

Generic Routing Encapsulation



• Limitations within IPSec VPN restrict the ability for routes to be carried between disparate site-to-site based networks, and allowing only for static route solutions. GRE provides a mechanism for the encapsulation of packets of one protocol into packets of another protocol. The application of GRE is as such implemented as a primary solution to the IPSec VPN limitations, for which knowledge of GRE is necessary to complement the existing knowledge of IPSec VPN.

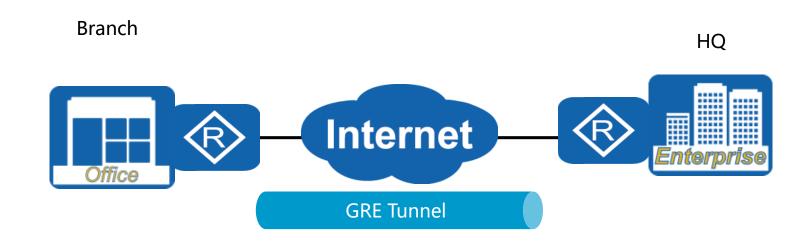




- Upon completion of this section, you will be able to:
 - Explain how GRE can be applied to provide various solutions.
 - Describe the principle behavior of GRE.
 - Configure GRE over IPSec.





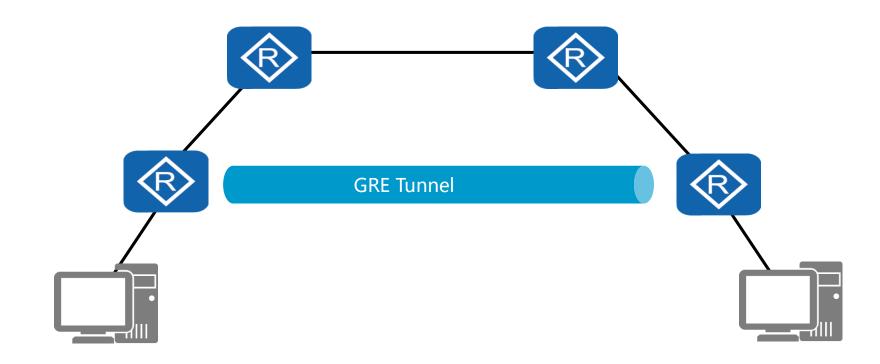


- Supports encapsulation of protocols over other protocols.
- Enables routing between remote and disparate networks.





GRE Scaling Solution for IGP

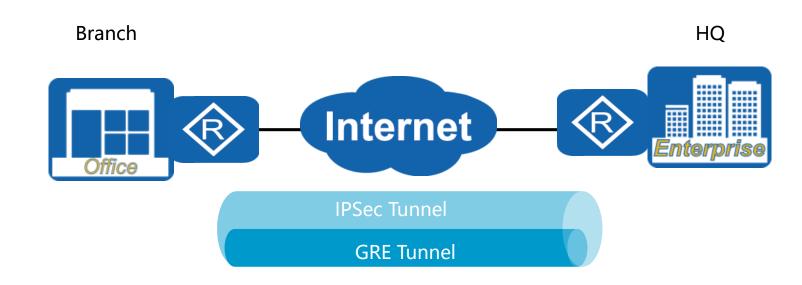


- Application allows for increased scalability of IGP networks.
- Capable of building a tunnel to resolve hop count limitations.





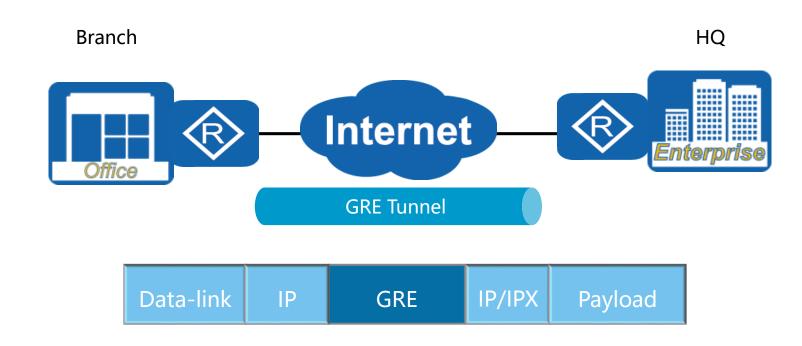
IPSec VPN support for GRE



- GRE contains no means for confidentiality of GRE payloads.
- IPSec can be employed to provide confidentiality to GRE.







- A GRE header is inserted into the packet to build a tunnel.
- A virtual network is built over the physical network.





```
Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 172.16.31.6, Dst: 172.16.31.1
     0100 .... = Version: 4
     .... 0101 = Header Length: 20 bytes (5)
  Differentiated Services Field: 0xc0 (DSCP: CS6, ECN: Not-ECT)
     Total Length: 24
     Identification: 0x00cc (204)
  > Flags: 0x00
     Fragment offset: 0
     Time to live: 254
     Protocol: Generic Routing Encapsulation (47)
     Header checksum: 0x2503 [validation disabled]
     [Header checksum status: Unverified]
     Source: 172.16.31.6
     Destination: 172.16.31.1
     [Source GeoIP: Unknown]
     [Destination GeoIP: Unknown]
```

<u>Topologia Base</u>

8 5.343000	172.16.31.1	172.16.31.6	GRE	60 Encapsulated Po
9 5.906000	10.0.0.2	224.0.0.5	0SPF	106 Hello Packet
10 6.515000	10.0.0.1	224.0.0.5	OSPF	106 Hello Packet
11 10.093000	172.16.31.6	172.16.31.1	GRE	62 Encapsulated Po

```
> Frame 9: 106 bytes on wire (848 bits), 106 bytes captured (848 bits) on interface 0
```

Topologia OSPF



> Ethernet II, Src: HuaweiTe 83:25:51 (00:e0:fc:83:25:51), Dst: HuaweiTe 6d:76:c7 (00:e0:fc:6d:76:c7)

> Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 172.16.31.6, Dst: 172.16.31.1

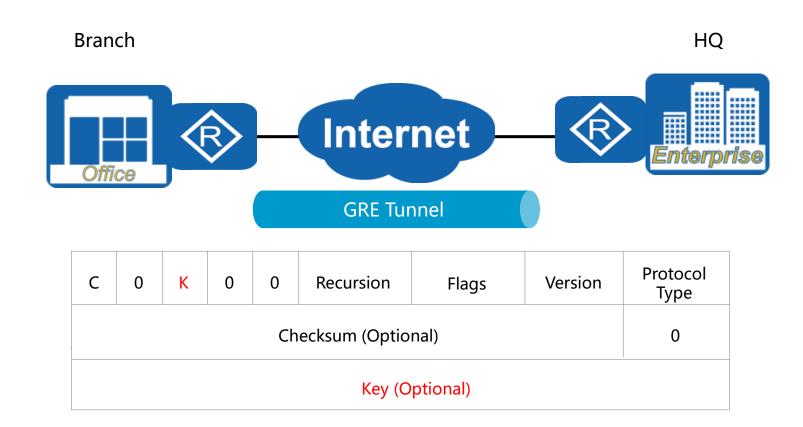
> Generic Routing Encapsulation (IP)

> Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 10.0.0.2, Dst: 224.0.0.5

> Open Shortest Path First



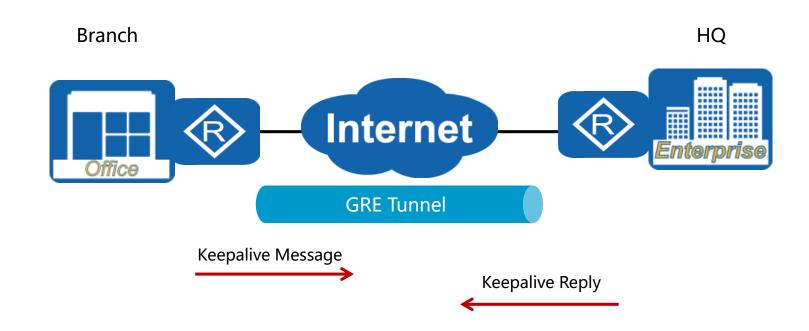
GRE Key Authentication



Key field in GRE provides a means of optional authentication.





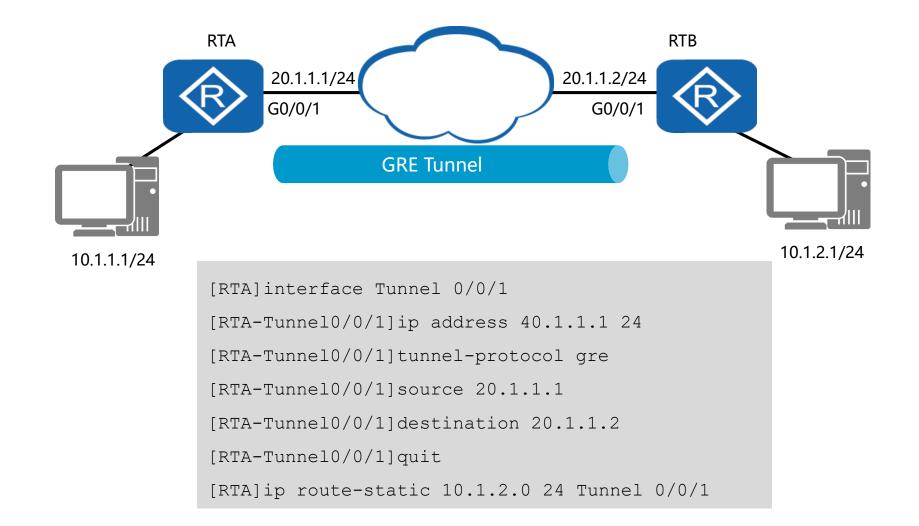


- Allows the status of a GRE tunnel to be monitored for changes.
- Keepalives that are not replied result in GRE tunnel tear down.





GRE Configuration







Configuration Validation

```
[RTA] display interface Tunnel 0/0/1
Tunnel0/0/1 current state : UP
Line protocol current state : UP
Last line protocol up time : 2016-03-21 13:37:38
Description: HUAWEI, AR Series, Tunnel0/0/1 Interface
Route Port, The Maximum Transmit Unit is 1476
Internet Address is 40.1.1.1/24
Encapsulation is TUNNEL, loopback not set
Tunnel source 20.1.1.1 (GigabitEthernet0/0/1), destination 20.1.1.2
Tunnel protocol/transport GRE/IP, key disabled
keepalive disabled
Checksumming of packets disabled
```

Enables confirmation of tunnel status and parameters.





GRE Routing Table Validation

```
[RTA]display ip routing-table

Route Flags: R - relay, D - download to fib

Routing Tables: Public Destinations: 13 Routes: 14

Destination/Mask Proto Pre Cost Flags NextHop Interface

......

10.1.2.0/24 Static 60 0 RD 40.1.1.2 Tunnel 0/0/1

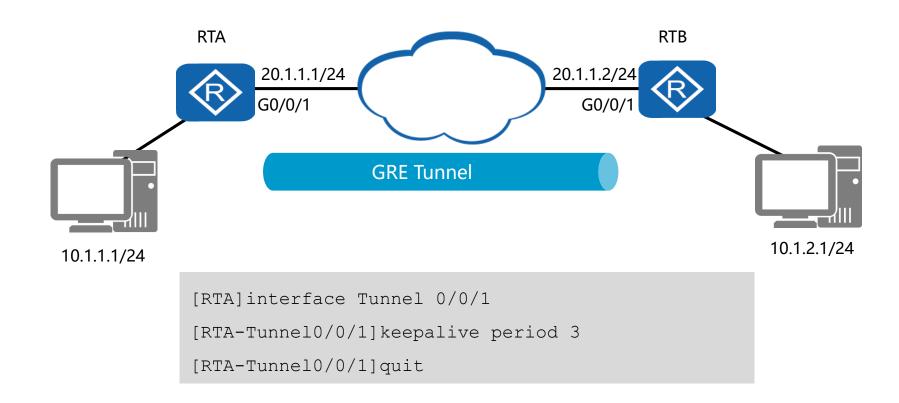
.....
```

- An entry in the routing table verifies the tunnel establishment.
- Routes for GRE can be static or dynamic.





Enabling the Keepalive Function



- Keepalives can define message interval and number of retries.
- Function only required to be configured on one tunnel interface.





Configuration Validation

```
[RTA] display interface Tunnel 0/0/1
Tunnel0/0/1 current state : UP
Line protocol current state : DOWN
Description: HUAWEI, AR Series, Tunnel0/0/1 Interface
Route Port, The Maximum Transmit Unit is 1476
Internet Address is 40.1.1.1/24
Encapsulation is TUNNEL, loopback not set
Tunnel source 20.1.1.1 (GigabitEthernet0/0/1), destination 20.1.1.2
Tunnel protocol/transport GRE/IP, key disabled
keepalive enable period 3 retry-times 3
Checksumming of packets disabled
```

Keepalive enablement can be verified from the tunnel interface.





Risolvere il problema della sicurezza di GRE:

- realizzare un tunnel IPSec che veicoli il traffico GRE:
 - acl 3000rule 5 permit gre
 - configurazione usuale di IPSec

25 87.250000 172.16.31.6	172.16.31.1 ISAKMP	294 IKE_AUTH MID=01 Initiator Request
26 87.265000 172.16.31.1	172.16.31.6 ISAKMP	278 IKE_AUTH MID=01 Responder Response
27 90.359000 172.16.31.1	172.16.31.6 ESP	182 ESP (SPI=0x599b8f22)
28 92.844000 172.16.31.6	172.16.31.1 ESP	182 ESP (SPI=0xee38f8c8)
29 100.390000 172.16.31.1	172.16.31.6 ESP	182 ESP (SPI=0x599b8f22)
30 102.547000 172.16.31.6	172.16.31.1 ESP	182 ESP (SPI=0xee38f8c8)

<u>Topologia Gre over IPSec</u>





- What is the primary application for using GRE?
- What is the difference between the Internet Address and the Tunnel source in the display interface tunnel command?



