



Implementing Tunneling for IPv6

First Published: June 7, 2001

Last Updated: September 26, 2011

This module describes how to configure overlay tunneling techniques used by the Cisco IOS software to support the transition from IPv4-only networks to integrated IPv4- and IPv6-based networks. Tunneling encapsulates IPv6 packets in IPv4 packets and uses the IPv4 network as a link-layer mechanism.

Finding Feature Information

Your software release may not support all the features documented in this module. For the latest feature information and caveats, see the release notes for your platform and software release. To find information about the features documented in this module, and to see a list of the releases in which each feature is supported, see the [“Feature Information for Implementing Tunneling for IPv6”](#) section on page 26.

Use Cisco Feature Navigator to find information about platform support and Cisco software image support. To access Cisco Feature Navigator, go to <http://www.cisco.com/go/cfn>. An account on Cisco.com is not required.

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Restrictions for Implementing Tunneling for IPv6

- In Cisco IOS Release 12.0(21)ST and Cisco IOS Release 12.0(22)S and earlier releases, the Cisco 12000 series Gigabit Switch Router (GSR) gives a very low priority to the processing of IPv6 tunneled packets. Therefore, we strongly recommend that you limit the use of IPv6 tunnels on the GSR using these releases to topologies that sustain a low level of network traffic and require a minimal amount of process-switching resources.
- IPv6 manually configured tunnel traffic in Cisco IOS Release 12.0(23)S is processed in software on the CPU of the line card, instead of in the Route Processor (RP) in the GSR, resulting in enhanced performance.
- The IPv6 Tunneling—Automatic IPv4-Compatible Tunnels feature is not supported in Cisco IOS Release 15.0(1)SY.

Information About Implementing Tunneling for IPv6

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Overlay Tunnels for IPv6

Overlay tunneling encapsulates IPv6 packets in IPv4 packets for delivery across an IPv4 infrastructure (a core network or the Internet) (see [Figure 1](#)). By using overlay tunnels, you can communicate with isolated IPv6 networks without upgrading the IPv4 infrastructure between them. Overlay tunnels can be configured between border routers or between a border router and a host; however, both tunnel endpoints must support both the IPv4 and IPv6 protocol stacks. Cisco IOS IPv6 supports the following types of overlay tunneling mechanisms:

- Manual
- Generic routing encapsulation (GRE)
- IPv4-compatible
- 6to4
- Intra-Site Automatic Tunnel Addressing Protocol (ISATAP)

Figure 1 **Overlay Tunnels****Note**

Overlay tunnels reduce the maximum transmission unit (MTU) of an interface by 20 octets (assuming the basic IPv4 packet header does not contain optional fields). A network using overlay tunnels is difficult to troubleshoot. Therefore, overlay tunnels connecting isolated IPv6 networks should not be considered as a final IPv6 network architecture. The use of overlay tunnels should be considered as a transition technique toward a network that supports both the IPv4 and IPv6 protocol stacks or just the IPv6 protocol stack.

Use [Table 1](#) to help you determine which type of tunnel you want to configure to carry IPv6 packets over an IPv4 network.

Table 1 **Suggested Usage of Tunnel Types to Carry IPv6 Packets over an IPv4 Network**

| Tunneling Type | Suggested Usage | Usage Notes |
|--------------------------|---|---|
| Manual | Simple point-to-point tunnels that can be used within a site or between sites | Can carry IPv6 packets only. |
| GRE- and IPv4-compatible | Simple point-to-point tunnels that can be used within a site or between sites | Can carry IPv6, Connectionless Network Service (CLNS), and many other types of packets. |
| IPv4-compatible | Point-to-multipoint tunnels | Uses the ::/96 prefix. We do not recommend using this tunnel type. |
| 6to4 | Point-to-multipoint tunnels that can be used to connect isolated IPv6 sites | Sites use addresses from the 2002::/16 prefix. |
| ISATAP | Point-to-multipoint tunnels that can be used to connect systems within a site | Sites can use any IPv6 unicast addresses. |

Individual tunnel types are discussed in detail in this document. We recommend that you review and understand the information about the specific tunnel type that you want to implement. When you are familiar with the type of tunnel you need, see [Table 2](#) for a summary of the tunnel configuration parameters that you may find useful.

Table 2 Tunnel Configuration Parameters by Tunneling Type

| Tunneling Type | Tunnel Configuration Parameter | | | |
|-----------------|--------------------------------|--|---|---|
| | Tunnel Mode | Tunnel Source | Tunnel Destination | Interface Prefix or Address |
| Manual | ipv6ip | An IPv4 address, or a reference to an interface on which IPv4 is configured. | An IPv4 address. | An IPv6 address. |
| GRE/IPv4 | gre ip | | An IPv4 address. | An IPv6 address. |
| IPv4-compatible | ipv6ip auto-tunnel | | Not required. These are all point-to-multipoint tunneling types. | Not required. The interface address is generated as <code>::<i>tunnel-source</i>/96</code> . |
| 6to4 | ipv6ip 6to4 | | The IPv4 destination address is calculated, on a per-packet basis, from the IPv6 destination. | An IPv6 address. The prefix must embed the tunnel source IPv4 address |
| ISATAP | ipv6ip isatap | | | An IPv6 prefix in modified eui-64 format. The IPv6 address is generated from the prefix and the tunnel source IPv4 address. |

IPv6 Manually Configured Tunnels

A manually configured tunnel is equivalent to a permanent link between two IPv6 domains over an IPv4 backbone. The primary use is for stable connections that require regular secure communication between two edge routers or between an end system and an edge router, or for connection to remote IPv6 networks.

An IPv6 address is manually configured on a tunnel interface, and manually configured IPv4 addresses are assigned to the tunnel source and the tunnel destination. The host or router at each end of a configured tunnel must support both the IPv4 and IPv6 protocol stacks. Manually configured tunnels can be configured between border routers or between a border router and a host. Cisco Express Forwarding switching can be used for IPv6 manually configured tunnels, or Cisco Express Forwarding switching can be disabled if process switching is needed.

GRE/IPv4 Tunnel Support for IPv6 Traffic

IPv6 traffic can be carried over IPv4 GRE tunnels using the standard GRE tunneling technique that is designed to provide the services necessary to implement any standard point-to-point encapsulation scheme. As in IPv6 manually configured tunnels, GRE tunnels are links between two points, with a separate tunnel for each link. The tunnels are not tied to a specific passenger or transport protocol, but in this case, carry IPv6 as the passenger protocol with the GRE as the carrier protocol and IPv4 or IPv6 as the transport protocol.

The primary use of GRE tunnels is for stable connections that require regular secure communication between two edge routers or between an edge router and an end system. The edge routers and the end systems must be dual-stack implementations.

GRE Support over IPv6 Transport

GRE has a protocol field that identifies the passenger protocol. GRE tunnels allow Intermediate System-to-Intermediate System (IS-IS) or IPv6 to be specified as a passenger protocol, which allows both IS-IS and IPv6 traffic to run over the same tunnel. If GRE did not have a protocol field, it would be impossible to distinguish whether the tunnel was carrying IS-IS or IPv6 packets. The GRE protocol field is why it is desirable that you tunnel IS-IS and IPv6 inside GRE.

mGRE Tunnels Support over IPv6

To enable service providers deploy IPv6 in their core infrastructure, multipoint generic routing encapsulation (mGRE) tunnels over IPv6 are supported. The Dynamic Multipoint Virtual Private Network (DMVPN) customers may run either IPv4 or IPv6 in their local networks, so the overlay endpoints can be either IPv4 or IPv6. For an IPv6 transport endpoint, the overlay endpoint can either be an IPv4 or IPv6 private network address. For information about DMVPN over IPv6, see the [IPv6 Configuration Guide](#).

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GRE/CLNS Tunnel Support for IPv4 and IPv6 Packets

GRE tunneling of IPv4 and IPv6 packets through CLNS networks enables Cisco CLNS Tunnels (CTunnels) to interoperate with networking equipment from other vendors. This feature provides compliance with RFC 3147.

The optional GRE services defined in header fields, such as checksums, keys, and sequencing, are not supported. Any packet received requesting such services will be dropped.

Refer to the [Cisco IOS ISO CLNS Configuration Guide](#) for further information about this feature.

Automatic 6to4 Tunnels

An automatic 6to4 tunnel allows isolated IPv6 domains to be connected over an IPv4 network to remote IPv6 networks. The key difference between automatic 6to4 tunnels and manually configured tunnels is that the tunnel is not point-to-point; it is point-to-multipoint. In automatic 6to4 tunnels, routers are not configured in pairs because they treat the IPv4 infrastructure as a virtual nonbroadcast multiaccess (NBMA) link. The IPv4 address embedded in the IPv6 address is used to find the other end of the automatic tunnel.

An automatic 6to4 tunnel may be configured on a border router in an isolated IPv6 network, which creates a tunnel on a per-packet basis to a border router in another IPv6 network over an IPv4 infrastructure. The tunnel destination is determined by the IPv4 address of the border router extracted from the IPv6 address that starts with the prefix 2002::/16, where the format is `2002:border-router-IPv4-address::/48`. Following the embedded IPv4 address are 16 bits that can be used to number networks within the site. The border router at each end of a 6to4 tunnel must support both the IPv4 and IPv6 protocol stacks. 6to4 tunnels are configured between border routers or between a border router and a host.

The simplest deployment scenario for 6to4 tunnels is to interconnect multiple IPv6 sites, each of which has at least one connection to a shared IPv4 network. This IPv4 network could be the global Internet or a corporate backbone. The key requirement is that each site have a globally unique IPv4 address; the Cisco IOS software uses this address to construct a globally unique 6to4/48 IPv6 prefix. As with other tunnel mechanisms, appropriate entries in a Domain Name System (DNS) that map between hostnames and IP addresses for both IPv4 and IPv6 allow the applications to choose the required address.

Automatic IPv4-Compatible IPv6 Tunnels

Automatic IPv4-compatible tunnels use IPv4-compatible IPv6 addresses. IPv4-compatible IPv6 addresses are IPv6 unicast addresses that have zeros in the high-order 96 bits of the address, and an IPv4 address in the low-order 32 bits. They can be written as 0:0:0:0:0:A.B.C.D or ::A.B.C.D, where “A.B.C.D” represents the embedded IPv4 address.

The tunnel destination is automatically determined by the IPv4 address in the low-order 32 bits of IPv4-compatible IPv6 addresses. The host or router at each end of an IPv4-compatible tunnel must support both the IPv4 and IPv6 protocol stacks. IPv4-compatible tunnels can be configured between border-routers or between a border-router and a host. Using IPv4-compatible tunnels is an easy method to create tunnels for IPv6 over IPv4, but the technique does not scale for large networks.

IPv6 Rapid Deployment Tunnels

The IPv6 Rapid Deployment (6RD) feature is an extension of the 6to4 feature. The 6RD feature allows a service provider to provide a unicast IPv6 service to customers over its IPv4 network by using encapsulation of IPv6 in IPv4.

The main differences between 6RD and 6to4 tunneling are as follows:

- 6RD does not require addresses to have a 2002::/16 prefix; therefore, the prefix can be from the service provider’s own address block. This function allows the 6RD operational domain to be within the SP network. From the perspective of customer sites and the general IPv6 Internet connected to a 6RD-enabled service provider network, the IPv6 service provided is equivalent to the native IPv6.
- All 32 bits of the IPv4 destination need not be carried in the IPv6 payload header. The IPv4 destination is obtained from a combination of bits in the payload header and information on the router. Furthermore, the IPv4 address is not at a fixed location in the IPv6 header as it is in 6to4.

ISATAP Tunnels

ISATAP is an automatic overlay tunneling mechanism that uses the underlying IPv4 network as an NBMA link layer for IPv6. ISATAP is designed for transporting IPv6 packets within a site where a native IPv6 infrastructure is not yet available; for example, when sparse IPv6 hosts are deployed for testing. ISATAP tunnels allow individual IPv4 or IPv6 dual-stack hosts within a site to communicate with other such hosts on the same virtual link, basically creating an IPv6 network using the IPv4 infrastructure.

The ISATAP router provides standard router advertisement network configuration support for the ISATAP site. This feature allows clients to automatically configure themselves as they would do if they were connected to an Ethernet. It can also be configured to provide connectivity out of the site. ISATAP uses a well-defined IPv6 address format composed of any unicast IPv6 prefix (/64), which can be link local, or global (including 6to4 prefixes), enabling IPv6 routing locally or on the Internet. The IPv4 address is encoded in the last 32 bits of the IPv6 address, enabling automatic IPv6-in-IPv4 tunneling.

Although the ISATAP tunneling mechanism is similar to other automatic tunneling mechanisms, such as IPv6 6to4 tunneling, ISATAP is designed for transporting IPv6 packets within a site, but not between sites.

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ISATAP uses unicast addresses that include a 64-bit IPv6 prefix and a 64-bit interface identifier. The interface identifier is created in modified EUI-64 format in which the first 32 bits contain the value 000:5EFE to indicate that the address is an IPv6 ISATAP address. [Table 3, Part 1](#) describes an ISATAP address format.

Table 3, Part 1 IPv6 ISATAP Address Format

| 64 Bits | 32 Bits | 32 Bits |
|--|-----------|---------------------------------|
| Link local or global IPv6 unicast prefix | 0000:5EFE | IPv4 address of the ISATAP link |

As shown in [Table 3, Part 1](#), an ISATAP address consists of an IPv6 prefix and the ISATAP interface identifier. This interface identifier includes the IPv4 address of the underlying IPv4 link. The following example shows what an actual ISATAP address would look like if the prefix is 2001:DB8:1234:5678::/64 and the embedded IPv4 address is 10.173.129.8. In the ISATAP address, the IPv4 address is expressed in hexadecimal as 0AAD:8108 (for example, 2001:DB8:1234:5678:0000:5EFE:0AAD:8108).

IPv6 IPsec Site-to-Site Protection Using Virtual Tunnel Interface

The IPv6 IPsec feature provides IPv6 crypto site-to-site protection of all types of IPv6 unicast and multicast traffic using native IPsec IPv6 encapsulation. The IPsec virtual tunnel interface (VTI) feature provides this function, using IKE as the management protocol.

An IPsec VTI supports native IPsec tunneling and includes most of the properties of a physical interface. The IPsec VTI alleviates the need to apply crypto maps to multiple interfaces and provides a routable interface.

The IPsec VTI allows IPv6 routers to work as security gateways, establish IPsec tunnels between other security gateway routers, and provide crypto IPsec protection for traffic from internal network when being transmitting across the public IPv6 Internet.

For further information on VTIs, see [Implementing IPsec in IPv6 Security](#).

How to Implement Tunneling for IPv6

- [Configuring Manual IPv6 Tunnels, page 8](#)
- [Configuring GRE IPv6 Tunnels, page 9](#)
- [Configuring Automatic 6to4 Tunnels, page 11](#)
- [Configuring IPv4-Compatible IPv6 Tunnels, page 13](#)
- [Configuring 6RD Tunnels, page 14](#)
- [Configuring ISATAP Tunnels, page 16](#)
- [Verifying IPv6 Tunnel Configuration and Operation, page 17](#)

Configuring Manual IPv6 Tunnels

Perform this task to configure manual IPv6 tunnels.

Prerequisites

With manually configured IPv6 tunnels, an IPv6 address is configured on a tunnel interface, and manually configured IPv4 addresses are assigned to the tunnel source and the tunnel destination. The host or router at each end of a configured tunnel must support both the IPv4 and IPv6 protocol stacks.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **enable**
2. **configure terminal**
3. **interface tunnel** *tunnel-number*
4. **ipv6 address** *ipv6-prefix/prefix-length* [**eui-64**]
5. **tunnel source** {*ip-address* | *interface-type interface-number*}
6. **tunnel destination** *ip-address*
7. **tunnel mode ipv6ip**
8. **end**

DETAILED STEPS

| | Command or Action | Purpose |
|--------|---|---|
| Step 1 | enable Example: Router> enable | Enables privileged EXEC mode. <ul style="list-style-type: none">Enter your password if prompted. |
| Step 2 | configure terminal Example: Router# configure terminal | Enters global configuration mode. |
| Step 3 | interface tunnel <i>tunnel-number</i> Example: Router(config)# interface tunnel 0 | Specifies a tunnel interface and number, and enters interface configuration mode. |
| Step 4 | ipv6 address <i>ipv6-prefix/prefix-length</i> [oui-64] Example: Router(config-if)# ipv6 address 3ffe:b00:c18:1::3/127 | Specifies the IPv6 network assigned to the interface and enables IPv6 processing on the interface. |
| Step 5 | tunnel source { <i>ip-address</i> <i>interface-type</i> <i>interface-number</i> } Example: Router(config-if)# tunnel source ethernet 0 | Specifies the source IPv4 address or the source interface type and number for the tunnel interface. <ul style="list-style-type: none">If an interface is specified, the interface must be configured with an IPv4 address. |
| Step 6 | tunnel destination <i>ip-address</i> Example: Router(config-if)# tunnel destination 192.168.30.1 | Specifies the destination IPv4 address or hostname for the tunnel interface. |
| Step 7 | tunnel mode ipv6ip Example: Router(config-if)# tunnel mode ipv6ip | Specifies a manual IPv6 tunnel. Note The tunnel mode ipv6ip command specifies IPv6 as the passenger protocol and IPv4 as both the encapsulation and transport protocol for the manual IPv6 tunnel. |

Configuring GRE IPv6 Tunnels

Perform this task to configure a GRE tunnel on an IPv6 network. GRE tunnels can be configured to run over an IPv6 network layer and to transport IPv6 packets in IPv6 tunnels and IPv4 packets in IPv6 tunnels.

Prerequisites

When GRE IPv6 tunnels are configured, IPv6 addresses are assigned to the tunnel source and the tunnel destination. The tunnel interface can have either IPv4 or IPv6 addresses assigned (this is not shown in the task). The host or router at each end of a configured tunnel must support both the IPv4 and IPv6 protocol stacks.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **enable**
2. **configure terminal**
3. **interface tunnel** *tunnel-number*
4. **ipv6 address** *ipv6-prefix/prefix-length* [**eui-64**]
5. **tunnel source** {*ip-address* | *ipv6-address* | *interface-type interface-number*}
6. **tunnel destination** {*host-name* | *ip-address* | *ipv6-address*}
7. **tunnel mode** {**aurp** | **cayman** | **dvmrp** | **eon** | **gre** | **gre multipoint** | **gre ipv6** | **ipip** [**decapsulate-any**] | **iptalk** | **ipv6** | **mpls** | **nos**}
8. **end**

DETAILED STEPS

| | Command or Action | Purpose |
|---------------|---|---|
| Step 1 | <p>enable</p> <p>Example: Router> enable</p> | <p>Enables privileged EXEC mode.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enter your password if prompted. |
| Step 2 | <p>configure terminal</p> <p>Example: Router# configure terminal</p> | <p>Enters global configuration mode.</p> |
| Step 3 | <p>interface tunnel <i>tunnel-number</i></p> <p>Example: Router(config)# interface tunnel 0</p> | <p>Specifies a tunnel interface and number, and enters interface configuration mode.</p> |
| Step 4 | <p>ipv6 address <i>ipv6-prefix/prefix-length</i> [oui-64]</p> <p>Example: Router(config-if)# ipv6 address 3ffe:b00:c18:1::3/127</p> | <p>Specifies the IPv6 network assigned to the interface and enables IPv6 processing on the interface.</p> |
| Step 5 | <p>tunnel source {<i>ip-address</i> <i>ipv6-address</i> <i>interface-type interface-number</i>}</p> <p>Example: Router(config-if)# tunnel source ethernet 0</p> | <p>Specifies the source IPv4 address or the source interface type and number for the tunnel interface.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If an interface is specified, the interface must be configured with an IPv4 address. |
| Step 6 | <p>tunnel destination {<i>host-name</i> <i>ip-address</i> <i>ipv6-address</i>}</p> <p>Example: Router(config-if)# tunnel destination 2001:DB8:1111:2222::1/64</p> | <p>Specifies the destination IPv6 address or hostname for the tunnel interface.</p> |
| Step 7 | <p>tunnel mode {<i>aurp</i> <i>cayman</i> <i>dvmrp</i> <i>eon</i> <i>gre</i> <i>gre multipoint</i> <i>gre ipv6</i> <i>ipip</i> <i>decapsulate-any</i> <i>iptalk</i> <i>ipv6</i> <i>mpls</i> <i>nos</i>}</p> <p>Example: Router(config-if)# tunnel mode gre ipv6</p> | <p>Specifies a GRE IPv6 tunnel.</p> <p>Note The tunnel mode gre ipv6 command specifies GRE as the encapsulation protocol for the tunnel.</p> |

Configuring Automatic 6to4 Tunnels

Perform this task to configure automatic 6to4 tunnels.

Prerequisites

With 6to4 tunnels, the tunnel destination is determined by the border router IPv4 address, which is concatenated to the prefix 2002::/16 in the format `2002:border-router-IPv4-address::/48`. The border router at each end of a 6to4 tunnel must support both the IPv4 and IPv6 protocol stacks.

Restrictions

The configuration of only one IPv4-compatible tunnel and one 6to4 IPv6 tunnel is supported on a router. If you choose to configure both of those tunnel types on the same router, we strongly recommend that they do not share the same tunnel source.

The reason that a 6to4 tunnel and an IPv4-compatible tunnel cannot share an interface is that both of them are NBMA “point-to-multipoint” access links and only the tunnel source can be used to reorder the packets from a multiplexed packet stream into a single packet stream for an incoming interface. So when a packet with an IPv4 protocol type of 41 arrives on an interface, that packet is mapped to an IPv6 tunnel interface based on the IPv4 address. However, if both the 6to4 tunnel and the IPv4-compatible tunnel share the same source interface, the router is not able to determine the IPv6 tunnel interface to which it should assign the incoming packet.

IPv6 manually configured tunnels can share the same source interface because a manual tunnel is a “point-to-point” link, and both the IPv4 source and IPv4 destination of the tunnel are defined.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **enable**
2. **configure terminal**
3. **interface tunnel** *tunnel-number*
4. **ipv6 address** *ipv6-prefix/prefix-length* [**eui-64**]
5. **tunnel source** {*ip-address* | *interface-type interface-number*}
6. **tunnel mode ipv6ip 6to4**
7. **exit**
8. **ipv6 route** *ipv6-prefix/prefix-length* **tunnel** *tunnel-number*
9. **end**

DETAILED STEPS

| | Command or Action | Purpose |
|--------|---|--|
| Step 1 | enable Example: Router> enable | Enables privileged EXEC mode. <ul style="list-style-type: none">Enter your password if prompted. |
| Step 2 | configure terminal Example: Router# configure terminal | Enters global configuration mode. |
| Step 3 | interface tunnel <i>tunnel-number</i> Example: Router(config)# interface tunnel 0 | Specifies a tunnel interface and number, and enters interface configuration mode. |
| Step 4 | ipv6 address <i>ipv6-prefix/prefix-length</i> [eu1-64] Example: Router(config-if)# ipv6 address 2002:c0a8:6301:1::1/64 | Specifies the IPv6 address assigned to the interface and enables IPv6 processing on the interface. <ul style="list-style-type: none">The 32 bits following the initial 2002::/16 prefix correspond to an IPv4 address assigned to the tunnel source. |
| Step 5 | tunnel source { <i>ip-address</i> <i>interface-type interface-number</i> } Example: Router(config-if)# tunnel source ethernet 0 | Specifies the source interface type and number for the tunnel interface. Note The interface type and number specified in the tunnel source command must be configured with an IPv4 address. |
| Step 6 | tunnel mode ipv6ip 6to4 Example: Router(config-if)# tunnel mode ipv6ip 6to4 | Specifies an IPv6 overlay tunnel using a 6to4 address. |
| Step 7 | exit Example: Router(config-if)# exit | Exits interface configuration mode, and returns the router to global configuration mode. |
| Step 8 | ipv6 route <i>ipv6-prefix/prefix-length</i> tunnel <i>tunnel-number</i> Example: Router(config)# ipv6 route 2002::/16 tunnel 0 | Configures a static route for the IPv6 6to4 prefix 2002::/16 to the specified tunnel interface. Note When configuring a 6to4 overlay tunnel, you must configure a static route for the IPv6 6to4 prefix 2002::/16 to the 6to4 tunnel interface. <ul style="list-style-type: none">The tunnel number specified in the ipv6 route command must be the same tunnel number specified in the interface tunnel command. |

Configuring IPv4-Compatible IPv6 Tunnels

Perform this task to configure IPv4-compatible IPv6 tunnels.

Prerequisites

With an IPv4-compatible tunnel, the tunnel destination is automatically determined by the IPv4 address in the low-order 32 bits of IPv4-compatible IPv6 addresses. The host or router at each end of an IPv4-compatible tunnel must support both the IPv4 and IPv6 protocol stacks.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **enable**
2. **configure terminal**
3. **interface tunnel** *tunnel-number*
4. **tunnel source** {*ip-address* | *interface-type interface-number*}
5. **tunnel mode ipv6ip auto-tunnel**
6. **end**

DETAILED STEPS

| | Command or Action | Purpose |
|--------|---|--|
| Step 1 | enable Example: Router> enable | Enables privileged EXEC mode. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enter your password if prompted. |
| Step 2 | configure terminal Example: Router# configure terminal | Enters global configuration mode. |
| Step 3 | interface tunnel <i>tunnel-number</i> Example: Router(config)# interface tunnel 0 | Specifies a tunnel interface and number, and enters interface configuration mode. |
| Step 4 | tunnel source { <i>ip-address</i> <i>interface-type interface-number</i> } Example: Router(config-if)# tunnel source ethernet 0 | Specifies the source interface type and number for the tunnel interface. Note The interface type and number specified in the tunnel source command is configured with an IPv4 address only. |
| Step 5 | tunnel mode ipv6ip auto-tunnel Example: Router(config-if)# tunnel mode ipv6ip auto-tunnel | Specifies an IPv4-compatible tunnel using an IPv4-compatible IPv6 address. |

Configuring 6RD Tunnels

Perform this task to configure 6RD tunnels.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **enable**
2. **configure terminal**
3. **interface tunnel** *tunnel-number*
4. **tunnel source** { *ip-address* | **interface-type** *interface-number* }
5. **tunnel mode ipv6ip** [*6rd* | *6to4* | **auto-tunnel** | *isatap*]
6. **tunnel 6rd prefix** *ipv6-prefix/prefix-length*
7. **tunnel 6rd ipv4** { **prefix-length** *length* | **suffix-length** *length* }
8. **end**

DETAILED STEPS

| | Command or Action | Purpose |
|--------|---|---|
| Step 1 | enable Example: Router> enable | Enables privileged EXEC mode. <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Enter your password if prompted. |
| Step 2 | configure terminal Example: Router# configure terminal | Enters global configuration mode. |
| Step 3 | interface tunnel <i>tunnel-number</i> Example: Router(config)# interface tunnel 1 | Specifies a tunnel interface and number, and enters interface configuration mode. |
| Step 4 | tunnel source { <i>ip-address</i> <i>interface-type</i> <i>interface-number</i> } Example: Router(config-if)# tunnel source Ethernet2/0 | Specifies the source interface type and number for the tunnel interface. |
| Step 5 | tunnel mode ipv6ip [<i>6rd</i> <i>6to4</i> auto-tunnel <i>isatap</i>] Example: Router(config-if)# tunnel mode ipv6ip 6rd | Configures a static IPv6 tunnel interface. |
| Step 6 | tunnel 6rd prefix <i>ipv6-prefix/prefix-length</i> Example: Router(config-if)# tunnel 6rd prefix 2001:B000::/32 | Specifies the common IPv6 prefix on IPv6 rapid 6RD tunnels. |

| | Command or Action | Purpose |
|--------|--|--|
| Step 7 | <pre>tunnel 6rd ipv4 {prefix-length length} {suffix-length length}</pre> <p>Example: Router(config-if)# tunnel 6rd ipv4 prefix-length 16 suffix 8</p> | Specifies the prefix length and suffix length of the IPv4 transport address common to all the 6RD routers in a domain. |

Configuring ISATAP Tunnels

Perform this task to configure ISATAP tunnels.

Prerequisites

The **tunnel source** command used in the configuration of an ISATAP tunnel must point to an interface with an IPv4 address configured. The ISATAP IPv6 address and prefix (or prefixes) advertised are configured as for a native IPv6 interface. The IPv6 tunnel interface must be configured with a modified EUI-64 address because the last 32 bits in the interface identifier are constructed using the IPv4 tunnel source address.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **enable**
2. **configure terminal**
3. **interface tunnel *tunnel-number***
4. **ipv6 address *ipv6-prefix/prefix-length* [*eui-64*]**
5. **no ipv6 nd ra suppress**
6. **tunnel source {*ip-address* | *interface-type interface-number*}**
7. **tunnel mode ipv6ip isatap**

DETAILED STEPS

| | Command or Action | Purpose |
|--------|---|--|
| Step 1 | enable Example: Router> enable | Enables privileged EXEC mode. <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Enter your password if prompted. |
| Step 2 | configure terminal Example: Router# configure terminal | Enters global configuration mode. |
| Step 3 | interface tunnel <i>tunnel-number</i> Example: Router(config)# interface tunnel 1 | Specifies a tunnel interface and number, and enters interface configuration mode. |
| Step 4 | ipv6 address <i>ipv6-prefix/prefix-length</i> [eui-64] Example: Router(config-if)# ipv6 address 2001:DB8:6301::/64 eui-64 | Specifies the IPv6 address assigned to the interface and enables IPv6 processing on the interface. Note Refer to the <i>Configuring Basic Connectivity for IPv6</i> module for more information on configuring IPv6 addresses. |
| Step 5 | no ipv6 nd ra suppress Example: Router(config-if)# no ipv6 nd ra suppress | Sending of IPv6 router advertisements is disabled by default on tunnel interfaces. This command reenables the sending of IPv6 router advertisements to allow client autoconfiguration. |
| Step 6 | tunnel source { <i>ip-address</i> <i>interface-type interface-number</i> } Example: Router(config-if)# tunnel source ethernet 1/0/1 | Specifies the source interface type and number for the tunnel interface. Note The interface type and number specified in the tunnel source command must be configured with an IPv4 address. |
| Step 7 | tunnel mode ipv6ip isatap Example: Router(config-if)# tunnel mode ipv6ip isatap | Specifies an IPv6 overlay tunnel using a ISATAP address. |

Verifying IPv6 Tunnel Configuration and Operation

Perform this task to verify IPv6 tunnel configuration and operation.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **enable**
2. **show interfaces tunnel** *number* [**accounting**]
3. **ping** [*protocol*] *destination*
4. **show ip route** [*address* [*mask*]]
5. **end**

DETAILED STEPS

| | Command or Action | Purpose |
|--------|--|---|
| Step 1 | enable Example: Router> enable | Enables privileged EXEC mode. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enter your password if prompted. |
| Step 2 | show interfaces tunnel <i>number</i> [accounting] Example: Router# show interfaces tunnel 0 | (Optional) Displays tunnel interface information. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use the <i>number</i> argument to display information for a specified tunnel. |
| Step 3 | ping [<i>protocol</i>] <i>destination</i> Example: Router# ping 10.0.0.1 | (Optional) Diagnoses basic network connectivity. |
| Step 4 | show ip route [<i>address</i> [<i>mask</i>]] Example: Router# show ip route 10.0.0.2 | (Optional) Displays the current state of the routing table. Note Only the syntax relevant for this task is shown. |

Examples

- [Sample Output from the ping Command](#)
- [Sample Output from the show ip route Command](#)
- [Sample Output from the ping Command](#)

Sample Output to check remote endpoint address from the ping Command

This example is a generic example suitable for both IPv6 manually configured tunnels and IPv6 over IPv4 GRE tunnels. In the example, two routers are configured to be endpoints of a tunnel. Router A has Ethernet interface 0/0 configured as tunnel interface 0 with an IPv4 address of 10.0.0.1 and an IPv6 prefix of 2001:DB8:1111:2222::1/64. Router B has Ethernet interface 0/0 configured as tunnel interface 1 with an IPv4 address of 10.0.0.2 and an IPv6 prefix of 2001:DB8:1111:2222::2/64. To verify that the tunnel source and destination addresses are configured, use the **show interfaces tunnel** command on Router A.

```
RouterA# show interfaces tunnel 0

Tunnel0 is up, line protocol is up
Hardware is Tunnel
MTU 1514 bytes, BW 9 Kbit, DLY 500000 usec,
    reliability 255/255, txload 1/255, rxload 1/255
Encapsulation TUNNEL, loopback not set
Keepalive not set
Tunnel source 10.0.0.1 (Ethernet0/0), destination 10.0.0.2, fastswitch TTL 255
Tunnel protocol/transport GRE/IP, key disabled, sequencing disabled
Tunnel TTL 255
Checksumming of packets disabled, fast tunneling enabled
Last input 00:00:14, output 00:00:04, output hang never
Last clearing of "show interface" counters never
Input queue: 0/75/0/0 (size/max/drops/flushes); Total output drops: 0
Queueing strategy: fifo
Output queue :0/0 (size/max)
```

```

5 minute input rate 0 bits/sec, 0 packets/sec
5 minute output rate 0 bits/sec, 0 packets/sec
  4 packets input, 352 bytes, 0 no buffer
  Received 0 broadcasts, 0 runts, 0 giants, 0 throttles
  0 input errors, 0 CRC, 0 frame, 0 overrun, 0 ignored, 0 abort
  8 packets output, 704 bytes, 0 underruns
  0 output errors, 0 collisions, 0 interface resets
  0 output buffer failures, 0 output buffers swapped out

```

Sample Output from the ping Command

To check that the local endpoint is configured and working, use the **ping** command on Router A:

```
RouterA# ping 2001:DB8:1111:2222::2
```

```

Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 2001:DB8:1111:2222::2, timeout is 2 seconds:
!!!!
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 20/20/20 ms

```

Sample Output from the show ip route Command

To check that a route exists to the remote endpoint address, use the **show ip route** command:

```
RouterA# show ip route 10.0.0.2
```

```

Routing entry for 10.0.0.0/24
  Known via "connected", distance 0, metric 0 (connected, via interface)
  Routing Descriptor Blocks:
  * directly connected, via Ethernet0/0
    Route metric is 0, traffic share count is 1

```

Sample Output from the ping Command

To check that the remote endpoint address is reachable, use the **ping** command on Router A.



Note

The remote endpoint address may not be reachable using the **ping** command because of filtering, but the tunnel traffic may still reach its destination.

```
RouterA# ping 10.0.0.2
```

```

Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 10.0.0.2, timeout is 2 seconds:
!!!!
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 20/21/28 ms

```

To check that the remote IPv6 tunnel endpoint is reachable, use the **ping** command again on Router A. The same note on filtering also applies to this example.

```
RouterA# ping 1::2
```

```

Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 1::2, timeout is 2 seconds:
!!!!
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 20/20/20 ms

```

These steps may be repeated at the other endpoint of the tunnel.

Configuration Examples for Implementing Tunneling for IPv6

- [Example: Configuring Manual IPv6 Tunnels, page 20](#)
- [Example: Configuring GRE Tunnels, page 20](#)
- [Example: Configuring CTunnels in GRE mode to Carry IPv6 Packets in CLNS, page 22](#)
- [Example: Configuring 6to4 Tunnels, page 22](#)
- [Example: Configuring IPv4-Compatible IPv6 Tunnels, page 23](#)
- [Example: Configuring 6RD Tunnels, page 24](#)
- [Example: Configuring ISATAP Tunnels, page 24](#)

Example: Configuring Manual IPv6 Tunnels

The following example configures a manual IPv6 tunnel between Router A and Router B. In the example, tunnel interface 0 for both Router A and Router B is manually configured with a global IPv6 address. The tunnel source and destination addresses are also manually configured.

Router A Configuration

```
interface ethernet 0
 ip address 192.168.99.1 255.255.255.0

interface tunnel 0
 ipv6 address 3ffe:b00:c18:1::3/127
 tunnel source ethernet 0
 tunnel destination 192.168.30.1
 tunnel mode ipv6ip
```

Router B Configuration

```
interface ethernet 0
 ip address 192.168.30.1 255.255.255.0

interface tunnel 0
 ipv6 address 3ffe:b00:c18:1::2/127
 tunnel source ethernet 0
 tunnel destination 192.168.99.1
 tunnel mode ipv6ip
```

Example: Configuring GRE Tunnels

- [Example: GRE Tunnel Running IS-IS and IPv6 Traffic, page 20](#)
- [Example: Tunnel Destination Address for IPv6 Tunnel, page 21](#)

Example: GRE Tunnel Running IS-IS and IPv6 Traffic

The following example configures a GRE tunnel running both IS-IS and IPv6 traffic between Router A and Router B:

Router A Configuration

```
ipv6 unicast-routing
 clns routing
```

```

!
interface tunnel 0
  no ip address
  ipv6 address 3ffe:b00:c18:1::3/127
  ipv6 router isis
  tunnel source Ethernet 0/0
  tunnel destination 2001:DB8:1111:2222::1/64
  tunnel mode gre ipv6
!
interface Ethernet0/0
  ip address 10.0.0.1 255.255.255.0
!
router isis
  net 49.0000.0000.000a.00

```

Router B Configuration

```

ipv6 unicast-routing
clns routing
!
interface tunnel 0
  no ip address
  ipv6 address 3ffe:b00:c18:1::2/127
  ipv6 router isis
  tunnel source Ethernet 0/0
  tunnel destination 2001:DB8:1111:2222::2/64
  tunnel mode gre ipv6
!
interface Ethernet0/0
  ip address 10.0.0.2 255.255.255.0
!
router isis
  net 49.0000.0000.000b.00
  address-family ipv6
  redistribute static
  exit-address-family

```

Example: Tunnel Destination Address for IPv6 Tunnel

The following example shows how to configure the tunnel destination address for GRE tunneling of IPv6 packets:

```

Router(config)# interface Tunnel0
Router(config-if)# no ip address
Router(config-if)# ipv6 router isis
Router(config-if)# tunnel source Ethernet 0/0
Router(config-if)# tunnel destination 2001:DB8:1111:2222::1/64
Router(config-if)# tunnel mode gre ipv6
Router(config-if)# exit
!
Router(config)# interface Ethernet0/0
Router(config-if)# ip address 10.0.0.1 255.255.255.0
Router(config-if)# exit
!
Router(config)# ipv6 unicast-routing

Router(config)# router isis
Router(config)# net 49.0000.0000.000a.00

```

Example: Configuring CTunnels in GRE mode to Carry IPv6 Packets in CLNS

The following example configures a GRE CTunnel running both IS-IS and IPv6 traffic between Router A and Router B in a CLNS network. The **ctunnel mode gre** command allows tunneling between Cisco and third-party networking devices and carries both IPv4 and IPv6 traffic.

The **ctunnel mode gre** command provides a method of tunneling compliant with RFC 3147 and should allow tunneling between Cisco equipment and third-party networking devices..

Router A

```
ipv6 unicast-routing

clns routing

interface ctunnel 102

  ipv6 address 2001:DB8:1111:2222::1/64
  ctunnel destination 49.0001.2222.2222.2222.00
  ctunnel mode gre

interface Ethernet0/1
  clns router isis

router isis
  net 49.0001.1111.1111.1111.00
```

Router B

```
ipv6 unicast-routing

clns routing

interface ctunnel 201
  ipv6 address 2001:DB8:1111:2222::2/64
  ctunnel destination 49.0001.1111.1111.1111.00
  ctunnel mode gre

interface Ethernet0/1
  clns router isis

router isis
  net 49.0001.2222.2222.2222.00
```

To turn off GRE mode and restore the CTunnel to the default Cisco encapsulation routing only between endpoints on Cisco equipment, use either the **no ctunnel mode** command or the **ctunnel mode cisco** command. The following example shows the same configuration modified to transport only IPv4 traffic.

Example: Configuring 6to4 Tunnels

The following example configures a 6to4 tunnel on a border router in an isolated IPv6 network. The IPv4 address is 192.168.99.1, which translates to the IPv6 prefix of 2002:c0a8:6301::/48. The IPv6 prefix is subnetted into 2002:c0a8:6301::/64 for the tunnel interface: 2002:c0a8:6301:1::/64 for the first IPv6 network, and 2002:c0a8:6301:2::/64 for the second IPv6 network. The static route ensures that any other traffic for the IPv6 prefix 2002::/16 is directed to tunnel interface 0 for automatic tunneling.

```
interface Ethernet0
```

```

description IPv4 uplink
ip address 192.168.99.1 255.255.255.0
!
interface Ethernet1
description IPv6 local network 1
ipv6 address 2002:c0a8:6301:1::1/64
!
interface Ethernet2
description IPv6 local network 2
ipv6 address 2002:c0a8:6301:2::1/64
!
interface Tunnel0
description IPv6 uplink
no ip address
ipv6 address 2002:c0a8:6301::1/64
tunnel source Ethernet 0
tunnel mode ipv6ip 6to4
!
ipv6 route 2002::/16 tunnel 0

```

Example: Configuring IPv4-Compatible IPv6 Tunnels

The following example configures an IPv4-compatible IPv6 tunnel that allows Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) to run between a number of routers without having to configure a mesh of manual tunnels. Each router has a single IPv4-compatible tunnel, and multiple BGP sessions can run over each tunnel, one to each neighbor. Ethernet interface 0 is used as the tunnel source. The tunnel destination is automatically determined by the IPv4 address in the low-order 32 bits of an IPv4-compatible IPv6 address. Specifically, the IPv6 prefix 0:0:0:0:0 is concatenated to an IPv4 address (in the format 0:0:0:0:0:A.B.C.D or ::A.B.C.D) to create the IPv4-compatible IPv6 address. Ethernet interface 0 is configured with a global IPv6 address and an IPv4 address (the interface supports both the IPv6 and IPv4 protocol stacks).

Multiprotocol BGP is used in the example to exchange IPv6 reachability information with the peer 10.67.0.2. The IPv4 address of Ethernet interface 0 is used in the low-order 32 bits of an IPv4-compatible IPv6 address and is also used as the next-hop attribute. Using an IPv4-compatible IPv6 address for the BGP neighbor allows the IPv6 BGP session to be automatically transported over an IPv4-compatible tunnel.

```

interface tunnel 0
tunnel source Ethernet 0
tunnel mode ipv6ip auto-tunnel

interface ethernet 0
ip address 10.27.0.1 255.255.255.0
ipv6 address 3000:2222::1/64

router bgp 65000
no synchronization
no bgp default ipv4-unicast
neighbor ::10.67.0.2 remote-as 65002

address-family ipv6
neighbor ::10.67.0.2 activate
neighbor ::10.67.0.2 next-hop-self
network 2001:2222:d00d:b10b::/64

```

Example: Configuring 6RD Tunnels

The following example shows the running configuration of a 6RD tunnel and the corresponding output of the **show tunnel 6rd** command:

```
interface Tunnell
  ipv6 address 2001:B000:100::1/32
  tunnel source Ethernet2/1
  tunnel mode ipv6ip 6rd
  tunnel 6rd prefix 2001:B000::/32
  tunnel 6rd ipv4 prefix-len 16 suffix-len 8
end

Router# show tunnel 6rd tunnel 1

Interface Tunnell:
  Tunnel Source: 10.1.1.1
  6RD: Operational, V6 Prefix: 2001:B000::/32
      V4 Common Prefix Length: 16, Value: 10.1.0.0
      V4 Common Suffix Length: 8, Value: 0.0.0.1
```

Example: Configuring ISATAP Tunnels

The following example shows the tunnel source defined on Ethernet 0 and the **tunnel mode** command used to configure the ISATAP tunnel. Router advertisements are enabled to allow client autoconfiguration.

```
ipv6 unicast-routing
interface tunnel 1
  tunnel source ethernet 0
  tunnel mode ipv6ip isatap
  ipv6 address 2001:DB8::/64 eui-64
  no ipv6 nd ra suppress
exit
```

Additional References

Related Documents

| Related Topic | Document Title |
|--|--|
| IPsec VTIs | Implementing IPsec in IPv6 Security |
| IPv6 supported feature list | Start Here: Cisco IOS Software Release Specifics for IPv6 Features |
| CLNS tunnels | Cisco IOS ISO CLNS Configuration Guide |
| IPv6 commands: complete command syntax, command mode, defaults, usage guidelines, and examples | Cisco IOS IPv6 Command Reference |

Standards

| Standard | Title |
|---|-------|
| No new or modified standards are supported by this feature, and support for existing standards has not been modified by this feature. | — |

MIBs

| MIB | MIBs Link |
|------|---|
| None | To locate and download MIBs for selected platforms, Cisco software releases, and feature sets, use Cisco MIB Locator found at the following URL: http://www.cisco.com/go/mibs |

RFCs

| RFC | Title |
|----------|---|
| RFC 2473 | <i>Generic Packet Tunneling in IPv6 Specification</i> |
| RFC 2893 | <i>Transition Mechanisms for IPv6 Hosts and Routers</i> |
| RFC 3056 | <i>Connection of IPv6 Domains via IPv4 Clouds</i> |
| RFC 4214 | <i>Intra-Site Automatic Tunnel Addressing Protocol (ISATAP)</i> |

Technical Assistance

| Description | Link |
|---|---|
| The Cisco Support and Documentation website provides online resources to download documentation, software, and tools. Use these resources to install and configure the software and to troubleshoot and resolve technical issues with Cisco products and technologies. Access to most tools on the Cisco Support and Documentation website requires a Cisco.com user ID and password. | http://www.cisco.com/cisco/web/support/index.html |

Feature Information for Implementing Tunneling for IPv6

Table 4 lists the features in this module and provides links to specific configuration information.

Use Cisco Feature Navigator to find information about platform support and software image support. Cisco Feature Navigator enables you to determine which software images support a specific software release, feature set, or platform. To access Cisco Feature Navigator, go to <http://www.cisco.com/go/cfn>. An account on Cisco.com is not required.



Note

Table 4 lists only the software release that introduced support for a given feature in a given software release train. Unless noted otherwise, subsequent releases of that software release train also support that feature.

Table 4 **Feature Information for Implementing Tunneling for IPv6**

| Feature Name | Releases | Feature Information |
|--|--|---|
| CEFv6 Switching for 6to4 Tunnels | 12.2(28)SB 12.2(25)SG 12.2(33)SRA 12.2(18)SXE 12.2(12)T 12.4 15.0(1)S | Cisco Express Forwarding switching can be used for IPv6 manually configured tunnels. The following sections provide information about this feature: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IPv6 Manually Configured Tunnels, page 4 |
| IPv6 Switching—CEFv6 Switched Configured IPv6 over IPv6 Tunnels | 15.1(3)T | This feature is supported in Cisco IOS Release 15.1(3)T. |
| IPv6 Switching —CEFv6 Switched Configured IPv6 over IPv6 GRE Tunnels | 15.1(3)T | This feature is supported in Cisco IOS Release 15.1(3)T. |
| IPv6 Tunneling—6RD IPv6 Rapid Deployment | 15.1(3)T | The 6RD feature allows a service provider to provide a unicast IPv6 service to customers over its IPv4 network by using encapsulation of IPv6 in IPv4. The following sections provide information about this feature: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IPv6 Rapid Deployment Tunnels, page 6 • Configuring 6RD Tunnels, page 14 • Example: Configuring 6RD Tunnels, page 24 |
| IPv6 Tunneling—Automatic 6to4 Tunnels | 12.0(22)S 12.2(14)S 12.2(28)SB 12.2(33)SRA 12.2(18)SXE 12.2(2)T 12.3 12.3(2)T 12.4 12.4(2)T 15.0(1)S | An automatic 6to4 tunnel allows isolated IPv6 domains to be connected over an IPv4 network to remote IPv6 networks. The following sections provide information about this feature: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Automatic 6to4 Tunnels, page 5 • Configuring Automatic 6to4 Tunnels, page 11 |
| IPv6 Tunneling—Automatic IPv4-Compatible Tunnels | 12.0(22)S 12.2(14)S 12.2(28)SB 12.2(33)SRA 12.2(18)SXE 12.2(2)T 12.3 12.3(2)T 12.4 12.4(2)T 15.0(1)S | Automatic IPv4-compatible tunnels use IPv4-compatible IPv6 addresses. The following sections provide information about this feature: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overlay Tunnels for IPv6, page 2 • Automatic IPv4-Compatible IPv6 Tunnels, page 6 • Configuring IPv4-Compatible IPv6 Tunnels, page 13 • Example: Configuring IPv4-Compatible IPv6 Tunnels, page 23 |

Table 4 Feature Information for Implementing Tunneling for IPv6 (continued)

| Feature Name | Releases | Feature Information |
|--|--|--|
| IPv6 Tunneling—IPv6 GRE Tunnels in CLNS Networks | 12.2(25)S 12.2(28)SB 12.2(33)SRA 12.3(7)T 12.4 12.4(2)T | GRE tunneling of IPv4 and IPv6 packets through CLNS networks enables Cisco CTunnels to interoperate with networking equipment from other vendors. The following sections provide information about this feature: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overlay Tunnels for IPv6, page 2 • GRE/CLNS Tunnel Support for IPv4 and IPv6 Packets, page 5 • Example: Configuring CTunnels in GRE mode to Carry IPv6 Packets in CLNS, page 22 |
| IPv6 Tunneling—IP over IPv6 GRE Tunnels | 12.2(30)S 12.3(7)T 12.4 12.4(2)T | GRE tunnels are links between two points, with a separate tunnel for each link. The following sections provide information about this feature: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overlay Tunnels for IPv6, page 2 • GRE/IPv4 Tunnel Support for IPv6 Traffic, page 4 • Configuring GRE IPv6 Tunnels, page 9 |
| IPv6 Tunneling—IPv4 over IPv6 Tunnels | 12.2(30)S 12.2(33)SRA 12.3(7)T 12.4 12.4(2)T 15.0(1)S | IPv6 supports this feature The following sections provide information about this feature: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IPv6 Manually Configured Tunnels, page 4 • Configuring Manual IPv6 Tunnels, page 8 |
| IPv6 Tunneling—IPv6 over IPv4 GRE Tunnels | 12.0(22)S ¹ 12.2(14)S 12.2(28)SB 12.2(33)SRA 12.2(17a)SX1 12.2(4)T 12.3 12.3(2)T 12.4 12.4(2)T 15.0(1)S | GRE tunnels are links between two points, with a separate tunnel for each link. The tunnels are not tied to a specific passenger or transport protocol, but in this case carry IPv6 as the passenger protocol with the GRE as the carrier protocol and IPv4 or IPv6 as the transport protocol. The following sections provide information about this feature: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overlay Tunnels for IPv6, page 2 • GRE/IPv4 Tunnel Support for IPv6 Traffic, page 4 • Configuring GRE IPv6 Tunnels, page 9 • Example: Configuring GRE Tunnels, page 20 |
| IPv6 Tunneling—IPv6 over IPv6 Tunnels | 12.2(30)S 12.3(7)T 12.4 12.4(2)T | IPv6 supports this feature. The following sections provide information about this feature: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IPv6 Manually Configured Tunnels, page 4 • Configuring Manual IPv6 Tunnels, page 8 |
| IPv6 Tunneling—IPv6 over UTI Using a Tunnel Line Card ² | 12.0(23)S ³ | IPv6 supports this feature. |

Table 4 Feature Information for Implementing Tunneling for IPv6 (continued)

| Feature Name | Releases | Feature Information |
|---|--|---|
| IPv6 Tunneling—ISATAP Tunnel Support | 12.2(14)S 12.2(28)SB 12.2(33)SRA 12.2(17a)SX1 12.2(15)T 12.3 12.3(2)T 12.4 12.4(2)T 15.0(1)S | ISATAP is an automatic overlay tunneling mechanism that uses the underlying IPv4 network as a NBMA link layer for IPv6. The following sections provide information about this feature: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overlay Tunnels for IPv6, page 2 • ISATAP Tunnels, page 6 • Configuring ISATAP Tunnels, page 16 • Example: Configuring ISATAP Tunnels, page 24 |
| IPv6 Tunneling—Manually Configured IPv6 over IPv4 Tunnels | 12.0(23)S ³ 12.2(14)S 12.2(28)SB 12.2(33)SRA 12.2(2)T 12.3 12.3(2)T 12.4 12.4(2)T 15.0(1)S | A manually configured tunnel is equivalent to a permanent link between two IPv6 domains over an IPv4 backbone. The following sections provide information about this feature: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overlay Tunnels for IPv6, page 2 • IPv6 Manually Configured Tunnels, page 4 • Configuring Manual IPv6 Tunnels, page 8 • Example: Configuring Manual IPv6 Tunnels, page 20 |
| mGRE Tunnels over IPv6 | 15.2(1)T | mGRE tunnels are configured to enable service providers deploy IPv6 in their core infrastructure. The following section provide information about this feature: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • mGRE Tunnels Support over IPv6, page 5 |

1. IPv6 over IPv4 GRE tunnels are not supported on the GSR.
2. Feature is supported on the GSR only.
3. In Cisco IOS Release 12.0(23)S, the GSR provides enhanced performance for IPv6 manually configured tunnels by processing traffic on the line card.

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