

Configuring Tunnel Interfaces (SRC CLI)

A tunnel allows direct connection between a remote location and an application running on the C-series Controller; a tunnel lets you use the redirect server in deployments where a JUNOS router does not have a direct connection to the C-series Controller.

The C-series Controller supports the following types of tunnel interfaces:

- GRE—Generic routing encapsulation. Encapsulates traffic that can use various network protocols within IP. For C-series Controllers, the tunnel interface encapsulates IP packets.
- IP-over-IP—Encapsulates IP packets within IP packets.
- SIT—Encapsulates IPv6 traffic in an IPv4 tunnel. This type of tunnel allows compatibility of IPv6 traffic within an IPv4 network.

The other endpoint for the tunnel on a device must be configured for the tunnel to be operational.

The local address of a tunnel connection is an IP address that is configured for a unit (logical interface). Before you configure a tunnel interface, configure the interface on the C-series Controller.

See [Configuring Gigabit Ethernet Interfaces for IPv4 \(SRC CLI\)](#) .

Use the following configuration statements to configure tunnel interfaces at the [edit] hierarchy level:

```
interfaces name tunnel {  
  mode (ipip | gre | sit);  
  destination destination ;  
  source source;  
  key key ;  
  interface interface ;  
  ttl ttl ;  
}  
interfaces name unit unit-number family inet {  
  address address ;  
}
```

To configure a tunnel interface on a C-series Controller:

1. From configuration mode, access the configuration statement that configures tunnel interfaces.

```
[edit]  
user@host# edit interfaces name tunnel
```

For example:

```
[edit]  
user@host# edit interfaces ip-tunnel tunnel
```

2. Configure the type of tunnel.

```
[edit interfaces ip-tunnel tunnel]
user@host# set mode ipip
```

or

```
[edit interfaces ip-tunnel tunnel]
user@host# set mode gre
```

or

```
[edit interfaces ip-tunnel tunnel]
user@host# set mode sit
```

3. Specify the IP address of the remote end of the tunnel.

```
[edit interfaces ip-tunnel tunnel]
user@host# set destination destination
```

For example:

```
[edit interfaces ip-tunnel tunnel]
user@host# set destination 192.0.2.20
```

4. (Optional) Specify an IP address that will not change for the local tunnel endpoint. It must be an address on another interface of this host.

```
[edit interfaces ip-tunnel tunnel]
user@host# set source source
```

For example:

```
[edit interfaces ip-tunnel tunnel]
user@host# set source 192.20.10.5
```

5. (Optional) For a GRE tunnel, specify a key.

```
[edit interfaces ip-tunnel tunnel]
user@host# set key key
```

For example:

```
[edit interfaces ip-tunnel tunnel]
user@host# set key 250
```

6. (Optional) Specify an existing physical interface on the C-series Controller.

```
[edit interfaces ip-tunnel tunnel]
user@host# set interface interface
```

For example:

```
[edit interfaces ip-tunnel tunnel]
user@host# set interface eth0
```

7. (Optional) Specify the lifetime of tunneled packets.

```
[edit interfaces ip-tunnel tunnel]
user@host# set ttl ttl
```

For example:

```
[edit interfaces ip-tunnel tunnel]
user@host# set ttl 110
```

8. Verify the configuration by running the **show** command. For example:

```
[edit interfaces]
user@host# show

unit 0 {
  family {
    inet6 {
      address 192.2.0.10/24;
    }
  }
}
ip-tunnel {
  tunnel {
    mode ipip;
    destination 192.0.2.20;
    source 192.20.10.5;
    interface eth0;
    ttl 110;
  }
}
```

