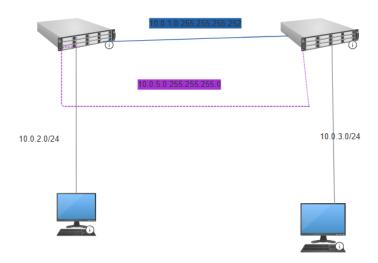
# Route based vpn Router-Router



Here we assume that OSPF is already configured. Router on the left is R1 and on the right is R2

# Step 1: ISAKMP policy

### R1:

```
encr aes
authentication pre-share
group 2
lifetime 3600
hash sha
```

### R2:

```
encr aes

authentication pre-share

group 2

lifetime 3600

hash sha
```

## Step 2 Key

### R1:

crypto isakmp key cisco address [address of R2 physical interface connected to R1] 10.0.1.2

### R2:

crypto isakmp key cisco address [address of R2 physical interface connected to R2] 10.0.1.1

### Step 3. Transform set + ipsec profile

#### R1 and R2:

crypto ipsec transform-set R1R2 esp-aes esp-sha-hmac
mode tunnel
crypto ipsec profile VTI
set transform-set R1R2

### Step 4. Creating VTI interface

#### R1:

interface Tunnel0

ip address 10.0.5.1 255.255.255.0

tunnel source [ip address of physical interface of R2 connected to R1]  $\,$  10.0.1.2

tunnel mode ipsec ipv4

tunnel destination [ip address of physical interface of R1->R2] 10.0.1.1

tunnel protection ipsec profile VTI

#### R2:

interface Tunnel0

ip address 10.0.5.2 255.255.255.0

tunnel source [ip address of physical interface of R1->R2] 10.0.1.1

tunnel mode ipsec ipv4

tunnel destination [ip address of physical interface of R2->R1 ] 10.0.1.2

tunnel protection ipsec profile VTI

# Final step: adding route to go through tunnel

This is needed to make sure that traffic from PC-A to PC-B goes through tunnel

Command: ip route [ip address of remote network + netmask + interface of local tunnel

R1:

ip route 10.0.3.0 255.255.255.0 Tunnel0

R2:

ip route 10.0.2.0 255.255.255.0 Tunnel0

### Verification

Ping from PC to PC and enter "show crypto ipsec sa" command to see if the number of packets encrypted/decrypted is increasing with each ping

# Bonus: Adding Loopback on R2 and joining it to vpn

## R2:

interface Loopback1

ip address 10.3.3.1 255.255.255.252

# R1:

ip route 10.3.3.1 255.255.255.255 Tunnel0