

Ejemplo de Configuración de Túnel GRE con VRF

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[Introducción](#)

Este documento proporciona una configuración de ejemplo de una instancia de ruteo y reenvío de VPN (VRF) bajo una interfaz de túnel de GRE (Generic Routing Encapsulation).

[Prerequisites](#)

[Requirements](#)

Antes de utilizar esta configuración, asegúrese de que cumple con los siguientes requisitos:

Quienes lean este documento deben tener conocimiento de los siguientes temas:

- [Configuración de Multiprotocol Label Switching](#)
- [Redes privadas virtuales MPLS](#)
- [Origen de IP de Túnel de Encapsulación de Ruteo Genérico y Afiliación VRF de Destino](#)

[Componentes Utilizados](#)

La información en este documento se basa en Cisco IOS® Software Release 12.3(4)T1 en los routers de la serie 3725.

Utilice [Cisco Feature Navigator II](#) (sólo clientes [registrados](#)) y busque la función **GRE Tunnel IP Source and Destination VRF Membership**, para obtener los requisitos de software y hardware

adicionales que necesite.

The information in this document was created from the devices in a specific lab environment. All of the devices used in this document started with a cleared (default) configuration. If your network is live, make sure that you understand the potential impact of any command.

Convenciones

For more information on document conventions, refer to the [Cisco Technical Tips Conventions](#).

Configurar

En esta sección encontrará la información para configurar las funciones descritas en este documento.

La configuración se configura de esta manera:

- R1-CE y R2-CE se ubican en VRF BLUE.
- R1-CE también está ubicado en VRF GREEN a través del uso de un túnel GRE hacia R3-PE.

R1-CE utiliza una ruta de host estática para llegar a R3-PE (destino de túnel), lo que garantiza que no se produzca un ruteo recursivo para el túnel GRE (aprendiendo la dirección de destino del túnel a través del túnel).

VRF BLUE y VRF GREEN son propiedad de dos compañías diferentes y no se producen fugas de ruta entre ellas. Además, la lista de control de acceso (ACL) en la interfaz entre R1-CE y R2-CE se puede utilizar para permitir solamente el tráfico GRE entre ellos.

Nota: Para encontrar información adicional sobre los comandos usados en este documento, utilice la [Command Lookup Tool](#) ([sólo](#) clientes registrados) .

Diagrama de la red

En este documento, se utiliza esta configuración de red:

Figura 1: Topología física

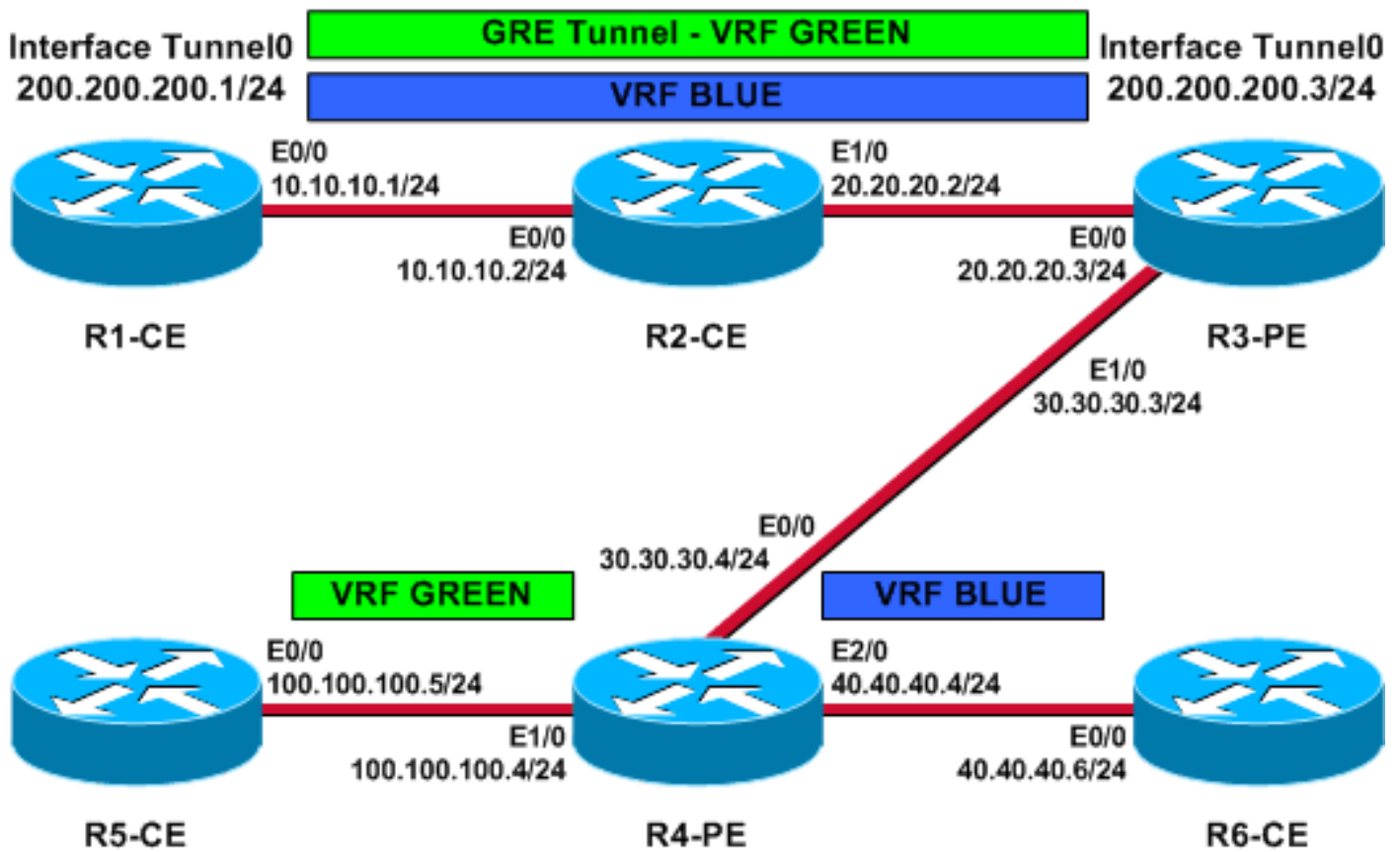
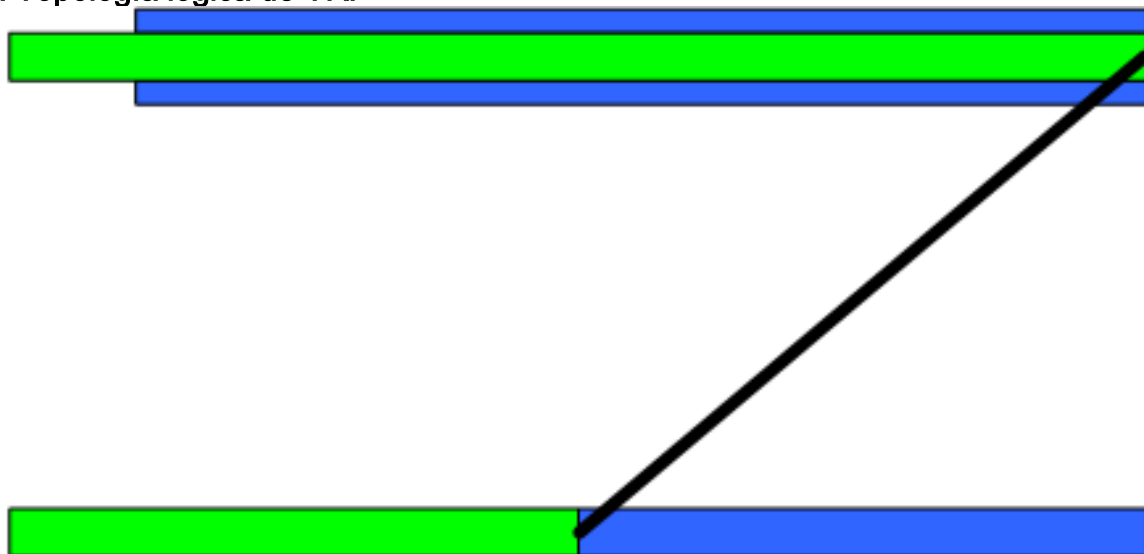


Figura 2: Topología lógica de VRF



Configuraciones

En este documento, se utilizan estas configuraciones:

- [R3-PE](#)
- [R4-PE](#)
- [R1-CE](#)
- [R2-CE](#)
- [R5-CE](#)
- [R6-CE](#)

R3-PE (punto final del túnel)

```
R3-PE# show running-config
```

```
Building configuration...
```

```
.  
!  
no ip domain lookup  
!  
ip vrf blue  
  rd 1:1  
  route-target export 311:311  
  route-target import 411:411  
!  
ip vrf green  
  rd 2:2  
  route-target export 322:322  
  route-target import 422:422  
!  
ip cef  
!  
interface Tunnel0  
  ip vrf forwarding green  
  ip address 200.200.200.3 255.255.255.0  
  tunnel source Ethernet0/0  
  tunnel destination 10.10.10.1  
  tunnel vrf blue  
!--- Tunnel 0 is part of VRF GREEN; but it uses the  
tunnel !--- destination and source addresses from the  
routing !--- table of VRF BLUE, because of this tunnel  
vrf blue !--- command.  
!  
interface Ethernet0/0  
  ip vrf forwarding blue  
  ip address 20.20.20.3 255.255.255.0  
!--- Connection to the VRF BLUE network and the VRF  
GREEN !--- network using the GRE tunnel. ! interface  
Ethernet1/0 ip address 30.30.30.3 255.255.255.0 tag-  
switching ip ! router bgp 1 no bgp default ipv4-unicast  
bgp log-neighbor-changes neighbor 30.30.30.4 remote-as 1  
! address-family vpnv4 neighbor 30.30.30.4 activate  
neighbor 30.30.30.4 send-community extended exit-  
address-family ! address-family ipv4 vrf green  
redistribute connected no auto-summary no  
synchronization exit-address-family ! address-family  
ipv4 vrf blue redistribute connected no auto-summary no  
synchronization exit-address-family ! ip classless ip  
route vrf blue 10.10.10.1 255.255.255.255 20.20.20.2 !--  
- Static Host route to ensure that recursive routing !--  
- does not occur. no ip http server ! . end
```

R4-PE

```
R4-PE# show running-config
```

```
Building configuration...
```

```
.  
.  
.  
no ip domain lookup  
!  
ip vrf blue  
  rd 1:1
```

```
route-target export 411:411
route-target import 311:311
!
ip vrf green
  rd 2:2
  route-target export 422:422
  route-target import 322:322
!
ip cef
!
interface Ethernet0/0
  ip address 30.30.30.4 255.255.255.0
  tag-switching ip
!
interface Ethernet1/0
  ip vrf forwarding green
  ip address 100.100.100.4 255.255.255.0
!
interface Ethernet2/0
  ip vrf forwarding blue
  ip address 40.40.40.4 255.255.255.0
!
router bgp 1
  no bgp default ipv4-unicast
  bgp log-neighbor-changes
  neighbor 30.30.30.3 remote-as 1
  !
  address-family vpnv4
  neighbor 30.30.30.3 activate
  neighbor 30.30.30.3 send-community extended
  exit-address-family
  !
  address-family ipv4 vrf green
  redistribute connected
  no auto-summary
  no synchronization
  exit-address-family
  !
  address-family ipv4 vrf blue
  redistribute connected
  no auto-summary
  no synchronization
  exit-address-family
!
ip classless
.
.
end
```

R1-CE (punto final del túnel)

```
R1-CE# show running-config
Building configuration...
.
.
no ip domain lookup
!
ip cef
!
interface Tunnel0
  ip address 200.200.200.1 255.255.255.0
  tunnel source Ethernet0/0
```

```
tunnel destination 20.20.20.3
!--- Both the tunnel source and destination address are
in !--- the VRF BLUE, to provide transport for the VRF
GREEN !--- network. ! interface Ethernet0/0 description
Connection to R2-CE router ip address 10.10.10.1
255.255.255.0 ip access-group 100 in ip access-group 100
out !--- Access-group to allow only GRE packets through
the !--- R2-CE network. However, R1-CE networks data is
in the !--- GRE packet. ! ! ip classless ip route
0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 Tunnel0 ip route 20.20.20.3
255.255.255.255 10.10.10.2 !--- Static Host route to
ensure that recursive routing !--- does not occur. no ip
http server ! access-list 100 permit gre host 10.10.10.1
host 20.20.20.3 access-list 100 permit gre host
20.20.20.3 host 10.10.10.1 !--- Permits only GRE packets
between the endpoints. ! . . end
```

R2-CE

```
R2-CE# show running-config

Building configuration...

.
.
no ip domain lookup

!
ip cef
!
interface Ethernet0/0
  description Connection to R1-CE router
  ip address 10.10.10.2 255.255.255.0
  ip access-group 100 in
  ip access-group 100 out
!
interface Ethernet1/0
  ip address 20.20.20.2 255.255.255.0
!
ip classless
ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 20.20.20.3
no ip http server
!
access-list 100 permit gre host 10.10.10.1 host
20.20.20.3
access-list 100 permit gre host 20.20.20.3 host
10.10.10.1
!--- Permits only GRE packets between the endpoints. . !
end
```

R5-CE

```
R5-CE# show running-config

Building configuration...

.
.
no ip domain lookup

!
interface Ethernet0/0
  ip address 100.100.100.5 255.255.255.0
!
!
```

```
ip classless
ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 100.100.100.4
no ip http server
!
.
end
```

R6-CE

```
R6-CE# show running-config

Building configuration...

.
.
no ip domain lookup

!
interface Ethernet0/0
 ip address 40.40.40.6 255.255.255.0
!
!
ip classless
ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 40.40.40.4
no ip http server
!
.
end
```

Verificación

En esta sección encontrará información que puede utilizar para confirmar que su configuración esté funcionando correctamente.

La herramienta [Output Interpreter](#) (sólo para clientes registrados) permite utilizar algunos comandos “show” y ver un análisis del resultado de estos comandos.

- [show ip route](#) , [show ip route vrf](#) —Ejecute estos comandos en los puntos finales del túnel para asegurarse de que el destino del túnel sea alcanzable. Esto asegura que la interfaz del túnel se active.
- [ping](#) : ejecute este comando desde el otro extremo del CE para asegurarse de que los túneles sean accesibles desde el CE.
- [show ip bgp vpnv4 all label](#) —Ejecute este comando en los dispositivos PE para ver las etiquetas VPN distribuidas para cada prefijo a través del protocolo de gateway fronterizo (BGP) a otros dispositivos PE.

```
R3-PE# show ip route vrf blue 10.10.10.1
```

```
Routing entry for 10.10.10.1/32
Known via "static", distance 1, metric 0
Routing Descriptor Blocks:
* 20.20.20.2
Route metric is 0, traffic share count is 1
```

```
R3-PE# show ip route vrf green
```

```
Routing Table: green
Codes: C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP
```

D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2
i - IS-IS, su - IS-IS summary, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2
ia - IS-IS inter area, * - candidate default, U - per-user static route
o - ODR, P - periodic downloaded static route

Gateway of last resort is not set

C 200.200.200.0/24 is directly connected, Tunnel0
100.0.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets
B 100.100.100.0 [200/0] via 30.30.30.4, 01:11:45

R3-PE# **show interfaces tunnel 0**

Tunnel0 is up, line protocol is up

Hardware is Tunnel

Internet address is 200.200.200.3/24

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 20.20.20.3 (Ethernet0/0), destination 10.10.10.1

Tunnel protocol/transport GRE/IP, key disabled, sequencing disabled

Tunnel TTL 255

Checksumming of packets disabled, fast tunneling enabled

Last input 00:44:05, output 00:26:16, 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

105 packets input, 11964 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

83 packets output, 10292 bytes, 0 underruns

0 output errors, 0 collisions, 0 interface resets

0 output buffer failures, 0 output buffers swapped out

R3-PE# **show ip bgp vpnv4 all labels**

Network	Next Hop	In label/Out label
Route Distinguisher: 1:1 (blue)		
20.20.20.0/24	0.0.0.0	16/aggregate(blue)
Route Distinguisher: 2:2 (green)		
100.100.100.0/24	30.30.30.4	no-label/16
200.200.200.0	0.0.0.0	17/aggregate(green)

R4-PE# **show ip route vrf blue**

Routing Table: blue

Codes: C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP

D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area

N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2

E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2

i - IS-IS, su - IS-IS summary, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2

ia - IS-IS inter area, * - candidate default, U - per-user static route

o - ODR, P - periodic downloaded static route

Gateway of last resort is not set

20.0.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets
B 20.20.20.0 [200/0] via 30.30.30.3, 01:14:05

R4-PE# **show ip route vrf green**

Routing Table: green

Codes: C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP

D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area

N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2

E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2

i - IS-IS, su - IS-IS summary, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2

ia - IS-IS inter area, * - candidate default, U - per-user static route

o - ODR, P - periodic downloaded static route

Gateway of last resort is not set

B 200.200.200.0/24 [200/0] via 30.30.30.3, 01:14:10

100.0.0.0/24 is subnetted, 1 subnets

C 100.100.100.0 is directly connected, Ethernet1/0

R1-CE# **show ip route 20.20.20.3**

Routing entry for 20.20.20.3/32

Known via "static", distance 1, metric 0

Routing Descriptor Blocks:

* 10.10.10.2

Route metric is 0, traffic share count is 1

R1-CE# **show interfaces tunnel 0**

Tunnel0 is up, line protocol is up

Hardware is Tunnel

Internet address is 200.200.200.1/24

MTU 1514 bytes, BW 9 Kbit, DLY 5000000 usec,

reliability 255/255, txload 1/255, rxload 1/255

Encapsulation TUNNEL, loopback not set

Keepalive not set

Tunnel source 10.10.10.1 (Ethernet0/0), destination 20.20.20.3

Tunnel protocol/transport GRE/IP, key disabled, sequencing disabled

Tunnel TTL 255

Checksumming of packets disabled, fast tunneling enabled

Last input 00:26:57, output 00:26:57, 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

83 packets input, 10292 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

106 packets output, 12088 bytes, 0 underruns

0 output errors, 0 collisions, 0 interface resets

0 output buffer failures, 0 output buffers swapped out

R5-CE# **ping 200.200.200.1**

Type escape sequence to abort.

Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 200.200.200.1, timeout is 2 seconds:

!!!!!

Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 40/54/80 ms

R5-CE# **ping 200.200.200.3**

Type escape sequence to abort.

Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 200.200.200.3, timeout is 2 seconds:

!!!!!

Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 20/36/72 ms

[Troubleshoot](#)

Actualmente, no hay información específica de troubleshooting disponible para esta configuración.

[Advertencias](#)

Estas advertencias conocidas se identifican para la configuración de esta función. Puede utilizar el [Bug Toolkit](#) ([sólo](#) clientes [registrados](#)) para buscar bugs.

- [CSCea81266 \(sólo para clientes registrados\)—Resolved \(R\) GRE](#): El tráfico deja de fluir luego de clear ip route *.
- [CSCdx74855 \(sólo clientes registrados\) —Resolved \(R\)](#) No se puede hacer ping a la dirección IP de la interfaz de túnel GRE local.
- [CSCdx57718 \(sólo clientes registrados\) —Resuelto \(R\)](#) Pérdida de paquetes IP en el túnel GRE cuando Cisco Express Forwarding (CEF) se inhabilita en la interfaz saliente.

[Información Relacionada](#)

- [Página de Soporte de Tecnología MPLS](#)
- [Soporte Técnico y Documentación - Cisco Systems](#)