

GRE-in-UDP Tunnels

Discussion

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GRE in Network Environments

Today

- Increasingly common tunneling protocol
- Increasingly high traffic volumes
- Many devices unable to make use of GRE
Key field for input to loadbalancing hash
functions
- High volume GRE sources or GRE
aggregator NEs problematic as a result

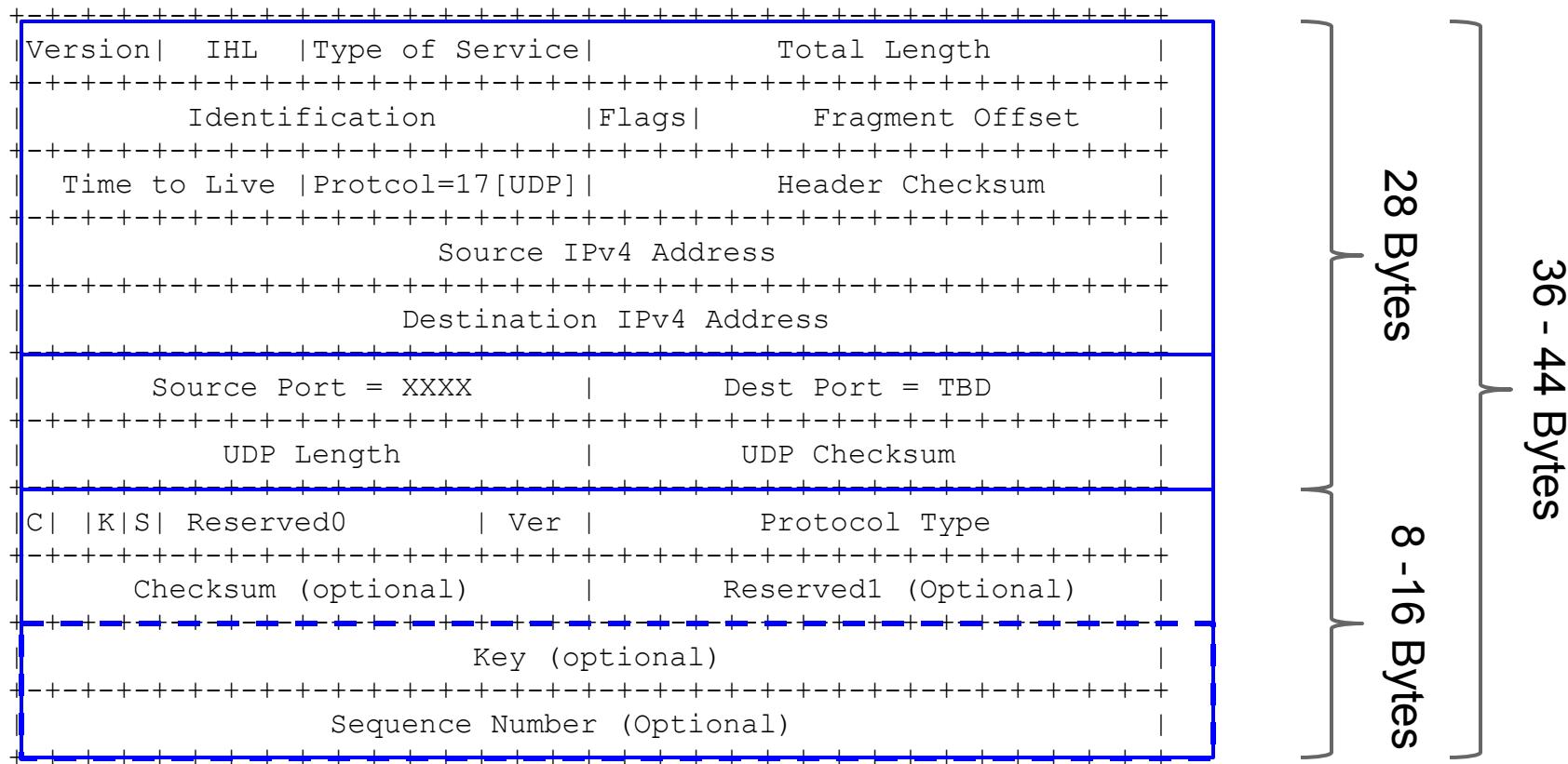
Goals

- Improve load-balancing for GRE encapsulated traffic
- Make use of lowest common denominator fields available as input across broad range of NE hash functions
- Provide a general purpose entropy-shim for use in a variety of environments
- minimize packet overhead
- conserve TCP ports
- Preserve GRE Key Field for other uses

Proposed Header

| | | | | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|----------------------|-----|---------------|
| Version | IHL | Type of Service | Total Length | | |
| Identification | | Flags | Fragment Offset | | |
| Time to Live | Protocol=17 [UDP] | Header Checksum | | | |
| Source IPv4 Address | | | | | |
| Destination IPv4 Address | | | | | |
| Source Port = XXXX | Dest Port = TBD | | | | |
| UDP Length | UDP Checksum | | | | |
| C | K | S | Reserved0 | Ver | Protocol Type |
| Checksum (optional) | | | Reserved1 (Optional) | | |
| Key (optional) | | | | | |
| Sequence Number (Optional) | | | | | |

Proposed Header



Advantages

- Works in most deployments
 - Almost all deployed NE's can use UDP source/dest as input to hash function
 - does not require support of additional encaps or signalling protocols in environments where they are otherwise not used
- Adds 16 bits of entropy
- Retains flexibility in use of GRE Key Field
- Minimal packet overhead introduction
- Preserves UDP Ports

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