8-R, DCS-7280SR3K-48YC8-F, DCS-7280SR3K-48YC8-R, DCS-7280SR3K-48YC8A-F, DCS-7280SR3K-48YC8A-R, DCS-7280SR3M-48YC8-F, DCS-7280SR3M-48YC8-R, DCS-7280SR3MK-48YC8A-S-F and DCS-7280SR3MK-48YC8A-S-R
- Upon configuring trunk ports on ports associated with incompatible speed groups, SandFapNi agent restart, or linecard removal/insertion, the SandTunnel agent may unexpectedly restart. The agent is expect to stablize and recover. (998216)
- Routed interfaces, untagged sub-interfaces, and interfaces with PVLAN configuration are not supported as member ports of a Port-Channel with "port-channel lacp fallback individual" configured. (1021913)
- When using Cluster Load Balancing, SandAegis forwarding agent may restart when speed change occurs on ports configured with Cluster Load Balancing. (1022480)
- We may see drops on lossless queues if the amount of congested traffic per ingress chip exceeds it's DRAM bandwidth. (1023171)
- Some memories may not be corrected after a bit flip. The %SAND-3-INTERRUPT\_OCCURRED error log will be printed continuously. (1039096)
- A traffic-policy applied to an interface that never comes up after a linecard hot-swap may cause traffic-policy to complete stop processing configuration updates. (1044368)
- In a modular switch with both Jericho2 and Jericho2C+ line cards, if the Jericho2 line card comes up after the Jericho2C+ linecard and the route scale is high, then the SandL3Unicast agent might unexpectedly restart.

As a workaround, make sure the Jericho2C+ line card gets inserted after the Jericho2 line card. (1051065)

- With "hardware next-hop fast-failover" configuration, if there are more than 74 port-channels, FIB adjacencies forwarding to port-channel may have traffic disruption. (1069835)

- The SandACL agent may restart unexpectedly if a Jericho2C+ linecard is replaced with a Jericho2 linecard. (1072612) (1)
- SandOam will restart continuously when CFM config is disabled and CFM packets will be wrongly forwarded to CPU.  
Workaround is to disable domain config before disabling CFM config. (1072728)
- When recovering from a Single Event Upset, one or more agents may unexpectedly restart. (1098442)
- When packet time stamping is enabled on a switch in Tap Aggregation mode, the switch may report very high PTP offset from Master. Moreover, the PTP hardware-sync Servo State may report 'measuring clock skew' for an extended period of time. This may cause the packet timestamps to deviate significantly from the PTP time, and may cause PTP to lose sync from its master.

Reset the PTP hardware-sync to recover the switch from this state.  
(1098998) (1)

Series Affected: DCS-7280R2, DCS-7280R3, DCS-7500R2 and DCS-7800R3 Series

- All interfaces on a linecard remain down when the linecard is affected by a riser card power problem.

Workaround is to RMA the linecard. (1101153)

SKUs Affected: 7800R3-48CQM2-LC, 7800R3-48CQMS-LC and 7800R3K-36DM-LC

- On devices running EVPN OISM with underlay multicast, when a multicast stream initially starts, traffic packets could be sent back to the same port. Traffic recovers automatically once routes are programmed in HW. (1164936) (1)
- Applying traffic-policies to a device in tap-agg mode may lead to SandAegis restarting unexpectedly if the TCAM profile does not contain 'src-ip-label', 'dst-ip-label', 'inner-src-ip-label', and 'inner-dst-ip-label' in the 'feature traffic-policy port ipv4' and 'src-ipv6-label', 'dst-ipv6-label', 'inner-src-ip-label', and 'inner-dst-ip-label' in 'feature traffic-policy port ipv6'. (1175391)
- After EOS upgrade, sFlow hardware acceleration may be disrupted on a forwarding chip. Either one of the following workarounds may be used to avoid the issue.  
Workaround 1 : Disable sFlow before upgrade event and enable sFlow after forwarding agents are up.  
Workaroung 2 : Proceed with the upgrade without disabling sFlow acceleration. If eventor port gets stuck after upgrade event, disable sFlow and restart the SandFapNi agent for the corresponding linecard. enable sFlow after forwarding agents are up. (1179823)

- When PVLAN is enabled on a trunk interface and that interface has `no switchport mac address learning` configured, a packet may have its source MAC address learned if it was matched by the PVLAN rule. (1196029)
- If "mpls lookup label count 2" configuration is added/removed, then MPLS-over-GRE and MPLS-over-UDP packets that undergo GRE/UDP tunnel decapsulation followed by MPLS label pop might not be forwarded as expected.

Restarting the SandAcl agent will restore normal packet forwarding operation. (1196860) (1)

- The SandAegis forwarding agent will restart continuously if TCAM profile contains a mix of \*-lpm-label and \*-label key fields across traffic-policy features. (1212620)
- The forwarding agent may restart unexpectedly following a sequence of speed or speed-group configuration changes. (1213516)
- On Gen4 modular systems, hot swapping the slot 3 linecard with a different SKU model may cause the forwarding agents (e.g. SandFapNi-Linecard\*) to continuously restart.

A workaround is to first power down the modular chassis to perform a slot 3 linecard swap if there is an intentional SKU model change. (1215660)

- SandAcl agent may restart repeatedly with failed subinterface reflectors. Workaround is to remove all failed subinterface reflectors. (1232750)
- With FlexRoute route compression optimization configured (including the internet profile), the SandL3Unicast agent may restart unexpectedly under one of the below conditions:
  - i) route churn events that involve changes in the next-hop hierarchy of compressed routes
  - ii) hardware FEC overflow accompanied by route churn (1241710)
- If the LEM hardware table is full or close to its maximum capacity, the SandMact agent may restart when clearing the MAC table.

To avoid this problem, it is recommended to configure a dynamic MAC learning limit using the CLI command "platform sand mac-address-table learning limit <limit>" to a value lower than the available capacity of the LEM table. (1261709)

- TCP SYN packets, where TCP MSS is not the first option are dropped if software MSS clamping is enabled and egress interface is VXLAN tunnel.

Workaround : Disable software MSS clamping by removing 'feature tcp-mss-ceiling ip' from the system TCAM profile (1263193)

- In an EVPN VXLAN A/A multi-homing OISM setup, traffic sourced from a singly connected receiver in a VLAN that is present only on one of the multi-homed switches, might result in duplicate delivery of the traffic to a receiver that is reachable via an A/A Ethernet segment.

Workaround: configure the same set of VLANs on both multi-homed VTEPs.  
(1270442)

- When a MAC address is learned on a modular or multi-FAP fixed system via a non-poller FAP while SandFapNi restarts, it is possible that the MAC address will not be learned on all FAPs until aged out and relearned.

To expedite proper learning you may clear the address using "clear mac address-table dynamic [interface | vlan]" or wait for it to age out.  
(1276942)

- If a IPv6 neighbor discovery packet is marked to be dropped and logged via an ACL, it will be transmitted to a VXLAN endpoint. Workaround is to not log such flows. (1277082)
- If both 'feature traffic-policy vlan-interface' and 'feature traffic-policy port' are enabled in the operational TCAM profile, 'show traffic-policy interface' or 'show traffic-policy interface detail' may cause ConfigAgent to unexpectedly restart.

The workaround is to restart the SandAegis agent. (1279590)

- On a EVPN OISM VXLAN enabled network temporary loss of multicast VXLAN traffic might be observed. Traffic recovers automatically. (1284400)
- When a config replace operation is performed on a device that is severely congested and that involves a speed change of the ingress interfaces, some interfaces can get stuck sending pause frames even after the congestion is removed. Disabling and enabling PFC on the stuck interfaces will resolve the issue.  
The workaround is to disable PFC globally using the "priority-flow-control all off" command before the config replace operation and then enable PFC after the operation completes. (1321724)
- When hot-swapping linecards in modular systems, if the replacement linecard uses a different forwarding chip version than the removed linecard, SandFapNi agents for all linecards can restart unexpectedly, causing temporary traffic loss that recovers after a few minutes.

To avoid this issue, reload the system after removing the original linecard and before inserting the replacement linecard with a different forwarding chip version. (1335394)

- VXLAN encapsulation can stop working when 3-level hierarchical FEC is used and MSS clamping is configured on the egress core

interface.

Workaround: Configure "ip hardware fib hierarchical next-hop max-level 2" followed by a SandL3Unicast agent restart to disable 3-level hierarchical FEC. (1338755)

- In a VPLS deployment with primary and secondary pseudowire redundancy, when primary pseudowires go down, some MAC addresses may remain associated with the wrong pseudowires. While this causes temporary traffic loss, the entries will eventually age out.  
A workaround is to run the "clear mac address-table" command to remove the stale MAC entries. (1351838)
- When VRF selection policies are configured on LAG interfaces, then the SandTunnel agent may unexpectedly restart on a switch reboot, when the LAG membership changes or member interface flaps. (1360554)
- When IPv4 FlexRoute compression configured using CLI, `ip hardware fib optimize prefix-length <> compress <>`, the SandL3Unicast agent may restart unexpectedly if the system experiences routing FEC resource overflow and route churn. (1375153)
- Following a Stateful Switchover (SSO), multicast routes using a GRE tunnel as the RPF interface may be incorrectly deleted.  
A workaround is to restart the SandMcast agent. (1376995)
- Changing interface traffic-policy configuration with policer actions present may cause the SandAegis agent to restart continuously. (1387881)
- In Tap Aggregation mode, a Traffic Policy with Identity Tagging actions or MAC Replacement actions may not apply these actions correctly following a switch reload, or if the Tap Aggregation mode is toggled. The problem can be more pronounced when the Traffic Policy has a large number of matches.

The switch will apply the correct actions eventually; no corrective action is required. (1402722)

- If a 10G or 25G speed is configured on a /1 interface while its subordinate /2-4 interfaces are shutdown, the adjacent QSFP100 port may stop receiving and transmitting traffic on any L1 configuration on the /1 interface, even if the link remains up on both ports.

Change the subordinate port's speed to a different value and then change it back to the original setting. Alternatively, remove and re-insert the transceiver in the subordinate port. (1405924)

SKUs Affected: 7800R3-48CQM2-LC, 7800R3-48CQMS-LC, DCS-7280CR3MK-32D4, DCS-7280CR3MK-32D4-F, DCS-7280CR3MK-32D4-R, DCS-7280CR3MK-32D4A-S-F, DCS-7280CR3MK-32D4A-S-R, DCS-7280CR3MK-32D4S-F, DCS-7280CR3MK-32D4S-R,

DCS-7280CR3MK-32P4, DCS-7280CR3MK-32P4-F, DCS-7280CR3MK-32P4-R,  
DCS-7280CR3MK-32P4S-F and DCS-7280CR3MK-32P4S-R

- During forwarding of IPv6oMPLSoGUEv6 traffic, where packets undergo GUE tunnel decapsulation followed by MPLS label termination or MPLS pop with egress access-list applied, outgoing IPv6 packets might be corrupted. (1418626)
- Switches with TCAM profiles having "feature evpn mpls irb" or "feature evpn mpls multi-homing" may fail to drop unicast ICMPv6 router advertisement packets that loop back (same ingress/egress interface). This also applies to packets with destination IP in link-local multicast IPv6 address range ff02::/16. (1421014)
- During forwarding of IPoMPLSoGUEv6 traffic, where packets undergo GUE tunnel decapsulation followed by MPLS NULL label termination, pipe mode TTL propagation requires the TTL in the outgoing packet to be the inner IP TTL - 1. Instead, it is incorrectly set to MPLS TTL - 1. (1430226)
- If "write memory" command is executed during system bootup before the platform agent has fully initialized, the "ip hardware fib optimize" and "ipv6 hardware fib optimize" configurations can be silently omitted from startup-config and permanently lost.

Workaround: Re-apply the lost configuration manually and execute "write memory" command again after the system has fully booted. (1447045) (1)

- After linecard hot swap it is possible for a PBR policy to not be installed on some interface from the linecard. If the PBR policy does not show as 'applied on' in 'show policy-map type pbr' for interfaces on this linecard after hot swap, then removing and re-applying the policy is required. (1472241)
- When using a TCAM profile where all Tap Aggregation features include the 'add-vlan-tag' action, then 'per copy packet editing' configured in a traffic-policy match group or service-policy class-map will not take effect if the forwarding destination of the policy is mapped to a single port.

A workaround is to remove the 'add-vlan-tag' action from at least one Tap Aggregation feature in the TCAM profile. This will not affect functionality of the Tap Aggregation identity tagging feature. (1478806)

- When a GRE, UDP, or MPLS-over-IP nexthop group is configured with a TOS value of 0 (pipe mode) and another GRE or UDP nexthop group is configured without a TOS value (uniform mode), restarting the SandL3Unicast agent will cause the agent to unexpectedly and hitfully restart a second time. This may cause temporary traffic loss, but all nexthop groups will be programmed correctly after the second restart. (1490703)

- On modular systems, when the CPU load is high, SandOam agent may restart continuously after any of the following features is enabled:
  - Link Qualification, including generator and reflector
  - RFC2544 Initiator and Reflector
  - CFM
  - Fabric mesh
  - Dynamic Link Delay using TWAMP Light (1501985)
- Toggling "ip hardware fib optimize vrf limit disabled" knob when "ip hardware fib optimize prefix-length 32" is configured, can lead to traffic disruption for MPLS VRF decap traffic (1506127)
- When an IPv6 tunnel decapsulation configuration— such as IP-in-IPv6 or GUEv6 (Generic UDP Encapsulation) decap-groups—is present, the switch might incorrectly decapsulate and forward other unexpected IPv6 tunnel packet with a destination IPv6 address matching the configured decapsulation IPv6 address.

More details available at Security Advisory 137: <https://www.arista.com/en/support/advisories-notices/security-advisory/24005-security-advisory-0137> (1519884)

- During forwarding of IPoMPLSoGUEv4/v6 traffic, where packets undergo GUE tunnel decapsulation followed by MPLS pop with egress access-list applied using pipe mode TTL propagation, when MPLS TTL = 1 and inner IP TTL > 1, the packet not dropped and ICMP Time Exceeded message is not sent back to the source as expected. (1642569)
- During forwarding of IPoMPLSoGUEv6 traffic, where packets undergo GUE tunnel decapsulation followed by MPLS pop with egress access-list applied, pipe mode TTL propagation requires the TTL in the outgoing packet to be the inner IP TTL. Instead, it is incorrectly set to MPLS TTL. (1642942)
- Default TAP port forwarding to a nexthop-group will not work if a default TAP port identity tag is also configured on the same port.

A workaround is to remove the default TAP port identity tag configuration. (1777187)

(1) This item is in two or more sections on this document

## DCS-7280R and DCS-7280R2 Series

- When ACLs are applied on a large number of interfaces (more than 1000 SVI interfaces), the SandHalo agent may restart with a SOCKET\_CLOSE\_LOCAL syslog message. (253015)

- RACLs are not supported for VXLAN traffic ingressing on a MLAG peer-link when AlgoMatch is enabled. (485677)
- For an ACL applied to a LAG subinterface when all members of the LAG subinterface on a given chip are down, subsequent edits to any ACL on that chip may cause the default configured action to be applied to all interfaces on the chip where an ACL is present.

The default configured action is to either drop or permit if the "hardware access-list update default-result permit" is present.

To recover when this bug:

- Remove the "ip access-group" configuration from LAG subinterfaces that are down
- Remove the LAG members that are down from the LAG that has subinterfaces with an ACL configuration (598255)
- When AlgoMatch is enabled and MPLS is a configured feature in the TCAM profile, mpls-in-ip packets (ip-protocol=137) may bypass ACLs configured on interfaces. (679923)
- When using AlgoMatch ACLs, certain sequences of configuring a routed port with ACL applied that is later configured to be part of a LAG with an ACL applied may cause traffic to be dropped on all ports with ACLs applied:
  1. configure routed port with an ACL
  2. configure routed LAG with no ACL applied
  3. add routed port as member of routed LAG
  4. configure routed LAG with an ACL

The only way to recover from this is to restart the SandHalo forwarding agent. (800795)

## **7300X3, 7358, 7368, 7388, CCS-710P, CCS-720DF, CCS-720DP, CCS-720DT, CCS-720XP, CCS-722XPM, CCS-750, DCS-7010TX, DCS-7050X3, DCS-7050X4, DCS-7060X, DCS-7060X2, DCS-7060X4, DCS-7060X5, DCS-7060X6, DCS-7260X3 and DCS-7300X Series**

- MAC ACLs and PACLs cannot co-exist on the same interface if QoS policy ACLs exist in the switch (186949)
- The StrataVlanTopo agent may unexpectedly restart after many linecard online insertion and removal operations. (193787)  
Series Affected: DCS-7300X Series
- The Strata fabric or linecard agent may restart due to fabric link flaps leading to traffic outage. (225302)  
Series Affected: DCS-7300X Series

- DirectFlow flow in table type vfp will not match malformed Arp requests. (233922)
- When traffic is redirected using PBR and when the FIB lookup based on destination IP address indicates ARP miss, the PBR redirected traffic may be rate-policed.

The workaround is to use count action for the ARP-needed class. (238084)

- When the utilization of the MAC address table grows close to the full hardware capacity, the StrataL2 agent may encounter an out of memory (OOM) condition in the system, causing the agent to get restarted. (238115)  
Series Affected: DCS-7050X3, DCS-7060X, DCS-7060X2, DCS-7260X3 and DCS-7300X Series
- If nexthop resources are exhausted as indicated by syslog `VXLAN_HWHOP_NEXTHOP_RESOURCE_FULL`, forwarding of BUM traffic to that VTEP will be affected. (246391)  
Series Affected: DCS-7060X Series
- During an SSO failover, Strata Fabric agent may not detect hardware, resulting in a fatal error reboot with increased traffic outage. (250129)  
Series Affected: DCS-7300X Series
- In an L3 EVPN setup, traffic that is sourced by a VTEP that is a pure VXLAN router (i.e., it performs no VXLAN bridging and has no hosts attached to it) might incur some loss at the receiving VTEP, where the packets are decapsulated and forwarded.

Configure a custom PDP policy with the `vxlan-vtep-learn` class set to count to work around this issue. (251117)

- BUM traffic may temporarily loop into the MLAG pair when a member interface in the peer-link port channel is brought up. (259213)
- When IPv4 uRPF exceptions are already programmed, configuring IPv6 uRPF exceptions imposes a heavy processing load on the Strata Slice agent to do a transition from IPv4 to IPv4-v6 exception mode in the hardware. Therefore, under a scaled config scenario, the Strata Slice agent may restart repeatedly.

Removal of IPv6 exceptions will help in recovering the system if this condition is hit. (264449)

- IS-IS configured over LAGs may see neighbor adjacency flapping during a hitless restart. (276232)
- A PCI error can break counter collection for an ASIC.

Resetting the ASIC with "platform trident reset" will fix this error.  
(277519)

- After hitless speed change from 1G to 40G or 100G, link may remain down.

Workaround is to perform hitful restart of forwarding agent. (283175)

SKUs Affected: DCS-7050CX3-32S, DCS-7050CX3-32S-F, DCS-7050CX3-32S-R,  
DCS-7050SX3-48YC12, DCS-7050SX3-48YC12-F, DCS-7260CX3-64, DCS-7260CX3-64-F  
and DCS-7260CX3-64-R

- Egress ACL on SVI for BUM traffic will not match ACL rules for packets being sent across fabric interfaces. (284543)  
SKUs Affected: DCS-7304 and DCS-7308
- Applying a large configuration containing many interface changes may result in Strata forwarding agent restart, which could cause traffic loss during the reconfiguration. (330840)
- When VXLAN is configured and when a route or ARP points to an ECMP group with both local and remote nexthops, then a packet destined to this ECMP group may get looped between the linecards and fabric cards resulting in link congestion and packet drops. The work around is to disable the source port based hashing by removing "ingress-interface" in "ip load-sharing trident fields" command. (368073)  
Series Affected: DCS-7300X Series
- Irrespective of IGMP snooping being enabled or disabled, IGMP packets will not be flooded to remote VTEPs. (368106)  
Series Affected: 7300X3 and DCS-7050X3 Series
- Link partners might see high number of uncorrected codewords when Reed-Solomon FEC is in use.

A workaround is to run 'shutdown' followed by 'no shutdown' on the affected interfaces. (370583)

Series Affected: DCS-7060X2 and DCS-7260X3 Series

- After switching scheduler mode, the StrataCounters agent might be unable to complete a hitless reload shutdown stage, which will cause a hitless reload to be hitful. This can be pre-identified by seeing "SBus ack error in schan command" in the StrataCounters agent log. Workaround is to reset the ASIC before running reload hitless. (388694)  
Series Affected: DCS-7050X3, DCS-7060X, DCS-7060X2 and DCS-7260X3 Series
- Having any ACLs with UDF qualifiers as well as any of the following LAG/ECMP hashing features present in the configuration: RRoce hashing, flexible hashing or TTL/HopLimit hashing, will result in incorrect operation of the LAG/ECMP hashing where the switch incorrectly hashes on IP payload. To avoid this problem the conflicting features should not be configured at the

same time. (403182)

Series Affected: DCS-7060X, DCS-7060X2, DCS-7260X3 and DCS-7300X Series

- Changing PFC Watchdog configuration while traffic is flowing can result in sub-second traffic outage when PFC Watchdog is in non-disruptive mode and multi-second traffic outage when PFC Watchdog is in disruptive mode. (403790)
- DirectFlow flows with mirroring action may not be reprogrammed after a supervisor switchover or StrataMirror agent restart.

The workaround is to restart the Strata agent, which restores the flows. (406857)

- DirectFlow flows do not take precedence over conflicting router ACLs. (408734)  
Series Affected: 7300X3, CCS-720XP, DCS-7050CX3, DCS-7050SX3 and DCS-7050X3 Series
- DirectFlow flows can be uninstalled from a linecard on reaching the idle timeout for the flow even though matching traffic continues to match the flow on another linecard. The flow can be restored by re-programming it or disabling the idle timeout.

Series Affected: 7300X3 (411851)

Series Affected: 7300X3 and DCS-7300X Series

- Hosts may incorrectly learn the ARP of virtual IP behind the switch MAC when the switch is reloaded or configuration is flapped.  
Workaround is to clear the ARP on the host to trigger a new ARP reply with the correct VARP MAC. (418626)
- Configuring more than 16K MPLS pop/swap labels will cause continuous restart of forwarding agent. (419243)
- If the number of next-hop groups configured exceeds maximum supported hardware NHGs, then STRATA-3-MPLS\_MAC\_DA\_PROFILE\_TABLE\_FULL syslog message is logged and L3 forwarding agent may continuously restart.

The workaround is to scale down the number of next-hop groups configured to stop the agent from continuously restarting. (420234)

- Ethernet49-54 may not link up with peers over long copper cables.  
Workaround is to enable autoneg on both ends of the link with 'speed auto <speed>' command. (421121)

SKUs Affected: DCS-7060SX2-48YC6-F and DCS-7060SX2-48YC6-R

- After a speed change, flows with mirroring actions on affected interfaces may not be mirrored as expected. Strata Slice agent can be restarted to restore

expected behavior. (422221)

Series Affected: CCS-720XP, DCS-7050SX3 and DCS-7260CX3 Series

- The forwarding agent may continuously restart if the speed is changed from 100G to 50G when a 50G QSFP transceiver is inserted.  
This only affects 2-lane 50G transceivers, and does not affect 100G transceivers operating in 50G mode.  
A workaround is to configure the speed before inserting the transceiver.  
The forwarding agent restarts can be stopped by temporarily configuring the affected interfaces in 25G mode. (424990)
- With scale policy-map configuration, Strata agent may restart continuously with SIGQUIT. (430654)
- During Leaf-SSU or SSO, interfaces with 100GBASE-SRBD transceivers may experience a single link flap. (440451)
- Applying an egress ACL on multiple sub-interfaces (with different parent interfaces) that are configured with the same outer VLAN tag (dot1q encapsulation) can cause the Strata forwarding agent to restart repeatedly. This continues until the ACL application is automatically rolled back. To workaround this issue, ensure that sub-interfaces with the same egress ACL use different outer VLAN tags in their dot1q encapsulation. (447584)
- With PFC pause stream for lossless priorities on egress interface and data traffic destined to the egress interface for lossy and lossless priorities, few seconds of loss may be seen on lossy priority traffic on toggling PFC globally.  
Workaround: Stopping PFC pause frames before toggling PFC globally. (477941)
- Aggregate storm control rate limit is not honored for broadcast and multicast traffic. (490511)

Series Affected: DCS-7060X, DCS-7060X2, DCS-7260X3 and DCS-7300X Series

- MAC loopback interfaces may not come up after hitless restart of the Strata forwarding agent with "phy link detection aggressive" configured.  
  
Workaround is to disable "phy link detection aggressive" on the loopback interface, or "shutdown" followed by "no shutdown". (497797)
- MLAG connectivity between the peers might go down after linecard OIR. Flapping MLAG peer-link interfaces will bring the MLAG connectivity back up (500162)
- With "switchport default phone vlan <vlan-id>" configuration, DHCP offer packets tagged with the default phone vlan tag might be sent out untagged on trunk ports (501749)

- It is possible that storm-control configuration will still be applied in hardware after removing the configuration. Workaround is to restart the Strata agent. (504901)
- Enabling per VLAN routing with an L3 interface that only has an IPV6 address will result in no routing of packets received on this L3 interface. Workaround is to flap the interface. (528490)
- Changing the speed of a QSFP or SFP interface from 10G to 1G may cause a Strata forwarding agent restart under some circumstances. This will cause an interruption in traffic on all ports. Workaround is to change from 10G to another speed before changing to 1G. (550269)  
Series Affected: 7300X3, CCS-720XP, DCS-7050SX3 and DCS-7260CX3 Series
- When "show platform trident vxlan multihoming groups non-peering" is executed, StrataL3 agent may restart unexpectedly. (561420)
- Fabric interface on a linecard can sometimes end up in a state where it can discard all packets at egress.  
When this condition happens, the "show platform trident fabric counters queue detail" command will show that the drops increment while there is no increase in packets or bytes transmitted on the problematic fabric interface. To recover from the problem, it is necessary to restart the linecard forwarding plane agent by running "platform trident <linecard> reset". The recovery process can cause traffic disruption across several ports in the switch. (562860)  
SKUs Affected: DCS-7304 and DCS-7308
- Committing security access lists through CVP may restart forwarding plane slice agent. Post restart forwarding plane functionality will continue to work as is.  
Workaround is to use "hardware access-list update default-result permit" CLI. (571289)
- IFA packets do not take same path as original traffic when routed using Policy Based Routing (573778)
- IFA packets corresponding to traffic dropped by QoS policy map are not dropped (575953)
- StrataTcam process may restart when we the primary Switchcard is hotswapped. System should be unaffected from the restart of StrataTcam process.  
  
There is no workaround. (584258)  
SKUs Affected: CCS-755-CH and CCS-758-CH
- When many VLANs and/or LAGs are configured, port channels may flap during SSU. (592390)

- PIM over GRE interface does not support over 1K multicast routes (605368)
- During system restart or MLAG split brain, StrataL3 forwarding agent may restart unexpectedly. (616991)  
Series Affected: CCS-720XP, CCS-750, DCS-7050CX3 and DCS-7050TX3 Series
- SSU and SSO might fails when MSS-G enabled and there are large number of segments (623639)
- StrataL3 forwarding agent may restart unexpectedly when many L3 interfaces are removed and then added again. (636201)
- If the 'update interface hitless strict' configuration is active, when the FEC associated with the routes from redirect actions used by interface traffic-policies change and traffic-policy hardware usage is near or above 50% of available resources, the FEC programmed in TCAM may not be updated, causing traffic matching a redirect rule to either misroute or drop. The most common reasons for FEC changes are SandL3Unicast restart and/or SandFapNi restart.

To prevent this issue, it is recommended that traffic-policy hardware usage does not exceed 50% of the available resources. (642948) (1)

- Migrating from static VXLAN to EVPN VXLAN configuration may result in stale remote MAC entries in hardware leading to black holing of traffic destined to those MAC addresses.

Workaround is to clear the MAC address table entries for those VLANs. (644589)

- If StrataL3 is restarted when there are insufficient hardware resources to add a virtual port for a VXLAN remote VTEP as indicated by the STRATA-3-VIRTUALPORT\_RESOURCE\_FULL syslog, StrataL3 agent may not become warm resulting continuous traffic drops.

Work around is to reduce the number of VXLAN remote VTEPs.

Workaround: Reduce VTEP scale so that all VTEPs have an allocated virtual port before restarting StrataL3 to recover. (646694)

- Adding and removing "no switchport mac address learning" command while MAC address flaps between local and remote can trigger stale MAC entry left in MAC address table even after clearing all MAC addresses. (664960)
- When ECN is configured globally, non-ECT packets could be dropped if the total buffer occupancy exceeds the global threshold, even if there is sufficient memory available in reserved space. (666378)
- When MACsec encryption traffic spans across multiple queues encrypted packets may be sent out of order. On the peer, "show mac security counters detail"

will show the counter "inPktsLate" incrementing.

To work around this issue, enable a replay protection window on the peer with "replay protection window SIZE" or disable replay protection on the peer with "no replay protection". (669251)

SKUs Affected: CCS-722XPM-48Y4, CCS-722XPM-48Y4-F, CCS-722XPM-48ZY8 and CCS-722XPM-48ZY8-F

- When "hardware counter feature vtep encap" CLI is configured, the deletion of VTEPs can trigger an unexpected restart of the StrataL3 agent. (678643)
- Use of "no mac address learning" command with VXLAN configuration may result in mis forwarding of the VXLAN encapsulated traffic received.

Workaround is to remove "no mac address learning" configuration on VXLAN VLANs. (681651)

Series Affected: DCS-7060CX, DCS-7060CX2, DCS-7060SX2, DCS-7060X, DCS-7060X2 and DCS-7300X Series

- In rare cases, modifying mirroring configurations, restarting mirroring agents, or changing tunnel routes used by mirroring may cause the Strata and/or StrataMirror agents to restart unexpectedly when a filtered mirroring session is present. (690437)
- Removing an SFP BASE-T transceiver from Ethernet33 or Ethernet34 may cause the forwarding agent to restart and a brief traffic outage to occur. (715516)  
Series Affected: DCS-7050X4 and DCS-7060X4 Series
- During a link toggle or speed change, Strata forwarding plane agent may unexpectedly restart due to "OVERFLOW IRQ from ISEC\_PDF\_STATUS or ISEC\_IDF\_STATUS".

Switch is expected to get back to working state after the restart. (717855)

Series Affected: CCS-750 Series

- If MLAG configuration is applied when there is congestion, MLAG stays in inactive state and StrataVlanTopo might restart. When the congestion is stopped MLAG becomes active (727116)
- StrataLag agent will continuously restart unexpectedly if there are more LAGs configured (including LAGs with no members) than the hardware can support.

The LAG hardware limits can be seen by executing CLI 'show port-channel limits', field 'Max port-channels per group'.

Workaround:

- remove configured LAGs until the number of LAGs is not exceeding the hardware capacity. (732733)

- An interface configured to be a member of a LAG may fail to be programmed in the hardware.

The CLI 'show port-channel detailed' will show the status of the interface as "Waiting for hardware to program port to RX...".

Workaround:

Remove and add the affected member interface from/to the LAG (738580)

- StrataL2 may restart once during switch startup (746661)
- MAC initialization failure may cause Strata forwarding plane agent to unexpectedly restart during stateful switchover, and this may cause stateful switchover to fail, and reboot the switch. (776821)  
Series Affected: 7300X3 Series
- IP PACL configured on interface receiving VXLAN traffic encapsulated to VARP VTEP IP may result in drops.  
Workaround is to configure port range rule in the ACL or apply the following command: `platform trident tcam port-acl vfp disabled`. (784384)
- Looping or double delivery of L2 protocol packets received on the peer-link may be observed in an active-active MLAG setup when L2 Protocol Forwarding is configured on the peer-link. (784857)
- When an interface having "switchport trunk private-vlan secondary" configuration is removed from a port-channel we may observe incorrect tagging on packets egressing the interface.  
A workaround is to remove and add the "switchport trunk private-vlan secondary" configuration. (786324)
- IPv6 Underlay is not supported. Receiving EVPN routes from IPV6 VTEPs may result in continuous restart of L3 forwarding agent. (794373)  
Series Affected: 7388, DCS-7060CX, DCS-7060CX2, DCS-7060SX2, DCS-7060X and DCS-7060X2 Series
- When Reducing number of members in ECMP groups while running traffic with DLB enabled can cause some packets drop.  
Workaround is to restart the traffic or disable/enable DLB. (797519)  
SKUs Affected: 7358X4-SC, DCS-7050DX4-32S, DCS-7050DX4-32S-F, DCS-7050DX4M-32S, DCS-7050DX4M-32S-F, DCS-7050PX4-32S and DCS-7050PX4-32S-F
- After a Leaf Smart Software Upgrade (Leaf SSU), Strata agent might restart unexpectedly, resulting in a fatal error reboot. (809408)  
SKUs Affected: DCS-7060DX5-64S
- VLAN translation may stop working on a port when:
  - the port was removed from a LAG
  - that LAG has the same VLAN translation configured as the port

Workaround:

- restart StrataL2 agent (809637)

- If there are interfaces with transceiver inserted but repeatedly flapping or unable to link up due to poor signal, high CPU usage of the Strata slice agent may be experienced.

To workaround this, shut down the interfaces or remove the transceivers. (811800)

- If a MAC flaps between a port-security protect mode interface and another interface rapidly, it may be displayed on the wrong interface in 'show mac address-table' and might not be counted in number of allowed addresses on the port-security interface (814589)
- When the switch is configured with lot of VXLAN VLANs and trunk ports, changing the VXLAN loopback interface's IP or flapping the loopback interface may lead to VXLAN DIP termination entry not programmed in hardware resulting in dropping all the VXLAN encapsulated traffic.

Workaround: Reload of the device or shutdown edge interfaces before flapping VXLAN loopback interface. (819174)

Series Affected: DCS-7060CX, DCS-7060CX2, DCS-7060SX2, DCS-7060X and DCS-7060X2 Series

- Pause Flow control might not work after Autoneg resolution.

Workaround :

Reconfigure Pause Flow control.

1. "no flowcontrol send"
2. "flowcontrol send on" (820102)

Series Affected: 7388 Series

SKUs Affected: 7358X4-SC, 7388X5-SC, DCS-7050CX4-24D8, DCS-7050SDX4-48D8, DCS-7050SPX4-48D8 and DCS-7060DX5-64

- If VLAN translation is configured on a port-security protect mode port and the StrataL2 agent is restarted, some MACs learned on that port may be able to move and age.

A workaround is to remove and re-add the port-security configuration for that port. (821390)

- If the system reboots due to a CPU machine check error, the forwarding plane may fail to initialize after the reboot. Another reboot is required to restore the system. (832968)  
SKUs Affected: DCS-7010TX-48 and DCS-7010TX-48-DC
- If many continuous MAC moves occur in a short period of time, the device may not be accessible via SSH while the MAC moves continue. (845283)

- When performing configure-replace with traffic-policy which exhausts TCAM, the Strata agent may restart. Workaround would be to lower the scale of the traffic-policy such that TCAM is not exhausted. (848910)

Series Affected: 7300X3, CCS-720DF, CCS-720DP, CCS-720XP, CCS-722XPM, DCS-7010TX and DCS-7050CX3 Series

SKUs Affected: 7358X4-SC, DCS-7304 and DCS-7308

- A chip reset may occur as a result of a fatal parity error reported in the MMU egress buffer block if the system is configured to exceed the hardware replication limit of 1024 replications per packet. (850455)  
Series Affected: 7358, 7368, 7388, DCS-7050X4, DCS-7060X4 and DCS-7060X5 Series
- VLAN source mirroring may not work on multi chip systems (854645)
- If multiple devices behind a phone/hub/switch connected to an Arista switch are authenticated via Dot1x MAC Based Authentication and assigned different VLANs, some of these devices may not be able to move to other interfaces that have Dot1x MAC Based Authentication enabled.

A workaround is to enable per-interface MAC-based VLAN Assignment using the "mac based vlan assignment scope interface" command. (858856)

- 100BASE-FX modules may fail to link up on ports Et1-Et40 after insertion.

Workaround is to run `shutdown` followed by a `no shutdown` on the affected interfaces. (878027)

SKUs Affected: CCS-720DF-48Y

- Configuring and removing static MAC address entries for MAC addresses that have already been learnt may result in high CPU usage and unexpected restart of StrataL2 forwarding agent. (884326)
- When a packet is received with IP Destination address 0.0.0.0 and multicast MAC address 01:00:5e:00:00:00, the packet is either flooded to the VLAN or sent to the multicast router ports in the VLAN.

Workaround is to configure an ACL to drop such packets. (885556)

- ARP packets sent to VRRP MAC don't get copied to control plane if MACsec is enabled on the interface.

Workaround is to disable MACsec on the interface by running "no mac security profile <profile>". (921378)

SKUs Affected: CCS-722XPM-48Y4-F and CCS-722XPM-48ZY8-F

- Enabling queue-monitor may cause a high CPU load when queue usage is below the high threshold. (949177) (1)

Series Affected: 7368, 7388, DCS-7060CX, DCS-7060CX2, DCS-7060DX4, DCS-7060PX4, DCS-7060SX2 and DCS-7060X6 Series

SKUs Affected: DCS-7050DX4-32S, DCS-7050DX4M-32S, DCS-7050PX4-32S, DCS-7060DX5-64-F, DCS-7060DX5-64E-F, DCS-7060PX5-64E-F and DCS-7260CX3-64

- During a Leaf Smart Software Upgrade (Leaf SSU), Strata agent may restart unexpectedly, resulting in a fatal error reboot. (959348)
- The switch may unexpectedly reboot during Smart System Upgrade(SSU). (959790)

SKUs Affected: CCS-720XP-48TXH-2C-S-F

- A netdevice refcount that is held on an unresponsive Linecard may prevent Strata from shutting down, resulting in a message similar to: 'unregister\_netdevice: waiting for et3\_49\_1 to become free. Usage count = <n>'. The affected supervisor should be rebooted at the operator's earliest convenience. (967727)
- LAG kernel interfaces may flap when Strata agent(s) are restarted. (975146)
- When uRPF exceptions are configured, forwarding agent may restart unexpectedly during switch card switchover or port events. (980046)
- A switch reboot may cause the system to become unresponsive and hang.

A workaround is to physically unplug and replug the power cable to recover. (989010)

Series Affected: CCS-720DF, CCS-720DP and CCS-720DT Series

- If mac/phy loopback is enabled on a port with autoneg configured, the Strata agent can restart unexpectedly.

Workaround is to disable loopback configuration on affected ports. (992820)  
(1)

SKUs Affected: DCS-7050DX4-32S

- Forwarding agent may restart multiple times due to an invalid Layer 1 related configuration on the interface (e.g. incompatible speed, error-correction configurations).

The workaround is to restart the forwarding agent by using the `platform trident reset` command after the invalid interface configuration is reverted. Please note that this may disrupt traffic on all front panel interfaces. (996281)

- If Strata agent is restarted right after applying `shutdown` configuration on interfaces, it may begin restarting repeatedly.

The workaround is to configure "no shutdown" on all the shutdown interfaces. (1004640)

- In an MLAG configuration, VXLAN flows may see small traffic loss before SSU boot stages begin, along with some traffic loss on MLAG ports. (1004876)  
SKUs Affected: CCS-720XP-48TXH-2C-S, CCS-720XP-96ZC2 and CCS-722XPM-48ZY8-F
- After performing a soft reset on Linecard on a MLAG peer device, MACs learned on orphan port might not be get learned.  
A workaround is to restart the StrataL2 agent to get out of the issue state. (1018442)
- The following logs may be emitted occasionally.

PtpTimeSync: %HARDWARE-3-TIMESYNC\_ERROR: Linecard<...> has experienced a hardware error (slave frequency check error) with internal time synchronization

PtpTimeSync: %HARDWARE-3-TIMESYNC\_ERROR: Linecard<...> has experienced a hardware error (slave synchronization convergence timeout) with internal time synchronization

If PTP is not enabled these have no functional impact and can be ignored.  
If PTP is enabled, PTP may briefly lose synchronization when this event occurs. (1024866)

SKUs Affected: CCS-755-CH and CCS-758-CH

- Specific groups of four adjacent ports share a common hardware resource:  
Et1-4, Et25-28, Et29-32, Et53-56.

When configured with 40G speed, configuring `no shutdown` on an even numbered port in these ranges may cause the preceding odd numbered port to flap. e.g. Et2 will cause Et1 to flap. (1029987)

SKUs Affected: DCS-7060CX5-56D8

- When Dot1x MBA is enabled, if a MAC address has already been learned on a phone VLAN (different from the native VLAN), and neighbor classification is then cleared, followed by immediate traffic from the same MAC on the native VLAN, the static MAC entry may not get added to the MAC address table and this may lead to a high CPU usage for StrataL2  
A possible workaround would be to restart StrataL2. (1032597) (1)
- Scaled ACL configuration may cause traffic drop of few seconds during SSU upgrade. Workaround is to use CLI "hardware access-list update default-result permit" to disable port blocking while applying ACL (1037945) (1)
- In an MLAG config, ARP for some dot1x supplicants may not be resolved post SSU. (1039376)  
SKUs Affected: CCS-720XP-48TXH-2C-S, CCS-720XP-96ZC2 and CCS-722XPM-48ZY8-F
- When a pair of non-MLAG switches load balance 8K VXLAN Tunnels between them by terminating 4K with each of the switches through a port-channel interface in an STP enabled topology, a hitful reload of one of the

switches can result in a traffic loss for around 25 seconds on the reloaded switch as it comes up.

If STP is disabled the traffic loss reduces to around 3 seconds (1054467) (1)

Series Affected: CCS-710P, CCS-720DF, CCS-720DP, CCS-720DT, CCS-720XP, CCS-722XPM, DCS-7010TX, DCS-7050CX3 and DCS-7050SX3 Series

- BASE-T ports may blackhole, drop or receive/transmit traffic with errors (e.g. CRC errors) if the link flaps and a different linkup speed is negotiated with the peer, while the system is in the process of a Leaf Smart Software Upgrade (Leaf SSU). The issue will resolve itself after the forwarding agent warms up.

Workaround is to advertise a single speed during auto-negotiation using `speed auto SPEED` CLI command. (1070944)

- If an SFP slot contains an optic or SFP BASE-T transceiver which is down, or if an SFP slot previously contained an optic or SFP BASE-T transceiver which was down prior to its removal, and the command "reload fast-boot" is performed, the interface may fail to link up after reload.

To work around this problem, hitful restart of the forwarding agent is required, leading to the flap of all interfaces. (1089844) (1)

Series Affected: DCS-7260X3 Series

- SSU may fail and cold reboot instead if there are continuous MAC moves between interfaces with port-security protect configured. (1104157)
- Port Security protect mode reload persistence is not supported on LAG VXLAN interfaces with normal reboot. A workaround is to use reload fast-boot if supported. (1104344)
- If "switchport port-security violation protect" is configured on an interface, and the number of MACs on the port is continuously moving above and below the port-security MAC-address maximum, a large number of ACLs will be created and removed, which may result in the Strata agent exiting with the SOCKET\_CLOSE\_REMOTE syslog.

A workaround is to disable MAC moves for port-security ports to reduce the number of MAC events using the "no switchport port-security mac-address moveable" command. (1105452)

- The Strata agent may have high CPU utilization for an extended period of time when subject to several continuous MAC moves between port-security protect interfaces. (1111717)
- Configuring MMU queue profiles which reserve more memory than is available may cause a forwarding agent restart with MMU queue profiles not be consistently applied. (1184733)

- When we have a scaled config with Policy Maps applied on sub-interfaces and there is a big subIntf churn(from say, a config replace), we may see the forwarding plane restart. The agent restart recovers this state. (1187873)
- Security ACL replacement on a Ethernet or LAG port, from an ACL that is programmed in VFP TCAM, to an ACL that is only programmed in IFP TCAM, may cause security access controlling of the port to be performed by another ACL in VFP TCAM.  
To workaround the issue, remove and re-apply the ACL applied to the impacted port. (1205638)
- Continuously flapping the VXLAN interface when VXLAN underlay mroute is configured could cause StrataEm to restart and cause momentary traffic interruption. (1229593)
- Setting a too small key size limit for configured key fields in TCAM profile, with slice reservation, will result in the Strata agent continuously restarting. (1253028)
- Restart of platform forwarding slice agent(s) with scaled (full-capacity) NAT configuration results in TCAM reprogramming which may cause the forwarding slice agent(s) to unexpectedly restart again. (1254653)
- When front panel ports are being used for management purposes, and traffic is ingress mirrored to CPU, the "Self Ip" or "Other" CPU queues can become overwhelmed and loss of access to the switch may occur. Workaround is to reduce traffic to the port being used for management, then subsequently remove that ingress port from the monitor session config. (1266051)
- In active-partial MLAG, unicast packets are looped back transiently when the destination MAC is aged out. (1268059)
- Mirroring to the CPU during high traffic may overwhelm the queue for uncategorized traffic. This can cause protocols such as DHCP or SSH to become unresponsive.  
Workaround: Mirror traffic to a physical port instead of the CPU, or apply rate-limits to the mirror session. (1273344)
- When a packet is Policy Based Routed and violates MTU of the port the packet egresses on, ICMP "unreachable host" may not be generated. Hence MTU adjustments may not be done by source host, and reachability may be broken. (1279046)
- When a switchcard switchover occurs during or shortly after chassis initialization, some linecards may enter an erroneous state and all packets received on certain interfaces on problematic linecards may be dropped.

Workaround is to reload the problematic linecards via CLI config "no power enable module X" and "power enable module X", or to reload the chassis.

(1295420)

Series Affected: CCS-750 Series

- On systems with extremely large PTP configurations – such as deployments with several hundred PTP-enabled interfaces and on the order of a thousand VLANs – the PTP process may unexpectedly restart continuously after a system restart, preventing PTP time synchronization permanently until some of the PTP interfaces are deconfigured. (1296241) (1)
- In a VXLAN deployment, a burst of GARP packets from multiple hosts may result in some MAC addresses not being learned, leading to incomplete ARP entries and missing forwarding database entries. (1346286)
- Unicast DHCP packets destined to VRRP MAC addresses are routed unexpectedly on switches where 'ip address dhcp' or DHCP snooping bridging isn't being used.

To workaround, use iptables rules to drop DHCP traffic from UDP source port 67 to UDP destination port 68. (1349362)

- Adding large number of senders via MCS might cause the Strata agent to be busy processing all the requests for a very long time.

Workaround is to add the senders in small batches (1359976)

- Following a Stateful Switchover (SSO) or Smart System Upgrade (SSU), some platform agents may enter an unexpected restart loop. This can be resolved by restarting forwarding agents of the affected linecards. (1377844) (1)
- When changing VXLAN configuration from EVPN to static flood VTEPs, remote MAC addresses may not be learned from data packets over VXLAN tunnels.

A workaround is to run 'shutdown' and then 'no shutdown' on the VXLAN interface. (1383524)

- When different PBR policies are attached to a sub interface and the parent interface, traffic coming in on the sub interface may take the actions in PBR policy attached to parent interface. (1394514)
- When an Ethernet or LAG interface has multiple ACL types (IPv4, IPv6, MAC) applied to it, and at least one of these ACLs is installed in VFP with it having other interfaces attached to it, then removing that ACL from the interface (e.g., shutting the interface or detaching the VFP ACL) may cause traffic drop on other interfaces associated with the same ACL.

On encountering the issue you can follow the steps of restoring the original configuration by either,

1. un-shutting the interface or,

2. re-attaching the ACL to the interface or,
3. recreating the ACL.

To workaroud this issue, run the configuration command "hardware access-list update default-result permit", this will permit all traffic during ACL updates. Alternatively, disable VFP before configuring ACLs using "platform trident tcam port-acl vfp disabled" to prevent the issue (this reduces the ACL scale on the switch). (1423951)

- If the LAG membership status of an interface is changing while port-security protect violation is applied or cleared from the port-channel, traffic on interface may continuously drop or allow learning and forwarding to non-allowed addresses. A workaround is to unconfigure and reconfigure the problematic interface in the channel-group. (1429561)
- In a VXLAN MLAG deployment with VRRP, if the VRRP master learns the VRRP virtual MAC from a remote VTEP, the MLAG backup switch can incorrectly program the VRRP virtual MAC as learned via the VXLAN tunnel instead of via the MLAG peer link, causing intermittent packet loss.

Perform a VRRP failover and failback to restore correct MAC programming. (1432541) (1)

- When a PBR policy is applied on multiple interfaces across different VRFs, and one VRF runs out of hardware TCAM space, the PBR policy may appear as inactive on all interfaces across all VRFs, and policy-based routing may stop functioning. (1433226)
- DropExport agent will restart continuously when drops are seen for same flow across more than 128 sub-interfaces of same interface when we have either drop-report export format or system observer tracker configured. (1496573)

## CCS-750 Series

- When a switchover occurs, the Strata agent may restart unexpectedly (965328)  
SKUs Affected: CCS-755-CH and CCS-758-CH
- Control traffic can be impacted when receiving 100% linerate traffic on an uplink port.  
This can be avoided by reducing the incoming rate to 99.98% or less. (1064421)  
SKUs Affected: CCS-750-SUP100 and CCS-750-SUP25
- A hitless slice agent restart may cause some interfaces to blackhole traffic due to a speed mismatch on the fabric interfaces.

A workaround to bring up the affected interfaces is to hitfully restart the Strata slice agent using the CLI "platform trident LinecardX restart" where X is the linecard number associated with the impacted interfaces. (1268542)

(1)

SKUs Affected: CCS-755-CH and CCS-758-CH

## 7300X3 and DCS-7060X Series

- If an interface is configured to use auto-negotiation with a 1000BASE-SX or a 1000BASE-LX transceiver and is shutdown, the interface will report continuous link flaps.

Workaround is to configure forced speed on the interface. (427843)

- Packet buffer memory corruption can result in packets getting discarded without visibility in counters.

When this condition occurs, the buffer usage reported by the "show platform trident mmu queue status" command exceeds the total number of buffers reported by the "show platform trident mmu buffers" command.

A workaround is to run the "platform trident reset" command, which results in forwarding agent restart causing the links of the system to flap momentarily. (553299)

- TCAM resource exhaustion can lead to VXLAN forwarding to fail.

Workaround: Reduce TCAM resource utilization to allow VXLAN entries in TCAM by unconfiguring other features that occupy TCAM. (561231) (1)

- StrataL2 agent might assert when MAC deletion and Strata Slice agent restart happens simultaneously.

System will recover automatically. (897491) (1)

- Unsupported egress to CPU monitoring sessions are not automatically disabled in cut-through mode on platforms where this can lead to packet corruption. (941749) (1)

- Enabling queue-monitor may cause a high CPU load when queue usage is below the high threshold. (949177) (1)

Series Affected: 7368, 7388, DCS-7060CX, DCS-7060CX2, DCS-7060DX4, DCS-7060PX4, DCS-7060SX2 and DCS-7060X6 Series

SKUs Affected: DCS-7050DX4-32S, DCS-7050DX4M-32S, DCS-7050PX4-32S, DCS-7060DX5-64-F, DCS-7060DX5-64E-F, DCS-7060PX5-64E-F and DCS-7260CX3-64

- After Smart System Upgrade (SSU), multicast routed traffic may be dropped for several hundred seconds. (967116) (1)
- When enabling fast-polling, the StrataCountersLite agent leaks memory continuously at a rate of approximately 10MB per hour. A workaround is to regularly kill the agent. (982326) (1)
- If a large amount of flows are continuously being re-learned, Strata slice agent may restart. (993211) (1)

- Continuous UFT config changes can result in MAC addresses not being learnt. Workaround is to restart StrataL2 (1004102) (1)
- If "hardware counter feature subinterface out" is configured and there is a multicast route with a subinterface in its outgoing interface list, the StrataL3 agent can restart unexpectedly on a Strata-FixedSystem agent restart.

Workaround: Disable "hardware counter feature subinterface out". (1015902) (1)

- Traffic to a multihomed MAC destination may see packet drops during VTEP reachability change when putting spine devices into maintenance mode.

There is no workaround for this issue. (1044420) (1)

- When IGMP snooping is enabled on a VLAN, under some conditions - (1) VLAN is also a VXLAN VLAN or (2) MLD Snooping is also enabled in the VLAN - non-IP unknown multicast traffic may not be flooded to all member ports in the VLAN. Workaround is to configure "unresolved packet flood" under "router multicast". Workaround requires "pim ipv4 sparse-mode" to be configured under the SVI. (1066274) (1)
- VXLAN traffic that are decapsulated and routed with inner payload frame size greater than 9228 bytes will be dropped. (1182137) (1)
- MAC address learning may fail to initialise during system startup due to a memory allocation error during driver initialisation. When this occurs, kernel messages about page allocation failures will appear in system logs.

Workaround: Reboot the switch. (1217098) (1)

- After shared RACL class IDs are exhausted, further unshared RACLs may unexpectedly drop link local multicast packets.

As a workaround, remove ACL rules whose destination IP overlaps with the LLM range (224.0.0.0/24). Note that "any" does overlap, by definition.

As an alternative workaround, add a "permit" rule for the IP protocol you wish to permit, such as "permit ip any 224.0.0.0/24" or "permit pim any 224.0.0.0/24". (1268128) (1)

- Some static MAC addresses may not get programmed into hardware after removal and addition of a VLAN, which can lead to flooding of packets to all members of the VLAN.  
A workaround is to remove and add back the static MAC address. (1270937) (1)

- IPv6 multicast packets will be forwarded in the data plane and not reach PTP agent if "ptp forward unicast" is configured with "ptp mode boundary" or "ptp mode boundary one-step". (1283519) (1)
- On a switch with a scaled EVPN L3 IRB configuration, repeated restart of BGP agent could result in a restart of StrataL3 agent. (1316954) (1)
- Repeated flapping of edge and core interfaces and/or the Vxlan1 interface in an EVPN Multi homing setup with high scale of MACs, VLANs, remote VTEPs and L3 Hosts, may result in StrataL3 agent restart. (1353081) (1)
- In a multicast setup, if there are (\*,G) routes programmed along with prefix mroutes, v2 IGMP reports may get dropped causing multicast traffic loss. (1356297) (1)
- With scaled L3 EVPN Vxlan IRB configuration and a large scale of remote MACs, repeated flapping of the VXLAN core interfaces may result in StrataL3 agent restart. (1390040) (1)

## DCS-7060X2 Series

- TCAM resource exhaustion can lead to VXLAN forwarding to fail.  
Workaround: Reduce TCAM resource utilization to allow VXLAN entries in TCAM by unconfiguring other features that occupy TCAM. (561231) (1)
- StrataL2 agent might assert when MAC deletion and Strata Slice agent restart happens simultaneously.  
  
System will recover automatically. (897491) (1)
- Unsupported egress to CPU monitoring sessions are not automatically disabled in cut-through mode on platforms where this can lead to packet corruption. (941749) (1)
- Enabling queue-monitor may cause a high CPU load when queue usage is below the high threshold. (949177) (1)  
Series Affected: 7368, 7388, DCS-7060CX, DCS-7060CX2, DCS-7060DX4, DCS-7060PX4, DCS-7060SX2 and DCS-7060X6 Series  
SKUs Affected: DCS-7050DX4-32S, DCS-7050DX4M-32S, DCS-7050PX4-32S, DCS-7060DX5-64-F, DCS-7060DX5-64E-F, DCS-7060PX5-64E-F and DCS-7260CX3-64
- After Smart System Upgrade (SSU), multicast routed traffic may be dropped for several hundred seconds. (967116) (1)
- When enabling fast-polling, the StrataCountersLite agent leaks memory continuously at a rate of approximately 10MB per hour. A workaround is to regularly kill the agent. (982326) (1)
- If a large amount of flows are continuously being re-learned, Strata slice agent may restart. (993211) (1)

- Configuring "traffic-loopback source device mac" and "shutdown" on UnconnectedEthernet interfaces does not prevent these interfaces from recirculating traffic. The workaround is to remove the loopback configuration on shutdown interfaces using "no traffic-loopback". (997940)
- Continuous UFT config changes can result in MAC addresses not being learnt. Workaround is to restart StrataL2 (1004102) (1)
- If "hardware counter feature subinterface out" is configured and there is a multicast route with a subinterface in its outgoing interface list, the StrataL3 agent can restart unexpectedly on a Strata-FixedSystem agent restart.

Workaround: Disable "hardware counter feature subinterface out". (1015902) (1)

- Traffic to a multihomed MAC destination may see packet drops during VTEP reachability change when putting spine devices into maintenance mode.

There is no workaround for this issue. (1044420) (1)

- When IGMP snooping is enabled on a VLAN, under some conditions - (1) VLAN is also a VXLAN VLAN or (2) MLD Snooping is also enabled in the VLAN - non-IP unknown multicast traffic may not be flooded to all member ports in the VLAN. Workaround is to configure "unresolved packet flood" under "router multicast". Workaround requires "pim ipv4 sparse-mode" to be configured under the SVI. (1066274) (1)
- VXLAN traffic that are decapsulated and routed with inner payload frame size greater than 9228 bytes will be dropped. (1182137) (1)
- MAC address learning may fail to initialise during system startup due to a memory allocation error during driver initialisation. When this occurs, kernel messages about page allocation failures will appear in system logs.

Workaround: Reboot the switch. (1217098) (1)

- After shared RACL class IDs are exhausted, further unshared RACLs may unexpectedly drop link local multicast packets.

As a workaround, remove ACL rules whose destination IP overlaps with the LLM range (224.0.0.0/24). Note that "any" does overlap, by definition.

As an alternative workaround, add a "permit" rule for the IP protocol you wish to permit, such as "permit ip any 224.0.0.0/24" or "permit pim any 224.0.0.0/24". (1268128) (1)

- Some static MAC addresses may not get programmed into hardware after removal and addition of a VLAN, which can lead to flooding of packets to all

members of the VLAN.

A workaround is to remove and add back the static MAC address. (1270937) (1)

- IPV6 multicast packets will be forwarded in the data plane and not reach PTP agent if "ptp forward unicast" is configured with "ptp mode boundary" or "ptp mode boundary one-step". (1283519) (1)
- On a switch with a scaled EVPN L3 IRB configuration, repeated restart of BGP agent could result in a restart of StrataL3 agent. (1316954) (1)
- Repeated flapping of edge and core interfaces and/or the Vxlan1 interface in an EVPN Multi homing setup with high scale of MACs, VLANs, remote VTEPs and L3 Hosts, may result in StrataL3 agent restart. (1353081) (1)
- In a multicast setup, if there are (\*,G) routes programmed along with prefix mroutes, v2 IGMP reports may get dropped causing multicast traffic loss. (1356297) (1)
- With scaled L3 EVPN Vxlan IRB configuration and a large scale of remote MACs, repeated flapping of the VXLAN core interfaces may result in StrataL3 agent restart. (1390040) (1)

## DCS-7260X3 Series

- Forwarding agent may restart when a 40GBASE-SRBD transceiver is inserted after the hitless reload. To work around, configure "speed forced 40gfull" on the desired interface prior to inserting the transceiver. (417311)
- After a reload, the forwarding agents may fail to initialize and the Linux dmesg will be filled with "link down" log messages.

Workaround is to reload the switch. (526172)

SKUs Affected: DCS-7260CX3-64, DCS-7260CX3-64E and DCS-7260CX3-64LQ

- TCAM resource exhaustion can lead to VXLAN forwarding to fail.  
Workaround: Reduce TCAM resource utilization to allow VXLAN entries in TCAM by unconfiguring other features that occupy TCAM. (561231) (1)
- StrataL2 agent might assert when MAC deletion and Strata Slice agent restart happens simultaneously.

System will recover automatically. (897491) (1)

- Enabling queue-monitor may cause a high CPU load when queue usage is below the high threshold. (949177) (1)  
Series Affected: 7368, 7388, DCS-7060CX, DCS-7060CX2, DCS-7060DX4, DCS-7060PX4, DCS-7060SX2 and DCS-7060X6 Series  
SKUs Affected: DCS-7050DX4-32S, DCS-7050DX4M-32S, DCS-7050PX4-32S, DCS-7060DX5-64-F, DCS-7060DX5-64E-F, DCS-7060PX5-64E-F and DCS-7260CX3-64

- Symptom: On restarting StrataL3 agent, a traffic outage of around 5-10 seconds is observed.

Trigger: The issue is seen only when VXLAN Routing is enabled and interface is configured as Recirc-channel interface. On restarting StrataL3 agent, Routing gets disabled momentarily and Router MAC entries pointing to Recirc-channel interface go for a toss, leading to the traffic outage.

Workaround: The traffic converges automatically in 5-10 seconds (951137)

SKUs Affected: DCS-7260CX3-64-F, DCS-7260CX3-64-R, DCS-7260CX3-64E-F, DCS-7260CX3-64E-R, DCS-7260CX3-64LQ-F and DCS-7260CX3-64LQ-R

- After Smart System Upgrade (SSU), multicast routed traffic may be dropped for several hundred seconds. (967116) (1)
- When enabling fast-polling, the StrataCountersLite agent leaks memory continuously at a rate of approximately 10MB per hour. A workaround is to regularly kill the agent. (982326) (1)
- If a large amount of flows are continuously being re-learned, Strata slice agent may restart. (993211) (1)
- Continuous UFT config changes can result in MAC addresses not being learned. Workaround is to restart StrataL2 (1004102) (1)
- SSU upgrade sequences starting from EOS versions:
  - 4.20.5 and later 4.20.X
  - 4.21.X earlier than the affected releaseto affected releases when using 25G/50G/100G speeds on optical transceivers may result in these interfaces to fail to link up.

The workaround is to change the speed of the affected interfaces to a different one, and then to change it back by using the "speed" command. For example, if an affected interface is configured with 100G speed, the issue can be resolved by changing the speed first to 25G and then changing it back to 100G, via "speed 25g" and then "speed 100g" commands.

Note that SSU upgrade sequences that stop at some other intermediate release(s) prior to upgrading to an affected release will still encounter the issue upon upgrade to the affected release. (1008955)

- If "hardware counter feature subinterface out" is configured and there is a multicast route with a subinterface in its outgoing interface list, the StrataL3 agent can restart unexpectedly on a Strata-FixedSystem agent restart.

Workaround: Disable "hardware counter feature subinterface out". (1015902) (1)

- When using config replace to update from configuration containing unprogrammed CLB flows due to resource exhaustion to a configuration that should not lead to resource exhaustion, CLB flows may remain in unprogrammed state.

The workaround is to toggle the 'load-balance cluster' configuration to allow CLB flows to be programmed. (1028508) (1)

- CLB may take significant time to re converge upon remote link failure. (1041124)
- Traffic to a multihomed MAC destination may see packet drops during VTEP reachability change when putting spine devices into maintenance mode.

There is no workaround for this issue. (1044420) (1)

- When IGMP snooping is enabled on a VLAN, under some conditions - (1) VLAN is also a VXLAN VLAN or (2) MLD Snooping is also enabled in the VLAN - non-IP unknown multicast traffic may not be flooded to all member ports in the VLAN. Workaround is to configure "unresolved packet flood" under "router multicast". Workaround requires "pim ipv4 sparse-mode" to be configured under the SVI. (1066274) (1)
- VXLAN traffic that are decapsulated and routed with inner payload frame size greater than 9228 bytes will be dropped. (1182137) (1)
- MAC address learning may fail to initialise during system startup due to a memory allocation error during driver initialisation. When this occurs, kernel messages about page allocation failures will appear in system logs.

Workaround: Reboot the switch. (1217098) (1)

- After shared RACL class IDs are exhausted, further unshared RACLs may unexpectedly drop link local multicast packets.

As a workaround, remove ACL rules whose destination IP overlaps with the LLM range (224.0.0.0/24). Note that "any" does overlap, by definition.

As an alternative workaround, add a "permit" rule for the IP protocol you wish to permit, such as "permit ip any 224.0.0.0/24" or "permit pim any 224.0.0.0/24". (1268128) (1)

- Some static MAC addresses may not get programmed into hardware after removal and addition of a VLAN, which can lead to flooding of packets to all members of the VLAN.  
A workaround is to remove and add back the static MAC address. (1270937) (1)

- IPv6 multicast packets will be forwarded in the data plane and not reach PTP agent if "ptp forward unicast" is configured with "ptp mode boundary" or "ptp mode boundary one-step". (1283519) (1)
- DLB and EVPN Multihoming with L2 ECMP are not supported together. Configuring DLB alongside L2 ECMP may cause continuous StrataL3 crashes. The workaround is to disable DLB when EVPN multihoming with L2 ECMP is configured (1290212) (1)
- On a switch with a scaled EVPN L3 IRB configuration, repeated restart of BGP agent could result in a restart of StrataL3 agent. (1316954) (1)
- Continuously starting many AGM snapshots while links are flapping may cause StrataCounters to continuously restart. (1338617) (1)
- Repeated flapping of edge and core interfaces and/or the Vxlan1 interface in an EVPN Multi homing setup with high scale of MACs, VLANs, remote VTEPs and L3 Hosts, may result in StrataL3 agent restart. (1353081) (1)
- In a multicast setup, if there are (\*,G) routes programmed along with prefix mroutes, v2 IGMP reports may get dropped causing multicast traffic loss. (1356297) (1)
- With scaled L3 EVPN Vxlan IRB configuration and a large scale of remote MACs, repeated flapping of the VXLAN core interfaces may result in StrataL3 agent restart. (1390040) (1)
- If Dynamic Load Balancing (DLB) is enabled and an ECMP member is removed from a DLB-enabled ECMP group while traffic is flowing, some traffic streams may be permanently dropped. Workaround is to toggle the DLB configuration or restart the affected traffic flows. (1414962) (1)

## 7368 and DCS-7060X4 Series

- Transmission of 802.3X pause frames is not supported (348758)
- If speed of a member interface of a port channel belonging to a VLAN is changed, then it can cause packet drops on that interface. Workaround is to unconfigure and reconfigure that port channel or kill L3 agent. (380019)  
 Series Affected: 7368 Series  
 SKUs Affected: 7368-16C, 7368-16S, 7368-4D and 7368-4P
- MPLS traffic will be dropped if the nexthop MAC address ages out or not known.

The workaround is to set the MAC address aging-time to a larger value or simply turn off MAC aging if possible. (389425) (1)

- Configuring shutdown, speed, forward error-correction or speed-groups on a large number of interfaces at once may cause the forwarding agent to

restart and all interfaces to flap. The workaround is to configure interfaces in smaller batches. (494284) (1)

- Speed change on a port-channel member can cause a flap in BFD and BGP sessions for the entire port-channel (520638)
- StrataMmu agent has high CPU usage when PFC watchdog is configured with a low polling interval, such as 0.010. (636394) (1)
- If an interface is shutdown, static MACs on that interface may not be counted in number of allowed addresses for port-security (862079) (1)
- StrataL2 agent might assert when MAC deletion and Strata Slice agent restart happens simultaneously.

System will recover automatically. (897491) (1)

- Enabling queue-monitor may cause a high CPU load when queue usage is below the high threshold. (949177) (1)  
Series Affected: 7368, 7388, DCS-7060CX, DCS-7060CX2, DCS-7060DX4, DCS-7060PX4, DCS-7060SX2 and DCS-7060X6 Series  
SKUs Affected: DCS-7050DX4-32S, DCS-7050DX4M-32S, DCS-7050PX4-32S, DCS-7060DX5-64-F, DCS-7060DX5-64E-F, DCS-7060PX5-64E-F and DCS-7260CX3-64
- When the next hop for the GRE Tunnel's destination is a SVI and when the ARP is resolved but the MAC is not learnt, the packet is not flooded on the underlay VLAN.  
The workaround is to avoid MAC entries from aging out by configuring the ARP aging time lower than the MAC aging time. (955421) (1)
- After Smart System Upgrade (SSU), multicast routed traffic may be dropped for several hundred seconds. (967116) (1)
- When enabling fast-polling, the StrataCountersLite agent leaks memory continuously at a rate of approximately 10MB per hour. A workaround is to regularly kill the agent. (982326) (1)
- If a large amount of flows are continuously being re-learnt, Strata slice agent may restart. (993211) (1)
- If "hardware counter feature subinterface out" is configured and there is a multicast route with a subinterface in its outgoing interface list, the StrataL3 agent can restart unexpectedly on a Strata-FixedSystem agent restart.

Workaround: Disable "hardware counter feature subinterface out". (1015902) (1)

- When IGMP snooping is enabled on a VLAN, under some conditions - (1) VLAN is also a VXLAN VLAN or (2) MLD Snooping is also enabled in the VLAN - non-

IP unknown multicast traffic may not be flooded to all member ports in the VLAN. Workaround is to configure "unresolved packet flood" under "router multicast". Workaround requires "pim ipv4 sparse-mode" to be configured under the SVI. (1066274) (1)

- After shared RACL class IDs are exhausted, further unshared RACLs may unexpectedly drop link local multicast packets.

As a workaround, remove ACL rules whose destination IP overlaps with the LLM range (224.0.0.0/24). Note that "any" does overlap, by definition.

As an alternative workaround, add a "permit" rule for the IP protocol you wish to permit, such as "permit ip any 224.0.0.0/24" or "permit pim any 224.0.0.0/24". (1268128) (1)

- IPV6 multicast packets will be forwarded in the data plane and not reach PTP agent if "ptp forward unicast" is configured with "ptp mode boundary" or "ptp mode boundary one-step". (1283519) (1)
- In a multicast setup, if there are (\*,G) routes programmed along with prefix mroutes, v2 IGMP reports may get dropped causing multicast traffic loss. (1356297) (1)
- If Dynamic Load Balancing (DLB) is enabled and an ECMP member is removed from a DLB-enabled ECMP group while traffic is flowing, some traffic streams may be permanently dropped. Workaround is to toggle the DLB configuration or restart the affected traffic flows. (1414962) (1)

## DCS-7060X5 Series

- Traffic loss will be observed upon restarting the StrataL3 agent but recovers after some time. (1032223) (1)  
Series Affected: 7388 Series  
SKUs Affected: 7388X5-SC, DCS-7060DX5-32-F, DCS-7060DX5-32-R, DCS-7060DX5-64-F, DCS-7060DX5-64E-F, DCS-7060DX5-64S-F and DCS-7060DX5-64S-R
- SSU is not supported with L3-Subinterface configuration. (1038654) (1)  
Series Affected: 7388 Series  
SKUs Affected: 7388X5-SC, DCS-7060DX5-32-F, DCS-7060DX5-32-R, DCS-7060DX5-64E-F, DCS-7060DX5-64S-F and DCS-7060DX5-64S-R
- A Single Event Upset (SEU) on the SVP table may not be corrected. This may cause traffic to be dropped.  
A workaround is to reset the forwarding chip. (1249001) (1)
- On a switch with a scaled EVPN L3 IRB configuration, repeated restart of BGP agent could result in a restart of StrataL3 agent. (1316954) (1)

- Repeated flapping of edge and core interfaces and/or the Vxlan1 interface in an EVPN Multi homing setup with high scale of MACs, VLANs, remote VTEPs and L3 Hosts, may result in StrataL3 agent restart. (1353081) (1)
- If Dynamic Load Balancing (DLB) is enabled and an ECMP member is removed from a DLB-enabled ECMP group while traffic is flowing, some traffic streams may be permanently dropped. Workaround is to toggle the DLB configuration or restart the affected traffic flows. (1414962) (1)

## 7388 and DCS-7060X5 Series

- Traffic loss will be observed upon restarting the StrataL3 agent but recovers after some time. (1032223) (1)  
Series Affected: 7388 Series  
SKUs Affected: 7388X5-SC, DCS-7060DX5-32-F, DCS-7060DX5-32-R, DCS-7060DX5-64-F, DCS-7060DX5-64E-F, DCS-7060DX5-64S-F and DCS-7060DX5-64S-R
- SSU is not supported with L3-Subinterface configuration. (1038654) (1)  
Series Affected: 7388 Series  
SKUs Affected: 7388X5-SC, DCS-7060DX5-32-F, DCS-7060DX5-32-R, DCS-7060DX5-64E-F, DCS-7060DX5-64S-F and DCS-7060DX5-64S-R
- A Single Event Upset (SEU) on the SVP table may not be corrected. This may cause traffic to be dropped.  
A workaround is to reset the forwarding chip. (1249001) (1)
- On a switch with a scaled EVPN L3 IRB configuration, repeated restart of BGP agent could result in a restart of StrataL3 agent. (1316954) (1)
- Repeated flapping of edge and core interfaces and/or the Vxlan1 interface in an EVPN Multi homing setup with high scale of MACs, VLANs, remote VTEPs and L3 Hosts, may result in StrataL3 agent restart. (1353081) (1)
- The switch may not automatically reboot on a power rail failure.

Customer will need to manually reboot the switch to recover. (1397111)  
SKUs Affected: DCS-7060DX5-64S

- If Dynamic Load Balancing (DLB) is enabled and an ECMP member is removed from a DLB-enabled ECMP group while traffic is flowing, some traffic streams may be permanently dropped. Workaround is to toggle the DLB configuration or restart the affected traffic flows. (1414962) (1)

## DCS-7060CX5 and DCS-7060DX5 Series

- Traffic loss will be observed upon restarting the StrataL3 agent but recovers after some time. (1032223) (1)  
Series Affected: 7388 Series

SKUs Affected: 7388X5-SC, DCS-7060DX5-32-F, DCS-7060DX5-32-R, DCS-7060DX5-64-F, DCS-7060DX5-64E-F, DCS-7060DX5-64S-F and DCS-7060DX5-64S-R

- SSU is not supported with L3-Subinterface configuration. (1038654) (1)  
Series Affected: 7388 Series  
SKUs Affected: 7388X5-SC, DCS-7060DX5-32-F, DCS-7060DX5-32-R, DCS-7060DX5-64E-F, DCS-7060DX5-64S-F and DCS-7060DX5-64S-R
- A Single Event Upset (SEU) on the SVP table may not be corrected. This may cause traffic to be dropped.  
A workaround is to reset the forwarding chip. (1249001) (1)
- On a switch with a scaled EVPN L3 IRB configuration, repeated restart of BGP agent could result in a restart of StrataL3 agent. (1316954) (1)
- Repeated flapping of edge and core interfaces and/or the Vxlan1 interface in an EVPN Multi homing setup with high scale of MACs, VLANs, remote VTEPs and L3 Hosts, may result in StrataL3 agent restart. (1353081) (1)
- If Dynamic Load Balancing (DLB) is enabled and an ECMP member is removed from a DLB-enabled ECMP group while traffic is flowing, some traffic streams may be permanently dropped. Workaround is to toggle the DLB configuration or restart the affected traffic flows. (1414962) (1)

## DCS-7060X6 Series

- "Show hardware resource route" or "Show hardware resource route-v6" when run as a part of multiple CLI session running concurrently, StrataL3Unicast agent might terminate. As a workaround run above mentioned command as part of only one CLI session. (1014726) (1)  
Series Affected: DCS-7060X6 Series
- The switch may reload unexpectedly. (1161768)  
SKUs Affected: DCS-7060X6-64PE

## CCS-710P, CCS-720DP and CCS-720DT Series

- Scaled IP Locking configuration may result in an unexpected restart of Strata forwarding agent. (678926)  
SKUs Affected: CCS-710P-12, CCS-710P-16P, CCS-720DP-24S, CCS-720DP-24S-2F, CCS-720DP-24S-F, CCS-720DT-24S, CCS-720DT-24S-2F and CCS-720DT-24S-F
- The "reload fast-boot" command may fail with a "DMA cancellation failure" error, leading to a system restart (827714) (1)  
Series Affected: CCS-710P, CCS-720DF, CCS-720DP, CCS-720DT, CCS-720XP and DCS-7010TX Series
- If there are static drop MACs configured with some VLANs, and if these VLANs are deleted from the config, these static drop MACs will not get deleted

from the hardware MAC address table. Due to this, we may see unexpected traffic drops if the traffic comes from/to these MACs, even under different VLANs. (998377) (1)

Series Affected: CCS-720DP Series

- On the relevant platforms with a large scale of VXLAN remote ARP entries, when SSU is performed, there could be up to 30 seconds of traffic loss for bidirectional VXLAN routed flows between local host and remote VXLAN hosts. (1002874) (1)
- Port Security and Dot1x authenticated MAC address entries may forward traffic incorrectly after all interfaces in a VLAN are flapped or when MSTP is flapped. Workaround is to remove the MAC addresses and allow them to get relearned and/or get authenticated. (1036032) (1)
- When IGMP snooping is enabled on a VLAN, under some conditions - (1) VLAN is also a VXLAN VLAN or (2) MLD Snooping is also enabled in the VLAN - non-IP unknown multicast traffic may not be flooded to all member ports in the VLAN. Workaround is to configure "unresolved packet flood" under "router multicast". Workaround requires "pim ipv4 sparse-mode" to be configured under the SVI. (1066274) (1)
- VXLAN traffic may be dropped when changing between IPv4 and IPv6 encapsulation if remote VTEP reachability shares adjacencies for both IPv4 and IPv6 VTEPs ( Use of IPv4 over IPv6 nexthops or enabling adjacency sharing ).

Workaround: Flap the VXLAN interface. (1068640) (1)

- Repeated flapping of edge and core interfaces and/or the Vxlan1 interface in an EVPN Multi homing setup with high scale of MACs, VLANs, remote VTEPs and L3 Hosts, may result in StrataL3 agent restart. (1353081) (1)
- Policy-based Routing is unsupported (1405411)
- Performing SSU on a switch with very high scale of L3 IPv4/IPv6 routes, might abort the SSU process and force a cold boot. (1486190) (1)

Series Affected: 7300X3, CCS-710P, CCS-720DF, CCS-720DP, CCS-720DT, CCS-722XPM, DCS-7010TX, DCS-7050CX3, DCS-7050SX3 and DCS-7050TX3 Series

SKUs Affected: CCS-755-CH, CCS-755-X3-SC, CCS-758-CH, DCS-7304 and DCS-7308

- Link flaps and speed change (via configuration or auto-negotiation) leaks a small amount of memory in the forwarding agent (1494915) (1)

## CCS-720DP, CCS-720DT, CCS-722XPM and DCS-7010TX Series

- Egress mirroring does not encrypt mirrored packets when MACsec is enabled on the destination port. (769793)

SKUs Affected: CCS-722XPM-48Y4, CCS-722XPM-48Y4-F, CCS-722XPM-48ZY8 and CCS-722XPM-48ZY8-F

- Interfaces configured with MACsec may experience outage during Smart System Upgrade (799195)

SKUs Affected: CCS-722XPM-48Y4 and CCS-722XPM-48Y4-F

- SSU may experience a data-plane outage longer than 1 second. (801186)

- The "reload fast-boot" command may fail with a "DMA cancellation failure" error, leading to a system restart (827714) (1)

Series Affected: CCS-710P, CCS-720DF, CCS-720DP, CCS-720DT, CCS-720XP and DCS-7010TX Series

- Following a watchdog timeout, links may flap prior to the system restarting. (829364)

SKUs Affected: CCS-722XPM-48Y4

- StrataFlowTracker forwarding agent (StftAgent) may restart unexpectedly, when "flow tracker hardware" is turned on and off in a short interval interval. (922896) (1)

- After an SSU reload, the system may encounter an error which prevents SSU from completing. This can lead to extended traffic loss. A cold reboot is required to recover the system. (954577)

SKUs Affected: DCS-7010TX-48, DCS-7010TX-48-DC, DCS-7010TX-48-DC-F, DCS-7010TX-48-DC-R, DCS-7010TX-48-F and DCS-7010TX-48-R

- If there are static drop MACs configured with some VLANs, and if these VLANs are deleted from the config, these static drop MACs will not get deleted from the hardware MAC address table. Due to this, we may see unexpected traffic drops if the traffic comes from/to these MACs, even under different VLANs. (998377) (1)

Series Affected: CCS-720DP Series

- On the relevant platforms with a large scale of VXLAN remote ARP entries, when SSU is performed, there could be up to 30 seconds of traffic loss for bidirectional VXLAN routed flows between local host and remote VXLAN hosts. (1002874) (1)

- When MACsec is configured on a VXLAN core interface, broadcast, unknown-unicast and multicast packets may get dropped after forwarding plane agent restart.

The workaround is to toggle MACsec on the VXLAN core interface. (1007386)

SKUs Affected: CCS-722XPM-48Y4, CCS-722XPM-48Y4-F, CCS-722XPM-48ZY8 and CCS-722XPM-48ZY8-F

- Port Security and Dot1x authenticated MAC address entries may forward traffic incorrectly after all interfaces in a VLAN are flapped or when MSTP is

flapped. Workaround is to remove the MAC addresses and allow them to get relearned and/or get authenticated. (1036032) (1)

- A StrataAegis agent restart may occur on device reload if there is a traffic-policy applied to one or more agents. (1064506) (1)
- When IGMP snooping is enabled on a VLAN, under some conditions - (1) VLAN is also a VXLAN VLAN or (2) MLD Snooping is also enabled in the VLAN - non-IP unknown multicast traffic may not be flooded to all member ports in the VLAN. Workaround is to configure "unresolved packet flood" under "router multicast". Workaround requires "pim ipv4 sparse-mode" to be configured under the SVI. (1066274) (1)
- VXLAN traffic may be dropped when changing between IPv4 and IPv6 encapsulation if remote VTEP reachability shares adjacencies for both IPv4 and IPv6 VTEPs ( Use of IPv4 over IPv6 nexthops or enabling adjacency sharing ).

Workaround: Flap the VXLAN interface. (1068640) (1)

- When the reachability of the underlay next hop of a VTEP changes from VLAN A to VLAN B, the packets flooded to the VTEP are still sent to a member of VLAN A instead of VLAN B, resulting in traffic loss for the hosts connected behind that VTEP.  
Workaround is to restart the strataL3 forwarding agent or to shut/unshut the underlay SVI interface. (1068901)
- In a traffic policy deployment, the mirror action for a rule may fail even if the target mirroring session is up. As a result, traffic matching the rule will not be mirrored. (1139348) (1)
- When using 'vxlan decap [exclude]' match criteria in an interface traffic-policy the result is matching based on any decapsulated type including VXLAN decapsulated packets. Meaning 'vxlan decap' will match any decapsulated packet and 'vxlan decap exclude' will match and non-decapsulated packet. (1179357) (1)
- SSU is only supported from 4.30.1 and onwards to newer releases. (1183988)  
SKUs Affected: DCS-7010TX-48-F and DCS-7010TX-48-R
- Repeated flapping of edge and core interfaces and/or the Vxlan1 interface in an EVPN Multi homing setup with high scale of MACs, VLANs, remote VTEPs and L3 Hosts, may result in StrataL3 agent restart. (1353081) (1)
- Performing SSU on a switch with very high scale of L3 IPv4/IPv6 routes, might abort the SSU process and force a cold boot. (1486190) (1)  
Series Affected: 7300X3, CCS-710P, CCS-720DF, CCS-720DP, CCS-720DT, CCS-722XPM, DCS-7010TX, DCS-7050CX3, DCS-7050SX3 and DCS-7050TX3 Series  
SKUs Affected: CCS-755-CH, CCS-755-X3-SC, CCS-758-CH, DCS-7304 and DCS-7308

- Link flaps and speed change (via configuration or auto-negotiation) leaks a small amount of memory in the forwarding agent (1494915) (1)
- When control plane traffic is decrypted on a MACsec-enabled interface, data plane traffic on that interface may drop and the counter inPktsLate may increment.  
To work around this, configure "no replay protection" or "replay protection window WINDOW", where WINDOW is at least 10000. (1772211)  
Series Affected: CCS-722XPM Series

## CCS-720DF, CCS-720DP and CCS-720XP Series

- StrataL3 crashes and restarts when overflow remote VTEPs are configured with max ECMP paths and continuous churn in ECMP paths happens because of disruptive events such as agent restart / toggle routing / MAC updates / ARP updates. The system recovers after restart. (594312) (1)
- Setup with only Storm-control and scaled IP Locking configuration may cause slice agent to restart continuously. (599935)
- The "reload fast-boot" command may fail with a "DMA cancellation failure" error, leading to a system restart (827714) (1)  
Series Affected: CCS-710P, CCS-720DF, CCS-720DP, CCS-720DT, CCS-720XP and DCS-7010TX Series
- StrataFlowTracker forwarding agent (StftAgent) may restart unexpectedly, when "flow tracker hardware" is turned on and off in a short interval interval. (922896) (1)
- A hitful restart of the PhyIsland agent in the presence of ingress traffic on ports Ethernet 1-40 may cause an unexpected restart of the Strata forwarding agent. This leads to a flap of all ports and a brief traffic outage. (951318)  
Series Affected: CCS-720DF Series
- If there are static drop MACs configured with some VLANs, and if these VLANs are deleted from the config, these static drop MACs will not get deleted from the hardware MAC address table. Due to this, we may see unexpected traffic drops if the traffic comes from/to these MACs, even under different VLANs. (998377) (1)  
Series Affected: CCS-720DP Series
- On the relevant platforms with a large scale of VXLAN remote ARP entries, when SSU is performed, there could be up to 30 seconds of traffic loss for bidirectional VXLAN routed flows between local host and remote VXLAN hosts. (1002874) (1)
- Exact match table lookup is not supported with IPV6 underlay multicast enabled. As a result we see duplicate packets when we enabled platform

trident forwarding-table partition flexible exact-match configuration.  
(1018543) (1)

- A StrataAegis agent restart may occur on device reload if there is a traffic-policy applied to one or more agents. (1064506) (1)
- When IGMP snooping is enabled on a VLAN, under some conditions - (1) VLAN is also a VXLAN VLAN or (2) MLD Snooping is also enabled in the VLAN - non-IP unknown multicast traffic may not be flooded to all member ports in the VLAN. Workaround is to configure "unresolved packet flood" under "router multicast". Workaround requires "pim ipv4 sparse-mode" to be configured under the SVI. (1066274) (1)
- VXLAN traffic may be dropped when changing between IPv4 and IPv6 encapsulation if remote VTEP reachability shares adjacencies for both IPv4 and IPv6 VTEPs ( Use of IPv4 over IPv6 nexthops or enabling adjacency sharing ).

Workaround: Flap the VXLAN interface. (1068640) (1)

- In a traffic policy deployment, the mirror action for a rule may fail even if the target mirroring session is up. As a result, traffic matching the rule will not be mirrored. (1139348) (1)
- When using 'vxlan decap [exclude]' match criteria in an interface traffic-policy the result is matching based on any decapsulated type including VXLAN decapsulated packets. Meaning 'vxlan decap' will match any decapsulated packet and 'vxlan decap exclude' will match and non-decapsulated packet. (1179357) (1)
- An SEU in the EXACT\_MATCH\_ECC table may not be corrected. This can cause traffic to be misforwarded.  
A workaround is to reset the forwarding chip. (1212381) (1)
- Repeated flapping of edge and core interfaces and/or the Vxlan1 interface in an EVPN Multi homing setup with high scale of MACs, VLANs, remote VTEPs and L3 Hosts, may result in StrataL3 agent restart. (1353081) (1)
- If Dynamic Load Balancing (DLB) is enabled and an ECMP member is removed from a DLB-enabled ECMP group while traffic is flowing, some traffic streams may be permanently dropped. Workaround is to toggle the DLB configuration or restart the affected traffic flows. (1414962) (1)
- Performing SSU on a switch with very high scale of L3 IPv4/IPv6 routes, might abort the SSU process and force a cold boot. (1486190) (1)  
Series Affected: 7300X3, CCS-710P, CCS-720DF, CCS-720DP, CCS-720DT, CCS-722XPM, DCS-7010TX, DCS-7050CX3, DCS-7050SX3 and DCS-7050TX3 Series  
SKUs Affected: CCS-755-CH, CCS-755-X3-SC, CCS-758-CH, DCS-7304 and DCS-7308

## CCS-750 Series

- When report flooding is disabled in IGMP Snooping configuration, report packets may still be flooded on port-channel member interfaces.

The workaround is to disable and re-enable IGMP snooping. (534531)

- Linecard slice agents may restart after supervisor switchover. The system recovers normally. There is no workaround. (623381)
- SSO with L3 VXLAN may lead to extended outage greater than 1 second. (637602)
- Inserting secondary switch card may result in unexpected restart of StrataL3 forwarding agent. (639631)
- When packets are flooded on a VLAN and the ingress interface is a downlink, the ingress interface will have lower egress bandwidth for other traffic flows even though the flooded traffic does not egress the ingress interface. (649424)
- Hotswapping the active supervisor, and then issuing "redundancy manual switchover" will cause stateful switchover to fail. (718863)  
Series Affected: CCS-750 Series
- Performing SSO may result in extended traffic loss. (748533)  
Series Affected: CCS-750 Series
- Feature agent StrataL2 would continuously restart when the number of unique multicast replication list goes higher than 16k. Workaround is to reduce the multicast scale (784949)
- In some rare cases, after a stateful switchover, the switch could start discarding all packets. To recover from the problem state, "platform trident Switchcard1/0 reset" and "platform trident Switchcard2/0 reset" must be executed." (787513)
- 'vxlan multicast headend-replication' command is not supported on this platform. If this command is present in the startup-config StrataL3 process may restart continuously.  
To workaround this issue, remove 'vxlan multicast headend-replication' command from startup-config and replace the config using 'config replace flash:startup-config' command or reboot the switch. (798374)
- When the core VLAN of a VXLAN VLAN has a LAG and needs to flood edge-to-core traffic to all of its ports, the addition of another non-LAG port to that core VLAN results in traffic not egressing the LAG. The removal of the LAG and the addition of another port to the core VLAN results in traffic not egressing this new port.

Restart the slice agent to recover from this condition. (828814)

- When IGMP Snooping is enabled, SwitchCard or LineCard restarts or resets may result in unexpected restart of StrataL3 agent. (830962)
- Known unicast traffic may not flood to all ports of a core VLAN when the underlay MAC of the nexthop to the remote VTEP hasn't been learnt.

Flap the VXLAN interface or restart the StrataL3 agent to recover. (838183)

- Upon events causing restart of the forwarding plane agents, L3 traffic that needs to egress VXLAN VLANs might not do so for a few minutes.

The issue resolves itself in a few minutes. To hasten it, run clear the IP routes for the VRF in question. (840366)

- StrataL3 agent restart may result in extended traffic loss of more than 1 seconds on VXLAN VLANs. (855597)
- StrataL3 forwarding agent may restart unexpectedly and recover when StrataCes agent restarts continuously. The StrataL3 agent restarts once and recovers. (870320)
- StrataFlowTracker forwarding agent (StftAgent) may restart unexpectedly, when "flow tracker hardware" is turned on and off in a short interval interval. (922896) (1)
- On restart of all Strata-SwitchcardCes agents, IPv4 multicast traffic might be black-holed. (981827)
- Performing a physical supervisor pull with SSO enabled, with an ECMP group containing interfaces from both supervisors and passing L3 multicast traffic, may result in extended traffic outage for the switchover. (1002219)  
SKUs Affected: CCS-755-CH and CCS-758-CH
- If "switchport trunk group peerlink" is configured on an interface and the linecard for that interface is removed, Strata-SwitchcardCes forwarding plane agent will unexpectedly restart. (1021064)  
SKUs Affected: CCS-758-X3-SC
- When IGMP snooping is enabled on a VLAN, under some conditions - (1) VLAN is also a VXLAN VLAN or (2) MLD Snooping is also enabled in the VLAN - non-IP unknown multicast traffic may not be flooded to all member ports in the VLAN. Workaround is to configure "unresolved packet flood" under "router multicast". Workaround requires "pim ipv4 sparse-mode" to be configured under the SVI. (1066274) (1)
- VXLAN traffic may be dropped when changing between IPv4 and IPv6 encapsulation if remote VTEP reachability shares adjacencies for both IPv4 and IPv6 VTEPs ( Use of IPv4 over IPv6 nexthops or enabling adjacency sharing ).

Workaround: Flap the VXLAN interface. (1068640) (1)

- when next hop MAC is not learnt for a core VLAN and core VLAN has LAG and ethernet ports, the VXLAN BUM encapsulated packet is not getting flooded to the LAG but only to ethernet port of core VLAN. (1068904)
- An SEU in the MPLS\_ENTRY, EGR\_VLAN\_XLATE\_1, EGR\_VLAN\_XLATE\_2, VLAN\_XLATE\_1, or VLAN\_XLATE\_2 tables may cause the StrataL2 or StrataL3 forwarding agent to continually restart unexpectedly. This only occurs after the affected agent is restarted. This can lead to traffic being misforwarded.

A workaround is to reset the affected switchcard after the switch has entered the continual restarts of the StrataL2 or StrataL3 forwarding agents (1111488)

- An SEU in the MPLS\_ENTRY, EGR\_VLAN\_XLATE\_1, EGR\_VLAN\_XLATE\_2, or VLAN\_XLATE\_1 tables that is triggered by an SSU, SSO, or SSS may cause the system to restart. (1130835)
- At high multicast group scale, StrataL2 will restart continuously. (1168554)
- Configured "ip verify source" on any interface will result in the Strata forwarding agent continuously restarting and lead to traffic blackholing.

To workaround this, remove the "ip verify source" from all interface configurations. (1190135)

- An SEU in the EXACT\_MATCH\_ECC table may not be corrected. This can cause traffic to be misforwarded.

A workaround is to reset the forwarding chip. (1212381) (1)

- ACLs applied to SVIs may sometimes exhibit unexpected behavior (traffic which needs to be permitted may get denied and the other way around). (1262274)  
SKUs Affected: CCS-755-X3-SC and CCS-758-X3-SC
- A hitless slice agent restart may cause some interfaces to blackhole traffic due to a speed mismatch on the fabric interfaces.

A workaround to bring up the affected interfaces is to hitfully restart the Strata slice agent using the CLI "platform trident LinecardX restart" where X is the linecard number associated with the impacted interfaces. (1268542) (1)

SKUs Affected: CCS-755-CH and CCS-758-CH

- Repeated flapping of edge and core interfaces and/or the Vxlan1 interface in an EVPN Multi homing setup with high scale of MACs, VLANs, remote VTEPs and L3 Hosts, may result in StrataL3 agent restart. (1353081) (1)

- StrataMirror agent may restart unexpectedly during a configure replace operation if the replacement configuration lacks an ACL that was present in the previous configuration.

Workaround: Add the previously used ACL to the replacement configuration file before performing the configuration replace, or via the CLI after that.

(1429455)

- Performing SSU on a switch with very high scale of L3 IPv4/IPv6 routes, might abort the SSU process and force a cold boot. (1486190) (1)

Series Affected: 7300X3, CCS-710P, CCS-720DF, CCS-720DP, CCS-720DT, CCS-722XPM, DCS-7010TX, DCS-7050CX3, DCS-7050SX3 and DCS-7050TX3 Series

SKUs Affected: CCS-755-CH, CCS-755-X3-SC, CCS-758-CH, DCS-7304 and DCS-7308

- Configuring flexible UFT partitions through the `platform trident forwarding-table partition flexible` command can lead to traffic blackholing for /32, /128 or multicast traffic.

Workaround: Perform a chip reset with `platform trident reset` command or reload the device. (1619886)

## DCS-7050X3 Series

- Changing interface speed can cause all subsequent link up and link down notifications to be delayed by approximately one second on all ports. The workaround is to restart the forwarding agent after the speed change using the CLI command "platform trident reset". This causes all ports to flap and a brief traffic outage to occur. (810073)

- When enabling fast-polling, the StrataCountersLite agent leaks memory continuously at a rate of approximately 10MB per hour. A workaround is to regularly kill the agent. (982326) (1)

- Exact match table lookup is not supported with IPV6 underlay multicast enabled. As a result we see duplicate packets when we enabled platform trident forwarding-table partition flexible exact-match configuration. (1018543) (1)

- When a pair of non-MLAG switches load balance 8K VXLAN Tunnels between them by terminating 4K with each of the switches through a port-channel interface in an STP enabled topology, a hitful reload of one of the switches can result in a traffic loss for around 25 seconds on the reloaded switch as it comes up.

If STP is disabled the traffic loss reduces to around 3 seconds (1054467) (1)

Series Affected: CCS-710P, CCS-720DF, CCS-720DP, CCS-720DT, CCS-720XP, CCS-722XPM, DCS-7010TX, DCS-7050CX3 and DCS-7050SX3 Series

- A StrataAegis agent restart may occur on device reload if there is a traffic-policy applied to one or more agents. (1064506) (1)

- When IGMP snooping is enabled on a VLAN, under some conditions - (1) VLAN is also a VXLAN VLAN or (2) MLD Snooping is also enabled in the VLAN - non-IP unknown multicast traffic may not be flooded to all member ports in the VLAN. Workaround is to configure "unresolved packet flood" under "router multicast". Workaround requires "pim ipv4 sparse-mode" to be configured under the SVI. (1066274) (1)
- VXLAN traffic may be dropped when changing between IPv4 and IPv6 encapsulation if remote VTEP reachability shares adjacencies for both IPv4 and IPv6 VTEPs ( Use of IPv4 over IPv6 nexthops or enabling adjacency sharing ).

Workaround: Flap the VXLAN interface. (1068640) (1)

- In a traffic policy deployment, the mirror action for a rule may fail even if the target mirroring session is up. As a result, traffic matching the rule will not be mirrored. (1139348) (1)
- When using 'vxlan decap [exclude]' match criteria in an interface traffic-policy the result is matching based on any decapsulated type including VXLAN decapsulated packets. Meaning 'vxlan decap' will match any decapsulated packet and 'vxlan decap exclude' will match and non-decapsulated packet. (1179357) (1)
- An SEU in the EXACT\_MATCH\_ECC table may not be corrected. This can cause traffic to be misforwarded.  
A workaround is to reset the forwarding chip. (1212381) (1)
- Repeated flapping of edge and core interfaces and/or the Vxlan1 interface in an EVPN Multi homing setup with high scale of MACs, VLANs, remote VTEPs and L3 Hosts, may result in StrataL3 agent restart. (1353081) (1)
- If Dynamic Load Balancing (DLB) is enabled and an ECMP member is removed from a DLB-enabled ECMP group while traffic is flowing, some traffic streams may be permanently dropped. Workaround is to toggle the DLB configuration or restart the affected traffic flows. (1414962) (1)
- Performing SSU on a switch with very high scale of L3 IPv4/IPv6 routes, might abort the SSU process and force a cold boot. (1486190) (1)  
Series Affected: 7300X3, CCS-710P, CCS-720DF, CCS-720DP, CCS-720DT, CCS-722XPM, DCS-7010TX, DCS-7050CX3, DCS-7050SX3 and DCS-7050TX3 Series  
SKUs Affected: CCS-755-CH, CCS-755-X3-SC, CCS-758-CH, DCS-7304 and DCS-7308

## 7300X3, AS7326, AS7726 and DCS-7050X3 Series

- Interface speed change or a transceiver insertion may cause one of the following:
  - One or more interface to discard all packets.
 To recover: restart the forwarding agent using the CLI command "platform

trident reset". This will cause all interfaces to flap and a brief traffic outage to occur.

- Forwarding agent to restart. (527484)

- IFA packets corresponding to traffic dropped by ingress security ACLs are not dropped (561922)

Series Affected: DCS-7050CX3 and DCS-7050SX3 Series

- On interfaces with 40GBASE-SRBD transceivers operating at their default speed and "no transceiver qsfp default-mode 4x10G" configured, SSU may cause more than 100 seconds outage.

The workaround is to configure such interfaces with 40GBASE-SRBD transceivers to "speed forced 40g" (761971)

- Momentary MAC Rx local faults and remote faults may not be reflected in MAC Rx fault counters and may not cause the interface state to flap. (880612)

SKUs Affected: 7300X3-32C-LC, 7300X3-48TC4-LC and 7300X3-48YC4-LC

- SSU from a release < EOS-4.24.0F may fail with a fatal error if interfaces on a single QSFP port are configured with speeds 50G and 10G, 25G or default. Such interfaces are identifiable by the speed-misconfigured errdisabled state. The workaround is to configure matching speeds on all interfaces in a QSFP port. (891375)

- Restarting multiple forwarding plane agents simultaneously may prevent VRRP MAC address from aging out.

A workaround is to manually clear the MAC addresses that were not aged out. (979911) (1)

Series Affected: 7300X3 and DCS-7050CX3 Series

SKUs Affected: 7326-56X-O-AC-F, DCS-7050CX4-24D8, DCS-7050CX4M-48D8, DCS-7050SDX4-48D8, DCS-7050SPX4-48D8, DCS-7050SX3-48YC12-F, DCS-7050SX3-96YC8-F, DCS-7050SX3-96YC8-R, DCS-7304 and DCS-7308

- When enabling fast-polling, the StrataCountersLite agent leaks memory continuously at a rate of approximately 10MB per hour. A workaround is to regularly kill the agent. (982326) (1)
- Exact match table lookup is not supported with IPV6 underlay multicast enabled. As a result we see duplicate packets when we enabled platform trident forwarding-table partition flexible exact-match configuration. (1018543) (1)
- A StrataAegis agent restart may occur on device reload if there is a traffic-policy applied to one or more agents. (1064506) (1)
- When IGMP snooping is enabled on a VLAN, under some conditions - (1) VLAN is also a VXLAN VLAN or (2) MLD Snooping is also enabled in the VLAN - non-IP unknown multicast traffic may not be flooded to all member ports in the

VLAN. Workaround is to configure "unresolved packet flood" under "router multicast". Workaround requires "pim ipv4 sparse-mode" to be configured under the SVI. (1066274) (1)

- In a traffic policy deployment, the mirror action for a rule may fail even if the target mirroring session is up. As a result, traffic matching the rule will not be mirrored. (1139348) (1)
- When using 'vxlan decap [exclude]' match criteria in an interface traffic-policy the result is matching based on any decapsulated type including VXLAN decapsulated packets. Meaning 'vxlan decap' will match any decapsulated packet and 'vxlan decap exclude' will match and non-decapsulated packet. (1179357) (1)
- An SEU in the EXACT\_MATCH\_ECC table may not be corrected. This can cause traffic to be misforwarded.  
A workaround is to reset the forwarding chip. (1212381) (1)
- Repeated flapping of edge and core interfaces and/or the Vxlan1 interface in an EVPN Multi homing setup with high scale of MACs, VLANs, remote VTEPs and L3 Hosts, may result in StrataL3 agent restart. (1353081) (1)
- If Dynamic Load Balancing (DLB) is enabled and an ECMP member is removed from a DLB-enabled ECMP group while traffic is flowing, some traffic streams may be permanently dropped. Workaround is to toggle the DLB configuration or restart the affected traffic flows. (1414962) (1)
- Performing SSU on a switch with very high scale of L3 IPv4/IPv6 routes, might abort the SSU process and force a cold boot. (1486190) (1)  
Series Affected: 7300X3, CCS-710P, CCS-720DF, CCS-720DP, CCS-720DT, CCS-722XPM, DCS-7010TX, DCS-7050CX3, DCS-7050SX3 and DCS-7050TX3 Series  
SKUs Affected: CCS-755-CH, CCS-755-X3-SC, CCS-758-CH, DCS-7304 and DCS-7308

## 7358 and DCS-7050X4 Series

- When more than 500 access list rules are configured and applied to range of interfaces, slice agent may encounter SIGQUIT and restart when shut and no shut on the range of interfaces.  
Workaround is to reduce number of access list rules. (679292)  
Series Affected: 7368 Series
- When security ACL is being updated, port blocking rules are applied which drop the packets to avoid mis forwarding. This will also block traffic from reaching the control plane. This will cause the protocol like BGP, BFD etc to not work temporarily which requires control plane for processing.  
As a workaround, use CLI `hardware access-list update default-result permit` to avoid port blocking rules taking affect. With this configuration packets are not dropped due to port blocking rules when ACL is being updated. (703753)

- StrataL3Unicast agent restart may result in the flapping of Layer3 sub interfaces. (732310)
- When a route adjacency transitions from a non-ECMP configuration to to an ECMP configuration, some interfaces might see a traffic loss of 300-500ms. (743031)
- After parity error occurs in LTS\_TCAM memories, traffic forwarding may not work as expected.  
Workaround is to restart the Strata-FixedSystem agent after the parity error. (756038)
- Configuring "ip hardware fib next-hop sharing" while VXLAN routes are present may lead to continuous restart of StrataL3Unicast forwarding agent.

The workaround is to disable next-hop sharing. (796010)

- Enabling queue-monitor may cause a high CPU load when queue usage is below the high threshold. (949177) (1)  
Series Affected: 7368, 7388, DCS-7060CX, DCS-7060CX2, DCS-7060DX4, DCS-7060PX4, DCS-7060SX2 and DCS-7060X6 Series  
SKUs Affected: DCS-7050DX4-32S, DCS-7050DX4M-32S, DCS-7050PX4-32S, DCS-7060DX5-64-F, DCS-7060DX5-64E-F, DCS-7060PX5-64E-F and DCS-7260CX3-64
- If mac/phy loopback is enabled on a port with autoneg configured, the Strata agent can restart unexpectedly.

Workaround is to disable loopback configuration on affected ports. (992820) (1)

SKUs Affected: DCS-7050DX4-32S

- When the device is configured with 128K MAC scale and with "forwarding vxlan disabled", a subset of routes in LPM hardware may drop traffic instead of forwarding it.  
Workaround is to change the forwarding scale configuration or to enable VXLAN with 128K mac mode. (1055002) (1)
- When the packet buffer drop capture is enabled in the Mirror on Drop feature, any non packet buffer drop may cause the DMA to be stuck.  
This condition is detected by either CPU bound traffic getting stuck or the Strata-FixedSystem agent restarting. (1527177) (1)

## DCS-7050X4 Series

- Repeated addition followed by removal or updation of ingress port access lists may result in forwarding plane slice agent restarting. The forwarding plane slice agent post restart will continue to work as expected.  
Currently there is no workaround for this issue. (811140)

- Restarting multiple forwarding plane agents simultaneously may prevent VRRP MAC address from aging out.  
A workaround is to manually clear the MAC addresses that were not aged out. (979911) (1)  
Series Affected: 7300X3 and DCS-7050CX3 Series  
SKUs Affected: 7326-56X-O-AC-F, DCS-7050CX4-24D8, DCS-7050CX4M-48D8, DCS-7050SDX4-48D8, DCS-7050SPX4-48D8, DCS-7050SX3-48YC12-F, DCS-7050SX3-96YC8-F, DCS-7050SX3-96YC8-R, DCS-7304 and DCS-7308
- When the device is configured with 128K MAC scale and with "forwarding vxlan disabled", a subset of routes in LPM hardware may drop traffic instead of forwarding it.  
Workaround is to change the forwarding scale configuration or to enable VXLAN with 128K mac mode. (1055002) (1)
- When the packet buffer drop capture is enabled in the Mirror on Drop feature, any non packet buffer drop may cause the DMA to be stuck.  
This condition is detected by either CPU bound traffic getting stuck or the Strata-FixedSystem agent restarting. (1527177) (1)

(1) This item is in two or more sections on this document

## 7388 and DCS-7060X5 Series

- MPLS traffic will be dropped if the nexthop MAC address ages out or not known.  
  
The workaround is to set the MAC address aging-time to a larger value or simply turn off MAC aging if possible. (389425) (1)
- Configuring shutdown, speed, forward error-correction or speed-groups on a large number of interfaces at once may cause the forwarding agent to restart and all interfaces to flap. The workaround is to configure interfaces in smaller batches. (494284) (1)
- StrataMmu agent has high CPU usage when PFC watchdog is configured with a low polling interval, such as 0.010. (636394) (1)
- When StrataL2 agent restarts, some static MAC addresses pointing to port-channel may not get programmed in hardware table resulting in flooding.  
Workaround is to removing and add the static MAC address configuration. (787583)
- With the scale of VXLAN VLANs and flood VTEPs, churn in flood VTEP list may result in exhaustion of replication group used for flooding.  
Workaround is to flap the VXLAN interface. (824256)
- If an interface is shutdown, static MACs on that interface may not be counted in number of allowed addresses for port-security (862079) (1)

- StrataL2 agent might assert when MAC deletion and Strata Slice agent restart happens simultaneously.

System will recover automatically. (897491) (1)

- VXLAN VTEP(s) and HER nexthop entries may not be cleared/deleted from the system ("show vxlan vtep command") , even after corresponding EVPN routes are deleted, when the system fails to allocate new multicast groups due to scaled config.

Workaround is to flap the VXLAN interface. (908722)

- Configuring auto-negotiation on an interface (e.g., "speed auto 400g-8") may cause an unexpected restart of the forwarding agent. This leads to a flap of all interfaces and a brief traffic outage. (928889)

SKUs Affected: DCS-7050SDX4-48D8, DCS-7050SPX4-48D8, DCS-7060DX5-32, DCS-7060DX5-64, DCS-7060DX5-64E and DCS-7060DX5-64S

- Enabling queue-monitor may cause a high CPU load when queue usage is below the high threshold. (949177) (1)

Series Affected: 7368, 7388, DCS-7060CX, DCS-7060CX2, DCS-7060DX4, DCS-7060PX4, DCS-7060SX2 and DCS-7060X6 Series

SKUs Affected: DCS-7050DX4-32S, DCS-7050DX4M-32S, DCS-7050PX4-32S, DCS-7060DX5-64-F, DCS-7060DX5-64E-F, DCS-7060PX5-64E-F and DCS-7260CX3-64

- When the next hop for the GRE Tunnel's destination is a SVI and when the ARP is resolved but the MAC is not learnt, the packet is not flooded on the underlay VLAN.

The workaround is to avoid MAC entries from aging out by configuring the ARP aging time lower than the MAC aging time. (955421) (1)

- When "platform trident forwarding-table partition flexible ip-multicast <>" is configured and when the unicast route scale is high enough to fill the entire unicast forwarding table partition, an unexpected restart of StrataL3 agent may be seen. Work around is to reduce unicast route scale. (965291)

- After Smart System Upgrade (SSU), multicast routed traffic may be dropped for several hundred seconds. (967116) (1)

- With `storm-control <type> cpu ...`, policed CPU-bound packets may end up on the `Other` CPU queue.

The workaround is to configure both `storm-control <type>` and `storm-control <type> cpu`. (967978) (1)

- When storm control is enabled for many interfaces, flapping the interfaces may cause the Strata agent to restart unexpectedly. (981235) (1)

- If "hardware counter feature subinterface out" is configured and there is a multicast route with a subinterface in its outgoing interface list, the StrataL3 agent can restart unexpectedly on a Strata-FixedSystem agent restart.

Workaround: Disable "hardware counter feature subinterface out". (1015902) (1)

- When using config replace to update from configuration containing unprogrammed CLB flows due to resource exhaustion to a configuration that should not lead to resource exhaustion, CLB flows may remain in unprogrammed state.

The workaround is to toggle the 'load-balance cluster' configuration to allow CLB flows to be programmed. (1028508) (1)

- When many storm control rules are applied, the Strata agent may unexpectedly restart after an interface speed change. (1029139) (1)
- Traffic loss will be observed upon restarting the StrataL3 agent but recovers after some time. (1032223) (1)
  - Series Affected: 7388 Series
  - SKUs Affected: 7388X5-SC, DCS-7060DX5-32-F, DCS-7060DX5-32-R, DCS-7060DX5-64-F, DCS-7060DX5-64E-F, DCS-7060DX5-64S-F and DCS-7060DX5-64S-R
- When interfaces are added to a port-channel, traffic received by that port-channel may be dropped momentarily. (1032975)
  - Series Affected: 7388 and DCS-7060 Series
- SSU is not supported with L3-Subinterface configuration. (1038654) (1)
  - Series Affected: 7388 Series
  - SKUs Affected: 7388X5-SC, DCS-7060DX5-32-F, DCS-7060DX5-32-R, DCS-7060DX5-64E-F, DCS-7060DX5-64S-F and DCS-7060DX5-64S-R
- IPv6 address profile isolation-criteria must be less than 64 bits in length. That is, the offset plus the length cannot exceed 64 bits. Configuring such a profile and applying it to an interface will cause the Strata Agent to restart, causing forwarding plane traffic to be dropped, until the IPv6 address profile is either removed from the interface, or the offset and/or length is reduced to 64 bits or less. (1042951)
- Traffic to a multihomed MAC destination may see packet drops during VTEP reachability change when putting spine devices into maintenance mode.

There is no workaround for this issue. (1044420) (1)

- Interrupts may become disabled, which may result in configuration not being applied to hardware or unexpected agent restarts. (1053442) (1)

- Policy-map action used to overwrite VLAN header fields does not apply for VXLAN Decapped packet. (1064504) (1)  
Series Affected: 7388 and DCS-7060X Series
- When IGMP snooping is enabled on a VLAN, under some conditions - (1) VLAN is also a VXLAN VLAN or (2) MLD Snooping is also enabled in the VLAN - non-IP unknown multicast traffic may not be flooded to all member ports in the VLAN. Workaround is to configure "unresolved packet flood" under "router multicast". Workaround requires "pim ipv4 sparse-mode" to be configured under the SVI. (1066274) (1)
- A Single Event Upset (SEU) in any MMU table that is triggered by an SSU, SSO, or SSS may cause the system to restart unexpectedly. (1143889)
- If a traffic-policy using the redirect next-hop action without a VRF is applied to multiple interfaces, the policy could enter an error state when changing policy interface VRFs.

Remove and re-apply the policy after all interfaces are within a single VRF. Otherwise, the policy will remain in an error state and not be applied to interfaces. Alternatively, adding the VRF key field to the TCAM profile will prevent the issue from occurring by allowing the policy to span multiple VRFs. (1156263) (1)

Series Affected: 7500R3, DCS-7280R2, DCS-7280R3, DCS-7280R3A, DCS-7500R2, DCS-7500R3, DCS-7800R3 and DCS-7800R3A Series

- Virtual router MAC configured may be incorrectly learnt as dynamic remote MAC on the SVI resulting in dropping all packets with DMAC as VARP mac packets (encap or native).

Workaround is to clear the dynamically learnt virtual MAC. (1167574) (1)

- The issue occurs in the following cases:
  1. L3 Multicast
  2. Vxlan HER

In the case of L3 Multicast, if there is an L2 receiver and an L3 receiver, and both copies need to go out on the same egress port, only the L3 copy is transmitted – the L2 copy is not sent.

In the case of Vxlan HER, there are situations where the chip must send out two copies on the same egress port – one naked copy for the overlay VLAN and one encapsulated copy in the underlay VLAN. In such cases, only the encapsulated copy is transmitted in the egress packet – the naked copy is not sent in the overlay VLAN. This situation typically occurs during Mlag Core Port Down scenarios, where both copies need to be sent over the peer link. Another scenario involves the egress port being a member of both the overlay VLAN and the core VLAN.

In the case of Mlag Core Port Down scenario, the switch should resolve the issue after the core port comes back up. (1178900) (1)

- Link flaps on interfaces with auto-negotiation configuration present may cause the forwarding agent to restart and all links to flap. This would primarily be an issue with links which are prone to flapping. (1249552) (1)
- When an ACL is applied via configure-replace or an interface-range command to a large number(40+) of SVIs or sub-interfaces, or when many ACLs are applied across a large number of interfaces via configure-replace, the Strata-FixedSystem forwarding agent may restart due to a SIGQUIT signal.

#### Workarounds:

Option 1: Configure "hardware access-list update default-result permit" command. This command will permit traffic during ACL updates instead of denying all traffic.

Option 2: Reduce the number of ACL applications per configuration session. (1262317) (1)

- After shared RACL class IDs are exhausted, further unshared RACLs may unexpectedly drop link local multicast packets.

As a workaround, remove ACL rules whose destination IP overlaps with the LLM range (224.0.0.0/24). Note that "any" does overlap, by definition.

As an alternative workaround, add a "permit" rule for the IP protocol you wish to permit, such as "permit ip any 224.0.0.0/24" or "permit pim any 224.0.0.0/24". (1268128) (1)

- IPV6 multicast packets will be forwarded in the data plane and not reach PTP agent if "ptp forward unicast" is configured with "ptp mode boundary" or "ptp mode boundary one-step". (1283519) (1)
- On a switch with a scaled EVPN L3 IRB configuration, repeated restart of BGP agent could result in a restart of StrataL3 agent. (1316954) (1)
- Continuously starting many AGM snapshots while links are flapping may cause StrataCounters to continuously restart. (1338617) (1)
- If the StrataCounters, StrataL2, StrataL3, and StrataL3Unicast agents restart in quick succession while VXLAN counters are configured, the L2 or L3 agent may unexpectedly restart again. (1387364) (1)
- With scaled L3 EVPN Vxlan IRB configuration and a large scale of remote MACs, repeated flapping of the VXLAN core interfaces may result in StrataL3 agent restart. (1390040) (1)

- If Dynamic Load Balancing (DLB) is enabled and an ECMP member is removed from a DLB-enabled ECMP group while traffic is flowing, some traffic streams may be permanently dropped. Workaround is to toggle the DLB configuration or restart the affected traffic flows. (1414962) (1)
- ASU hitless boot might fail after an upgrade causing the device to reboot. (1432539) (1)

(1) This item is in two or more sections on this document

## DCS-7060X6 Series

- MPLS traffic will be dropped if the nexthop MAC address ages out or not known.

The workaround is to set the MAC address aging-time to a larger value or simply turn off MAC aging if possible. (389425) (1)

- Configuring shutdown, speed, forward error-correction or speed-groups on a large number of interfaces at once may cause the forwarding agent to restart and all interfaces to flap. The workaround is to configure interfaces in smaller batches. (494284) (1)
- StrataL3 forwarding agent may restart unexpectedly when an adjacency transitions from one-way nexthop to ECMP and vice versa resulting in traffic loss for a short duration. (858997) (1)
- Enabling queue-monitor may cause a high CPU load when queue usage is below the high threshold. (949177) (1)  
 Series Affected: 7368, 7388, DCS-7060CX, DCS-7060CX2, DCS-7060DX4, DCS-7060PX4, DCS-7060SX2 and DCS-7060X6 Series  
 SKUs Affected: DCS-7050DX4-32S, DCS-7050DX4M-32S, DCS-7050PX4-32S, DCS-7060DX5-64-F, DCS-7060DX5-64E-F, DCS-7060PX5-64E-F and DCS-7260CX3-64
- With `storm-control <type> cpu ...`, policed CPU-bound packets may end up on the `Other` CPU queue.

The workaround is to configure both `storm-control <type>` and `storm-control <type> cpu`. (967978) (1)

- When storm control is enabled for many interfaces, flapping the interfaces may cause the Strata agent to restart unexpectedly. (981235) (1)
- With PFC Watchdog feature enabled, sometimes a port-channel link flap in the presence of continuous PFC pause storm can cause the Strata agent to restart. (1005078)
- "Show hardware resource route" or "Show hardware resource route-v6" when run as a part of multiple CLI session running concurrently, StrataL3Unicast agent might terminate. As a workaround run above mentioned command as part

of only one CLI session. (1014726) (1)

Series Affected: DCS-7060X6 Series

- In a nexthop-group configured setup with close to limit ECMP groups configured, network churn could cause ECMP group exhaustion. Workaround is to restart StrataL3Unicast agent; the restart will be hitful (1026122)
- When using config replace to update from configuration containing unprogrammed CLB flows due to resource exhaustion to a configuration that should not lead to resource exhaustion, CLB flows may remain in unprogrammed state.

The workaround is to toggle the 'load-balance cluster' configuration to allow CLB flows to be programmed. (1028508) (1)

- When many storm control rules are applied, the Strata agent may unexpectedly restart after an interface speed change. (1029139) (1)
- Interrupts may become disabled, which may result in configuration not being applied to hardware or unexpected agent restarts. (1053442) (1)
- The coprocessor hosting bcmaccel may get stuck in reset due to an incomplete reset sequence. Once in this state the only way to exit the state is to reset the switch. If the behavior occurs during SSU the upgrade will revert to a normal hitful upgrade. To work around the issue a switch reset may be initiated by terminating the slice agent associated with the switch. (1056442)

SKUs Affected: DCS-7060X6-64PE-F

- Policy-map action used to overwrite VLAN header fields does not apply for VXLAN Decapped packet. (1064504) (1)  
Series Affected: 7388 and DCS-7060X Series
- If a traffic-policy using the redirect next-hop action without a VRF is applied to multiple interfaces, the policy could enter an error state when changing policy interface VRFs.

Remove and re-apply the policy after all interfaces are within a single VRF. Otherwise, the policy will remain in an error state and not be applied to interfaces. Alternatively, adding the VRF key field to the TCAM profile will prevent the issue from occurring by allowing the policy to span multiple VRFs. (1156263) (1)

Series Affected: 7500R3, DCS-7280R2, DCS-7280R3, DCS-7280R3A, DCS-7500R2, DCS-7500R3, DCS-7800R3 and DCS-7800R3A Series

- Virtual router MAC configured may be incorrectly learnt as dynamic remote MAC on the SVI resulting in dropping all packets with DMAC as VARP mac packets (encap or native).

Workaround is to clear the dynamically learnt virtual MAC. (1167574) (1)

- The issue occurs in the following cases:
  1. L3 Multicast
  2. Vxlan HER

In the case of L3 Multicast, if there is an L2 receiver and an L3 receiver, and both copies need to go out on the same egress port, only the L3 copy is transmitted – the L2 copy is not sent.

In the case of Vxlan HER, there are situations where the chip must send out two copies on the same egress port – one naked copy for the overlay VLAN and one encapsulated copy in the underlay VLAN. In such cases, only the encapsulated copy is transmitted in the egress packet – the naked copy is not sent in the overlay VLAN. This situation typically occurs during Mlag Core Port Down scenarios, where both copies need to be sent over the peer link. Another scenario involves the egress port being a member of both the overlay VLAN and the core VLAN.

In the case of Mlag Core Port Down scenario, the switch should resolve the issue after the core port comes back up. (1178900) (1)

- With VTEP(s) reachable over Port-Channel interfaces, configuration replace from existing VXLAN configuration to non-VXLAN configuration or vice-versa may result in unexpected restart of StrataL3 forwarding agent. (1226650)
- Link flaps on interfaces with auto-negotiation configuration present may cause the forwarding agent to restart and all links to flap. This would primarily be an issue with links which are prone to flapping. (1249552) (1)
- In a configuration session, BGP's neighbor interface command is evaluated against an interface's current state instead of the target state. As a result, if an interface was subsumed prior to the config session commit, it's BGP neighbor related commands will be ignored even if the configuration session contains the commands required to breakout the port and activate the interface.

The workaround is to configure replace one more time with the same config file. (1252169)

- When an ACL is applied via configure-replace or an interface-range command to a large number(40+) of SVIs or sub-interfaces, or when many ACLs are applied across a large number of interfaces via configure-replace, the Strata-FixedSystem forwarding agent may restart due to a SIGQUIT signal.

Workarounds:

Option 1: Configure "hardware access-list update default-result permit"

command. This command will permit traffic during ACL updates instead of denying all traffic.

Option 2: Reduce the number of ACL applications per configuration session.  
(1262317) (1)

- Configuring EVPN L3 routing on unsupported releases may result in continuous restart of StrataL3Unicast forwarding agent. Workaround is to remove the EVPN L3 configuration. (1264099)
- Under rare scenarios while the switch is running in the cut through mode, ports may get stuck resulting in continuous transmit errors. (1280592)
- Continuously starting many AGM snapshots while links are flapping may cause StrataCounters to continuously restart. (1338617) (1)
- If the StrataCounters, StrataL2, StrataL3, and StrataL3Unicast agents restart in quick succession while VXLAN counters are configured, the L2 or L3 agent may unexpectedly restart again. (1387364) (1)
- Scaling VxLAN VTEPs past supported hardware supported scale may result in inconsistent state even after reducing VTEP scale and attempting to reconfigure with the same VTEP IP.

Workaround: Restart StrataL3Unicast agent. (1517782) (1)

(1) [This item is in two or more sections on this document](#)

## Transceiver Series

- When performing an accelerated switch upgrade with the command `reload fast-boot`, some transceivers may experience a link interruption. This can occur on dual-speed QSFP100 optical modules that support both 100G and 40G, specifically when the module is configured to operate at 2x50G. Examples include the 100GBASE-PSM4 and the 100GBASE-CWDM4. (343684)
- 100GBASE-SR4 modules may not link up or experience errors when inserted into a QSFP-DD slot or an OSFP slot using an OSFP to QSFP Adapter (OQA) on some platforms.

The workaround is to override the transceiver tuning with the command `'transceiver electrical lane 1-4 rx-output-amplitude module-default rx-output-pre-emphasis module-default tx-input-equalization module-default'`  
(631109)

SKUs Affected: 100GBASE-SR4

- SFP-10G-MRA-T 10GBASE-T ports configured with `'speed auto 100full'` or `'speed 100full'` (100M port speed) may experience extended traffic loss during the Leaf Smart Software Upgrade (SSU) boot up sequence. (866682)

- Traffic may be briefly lost when performing SSU with QSFP100 optics. There is no workaround. (957040)  
SKUs Affected: DCS-7060DX5-64S
- Upon an XcvrAgent restart, 800G-2XDR4 and 800G-2PLR4 interfaces may flap briefly. (1205694)  
SKUs Affected: OSFP-800G-2PLR4, OSFP-800G-2XDR4, QDD-800G-2PLR4 and QDD-800G-2XDR4
- Traffic may be briefly lost when performing SSU with QSFP40 optics when not configured with "speed forced 40g" explicitly.  
Workaround: explicitly configure "speed forced 40g". (1352016)

## **7300X3, CCS-710P, CCS-720DF, CCS-720DP, CCS-720DT, CCS-720XP, CCS-722XPM, CCS-750, DCS-7010TX and DCS-7050X3 Series**

- CoS 0/1 packets coming on MLAG peer link with CoS trust configured may take incorrect Tx-queue while egressing.  
Workaround : QoS maps can be changed for cos0/1 to non-default TxQ for the MLAG peer link but it would change the mapping for all the ports (407056)
- Interfaces with certain types of optics do not come up after doing a administrative no-shut following a hitless reload operation if those interfaces were kept in admin down state prior to hitless reload. (416694)
- Interfaces with certain types of optics do not come up after doing a administrative no-shut following a hitless reload operation if those interfaces were kept in admin down state prior to hitless reload. (417223)
- Some NAT rules may not work correctly if the StrataL2 forwarding agent happens to restart. Packets may not get translated as expected  
The impacted rules need to be un-configured and then re-configured. (483821)  
Series Affected: DCS-7300X Series
- Having any ACLs with UDF qualifiers as well as any of the following LAG/ECMP hashing features present in the configuration: RRoce hashing or TTL/HopLimit hashing, will result in incorrect operation of the LAG/ECMP hashing where the switch incorrectly hashes on IP payload. To avoid this problem the conflicting features should not be configured at the same time. (497016)  
Series Affected: DCS-7050CX3, DCS-7050SX3 and DCS-7300X Series
- If NAT configuration is modified or if a NAT-enabled interface is shutdown and enabled while traffic is flowing, then some of the NAT connections might not be setup properly leading to packet loss or untranslated traffic.

Workaround is to be quiesce traffic before modifying the NAT configuration and then resume traffic. (497045)

- Disabling static NAT access-list sharing with "no hardware nat static access-list resource sharing" may in some cases leak hardware VFP resources.

Workaround is to reload the switch. (539951)

- Some multicast NAT translations may stop working after the restart of Strata forwarding plane agent.

Workaround is to remove and re-add the affected rules. (544827)

- With GRE tunnels or IPinIP tunnels or Nexthop-group tunnels configuration along with subinterface in the tunnel core interface, tunnel encapsulated packet will not be tagged with dot1q tag as configured in the subinterfaces, instead packet will go out tagged with internal vlanId assigned for the subinterface. There is no workaround for this issue other than removing subinterface configuration in the core interface. (548327)
- When VXLAN encapsulated packet is received with an inner payload tag, the switch may decapsulate and send the packet with inner tag stripped when the egress chip is not same as the ingress chip. There is no workaround to this issue. (548492)

SKUs Affected: CCS-720XP-96ZC2 and CCS-720XP-96ZC2-F

- Some NAT translations may stop working after rebooting a switch.

Workaround is to restart the Strata Slice Agent. If the problem persists, perform a cold reboot of the switch. (563526)

- When VXLAN IPv6 underlay is configured and when core interface is a port channel on a SVI, continuous port channel interface flaps may result in persistent loss of VXLAN traffic to remote VTEPs that are reachable through that port channel. (567455)
- VXLAN encapsulated packets received with inner payload having more than one dot1q tag will result in outer dot1q tag being stripped when egressing out on a port. (567587)

Series Affected: 7300X3 and CCS-750 Series

SKUs Affected: CCS-720XP-96ZC2 and CCS-720XP-96ZC2-F

- Replacing new scaled configuration with old scaled config may cause StrataL3 agent to restart. Feature will function normally after agent restart. (591050)

- When StrataLag and StrataL3 forwarding agents restart, Egress VLAN translation (configured using "switchport vlan mapping") configured on port channel may not work.

The workaround is to shut and un-shut the impacted Port Channel. (603906)

Series Affected: CCS-710P, CCS-720DP, CCS-720DT, CCS-720XP, CCS-750 and DCS-7010TX Series

SKUs Affected: CCS-722XPM-48Y4, CCS-722XPM-48Y4-F, CCS-722XPM-48ZY8 and CCS-722XPM-48ZY8-F

- On switch reboot/reload with NAT configured, the ports come up and then NAT configuration is applied. If traffic is flowing before the NAT configuration is fully programmed, then some packets might go out untranslated or dropped. Workaround is to stop traffic till NAT configuration is fully applied. (606202)
- If dynamic NAT configuration is modified or if the admin shutdown/no shutdown performed on an interface configured with dynamic NAT while NAT traffic is flowing, NAT connections may be left untranslated.

Workaround is to manually flush all the entries using the command "conntrack -F" in the corresponding network namespace bash mode. If configured on a non-default VRF (vrfName, for example), run the command "ip netns exec ns-vrfName conntrack -F". (615735)

- A single event upset (SEU) in the IFP\_LOGICAL\_TABLE\_SELECT TCAM or IFP\_TCAM\_WIDE may not be detected. This may cause traffic to be misclassified.

A forwarding agent restart is required to forward traffic normally. (626452)

- A single-event upset (SEU) in the IFP\_TCAM can lead to forwarding agent restart, after which the switch forwards traffic normally. (641105)
- With EVPN multicast solution configured, first few underlay multicast <S,G> entry may not get programmed; leading to any traffic arriving with the underlay <S,G> to be punted to CPU. Workaround is to create an extra VLAN/VRF to underlay multicast group mapping before configuring the rest of the mappings. (643866)
- During config replace with NAT configuration, TCAM churn may result in forwarding agent restart. (676117)
- With IPV6 VXLAN Underlay configuration, when routing is toggled VLAN encapsulated packets sent on routed ports may be sent incorrectly with a VLAN tag resulting in packets getting dropped. Workaround is to flap the core underlay interface. (679980)
- SSO switchover may result in remote ARP entries getting refreshed resulting in brief traffic loss for traffic routed to VXLAN remote hosts. (724315)  
SKUs Affected: CCS-755-CH, CCS-758-CH, DCS-7304 and DCS-7308

- With a large route scale, executing the CLI command "show platform trident 13 software alpm-table routes" may result in the restart of multiple forwarding agents. There is no workaround for this issue. (762247)
- During hardware reset, routed multicast traffic egressing private VLAN tagging enabled port channel may not recover. This behaviour is not always consistent, but can hit once in a while.

To work around this issue, disabling and enabling secondary trunk tagging on the port-channel configuration, recovers the traffic. (790247)

Series Affected: CCS-720DF, CCS-720DT, CCS-720XP, CCS-722XPM, DCS-7010TX, DCS-7050CX3, DCS-7050SX3 and DCS-7050TX3 Series

- Flapping of all underlay links through which a remote VTEP is reachable may lead to StrataL3 agent restart. (804231)
- On devices running EVPN VXLAN multicast OISM, Overlay multicast traffic with TTL1 arriving on VXLAN enabled VLAN in a VRF with `evpn multicast` enabled is not VXLAN encapsulated when there is a receiver in the same VLAN on remote VTEP.

Use TTL>1 or enable `redistribute igmp` under router BGP for the VLAN on the receiver VTEP. (833210)

- Executing "platform trident \* reset" continuously may result in unexpected restart of StrataL3 forwarding agent. (854688)
- When MoFrr is configured with IPv4 and IPv6 multicast groups having the same interested receivers, core interface flaps can lead to StrataL3 agent restarting unexpectedly.

Workaround is to disable and re-enable MoFrr. (860221)

Series Affected: CCS-720XP, DCS-7050X3 and DCS-7300X3 Series

- If StrataNat agent is killed or shutdown while NAT traffic is flowing, it may cause the StrataNat agent to continuously restart. System needs to be rebooted to recover from it.

Workaround is to stop NAT traffic before shutting down the StrataNat agent. (862801)

Series Affected: CCS-720DP, CCS-720XP, DCS-7050CX3 and DCS-7050SX3 Series

- Global routing disable with MSS-G enabled can result in switch local IPs being unreachable.

Workaround: Enable routing globally. (890058)

- StrataL2 agent might assert when MAC deletion and Strata Slice agent restart happens simultaneously.

System will recover automatically. (897491) (1)

- In Active-Active NAT synchronization mode between the two peers, TCP and ICMP connection establishment might fail if the control packets are received in the other peer.

A workaround is to make sure that all the control packets for a specific connection arrive on the same peer. (954033) (1)

- Moving from MPLS configuration to VXLAN configuration and performing SSU or StrataL3 agent restart may result in VXLAN with IPv6 underlay to be dropped.

Workaround: Reload the affected device. (965290)

- After Smart System Upgrade (SSU), multicast routed traffic may be dropped for several hundred seconds. (967116) (1)
- Cos value in the egress packet after VXLAN decapsulation is not set correctly in a MultiChip switch , when ingress and egress ports are in different chips. Cos value is always 0 even if cos rewrite is enabled. (988967)

SKUs Affected: CCS-720XP-96ZC2-F

- ECN bit may not be set correctly in VXLAN Encapsulated packet in a MultiChip switch , when ingress and egress ports are in different chips. (992398)

SKUs Affected: CCS-720XP-96ZC2-F

- If NAT fragmentation settings are changed where there are active NAT connections/traffic, NAT translations might stop working. Recommendation is to change NAT config when there is no NAT traffic.

Work-around is to restart StrataNat agent. (992522)

- If a large amount of flows are continuously being re-learned, Strata slice agent may restart. (993211) (1)
- If "hardware counter feature subinterface out" is configured and there is a multicast route with a subinterface in its outgoing interface list, the StrataL3 agent can restart unexpectedly on a Strata-FixedSystem agent restart.

Workaround: Disable "hardware counter feature subinterface out". (1015902) (1)

- VXLAN IPv6 underlay encapsulation flows ( tunnel initiation) may experience a few milliseconds traffic loss when the new members are added to the underlay ECMP. (1037644)
- Traffic to a multihomed MAC destination may see packet drops during VTEP reachability change when putting spine devices into maintenance mode.

There is no workaround for this issue. (1044420) (1)

- VXLAN traffic may be dropped when changing between IPv4 and IPv6 encapsulation if remote VTEP reachability shares adjacencies for both IPv4 and IPv6 VTEPs ( Use of IPv4 over IPv6 nexthops or enabling adjacency sharing ).

Workaround: Flap the VXLAN interface. (1068640) (1)

- With EVPN multicast configured, first few packets that are sent to CPU till the multicast route is learnt in hardware will not be routed. (1077713) (1)
- A single-event upset (SEU) in the IFP\_POLICY\_TABLE\_WIDE can lead to forwarding agent restart, after which the switch forwards traffic normally. (1081241)
- When config replace is done with a large VLAN translation configuration, it is that possible some of the VLAN translation entries do not get programmed.

A workaround is to restart the StrataL2 agent. (1081790) (1)

- On systems with IPv6 VXLAN configured, packets may fail to egress or may incorrectly egress tagged with the underlay VLAN. Workaround: Restart StrataVlanTopo agent. (1108176)
- If the device is restarted when overload mode dynamic network address translation is configured and the NAT traffic is running then the NAT translations may brake and some or all of the flows subject to NAT are being forwarded without translation after the device completes the restart.

Workaround is to manually flush all the NAT entries using the command "conntrack -F" in the corresponding network namespace bash mode. If configured on a non-default VRF (vrfName, for example), run the command "ip netns exec ns-vrfName conntrack -F". (1122152) (1)

- Parity error in the IFP\_POLICY\_TABLE\_WIDE table can cause a fatal error during SSU, leading to a cold reboot and extended traffic loss (1130453)
- A port belonging to a VXLAN VLAN supporting IPv6 encapsulation may tag packets belonging to its native VLAN. (1185201)
- MAC address learning may fail to initialise during system startup due to a memory allocation error during driver initialisation. When this occurs, kernel messages about page allocation failures will appear in system logs.

Workaround: Reboot the switch. (1217098) (1)

- Performing SSU with VXLAN MLAG configuration where the MLAG Port-Channel is used for VXLAN VTEP underlay reachability may result in additional traffic outage. (1231988)
- Changing the switchport mode or native VLAN on an inactive port can result in packet drops on active ports.

A workaround is to restart the StrataL2 agent. (1255142)

- Devices that only send DHCP packets in VXLAN environment will not trigger VTEP learning and no MAC learning will occur until VTEP learning occurs. Receiving other VXLAN-encap-ed non DHCP packets will result in learning of the VTEP and restore DHCP connectivity and MAC learning. (1260859)
- The StrataL2 agent may crash repeatedly if per-MAC ACLs are enabled through both MAC traffic policy CLI configurations and Dot1x. This is unsupported so the recommendation is to remove either configuration. (1264185)
- After shared RACL class IDs are exhausted, further unshared RACLs may unexpectedly drop link local multicast packets.

As a workaround, remove ACL rules whose destination IP overlaps with the LLM range (224.0.0.0/24). Note that "any" does overlap, by definition.

As an alternative workaround, add a "permit" rule for the IP protocol you wish to permit, such as "permit ip any 224.0.0.0/24" or "permit pim any 224.0.0.0/24". (1268128) (1)

- IPv6 Router Solicitation packets from wireless access points are incorrectly dropped by VXLAN VARP VTEPs, preventing wireless hosts from receiving Router Advertisements necessary for DHCPv6 configuration. This occurs because ICMPv6 Router Solicitation packets use multicast destination MAC addresses (33:33:00:00:00:00) which matches a drop rule for non-VARP MAC addresses. (1272750)
- IPV6 multicast packets will be forwarded in the data plane and not reach PTP agent if "ptp forward unicast" is configured with "ptp mode boundary" or "ptp mode boundary one-step". (1283519) (1)
- DLB and EVPN Multihoming with L2 ECMP are not supported together. Configuring DLB alongside L2 ECMP may cause continuous StrataL3 crashes. The workaround is to disable DLB when EVPN multihoming with L2 ECMP is configured (1290212) (1)
- On a switch with a scaled EVPN L3 IRB configuration, repeated restart of BGP agent could result in a restart of StrataL3 agent. (1316954) (1)
- The NAT agent may restart unexpectedly when a large number of static NAT rules are configured simultaneously. This may lead to a series of restarts if the batch size of the rules being programmed is too large.

Work around this by splitting a large configuration into smaller batches and applying them separately. (1346751)

- Repeated flapping of edge and core interfaces and/or the Vxlan1 interface in an EVPN Multi homing setup with high scale of MACs, VLANs, remote VTEPs and L3 Hosts, may result in StrataL3 agent restart. (1353081) (1)

- In a multicast setup, if there are (\*,G) routes programmed along with prefix mroutes, v2 IGMP reports may get dropped causing multicast traffic loss. (1356297) (1)
- Clearing VXLAN configuration with an IPv6 VARP VTEP does not release the corresponding TCAM slice resource.

As a workaround, restart the Strata agent(s) after the configuration has been removed in order to free the TCAM slice. (1381854)

- With scaled L3 EVPN Vxlan IRB configuration and a large scale of remote MACs, repeated flapping of the VXLAN core interfaces may result in StrataL3 agent restart. (1390040) (1)
- ASU hitless boot might fail after an upgrade causing the device to reboot. (1432539) (1)
- When MLD snooping is enabled together with either IGMP proxy or an underlay flood group configuration, IPv6 unknown multicast (UMC) traffic is not forwarded to IPv6 multicast router ports.  
To work around this issue, disable the IGMP proxy or the underlay flood group configuration. (1595523)

(1) This item is in two or more sections on this document

## 7358 and DCS-7050X4 Series

- Configuring shutdown, speed, forward error-correction or speed-groups on a large number of interfaces at once may cause the forwarding agent to restart and all interfaces to flap. The workaround is to configure interfaces in smaller batches. (494284) (1)
- StrataMnu agent has high CPU usage when PFC watchdog is configured with a low polling interval, such as 0.010. (636394) (1)
- Traffic loss may be seen during StrataL2 restart (745553)
- MAC Moves may happen for very small duration when forwarding agent restarts on any of the peers of a MLAG. In case of VXLAN BGP EVPN, this may result in the peer learned MACs being locally learned and being advertised back to remote VTEPs. (749358)
- Ipv4 microBfd packet sent to non-routed port with interface destination mac will be treated like regular L2 traffic. (769736)
- When BFD is configured but the session is down, BUM traffic can cause loops in a LAG. (778369)

- CLI commands prefixed with `platform trident adaptation-table` are unsupported and will cause repeated restarts of the StrataLag agent. (791141)
- IGMP Snooping does not work when ingress vlan translation is enabled. (814426)
- Scaling down static MAC address configuration while traffic with the same source MAC address as one of the removed MAC addresses is running might result in the MAC address not being learnt.  
A workaround is to execute the "clear mac-address-table dynamic" command to prompt relearning of such MAC addresses. (852039)
- Scaling down static MAC address configuration while traffic with the same source MAC address as one of the removed MAC addresses is running might result in the newly learnt dynamic MAC address still being considered a static MAC address.  
A workaround is to execute the "clear mac-address-table dynamic" command to prompt relearning of such MAC addresses. (852203)
- StrataL3 forwarding agent may restart unexpectedly when an adjacency transitions from one-way nexthop to ECMP and vice versa resulting in traffic loss for a short duration. (858997) (1)
- If an interface is shutdown, static MACs on that interface may not be counted in number of allowed addresses for port-security (862079) (1)
- When routes are updated while nexthop utilization is exhausted, an unexpected agent restart of StrataL3Unicast may occur. (881945)
- Multicast MAC routes will persist in hardware after config-replace although the configuration has been removed. "show mac address-table multicast" will display that the software table is empty, but "show platform trident mac-address-table" will display that the routes are still present in hardware and consuming resources. To clear the stale MAC table entries and free up resources, a switch reload is required. (907142)
- At very high ALPM scales, routes that are not programmed due to hardware resource exhaustion may incorrectly indicate they were successfully programmed. The switch will not syslog that IP resources are full due to these failures in this scenario. Subsequent route insertions will correctly indicate they are unprogrammed and will trigger a resource full syslog, but the existing failed routes will still indicate they are programmed.  
Workaround is to reduce the route scale. (928775)
- Encapped VXLAN packets can be dropped after multiple StrataL2 and StrataL3Unicast restart at the same time. The workaround is to restart StrataL3Unicast alone (949366)

- StrataL3Unicast may unexpectedly restart when route churn occurs at high ALPM route scale. (971310)
- When the dna chip-profile is active. Greenspan sessions that have a nexthop destination that is the same as a mirror source can cause an infinite packet loop.

The workaround is to either change the GRE nexthop to another port, or change the mirror source. (1048962)

- Interrupts may become disabled, which may result in configuration not being applied to hardware or unexpected agent restarts. (1053442) (1)
- When IGMP snooping is enabled on a VLAN, under some conditions - (1) VLAN is also a VXLAN VLAN or (2) MLD Snooping is also enabled in the VLAN - non-IP unknown multicast traffic may not be flooded to all member ports in the VLAN. Workaround is to configure "unresolved packet flood" under "router multicast". Workaround requires "pim ipv4 sparse-mode" to be configured under the SVI. (1072368)
- With EVPN multicast configured, first few packets that are sent to CPU till the multicast route is learnt in hardware will not be routed. (1077713) (1)
- When config replace is done with a large VLAN translation configuration, it is that possible some of the VLAN translation entries do not get programmed.  
A workaround is to restart the StrataL2 agent. (1081790) (1)

- VLAN mapping may stop working after StrataL2 agent restart.  
Workaround:  
- execute the CLI:  
platform trident reset (1126331)
- Link flaps on interfaces with auto-negotiation configuration present may cause the forwarding agent to restart and all links to flap. This would primarily be an issue with links which are prone to flapping. (1249552) (1)
- When an ACL is applied via configure-replace or an interface-range command to a large number(40+) of SVIs or sub-interfaces, or when many ACLs are applied across a large number of interfaces via configure-replace, the Strata-FixedSystem forwarding agent may restart due to a SIGQUIT signal.

Workarounds:

Option 1: Configure "hardware access-list update default-result permit" command. This command will permit traffic during ACL updates instead of denying all traffic.

Option 2: Reduce the number of ACL applications per configuration session. (1262317) (1)

- Configuring a monitor session to GRE tunnel with an IPv6 destination address residing on an interface in trunk mode with a GRE key configured may cause the `StrataMirror` agent to endlessly restart.

Workaround is to use IPv4 or remove the GRE key. (1272638)

- If the StrataCounters, StrataL2, StrataL3, and StrataL3Unicast agents restart in quick succession while VXLAN counters are configured, the L2 or L3 agent may unexpectedly restart again. (1387364) (1)
- StrataL3Unicast crash may be seen during VXLAN overlay and underlay route updates. (1418413)
- In scale setup with 8k remote VTEPs, if multicast groups with high number of flood VTEPs ( ~ 8k ) addition and deletion happens quickly, the StrataL3Unicast agent can restart unexpectedly and automatic traffic recovery will occur with transient loss. (1453910)
- Scaling VxLAN VTEPs past supported hardware supported scale may result in inconsistent state even after reducing VTEP scale and attempting to reconfigure with the same VTEP IP.

Workaround: Restart StrataL3Unicast agent. (1517782) (1)

(1) [This item is in two or more sections on this document](#)

## Limitations and Restrictions in 4.33.7.1M

### Accelerated System Update

- During a hitless reload upgrading from a release before 4.21.3, more than 3 LACP packets could be transmitted within a one second interval. This should not cause problems. (338048)  
 SKUs Affected: DCS-7260CX3-64, DCS-7260CX3-64-F, DCS-7260CX3-64-R, DCS-7260CX3-64E-F and DCS-7260CX3-64E-R
- Aborting 'reload fast-boot' or 'reload fast-boot now' command with Ctrl-C is unsupported. It may lead to the incorrect reload cause in `show reload cause` in the subsequent reload. (344574)
- SSU of VRRP Master and Backup routers at the same time is unsupported and may cause extended traffic loss. Successfully SSU one router then SSU the other router. (345657)
- On systems with 4GB of /mnt/flash space, there may be insufficient space to store both an old swi image and a new swi image to perform an SSU upgrade. The workaround is to delete the old swi image from /mnt/flash prior to performing the upgrade. (385364)

- Performing SSU to boot into an image with this limitation may require that the currently running image is deleted to ensure that there is sufficient space available to perform the upgrade. (525870)
- The "show interfaces transceiver hardware" CLI command may fail to run temporarily after reload. (854489) (1)
- Performing SSU reload with a transceiver that is unsupported in the source image but supported in the destination image may cause the port not to link up after SSU reload completes.

The workaround is to hotswap the affected ports after SSU reload. (955515)

(1) This item is in two or more sections on this document

## BGP EVPN L2/L3 VXLAN/MPLS

- On a BGP EVPN device, if a VLAN-aware bundle is configured to include VLANs from multiple IP VRFs and if there are any IP addresses reused across multiple VRFs, then only one of the corresponding MAC/VLAN ARP bindings is distributed over EVPN. As a workaround, configure VLAN-aware bundles such that all VLANs in the bundle are in the same IP VRF. (514980)
- In an EVPN/VXLAN environment with VLAN-Based MAC-VRF, type 2 and type 3 routes are incorrectly imported when the route-targets match even if the VNIs are different.

The workaround is to use different route-targets for the VLAN-Based MAC-VRF's to prevent the routes from being incorrectly imported. (631589)

- IP ARP proxy is not compatible with EVPN VXLAN enabled VLANs.

Disable IP ARP proxy on VLANs with EVPN VXLAN enabled. (710344)

- When advertising EVPN type 5 overlay index routes originating from an overlay BGP session, if the overlay peer provides a host route, that host route will by default be advertised in the underlay as both a type 5 and a type 2 EVPN route. A redundant EVPN peer receiving both the type 2 EVPN host route and the overlay BGP IP route may consider the received EVPN route the best path over the IP route, and if so, will withdraw its own type 5 overlay index route, potentially impacting convergence in the event of a fault.

As a workaround, either disable host route advertisement with 'no redistribute host-route' or increase the local preference of the overlay IP routes by policy. (728641)

- In a EVPN DCI deployment, Symmetric Integrated Routing and Bridging is not supported in the default VRF. (733143)
- In a EVPN VXLAN deployment with IP prefix routes with a gateway IP, address resolution may be unevenly distributed across various VXLAN endpoints, VNIs and router MAC addresses, each destination (VTEP/VNI/router MAC) as identical VIAs are not considered when forming ECMP. (810595)
- EVPN single-active multihoming is not supported on access ports. (863872)
- In networks using EVPN Active/Active multihoming with the modulus designated forwarder election algorithm, EOS versions prior to 4.29.0 consider all of the VLANs configured in a vlan-aware-bundle MACVRF when calculating the DF. EOS versions starting with 4.29.0 only consider VLANs configured in both the MACVRF and on the device itself. This can lead to disagreements on the elected DF if the range of VLANs configured in a bundle MACVRF is wider than the range of VLANs actually configured on the device, and the devices in the ethernet segment are running disparate EOS releases on either side of version 4.29.0. If different devices in the same ES elect different DFs, traffic loss can ensue.

As a workaround, either make sure all devices participating in an EVPN active/active multihoming ethernet segment are running the same version of EOS, or alternatively, before upgrading any device, ensure that the lowest VLAN configured in a vlan-aware-bundle is also configured on the device itself. This will ensure that the VLAN considered as the lowest VLAN in the MACVRF is the same pre and post-upgrade. (868750)

- When an ethernet segment comes up on a multi-homing peer there can be an outage for several seconds of traffic destined to IP/IPv6 addresses whose ARP/ND entries age out on a multi-homing peer that is already forwarding the traffic.

If the interface is being brought up administratively (e.g. bring interface out of maintenance mode) then a workaround can be used to reduce the outage. The workaround is to force an immediate refresh of the ARP/ND cache on multi-homing peer not under maintenance, before initiating the end of maintenance cycle. The immediate refresh should be triggered using 'refresh arp-cache vrf all' for IPv4 and using 'refresh ipv6 neighbors vrf all' for IPv6. The refresh should be followed by waiting for a sufficient amount of time for the it to complete, which can be calculated as follows:

$(\text{ARP or ND scale}) \times (3 \text{ refresh attempts}) / (\text{refresh rate of about } 500 \text{ addresses per second})$

Note that the ARP timeout must be sufficiently large (30 min or more) during the operation for the workaround to be effective. (1051719)

- In EVPN setups, the MAC duplication detection logic helps prevent control plane churn by adding MACs that move over a certain number of times over a

certain rolling period of time. This is typically caused by an L2 loop. While control plane churn is mitigated, the data plane traffic remains affected from the L2 loop.

An event-handler such as one attached to the bug can be deployed as a workaround. The event-handler is triggered when a syslog is thrown in response to a host being denylisted, and it removes the VLAN corresponding to the host from the offending interface. Since the syslog does not contain the offending interface, the interface lookup is done in a separate call. If the host is removed before the interface could be obtained, the event-handler would not take any action (1117596)

- IPv6 underlay in MPLS WAN won't be supported in EVPN Dual Encap DCI. (1122939)
- If a multi-homed gateway loses the direct connection to spine while there is local DC encapsulation reachability through WAN to the peer gateways, there may be a temporary duplication of BUM traffic from that gateway's directly connected host to the remote gateways while failover handling converges.

As a workaround to prevent this duplication, there should be no underlay reachability for local DC encapsulation through the WAN to peer gateways. If this reachability is desired, single-encapsulation DCI should be used instead of dual encapsulation. (1268636)

## Containerized EOS

- ISIS/OSPF/OSPF3 may not function properly in cEOS if the kernel interfaces are prefixed with "eth" (397410)

## vEOS Router / CloudEOS

- The /mnt/flash/cloud\_ha\_config.json based configuration for the CloudHa agent is not supported from this release. If you are upgrading from an older image (< 4.20.5) please reconfigure HA using EOS CLI. Please see information on converting json file based config to CLI commands in the vEOS Router Configuration Guide. (264660)
- While vEOS instances in an AWS cloud can be created using either a Bring Your Own License (BYOL) or Pay As You Go (PAYG) format, there currently is no show command in vEOS to easily help the user or support determine which mode this instance uses. (272649)
- Tx/Rx ring parameters of an "Elastic Network Adapter (ENA)" interface cannot be set through config.json in vEOS. (276382)

- vEOS supports up a maximum of 8 physical cores. With hyperthreading enabled it is 16 vCPUs (278286)
- In dpdk based vEOS(MODE=sfe in /mnt/flash/veos-config), even a packet matches a data plane ACL rule with log action, the log message might not show up if there is a similar rule with more exact ttl/dscp value match before that rule. (293641)
- In dpdk based vEOS(MODE=sfe in /mnt/flash/veos-config), SR-IOV mode doesn't work with Intel x520/82599 on ESXi. As a workaround use mixed mode instead of the SRIOV only mode in ESXi (296718)
- Hot detaching network interface instances is unsupported. Reboot the instance after detaching a network interface. (306132)
- CloudEOS does not support more than 10k /30 routes. The SFE agent will restart if more than 10k /30 routes are added to the system. The workaround is to reduce the number of /30 prefixes. (540204)
- NIC i40en driver version 2.2.4.0 is required on ESXi 7.0 host for SRIOV virtual function trust mode on/off functionality. (680174)
- NAT interface configuration mode is not supported in SFE. This needs to be kept in mind when migrating to SFE mode from Sfa.

The NAT interface configuration will need to be changed to profile based configuration in SFE mode. (682248)

- The system does not support the interface tx-queue shape rate commands, however the CLI still permits the configuration. Entering these commands will have no effect. (751249) (1)
- Adding the primary interface on an Azure CloudEOS VM to a management VRF causes interactions with Azure infrastructure to fail. This results in the failure of VM health probes and Instance Metadata Service (IMDS) access.

Workaround: Use a secondary interface on the VM for management tasks. This secondary interface can be added to a management VRF and enabled for SSH, eAPI access, and other management configurations. (1400569)

Series Affected: CloudEOS VM Series

(1) This item is in two or more sections on this document

## CVX

- When a new SDN controller with 'manager ip' command is configured in HSC, HSC retains the configurations (e.g., logical switches) received from the old controller.

The workaround is to disable and re-enable the HSC service. (132171)

- Switches and CVX instances participating in a CVX setup must either all run 4.15.4F or later, or all run images from before 4.15.4F. (146664)
- If a CVX service agent connects to a client switch running a newer software version, the service agent may fail to connect to the client.

Upgrade the CVX software to a version greater or equal to versions running on all client switches. (219403)

- Intercept hosts on trunk ports with native vlan are only supported on 7050X2 platforms (257580)
- The Macro-Segmentation Service (MSS), requires MLAG fast redirection be enabled on the service MLAG TOR pair, when configured to work with a L2 transparent FW. This configuration minimizes traffic loss when any individual interface in the MLAG port channel goes down. (268291)
- The MssClient agent, can restart unexpectedly, when the MacroSegmentation Service, deployed with a L2-transparent firewall and is configured to intercept more than 10,000 end-points on a single switch (a number that's far greater than the total number of intercepts possible on the switch). (283221)
- The MacroSegmentation Service (MSS) allows users to configure multiple tags on CVX that can be used in firewall policy definition, to identify policies MSS should work on. It is however not possible to delete one of the multiple tags configured.

A workaround would be to remove all tags and reconfigure the subset required. (372320)

- In Macro-Segmentation Service (MSS) for L3 Firewalls , Virtual SVI IP addresses cannot be treated as intercepted hosts and thereby cannot be added to any redirect policy. However, these IPs can still be part of offload policies, even though implicit redirect will not work for them. (372504)
- If the Macro-Segmentation Service (MSS), working with a L3 firewall, is configured to intercept traffic from a host generating multicast traffic, the traffic can be black-holed.

To work around this issue, configure the following DirectFlow rule on all TOR switches MSS is programming rules on and assign it the highest priority:

```
flow bypassMulticast
  priority 65535
  table trident ifp
  match ethertype ip
```

```
    match destination ip 224.0.0.0 240.0.0.0
! (375156)
```

- MLAG devices in an environment with the Macro-Segmentation service (MSS) configured (with L3 firewalls), should have a high-priority DirectFlow rule configured to ignore traffic over the MLAG peer link. This can be configured using the following flow definition on each switch (assuming Po1 is the MLAG peer link):

```
flow bypassPeerLink
    priority 65535
    table trident ifp
    match input interface Po1
    match ethertype ip (375185)
```

- The Macro-Segmentation service (MSS), running with L3 firewalls, requires the following flows to be configured on the service VTEP devices connected to the firewall manually in order to prevent return traffic from the firewall from being subject to MSS rules again. The flows required are:

```
flow bypassFwIntf3
    priority 65535
    table trident ifp
    match input interface Po1103    >>>>>>> lag interface connected to FW
    match ethertype ip
!
flow bypassFwIntf4
    priority 65535
    table trident ifp
    match input interface Et31    >>>>>>> phy interface connected to FW
    match ethertype ip
! (375189)
```

- The MssPolicyMonitor agent might unexpectedly start running and eventually exit when the CVX functionality is disabled on the master CVX instance. This does not have any side-effect on the operation of the Macro-Segmentation Service (MSS). (378077)
- When the Macro-Segmentation Service (MSS) is enabled and works with a L3 firewall, there can be a momentary traffic outage on reloading a MLAG peer if the CVX to VTEP (MLAG switch) connection is not re-established before the MLAG reload delay expires at the reloaded peer. (418560)
- If MSS policy enforcement rules configuration is changed from verbatim to group verbatim, the SandAcl agent can restart unexpectedly (433592)
- When Macro-Segmentation Service (MSS) is enabled on the CVX in an environment where no switch is configured as CVX client, multiple "excessive warmup delay" syslog messages for MssPolicyMonitor agent might be noticed. (497132)

- In a Macro-Segmentation Service (MSS) deployment with a PaloAlto firewall, enforcement policy configured with application using dynamic port assignment is not supported. (515749)
- Macro-Segmentation Service (MSS) running in consistent enforcement mode may emit "CVX-3-MSS\_HOST\_UNPROGRAM\_ERROR" syslog messages for the hosts attached to only one MLAG peer when that peer is reloaded.

These messages can be ignored. "CVX-3-MSS\_HOST\_RECOVER" messages will be observed as soon as these hosts are learned again at the reloaded MLAG peer afterwards. (524705)

- For Macro-Segmentation Service (MSS) deployment running in consistent enforcement mode, "CVX-3-MSS\_HOST\_UNPROGRAM\_ERROR" or "CVX-3-MSS\_RULE\_UNPROGRAM\_ERROR" syslog messages may be seen when a switch is reloaded (planned reload).

Use "clear cvx connections client <switch-id>" command to clear the switch from CVX registration. (524717)

- In a Macro-Segmentation Service (MSS) deployment in a multi-VRF environment with EVPN as control plane, when an MLAG peer is reloaded, CVX-3-MSS\_HOST\_PROGRAM\_ERROR message is logged for the intercept hosts followed by CVX-3-MSS\_HOST\_RECOVER message. (525851)
- In a Macro-Segmentation Service (MSS) deployment with a Palo-Alto Firewall, when using an aggregator interface in a virtual system, all its member interface must be in the same virtual system. (528511)
- In a Macro-Segmentation Service (MSS) deployment with a Palo-Alto firewall, a policy with multiple source or destination zones will be enforced over only one source zone and/or one destination zone.

A workaround is to split the policy into multiple policies with single source and/or destination zone. An alternative is to add the source and destination subnets to the policy configuration. (567376)

- In a Macro-Segmentation Service deployment with Layer 3 firewall (MSS-FW), when a policy matching a subnet with a mask less than /16 is tagged as a group-based redirect or a regular offload policy, the service may become non-operational. However, any subnet mask length is supported for all variants of verbatim policies. (716283)
- The Media Control Service(MCS) with CVX high availability (CVX-HA) will be hitlessly upgraded if the deployment is upgraded to a version of EOS greater than or equal to the version specified in the "Version Introduced" field of this defect and less than that of the "Version Fixed".

As a result of this defect, multicast routes configured by the MCS will be removed. (907855)

## Enterprise routing

- When large number of subinterface (~4k ) are configured, restarting SFE/ NacIes agents may cause SFE agent to continuously restart unexpectedly (856104)  
SKUs Affected: AWE-5310, AWE-5510, AWE-7230R-4TX-4S, AWE-7230R-4TX-4S-F, AWE-7250R-16S and AWE-7250R-16S-F
- Any config change in DSCP value configured via AVT policy/Application profile is not updated for existing flows. New flows created after the config change inherit the updated DSCP value. (873846)
- If SfeAgent is administratively disabled or unexpectedly restarting, transceiver diagnostic data may not be available. Given that SfeAgent is unavailable for approximately 10 minutes, the a message may be logged for TRANSCEIVER\_SMBUS\_COMMUNICATION\_FAILURE. Once SfeAgent is stable, the workaround is to virtually remove and reinsert the transceiver with the interface config level command 'transceiver diag simulate removed' followed by 'no transceiver diag simulate removed'. This will temporarily bring down the links associated with the transceiver. (907440)  
SKUs Affected: AWE-7220RP-5TH-2S-F
- Pluggable BASE-T SFP transceivers are not supported on AWE-7220RP-5TH-2S-F. This is a hardware limitation. There is no workaround. (909692)  
SKUs Affected: AWE-7220RP-5TH-2S-F
- Some pluggable SFP transceivers may be unsupported. Unsupported optical transceivers will be have their transmitters disabled. The Ethernet Interfaces associated with the unsupported transceiver will be disabled with reason "xcvr-unsupported". A system log for TRANSCEIVER-DISABLED may be seen.

The list of supported transceiver types are as follows. Some transceiver SKUs which fall under this list may still be unsupported by this platform.

- SFP+ active copper cables
- SFP+ active optical cables (AOCs)
- SFP+ 10G SR/LR optical modules
- 1000BASE-SX/LX optical modules
- SFP+ direct-attach twin-ax cables which comply to SFF-8431 v4.1 and SFF-8472 v10.4

There is no workaround as this is a hardware limitation. (940078)

SKUs Affected: AWE-7220RP-5TH-2S-F

## SDWAN

- Security association idle-timeout is not supported for routed based VTI tunnels. (1184309)
- Only one prefix can be specified in the source and destination match criteria for rules redirecting traffic to Policy Based VPN tunnels. (1206863)

## EOS SDK

- In the "management api eos-sdk-rpc" mode the default values for a configured "transport grpc" do not show up when running "show active all". (1084076)

## General

- CLI does not allow access to files whose names contain spaces. (539)
- 'speed forced 1000full' is not supported on interfaces with the "Management" prefix such as mal. Use speed autonegotiation instead. (1506)
- Ports configured as mirroring destinations will be shown as active even when they are shutdown. (65221)
- When VmTracer is used in a network that includes Cisco devices, ESX hosts connected to the Arista switch will see CDP frames from the Arista switch as well as from the other Cisco devices. VmTracer will display the VM info when the ESX host reports Arista's CDP info, but then will delete it when the ESX host reports other CDP info.

The workaround is to drop all inbound CDP on all ports using MAC ACLs. (101756)

- EOS SDK-based applications must be run via the 'daemon' command configuration. They cannot be run directly from bash. (158431)
- EOS extension scripts and agents which do not use EOS-SDK will need to be modified to work in 4.16.6M and beyond. (158467)
- EOS swix extensions containing RPMs which were based out of or procured from Fedora distributions prior to Fedora 18 may fail to install due to dependency issues. Suggested workaround is to recreate the swix files with the corresponding RPMs from Fedora 18 distribution. (162325)
- Packets with size greater than MTU of egress interface will not honor directflow flows and may not be forwarded (180927)
- SSO is hitful with subinterfaces. Protocols running on subinterfaces may experience session flaps during SSO. (188070)
- ACL drop counters cannot be cleared. (202905)

- when ACLs are configured with stats over port-channels, these stats are kept at the physical port level not at the port-channel level. (203131)
- With international and HW-REV-01 images and the introduction of "ip access-group <access-list name>" other configuration commands beginning with 'ip' that are configurable in the global config mode are not accessible in "router bgp" mode.

To access those commands exit the "router bgp" config mode to switch to the global config mode. (219390)

- Changes made to running-config after a config session is created might be reverted when the config session is committed which contains changes in similar or related areas. Use 'show session-config diff' inside the config session before committing to verify what changes will be made. (226850)
- The uptime in the output of "show module" may not match the uptime as shown by "show version" or "show uptime". The uptime in "show module" represents the time the module has been up since the last change in the "Status" column in the output of "show module", which differs from the meaning of uptime in "show version" and "show uptime". (248230)
- If the console and management port cables are accidentally swapped, the switch may not boot. (267938)  
SKUs Affected: 7300-SUP
- To avoid interoperability problems when using strong SNMPv3 encryption algorithms, follow the following minimums:
  - When using AES192 for privacy, use a minimum of SHA224 for authentication.
  - When using AES256 for privacy, use a minimum of SHA256 for authentication. (268290)

- Mirroring to an MLAG port channel is not supported. (276973)
- Copy commands with sftp: or scp: URL do not work via eAPI by passing password through the "input" parameter. SSH keys have to be setup to run the commands without a password. (283716)
- EOS support alphanumeric VLAN names, however ODL gives an error when reading the leaf /interfaces/interface/routed-vlan/config/vlan if the name contains alphabetic characters.

To workaround use numeric VLAN names only in EOS. (361244)

- The Macro-Segmentation Service (MSS) fails to skip processing a tagged firewall policy if one of the interfaces in the zone are not configured with a valid IP for that zone.

To workaroud this problem, configure a valid IP address on the interface.  
(367835)

- Enabling next-hop sharing (using "ip hardware fib next-hop sharing" command) could result in slower convergence in the case of link failures. (369305)
- A reload with "The system rebooted due to a watchdog on the lower card" as the reload cause may occur unexpectedly on hardware built prior to 2020.  
(372163)

SKUs Affected: DCS-7280CR-48-F, DCS-7280CR2-60-F, DCS-7280CR2A-60-F, DCS-7280CR2K-60-F, DCS-7280QR-C72-F, DCS-7280QR-C72-M-F, DCS-7280QR-C72-M-R and DCS-7280QR-C72-R

- For static tunnel interfaces, duplicate or conflicting GRE tunnels are tunnels that have the same source, destination, tunnel mode (GRE) and key configurations as an existing tunnel. A duplicate tunnel is always in the down state. When there are duplicate static tunnel interfaces and a config-replace is executed, it is non-deterministic which one of the conflicting tunnels will be in the up state. (373135)
- When an interface profile is used to configure an interface's access VLAN, the VLAN is not created automatically. The VLAN must be manually created with the vlan command. (376621)
- When using interface profiles, configuring interfaces may take a few minutes, depending on the number of interfaces being configured. It may be faster to apply an empty interface profile to the interfaces, and then update the profile. (382120)
- The CLI commands "locator-led [ multifan | powersupply | chassis ]" will not cause multifan, powersupply and chassis LEDs on the front panel of the system to flash, as they did on previous generations of fixed systems. The beacon LED on the back panel of the chassis is purple by default. The CLI commands "locator-led chassis" causes it glow red instead of expected blue. (395892)  
SKUs Affected: DCS-7050SX3-48YC8-F, DCS-7050SX3-48YC8-R, DCS-7280CR3-32D4-F, DCS-7280CR3-32D4-M-F, DCS-7280CR3-32P4-F, DCS-7280CR3-32P4-M-F, DCS-7280CR3-32P4-M-R, DCS-7280CR3-32P4-R, DCS-7280CR3K-32P4-F, DCS-7280PR3-24-F and DCS-7280PR3-24-M-F
- The configuration lock feature does not prevent changes to the configuration via SNMP. (402556)
- If an EOS CLI command is used to create a reference to a VRF that does not exist, a subsequent OpenConfig YANG operation may cause the VRF to be created in EOS. (411908)

- Large amounts of monitoring traffic processed at the control plane via aggressive sflow sampling or mirroring to CPU could affect other control plane functions due to CPU bandwidth contention. (415992)
- IP Locking may send out additional queries when STP changes state (even possible in portfast config which is common for the IPLocking use-case). (417806)
- When hardware or software flow tracking is enabled and tracking flow is a VXLAN flow, the exported IPFIX packet may contain incorrect inner VLAN ID. (421437)  
Series Affected: CCS-720XP Series
- When "logging format hostname ipv4" is configured, log messages may not display the correct IP address if the IP address is updated. (422666)
- Egress MAC ACL logging is not supported (433169)
- In the 'show interfaces interactions' CLI, the list of speeds an interface is limited to does not account for the limitations that result from speed-group configuration. (434363)
- SSH may fail when sFlow and Management SSH have the same QoS DSCP value configured, and sample rate for sFlow is set to dangerous. (434763)
- Mirror-On-Drop does not monitor IP packets with an invalid IP version. (443839)
- When we first configure a port-channel lag\_type, we must set values for both aggregation/config/lag-type and ethernet/config/aggregate-id (i.e. member configuration) in the same transaction. The lag-type is populated in EOS once the port-channel has one member port and remains set. (445421)
- "show mac/ip/ipv6 access-lists summary" now excludes remarks from "total rules configured". (452368)
- When eAPI is configured with invalid SSL profile, nginx will stop running and all http/s requests will be refused (474422)
- EOS-2GB.swi is no longer available. (475680)
- Installed licenses without corresponding licensing features configured might not be visible from the CLI (504793)
- CVE-2019-16905: The version of openssh shipped in EOS does not enable support for XMSS, so EOS is not affected by CVE-2019-16905. (511376)
- CVE-2020-1968: EOS is susceptible to CVE-2020-1968. The workaround is to only use ephemeral (DHE) ciphersuites. (519024)

- If Octa, OpenConfig or TerminAttr are started under low memory conditions, they can cause a spike in CPU usage before unexpectedly restarting. (534841)
- Configuring NTP to serve clients in more than 500 VRFs fails with a syslog message "ntpd: Too many sockets in use". (543116)
- When the "tunnel destination" address is configured as a broadcast address for static tunnel interfaces then there could be packets drops during decapsulation at the tunnel endpoint. (544032)
- For a given interface, multiple simultaneous MAC address flush requests on different VLANs may result in clearing all MAC addresses on that interface. This is an optimization to support a higher scale of VLANs and interfaces. To disable this optimization, use the "mac address-table flushing interface vlan aggregation disabled" CLI configuration. (544712)
- The "dot1x re-authenticate" command is not supported for failed supplicants. Workaround is to flap the interface. (567028)
- Removing "vlan" key-field from custom TCAM profile for ingress security ACL feature causes ACL application on SVIs to fail.

To workaround this issue, add "vlan" key-field to custom TCAM profile for ingress security ACL features. (570680)

SKUs Affected: CCS-720XP-96ZC2 and CCS-720XP-96ZC2-F

- In SSO redundancy mode, the switch may take longer (more than 20 minutes) to be declared switchover ready. This is to accommodate for all agents to become ready for switchover. (572615)
- When unsupported transceiver support is unlocked using a key, the ports that are in disabled state before unlocking will continue to be disabled.

The workaround is to remove such transceivers and re-insert them after unlocking the unsupported transceiver support. (574146)

- The 'logging level all' CLI expands to individual commands in the configuration, preventing dynamic updates of the logging list as part of EOS upgrades. (579047)
- TACACS+ authentication and authorization through SSH does not work with Pulse Secure server because EOS sends different port names in authentication ("ssh") and authorization (actual vty) requests which are rejected by the server. (583678)
- Sampled flow tracking exports IPFIX flow records with egress interface as 'discard' for flows on pseudowire patched interfaces. (603916)
- A CPU internal error (BIT30 SyncFlood BIT11) may cause an unexpected reboot (623392)

SKUs Affected: DCS-7050CX3M-32S-F, DCS-7050CX3M-32S-R, DCS-7050SX3-48C8-F, DCS-7050SX3-48C8-R, DCS-7050SX3-48YC8-F, DCS-7050SX3-48YC8-R, DCS-7050SX3-96YC8-F, DCS-7050SX3-96YC8-R, DCS-7050TX3-48C8-F, DCS-7050TX3-48C8-R, DCS-7280CR3-32D4-F, DCS-7280CR3-32D4-M-F, DCS-7280CR3-32D4-M-R, DCS-7280CR3-32D4-R, DCS-7280CR3-32P4-F, DCS-7280CR3-32P4-M-F, DCS-7280CR3-32P4-M-R, DCS-7280CR3-32P4-R, DCS-7280CR3-36S-F, DCS-7280CR3-96-F, DCS-7280CR3K-32D4-F, DCS-7280CR3K-32D4-R, DCS-7280CR3K-32P4-F, DCS-7280CR3K-32P4-R, DCS-7280CR3K-36S-F, DCS-7280CR3K-96-F, DCS-7280CR3MK-32D4-F, DCS-7280CR3MK-32D4-R, DCS-7280CR3MK-32D4S-F, DCS-7280CR3MK-32D4S-R, DCS-7280CR3MK-32P4-F, DCS-7280CR3MK-32P4-R, DCS-7280CR3MK-32P4S-F, DCS-7280CR3MK-32P4S-R, DCS-7280DR3-24-F, DCS-7280DR3-24-M-F, DCS-7280DR3K-24-F, DCS-7280PR3-24-F, DCS-7280PR3-24-M-F, DCS-7280PR3K-24-F, DCS-7280SR3-48YC8-F, DCS-7280SR3-48YC8-R, DCS-7280SR3K-48YC8-F and DCS-7280SR3K-48YC8-R

- IP Locking does not support supervisor stateful switchover (SSO). (631563)
- Dot1x agent incorrectly accepts larger than advertised values for idle timeout and session timeout RADIUS response attributes (639283)
- /mnt/flash cannot be used as the log archiver destination on systems formatted as VFAT. To check if a product is formatted as /mnt/flash , from bash, run "mount | grep flash", and look for "type vfat" or "type ext4". If you see "type vfat", then that product's /mnt/flash storage is formatted as VFAT. (642415)
- "mac security profile" is not supported on L2 subinterfaces. (680967)  
SKUs Affected: 7800R3-48CQM2-LC, 7800R3K-36DM-LC, DCS-7050CX3M-32S, DCS-7050CX3M-32S-F, DCS-7050CX3M-32S-R, DCS-7280CR2M-30, DCS-7280CR2M-30-F, DCS-7280CR3MK-32D4, DCS-7280CR3MK-32D4-F, DCS-7280CR3MK-32D4-R, DCS-7280CR3MK-32D4S, DCS-7280CR3MK-32D4S-F, DCS-7280CR3MK-32D4S-R, DCS-7280CR3MK-32P4, DCS-7280CR3MK-32P4-F, DCS-7280CR3MK-32P4-R, DCS-7280CR3MK-32P4S, DCS-7280CR3MK-32P4S-F, DCS-7280CR3MK-32P4S-R, DCS-7280SR3M-48YC8, DCS-7280SR3M-48YC8-F and DCS-7280SR3M-48YC8-R
- When Path MTU discovery is enabled under static tunnel interfaces using "tunnel path-mtu-discovery", the discovered MTU is only used for software forwarding in the slow path. When MTU is configured under static tunnel interfaces using "mtu" config, the configured MTU value is used for hardware forwarding. (681101)
- OpenConfig does not support BFD configuration for VLAN interfaces. BFD configuration under VLANs must be removed for any gNMI set operation to succeed. (682920)
- If RFC2544 test is started on a sub-interface and the parent interface has "traffic-loopback source system device mac" configured, the test packets will get into infinite loop.

Unconfigure traffic-loopback on the parent interface using "no traffic-loopback source system device mac" to stop the traffic loop. (683129)

- If the AVA switch sensor ("monitor security awake") is enabled along with the TerminAttr (CloudVision), the TerminAttr agent will also process IPFIX packets sent to the CPU, and the "Traffic flows" feature on the CloudVision portal is automatically enabled and can cause additional CPU usage. If "Traffic flows" feature is not required on CloudVision, disable TerminAttr IPFIX processing by adding "-ipfix=false" argument to "exec /usr/bin/TerminAttr" under "daemon TerminAttr" configuration. (688791)

Series Affected: CCS-720XP Series

- EOS images are optimized during installation on selected platforms. The optimized EOS image saved on non-volatile storage may be incompatible with other platforms. An attempt to install an incompatible SWI will result in the following warning: "Next image does not support required optimization". Only install full EOS images or compatible optimized EOS images. (691810)
- From EOS release 4.29.2F, the 64-bit image of EOS supports "monitor security awake" or AwakeSensor.swix/NDRSensor.swix on platforms with at least 8GB memory. EOS releases prior to 4.29.2F, the 64-bit image of EOS does not support AwakeSensor.swix on any of the platforms. Use the 32-bit EOS version instead. (719835)
- System will not boot if a cable connected to an ethernet switch is connected to the console interface of the system. All system LEDs may remain red and the console cable will subsequently be unresponsive, until the cable connected to an ethernet switch is removed from the console interface of the system. (724181)

SKUs Affected: DCS-7050CX3M-32S-F, DCS-7050CX3M-32S-R, DCS-7050SX3-48C8-F, DCS-7050SX3-48C8-R, DCS-7050SX3-48YC8-F, DCS-7050SX3-48YC8-R, DCS-7050SX3-96YC8-F, DCS-7050SX3-96YC8-R, DCS-7050TX3-48C8-F, DCS-7050TX3-48C8-R, DCS-7280CR3-32D4-F, DCS-7280CR3-32D4-M-F, DCS-7280CR3-32D4-M-R, DCS-7280CR3-32D4-R, DCS-7280CR3-32P4-F, DCS-7280CR3-32P4-M-F, DCS-7280CR3-32P4-M-R, DCS-7280CR3-32P4-R, DCS-7280CR3-36S-F, DCS-7280CR3-96-F, DCS-7280CR3K-32D4-F, DCS-7280CR3K-32D4-R, DCS-7280CR3K-32P4-F, DCS-7280CR3K-32P4-R, DCS-7280CR3K-36S-F, DCS-7280CR3K-96-F, DCS-7280CR3MK-32D4-F, DCS-7280CR3MK-32D4-R, DCS-7280CR3MK-32D4S-F, DCS-7280CR3MK-32D4S-R, DCS-7280CR3MK-32P4-F, DCS-7280CR3MK-32P4-R, DCS-7280CR3MK-32P4S-F, DCS-7280CR3MK-32P4S-R, DCS-7280DR3-24-F, DCS-7280DR3-24-M-F, DCS-7280DR3K-24-F, DCS-7280PR3-24-F, DCS-7280PR3-24-M-F, DCS-7280PR3K-24-F, DCS-7280SR3-40YC6-F, DCS-7280SR3-40YC6-R, DCS-7280SR3-48YC8-F, DCS-7280SR3-48YC8-R, DCS-7280SR3E-40YC6-F, DCS-7280SR3E-40YC6-R, DCS-7280SR3K-48YC8-F, DCS-7280SR3K-48YC8-R, DCS-7280SR3M-48YC8-F and DCS-7280SR3M-48YC8-R

- Inbound packets destined for local agents on the switch (e.g., LACP, STP) will not be decoded properly when the "tcpdump" command listens on the

"any" interface.

The workaround is to direct the "tcpdump" command to listen on the interface on which the packets are being received. (730292)

- PTP traffic cannot be captured using a monitor session on PTP enabled ports for 750X devices configured as a PTP Boundary Clock (738554)
- Smbus card agent may contain assertion errors when restarting due to card removal. There is no effect on service. (740093)  
Series Affected: 7368 Series
- Removing one or more rule(s) with sequence numbers which causes a hole in ACL sequence number, i.e., removing rules from middle of an ACL and, re-adding ACL rules ( with auto-generated sequence numbers ) can cause sequence numbers to be re-used.  
This series of ACL operations will cause an "Duplicate sequence number" error to be emitted in CLI.

To workaround this issue, if a rule in middle of ACL needs to be removed then,  
1. Copy the rules which appear after the rule of interest,  
2. Remove all rules from the rule of interest till the end of ACL,  
3. Re-add rules copied in step 1. (743473)

- \* network-instances/network-instance/policy-forwarding/policies/  
policy[policy-id=POLICY-ID]/rules/rule[sequence-id=SEQUENCE-ID]/ipv4/config/  
source-address  
\* network-instances/network-instance/policy-forwarding/policies/  
policy[policy-id=POLICY-ID]/rules/rule[sequence-id=SEQUENCE-ID]/ipv4/state/  
source-address  
configures/displays at most 1 source-address prefix per rule, despite EOS CLI supporting >1 source-address prefix per rule.

As a workaround, either use OpenConfig exclusively for configuration/query/telemetry on IPv4 source-address prefixes, OR do not use OpenConfig for configuration/query/telemetry on IPv4 source-address prefixes if >1 IPv4 source address prefixes per rule have already been configured via EOS CLI. (747080)

- \* system/logging/remote-servers/remote-server/selectors/selector/facility  
\* system/logging/remote-servers/remote-server/selectors/selector/config/  
facility  
do not filter syslog sent to the remote-server based on RFC5424 facility. Instead, these two paths configure the RFC5424 facility for all syslogs, regardless of original facility, sent to the remote-server (filtered by having severity >= configured severity). (747096)

- AAA RADIUS servers configured with shared-secret profiles can only be used to authenticate 802.1X supplicants. They can't be used to authenticate control-panel login or CLI enable access. (750835)
- On dual supervisor products, supervisor card 1 is not always the active supervisor when executing "reload all" or powering off/on the chassis. (768242)
- JSON does not specify the precision of a Number in the specification. eAPI can generate numbers up to 6-bit, which can be truncated by some JSON clients with lower limit (e.g., some implementations have a max value of  $2^{53}-1$ ). The only workaround is to use a different JSON deserializer (769194)
- Workaround for the restrictions on the list
  - \* `/system/logging/remote-servers/remote-server[host]/selectors/selector[facility severity]` is to update/replace/merge all `/system/logging/remote-servers/remote-server[host]/selectors/selector[facility severity]` list items at once, such that the end configuration is that all `/system/logging/remote-servers/remote-server[host]/selectors/selector[facility severity]` list have (a) exactly 1 list item with identical facility and severity key values, or (b) no list items. (774251)
- \* `system/logging/console/selectors/selector/facility`  
 \* `system/logging/console/selectors/selector/config/facility`  
 do not filter syslog messages sent to the console based on RFC5424 facility. Instead, only the "ALL" facility can be configured and is a no-op. Console syslog messages are only filtered via severity. (774310)
- Workaround for the restrictions on the list
  - \* `/system/logging/console/selectors/selector[facility severity]` is to configure at most 1 list item and the "facility" key value must be configured as "ALL" for the single allowed list item. (774317)
- When a fifth non-unique TTL value is configured for Static Interface Tunnels on Hardware Forwarded Platforms using the "tunnel ttl" config command, the Static Interface Tunnel pipeline programming may not be completed due to hardware limitations and the traffic may not flow through the Tunnel. Only 4 unique TTL values are supported across all the Static Interface Tunnels on Hardware Forwarded Platforms. If TTL value is not configured for Static Interface Tunnels using the "tunnel ttl" config command, then it implies that the TTL value is zero. This zero TTL value is also a unique TTL value. For Static Interface Tunnels to be operational, configure 4 unique tunnel TTL values across all the Static Interface Tunnels on a Hardware Forwarded Platform (782720)
- EOS with version 4.29.0 or later generate a different user id from the same username. As a result, files on flash may show random user id instead of the expected user name. For example, a file created by the "admin" user under an

older version may show that it is now owned by user "106904808" after upgrading to a newer version. The workaround is to run the following command from bash:

```
find /mnt/flash -uid 106904808 -exec sudo chown admin {} \; (798231)
```

- Across all flow tracking features, when the number of configured exporters for a given tracker exceeds the maximum supported for the feature on the platform, the active exporters may differ after a reload or shutdown/no shutdown of the flow tracking feature.  
Reduce the number of configured exporters to maximum supported for the flow tracking feature on the platform. (806831)

- ZeroTouch provisioning bootstrap scripts using 'import jsonrpclib' and 'import sleekxmpp' in python2 will fail.

Use python3 instead. (823133)

- A switch configured with both MACsec L2 protocol forwarding and configurable EAPOL DMAC will send the EAPOL packets with the configured DMAC to CPU instead of transparently forwarding it in the dataplane. (824887)
- Sampled flow tracking doesn't export proper nexthop in IPFIX flow records for flows using ECMP BGP routes via IS-IS SR tunnels.  
There is no workaround for this issue. (825053)  
Series Affected: DCS-7280R, DCS-7280R2, DCS-7500R and DCS-7500R2 Series
- When using "flow tracking mirror-on-drop" to generate sFlow datagrams containing dropped packets, the "drops" field is used to denote the number of dropped packets, instead of the number of drops by the policer or sFlow agent as is intended for that field. (834493)
- When PTP boundary clock is configured, incoming PTP packets on a PTP-enabled access switchport that contain a VLAN other than the one configured on the access port will be sent to CPU. (837200)  
Series Affected: CCS-750 Series
- For samples received on an L3 or L2 untagged subinterface, the SFT agent will report the parent interface as the ingress interface. This also prevents proper calculation of routing and bridging results. (852644)
- Octa/OpenConfig has incorporated implementation guidance at <https://github.com/openconfig/public/blob/master/doc/implementation-guidance/leafrefs-in-openconfig.md> and the agent no longer validates leafrefs on a YANG transaction. (861998)
- In a MLAG VXLAN deployment with anycast gateways, ARP synchronization between the MLAG peers may result in packet drops in the CoPP "copp-system-

selfip" queue and adversely affect any application traffic over that queue.  
(881798)

- SSH login may fail with broken pipe error when "authentication protocol password keyboard-interactive" is configured and empty password login is allowed at the same time.  
Disallowing empty password with either "no aaa authentication policy local allow-nopassword-remote-login" from the config mode or "authentication empty-passwords deny" from the management ssh submode will fix this issue. (899698)
- L3 routes resolved over multiple next-hops (ECMP/UCMP) may remove otherwise reachable next-hops from their via set when more than one next-hop in the group is resolved over the same L3 interface/are in the same subnet, but only one peer in the subnet/in the VLAN has a BFD session with the router. Workarounds include removing the BFD session with that singular peer, or adding an additional BFD session with one or more other peers on that L3 interface/subnet. (901915)
- Arista Networks Product Bulletin for EOS Release 4.29.1F incorrectly included DCS-7280DR3A-36-F, DCS-7280DR3AM-36-F, DCS-7280DR3AK-36-F in the New Platform Capabilities section. DCS-7280DR3A-36-F, DCS-7280DR3AM-36-F, DCS-7280DR3AK-36-F were introduced in 4.30.0F. The Arista Networks Product Bulletin for EOS Release 4.29.1F was revised on January 15, 2024 to correct the documentation. (902473)  
Series Affected: DCS-7280R3 Series
- If a VRF selection policy and a match rule is created using CLI first, and the rule is updated via gNMI, the resulting VRF selection policy configuration may have unexpected additional rule.  
Workaround is to use only either CLI or gNMI instead of both. (910953)
- SNMPv2/v3 requests for data in VRFs as a context is limited to VRFs with maximum length 32.  
  
The workaround is to limit such VRF names to a maximum length of 32 characters. (924461)
- In a VXLAN routing setup, the VxlanSwFwd agent restart time may be high (1 to 2 minutes). During this time, new ARP or IPv6 neighbor entries may not be learned over VXLAN. (924494)
- In an EVPN VXLAN deployment using IPv6 overlay routing, if a anycast gateway is configured with 'ipv6 address virtual' and a host generates a DAD solicitation for the link local corresponding to the switch virtual MAC address configured for the anycast gateway, the switch won't respond to defend the link local address. This may result that the link local address corresponding to the switch virtual MAC to get advertised by the host. (953497)

- On a 7368 system with a 7368X4-SC switchcard, a combination of 4 plugged power supplies and 2 or fewer linecards, can lead to the system not powering back on after reload. It might require removal/insertion of the power supplies for it to power on.

To avoid running into this, the recommendation is to use a maximum of 2 PSUs on any 7368 chassis running just with 1 or 2 LCs. (957422)

Series Affected: 7358 and 7368 Series

SKUs Affected: 7289

- If a forced reboot is triggered via 'reboot -f', the reload cause may not be accurate. (974023)
- OpenConfig gNMI subscriptions to paths that contain wildcards and module-prefixed identityref list keys will return no data for those paths. The workaround is to not module-prefix identityref keys in subscription paths that contain wildcards. (975123)
- gNOI killProcess RPCs require both a process name and PID to be specified in the request. (991502)
- "flow tracking cpu-queue" feature only supports a single active tracker. The show command may incorrectly show more than one active tracker. (1001487)
- When looking at the status of NTP, the DNS refresh setting is not available in any of the NTP "show" commands.

Workaround: when enabled, the setting is available in the configuration output. (1025742)

- The OpenSSL software used for many cryptographic operations has been updated. This fixes some issues with overly-permissive verification of X.509 certificate chains. As a consequence, verification of certificate chains with nonconforming certificates that succeeded in previous releases may now fail. In particular, where the "basicConstraints" extension is missing from a signing certificate, it may now be considered invalid for the purposes of verification, while previously it would have been permitted. (1029528)
- The switch may not respond to ARP requests over LAG interfaces that are configured as forwarding-unviable. (1037955)
- The M2Crypto library is deprecated in this version of EOS. If you are using custom scripts that made use of M2Crypto please migrate to the PyCA/cryptography library for continued support and compatibility. This should not impact operators using standard EOS features. (1039341)
- With egress sFlow, if the ingress interface is a trunk port, the BGP extension is not exported. (1041816)

- "SSL\_PROFILE\_FEATURE\_UNSUPPORTED" syslog messages can continue to be generated when an application is associated with an SSL profile that has configuration the application does not support even after the SSL profile is disassociated from the application.

After some time the syslog messages will stop. However, as an immediate workaround the SSL profile can be deleted. (1066555)

- In VXLAN routing setup, if the CLI commands "no icmp helper" "icmp helper" are issued in rapid succession, e.g. tens of microseconds apart, the command can get out of sequence.

The workaround is to redo the CLI commands with sufficient gap between them (milliseconds or more). (1069967)

- In a MLAG VXLAN deployment, BFD sessions between the MLAG peers may not get established between virtual IPv6 VLAN interfaces.

A workaround is to use ``ipv6 virtual-router address``.  
Alternative workaround configure a static neighbor entry for each interface  
``ipv6 neighbor vrf <vrfName> <m1ag peers link local address> Vlan<N>  
<system mac of mlag peer>`` (1089341)

- In a VXLAN routing setup using SVIs configured with "ipv6 address virtual", a host ping to the IPv6 Link-local IP corresponding to the virtual-router MAC address won't respond. This does not affect routing function and does not affect the neighbor resolution for the Link-local IP address.  
The workaround is to create the route manually e.g. for link-local IP fe80::200:80ff:fe00:0 on vlan10:

```
#bash sudo ip -6 route add local fe80::200:80ff:fe00:0/128 table local dev
vlan10
```

The above workaround would have to be repeated on each switch restart.  
(1095686)

- The LoadAverage attribute is not available in Sysdb. To workaround this use the "uptime" command or get necessary information from the device's /proc/loadavg file. (1205981) (1)
- An NTP server can be configured with a minpoll value greater than its maxpoll value.  
In this case, the effective value of minpoll is capped at the value of maxpoll. (1246325)
- If trap hosts are unreachable and traps are generated at high scale, snmpd may show high memory usage.

A workaround is to disable traps, and/or ensure trap host reachability.  
(1257541)

- FAN-7012M and FAN-7012MP cannot reach minimal fans speed. Fan manufacturers usually guarantee a minimal fan speed with 10% accuracy. (1273568) (1)  
SKUs Affected: FAN-7012M and FAN-7012MP
- When running SSH in FIPS mode it is possible to login with an authorized 1024 bit RSA key.

As a workaround don't configure any 1024 bit RSA keys for SSH login when running SSH in FIPS mode. (1274136)

- When switching between IP Locking DHCPLEASEQUERY mode to DHCPACK mode, IP Locking may not have updated expiration times of clients that have renewed their leases after the last time IP Locking has queried for the leases, as IP Locking in DHCPLEASEQUERY mode will only query for the new expiration time at the expiration time.

Workaround is to restart the IpLocking agent to query for all clients before switching to DHCPACK mode. Restarting IpLocking agent is a hitless operation. (1335211)

- The Slice Agent will restart whenever DirectFlow is enabled or disabled. (1474989)  
SKUs Affected: CCS-710P-12 and CCS-720DP-24S
- The "aaa group server" command may reject valid command forms due to an enforced fixed option order. (1501377)
- Configuring command `redundancy protocol sso` can cause the command `switchover rpr peer heartbeat timeout slow` to be inserted automatically into the running configuration. This inserted command is not removable via `no` or `default` and is persisted across reloads in the `start-up` and `running` configuration files. The command is harmless and is intentionally added to prevent a change in the default behavior in future upgrades. (1531927)

(1) This item is in two or more sections on this document

## IPSEC

- Due to a hardware limitation, the IPv4 "DF" bit is not copied from the inner header to the outer header when encrypting and encapsulating IPsec packets. Therefore path MTU discovery across an IPsec tunnel will not work. (417933)  
SKUs Affected: DCS-7020SRG-24C2-F and DCS-7020SRG-24C2-R
- We do not support NAT on Ipvsec autoVPN in this release. (564431)
- When `ethernet untagged allowed` is configured under `ip security` config, TCP MSS clamping may not apply to packets encapsulated over a VXLANsec

tunnel. (685484)

Series Affected: DCS-7280CR3 Series

- When a tunnel interface is shut and IPsec profile is removed from the tunnel interface, ipsec profile can't be deleted from the config.  
The workaround is to delete the tunnel and delete the ipsec profile. (994463)
- Changing the MTU of a IPsec tunnel interface to a value higher than 1982 causes the tunnel interface to go down and stay in the "down" state even after lowering the MTU.

After setting the MTU to a value equal to or lower than 1982 a "shut/no shut" sequence can be performed on the tunnel interface in order to bring it back to the "up" state. (1008426)

SKUs Affected: DCS-7020SRG-24C2-F and DCS-7020SRG-24C2-R

- For IKEv1 connections, the public key algorithm used to generate public and private keys must be the same as that used to generate the Certificate Authority's certificate. (1140300)
- NAT traversal and flow parallelization encapsulation udp are not supported with Policy Based VPN. (1156652)

## Layer 1

- The MACSec outPktsEncrypted and outOctetsEncrypted counters are not supported with the MACSEC Proxy feature (281715)
- On Vxlan MACsec proxy, disable learning is not supported on proxy patch vlan. (284348)  
SKUs Affected: 7500R2M-36CQ-LC, DCS-7280CR2M-30-F, DCS-7280SRAM-48C6, DCS-7280SRAM-48C6-F, DCS-7280SRAM-48C6-R, DCS-7280SRM-40CX2-F and DCS-7280SRM-40CX2-R
- MACsec proxy for front panel ports requires replay protection to be disabled on the MACsec profile, otherwise some packets will be dropped due to sequence error. (339533)  
SKUs Affected: 7500R2M-36CQ-LC, DCS-7280CR2M-30-F, DCS-7280SRAM-48C6, DCS-7280SRAM-48C6-F, DCS-7280SRAM-48C6-R, DCS-7280SRM-40CX2-F and DCS-7280SRM-40CX2-R
- Clause 37 (BASE-X) auto-negotiation is not supported on SFP25 ports. (492271)  
SKUs Affected: DCS-7010TX-48-F and DCS-7010TX-48-R
- Ports configured at PAM4 speeds (50G-1, 100G-2, 200G-4, 400G-8) do not support link-debounce intervals shorter than 2 seconds. (500674)  
Series Affected: 7368 and DCS-7060X4 Series  
SKUs Affected: DCS-7280CR3-32D4-F, DCS-7280CR3-32D4-M-F, DCS-7280CR3-32D4-

M-R, DCS-7280CR3-32D4-R, DCS-7280CR3-32P4-F, DCS-7280CR3-32P4-M-F,  
DCS-7280CR3-32P4-M-R, DCS-7280CR3-32P4-R, DCS-7280CR3-96-F,  
DCS-7280CR3K-32D4-F, DCS-7280CR3K-32D4-R, DCS-7280CR3K-32P4-F,  
DCS-7280CR3K-32P4-R, DCS-7280CR3K-96-F, DCS-7280CR3MK-32D4-F,  
DCS-7280CR3MK-32D4-R, DCS-7280CR3MK-32P4-F and DCS-7280CR3MK-32P4-R

- InPktsNoSCI counter increments for a MACsec frame with AN that is not in use by the receiver. InPktsSANotInUse should have incremented instead. (532869)

SKUs Affected: 7500R2AM-36CQ-LC, 7500R2M-36CQ-LC, 7800R3-48CQM-LC,  
DCS-7280CR2M-30, DCS-7280CR2M-30-F, DCS-7280SRAM-48C6, DCS-7280SRAM-48C6-F,  
DCS-7280SRAM-48C6-R, DCS-7280SRM-40CX2, DCS-7280SRM-40CX2-F and  
DCS-7280SRM-40CX2-R

- Interfaces do not support auto-negotiation. (537530)

SKUs Affected: 7500R-8CFPX-LC, 7500RM-36CQ-LC, DCS-7050CX3M-32S,  
DCS-7280SR3M-48YC8, DCS-7280SR3M-48YC8-F and DCS-7280SR3M-48YC8-R

- QSFP to SFP adapters are not supported on front panel interfaces ethernet25/1-36/1. To work around this, use interfaces ethernet1/1-24/1 instead. (625046)

SKUs Affected: DCS-7280CR3-36S-F and DCS-7280CR3K-36S-F

- MACsec frames may be dropped when the sci setting in the "mac security profile" does not match the peer's sci setting. (664596)

SKUs Affected: 7388-8D, 7800R3-48CQM2-LC, 7800R3K-36DM-LC,  
DCS-7050CX4M-48D8, DCS-7280CR3MK-32D4, DCS-7280CR3MK-32D4-F,  
DCS-7280CR3MK-32D4-R, DCS-7280CR3MK-32D4S, DCS-7280CR3MK-32D4S-F,  
DCS-7280CR3MK-32D4S-R, DCS-7280CR3MK-32P4, DCS-7280CR3MK-32P4-F,  
DCS-7280CR3MK-32P4-R, DCS-7280CR3MK-32P4S, DCS-7280CR3MK-32P4S-F and  
DCS-7280CR3MK-32P4S-R

- MACsec frames with SL less than 5-bytes are silently dropped on ingress (714497)

SKUs Affected: 7800R3-48CQM2-LC, 7800R3-48CQMS-LC, 7800R3K-36DM-LC,  
DCS-7170B-64C-F, DCS-7280CR3MK-32D4, DCS-7280CR3MK-32D4-F,  
DCS-7280CR3MK-32D4-R, DCS-7280CR3MK-32D4S, DCS-7280CR3MK-32D4S-F,  
DCS-7280CR3MK-32D4S-R, DCS-7280CR3MK-32P4, DCS-7280CR3MK-32P4-F,  
DCS-7280CR3MK-32P4-R, DCS-7280CR3MK-32P4S, DCS-7280CR3MK-32P4S-F and  
DCS-7280CR3MK-32P4S-R

- MACsec frames with SL less than 24-bytes are silently dropped on ingress (714597)

SKUs Affected: 7500R-8CFPX-LC, 7500RM-36CQ-LC, DCS-7050CX3M-32S,  
DCS-7050CX3M-32S-F, DCS-7050CX3M-32S-R, DCS-7280SR3M-48YC8,  
DCS-7280SR3M-48YC8-F and DCS-7280SR3M-48YC8-R

- Cable diagnostics test (TDR) on a BASE-T port may report inconclusive result if link partner is configured at forced 100M speed. (716208)  
Series Affected: CCS-710P, CCS-720XP, CCS-750 and DCS-7050TX3 Series
- The MACsec inPktsNoTag counter includes the non-standard MACsec inPktsCtrl counts. inPktsCtrl (non-standard) counts packets that are parsed as control packets and hence forwarded to the uncontrolled port. For instance, EAPOL (MKPDU) and possibly LLDP or Pause/PFC if bypassed. (735450)  
SKUs Affected: 7388-8D, 7800R3-48CQM2-LC, 7800R3-48CQMS-LC, 7800R3K-36DM-LC, DCS-7280CR3MK-32D4, DCS-7280CR3MK-32D4-F, DCS-7280CR3MK-32D4-R, DCS-7280CR3MK-32D4S, DCS-7280CR3MK-32D4S-F, DCS-7280CR3MK-32D4S-R, DCS-7280CR3MK-32P4, DCS-7280CR3MK-32P4-F, DCS-7280CR3MK-32P4-R, DCS-7280CR3MK-32P4S, DCS-7280CR3MK-32P4S-F and DCS-7280CR3MK-32P4S-R
- The MACsec inPktsNoTag counter includes the non-standard MACsec inPktsCtrl counts. inPktsCtrl (non-standard) counts packets that are parsed as control packets and hence forwarded to the uncontrolled port. For instance, EAPOL (MKPDU) and possibly LLDP or Pause/PFC if bypassed. (735455)  
SKUs Affected: 7500RM-36CQ-LC, DCS-7050CX3M-32S, DCS-7050CX3M-32S-F, DCS-7050CX3M-32S-R, DCS-7280SR3M-48YC8, DCS-7280SR3M-48YC8-F and DCS-7280SR3M-48YC8-R
- 50G-2 autonegotiation is not supported on interfaces with the CRT50216 PHY. (755659)  
SKUs Affected: 7358-16C, 7368-16S, 7368-4D, 7368-4P, 7500R3-36CQ-LC, 7500R3K-36CQ-LC, 7800R3-48CQ-LC, 7800R3-48CQ2-LC, 7800R3K-48CQ-LC, DCS-7280CR3-32D4, DCS-7280CR3-32P4, DCS-7280CR3-96, DCS-7280CR3K-32D4, DCS-7280CR3K-32D4A, DCS-7280CR3K-32P4, DCS-7280CR3K-32P4A and DCS-7280CR3K-96
- Port 1-8 with SFP-10-T may still link up when one side has auto-negotiation enabled and the other side does not. (793496)  
SKUs Affected: AWE-5510, AWE-5510-F, AWE-7250R-16S, AWE-7250R-16S-F, ZTX-7250S-16S and ZTX-7250S-16S-F
- 100G-4 autonegotiation with FEC disabled is not supported on interfaces with the CRT50216 PHY. (796531)  
SKUs Affected: 7368-16C, 7368-16S, 7368-4D, 7368-4P, 7500R3-36CQ-LC, 7500R3K-36CQ-LC, 7800R3-48CQ-LC, 7800R3-48CQ2-LC, 7800R3K-48CQ-LC, DCS-7060DX5-64S-F, DCS-7280CR3-32D4-F, DCS-7280CR3-32D4-M-F, DCS-7280CR3-32D4-M-R, DCS-7280CR3-32D4-R, DCS-7280CR3-32P4-F, DCS-7280CR3-32P4-M-F, DCS-7280CR3-32P4-M-R, DCS-7280CR3-32P4-R, DCS-7280CR3-96-F, DCS-7280CR3K-32D4-F, DCS-7280CR3K-32D4-R, DCS-7280CR3K-32P4-F, DCS-7280CR3K-32P4-R and DCS-7280CR3K-96-F
- Arista Networks branded 1000BASE-T SFP transceivers starting with serial number AHT19 or XHT19 are not compatible with the first 8 interfaces Ethernet1/1 through Ethernet1/8. They are not capable of linking up on these specific ports. Workaround is to use Arista Networks branded 1000BASE-

T SFP transceivers starting with XTH, ATH, XMD, and AMD serial numbers, or modules with XHT22 serial numbers and above. (810006)

SKUs Affected: 1000BASE-T, AWE-5510, AWE-5510-F, AWE-7250R-16S, AWE-7250R-16S-F, ZTX-7250S-16S and ZTX-7250S-16S-F

- When all of the first 8 ports (Et1/1-Et1/8, xl710 ports) are active, sending and receiving traffic, the aggregate throughput of the 8 ports are unable to reach line rate at packets sizes below 1400 bytes. (815929)  
SKUs Affected: AWE-5510, AWE-5510-F, AWE-7250R-16S, AWE-7250R-16S-F, ZTX-7250S-16S and ZTX-7250S-16S-F
- The "show interfaces transceiver hardware" CLI command may fail to run temporarily after reload. (854489) (1)
- Support of SFP-1G-T transceivers is limited on Ethernet1/1 through Ethernet1/8.

The following third-party SFP-1G-T SKUs are supported:

- Finisar FCLF-8521-3
- Kinnex A XSFP-T-RJ12-0101-DLL
- Avago ABCU-5710RZ
- Finisar FCLF8521P2BTL (described to be functionally equivalent to Finisar FCLF-8521-3)

The following Arista Networks SFP-1G-Ts SKUs are supported:

- Serial number with: "HN" or "PF"
- Serial number with: "TH"
- Serial number with: "MD"
- Serial number with: "HT" (907088)

SKUs Affected: 1000BASE-T, AWE-5510, AWE-5510-F, AWE-7250R-16S, AWE-7250R-16S-F, ZTX-7250S-16S and ZTX-7250S-16S-F

- On port 6 and 7 with 1000BASE-SX/1000BASE-LX optics inserted, "speed auto 1gfull" is not supported. (942257)  
SKUs Affected: AWE-7220RP-5TH-2S-F
- BASE-T management ports do not support operation in non-negotiated 100M/10M mode, despite accepting the associated configuration commands. (972448)
- The link may flap once before coming up through errdisable recovery. (998012)  
SKUs Affected: AWE-7220RP-5TH-2S-F, CCS-720XP-24ZY4-F, CCS-720XP-96ZC2-F and DCS-7010TX-48
- SSU upgrade sequences starting from 4.21 or 4.22 to affected releases when 10G or 25G is configured on any interface in ports Et1-12, Et21-44, or Et53-64 will result in new interfaces appearing on upgrade. These interfaces will consume additional logical ports which may cause other interfaces passing traffic to go down due to a lack of resources.

Note that SSU upgrade sequences that stop at some other intermediate release(s) prior to upgrading to an affected release will still encounter the issue upon upgrade to the affected release. (1019049)

SKUs Affected: DCS-7260CX3-64 and DCS-7260CX3-64E

- Front panel interface counters will only count packets rather than octets when configured to retrieve counters from MetaMux, since MetaMux is only able to count packets. (1034409)

SKUs Affected: DCS-7130LBR-48S6QD, DCS-7130LBR-48S6QD-F and DCS-7130LBR-48S6QD-R

- BASE-T SFP and BASE-X SFP modules are not supported. (1035617)

SKUs Affected: DCS-7060X6-64PE and DCS-7060X6-64PE-F

- When MACsec is enabled, received MACsec frames that increment inPktsNotValid and inPktsLate counters are dropped by causing a FCS drop on the internal interface. (1087335)

SKUs Affected: 7500RM-36CQ-LC, DCS-7050CX3M-32S, DCS-7050CX3M-32S-F, DCS-7050CX3M-32S-R, DCS-7280SR3M-48YC8, DCS-7280SR3M-48YC8-F, DCS-7280SR3M-48YC8-R, DCS-7280SR3MK-48YC8A-S, DCS-7280SR3MK-48YC8A-S-F and DCS-7280SR3MK-48YC8A-S-R

- When MACsec is enabled, received MACsec frames that increment inPktsNotValid and inPktsLate counters are dropped by causing a FCS drop on the internal interface. (1087356)

SKUs Affected: 7388-8D, 7800R3-48CQM2-LC, 7800R3-48CQMS-LC, 7800R3K-36DM-LC, DCS-7050CX4M-48D8, DCS-7050CX4M-48D8-F, DCS-7050CX4M-48D8-R, DCS-7050DX4M-32S-F, DCS-7170B-64C-F, DCS-7280CR3MK-32D4, DCS-7280CR3MK-32D4-F, DCS-7280CR3MK-32D4-R, DCS-7280CR3MK-32D4A-S, DCS-7280CR3MK-32D4A-S-F, DCS-7280CR3MK-32D4S, DCS-7280CR3MK-32D4S-F, DCS-7280CR3MK-32D4S-R, DCS-7280CR3MK-32P4, DCS-7280CR3MK-32P4-F, DCS-7280CR3MK-32P4-R, DCS-7280CR3MK-32P4S, DCS-7280CR3MK-32P4S-F and DCS-7280CR3MK-32P4S-R

- 1000BASE-LX transceivers may fail auto-negotiation on Ethernet1/1 through Ethernet1/8.

A potential workaround is to use 1000BASE-SX transceivers. (1227433)

SKUs Affected: AWE-5510, AWE-5510-F, AWE-7250R-16S, AWE-7250R-16S-F, ZTX-7250S-16S and ZTX-7250S-16S-F

- The `hardware phy b52 diag phy eyescan` diag command does not work on the QSFP-DD ports when the serdes speed is 10G. (1233242)

SKUs Affected: DCS-7050DX4M-32S-F

- As per the IEEE 802.3 Spec, 10GBASE-R PCS can accept frames from a 40GBASE-R PCS, resulting in a one way link up on the side which is configured at 10G speed. Please refer to the IEEE 802.3 Spec Clause 49 for 10G PCS and Clause 82 for 40G PCS.

Workaround is to avoid mismatching 10G-40G speed configuration (i.e. one side is configured at 10G speed while the other side is configured at 40G speed) between link partners. (1448828)

(1) This item is in two or more sections on this document

## Layer 2

- LACP PDU fast rate ("lacp rate fast" on an Arista switch) should not be configured on any port in an MLAG pair, or any port connected to an MLAG pair. (13950)
- When an access port is connected to a trunk port, and both switches are running Rapid-PVST mode, the access port drops tagged PVST BPDUs for VLANs it does not carry and does not process them.

To prevent a network loop, ensure one of the following: 1. Configure same native or access VLAN on trunk or access ports. 2. Make both ends access in the same VLAN, or both ends trunks with same allowed and native VLANs. (17832)

- Multicast VXLAN encapsulated packet is counted as a multicast packet on transmit, even though the inner packet which is sent out on the egress interface (after the VXLAN header is decapsulated) is a unicast packet. (55971)
- Static ARP inspection may not work on modular platforms after SSO switchover. The workaround is to disable and re-enable static ARP inspection after switchover. (244477)
- The command "lacp rate fast" is not supported on modular systems with stateful supervisor switchover (SSO) enabled. Neighboring devices should not have "lacp rate fast" configured on ports connected to the said system. (248121)
- Port Security Protect does not support trunk ports. If a port is secured to source MAC <A> in VLAN <X>, traffic from source MAC <A> in other VLANs of the trunk port will also be allowed. (344773)
- While performing SSO, a device's peers might not receive LLDP packets within default TTL (120 seconds) and those peer devices may not maintain LLDP status information for the device undergoing SSO. After SSO is complete, the peers will again have LLDP state available.

To avoid losing LLDP state during SSO, consider increasing LLDP hold time at the remote. (347459)

- An MLAG switch cannot be used as an EVPN multi-homing provider edge. When a switch has MLAG enabled, MAC addresses from ports with an ethernet segment

configured are advertised through BGP as if they were single-homing, and local ethernet segments are not advertised through BGP. (397867)

- Dynamic ACL configuration from RADIUS Access-Accept or CoA-Request packets fails when individual ACL rules span multiple NAS-Filter-Rule attributes. Configure the RADIUS server to ensure individual ACL rules do not span multiple NAS-Filter-Rule attributes. (475210)
- Even with fallback to unprotected traffic configured, traffic loss in the order of milliseconds may be seen during initialization (491232)
- LLDP always sends frames using the interface's physical MAC address as the source MAC even when it's used as an L3 interface. (501949)
- Upon programming a large number (~250) of VTEPs in a flood set at once, the L2Rib agent may restart. Workaround is to program them in batches, waiting a few seconds between each batch. (544051)
- 802.1X is supported on LAG member ports using EAPOL authentication. (544556)
- The SyncE wait-to-restore (WTR) timer is armed when administratively shutting / unshutting an Ethernet interface. This is inconsistent with disabling / enabling SyncE on the interface in which case the WTR timer is not armed.

To workaround the WTR timer, issue 'no sync-e' followed by 'sync-e' for the given interface(s). (648153)

- When an EEC has redundant links traceable to the same reference (e.g. ITU G. 781 section 5.13.2 "'bundles' of ports"), and the quality level of the reference transitions from a higher quality to a lower quality (e.g. QL-PRC to QL-SSU-A), the EEC may briefly enter a holdover condition for a few seconds. (687326)
- Synchronous Ethernet is not supported for 10G BASE-T transceivers. (689493)
- Dot1x session move is not supported if the supplicant changes authentication methods during the move. (705466)
- Loop protection is not intended to be used along with Spanning Tree Protocol (STP) (745522)
- Idle-host idle timeout only applies to supplicants which have been authenticated. (747150)
- In a VXLAN MLAG anycast gateway deployment, if the dynamic ARP cache is cleared using CLI "clear arp-cache", the ARP cache is cleared on the MLAG

peer where the CLI is applied and not on both peers.

The CLI needs to be applied to both MLAG peers for ARP cache consistency. (751712)

- LAG interface counters will have constant counts discrepancy compared to the aggregate interface counts of its member interfaces when there is a link flap event on LAG interface. (785073)
- In VXLAN routing deployment, when using EVPN Symmetric IRB to reach a destination host, the remote router IP address in the traceroute address may be arbitrarily set to any interface IP address in the VRF of the destination VTEP. (815530)
- If a custom MAC is configured without an active IP on the interface, even after the IP is configured, no compensatory GARP/GND will be sent. The workaround is manually sending GARP/GND or reconfig MAC. (826750)
- IP Phones doing untagged EAPOL authentication and sending tagged traffic may not work properly when 802.1X MAC based authentication is disabled. (841592)
- An idle MBA supplicant that is in DISCONNECTED-CACHED state may not be cleaned up when caching is disabled and link comes back up. A workaround for this is to configure "dot1x timeout idle-host TIMEOUT seconds". This config would cleanup the idle supplicant after the configured timeout. (854465)
- LLDP packets from unauthenticated supplicant do not trigger MAC based authentication on 802.1X configured interface with "dot1x mac based authentication" enabled. (860140)
- If the access VLAN of a port-security protect mode interface is changed, the MAC addresses already learned on that port will not be reassigned to the new VLAN. A workaround is to clear the addresses on that interface using the 'clear port-security interface' command. (872993)
- The Lldp agent is always running, even when the protocol is disabled in the configuration. (875252)
- Disabling EAPOL using "dot1x eapol disable" command doesn't disable the fallback mechanism and its default timeout as configured using "dot1x eapol authentication failure fallback mba" configuration command.  
Possible workarounds:
  1. Use the fallback CLI with timeout 0. eg "dot1x eapol authentication failure fallback mba timeout 0"
  2. Use MBA always option, ie "dot1x mac based authentication always", which supersedes "dot1x eapol authentication failure fallback mba" CLI. (918141)
- Traffic for a Dot1x authenticated supplicant received on a non-Dot1x interface will cause the MAC address learnt for that traffic on the Dot1x

interface to not get cleared due to idle-timeout until the traffic stops.  
(938650)

- If a supplicant receives a dynamic VLAN from AAA server and this VLAN is outside the allowed dynamic VLAN range configured on the switch, the switch will proceed to successfully authenticate this supplicant. However, the supplicant traffic will be dropped, since the requested VLAN is not available on the switch. (948547)
- If Port Security is enabled on a 802.1X port, then the existing authenticated supplicants on the port will be logged off and they will be re-authenticated post logoff. (958954)
- If Port Security is enabled on a 802.1X port, then the existing authenticated supplicants on the port will be logged off and they will be re-authenticated post logoff. The delay between the logoff and the next successful re-auth (log in) might be as much as 1 minute. (959675)
- In a IPV6 VXLAN deployment, a system log entry of type IPV6\_UNDERLAY\_UNSUPPORTED may be emitted after the device is reloaded while having remote IPv6 VTEP configuration.

These messages can be ignored. The configured IPv6 addresses will be learned shortly after the IPV6\_UNDERLAY\_UNSUPPORTED syslog message appear. (961492)

- When there is a continuous ARP churn on L3 servers, the Dot1x agent will be busy processing all the updates and may send IPs from stale ARP entries on the L3 server in Framed-IP-Address RADIUS attributes (992621)
- If the reachability to L3 server from the L2 switch or the reachability to the L2 switch from the L3 server is over non-default VRFs on these devices, Dot1x agent on the L2 switch may not be able to send Framed IP Address for supplicants. (1008576)
- When a Dot1x supplicant changes to a new VLAN and acquires a new IP address, Dot1x may still send Accounting messages with the old IP in the Framed-IP-Address attribute till the new IP learnt in the new VLAN. (1009134)
- There is no support for MVRP with Rapid-PVST. It is not a supported configuration and may lead to undefined behaviour. (1035620)
- Caching of 802.1X devices credentials is not shared between MLAG peers. 802.1X devices will require credentials on both peers. (1053123)
- Dot1x authenticated MAC addresses do not persist after a port shutdown due to a violation, even though persistent port security is enabled. (1060769)

- When a large number of EAPOL logoff packets are received on a single interface, the switch may drop some packets and not process the logoff for the corresponding supplicants. (1079779)
- LLDP Neighbors are identified by a combination of the Chassis ID and Port ID. When the same Chassis ID is received with a new Port ID, we will add that as an neighbor and allow the old entry to timeout. (1095153)
- Dot1x is not supported on layer 3 port-channel interfaces (1207542)
- Dot1x multi-host authenticated host mode is not supported on routed ports. (1216888)
- gNMI update/replace through OpenConfig may accept MACsec mka policy name with non alphanumeric characters. This may result in configuration not getting applied in some scenarios. The workaround is to use only alphanumeric characters for mka policy name. (1283873)
- While MKA version 1 does not mandate the Confidentiality Offset parameter, it may have an incorrect value in transmitted MKPDUs. (1406783)
- MBA authentication will not get triggered by packets of frame size greater than 1518 bytes.

There is no workaround but there's no known use case that's impacted by this limitation. MBA will be triggered by smaller packets with frame size <=1518 bytes (for example, DHCP requests). (1426222)

## Layer 3

- ECMP is not supported for routes learned via RIP. (34773)
- DHCP relay is not supported when running virtual machines on EOS (101754)
- CLI does not detect TCAM exhaustion and automatically revert the change when a PBR policy is applied to an L3 interface in the "shutdown" state, since the actual hardware programming happens when the interface comes up. (122651)
- OSPFv3 support for multiple address families (RFC 5838) in EOS introduces support for IPv4 routing with OSPFv3. OSPFv3 for IPv4 AF in EOS requires configuring neighboring OSPFv3 IPv4 routers on the same link with primary IPv4 addresses in the same subnet. Adjacency is established in OSPFv3 IPv4 AF even if the neighbor's primary IPv4 address is in a different subnet but routes through the neighbor on a different subnet will however not be installed. This limitation may be removed in a future release. (140234)

- When BFD is unconfigured with Fhrp as the only client and/or BFD is administratively shut, both VRRP routers will become Master. This transition is temporary and Master-Backup relationship will be restored. (159647)
- BFD sessions established between Arista switches and Cisco peers over IPv6 link-local addresses may flap when BFD echo mode is enabled. (159803)
- vEOS does not support BFD echo sessions. (160770)
- If "bfd per-link rfc-7130" is configured on port-channel(s) with primary and secondary IPv4 addresses configured in the same subnet, and the "bfd neighbor" is configured with peer switch port-channel's secondary IP address and there is a BFD session using primary IP address, then the port-channel might flap continuously.

Configure secondary IP address on the affected port-channel(s) to different subnet from their primary IP address on both switches. (182622)

- BFD echo functionality is not available on L2 Port-Channels with BFD RFC7130 mode enabled. (190418)
- If a port channel is configured with "bfd echo" and "bfd per-link rfc-7130" and is used for OSPFv3 or PIM, BFD sessions will not come up with echo functionality. BFD with SSO for OSPFv3 or PIM is not supported. (190997)
- An LACP port channel configured with BFD per-link and echo may experience BFD session flap on existing member links if new member link(s) are added to the port channel while the BFD peer device undergoes Stateful Switchover (SSO). (255042)
- Eos does not support programming IPv6 ECMP paths to kernel (258387)
- The DSCP value of BGP control plane packets set by the command 'bgp transport qos dscp <value>' will be overwritten when the platform 'qos rewrite dscp' is enabled and the outgoing interface is a SVI based on traffic-class to dscp map present on the platform. (269764)
- In the output of the "show ipv6 dhcp relay counters" or "show ip dhcp relay counters" command, interface-specific DHCP relay counters might not sum up to "All Req" and "All Resp" counters. (278786)
- On interfaces with traffic-engineering enabled, configuring secondary IP addresses may exclude these interfaces from being considered for constrained based traffic engineering RSVP paths. (279803)

- Tunnel interfaces flap when configuring ttl, tos and path mtu discovery on them. (281464)
- IPv6 addresses are not supported as tunnel source and destination. (283912)
- High MPLS route scale or high MPLS route churn may cause the platform agent to restart unexpectedly. (289217)
- High MPLS route scale or high MPLS route churn may cause the platform agent to restart unexpectedly. (289224)
- When BFD is configured with per-link mode rfc-7130 for an IPv6 link-local address on a Port-Channel and the Port-Channel transitions to the Down state, the Port-channel may not transition back to the UP state.

The workaround for this situation is to disable and then re-enable BFD per-link mode rfc-7130 on the Port-Channel. (343814)

- On Macro-Segmentation Service (MSS) deployment with L3 firewalls, a flow entry that fail to get programmed due to lack of TCAM space, is not programmed when TCAM space becomes available at a later time. The workaround is to "shut" and "no shut" on the direct flow config. (372232)  
Series Affected: DCS-7050X3, DCS-7060X and DCS-7060X2 Series
- The update wait-install feature may not work as expected if there are routes which fail programming due to hardware resource exhaustion. The routes which failed programming may still get advertised out to peers. (372765)
- DHCP packets will not be processed by EOS DHCP Server when DHCP Relay is relaying packet from one SVI where DHCP Relay is configured to another SVI where DHCP Server is configured. (389017)
- DHCP clients will fail to obtain IPv6 leases when "ipv6 dhcp relay destination" is set to IPv6 multicast address. (426796)
- Layer 3 protocols incorrectly see Pseudowire local connectors as layer 3 interfaces. As a result, reachability to interface's attached IP networks may be advertised, depending on the routing protocol configuration, irrespective of pseudowire connector's operational state. (429818)
- Destination (TEP) or include hop entry for a RSVP tunnel can be TE router ID of a router or IP address on any interface that has an IGP neighbor. It cannot be any other interface address, like a loopback interface address which is not TE router ID or a stub interface address. (453019)

- Nexthop group tunnel counters does not work, when tunnel counters is enabled using 'hardware counter feature mpls tunnel' command. (474078)
- VXLAN features are not compatible the 'ip hardware fib next-hop sharing' configuration. Configuring VXLAN routes may result in identical FECs not being shared and potential misforwarding after changes to FECs are made. (477471)
- The config 'ip hardware fib next-hop multi-path maximum' does not restrict the size of installed next-hop group ECMP FECs (498484)
- CLI configuration of a static route with nexthop pointing to self ip address is not rejected. (514894)
- NAT dynamic profiles are not supported on multi-chip and modular system. (525213)  
Series Affected: 7300X3, CCS-720XP and DCS-7300X Series
- BFD over Vxlan does not work for IPv6 underlay. (526897)
- Rsvp autobandwidth feature does not work for single hop tunnels. The workaround is to configure Rsvp explicit-null on the egress router for single hop tunnels. (571177)
- VARP VTEP IP configuration is not supported on AP aggregation VTEPs

It is recommended that either EVPN VXLAN symmetric or asymmetric IRB be used for distributed VXLAN routing in campus environments. (571517)

- IS-IS Extended administrative group (EAG) sub-TLV is not supported. If a system in the network advertises EAG, Arista router will ignore the sub-TLV. (628807)
- The 'show ip hardware fib ecmp resilience' CLI may sometimes incorrectly report an unordered resilient ECMP as ordered. (685318)
- If a preferred IPv6 source address for an IPv6 kernel route is obtained from a local Port-Channel interface that is used in a "software forwarding hardware offload route local interface INTERFACE" command, and the interface has a IPv6 BFD neighbor configured, and the Port-Channel interface is subsequently shut down, the preferred IPv6 source address of the kernel route is not updated as expected.

The workaround is to remove the "bfd ipv6 neighbor" command from the Port-Channel interface and re-apply the command. (698716)

- If a "software forwarding hardware offload route rcf FUNCTION" command is configured under "router kernel/address-family" sub-mode and FUNCTION returns True for a connected route, then kernel traffic to that prefix is

forwarded in hardware as expected. But if the connected route later goes away for some reason (e.g., the interface is reconfigured) and is replaced in the FIB by a route for the same prefix but learned from a routing protocol peer, the kernel route is programmed for software forwarding instead of hardware forwarding.

Restarting the KernelFib agent should cause the affected kernel route to be reprogrammed such that forwarding of kernel traffic to the prefix is offloaded to the hardware. (701746)

- CLI command show ip route may incorrectly display an unprogrammed route as programmed. (731198)
- BFD running over L3 interfaces can reduce the time it takes to shrink an ECMP when one of the ECMP member links fail. If all the ECMP paths use the same L3 interface (such as when using SVI interfaces) then the time to shrink the ECMP may take longer. (746361)
- The `show ip hardware fib ecmp resilience` command may display `VRF <name> not found` when given a non-default VRF. (764757)
- 'show ip hardware fib ecmp resilience' and 'show ip hardware fib ecmp resilience summary' commands may show status of unprogrammed resilient routes that have already been removed from FIB. (798614)
- IPFIX and sFlow BGP nexthop value cannot be accurately determined for ECMP flows going over the same egress interface that are encapsulated with implicit-null labels. There is no workaround for this issue (816528)
- When "ip virtual-router mac-address mlag-peer" is enabled in the MLAG environment, BFD is not supported on the MLAG peer interface. (818124)
- "MIXED" prefix-sets are not supported in OpenConfig in policy constructs. The workaround is to use separate prefix-sets for IPv4 and IPv6 prefixes. (858818)
- Setting accumulated IGP (AIGP) metric of "-0" using the "set aigp-metric" route-map clause is not supported and results in a traceback in the EOS CLI.

Workaround is to use "0" (887974)

- The show ip fib hardware ecmp resilience command may continue to display unprogrammed routes with reason "Route not programmed". These are routes that were previously resilient, but were subsequently deleted/unprogrammed. (903779)
- When "mac-address router" and "ipv6 nd proxy ..." are both configured on a Layer 3 interface, ND proxy replies will still be sent with the bridge MAC instead of the configured router MAC. (906813) (1)

- The next hop in the extended router data of an sFlow datagram will not be populated if the destination IP address of the sampled packet is of a different address family than the next hop IP address (939695)
- 'show ip dhcp relay counters' and 'show ipv6 dhcp relay counters' count both IPv4 and IPv6 DHCP packets (952513)
- CLB does not handle flows with the same destination IP and destination queue-pair but different source IP addresses (995904)
- When Ma0 redundancy is enabled, duplicate ARP entry system log (INTF-4-DUPLICATE\_ADDRESS\_WITH\_HOST or ARP-4-DUPLICATE\_ADDRESS\_WITH\_INTF) may be emitted if GARP broadcast emitted from active supervisor loops back from standby supervisor via internal link between two supervisors. (1023324)
- Traffic loss may occur if the OSPF grace period exceeds 600 seconds (1039979)
- An OSPFv3 NSSA ABR may incorrectly translate type 7 NSSA LSAs into external LSAs (1049021)
- OSPF LDP Sync does not take effect on an interface when auto-cost reference-bandwidth is configured for an OSPF instance and ip ospf cost ... is NOT configured for an interface. OSPF applies the auto-cost metric instead of max metric. To workaroud this behavior, explicitly configure a cost on the interface with ip ospf cost. (1089392)
- Aggressive BFD interval configuration (timers less than 300 ms with a multiplier of 3) are not supported on lower end switches. (1134966)  
 SKUs Affected: CCS-710P-12, CCS-710P-16P, CCS-720DF-48Y-2F, CCS-720DF-48Y-DC-2F, CCS-720DF-48Y-DC-F, CCS-720DF-48Y-F, CCS-720DF-48Y-M-S-2F, CCS-720DP-24S-2F, CCS-720DP-24S-F, CCS-720DP-24S-M-S-2F, CCS-720DP-24ZS-2F, CCS-720DP-24ZS-F, CCS-720DP-48S-2F, CCS-720DP-48S-F, CCS-720DP-48S-M-S-2F, CCS-720DP-48ZS-2F, CCS-720DP-48ZS-F, CCS-720DT-24S-2F, CCS-720DT-24S-2R, CCS-720DT-24S-F, CCS-720DT-24S-M-S-2F, CCS-720DT-48S-2F, CCS-720DT-48S-2R, CCS-720XP-24Y6-F, CCS-720XP-24Y6-R, CCS-720XP-24ZY4-F, CCS-720XP-48TXH-2C-S-F, CCS-720XP-48Y6-F, CCS-720XP-48Y6-R, CCS-720XP-48ZC2-F, CCS-722XPM-48Y4-F and CCS-722XPM-48ZY8-F
- BGP-LS may continue to produce IS-IS LSDB information when the IS-IS agent is shutdown using the "agent Isis shutdown" command.

Instead of shutting the IS-IS agent, using 'shutdown' under 'route isis <instance>' can be used to shutdown IS-IS which also removes the LSDB information for BGP-LS (1177930)

- When there are multiple OSPF instances configured and a routemap is configured for redistribution in more than one instance. If include-leaked is configured in one instance for redistribution, the leaked routes will also be available in the other instance. (1182487)

- Loopback interfaces are the only interface type that should be used as a lending interface. (1266259)
- "show ip route" does not display auto-derived Unequal Cost Multi-Path (UCMP) weights for Layer 3 Switch Virtual Interfaces (SVIs). Use "show ip hardware ale l2-adj" to work around this issue and view the weights. (1501315)

## Multi-agent

- If a BGP peer is configured for BFD fallover, the BFD session is not cleaned up even after the BGP peer is unconfigured. (217199)
- Traffic destined to an L3EVPN route whose underlay has ECMP BGP-LU routes, may experience temporary traffic loss when the underlay goes from n way to n-1 way or lower. The duration of loss can vary depending on the scale of BGP-LU routes or L3EVPN routes. (251692)
- When the multi-agent routing protocol model is configured, the maximum number of next hops for an OSPF ECMP route is 128. (274888)
- With very a very low multi-hop BFD timer configured, a BFD session may flap when a path (belonging to an ECMP set), over which the BFD session is established, goes down. (287571)
- Route-map specified as match-map for dynamic prefix-list is evaluated only against BGP routes. (345444)
- The IpRib agent runs out of addressable memory when a large number of routes are leaked to a large number of VRFs. (346575)
- Routes which are imported into a target VRF using a "leak routes source-vrf" policy cannot be matched on the basis of the source-protocol from the source-VRF as part of the "rib fib policy" (403739)
- In multi-agent mode, extended Sflow BGP data is not supported for BGP LU routes. (411762)
- When using 64-bit versions of EOS, Bgp, BgpCliHelper and Bmp agents may report a virtual memory size up to 50 GB larger than actual memory used. The actual memory usage is better represented by the sum of "RES" and "SHR" from "show processes top". (427364)
- When BGP router has advertised a large scale of routes (e.g. several million) and it reloads, there may be traffic drops while it is coming back up. This happens when the reloading router comes back up before the directly connected peering routers (which are receiving routes via an intermediate Route Reflector) get a chance to process millions of withdrawals and delete all the routes from FIB. (458127)

- An AS\_PATH modification operation in an RCF function applied on inbound for an IBGP peer is ignored. (474006)
- IP ACLs are not supported for control plane route filtering for VRF leaking (536329)
- Match dynamic prefix-list clauses in route maps are only supported for BGP inbound and outbound route maps. (564552)
- CVP will not monitor multiple BGP peers that are configured using the same peering IP address. (588954)
- In multi-agent, the aggregate link bandwidth calculation by BGP does not honour the "maximum-paths" configuration. It is calculated as the sum of the link bandwidth of all available best paths for a prefix, rather than the sum of the link bandwidth of the paths actually selected for forwarding. This may result in advertisement of incorrect higher bandwidth to BGP peers and may impact accurate functioning of UCMP. (601570)
- BMP, SNMP and EosSdk will not report multiple BGP peers configured with the same BGP peering address. (602657)
- When default-originate is configured, default route will not be advertised to a neighbor if a prefix-list configured directly for this neighbor denies the default route. (648587)
- When multiple single-hop EBGp sessions are configured using point-to-point physical interface IP addresses between the same pair of switches, some of the BGP neighborship may get established using the other peer's IP address. When any BGP neighborship comes up using such wrong IP address from cross-link, the BGP neighbor configured on the other link will have connection establishment failure with Notification error: 'connection collision resolution'.

To workaround this issue, either use 'update-source' option for the neighbor or explicitly enable 'no neighbor <addr> route-to-peer' for all the single-hop EBGp peers using point-to-point physical interface IP address. (686390)

- BGP session tracker may not detect quick BGP peer flaps and may not error disable interfaces (687998)
- For the RT membership AFI/SAFI, RT membership routes advertised by a given peer are also reflected back to the same peer. i.e. there is no echo suppression of the RT membership NLRI. (717330)
- IPv4 static route using both the interface and associated IPv6 address as nexthop requires both the IPv4 and the IPv6 address to be present on the the interface before configuring this static route. (778576)

- BGP-LU routes directly redistributed into IS-IS using command 'tunnel source-protocol bgp ipv4 labeled-unicast' under 'router isis' mode, uses MED as metric instead of AIGP.

To workaroud this issue, IS-IS metric value can be derived from AIGP metric using RCF policy. Note that the 'aigp.metric' attribute value, used by RCF at redistribution point of application, is same as AIGP metric path attribute value received from the peer and doesn't account for the next-hop's IGP metric cost. (791558)

- At a high route and peer scale, BGP may take a long time to report ROA validation counters. (884609)
- Debugging RCF policy with the "show bgp debug policy" command may not work with neighbor additional-paths receive. (921294)
- BGP link local peers are not supported through OpenConfig. The interface discriminator that is displayed in the EOS CLI (such as %Et1) cannot be conveyed in the openconfig model in either config or status. Upon querying the state of existing BGP peers through a gNMI GET request, unexpected values will be present in the 3rd and 4th octets of the IPv6 address. (928239)
- If a VPLS-BGP PE advertises a VPLS-BGP route as part of a VPLS pseudowire group, it will continue to advertise the VPLS-BGP route even if the VE block in the route no longer covers the VE-ID of any PE in the VPLS-BGP group that the PE is participating in.  
To withdraw the VPLS-BGP route, the advertising VPLS-BGP PE must be deconfigured from the VPLS pseudowire group and then reconfigured. (975517)
- The "ping mpls pseudowire vpls" CLI command can currently only be used to ping VPLS pseudowires signaled using LDP, not VPLS pseudowires signaled using BGP. (976255)
- VPLS pseudowire signaled using BGP will ignore any "pseudowire-type" config when negotiating a VPLS pseudowire and will instead select a pseudowire type (of either 'raw' or 'tagged') based on the VLAN configuration of the VPLS instance the VPLS pseudowire is inside of. (976887)
- When next hop is updated using either outbound route-map or outbound RCF policy for the labeled-unicast peer, the advertised LU label is not updated correctly.  
To workaroud this issue, configure 'neighbor <peer-address> next-hop-self' for such labeled-unicast peer. (1001447)
- "next-hop resolution route Igp-nexthop-cost protocol bgp" feautre is not supported when the BGP next hop is resolved over tunnels. (1003571)

- If a link bandwidth extended community is being introduced outbound, route-map or RCF policy may not match on the link bandwidth value being advertised over the wire.

As a workaround, match on the link bandwidth value using inbound policy on the received device. (1055916)

- In multi-agent mode, the conditional default route originate feature is limited to specific types of routes such as BGP, IS-IS, RIP, static and connected routes. For other sources of routes such kernel routes, DHCP routes etc. the conditional default route originate functionality does not work in multi-agent mode. (1098356)
- "show ip bgp" may not show all the paths as ECMP contributors when the next hops resolve over the same terminal/outgoing interface. (1114712)
- Simultaneous use of maintenance mode policy and another policy (such as BGP neighbor inbound or outbound policy) is not supported when different policy types are used (route map and RCF). This configuration can lead to unexpected routing behavior.

As a workaround, use the same policy type (either route map or RCF) for both maintenance mode and BGP neighbor policies. (1139376)

- When BGP RT membership is configured locally on a peer (but not configured on the remote peer), default RT membership routes will appear in the 'show bgp neighbor ... received-routes' output even though they were not received from the remote peer.  
This is just a cosmetic issue and shouldn't affect any functionality. (1220400)

- Link bandwidth regeneration does not support VPN and VPN route resolution over MPLS GUE tunnel (1232890)
- Enabling the "rib fib fec hierarchical resolution" knob limits the number of Equal-Cost Multi-Path (ECMP) FIB next hops to 128, even for routes where the next-hop resolution is non-recursive. (1300983)
- There will be no VRF inheritance for the multipath-relax feature. Any non-default configuration will have to be configured in every single VRF under router bgp mode if that has to take effect (1323307)

## Rib

- PBR recursive resolution for nexthops is not supported for packets routed in software ( like packets with IP options ) (82077)
- No support for IPv6 labeled Unicast capability when BGP neighbor is established using IPv4 transport. (208402)

- Match dynamic prefix-list clauses in route maps are only supported for BGP inbound and outbound route maps. (261865)
- Dynamic prefix-list match clauses are not supported in BGP neighbor inbound route maps. (269663)
- The BGP configuration commands, "bgp next-hop-unchanged" and "neighbor next-hop-unchanged", are not supported in ribd mode (single-agent mode).

In ribd mode, this functionality can only be achieved via route map configuration. (275007)

- Ribd agent may restart while running with Internet scale routes and with a large number of (50+) Rib-Out groups. Such a high scale is not supported with single-agent mode.

To workaround this issue, either reduce the number of Rib-Out groups by checking the output of 'show bgp update-groups' or upgrade to multi-agent mode which can support very high scale. (558044)

- Static routes with administrative distance of 255 are installed in the RIB and eligible for redistribution into other protocols with "redistribution config". The routes are also installed in the FIB for programming in hardware.

To deny FIB programming of routes, the RIB route control configuration policy in the form of "rib ipv4|ipv6 fib policy" can be used.

To prevent RIB redistribution of routes, the routes can be filtered out as part of the "redistribution" policy into the target protocol. (663662)

- There may be a behavior difference in OSPF between single agent and multi agent mode when both OSPF and BGP are configured in a non-default VRF. In single agent mode, a route that would come from an external type 5 LSA might be dropped where in multi agent mode, the route would not be dropped.

The workaround to prevent loops is to follow RFC4577 (use of the DN-bit) (774087)

(1) [This item is in two or more sections on this document](#)

## MetaWatch

- Disabling the time-sync functionality will not stop MetaWatch from passing traffic or synchronizing time.

Workaround for stopping traffic is to disable MetaWatch, and to stop the synchronization action is to switch the time-sync reference to 'free-running'. (743245)

- If the PTP Grand Master's time fluctuates and/or is not of good quality, the MakoTimesync agent would be unable to synchronize to it, staying in fast converge mode. (782482)
- If the PTP interface is enabled, but the time-sync reference is set to a value other than PTP, the device will continue tracking the upstream PTP network but not sync to it. In particular, the output of `show metawatch ptp` will still report offset from GM (if any).

If using a time-sync reference other than PTP, disable the PTP interface with `no ptp enable`. (791377)

SKUs Affected: DCS-7130LBR-48S6QD, DCS-7130LBR-48S6QD-F and DCS-7130LBR-48S6QD-R

- In order to use the 40G-capable profiles, the metawatch-3.5 SWIX (or greater) must be used. (794428)
- If the PTP Grand Master clock is in the UTC timescale, the PTP interface might enter a faulty state when either of its associated internal CPU interface or Switch interface flap.

It is recommended to always use a PTP Grand Master clock in the TAI timescale to avoid such potential instability issues. (796022)

- When SwitchApp is running on one application FPGA and MetaWatch is enabled on another application FPGA, for the time MetaWatch is synchronising SwitchApp will observe fluctuations in its offset from a PTP master within range of +-800ppb. This behaviour is transient and ends once MetaWatch is synchronised, it can be worked around by starting MetaWatch before SwitchApp. (840573)

SKUs Affected: DCS-7130LBR-48S6QD, DCS-7130LBR-48S6QD-F and DCS-7130LBR-48S6QD-R

- MetaWatch will not start correctly after a reboot if it is configured with instance ID 1.

Use an instance ID other than 1 for the MetaWatch application. (925244)

Series Affected: DCS-7135 Series

- When using deduplication, any inserted VLAN tag (in the original packet) that is not removed prior to hashing will disable the IPv4 TTL and header masking. (935469)
- Combination of "time-sync reference ptp" and "ptp system clock interface ptpX/Y" commands is not supported. (955934)

Series Affected: DCS-7130 Series

- PTP on MetaWatch may intermittently lose synchronization when using a Gigabit Ethernet transceiver. (984836)  
Series Affected: DCS-7132 and DCS-7135 Series
- An Arista FDK application with Tscore cannot be configured alongside MetaWatch, even if the configurations are disabled.

To use an Arista FDK application with Tscore, all MetaWatch instance configurations must be removed (not just disabled).

To use MetaWatch, any Arista FDK applications with Tscore must be disabled. (1089489) (1)

- PTP synchronisation quality will be degraded if a device with an atomic clock module is synchronised via a management interface.

Devices with an atomic clock module should use a more stable time source, such as PPS. (1210702)

SKUs Affected: DCS-7130-48LA, DCS-7130-48LAS, DCS-7130-48LBA, DCS-7130-48LBAS, DCS-7130-96LA, DCS-7130-96LAS, DCS-7130-96LBA and DCS-7130-96LBAS

- It is possible for the follower instance to synchronize early during initial synchronization while the offset from master is still significant. This can result in extended initial synchronization time. (1220024)  
SKUs Affected: DCS-7130LBR-48S6QD, DCS-7130LBR-48S6QD-F and DCS-7130LBR-48S6QD-R

(1) This item is in two or more sections on this document

## MLAG

- Spanning-tree mode backup does not work in an MLAG configuration. (15151)
- The port-channel configured on each MLAG switch with the same MLAG ID must also have the same channel-group ID. (22890)
- Configuring a device connected to an MLAG with a round-robin LAG distribution algorithm is not supported if the device is going to participate in IGMP. (28370)
- On a scaled MLAG setup, Lag+LacpAgent agent may restart unexpectedly if MLAG is reinitialized due to configuration changes. (116125)
- On an MLAG system configured with dual primary detection and with default control plane ACL enforced, MLAG will not form if the management interfaces of the MLAG peers are connected through extra hops (e.g., on different subnets), due to the default control plane ACL dropping MLAG control packets with TTL < 255.

The work around is to apply a control plane ACL which permits MLAG control packets with the correct TTL. (271308)

- TCAM profile switch in a MLAG switch may result in some packet duplication for broadcast or multicast packets (341353)
- Configuring private VLAN with fast MAC redirection on a MLAG setup may cause traffic loss in the private VLAN. Fast MAC redirection also gets enabled on configuring "platform sand lag hardware-only".  
The workaround is to disable fast MAC redirection using the CLI command "inactive mac-address destination peer-link direct" under MLAG configuration. (683982)

Series Affected: DCS-7020, DCS-7280CR2, DCS-7280R, DCS-7280R2, DCS-7280SR, DCS-7280SR2, DCS-7280TR, DCS-7500R and DCS-7500R2 Series

- With MLAG egress filter interlock configured, duplicate BUM packets may be seen on MLAG interfaces along with "%MLAG-4-PEER\_ACL\_STAGE\_TIMEOUT" syslog when the MLAG peer-link state changes.

If duplicates are seen while exiting MLAG dual-primary detection, the workaround is to configure a large enough MLAG dual-primary recovery delay such that PEER\_ACL\_STAGE\_TIMEOUT syslogs are not observed. If duplicates are seen when reloading a MLAG peer, ensure the MLAG reload delay is configured properly. (724152)

- On an MLAG device VRRP sessions configured on VLAN interfaces may briefly transition to the master state after device reboot even though the VLAN is not associated with any active L2 ports. The VRRP session will become Stopped once the MLAG reload delay timer has expired. Beyond unexpected log messages there is no impact of device operation. (799723)
- When MLAG subinterfaces are configured and a MLAG interface flaps, there may be traffic loss. Fast MAC redirection is not supported on MLAG subinterfaces. (1018070)
- DCS-7135 platforms running MLAG require a higher reload delay timer value to avoid unnecessary losses when a peer reboots.  
Use the reload-delay MLAG configuration sub-command to set the delay to at least 600 seconds. (1384609) (1)

Series Affected: DCS-7135 Series

(1) This item is in two or more sections on this document

## MPLS

- The MPLS agent may continuously restart on a router with high BGP LU Tunnel scale. (377939)

- BGP LU Tx MPLS routes corresponding to BGP LU advertisements with multiple labels are not supported. (395029)
- The control word configuration does not take effect for one-hop pseudowire tunnels (406396)
- When RSVP is configured with split-tunnels, the `show traffic-engineering rsvp tunnel` command may display a last sampled bandwidth value for the tunnel that is not exactly equal to the sum of the last sampled bandwidth value of all sub-tunnels. This can occur if the command is used while the values are actively changing as it is possible that some values in the output have not yet been updated while others have. (625866)
- Dynamic IGP metric is not supported for non /32 RSVP tunnel destination IP addresses. (785652)
- In the "show mpls rsvp counters" output, received node hello messages will increment the unknown neighbor error count. (894064)

## Multi-domain Segmentation Services

- Traffic policy command - "transforms interface prefix common source-destination" reduces the maximum possible VRFs from 1024 to 512. (1476730) (1)

(1) This item is in two or more sections on this document

## MultiAccess

- When MultiAccess restarts, traffic will temporarily be dropped when each interface has its ACL re-asserted. (983414)

## Multicast

- If a single IGMP snooping port has multiple multicast hosts attached and performs proxy reporting or report suppression from these multiple hosts downstream, immediate-leave must be disabled for the VLAN.

Use "no ip igmp snooping VLAN <vlanId> immediate-leave". Otherwise, some desired multicast traffic might be lost. (21367)

- After ASU reload, if the first PIM hello packet received from the neighbor gets lost and If the neighbor has a high hello query-interval, it will result in traffic loss. Workaround is to use default PIM hello query-interval and increase the PIM hello query-count. (341447)
- With scale greater than 5000 multicast IPV6 routes, show platform sfe mroute ipv6 <vrf> commands might not display the right number of routes

when performing multiple addition/deletion operations across VRFs. This is applicable only if user level multicast forwarding agent is configured to be used instead of kernel. (378841)

- Pim "non-dr install-oifs" feature becomes disabled if the non-dr needs to route multicast traffic for any reason to the interface on which the feature was originally configured. This is how the feature is expected to work. The workaround is to setup the network in a way that the DR always becomes the assert-winner. However, if the non-DR becomes assert winner for some routes on an interface and feature becomes disabled, flap the pim sparse mode configuration on non-DR on that interface to attempt to get out assert winner state. (401672)
- Multicast routes are not created when a source is transmitting only fragmented multicast packets.  
Switch to using SFE for multicast software forwarding. (605326)
- In certain EVPN Multicast deployments, the PEG designated router (DR) might send PIM Registers to the RP for sources located in the external PIM domain. Once the PEG DR receives register stops, it ceases to forward registers. This behavior can initially result in a few packets being duplicated. (630762)
- A device with 8GB RAM might be able to support a maximum of 20 VRFs or lesser depending on the memory requirements of other features configured on the device. A workaround is to reduce the VRF scale or use a switch with higher RAM for such a scale requirement. (707709)
- Multicast scale is limited on devices running with 4GB memory. Running `software-forwarding sfe` on these platforms can result in BessMgr agent crashing. (786687)
- When software multicast forwarding is set to "sfe" mode, the RP may not decapsulate and forward PIM register packets on the incoming interface of (S,G) if that interface is also part of the inherited outgoing interface list for (S,G,RPT). (1411409)

## NAT

- SNAT will not be performed if the original source IP is not fully resolved, and DNAT will not be performed if the translated destination IP address is not fully resolved. For routed ports, a static or dynamic ARP entry must be present for the relevant IP address. For SVIs, both an ARP entry and a MAC table entry for the MAC address associated with the IP address must be present. (756211)  
Series Affected: DCS-7130 Series

- Changing the forwarding profile between nat-vxlan and nat may cause the Nat agent to unexpectedly restart. (792534)  
Series Affected: DCS-7170 Series
- When an interface configured with static NAT translations is taken out of the shutdown state, untranslated traffic will flow briefly. (805141)  
Series Affected: DCS-7130 Series
- If static source NAT is configured on the OUTSIDE interface of an INSIDE/OUTSIDE pair of interfaces, configuring static destination NAT on the INSIDE interface will cause the static source NAT translation to fail. (821248)  
SKUs Affected: DCS-7130-16G3-F (HwRev:C1), DCS-7130-16G3-R (HwRev:C1), DCS-7130-48G3-F (HwRev:B1), DCS-7130-48G3-F (HwRev:B2), DCS-7130-48G3-R (HwRev:B1), DCS-7130-48G3-R (HwRev:B2), DCS-7130-48L-F (HwRev:A2), DCS-7130-48L-F (HwRev:A3), DCS-7130-48L-R (HwRev:A2), DCS-7130-48L-R (HwRev:A3), DCS-7130-48LB-F (HwRev:A3), DCS-7130-48LB-R (HwRev:A2) and DCS-7130-48LB-R (HwRev:A3)
- NAT synchronization is not supported together with NAT overload. (862459)
- It is expected to see some connections exceed over the configured connection limit when connection limit is used with NAT Synchronization config. With higher scale, the number of connections exceeding the connection limit will be much lower. It is recommend that NAT Synchronization is configured over MLAG. (1002400)
- It is expected to see some connections exceed over the configured connection limit when connection limit is used with NAT Synchronization config. With a higher scale in terms of the number of connections and with larger value of connection limit, the number of connections exceeding the connection limit will be much lower. It is recommended that NAT Synchronization is configured over MLAG. (1002486)
- Dynamic source NAT translations in different VRFs sharing the same ACL is not supported, when the ingressing traffic flows in both VRFs have the same source and destination address and port. (1105562) (1)  
Series Affected: DCS-7132 Series
- In a configuration, two or more dynamic NAT translations are defined with ACLs that can match the same packet (due to either using the same ACL rule or the ACL rules overlap). If those dynamic NAT translations are configured and applied in different NAT profiles, it is possible that some new dynamic NAT translations will not be installed in the hardware forwarding engine. (1237023)
- Twice NAT translations will only match and translate ingress traffic on ports that have reachability for the reverse path's destination. (1254435) (1)

- Configuring the ACL on a dynamic source NAT and dynamic twice-NAT rule in the same NAT profile to be the same, or to be ACLs that overlap allowing packets to hit on either rule is not supported. (1266441)

(1) This item is in two or more sections on this document

## Switch Aggregation Group

- The LoadAverage attribute is not available in Sysdb. To workaround this use the "uptime" command or get necessary information from the device's /proc/loadavg file. (1205981) (1)
- When the StrataL2Combo or StrataLag agent restarts multiple times in quick succession, it may lead to a disruptive restart that causes all SWAG workers to restart. In this event, a "%HARDWARE-3-DISRUPTIVE\_RESTART" log will be generated. (1338252)
- IP bytes counters are not supported. (1426819)

(1) This item is in two or more sections on this document

## SwitchApp

- IGMP snooping filters are not supported when SwitchApp over forwards IGMP reports. Reports are over forwarded if the "igmp flooding" CLI is enabled through the FPGA instance CLI, or if the FPGA profile does not support correct forwarding of IGMP reports. (601917)
- When a MLAG with DCS-7130 LB series devices is running SwitchApp application with L3 mid-latency profile, because of the pipeline bandwidth constraints, if the peer-links are in the same pipe as other ports and the receive traffic rate across all ports is high, MLAG control traffic across peers may be dropped causing MLAG relationship to fail.

The recommendation when using this profile is to have the peer-link ports from a dedicated pipeline.

The port to pipeline mapping is available via "show fpga switch mapping" command. (715712)

- Multicast boundaries do not filter unicast PIM encapsulated packets sent to the RP. This may result in unicast PIM traffic continuously reaching CPU in certain network topologies. (718224)
- When running the SwitchApp application as a PTP grandmaster, it will distribute its internal free running counter instead of system time, which

corresponds to the time the SwitchApp has been started since 1 January 1970. (736982)

- When using SwitchApp with routing and MLAG, if link failure causes more than 64 ARP entries to be needed on the peer link then traffic may be dropped.

Design the network with care to ensure that this limitation does not occur for the relevant failure scenarios. (765647)

- MakoSharedResources agent may restart hitfully if MakoL3Unicast agent performs a hitful restart due to crashing during a hitless restart. The system will recover to normal operation without intervention. (800466)
- SwitchApp platforms are limited to 64 nexthops per L2 port. This includes the inter MLAG peer link. As a result MLAG systems where more than 64 hosts are reachable via MLAG ports may hit this limitation during failure scenarios where traffic for more than 64 hosts need to cross the peer link resulting in traffic loss. It is therefore recommended to design configurations to ensure that this limitation is not exceeded in the event of failures. (811102)
- When the hardware resources become full, new NAT rules will not be programmed in hardware, and the system will log:

```
`%NAT-3-HW_RESOURCE_FULL: Hardware resources are insufficient to program all NAT rules`
```

Those rules will remain pending, even if hardware resources subsequently become available.

The workaround is to remove any pending rules (``show ip nat translation pending``) and re-add them to use the available hardware resources. (848105)

- On DCS-7130LBR SKUs, loading and unloading switchapp on the FPGA needs the system to be rebooted. Unloading switchapp without reboot may cause one or more of the forwarding agents to undergo continuous restart and functionality will be affected. (867655)
- SwitchApp platforms may fail to insert ECMP prefixes in hardware (due to running out of ECMP group resources) even though other prefixes with the same set of nexthops are inserted. This occurs because the routes do not get assigned the same FecId due to differences in route attributes in the RIB.

Use `'ip hardware fib next-hop sharing '` or `'neighbor <> next-hop-self'` commands to ensure prefixes share the same FecId. (910657)

- In a case when there are both a dynamically source NAT-ted and a routed VLAN sharing the same trunk interface on egress and the source IP address for the routed traffic matches the ACL for the dynamic NAT rule, the routed packets are being trapped by the CPU and therefore highly rate-limited. The only remedy is to keep the ACL as specific as possible, so the ACL overlapping doesn't happen. (950797)
- Interface link flaps that result in multicast route re-programming may result in software forwarding of multicast packets. Software forwarded packets are not subject to multicast NAT configurations. (958816)
- A router running SwitchApp may emit the following error "MakoL3Unicast: %ROUTING-3-FEC\_RESOURCE\_FULL: Not all FECs are programmed in hardware" followed soon after by "MakoL3Unicast: %ROUTING-3-FEC\_RESOURCE\_NORMAL: All FECs are programmed in hardware." This is expected in scenarios where a number of IP next hops are learned in the routing table before their MAC addresses have been learned in the MAC address-table.

There is no workaround required - the ".. \_RESOURCE\_NORMAL" message indicates that the condition has cleared and the router is now forwarding correctly to all destinations. (1009531)

- Routes can fail to be programmed in hardware and HW\_RESOURCE\_FULL errors can occur even though LPM table utilizations are as low as 25% of capacity. The limit will vary with the prefixes in use and may also vary between reloads of the switch.

Workaround: Reducing the number of prefixes at the relevant prefix lengths until the utilization below 25% will resolve the problem. (1049134)

- On SwitchApp with NAT translations configured, if the number of active ports in the ingress or egress VLAN(s) becomes zero, the NAT translation will be marked as in progress. Any hardware resources allocated while the translation was active, will remain active and programmed, although no translation will be possible. This is considered a transient condition, and is intended to support network reconfigurations while reducing any packet loss due to hardware reprogramming.

The resources can be recovered by deleting and re-adding the NAT translation; resource will only be reallocated once the ingress and egress VLAN(s) become populated. (1101466)

- Twice NAT translations will only match and translate ingress traffic on ports that have reachability for the reverse path's destination. (1254435) (1)
- DCS-7135 platforms running MLAG require a higher reload delay timer value to avoid unnecessary losses when a peer reboots.  
Use the reload-delay MLAG configuration sub-command to set the delay to at

least 600 seconds. (1384609) (1)  
Series Affected: DCS-7135 Series

- IPv4 Checksums are not validated before packets are routed (1424231)

(1) This item is in two or more sections on this document

## DCS-7130 and DCS-7170 Series

- If an ingress packet contains more than one 802.1Q tag and the egress port is a trunk port, the egressing packet may get corrupted. (180436)  
Series Affected: DCS-7170 Series
- For frames that are routed and VXLAN encapsulated, underlay MTU is not used for MTU enforcement. Therefore the packets will be routed, encapsulated and transmitted without fragmentation. (254767)
- Changing port speed from 10G/25G/50G to 40G/100G will cause the forwarding agent (BfnSliceAgent) to restart. This can result in a brief traffic outage in the order of 100ms on all ports. The link state of other ports will not change. (256519)
- 10/25/50 Gbps interfaces only support MTU up to 7Kbytes. (258823)
- After applying or removing shaping configuration on an L2 sub-interface, the L2 sub-interface must be flapped for the configuration to take effect. (281312)  
Series Affected: DCS-7170 Series
- After setting CoPP rate = 0, a few packets (<10) might be let into the CPU, but everything will be dropped afterwards. (350676)
- The number of L2 subinterfaces which can be supported on a parent interface is 63.  
On a given parent interface, there cannot be more than one L2 subinterface with the same forwarding vlan. (357946)
- Full mroute scale may not be achievable under certain scenarios due to hash collision for the multicast route table. (380545)
- When egress NAT and MLAG are both used, 'show ip mroute' may show NAT'ed addresses in addition to the receiving mroute addresses. (394571)
- firewall profile on DCS-7170 platform does not support IP multicast (401134)
- Accelerated Software Upgrade (ASU) is not supported in combination with the packet-filter profile. The hitless reload will time out and fall back to a normal reload. (473985)  
Series Affected: DCS-7170 Series

- On the DCS-7170 series, ASU is not supported on the firewall profile. (475112)  
Series Affected: DCS-7170 Series
- When sFlow and monitor session are both enabled in the system, the mirrored traffic may be incorrectly throttled to the sFlow copp policy rate. (604224)
- The 32-bit image of EOS does not support the 7170B series switches. Use the 64-bit version instead (646589)
- IP Multicast packets that are software forwarded are not subjected to egress static NAT. (771707)

## DCS-7130 and DCS-7170 Series

- On the 7170 series of switches, when IPv6 is used in VXLAN underlay, the UDP checksum will be 0 for all the packets going out with an IPv6 VXLAN encapsulation. (297660)

## CCS-710P, CCS-720DF, CCS-720DP, CCS-720DT, CCS-720XP, CCS-722XPM and CCS-750 Series

- Configuring Authentication Failure VLAN to same value as 'Internal VLAN' or 'AAA-server assigned successful VLANs', may lead to un-desirable behaviour (376571)
- When hardware flow tracking is enabled, tcpControlBits information element in IPFIX flow records for VXLAN encapsulated TCP flows is incorrect. (416079)
- On receiving COA-REQ for changing VLAN for EAPOL supplicant, the NAS deliberately fails authorization for the first time in the new vlan. (449890)
- The per-interface configuration to ignore reauthorization timeouts from the AAA server ("dot1x timeout reauth-timeout-ignore") is not designed to work if manual reauthorization is requested from the command line. The reason for this is that manual reauthentication is designed to force the supplicant to contact the AAA server to retrieve the latest credentials. (453044)
- CoA request for VLAN change for EAPOL supplicant returns CoA-NAK. The VLAN does get changed when device is reauthenticated and the AAA server sends the new VLAN in an Access-Accept response. (459726)
- Hitless FPGA upgrades are not supported due to hardware limitations. Therefore FPGA images will not be upgraded during SSU. (474978)  
SKUs Affected: CCS-720XP-24Y6-F, CCS-720XP-24Y6-R, CCS-720XP-24ZY4-F, CCS-720XP-48Y6-F, CCS-720XP-48Y6-R and CCS-720XP-48ZC2-F

- Negation operator (!) and 'assigned' keyword are not supported in Radius NAS-Filter-rule( attribute-id 92) Attribute. (475207)
- Ip options qualifiers are not supported in the NAS-FILTER-RULE attribute if present in the Access-Accept or COA packet from the AAA server. If Ip options are present in NAS-FILTER-RULE, it may cause supplicant to fail authorization. (480659)
- WOL feature is currently only available for phone trunk port, but not for regular trunk port. (481468)
- Fallback to MBA authentication feature may not work as expected with Caching Auth feature. (482333)
- Timeout value configured for MBA fallback feature can block MBA Auth for upto 60 seconds more than the configured value since first non-EAPOL packet is received. It is recommended to configure the hold period to be lower than the timeout value for MBA fallback. (483995)
- In Mac-Based-Authentication in Dot1x, once a host's mac address gets authenticated with one vlan, it cannot change its vlan to get authenticated with a new vlan. (490696)
- On phone trunk ports which are not controlled by Dot1x, phones do not honour port-security max-address limit and get installed in the L2 table even after the port-security limit is breached (494095)
- CoA request to change VLAN of multiple supplicants identified with NAS-PORT-ID may not work as expected. (495905)
- MBA for passive device can not be triggered by ARP/ICMP if IP locking is enabled (500439)
- If a switchport loses power, the credentials of the attached phone and PC will remain cached when authentication caching is enabled. However, when power is restored, the EAPOL enabled PC may not be reachable within the default reauthorization limit of 3 attempts and the supplicant will be removed as a result.  
The solution in this situation is to increase the reauthorization limit using the per-interface dot1x command: dot1x reauthorization request limit 10 (500488)
- Limitation - 802.1X Web Authentication Implicit ACL feature doesn't work when IP Locking is configured on the interface. The workaround is to use 802.1X ACL based Web Authentication. (557986)

- PFC and pause generation are not supported when MACsec is enabled. (577310)  
SKUs Affected: CCS-722XPM-48Y4, CCS-722XPM-48Y4-F, CCS-722XPM-48ZY8 and CCS-722XPM-48ZY8-F
- An interface that acts as a Dot1x supplicant cannot be paired with a third party device that acts as a Dot1x authenticator. (643209) (1)  
Series Affected: CCS-750 Series  
SKUs Affected: DCS-7050CX4M-48D8
- Mirrored packets sent to a MACSec enabled destination interface are sent out unencrypted. (649877)  
SKUs Affected: CCS-722XPM-48Y4, CCS-722XPM-48Y4-F, CCS-722XPM-48ZY8 and CCS-722XPM-48ZY8-F
- Command "ptp free-running source clock system" is not supported. Although it may complete without errors, it will not take effect. (708316)  
Series Affected: CCS-710P, CCS-720DF, CCS-720DP, CCS-720DT, CCS-722XPM and DCS-7010TX Series
- PTP will not synchronize over interfaces configured with half-duplex link speeds. (740727)
- Phone sending LLDP packets before getting authenticated (by sending non-LLDP packets like DHCP) may not get classified as phones.

The workaround is to configure "dot1x protocol lldp bypass" (742933)

- "VTEP to VTEP bridging" is not supported. (791265)  
SKUs Affected: CCS-720XP-96ZC2 and CCS-720XP-96ZC2-F
- PTP transparent clock mode is not supported on interfaces which have MACsec enabled. The workaround is to use boundary clock mode, or interfaces without MACsec. (821972)  
SKUs Affected: CCS-722XPM-48Y4 and CCS-722XPM-48ZY8
- The system will not boot if a cable connected to an ethernet switch is connected to the console interface of the system. To recover the system, remove the cable from the console port and power cycle. (934172)  
Series Affected: CCS-720DF, CCS-720DP and CCS-720DT Series  
SKUs Affected: CCS-710P-12, CCS-710P-16P, CCS-720DF-48Y-2, CCS-720DF-48Y-2F, CCS-720DF-48Y-DC, CCS-720DF-48Y-DC-2, CCS-720DF-48Y-DC-2F, CCS-720DF-48Y-DC-F, CCS-720DF-48Y-F, CCS-720DP-24S, CCS-720DP-24S-2, CCS-720DP-24S-2F, CCS-720DP-24S-F, CCS-720DP-24ZS, CCS-720DP-24ZS-2, CCS-720DP-24ZS-2F, CCS-720DP-24ZS-F, CCS-720DP-48S, CCS-720DP-48S-2, CCS-720DP-48S-2F, CCS-720DP-48S-F, CCS-720DP-48ZS, CCS-720DP-48ZS-2, CCS-720DP-48ZS-2F, CCS-720DP-48ZS-F, CCS-720DT-24S, CCS-720DT-24S-2, CCS-720DT-24S-2F, CCS-720DT-24S-2R, CCS-720DT-24S-F, CCS-720DT-48S-2, CCS-720DT-48S-2F and CCS-720DT-48S-2R

- Non-unicast traffic egressing on Port-Channel interfaces that are not uplinks do not use hashing to load balance. A single Port-Channel member will be designated to transmit non-unicast traffic for a given replication group (VLAN or multicast group). (1095704)  
Series Affected: CCS-750 Series

(1) This item is in two or more sections on this document

## AWE-5000, AWE-7000 and ZTX-7000 Series

- 100M speeds are not supported on the BASE-T interfaces Et1/1-1/4 (720921)  
SKUs Affected: AWE-5310, AWE-5310-F, AWE-7230R-4TX-4S and AWE-7230R-4TX-4S-F
- The system does not support the interface tx-queue shape rate commands, however the CLI still permits the configuration. Entering these commands will have no effect. (751249) (1)
- Arista Networks branded AOC-S-S-10G-yM manufactured before 2016 may not link up on interfaces 1-8. There is no workaround.

In more detail, we require the SFP transceiver memory to be compliant with the SFF-8472. The exact memory requirements for a 10G AOC SFP are as follows. We require bit 4 of page A0h byte 3 to be set to 1. We require a non-zero value in page A0h byte 8. We require bit 2 of page A0h byte 60 to be set to 1. (788102)

SKUs Affected: 10GBASE-AOC and AWE-5510-F

- This platform only supports 64-bit versions of EOS. (794027)
- Tunable SFP transceivers are not supported on the first 8 slots (Ethernet1/1 to Ethernet1/8). Therefore the interface configuration commands "transceiver frequency ..." and "transceiver channel ..." are not supported on the first 8 slots (Ethernet1/1 to Ethernet1/8). (823756)  
SKUs Affected: 10GBASE-DWDM, 10GBASE-DWDM-T, 10GBASE-DWDM-ZR and AWE-5510-F

(1) This item is in two or more sections on this document

## CCS-750 and DCS-7060X4 Series

- When re-enabling a disabled power supply using `power supply enable module PowerSupply<n>`, the power supply may not re-enable.

The power supply can be recovered by removing and re-applying the input power to the power supply. (857791)

SKUs Affected: PWR-1511-AC-BLUE, PWR-1511-AC-RED, PWR-1511-DC-RED, PWR-1512-AC-BLUE, PWR-1512-AC-RED, PWR-400-DC-RED, PWR-500AC-F, PWR-500AC-

R, PWR-501AC-F, PWR-511-AC, PWR-511-AC-BLUE, PWR-511-AC-RED, PWR-511-DC, PWR-511-DC-RED, PWR-745AC-F, PWR-747AC-F and PWR-747AC-R

- FAN-7012M and FAN-7012MP cannot reach minimal fans speed. Fan manufacturers usually guarantee a minimal fan speed with 10% accuracy. (1273568) (1)  
SKUs Affected: FAN-7012M and FAN-7012MP

(1) This item is in two or more sections on this document

## DCS-7170, DCS-7280R and DCS-7280R2 Series

- On devices with Algomatch enabled, removing an ACL on an interface might fail because the remaining ACLs on the system may not fit in the hardware tables. (192811)
- Ingress ACLs on IPv6 packets do not work when IPv6 uRPF is configured and AlgoMatch is enabled. (512394)

## DCS-7130, DCS-7132 and DCS-7135 Series

- This platform only supports 64-bit versions of EOS. (615075)
- Several link flaps may be seen as the links are coming up. Debounce time CLI do not apply to Ethernet Interfaces on dropbear products. Link monitoring, Debounce and EOAM rely on PCS link status and not enabled on these since these interfaces use network PMA to set link status. The failure this reported here is a test issue. (633947)
- In the event of power loss, the switch will not report the correct reload cause. If power is interrupted briefly, the switch will report the reload as being caused by a watchdog. If the power loss lasts more than a few seconds, the switch will report the reload as cause unknown. (700291)  
Series Affected: DCS-7130 Series
- CL28 Autoneg is not supported. This means auto-negotiation on copper cables at speeds 10G or lower is not supported. (719438)  
Series Affected: DCS-7130 Series
- When link loss is experienced on a MetaMux input interface, MetaMux may erroneously increment the error count for that MetaMux input interface. (723415)  
Series Affected: DCS-7130 Series
- SwitchApp's published routing scale limits are approximations and simplifications so it is possible for a system to run out of internal resources for certain prefixes even though the overall scale is within the published limits. (764479)

- Maximum packet size supported by MetaWatch could be limited to 9214 bytes depending on platforms (775872)  
 SKUs Affected: DCS-7130LBR-48S6QD, DCS-7130LBR-48S6QD-F and DCS-7130LBR-48S6QD-R
- The commands for initializing an instance of an App have been changed. The CLI commands `Arista(config)# <app>` and `Arista(config)# <app> default` have been removed. Please use `Arista(config)#<app> instance N` instead. (778693)  
 SKUs Affected: DCS-7130LBR-48S6QD
- The L1 configuration of the Switchapp control plane link (switch1/49 for 48port configurations or switch1/37 for 36port configurations) is automatically configured and should not be user modified. (830739)
- CL73 Autoneg is not supported. This means auto-negotiation on copper cables at speed 40G or higher is not supported. (832922)  
 Series Affected: DCS-7130 Series
- Asymmetric routing and NAT sync are not supported for TCP sessions. (848815)
- Use of unidirectional L1 configuration for a front panel Ethernet interface populated with a BASE-T type transceiver is not supported. Setting unidirectional configuration to such an interface may produce unexpected results, including traffic loss. Workaround is to use unidirectional configuration with non BASE-T type transceivers. (860391)  
 Series Affected: DCS-7130 Series
- Unidirectional link configuration is not available for front-panel Ethernet interfaces. This may lead to ambiguity in link signal status when the Ethernet interface is connected to a Switch interface that has unidirectional configuration applied. (902809)  
 SKUs Affected: DCS-7130LBR-48S6QD
- Link flaps may occur when configuring a Layer 1 loop with two Ethernet interfaces (ie. snaked cable connecting two interfaces on the front panel, with each interface sourcing each other via the `l1 source` command).  
  
 Workaround: please avoid configuring loops. (905572)  
 SKUs Affected: DCS-7135LB-48Y4C, DCS-7135LB-48Y4C-F and DCS-7135LB-48Y4C-R
- LLDP transmit does not work if the front panel Ethernet interface is layer1 sourcing an interface. Transmit Discard counters may increment on the interfaces as these packets are dropped. (941796)  
 SKUs Affected: DCS-7130-16G3, DCS-7130-16G3-F (HwRev:C1), DCS-7130-16G3-R (HwRev:C1), DCS-7130-16G3S, DCS-7130-16G3S-F (HwRev:D1), DCS-7130-16G3S-R (HwRev:D1), DCS-7130-48EH, DCS-7130-48EH-F (HwRev:A4), DCS-7130-48EH-R (HwRev:A4), DCS-7130-48EHS, DCS-7130-48EHS-F (HwRev:B1), DCS-7130-48EHS-F

(HwRev:B2), DCS-7130-48EHS-R (HwRev:B1), DCS-7130-48EHS-R (HwRev:B2), DCS-7130-48G3, DCS-7130-48G3-F (HwRev:B1), DCS-7130-48G3-F (HwRev:B2), DCS-7130-48G3-R (HwRev:B1), DCS-7130-48G3-R (HwRev:B2), DCS-7130-48G3S, DCS-7130-48G3S-F (HwRev:C1), DCS-7130-48G3S-R (HwRev:C1), DCS-7130-48L, DCS-7130-48L-F (HwRev:A2), DCS-7130-48L-F (HwRev:A3), DCS-7130-48L-R (HwRev:A2), DCS-7130-48L-R (HwRev:A3), DCS-7130-48LA, DCS-7130-48LA-F (HwRev:A2), DCS-7130-48LA-F (HwRev:A3), DCS-7130-48LA-R (HwRev:A2), DCS-7130-48LA-R (HwRev:A3), DCS-7130-48LAS, DCS-7130-48LAS-F (HwRev:B2), DCS-7130-48LAS-F (HwRev:B3), DCS-7130-48LAS-R (HwRev:B2), DCS-7130-48LAS-R (HwRev:B3), DCS-7130-48LB, DCS-7130-48LB-F (HwRev:A2), DCS-7130-48LB-F (HwRev:A3), DCS-7130-48LB-R (HwRev:A2), DCS-7130-48LB-R (HwRev:A3), DCS-7130-48LBA, DCS-7130-48LBA-F (HwRev:A2), DCS-7130-48LBA-F (HwRev:A3), DCS-7130-48LBA-R (HwRev:A2), DCS-7130-48LBA-R (HwRev:A3), DCS-7130-48LBAS, DCS-7130-48LBAS-F (HwRev:B2), DCS-7130-48LBAS-F (HwRev:B3), DCS-7130-48LBAS-R (HwRev:B2), DCS-7130-48LBAS-R (HwRev:B3), DCS-7130-48LBS, DCS-7130-48LBS-F (HwRev:B2), DCS-7130-48LBS-F (HwRev:B3), DCS-7130-48LBS-R (HwRev:B2), DCS-7130-48LBS-R (HwRev:B3), DCS-7130-48LS, DCS-7130-48LS-F (HwRev:B2), DCS-7130-48LS-F (HwRev:B3), DCS-7130-48LS-R (HwRev:B2), DCS-7130-48LS-R (HwRev:B3), DCS-7130-96, DCS-7130-96-F (HwRev:A7), DCS-7130-96-F (HwRev:A8), DCS-7130-96-R (HwRev:A7), DCS-7130-96-R (HwRev:A8), DCS-7130-96L, DCS-7130-96L-F (HwRev:A2), DCS-7130-96L-F (HwRev:A3), DCS-7130-96L-R (HwRev:A2), DCS-7130-96L-R (HwRev:A3), DCS-7130-96LA, DCS-7130-96LA-F (HwRev:A2), DCS-7130-96LA-F (HwRev:A3), DCS-7130-96LA-R (HwRev:A2), DCS-7130-96LA-R (HwRev:A3), DCS-7130-96LAS, DCS-7130-96LAS-F (HwRev:B1), DCS-7130-96LAS-F (HwRev:B2), DCS-7130-96LAS-R (HwRev:B1), DCS-7130-96LAS-R (HwRev:B2), DCS-7130-96LB, DCS-7130-96LB-F (HwRev:A2), DCS-7130-96LB-F (HwRev:A3), DCS-7130-96LB-R (HwRev:A2), DCS-7130-96LB-R (HwRev:A3), DCS-7130-96LBA, DCS-7130-96LBA-F (HwRev:A2), DCS-7130-96LBA-F (HwRev:A3), DCS-7130-96LBA-R (HwRev:A2), DCS-7130-96LBA-R (HwRev:A3), DCS-7130-96LBAS, DCS-7130-96LBAS-F (HwRev:B1), DCS-7130-96LBAS-R (HwRev:B1), DCS-7130-96LBS, DCS-7130-96LBS-F (HwRev:B1), DCS-7130-96LBS-F (HwRev:B2), DCS-7130-96LBS-R (HwRev:B1), DCS-7130-96LBS-R (HwRev:B2), DCS-7130-96LS, DCS-7130-96LS-F (HwRev:B1), DCS-7130-96LS-F (HwRev:B2), DCS-7130-96LS-R (HwRev:B1), DCS-7130-96LS-R (HwRev:B2), DCS-7130-96S, DCS-7130-96S-F (HwRev:B1) and DCS-7130-96S-R (HwRev:B1)

- Device is unable to support 1G optics on majority of the FPGA applications. This includes SwitchApp and 1G hardware PTP on MetaWatch. WhiteRabbit on MetaWatch is not affected by this limitation. (971303)

Series Affected: DCS-7132 and DCS-7135 Series

SKUs Affected: DCS-7132LB-48Y4C, DCS-7132LB-48Y4C-F, DCS-7132LB-48Y4C-R, DCS-7135LB-48Y4C, DCS-7135LB-48Y4C-F and DCS-7135LB-48Y4C-R

- If counters are cleared while traffic is running, front panel counters may become out of sync with their backing interface.

Ensure the counters are only cleared when there is no traffic flowing through

the link. (1024514)

SKUs Affected: DCS-7130LBR-48S6QD

- An Arista FDK application with Tscore cannot be configured alongside MetaWatch, even if the configurations are disabled.

To use an Arista FDK application with Tscore, all MetaWatch instance configurations must be removed (not just disabled).

To use MetaWatch, any Arista FDK applications with Tscore must be disabled. (1089489) (1)

- Dynamic source NAT translations in different VRFs sharing the same ACL is not supported, when the ingressing traffic flows in both VRFs have the same source and destination address and port. (1105562) (1)

Series Affected: DCS-7132 Series

- Switch to Switch ll sourcing is not supported with 1G speed configuration (1174034)

(1) This item is in two or more sections on this document

## **7358, 7368, 7388, CCS-750, DCS-7300X, DCS-7500R, DCS-7800 and DCS-7800R3 Series**

- When a system shuts down due to a power overload, EOS does not log a 'power overload' reload cause (371160)
- Mixed supervisor types are not supported on dual-supervisor modular systems. (450053)
- With scaled VRF, SVI and Arp entries, typically beyond claimed support, the Arp agent may experience a SIGQUIT during SSO switchover, on the new active supervisor. There is no workaround for this issue and switchover is ultimately successful. (495528)
- IP reachability between the ManagementActive interface and physical management interfaces may be impacted if both sets of interfaces are configured in separate VRFs. (885866)
- If Management0 interface redundancy is enabled with ipv6 neighbor monitoring, the backup interface can become active on supervisor switchover instead of the primary interface (893164)

## **CCS-710P, CCS-720DP, CCS-720XP, CCS-722XPM and CCS-750 Series**

- Polycom SoundStation IP 7000 phone might stop sending traffic after a switch power cycle if the phone stays on PoE power without an L1 link for some time.

Workaround is to toggle PoE power on the affected interfaces with "poe disabled" followed by "no poe disabled". (502688)

## **7500R3, DCS-7020, DCS-7130LBR, DCS-7280R, DCS-7280R2, DCS-7280R3, DCS-7280R3A, DCS-7500R, DCS-7500R2, DCS-7500R3, DCS-7800, DCS-7800R3 and DCS-7800R3A Series**

- The L3 MTU on interfaces is not enforced on SVIs. (11659)  
Series Affected: DCS-7020, DCS-7280CR2, DCS-7280R, DCS-7280R2, DCS-7280SR, DCS-7280SR2, DCS-7280TR, DCS-7500R and DCS-7500R2 Series
- Disabling IPv6 routing on an L3 interface is not supported when IPv4 routing is also enabled on that L3 interface. (43093)
- On DCS-7500 series, stateful switchover is not hitless. (54305)
- show interfaces counters rates' for port channels may show a slightly inaccurate data rate (including above 100%). (67367)
- A VXLAN encapsulated packet after de-encapsulation is not forwarded back to the port on which the original packet was received. Similarly, a native ethernet packet after VXLAN encapsulation is not forwarded back to the original receive port towards the remote VTEP. (75075)
- Due to hardware limitation, if an egress IP ACL is applied on an interface which is part of a VLAN with an egress router ACL, the filtering behavior for egress traffic of that interface may be undefined. (82094)
- For packets that hit rules across multiple ACLs, the hit counts are accounted for only in a single ACL. PACL counters take precedence over RACLs and MAC ACLs, and RACL counters take precedence over MAC ACLs. (85440)
- When an egress IPv6 RACL is applied to a VLAN, IPv6 packets may not be subjected to MTU checks. (88778)
- An egress ACL on a destination port of a monitor session only takes effect for Rx mirrored packets which are IP forwarded. The egress ACL will not work for bridged packets or Tx mirrored routed packets. (89915)
- When a shaper is configured the output of the shaper has a tolerance of +30% with 100-byte frames. This reduces to +5% as the frame size is increased to 600 bytes. The shaper variance reduces when the port happens to be the endpoint of a tunnel. (93546)
- The egress per-queue byte counter is not exact for certain packet types. For routed packets the egress per-queue byte counter may be offset by +/-3 bytes. For any packets originating from the CPU, the per-queue byte counter may be offset by -12 bytes. (97660)

- Packets that attempt to do a GRE key lookup where the GRE key lookup misses will have egress IPv6 ACLs applied with the ingress VLAN (102455)
- GRE key forwarding packets that are recirculated will have no QoS policy applied to them. (102458)
- ACL counters may increment spuriously during modification (117509)
- If a double tagged frame is received on an untrusted or DSCP-trusted interface, the CoS is retained if the outgoing frame is tagged, unless the frame is routed (131614)
- On the DCS-7280E and DCS-7500E series, configuring QinQ or SelectiveQinQ along with configurable TPID on the same interface is not supported (131757)
- VXLAN encapsulated packets received on MLAG peer-link will not be bridged after decapsulation to any MLAG interfaces. The workaround is to redesign the network such that VXLAN encapsulated packets are not received on the MLAG peer-link. (133841)
- IPv6 Egress ACL deny logging is not supported on subinterfaces. (146487)
- Disabling IPv4 routing on an L3 interface is not supported when IPv6 routing is enabled on that L3 interface. When "no ip routing ipv6 interfaces" is configured to enable the forwarding of IPv4 packets over IPv6 nexthops over interfaces that do not have IPv4 address, but only a IPv6 address, it will also allow routing IPv4 traffic over these interfaces. (151356)
- Congestion on an egress interface used by a GRE tunnel that is a mirroring destination can cause drops on forwarding ASICs where the mirrored traffic ingresses the switch. (158001)
- On the DCS-7500E and DCS-7280 series, traffic outage is expected during transition from a single member LAG to two member LAG and vice versa. Use "platform sand lag hardware-only" to avoid this outage. (160439)
- When MLAG peer mac routing feature is enabled on both MLAG peers, the IPv6 neighbor may not be resolved when source ipv6 address in solicited neighbor is link local address. (165067)
- When the 'vxlan-routing' hardware TCAM profile is configured, VXLAN traffic flows in overlay may not work alongside IPv6 traffic flows in underlay. The workaround is to use the CLI command 'no platform sand ipv6 host-route exact-match'. (190017)
- L2-ECMP over VXLAN is not supported for multi-homed hosts under EVPN. (193475)

- Ingress ACLs are not supported on decap groups. (195568)
- In Tap Aggregation mode, Tap Aggregation features may not work for 802.1BR/VN tagged packets when 802.1BR/VN tag stripping is not configured. (198798)
- Links are not compatible with systems running EOS 4.18.1F

The workaround is to upgrade both sides of the link. (199152)

SKUs Affected: 7500R-8CFPX-LC

- Traceroute to a IP route where the IP route is getting forwarded through a MPLS nexthop-group may incorrectly display the first hop as being unreachable. The actual first hop will appear in the second position. (209273)
- When ingress packet truncation is enabled in Tap Aggregation mode, truncated packets are not counted as packets received on the ingress interface. (215346)
- Frames less than 64 bytes are dropped (as expected), but not counted.

Command "hardware phy cmx42550 <intf > diag read64 mac line 0x138" can be used to dump the counter for the purpose of debugging". (218429)

SKUs Affected: 7500R2M-36CQ-LC, 7800R3-48CQM-LC, DCS-7280CR2M-30-F, DCS-7280SRAM-48C6, DCS-7280SRAM-48C6-F, DCS-7280SRAM-48C6-R, DCS-7280SRM-40CX2-F and DCS-7280SRM-40CX2-R

- Native VLAN setting on Tap interfaces does not take effect. (227770)
- While in Tap Aggregation mode, ingress VLAN membership filtering does not work when packets are destined to a tool interface configured with egress packet truncation. (227841)
- While in Tap Aggregation mode, interfaces configured for egress truncation will continue to consume hardware resources even when they are down. (228384)
- LLDP functionality is not supported on interfaces with ingress truncation enabled. (229983)
- Sflow agent CPU utilization is around 10% even when hardware acceleration is enabled and the agent is not processing any flow samples. (251674)
- With MTU increased beyond 9100B, there can be some multicast packets of size greater than 9100B that are dropped as a port gets close to linerate. (261446)

- Changing PMF profile on one linecard may cause a brief disruption of PMF-based features on other linecards which should not be affected by the same change. (270849)
- If a QOS and PDP Policy both having police action are applied on an interface and the traffic hits both the policies then QOS Policer Counter is messed up. The "show policy-map type qos pmap-name" will give the PDP Policer Counter, not the QOS Policer Counter. (275994)
- Rate values for subinterfaces shown by "show interface counter rates" may deviate up to 15% from corresponding rate on parent interface. (278700)
- With TCP MSS Clamping feature configured, TCP SYN packets might get dropped under high CPU usage conditions if the incoming TCP SYN packet rate is high. (279370)
- Packets larger than 10196 bytes will be discarded by the forwarding ASICs. (280459)
- PFC on DSCP trusted ports is not supported. (281214)
- Routing is not supported on the parent interface of a L2 sub-interface. (287016)
- Loop protect feature is not supported when AlgoMatch HW is enabled. (290706)
- When a port becomes a LAG member, there may be a very brief moment where a few packets may be duplicated on the LAG. (295260)
- Fragmented IP packets will not match on flow-spec rules that include a match on TCP/UDP port. (297309)
- When all the L2 subinterfaces belonging to a parent interface are shutdown, packets are bridged and mac addresses are learnt on parent interface (300202)  
Series Affected: DCS-7280R, DCS-7280R2, DCS-7500R and DCS-7500R2 Series
- VXLAN routing is not supported on a modular system on which one of the linecards is configured for TAP aggregation. (306180)
- Show interfaces counters ip only show IPv4/Ipv6/MPLS counters per physical interface and not per port-channel (306209)
- When a BGP peer session is cleared, traffic which hits existing flow-spec rules may increment the wrong counter for a brief period of time. (339523)
- If non shaped sub interfaces are configured under same interface having shaped sub interfaces, traffic will egress out of the non shaped sub interfaces in a round robin fashion. It is recommended to not have shaped and unshaped sub interfaces under the same parent. (341851)  
Series Affected: DCS-7280R, DCS-7280R2, DCS-7500R and DCS-7500R2 Series

- Hardware accelerated sflow with profile sflowaccel-v2 doesn't work with 7500E linecards. (342130)
- Stale telemetry flow-spec statistics may be seen until the next "show flow-spec" command is issued. (345195)
- The sFlow sample output interface of IPv6 packet subject to an egress ACL, is set to unknown output interface. (354746)
- IPv4 packets with options in the IP header will not be subjected to Unicast Reverse Path Forwarding (uRPF) checks, and hence will not be dropped even if the source IP is unknown. (355542)
- unicast RPF is not enforced on IP packets when the destination IP needs ARP resolution (356347)
- Software forwarding is not supported for GRE or IP-in-IP tunnel terminated packets using decap-groups. (358369)
- The egress DSCP value in the Outer IP header for packets that undergo headend replication after routing is derived from the Traffic Class (and not copied from the ingress DSCP value). (366189)
- While in Tap Aggregation mode, if the identity tag configuration of a Tap port is changed, traffic received on this port may be sent to an invalid multicast destination momentarily. This will cause the DchUnreachables counter to increment. (372757)
- TX mirroring shows VXLAN encapsulated packets that are actually dropped by split horizon. (375795)
- If more than maximum supported Ipsec tunnels are configured, it is random as to which ones are assigned flow entries within on-chip encrypt/decrypt engine. The set of Ipsec tunnel interfaces assigned flow entries may not be the same as the set of tunnel interfaces which have IKE connections established. As a result, some tunnel interfaces with IKE connection established may not get link up. (376431)
- Syslog message informing user about enabling a counter feature that was previously disabled due to hardware resource conflict may not be emitted. (389299)
- Configuring more than 250 BFD sessions on a physical interface may result in many of those sessions flapping because of hardware drops on the interface. (389387)
- Drop Precedence based tail drop thresholds can be ignored when multiple queues are congested and buffering resources are low. (395693)

- Queue build-up doesn't show up for 64 byte packets in case of congestion via following commands:-  
1) platform fap diag diag cosq non\_empty\_queues  
2) show interfaces queue length

Following command should be used instead:-  
show queue-monitor length (398937)

- PIM sparse mode feature which allows installation of outgoing interfaces on the non-DR for a faster failover does not work on L3 sub-interfaces. This feature relies on an egress ACL to stop multicast traffic from going out of the interface. Multicast egress ACLs do not work on L3 sub-interfaces due to a platform limitation. If the feature is configured, there will be duplication of traffic. The workaround is not use the feature on such interfaces. (405696)
- When a policy-map with match on inner VLAN is programmed on an interface, if single tagged packet traffic is sent to that interface, the behaviour of that packet is indeterministic as inner VLAN tag is calculated using an offset and vlan-tag-format qualifier doesn't differentiate between single and double tagged packets. (415587)
- When MPLS label is pushed on the traffic ingressing CoS trust port then EXP bits are not derived from TC based on packet's COS. (417108)
- Byte counts are not supported for IPSec tunnels. (419031)
- SflowAccel supports up to 200 VRFs. (423892)
- PAUSE frames with correct DMAC=01:80:C2:00:00:01, Ethertype=0x8808, opcode=0x0001 are never forwarded and are always consumed by the hardware. (426047)
- Header truncation for mirrored packets can not be used when the destination of a monitor session is a GRE tunnel. (428547)
- A port transmitting packets smaller than 100B that were tunnel terminated on the switch might be limited to ~90% linerate (429797)
- When the VXLAN routes are programmed using 2 hierarchical FEC levels in hardware, and the outgoing interface of a VXLAN underlay route changes from one forwarding chip to another, then it can negatively impact VXLAN overlay route convergence. (440233)
- Egress MAC ACLs are matched on the incoming packet's ethernet header and not on the rewritten ethernet headers. (458724)

- Dynamic port-channels configured using LACP are not supported as destinations for monitor sessions (463186)
- SflowAccel does not send flow samples to collectors routed via BGP routes with additional backup paths. (476553)
- When the feature "flow" in a TCAM profile is configured with only the "drop" action, the profile is rejected. The workaround is to add any other action to feature "flow". (486849)
- When a LAG is used as a destination for a monitor session, a given set of packets mirrored from a Rx source will hash differently compared to the same set of packets captured from a Tx source, due to hardware limitations. Consequently, symmetric hashing will not work as expected with a monitor session which captures both Rx and Tx traffic from a single port, and using a LAG as a destination.

A workaround is to only capture traffic on the ingress (Rx direction). Another workaround is to use two different monitor sessions, and destinations, for the two directions of the target traffic, and implement symmetric hashing on a second stage. (486994)

Series Affected: DCS-7020, DCS-7280CR2, DCS-7280R, DCS-7280R2, DCS-7280SR, DCS-7280SR2, DCS-7280TR, DCS-7500R and DCS-7500R2 Series

- When GUE is enabled with outer IP hashing, inner IP fields are not included in the load balance key of MplsOverGre transit packets in tc-counters TCAM profile. (491706)  
Series Affected: DCS-7020, DCS-7280R, DCS-7280R2, DCS-7500R and DCS-7500R2 Series
- When "ip hardware fib optimize" is enabled for a non-nibble aligned prefix-length, local-remote MPLS Pseudowires must have Control Word enabled for MPLS decap forwarding to work correctly. If Control Word is not enabled, then ETHoMPLSoETH traffic that ingress with the first nibble of the inner DMAC starting with "0x4" will be speculative parsed as IPv4oMPLSoETH and incorrectly dropped. (496624)  
Series Affected: DCS-7020, DCS-7280R, DCS-7280R2, DCS-7500R and DCS-7500R2 Series
- For Packets with GRE tunnel encap header, MTU enforced on the hardware is 3 bytes more than configured value in Cli. (498470)  
Series Affected: DCS-7280CR2, DCS-7280R, DCS-7280R2, DCS-7500R and DCS-7500R2 Series
- All asymmetric IRB traffic flows forwarded over EVPN VXLAN toward to a single multi-homed destination are not load balanced across the VTEPs that form the L2

ECMP group. However, note that the traffic destined to different hosts are statically load balanced across the VTEPs. (501343)

- VRF label termination into non-default VRF is not supported for multi-label MPLS packets. (504763)
- When BGP neighbors advertise Flowspec rules with police actions where the number of rules exceed what can be programmed in TCAM, policers will be allocated in hardware for all requested rules even though best-effort programming will only program the subset of rules that fit in TCAM. As a result, hardware policer resources will be unnecessarily consumed for rules which are not installed in hardware. (506688)
- SVI egress counters are not incremented for IPV4 or IPV6 multicast packets. (508471)
- Egress counter features configured via "hardware counter feature ..." do not include packet or byte counts for packets sent from the local CPU. (525380)
- Counter information flows from the forwarding chips to the tables that support TerminAttr in a very bursty manner. When averaged over a several minute window the rates will be accurate, but for shorter intervals calculated rates may oscillate significantly above and below the nominal rate.

For better accuracy, please use a longer interval to generate rate information. (540116)

- Hitless restart is not supported with Macsec proxy (540419)
- `show forwarding destination` may give incorrect results when the traffic would hit an egress IPv4 ACL using bridged IPv4 traffic or hit an egress IPv4 ACL using one of the following qualifiers: TCP established, fragment, and L4 port range. Note that TCP and UDP egress IPv4 ACL rules use the fragment qualifier. (554480)

Series Affected: DCS-7280CR2, DCS-7280R, DCS-7280R2, DCS-7280SR, DCS-7280SR2, DCS-7280TR, DCS-7500R and DCS-7500R2 Series

- Hitless restart of Layer 3 forwarding agent is not supported unless "ip load-sharing prefer local" configuration is removed. Note that this configuration is added by default on this system. (555772)

SKUs Affected: DCS-7280QR-C36

- Route churn under hardware FIB exhaustion may cause BFD sessions to flap. (556089)
- On PTP enabled switches, CRC errors may occur in internal time synchronization. This can cause PTP time to be unstable. PTP time stability will recover on its own after a few seconds. (557370)

SKUs Affected: DCS-7280CR2-60-F

- For products with paired QSFP100 (odd numbered) and QSFP+ (even numbered) ports, the even numbered port may experience link flaps when a transceiver with a different media type from the previous installed transceiver is inserted in the odd numbered port. (565969)  
SKUs Affected: DCS-7280QR-C72-F, DCS-7280QR-C72-M-F, DCS-7280QR-C72-M-R, DCS-7280QR-C72-R, DCS-7280QRA-C36S-F and DCS-7280QRA-C36S-R
- VRRP IPv6 using VRRP IPv4 MAC prefix may have unexpected packet forwarding behavior when the VRRP IPv6 and IPv4 have different states and one of the states is Master. (567504)
- Different streams being rate-limited by the same group policer might exhibit bias towards some streams and fair policing across all the streams is not guaranteed. (578041)  
Series Affected: DCS-7280CR2, DCS-7280R, DCS-7280R2, DCS-7280SR, DCS-7280SR2, DCS-7280TR, DCS-7500R and DCS-7500R2 Series
- When all members of a port channel have "forwarding transmit disabled", traffic will not be forwarded to other VLAN members. (587648)
- While in Tap Aggregation mode, traffic steering service policy rules that match on fields from the MPLS header may result in false matches on packets without an MPLS header.

Remove the MPLS key-fields from feature 'tapagg mac' in the active TCAM profile. (592184)

- While in Tap Aggregation mode, traffic steering service policy rules that match on TCP flags may result in false matches when using the tap-aggregation-user-tcp-flags TCAM profile, or another profile based on this one.

Remove L4 key-fields from the 'tapagg mac' feature in the active TCAM profile. (592191)

- While in Tap Aggregation mode, traffic steering service policies with VLAN matching may match untagged traffic erroneously.

Add the vlan-tag-format key-field to features that filter on VID in the active TCAM profile. (597603)

- VLAN matching in ACLs attached to monitor sessions may result in false matches on untagged traffic. (598186)
- Packets greater in size than the egress interface MTU (fragmented packets) are not counted in "show interfaces counters ip".

Packet size should be limited to MTU to avoid fragmentation and loss of packet and byte counts. (601808)

- When "ip decap-group prefix-length <length>" configuration is present, the host portion (as determined by this prefix-length) of the configured decap IP addresses must be zero. Otherwise, while the configuration is accepted, packet forwarding in the data plane is broken. (602306)
- For IPsec tunnel mode on Jericho2, the output of show ip security connection detail incorrectly shows the replay window as 16384, the correct replay window is 128 and fixed to that value. (609180)
- Security counters are not updated correctly when using Vxlansec with SecTag2 encapsulation format. (630807)
- This platform only supports 64-bit versions of EOS. (646592)  
SKUs Affected: 7816R3-FM, DCS-7816-CH, DCS-7816-SUP and DCS-7816-SUP1S
- When 'show forwarding destination' is used in an L2 forwarding scenario, the source MAC address of the packet can be learnt in the MAC address table. This can result in MAC moves if the MAC address was already learnt.

A workaround is to clear the MAC address after running the 'show forwarding destination' command. (650968)

- For configured load-intervals of less than 1 minute, counter rates may fluctuate significantly above and below the actual rate.

The rate will become increasingly accurate as the configured load-interval approaches 5 minutes. (684152)

- Packets originating from or forwarding via the CPU through an SVI are not counted by the egress SVI counter feature ("hardware counter feature vlan-interface out"). (688993)
- Counter sampling for ingress sFlow on sub interfaces is not supported. (718833)
- IPv4 and IPv6 strict mode Unicast Reverse Path Forwarding (uRPF) does not work if the route matching source IP address resolves via an ECMP nexthop. Such packets will be dropped. (757793)
- With scale QoS scale policy-map config with ACL rules, configure-replace might CLI time-out (766811)
- For tunnel destinations, the decision to fragment is based on unencapsulated packet size, while MTU enforcement is based on the encapsulated packet size. This may cause unencapsulated packets near the MTU packet size to be dropped instead of fragmented. (768410)

- At high combined scale of VLANs and pseudowires in VPLS or L2 EVPN, exhaustion of "managedTt inLif" resources may occur. This may prevent hardware programming of any configured patch panel patches, resulting in "Unprogrammed" status for one or more patches. It may also result in VPLS packets drops in the decapsulation direction. This situation can be detected by "show hardware capability".

The workaround is to reduce the scale of these or other features which use the managedTt inLif resource and then perform a shut/no shut on the affected patch panel or subinterface. (781993)

- VXLAN routing is not supported when the maximum hierarchical FEC level in hardware is set to 1 using the "ip hardware fib hierarchical next-hop max-level 1" CLI command. (791422)
- "ip hardware fib next-hop sharing" is not supported with VXLAN. (795334)
- Traffic-policy 'redirect next-hop' and 'redirect next-hop group' actions on L2 interfaces are not supported. (821920)
- If multiple traffic policies are applied such that the TCAM usage for traffic-policy is close to scale (~100%), then the traffic-policy actions may not work if the Sand agent is restarted.

The workaround is to remove these policies from applied interfaces, and re-apply each of them. (821984)

- IP nexthop group entries are categorized as MPLS tunnels in the 'show hardware capacity' and 'show platform sand l3 summary' CLI commands. (823863)
- The VLAN interface counter feature is not compatible with dynamic VLANs used in EVPN VXLAN prefix routing setups. When the VLAN interface counter feature is enabled, a "Counters unavailable" message will be shown for each of EVPN VXLAN dynamic VLAN in the "show interface counters" CLI command output. (840994)
- The LoopProtection feature is not supported for L2 sub-interfaces at high scales. (853892)
- There may be packet drops when a MLAG utilizing Fast MAC Redirection carries more than 100Gbps of traffic (861038)
- The virtual-cable feature is unsupported, but the configuration CLI is not blocked. Configuring this unsupported feature will result in the Sand agent repeatedly restarting.

The workaround is to remove the virtual-cable feature from the running config. This will allow the Sand agent to recover. (893360)

- If 'switchport vlan tag validation' is configured, packets with more than 2 VLAN tags will be dropped. (898006)
- The SandMcast agent may restart unexpectedly on modular systems if configuration changes are performed shortly before a supervisor switchover. (933627)
- If a Tap Aggregation policy map is applied to an interface while running in the tap-aggregation-default profile, or any user profile that does not have the count action in the Tap Aggregation features, then the message "ACE-6-ACTION\_NOT\_AVAILABLE" will be logged for StatId and StatProfile. These messages mean that the policy ACL counters will not work for these policies. Other configured actions are not affected. (939008)
- Arista Networks Release Notes for EOS Release 4.31.1, 4.31.2 and 4.32.0 incorrectly documented the 7816B-CH in the New Platforms and Hardware and Supported Hardware sections. 7816B-CH is not introduced in those releases. 7816L-CH is introduced/supported in 4.31.1, 4.31.2, 4.32.0 and newer releases. Newer versions of EOS release notes after April 20, 2024 correctly document the support for 7816L-CH. (949378)
- Replacing one PBR rule with another rule (by changing the match criteria and/or actions) at the same logical priority in the PBR policy is considered both an addition of a rule, and a removal of the rule previously configured. Any policy update containing this replacement operation cannot be programmed using in-place update of TCAM. (955171)
- In a multi-chip system, rapid host moves may lead to temporary divergence of MAC address tables between chips. After host moves quiesce and at least a third of the configured MAC aging time passes, the MAC address tables will converge.

A workaround is to clear the MAC address table. (983999)

- A TCAM bank that is allocated for CBF does not get released until all CBF rules are removed or the feature is disabled. A workaround is to disable and then re-enable CBF by removing all color to DSCP mappings and then adding them back. (990098)
- Source VTEP pruning with VTEP-to-VTEP bridging is not supported if the underlay L3 interface is an SVI and the nexthop MAC is unknown. Workaround is to configure a static MAC address for the nexthop. (993682)
- The flowspec redirect action is not supported on bridged traffic. (999653)
- If a VLAN-to-VNI mapping configuration under VXLAN is updated while traffic is flowing in the VLAN, then some packets may be unexpectedly flooded in the old VNI during the transition.

Workaround is to perform the configuration update while traffic is stopped.  
(1016288)

- In an EVPN Campus Wifi gateway switch where VTEP-to-VTEP bridging is enabled, traffic received from an unknown AP VTEP that is destined to a host also behind an AP VTEP might be dropped for a brief period of time. (1025563)
- The EAPI output of `show interfaces counters` for subinterfaces categorizes packets as "inUcastPkts", but it actually counts all packets (unicast, broadcast, multicast). (1046158)
- User-Defined Fields, or UDFs, are defined as part of an access-list filter and are comprised of an offset, length and pattern match. The behaviour of a UDF where the offset value exceeds the packet's size is undefined and may result in false matches. (1058051)
- On modular switches, enabling disabled ports on linecards not in Tap Aggregation mode using the "no-errdisable" command is permitted erroneously. The correct operation of such ports can not be guaranteed. (1081839)
- LANZ does not support latency recording with bursty traffic when notifying mode is not configured.  
To enable notifying mode, the `queue-monitor length notifying` global config command may be used. (1121840)
- Traffic-policies will not work if "packet-type gue outer-ip" is configured in load-balance policies. (1156275)
- Only remote VTEPs that are reachable get added to the VLAN flood set when "vxlan flood vtep learned data-plane" is configured under VXLAN. (1189284)
- For L2 and L3 subinterfaces, VLAN ranges are not supported, and therefore not a valid encapsulation configuration. Thus, the subinterface status will remain down and inactive. (1213201)
- Subinterface counters are cleared when their parent interface goes down. (1248978)
- Adding or removing the PFC config on an interface can generate a re-assigned profile syslog message for other traffic-classes if they have invalid profiles assigned.  
The workaround is to delete invalid profiles and their corresponding mappings. (1254788)
- QoS service policy does not take effect on packets that undergo NULLoGUE decapsulation. (1287909)

- TTL=1 exception handling is not properly performed in packet forwarding scenarios involving MPLSoGUE decapsulation. (1301615)
- Forwarding of VXLAN ARP/ND packets might be broken in the presence of "mac-address router <mac>" configuration on any L3 interface in default VRF.

Workaround: Configure "hardware forwarding id" on any loopback interface. (1372150)

- Chips for Switchcard[Ces] have the the card number offset by 18 in OpenConfig rendering in some scenarios. (1384132) (1)

## DCS-7280R and DCS-7500R Series

- When a linecard is inserted in a chassis there can be a temporary marginal drop in fabric throughput for other cards. (205880)
- On the system with DCS-7500R linecards, if DCS-7500R2 linecards are inserted, routes may consume more resources in the hardware routing table. (215393)
- Jericho chip buffering DRAM test at agent startup does not catch bad parts while it should fail to force RMA of bad parts. (218971)
- IPv6 multicast routes are stored in two separate TCAM resources. The group IP is stored in one TCAM while the source IP is stored in another. Since one TCAM contains the source IP it will contain an entry for every multicast route. However, the group IP TCAM will reuse entries for duplicate group IPs. For example, if you have routes (S1,G1) and (S2,G1), one TCAM entry is required for the group IP and two TCAM entries are required for the source IP. This means it is possible that more TCAM resources are allocated to the source IP lookup than the group IP lookup. The scaling achieved during the initial distribution of multicast routes will be preserved. However, if the distribution later changes, optimal scaling for the new distribution may not be reached. (257364)
- The CPU traffic policy feature does not support filtering on IPv6 extension headers. (364996)
- Ingress ACLs and PBR are not supported for MPLS tunnel terminated traffic using VRF label. (366695)
- VRF terminated traffic is not sampled with sFlow. (369010)
- Drop-precedence thresholds are not supported on mirror session ports. (388932)
- We do not support incoming multicast LDP packets with a destination multicast MAC address.

RFC 5332 doesn't mandate the use of sending labeled multicast traffic in a multicast ethernet frame. Multicast MAC destination address could be used in upstream label assignment. (393406)

Series Affected: DCS-7020, DCS-7280CR2, DCS-7280R, DCS-7280R2, DCS-7280SR, DCS-7280SR2, DCS-7280TR, DCS-7500R and DCS-7500R2 Series

- Egress Ipv4 ACLs and Egress MAC ACLs cannot be configured together (443671)
- Egress Ipv6 ACLs and Egress MAC ACLs cannot be configured together. (443673)
- With `counters per-entry` for egress mac acl, we can uniquely count max of 3967 rules per fap. (460819)
- MTU is not enforced for MPLS packets forwarded by a MPLS swap route, which have a length one byte more than MTU. (464742)
- The two rate three color (trTCM) QoS policy-map counters can show incorrect values for packets marked green or yellow if the ingress traffic is broadcast or multicast traffic. (479267)

Series Affected: DCS-7020, DCS-7280R, DCS-7280R2, DCS-7280SR, DCS-7500R and DCS-7500R2 Series

- On TCAM profile change, sub-interfaces that have a L2 Protocol Forwarding profile applied or those sub-interfaces for which a sub-interface on the same physical interface has a L2 Protocol Forwarding profile applied, will briefly forward all traffic that is otherwise supposed to be trapped to CPU by default. (525564)
- If the CPU is included in monitor sessions with multiple destinations, it will only work if the device mirror0 is selected. If multiple mirroring to CPU sessions with multiple destinations are configured, all packets will be sent to mirror0. (525919)
- With RFC5549 ACLs configurations, the Egress IPv6 ACL deny logging on port channel subinterfaces stops working on performing agent SandL3Unicast restart. (549181)
- MPLS explicit NULL termination isn't supported with flex-route configuration containing non-nibble aligned prefix length. (576801)
- If MPLS tunnels are allocated in uncountable egress banks due to transiently high scale, they can be left in an uncountable bank which will prevent traffic counters from being aggregated for these tunnels. As a workaround, a hitfull restart of the forwarding plane agent will reallocate the tunnels in countable egress banks 1 & 2. (635152)

## DCS-7280R2 and DCS-7500R2 Series

- On platforms with Jericho+ switches and with large number of pseudowire patches (2500 or more) configured, disabling hierarchical FECs (HFECs) using

CLI command "ip hardware fib hierarchical next-hop disabled" may leave some patches unprogrammed and not operational.

Workaround is to save config with HFEC disabled to startup config and reload the switch. (569868)

- During normal operation, the internal time synchronization in a switch may log the message 'TIMESYNC\_ERROR ... (slave signal CRC error)'. The internal time synchronization will correct this error without disrupting the normal operation of the switch. (818143)  
SKUs Affected: DCS-7280CR2-60

## 7500R3, DCS-7280R3, DCS-7500R3 and DCS-7800R3 Series

- "Drop" MAC entries only drop packets whose destination MAC address matches the "drop" MAC entry. Packets whose source MAC address matches the "drop" MAC entry are not dropped by the "drop" MAC entry. (341123)
- Strict Priority scheduling for 400G interfaces don't work properly for 64 byte packets when traffic rate is above PPS limit of the chip. (388517)
- IP forwarded traffic that is mirrored to a GRE tunnel destination will have the PCP bits of their VLAN tag set to 0. (400909)
- Application of low rate shaping on multiple interfaces with line-rate traffic into the box will create a backlog in DRAM. Due to this majority of traffic will be served to egress from slower DRAM instead of SRAM. In the congestion state, even after the removal of shaping with line-rate traffic ingress from multiple ports, switch won't be able to deliver full throughput. The recovery from DRAM to SRAM will happen over a period of time once the congestion is removed. (414481)
- Set dcsp will not apply to mpls routed packets that egress with mpls labels (418791)
- Enabling Tx mirroring may cause the counter VOQ\_SRAM\_ENQ\_RJCT\_PKTS to increment, with reason QnumNotValid, as shown in the output from "show platform fap counters pipeline". There is no impact to mirrored or forwarded traffic. (459862)
- Unidirectional links are not supported at 40G speed on QSFP100 interfaces using the CRT50216 PHY. (467672)  
SKUs Affected: 7358-16C, 7368-16C, 7500R3-36CQ-LC, 7500R3K-36CQ-LC, 7800R3-48CQ-LC, 7800R3-48CQ2-LC, 7800R3-48CQM-LC, DCS-7280CR3-32D4, DCS-7280CR3-32D4-F, DCS-7280CR3-32D4-M-F, DCS-7280CR3-32D4-M-R, DCS-7280CR3-32D4-R, DCS-7280CR3-32P4, DCS-7280CR3-32P4-F, DCS-7280CR3-32P4-M-F, DCS-7280CR3-32P4-M-R, DCS-7280CR3-32P4-R, DCS-7280CR3-96, DCS-7280CR3-96-F, DCS-7280CR3K-32D4, DCS-7280CR3K-32D4-F, DCS-7280CR3K-32D4-

R, DCS-7280CR3K-32P4, DCS-7280CR3K-32P4-F, DCS-7280CR3K-32P4-R,  
DCS-7280CR3K-96 and DCS-7280CR3K-96-F

- SFlow samples of packets which are dropped by an ACL will have incorrect output interface indication. (470650)
- Certain speed groups are limited to one active serdes rate configuration. These speed groups are those that show only one serdes rate in the Active column of the output of "show hardware speed-group status". (486659)  
SKUs Affected: 7500R3-24D-LC, 7500R3-24P-LC, 7500R3-36CQ-LC, 7500R3K-36CQ-LC, 7800R3-36D-LC, 7800R3-36P-LC, 7800R3-48CQ-LC, 7800R3-48CQM-LC, 7800R3K-36DM-LC, 7800R3K-48CQ-LC, DCS-7280CR3-32D4-F, DCS-7280CR3-32D4-M-F, DCS-7280CR3-32D4-M-R, DCS-7280CR3-32D4-R, DCS-7280CR3-32P4-F, DCS-7280CR3-32P4-M-F, DCS-7280CR3-32P4-M-R, DCS-7280CR3-32P4-R, DCS-7280CR3-96-F, DCS-7280CR3K-32D4-F, DCS-7280CR3K-32D4-R, DCS-7280CR3K-32D4A-F, DCS-7280CR3K-32D4A-R, DCS-7280CR3K-32P4-F, DCS-7280CR3K-32P4-R, DCS-7280CR3K-32P4A-F, DCS-7280CR3K-32P4A-R, DCS-7280CR3K-96-F, DCS-7280CR3MK-32D4-F, DCS-7280CR3MK-32D4-R, DCS-7280CR3MK-32D4A-S-F, DCS-7280CR3MK-32D4A-S-R, DCS-7280CR3MK-32D4S-F, DCS-7280CR3MK-32D4S-R, DCS-7280CR3MK-32P4-F, DCS-7280CR3MK-32P4-R, DCS-7280CR3MK-32P4S-F, DCS-7280CR3MK-32P4S-R, DCS-7280DR3-24-F, DCS-7280DR3-24-M-F, DCS-7280DR3K-24-F, DCS-7280PR3-24-F, DCS-7280PR3-24-M-F and DCS-7280PR3K-24-F
- The sFlow flow samples generated for VXLAN decapsulated packets, have the first 6 header bytes of the sampled packet set to zeros. (502957)
- The "phy link serdes mapping direct" CLI command requires the 25g serdes rate to be configured, unlike what is displayed in "show hardware speed-group configuration". (523850)  
SKUs Affected: 7500R3-36CQ-LC, 7500R3K-36CQ-LC, 7800R3-48CQ-LC, 7800R3K-48CQ-LC, DCS-7280CR3-32D4, DCS-7280CR3-32P4, DCS-7280CR3-96, DCS-7280CR3K-32D4, DCS-7280CR3K-32P4, DCS-7280CR3K-96, DCS-7280CR3MK-32D4 and DCS-7280CR3MK-32P4
- Encapsulating PTP packets over VXLAN tunnel is not supported. (526461)
- When Hardware Accelerated Sflow is configured the uptime in sFlow datagram is updated every 1/4 of milli sec, rather than every milli sec as prescribed in sFlow standard. (531769)
- Sequence number in sFlow datagram doesn't reset to one when hardware accelerated sFlow is disabled.  
The sequence number in sFlow datagram gets reset to 1 for those sFlow sub-agent when the line-card is reset/ restarted on which the sFlow sub-agent is residing. (531983)
- With loose mode uRPF configuration, the switch doesn't drop packets with an uRPF lookup (using source IP) matching a drop route. (531998)

- When SandCounter agent is down, datagram counters are not accounted. Hence in show sflow output, the "Number of Datagrams" entry displays lesser value than expected. (536213)
- If all front-panel ports are populated, and traffic load is high, an improperly programmed current limit could be exceeded generating a spurious power-off. (536331)  
     SKUs Affected: DCS-7280CR3-96 and DCS-7280CR3K-96
- Symmetric hashing is always on for IPv6 addresses, when both source and destination addresses are included in the applied load-balance profile. (557714)
- In transparent two-step mode, PTP packets egressing the same port with the same sequenceId may cause transient jumps in correctionField.

The workaround is to use one-step transparent clock mode (564682)

- Switching over in SSO mode fails when initiated on a system with no linecards inserted. (604537)
- In Tap Aggregation mode, when both header removal and truncation are configured on a tap port, a packet will not egress the switch if it has a size less than 64 or has an invalid ethertype, after header stripping and truncation actions are performed. (733144)
- MAC access-lists are not applied on L2 protocol packets even when L2 Protocol Forwarding profile is applied. (735328)
- The "Tap Aggregation GRE tunnel termination" feature only works when the hardware forwarding profile is set to "system-profile-tap-aggregation". Otherwise, packets will egress without GRE header being stripped.

Note that even in this case, if the Tap Aggregation counter is enabled and the configured TCAM profile supports GRE tunnel termination counter, "show tap aggregation counters tunnel termination gre" will still show counters incrementing for the matching GRE packets. (800865)

- When SandAcl restarts egress IPv4 , IPv6 and MAC ACLs on L2 sub interface may allow denied flows to be permitted. (899855) (1)
- Ethernet frames ingressing on a routed interface with multicast MAC as destination MAC address may be unnecessarily copied to CPU. (910627)
- Packets destined to secure VXLAN tunnel are not adhering to the underlay port MTU configuration. (1071194) (1)
- In a three-level VRF fallback configuration, if routes in the second level (middle) VRF cannot be optimized due to unavailability of hardware resources, those routes will not be used for forwarding decisions, causing

traffic to silently bypass the middle VRF and be forwarded using the lowest priority fallback VRF instead.

Workaround: Use "ip hardware fib optimize vrf <vrf-name> prefixes minimum count <count>" to reserve sufficient hardware resources for the middle VRF. (1623857)

## 7500R3, DCS-7130LBR, DCS-7280R3, DCS-7500R3 and DCS-7800R3 Series

- When operating under fabric egress replication mode (`platform sand multicast replication default fabric-egress`), multicast traffic egressing (or dropped in the egress pipeline of) Ethernet ports is incorrectly counted as unicast traffic in the "Egress Queue Counters" section of the `show interfaces counters queue` command. In other words, all traffic will be counted as unicast. (488383)
- When SandAcl restarts egress IPv4 , IPv6 and MAC ACLs on L2 sub interface may allow denied flows to be permitted. (899855) (1)
- ZTP is not supported on interfaces controlled by the 'hardware port-group' command. (904876) (1)  
SKUs Affected: DCS-7280CR3-36S and DCS-7280CR3A-32S
- The noclear option in the command "show platform fap acl tcam hw bank <num> noclear" will not work as expected. The hit indication bit will be cleared after dumping the TCAM rules. (1206198) (1)

## DCS-7280R3A and DCS-7800R3A Series

- When software sFlow is enabled, ingress packet discards (seen with "show int counters discards") may occur at packet sizes less than 700 bytes. (601920) (1)
- RQP\_ECC\_ParityErrInt may be reported continuously. There is no traffic impact. (607900)
- Packets mirrored from a TX source to a GRE tunnel destination will have incorrect metadata in the "key" field of the GRE header. (763403)
- PTP Two-step Transparent Clock mode is not supported on this platform. Use 1-step TC mode instead. (891460)
- When SandAcl restarts egress IPv4 , IPv6 and MAC ACLs on L2 sub interface may allow denied flows to be permitted. (899855) (1)
- Real-time Weighted Fair Queueing (Rtwfq) is not supported. (1045586)
- Packets destined to secure VXLAN tunnel are not adhering to the underlay port MTU configuration. (1071194) (1)

- IPsec and VXLANsec interop with other implementations do not work since while the control plane negotiates 32b sequence number mode with the peer, the data plane operates in 64b sequence number mode.

Workaround: Configure "no anti-replay detection" as a way to force both control and data planes to operate in 32b sequence number mode. (1175579) (1)

- In the output of 'show ip security connection detail' command for an IPsec or secure VXLAN tunnel, 'Packets outside replay window' field displays the cumulative count of both late and replayed packets, while 'Replay' field consistently displays 0. (1205415) (1)
- The noclear option in the command "show platform fap acl tcam hw bank <num> noclear" will not work as expected. The hit indication bit will be cleared after dumping the TCAM rules. (1206198) (1)

## DCS-7280R3A Series

- When software sFlow is enabled, ingress packet discards (seen with "show int counters discards") may occur at packet sizes less than 700 bytes. (601920) (1)
- When SandAcl restarts egress IPv4 , IPv6 and MAC ACLs on L2 sub interface may allow denied flows to be permitted. (899855) (1)
- ZTP is not supported on interfaces controlled by the 'hardware port-group' command. (904876) (1)

SKUs Affected: DCS-7280CR3-36S and DCS-7280CR3A-32S

- Packets destined to secure VXLAN tunnel are not adhering to the underlay port MTU configuration. (1071194) (1)
- IPsec and VXLANsec interop with other implementations do not work since while the control plane negotiates 32b sequence number mode with the peer, the data plane operates in 64b sequence number mode.

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- The noclear option in the command "show platform fap acl tcam hw bank <num> noclear" will not work as expected. The hit indication bit will be cleared after dumping the TCAM rules. (1206198) (1)

## DCS-7020 Series

- The interface bin counter for both in and out packets with sizes 1523-Max may be inaccurate. Packets with sizes between 9217-9236 are not counted by the switch for interfaces Ethernet 1-48. (188121)
- Mirroring and sFlow can not be supported on the same source interface at the same time due to a hardware limitation. (209060)
- AES128/SHA-1 and AES256/SHA-256 are the only supported encryption/authentication algorithm pairs. (342005)  
SKUs Affected: DCS-7020SRG-24C2-F and DCS-7020SRG-24C2-R
- Using an Isec tunnel interface for policy-based routing nexthop is not supported. (378861)  
SKUs Affected: DCS-7020SRG-24C2-F and DCS-7020SRG-24C2-R
- Isec tunnel interfaces are not supported as part of nexthop-group. (378890)  
SKUs Affected: DCS-7020SRG-24C2-F and DCS-7020SRG-24C2-R
- Dynamic NAT, AKA Port Address Translation, is not supported for IPSec tunnels. (384624)
- Phy loopback configuration is shared among groups 4 ports. E.g. when one of the ports in the range of et1-4, or et5-8 etc., is put into loopback mode, all ports in this group will be in loopback mode. Traffic is affected on all these ports. (990020)  
SKUs Affected: DCS-7020TR-48-F, DCS-7020TR-48-R, DCS-7020TRA-48-F and DCS-7020TRA-48-R

## DCS-7280R3 Series

- Hardware cannot support VXLAN decap packet matching for TCAM features, including PBR and traffic-policy. (1235166)

## DCS-7280R3 Series

- ZTP is not supported on interfaces controlled by the 'hardware port-group' command. (904876) (1)  
SKUs Affected: DCS-7280CR3-36S and DCS-7280CR3A-32S

## DCS-7280R3A Series

- Packets destined to secure VXLAN tunnel are not adhering to the underlay port MTU configuration. (1071194) (1)

- In the output of 'show ip security connection detail' command for an IPsec or secure VXLAN tunnel, 'Packets outside replay window' field displays the cumulative count of both late and replayed packets, while 'Replay' field consistently displays 0. (1205415) (1)

(1) This item is in two or more sections on this document

## DCS-7020, DCS-7280R, DCS-7280R2, DCS-7500R and DCS-7500R2 Series

- L4 ops and fragments rule cannot be programmed together. (94197)
- Egress IPv4/IPv6 RACL does not work for VXLAN encap-route case. (154551)
- While in Tap aggregation mode enabling either VN or BR tag stripping will disable VXLAN header stripping functionality. Traffic steering on the inner IP header of VXLAN packets will also be disabled.

Removing the VN/BR tag stripping configuration will restore VXLAN stripping and traffic steering functionality. (175829)

- An IPv6MPLS packet terminated by L3 EVPN MPLS configuration will not be forwarded. The workaround is to disable IPv6 exact match host routes using 'no platform sand ipv6 host-route exact-match' and disable IPv6 route optimizations for prefix length 128. (201414)

Series Affected: DCS-7020, DCS-7280CR2, DCS-7280R, DCS-7280R2, DCS-7280SR, DCS-7280SR2, DCS-7280TR, DCS-7500R and DCS-7500R2 Series

- Vxlan decapped packets will not match rules that match on 'tcp established' in egress acls (226582)
- VXLAN and GRE tunnels cannot be configured at the same time. (248239)
- A QoS policy, with a class map which has either set-tc or set-dscp on the ingress port and which has DSCP rewrite map on the egress port, results in indeterministic behavior with respect to DSCP remarking of the outgoing packet. (273320)
- If a PTP packet is mirrored to a GRE destination which has time stamping enabled, the timestamps on such packets are not reliable. (280362)
- If a packet is mirrored to a GRE tunnel, but the forward copy is trapped to the CPU, then the ingress VLAN ID carried in the GRE key will be set to 0 when the mirrored copy is encapsulated in the GRE envelop. (434871)
- In the event that two rate three color (trTCM) policers are configured for an incoming broadcast or multicast traffic, drop precedence (dp) classification may not happen correctly for those packet that are subject to special Copp class policers. A portion of the ingress traffic is marked with as yellow. (481688)

Series Affected: DCS-7020, DCS-7280R, DCS-7280R2, DCS-7280SR, DCS-7500R and DCS-7500R2 Series

- Egress MAC ACLs do not work on interfaces that are not front-panel interfaces, even though they can be configured. (483583)
- VxLAN encapsulation will not work if mirroring to GRE destinations are configured. (548429)
- MPLS label popped packets will not match rules that match on 'tcp established' in egress IP acls (565015)
- PTP v1 packet forwarding is incompatible with both Tap Aggregation BR/VN tags stripping and GUE packet decapsulation.

The workaround is to disable these features before enabling `ptp forward-v1` configuration. (572447)

- BGP Flowspec rules will not work on SVIs if the TCAM profile does not include a "port qualifier size N", N > 1 configuration for the flow-spec features. (588565)
- L4 destination port matching in egress IP ACLs does not work on untagged bridged traffic. (609461)
- Hitless traffic-policy update is not supported on Sand Gen3 systems. (622066)
- When the non-head-fragment field qualifier is not present for the traffic-policy feature on Sand Gen3 chips, L4 qualifiers will not match on any fragment packets, including head fragments.

As a workaround, add an explicit rule for handling fragmented packets. (628773)

- L2 EVPN MPLS won't work in presence of TCAM feature "VLAN Editing Extended-64" in its TCAM profile. (648996)
- In Tap Aggregation mode, egress IP ACLs are not supported on tool interfaces that have egress truncation configured. (668716)
- The following two configurations are incompatible:
  - IPv6 route optimization with "ipv6 hardware fib optimise prefix-length 128 []" for /128 prefix-length.
  - Using "no platform sand ipv6 host-route exact-match" to disable IPv6 host routes in exact match.

The workaround is to remove either of the two commands from the configuration. (671966)

- Enabling IPoGUE outer UDP hashing may break IP-in-IP hashing. (676230)

- On adding a member to a port-channel sub-interface that has a named QoS-map configured, the ingress packets get classified based on the parent interface configuration for a short duration of time. (680689)
- Egress Port ACL does not work for traffic that is bridged after VXLAN decapsulation. (688880)
- TCAM feature 'acl port ipv6 egress' does not add support for egress IPv6 PACLs when added to a profile. (699451)
- If the active load-balance profile contains "packet-type mpls-over-gre outer-ip" configuration and the active TCAM profile contains "key field propagated-ttl" configuration under "feature mpls", then incoming MPLS-over-GRE traffic with MPLS TTL equal to zero or one may be incorrectly forwarded instead of dropped when terminating the GRE tunnel and forwarding based on the MPLS payload.

Workaround: Remove "packet-type mpls-over-gre outer-ip" from the load-balance profile or remove "key field propagated-ttl" from the TCAM profile. (701931)

- In an EVPN IRB setup, enabling both VXLAN and MPLS is not supported. Traffic loss is expected in this configuration. (703701)
- BFD/BGP/OSPF/IS-IS protocol packets received over VXLAN take generic CoPP queues to CPU instead of the protocol specific ones. (719542)
- L2 EVPN MPLS configuration will not work when the same trunk port is used to carry traffic towards both the Provider Edge (PE) and the Customer Edge (CE). (727163)
- When IP PIM sparse mode is enabled on the VLAN interface, egress port ACLs applied to switch ports that are a member of that VLAN match on random fields for bridged multicast traffic. (728267)
- Egress IPv4 ACLs do not apply to unknown multicast traffic (728269)
- QoS policy-maps are not supported on dot1ad, unmatched or untagged subinterfaces. (732743)
- QoS policy-maps are not supported on dot1ad, unmatched or untagged subinterfaces. (733077)
- IS-IS over VXLAN is not supported when the CLI command "vxlan decap floodset unknown-multicast unknown-unicast exclude cpu" is configured. (749279)
- The "Uniform-4x10G-1" L1 module profile is incompatible with the "boot port numbering octal interfaces 4" CLI configuration.

Users should remove the "boot port numbering octal interfaces 4" command from their configuration and apply the Uniform-4x100G-2-R" L1 module profile on card's where 4 interface octal port numbering schemes are desired. (779375)

SKUs Affected: 7800R3A-36D-LC, 7800R3A-36D2-LC, 7800R3A-36DM-LC, 7800R3A-36DM2-LC, 7800R3A-36P-LC and 7800R3A-36PM-LC

- Changing the profile for hardware accelerated sflow via "sflow hardware acceleration profile" will not take effect until the switch is restarted. (851412)
- The IPv6 decap-groups feature is unsupported when IPv6 host routes are programmed in exact match tables. There is a CLI warning when configuring IPv6 decap-groups if this feature conflict happens, but a system log message is not generated.

The workaround is to disable the IPv6 host routes in exact match table feature, which is enabled by default, with "no platform sand ipv6 host-route exact-match". (860223)

- Enabling a GRE destination on a monitor session while traffic is running on the monitor source may cause the DCH unreachable discard counter to increment by a small amount, due to some superfluous traffic being mirrored into the fabric without a valid destination. (882484)
- PBR does not apply to packets which ingress an SVI via VXLAN decapsulation (883697)
- QoS features configured using tx-queue mode of interface are not supported on ports having 2 priority level.  
"show platform fap mapping interface <interfaceName>" shows number of priorities supported by the port under QPairs column

List of unsupported QoS features on the tx-queue of the 2 level priority port include:

- 1) Shaping/Scheduling
- 2) WRED
- 3) ECN
- 4) PFC
- 5) Latency based drops. (893100)

- Private VLAN feature is not supported on switches configured with a tcam profile having "vlan editing extended-64" tcam feature. In such cases, private VLAN packet forwarding behaviour is undefined.  
A workaround is to apply a tcam profile not having "vlan editing extended-64" tcam feature. (957675)

- MAC entries do not age out in the MAC address table if continuous traffic is seen from these learned MAC addresses, even in the presence of a deny ACL denying these specific learned MAC flows. (1187950) (1)
- If egress IPv4/IPv6 ACL is applied on SVI member and another egress IPv4/IPv6 ACL is applied on SVI respectively with ACL sharing enabled for the SVIs then the routed traffic might match on any one of the ACLs and which ACL it matches is non-deterministic. (1360077)

(1) This item is in two or more sections on this document

## 7500R3, DCS-7130LBR, DCS-7280R3, DCS-7280R3A, DCS-7500R3, DCS-7800R3 and DCS-7800R3A Series

- Priority tagged packets (802.1Q tagging with the VLAN set to 0) being reflected by an Ethernet reflector interface configured in the egress direction with MAC address swap action will have the priority tag stripped from the packet before they are transmitted. (354190)
- Only port-channel interfaces are supported as peer links. Single member port-channel interfaces are supported. (409958)
- If a packet that is decapsulated with a decap group is mirrored to a GRE tunnel, the packet's ingress VLAN will be set to 0 in the upper 2 bytes of the GRE key. (430986)
- Egress ACLs does not match packets with UDP ports 4754 and 4755. (455922)
- Traffic matching PBR rules will be dropped if it violates the MTU of the PBR destination port (471548)
- A learnt MAC address won't age out in case there is only continuously running unicast RPF drop traffic from the source MAC. The workaround is to clear the dynamically learnt MAC from the MAC address table. Once the MAC address is cleared, the MAC address won't be learnt if all traffic with the source MAC address is dropped by unicast RPF. (536215)
- DAC cables are not supported. (537700)  
 SKUs Affected: 7800R3A-36D-LC, 7800R3A-36D2-LC, 7800R3A-36DM-LC, 7800R3A-36DM2-LC, 7800R3A-36P-LC, 7800R3A-36PM-LC, 7800R3AK-36DM-LC, 7800R3AK-36DM2-LC and 7800R3AK-36PM-LC
- If there are multiple mirror to GRE monitor sessions sharing the same GRE tunnel parameters (i.e. source and destination IP address, DSCP values, TTL, protocol, all matching), and if any of these sessions has rate limiting enabled, then all these monitor sessions may either have rate limiting functionality disabled, or share the rate limit configured in one of these sessions, following a switch reload.

A workaround is to remove these monitor sessions and reconfigure them again. (548973)

- During EVPN MPLS encapsulation, the VLAN priority bits of payload Dot1Q header will be marked using the traffic-class to CoS map configuration in the global QoS map. (550987)
- QoS policy-map is not supported on Pseudowire decapsulated traffic flows. (574600)
- On switches with B52 external PHY devices, the interface command "traffic-loopback source system device phy" will result in packets being both transmitted and looped back. (582409)
- When there is congestion in Tc6/Tc7 across multiple queues. Tc6/Tc7 Queues can hog up entire DRAM. This can lead to DRAM rejects of lower TC traffic of unrelated stream thus causing some discards. In the current case we had 2 to 3% lower instead of 100% throughput of data traffic (591523)
- Renamed TCAM Qualifiers l4ops\_ip\_pacl, l4ops\_ip\_qos, l4ops\_ip6\_pacl, and l4ops\_ip\_racl into l4ops\_24b, l4ops\_7b, l4ops\_3b and l4ops\_18b. This can cause customer scripts using `show platform fap pmf` command to fail if they are using any of the above renamed TCAM qualifiers. (595868)
- On Gen4 Faps , SSO for TCAM based ACL rules is hit full. There is a brief window where ACLs are not applied to the flows. (606756)
- On Gen4 Faps , SSO is hit full for TCAM based ACL rules. (606764)
- When outer IP hashing is enabled, GUE decap followed by MPLS NULL label termination is not supported. (607977)
- Configuration of "encapsulation dot1q vlan" is only supported on sub-interfaces. (608383)
- Software forwarding of MPLS-over-UDP terminated packets is not supported. (613102)
- If a packet matches both a Tap Aggregation steering rule, as well as either a security ACL or traffic-policy rule to drop the packet, the steering policy counter will still increment. (620429)
- SandTm restart is hitful for named TC to DSCP QoS maps. (632481)
- SandOam may restart with 200+ DM sessions running at 10 milliseconds. The workaround is to use higher tx-interval like 100 milliseconds, 1 second, 10 seconds, 1 minute, 10 minutes. (642106)
- SandL3Unicast on the peer DUT causes a few RMEPs to be marked as unreachable on the local DUT. A SandOam restart on the local DUT recovers from the problematic state. (646125)

- IP UDFs in ACLs may not work correctly on IPv6 packets with a routing extension header when matching on bits beyond the IPv6 header. (650286)
- VXLAN is not supported with greater than 256-way ECMP in the underlay. (652266)
- GUE tunnel decapsulation does not support UDP destination port 2152. (675837)
- In RFC2544 throughput test, oversubscribing the ingress interface causes hardware test engine lockup and test traffic won't be generated. Restart the SandFapNi agent. (684101)
- A pseudowire with Cos-To-Tc or Dscp-To-Tc QoS map applied will classify all of the decap traffic to default traffic-class of 1 in the presence of entropy or the null label. (694370)
- While RFC2544 test is in progress, received and sent packet counts may not match. (694683)
- If egress MAC/IPv4 ACL is applied to the front panel port and egress IPv4/IPv6 ACL is applied to SVI with ACL sharing enabled for the SVIs, only the ACL applied to the SVI will match the routed traffic. (695784)
- When using IPv4 route optimization using "ip hardware fib optimize .." command, the number of VRFs supported on the system is reduced to 30 non-default VRFs. (720042)  
 SKUs Affected: 7800R3-36D-LC, 7800R3-36P-LC, 7800R3-48CQ-LC, 7800R3-48CQ2-LC, 7800R3-48CQM-LC, 7800R3-48CQM2-LC, 7800R3-48CQMS-LC, 7800R3A-36D-LC, 7800R3A-36D2-LC, 7800R3A-36DM-LC, 7800R3A-36DM2-LC, 7800R3AK-36DM-LC, 7800R3AK-36DM2-LC, 7800R3K-36DM-LC, 7800R3K-48CQ-LC, 7800R3K-72Y-LC, DCS-7280CR3-32D4, DCS-7280CR3-32P4, DCS-7280CR3-36S, DCS-7280CR3-96, DCS-7280CR3K-32D4, DCS-7280CR3K-32D4A, DCS-7280CR3K-32P4, DCS-7280CR3K-32P4A, DCS-7280CR3K-96, DCS-7280CR3MK-32D4, DCS-7280CR3MK-32D4S, DCS-7280CR3MK-32P4, DCS-7280CR3MK-32P4S, DCS-7280DR3-24, DCS-7280DR3K-24, DCS-7280PR3-24, DCS-7280PR3K-24, DCS-7280SR3-48YC8, DCS-7280SR3K-48YC8, DCS-7280SR3K-48YC8A and DCS-7280SR3M-48YC8
- The MPLS no-php mode is not supported with L3VPN and VPWS services. (720213)
- The packet counting logic for CFM Loss Measurement adheres to Version 1 of the protocol although the LMM is sent with version 0. This can result in an incorrect loss being reported. (720859)
- OAM doesn't generate SLR's in response to SLM's if Test ID in the SLM is more than 1048575 (0xFFFFF), instead it generates LMR's. (726371)
- CFM Loss Measurement will report incorrect loss if the loss between consecutive LMM/LMRs is greater than 32K packets. (729327)

- When using IPv4 route optimization using "ip hardware fib optimize .." command, the number of VRFs supported on the system is reduced to 14 non-default VRFs. (731721)  
SKUs Affected: DCS-7280SR3-40YC6 and DCS-7280SR3E-40YC6
- Traffic throughput on an internal recirculation interface is capped at 100Gbps. (738474)
- When policy configuration changes are made with segment-security, some counts may be missed or misclassified under "show segment-security counters" for up to 30 seconds. (769949)
- Post SandOam restart RFC2544 generator test is initiated for subinterfaces that are operationally down. (772320)
- CFM PDUs received on the Up-MEP interfaces that are to trapped/dropped get counted in the following platform counters: "Tx Total Err On Sop Pkt Counter", "Tx Total Pkt With Err Counter", "Total Byte With Err Counter", "Tx Total Err On Sop Byte Counter", "TxTotalPktWithErrOnEopCounter" and "TxBytesWithErrOnEopCounter". (796338)
- When ETH/MPLS/IP/GTP packets are MPLS terminated, hashing on GTP TEID will not occur.

A workaround to hash on GTP TEID is to use the custom UDP payload hashing feature. (813466)

- Hardware resources are exhausted when hardware accelerated sFlow is enabled with scaled subinterfaces, predominantly with port-channel subinterfaces. Possible workarounds are disabling sFlow hardware acceleration or disabling subinterface ifindex stamping by running "no sflow sample input subinterface". (813602)  
Series Affected: 7500R3, DCS-7280R3 and DCS-7800R3 Series
- ECN re-marking is not supported on shaped sub-interfaces (826500)
- When PTP is enabled, the command 'vxlan qos dscp ecn rewrite bridged enabled' does not take effect. (830876)
- Powering off a Linecard which is transmitting high bandwidth on traffic class 6 and 7 may lead to flap of protocol session on other Linecards. Workaround is to shutting down all interfaces of the Linecard before its removal. (832211)
- When the device is configured with 'vxlan qos dscp ecn propagation decapsulation disabled', the inner DSCP for VXLAN decapsulated packets is retained even if the ingress port is in cos or untrusted mode and global DSCP rewrite is enabled. (836505)

- Mirror copies, or sFlow samples, of decapsulated VXLAN traffic will have bytes missing from the underlay headers. (843636)
- A MAC address that has not been refreshed within the configured aging time will age out even if it has been refreshed shortly after the configured aging time has elapsed.

A workaround is to increase the configured aging period via "mac address-table aging <AgingPeriod>" (858321)

- The switch does not learn the MAC address of routed packets ingress on VLAN interfaces when using IPv4 route optimization involving two prefix lengths.

The workaround is to set the ARP aging timer to be smaller than the MAC address aging timer, so that ARP packets refresh MAC addresses. (868827)

- After changing configuration related to hardware accelerated sFlow, it takes 90 seconds for packet sampling to resume. (876765)
- The following two configurations do not work together:
  1. IPv4 optimize configuration of internet profile or any other compression configuration - "ip hardware fib optimize prefixes profile internet" or "ip hardware fib optimize prefix-length 21 compress <>".
  2. PBR policy matching on nexthop-group.
 

```
policy-map type pbr PMAP1
  10 match ip any any nexthop-group <>
```

The work around is to do either of the below:

1. Remove the optimize configuration
  2. Use an optimize configuration without compression
  3. Use urpf-internet profile. (893189)
- Even with custom CoS-To-Tc map applied on the ingress interface, DSCP remarking follows the global CoS-To-Tc map (on ingress) and global Tc-To-DSCP map (on egress). (902952)
  - Custom CosToTc map doesn't consider defaultCos on interface, instead maps to traffic class 1 (903830)
  - CFM protocols do not work if egress sFlow is active on the interface on which CFM MEP with direction Up is defined.  
Disable sFlow on CFM UP MEP interface. (905833)
  - When "mac-address router" and "ipv6 nd proxy ..." are both configured on a Layer 3 interface, ND proxy replies will still be sent with the bridge MAC instead of the configured router MAC. (906813) (1)

- RFC2544 Initiator benchmarking tests with 64 byte packet size is only able to test max throughput of 256Gbps because of hardware limitation. 400Gbps RFC2544 Initiator throughput testing is supported for packet sizes greater than 100bytes. (915701)
- A traffic-policy match which includes 'encapsulation gtpv1 ipv4', but no inner match criteria will match on both IPv4 and IPv6 traffic. This same behavior is also seen for 'encapsulation gtpv1 ipv6'.  
Workaround: add qualifiers inner-src-ip-label, and inner-dst-ip-label, to feature "traffic-policy port ipv4/6" in the TCAM profile (917902)
- Traffic-class to CoS rewrite map does not work for multicast and broadcast traffic on L3 subinterfaces. (924908)  
Series Affected: DCS-7280CR3, DCS-7280DR3, DCS-7280PR3, DCS-7280SR3, DCS-7500R3 and DCS-7800R3 Series
- PseudoWire Attachment Circuit subinterfaces do not inherit the custom CosToTC map configured on the parent physical interface.

Workaround: Configure all subinterface AC explicitly with the custom CosToTc map. (928486)

- When mirror-on-drop packet-buffer drops are mirrored, if the dropped packet was originally destined to a non-shaped subinterface, the egress interface reported will be the parent interface. (931518)
- In case of EEDB hardware resource overflow, the switch might incorrectly acknowledge the corresponding MPLS route or Nexthop Group as programmed successfully in hardware. (944356)
- When hardware accelerated sFlow is enabled, the UDP checksum field of sFlow datagrams is set to 0. (949490)
- For ports 1-12, the secondary port will be errdisabled instead of inactive when a 200G transceiver is inserted into the corresponding primary port. (951503)  
SKUs Affected: DCS-7280CR3A-32S, DCS-7280CR3A-32S-F, DCS-7280CR3A-32S-R, DCS-7280CR3AK-32S, DCS-7280CR3AK-32S-F, DCS-7280CR3AK-32S-R, DCS-7280CR3AM-32S, DCS-7280CR3AM-32S-F and DCS-7280CR3AM-32S-R
- Egress L2 subinterface counters include packets that are filtered by the split-horizon group feature. (953456)
- When a split horizon group is applied to an L2 subinterface used in an active/active multihoming MPLS-EVPN service, only BUM traffic will be filtered by the split horizon rules. Unicast traffic between members of the same split horizon group will not be filtered. (953805)
- When using the mirror-on-drop packet buffer drop reporting feature, if for a given forwarding chip and core there are several high frequency packet

buffer drops with different drop reasons occurring, or if there are high frequency packet buffer drops occurring across multiple interfaces connected to that forwarding chip and core, then lower frequency packet buffer drops may not be mirrored. (957516)

- If the header removal feature is configured in a monitor session with a GRE tunnel destination, the metadata field in the GRE header will be set to 0. (963970)

Series Affected: DCS-7280R3, DCS-7500R3 and DCS-7800R3 Series

- Untagged traffic entering VPWS port-based connectors are always classified as traffic-class 1, and ignores any QoS mapping configurations. (967855)
- Packets entering a VLAN interface via an L2 subinterface will not be matched by a traffic-policy applied on the VLAN interface. (974325)
- Packets entering a VLAN via an L2 subinterface will not be matched by segment security. (974329)
- In Tap Aggregation mode, the Mirroring with Header Removal feature is not supported in any monitor sessions where the destination is also a tool or tap-tool port. (974452)

Series Affected: DCS-7280R3, DCS-7500R3 and DCS-7800R3 Series

- When VRF Selection Policy is applied to an interface along with another feature like PBR, it is possible that a flap of the interface can lead to longer re-install times of the VRF Selection Policy resulting in a small window of FIB routing. (1001055)
- The scale of VTEP decap counters is limited to 1365 VTEPs. (1015265)
- On multi-chip systems, some MAC entries may prematurely age out resulting in unexpected flooding until these entries are relearned. (1030082)
- Redirect action is not support for BGP Flowspec polices applied to a L2 interface. (1037957)
- Due to hardware limitations, it is not possible to mirror the entire VXLAN packet when VXLAN is enabled on the switch. (1044064)
- For hardware-accelerated sFlow, if multiple agent IP addresses are configured for different VRFs, only one of the configured addresses will be used on the sFlow datagrams regardless of the VRF from which the datagrams is sent out. The selected agent IP address will be shown in the output of "show sflow hardware status". (1047309)
- RFC2544 test fails due to VOQ latency based packet drops for packet generated from SAT.  
Workaround : disable VOQ latency based drop using CLI knob "platform sand VOQ tail-drop latency disabled" (1048704)

- At 200G or 400G speeds, the FEC degraded SER indication may be transmitted to the peer. The link otherwise operates normally. (1101261)

SKUs Affected: 7500R3-24D-LC, 7500R3-24P-LC, 7500R3-48Y4D-LC, 7500R3K-48Y4D-LC, 7800R3-36D-LC, 7800R3-36P-LC, DCS-7280CR3-32D4-F, DCS-7280CR3-32D4-M-F, DCS-7280CR3-32D4-M-R, DCS-7280CR3-32D4-R, DCS-7280CR3-32P4-F, DCS-7280CR3-32P4-M-F, DCS-7280CR3-32P4-M-R, DCS-7280CR3-32P4-R, DCS-7280CR3-36S-F, DCS-7280CR3-36S-R, DCS-7280CR3K-32D4-F, DCS-7280CR3K-32D4-R, DCS-7280CR3K-32D4A-F, DCS-7280CR3K-32D4A-R, DCS-7280CR3K-32P4-F, DCS-7280CR3K-32P4-R, DCS-7280CR3K-32P4A-F, DCS-7280CR3K-32P4A-R, DCS-7280CR3MK-32D4-F, DCS-7280CR3MK-32D4-R, DCS-7280CR3MK-32D4A-S-F, DCS-7280CR3MK-32D4A-S-R, DCS-7280CR3MK-32D4S-F, DCS-7280CR3MK-32D4S-R, DCS-7280CR3MK-32P4-F, DCS-7280CR3MK-32P4-R, DCS-7280CR3MK-32P4S-F, DCS-7280CR3MK-32P4S-R, DCS-7280DR3-24-F, DCS-7280DR3-24-M-F, DCS-7280DR3K-24-F, DCS-7280PR3-24-F, DCS-7280PR3-24-M-F and DCS-7280PR3K-24-F

- With outer IP hashing configuration, non-/32 prefixes are not supported in IP decap-groups. MPLS-over-GUEv4 packets are misforwarded with such a configuration..

Workaround is to expand the non-/32 decap IP prefixes and configure them as individual /32 IPs within the decap group. (1133677)

- When using Hardware Accelerated Sflow, the uptime in sFlow datagrams start with a random value. (1150365)
- Link Qualification testing is not supported on a generator interface with the SFP-10G-MRA-T rate-adapting PHY running at a speed lower than 10Gbps. (1165217)
- VOQ counters for a shaped port-channel subinterface gets cleared when its anchor interface changes. This may occur when a rebalancing event occurs on that port-channel. (1173157)
- The "redistribute igmp" CLI command is required in MAC VRF VLAN aware bundle configuration is required on EVPM OISM multihoming setups. (1174359)
- MAC entries do not age out in the MAC address table if continuous traffic is seen from these learned MAC addresses, even in the presence of a deny ACL denying these specific learned MAC flows. (1187950) (1)
- Egress sFlow does not report the ingress interface for flooded traffic. (1262066)
- Due to hardware limitations, egress traffic policy and uRPF cannot be configured together. (1287860)
- When IPv4 and/or IPv6 FlexRoute optimization is enabled on multiple VRFs, a high number of common prefixes across these VRFs can lead to a hardware

overflow in the LEM table. This overflow may prevent some prefixes from being installed in the hardware and can cause persistent traffic loss for the affected routes.

LEM reservation configuration may be used as a workaround to avoid persistent traffic loss due to physical LEM table overflow. The workaround involves first determining the percentage of LEM table size at which overflow is seen and then

use the LEM reservation command to reserve LEM entries for one or more dummy VRFs such that the available unreserved LEM space reduces to below the overflow

detected size. With this, LEM table full is detected before overflow and routes

are programmed in LPM without leading to hardware overflow of the LEM table. (1290255)

- PLL glitches may result in packets being incorrectly dropped due to false latency-based drop triggers on virtual output queues (VOQs).

Workaround is to disable VOQ latency-based drops by configuring "platform sand voq tail-drop latency disabled". (1394000)

- If a locally terminated IP address is configured as an sFlow destination while hardware accelerated sFlow is active, then the datagrams sent to that IP address will be dropped and increment the CppSystemL3DstMiss counter.

As a workaround, disable sFlow hardware acceleration if a local destination is required. (1433530)

(1) [This item is in two or more sections on this document](#)

## DCS-7280R and DCS-7280R2 Series

- CBF does not work in AlgoMatch mode on some custom TCAM profiles (603206)

## **7300X3, 7358, 7368, 7388, CCS-710P, CCS-720DF, CCS-720DP, CCS-720DT, CCS-720XP, CCS-722XPM, CCS-750, DCS-7010TX, DCS-7050X3, DCS-7050X4, DCS-7060X, DCS-7060X2, DCS-7060X4, DCS-7060X5, DCS-7060X6, DCS-7260X3 and DCS-7300X Series**

- Untagged packets received on a port with PFC enabled may be assigned the wrong priority. In case of congestion, PFC frames may not be sent or may be malformed.

The issue is observed when a port uses a default CoS value that is mapped to a traffic class with a different value. For example, if the default CoS is

0 and CoS 0 is mapped to traffic class 1. The workaround is to change the default CoS value on the port or the global QoS mapping such that the default CoS and the traffic class match. (23922)

- System does not stop transmitting traffic for the exact amount of time quanta received in PAUSE or PFC frame. This can lead to packet loss during congestion if the peer switch does not have enough buffers. The workaround is to use XON/XOFF instead of time based flow control, or to increase the time to account for one MTU sized packet. (27190)
- QoS shaping and guaranteed bandwidth will only work in store-and-forward mode. They are not supported in cut-through mode. This includes 'shape rate X' and the 'bandwidth guaranteed X' commands. (56790)
- Accelerated Software Upgrade (ASU) from 4.13.x (x < 6) to 4.13.6 and above requires a special upgrade procedure due to a software image format change. (90097)
- 10 Gbps packet replication on all SFP+ ports at the same time may lead to packet discard. (91149)
- Egress L2 MTU violations in cut-through mode may result in unexpected discards of other frames. (95577)
- VXLAN encapsulated packets cannot be TX mirrored at the egress properly. The mirrored packets will have an incorrect MAC header. (97272)
- When IGMP snooping is enabled a single unknown multicast floodset is shared across all VLANs with IGMP snooping enabled. This can cause unexpected flooding to a trunk port that has no multicast routers on a given VLAN, but has multicast router attached to the same trunk port on another VLAN. (105188)
- When "hardware access-list resource sharing vlan in" is configured, Link Local Multicast traffic will not be intercepted by the ACL attached to the VLAN interface. (105504)
- There may be a momentary traffic disruption every time the nexthop specified in a PBR policy resolves to a new destination: affected packets may be forwarded by normal L3 lookup, or be dropped.

The system will recover automatically; the PBR policy will return to route packets as per the new nexthop resolution momentarily. (105670)

- When any PBR policy is applied, packets that violate the egress MTU and are destined to flood the VLAN will end up being flooded instead of being sent to the CPU. (105680)
- When "hardware access-list resource sharing vlan in" is configured, changing the ACL on a VLAN interface:

1. From an ACL that is not shared with other VLAN interfaces to one that is shared with other VLAN interfaces can cause deny traffic to get permitted until the new ACL takes effect.

2. To another ACL that doesn't fit in the TCAM can cause deny traffic to get permitted until the system reverts back to the previously applied ACL. (106646)

- If IP-in-IP decap groups are configured, "qos trust dscp" configuration is not supported on traffic matching the decap groups. (107579)
- Vxlan and MPLS features may not be configured at the same time. (109330)
- When "hardware access-list resource sharing vlan in" is configured and TCAM is close to being full, restart of the forwarding agent or a reboot of the box, can cause some ACLs to not get programmed properly. (109876)
- The Accelerated Server Upgrade feature is not supported with the "hardware access-list resource sharing vlan in" configuration. (110114)
- MPLS is not supported on subinterfaces. (113110)
- Packets being VXLAN encapsulated are constrained to a single underlay physical nexthop per physical egress port.

Topologies involving SVIs over trunk ports, or non point-to-point routed ports towards the core will not work optimally, the encapsulated packets will be sent to the wrong next-hop for all but one of the VTEPs.

Topologies involving virtual VTEPs connected via a downstream L2 switch will not work, as the receiving vswitch will not have the capability to route the packet to the right VTEP. (113722)

- Port ACLs are not supported on VXLAN terminated traffic. (113726)
- If the configured RACLs do not fit in the TCAM, then disabling the RACL sharing feature might cause removing a RACL from an individual VLAN interface to fail.

To recover from this state, delete/remove the access-list and then reconfigure the access-list. (114028)

- L2 flooding of BUM packets on Vxlan vlans uses L3 replication tables, which are also used by IP multicast routing. The replication tables have an entry for each vlan, physical port combination (lag or non lag). We will run out of this table resources if we need more than 64k entries. (114517)
- If the switch is in cut-through mode, L2 MTU violations will not be counted if the packet headers are changed while forwarding. (116760)

- QoS policies are not supported for L3 Unicast flooded packets (routed packets with nexthop MAC not learned) (123883)
- When a PBR is attached to any interface, Layer-3 packets which are getting flooded in the egress VLAN will not be treated with Egress Router ACL if one is configured on that egress VLAN. (133144)
- VXLAN routing is not supported on systems with BCM56750 fabric chips. Such switches can be identified using the CLI command "show platform trident l3 summary", which will show bcm56750 for "Fabric chip model". (134625)
- Mirroring of incoming multicast traffic to a GRE tunnel may result in data traffic loss on the egress interface in an oversubscription scenario. (139591)
- Egress IP/IPv6 router ACL is not supported for VXLAN encapsulated traffic. (148642)  
Series Affected: DCS-7050X3 and DCS-7300X Series
- IP ACLs configured on SVIs to match routed IP multicast traffic may also match bridged IP multicast traffic in that SVI. (152523)
- Up to 4 mirroring sessions are supported.

Each direction mirrored on a source port counts towards that limit of 4. For example, if a port is configured with rx and tx mirroring (the default), this counts as 2 consumed sessions. (158490)

- 1) Multicast traffic matching reserved IPv4 multicast address range 224.0.0.X is not counted by L3 interface counters.
- 2) L3 interface counters not supported for IPv6 multicast traffic.
- 3) Unicast traffic to CPU is counted by L3 interface counters only if routing is enabled (i.e. ip routing for IPv4 traffic and ipv6 unicast-routing for IPv6 traffic) (160930)
- Mirroring of Vxlan encapsulated packets in the egress direction is not supported. (167189)
- If a trunk port is configured as a member of both the underlay and overlay VLANs, the following limitations apply:
  - If packets received on the trunk port are flooded in the overlay VLAN, the VxLAN encapsulated copy is not forwarded on the ingress trunk port.
  - Vxlan encapsulated packets received on the trunk port, if flooded in the overlay VLAN after decapsulation, are not forwarded on the ingress trunk port. (185321)

Series Affected: DCS-7050CX3, DCS-7050SX3 and DCS-7300X Series

- If ingress ACL is applied on an interface, traffic sent to CPU from that interface is falsely counted as InAclDrop in "show int counters ingress acl drop". (203465)
- Clause 37 auto-negotiation on SFP28 and QSFP28 ports is not supported. A workaround is to use 1G forced speed configuration on the affected ports. (206778)
  - Series Affected: 7300X3, CCS-720XP, CCS-750, DCS-7050CX3, DCS-7050SX3, DCS-7050TX3, DCS-7050X3, DCS-7060CX, DCS-7060CX2, DCS-7060SX2, DCS-7060X, DCS-7060X2 and DCS-7260CX3 Series
  - SKUs Affected: CCS-720DP-24ZS
- When "reload fast-boot" is performed from a release prior to 4.17.2, switches with BGP peering connections with the switch undergoing "reload fast-boot" could experience BGP KeepAlive timeouts before they see port flaps. This could result in longer than expected data plane downtime during the upgrade. (214700)
  - Series Affected: DCS-7060X and DCS-7060X2 Series
- A Single Event Upset (SEU) in a core forwarding chip functionality or packet memory may not be automatically corrected. A workaround is to restart the Strata slice agent via "platform trident reset" (214950)
- If ip-ttl is the only enabled field for port channel hashing, after reload hitless, packets may get hashed to a different link than before the reload. (223568)
  - Series Affected: DCS-7060X Series
- A configured mirroring ACL may not be applied in hardware. This can be confirmed by checking the output of 'show platform trident tcam mirror'. (236908)
- When a VXLAN encapsulated packet is received on a VXLAN VLAN where PBR policy is applied, the switch will not PBR forward the decapsulated packet. (244093)
- Sflow output interface determination will not work when the output interface is a subinterface. (250424)
- Cut-through mode is not supported on SFP+ interfaces. (252731)
  - Series Affected: DCS-7050X3, DCS-7050X4, DCS-7060X4, DCS-7060X5 and DCS-7260X3 Series
- A switch may not be able to bridge or route VXLAN traffic if it hits one or all of following conditions:
  - Nexthop resources are exhausted as indicated by syslog `VXLAN_HWHOP_NEXTHOP_RESOURCE_FULL`.
  - MAC table overflow as indicated by show platform trident mac-address-table

missing.

To recover from this condition reduce the config scale and flap the VXLAN interface. (253601)

- Flexible port-channel hashing may not hash accurately when the inner L4 header option is configured for IPV6 GRE packets. (267487)
- If a packet stream is policed by multiple policers, the policed rate may be lower than any of the configured policer rates. (271046)
- To perform filtered mirroring of a packet based on VLAN from an interface configured to perform VLAN translation, the ACL must be programmed with the translated VLAN. The mirrored packet will be the same as the packet at the source interface. (278599)
- BGP neighbor sessions may flap when URPF is configured on an interface. (279113)
- To perform filtered mirroring of a packet based on VLAN from a subinterface source, the ACL must be programmed with the internal vlan of the subinterface. The mirrored packet will be the same as the packet at the source interface. (280943)
- Matching on inner VLANs is not supported in mirror ACLs. If an entry is specified matching on inner VLAN, it will be ignored and permit all packets. (284371)
- SSU is supported when upgrading from the associated release in each release train: 4.18.8, 4.19.8, 4.20.7, 4.21.0. (289548)
- Issuing "no shutdown" on a member link of port-channel may send duplicate packets for sub-second on that member link (291514)
- DirectFlow (and features such as the MacroSegmentation Service that use DirectFlow) are unsupported on the 7260, 7300 series of switches. (296715)
- When primary vlan and secondary vlan are part of different MST instances, the hardware programming of lag will not happen. (300119)
- Not all interfaces in the groups Ethernet49-Ethernet52 and Ethernet53-Ethernet56 can be broken out in to 4x25G, 4x10G or 2x50G mode due to MAC resource limitation on the system. Interfaces without MAC resource will be marked inactive and 'STRATA-4-HW\_PORT\_RESOURCE\_FULL' will be logged in syslog.

Speed change on interfaces in the groups Ethernet49-Ethernet52 and Ethernet53-Ethernet56, can free up the MAC resources to make inactive interfaces active in that group. (306121)

SKUs Affected: DCS-7050SX3-48YC8-F, DCS-7050SX3-48YC8-R, DCS-7050TX3-48C8-F and DCS-7050TX3-48C8-R

- When MLAG peer MAC routing is enabled, OSPF neighborship over VXLAN overlay may never get established. (349242)
- Ip-length based rules are not supported on Egress ACLs. (353247)
- Packets dropped in the egress pipeline may still be egress mirrored successfully. (357609)
- Routed unicast traffic egressing a SVI for which destination MAC is not learnt are sent to CPU and then flooded on the egress VLAN. (368228)  
Series Affected: 7358, 7368, 7388, DCS-7050X4, DCS-7060DX4, DCS-7060PX4, DCS-7060X4 and DCS-7060X5 Series
- Ports with ingress MAC ACL still learn MAC addresses although traffic may be dropped (400211)
- Packets originated from the CPU are not included in egress SVI/ subinterface counters. The CPU originated packet/octet count can be obtained from the switch bash shell using the linux ifconfig command. (400885)
- Reload hitless from EOS-4.22 or earlier results in /2 and /4 ports on Ethernet 1-12, 21-44 and 53-64 to remain inactive when /1 and /3 are configured in 10G or 25G. In order to activate /2 and /4 ports, configure 40G, 50G or 100G /1, then configure 10G or 25G back. These ports are also activated following a forwarding agent restart. (409057)  
Series Affected: DCS-7260CX3 Series
- "reload fast-boot" is not supported with virtual IP address config. (411323)
- A 10G or 25G SFP transceiver plugged into a QSFP port using a QSFP-SFP Adapter (QSA) reserves 4 logical ports. (415439)  
SKUs Affected: DCS-7050SX3-48C8, DCS-7050SX3-48YC8, DCS-7050TX3-48C8, DCS-7260CX3-64 and DCS-7260CX3-64E
- Speed change on a port with macsec enabled is not supported and could cause the port to get into a persistently un-authenticated state. Workaround is to disable macsec on the port, change the speed and then re-enable macsec on the port. (415737)  
SKUs Affected: DCS-7050CX3M-32S-F and DCS-7050CX3M-32S-R
- When a VXLAN VTEP is reached through a resilient ECMP route, (VXLAN bridging or routing) traffic to that VTEP may get dropped in HW. Workaround is to remove the Eesilient ECMP config. (421216)

- Performing SSU from any release prior to 4.22.2 can lead to extended outage and mis-forwarding. (424812)

SKUs Affected: DCS-7050SX3-48YC8-F and DCS-7050SX3-48YC8-R

- IP ACL match over MPLS Encapsulated Packets is not supported. (426413)

- During Mpls PHP operation inner payload type gets ignored. (428546)

- When both "hardware counter feature vni decap" and "hardware counter feature vni encap" are enabled, the egress flexcounter pools will only be released after both features are disabled. (441887)

Series Affected: 7300X3, 7368, CCS-720XP, DCS-7050X3, DCS-7060X, DCS-7060X2, DCS-7060X4, DCS-7260X3 and DCS-7300X Series

- When 'hardware nat static access-list resource sharing' is in the switch's config, and a static NAT filter ACL and a security ACL have overlapping rules, the security ACL's hit counter might not increment in all cases. Regardless of the hit counter, both the security ACL rule and the NAT filter ACL rule will be applied correctly.

Workaround is to disable static NAT ACL resource sharing with:

'no hardware nat static access-list resource sharing'

Alternative workaround is to disable port ACL in VFP with:

'platform trident tcam port-acl vfp disabled' (450080)

- When an interface undergoes a hitless speed change, sFlow sample numbers and sequence counts for that interface may be reset. (452949)

Series Affected: 7300X3, 7368, DCS-7050X3, DCS-7060X4 and DCS-7260CX3 Series

- BUM traffic is not sampled by egress sFlow. (459902)

- If the incoming packet is VLAN tagged, then the truncated mirrored packet will be 4 bytes shorter than expected. (463986)

Series Affected: 7300X3, 7368, CCS-720XP, DCS-7050X3 and DCS-7060X4 Series

- If virtual mac address of the switch is learnt against a front panel port, it may not age out. The workaround is to clear the mac address manually by issuing 'clear mac address-table dynamic vlan <VLAN> address <ADDRESS>' command. (470965)

- When IPV4 and IPV6 PBR are both programmed in TCAM, forwarding plane agent restart may result in IPV6 PBR rules not being programmed in hardware. (473582)

- By default, configuring a static NAT rule with an empty access-list is treated the same as no access-list: for source NAT, the switch will ignore

the destination IP, and vice versa for destination NAT.

With "hardware nat static access-list resource sharing" enabled, configuring a static NAT rule with an empty access-list is treated the same as an undefined access-list: some hardware resources may be consumed, but the traffic will be forwarded untranslated. (473783)

Series Affected: CCS-720XP, DCS-7050CX3 and DCS-7050X3 Series

- The total length field in the IP header is not populated correctly when operating in cut-through mode. The switch should be operated in store-and-forward mode when mirroring to a GRE tunnel. (475273)
- Mirrored packets that violate the MTU requirements will not be fragmented. (481513)
- When persistent port security is enabled on an interface, MAC addresses will persist when an interface is down. While the interface remains down, traffic destined to these MAC addresses will be dropped.

Persistent port security is enabled by default, and can be disabled with `switchport port-security persistence disabled`. (485828)

- If dynamic load balancing is enabled for an ECMP group, it's member link flap might cause poor traffic distribution. Traffic distribution may improve over time. (487595)

Series Affected: DCS-7060X4 and DCS-7260X3 Series

- If dynamic load balancing is enabled for ECMP groups while the traffic is flowing, then the load on the ECMP members may not be distributed uniformly. Traffic distribution may improve over time. (490418)

Series Affected: DCS-7060X4 and DCS-7260X3 Series

- When dynamic load balancing is enabled, If multiple traffic flows destined to the same ECMP group arrive at the same time, then the load on the ECMP members may not be distributed uniformly. Traffic distribution may improve over time. (490716)

Series Affected: DCS-7060X4 and DCS-7260X3 Series

- Packets sent from the CPU cannot be egress mirrored unless they are being sent out of an SVI. (495146)
- If the speed of an interface changes with traffic running, it is possible for "show interface counters" and "show interface counters fast-poll" to diverge on that interface. (502252)
- Mirror on drop does not mirror dynamic NAT traffic drops. (506047)
- Egress mirroring of multicast packets that are going to be encapsulated on the switch, independent of mirroring, is not supported. (512880)
- Mirror on drop does not mirror VXLAN IPv6 underlay traffic drops. (516212)

- Issuing "reboot -f" from the shell can cause continuous machine check errors, requiring a power cycle.

Instead, use the "reload" CLI command, or "reboot" in bash. (525314)

SKUs Affected: DCS-7010TX-48, DCS-7010TX-48-DC, DCS-7010TX-48-DC-F, DCS-7010TX-48-DC-R, DCS-7010TX-48-F and DCS-7010TX-48-R

- The mirroring logic can only capture and mirror packets seen by the ingress pipeline. Packets generated by the memory-management unit do not traverse the ingress pipeline and hence cannot be mirrored. This applies to all types of mirroring. (527668)
- When policer is attached to the class-default of an egress policy-map consisting of both IPV4 and IPV6 ACLs, IPV4 and IPV6 traffic hitting class-default would be policed individually with rate configured on default class-map (541843)
- L3 MTU configuration is not honored on a NAT enabled interface for multicast traffic. (546193)  
SKUs Affected: CCS-720XP-24Y6, CCS-720XP-24ZY4, CCS-720XP-48Y6, CCS-720XP-48ZC2, DCS-7050CX3-32S, DCS-7050CX3M-32S, DCS-7050SX3-48C8, DCS-7050SX3-48YC12, DCS-7050SX3-48YC8 and DCS-7050TX3-48C8
- The Strata agent restarts after running "platform trident diag psr <port>" command. (546588)
- Routing between VXLAN VLANs with VRRP is not supported. (548160)  
Series Affected: DCS-7060CX, DCS-7060CX2, DCS-7060SX2, DCS-7060X and DCS-7060X2 Series
- The traffic load across ports comprising a port channel(s) may be uneven for certain traffic patterns and/or port channel configuration and state.

Workaround:

- change the seed in the hashing algorithm until satisfactory result is achieved by executing configuration CLI command:

"arista(config)# port-channel load-balance trident <seed>" (555833)

- Enabling L2 protocol forwarding of LLDP on a given port will implicitly enable forwarding of EAPOL and MKA packets on the same. (569478)
- Configure replace operation is not supported with TCAM profile configuration. Changing TCAM profile with configure-replace may cause an unexpected restart of forwarding agent(s) if TCAM based features like ACL, policy QoS are also part of the configuration change. (571912)
- Deny action is not supported on ACLs configured for filtering based packet sampling used for mirroring packets to the collector. (582014)

- After performing SSU from a PTP unsupported release to a PTP supported release, PTP will not be functional.  
The workaround is to reset the forwarding switch by issuing the CLI command "platform trident reset" after the SSU and prior to enabling PTP. This will cause all interfaces to flap and a brief traffic outage to occur. (582970)  
Series Affected: DCS-7060X4 Series
- "no hardware access-list update default-result permit" is not supported. (585298)  
SKUs Affected: CCS-755-X3-SC
- BGP packets are ignored by IP counters if hardware IP counters are not enabled. (599275)
- When Port Security configuration is removed from an interface while StrataL2 agent is initializing , we can end up in a state where some MAC addresses on the interface do not get aged out and can also not be cleared via configuration.  
A workaround is to flap the interface to remove the MAC addresses. (635439)
- Packets egress mirrored to a Greenspan destination with subinterface nexthops may have the internal VLAN in the inner VLAN portion of the packet. (642351)
- The 32-bit image of EOS does not support the 7050X4, 7358X4, 7060X5, and 7388X5 series switches. Use the 64-bit version instead (646587)
- The outPktCtrl MACsec counters will not increment. (671159)  
Series Affected: CCS-750 Series
- When the packets matching FBPS rule are also marked for drop due to other ACL rules, the packets are not mirrored and dropped in hardware. Workaround is to remove the configuration that results in dropping these packets. (673800)  
SKUs Affected: CCS-720XP-48ZC2-F
- Mirroring packets to CPU can cause congestion on CPU queues and disrupt control plane traffic. It is not recommended to leave this feature on for extended periods of time. (675773)
- When attempting to VLAN mirror packets ingressing a VXLAN edge VLAN, the VXLAN encapsulated packets that ingress the core interface and are destined to be decapsulated to the edge VLAN will not be mirrored. (679353)  
Series Affected: DCS-7260CX3 Series
- The maximum amount of VLAN sources allowed in a VLAN mirror session depends on the configuration's TCAM usage and the number of VLAN mirror sessions configured. A maximum of up to 3 mirror sessions are supported. Using a configuration that utilizes more VLAN sources than supported will result in VLAN mirroring sessions not being programmed. (680940)

Series Affected: CCS-710P, CCS-720XP, DCS-7010TX, DCS-7050CX3, DCS-7050SX3 and DCS-7050TX3 Series

- DirectFlow redirecting to interface with 'switchport source-interface tx' configured is unsupported. (681960)
- The outPktsUntagged counter will increment for unencrypted traffic egressing an interface even when the interface is not MACsec enabled. (682111)

Series Affected: CCS-750 Series

- The inPktsBadTag MACsec counter will not increment. Instead the drops will be accounted under the inPktsNotValid MACsec counter. (695748)

Series Affected: CCS-750 Series

- A chassis may only contain all 7300X3 or all 7300X linecards. Combining 7300X3 or 7300X linecards may result in repeated restarts of the forwarding agents, and links may stay down. Power cycle the system after removing the incompatible cards to recover. (699880)

Series Affected: DCS-7300X and DCS-7300X3 Series

- If "dst-ip" key-field is removed from "acl vlan ip ingress" feature in TCAM profile then, implicit link-local-multicast TCAM entry will not be programmed for ACL applied to SVI in unshared mode.

#### Workaround:

To overcome this issue add "dst-ip" key-field to "acl vlan ip ingress" feature in TCAM profile. (704466)

Series Affected: 7300X3, 7368, CCS-710P, CCS-720XP, CCS-750, DCS-7050CX3, DCS-7050SX3, DCS-7060DX4, DCS-7060PX4 and DCS-7260CX3 Series

- Duplicate packets may be transmitted temporarily upon reloading the MLAG peer when the traffic is non-unicast. (725625)
- 7300-SUP/7300-SUP-D and 7300-SUP2-D supervisors are incompatible with each other and cannot be mixed in the same chassis. (728201)  
SKUs Affected: 7300-SUP, 7300-SUP-D and 7300-SUP2-D
- The CLI "show hardware resource IpostLagLagMember" displays current usage statistics of hardware resources.  
That hardware table may appear partially used even after some/all LAG(s) that were active before have been deleted. This is expected behaviour with no other adverse effects. (729756)
- In PTP boundary or generalized PTP mode, configuring the `ptp forward-unicast` feature with interfaces using IPv6 transport is not supported. A workaround would be to use the IPv4 or L2 transport. (730817)
- If any currently unsupported mirroring configuration options such as ACLs, truncation, multiple destinations, or rate limits are entered in such a way that bypasses the CLI guards (such as config replace or editing the startup

configuration), these options may be displayed as configured and in-use but will not be in effect.

Workaround: Remove any unsupported mirroring options from the startup configuration and/or un-configure them via the CLI. (731708)

- In cases of failed autonegotiated link up, link training may report as "off" on the primary lane. This is cosmetic. (731948)
- Configuring PTP MACsec bypass using the per-profile "ptp bypass" command is not supported.

Enable the "ptp bypass" command in MAC security configuration mode to have PTP packets bypass MACsec processing. (755578)

SKUs Affected: CCS-722XPM-48Y4, CCS-722XPM-48Y4-F, CCS-722XPM-48ZY8, CCS-722XPM-48ZY8-F, CCS-755-CH and CCS-758-CH

- Only 100G copper downlink and AOC uplinks are supported on this Reverse Airflow platform. (758569)  
SKUs Affected: DCS-7060DX5-64S-R
- When the switch is configured in ALPM mode and when the default route is forwarded over a VXLAN tunnel, L3 agent forwarding restart may result in some routes not getting programmed in the hardware. There is no workaround for this issue (764586)
- Per interface L3 MTU CLI configuration is not supported.

Workaround is to use global L3 MTU configuration in "interface defaults" mode. (777699)

Series Affected: CCS-710P and CCS-750 Series

SKUs Affected: CCS-720DP-24S and CCS-720DT-24S

- DLB can only be enabled on first 127 ECMP groups, that is ECMP groups that have ID between 1-127. (779882)  
SKUs Affected: DCS-7050DX4-32S-F, DCS-7050PX4-32S-F, DCS-7060DX5-64-F, DCS-7060DX5-64S-F, DCS-7060DX5-64S-R and DCS-7060PX5-64E-F
- If the same ACL is applied on control plane and data plane, the byte counter for the ACL will be incremented for only data plane packet hits while the packet counter will be incremented for both data plane and control plane packet hits.

A workaround is to create different ACLs to apply on control plane and data plane. (788296)

- When ingress mirroring traffic destined for the CPU, the mirrored packet inherits the CPU queue of the original packet instead of the "Other" CPU queue.

Workaround: Mirror traffic to a physical port instead of the CPU. (791599)

Series Affected: 7368, DCS-7050X3, DCS-7060X and DCS-7060X2 Series

- Counters / statistics for egress ACL(s) applied to L3 port(s) do not account for fragmented packets. (798886)
- A feature using TCAM resources will not be able to use the last entry in the last slice allocated to it. For example, if a TCAM slice has 512 entries free, and if there are 2 unused slices, a feature using these slices, will be able to program only  $(512 \times 2) - 1 = 1023$  entries as the last entry in last slice can not be used. (815178)

Series Affected: 7388 Series

SKUs Affected: 7358X4-SC, 7388X5-SC, DCS-7050CX4-24D8, DCS-7050CX4-24D8-F, DCS-7050CX4-24D8-R, DCS-7050DX4-32S, DCS-7050DX4-32S-F, DCS-7050DX4M-32S, DCS-7050DX4M-32S-F, DCS-7050PX4-32S, DCS-7050PX4-32S-F, DCS-7050SDX4-48D8, DCS-7050SDX4-48D8-F, DCS-7050SDX4-48D8-R, DCS-7050SPX4-48D8, DCS-7050SPX4-48D8-F, DCS-7050SPX4-48D8-R, DCS-7060DX5-64, DCS-7060DX5-64-F, DCS-7060DX5-64S, DCS-7060DX5-64S-F, DCS-7060DX5-64S-R, DCS-7060PX5-64E and DCS-7060PX5-64E-F

- This supervisor module is only supported with 7300X3 linecards. (826371)  
SKUs Affected: 7300-SUP2-D
- ACL with deny and log rule which is applied to an Ethernet or LAG interface will not syslog the packet(s) if the packet also matches the ACL applied to its sub-interface. (830841)
- The 64-bit image of EOS does not support the 7010T series of switches. Use the 32-bit version instead (846011)
- The outPktCtrl MACsec counters will not increment. (924462)  
SKUs Affected: DCS-7050CX4M-48D8, DCS-7050CX4M-48D8-F and DCS-7050CX4M-48D8-R
- MTU configured on the egress interface is not enforced for the routed IP multicast traffic. This affects both regular IP multicast traffic as well as multicast traffic routed through tunnels. (938808)
- Packets destined to an L3 interface in a VRF that does not have routing enabled, are copied to the CPU on the `other` queue instead of the `self-ip` queue. This can potentially lead to packet loss for sessions on that L3 interface.

Workaround is to enable IP routing on that VRF. (938852)

- If a custom TCAM profile is applied which does not have "l4-src-port" key-field for feature "acl port ipv6 ingress" then, L4SrcPort missing syslog is seen when "hardware access-list ipv6 implicit-permit icmpv6 neighbor-discovery" is also configured.

Workaround:

"l4-src-port" should be part of qset for feature "acl port ipv6 ingress" in TCAM profile when security ACLs need to allow IPv6 neighbor-discovery. (969034)

- When switch is configured with multi VTEP MLAG, all traffic that are head end replicated will use the MLAG shared IP address. (989109)
- With DLB enabled and Strata-FixedSystem agent shutdown, link flaps from peer will cause complete traffic drops due to DLB being non functional (1000399)
- Ingress Filtered Mirroring with Inner VLAN ID is not supported (1003362)
- In case of CPU queue exhaustion, some features in startup config may not work due to CPU queue unavailability in a deterministic way. (1043368)
- MSS-G and common VARP MAC configuration in the network may result in traffic drops on L2 VLANs.

Workaround: Configure different VARP MAC on affected devices with L2 VLANs. (1045376)

- Port-channel negotiating LACP goes down when egress MAC ACL is applied on the port-channel interface.  
To workaround this issue either the ACL can be removed from the interface or, a permit LACP rule can be added to the end of the ACL. (1051026)
- QoS policy-map having two rate three color (trTCM) policers does not support red marked packet count and displays value as 0 (1108223)
- Ports with the speed set to 10Mbps do not recirculate packets when they are used in Recirc Channels. (1192725)
- Egress security ACLs does not support UDF filtering. Configuring IP access-list with UDF filtering on egress direction will skip UDF data/mask programming. Rest of the filters will be programmed as expected. (1207111)
- If the "switchport vlan translation out required" and "macsec profile" commands are configured on the same interface, all packets will egressing the interface will be dropped (1219911)  
Series Affected: CCS-722XPM Series
- After reload or a configure-replace of configuration, some security ACLs that were shared across SVIs might get installed in unshared mode as the hardware resources needed for sharing may already be used by other ACLs which were processed first.

There is no workaround as all resources are allocated on a First-Come-First-Served basis (i.e., order of original configuration may not be the same as

the order of configuration being replayed post reload / configure-replace command being run). (1265674)

- Storm control drop counters do not distinguish between data plane and control plane drop counts. They share the same counters. (1301580)
- Configuring more than two distinct L3 MTUs is not supported. Workaround is to limit L3 MTU to two distinct values. (1359815)  
Series Affected: CCS-710P, CCS-720DT, CCS-722XPM, CCS-750 and DCS-7010TX Series  
SKUs Affected: CCS-720DP-24S and CCS-720DP-48S
- Chips for Switchcard[Ces] have the the card number offset by 18 in OpenConfig rendering in some scenarios. (1384132) (1)
- When a 64-byte Ethernet packet is received on a trunk port and forwarded to an access port, the packet will be padded with four bytes of random data. (1396435)

## CCS-750 Series

- IGMP snooping is not supported on Vxlan enabled VLANs. The multicast packets will always be flooded locally and to remote VTEPs. (110479) (1)
- Mirroring PTP packets when PTP is enabled is not supported. (738080)
- PTP two-step E2E and P2P transparent clock mode is not supported. (738097)
- Dropping PTP management message using the per-interface `ptp management drop` configuration is only supported in boundary clock mode. (752342)
- When PTP is configured, PTPv1 packet forwarding is not supported. (752367)
- Switches acting as either a Boundary Clock or Transparent Clock, downstream devices may see higher jitter in PTP time of up to +/- 1000ns (1025195)  
SKUs Affected: CCS-755-CH and CCS-758-CH

## 7300X3 Series

- IGMP snooping is not supported on Vxlan enabled VLANs. The multicast packets will always be flooded locally and to remote VTEPs. (110479) (1)

## 7300X3 and DCS-7060X Series

- Subinterfaces cannot be used to send or receive VXLAN encapsulated packets. (105767) (1)
- IGMP snooping is not supported on Vxlan enabled VLANs. The multicast packets will always be flooded locally and to remote VTEPs. (110479) (1)

- When in cut-through forwarding mode, mirror sessions with both ingress mirror sources and egress mirror sources configured to mirror packets to the same mirror destination port will not be programmed in hardware.

The workaround for this is to switch to store-and-forward mode where the limitation is not present. (154721)

- Cut-through mode is not supported on the SFP+ interfaces. (182728)
- Cut-through mode is not supported at 1G speed. (219427)
- Mirror To GRE destinations with multiple ECMP nexthops or LAG is not supported. A single link of the LAG or ECMP nexthops will receive all mirror traffic. (639980)  
 Series Affected: 7368 and 7388 Series  
 SKUs Affected: DCS-7060DX4-32 and DCS-7060PX4-32
- A flow transmitted over LAG and/or ECMP may move to another LAG/ECMP member after UDF filtered mirroring or UDF ACL is applied. (912829) (1)
- VXLAN encapsulated traffic UDP source port is generated in the range 1-65535 instead of 49152-65535. (1002498) (1)
- Performing SSU with EVPN MultiHoming Active-Active configuration with a large L3 Host Scale may result in traffic loss exceeding 1 second. (1312022) (1)  
 Series Affected: CCS-710P, CCS-720DF, CCS-720DP, CCS-720DT, CCS-720XP, DCS-7010TX, DCS-7050CX3, DCS-7050SX3, DCS-7060CX, DCS-7060CX2 and DCS-7260CX3 Series  
 SKUs Affected: 7304X3-FM2, 7308X3-FM2, CCS-755-CH, CCS-758-CH, DCS-7304 and DCS-7308

## DCS-7060X2 Series

- Subinterfaces cannot be used to send or receive VXLAN encapsulated packets. (105767) (1)
- IGMP snooping is not supported on Vxlan enabled VLANs. The multicast packets will always be flooded locally and to remote VTEPs. (110479) (1)
- A flow transmitted over LAG and/or ECMP may move to another LAG/ECMP member after UDF filtered mirroring or UDF ACL is applied. (912829) (1)
- VXLAN encapsulated traffic UDP source port is generated in the range 1-65535 instead of 49152-65535. (1002498) (1)
- Performing SSU with EVPN MultiHoming Active-Active configuration with a large L3 Host Scale may result in traffic loss exceeding 1 second. (1312022) (1)  
 Series Affected: CCS-710P, CCS-720DF, CCS-720DP, CCS-720DT, CCS-720XP,

DCS-7010TX, DCS-7050CX3, DCS-7050SX3, DCS-7060CX, DCS-7060CX2 and DCS-7260CX3 Series

SKUs Affected: 7304X3-FM2, 7308X3-FM2, CCS-755-CH, CCS-758-CH, DCS-7304 and DCS-7308

## DCS-7260X3 Series

- Subinterfaces cannot be used to send or receive VXLAN encapsulated packets. (105767) (1)
- IGMP snooping is not supported on Vxlan enabled VLANs. The multicast packets will always be flooded locally and to remote VTEPs. (110479) (1)
- Configuring 100G, 50G, 40G, 25G and 10G simultaneously might result in unexpected packet forwarding behavior. (235075)
- Load Balance Number based hashing is not supported with L3 EVPN. (837409)
- A flow transmitted over LAG and/or ECMP may move to another LAG/ECMP member after UDF filtered mirroring or UDF ACL is applied. (912829) (1)
- Packets dropped by ACL rules are included in the count performed by the ECMP monitor snapshot feature. (991089) (1)
- Enabling the MAC hash collision detection feature caused an increase in CPU utilization for agents Strata and StrataL2 under linerate traffic. (996460)
- VXLAN encapsulated traffic UDP source port is generated in the range 1-65535 instead of 49152-65535. (1002498) (1)
- AGM snapshots only reflect ECMP member hashing before CLB redirection. (1193385) (1)
- DLB and EVPN Multihoming with L2 ECMP are not supported together. Configuring DLB alongside L2 ECMP may cause continuous StrataL3 crashes. The workaround is to disable DLB when EVPN multihoming with L2 ECMP is configured. (1299103) (1)
- Performing SSU with EVPN MultiHoming Active-Active configuration with a large L3 Host Scale may result in traffic loss exceeding 1 second. (1312022) (1)

Series Affected: CCS-710P, CCS-720DF, CCS-720DP, CCS-720DT, CCS-720XP, DCS-7010TX, DCS-7050CX3, DCS-7050SX3, DCS-7060CX, DCS-7060CX2 and DCS-7260CX3 Series

SKUs Affected: 7304X3-FM2, 7308X3-FM2, CCS-755-CH, CCS-758-CH, DCS-7304 and DCS-7308

- Aggregate Group Monitor (AGM) output will count ECMP traffic even if it is dropped in the egress pipeline. (1387443) (1)
- AGM doesn't support Resilient ECMP. (1387461) (1)

## 7368 and DCS-7060X4 Series

- IGMP snooping is not supported on Vxlan enabled VLANs. The multicast packets will always be flooded locally and to remote VTEPs. (110479) (1)
- Multicast replication resources in TH3 are only 10% of their unicast counterparts. Due to this multicast replication in TH3 is limited to 1.2 Tbps. (297317)
- Layer2 source MAC learning may occur on packets received with CRC errors. (325507)
- When 'hardware counter feature gre tunnel interface in' feature is enabled, the gre tunnel interface decap counters are not incremented when subinterface is used as the ingress interface. (464972)
- Per vlan routing and sub interface are not supported together. (486439)
- 3m QSFP-DD passive copper cables are not supported in ports 1-4 and 29-32 (639613)  
SKUs Affected: DCS-7060DX4-32
- Double Dot1Q tagged packets with IP payload may not be classified as IP packets in hardware. (813027)
- A flow transmitted over LAG and/or ECMP may move to another LAG/ECMP member after UDF filtered mirroring or UDF ACL is applied. (912829) (1)
- IP Source Guard is not supported on interfaces that are configured as Dot1q tunnels. If the QinQ packets need to be dropped, user may configure the command "switchport vlan tag validation" on the interface. (1032292)
- DCS-7060DX4-32C-RV3-F does not support a Power Supply in Power Supply Slot 1 (1034232)  
SKUs Affected: DCS-7060DX4-32C-RV3-F
- When a device behind phone/hub/switch connected to an Arista switch is authenticated via Dot1x MAC Based Authentication, it cannot be moved to different port if the other port already has a different supplicant authenticated on it.

A workaround is to configure 'dot1x timeout idle-host' (1066149)

- When mirroring truncation is enabled, L2 MTU is enforced against the original packet size instead of the truncated size. (1288026)

- After performing SSU from a PTP unsupported release to a PTP supported release, PTP will not be functional.  
The workaround is to reset the forwarding switch by issuing the CLI command "platform trident reset" after the SSU and prior to enabling PTP. This will cause all interfaces to flap and a brief traffic outage to occur. (1342588) (1)

## DCS-7060X5 Series

- IGMP snooping is not supported on Vxlan enabled VLANs. The multicast packets will always be flooded locally and to remote VTEPs. (110479) (1)
- Ports 1-8 and 25-32 do not support 400G-4, 200G-2, and 100G-1 speeds with copper (CR) transceivers. (774664)  
SKUs Affected: DCS-7060DX5-64, DCS-7060DX5-64-F, DCS-7060PX5-64E and DCS-7060PX5-64E-F
- A flow transmitted over LAG and/or ECMP may move to another LAG/ECMP member after UDF filtered mirroring or UDF ACL is applied. (912829) (1)
- Port-channel sub-interface will consume more hardware resources than sub-interface on routed physical interfaces (1001437) (1)  
Series Affected: 7388 Series  
SKUs Affected: 7388X5-SC, DCS-7060DX5-32-F, DCS-7060DX5-32-R, DCS-7060DX5-64-F, DCS-7060DX5-64E-F, DCS-7060DX5-64S-F and DCS-7060DX5-64S-R
- Config replace does not bring subinterface to operation state which was previously failed due to hardware resource full. (1009696) (1)  
Series Affected: 7388 Series  
SKUs Affected: 7388X5-SC, DCS-7060DX5-32-F, DCS-7060DX5-32-R, DCS-7060DX5-64-F, DCS-7060DX5-64E-F, DCS-7060DX5-64S-F and DCS-7060DX5-64S-R
- VXLAN is not supported when system has sub-interfaces configured. (1015740) (1)  
Series Affected: 7388 Series  
SKUs Affected: 7388X5-SC, DCS-7060DX5-32-F, DCS-7060DX5-32-R, DCS-7060DX5-64-F, DCS-7060DX5-64E-F, DCS-7060DX5-64S-F, DCS-7060DX5-64S-R and DCS-7060PX5-64E-F
- Multicast packets ingressing on subinterface is not supported. (1024538) (1)  
Series Affected: 7388 Series  
SKUs Affected: 7388X5-SC, DCS-7060DX5-32-F, DCS-7060DX5-32-R, DCS-7060DX5-64-F, DCS-7060DX5-64E-F, DCS-7060DX5-64S-F and DCS-7060DX5-64S-R
- MPLS over L3 subinterfaces is not supported. (1029083) (1)  
Series Affected: 7388 Series  
SKUs Affected: 7388X5-SC, DCS-7060DX5-32-F, DCS-7060DX5-32-R, DCS-7060DX5-64-F, DCS-7060DX5-64E-F, DCS-7060DX5-64S-F and DCS-7060DX5-64S-R

- After performing SSU from a PTP unsupported release to a PTP supported release, PTP will not be functional.  
The workaround is to reset the forwarding switch by issuing the CLI command "platform trident reset" after the SSU and prior to enabling PTP. This will cause all interfaces to flap and a brief traffic outage to occur. (1342588) (1)

## 7388 and DCS-7060X5 Series

- IGMP snooping is not supported on Vxlan enabled VLANs. The multicast packets will always be flooded locally and to remote VTEPs. (110479) (1)
- A flow transmitted over LAG and/or ECMP may move to another LAG/ECMP member after UDF filtered mirroring or UDF ACL is applied. (912829) (1)
- Port-channel sub-interface will consume more hardware resources than sub-interface on routed physical interfaces (1001437) (1)  
Series Affected: 7388 Series  
SKUs Affected: 7388X5-SC, DCS-7060DX5-32-F, DCS-7060DX5-32-R, DCS-7060DX5-64-F, DCS-7060DX5-64E-F, DCS-7060DX5-64S-F and DCS-7060DX5-64S-R
- Config replace does not bring subinterface to operation state which was previously failed due to hardware resource full. (1009696) (1)  
Series Affected: 7388 Series  
SKUs Affected: 7388X5-SC, DCS-7060DX5-32-F, DCS-7060DX5-32-R, DCS-7060DX5-64-F, DCS-7060DX5-64E-F, DCS-7060DX5-64S-F and DCS-7060DX5-64S-R
- VXLAN is not supported when system has sub-interfaces configured. (1015740) (1)  
Series Affected: 7388 Series  
SKUs Affected: 7388X5-SC, DCS-7060DX5-32-F, DCS-7060DX5-32-R, DCS-7060DX5-64-F, DCS-7060DX5-64E-F, DCS-7060DX5-64S-F, DCS-7060DX5-64S-R and DCS-7060PX5-64E-F
- Multicast packets ingressing on subinterface is not supported. (1024538) (1)  
Series Affected: 7388 Series  
SKUs Affected: 7388X5-SC, DCS-7060DX5-32-F, DCS-7060DX5-32-R, DCS-7060DX5-64-F, DCS-7060DX5-64E-F, DCS-7060DX5-64S-F and DCS-7060DX5-64S-R
- MPLS over L3 subinterfaces is not supported. (1029083) (1)  
Series Affected: 7388 Series  
SKUs Affected: 7388X5-SC, DCS-7060DX5-32-F, DCS-7060DX5-32-R, DCS-7060DX5-64-F, DCS-7060DX5-64E-F, DCS-7060DX5-64S-F and DCS-7060DX5-64S-R
- After performing SSU from a PTP unsupported release to a PTP supported release, PTP will not be functional.  
The workaround is to reset the forwarding switch by issuing the CLI command "platform trident reset" after the SSU and prior to enabling PTP. This will cause all interfaces to flap and a brief traffic outage to occur. (1342588) (1)

## DCS-7060CX5 and DCS-7060DX5 Series

- IGMP snooping is not supported on Vxlan enabled VLANs. The multicast packets will always be flooded locally and to remote VTEPs. (110479) (1)
- A flow transmitted over LAG and/or ECMP may move to another LAG/ECMP member after UDF filtered mirroring or UDF ACL is applied. (912829) (1)
- Port-channel sub-interface will consume more hardware resources than sub-interface on routed physical interfaces (1001437) (1)  
Series Affected: 7388 Series  
SKUs Affected: 7388X5-SC, DCS-7060DX5-32-F, DCS-7060DX5-32-R, DCS-7060DX5-64-F, DCS-7060DX5-64E-F, DCS-7060DX5-64S-F and DCS-7060DX5-64S-R
- Config replace does not bring subinterface to operation state which was previously failed due to hardware resource full. (1009696) (1)  
Series Affected: 7388 Series  
SKUs Affected: 7388X5-SC, DCS-7060DX5-32-F, DCS-7060DX5-32-R, DCS-7060DX5-64-F, DCS-7060DX5-64E-F, DCS-7060DX5-64S-F and DCS-7060DX5-64S-R
- VXLAN is not supported when system has sub-interfaces configured. (1015740) (1)  
Series Affected: 7388 Series  
SKUs Affected: 7388X5-SC, DCS-7060DX5-32-F, DCS-7060DX5-32-R, DCS-7060DX5-64-F, DCS-7060DX5-64E-F, DCS-7060DX5-64S-F, DCS-7060DX5-64S-R and DCS-7060PX5-64E-F
- Multicast packets ingressing on subinterface is not supported. (1024538) (1)  
Series Affected: 7388 Series  
SKUs Affected: 7388X5-SC, DCS-7060DX5-32-F, DCS-7060DX5-32-R, DCS-7060DX5-64-F, DCS-7060DX5-64E-F, DCS-7060DX5-64S-F and DCS-7060DX5-64S-R
- MPLS over L3 subinterfaces is not supported. (1029083) (1)  
Series Affected: 7388 Series  
SKUs Affected: 7388X5-SC, DCS-7060DX5-32-F, DCS-7060DX5-32-R, DCS-7060DX5-64-F, DCS-7060DX5-64E-F, DCS-7060DX5-64S-F and DCS-7060DX5-64S-R
- After performing SSU from a PTP unsupported release to a PTP supported release, PTP will not be functional.  
The workaround is to reset the forwarding switch by issuing the CLI command "platform trident reset" after the SSU and prior to enabling PTP. This will cause all interfaces to flap and a brief traffic outage to occur. (1342588) (1)

## DCS-7060X6 Series

- IGMP snooping is not supported on Vxlan enabled VLANs. The multicast packets will always be flooded locally and to remote VTEPs. (110479) (1)

- A flow transmitted over LAG and/or ECMP may move to another LAG/ECMP member after UDF filtered mirroring or UDF ACL is applied. (912829) (1)
- Enable standalone link training or auto-negotiation if supported for better performance with 800G copper cables. (1039049) (1)  
SKUs Affected: DCS-7060X6-64PE and DCS-7060X6-64PE-F
- Persistent port security MACs are cleared when the StrataL2 agent is restarted. (1089853) (1)  
Series Affected: 7358 and DCS-7060X6 Series  
SKUs Affected: 7358X4-SC, DCS-7050CX4-24D8, DCS-7050CX4M-48D8, DCS-7050DX4-32S-F, DCS-7050DX4M-32S-F, DCS-7050PX4-32S-F and DCS-7050SDX4-48D8

## CCS-710P, CCS-720DP and CCS-720DT Series

- IGMP snooping is not supported on Vxlan enabled VLANs. The multicast packets will always be flooded locally and to remote VTEPs. (110479) (1)
- Triple-wide TCAMs are not supported. (603246)  
Series Affected: CCS-710P Series
- Generation of PFC frames is not supported. (699868) (1)
- The IPv6 VARP VTEP feature may not work after switch reload or Strata slice agent restart.  
Configure "platform trident tcam port-acl vfp disabled" before configuring user-defined ACLs. This will prevent rearrangement of ACLs and exhaustion of TCAM slices used by VXLAN. (1005600) (1)
- The 802.1X (dot1x) feature is not supported on VXLAN core-facing interfaces. Configuring dot1x on a VXLAN core-facing port will cause VXLAN traffic to be dropped. (1084718) (1)
- Configuring a per-interface router MAC address on MPLS-enabled interfaces is not supported. MPLS traffic may not be processed correctly when a custom MAC address is assigned to the interface. (1265543) (1)
- Configuring a per-interface router MAC address is not supported on VXLAN-enabled interfaces. VXLAN traffic may not be forwarded correctly when a custom MAC address is assigned to the interface. (1272762) (1)
- Performing SSU with EVPN MultiHoming Active-Active configuration with a large L3 Host Scale may result in traffic loss exceeding 1 second. (1312022) (1)  
Series Affected: CCS-710P, CCS-720DF, CCS-720DP, CCS-720DT, CCS-720XP, DCS-7010TX, DCS-7050CX3, DCS-7050SX3, DCS-7060CX, DCS-7060CX2 and DCS-7260CX3 Series  
SKUs Affected: 7304X3-FM2, 7308X3-FM2, CCS-755-CH, CCS-758-CH, DCS-7304 and DCS-7308

## CCS-720DP, CCS-720DT, CCS-722XPM and DCS-7010TX Series

- IGMP snooping is not supported on Vxlan enabled VLANs. The multicast packets will always be flooded locally and to remote VTEPs. (110479) (1)
- XPN cipher suites are not supported. (590170)  
SKUs Affected: CCS-722XPM-48Y4, CCS-722XPM-48Y4-F, CCS-722XPM-48ZY8 and CCS-722XPM-48ZY8-F
- Non-unicast traffic egressing on Port-Channel interfaces that are MACsec enabled do not use hashing to load balance. A single Port-Channel member will be designated to transmit non-unicast traffic for a given replication group (VLAN or multicast group). (604539)  
Series Affected: CCS-722XPM Series
- "show platform trident counters" output is misleading for certain counters with MACsec encryption enabled. The workaround is to use the "show interfaces counters discards" and "show mac security counters interface" commands where possible. (623564)  
SKUs Affected: CCS-722XPM-48Y4, CCS-722XPM-48Y4-F, CCS-722XPM-48ZY8 and CCS-722XPM-48ZY8-F
- Generation of PFC frames is not supported. (699868) (1)
- PTP boundary clock mode is not supported when MACsec is enabled and the configuration "no ptp bypass" is turned on.  
The workaround is to enable "ptp bypass" or to use interfaces without MACsec (755609)  
Series Affected: CCS-722XPM Series
- Default BGP Graceful Restart timeout of 300 seconds is insufficient.  
Workaround is to configure this to 600 seconds via "graceful-restart restart-time 600" (796535)
- VLAN tagged MACsec is not supported (852797)  
Series Affected: CCS-722XPM Series
- DirectFlow is not supported on MACsec enabled interfaces. (907033)  
Series Affected: CCS-722XPM Series
- The IPv6 VARP VTEP feature may not work after switch reload or Strata slice agent restart.  
Configure "platform trident tcam port-acl vfp disabled" before configuring user-defined ACLs. This will prevent rearrangement of ACLs and exhaustion of TCAM slices used by VXLAN. (1005600) (1)
- If "traffic unprotected allow" is configured, and MACsec falls back to unprotected traffic, any encrypted packets will be dropped. (1007567)  
Series Affected: CCS-722XPM Series

- The 802.1X (dot1x) feature is not supported on VXLAN core-facing interfaces. Configuring dot1x on a VXLAN core-facing port will cause VXLAN traffic to be dropped. (1084718) (1)
- "forwarding l3 source-interface drop" command is not supported when MACsec is enabled on the port. Configuring it may result in undesirable double delivery of the packet. (1086542)
- When "no hardware access-list update default-result permit" is configured for an egress ACL on an interface and MACsec is configured on the same interface, traffic is not blocked while ACL is updated. (1212387)  
Series Affected: CCS-722XPM Series
- Configuring a per-interface router MAC address on MPLS-enabled interfaces is not supported. MPLS traffic may not be processed correctly when a custom MAC address is assigned to the interface. (1265543) (1)
- Configuring a per-interface router MAC address is not supported on VXLAN-enabled interfaces. VXLAN traffic may not be forwarded correctly when a custom MAC address is assigned to the interface. (1272762) (1)
- Performing SSU with EVPN MultiHoming Active-Active configuration with a large L3 Host Scale may result in traffic loss exceeding 1 second. (1312022) (1)  
Series Affected: CCS-710P, CCS-720DF, CCS-720DP, CCS-720DT, CCS-720XP, DCS-7010TX, DCS-7050CX3, DCS-7050SX3, DCS-7060CX, DCS-7060CX2 and DCS-7260CX3 Series  
SKUs Affected: 7304X3-FM2, 7308X3-FM2, CCS-755-CH, CCS-758-CH, DCS-7304 and DCS-7308
- Traffic policy command - "transforms interface prefix common source-destination" reduces the maximum possible VRFs from 1024 to 512. (1476730) (1)

## CCS-720DF, CCS-720DP and CCS-720XP Series

- When flow group ACL rules are changed, flow group counters displayed in "show platform trident flow counters" will continue to have counters incremented for active flows corresponding to older flow groups till the flows are aged out. (552450)
- On interfaces with speeds less than 10G, PFC cannot be transmitted. (689087)
- The IPv6 VARP VTEP feature may not work after switch reload or Strata slice agent restart.  
Configure "platform trident tcam port-acl vfp disabled" before configuring user-defined ACLs. This will prevent rearrangement of ACLs and exhaustion of TCAM slices used by VXLAN. (1005600) (1)

- The 802.1X (dot1x) feature is not supported on VXLAN core-facing interfaces. Configuring dot1x on a VXLAN core-facing port will cause VXLAN traffic to be dropped. (1084718) (1)
- Configuring a per-interface router MAC address on MPLS-enabled interfaces is not supported. MPLS traffic may not be processed correctly when a custom MAC address is assigned to the interface. (1265543) (1)
- Configuring a per-interface router MAC address is not supported on VXLAN-enabled interfaces. VXLAN traffic may not be forwarded correctly when a custom MAC address is assigned to the interface. (1272762) (1)
- Performing SSU with EVPN MultiHoming Active-Active configuration with a large L3 Host Scale may result in traffic loss exceeding 1 second. (1312022) (1)  
 Series Affected: CCS-710P, CCS-720DF, CCS-720DP, CCS-720DT, CCS-720XP, DCS-7010TX, DCS-7050CX3, DCS-7050SX3, DCS-7060CX, DCS-7060CX2 and DCS-7260CX3 Series  
 SKUs Affected: 7304X3-FM2, 7308X3-FM2, CCS-755-CH, CCS-758-CH, DCS-7304 and DCS-7308
- Traffic policy command - "transforms interface prefix common source-destination" reduces the maximum possible VRFs from 1024 to 512. (1476730) (1)

## CCS-750 Series

- IGMP snooping is not supported on Vxlan enabled VLANs. The multicast packets will always be flooded locally and to remote VTEPs. (110479) (1)
- The switch is not capable of generating pause flowcontrol frames. (480688)  
 Series Affected: CCS-750 Series
- Per interface L3 MTU configuration is not supported.  
 The workaround is to use the global L3 MTU configuration command instead. (520825)
- The supervisor uplink SCD does not support hitless FPGA upgrade. (528417)  
 SKUs Affected: CCS-750-SUP100 and CCS-750-SUP25
- The switch is not capable of generating Priority Flow Control (PFC) frames. (555294)  
 Series Affected: CCS-750 Series
- Shaper below 1 Mbps is not supported. (605407)
- MACsec encrypted flow control packets and priority-flow-control packets that are received will not be visible in "show flowcontrol" or "show priority-flow-control counters". (670539)

- When a mirror session has a LAG member as the source, packets sent to the LAG will not be mirrored. (712186)
- TCAM profile does not effect any saving of TCAM slices / banks for Egress MAC ACL and IP ACL applied to Ethernet, LAG ports (723449)  
SKUs Affected: CCS-755-X3-SC and CCS-758-X3-SC
- Ports on this linecard share a total sustainable bandwidth.

Though this linecard can absorb concurrent bursts received on all ports, the total sustained bandwidth is limited to a total of 148 Gbps for an average frame size of at least 276 Bytes.

To optimize sustained bandwidth availability, the recommendation is to distribute the bandwidth equally across the groups of eight ports. The groups are: Ethernet1-8, Ethernet9-16, Ethernet17-24, Ethernet25-32, Ethernet33-40, Ethernet41-48

For example, if there are 24x5G and 24x2.5G devices to connect, it is recommended that 4x5G and 4x2.5G be connected to each of the 6 groups of front-panel ports. (788129)

SKUs Affected: CCS-750X-48ZXP-LC

- 4 extra bytes per packet is seen in egress ACL byte counter for packets sent on down link ports. (792001)
- Stateful Switchover triggered by removing the active supervisor will cause a long data-plane outage for uplink traffic destined to the removed uplinks. Workaround is to unplug the uplink interfaces, wait for the link to go down and then remove the active supervisor. (839923)  
Series Affected: CCS-750 Series
- The 802.1X (dot1x) feature is not supported on VXLAN core-facing interfaces. Configuring dot1x on a VXLAN core-facing port will cause VXLAN traffic to be dropped. (1084718) (1)
- Configuring a per-interface router MAC address on MPLS-enabled interfaces is not supported. MPLS traffic may not be processed correctly when a custom MAC address is assigned to the interface. (1265543) (1)
- Configuring a per-interface router MAC address is not supported on VXLAN-enabled interfaces. VXLAN traffic may not be forwarded correctly when a custom MAC address is assigned to the interface. (1272762) (1)
- Performing SSU with EVPN MultiHoming Active-Active configuration with a large L3 Host Scale may result in traffic loss exceeding 1 second. (1312022) (1)  
Series Affected: CCS-710P, CCS-720DF, CCS-720DP, CCS-720DT, CCS-720XP, DCS-7010TX, DCS-7050CX3, DCS-7050SX3, DCS-7060CX, DCS-7060CX2 and

## DCS-7260CX3 Series

SKUs Affected: 7304X3-FM2, 7308X3-FM2, CCS-755-CH, CCS-758-CH, DCS-7304 and DCS-7308

- Traffic policy command - "transforms interface prefix common source-destination" reduces the maximum possible VRFs from 1024 to 512. (1476730) (1)

## DCS-7050X3 Series

- The IPv6 VARP VTEP feature may not work after switch reload or Strata slice agent restart.  
Configure "platform trident tcam port-acl vfp disabled" before configuring user-defined ACLs. This will prevent rearrangement of ACLs and exhaustion of TCAM slices used by VXLAN. (1005600) (1)
- The 802.1X (dot1x) feature is not supported on VXLAN core-facing interfaces. Configuring dot1x on a VXLAN core-facing port will cause VXLAN traffic to be dropped. (1084718) (1)
- Configuring a per-interface router MAC address on MPLS-enabled interfaces is not supported. MPLS traffic may not be processed correctly when a custom MAC address is assigned to the interface. (1265543) (1)
- Configuring a per-interface router MAC address is not supported on VXLAN-enabled interfaces. VXLAN traffic may not be forwarded correctly when a custom MAC address is assigned to the interface. (1272762) (1)
- Performing SSU with EVPN MultiHoming Active-Active configuration with a large L3 Host Scale may result in traffic loss exceeding 1 second. (1312022) (1)

Series Affected: CCS-710P, CCS-720DF, CCS-720DP, CCS-720DT, CCS-720XP, DCS-7010TX, DCS-7050CX3, DCS-7050SX3, DCS-7060CX, DCS-7060CX2 and DCS-7260CX3 Series

SKUs Affected: 7304X3-FM2, 7308X3-FM2, CCS-755-CH, CCS-758-CH, DCS-7304 and DCS-7308

- Traffic policy command - "transforms interface prefix common source-destination" reduces the maximum possible VRFs from 1024 to 512. (1476730) (1)

## 7300X3, AS7326, AS7726 and DCS-7050X3 Series

- The egress queue and per hop latency of the INT terminator node are always shown as zero. (562000)  
Series Affected: DCS-7050CX3 and DCS-7050SX3 Series
- The IPv6 VARP VTEP feature may not work after switch reload or Strata slice agent restart.

Configure "platform trident tcam port-acl vfp disabled" before configuring user-defined ACLs. This will prevent rearrangement of ACLs and exhaustion of TCAM slices used by VXLAN. (1005600) (1)

- The 802.1X (dot1x) feature is not supported on VXLAN core-facing interfaces. Configuring dot1x on a VXLAN core-facing port will cause VXLAN traffic to be dropped. (1084718) (1)
- Configuring a per-interface router MAC address on MPLS-enabled interfaces is not supported. MPLS traffic may not be processed correctly when a custom MAC address is assigned to the interface. (1265543) (1)
- Configuring a per-interface router MAC address is not supported on VXLAN-enabled interfaces. VXLAN traffic may not be forwarded correctly when a custom MAC address is assigned to the interface. (1272762) (1)
- Performing SSU with EVPN MultiHoming Active-Active configuration with a large L3 Host Scale may result in traffic loss exceeding 1 second. (1312022) (1)  
Series Affected: CCS-710P, CCS-720DF, CCS-720DP, CCS-720DT, CCS-720XP, DCS-7010TX, DCS-7050CX3, DCS-7050SX3, DCS-7060CX, DCS-7060CX2 and DCS-7260CX3 Series  
SKUs Affected: 7304X3-FM2, 7308X3-FM2, CCS-755-CH, CCS-758-CH, DCS-7304 and DCS-7308
- Traffic policy command - "transforms interface prefix common source-destination" reduces the maximum possible VRFs from 1024 to 512. (1476730) (1)

## 7358 and DCS-7050X4 Series

- IGMP snooping is not supported on Vxlan enabled VLANs. The multicast packets will always be flooded locally and to remote VTEPs. (110479) (1)
- Sampled counters are not required. (437955)
- Color based DSCP or CoS assignment is not supported. (679840)
- Packets destined for the control plane may appear to be dropped within the ingress pipeline. This will appear in the output of `show platform trident counters` as a RX drop, and is expected due to more drop events available in the pipeline. (685445)
- On interfaces Ethernet33 and Ethernet34, PFC cannot be transmitted. (737611)  
SKUs Affected: DCS-7050DX4-32S, DCS-7050DX4-32S-F and DCS-7050PX4-32S-F
- Egress ACL does not match on policy rewritten DSCP nor remarked ECN values. (741424)  
Series Affected: DCS-7050X4 Series

- Maximum replications for a non unicast packet is limited to 1023. (750699)  
Series Affected: DCS-7050X4 Series
- Setting different actions for packets marked as green and yellow by two rate three color (trTCM) QoS policy-map does not work (768572) (1)
- A maximum of two QoS features can be configured. (772245)
- Persistent port security MACs are cleared when the StrataL2 agent is restarted. (1089853) (1)  
Series Affected: 7358 and DCS-7060X6 Series  
SKUs Affected: 7358X4-SC, DCS-7050CX4-24D8, DCS-7050CX4M-48D8, DCS-7050DX4-32S-F, DCS-7050DX4M-32S-F, DCS-7050PX4-32S-F and DCS-7050SDX4-48D8
- After performing SSU from a PTP unsupported release to a PTP supported release, PTP will not be functional.  
The workaround is to reset the forwarding switch by issuing the CLI command "platform trident reset" after the SSU and prior to enabling PTP. This will cause all interfaces to flap and a brief traffic outage to occur. (1342588) (1)
- Modifying the E-Tree role to either root or leaf for a VLAN causes a momentary traffic disruption as all dynamically learned MAC addresses in that VLAN are flushed and relearned. User configured static MAC addresses are automatically reprogrammed according to the new role. (1479325) (1)  
Series Affected: DCS-7050X4 Series

## DCS-7050X4 Series

- IGMP snooping is not supported on Vxlan enabled VLANs. The multicast packets will always be flooded locally and to remote VTEPs. (110479) (1)
- An interface that acts as a Dot1x supplicant cannot be paired with a third party device that acts as a Dot1x authenticator. (643209) (1)  
Series Affected: CCS-750 Series  
SKUs Affected: DCS-7050CX4M-48D8
- Setting different actions for packets marked as green and yellow by two rate three color (trTCM) QoS policy-map does not work (768572) (1)
- The inPktsBadTag MACsec counter will not increment. Instead the drops will be accounted under the inPktsNotValid MACsec counter. (926900)  
SKUs Affected: DCS-7050CX4M-48D8
- MACsec encrypted flow control packets and priority-flow-control packets that are received will not be visible in "show flowcontrol" or "show priority-flow-control counters". (927568)  
SKUs Affected: DCS-7050CX4M-48D8

- Persistent port security MACs are cleared when the StrataL2 agent is restarted. (1089853) (1)  
 Series Affected: 7358 and DCS-7060X6 Series  
 SKUs Affected: 7358X4-SC, DCS-7050CX4-24D8, DCS-7050CX4M-48D8, DCS-7050DX4-32S-F, DCS-7050DX4M-32S-F, DCS-7050PX4-32S-F and DCS-7050SDX4-48D8
- After performing SSU from a PTP unsupported release to a PTP supported release, PTP will not be functional.  
 The workaround is to reset the forwarding switch by issuing the CLI command "platform trident reset" after the SSU and prior to enabling PTP. This will cause all interfaces to flap and a brief traffic outage to occur. (1342588) (1)
- Modifying the E-Tree role to either root or leaf for a VLAN causes a momentary traffic disruption as all dynamically learned MAC addresses in that VLAN are flushed and relearned. User configured static MAC addresses are automatically reprogrammed according to the new role. (1479325) (1)  
 Series Affected: DCS-7050X4 Series

(1) This item is in two or more sections on this document

## 7388 and DCS-7060X5 Series

- IGMP snooping is not supported on Vxlan enabled VLANs. The multicast packets will always be flooded locally and to remote VTEPs. (110479) (1)
- On MLAG setup, pruned BUM packets Counters are not visible from CLI (841924)
- Matching on VRF in direct-flow policy is not supported. (845677)
- (\*,G) multicast routes are unsupported (869527)
- A flow transmitted over LAG and/or ECMP may move to another LAG/ECMP member after UDF filtered mirroring or UDF ACL is applied. (912829) (1)
- DLB on L3 LAG interface is not supported in hardware (920830) (1)
- Mirror to GRE with forwarding drop is not supported.  
 Workaround is to use Mirror on Drop feature for capturing drop packets. (930240) (1)
- Metadata fields of LNS, Congestion, QueueID, Queue Depth, Queue Transmit Byte count and MMU Stats are not supported (934700)
- GRE Tunnels are not programmed on exceeding hardware capacity of 256 Tunnels. This is indicated by "Hardware Programming Failure" under "show interface tunnel id". (968201)
- Metadata is stamped only on Layer 3 routed packets in IFA 2.0 transit mode (990808)

- Packets dropped by ACL rules are included in the count performed by the ECMP monitor snapshot feature. (991089) (1)
- Port-channel sub-interface will consume more hardware resources than sub-interface on routed physical interfaces (1001437) (1)  
 Series Affected: 7388 Series  
 SKUs Affected: 7388X5-SC, DCS-7060DX5-32-F, DCS-7060DX5-32-R, DCS-7060DX5-64-F, DCS-7060DX5-64E-F, DCS-7060DX5-64S-F and DCS-7060DX5-64S-R
- Config replace does not bring subinterface to operation state which was previously failed due to hardware resource full. (1009696) (1)  
 Series Affected: 7388 Series  
 SKUs Affected: 7388X5-SC, DCS-7060DX5-32-F, DCS-7060DX5-32-R, DCS-7060DX5-64-F, DCS-7060DX5-64E-F, DCS-7060DX5-64S-F and DCS-7060DX5-64S-R
- VXLAN is not supported when system has sub-interfaces configured. (1015740) (1)  
 Series Affected: 7388 Series  
 SKUs Affected: 7388X5-SC, DCS-7060DX5-32-F, DCS-7060DX5-32-R, DCS-7060DX5-64-F, DCS-7060DX5-64E-F, DCS-7060DX5-64S-F, DCS-7060DX5-64S-R and DCS-7060PX5-64E-F
- Multicast packets ingressing on subinterface is not supported. (1024538) (1)  
 Series Affected: 7388 Series  
 SKUs Affected: 7388X5-SC, DCS-7060DX5-32-F, DCS-7060DX5-32-R, DCS-7060DX5-64-F, DCS-7060DX5-64E-F, DCS-7060DX5-64S-F and DCS-7060DX5-64S-R
- The traffic loss will be observed on parent interface when last subinterface is flapped under the parent port. (1038667)  
 Series Affected: DCS-7060X Series
- Traffic rate information is not available for Tunnel interface (1047056)
- AGM snapshots only reflect ECMP member hashing before CLB redirection. (1193385) (1)
- Aggregate Group Monitor (AGM) output will count ECMP traffic even if it is dropped in the egress pipeline. (1387443) (1)
- AGM doesn't support Resilient ECMP. (1387461) (1)

(1) This item is in two or more sections on this document

## DCS-7060X6 Series

- IGMP snooping is not supported on Vxlan enabled VLANs. The multicast packets will always be flooded locally and to remote VTEPs. (110479) (1)

- A flow transmitted over LAG and/or ECMP may move to another LAG/ECMP member after UDF filtered mirroring or UDF ACL is applied. (912829) (1)
- DLB on L3 LAG interface is not supported in hardware (920830) (1)
- Mirror to GRE with forwarding drop is not supported.  
Workaround is to use Mirror on Drop feature for capturing drop packets. (930240) (1)
- In the event of an unexpected Strata agent restart, the StrataCounters agent may also restart. (963956)
- Packet corruption can occur if ingress MTU size is multiple of 4.

As a workaround, use egress MTU size or do not use a multiple of 4 as the MTU size (990433)

- Packets dropped by ACL rules are included in the count performed by the ECMP monitor snapshot feature. (991089) (1)
- Egress mirrored packets with truncation may be incorrectly dropped if the packet length before truncation exceeds the MTU. The MTU check incorrectly uses the original packet length rather than the truncated length. (1001497)
- D-ECN profile exhaustion may occur when modifying the D-ECN configuration on a range of interfaces and tx-queues when there are one or fewer D-ECN profile resources available.

Remove the D-ECN configuration on the range of interfaces and tx-queues and then configure the desired D-ECN configuration. (1006441)

- DLB on an ECMP group with more than 64 members may initially have a bias towards a subset of ECMP members. (1030731)  
Series Affected: DCS-7060X6 Series  
SKUs Affected: DCS-7060X6-64PE and DCS-7060X6-64PE-F
- Enable standalone link training or auto-negotiation if supported for better performance with 800G copper cables. (1039049) (1)  
SKUs Affected: DCS-7060X6-64PE and DCS-7060X6-64PE-F
- Lossless traffic is not subject to dynamic ECN thresholds. (1252726)
- If a packet latency exceeds 4.2 seconds, the internal latency timer will roll over to zero. This means latencies greater than 4.2 seconds may not have latency-based ECN marking applied as configured, and could egress marked or unmarked in this circumstance. (1271932)
- After performing SSU from a PTP unsupported release to a PTP supported release, PTP will not be functional.  
The workaround is to reset the forwarding switch by issuing the CLI command

"platform trident reset" after the SSU and prior to enabling PTP. This will cause all interfaces to flap and a brief traffic outage to occur. (1342588) (1)

- Aggregate Group Monitor (AGM) output will count ECMP traffic even if it is dropped in the egress pipeline. (1387443) (1)
- AGM doesn't support Resilient ECMP. (1387461) (1)
- With RoCEv2 IPFIX Hardware Offload enabled, the flow table does not reflect egress interface changes after a flow has been offloaded to hardware. (1417591)  
SKUs Affected: DCS-7060X6-64PE-F

(1) This item is in two or more sections on this document

## Transceiver Series

- SFP-1G-T transceivers can only advertise one speed at a time. Desired speed and negotiation must be explicitly configured. Recommended commands are:

```
* "speed auto" / "speed auto 1gfull" / "speed auto 1000full" : enable autoneg, advertise only 1G
* "speed auto 100full" : enable autoneg, advertise only 100M
* "speed 100full" : disable autoneg, force speed to 100M (159401)
SKUs Affected: 1000BASE-T
```

- 25G transceivers could suffer signal degradation when using the MAM1Q00A-QSA QSFP-to-SFP adapter.

Use a MAM1Q00A-QSA28 QSFP28-to-SFP28 adapter instead. (253324)

- During reboot, a peer may see a link-flap on ports using 1000BASE-T transceivers.  
The workaround is to configure the link-debounce period to 30 seconds for the link-up transition on the peer interfaces. (268080)  
SKUs Affected: 1000BASE-T
- For SKUs CAB-O-2Q-400G, CAB-O-4Q-400G, CAB-D-2Q-400G and CAB-D-4Q-400G, when operating at 25G or 50G NRZ speeds, forward error-correction should be manually configured (enabled or disabled) on both sides of the link as the default error-correction on both ends may not match. (392124)
- SFP-10G-T transceivers can only advertise one speed at a time. Desired speed and negotiation must be explicitly configured. Recommended commands are:  
\* "speed auto" / "speed auto 10gfull"/"speed auto 10000full" : enable autoneg, advertise only 10G  
\* "speed auto 1gfull" / "speed auto 1000full" : enable autoneg, advertise only 1G  
\* "speed auto 100full" : enable autoneg, advertise only 100M

\* "speed 100full" : disable autoneg, force speed to 100M (413941)  
SKUs Affected: SFP-10G-T

- Revision 20 OSFP-400G-2FR4 transceivers may not correctly report the operational value of the configured Tx Input Equalization. This can be observed in 'show interfaces transceiver tuning detail', in which the Operational Tx Input Equalization may not match the Configured value. If the 'Tx Input Equalization' Configured column shows auto, automatic Tx Input Equalization is enabled, despite the Operational value shown. (423045)  
SKUs Affected: OSFP-400G-2FR4

- Using a default speed configuration on any interface associated with a 400G optical transceiver may prevent all interfaces associated with the transceiver from linking up.  
The workaround is to explicitly configure speed on all interfaces associated with the 400G optical transceiver. (426232)

- FEC should be configured manually when using OSFP/QSFP-DD to QSFP200/SFP50 breakout cables at 25G or 50G-2 speeds (432776)  
SKUs Affected: CAB-D-2Q-400G, CAB-D-4Q-400G, CAB-D-8S-400G, CAB-O-2Q-400G, CAB-O-4Q-400G and CAB-O-8S-400G

- There is a hardware incompatibility between 100G AOCs with serial numbers starting with "AEB" and certain Mellanox adapters.

The recommendation is to RMA for AOCs with serial numbers that don't start with "AEB". (457261)

- Interfaces do not support 1000BASE-T transceivers. (535121)  
SKUs Affected: 7500RM-36CQ-LC, DCS-7050CX3M-32S, DCS-7280SR3M-48YC8, DCS-7280SR3M-48YC8-F and DCS-7280SR3M-48YC8-R

- QSFP200 cables and optics encoded using the CMIS specification are not recognized in QSFP100 ports. (536318)

- Some Arista and 3rd party 400GBASE-ZR/ZR+ transceivers may display incorrect data displayed in the 'show transceiver performance monitoring' command.

Impacted data is read from page 35h (coherent page). Example: Rx total/channel power, Tx power, ESNR, OSNR etc.  
pre-FEC BER and uncorrected frames are not impacted

Impacted transceivers: Arista 400GBASE-ZR/ZR+, manufactured by Acacia, 3rd party Acacia/Cisco 400GBASE ZR/ZR+

Workaround: PM data is updated every PM period (defaults to 15 min )  
(645571)

SKUs Affected: OSFP-400G-ZR, OSFP-400G-ZRP, QDD-400G-ZR and QDD-400G-ZRP

- OSFP & QSFP-DD port LEDs are not supported in hardware LED CLI config mode (650615)
- 3rd party 400GBASE-ZR transceivers, manufactured by Inphi/Marvell, did not implement DOM Rx channel power

Workaround: use Rx total power, if the link is direct or through mux (650772)

SKUs Affected: QDD-400G-ZR

- Interfaces with the SFP-10G-MRA-T 10GBASE-T module may link up during system reload if the peer is enabled. During the reload the port will not pass traffic. This will occur on enabled or disabled ports. (651386)
- SFP 10GBASE-T transceivers which do not support Soft RX\_LOS or Soft TX\_DISABLE are not supported on DSFP ports. (702025)  
SKUs Affected: SFP-10G-T
- The rate adapting transceivers SFP-10G-MRA-T, SFP-10G-RA-1G-LX, and SFP-10G-RA-1G-SX will not allow PAUSE or PFC frames to pass to and from the peer device. (881411)  
SKUs Affected: SFP-10G-MRA-T
- 400GBASE-ZR transceivers do not support Zero Touch Provisioning. (882209)  
SKUs Affected: OSFP-400G-ZR, OSFP-400G-ZRP, QDD-400G-ZR and QDD-400G-ZRP
- The SFP-1G-T pluggable 1000BASE-T SFP is not capable of advertising PAUSE or ASM PAUSE during auto negotiation. This does not impact the ability to send or receive PAUSE per the specific switch's abilities and flow control configuration. (904116)  
SKUs Affected: 1000BASE-T
- After using "reload fast-boot" to upgrade to a new EOS release, certain transceivers may have new default tuning values that are not applied until the next system reboot or after the transceiver is reinserted. (1032377)
- On 400G-ZRP SKUs, media side FEC should not be configured using the "error-correction encoding" command, and media side FEC status should not be consulted using "show interface hardware" or "show interface error-correction" commands as these only apply to the 400G-ZR SKUs. Instead application configuration should be executed by choosing the desirable application ID as seen in "show interface transceiver eeprom", configuring it using the "transceiver application override <ID>" command, and consulting the active application status via "show transceiver application" command. (1294942)  
SKUs Affected: OSFP-400G-ZRP and QDD-400G-ZRP

## 7300X3, CCS-710P, CCS-720DF, CCS-720DP, CCS-720DT, CCS-720XP, CCS-722XPM, CCS-750, DCS-7010TX and DCS-7050X3 Series

- The DirectFlow "set vlan action" command is not supported. (237046)
- When configuring a DirectFlow action, specifying "interface hardware-loopback" as the destination of "action output" is not supported. (243031)
- IPv6 packets with WESP payload (next header 141) bypass the IPv6 security ACLs and service policies. (243387)
- A UDF rule matching on the pattern 0 might cause false positive matches if the offset of the UDF lies in a region of the packet where UDF extraction is not possible. (344985)
- Directflow configuration with "set vlan", but no "action set output interface" configured is not supported. (345852)
- MAC Egress ACL configurations matching IP packets may not work when the IPv4/v6 per-interface counter feature is also configured. (411243)
- CLI output of "show platform trident l3 shadow mpls-vc-and-swap-label" will show push as MplsLabelAction even for swap operation. (416134)
- Packets dropped by the MACsec engine may not be reported in the CLI (420085)  
SKUs Affected: DCS-7050CX3M-32S
- MPLS packet undergoing swap operation does not honor the MTU configured on ingress/egress interface. (422668)
- Only 2K MPLS routes are supported (425691)  
Series Affected: CCS-720XP Series
- If the packet ingresses on one line card and egresses on a different line card, then a truncated egress mirrored packets will be 4 bytes shorter than expected. (445200)  
SKUs Affected: DCS-7304 and DCS-7308
- When IPV6 VXLAN underlay core interface is an access port on a SVI, VXLAN encapsulated packets may be sent out with VLAN tag in the outer ethernet header. The work around is to configure the port as a trunk port. (533929)
- Packets mirrored to GRE with a size within 16 bytes of the MTU limit may be dropped on egress due to exceeding the MTU size after the mirrored packet is encapsulated. (592957)
- "Dont fragment" bit is not set in the outer IP header of the VXLAN encapsulated packets when the payload is non-IP. (605003)

- When Postcard Telemetry is enabled, EVPN Multicast will not be supported. (614072)

Series Affected: 7300X3, CCS-720XP, DCS-7050SX3, DCS-7050TX3 and DCS-7050X3 Series

- ACL resource sharing feature is not supported for NAT translations of tunneled packets like VXLAN-tunneled packets.

Workaround is to turn off ACL resource sharing: "no hardware nat static access-list resource sharing" (620222)

- If the destination MAC address of a NAT flow is not learnt on an interface, then the packet will be dropped. Flooding the translated packet on all interfaces belonging to the VLAN is not supported.

Workaround is to adjust the ARP and MAC address timeouts, so that MAC addresses is learnt again. (642094)

- DirectFlow actions on interfaces configured as dot1q-tunnel are not supported. (686339)
- If an egress ACL is filtering on the NAT flow's source IP, then the ACL rules have to permit both original source IP and translated IP to avoid NAT flows getting dropped. (688883)
- With EVPN Multicast with underlay as HER configured, known multicast traffic might not be load balanced across all ECMP links. (709053)

- Ingress mirroring double tagged packets to CPU will have the outer VLAN tag stripped.

Workaround is to use a port mirroring destination instead. (722891)

- High number of MAC moves ( 1k moves per second ) across remote VTEPs results in StrataL3 agent high CPU utilization. (739967)
- Packets with Broadcast source MAC may be copied to CPU instead of being dropped. (745001)
- Interface configured as a trunk in multiple VLANs used for decapsulating VXLAN traffic will continue to decapsulate even if the interface is in spanning tree discarding state. (765543) (1)

- For features which use egress TCAM the match is on outer header for a tunnelled encapsulated packet. There is no workaround for this bug because this is a hardware limitation. (801113)

- When ingress sFlow is enabled along with VXLAN data plane learning, VXLAN remote VTEP Learning could fail resulting in remote MACs not being learnt for the sampled packets. (825322)

- Layer 2 Multicast forwarding will experience higher traffic outage during SSU. Outage will continue till the router re-learns the multicast receivers post SSU operation. There is no workaround for this problem (833449)
- With EVPN multicast configured with IPv4 underlay tunnels, overlay IPv6 unknown multicast traffic may not get flooded in broadcast domain. Work-around is to use VLANs without IGMP-proxy for unknown IPv6 multicast traffic. (869000)
- Packets that match on a dynamic NAT ACL will be sent to CPU if the packets are egressing out of any other interface that also has NAT rules configured. The workaround is to make the NAT ACL less greedy by either reducing the scope of matching IPs or by adding deny rules for specific destination IPs that should not be NATed. (900348)
- A warning will not be emitted when 'dot1x mac based access-list' is missing, but 'dot1x aaa unresponsive action traffic allow access-list' or 'dot1x authentication failure action traffic allow access-list' is configured. (918137)
- When one or more L2 MAC addresses cannot be programmed in the hardware due to events such as hash collisions, user will not be able to see them using 'show platform trident mac-address-table missing' command. There is no workaround for this CLI output issue. (968260)
- If the "switchport vlan translation out required" and "macsec profile" commands are configured on the same interface, all packets will egressing the interface will be dropped (1207817)  
Series Affected: CCS-722XPM Series
- When IPv6 VXLAN encapsulation is configured with Rapid-PVST spanning tree mode, egress VXLAN traffic may be dropped.

Workaround: Configure the core ports to allow overlay VLANs. (1217259)

- Configuring a per-interface router MAC address is not supported on VXLAN-enabled interfaces. VXLAN traffic may not be forwarded correctly when a custom MAC address is assigned to the interface. (1272762) (1)
- DLB and EVPN Multihoming with L2 ECMP are not supported together. Configuring DLB alongside L2 ECMP may cause continuous StrataL3 crashes. The workaround is to disable DLB when EVPN multihoming with L2 ECMP is configured. (1299103) (1)
- When VTEP-to-VTEP bridging is enabled in a VXLAN environment with an IPv6 underlay, known unicast traffic may be unexpectedly dropped for hosts connected to the same Virtual Tunnel Endpoint. (1338746)
- When multiple flows are configured with the same TCAM priority, the order in which traffic matches a flow is indeterminate. There is no guarantee that the

first flow installed will be the first to match traffic.

Workaround: assign a distinct priority to each flow to ensure a deterministic match order. (1708976)

(1) This item is in two or more sections on this document

## 7358 and DCS-7050X4 Series

- IGMP snooping is not supported on Vxlan enabled VLANs. The multicast packets will always be flooded locally and to remote VTEPs. (110479) (1)
- Interface configured as a trunk in multiple VLANs used for decapsulating VXLAN traffic will continue to decapsulate even if the interface is in spanning tree discarding state. (765543) (1)
- Setting different actions for packets marked as green and yellow by two rate three color (trTCM) QoS policy-map does not work (768572) (1)
- If 300K routes with 128-way ECMP are programmed, system can encounter out of memory conditions. Agents may restart as the scale exceeds platform capabilities. There is no workaround for this issue. (785832)
- Greenspan packets where the size of the mirror payload plus the Greenspan header exceeds the configured MTU size of the ingress interface will be fragmented on a second pass of the pipeline.

Note that high rates of fragmentation can result in high CPU utilization. (791223)

- The interface with selective dot1q tunnel feature configured will fail to remove the service tag when transmitting a packet if that packet was received on another interface where selective dot1q tunnel feature was also configured on the same VLAN(s). (808169)
- Egress filtered mirroring is not supported due to hardware limitation. (809908)
- By default IPv6 packets are set to not fragment. If an added IPv6 Greenspan header causes a packet to exceed the MTU size of the destination next hop, then it will be dropped. Workaround is to increase MTU size of the nexthop port. (818665)
- The number of monitoring sessions is limited to 4 even though the hardware may be capable of more. (824563)
- When egress mirroring is enabled on a VXLAN core port, the mirror copy may not contain a VXLAN header. This is true if the traffic was BUM or if the mirror destination is the CPU. (826773)

- Unfiltered ingress mirroring of individual port-channel members are not supported.

Workaround: Ingress mirror the entire port channel, egress mirror the destination port, or an access-group (ACL) to the port channel member source. (837229)

- Filtered mirrored Greenspan packets cannot be egress sampled by sFlow. (863261)
- Configuring VXLAN bridging in unsupported profile with "forwarding vxlan disabled" may result in undesired behavior.  
Workaround is to remove VXLAN bridging configuration or to configure VXLAN supported profile by removing "forwarding vxlan disabled". (863281)
- For ports configured at 25G speeds using fire-code encoding FEC, PTP ingress timestamps are not correctly recorded.

Workaround: Configure the port to use either reed-solomon encoding FEC, or disable error-correction using 'no error-correction encoding' (891861)

- Per VRF PIM Bidir group configuration is not supported. Configure the bidir groups in the default VRF. (898306)
- Early shipments of system bundles with this switch card were loaded with the incorrect EOS-4.29.0.2F binary (32-bit) instead of the EOS64-4.29.0.2F binary (64-bit). Unexpected traffic drops may be seen if the 32-bit binary is used. Upgrade to a 64-bit version of EOS to avoid such traffic drops. (909191)

SKUs Affected: 7358X4-SC

- Mirror to GRE with forwarding drop is not supported.  
Workaround is to use Mirror on Drop feature for capturing drop packets. (930244)
- LLC Validation and L2 Protocol Transparency on an interface are not supported together. (961473)
- Hardware HER will generate a hit to SPLIT\_HORIZON\_DROP counter for each replicated packet (1073018)
- Packets dropped due to routing disabled will not be reported by Mirror on drop feature. (1462018)

## Conditions and Impacts

The release notes listed above use shorthand terminology to refer to conditions that arise frequently in connection with bugs. This section explains each condition and its impact in more detail.

**Condition:** Rib agent restart

**Impact:** When the Rib agent goes down, all routing sessions are terminated; all BGP sessions drop, all OSPF adjacencies are lost, and neighbors stop forwarding traffic to us. When the Rib agent restarts, adjacencies are re-formed, and, after protocol convergence, traffic flows through us again. In most cases where there is adequate network-level redundancy, application-visible impact should be minimal

**Condition:** Rib agent hang

**Impact:** When the Rib agent hangs, routing protocols stop running. Routing peers will generally time out their session with the hung Rib agent, withdrawing routes accordingly. Meanwhile, the device continues to forward packets based on existing routing state. During this time, the device will not respond to routing topology changes. After a heartbeat timer expires (typically 10 minutes), the Rib agent restarts. In networks with sufficient redundancy, application impact of a Rib agent hang is usually low, because there is no data path disruption. However, in conjunction with other network changes (such as link failure or introduction), routing loops may occur.

**Condition:** kernel crash

**Impact:** A kernel crash has impact similar to issuing the "reload now" command. All links go down and all forwarding stops. Then, the system reloads, which may take up to 15 minutes. In a network with adequate redundancy, there should be minimal traffic loss associated with this period. After reload, links come up and protocols (LACP, STP, BGP, etc) reconverge. Protocol reconvergence is not necessarily hitless, depending on topology and configuration. For example, a switch may advertise a prefix to a connected subnet before STP has converged. However, any associated outage should be short lived, typically lasting around 30 seconds. The MLAG-SSO feature can dramatically reduce the window of disruption.

**Condition:** forwarding agent restart

**Impact:** A forwarding agent restart typically results in the switch ASIC being reset. It clears packet memory, dropping all packets currently in the switch, and causes all links to go down. The restart can take up to 45 seconds, during which time all links are down. Once the restart completes, all links come back up automatically, followed by protocol reconvergence (MLAG, LACP, STP, BGP/OSPF/IS-IS, etc). Depending on which protocols and options are in use, the reconvergence may take a few seconds up through several minutes. On modular switches, the impact of forwarding agent restart is limited to the affected line card; that is, if the forwarding agent for line card 3 restarts, then all ports on line card 3 bounce and protocols on those ports reconverge, but ports on other line cards are unaffected.