

EoIP

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General Information

Summary

Ethernet over IP (EoIP) Tunneling is a MikroTik RouterOS protocol that creates an Ethernet tunnel between two routers on top of an IP connection. The EoIP interface appears as an Ethernet interface. When the bridging function of the router is enabled, all Ethernet traffic (all Ethernet protocols) will be bridged just as if there were a physical Ethernet interface and cable between the two routers (with bridging enabled). This protocol makes multiple network schemes possible.

Network setups with EoIP interfaces:

- Possibility to bridge LANs over the Internet
- Possibility to bridge LANs over encrypted tunnels
- Possibility to bridge LANs over 802.11b 'ad-hoc' wireless networks

Quick Setup Guide

To make an EoIP tunnel between 2 routers which have IP addresses **10.5.8.1** and **10.1.0.1**:

1. On router with IP address **10.5.8.1**, add an EoIP interface and set its MAC address:

```
/interface eoip add remote-address=10.1.0.1 tunnel-id=1 mac-address=00-00-5E-80-00-01 \  
\... disabled=no
```

2. On router with IP address **10.1.0.1**, add an EoIP interface and set its MAC address::

```
/interface eoip add remote-address=10.5.8.1 tunnel-id=1 mac-address=00-00-5E-80-00-02 \  
\... disabled=no
```

Now you can add IP addresses to the created EoIP interfaces from the same subnet.

Specifications

Packages required: *system*

License required: *level1 (limited to 1 tunnel), level3*

Home menu level: */interface eoip*

Standards and Technologies: [GRE \(RFC1701\)](#)

Hardware usage: *Not significant*

Description

EoIP interface may be configured between two routers that have active IP level connection. The EoIP tunnel may run over an IPIP tunnel, a PPTP 128bit encrypted tunnel, a PPPoE connection, or any other connection that transports IP.

Specific Properties:

- Each EoIP tunnel interface can connect with one remote router which has a corresponding interface configured with the same 'Tunnel ID'.
- The EoIP interface appears as an Ethernet interface under the interface list.
- This interface supports all features of an Ethernet interface. IP addresses and other tunnels may be run over the interface.
- The EoIP protocol encapsulates Ethernet frames in GRE (IP protocol number 47) packets (just like PPTP) and sends them to the remote side of the EoIP tunnel.
- Maximal number of EoIP tunnels is 65536.

Notes

WDS significantly faster than EoIP on wireless links (up to 10-20% on RouterBOARD 500 systems), so it is recommended to use WDS whenever possible.

EoIP Setup

Home menu level: */interface eoip*

Property Description

arp (*disabled* | *enabled* | *proxy-arp* | *reply-only*; default: **enabled**) - Address Resolution Protocol

mac-address (*MAC address*) - MAC address of the EoIP interface. The address numeration authority allows to use MAC addresses in the range from 00:00:5E:80:00:00 to 00:00:5E:FF:FF:FF freely. Other addresses can be used, but not recommended. You should keep the MAC addresses unique within one bridged network

mtu (*integer*; default: **1500**) - Maximum Transmission Unit. The default value provides maximal compatibility, although it may lead to decreasing performance on wireless links due to fragmentation. If you can increase MTU on all links inbetween, you may be able to regain optimal performance

name (*name*; default: **eoip-tunnelN**) - interface name for reference

remote-address - the IP address of the other side of the EoIP tunnel - must be a MikroTik router

tunnel-id (*integer*) - a unique tunnel identifier, which must match th other side of the tunnel

Notes

tunnel-id is method of identifying tunnel. There should not be tunnels with the same **tunnel-id** on the same router. **tunnel-id** on both participant routers must be equal.

mtu should be set to 1500 to eliminate packet refragmentation inside the tunnel (that allows transparent bridging of Ethernet-like networks, so that it would be possible to transport full-sized Ethernet frame over the tunnel).

When bridging EoIP tunnels, it is highly recommended to set unique MAC addresses for each tunnel for the bridge algorithms to work correctly. For EoIP interfaces you can use MAC addresses that are in the range from **00-00-5E-80-00-00** to **00-00-5E-FF-FF-FF**, which IANA has reserved for such cases. Alternatively, you can set the second bit of the first byte to mark the address as locally administered address, assigned by network administrator, and use any MAC address, you just need to ensure they are unique between the hosts connected to one bridge.

Example

To add and enable an EoIP tunnel named **to_mt2** to the **10.5.8.1** router, specifying **tunnel-id** of **1**:

```
[admin@MikroTik] interface eoip> add name=to_mt2 remote-address=10.5.8.1 \  
\... tunnel-id 1  
[admin@MikroTik] interface eoip> print  
Flags: X - disabled, R - running  
  0 X  name="to_mt2" mtu=1500 arp=enabled remote-address=10.5.8.1 tunnel-id=1  
  
[admin@MikroTik] interface eoip> enable 0  
[admin@MikroTik] interface eoip> print  
Flags: X - disabled, R - running  
  0 R  name="to_mt2" mtu=1500 arp=enabled remote-address=10.5.8.1 tunnel-id=1  
  
[admin@MikroTik] interface eoip>
```

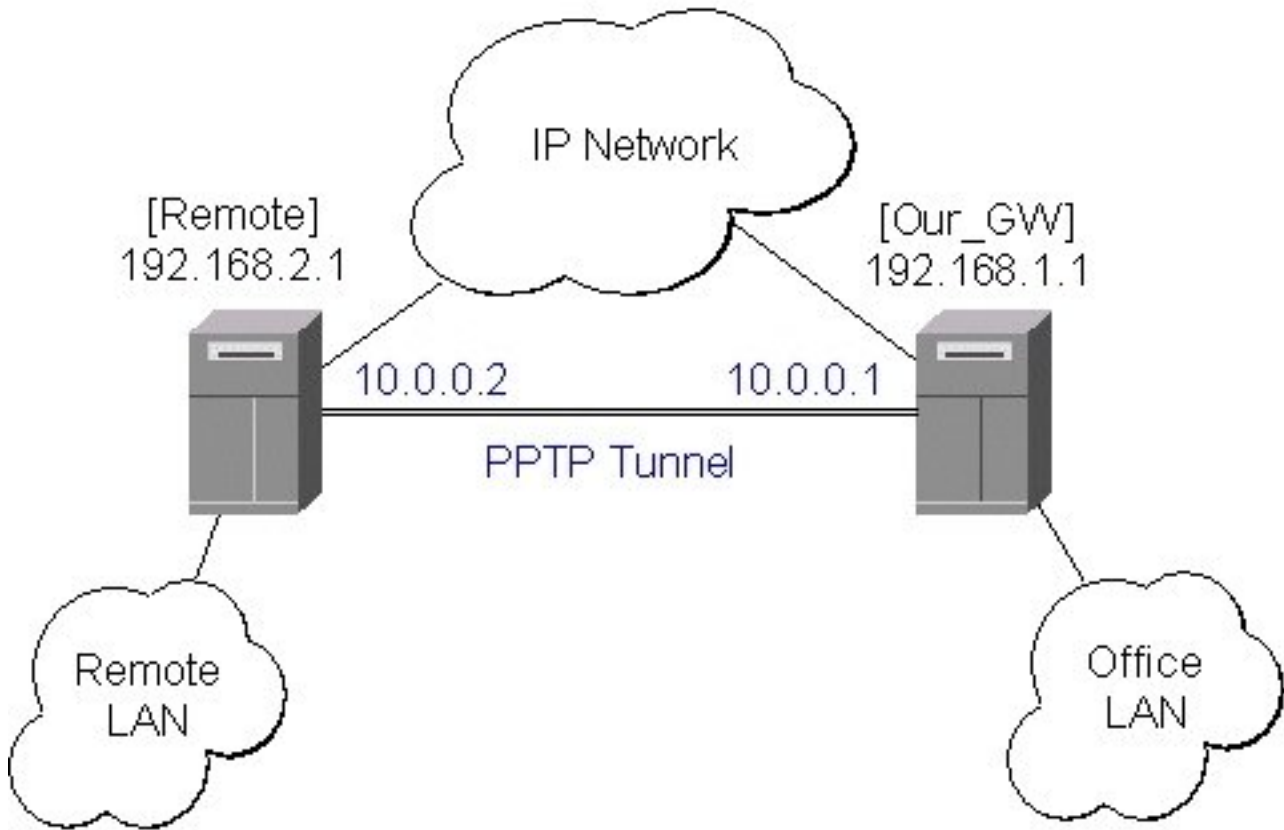
EoIP Application Example

Description

Let us assume we want to bridge two networks: 'Office LAN' and 'Remote LAN'. The networks are connected to an IP network through the routers [Our_GW] and [Remote]. The IP network can be a private intranet or the Internet. Both routers can communicate with each other through the IP network.

Example

Our goal is to create a secure channel between the routers and bridge both networks through it. The network setup diagram is as follows:



To make a secure Ethernet bridge between two routers you should:

1. Create a PPTP tunnel between them. Our_GW will be the pptp server:

```
[admin@Our_GW] interface pptp-server> /ppp secret add name=joe service=pptp \
...\ password=top_s3 local-address=10.0.0.1 remote-address=10.0.0.2
[admin@Our_GW] interface pptp-server> add name=from_remote user=joe
[admin@Our_GW] interface pptp-server> server set enable=yes
[admin@Our_GW] interface pptp-server> print
Flags: X - disabled, D - dynamic, R - running
#   NAME      USER      MTU      CLIENT-AD...  UPTIME      ENCODING
0   from_remote  joe
[admin@Our_GW] interface pptp-server>
```

The Remote router will be the pptp client:

```
[admin@Remote] interface pptp-client> add name=pptp user=joe \
...\ connect-to=192.168.1.1 password=top_s3 mtu=1500 mru=1500
[admin@Remote] interface pptp-client> enable pptp
[admin@Remote] interface pptp-client> print
Flags: X - disabled, R - running
0   R name="pptp" mtu=1500 mru=1500 connect-to=192.168.1.1 user="joe"
    password="top_s2" profile=default add-default-route=no

[admin@Remote] interface pptp-client> monitor pptp
    status: "connected"
    uptime: 39m46s
    encoding: "none"

[admin@Remote] interface pptp-client>
```

See the PPTP Interface Manual for more details on setting up encrypted channels.

2. Configure the EoIP tunnel by adding the eoip tunnel interfaces at both routers. Use the ip addresses of the pptp tunnel interfaces when specifying the argument values for the EoIP tunnel:

```
[admin@Our_GW] interface eoip> add name="eoip-remote" tunnel-id=0 \  
\... remote-address=10.0.0.2  
[admin@Our_GW] interface eoip> enable eoip-remote  
[admin@Our_GW] interface eoip> print  
Flags: X - disabled, R - running  
0 name=eoip-remote mtu=1500 arp=enabled remote-address=10.0.0.2 tunnel-id=0  
[admin@Our_GW] interface eoip>  
  
[admin@Remote] interface eoip> add name="eoip" tunnel-id=0 \  
\... remote-address=10.0.0.1  
[admin@Remote] interface eoip> enable eoip-main  
[admin@Remote] interface eoip> print  
Flags: X - disabled, R - running  
0 name=eoip mtu=1500 arp=enabled remote-address=10.0.0.1 tunnel-id=0  
  
[Remote] interface eoip>
```

3. Enable bridging between the EoIP and Ethernet interfaces on both routers.

On the Our_GW:

```
[admin@Our_GW] interface bridge> add  
[admin@Our_GW] interface bridge> print  
Flags: X - disabled, R - running  
0 R name="bridge1" mtu=1500 arp=enabled mac-address=00:00:00:00:00:00  
protocol-mode=none priority=0x8000 auto-mac=yes  
admin-mac=00:00:00:00:00:00 max-message-age=20s forward-delay=15s  
transmit-hold-count=6 ageing-time=5m  
[admin@Our_GW] interface bridge> port add bridge=bridge1 interface=eoip-remote  
[admin@Our_GW] interface bridge> port add bridge=bridge1 interface=office-eth  
[admin@Our_GW] interface bridge> port print  
Flags: X - disabled, I - inactive, D - dynamic  
# INTERFACE BRIDGE PRIORITY PATH-COST  
0 eoip-remote bridge1 128 10  
1 office-eth bridge1 128 10  
[admin@Our_GW] interface bridge>
```

And the same for the Remote:

```
[admin@Remote] interface bridge> add  
[admin@Remote] interface bridge> print  
Flags: X - disabled, R - running  
0 R name="bridge1" mtu=1500 arp=enabled mac-address=00:00:00:00:00:00  
protocol-mode=none priority=0x8000 auto-mac=yes  
admin-mac=00:00:00:00:00:00 max-message-age=20s forward-delay=15s  
transmit-hold-count=6 ageing-time=5m  
[admin@Remote] interface bridge> port add bridge=bridge1 interface=ether  
[admin@Remote] interface bridge> port add bridge=bridge1 interface=eoip-main  
[admin@Remote] interface bridge> port print  
Flags: X - disabled, I - inactive, D - dynamic  
# INTERFACE BRIDGE PRIORITY PATH-COST  
0 ether bridge1 128 10  
1 eoip-main bridge1 128 10  
[admin@Remote] interface bridge>
```

4. Addresses from the same network can be used both in the Office LAN and in the Remote LAN.

Troubleshooting

Description

- **The routers can ping each other but EoIP tunnel does not seem to work!**
Check the MAC addresses of the EoIP interfaces - they should not be the same!

