# Configuring GRE Tunnels

Generic Routing Encapsulation (GRE) is a tunneling protocol that provides a simple generic approach to transport packets of one protocol over another protocol by means of encapsulation. This module provides information about how to configure a GRE tunnel.


- Configuring Static GRE, on page 1
- IP-in-IP De-capsulation, on page 2
- Single Pass GRE Encapsulation Allowing Line Rate Encapsulation, on page 6


# Configuring Static GRE

Tunneling provides a mechanism to transport packets of one protocol within another protocol. Generic Routing Encapsulation (GRE) is a tunneling protocol that provides a simple generic approach to transport packets of one protocol over another protocol by means of encapsulation. GRE encapsulates a payload, that is, an inner packet that needs to be delivered to a destination network inside an outer IP packet. The GRE tunnel behave as virtual point-to-point link that have two endpoints identified by the tunnel source and tunnel destination address. The tunnel endpoints send payloads through GRE tunnels by routing encapsulated packets through intervening IP networks. Other IP routers along the way do not parse the payload (the inner packet); they only parse the outer IP packet as they forward it towards the GRE tunnel endpoint. Upon reaching the tunnel endpoint, GRE encapsulation is removed and the payload is forwarded to the packet's ultimate destination.

Encapsulation by the outer packet takes place at the tunnel source whereas decapsulation of the outer packet takes place at the tunnel destination. Encapsulation and decapsulation data is collected periodically or on demand. Encapsulation statistics provide us the number of packets encapsulated at the tunnel source. Decapsulation statistics provide us the number of packets that are decapsulated at the tunnel destination. This data is stored as statistics in logical tables that are based on statistics type in the route processor. The different statistics types include L2 Interface TX Stats, L3 Interface TX Stats, TRAP stats, and so on. Encapsulation statistics can help you to infer the source of the traffic, and decapsulation statistics provide you the destination of the traffic. Decapsulation statistics also help you to detect the type of traffic as well.

### Restrictions for Configuring GRE Tunnels

The following restrictions apply while configuring GRE tunnels:

- NCS6000 Series Routers support up to 500 GRE tunnels.
- Only up to 16 unique source IP addresses are supported for the tunnel source.

### Configuration Example

Configuring a GRE tunnel involves creating a tunnel interface and defining the tunnel source and destination. This example shows how to configure a GRE tunnel between Router1 and Router2. You need to configure tunnel interfaces on both the routers. Tunnel source IP address on Router1 will be configured as the tunnel destination IP address on Router2. Tunnel destination IP address on Router1 will be configured as the tunnel source IP address on Router2. In this example, OSPF is used as the routing protocol between the two routers. You can also configure BGP or IS-IS as the routing protocol.

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:Router1# configure
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:Router1(config)#  interface tunnel-ip 30
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:Router1(config-if)# tunnel mode gre ipv4
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:Router(config-if)# ipv4 address 10.1.1.1 255.255.255.0
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:Router1(config-if)# ipv6 address 10:1:1::1/64
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:Router1(config-if)# tunnel source 192.168.1.1
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:Router1(config-if)# tunnel destination 192.168.2.1
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:Router1(config-if)# exit
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:Router1(config)# interface Loopback 0
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:Router1(config-if)# ipv4 address 1.1.1.1
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:Router1(config-if)# exit
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:Router1(config)# router ospf 1
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:Router1(config-ospf)# router-id 192.168.4.1
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:Router1(config-ospf)# area 0
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:Router1(config-ospf-ar)# interface tunnel-ip 30
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:Router1(config-ospf-ar)#  interface Loopback 0
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:Router1(config-ospf-ar)# commit

RP/0/RP0/CPU0:Router2# configure
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:Router2(config)#  interface tunnel-ip 30
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:Router2(config-if)# tunnel mode gre ipv4
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:Router2(config-if)# ipv4 address 10.1.1.2 255.255.255.0
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:Router2(config-if)# ipv6 address 10:1:1::2/64
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:Router2(config-if)# tunnel source 192.168.2.1
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:Router2(config-if)# tunnel destination 192.168.1.1
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:Router2(config-if)# exit
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:Router2(config)# interface Loopback 0
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:Router2(config-if)# ipv4 address 2.2.2.2
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:Router2(config)# router ospf 1
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:Router2(config-ospf)# router-id 192.168.3.1
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:Router2(config-ospf)# area 0
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:Router2(config-ospf-ar)# interface tunnel-ip 30
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:Router2(config-ospf-ar)# interface Loopback 0
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:Router2(config-if)# commit
```

# IP-in-IP De-capsulation

Encapsulation of datagrams in a network is done for multiple reasons, such as when a source server wants to influence the route that a packet takes to reach the destination host. The source server is also known as the encapsulation server.

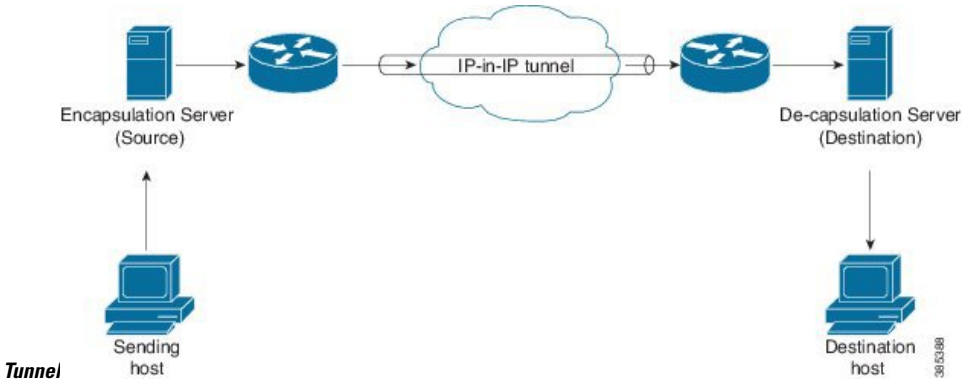
IP-in-IP encapsulation involves the insertion of an outer IP header over the existing IP header. The source and destination address in the outer IP header point to the end points of the IP-in-IP tunnel. The stack of IP headers are used to direct the packet over a predetermined path to the destination, provided the network adminstrator knows the loopback addresses of the routers transporting the packet. This tunneling mechanism can be used for determining availability and latency for most network architectures. It is to be noted that the entire path from source to the destination does not have to be included in the headers, but a segment of the network can be chosen for directing the packets.

**Note** Cisco NCS 6000 Series Router supports 512 IP-in-IP decapsulation tunnels.

**Note** IP-in-IP packets, when received on an interface, are recirculated on the same interface after the ucode removes the outer IP-in-IP header. So, the same packet is received twice on the same interface. The first time, the packet's outer IP-in-IP header is intact; and the second time the packet's outer IP-in-IP header is not available but the inner payload is available. Because of this, the show interface accounting command displays double statistics.

The following illustration describes the basic IP-in-IP encapsulation and decapsulation model.

***Figure 1: Basic Encapsulation and De-capsulation with an IP-in-IP***

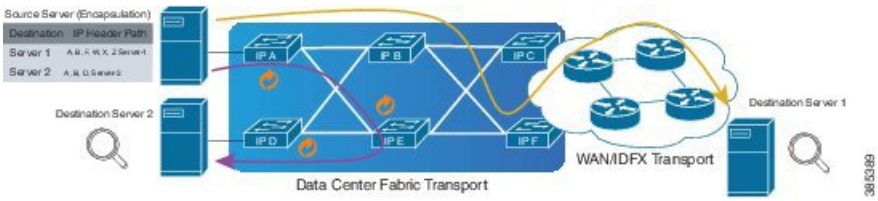



***Tunnel***

### Use Case: Configure IP-in-IP de-capsulation

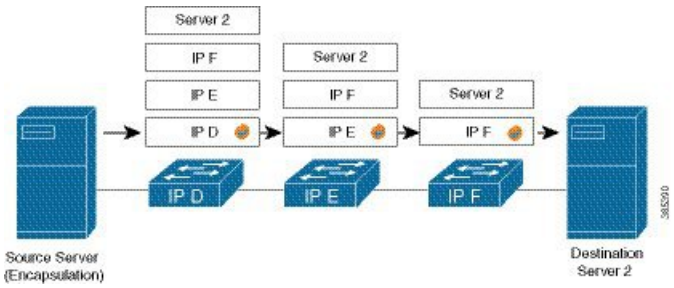
The following topology describes a use case where IP-in-IP encapsulation and de-capsulation is used for different segments of the network from source to destination. The IP-in-IP tunnel consists of multiple routers used to de-capsulate and direct the packet through the data center fabric network.

***Figure 2: IP-in-IP De-capsulation through a Data Center Network***




The following illustration shows how the stacked IPv4 headers are de-capsulated as they traverse through the de-capsulating routers.

*Figure 3: IP Header De-capsulation*




## Stacked IP Header in an Encapsulated Packet

The encapsulated packet will have an outer IPv4 header stacked over the original IPv4 header, as shown in the following illustration.

### Encapsulated Packet

| | |
|---|---|
| Frame | |
| **EthernetII** | |
| Preamble (hex) | fb555555555555d5 |
| Destination MAC | 62:19:88:64:E2:68 |
| Source MAC | 00:10:94:00:00:02 |
| EtherType (hex) | <auto> Internet IP |
| **IPv4 Header** | |
| Version (int) | <auto> 4 |
| Header length (int) | <auto> 5 |
| ToS/DiffServ | tos (0x00) |
| Total length (int) | <auto> calculated |
| Identification (int) | 0 |
| Control Flags | |
| Reserved (bit) | 0 |
| DF Bit (bit) | 0 |
| MF Bit (bit) | 0 |
| Fragment Offset (int) | 0 |
| Time to live (int) | 255 |
| Protocol (int) | <auto> IP |
| Checksum (int) | <auto> 33492 |
| Source | 192.xx.xx.xx |
| Destination | 127.0.0.1 |
| Header Options | |
| Gateway | 192.0.2.10 |
| **IPv4 Header** | |
| Version (int) | <auto> 4 |
| Header length (int) | <auto> 5 |
| ToS/DiffServ | tos (0x00) |
| Total length (int) | <auto> calculated |
| Identification (int) | 0 |
| Control Flags | |
| Reserved (bit) | 0 |

385413

### Configuration

You can use the following sample configuration on the routers to decapsulate the packet as it traverses the IP-in-IP tunnel:

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config)# interface tunnel-ip 10
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# tunnel mode ipv4 decap
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# tunnel source loopback 0
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router(config-if)# tunnel destination 10.10.1.2/32
```

- **tunnel-ip**: configures an IP-in-IP tunnel interface.

- **ipv4 unnumbered loopback address**: enables ipv4 packet processing without an explicit address, except for loopback address.
- **tunnel mode ipv4 decap**: enables IP-in-IP de-capsulation.
- **tunnel source**: indicates the source address for the IP-in-IP decap tunnel w.r.t the router interface.
- **tunnel destination**: indicates the destination address for the IP-in-IP decap tunnel w.r.t the router interface.

### Running Configuration

```
RP/0/RP0/CPU0:router# show running-config interface tunnel-ip 10
...
interface tunnel-ip 10
tunnel mode ipv4 decap
tunnel source Loopback 0
tunnel destination 10.10.1.2/32
```

This completes the configuration of IP-in-IP de-capsulation.

# Single Pass GRE Encapsulation Allowing Line Rate Encapsulation

Single Pass GRE Encapsulation Allowing Line Rate Encapsulation feature, also known as Prefix-based GRE Tunnel Destination for Load Balancing feature, enables line rate GRE encapsulation traffic and enables flow entropy. Data-plane forwarding performance supports full line rate, which is adjusted to consider added encapsulation. GRE tunnel goes down if the destination is not available in RIB. GRE tunnel destination address is an anycast address. All of the GRE encapsulation must be assigned based upon either an ACL or a policy-map, or both. Destinations may be individual addresses or /28 prefixes.

## Configuration

Perform the following steps to configure the GRE Single-Pass Entropy feature:

- GRE Single-pass
- GRE Entropy(ECMP/UCMP)

```
/* GRE Single-Pass */

Router# configure
Router(config)# interface tunnel-ip30016
Router(config-if)# ipv4 address 216.1.1.1 255.255.255.0
Router(config-if)# ipv6 address 216:1:1::1/64
Router(config-if)# ipv6 enable
Router(config-if)# tunnel mode gre ipv4 encap
Router(config-if)# tunnel source Loopback22
Router(config-if)# tunnel destination 170.170.170.22
Router(config-if)# commit
Router(config-if)# exit

/* GRE Entropy(ECMP/UCMP)*/

ECMP (ISIS)
```

```
Router# configure
Router(config)# router isis core
Router(config)# apply-group ISIS-INTERFACE
Router(config-isis)# is-type level-2-only
Router(config-isis)# net 49.1111.0000.0000.002.00
Router(config-isis)# nsr
Router(config-isis)# log adjacency changes
Router(config-isis)# address-family ipv4 unicast
Router(config-isis-af)# metric-style wide
Router(config-isis-af)# metric 2
Router(config-isis-af)# mpls traffic-eng level-2-only
Router(config-isis-af)# mpls traffic-eng router-id Loopback0
Router(config-isis-af)# maximum-paths 5
Router(config-isis-af)# commit
!

/* UCMP(ISIS) */

Router# configure
Router(config)# router isis core
Router(config)# apply-group ISIS-INTERFACE
Router(config-isis)# is-type level-2-only
Router(config-isis)# net 49.1111.0000.0000.002.00
Router(config-isis)# nsr
Router(config-isis)# log adjacency changes
Router(config-isis)# address-family ipv4 unicast
Router(config-isis-af)# metric-style wide
Router(config-isis-af)# ucmp
Router(config-isis-af)# metric 2
Router(config-isis-af)# mpls traffic-eng level-2-only
Router(config-isis-af)# mpls traffic-eng router-id Loopback0
Router(config-isis-af)# maximum-paths 5
Router(config-isis-af)# redistribute connected
Router(config-isis-af)# commit
Router(config-isis-af)# exit
!

Router# configure
Router(config)# interface Bundle-Ether3
Router(config-if)# apply-group ISIS-INTERFACE
Router(config-if)# address-family ipv4 unicast
Router(config-af)# metric 20
Router(config-af)# commit
Router(config-af)# exit
!

Router# configure
Router(config)# interface Bundle-Ether111
Router(config-if)# apply-group ISIS-INTERFACE
Router(config-if)# address-family ipv4 unicast
Router(config-af)# metric 15
Router(config-af)# commit
Router(config-af)# exit
!

/* ECMP(OSPF) */

Router# configure
Router(config)# router ospf 3
Router(config-ospf)# nsr
Router(config-ospf)# maximum paths 5
Router(config-ospf)# address-family ipv4 unicast
```

```
Router(config-ospf-af)# area 0
Router(config-ospf-af-ar)# interface Bundle-Ether3
Router(config-ospf-af-ar-if)# exit
!
Router(config-ospf-af-ar)# interface Bundle-Ether4
Router(config-ospf-af-ar-if)# exit
!
Router(config-ospf-af-ar)# interface Bundle-Ether111
Router(config-ospf-af-ar-if)# exit
!
Router(config-ospf-af-ar)# interface Bundle-Ether112
Router(config-ospf-af-ar-if)# exit
!
Router(config-ospf-af-ar)# interface Loopback23
Router(config-ospf-af-ar-if)# exit
!
Router(config-ospf-af-ar)# interface Bundle-Ether4
Router(config-ospf-af-ar-if)# commit
Router(config-ospf-af-ar-if)# exit


/* UCMP(OSPF) */

Router# configure
Router(config)# router ospf 3
Router(config-ospf)# nsr
Router(config-ospf)# maximum paths 5
Router(config-ospf)# ucmp
Router(config-ospf)# address-family ipv4 unicast
Router(config-ospf-af)# area 0
Router(config-ospf-af-ar)# interface Bundle-Ether3 cost 2
Router(config-ospf-af-ar-if)# exit
!
Router(config-ospf-af-ar)# interface Bundle-Ether4
Router(config-ospf-af-ar-if)# exit
!
Router(config-ospf-af-ar)# interface Bundle-Ether111
Router(config-ospf-af-ar-if)# exit
!
Router(config-ospf-af-ar)# interface Bundle-Ether112 cost 2
Router(config-ospf-af-ar-if)# exit
!
Router(config-ospf-af-ar)# interface Loopback23
Router(config-ospf-af-ar-if)# exit
!
Router(config-ospf-af-ar)# interface Bundle-Ether4
Router(config-ospf-af-ar-if)# commit
Router(config-ospf-af-ar-if)# exit


/* ECMP(BGP) */
Router# configure
Router(config)# router bgp 800
Router(config-bgp)# bgp bestpath as-path multipath-relax
Router(config-bgp)# address-family ipv4 unicast
Router(config-bgp-af)# network 170.170.170.3/32
Router(config-bgp-af)# network 170.170.170.10/32
Router(config-bgp-af)# network 170.170.170.11/32
Router(config-bgp-af)# network 170.170.172.3/32
Router(config-bgp-af)# network 180.180.180.9/32
Router(config-bgp-af)# network 180.180.180.20/32
Router(config-bgp-af)# network 180.180.180.21/32
Router(config-bgp-af)# network 180.180.180.24/32
```

```
Router(config-bgp-af)# network 180.180.180.25/32
Router(config-bgp-af)# commit
!
Router# configure
Router(config)# router bgp 800
Router(config-bgp)# neighbor 4.1.1.2
Router(config-bgp-nbr)# remote-as 300
Router(config-bgp-nbr)# address-family ipv4 unicast
Router(config-bgp-nbr-af)# address-family ipv4 unicast
Router(config-bgp-nbr-af)# route-policy pass-all in
Router(config-bgp-nbr-af)# route-policy pass-all out
Router(config-bgp-nbr-af)# commit
!

/* UCMP(BGP) */

Router# configure
Router(config)# router bgp 800
Router(config-bgp)# bgp bestpath as-path multipath-relax
Router(config-bgp)# address-family ipv4 unicast
Router(config-bgp-af)# maximum-paths ebgp 5
Router(config-bgp-af)# network 180.180.180.9/32
Router(config-bgp-af)# network 180.180.180.20/32
Router(config-bgp-af)# network 180.180.180.21/32
Router(config-bgp-af)# network 180.180.180.24/32
Router(config-bgp-af)# network 180.180.180.25/32
Router(config-bgp-af)# commit
!
Router# configure
Router(config)# router bgp 800
Router(config-bgp)# neighbor 7.1.5.2
Router(config-bgp-nbr)# remote-as 4000
Router(config-bgp-nbr)# address-family ipv4 unicast
Router(config-bgp-nbr-af)# address-family ipv4 unicast
Router(config-bgp-nbr-af)# route-policy TRANSIT0_IN in
Router(config-bgp-nbr-af)# route-policy pass-all out
Router(config-bgp-nbr-af)# next-hop-self
Router(config-bgp-nbr-af)# commit
!
Router# configure
Router(config)# router bgp 800
Router(config-bgp)# 4.1.111.2
Router(config-bgp-nbr)# remote-as 4000
Router(config-bgp-nbr)# address-family ipv4 unicast
Router(config-bgp-nbr-af)# address-family ipv4 unicast
Router(config-bgp-nbr-af)# route-policy TRANSIT0_IN in
Router(config-bgp-nbr-af)# route-policy pass-all out
Router(config-bgp-nbr-af)# next-hop-self
Router(config-bgp-nbr-af)# commit
!

/* Configure roupte policy */

Router# configure
Router(config)# route-policy TRANSIT0_IN
Router(config-rpl)# if destination in (170.170.170.24/32) then
Router(config-rpl-if)# set extcommunity bandwidth (2906:1250000)
Router(config-rpl-if)# else
Router(config-rpl-else)# pass
Router(config-rpl-else)# endif
Router(config-rpl)# end-policy
!
```

```
Router# configure
Router(config)# route-policy TRANSIT1_IN
Router(config-rpl)# if destination in (170.170.170.24/32) then
Router(config-rpl-if)# set extcommunity bandwidth (2906:37500000
Router(config-rpl-if)# else
Router(config-rpl-else)# pass
Router(config-rpl-else)# endif
Router(config-rpl)# end-policy
```

## Running Configuration

```
/* GRE Single-Pass configuration */

interface tunnel-ip30016
ipv4 address 216.1.1.1 255.255.255.0
ipv6 address 216:1:1::1/64
ipv6 enable
tunnel mode gre ipv4 encap
tunnel source Loopback22
tunnel destination 170.170.170.22
!

/* GRE Entropy(ECMP/UCMP) */

ECMP (ISIS)

router isis core
apply-group ISIS-INTERFACE
is-type level-2-only
net 49.1111.0000.0000.002.00
nsr
log adjacency changes
address-family ipv4 unicast
metric-style wide
metric 2
mpls traffic-eng level-2-only
mpls traffic-eng router-id Loopback0
maximum-paths 5
!

/* UCMP(ISIS) */

router isis core
apply-group ISIS-INTERFACE
is-type level-2-only
net 49.1111.0000.0000.002.00
nsr
log adjacency changes
address-family ipv4 unicast
metric-style wide
ucmp
metric 2
mpls traffic-eng level-2-only
mpls traffic-eng router-id Loopback0
maximum-paths 5
redistribute connected
!
interface Bundle-Ether3
apply-group ISIS-INTERFACE
address-family ipv4 unicast
metric 20
!
```

```
interface Bundle-Ether111
apply-group ISIS-INTERFACE
address-family ipv4 unicast
metric 15
!

!

/* ECMP(OSPF) */

router ospf 3
nsr
maximum paths 5
address-family ipv4 unicast
area 0
interface Bundle-Ether3
!
interface Bundle-Ether4
!
interface Bundle-Ether111
!
interface Bundle-Ether112
!
interface Loopback23
!
interface hundredGigE0/9/0/0
!
!
!
/* UCMP (OSPF) */

router ospf 3
nsr
maximum paths 5
ucmp
address-family ipv4 unicast
area 0
interface Bundle-Ether3
cost 2
!
interface Bundle-Ether4
!
interface Bundle-Ether111
!
interface Bundle-Ether112
cost 2
!
interface Loopback23
!
interface hundredGigE0/9/0/0
!
!
!

/* ECMP(BGP)*/

router bgp 800
bgp bestpath as-path multipath-relax
address-family ipv4 unicast
maximum-paths ebgp 5
network 170.170.170.3/32
network 170.170.170.10/32
network 170.170.170.11/32
```

```
network 170.170.172.3/32
network 180.180.180.9/32
network 180.180.180.20/32
network 180.180.180.21/32
network 180.180.180.24/32
network 180.180.180.25/32
!
neighbor 4.1.1.2
remote-as 300
address-family ipv4 unicast
route-policy PASS-ALL in
route-policy PASS-ALL out
next-hop-self
!
!

/* UCMP(BGP) */

router bgp 800
bgp bestpath as-path multipath-relax
address-family ipv4 unicast
maximum-paths ebgp 5
network 180.180.180.9/32
network 180.180.180.20/32
network 180.180.180.21/32
network 180.180.180.24/32
network 180.180.180.25/32
!

neighbor 7.1.5.2
remote-as 4000
address-family ipv4 unicast
route-policy TRANSIT0_IN in
route-policy PASS-ALL out
next-hop-self
!
!
neighbor 4.1.111.2
remote-as 4000
address-family ipv4 unicast
route-policy TRANSIT1_IN in
route-policy PASS-ALL out
next-hop-self
!
!

/* Configure roupte policy */

route-policy TRANSIT0_IN
if destination in (170.170.170.24/32) then
set extcommunity bandwidth (2906:1250000)
else
pass
endif
end-policy
!
route-policy TRANSIT1_IN
if destination in (170.170.170.24/32) then
set extcommunity bandwidth (2906:37500000)
else
pass
endif
end-policy
!
```

### Verification

Verify if the tunnel mode GRE encapsulation is enabled.

```
Router# show interfaces tunnel-ip 100

Sun Jul 10 15:49:04.812 VN_TIME

tunnel-ip100 is up, line protocol is up

  Interface state transitions: 2

  Hardware is Tunnel

  Internet address is Unknown

  MTU 1500 bytes, BW 100 Kbit (Max: 100 Kbit)

     reliability 255/255, txload 0/255, rxload 0/255

  Encapsulation TUNNEL_GRE,  loopback not set,

  Tunnel TOS 0

  Tunnel mode GRE IPV4,

  Keepalive is enabled, interval 10 seconds, maximum retry 3

  Tunnel source 172.16.16.1 (GigabitEthernet0_0_0_0), destination 172.16.16.2

  Tunnel TTL 100

  Last input 2d03h, output 2d04h

  Last clearing of "show interface" counters never

  5 minute input rate 0 bits/sec, 0 packets/sec

  5 minute output rate 0 bits/sec, 0 packets/sec

     689 packets input, 26212 bytes, 0 total input drops

     0 drops for unrecognized upper-level protocol

     Received 0 broadcast packets, 0 multicast packets

     3 packets output, 192 bytes, 0 total output drops

     Output 0 broadcast packets, 0 multicast packets
```

Verify if the tunnel mode GRE encapsulation and decapsulation are enabled.

```
Router# sh interfaces tunnel-ip 5 accounting
Wed May 16 01:50:57.258 UTC
tunnel-ip5
  Protocol              Pkts In         Chars In     Pkts Out        Chars Out
  IPV4_UNICAST              489            55746            0                0
  IPV6_UNICAST              489            55746            0                0
  MPLS                      587            69266            0                0
```

Verify if the recycle of the packets are not done under Recycle VoQ: 48:

```
 Router# show tunnel ip ea summary location 0/7/CPU0

Number of tunnel updates to retry: 0
```

```
Number of tunnel updates retried: 0
Number of tunnel retries failed: 0
Platform:
Recycle VoQ: 48
          ReceivedBytes   ReceivedPackets    ReceivedKbps
          DroppedBytes    DroppedPackets     DroppedKbps

NPU 0:0      0                0                    0
             0                0                    0
1            0                0                    0
             0                0                    0
2            0                0                    0
             0                0                    0
3            0                0                    0
             0                0                    0
...
NPU 1:0      0                0                    0
             0                0                    0
1            0                0                    0
             0                0                    0
2            0                0                    0
             0                0                    0
3            0                0                    0
             0                0                    0

NPU 2:0      0                0                    0
             0                0                    0
1            0                0                    0
             0                0                    0
2            0                0                    0
             0                0                    0
3            0                0                    0
             0                0                    0
```

Verify if the tunnel mode GRE encapsulation is enabled.

```
Router# show interfaces tunnel-ip * brief

Thu Sep 7 00:04:39.125 PDT
Intf Intf LineP Encap MTU BW
Name     State    State   Type       (byte) (Kbps)
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------
ti30001  down     down    TUNNEL_IP   1500   100
ti30002  up       up      TUNNEL_IP   1500   100
```

Verify the tunnel endpoint route in RIB.

```
Router# show route 10.1.1.1

Routing entry for 10.0.0.0/8
Known via "static", distance 1, metric 0 (connected)
Installed Oct 2 15:50:56.755 for 00:39:24
Routing Descriptor Blocks
directly connected, via tunnel-ip109
Route metric is 0, Wt is 1
No advertising protos.
```

Verify if the tunnel mode GRE encapsulation is enabled.

```
Router# show tunnel ip ea database tunnel-ip 109 location 0/7/CPU0

----- node0_0_CPU0 -----
tunnel ifhandle 0x80022cc
tunnel source 161.115.1.2
tunnel destination 162.1.1.1/32
tunnel transport vrf table id 0xe0000000
```

```
tunnel mode gre ipv4, encap
tunnel bandwidth 100 kbps
tunnel platform id 0x0
tunnel flags 0x40003400
IntfStateUp
BcStateUp
Ipv4Caps
Encap
tunnel mtu 1500
tunnel tos 0
tunnel ttl 255
tunnel adjacency flags 0x1
tunnel o/p interface handle 0x0
tunnel key 0x0, entropy length 0 (mask 0xffffffff)
tunnel QT next 0x0
tunnel platform data (nil)
Platform:
Handle: (nil)
Decap ID: 0
Decap RIF: 0
Decap Recycle Encap ID: 0x00000000
Encap RIF: 0
Encap Recycle Encap ID: 0x00000000
Encap IPv4 Encap ID: 0x4001381b
Encap IPv6 Encap ID: 0x00000000
Encap MPLS Encap ID: 0x00000000
DecFEC DecRcyLIF DecStatsId EncRcyLIF
```

Verify if the QoS table is updated properly.

```
Router# show controllers npu stats voq base 48 instance all location
0/RP0/CPU0
Asic Instance = 0
VOQ Base = 48
       ReceivedPkts    ReceivedBytes    DroppedPkts    DroppedBytes
-------------------------------------------------------------------
COS0 =   0              0               0              0
COS1 =   0              0               0              0
COS2 =   0              0               0              0
COS3 =   0              0               0              0

Asic Instance = 1
VOQ Base = 48
       ReceivedPkts    ReceivedBytes    DroppedPkts    DroppedBytes
-------------------------------------------------------------------
COS0 =   0              0               0              0
COS1 =   0              0               0              0
COS2 =   0              0               0              0
COS3 =   0              0               0              0

Asic Instance = 2
VOQ Base = 48
       ReceivedPkts    ReceivedBytes    DroppedPkts    DroppedBytes
-------------------------------------------------------------------
COS0 =   0              0               0              0
COS1 =   0              0               0              0
COS2 =   0              0               0              0
COS3 =   0              0               0              0
```