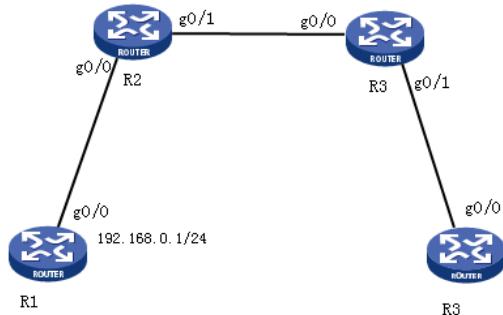


# 浙江某客户 GRE over IPSEC 配置QOS带宽保障问题经验案例

IPsec QoS 王鑫 2016-01-25 发表

浙江某集团客户，MSR (V7) 设备配置GRE over IPSEC，最近一直反馈有5-8个站点的IPSEC生产业务时通时断，表现不太稳定。



图一：现场组网简化图

据现场代理商和客户沟通，了解到IPSEC不通的时候多集中在正常上班时间，下班后业务相对稳定，通过收集诊断信息发现，在正常上班时间，接口流量比较大，而下班以后，接口流量有所缓解，根据此现象，倾向于怀疑出口发生拥塞，导致生产业务的数据被丢弃，造成不通，因此想通过配置QOS的带宽保证，然后观察是否有所改善

R1配置：

```
sysname R1
#
interface LoopBack0
ip address 1.1.1.1 255.255.255.255
#
interface LoopBack1
ip address 1.1.1.2 255.255.255.255
#
interface GigabitEthernet0/0
port link-mode route
combo enable copper
ip address 10.1.1.1 255.255.255.0
#
ip route-static 0.0.0.0 0 10.1.1.2
```

R2配置：

```
#
version 7.1.059, Alpha 7159
#
sysname R2
#
traffic classifier OA operator and
if-match acl 3100
#
traffic classifier baozhang operator and
if-match dscp af41
```

```
#  
traffic classifier shengchan operator and  
if-match acl 3200  
#  
traffic behavior OA  
remark dscp af11  
#  
traffic behavior baozhang  
queue af bandwidth 7500  
#  
traffic behavior shengchan  
remark dscp af41  
#  
qos policy baozhang  
classifier baozhang behavior baozhang  
#  
qos policy h3c  
classifier OA behavior OA  
classifier shengchan behavior shengchan  
#  
interface GigabitEthernet0/0  
port link-mode route  
combo enable copper  
ip address 10.1.1.2 255.255.255.0  
qos apply policy h3c inbound  
#  
interface GigabitEthernet0/1  
port link-mode route  
combo enable copper  
speed 10  
ip address 20.1.1.1 255.255.255.0  
qos apply policy baozhang outbound  
#  
interface GigabitEthernet6/1  
port link-mode route  
combo enable copper  
#  
interface Tunnel0 mode gre  
ip address 100.1.1.1 255.255.255.0  
source LoopBack0  
destination 3.3.3.3  
#  
ip route-static 1.1.1.0 24 10.1.1.1  
ip route-static 3.3.3.0 24 20.1.1.2  
ip route-static 4.4.4.0 24 Tunnel0  
#  
acl advanced 3000  
rule 0 permit ip source 2.2.2.2 0 destination 3.3.3.3 0
```

```

#
acl advanced 3100
description OA
rule 0 permit ip source 1.1.1.0 destination 4.4.4.1 0
#
acl advanced 3200
description shengchan
rule 0 permit ip source 1.1.1.2 0 destination 4.4.4.2 0
#
ipsec transform-set 1
esp encryption-algorithm 3des-cbc
esp authentication-algorithm md5
#
ipsec policy 1 1 isakmp
transform-set 1
security acl 3000
remote-address 20.1.1.2
qos pre-classify
ike-profile 1
#
ike profile 1
keychain 1
exchange-mode aggressive
match remote identity address 20.1.1.2 255.255.255.255
#
ike keychain 1
pre-shared-key address 20.1.1.2 255.255.255.255 key cipher $c$3$STYDRRG6K/HIL34vVlqQkBoU
uXcOhg==

#
R1和R4为对称配置，略！

```

实验室通过验证，在R2的入接口对数据流标记正常：

```

Header length: 20 bytes
④ Differentiated Services Field: 0x28 (DSCP 0x0a: Assured Forwarding 11; ECN: 0x00: Not-ECT (Not ECN-Capable Transport))
④ Identification: 0x4334 (17204)
④ Flags: 0x00
Fragment offset: 0
Time to live: 255
Protocol: GRE (47)
④ Header checksum: 0x6e25 [correct]
Source: 2.2.2.2 (2.2.2.2)
Destination: 3.3.3.3 (3.3.3.3)
④ Generic Routing Encapsulation (GRE)
④ Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 1.1.1.1 (1.1.1.1), Dst: 4.4.4.1 (4.4.4.1)
Version: 4
Header length: 20 bytes
④ Differentiated Services Field: 0x28 (DSCP 0x0a: Assured Forwarding 11; ECN: 0x00: Not-ECT (Not ECN-Capable Transport))
Total Length: 44
Identification: 0x073f (1855)

```

图二：OA数据成功标记示例

```

④ Ethernet II, Src: DELL (00:0c:29:00:00:00), Dst: DELL (00:0c:29:00:00:00)
④ Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 2.2.2.2 (2.2.2.2), Dst: 3.3.3.3 (3.3.3.3)
Version: 4
Header length: 20 bytes
④ Differentiated Services Field: 0x88 (DSCP 0x22: Assured Forwarding 41; ECN: 0x00: Not-ECT (Not ECN-Capable Transport))
Total Length: 1500
Identification: 0x4422 (17442)
④ Flags: 0x00
Fragment offset: 0
Time to live: 255
Protocol: GRE (47)
④ Header checksum: 0x673f [correct]
Source: 2.2.2.2 (2.2.2.2)
Destination: 3.3.3.3 (3.3.3.3)
④ Generic Routing Encapsulation (GRE)
④ Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 1.1.1.2 (1.1.1.2), Dst: 4.4.4.2 (4.4.4.2)
Version: 4
Header length: 20 bytes
④ Differentiated Services Field: 0x88 (DSCP 0x22: Assured Forwarding 41; ECN: 0x00: Not-ECT (Not ECN-Capable Transport))
Total Length: 1476

```

图三：shengchan数据成功标记示例

现场按照如上方法配置后，问题得到解决，所以此问题是由于正常工作时间，接口拥塞，生成业务被丢弃导致。

1.当在接口上同时应用了IPsec安全策略与QoS策略时，缺省情况下，QoS使用封装后报文的外层IP头

信息来对报文进行分类。但如果希望QoS基于被封装报文的原始IP头信息对报文进行分类，则需要配置QoS预分类功能来实现

2.示例中对OA业务只做了标记，未进行拥塞管理配置，第一是为了验证标记效果；第二对此业务标记，留作后面进行业务改造使用，对当前业务不造成任何影响