

High Availability With Mikrotik



Who Am I

- Greg Sowell A+, Network+, CCNA, CCNP, CCIE Written, MTCNA, MTCRE, MTCINE, Mikrotik Certified Trainer
- VP of Technology FIBERTOWN Datacenters
- Consultant GregSowell.com
- Author at Lynda.com/gregsowell
- President of StrayaNet.com

The Brothers WISP

TheBrothersWISP.com

- WISP/Network industry scuttlebutt
- Greg Sowell Texas
- Andrew Cox Australia
- Andrew Thrift New Zealand
- Tomas Kirnak Slovakia
- Tom Smyth Ireland
- Mike Hammett Chicago
- JJ Boyd North Carolina
- Alex Heart Oregon
- Justin Miller Virginia
- Justin Wilson Indiana



- MDU/Apartment ISP
- You deliver Internet, or we can
- Support all the way down to the end user
- Profit sharing with MDU
- Extremely customizable hotspot pages

Assumptions

You are familiar with the Mikrotik interface

- Adding Addresses
- Adding Static Routes
- You are familiar with dynamic routing
 - Some knowledge of OSPF

What is High availability?

- In simplest terms it refers to a system or component that is continuously operational for a desirably long length of time.
- Processes by which you can maximize uptime/reliability of a network.

Change Control

Create a policy.

- Change Windows
- Notify Customers *for major changes
- Create a change procedure document
 - Add test steps
 - Add backout procedures
 - Have someone else approve it



Backups

- Maintain Regular Backups
 Ensure it is automated
 Verify backups on a schedule
- Greg Sowell Automated Bup =>
- Daily email backups
- Some RANCID integration
- Tomhas' Backup Program, Unimus! <u>http://www.unimus.net/</u>



Spares

Keep a spare on the shelf.

- Strikes/Surges happen
- Great for testing
- Emergency build outs
- Affordable enough to spare



Backup Power



- Redundant PSU CCR1072/x86
- Dual power source devices
 - DC via barrel jack & POE port simultaneously like 450G



Bonding/LACP

Two or more interfaces

- Mikrotik utilizes several methods to send while bonding
 - Protocol based LACP(802.3ad)
 - Active/Backup
 - Etc.
- Can share traffic load
- Mitigate link failures

New Inter	face		
General	Bonding S	tatus Traffic	
	Slaves:	ether5	ŧ
		ether2	\$
	Mode:	802.3ad	₹
	Primary:	none	Ŧ
Lin	k Monitoring:	mii	₹
Transmit	Hash Policy:	layer 2	₹
	Down Delay:	0	ms
	Up Delay:	0	ms
	LACP Rate:	30 s	₹
	MII Interval:	100	ms

Bonding/LACP



Bonding/LACP



Next Hop Redundancy - VRRP

Virtual Router Redundancy Protocol

- Many routers on same subnet can act as default gateway
- 1 router is chosen as Master all others backup
- Virtual MAC address to advertise DG IP address
- VRRP subnet interfaces must share same Layer 2, switched segment

mew inter	lace					
General	VRRP	Scripts	Status	Traffic		
Interfa	ace: eth	er2				∓
VF	RID: 1				 	
Prio	rity: 100				 	
Inter	val: 1.00)				s
	✓ F	reemptio	n Mode			
- Authen	tication -					
In the second	ne Cisir	mple C	ah			
Passw	ord:					•
Vers	ion: 3					∓
V3 Proto	col: IPv	4				Ŧ

















VRRP Feature Request

Interface tracking with priority decrement/increment

HA Routing – Floating Routes

Single router, multiple exit paths

- Two identical route statements with different Administrative Distances
 - AD used to determine the trustworthiness of a route
 - Lower = more trusted
 - 0 to 255
 - Different methods of learning routes have differing default AD values

Route Li	st			
Routes	Nexthops	Rules	VRF	
+		1 22	T	
Dst. Add	dress	₹	is Ŧ 0.0.0.0/0	
	Dst. Address	Δ.	Gateway	Distance
S	0.0.0/0		1.1.1.1 unreachable	1
AS	0.0.0/0		3.3.3.2 reachable gre-ireland	10
DAS	0.0.0/0		50.24.12.1 reachable ether5	1

Floating Static Routes



Floating Static Routes



Dynamic Routing

- OSPF, BGP, RIP(please no)
- Dynamically learns best path
- During failures, it can route around the issue

OSPF									
Instances	Networks	Are	as Area Ranges	Virtual Links	Neighbors	NBMA Neighbors	Sham Links	LSA	Routes
+ -		<u></u>	T						
Network	t	A	Area						
\$ 192.	168.88.0/24		backbone						

OSPF





OSPF



Loopback1 1.1.1.1

Bidirectional Forwarding Detection

Hello protocol

- Fast failure detection default < 2 seconds, can be tuned to < 1 second</p>
- BFD supplements OSPF/BGP

Interfaces Neighbors
+ - × 7
Interface 🛆 Interval (s) Min Rx (s) Multiplier
* all 0.200 0.200 5
ether2 0.200 0.200 5





Loopback1 2.2.2.2

Loopback1 1.1.1.1





Loopback1 2.2.2.2

Loopback1 1.1.1.1



One last thing, shake my hand, tell me your story, and buy the brothers a beer!

Thanks and happy routing!

Resources



TheBrothersWISP <u>http://thebrotherswisp.com/</u>

Link to script files <u>http://gregsowell.com/files/MUM2016Scripts.zip</u>

StrayaNet <u>http://StrayaNet.com</u>

Unimus Backup
 <u>http://www.unimus.net/</u>