



MTIN Consulting

Mikrotik everyday

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Why you should care...sorta



- 🟢 **Justin Wilson**
CCNP – Comtrain – MTCNA – MTCRE – MTCWE
- 🟢 Active in ISP industry since 1993
- 🟢 COO MidWest-IX / CEO MTIN.NET
- 🟢 Active Member of Brothers WISP
- 🟢 Owned and operated several ISPs
- 🟢 Huge Gi Joe Collector

Topics

- ◆ 1:1 Nat, 1:Many Nat, DMZ trick
- ◆ Carrier Grade Nat
- ◆ BGP notes
- ◆ Questions

Who do we NAT?

- ◆ NAT isn't all bad, but needs managed
- ◆ IPv4 is scarce or expensive
- ◆ IPv6 is slowly being adopted
- ◆ “Security” by obscurity

NAT

- The triple threat
 - Natted at edge
 - Natted at cpe
 - Natted at customer router

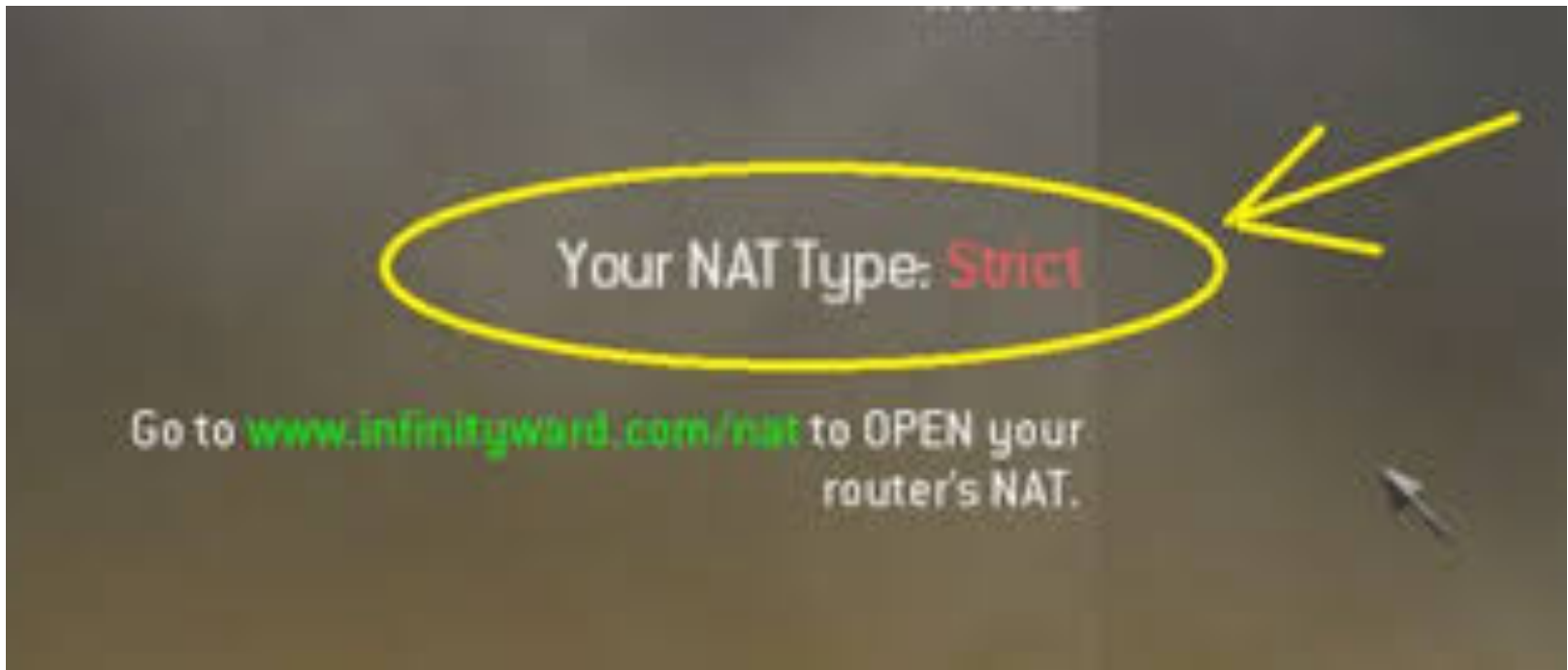


NAT

- 💧 Most ISPs hate this guy



Why?



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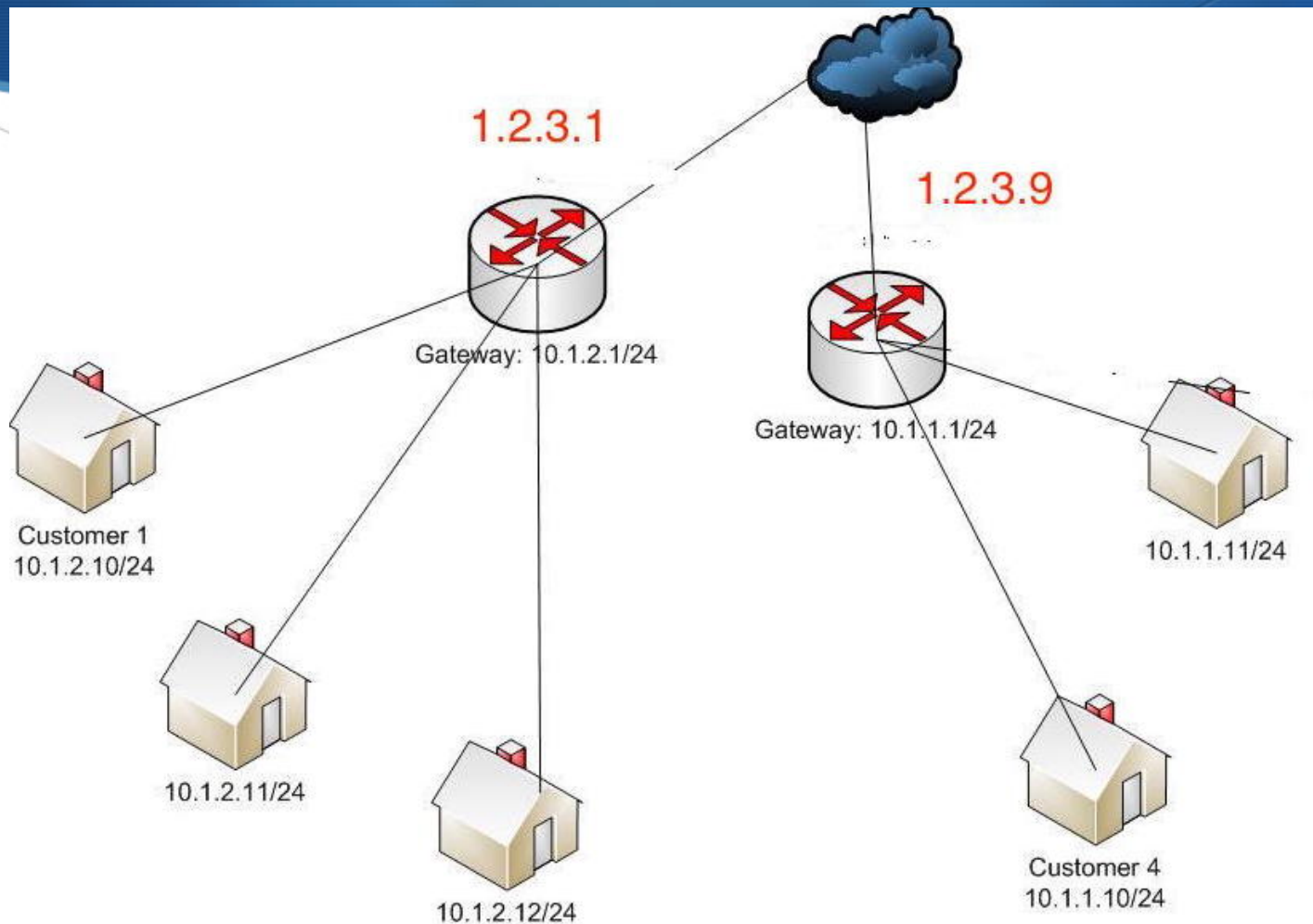
DMZ Nat

- ◆ Forwards all ports to a single IP
- ◆ Setup DHCP to hand out that one IP
- ◆ Very hands off approach
- ◆ Can be used on a CPE in router mode or a wired router.

1:Many Nat

- ◆ Useful for mitigating some of the port issues
- ◆ Do on a per tower or per sector basis
- ◆ Can be dropped in anytime
- ◆ Splits up “nat domains”
- ◆ Balance between giving publics and natting

1:Many Nat



1:Many Nat

- ◆ Use src-nat and dst-nat
- ◆ Do on a per tower or per sector basis
- ◆ Netmap can also be used
- ◆

```
/ip firewall nat  
add chain=srcnat src-address=10.1.2.0/24  
action=src-nat to-addresses=2.2.2.3
```

1:Many Nat scheme

- ◆ Route a /29 or appropriate block
 - ◆ 1.2.3.0/24 is our example
- ◆ 6 useable IP addresses 1.2.3.1-1.2.3.6
- ◆ IP breakdown
 - ◆ 1.2.3.1- Customer gateway
 - ◆ 1.2.3.2-1.2.3.5 – Static/business customers
 - ◆ 1.2.3.6 – 1:Many Nat IP

Carrier Grade Nat

- How is it different?
- Nat444 vs Nat44
- Know your RFCS
 - RFC 6598
 - RFC 7422
 - RFC 6888



Disadvantages

- ◆ CPU and Memory intensive
- ◆ Port forwarding no longer an option
- ◆ You end up deploying IPv6 anyway
- ◆ Still is Nat
 - ◆ Multiple ppl behind a single address causes issues for accounting and tracking
 - ◆ Still have issues with services “seeing” too many Ips

Advantages

- ◆ Ummmm.....
- ◆ Seriously not many. Better usage of natting
- ◆ “Easier” than IPv6
- ◆ If you know nat you can configure CGN

Better things than CGN

- ◆ Dual-Stack
- ◆ Nat64
- ◆ DS-Lite
- ◆ 6RD
- ◆ Kittens..cus it's the Internet



UPnP can be your friend

- ◆ Universal Plug and Play get a bad rep
 - ◆ Mikrotik addresses the biggest issues with UPnP.
 - ◆ Allow-disable-external-interfaces
- ◆ Many UPnP vulnerabilities are a direct result of router code vulnerabilities (not Mikrotik)
- ◆ Most articles are more than 2 years old.
- ◆ If you provide managed Mikrotiks you can be a hero

UPnP can be your friend

;;; upnp 192.168.20.18: Teredo					
23 D	+ *	dst-nat	dstnat	50.158.140.31	17 (... 3074
;;; upnp 192.168.20.18: DemonwarePortMapping					
24 D	+ *	dst-nat	dstnat	50.158.140.31	17 (... 1200

Let's talk about BGP baby..just
you and me

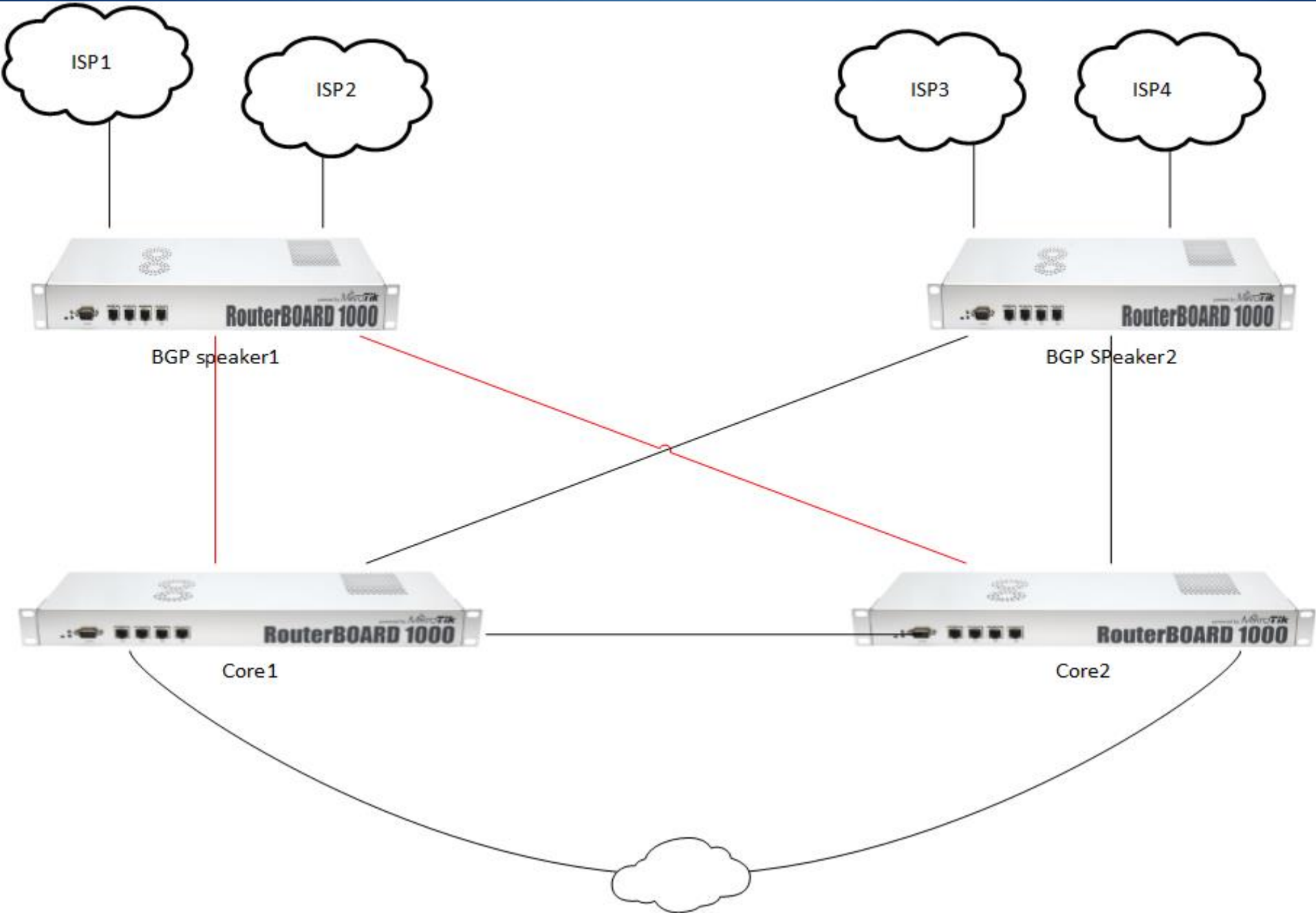


BGP considerations

- ◆ Design and Engineering
- ◆ Peer Setup
- ◆ Filters & Security
- ◆ Types of peering

Design and Engineering

- ◆ Everything starts with a good foundation
- ◆ Modular approach
- ◆ Redundancy and serviceability
- ◆ 3 Tier design
 - ◆ Edge
 - ◆ Core
 - ◆ Access



Design and Engineering

- ◆ Don't make your routers do everything – Modularize
- ◆ Sales will love you
- ◆ Redundancy
 - ◆ Greg Sowell's upcoming presentation
- ◆ Easier to upgrade
- ◆ Better performance

BGP Tips

- ◆ Deny-ALL in & out filters for testing
- ◆ Global routing table is above 600,000 non aggregated
- ◆ New methods of thinking
 - ◆ Some folks are filtering out the large netblocks
 - ◆ 38.0.0.0/8 is a good example (Cogent ASN 174)

38.0.0.0/8 example

38.2.195.0/24	 PSINet, Inc.	256
38.2.201.0/24	 PSINet, Inc.	256
38.8.6.0/24	 PSINet, Inc.	256
38.8.48.0/24	 PSINet, Inc.	256
38.9.9.0/24	 PSINet, Inc.	256
38.9.51.0/24	 PSINet, Inc.	256
38.9.79.0/24	 PSINet, Inc.	256
38.9.120.0/24	 PSINet, Inc.	256
38.18.0.0/19	 PSINet, Inc.	8,192
38.18.64.0/20	 PSINet, Inc.	4,096
38.18.80.0/20	 PSINet, Inc.	4,096
38.18.96.0/20	 PSINet, Inc.	4,096

BGP Filters

- ◆ Tom Smyth's presentation
- ◆ In-Bound filter
 - ◆ Lots of Denies
 - ◆ Deny your own IP space
 - ◆ Deny non-routeable (ie. 192.168.0.0./16)
 - ◆ Don't accept smaller than a /24

Types of peering

◆ Public Peering

- ◆ Usually at an Internet Exchange (IX)
- ◆ 50-80% of your traffic can be offloaded
- ◆ Usually much cheaper (.27 per meg for Netflix?)

◆ Private peering

- ◆ Usually between two individual parties
- ◆ Settlement free and paid peering

Resources

- 🟢 www.mtin.net/blog
- 🟢 www.thebrotherswisp.com
- 🟢 j2sw.com
- 🟢 Ask questions.
- 🟢 Facebook has very active groups



Questions? Callouts

