

Seguridad y BGP en RouterOS v7

Mayo 2024, CABA

Objetivos de esta presentación

- ❑ **Implementación de BGP en RouterOS v7:**
 - ❑ Filtros
 - ❑ Publicación de redes
 - ❑ Configuración de peers

- ❑ **Repaso de cuestiones relacionadas con ciberseguridad:**
 - ❑ Servicios capa 2
 - ❑ Servicios capa 3
 - ❑ Firewall
 - ❑ Accesos VPN

BGP en RouterOS v7

Diferencias entre RouterOS v6 y v7

- ❑ BGP (y todo el sistema de ruteo) fue reescrito por completo.
- ❑ Las secciones `instance` y `peer` se reemplazan con `connection` y `session`.
- ❑ También existe una sección `template` para no tener que repetir datos en cada `connection`.
- ❑ La sección `network` se reemplaza con `address-list` (dentro de `/ip firewall`)
- ❑ Los filtros fueron totalmente reemplazados, ahora se escriben con una notación tipo código.

Implementación BGP de RouterOS v7

❑ Una forma ordenada de configurar BGP en v7 sería la siguiente:

1) **Configurar filtros** (lo mas difícil primero)

En `/routing filter`

2) **Configurar distribución de redes** (se hace de una manera exótica)

En `/routing bgp connection` y en `/ip firewall address-list`

3) **Levantar peers** (fácil)

En `/routing bgp connection`, parámetros mínimos (v7.14.3):

`name, as, remote.address, remote.as, local.role.`

Routing Filters en BGP de RouterOS v7

Routing Filters en BGP de RouterOS v7

- ❑ En ROSv7 los filtros BGP fueron implementados con una sintaxis tipo script o código.
- ❑ Cada regla puede contener múltiples condiciones y acciones:
`if (condiciones) {acciones} else {acciones}`
- ❑ Recomiendo usar Notepad++ con lenguaje C# para escribir los filtros y luego pasarlos al router. Si bien no corrige sintaxis BGP, al menos nos va a permitir evitar errores de tipeo.
- ❑ Referencia de condiciones y acciones:
<https://help.mikrotik.com/docs/display/ROS/Route+Selection+and+Filters>

Routing Filters en BGP de RouterOS v7

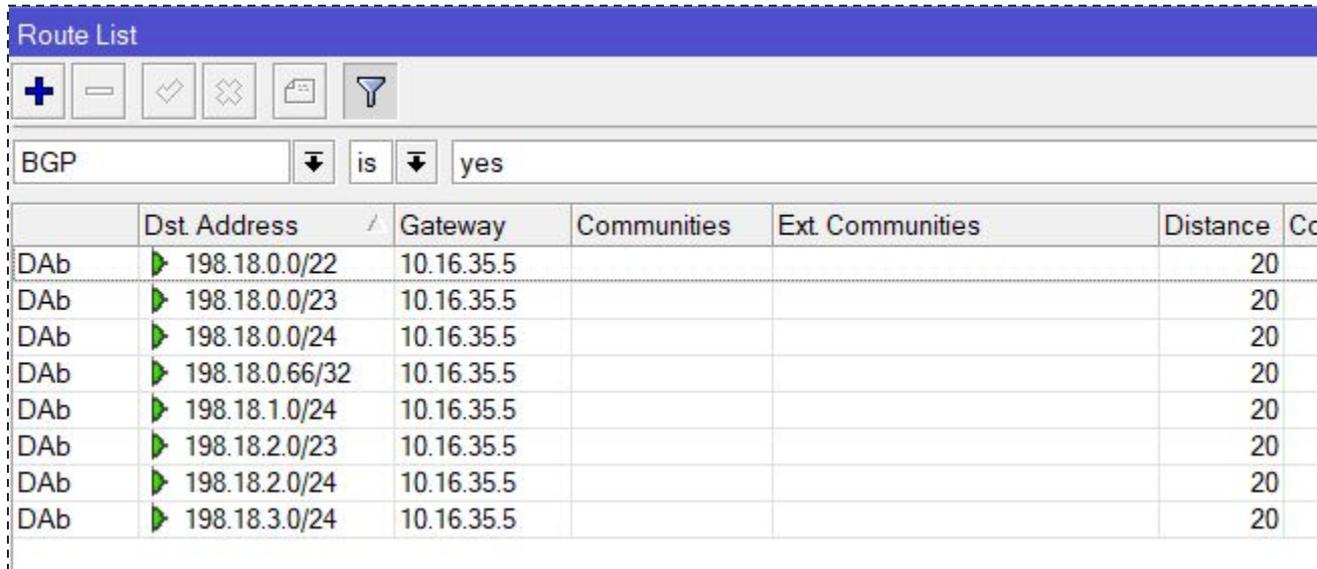
- ❑ Crear una cadena (conjunto) de reglas para filtrar rutas
`/routing filter rule add chain=filter1_out`
- ❑ Este comando crea una cadena vacía sin reglas, y que en ROSv7 **por defecto descarta todo** (action=discard, las rutas permanecen en memoria pero no pasan a la FIB).

Routing Filters en BGP de RouterOS v7

- ❑ Ejemplo para permitir prefijos propios (suponiendo que tengo asignado un prefijo 198.18.0.0/22):
 - Condición: **destino**=198.18.0.0/22, Acción: **aceptar**
 - if (**dst in** 198.18.0.0/22) {**accept**}
- ❑ `/routing filter rule add chain=filter1_out disabled=no \rule="if (dst in 198.18.0.0/22) {accept}"`

Routing Filters en BGP de RouterOS v7

- ❑ El resultado real, dependerá de cómo se han publicado prefijos dentro del /22 definido en el filtro.



The screenshot shows the 'Route List' interface in RouterOS v7. The filter is set to 'BGP' and 'is yes'. The table displays the following routes:

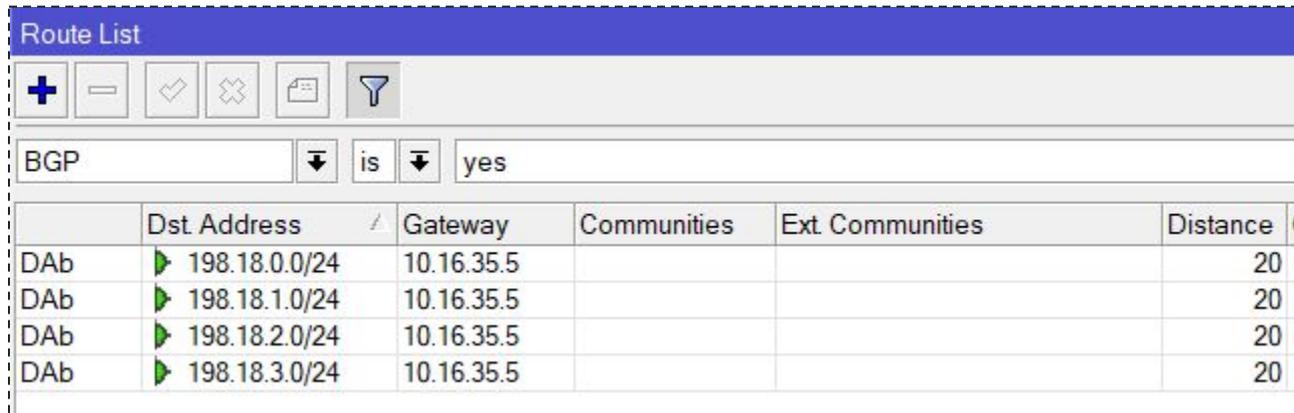
	Dst Address	Gateway	Communities	Ext. Communities	Distance	Cc
DAb	198.18.0.0/22	10.16.35.5			20	
DAb	198.18.0.0/23	10.16.35.5			20	
DAb	198.18.0.0/24	10.16.35.5			20	
DAb	198.18.0.66/32	10.16.35.5			20	
DAb	198.18.1.0/24	10.16.35.5			20	
DAb	198.18.2.0/23	10.16.35.5			20	
DAb	198.18.2.0/24	10.16.35.5			20	
DAb	198.18.3.0/24	10.16.35.5			20	

Routing Filters en BGP de RouterOS v7

- ❑ Si quiero publicar el /22, pero dividido en /24, debo agregar más condiciones:
 - Condición: destino=198.18.0.0/22, prefijo=24, Acción: aceptar
 - if (dst in 198.18.0.0/22 && dst-len==24) {accept}
- ❑ `/routing filter rule add chain=filter1_out disabled=no \rule="if (dst in 198.18.0.0/22 && dst-len==24) {accept}"`

Routing Filters en BGP de RouterOS v7

- ❑ Agregando más **condiciones**, puedo publicar prefijos de manera más precisa y evitar route leaks (fuga de rutas).



The screenshot shows the RouterOS v7 'Route List' interface. At the top, there is a blue header with the text 'Route List'. Below the header is a toolbar with icons for adding (+), removing (-), checking (✓), unchecking (✗), refreshing (🔄), and filtering (🔍). Below the toolbar, there are filter fields: 'BGP' with a dropdown arrow, 'is' with a dropdown arrow, and 'yes'. Below the filter fields is a table with the following columns: 'Dst Address', 'Gateway', 'Communities', 'Ext. Communities', and 'Distance'. The table contains four rows of data, all with a distance of 20.

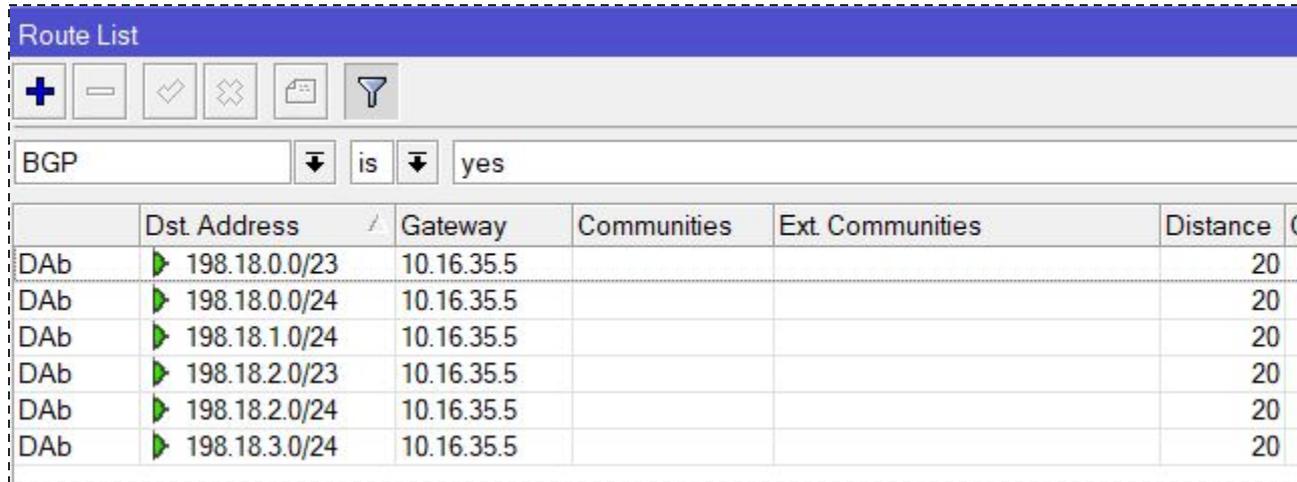
	Dst Address	Gateway	Communities	Ext. Communities	Distance
DAb	▶ 198.18.0.0/24	10.16.35.5			20
DAb	▶ 198.18.1.0/24	10.16.35.5			20
DAb	▶ 198.18.2.0/24	10.16.35.5			20
DAb	▶ 198.18.3.0/24	10.16.35.5			20

Routing Filters en BGP de RouterOS v7

- ❑ Si quiero publicar el /22, pero dividido en /24 o /23, debo agregar otra condición extra:
 - Condición: `destino=198.18.0.0/22`, `prefijo=24` o `23`, Acción: `aceptar`
 - `if (dst in 198.18.0.0/22 && dst-len in 23-24) {accept}`
- ❑ `/routing filter rule add chain=filter1_out disabled=no \`
`rule="if (dst in 198.18.0.0/22 && dst-len in 23-24) {accept}"`

Routing Filters en BGP de RouterOS v7

- ❑ Agregando más **condiciones**, puedo publicar prefijos de manera más precisa y evitar route leaks (fuga de rutas).



The screenshot shows the RouterOS 'Route List' interface. At the top, there is a blue header with the text 'Route List'. Below the header is a toolbar with several icons: a plus sign, a minus sign, a checkmark, a cross, a document, and a funnel. Below the toolbar, there are two dropdown menus: the first is set to 'BGP' and the second is set to 'is'. To the right of these dropdowns, the text 'yes' is displayed. Below this is a table with the following columns: 'Dst Address', 'Gateway', 'Communities', 'Ext. Communities', and 'Distance'. The table contains six rows of data, all with a 'DAb' label in the first column and a distance of 20 in the last column.

	Dst Address	Gateway	Communities	Ext. Communities	Distance
DAb	▶ 198.18.0.0/23	10.16.35.5			20
DAb	▶ 198.18.0.0/24	10.16.35.5			20
DAb	▶ 198.18.1.0/24	10.16.35.5			20
DAb	▶ 198.18.2.0/23	10.16.35.5			20
DAb	▶ 198.18.2.0/24	10.16.35.5			20
DAb	▶ 198.18.3.0/24	10.16.35.5			20

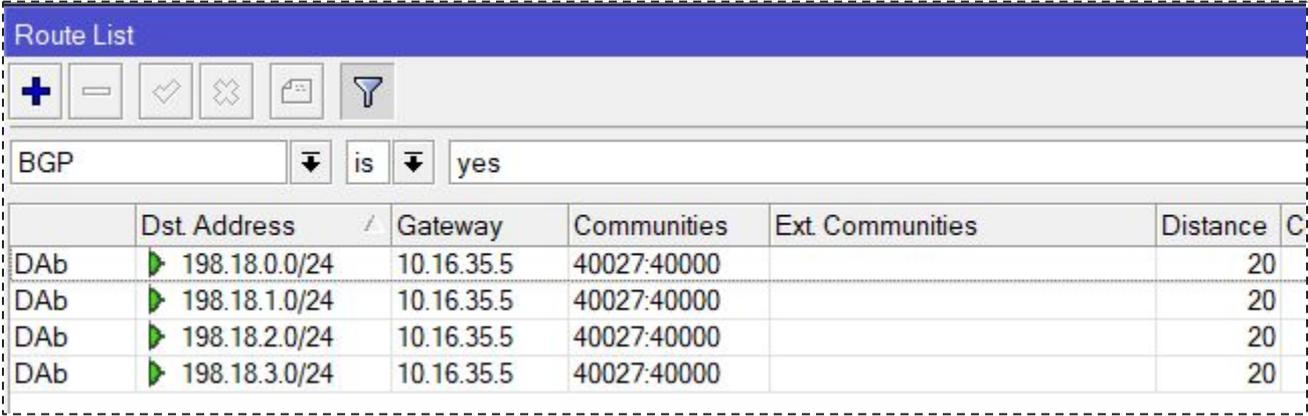
Routing Filters en BGP de RouterOS v7

- ❑ Para agregar comunidades, deberíamos agregar una acción adicional:
- ❑

```
/routing filter rule add chain=filter1_out disabled=no \  
rule="if (dst in 198.18.0.0/22 && dst-len==24) \  
{set bgp-communities 40027:40000; accept}"
```

Routing Filters en BGP de RouterOS v7

- ❑ Agregando más **acciones**, puedo publicar prefijos con comunidades simples:



The screenshot shows the RouterOS 'Route List' interface. At the top, there is a blue header with the text 'Route List'. Below the header is a toolbar with icons for adding (+), removing (-), checking (✓), deleting (✗), printing (🖨️), and filtering (🔍). Below the toolbar, there are filters for 'BGP' (selected), 'is' (selected), and 'yes'. The main content is a table with the following columns: 'Dst. Address', 'Gateway', 'Communities', 'Ext. Communities', 'Distance', and 'C'. The table contains four rows of BGP routes, all with a distance of 20 and a community of 40027:40000.

	Dst. Address	Gateway	Communities	Ext. Communities	Distance	C
DAb	▶ 198.18.0.0/24	10.16.35.5	40027:40000		20	
DAb	▶ 198.18.1.0/24	10.16.35.5	40027:40000		20	
DAb	▶ 198.18.2.0/24	10.16.35.5	40027:40000		20	
DAb	▶ 198.18.3.0/24	10.16.35.5	40027:40000		20	

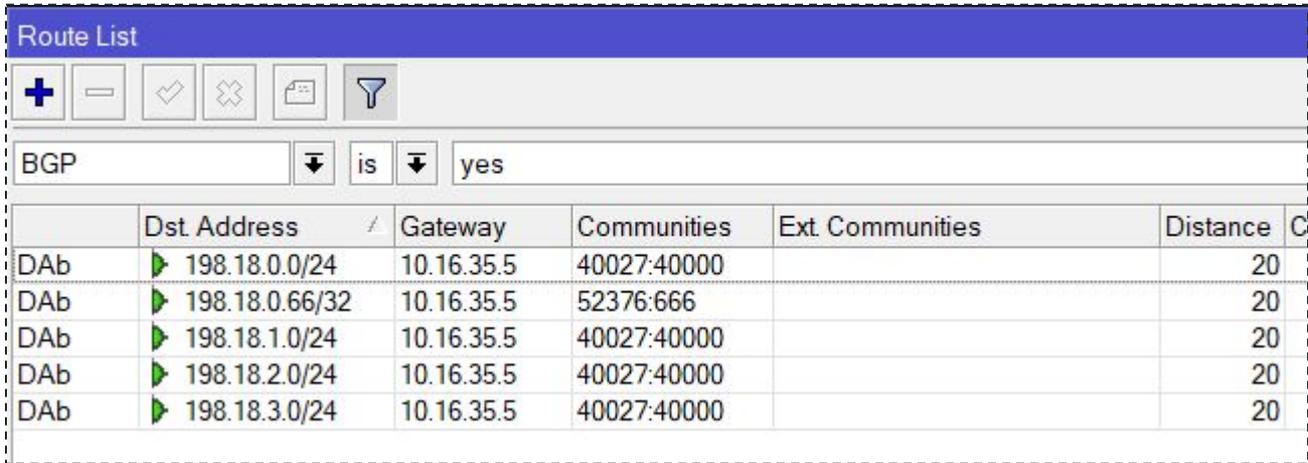
Routing Filters en BGP de RouterOS v7

- ❑ Para agregar comunidades simples, como la de blackhole utilizada en varios IXPs/Carriers.
- ❑

```
/routing filter rule add chain=filter1_out disabled=no \  
rule="if (dst==198.18.0.66/32) \  
{set bgp-communities 52376:666; accept}"
```

Routing Filters en BGP de RouterOS v7

- ❑ Agregando más **acciones**, puedo publicar prefijos con comunidades simples:



The screenshot shows the RouterOS 'Route List' interface. At the top, there is a blue header with the title 'Route List'. Below the header is a toolbar with icons for adding (+), removing (-), saving (checkmark), deleting (X), and filtering (funnel). Below the toolbar, there are filters for 'BGP' (selected), 'is' (selected), and 'yes'. The main area displays a table of routes with the following columns: Dst Address, Gateway, Communities, Ext Communities, and Distance. The table contains five rows of BGP routes, all with a distance of 20 and a community of 40027:40000.

	Dst Address	Gateway	Communities	Ext Communities	Distance
DAb	▶ 198.18.0.0/24	10.16.35.5	40027:40000		20
DAb	▶ 198.18.0.66/32	10.16.35.5	52376:666		20
DAb	▶ 198.18.1.0/24	10.16.35.5	40027:40000		20
DAb	▶ 198.18.2.0/24	10.16.35.5	40027:40000		20
DAb	▶ 198.18.3.0/24	10.16.35.5	40027:40000		20

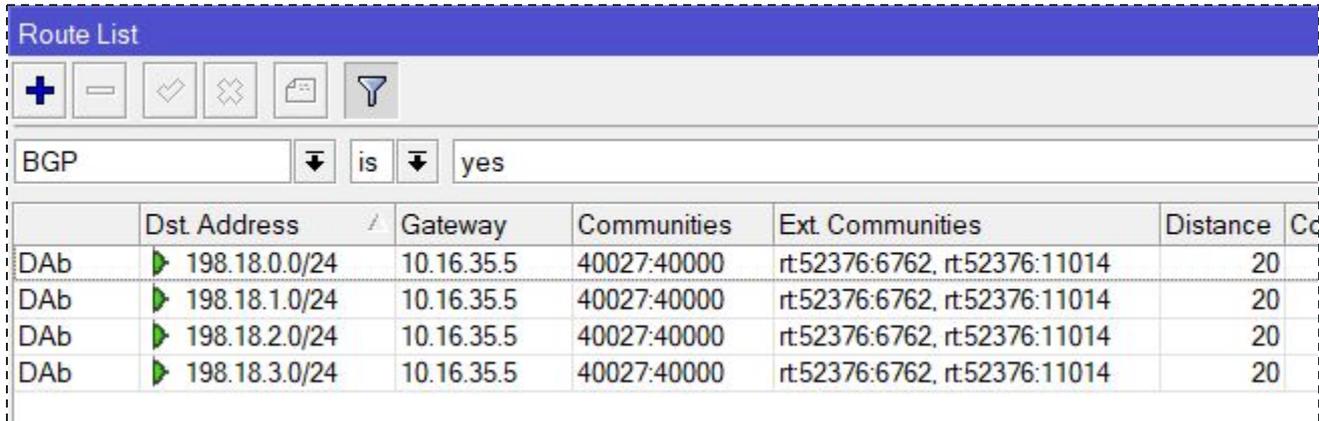
Routing Filters en BGP de RouterOS v7

- ❑ Para agregar comunidades extendidas, deberíamos agregar otra acción adicional:
- ❑

```
/routing filter rule add chain=filter1_out disabled=no \  
rule="if (dst in 198.18.0.0/22 && dst-len==24) \  
{set bgp-communities 40027:40000; \  
append bgp-ext-communities rt:52376:11014,rt:52376:6762; \  
accept}"
```

Routing Filters en BGP de RouterOS v7

- ❑ Agregando más **acciones**, puedo publicar prefijos con comunidades extendidas:



The screenshot shows the 'Route List' interface in RouterOS. At the top, there is a blue header with the title 'Route List'. Below the header is a toolbar with icons for adding (+), removing (-), saving (floppy disk), deleting (trash), and filtering (funnel). Below the toolbar, there are two dropdown menus: the first is set to 'BGP' and the second is set to 'is'. Below the dropdowns is a text input field containing 'yes'. The main part of the interface is a table with the following columns: 'Dst Address', 'Gateway', 'Communities', 'Ext. Communities', 'Distance', and 'Cc'. The table contains four rows of data, all with a 'DAb' label in the first column.

	Dst Address	Gateway	Communities	Ext. Communities	Distance	Cc
DAb	198.18.0.0/24	10.16.35.5	40027:40000	rt:52376:6762, rt:52376:11014	20	
DAb	198.18.1.0/24	10.16.35.5	40027:40000	rt:52376:6762, rt:52376:11014	20	
DAb	198.18.2.0/24	10.16.35.5	40027:40000	rt:52376:6762, rt:52376:11014	20	
DAb	198.18.3.0/24	10.16.35.5	40027:40000	rt:52376:6762, rt:52376:11014	20	

Routing Filters en BGP de RouterOS v7

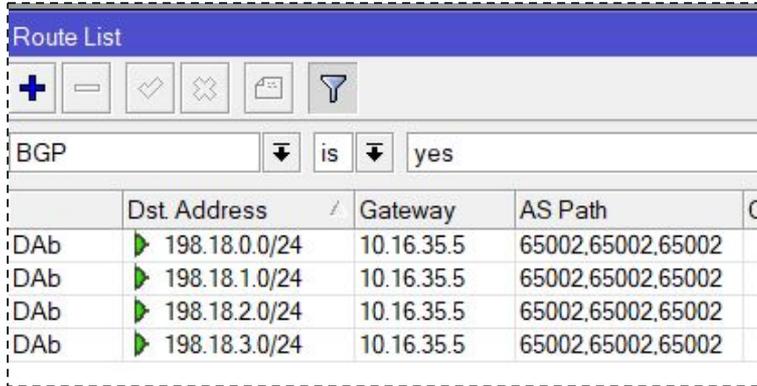
- ❑ Para agregar bgp-path-prepend o local-pref, usamos acciones adicionales:
- ❑

```
/routing filter rule add chain=filter1_out disabled=no \  
rule="if (dst in 198.18.0.0/22 && dst-len==24) \  
{set bgp-path-prepend 3; accept}"
```
- ❑

```
/routing filter rule add chain=filter1_out disabled=no \  
rule="if (dst in 0.0.0.0/0 && dst-len==0) \  
{set bgp-local-pref 200; accept}"
```

Routing Filters en BGP de RouterOS v7

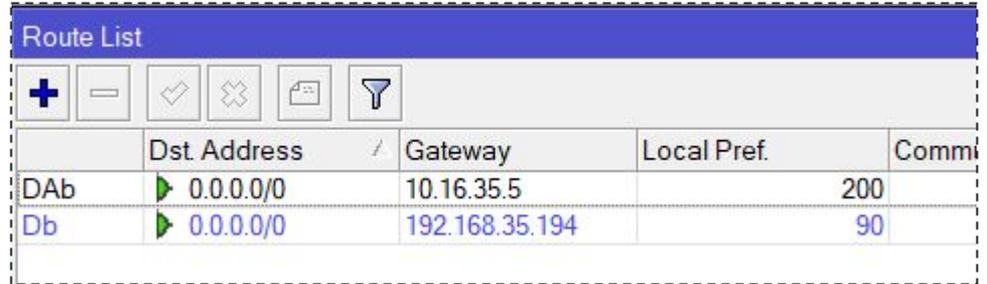
- ❑ Agregando más **acciones**, puedo publicar prefijos con comunidades extendidas:



Route List

BGP is yes

	Dst. Address /	Gateway	AS Path	
DAb	▶ 198.18.0.0/24	10.16.35.5	65002,65002,65002	
DAb	▶ 198.18.1.0/24	10.16.35.5	65002,65002,65002	
DAb	▶ 198.18.2.0/24	10.16.35.5	65002,65002,65002	
DAb	▶ 198.18.3.0/24	10.16.35.5	65002,65002,65002	



Route List

	Dst. Address /	Gateway	Local Pref.	Comm
DAb	▶ 0.0.0.0/0	10.16.35.5	200	
Db	▶ 0.0.0.0/0	192.168.35.194	90	

Distribución de redes IPv4/IPv6

Distribución de redes IPv4/IPv6

- ❑ En ROSv6 desde `/routing bgp network` se hacía la distribución de prefijos. Se podían cargar redes sincronizadas con la tabla de ruteo (ej `sync=yes`) o cualquier red (ej `network=8.8.0.0/16 sync=no`).
- ❑ En ROSv7 sólo pueden publicarse prefijos con un `address-list` del firewall de IPv4/IPv6, pero esos prefijos deben existir en la tabla de ruteo.
- ❑ En caso de que esto no sea posible, debe crearse una ruta `blackhole`.

Distribución de redes IPv4/IPv6

- ❑ Para publicar prefijos /24 del 198.18.0.0/22, hay que:

```
/ip firewall address-list
```

```
add address=198.18.0.0/24 list=alist_bgp_networks-ip4
```

```
add address=198.18.1.0/24 list=alist_bgp_networks-ip4
```

```
add address=198.18.2.0/24 list=alist_bgp_networks-ip4
```

```
add address=198.18.3.0/24 list=alist_bgp_networks-ip4
```

```
/ip route
```

```
add address=198.18.0.0/24 disabled=no blackhole
```

```
add address=198.18.1.0/24 disabled=no blackhole
```

```
add address=198.18.2.0/24 disabled=no blackhole
```

```
add address=198.18.3.0/24 disabled=no blackhole
```

Distribución de redes IPv4/IPv6

- ❑ Una alternativa para publicar prefijos /24 del 198.18.0.0/22:

```
/routing bgp connection
```

```
set [find name=peerx] output.redistribute=static
```

```
/ip route
```

```
add address=198.18.0.0/24 disabled=no blackhole
```

```
add address=198.18.1.0/24 disabled=no blackhole
```

```
add address=198.18.2.0/24 disabled=no blackhole
```

```
add address=198.18.3.0/24 disabled=no blackhole
```

Configuración de peers BGP

Parámetros para configurar un peer BGP

❑ Mínimos:

- ❑ `name`, `as`, `local.role`
- ❑ `remote.as`, `remote.address`

❑ Deseables:

- ❑ `address-families`
- ❑ `input.filter`, `output.filter-chain`
- ❑ `output.network`, `output.redistribute`

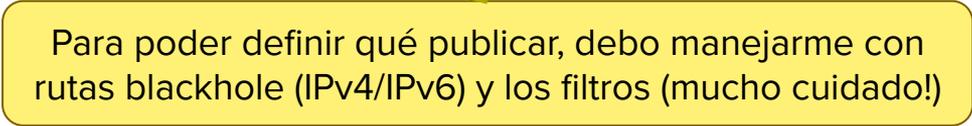
Ejemplo de conexión IPv4 + IPv6 con IXP (CABASE)

```
/routing bgp connection
1 { add name=cabase \
    as=123456 local.role=ebgp disabled=no \
    remote.as=52376 remote.address=45.68.8.254 \
2 { input.filter=cabase_in output.filter-chain=cabase_out \
3 { address-families=ip \
    output.network=alist_bgp_networks-ip4
```

```
/routing bgp connection
1 { add name=cabasev6 as=123456 \
    remote.as=52376 remote.address=2001:13c7:6001::8:254 \
    local.role=ebgp disabled=no \
2 { input.filter=cabasev6_in output.filter-chain=cabasev6_out \
3 { address-families=ipv6 \
    output.network=alist_bgp_networks-ip6
```

Ejemplo de conexión con TIP IPv4 + IPv6

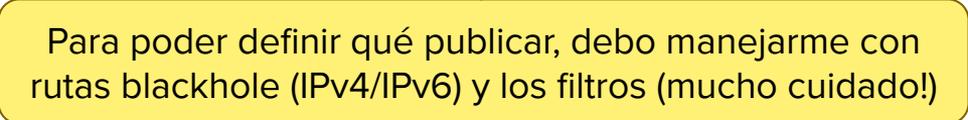
```
/routing bgp connection
1 { add name=tipx as=123456 \
    remote.as=7890 remote.address=192.0.2.1 \
    local.role=ebgp disabled=no \
2 { input.filter=tipx_in output.filter-chain=tipx_out \
3 { address-families=ip,ipv6 \
    output.redistribute=static
```



Para poder definir qué publicar, debo manejarlo con rutas blackhole (IPv4/IPv6) y los filtros (mucho cuidado!)

Ejemplo de conexión multihop IPv4 + IPv6 (UTRS)

```
/routing bgp connection
1 { add name=teamcymru-utrs as=123456 local.address=198.51.100.1 \
  remote.as=64496 remote.address=216.31.8.100/32 \
2 { connect=no listen=yes multihop=yes local.role=ebgp disabled=no \
  input.filter=teamcymru-utrs_in output.filter-chain=teamcymru-utrs_out \
3 { address-families=ip,ipv6 \
  output.network=alist_bgp_networks-ip4-utrs
  output.redistribute=static
```



Para poder definir qué publicar, debo manejar con rutas blackhole (IPv4/IPv6) y los filtros (mucho cuidado!)

Ejemplo de conexión iBGP

```
/routing bgp connection
1 { add name=router1 as=123456 local.address=10.255.0.1 \
    remote.as=123456 remote.address=10.255.0.2 \
    local.role=ibgp-rr disabled=no \
2 { input.filter=ibgp_in output.filter-chain=ibgp_out \
3 { address-families=ip,ipv6 \
```

```
/routing bgp connection
add name=router2 as=123456 local.address=10.255.0.2 \
remote.as=123456 remote.address=10.255.0.1 \
local.role=ibgp-rr-client disabled=no \
input.filter=ibgp_in output.filter-chain=ibgp_out \
address-families=ip,ipv6 \
```

Estado de los peers

En ROSv7, el estado del peer se ve en `/routing bgp session print`

BGP						
Connection		Templates		Sessions		VPN
Y	Resend	Refresh	Stop	Clear	Dump Adv.	
Name	Remote ...	Remote AS	Remote...	Remote ID	Remote Capa...	Loc
E amazon1-1	200.0.17.214	16509	ip	100.74.62.98	mp rr llgr as4 gr	200
E cabase_1-1	200.0.17.1	11058	ip	200.0.17.1	mp rr err as4	200
E cabase_2-1	200.0.17.2	11058	ip	200.0.17.2	mp rr err as4	200
E cabasev6_1-1	2001:13c7:...	11058	ipv6	200.0.17.1	mp rr err as4	200
E cabasev6_2-1	2001:13c7:...	11058	ipv6	200.0.17.2	mp rr err as4	200
cloudflare-1	200.0.17.181	13335	ip	198.41.228.1	mp rr llgr as4 gr	200
cloudflare-v6-1	2001:13c7:...	13335	ipv6	198.41.228.1	mp rr llgr as4 gr	200
E meta_1-1	200.0.17.27	32934	ip	129.134.62.82	mp rr llgr as4 gr	200
E meta_2-1	200.0.17.28	32934	ip	129.134.62.81	mp rr llgr as4 gr	200
E meta_3-1	200.0.17.139	32934	ip	129.134.63.125	mp rr llgr as4 gr	200
E meta_4-1	200.0.17.111	32934	ip	129.134.63.126	mp rr llgr as4 gr	200
E metav6_1-1	2001:13c7:...	32934	ipv6	129.134.62.82	mp rr llgr as4 gr	200
E metav6_2-1	2001:13c7:...	32934	ipv6	129.134.62.81	mp rr llgr as4 gr	200
E metav6_3-1	2001:13c7:...	32934	ipv6	129.134.63.125	mp rr llgr as4 gr	200
E metav6_4-1	2001:13c7:...	32934	ipv6	129.134.63.126	mp rr llgr as4 gr	200
E metrotel-1	190.104.25...	11014	ip	190.104.193.26	mp rr as4	190
E metrotelv6-1	2800:a10:0:...	11014	ipv6	190.104.193.26	mp rr as4	280
E teamcymru-bogons_1-1	216.31.3.81	65332	ip ipv6	216.31.3.81	mp rr err as4	170
E teamcymru-bogons_2-1	216.31.7.81	65332	ip	216.31.7.81	mp rr err as4	170
E teamcymru-utrs_1-1	216.31.8.100	64496	ip ipv6	172.17.5.69	mp rr llgr as4 gr	170
E teamcymru-utrs_2-1	216.31.9.100	64496	ip ipv6	172.18.60.69	mp rr llgr as4 gr	170
E teamcymruv6-bogons_1-1	2604.8800:...	65332	ipv6	216.31.3.81	mp rr err as4	280
E teamcymruv6-bogons_2-1	2604.8800:...	65332	ipv6	216.31.7.81	mp rr err as4	280
E valve_1-1	200.0.17.245	32590	ip	155.133.255.248	mp rr llgr as4 gr	200
E valve_2-1	200.0.17.246	32590	ip	155.133.255.247	mp rr llgr as4 gr	200

```
Flags: E - established
0 E name="metrotel-1"
  remote.address=190.104.253.44 .as=11014 .id=190.104.193.26
  .capabilities=mp,rr,as4 .messages=41900 .bytes=796129 .eor=ip
  local.address=██████████.11014 .as=11014 .id=190.104.193.26
  .capabilities=mp,rr,gr,as4 .messages=41900 .bytes=796137 .eor=""
  output.procid=20 .filter-chain=metrotel_out
  .network=alist_bgp_networks-ip4
  input.procid=20 .filter=metrotel_in_ebgp
  hold-time=3m keepalive-time=1m uptime=4w1d2h19m48s350ms
  last-started=2024-04-15 18:26:12 prefix-count=1

1 E name="cabase_2-1"
  remote.address=200.0.17.2 .as=11058 .id=200.0.17.2
  .capabilities=mp,rr,as4,err .hold-time=1m30s .messages=339917
  .bytes=49405186 .eor=ip
  local.address=██████████.11058 .as=11058 .id=200.0.17.2
  .capabilities=mp,rr,gr,as4 .messages=83797 .bytes=1592318 .eor=""
  output.procid=21 .filter-chain=cabase_out
  .network=alist_bgp_networks-ip4
  input.procid=21 .filter=cabase_in_ebgp
  hold-time=1m30s keepalive-time=30s uptime=4w1d2h19m38s830ms
  last-started=2024-04-15 18:26:22 prefix-count=26683

[Q quit|down]
```

Monitorio BGP

Ver prefijos publicados

- ❑ En ROSv7, los prefijos publicados se pueden ver en `/routing bgp advertisements print`

```
[admin@R1] > routing/bgp/advertisements/print
0 peer=bgp1-1 dst=198.18.0.0/24 afi=ip nexthop=169.254.1.1 origin=0 as-path=sequence 65001
0 peer=bgp1-1 dst=198.18.1.0/24 afi=ip nexthop=169.254.1.1 origin=0 as-path=sequence 65001
0 peer=bgp1-1 dst=198.18.2.0/24 afi=ip nexthop=169.254.1.1 origin=0 as-path=sequence 65001
0 peer=bgp1-1 dst=198.18.3.0/24 afi=ip nexthop=169.254.1.1 origin=0 as-path=sequence 65001
0 peer=bgp1-1 dst=198.18.0.66 afi=ip nexthop=169.254.1.1 origin=0 as-path=sequence 65001 communities=52376:666
0 peer=bgp1-1 dst=2001:db8:acdc::/48 afi=ipv6 nexthop=::ffff:169.254.1.1 origin=0 as-path=sequence 65001
[admin@R1] >
```

Ver prefijos recibidos

- ❑ En ROSv7, los prefijos recibidos se pueden ver en `/routing route print where belongs-to~"169.254.1.1"`

```
[admin@R2] > routing/route/print where belongs-to~"169.254.1.1"
Flags: U - UNREACHABLE, A - ACTIVE; b - BGP; H - HW-OFFLOADED
Columns: DST-ADDRESS, GATEWAY, AFI, DISTANCE, SCOPE, TARGET-SCOPE, IMMEDIATE-GW
  DST-ADDRESS      GATEWAY          AFI  DISTANCE  SCOPE  TARGET-SCOPE  IMMEDIATE-GW
Ab 198.18.0.0/24    169.254.1.1     ip4   20        40     10            169.254.1.1%ether1
Ab 198.18.0.66/32  169.254.1.1     ip4   20        40     10            169.254.1.1%ether1
Ab 198.18.1.0/24   169.254.1.1     ip4   20        40     10            169.254.1.1%ether1
Ab 198.18.2.0/24   169.254.1.1     ip4   20        40     10            169.254.1.1%ether1
Ab 198.18.3.0/24   169.254.1.1     ip4   20        40     10            169.254.1.1%ether1
UbH 2001:db8:acdc::/48 ::ffff:169.254.1.1 ip6   20        40     10
[admin@R2] >
```

Seguridad en RouterOS v7

Mecanismos de seguridad

Módulos para aplicar mecanismos de Seguridad

- ❑ **Servicios capa 2** → /ip neighbor discovery-settings
 - /tool romon
- ❑ **Servicios capa 3** → /ip service
- ❑ **Firewall** → /ip firewall
- ❑ **Accesos VPN** → /ppp
 - /interface wireguard

MNDP - MikroTik Neighbor Discovery protocol

Interface	IP	MAC A...	Id...	Platform	Version	Board Name	IPv6	Age (s)	Uptime
sfpllus2_cabase	10...	48:8F:5...	T...	MikroTik	6.44.6 (long-term)	CRS309-1G-8S+	no	4	109d 18:32:44
sfpllus2_cabase	200...	E4:8D:...	M...	MikroTik	6.45.6 (stable)	CCR1072-1G-8S+	no	48	25d 14:55:12
sfpllus2_cabase	200...	08:55:3...	C...	MikroTik	6.45.9 (long-term)	CCR1036-8G-2S+	no	13	176d 14:04:18
sfpllus2_cabase	200...	74:4D:...	C...	MikroTik	6.46.2 (stable)	CCR1072-1G-8S+	no	51	109d 18:35:01
sfpllus2_cabase	200...	4C:5E:...	C...	MikroTik	6.47 (stable)	CCR1072-1G-8S+	yes	11	109d 18:33:17
sfpllus2_cabase	200...	C4:AD:...	B...	MikroTik	6.47.1 (stable)	CCR1072-1G-8S+	no	48	40d 21:19:22
sfpllus2_cabase	200...	74:4D:...	C...	MikroTik	6.47.3 (stable)	CCR1036-8G-2S+	yes	23	11d 04:20:24
sfpllus2_cabase	10...	DC:2C:...	S...	MikroTik	6.47.10 (long-term)	CRS326-24S-2Q+	no	81	109d 18:30:37
sfpllus2_cabase	200...	DC:2C:...	A...	MikroTik	6.47.10 (long-term)	CCR1072-1G-8S+	no	57	11d 12:56:29
sfpllus2_cabase	08:55:3...	A...	MikroTik	6.48 (stable)	CRS317-1G-16S+	no	36	29d 08:34:08	
sfpllus2_cabase	08:55:3...	A...	MikroTik	6.48 (stable)	CRS317-1G-16S+	no	36	29d 08:34:08	
sfpllus2_cabase	6C:3B:...	M...	MikroTik	6.48.1 (stable)	CCR1072-1G-8S+	yes	4	118d 08:58:53	
sfpllus2_cabase	45...	E4:8D:...	r1...	MikroTik	6.48.1 (stable)	CCR1009-8G-1S-1S+	yes	6	46d 10:29:41
sfpllus2_cabase	45...	E4:8D:...	T...	MikroTik	6.48.3 (stable)	CCR1036-8G-2S+	yes	54	109d 18:30:12
sfpllus2_cabase	74:4D:...	C...	MikroTik	6.48.6 (long-term)	CRS328-4C-20S-4S+	no	20	109d 18:33:14	
sfpllus2_cabase	200...	74:4D:...	n...	MikroTik	6.49.4 (stable)	CCR1072-1G-8S+	no	44	50d 23:12:47
sfpllus2_cabase	200...	48:8F:5...	K...	MikroTik	6.49.6 (stable)	CCR1072-1G-8S+	yes	23	109d 18:30:32
sfpllus2_cabase	200...	48:8F:5...	K...	MikroTik	6.49.6 (stable)	CCR1072-1G-8S+	yes	23	109d 18:30:32
sfpllus2_cabase	200...	74:4D:...	R...	MikroTik	6.49.6 (stable)	CCR1016-12S-1S+	no	3	109d 18:33:15
sfpllus2_cabase	200...	74:4D:...	R...	MikroTik	6.49.6 (stable)	CCR1072-1G-8S+	no	28	71d 18:54:43
sfpllus2_cabase	200...	74:4D:...	R...	MikroTik	6.49.6 (stable)	CCR1072-1G-8S+	no	28	71d 18:54:43
sfpllus2_cabase	200...	74:4D:...	B...	MikroTik	6.49.7 (stable)	CCR1072-1G-8S+	yes	37	135d 16:16:20
sfpllus2_cabase	200...	2C:C8:...	R...	MikroTik	6.49.7 (stable)	CCR1072-1G-8S+	yes	24	87d 04:17:03
sfpllus2_cabase	200...	2C:C8:...	R...	MikroTik	6.49.7 (stable)	CCR1072-1G-8S+	yes	44	357d 05:06:57
sfpllus2_cabase	200...	C4:AD:...	R...	MikroTik	6.49.7 (stable)	CCR1072-1G-8S+	yes	31	109d 18:32:57
sfpllus2_cabase	200...	C4:AD:...	R...	MikroTik	6.49.7 (stable)	CCR1072-1G-8S+	yes	31	109d 18:32:57
sfpllus2_cabase	200...	DC:2C:...	c...	MikroTik	6.49.7 (stable)	CCR1036-8G-2S+	yes	2	108d 03:50:25
sfpllus2_cabase	200...	48:8F:5...	P...	MikroTik	6.49.8 (stable)	CCR1072-1G-8S+	yes	51	102d 11:44:57
sfpllus2_cabase	4C:5E:...	M...	MikroTik	6.49.10 (long-term)	CCR1036-8G-2S+	yes	29	148d 16:44:09	
sfpllus2_cabase	45...	2C:C8:...	W...	MikroTik	6.49.10 (long-term)	CCR2004-1G-12XS+2XS	yes	46	39d 20:45:23
sfpllus2_cabase	200...	6C:3B:...	Li...	MikroTik	6.49.10 (stable)	CCR1036-8G-2S+	no	50	109d 18:31:24
sfpllus2_cabase	200...	DC:2C:...	rt...	MikroTik	6.49.13 (long-term)	CCR1036-8G-2S+	yes	29	5d 04:41:49
sfpllus2_cabase	200...	DC:2C:...	B...	MikroTik	6.49.13 (stable)	CCR1072-1G-8S+	yes	43	37d 07:11:41
sfpllus2_cabase	200...	48:A9:...	N...	MikroTik	7.10 (stable) Jun/...	CCR2216-1G-12XS-2XQ	yes	40	24d 10:03:12
sfpllus2_cabase	172...	C4:AD:...	s...	MikroTik	7.11 (stable) Aug/...	CRS317-1G-16S+	yes	59	109d 18:30:52
sfpllus2_cabase	172...	C4:AD:...	s...	MikroTik	7.11 (stable) Aug/...	CRS317-1G-16S+	yes	59	109d 18:30:52
sfpllus2_cabase	DC:2C:...	s...	MikroTik	7.11.2 (stable) Au...	CRS317-1G-16S+	yes	53	18d 11:25:57	
sfpllus2_cabase	2C:C8:...	s...	MikroTik	7.11.2 (stable) Au...	CRS317-1G-16S+	yes	0	130d 13:10:05	
sfpllus2_cabase	2C:C8:...	s...	MikroTik	7.11.2 (stable) Au...	CRS317-1G-16S+	yes	0	130d 13:10:05	
sfpllus2_cabase	192...	DC:2C:...	s...	MikroTik	7.11.2 (stable) Au...	CRS317-1G-16S+	yes	53	18d 11:25:57
sfpllus2_cabase	200...	E4:8D:...	C...	MikroTik	7.11.2 (stable) Au...	CCR1036-8G-2S+	yes	51	4d 19:01:29
sfpllus2_cabase	200...	48:A9:...	ro...	MikroTik	7.11.2 (stable) Au...	CCR2216-1G-12XS-2XQ	yes	22	109d 18:31:40

- Si ejecutamos un `/ip neighbor print` en una interfaz conectada al IXP tendremos conocimiento de los dispositivos que corren MNDP o LLDP junto con la versión de software.
- Aún tenemos que hacer pasar por un login para acceder al equipamiento descubierto.
- Algunas versiones antiguas de RouterOS tienen vulnerabilidades que permiten acceso sin login (**CVE-2018-14847** y **CVE-2023-30799**).

MNDP - MikroTik Neighbor Discovery protocol

Aproximaciones para proteger el servicio MNDP/LLDP:

- ❑ Sólo permitir descubrimiento en interfaces de gestión y/o backbone:

```
/interface list add name=ilist_discovery
```

```
/interface list member add interface=sfpplus2_backbone name=ilist_discovery
```

```
/interface list member add interface=vlan999_mgmt name=ilist_discovery
```

```
/ip neighbor discovery-settings set discover-interface-list=ilist_discovery
```

#Opcional

```
/ip neighbor discovery-settings set mode=rx-only
```

ROMON - Router Management Overlay Network

Discovery (Running)						
Address	Cost	Hops	Path	L2MTU	k/Version	
64:D1:54:7B:CA:50	800	4	74:4D:28:5D:11:3B, 4C:5E:0C:02:B6:A0, 74:4D:28:EB:9C:11, 64:D1:54...		1500	E 6.42.2
4C:5E:0C:0C:5F:91	600	3	74:4D:28:5D:11:3B, 74:4D:28:07:4A:06, 4C:5E:0C:0C:5F:91		1500	E 6.42.10
74:4D:28:07:4B:10	400	2	74:4D:28:5D:11:3B, 74:4D:28:07:4B:10		1500	2 6.43.4
E4:8D:8C:F6:0F:7B	800	4	74:4D:28:5D:11:3B, DC:2C:6E:3D:12:A2, 48:8F:5A:39:FE:BF, E4:8D:8...		1500	E 6.43.7
74:4D:28:EB:9C:11	600	3	74:4D:28:5D:11:3B, 4C:5E:0C:02:B6:A0, 74:4D:28:EB:9C:11		1500	E 6.43.16
D4:CA:6D:B4:C6:F4	1200	6	74:4D:28:5D:11:3B, 74:4D:28:07:4A:06, 2C:C8:1B:5A:E8:E3, 6C:3B:6B...		1500	E 6.44.2
6C:3B:6B:0F:8F:34	800	4	74:4D:28:5D:11:3B, 74:4D:28:07:4A:06, D4:CA:6D:E9:AE:2C, 6C:3B:6...		1500	E 6.45.7
6C:3B:6B:84:47:DC	800	4	74:4D:28:5D:11:3B, 74:4D:28:07:4A:06, 2C:C8:1B:5A:E8:E3, 6C:3B:6B...		1500	E 6.45.7
D4:CA:6D:E9:AE:2C	600	3	74:4D:28:5D:11:3B, 74:4D:28:07:4A:06, D4:CA:6D:E9:AE:2C		1500	E 6.45.7
2C:C8:1B:40:C4:DA	600	3	74:4D:28:5D:11:3B, 2C:C8:1B:F8:72:1E, 2C:C8:1B:40:C4:DA		1500	L 6.45.9
A 74:4D:28:EF:CF:6C	600	3	E4:8D:8C:02:4E:2C, 64:D1:54:38:25:37, 74:4D:28:EF:CF:6C		1500	s 6.46.3
A 74:4D:28:7B:5E:22	200	1	74:4D:28:7B:5E:22		1500	T 6.46.4
48:8F:5A:62:72:88	1000	5	74:4D:28:5D:11:3B, 74:4D:28:07:4A:06, D4:CA:6D:E9:AE:2C, 6C:3B:6...		1500	E 6.46.6
2C:C8:1B:5A:E8:E3	600	3	74:4D:28:5D:11:3B, 74:4D:28:07:4A:06, 2C:C8:1B:5A:E8:E3		1500	E 6.47.9
48:8F:5A:6A:E7:03	600	3	74:4D:28:5D:11:3B, 08:55:31:2B:50:7A, 48:8F:5A:6A:E7:03		1500	F 6.47.10
DC:2C:6E:51:0E:C9	600	3	74:4D:28:5D:11:3B, 4C:5E:0C:02:B6:A0, DC:2C:6E:51:0E:C9		1500	E 6.47.10
6C:3B:6B:5C:C4:D4	600	3	74:4D:28:5D:11:3B, 4C:5E:0C:02:B6:A0, 6C:3B:6B:5C:C4:D4		1500	E 6.48
06:BB:D6:07:4F:83	600	3	74:4D:28:5D:11:3B, 2C:C8:1B:F8:72:1E, 06:BB:D6:07:4F:83		1500	1 6.48.1
A B8:69:F4:9F:C2:97	400	2	E4:8D:8C:02:4E:2C, B8:69:F4:9F:C2:97		1500	1 6.48.1
A E4:8D:8C:02:4E:2C	200	1	E4:8D:8C:02:4E:2C		1500	1 6.48.1
A 64:D1:54:38:25:37	400	2	E4:8D:8C:02:4E:2C, 64:D1:54:38:25:37		1500	r 6.48.2
A 64:D1:54:0E:60:D8	400	2	02:45:68:50:92:9A, 64:D1:54:0E:60:D8		1500	h 6.48.3
C4:AD:34:AF:8F:38	800	4	74:4D:28:5D:11:3B, 08:55:31:0B:18:0B, 6C:3B:6B:EF:1E:1D, C4:AD:34...		1500	e 6.48.3
A E4:8D:8C:3C:2D:7F	200	1	E4:8D:8C:3C:2D:7F		1500	T 6.48.3
4C:5E:0C:65:9E:EF	600	3	74:4D:28:5D:11:3B, 74:4D:28:07:4A:06, 4C:5E:0C:65:9E:EF		1500	F 6.48.6
74:4D:28:07:4A:17	400	2	74:4D:28:5D:11:3B, 74:4D:28:07:4A:17		1500	h 6.48.6
8A:0D:FF:32:71:E2	400	2	74:4D:28:5D:11:3B, 8A:0D:FF:32:71:E2		1500	3 6.48.6
64:D1:54:47:DC:AE	800	4	74:4D:28:5D:11:3B, 4C:5E:0C:02:B6:A0, 6C:3B:6B:5C:C4:D4, 64:D1:5...		1500	E 6.48.7
A DA:DA:22:01:01:00	600	3	02:45:68:50:92:9A, 1E:57:C8:D1:BD:59, DA:DA:22:01:01:00		1500	v 6.48.7
A DA:DA:22:02:01:00	600	3	02:45:68:50:92:9A, 1E:57:C8:D1:BD:59, DA:DA:22:02:01:00		1500	v 6.48.7
A DA:DA:22:03:01:00	600	3	02:45:68:50:92:9A, 1E:57:C8:D1:BD:59, DA:DA:22:03:01:00		1500	v 6.48.7
A DA:DA:22:04:01:00	600	3	02:45:68:50:92:9A, 1E:57:C8:D1:BD:59, DA:DA:22:04:01:00		1500	v 6.48.7
A DA:DA:22:06:01:00	600	3	02:45:68:50:92:9A, 1E:57:C8:D1:BD:59, DA:DA:22:06:01:00		1500	v 6.48.7
A DA:DA:22:07:01:00	600	3	02:45:68:50:92:9A, 1E:57:C8:D1:BD:59, DA:DA:22:07:01:00		1500	v 6.48.7
A DA:DA:22:09:01:00	600	3	02:45:68:50:92:9A, 1E:57:C8:D1:BD:59, DA:DA:22:09:01:00		1500	v 6.48.7
A DA:DA:22:0B:01:00	600	3	02:45:68:50:92:9A, 1E:57:C8:D1:BD:59, DA:DA:22:0B:01:00		1500	v 6.48.7
A DA:DA:22:0E:01:00	600	3	02:45:68:50:92:9A, 1E:57:C8:D1:BD:59, DA:DA:22:0E:01:00		1500	v 6.48.7
A DA:DA:28:04:01:00	600	3	02:45:68:50:92:9A, 1E:57:C8:D1:BD:59, DA:DA:28:04:01:00		1500	v 6.48.7
A 48:8F:5A:A3:7C:ED	600	3	E4:8D:8C:02:4E:2C, 64:D1:54:38:25:37, 48:8F:5A:A3:7C:ED		1500	s 6.49
4A:C0:6C:7E:6F:46	400	2	74:4D:28:5D:11:3B, 4A:C0:6C:7E:6F:46		1500	2 6.49.1
A 48:8F:5A:66:B4:87	600	3	48:8F:5A:66:AB:F4, C4:AD:34:EC:FB:9D, 48:8F:5A:66:B4:87		1500	C 6.49.2
64:D1:54:E3:B4:08	600	3	74:4D:28:5D:11:3B, DC:2C:6E:65:0D:53, 64:D1:54:E3:B4:08		1500	h 6.49.2
DC:2C:6E:3D:12:A2	400	2	74:4D:28:5D:11:3B, DC:2C:6E:3D:12:A2		1500	C 6.49.2
2C:C8:1B:D5:F6:78	600	3	74:4D:28:5D:11:3B, DC:2C:6E:65:0D:53, 2C:C8:1B:D5:F6:78		1500	h 6.49.5
48:8F:5A:D5:0A:CE	600	3	74:4D:28:5D:11:3B, DC:2C:6E:65:0D:53, 48:8F:5A:D5:0A:CE		1500	h 6.49.5
08:55:31:3B:EA:83	600	3	74:4D:28:5D:11:3B, DC:2C:6E:65:0D:53, 08:55:31:3B:EA:83		1500	h 6.49.6
A 2C:C8:1B:EE:F0:30	400	2	74:4D:28:7B:5E:22, 2C:C8:1B:EE:F0:30		1500	T 6.49.6
A 48:8F:5A:66:AB:F4	200	1	48:8F:5A:66:AB:F4		1500	C 6.49.6
64:D1:54:51:52:A6	800	4	74:4D:28:5D:11:3B, DC:2C:6E:C8:B5:F4, B8:69:F4:B4:6B:BE, 64:D1:5...		1500	C 6.49.6

327 items

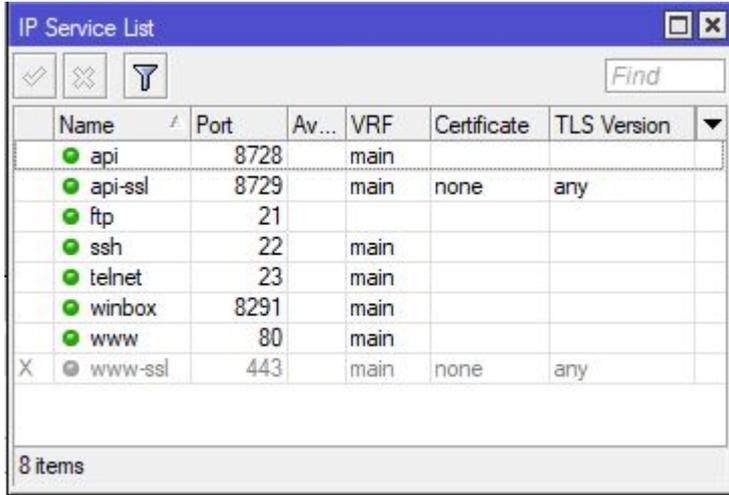
- Si ejecutamos un `/tool romon discover` en una interfaz conectada al IXP tendremos conocimiento de las redes que tienen ROMON activo con configuración por defecto.
- Aún tenemos que hacer pasar por un login para acceder al equipamiento descubierto.
- Algunas versiones antiguas de RouterOS tienen vulnerabilidades que pueden ser explotadas (ver cve.org o shodan.io).

ROMON - Router Management Overlay Network

Aproximaciones para proteger el servicio ROMON:

- ❑ Sólo permitir descubrimiento en interfaces de gestión y/o backbone:
`/tool romon port set [find interface=all] forbid=yes`
`/tool romon port add interface=sfpplus2_backbone disabled=no`
`/tool romon port add interface=vlan999_mgmt disabled=no`
`/tool romon set secrets=12345678`
`/tool romon set enabled=yes`
- ❑ Sólo permitir acceso al servicio ROMON (TCP 8291) a IPs conocidas o confiables (ver sección Firewall).

Servicios de acceso



The screenshot shows a window titled "IP Service List" with a table of services. The table has columns for Name, Port, Av..., VRF, Certificate, and TLS Version. The services listed are: api (port 8728), api-ssl (port 8729), ftp (port 21), ssh (port 22), telnet (port 23), winbox (port 8291), www (port 80), and www-ssl (port 443). The status of each service is indicated by a green dot (enabled) or a grey dot (disabled). The www-ssl service is disabled. The window also includes a search bar and a status bar at the bottom indicating "8 items".

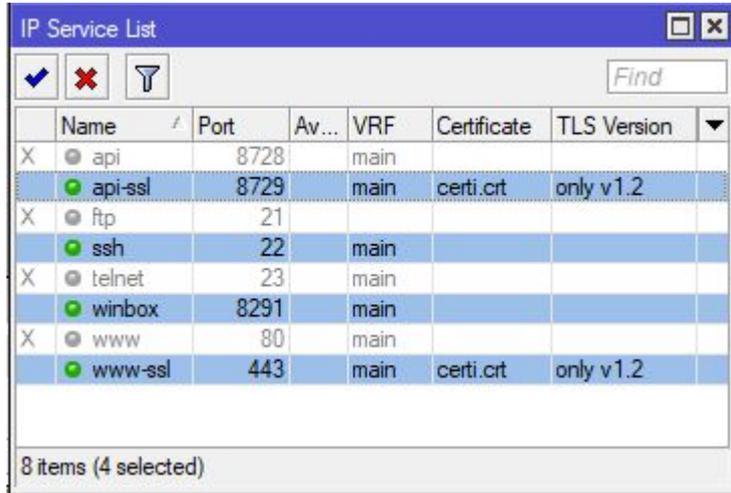
Name	Port	Av...	VRF	Certificate	TLS Version
api	8728		main		
api-ssl	8729		main	none	any
ftp	21				
ssh	22		main		
telnet	23		main		
winbox	8291		main		
www	80		main		
X www-ssl	443		main	none	any

Servicios sin cifrado y con autenticación en texto plano o vulnerable:

- API
- FTP
- Telnet
- WWW (WebFig)

Recomendación: deshabilitar!

Servicios de acceso



	Name	Port	Av...	VRF	Certificate	TLS Version
X	api	8728		main		
	api-ssl	8729		main	certi.crt	only v1.2
X	ftp	21				
	ssh	22		main		
X	telnet	23		main		
	winbox	8291		main		
X	www	80		main		
	www-ssl	443		main	certi.crt	only v1.2

8 items (4 selected)

Aproximaciones: dejar sólo servicios con cifrado y autenticación segura.

- ❑ **API-SSL**: agregar certificado y usar TLS 1.2.
- ❑ **WWW-SSL**: agregar certificado y usar TLS 1.2.
- ❑ **WinBox**: proteger desde `/ip firewall`
- ❑ **SSH**: mejorar seguridad desde `/ip ssh`

Servicios de acceso

- ❑ Mejorar el servicio SSH:

```
/ip ssh
```

```
set strong-crypto=yes
```

```
set host-key-type=ed25519
```

- ❑ Mejorar el servicio WinBox:

Implementar técnica Port Knocking.

Firewall “cero confianza” (zero trust)

- ❑ Es recomendable proteger el router con un Firewall que descarte todo. El tráfico permitido debería ser declarado de forma explícita con una regla:

```
/ip firewall filter
```

```
add comment="Permitir paquetes de conexiones establecidas" \  
    chain=input connection-state=established action=accept
```

```
add comment="Permitir todo desde alist_gestion" \  
    chain=input src-address-list=alist_gestion action=accept
```

```
add comment="Descartar todo" \  
    chain=input action=drop log=no log-prefix=DESCARTADO:
```

Firewall que cumpla con BCP38

- ❑ Es recomendable cumplir con BCP38!

```
/ip firewall raw
```

```
add comment="Para cumplir con BCP38" \
```

```
chain=prerouting \
```

```
in-interface-list=ilist_acceso \
```

```
src-address-list=!alist_redes-acceso \
```

```
action=drop
```

Accesos VPN

- ❑ VPN inseguras y sus reemplazos:
 - ❑ **PPTP** se reemplaza con **SSTP** y certificados.
 - ❑ **L2TP** se potencia agregando una llave **IPsec**.

- ❑ Otras VPN seguras soportadas por RouterOSv7:
 - ❑ **OpenVPN**, se mejora la performance con el modo UDP.
 - ❑ **WireGuard**, mejora la seguridad y performance.

¡Muchas gracias!

Seguridad y BGP en RouterOS v7

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