

KEEPING YOUR RACK COOL WITH ONE "/IP ROUTE RULE"

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```
# nov/12/2016 11:37:24 by Router0S 6.37.1
# software id = 458V-PD9S
#
/ip route rule
add routing-mark=bad-traffic table=bad-traffic
```

THE END

QUESTIONS ETC?

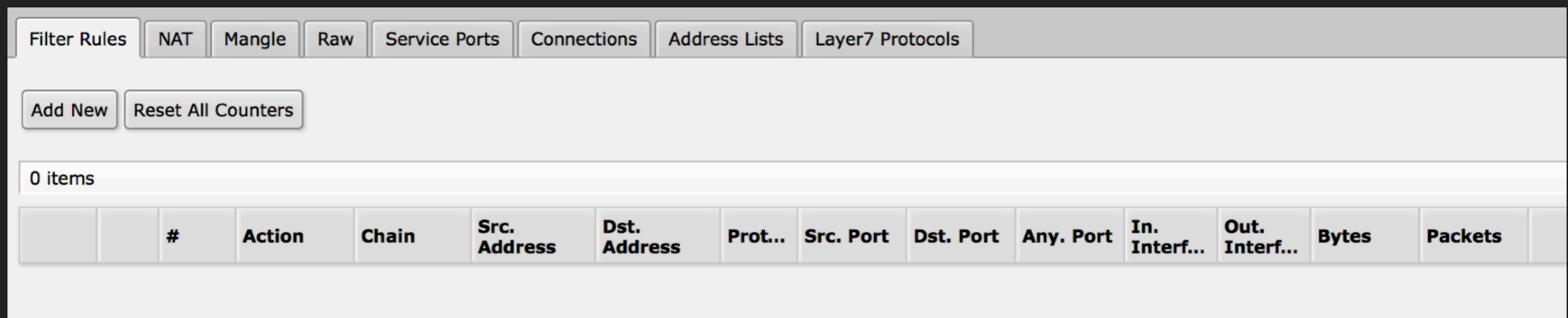
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```

NOT SO FAST...

; -)

HOW FAELIX ARRIVED AT THIS IDEA

- ▶ Part 1:
 - ▶ About our network and what we do
 - ▶ Our experience using MikroTik at the provider edge
- ▶ Part 2:
 - ▶ Zero filter rules! :-)



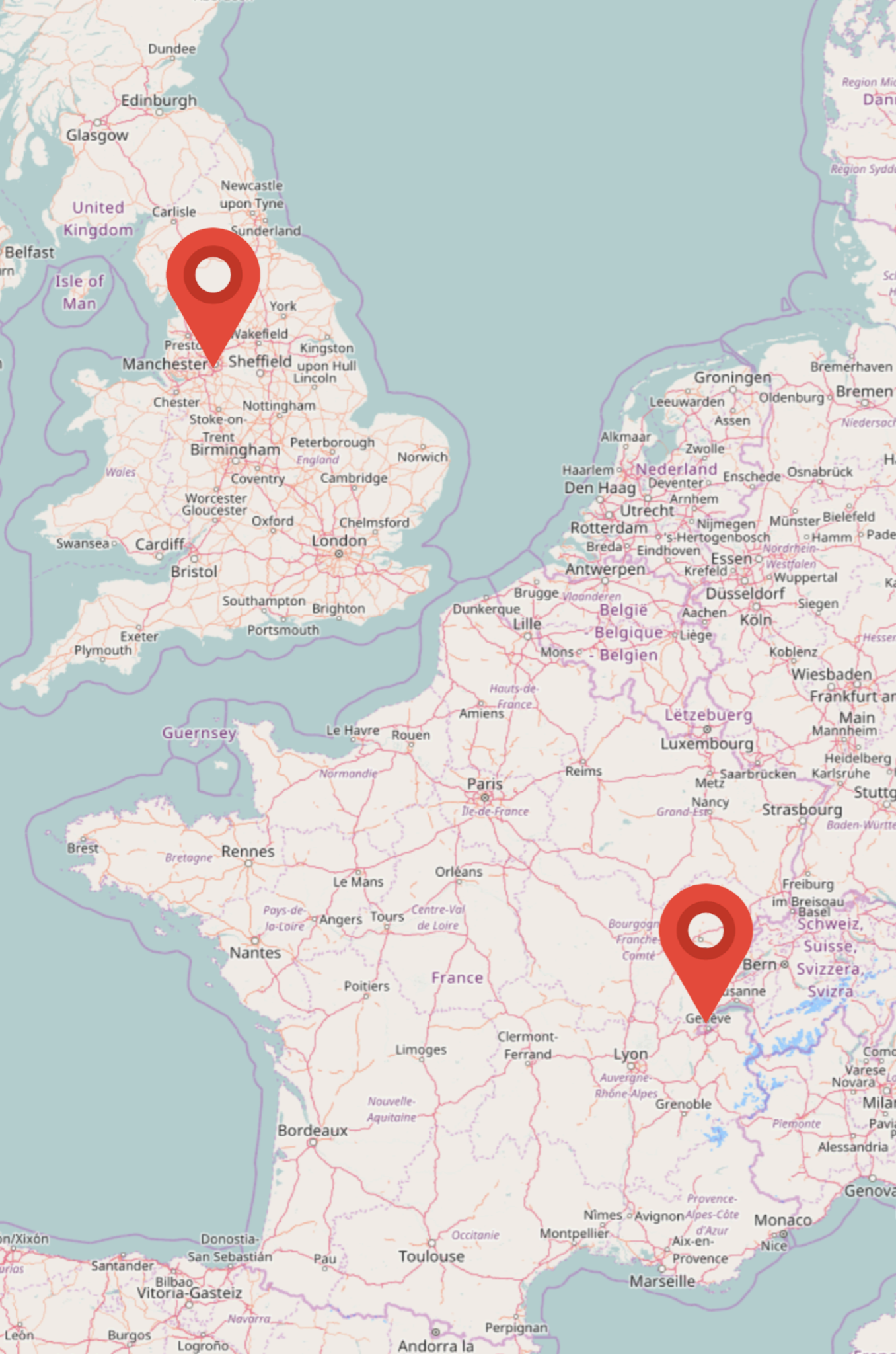
The screenshot shows the MikroTik WinBox interface for the Filter Rules page. At the top, there are tabs for Filter Rules, NAT, Mangle, Raw, Service Ports, Connections, Address Lists, and Layer7 Protocols. Below the tabs are buttons for 'Add New' and 'Reset All Counters'. The main area displays '0 items'. At the bottom, there is a table with the following columns: #, Action, Chain, Src. Address, Dst. Address, Prot..., Src. Port, Dst. Port, Any. Port, In. Interf..., Out. Interf..., Bytes, and Packets.

#	Action	Chain	Src. Address	Dst. Address	Prot...	Src. Port	Dst. Port	Any. Port	In. Interf...	Out. Interf...	Bytes	Packets
0 items												

A person in a blue jacket and dark pants stands on a rocky ridge, looking out over a vast, hazy landscape. To the left, a prominent, dark, jagged rock formation rises vertically. The background shows rolling hills and a distant horizon under a cloudy sky.

PART 1:

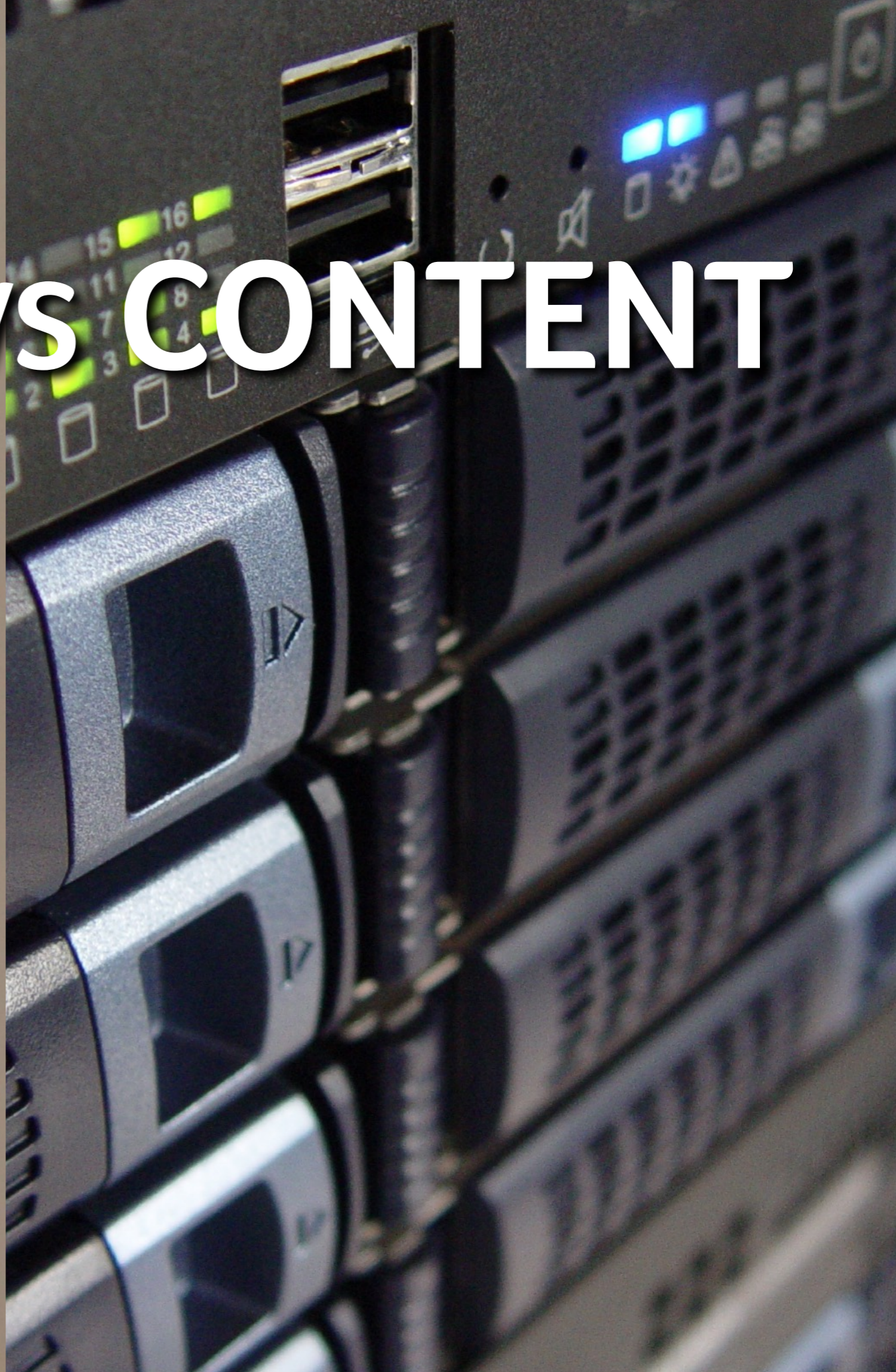
MIKROTIK AT THE PROVIDER EDGE



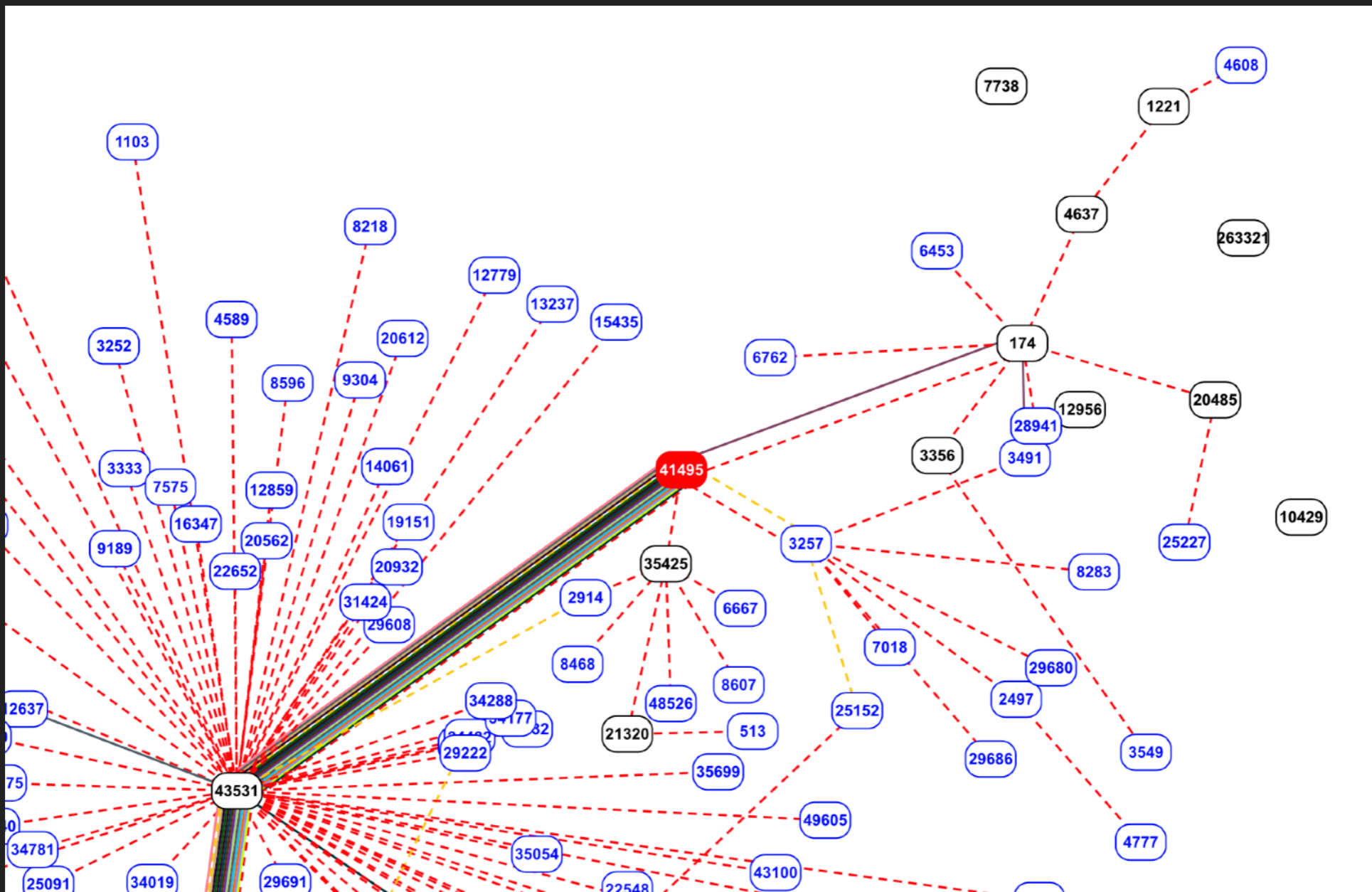
ABOUT FAELIX

- ▶ Mostly-hosting ISP
- ▶ Security, social issues, environment
- ▶ Based in Manchester, UK = local footprint
- ▶ ≈50% of servers in Geneva, CH = excellent energy efficiency
- ▶ Multi-homed, multi-site, autonomous system: AS41495

EYEBALLS vs CONTENT



SINGLE vs MULTI



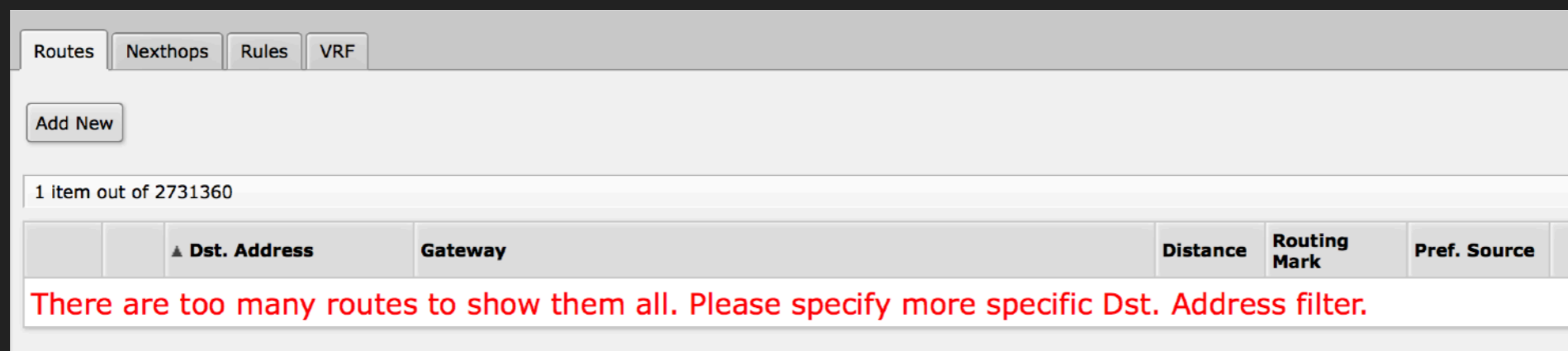
MULTI-HOMED

- ▶ Organise "transit" from upstream providers
- ▶ Talk BGP with them, announcements + get sent routing tables
- ▶ Maybe you get "default only"...







		▲ Dst. Address	Gateway
-	DAb	▶ 0.0.0.0/0	46.227.200.249 reachable ether6-metronet
-	Db	▶ 0.0.0.0/0	46.227.200.250 reachable ether6-metronet

MULTI-HOMED

- ▶ Organise "transit" from upstream providers
- ▶ Talk BGP with them, announcements + get sent routing tables
- ▶ ...or maybe you get "full tables"
 - ▶ >600k IPv4 routes, >30k IPv6 routes
 - ▶ That's a lot of routes!



OUR MIGRATION TO MIKROTIK ROUTEROS

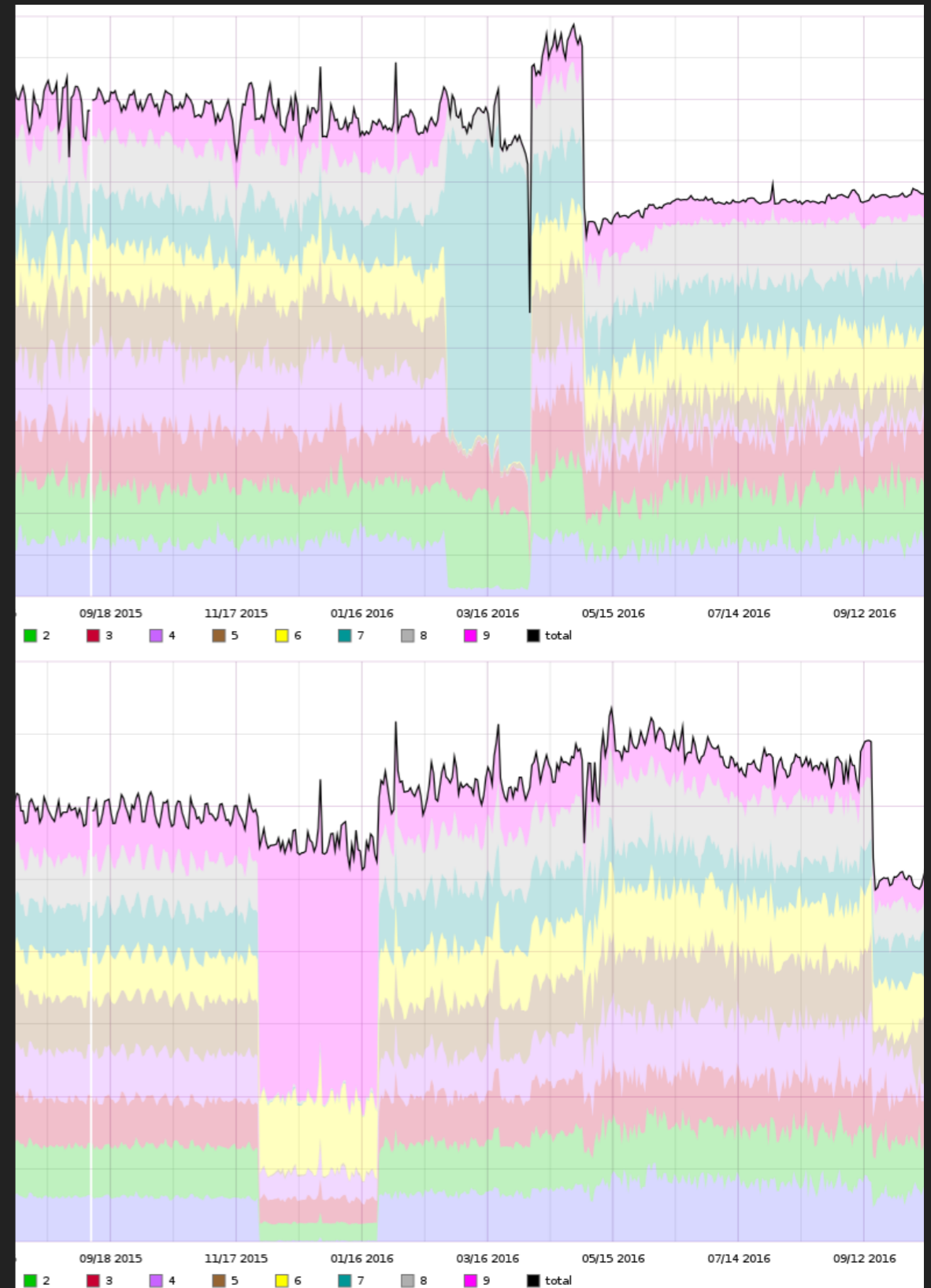
- ▶ Quagga + BIRD on servers running Linux solid for >6 years 
- ▶ 2015: we wanted to do an upgrade... 
- ▶ We love the energy efficiency of MikroTik CCR... 
- ▶ No "NSA/GCHQ inside"... 
- ▶ Can we use RouterOS? 
- ▶ + BIRD on servers running Linux? 

TWO ROUTING SYSTEMS?

- ▶ Early version of BIRD segfaulted, withdrew announcements
 - ▶ Quagga kept on running, we did not vanish from DFZ
- ▶ Are we sure RouterOS BGP is going to cope?
- ▶ What is support going to be like? Debugging?

OVERALL EXPERIENCE

- ▶ Some weird behaviour occasionally...
- ▶ NTP leap second bug = hard crash
- ▶ Disable VLAN interface before changing its physical interface or VID
- ▶ Support are helpful and fast; anecdotally, as responsive as the "big name" vendors
- ▶ Debugging time = get friendly with RouterOS command-line



THE GOOD

- ▶ £700 + 70W routes > 10Gbit/s
- ▶ BGP feels familiar after years of experience of Quagga
- ▶ Consultants out there if you need them; training & quals
- ▶ MikroTik now "go to" choice for CPE, wireless, etc...
- ▶ Vendor interop good (beware of extra options in RouterOS)

THE BAD

- ▶ Watchdog not good enough, IPMI-style OOB hard reboot?
- ▶ BGP converge & FIB is slow on CCR with 2M+ routes
- ▶ Routing filters don't always work first time (enable/disable)
- ▶ Switch VLAN setup feels like raw config of merchant silicon
- ▶ "RouterOS 7"

FAELIX'S TIPS

- ▶ CHR, hardware is economical = no excuses for network lab
- ▶ Consider leap-frogging RouterOS releases in production
- ▶ layer-3 > layer-2, MikroTik affordability = dream come true
- ▶ Full routing tables get into FIB a lot quicker on x86 than on tile
- ▶ **oxidized** + **syslog** = configs in git + logs in one place
- ▶ **snmp** + **graphite** + **grafana** = netops visibility, cool dashboards
- ▶ **BCP38** + **MANRS** + **abuse-c** = be excellent to each other

PLUGS

- ▶ <http://uknof.org.uk/> = packet pushers of the UK (and beer)
- ▶ <http://netmcr.uk/> = packet pushers of Manchester (and beer)

BEER-TO-PEER NETWORKING



PART 2:


FIREWALLING WITH ZERO FILTER RULES!

U WOT M8?

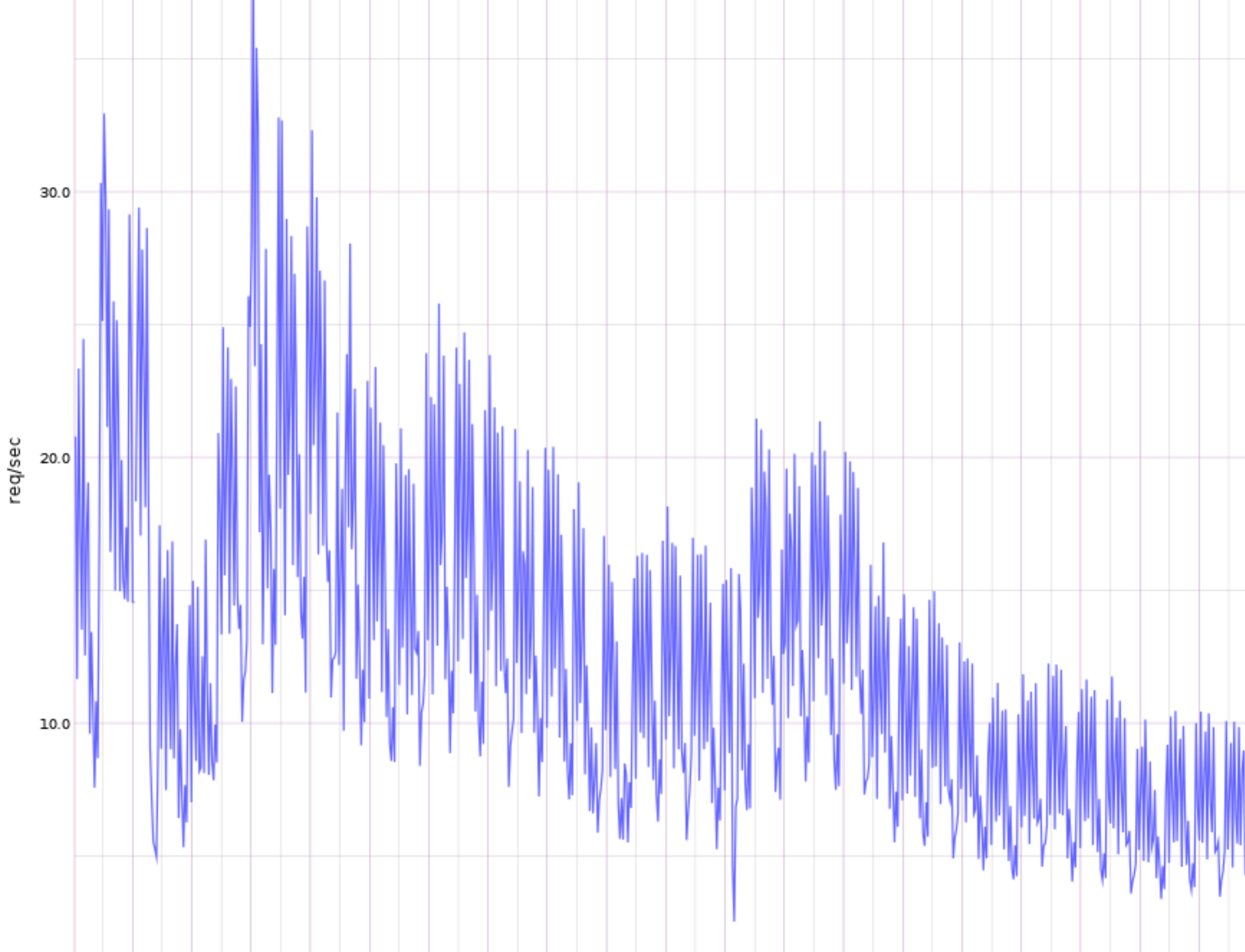
you, right now

SHIT HAPPENS

- ▶ Your network will get scanned
 - ▶ ssh, DDoS amplification, open proxies...
- ▶ You might have forgotten something
 - ▶ Is your management network isolated?
- ▶ Your customers will do things you don't expect
 - ▶ e.g. SNMP or DNS on CPE open to Internet
- ▶ Software has bugs

A man with dark hair, wearing a black short-sleeved button-down shirt and black pants, stands in a field. To his right is a large, conical pile of dark brown, fibrous material, possibly mulch or compost. The background consists of green bushes and trees under a bright sky. A white speech bubble with a black border is positioned above the man, containing the text "That is one big pile of shit!".

That is one big
pile of shit!



omg wtf loadavg bbq



SECURITY IS HARD

every infosec professional ever

GOAL:

**START WITH THE LOW-
HANGING FRUIT...**

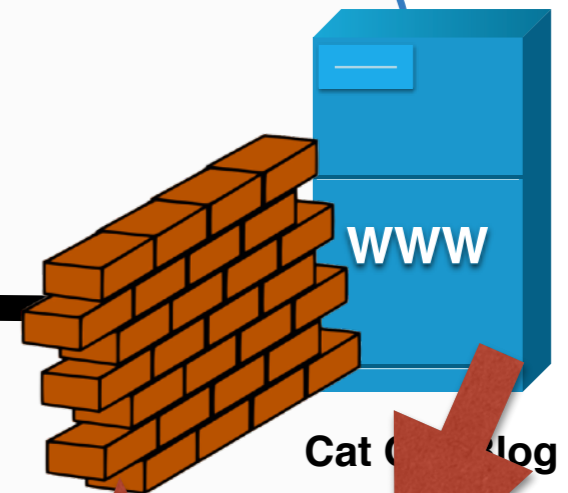
AND WHEN THEY'RE PICKED...

THE NEXT CROP!

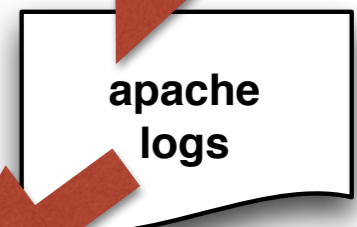
STEP 1:

LOGS + DATA

make DJT
root again!



Cat C log



STEP 2:

FAIL2BAN

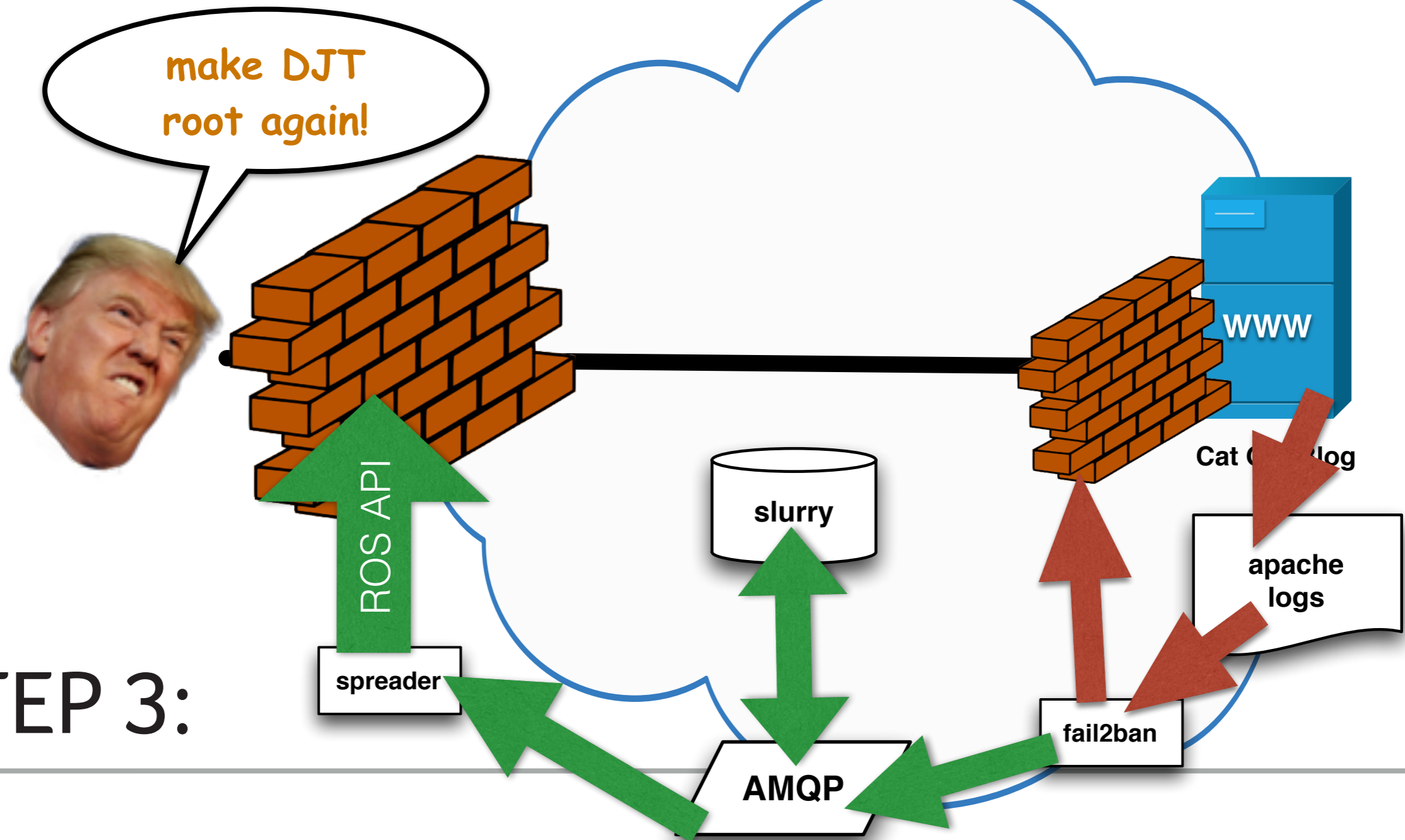
FAIL2BAN

- ▶ Follow log file, if line matches "filter" then performs "action"
- ▶ Great for blocking brute force (ssh, etc)
- ▶ MikroTik wiki + forum have examples for RouterOS
 - ▶ Send logs via syslog to a VM for analysis
 - ▶ fail2ban connects to RouterOS with ssh and blocks using:
 - ▶ add new **/ip firewall filter** (ok)
 - ▶ add new **/ip firewall address-list** (better)

FAIL2BAN

- ▶ Quick, cheap, easy
- ▶ Make your own or find rules to block web, VoIP, and other nasty traffic
- ▶ Attacker will move on to another target pretty quickly when DROPPed
- ▶ Next target might still be in your network, still traffic across your backbone
- ▶ Can we put attacking IPs on a network-wide "naughty step"?





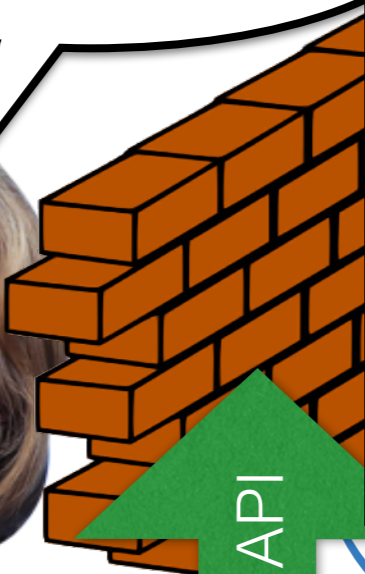
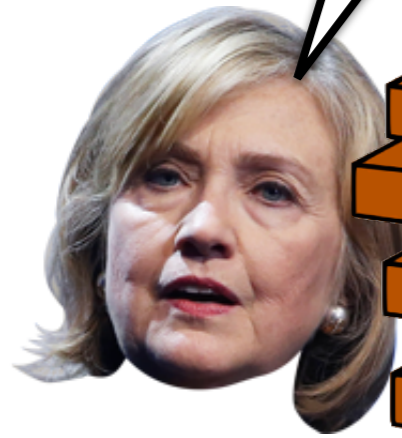
STEP 3:

BLOCK AT THE PROVIDER EDGE

BLOCKING AT THE PROVIDER EDGE

- ▶ Lots of flows, lots of PPS, lots of attacking addresses
 - ▶ **/ip firewall filter** uses each set of rules sequentially = $O(n)$
 - ▶ **/ip firewall address-list** is a hash-table $\approx O(1)$
- ▶ Using AMQP to get addresses added to block lists on all routers in three data-centres
 - ▶ We already had RabbitMQ across our network for other infrastructure needs

PASSWORDS ARE HARD



ROS API

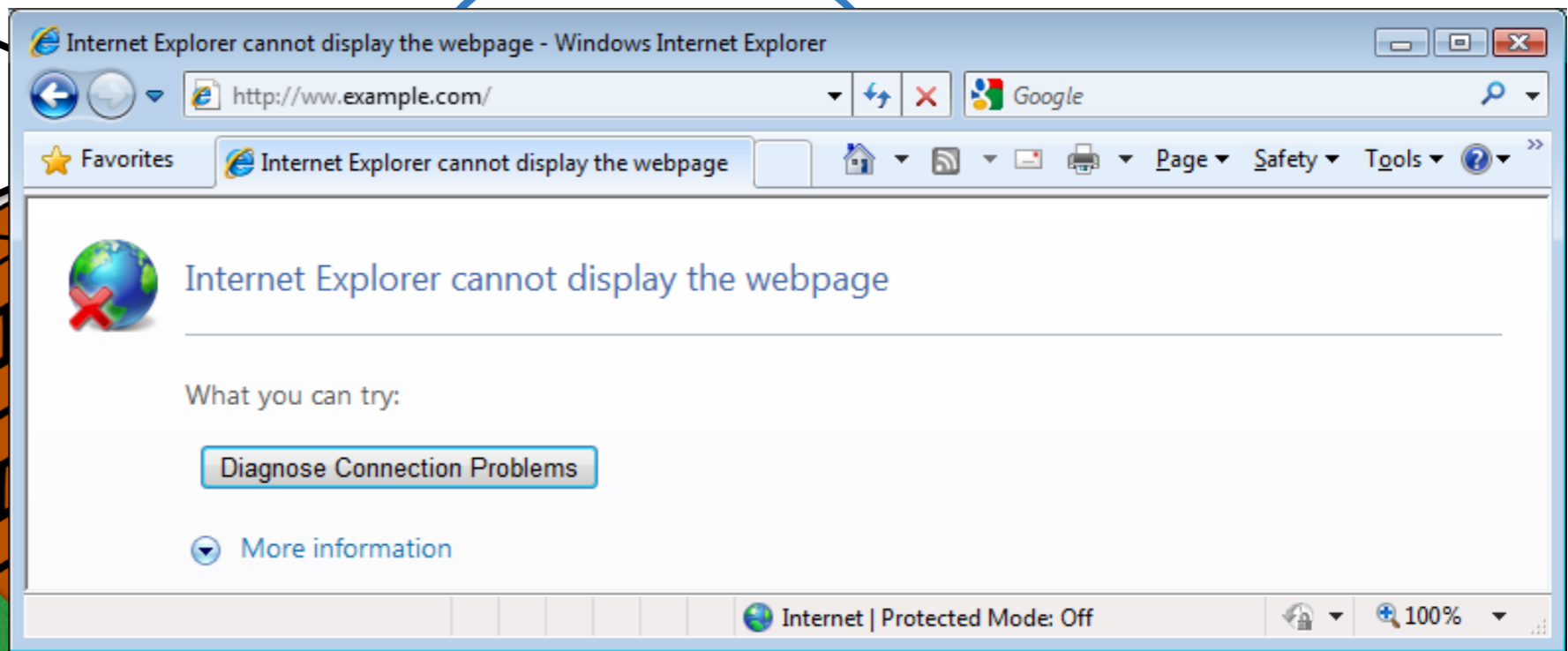
spreader

slurry

AMQP

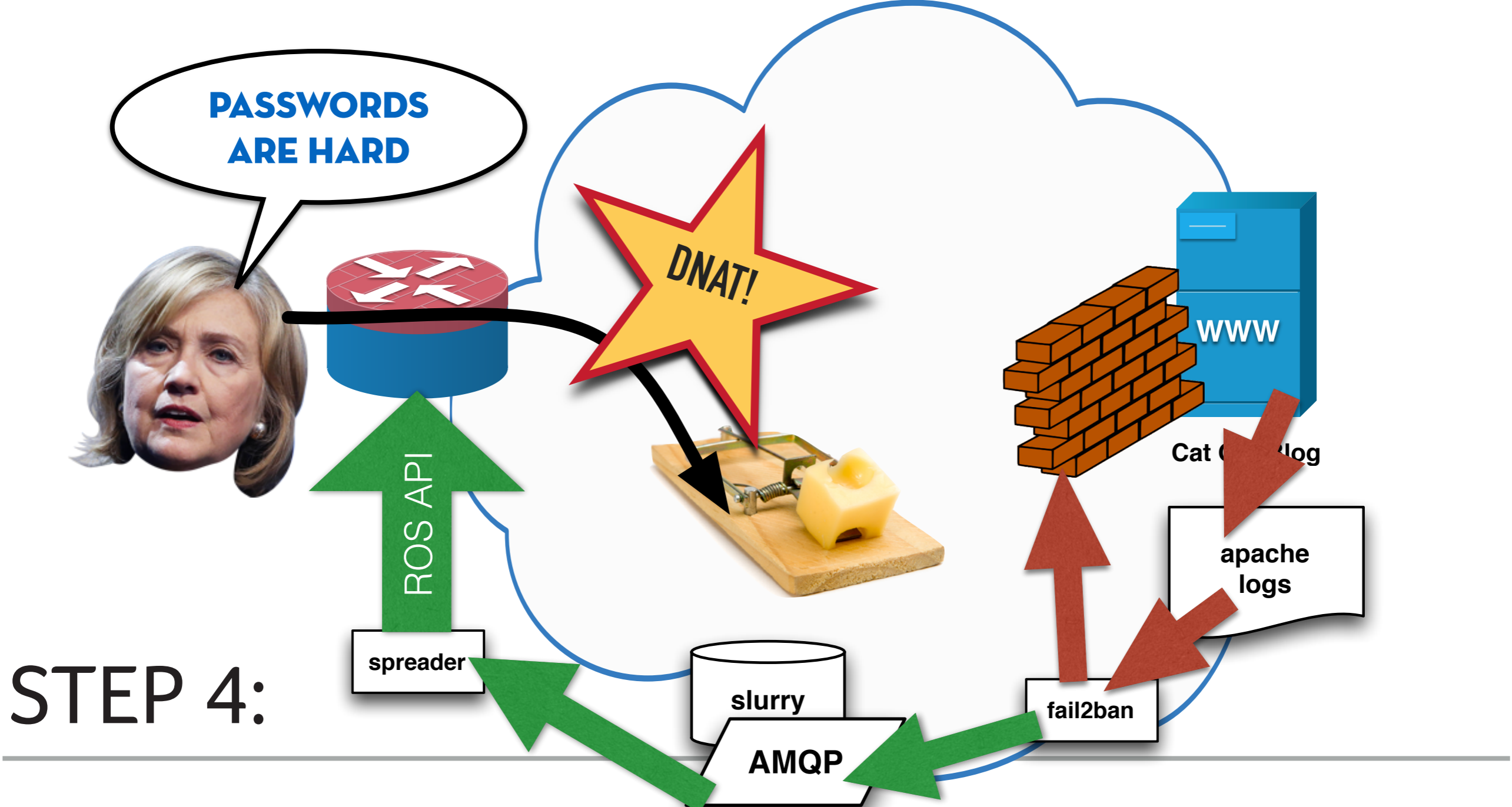
fail2ban

apache logs



STEP 4:

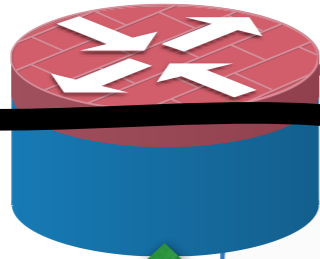
FALSE POSITIVES



STEP 4:

FALSE POSITIVES

**PASSWORDS
ARE HARD**



spreader

STEP 4:

FALSE

Your address has been blacklisted



Due to abusive network traffic originating from your IP address, we have blocked your access to sites and servers that are hosted on our network.

The block will be lifted in a short while, but will be re-applied as soon as we detect similar activity again. Blocks will increase in length if we continue to detect malicious traffic from your address.

This can happen because:

- you — or somebody on your network — has entered the wrong password for a website or other service that we host; to protect against "brute force attacks" to your accounts we apply an automatic but temporary block on access
- you are a "bulk marketing" organisation (email spammer), or "SEO consultant" (comment spammer); we are happy to work with you to help you transition to a more ethical and honest profession, but until you do, please continue to enjoy seeing this message

It might not be your fault! Please check:

1. that your computer does not have any malware (viruses, botnet payloads, et cetera)
2. that other computers on the same network as you are also clean (other systems that share the same Internet connection)
3. with your IT department if your company uses a proxy or NAT (another system at your organisation might be to blame)

fælix limited

DESTINATION NAT

- ▶ Send bad traffic to a VM serving the "blocked" message:
 - ▶ `/ip firewall nat src-address-list=shitpit action=dst-nat`



128.65.176.69:40054	46.227.200.134:23	6 (tcp)	01:23:02
150.129.41.85:56024	46.227.200.61:22	6 (tcp)	04:34:40
151.51.35.238:53498	46.227.200.150:23	6 (tcp)	20:46:22
151.77.219.45:52494	46.227.200.63:23	6 (tcp)	20:25:35
161.18.252.108:56456	46.227.200.60:23	6 (tcp)	18:09:17
174.48.228.231:59449	46.227.200.61:23	6 (tcp)	16:54:25
175.137.229.96:49718	46.227.200.61:80	6 (tcp)	10:11:37
175.138.97.85:55896	46.227.200.60:23	6 (tcp)	21:55:58
176.223.22.48:36919	46.227.200.134:23	6 (tcp)	22:20:37
177.53.241.82:37569	46.227.200.134:23	6 (tcp)	00:00:09
177.53.241.82:37561	46.227.200.134:23	6 (tcp)	00:00:09
177.53.241.82:37360	46.227.200.134:23	6 (tcp)	00:00:08
177.53.241.82:37370	46.227.200.134:23	6 (tcp)	00:00:08
177.71.74.135:54786	46.227.200.179:23	6 (tcp)	10:58:50
177.74.133.90:36678	46.227.200.63:23	6 (tcp)	20:03:54
177.82.97.226:35458	46.227.200.195:23	6 (tcp)	00:28:00
177.96.172.88:39636	46.227.200.150:23	6 (tcp)	05:32:50
177.135.146.67:59466	46.227.200.56:23	6 (tcp)	09:21:56
177.157.7.250:44974	46.227.200.56:23	6 (tcp)	13:53:00
178.67.142.226:47784	46.227.200.56:23	6 (tcp)	21:04:36
178.68.106.39:52049	46.227.201.243:23	6 (tcp)	10:11:54
178.75.98.209:48926	46.227.201.153:23	6 (tcp)	18:39:23
178.92.132.56:37616	46.227.200.56:23	6 (tcp)	03:55:30
178.95.38.241:3816	46.227.200.150:23	6 (tcp)	00:00:08
178.95.38.241:3813	46.227.200.150:23	6 (tcp)	00:00:07
178.95.38.241:3807	46.227.200.150:23	6 (tcp)	00:00:07
178.95.38.241:3812	46.227.200.150:23	6 (tcp)	00:00:07
178.95.38.241:3809	46.227.200.150:23	6 (tcp)	00:00:07
178.95.38.241:3810	46.227.200.150:23	6 (tcp)	00:00:07
178.95.38.241:3805	46.227.200.150:23	6 (tcp)	00:00:06
178.95.38.241:3801	46.227.200.150:23	6 (tcp)	00:00:06
178.95.38.241:3806	46.227.200.150:23	6 (tcp)	00:00:06
178.95.38.241:3804	46.227.200.150:23	6 (tcp)	00:00:06
178.95.38.241:53006	46.227.200.150:23	6 (tcp)	00:00:06
178.216.154.65:46704	46.227.200.60:23	6 (tcp)	12:35:55
179.214.47.233:42226	46.227.201.203:23	6 (tcp)	13:22:10
180.177.182.18:56796	46.227.200.63:23	6 (tcp)	02:13:55

CONN TRACK!

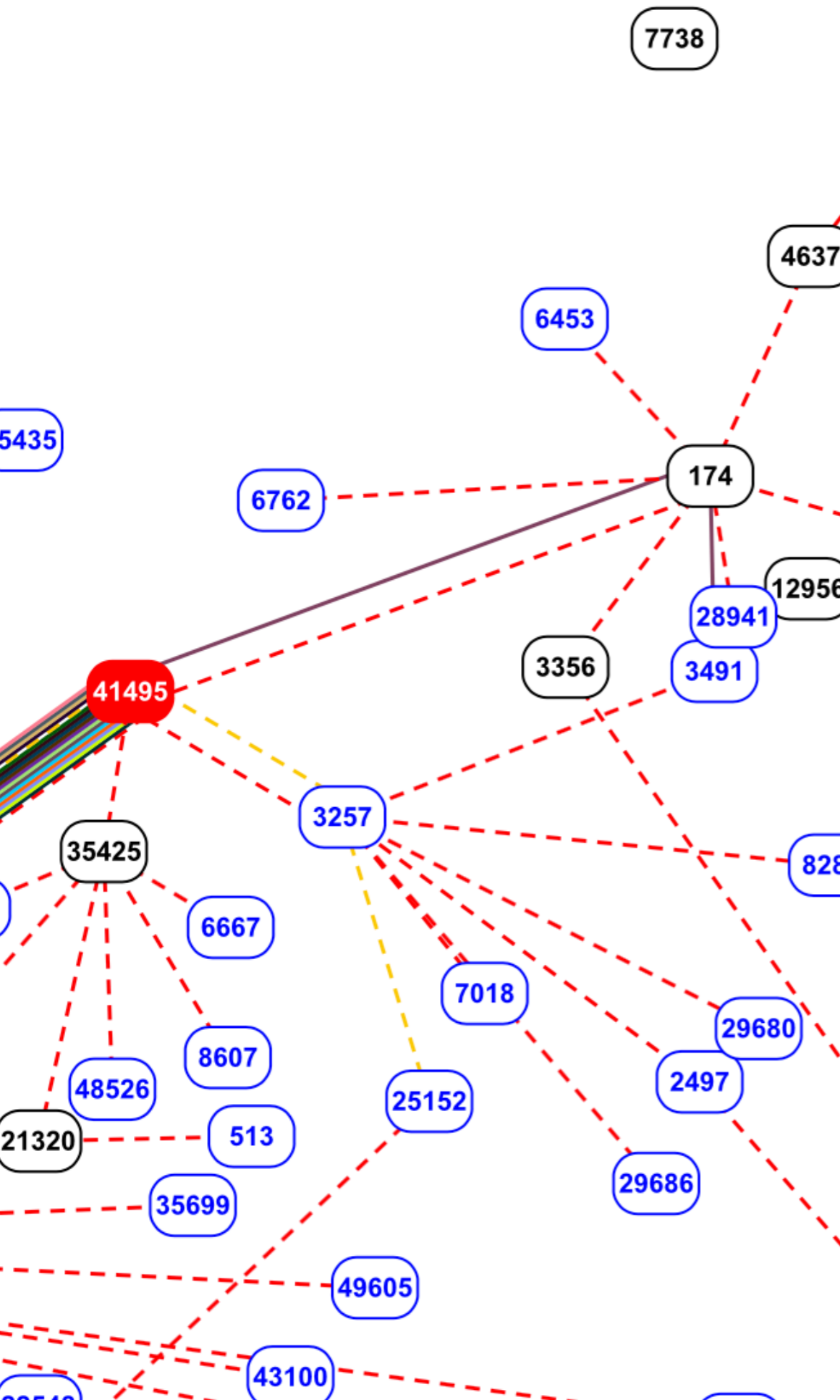
tl;dr: ah, crap

BLOCKING AT THE PROVIDER EDGE

- ▶ Lots of flows, lots of PPS, lots of attacking addresses
 - ▶ **/ip firewall filter** uses each set of rules sequentially = $O(n)$
 - ▶ **/ip firewall address-list** is a hash-table $\approx O(1)$
- ▶ Using AMQP to get addresses added to block lists on all routers in three data-centres
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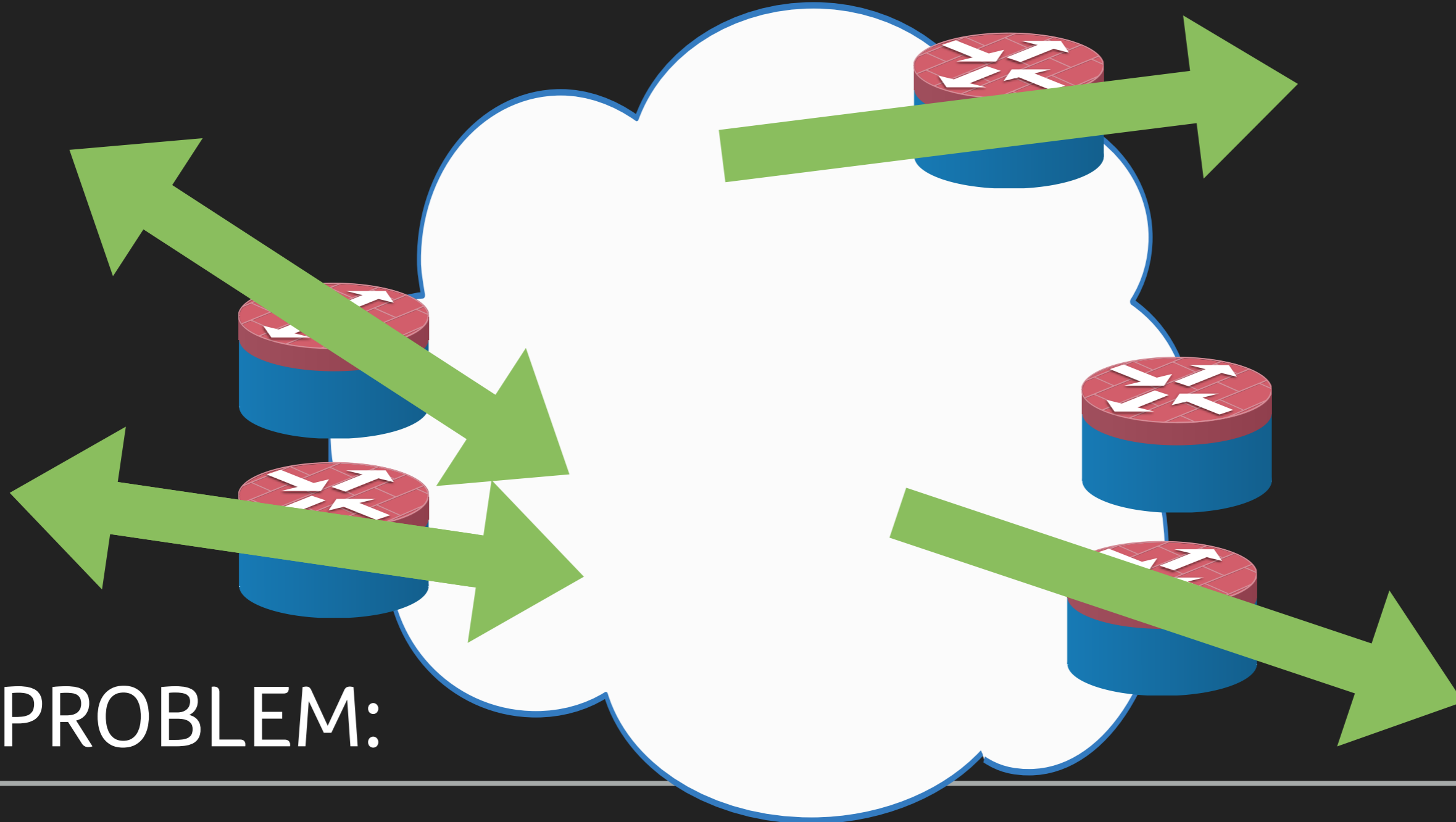
BLOCKING AT THE PROVIDER EDGE

- ▶ Lots of flows...
 - ▶ ...so use a **mangle** rule so routers only track bad traffic?
 - ▶ No! We want to build something we can understand.



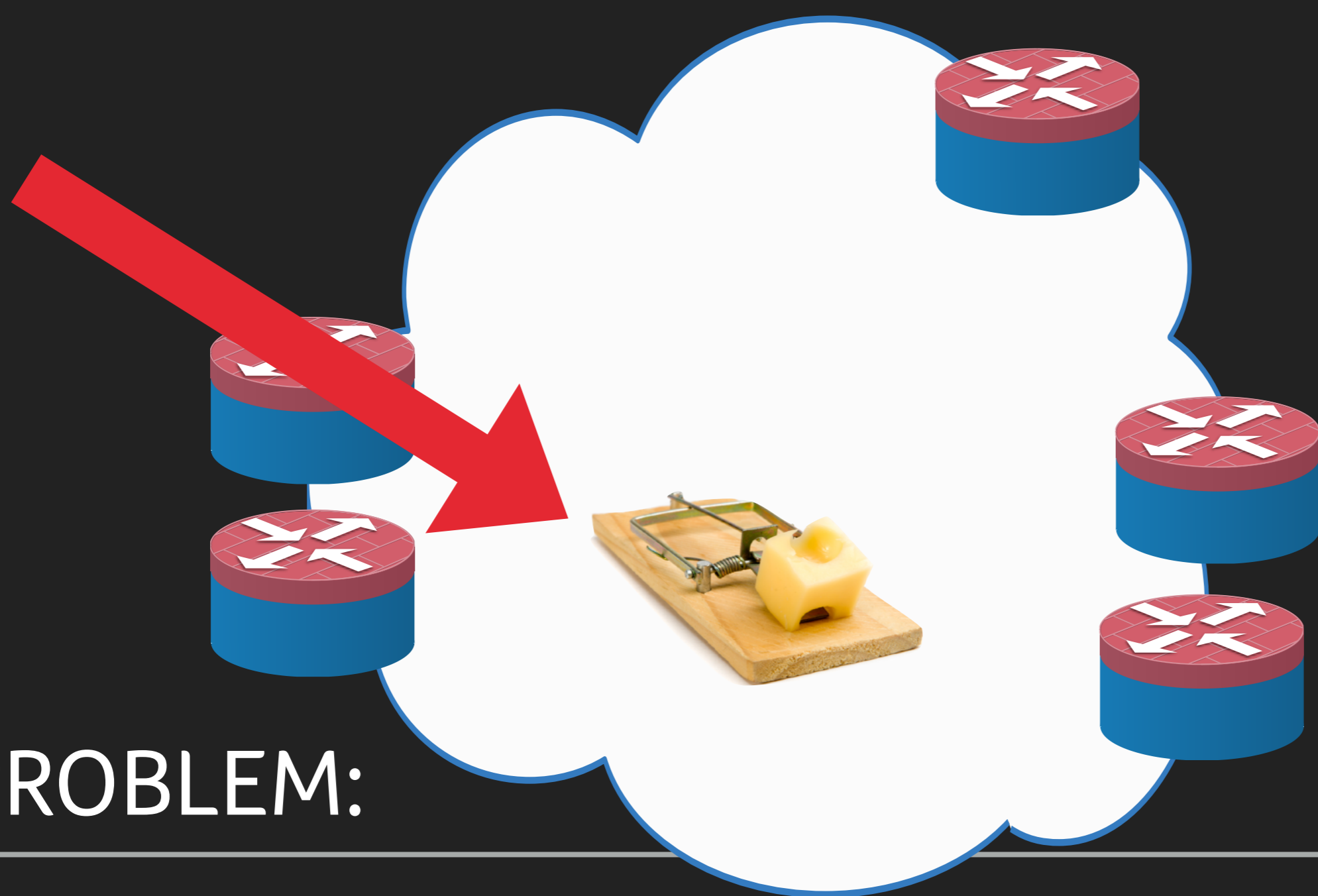
MULTI-HOMED!

tl;dr: ah, crap²



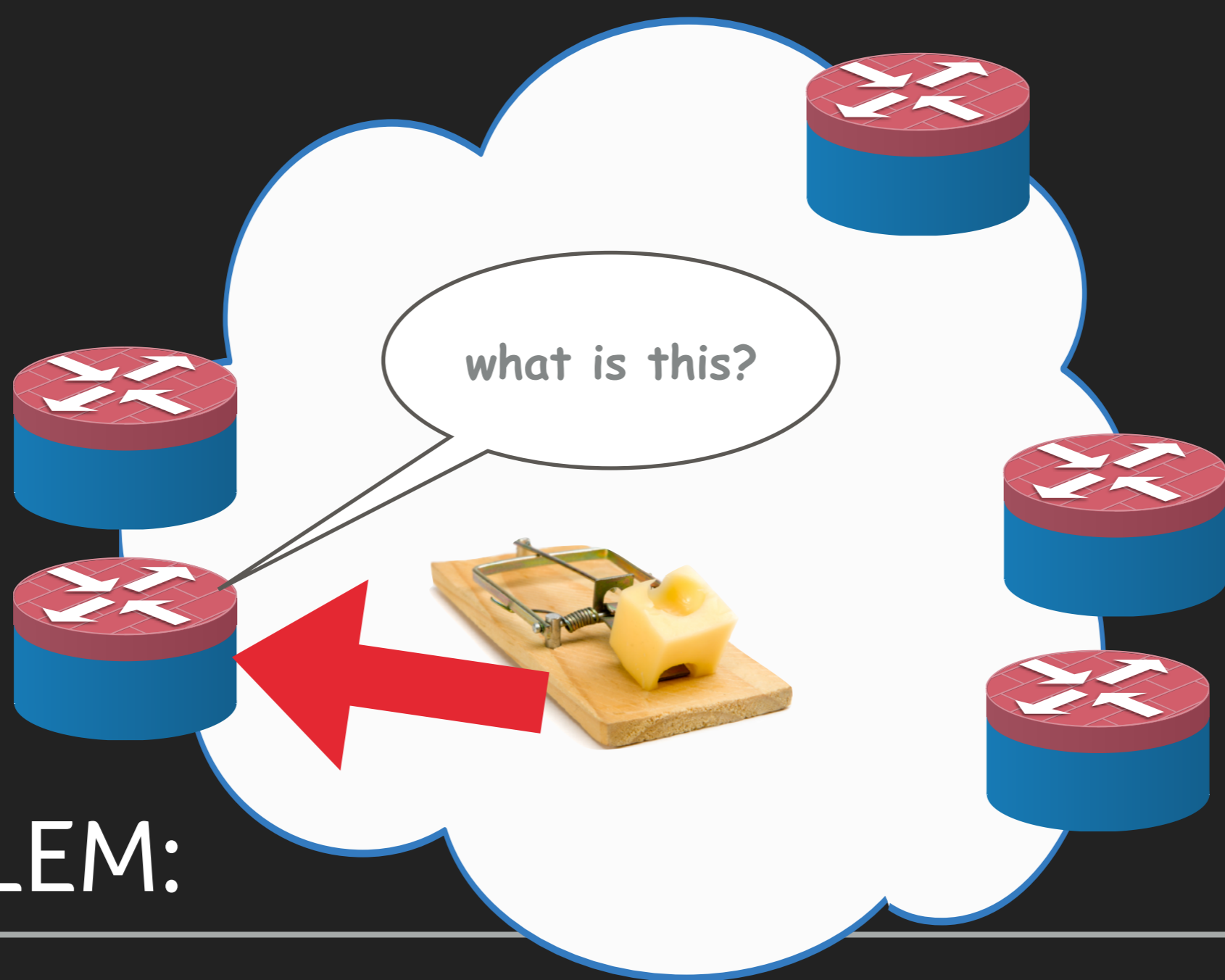
PROBLEM:

**TRAFFIC HAS MULTIPLE PATHS
IN AND OUT OF OUR NETWORK**



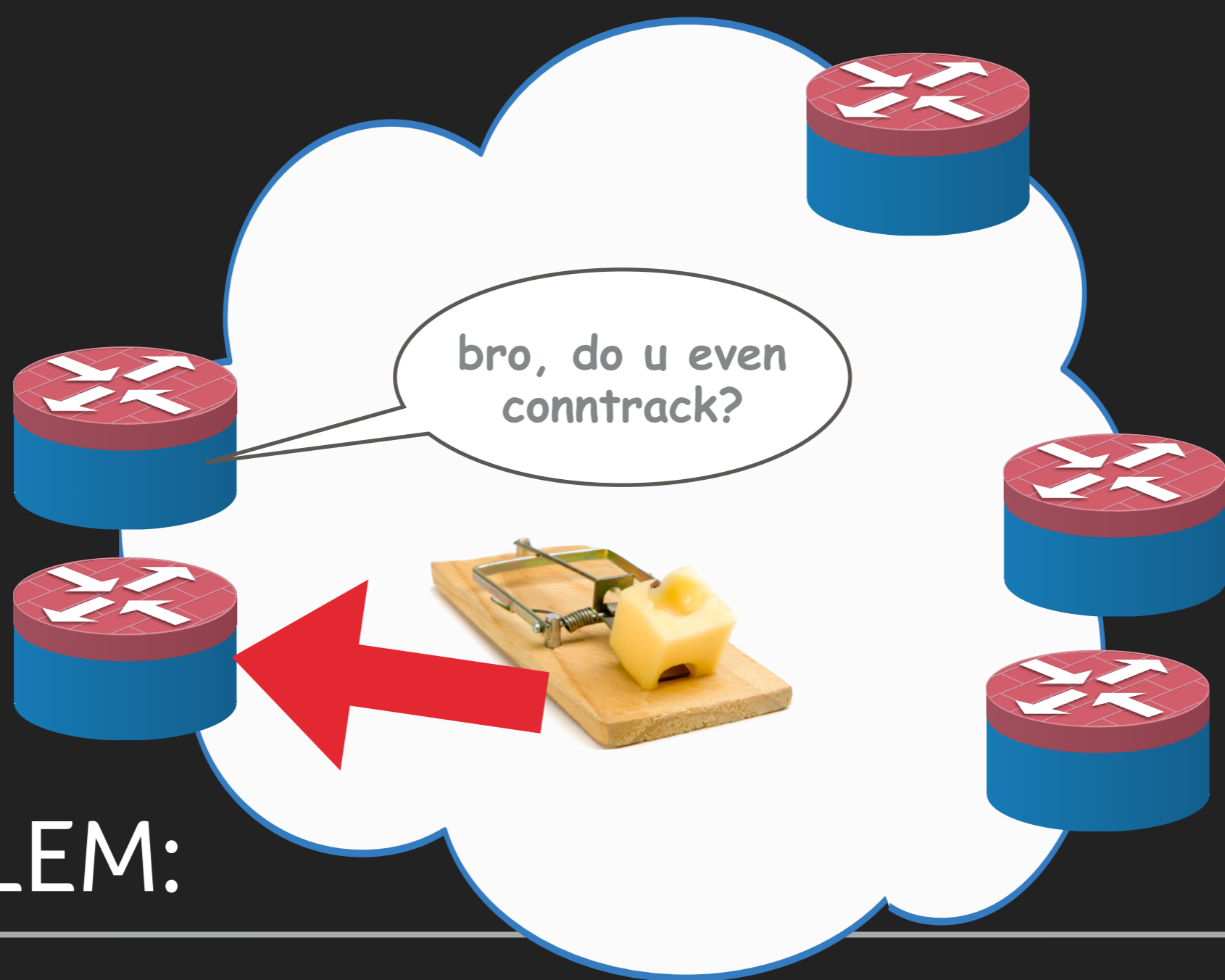
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PROBLEM:

**TRAFFIC HAS MULTIPLE PATHS
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WON'T CONNTRACK, CAN'T NAT

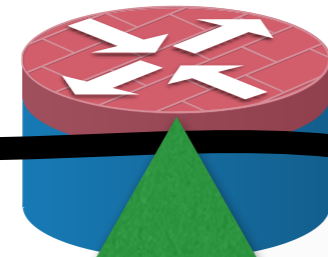
- ▶ Lots of flows
- ▶ Can't share conntrack across RouterOS devices
 - ▶ Would be nice for VRRP-type HA default gateways?
 - ▶ We don't want to even if we could: lots of flows!
 - ▶ And don't want to mangle to ignore good flows...
 - ▶ ...and mangle to make return traffic go the right way.
- ▶ **"Are we there yet!?"**



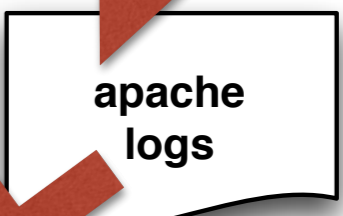
MULTIPLE ROUTING TABLES

- ▶ `/ip route add gateway=203.0.113.113 routing-mark=shitpit`
- ▶ `/ip route rule add routing-mark=shitpit table=shitpit`
- ▶ `/ip firewall mangle add chain=prerouting passthrough=yes
action=mark-routing new-routing-mark=shitpit
src-address-list=shitpit`
- ▶ `/ip firewall address-list add list=shitpit
address=192.0.2.69/32 timeout=1m`

make DJT
root again!



Cat (log)



spreader

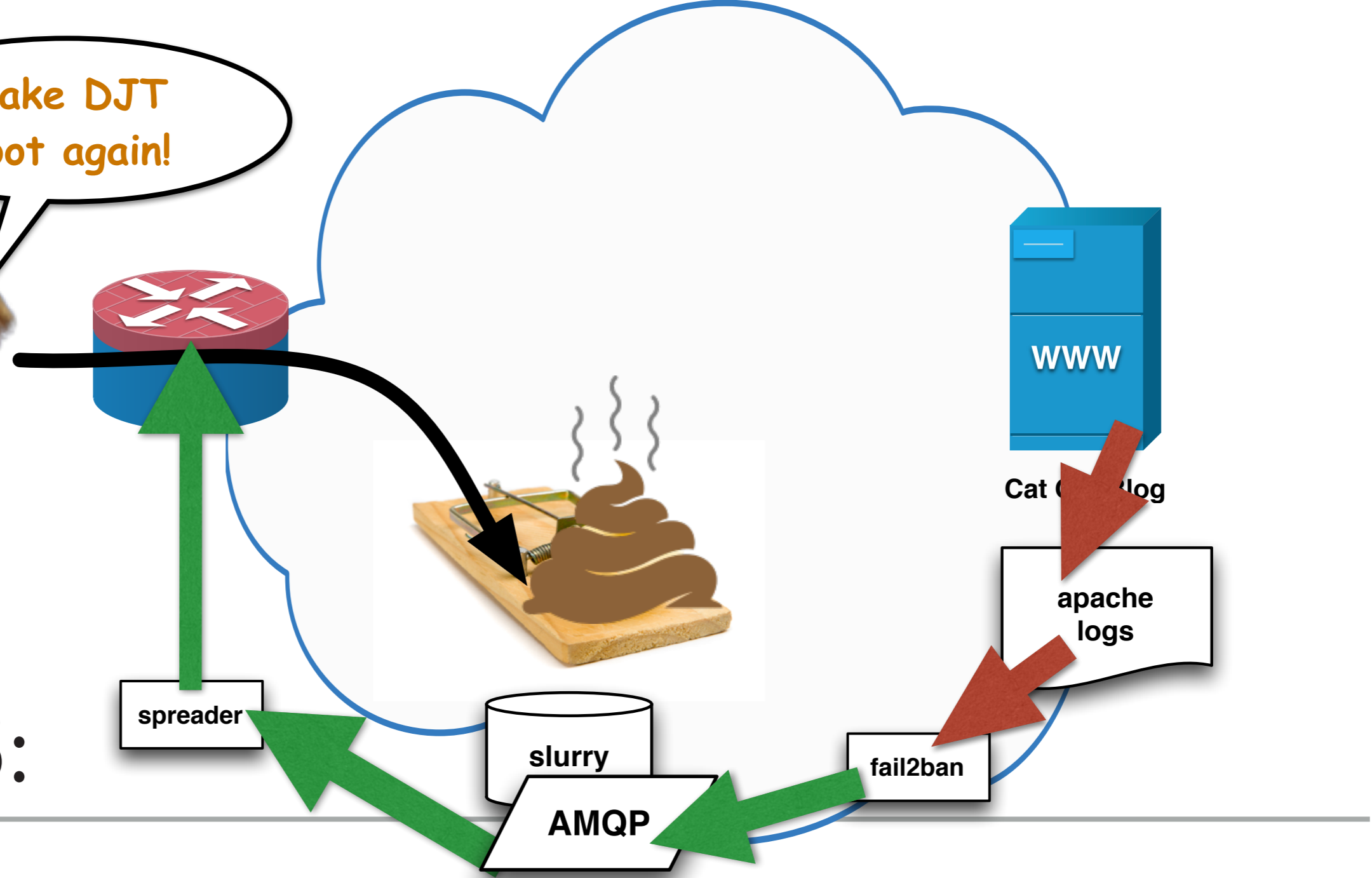
slurry

AMQP

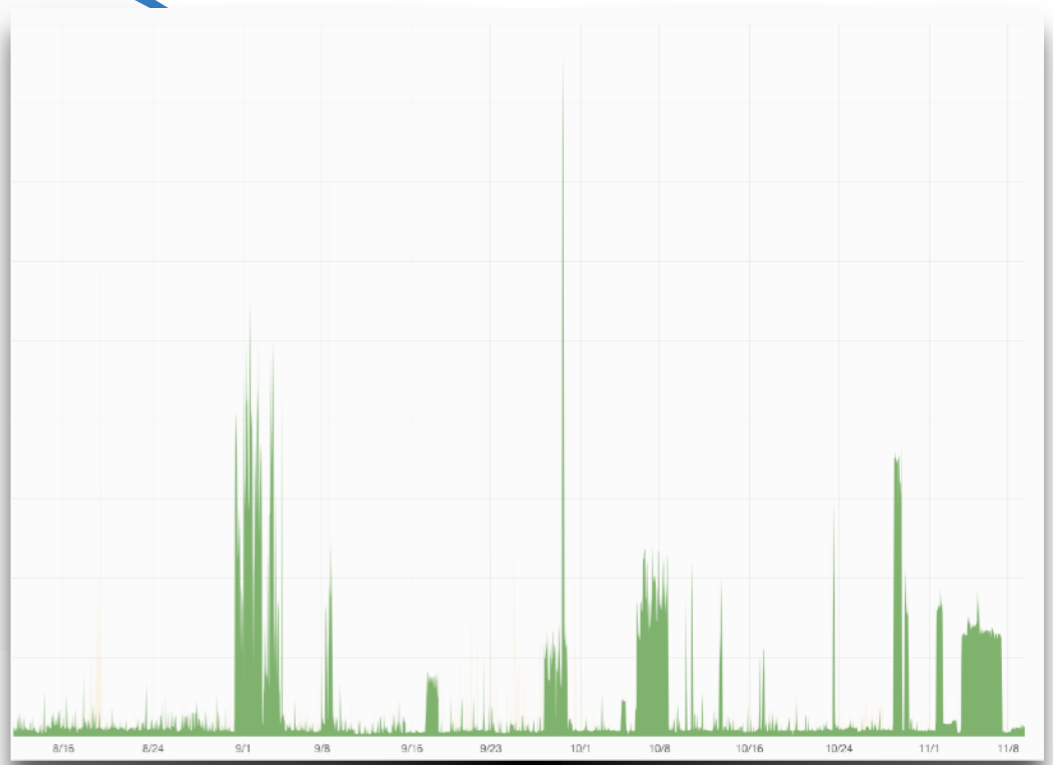
fail2ban

STEP 5:

/IP ROUTE RULE



make DJT
root again!



spreader

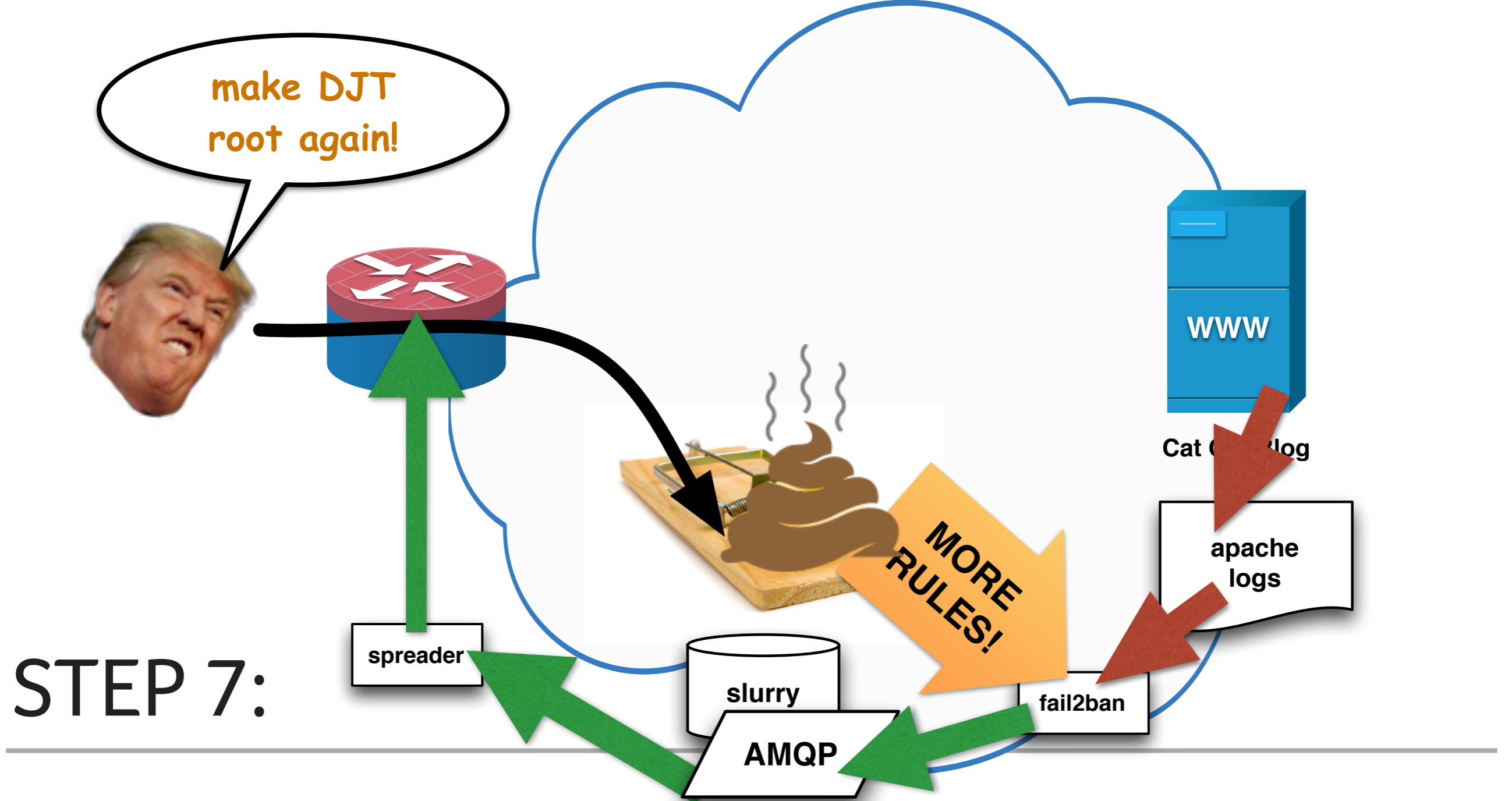
slurry

fail2ban

AMQP

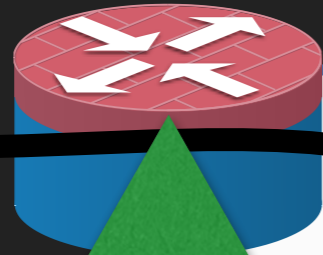
STEP 6:

...AND STAY OUT!



YOUR NEXT CROP OF LOW-HANGING FRUIT

make DJT
root again!



spreader

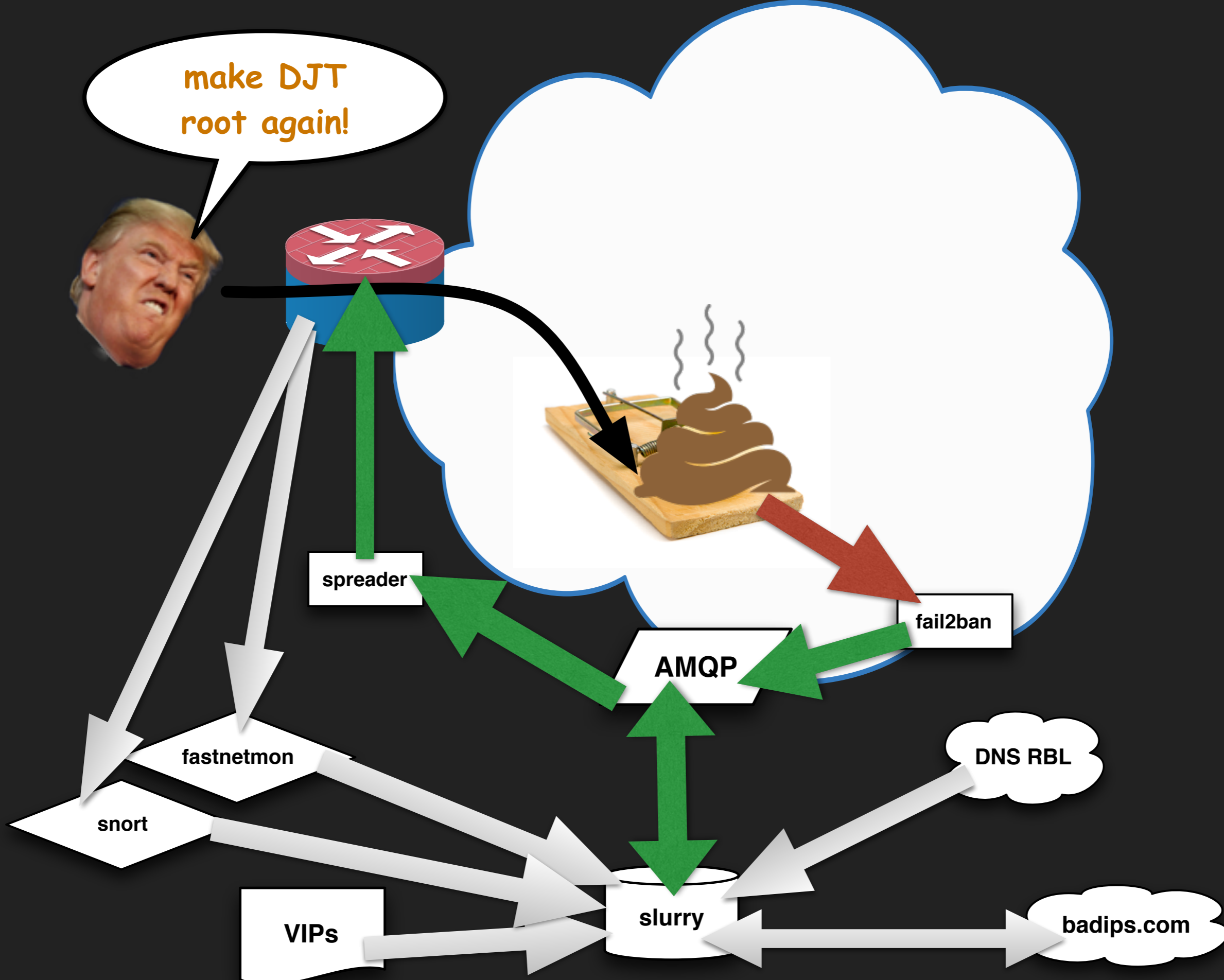


fail2ban

AMQP

STEP 8:

EXTRA CREDIT



REFERENCES

- ▶ **fail2ban** = tail log files, filter them, perform actions
- ▶ **fastnetmon** = DDoS detection with data from **/ip traffic-flow**
- ▶ **portsentry** = am I being portscanned?
- ▶ **mod_security + OWASP** = Web Application Firewall
- ▶ **snort** = intrusion detection system

- ▶ GIFs from devopsreactions, securityreactions, honestnetworker

CONCLUSION

- ▶ **/ip route add gateway=203.0.113.113 routing-mark=shitpit**
- ▶ **/ip route rule add routing-mark=shitpit table=shitpit**
- ▶ **/ip firewall mangle add chain=prerouting passthrough=yes
action=mark-routing new-routing-mark=shitpit
src-address-list=shitpit**
- ▶ **/ip firewall address-list add list=shitpit
address=192.0.2.69/32 timeout=1m**



THANKS FOR LISTENING!
ANY QUESTIONS?

e: marek@faelix.net
t: [@maznu](#)
w: <https://faelix.net/>