Feature History for BGP EVPN VXLAN

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This table provides release and related information for features explained in this module.

These features are available on all releases subsequent to the one they were introduced in, unless noted otherwise.

Release	Feature	Feature Information
Cisco IOS XE Gibraltar 16.12.1	EVPN VXLAN Overlay Network for IPv4 Bridged Traffic	EVPN VXLAN overlay network for IPv4 bridged traffic is a Layer 2 overlay network that allows host devices within the same subnet to send IPv4 bridged traffic to each other using a Layer 2 virtual network instance (VNI).
	EVPN VXLAN Overlay Network for IPv4 Routed Traffic	EVPN VXLAN overlay network for IPv4 routed traffic is a Layer 3 overlay network that allows host devices in different Layer 2 networks to send IPv4 routed traffic to each other using a Layer 3 VNI and an IP VRF.
	Layer 2 Broadcast, Unknown Unicast, and Multicast (BUM) Traffic Forwarding using Underlay Multicast	Multi-destination Layer 2 broadcast, unknown unicast, and multicast (BUM) traffic in an EVPN VXLAN network is replicated through a multicast group in the underlay network and forwarded to all the endpoints of the network.
	Leaf Functionality	A leaf switch sits on the edge of a BGP EVPN VXLAN fabric and is connected to the host or access devices. It functions as a virtual tunnel end point (VTEP) and performs encapsulation and decapsulation.
	EVPN VXLAN Integrated and Bridging	EVPN VXLAN integrated and bridging (IRB) allows the VTEPs in a VXLAN network to forward both Layer 2 or bridged traffic and Layer 3 or routed traffic. It is implemented as symmetric and asymmetric IRB.
	EVPN VXLAN Distributed Anycast Gateway	EVPN VXLAN distributed anycast gateway is a default gateway addressing mechanism that enables the use of the same gateway IP address across all the leaf switches that are part of a VXLAN network. Support was introduced with manual MAC address configuration on the Layer 2 VNI VLAN's switch virtual interface (SVI) on all VTEPs as the only method to enable the feature.
	DHCP Relay for IPv4 Traffic in BGP EVPN VXLAN Fabric	The VTEP in a BGP EVPN VXLAN fabric is configured as a DHCP relay agent to provide DCHP relay services for IPv4 traffic in a multi-tenant VXLAN environment.
	EVPN VXLAN Overlay Network for IPv6 Bridged Traffic	EVPN VXLAN overlay network for IPv6 bridged traffic is a Layer 2 overlay network that allows host devices within the same subnet to send IPv6 bridged traffic to each other using a Layer 2 VNI.
	EVPN VXLAN Overlay Network for IPv6 Routed Traffic	EVPN VXLAN overlay network for IPv6 routed traffic is a Layer 3 overlay network that allows host devices in different Layer 2 networks to send IPv6 routed traffic to each other using a Layer 3 VNI and an IP VRF.

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	Layer 2 Broadcast, Unknown Unicast, and Multicast (BUM) Traffic Forwarding using Ingress Replication	Ingress replication is a unicast approach to handle multi-destination Layer 2 BUM traffic in an EVPN VXLAN network. It involves an ingress device replicating every incoming BUM packet and sending them as a separate unicast to the remote egress devices.
	MAC Aliasing for EVPN VXLAN Distributed Anycast Gateway	MAC aliasing allows the leaf switches in an EVPN VXLAN network to advertise the MAC addresses of their Layer 2 VLAN's SVI as the gateway MAC address to all the other leaf switches in the network. MAC aliasing removes the need to explicitly configure the same MAC address on the Layer 2 VNI VLAN's SVI on all VTEPs in order to enable distributed anycast gateway.
	EVPN VXLAN Multihoming in Single-active Redundancy Mode	Multi-homing provides redundancy in the connection between a customer edge (CE) device and a VTEP by connecting the customer network with multiple VTEPs in an EVPN VXLAN network. In single-active redundancy mode, only one VTEP, among a group of VTEPs that are attached to the particular ethernet segment, is allowed to forward traffic to and from that ethernet segment. Multi-homing in single-active redundancy mode was introduced only in the form of dual-homing, allowing a CE device to be connected to two VTEPs. This feature was introduced.
	Border Leaf Functionality	A border leaf switch is a leaf switch in a BGP EVPN VXLAN fabric that enables external connectivity with other Layer 2 and Layer 3 networks by acting as the connecting node between the two networks.
	Autonomous System Number Rewrite	The **rewrite-evpn-rt-asn** command was introduced to enable the rewrite of the autonomous system number (ASN) portion of the EVPN route target that originates from the current autonomous system with the ASN of the target eBGP EVPN peer.
	VRF-Lite Border Leaf Handoff	VRF-Lite border leaf handoff in a BGP EVPN VXLAN fabric allows Layer 3 external connectivity with a VRF-Lite network through a border leaf switch.
	MPLS Layer 3 VPN Border Leaf Handoff	MPLS Layer 3 VPN border leaf handoff in a BGP EVPN VXLAN fabric allows Layer 3 external connectivity with an MPLS Layer 3 VPN network through a border leaf switch.
	IEEE 802.1Q Border Leaf Handoff	

Release	Feature	Feature Information
		IEEE 802.1Q border leaf handoff in a BGP EVPN VXLAN fabric allows Layer 2 external connectivity with an IEEE 802.1Q network through a border leaf switch.
	Access Border Leaf Handoff	Access border leaf handoff in a BGP EVPN VXLAN fabric allows Layer 2 external connectivity with an Access network through a border leaf switch.
	VPLS over MPLS Border Leaf Handoff	VPLS over MPLS border leaf handoff in a BGP EVPN VXLAN fabric allows Layer 2 external connectivity with a VPLS over MPLS network through a border leaf switch.

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