GRE IPv6 Tunnels

The GRE IPv6 Tunnels feature enables the delivery of packets from other protocols through an IPv6 network and allows the routing of IPv6 packets between private networks across public networks with globally routed IPv6 addresses. Generic routing encapsulation (GRE) is a unicast protocol that offers the advantages of encapsulating broadcast and multicast traffic (multicast streaming or routing protocols) or other non-IP protocols and of being protected by IPsec.

Restrictions for GRE IPv6 Tunnels

- GRE tunnel keepalive packets are not supported.
- Multipoint GRE (mGRE) IPv6 tunneling is not supported.

Information About GRE IPv6 Tunnels

Overview of GRE IPv6 Tunnels

The GRE IPv6 Tunnels feature enables the delivery of packets from other protocols through an IPv6 network and allows the routing of IPv6 packets between private networks across public networks with globally routed IPv6 addresses.

For point-to-point GRE tunnels, each tunnel interface requires a tunnel source IPv6 address and a tunnel destination IPv6 address when being configured. All packets are encapsulated with an outer IPv6 header and a GRE header.

GRE IPv6 Tunnel Protection

GRE IPv6 tunnel protection allows devices to work as security gateways, establish IPsec tunnels between other security gateway devices, and provide crypto IPsec protection for traffic from internal networks when the traffic is sent across the public IPv6 Internet. The GRE IPv6 tunnel protection functionality is similar to the security gateway model that uses GRE IPv4 tunnel protection.

How to Configure GRE IPv6 Tunnels

Configure CDP Over 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 transport IPv6 and IPv4 packets through IPv6 tunnels.

Note You must enable IPv6 or configure IPv6 MTU size more than 1500 on a tunnel's exit interface to avoid receiving warning messages.

Before you begin

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. The host or device at each end of the configured tunnel must support both IPv4 and IPv6 protocol stacks.

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	**enable** **Example:** `Device> enable`	Enables privileged EXEC mode. • Enter your password if prompted.
Step 2	**configure terminal** **Example:** `Device# configure terminal`	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 3	**interface tunnel** *tunnel-number* **Example:** `Device(config)# interface tunnel 0`	Specifies a tunnel interface and number and enters interface configuration mode.
Step 4	**CDP enable** **Example:** `Device(config)# CDP enable`	Enables Cisco Discovery Protocol on the interface.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 5	**tunnel source** {*ipv6-address* | *interface-type* |*interface-number* } **Example:** `Device(config-if)# tunnel source ethernet 0`	Specifies the source IPv6 address or the source interface type and number for the tunnel interface. • If an interface type and number are specified, the interface must be configured with an IPv6 address. **Note** For more information on the tunnel source command, refer to the IPv6 command reference guide.
Step 6	**tunnel destination** *ipv6-address* **Example:** `Device(config-if)# tunnel destination 2001:0DB8:0C18:2::300`	Specifies the destination IPv6 address for the tunnel interface. **Note** For more information on the tunnel destination command, refer to the IPv6 command reference guide.
Step 7	**tunnel mode gre ipv6** **Example:** `Device(config-if)# tunnel mode gre ipv6`	Specifies a GRE IPv6 tunnel. **Note** The **tunnel mode gre ipv6** command specifies GRE as the encapsulation protocol for the tunnel interface. Only the syntax used in this context is displayed. For more details, see the IPv6 Command Reference.
Step 8	**end** **Example:** `Device(config-if)# end`	Exits interface configuration mode and returns to privileged EXEC mode.

Configuring GRE IPv6 Tunnel Protection

SUMMARY STEPS

1. **enable**
2. **configure terminal**
3. **interface tunnel** *tunnel-number*
4. **tunnel source** {*ipv6-address* | *interface-type interface-number*}
5. **tunnel destination** *ipv6-address*
6. **tunnel mode gre ipv6**
7. **tunnel protection ipsec profile** *profile-name*
8. **end**

DETAILED STEPS

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	**enable** **Example:** `Device> enable`	Enables privileged EXEC mode. • Enter your password if prompted.
Step 2	**configure terminal** **Example:** `Device# configure terminal`	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 3	**interface tunnel** *tunnel-number* **Example:** `Device(config)# interface tunnel 0`	Specifies a tunnel interface and number and enters interface configuration mode.
Step 4	**tunnel source** {*ipv6-address* | *interface-type interface-number*} **Example:** `Device(config-if)# tunnel source ethernet 0`	Specifies the source IPv6 address or the source interface type and number for the tunnel interface. • If an interface type and number are specified, the interface must be configured with an IPv6 address. **Note** Only the syntax used in this context is displayed. For more details, see the IPv6 Command Reference.
Step 5	**tunnel destination** *ipv6-address* **Example:** `Device(config-if)# tunnel destination 2001:0DB8:0C18:2::300`	Specifies the destination IPv6 address for the tunnel interface. **Note** Only the syntax used in this context is displayed. For more details, see the IPv6 Command Reference.
Step 6	**tunnel mode gre ipv6** **Example:** `Device(config-if)# tunnel mode gre ipv6`	Specifies a GRE IPv6 tunnel. **Note** The **tunnel mode gre ipv6** command specifies GRE as the encapsulation protocol for the tunnel interface. Only the syntax used in this context is displayed. For more details, see the IPv6 Command Reference.
Step 7	**tunnel protection ipsec profile** *profile-name* **Example:** `Device(config-if)# tunnel protection ipsec profile ipsec-profile`	Associates the tunnel interface with an IPsec profile. **Note** For the *profile-name* argument, specify the IPsec profile configured in global configuration mode.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 8	**end** **Example:** `Device(config-if)# end`	Exits interface configuration mode and returns to privileged EXEC mode.

Configuration Examples for GRE IPv6 Tunnels

Example: Configuring CDP Over GRE IPv6 Tunnels

The following example shows how to configure a GRE tunnel over an IPv6 transport. In this example, Ethernet0/0 has an IPv6 address, and this is the source address used by the tunnel interface. The destination IPv6 address of the tunnel is specified directly. In this example, the tunnel carries both IPv4 and IS-IS traffic.

```
interface Tunnel0
 ip address 10.1.1.1 255.255.255.0
 ip router isis
 tunnel source Ethernet0/0
 tunnel destination 2001:DB8:1111:2222::1
 tunnel mode gre ipv6
!
interface Ethernet0/0
 no ip address
 ipv6 address 2001:DB8:1111:1111::1/64
!
router isis
 net 49.0001.0000.0000.000a.00
```

The following example shows how to configure CDP on GRE IPv6 P2P Tunnel Interface.

```
interface Tunnel1
  cdp enable
  ipv6 address 20::1/64
  tunnel source Ethernet0/0
  tunnel mode gre ipv6
  tunnel destination 10::2
end
```

The following example shows how to configure CDP on GRE IPv6 Multipoint Tunnel Interface.

```
interface Tunnel1
   ipv6 address 172::2/64
   ipv6 nhrp map 172::1/64 192::1
   ipv6 nhrp map multicast 192::1
    ipv6 nhrp network-id 1
   ipv6 nhrp nhs 172::1
   llp nhrp map multicast 192::1
   tunnel source 2000::1
   tunnel mode gre multipoint ipv6
end
```

The following show example displays the CDP neighbor tunnels that are configured in a device.

```
Router#show cdp neighbors
Capability Codes: R - Router, T - Trans Bridge, B - Source Route Bridge
                  S - Switch, H - Host, I - IGMP, r - Repeater, P - Phone,
                  D - Remote, C - CVTA, M - Two-port Mac Relay
```

```
Device ID        Local Intrfce     Holdtme    Capability  Platform  Port ID
Router           Tunnel1           179               R    Linux Uni Tunnel1
```

Example: Configuring GRE IPv6 Tunnel Protection

The following example shows how to associate the IPsec profile “ipsec-profile” with a GRE IPv6 tunnel interface. The IPsec profile is configured using the **crypto ipsec profile** command.

```
crypto ipsec profile ipsec-profile
 set transform-set ipsec-profile
!
interface Tunnel1
 ip address 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.252
 tunnel source FastEthernet2/0
 tunnel destination 10.13.7.67
 tunnel protection ipsec profile ipsec-profile
```

Information About EoMPLS over IPv6 GRE Tunnel

Ethernet over MPLS (EoMPLS) is a tunneling mechanism that allows you to tunnel Layer 2 traffic through a Layer 3 MPLS network. EoMPLS is also known as Layer 2 tunneling.

The EoMPLS over IPv6 GRE Tunnel feature supports tunneling of EoMPLS traffic via an IPv6 network by using GRE tunnels. Effective from Cisco IOS XE Release 3.15s, EoMPLS is supported over IPv6 GRE tunnel.

Configuring EoMPLS over IPv6 GRE Tunnel

EoMPLS over IPv6 GRE Tunnel can be configured in the following two methods:

Using Legacy Commands, on page 6

Using Protocol-based Commands, on page 9

Using Legacy Commands

This section describes how to configure EoMPLS over IPv6 GRE Tunnel using legacy commands. The following are relevant configurations from both Provider Edge 1 Router and Provider Edge 2 Router:

SUMMARY STEPS

1. configure terminal
2. ipv6 unicast-routing
3. mpls label protocol ldp
4. mpls ldp router-id Loopback0 [force]
5. interface *type number*
6. ip address *ip-address mask*
7. interface gigabitethernet slot/port
8. encapsulation dot1 *vlan-id*
9. xconnect *peer-ipaddress vc-id* encapsulation mpls
10. interface tunnel *interface number*

11. ip address *ip-address mask*
12. tunnel source {*ip-address* | *interface-type interface-number*}
13. tunnel mode gre ipv6
14. tunnel destination *ipv6-address*
15. mpls ip
16. interface gigabitethernet slot/port
17. ipv6 address { *ipv6-prefix*/*prefix-length* | *prefix-name sub-bits*/*prefix-length* }

DETAILED STEPS

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	configure terminal **Example:** `Router#configure terminal`	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 2	ipv6 unicast-routing **Example:** `Router(config)#ipv6 unicast-routing`	Enables the forwarding of IPv6 unicast datagrams globally on the router.
Step 3	mpls label protocol ldp **Example:** `Router(config)#mpls label protocol ldp`	Enables Label Distribution Protocol (LDP).
Step 4	mpls ldp router-id Loopback0 [force] **Example:** `Router(config)#mpls ldp router-id Loopback0 [force]`	Configures the LDP Router ID. **Note** The optional force keyword ensures that the IP address on interface loopback 0, and not the IP address of any other interface, becomes the LDP router ID.
Step 5	interface *type number* **Example:** `Router(config)#interface Loopback 0`	Enters configuration mode for the loopback interface.
Step 6	ip address *ip-address mask* **Example:** `Router(config-if)#ip address 10.1.1.2 255.255.255.255`	Sets the IP address and subnet mask for the loopback interface.
Step 7	interface gigabitethernet slot/port **Example:** `Router(config-if)#interface GigabitEthernet0/0/1.2`	Enters the configuration mode for a Gigabit Ethernet interface on the router.
Step 8	encapsulation dot1 *vlan-id*	Enables 802.1Q trunking on a router.

	Command or Action	Purpose
	Example: `Router(config-subif)#encapsulation dot1q 200`	
Step 9	xconnect *peer-ipaddress vc-id* encapsulation mpls **Example:** `Router(config-subif)#xconnect 10.1.1.1 100 encapsulation mpls`	Enables the attachment circuit and specifies the IP address of the peer, a VC ID, and the data encapsulation method.
Step 10	interface tunnel *interface number* **Example:** `Router(config)#interface tunnel 10`	Designates a tunnel interface and enters interface configuration mode.
Step 11	ip address *ip-address mask* **Example:** `Router(config-if)#ip address 192.0.2.1 255.255.255.0`	Sets the IP address and subnet mask for the loopback interface.
Step 12	tunnel source {*ip-address* | *interface-type interface-number*} **Example:** `Router(config-if)#tunnel source GigabitEthernet 0/0/0`	Specifies the source IPv4 address or the source interface type and number for the tunnel interface.
Step 13	tunnel mode gre ipv6 **Example:** `Router (config-if)#tunnel mode gre ipv6`	Specifies that the GRE over IPv6 encapsulation protocol is used in the tunnel.
Step 14	tunnel destination *ipv6-address* **Example:** `Router(config-if)#tunnel destination 2002::2`	Specifies the destination IPv6 address for the tunnel interface.
Step 15	mpls ip **Example:** `Router(config-if)#mpls ip`	Enables mpls processing on the tunnel interface.
Step 16	interface gigabitethernet slot/port **Example:** `Router(config-if)#interface GigabitEthernet0/0/0`	Enters the configuration mode for a Gigabit Ethernet interface on the router.
Step 17	ipv6 address { *ipv6-prefix*/*prefix-length* | *prefix-name sub-bits*/*prefix-length* } **Example:** `Router(config-if)#ipv6 address 2002::1/112`	Configures an IPv6 address based on an IPv6 general prefix and enables IPv6 processing on an interface.

Example

Using Protocol-based Commands

This section describes how to configure EoMPLS over IPv6 GRE Tunnel using Protocol-based commands.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. template type pseudowire [*pseudowire-name*]
2. encapsulation mpls
3. end
4. interface pseudowire *number*
5. source template type pseudowire
6. encapsulation mpls
7. neighbor *peer-address vcid-value*
8. end
9. l2vpn xconnect context *context-name*
10. member pseudowire *interface-number*
11. member gigabit ethernet *interface-number*

DETAILED STEPS

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	template type pseudowire [*pseudowire-name*] **Example:** `Router(config)# template type pseudowire eompls`	Specifies the name of a Layer 2 pseudowire class and enters pseudowire class configuration mode.
Step 2	encapsulation mpls **Example:** `Router(config-pw-class)# encapsulation mpls`	Specifies the tunneling encapsulation.
Step 3	end **Example:** `Router(config-pw-class)# end`	Exits to privileged EXEC mode.
Step 4	interface pseudowire *number* **Example:** `Router(config)# interface pseudowire 100`	Specifies the pseudowire interface and enters interface configuration mode.
Step 5	source template type pseudowire **Example:**	Configures the source template of type pseudowire named EoMPLS.

	Command or Action	Purpose
	`Router(config-if)# source template type pseudowire eompls`	
Step 6	encapsulation mpls **Example:** `Router(config-pw-class)# encapsulation mpls`	Specifies the tunneling encapsulation.
Step 7	neighbor *peer-address vcid-value* **Example:** `Router(config-if)# neighbor 154.154.154.154 100`	Specifies the peer IP address and virtual circuit (VC) ID value of a Layer 2 VPN (L2VPN) pseudowire.
Step 8	end **Example:** `Router(config-if)# end`	Exits to privileged EXEC mode.
Step 9	l2vpn xconnect context *context-name* **Example:** `Router(config)# l2vpn xconnect context eompls_100`	Creates a Layer 2 VPN (L2VPN) cross connect context and enters xconnect configuration mode.
Step 10	member pseudowire *interface-number* **Example:** `Router(config-xconnect)# member pseudowire 100`	Specifies a member pseudowire to form a Layer 2 VPN (L2VPN) cross connect.
Step 11	member gigabit ethernet *interface-number* **Example:** `Router(config-xconnect)# member GigabitEthernet0/0/1`	Specifies the location of the Gigabit Ethernet member interface.

Example

Verifying the EoMPLS over IPv6 GRE Tunnel Configuration

Use the following commands to verify that the EoMPLS over IPv6 GRE Tunnel feature is correctly configured.

SUMMARY STEPS

1. show inter tunnel [*tunnel-id*]
2. show xconnect all [detail]
3. show mpls l2transport vc id detail

DETAILED STEPS

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose

Step 1	show inter tunnel [*tunnel-id*]	`Router# show inter tunnel10`
		`Tunnel10 is up, line protocol is up`
		`  Hardware is Tunnel`
		`  Internet address is 192.0.2.1/24`
		`  MTU 1456 bytes, BW 100 Kbit/sec, DLY 50000 usec,`
		
		`     reliability 255/255, txload 1/255, rxload 1/255`
		`  Encapsulation TUNNEL, loopback not set`
		`  Keepalive not set`
		`  Tunnel linestate evaluation up`
		`  Tunnel source 2002::2 (GigabitEthernet0/0/0), destination 2002::1`
		`   Tunnel Subblocks:`
		`      src-track:`
		`         Tunnel10 source tracking subblock associated with GigabitEthernet0/0/0`
		`          Set of tunnels with source GigabitEthernet0/0/0, 1 member (includes iterators), on interface <OK>`
		`  Tunnel protocol/transport GRE/IPv6`
		`    Key disabled, sequencing disabled`
		`    Checksumming of packets disabled`
		`  Tunnel TTL 255`
		`  Path MTU Discovery, ager 10 mins, min MTU 1280`
		`  Tunnel transport MTU 1456 bytes`
		`  Tunnel transmit bandwidth 8000 (kbps)`
		`  Tunnel receive bandwidth 8000 (kbps)`
		`  Last input never, output never, output hang never`
		
		`  Last clearing of "show interface" counters 04:41:12`
		`  Input queue: 0/375/0/0 (size/max/drops/flushes);`
		` Total output drops: 0`
		`  Queueing strategy: fifo`
		`  Output queue: 0/0 (size/max)`
		`  30 second input rate 0 bits/sec, 0 packets/sec`
		`  30 second output rate 0 bits/sec, 0 packets/sec`
		`    8363 packets input, 1074130 bytes, 0 no buffer`
		
		`     Received 0 broadcasts (0 IP multicasts)`
		`     0 runts, 0 giants, 0 throttles`
		`     0 input errors, 0 CRC, 0 frame, 0 overrun, 0 ignored, 0 abort`
		`     8384 packets output, 1076628 bytes, 0 underruns`
		`     0 output errors, 0 collisions, 0 interface resets`
		`     0 unknown protocol drops`
		`     0 output buffer failures, 0 output buffers swapped out`

Step 2	show xconnect all [detail]	`Router# show xconnect all`
		`Legend:    XC ST=Xconnect State  S1=Segment1 State`
		`  S2=Segment2 State`
		`  UP=Up       DN=Down            AD=Admin Down`
		`   IA=Inactive`

	Command or Action	Purpose
		SB=Standby HS=Hot Standby RV=Recovering NH=No Hardware XC ST Segment 1 S1 Segment 2 S2 UP pri ac Gi0/0/0.2:200(Eth VLAN) UP mpls 10.1.1.2:100 UP asr1001#show xconnect all detail Legend: XC ST=Xconnect State S1=Segment1 State S2=Segment2 State UP=Up DN=Down AD=Admin Down IA=Inactive SB=Standby HS=Hot Standby RV=Recovering NH=No Hardware XC ST Segment 1 S1 Segment 2 S2 UP pri ac Gi0/0/0.2:200(Eth VLAN) UP mpls 10.1.1.2:100 UP Interworking: ethernet Local VC label 17 Remote VC label 17
Step 3	show mpls l2transport vc id detail	Router# show mpls l2transport vc 100 detail Local interface: Gi0/0/0.2 up, line protocol up, Eth VLAN 200 up Interworking type is Ethernet Destination address: 10.1.1.2, VC ID: 100, VC status: up Output interface: Tu10, imposed label stack {17} Preferred path: not configured Default path: active Next hop: point2point Create time: 05:52:23, last status change time: 05:52:07 Last label FSM state change time: 05:52:07 Signaling protocol: LDP, peer 10.1.1.2:0 up Targeted Hello: 10.1.1.1(LDP Id) -> 10.1.1.2, LDP is UP Graceful restart: configured and not enabled Non stop routing: not configured and not enabled Status TLV support (local/remote) : enabled/supported LDP route watch : enabled Label/status state machine : established, LruRru Last local dataplane status rcvd: No fault Last BFD dataplane status rcvd: Not sent Last BFD peer monitor status rcvd: No fault Last local AC circuit status rcvd: No fault Last local AC circuit status sent: No fault Last local PW i/f circ status rcvd: No fault

	Command or Action	Purpose
		Last local LDP TLV status sent: No fault Last remote LDP TLV status rcvd: No fault Last remote LDP ADJ status rcvd: No fault MPLS VC labels: local 17, remote 17 Group ID: local 0, remote 0 MTU: local 1500, remote 1500 Remote interface description: Sequencing: receive disabled, send disabled Control Word: On (configured: autosense) SSO Descriptor: 10.1.1.2/100, local label: 17 Dataplane: SSM segment/switch IDs: 4098/4097 (used), PWID: 1 VC statistics: transit packet totals: receive 0, send 0 transit byte totals: receive 0, send 0 transit packet drops: receive 0, seq error 0, send 0

Example

Additional References

Related Documents

Related Topic	Document Title
Cisco IOS commands	Master Commands List, All Releases
Tunnel commands: complete command syntax, command mode, defaults, command history, usage guidelines, and examples	Interface and Hardware Component Command Reference
IPv6 commands: complete command syntax, command mode, defaults, command history, usage guidelines, and examples	IPv6 Command Reference

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 GRE IPv6 Tunnels

The following table provides release information about the feature or features described in this module. This table 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.

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