

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

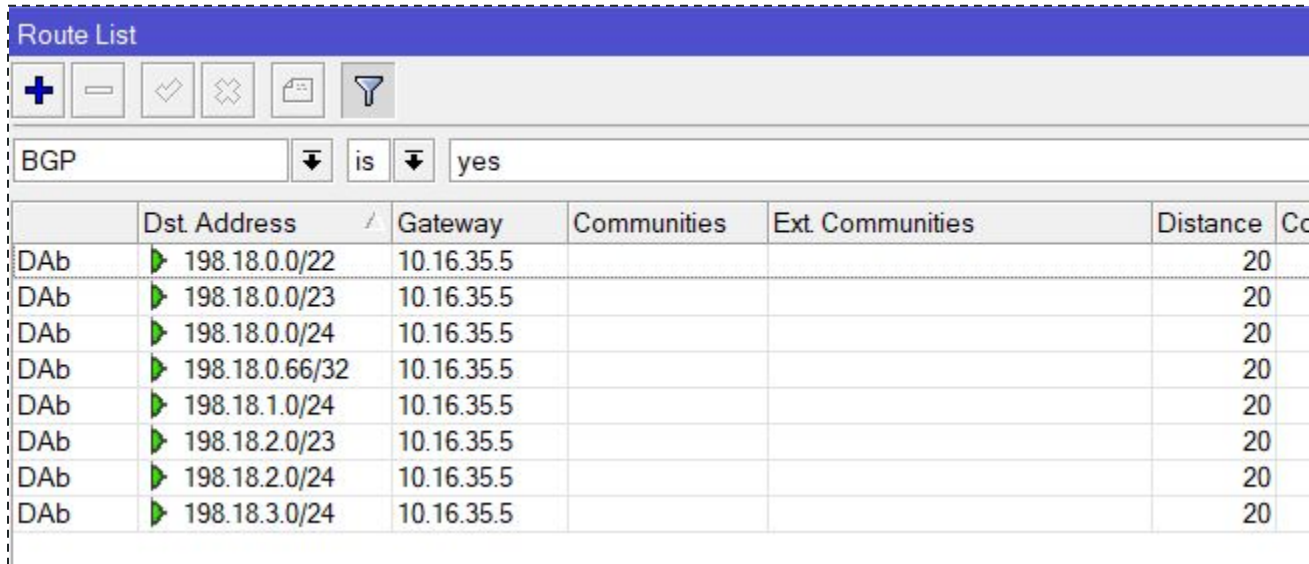
- ❑ Crear una cadena (conjunto) de reglas para filtrar rutas
`/routing filter rule add chain=filter1_out`
- ❑ Este comando crea una cadena vacía sin reglas, y que en ROSv7 **por defecto descarta todo** (action=discard, las rutas permanecen en memoria pero no pasan a la FIB).

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. The filter is set to 'BGP' and 'is yes'. The table displays the following routes:

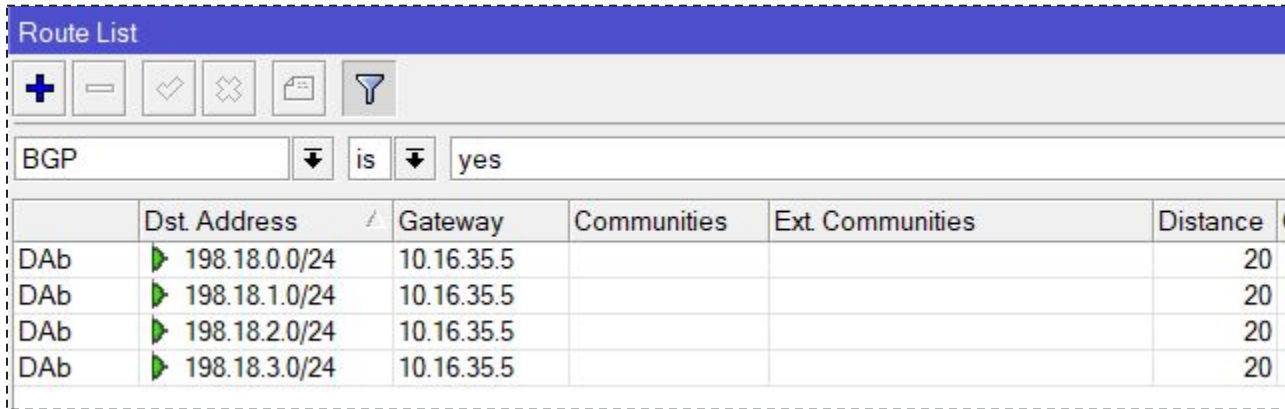
	Dst Address	Gateway	Communities	Ext. Communities	Distance	Co
DAb	198.18.0.0/22	10.16.35.5			20	
DAb	198.18.0.0/23	10.16.35.5			20	
DAb	198.18.0.0/24	10.16.35.5			20	
DAb	198.18.0.66/32	10.16.35.5			20	
DAb	198.18.1.0/24	10.16.35.5			20	
DAb	198.18.2.0/23	10.16.35.5			20	
DAb	198.18.2.0/24	10.16.35.5			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 '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 is a search bar containing the text 'BGP' and a dropdown arrow. To the right of the search bar, there are two filters: 'is' with a dropdown arrow and 'yes' with a dropdown arrow. Below the search and filter area 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.

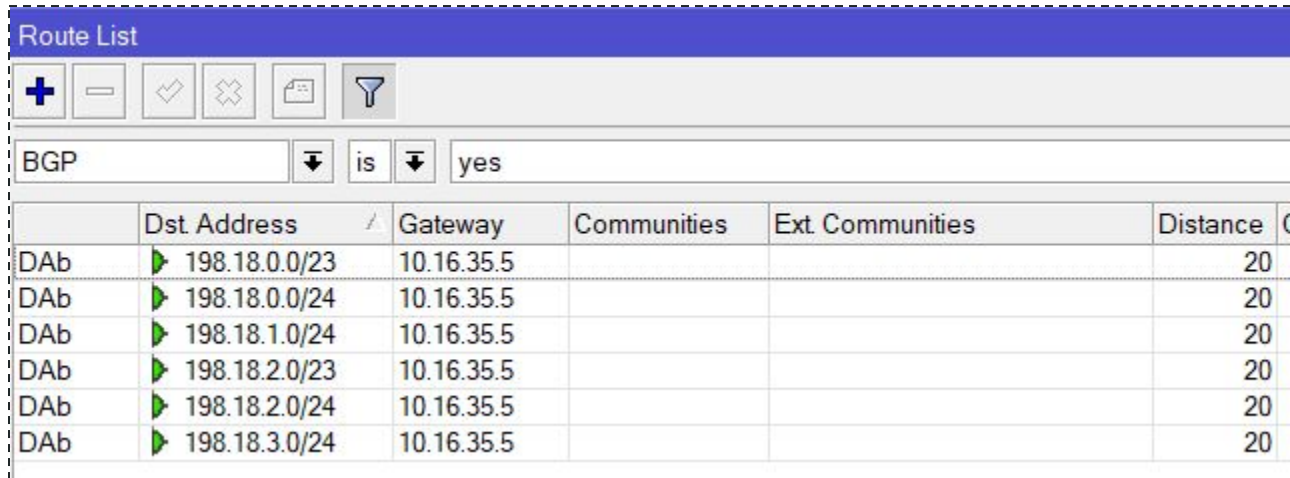
	Dst Address	Gateway	Communities	Ext. Communities	Distance
DAb	▶ 198.18.0.0/24	10.16.35.5			20
DAb	▶ 198.18.1.0/24	10.16.35.5			20
DAb	▶ 198.18.2.0/24	10.16.35.5			20
DAb	▶ 198.18.3.0/24	10.16.35.5			20

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 is a search bar containing the text 'BGP' and a dropdown arrow. To the right of the search bar, there is a filter condition 'is' followed by a dropdown arrow and the text 'yes'. Below the search bar and filter 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 'Distance' of 20.

	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

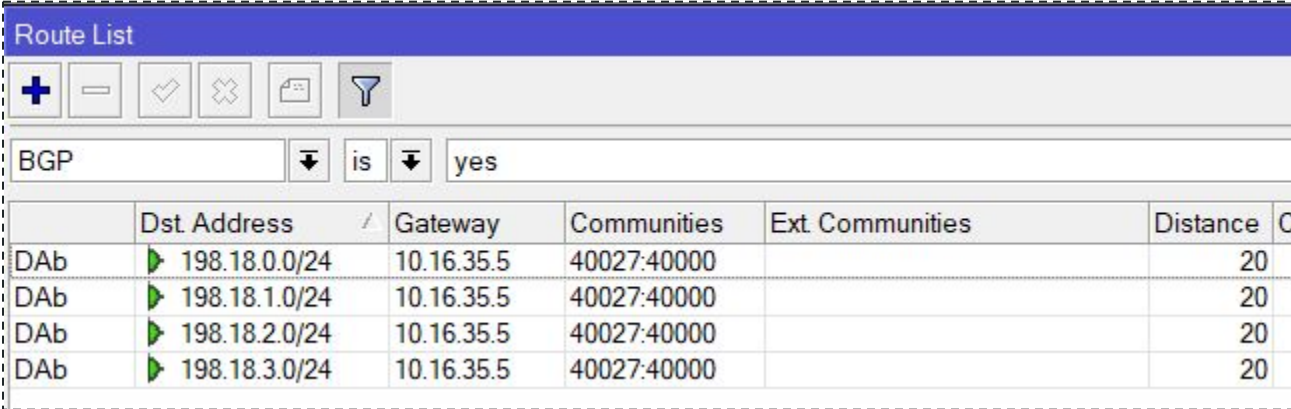
Routing Filters en BGP de RouterOS v7

- ❑ 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 filter fields: 'BGP' with a dropdown arrow, 'is' with a dropdown arrow, 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, each with a green play button icon in the first column.

	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	

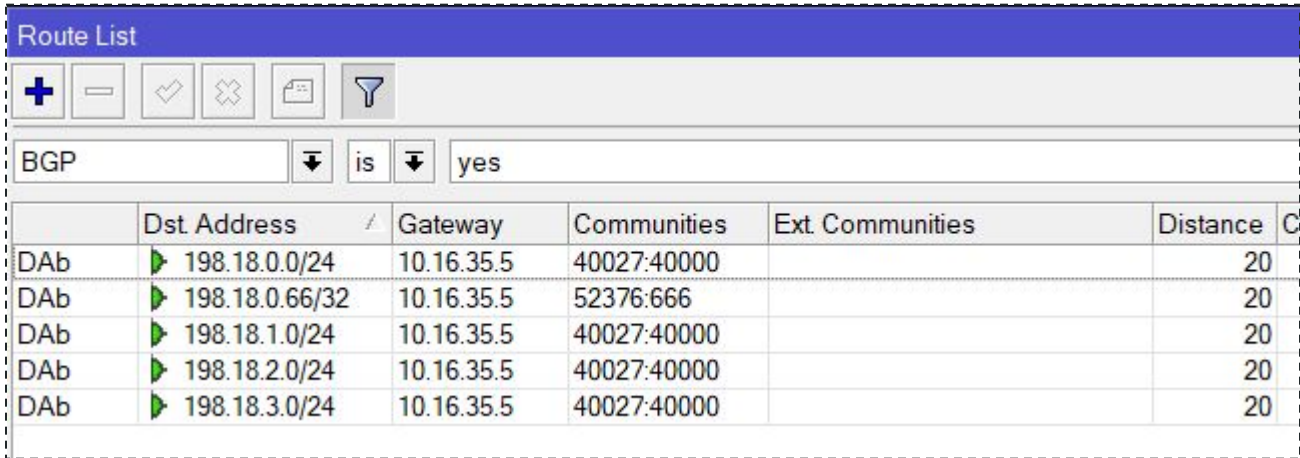
Routing Filters en BGP de RouterOS v7

- ❑ 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 v7 '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), printing (document), and filtering (funnel). 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', 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

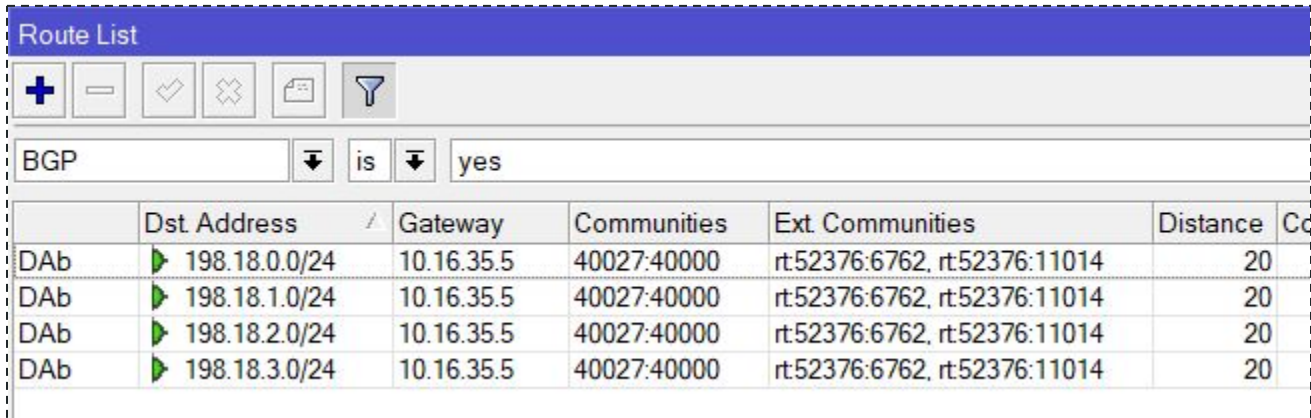
Routing Filters en BGP de RouterOS v7

- ❑ 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 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 labeled 'BGP' and the second is labeled 'is' with a downward arrow. To the right of these dropdowns, the text 'yes' is visible. Below the dropdowns is a table with the following columns: 'Dst Address', 'Gateway', 'Communities', 'Ext. Communities', 'Distance', and 'Cc'. The table contains four rows of data, each representing a BGP route. The first column of the table is labeled 'DAb'.

	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

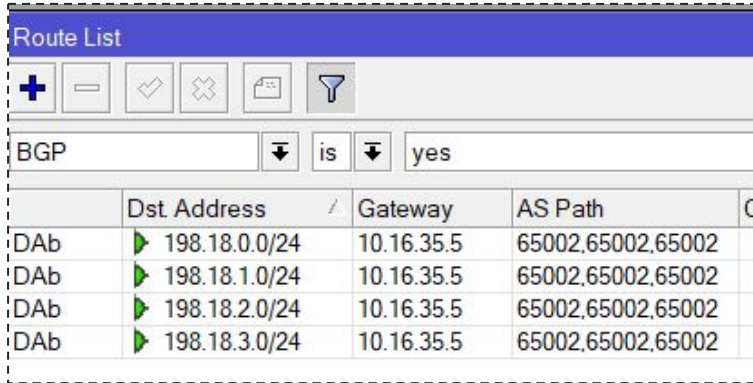
- ❑ Para agregar bgp-path-prepend o local-pref, usamos acciones adicionales:
- ❑

```
/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}"
```

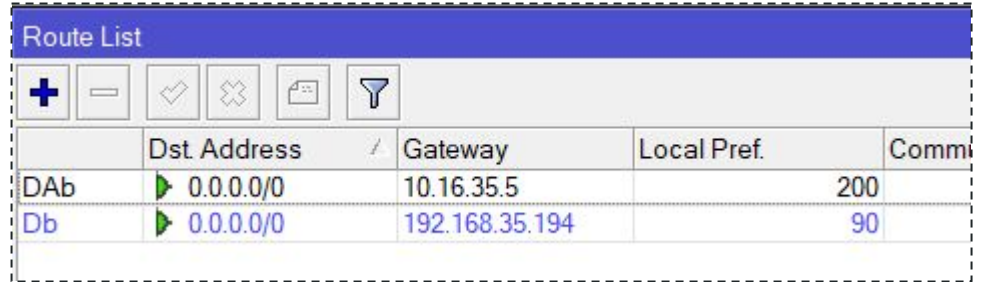
Routing Filters en BGP de RouterOS v7

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



The screenshot shows the 'Route List' window in RouterOS. The 'BGP' filter is active, and the 'is' dropdown is set to 'yes'. The table displays four routes with their destination addresses, gateways, and AS paths.

	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	



The screenshot shows the 'Route List' window in RouterOS. The table displays two routes with their destination addresses, gateways, local preferences, and communities.

	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
```

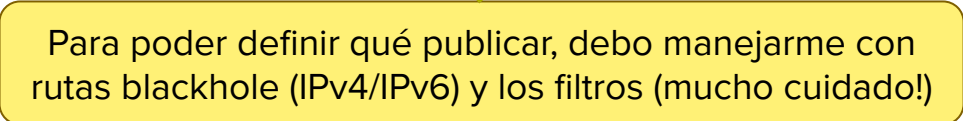
Ejemplo de conexión con TIP IPv4 + IPv6

```
/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 manejar 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=██████████.15 .as=██████████ .id=██████████.1
  .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=██████████.1 .as=██████████ .id=170.██████████
  .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:E8:9C: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:E8:9C:11	600	3	74:4D:28:5D:11:3B, 4C:5E:0C:02:B6:A0, 74:4D:28:E8:9C: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	l 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

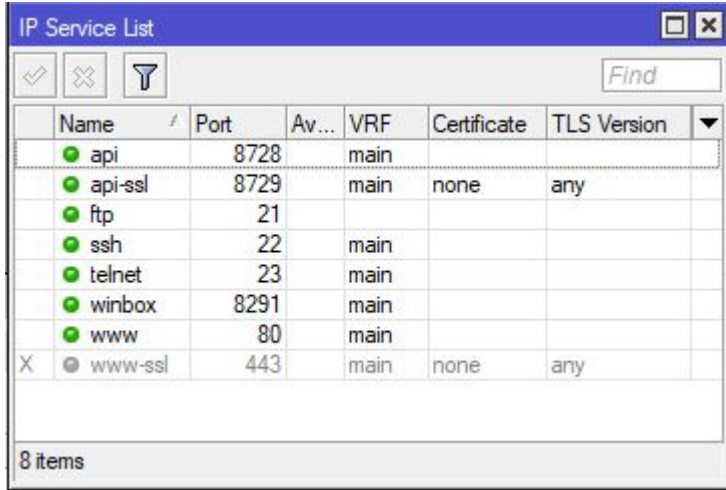
- Si ejecutamos un `/tool romon discover` en una interfaz conectada al IXP tendremos conocimiento de las redes que tienen ROMON activo con configuración por defecto.
- Aún tenemos que hacer pasar por un login para acceder al equipamiento descubierto.
- Algunas versiones antiguas de RouterOS tienen vulnerabilidades 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".

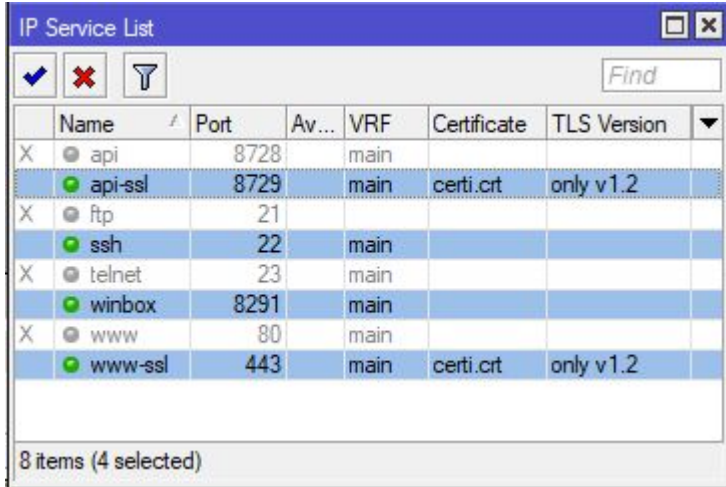
Name	Port	Av...	VRF	Certificate	TLS Version
api	8728		main		
api-ssl	8729		main	none	any
ftp	21				
ssh	22		main		
telnet	23		main		
winbox	8291		main		
www	80		main		
X www-ssl	443		main	none	any

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

Mayo 2024, CABA