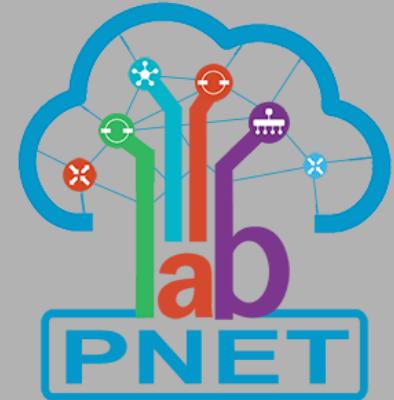




RED HAT®
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ROUTEROS SECURITY AUTOMATION WITH ANSIBLE VERSION 2.0



I PUTU HARIYADI

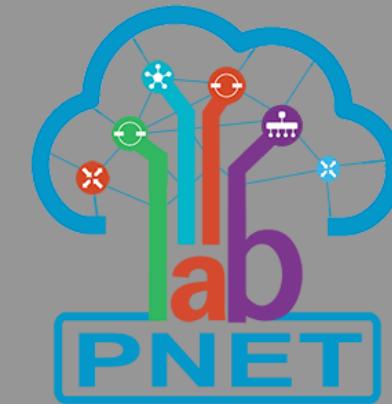
putu.hariyadi@universitasbumigora.ac.id

www.iputuhariyadi.net



MATERI

1. Rancangan Jaringan Ujicoba.
2. Rancangan Pengalamatan IP.
3. Konfigurasi Dasar pada setiap perangkat atau node.
4. Pengamanan Router MikroTik.
5. Manajemen Konfigurasi dan Otomatisasi dengan Ansible.
6. Studi Kasus Ansible Playbook untuk mengotomatisasi keamanan MikroTik RouterOS.

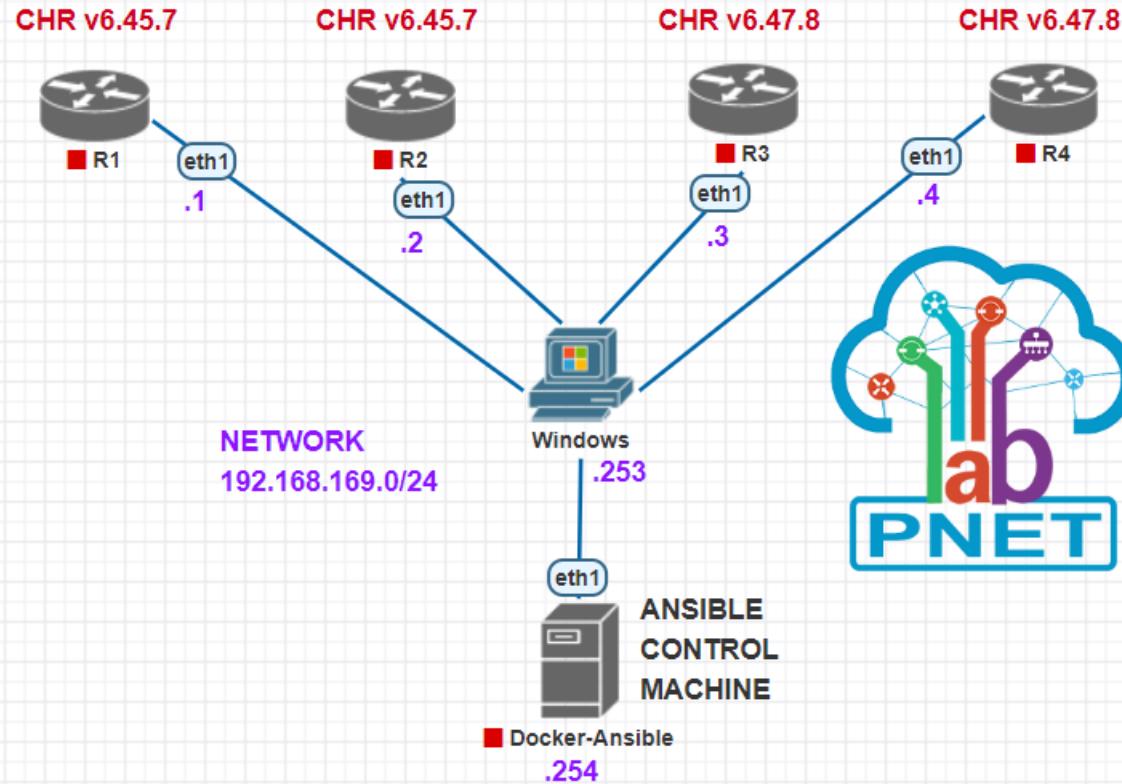


RANCANGAN JARINGAN UJICOB A DAN PENGALAMATAN IP



RANCANGAN JARINGAN UJICOB

MikroTik RouterOS Security Automation (MRSA)
I Putu Hariyadi (www.iputuhariyadi.net)



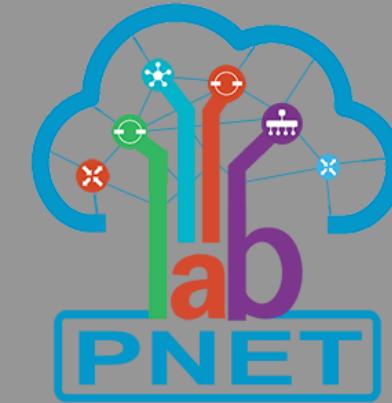
Rancangan jaringan ujicoba disimulasikan menggunakan **PNETLAB** yang diinstalasi pada **VMWare Workstation 16 Pro**. Terdapat **6 (enam)** object utama yang dibuat pada lab dari **PNETLAB** yaitu:

- 4 (empat) object berjenis **node** dengan template **MikroTik RouterOS CHR** versi **6.45.7** untuk **R1** dan **R2**. Sedangkan **versi 6.47.8** untuk **R3** dan **R4**. Keseluruhan node router tersebut memiliki **5 (lima)** **interface** yaitu **ether1, ether2, ether3, ether4** dan **ether5**.
- 1 (satu) object berjenis **network** dengan **name/prefix** **Windows** dan **type Cloud2** yang terhubung ke **vmnet1 (mode host only)** serta **icon** **“Desktop_Win.png”**.
- 1 (satu) object berjenis **node** dengan template **Docker.io** yang menggunakan **image** **ptthanh1511/ansible:latest** sebagai **Ansible Control Machine**.

RANCANGAN PENGALAMATAN IP

Alamat **network** menggunakan **192.168.169.0/24** dengan alokasi pengalaman pada setiap **interface** dari perangkat adalah sebagai berikut:

No.	Perangkat	Interface	Alamat IP
1.	R1	ether1	192.168.169.1/24
2.	R2	ether1	192.168.169.2/24
3.	R3	Ether1	192.168.169.3/24
4.	R4	Ether1	192.168.169.4/24
5.	Windows	vmnet1	192.168.169.253/24
6.	Docker-Ansible	Eth1	192.168.169.254/24

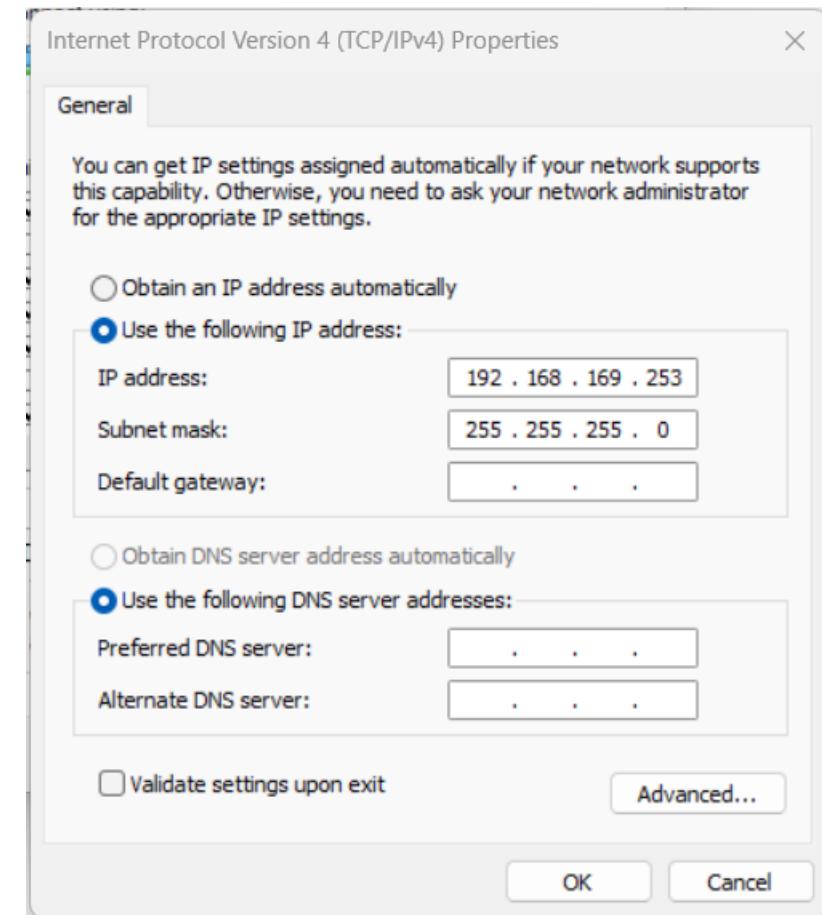


KONFIGURASI DASAR PERANGKAT JARINGAN DAN VERIFIKASI KONEKSI



KONFIGURASI DASAR DI WINDOWS

Lakukan pengaturan pengalamatan **IP** pada **interface VMnet1** melalui **Network and Internet Setting** dari system operasi Windows agar menggunakan **192.168.169.253/24**.



KONFIGURASI DASAR DOCKER-ANSIBLE PADA PNETLAB



Lakukan penyesuaian konfigurasi pada **node Docker-Ansible** agar **interface Eth1** menggunakan alamat **IP 192.168.169.254/24**.

EDIT NODE

Template Show all unsupport

Docker.io

ID: 5 Image: ptthanh1511/ansible:latest

Name: Docker-Ansible

Description: Docker.io

Icon: Server.png

CPU (Core): 1	RAM (MB): 256	Delay: 0
---------------	---------------	----------

Ethernet: 2

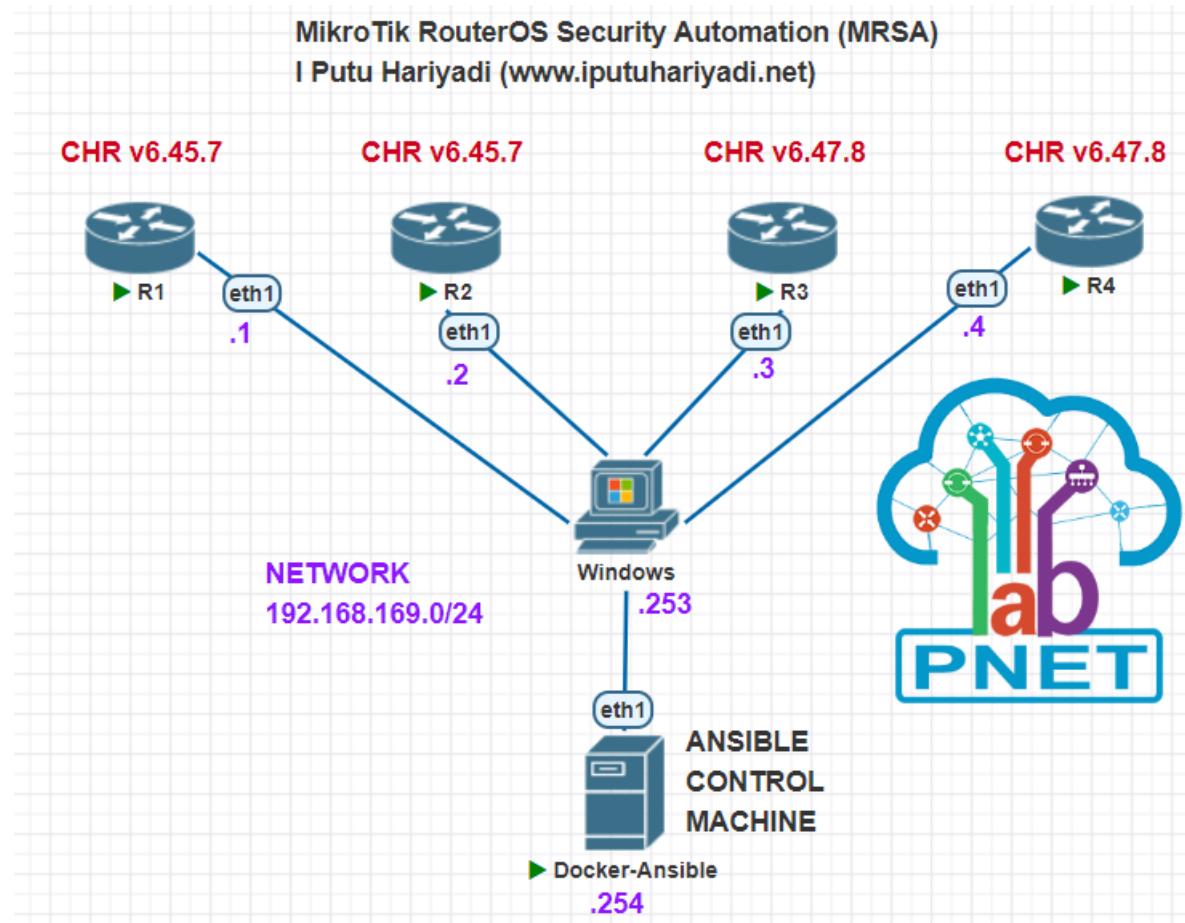
Eth1 DHCP:

Eth1 Static IP (x.x.x.x/y): 192.168.169.254/24

The IP address field is highlighted with a red border.



MENJALANKAN SELURUH NODE DARI LAB MIKROTIK ROUTEROS SECURITY AUTOMATION (MRSA) DI PNETLAB





KONFIGURASI DASAR ROUTER R1 PADA PNETLAB

- Akses terminal dari Router **R1** dan lakukan **login** sebagai **admin** tanpa sandi (**blank password**).
- Lakukan konfigurasi **hostname (identity)** menggunakan **R1**, pengalamatan **IP** pada **interface ether1** menggunakan **192.168.169.1/24** dan memverifikasi pengaturan pengalamatan IP yang telah dilakukan. Selain itu menampilkan informasi **DHCP Client** dan menghapus pengaturan **DHCP Client** pada *interface* serta memverifikasi hasil penghapusannya.

A screenshot of a terminal window titled "R1". The window contains the following command-line session:

```
[admin@MikroTik] > system identity set name=R1
[admin@R1] > ip address add address=192.168.169.1/24 interface=ether1
[admin@R1] > ip address print
Flags: X - disabled, I - invalid, D - dynamic
#   ADDRESS           NETWORK          INTERFACE
0   192.168.169.1/24  192.168.169.0  ether1
[admin@R1] > ip dhcp-client print
Flags: X - disabled, I - invalid, D - dynamic
#   INTERFACE          USE ADD-DEFAULT-ROUTE STATUS      ADDRESS
0   ether1            yes yes      searching...
[admin@R1] > ip dhcp-client remove 0
[admin@R1] > ip dhcp-client print
Flags: X - disabled, I - invalid, D - dynamic
#   INTERFACE          USE ADD-DEFAULT-ROUTE STATUS      ADDRESS
[admin@R1] >
```



KONFIGURASI DASAR ROUTER R2 PADA PNELAB

- Akses terminal dari Router **R2** dan lakukan login sebagai **admin** tanpa sandi (**blank password**).
- Lakukan konfigurasi **hostname (identity)** menggunakan **R2**, pengalamatan **IP** pada **interface ether1** menggunakan **192.168.169.2/24** dan memverifikasi pengaturan pengalamatan IP yang telah dilakukan. Selain itu menampilkan informasi **DHCP Client** dan menghapus pengaturan **DHCP Client** pada *interface* serta memverifikasi hasil penghapusannya.

The screenshot shows a terminal window titled "R2". The terminal displays the following configuration commands:

```
[admin@MikroTik] > system identity set name=R2
[admin@R2] > ip address add address=192.168.169.2/24 interface=ether1
[admin@R2] > ip address print
Flags: X - disabled, I - invalid, D - dynamic
# ADDRESS           NETWORK           INTERFACE
0 192.168.169.2/24  192.168.169.0  ether1
[admin@R2] > ip dhcp-client print
Flags: X - disabled, I - invalid, D - dynamic
# INTERFACE          USE ADD-DEFAULT-ROUTE STATUS      ADDRESS
0  ether2            yes yes          searching...
[admin@R2] > ip dhcp-client remove 0
[admin@R2] > ip dhcp-client print
Flags: X - disabled, I - invalid, D - dynamic
# INTERFACE          USE ADD-DEFAULT-ROUTE STATUS      ADDRESS
[admin@R2] >
```



KONFIGURASI DASAR ROUTER R3 PADA PNETLAB

- Akses terminal dari Router **R3** dan lakukan login sebagai **admin** tanpa sandi (**blank password**).
- Lakukan konfigurasi **hostname (identity)** menggunakan **R3**, pengalamatan **IP** pada **interface ether1** menggunakan **192.168.169.3/24** dan memverifikasi pengaturan pengalamatan IP yang telah dilakukan. Selain itu menampilkan informasi **DHCP Client** dan menghapus pengaturan **DHCP Client** pada *interface* serta memverifikasi hasil penghapusannya.

```
R3

[admin@MikroTik] > system identity set name=R3
[admin@R3] > ip address add address=192.168.169.3/24 interface=ether1
[admin@R3] > ip address print
Flags: X - disabled, I - invalid, D - dynamic
#   ADDRESS           NETWORK           INTERFACE
0   192.168.169.3/24  192.168.169.0  ether1
[admin@R3] > ip dhcp-client print
Flags: X - disabled, I - invalid, D - dynamic
#   INTERFACE           USE ADD-DEFAULT-ROUTE STATUS      ADDRESS
0   ether1              yes yes          searching...
[admin@R3] > ip dhcp-client remove 0
[admin@R3] > ip dhcp-client print
Flags: X - disabled, I - invalid, D - dynamic
#   INTERFACE           USE ADD-DEFAULT-ROUTE STATUS      ADDRESS
[admin@R3] >
```



KONFIGURASI DASAR ROUTER R4 PADA PNELAB

- Akses terminal dari Router **R4** dan lakukan login sebagai **admin** tanpa sandi (**blank password**).
- Lakukan konfigurasi **hostname (identity)** menggunakan **R4**, pengalamatan **IP** pada **interface ether1** menggunakan **192.168.169.4/24** dan memverifikasi pengaturan pengalamatan IP yang telah dilakukan. Selain itu menampilkan informasi **DHCP Client** dan menghapus pengaturan **DHCP Client** pada *interface* serta memverifikasi hasil penghapusannya.

A screenshot of a terminal window titled "R4". The window displays the following command-line session:

```
[admin@MikroTik] > system identity set name=R4
[admin@R4] > ip address add address=192.168.169.4/24 interface=ether1
[admin@R4] > ip address print
Flags: X - disabled, I - invalid, D - dynamic
#   ADDRESS           NETWORK          INTERFACE
0   192.168.169.4/24  192.168.169.0  ether1
[admin@R4] > ip dhcp-client print
Flags: X - disabled, I - invalid, D - dynamic
#   INTERFACE          USE ADD-DEFAULT-ROUTE STATUS      ADDRESS
0   ether1            yes yes          searching...
[admin@R4] > ip dhcp-client remove 0
[admin@R4] > ip dhcp-client print
Flags: X - disabled, I - invalid, D - dynamic
#   INTERFACE          USE ADD-DEFAULT-ROUTE STATUS      ADDRESS
[admin@R4] >
```



VERIFIKASI KONEKSI DARI DOCKER-ANSIBLE KE ALAMAT IP DARI SETIAP ROUTER MENGGUNAKAN PING

```
root@Docker-Ansible:/Docker-images
root@Docker-Ansible:/Docker-images# ping 192.168.169.1 -c 2
PING 192.168.169.1 (192.168.169.1) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 192.168.169.1: icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=3.19 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.169.1: icmp_seq=2 ttl=64 time=2.36 ms

--- 192.168.169.1 ping statistics ---
2 packets transmitted, 2 received, 0% packet loss, time 1001ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 2.357/2.774/3.192/0.417 ms
root@Docker-Ansible:/Docker-images# ping 192.168.169.2 -c 2
PING 192.168.169.2 (192.168.169.2) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 192.168.169.2: icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=3.03 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.169.2: icmp_seq=2 ttl=64 time=1.16 ms

--- 192.168.169.2 ping statistics ---
2 packets transmitted, 2 received, 0% packet loss, time 1001ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 1.164/2.097/3.031/0.933 ms
```

```
root@Docker-Ansible:/Docker-images
root@Docker-Ansible:/Docker-images# ping 192.168.169.3 -c 2
PING 192.168.169.3 (192.168.169.3) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 192.168.169.3: icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=2.83 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.169.3: icmp_seq=2 ttl=64 time=2.66 ms

--- 192.168.169.3 ping statistics ---
2 packets transmitted, 2 received, 0% packet loss, time 1002ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 2.663/2.746/2.830/0.083 ms
root@Docker-Ansible:/Docker-images# ping 192.168.169.4 -c 2
PING 192.168.169.4 (192.168.169.4) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 192.168.169.4: icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=3.10 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.169.4: icmp_seq=2 ttl=64 time=3.63 ms

--- 192.168.169.4 ping statistics ---
2 packets transmitted, 2 received, 0% packet loss, time 1002ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 3.097/3.364/3.631/0.267 ms
```



VERIFIKASI KONEKSI DARI COMMAND PROMPT WINDOWS KE ALAMAT IP DARI SETIAP ROUTER MENGGUNAKAN PING

```
Command Prompt

Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.22621.1848]
(c) Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\Users\PUTU>ping 192.168.169.1 -n 2

Pinging 192.168.169.1 with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 192.168.169.1: bytes=32 time=2ms TTL=64
Reply from 192.168.169.1: bytes=32 time=3ms TTL=64

Ping statistics for 192.168.169.1:
    Packets: Sent = 2, Received = 2, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
    Minimum = 2ms, Maximum = 3ms, Average = 2ms

C:\Users\PUTU>ping 192.168.169.2 -n 2

Pinging 192.168.169.2 with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 192.168.169.2: bytes=32 time=2ms TTL=64
Reply from 192.168.169.2: bytes=32 time=4ms TTL=64

Ping statistics for 192.168.169.2:
    Packets: Sent = 2, Received = 2, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
    Minimum = 2ms, Maximum = 4ms, Average = 3ms

C:\Users\PUTU>
```

```
Command Prompt

C:\Users\PUTU>ping 192.168.169.3 -n 2

Pinging 192.168.169.3 with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 192.168.169.3: bytes=32 time=6ms TTL=64
Reply from 192.168.169.3: bytes=32 time=4ms TTL=64

Ping statistics for 192.168.169.3:
    Packets: Sent = 2, Received = 2, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
    Minimum = 4ms, Maximum = 6ms, Average = 5ms

C:\Users\PUTU>ping 192.168.169.4 -n 2

Pinging 192.168.169.4 with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 192.168.169.4: bytes=32 time=5ms TTL=64
Reply from 192.168.169.4: bytes=32 time=4ms TTL=64

Ping statistics for 192.168.169.4:
    Packets: Sent = 2, Received = 2, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
    Minimum = 4ms, Maximum = 5ms, Average = 4ms

C:\Users\PUTU>
```

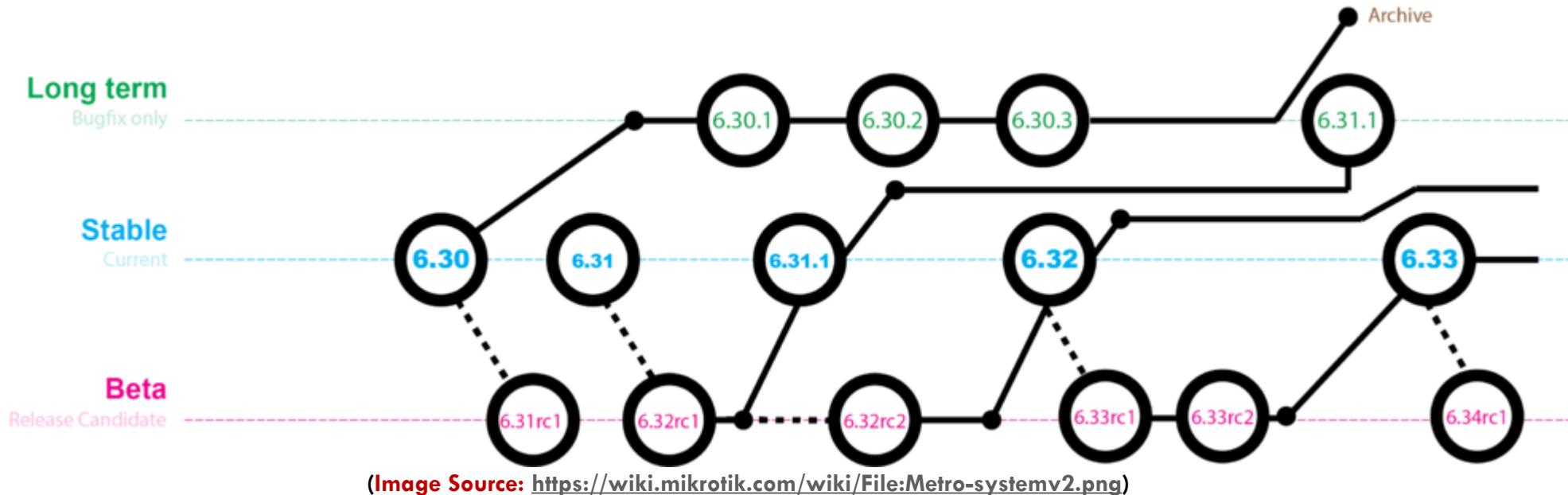


PENGAMANAN ROUTER MIKROTIK

VERSI ROUTEROS

- Disarankan untuk menggunakan versi *RouterOS* terkini.
- Beberapa rilis *RouterOS* versi lama memiliki kelemahan atau kerentanan yang telah diperbaiki.
- MikroTik secara berkala menambahkan fungsionalitas baru dan meningkatkan unjuk kerja serta stabilitas dari *RouterOS* dengan merilis pembaharuan.
- Lakukan pembaharuan versi *RouterOS* dari perangkat yang digunakan untuk memastikan keamanannya.

PENOMORAN VERSI ROUTEROS



Versi RouterOS memiliki 3 (tiga) *release chains*:

- **Beta**: dirilis setiap beberapa hari dan hanya menjalani pengujian internal dasar.
- **Stable**: dirilis setiap beberapa minggu dan mencakup seluruh fitur serta perbaikan yang teruji.
- **Long Term**: jarang dirilis dan mencakup hanya perbaikan yang sangat penting serta peningkatan dalam satu nomor percabangan namun tidak menambah fitur baru.

PEMBAHARUAN ROUTEROS

- Terdapat 2 (dua) metode **Upgrade** yaitu **Automatic Upgrade** dan **Manual Upgrade**.
- Fitur **Automatic Upgrade** akan menghubungkan ke **MikroTik download servers** dan mengecek apakah terdapat versi RouterOS yang lebih baru untuk perangkat yang digunakan saat ini.
- Terdapat beberapa cara yang dapat digunakan untuk melakukan pembaharuan RouterOS secara otomatis yaitu melalui:
 - **Quickset**
 - **System Packages**

METODE PEMBAHARUAN OTOMATIS



admin@00:0C:29:68:EA:F6 (R1) - WinBox v6.43.8 on CHR (x86_64)

Session Settings Dashboard

Safe Mode Session: 00:0C:29:68:EA:F6

Quick Set

Ethernet Quick Set

OK Cancel Apply

Configuration Mode: Router Bridge

Internet Address Acquisition: Static Automatic PPPoE

IP Address: Renew Release

Netmask: Gateway:

MAC Address: 00:0C:29:68:EA:F6

Local Network IP Address: 0.0.0.0 Netmask: 255.255.255.0 (24)

Bridge All LAN Ports DHCP Server NAT

VPN VPN Access VPN Address: 192.168.169.1

System Router Identity: R1

Check For Updates Reset Configuration Password... active

RouterOS WinBox

○ Quickset

○ System Packages

Package List

Check For Updates Enable Disable Uninstall Unschedule Downgrade Check Installation Find

Name	Version	Build Time	Scheduled
dude	6.43.8	Dec 21 2018 07:10:42	
rou			

Check For Updates

Channel: stable OK

Installed Version: 6.43.8 Download

Latest Version: 6.47.1 Download&Install

What's new in 6.47.1 (2020Jul-08 12:34):

- *) crs3xx -fixed HW offloading for netPower 15FR and netPower 16P devices (introduced in v6.47);
- *) crs3xx -fixed increased CPU temperature for CRS354-48G-4S+2Q+ device (introduced in v6.47);
- *) crs3xx -improved Ethernet port group traffic forwarding for CRS354 devices;
- *) defconf -fixed default configuration generation on devices without "wireless" package installed.

13 items

ROUTEROS AUTO-UPGRADE

- Tersedia mulai RouterOS versi 6.
- Otomatisasi proses pembaharuan dapat dilakukan dengan menjalankan skrip pada **System Scheduler**.
- Skrip untuk RouterOS **setelah versi 6.31**.

```
/system package update
check-for-updates once
:delay 3s;
:if ( [get status] = "New version is available") do={ install }
```

- Skrip untuk RouterOS **sampai versi 6.31**.

```
/system package update
check-for-updates
:delay 3s;
:if ( [get current-version] != [get latest-version] ) do={ upgrade }
```

DEMO ROUTEROS AUTO-GRADE



METODE PEMBAHARUAN MANUAL

Terdapat beberapa cara yang dapat digunakan untuk melakukan pembaharuan RouterOS secara manual yaitu melalui:

- **Winbox**, dengan melakukan drag & drop file **routeros-* .npk** ke menu **Files**.
- **WebFig**, dengan mengunggah file **routeros-* .npk** melalui menu **Files**.
- **FTP**, dengan mengunggah file **routeros-* .npk** ke **root directory**.
- **The Dude**



PROSES PEMBAHARUAN SECARA MANUAL

Awali dengan mengunduh *file upgrade package routeros-* .npk* sesuai dengan jenis sistem dari perangkat yang digunakan pada situs MikroTik <https://www.mikrotik.com/download>

A screenshot of a web browser window showing the MikroTik website. The address bar shows 'mikrotik.com/download'. The main navigation menu includes Home, About, Buy, Jobs, Hardware, Software (which is underlined), Support, Training, and Account. Below this, a secondary navigation bar for 'Software' includes links for Downloads, Changelogs, Download archive, RouterOS, The Dude, and Mobile app. The main content area features a section titled 'Upgrading RouterOS' with instructions on how to check for updates via WebFig or WinBox. It also mentions other tools like Winbox, Dude, and Netinstall. A small image of a laptop displaying a terminal window is shown on the right side of the content area.

If you are already running RouterOS, upgrading to the latest version can be done by clicking on "Check For Updates" in QuickSet or System > Packages menu in WebFig or WinBox.

See the [documentation](#) for more information about upgrading and release types.

To manage your router, use the web interface, or download the maintenance utilities. Winbox to connect to your device, Dude to monitor your network and Netinstall for recovery and re-installation.

DEMO METODE PEMBAHARUAN SECARA MANUAL





PENGAMANAN AKSES KE ROUTER

1. Mengubah *default username* **admin** menggunakan **username** berbeda, sebagai contoh menggunakan **ansible**.

```
/user add name=ansible password=ansiblesecret group=full
```

```
/user remove admin
```

Atau

```
/user set name=ansible admin
```

2. Mengatur sandi (*password*) dari *user* dan menggunakan sandi yang aman, sebagai contoh menggunakan **ansiblesecret**.

```
/user set password=ansiblesecret admin
```

Atau

```
/password
```



PENGAMANAN AKSES KE ROUTER

3. Membatasi akses *username* agar hanya dapat digunakan login dari alamat IP sumber tertentu.

Sebagai contoh *username ansible* hanya dapat digunakan untuk mengakses RouterOS dari IP **192.168.169.254**.

```
/user set address=192.168.169.254 ansible
```

The screenshot shows the 'User List' window in RouterOS. The 'Users' tab is selected. A red box highlights the 'Users' tab and the row for the user 'ansible'. The 'ansible' row is also highlighted with a red border. The table columns are Name, Group, Allowed Address, and Last Logged In. The 'ansible' entry shows 'full' in the Group column and '192.168.169.254' in the Allowed Address column. The Last Logged In column shows 'Aug/02/2020 13:15:45'. The bottom status bar indicates '1 item'.

Name	Group	Allowed Address	Last Logged In
... system default user			
ansible	full	192.168.169.254	Aug/02/2020 13:15:45

DEMO VERIFIKASI HASIL PENGAMANAN AKSES KE ROUTER





PENGAMANAN IP SERVICES DARI ROUTER

1. Menonaktifkan *IP Service* yang tidak aman, seperti **ftp, telnet, www**.

```
/ip service disable ftp,telnet,www
```

2. Menonaktifkan *IP Service* yang tidak digunakan, seperti **api, api-ssl**.

```
/ip service disable api,api-ssl
```

3. Mengubah nomor port dan membatasi akses pada *IP Service*.

```
/ip service set port=2222 ssh
```

```
/ip service set address=192.168.169.254 winbox
```

```
/ip service print
```

IP Service List				
	Name	Port	Available From	Certificate
X	api	8728		
X	api-ssl	8729		none
X	ftp	21		
	ssh	2222		
X	telnet	23		
	winbox	8291	192.168.169.254	
X	www	80		
X	www-ssl	443		none
8 items				

DEMO VERIFIKASI PENGAMANAN IP SERVICES DARI ROUTER





MENONAKTIFKAN ROUTEROS MAC-ACCESS

1. Menonaktifkan layanan **MAC-Telnet**.

```
[admin@R1] > /tool mac-server set allowed-interface-list=none  
[admin@R1] > /tool mac-server print  
    allowed-interface-list: none
```

2. Menonaktifkan layanan **MAC-Winbox**.

```
[admin@R1] > /tool mac-server mac-winbox set allowed-interface-list=none  
[admin@R1] > /tool mac-server mac-winbox print  
    allowed-interface-list: none
```

3. Menonaktifkan layanan **MAC-Ping**.

```
[admin@R1] > /tool mac-server ping set enabled=no  
[admin@R1] > /tool mac-server ping print  
    enabled: no
```

DEMO VERIFIKASI PENONAKTIFAN ROUTER MAC-ACCESS





MENONAKTIFKAN NEIGHBOR DISCOVERY

- Mikrotik Neighbor Discovery Protocol (MNDP) digunakan untuk menemukan dan mengetahui perangkat Mikrotik lainnya yang terdapat di jaringan.
- Menonaktifkan *neighbor discovery* pada semua *interface*.

```
[admin@R1] > /ip neighbor discovery-settings set discover-interface-list=none  
[admin@R1] > /ip neighbor discovery-settings print  
discover-interface-list: none
```

DEMO VERIFIKASI PENONAKTIFAN MNDP





MENONAKTIFKAN BANDWIDTH SERVER

- Bandwidth Server digunakan untuk menguji throughput diantara 2 (dua) router MikroTik.
- Disarankan untuk menonaktifkan Bandwidth Test (Btest) Server pada lingkungan production.

```
[admin@R1] > /tool bandwidth-server set enabled=no
[admin@R1] > /tool bandwidth-server print
    enabled: no
    authenticate: yes
    allocate-udp-ports-from: 2000
    max-sessions: 100
```

DEMO VERIFIKASI PENONAKTIFAN BTTEST SERVER





MENONAKTIFKAN DNS CACHE

- Domain Name System (DNS) Cache digunakan untuk meminimalkan permintaan DNS ke server DNS eksternal sehingga meminimalkan waktu resolusi atau pemetaan DNS.
- Apabila tidak diperlukan maka DNS Cache dapat dinonaktifkan.

```
[admin@R1] > /ip dns set allow-remote-requests=no
[admin@R1] > /ip dns print
          servers: 8.8.8.8,8.8.4.4
          dynamic-servers:
          allow-remote-requests: no
          max-udp-packet-size: 4096
          query-server-timeout: 2s
          query-total-timeout: 10s
          max-concurrent-queries: 100
          max-concurrent-tcp-sessions: 20
                      cache-size: 2048KiB
                      cache-max-ttl: 1w
                      cache-used: 17KiB
```



MENONAKTIFKAN CLIENT SERVICES

- Secara *default service* [MikroTik Caching Proxy](#), [MikroTik Socks Proxy](#), [MikroTik \(UPNP\) Service](#) dan [MikroTik Dynamic Name Service](#) tidak aktif. Namun apabila service tersebut telah dikonfigurasi dan tidak diperlukan atau tidak digunakan maka sangat disarankan untuk dinonaktifkan.
- Menonaktifkan [MikroTik Caching Proxy](#).

```
[admin@R1] > /ip proxy set enabled=no
[admin@R1] > /ip proxy print
    enabled: no
    src-address: ::
    port: 8080
    anonymous: no
    parent-proxy: ::
    parent-proxy-port: 0
    cache-administrator: webmaster
    max-cache-size: unlimited
    max-cache-object-size: 2048KiB
    cache-on-disk: no
    max-client-connections: 600
    max-server-connections: 600
    max-fresh-time: 3d
    serialize-connections: no
    always-from-cache: no
    cache-hit-dscp: 4
    _cache-path: web-proxy
```



MENONAKTIFKAN CLIENT SERVICES

- Menonaktifkan MikroTik Socks Proxy.

```
[admin@R1] > /ip socks set enabled=no
[admin@R1] > /ip socks print
    enabled: no
        port: 1080
    connection-idle-timeout: 2m
    max-connections: 200
    -
```

- Menonaktifkan MikroTik Universal Plug and Play (UPNP) Service.

```
[admin@R1] > /ip upnp print
    enabled: no
    allow-disable-external-interface: no
    -                show-dummy-rule: yes
    -
```



MENONAKTIFKAN CLIENT SERVICES

- Menonaktifkan MikroTik Dynamic Name Service atau IP Cloud.

```
[admin@R1] > /ip cloud set ddns-enabled=no update-time=no
[admin@R1] > /ip cloud print
  ddns-enabled: no
  update-time: no
```



MENAKTIFKAN STRONG CRYPTO SSH

- RouterOS mendukung penggunaan **crypto** yang lebih tangguh untuk SSH namun secara *default* belum aktif.

strong-crypto (yes | no; Default: no)

Use stronger encryption, HMAC algorithms, use bigger DH primes and disallow weaker ones:

- prefer 256 and 192 bit encryption instead of 128 bits;
- disable null encryption;
- prefer sha256 for hashing instead of sha1;
- disable md5;
- use 2048bit prime for Diffie Hellman exchange instead of 1024bit.

- Mengaktifkan **Strong Crypto SSH**:

```
[admin@R1] > /ip ssh print
      forwarding-enabled: no
      always-allow-password-login: no
      strong-crypto: yes
      host-key-size: 2048
```

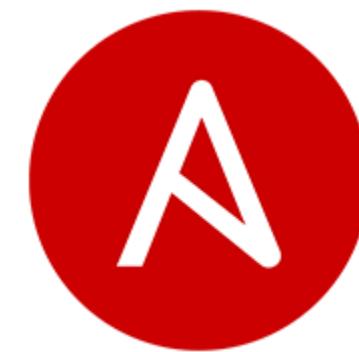


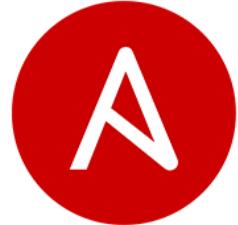
MENONAKTIFKAN INTERFACE ROUTER

- Disarankan untuk menonaktifkan seluruh *interface* yang tidak digunakan pada *router* sehingga mengurangi akses yang tidak sah atau tidak terotorisasi.
- Sebagai contoh untuk menonaktifkan *interface ether2, ether3, ether4* dan *ether5* pada *router* maka dapat mengeksekusi perintah berikut:

```
[admin@R1] > /interface set disabled=yes ether2,ether3,ether4,ether5
[admin@R1] > /interface print
Flags: D - dynamic, X - disabled, R - running, S - slave
#      NAME                      TYPE      ACTUAL-MTU  L2MTU  MAX-L2MTU
0  R  ether1                    ether        1500
1  X  ether2                    ether        1500
2  X  ether3                    ether        1500
3  X  ether4                    ether        1500
4  X  ether5_                   ether        1500
```

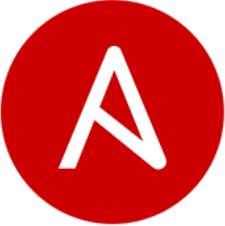
MANAJEMEN KONFIGURASI DAN OTOMATISASI DENGAN ANSIBLE





APA ITU ANSIBLE?

- Menurut situs [Ansible](#), **Ansible** merupakan mesin otomatisasi Teknologi Informasi (TI) sederhana yang dapat mengotomatisasi *cloud provisioning*, manajemen konfigurasi, penerapan aplikasi, *intra-service orchestration* dan kebutuhan TI lainnya.
- Menurut situs [Edureka](#), keuntungan menggunakan *Ansible* antara lain:
 1. **Simple**, menggunakan sintak penulisan yang ditulis menggunakan **YAML** yang disebut dengan **playbook**.
 2. **Agentless**, tidak diperlukan **agent** atau **software** khusus untuk diinstalasi pada host yang diautomasi.
 3. **Powerful & Flexible**, memiliki banyak modul untuk manajemen infrastruktur, jaringan, sistem operasi dan layanan.
 4. **Efficient**, tidak ada **software** yang diperlukan untuk instalasi pada server sehingga lebih banyak sumber daya yang dapat digunakan oleh aplikasi.



APA YANG DAPAT DILAKUKAN ANSIBLE?

1. Provisioning

Ansible memastikan paket-paket yang dibutuhkan akan diunduh dan diinstalasi sehingga aplikasi dapat diterapkan.

2. Configuration Management

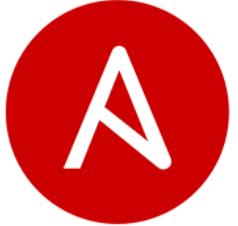
Menetapkan dan mempertahankan konsistensi dari kinerja produk dengan mencatat dan memperbaharui informasi lengkap yang menjelaskan perangkat keras dan lunak perusahaan. Seperti versi dan pembaharuan yang telah diterapkan pada paket software yang terinstal dan lokasi serta alamat jaringan dari perangkat keras.

3. Application Deployment

Ansible dapat memanajemen secara efektif keseluruhan *life cycle* dari aplikasi, mulai dari *development* sampai produksi.

4. Security and Compliance

Kebijakan keamanan dapat didefinisikan pada Ansible sehingga proses pemindaian dan pemulihan kebijakan ke lokasi dapat diintegrasikan ke dalam proses secara otomatis.



APA YANG DAPAT DILAKUKAN ANSIBLE?

5. Orchestration

Ansible menyediakan *orchestration* dalam arti menyelaraskan permintaan bisnis dengan aplikasi, data, dan infrastruktur. Ini mendefinisikan kebijakan dan tingkat layanan melalui alur kerja otomatis, penyediaan, dan manajemen perubahan sehingga menciptakan aplikasi selaras dengan infrastruktur yang dapat ditingkatkan dari atas ke bawah berdasarkan kebutuhan setiap aplikasi.



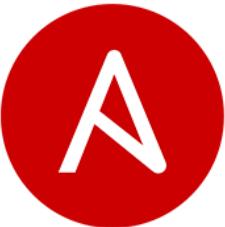
TERMINOLOGI PADA ANSIBLE

- **Controller Machine:** mesin dimana *ansible* diinstalasi dan bertanggungjawab untuk menjalankan *provisioning* pada server yang dikelola.
- **Inventory:** file inisialisasi yang memuat informasi tentang server yang dikelola.
- **Playbook:** Titik masuk untuk *Ansible provisioning*, dimana otomatisasi didefinisikan melalui tugas (*tasks*) menggunakan format YAML..
- **Task:** Blok yang mendefinisikan satu prosedur untuk dieksekusi, sebagai contoh instalasi *package* tertentu.
- **Module:** Modul merupakan abstraksi dari tugas sistem, seperti berkaitan dengan *package* atau membuat dan mengubah file. *Ansible* memiliki banyak modul *built-in* (bawaan), namun dapat juga dibuat modul khusus.



TERMINOLOGI PADA ANSIBLE

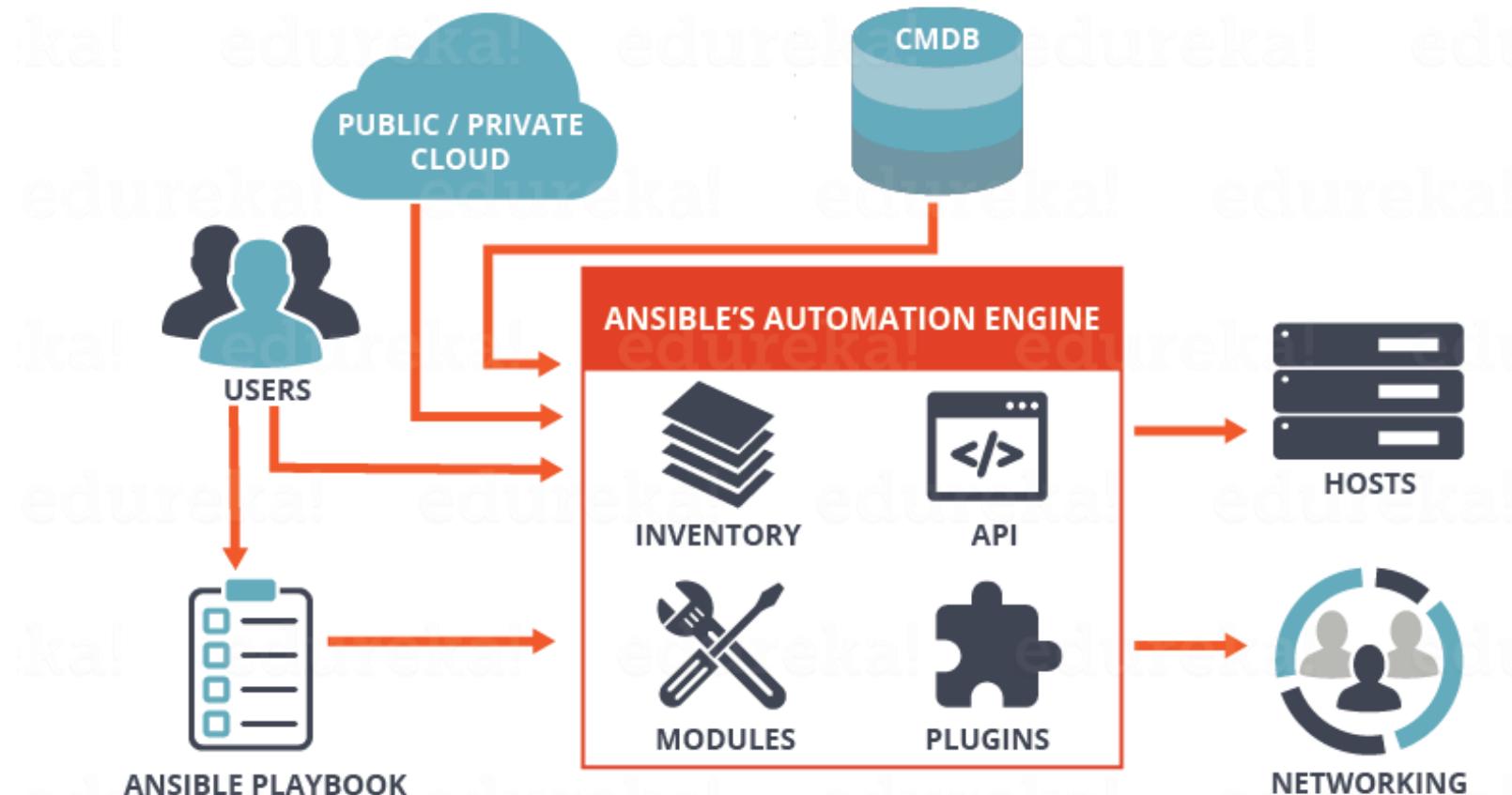
- **Role:** Cara yang telah ditentukan sebelumnya untuk mengatur *playbook* dan file lainnya untuk memfasilitasi berbagi pakai dan menggunakan kembali bagian dari *provisioning*.
- **Play:** *provisioning* yang dieksekusi mulai dari awal sampai akhir disebut dengan *play*. Dengan kata lain, eksekusi dari *playbook* disebut dengan *play*.
- **Facts:** *variable global* yang memuat informasi tentang sistem, seperti *interface jaringan* atau sistem operasi.
- **Handlers:** Digunakan untuk memicu perubahan status dari *service*, seperti *me-restart* atau menghentikan *service*.



ARSITEKTUR ANSIBLE

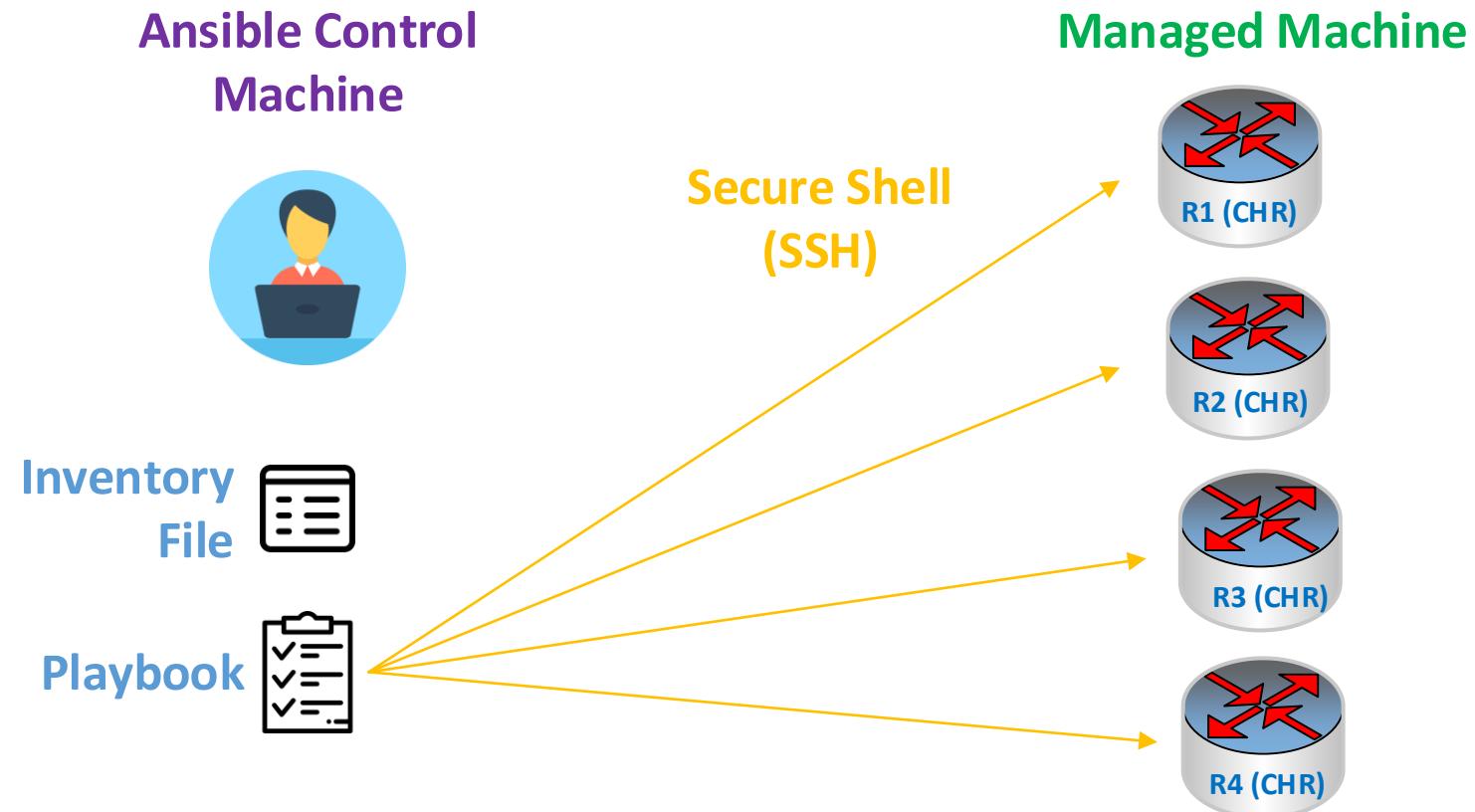
ANSIBLE ARCHITECTURE

edureka!

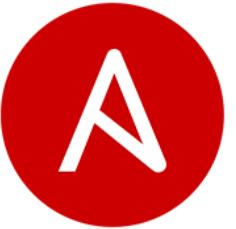


(Image source: <https://d1jn9ba8s6j9r.cloudfront.net/blog/wp-content/uploads/2016/11/Ansible-Architecture-What-Is-Ansible-Edureka-768x449.png>)

MIKROTIK SECURITY AUTOMATION WITH ANSIBLE

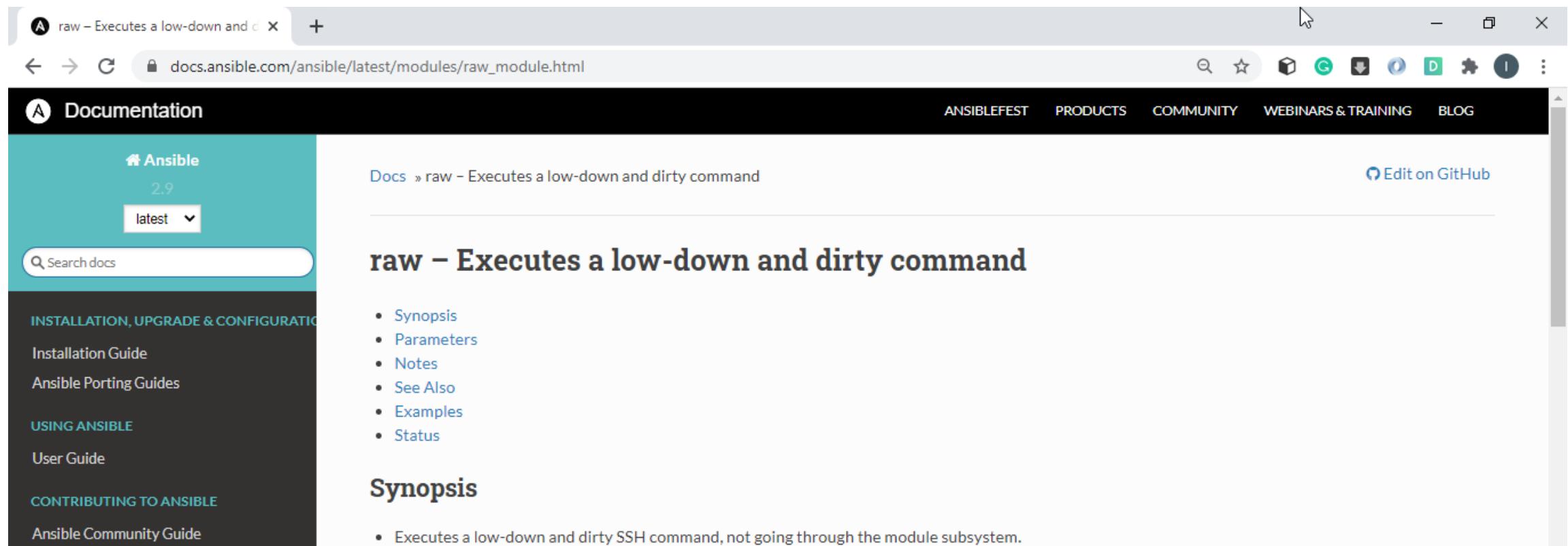


ANSIBLE MODULES (1)



○ raw

Executes a low-down and dirty SSH command, not going through the module subsystem.
[\(https://docs.ansible.com/ansible/latest/modules/raw_module.html\)](https://docs.ansible.com/ansible/latest/modules/raw_module.html)



The screenshot shows a web browser displaying the Ansible documentation for the 'raw' module. The URL in the address bar is https://docs.ansible.com/ansible/latest/modules/raw_module.html. The page title is 'raw – Executes a low-down and dirty command'. On the left, there's a sidebar with navigation links for Ansible 2.9, a search bar, and sections like 'INSTALLATION, UPGRADE & CONFIGURATION' and 'USING ANSIBLE'. The main content area contains a list of module details and a 'Synopsis' section with a note about executing a low-down and dirty SSH command.

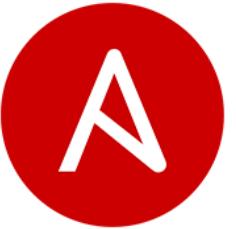
Absidefest Products Community Webinars & Training Blog

raw – Executes a low-down and dirty command

Synopsis

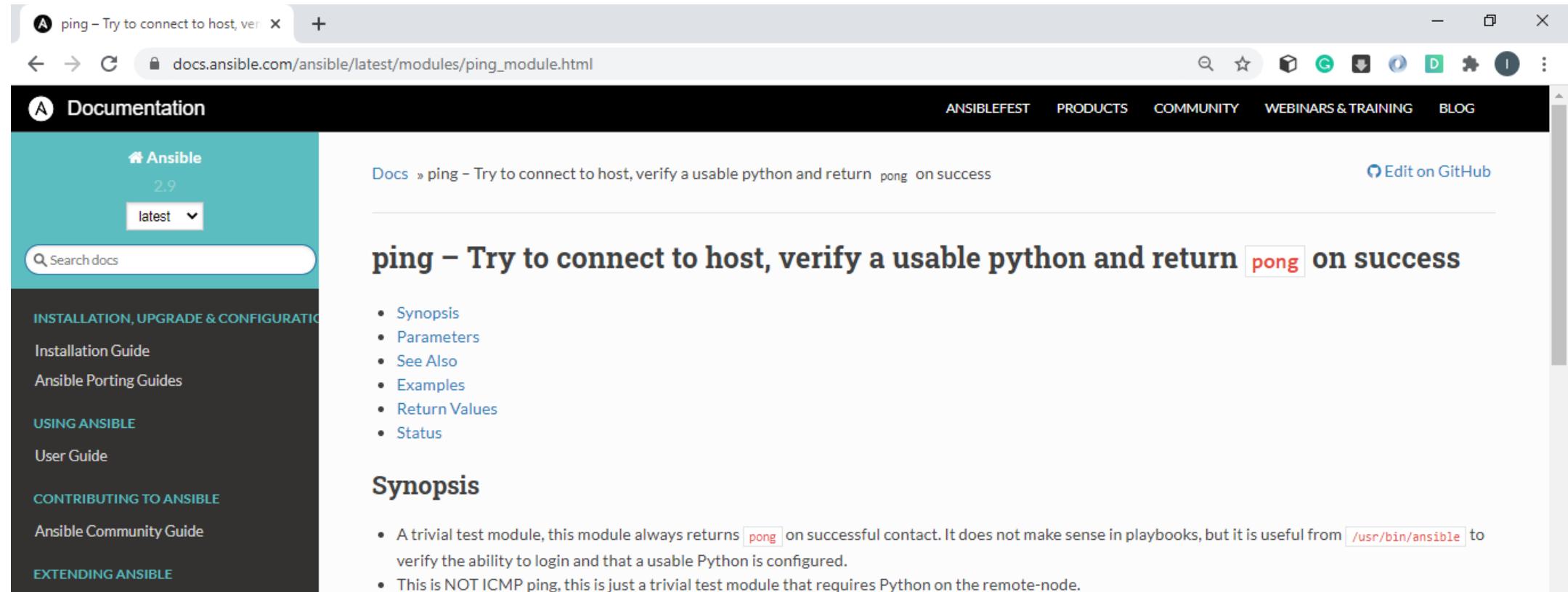
- Executes a low-down and dirty SSH command, not going through the module subsystem.

ANSIBLE MODULES (2)



○ ping

Try to connect to host, verify a usable python and return pong on success.
[\(https://docs.ansible.com/ansible/latest/modules/ping_module.html\)](https://docs.ansible.com/ansible/latest/modules/ping_module.html)



The screenshot shows a web browser displaying the Ansible documentation for the ping module. The URL in the address bar is https://docs.ansible.com/ansible/latest/modules/ping_module.html. The page title is "ping – Try to connect to host, verify a usable python and return pong on success". The left sidebar contains navigation links for Ansible 2.9, latest version, and sections like Installation, Upgrade & Configuration, Using Ansible, Contributing to Ansible, and Extending Ansible. The main content area includes a "Synopsis" section with bullet points about the module's purpose and behavior, and a "Synopsis" heading with a detailed description.

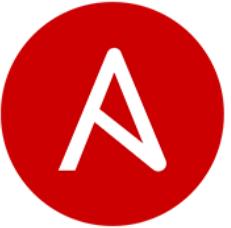
ping – Try to connect to host, verify a usable python and return **pong** on success

- Synopsis
- Parameters
- See Also
- Examples
- Return Values
- Status

Synopsis

- A trivial test module, this module always returns **pong** on successful contact. It does not make sense in playbooks, but it is useful from `/usr/bin/ansible` to verify the ability to login and that a usable Python is configured.
- This is NOT ICMP ping, this is just a trivial test module that requires Python on the remote-node.

ANSIBLE MODULES (3)



○ **routeros_command**

Run commands on remote devices running MikroTik RouterOS.

(https://docs.ansible.com/ansible/latest/modules/routeros_command_module.html)

The screenshot shows a browser window displaying the Ansible documentation for the `routeros_command` module. The URL in the address bar is https://docs.ansible.com/ansible/latest/modules/routeros_command_module.html#. The page title is "routeros_command – Run commands on remote devices running MikroTik RouterOS". The page content includes a "Synopsis" section and a note that it is "New in version 2.7." Below the synopsis, there is a bulleted list of module details. The left sidebar of the documentation page lists various Ansible modules and guides, such as Installation Guide, Ansible Porting Guides, User Guide, and Developer Guide.

routeros_command – Run commands on remote devices running MikroTik RouterOS

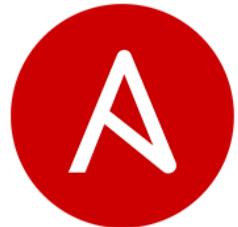
New in version 2.7.

- Synopsis
- Parameters
- Examples
- Return Values
- Status

Synopsis

- Sends arbitrary commands to an RouterOS node and returns the results read from the device. This module includes an argument that will cause the module to wait for a specific condition before returning or timing out if the condition is not met.

ANSIBLE MODULES (4)



○ routeros_command Parameters.

A routeros_command – Run comm... x +

docs.ansible.com/ansible/latest/modules/routeros_command_module.html

Documentation ANSIBLEFEST PRODUCTS COMMUNITY WEBINARS & TRAINING BLOG

Public Cloud Guides Network Technology Guides Virtualization and Containerization Guides ANSIBLE FOR NETWORK AUTOMATION Ansible for Network Automation ANSIBLE GALAXY Galaxy User Guide Galaxy Developer Guide REFERENCE & APPENDICES Module Index Playbook Keywords Return Values Ansible Configuration Settings Controlling how Ansible behaves: precedence rules

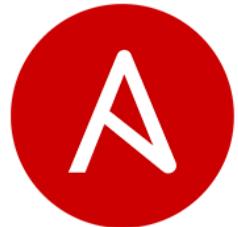
Parameters

Parameter	Choices/Defaults	Comments
commands - / required		List of commands to send to the remote RouterOS device over the configured provider. The resulting output from the command is returned. If the <code>wait_for</code> argument is provided, the module is not returned until the condition is satisfied or the number of retries has expired.
interval -	Default: 1	Configures the interval in seconds to wait between retries of the command. If the command does not pass the specified conditions, the interval indicates how long to wait before trying the command again.
match -	Choices: • any • all ←	The <code>match</code> argument is used in conjunction with the <code>wait_for</code> argument to specify the match policy. Valid values are <code>all</code> or <code>any</code> . If the value is set to <code>all</code> then all conditionals in the <code>wait_for</code> must be satisfied. If the value is set to <code>any</code> then only one of the values must be satisfied.
retries -	Default: 10	Specifies the number of retries a command should be tried before it is considered failed. The command is run on the target device every retry and evaluated against the <code>wait_for</code> conditions.
wait_for -		List of conditions to evaluate against the output of the command. The task will wait for each condition to be true before moving forward. If the conditional is not true within the configured number of retries, the task fails. See examples.

Examples

```
tasks:
  - name: run command on remote devices
    routeros_command:
      commands: /system routerboard print
```

ANSIBLE MODULES (5)



○ debug

Print statements during execution.

(https://docs.ansible.com/ansible/latest/modules/debug_module.html)

The screenshot shows a web browser displaying the Ansible documentation for the 'debug' module. The title bar reads 'debug - Print statements during execution'. The URL in the address bar is 'docs.ansible.com/ansible/latest/modules/debug_module.html'. The page header includes links for 'ANSIBLEFEST', 'PRODUCTS', 'COMMUNITY', 'WEBINARS & TRAINING', and 'BLOG'. On the left, there's a sidebar with navigation links for 'Ansible 2.9' (latest), 'Search docs', 'INSTALLATION, UPGRADE & CONFIGURATION' (Installation Guide, Ansible Porting Guides), 'USING ANSIBLE' (User Guide), and 'CONTRIBUTING TO ANSIBLE' (Ansible Community Guide). The main content area starts with the heading 'debug – Print statements during execution' and a list of sections: Synopsis, Parameters, Notes, See Also, Examples, and Status. Below this, the 'Synopsis' section is expanded, stating: 'This module prints statements during execution and can be useful for debugging variables or expressions without necessarily halting the playbook.'



MENAKSES TERMINAL DARI DOCKER-ANSIBLE

- Pastikan **node Docker-Ansible** telah berjalan (start) dan akses terminal dari *node* tersebut.
- Menampilkan informasi versi **Ansible** yang telah terinstalasi pada *node* tersebut dengan mengeksekusi perintah berikut:

```
# ansible --version
```

A screenshot of a terminal window titled "root@Docker-Ansible: /Docker-images". The window displays the output of the "ansible --version" command. The output shows the following details:

```
root@Docker-Ansible:/Docker-images# ansible --version
ansible 2.9.6
  config file = /etc/ansible/ansible.cfg
  configured module search path = ['/root/.ansible/plugins/modules', '/usr/share/ansible/plugins/modules']
  ansible python module location = /usr/lib/python3/dist-packages/ansible
  executable location = /usr/bin/ansible
  python version = 3.8.2 (default, Jul 16 2020, 14:00:26) [GCC 9.3.0]
root@Docker-Ansible:/Docker-images# 
```

Terlihat versi Ansible yang digunakan adalah **2.9.6**.

MENGATUR PEMETAAN ALAMAT IP KE HOSTNAME PADA FILE /ETC/HOSTS

- Menambahkan pemetaan alamat **IP ke hostname** dari setiap **router** pada file **/etc/hosts** menggunakan editor **nano**. Cantumkan pada baris paling akhir dari file **hosts** tersebut dengan format penulisan setiap barisnya adalah **IP alias**.

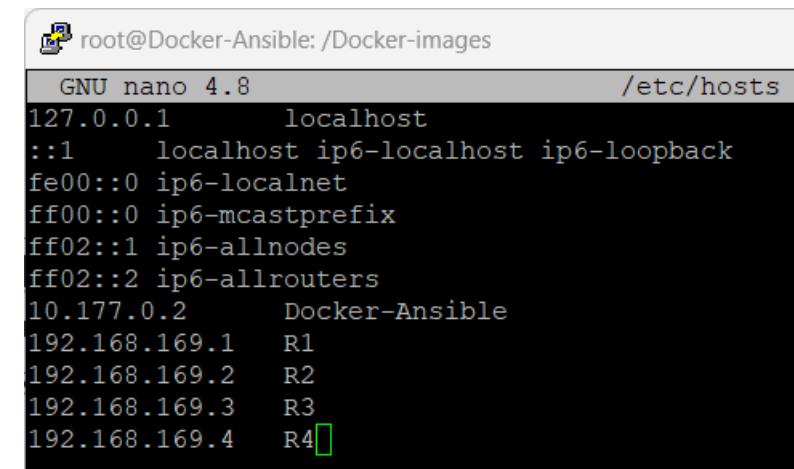
```
# nano /etc/hosts
```

```
192.168.169.1 R1
```

```
192.168.169.2 R2
```

```
192.168.169.3 R3
```

```
192.168.169.4 R4
```



```
root@Docker-Ansible:/Docker-images
GNU nano 4.8                               /etc/hosts
127.0.0.1      localhost
::1      localhost ip6-localhost ip6-loopback
fe00::0 ip6-localnet
ff00::0 ip6-mcastprefix
ff02::1 ip6-allnodes
ff02::2 ip6-allrouters
10.177.0.2    Docker-Ansible
192.168.169.1  R1
192.168.169.2  R2
192.168.169.3  R3
192.168.169.4  R4
```

Simpan perubahan dengan menekan **CTRL+O** dan tekan **Enter**.

Keluar dari editor *nano* dengan menekan **CTRL+X**.



MENGATUR ANSIBLE INVENTORY

- **Inventory** merupakan file inisialisasi yang digunakan oleh *Ansible* untuk mendaftarkan dan mengelompokkan mesin atau *host* yang akan dikelola. Lokasi dari file **inventory** secara *default* adalah “**/etc/ansible/hosts**”.
- Menambahkan **managed machines** ke file *inventory* menggunakan editor **nano**.
`# nano /etc/ansible/hosts`

[routers]

R1 **ansible_host=192.168.169.1**

R2 **ansible_host=192.168.169.2**

R3 **ansible_host=192.168.169.3**

R4 **ansible_host=192.168.169.4**

Variable **ansible_host** digunakan untuk mengatur alamat IP dari target atau *managed machine* yaitu dalam hal ini adalah alamat IP dari setiap *router*. Sebagai contoh **R1** merupakan *inventory_hostname* atau alias bagi *router* dengan alamat **192.168.169.1**.

Simpan perubahan dengan menekan **CTRL+O** dan tekan **Enter**. Keluar dari editor *nano* dengan menekan **CTRL+X**.



VERIFIKASI ANSIBLE INVENTORY

- Memverifikasi hasil penambahan *inventory*.

```
# tail -n 5 /etc/ansible/hosts
```

A screenshot of a terminal window titled "root@Docker-Ansible: /Docker-images". The window shows the command "tail -n 5 /etc/ansible/hosts" being run, followed by the output which lists four routers (R1, R2, R3, R4) with their respective IP addresses under the [routers] group.

```
root@Docker-Ansible:/Docker-images# tail -n 5 /etc/ansible/hosts
[routers]
R1 ansible_host=192.168.169.1
R2 ansible_host=192.168.169.2
R3 ansible_host=192.168.169.3
R4 ansible_host=192.168.169.4
root@Docker-Ansible:/Docker-images#
```



MENGATUR PUBLIC KEY AUTHENTICATION UNTUK SSH DENGAN MEMBUAT KEY PAIR

Membuat **key pair** menggunakan utilitas **ssh-keygen** pada **Ansible Control Machine**.

```
# ssh-keygen -m PEM
```

```
Generating public/private rsa key pair.  
Enter file in which to save the key (/root/.ssh/id_rsa):
```

Tekan **Enter** pada inputan **Enter file in which to save the key (/root/.ssh/id_rsa):** untuk menggunakan lokasi dan nama file *default* penyimpanan key yaitu **/root/.ssh/id_rsa**.

```
Created directory '/root/.ssh'.  
Enter passphrase (empty for no passphrase):  
Enter same passphrase again:
```

Tekan **Enter** pada inputan “**Enter passphrase (empty for no passphrase):**” dan “**Enter same passphrase again:**” yang tampil untuk apabila ingin mengosongkan **passphrase**. Tampil proses pembuatan key. Tunggu hingga proses selesai dilakukan.



MENYALINKAN PUBLIC KEY DARI ANSIBLE CONTROL MACHINE KE SELURUH ROUTER

- Penyalinan **Public Key** dari **Docker-Ansible Control Machine** ke **router R1** dapat dilakukan dengan menggunakan utilitas **scp** (*secure copy*).

```
# scp /root/.ssh/id_rsa.pub admin@R1:id_rsa.pub
```

Ketik **yes** dan tekan **Enter** pada pesan konfirmasi **Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no)?**.

A screenshot of a terminal window titled "root@Docker-Ansible: /Docker-images". The user runs the command "scp /root/.ssh/id_rsa.pub admin@R1:id_rsa.pub". The terminal displays a warning about host authenticity, a DSA key fingerprint, and asks if the user wants to continue connecting. The user types "yes". A warning message indicates that the host has been added to the list of known hosts. The transfer progress shows 100% completion at 218.8KB/s.

```
root@Docker-Ansible:/Docker-images# scp /root/.ssh/id_rsa.pub admin@R1:id_rsa.pub
The authenticity of host 'r1 (192.168.169.1)' can't be established.
DSA key fingerprint is SHA256:5wTORIsc8BGOBUVqjlig+rPHthu0Ps3FrGMcnjkaBiA.
Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no/[fingerprint])? yes
Warning: Permanently added 'r1,192.168.169.1' (DSA) to the list of known hosts.
id_rsa.pub                                  100%  573    218.8KB/s  00:00
```

Selanjutnya tampil inputan **password** untuk **user admin** dari **managed machine R1** dengan alamat IP **192.168.169.1**. Masukkan sandi dari **user admin** dan tekan **Enter**.



MENYALINKAN PUBLIC KEY DARI ANSIBLE CONTROL MACHINE KE SELURUH ROUTER

- Dengan cara yang sama, lakukan untuk **managed machine R2, R3** dan **R4**.
- Proses penyalinan **Public Key** ke **R2** dan **R3**.

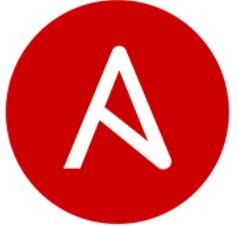
```
root@Docker-Ansible:/Docker-images
root@Docker-Ansible:/Docker-images# scp /root/.ssh/id_rsa.pub admin@R2:id_rsa.pub
The authenticity of host 'r2 (192.168.169.2)' can't be established.
DSA key fingerprint is SHA256:1z6pFuFXOb48n1URp5xqZjjB/+33wrUbEMhnbxnvfMk.
Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no/[fingerprint])? yes
Warning: Permanently added 'r2,192.168.169.2' (DSA) to the list of known hosts.
id_rsa.pub                                100%   573    131.0KB/s  00:00
root@Docker-Ansible:/Docker-images# scp /root/.ssh/id_rsa.pub admin@R3:id_rsa.pub
The authenticity of host 'r3 (192.168.169.3)' can't be established.
DSA key fingerprint is SHA256:7gFA6M8WnKHFjsqRfNe+GLv46uDTncRMMxh3K36QgE4.
Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no/[fingerprint])? yes
Warning: Permanently added 'r3,192.168.169.3' (DSA) to the list of known hosts.
id_rsa.pub                                100%   573    301.3KB/s  00:00
```



MENYALINKAN PUBLIC KEY DARI ANSIBLE CONTROL MACHINE KE SELURUH ROUTER

- Proses penyalinan **Public Key** ke **R4**.

```
root@Docker-Ansible: /Docker-images
root@Docker-Ansible:/Docker-images# scp /root/.ssh/id_rsa.pub admin@R4:id_rsa.pub
The authenticity of host 'r4 (192.168.169.4)' can't be established.
DSA key fingerprint is SHA256:+OGcFwVrgUbE8+fYaqFdRBmYUd0PpoVPA3DoVfwc1GE.
Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no/[fingerprint])? yes
Warning: Permanently added 'r4,192.168.169.4' (DSA) to the list of known hosts.
id_rsa.pub                                100%   573    240.0KB/s   00:00
```



3 (TIGA) CARA MENJALANKAN ANSIBLE

1. Ad-Hoc

```
ansible <inventory> -m
```

Sebagai contoh eksekusi `ansible` untuk group `inventory` dengan nama “**routers**” dan modul `ping`.

```
# ansible routers -m ping
```

2. Playbooks

```
ansible-playbook filename.yml
```

Sebagai contoh eksekusi `ansible playbook` dengan nama file **security.yml**.

```
# ansible-playbook security.yml
```

3. Automation Framework

Menurut situs [Ansible](#), **Ansible Tower** merupakan solusi berbasis web yang membuat Ansible lebih mudah digunakan untuk tim TI dan dirancang untuk menjadi pusat semua tugas otomasi serta memungkinkan untuk mengontrol akses pengguna. **Inventory** dapat dikelola secara grafis atau disinkronisasikan dengan beragam sumber **Cloud**. **Tower** juga mencatat (*log*) semua pekerjaan, terintegrasi dengan **LDAP** dan memiliki **API REST**. Tersedia pula tool **Command Line** untuk memudahkan integrasi dengan **Jenkins** juga.

ANSIBLE AD-HOC MODUL RAW (1)



- Membuat user baru pada seluruh *router* dengan ketentuan:

- Username: **ansible**
- Password: **ansiblesecret**
- Group: **full**
- Allowed Address: **192.168.169.254** dan **192.168.169.253**

```
# ansible routers -m raw -a "/user add name=ansible group=full
password=ansiblesecret address=192.168.169.253,192.168.169.254;quit;" 
-u admin -k
SSH password:
R3 | CHANGED | rc=0 >>
interrupted
Shared connection to 192.168.169.3 closed.

R4 | CHANGED | rc=0 >>
interrupted
Shared connection to 192.168.169.4 closed.

R2 | CHANGED | rc=0 >>
interrupted
Shared connection to 192.168.169.2 closed.

R1 | CHANGED | rc=0 >>
interrupted
Shared connection to 192.168.169.1 closed.
```

Pada inputan **SSH password:** yang tampil, masukkan sandi dari user **admin** dan tekan **Enter**.

ANSIBLE AD-HOC MODULE RAW (2)



- Hasil verifikasi melalui **Winbox** menunjukkan bahwa *username ansible berhasil dibuat pada setiap router.*

The image displays four separate WinBox windows, each representing a different router session:

- R1:** Session ID: 50:8D:65:00:04:00. Shows a user list with two entries: "admin" (group full) and "ansible" (group full, allowed addresses 192.168.169.253, 192.168.169.254).
- R2:** Session ID: 50:6D:B9:00:06:00. Shows a user list with two entries: "admin" (group full) and "ansible" (group full, allowed addresses 192.168.169.253, 192.168.169.254).
- R3:** Session ID: 50:0B:82:00:07:00. Shows a user list with two entries: "admin" (group full) and "ansible" (group full, allowed addresses 192.168.169.253, 192.168.169.254).
- R4:** Session ID: 50:8B:81:00:08:00. Shows a user list with two entries: "admin" (group full) and "ansible" (group full, allowed addresses 192.168.169.253, 192.168.169.254).

Red boxes and arrows highlight the "ansible" user entry in each session, indicating its presence across all four routers.



ANSIBLE AD-HOC MODULE RAW (3)

- Meng-import file **SSH key id_rsa.pub** yang telah disalin ke setiap *router* pada tahap sebelumnya untuk user **ansible**.

```
# ansible routers -m raw -a "/user ssh-keys import  
public-key-file=id_rsa.pub user=ansible;quit;" -u admin -k
```

```
SSH password:  
R2 | CHANGED | rc=0 >>  
interrupted  
Shared connection to 192.168.169.2 closed.
```

```
R4 | CHANGED | rc=0 >>  
interrupted  
Shared connection to 192.168.169.4 closed.
```

```
R3 | CHANGED | rc=0 >>  
interrupted  
Shared connection to 192.168.169.3 closed.
```

```
R1 | CHANGED | rc=0 >>  
interrupted  
Shared connection to 192.168.169.1 closed.
```

Pada inputan **SSH password:** yang tampil,
masukkan sandi dari user **admin** dan tekan **Enter**.



ANSIBLE AD-HOC MODULE RAW (4)

- Hasil verifikasi melalui **Winbox** menunjukkan bahwa **SSH key** untuk user **ansible** berhasil di *import* pada setiap *router*.

The image displays four separate windows of the WinBox User List interface, each representing a different router session:

- (R1) Session: 50:8D:65:00:04:00:** Shows the user **ansible** with the key owner **root@Docker-Ansi..**
- (R2) Session: 50:6D:B9:00:06:00:** Shows the user **ansible** with the key owner **root@Docker-Ansi..**
- (R3) Session: 50:0B:82:00:07:00:** Shows the user **ansible** with the key owner **root@Docker-Ansi..**
- (R4) Session: 50:8B:81:00:08:00:** Shows the user **ansible** with the key owner **root@Docker-Ansi..**

In each window, the "User" column lists **ansible** and the "Key Owner" column lists **root@Docker-Ansi..**. Red boxes and arrows highlight the "User" and "Key Owner" columns in each of the four sessions, indicating the successful import of the SSH key.

MENGATUR GROUP VARIABLES PADA FILE INVENTORY /ETC/ANSIBLE/HOSTS



```
# nano /etc/ansible/hosts
```

```
[routers]
R1 ansible_host=192.168.169.1
R2 ansible_host=192.168.169.2
R3 ansible_host=192.168.169.3
R4 ansible_host=192.168.169.4

[routers:vars]
ansible_user=ansible
ansible_connection=network_cli
ansible_network_os=routeros
```

- Variable `ansible_user` menentukan user yang digunakan untuk terkoneksi ke router yaitu `ansible`.
- Variable `ansible_connection` digunakan untuk mengatur agar Ansible memperlakukan *managed machine* sebagai perangkat jaringan dengan lingkungan eksekusi yang terbatas yaitu `network_cli`.
- Variable `ansible_network_os` digunakan untuk menginformasikan platform jaringan dari *managed machine* yaitu `routeros`.

Simpan perubahan dengan menekan **CTRL+O** dan tekan **Enter**. Keluar dari editor *nano* dengan menekan **CTRL+X**.



ANSIBLE AD-HOC MODULE RAW (6)

- Memverifikasi hasil penambahan *group variables* pada *file inventory*.

```
# tail /etc/ansible/hosts
```

A screenshot of a terminal window titled "root@Docker-Ansible:/Docker-images". The window shows the command "tail /etc/ansible/hosts" being run. The output displays a group named "[routers]" with four hosts (R1, R2, R3, R4) and their ansible_host values. It also shows a group named "[routers:vars]" with three variables: ansible_user, ansible_connection, and ansible_network_os. The terminal window has a light gray background and a dark gray terminal area. The command prompt is "root@Docker-Ansible:/Docker-images#".

```
[routers]
R1 ansible_host=192.168.169.1
R2 ansible_host=192.168.169.2
R3 ansible_host=192.168.169.3
R4 ansible_host=192.168.169.4
[routers:vars]
ansible_user=ansible
ansible_connection=network_cli
ansible_network_os=routeros
root@Docker-Ansible:/Docker-images#
```



ANSIBLE AD-HOC MODULE PING

- Memverifikasi koneksi ke seluruh **managed machines** untuk group “**routers**” menggunakan modul **ping**.

```
root@Docker-Ansible:/Docker-images# ansible routers -m ping
R3 | SUCCESS => {
    "ansible_facts": {
        "discovered_interpreter_python": "/usr/bin/python3"
    },
    "changed": false,
    "ping": "pong"
}
R2 | SUCCESS => {
    "ansible_facts": {
        "discovered_interpreter_python": "/usr/bin/python3"
    },
    "changed": false,
    "ping": "pong"
}
R4 | SUCCESS => {
    "ansible_facts": {
        "discovered_interpreter_python": "/usr/bin/python3"
    },
    "changed": false,
    "ping": "pong"
}
R1 | SUCCESS => {
    "ansible_facts": {
        "discovered_interpreter_python": "/usr/bin/python3"
    },
    "changed": false,
    "ping": "pong"
}
root@Docker-Ansible:/Docker-images# 
```



ANSIBLE PLAYBOOK (1)

- Membuat file *playbook* menggunakan editor **nano** dengan ekstensi “**yml**” untuk menghapus *username* **admin** di seluruh *router*.

```
# nano remove-admin.yml
```

```
1  ---
2  - name: Manajemen User RouterOS
3    hosts: routers
4    tasks:
5      - name: Menghapus user admin
6        routeros_command:
7          commands: /user remove admin
```

Playbook

Play

Tasks

- Playbooks memuat Plays
 - Plays memuat Tasks
 - Tasks memanggil Modules

Simpan perubahan dengan menekan **CTRL+O** dan **Enter**.

Tekan **CTRL+X** untuk keluar dari editor **nano**.



ANSIBLE PLAYBOOK (2)

- Mengecek sintak dari *playbook* sebelum dieksekusi sehingga memastikan tidak terdapat permasalahan terkait sintak dengan mengeksekusi perintah **ansible-playbook** dengan flag **--syntax-check**.

```
# ansible-playbook remove-admin.yml --syntax-check
```

```
root@Docker-Ansible:/Docker-images
root@Docker-Ansible:/Docker-images# ansible-playbook remove-admin.yml --syntax-check
playbook: remove-admin.yml
root@Docker-Ansible:/Docker-images#
```

A screenshot of a terminal window titled "root@Docker-Ansible: /Docker-images". The user has run the command "ansible-playbook remove-admin.yml --syntax-check". The output shows the path to the playbook and the command itself. There is no syntax error indicated.

- Menampilkan informasi *host* yang terdampak oleh *playbook* sebelum dieksekusi dapat menggunakan perintah:

```
root@Docker-Ansible:/Docker-images
root@Docker-Ansible:/Docker-images# ansible-playbook remove-admin.yml --list-hosts
playbook: remove-admin.yml

  play #1 (routers): Manajemen User RouterOS      TAGS: []
    pattern: ['routers']
    hosts (4):
      R1
      R3
      R2
      R4
root@Docker-Ansible:/Docker-images#
```

A screenshot of a terminal window titled "root@Docker-Ansible: /Docker-images". The user has run the command "ansible-playbook remove-admin.yml --list-hosts". The output shows the path to the playbook, the play name "#1 (routers)", the pattern used ("routers"), and the four hosts listed: R1, R3, R2, and R4.



ANSIBLE PLAYBOOK (3)

- Mengeksekusi file playbook **remove-admin.yml** menggunakan **ansible-playbook**.

```
root@Docker-Ansible:/Docker-images
root@Docker-Ansible:/Docker-images# ansible-playbook remove-admin.yml

PLAY [Manajemen User RouterOS] *****

TASK [Gathering Facts] *****
ok: [R4]
ok: [R3]
ok: [R2]
ok: [R1]

TASK [Menghapus user admin] *****
ok: [R2]
ok: [R1]
ok: [R4]
ok: [R3]

PLAY RECAP *****
R1                  : ok=2    changed=0      unreachable=0    failed=0    s
kipped=0  rescued=0  ignored=0
R2                  : ok=2    changed=0      unreachable=0    failed=0    s
kipped=0  rescued=0  ignored=0
R3                  : ok=2    changed=0      unreachable=0    failed=0    s
kipped=0  rescued=0  ignored=0
R4                  : ok=2    changed=0      unreachable=0    failed=0    s
kipped=0  rescued=0  ignored=0

root@Docker-Ansible:/Docker-images# 
```



ANSIBLE PLAYBOOK (4)

- Hasil verifikasi melalui **Winbox** dengan otentikasi **login** sebagai **user ansible** dan **password ansiblesecret** menunjukkan bahwa **user admin** telah berhasil dihapus pada setiap **router**.

The image displays four separate WinBox sessions, each representing a different router (R1, R2, R3, and R4). Each session shows the 'User List' table. In each table, there is one entry for the user 'ansible' with the 'full' group and allowed addresses '192.168.169.253, 192.168.169.254'. The rows containing this information are highlighted with red boxes. The sessions are arranged vertically, with R1 at the top left and R4 at the bottom right.

Session	Name	Group	Allowed Address	Last Logged In
R1	ansible	full	192.168.169.253, 192.168.169.254	Jun/30/2023 10:4
R2	ansible	full	192.168.169.253, 192.168.169.254	Jun/30/2023 10:4
R3	ansible	full	192.168.169.253, 192.168.169.254	Jun/30/2023 10:4
R4	ansible	full	192.168.169.253, 192.168.169.254	Jun/30/2023 10:4



STUDI KASUS: ANSIBLE PLAYBOOK UNTUK MENGOTOMATISASI KEAMANAN ROUTEROS (1)

Kebijakan Keamanan *Mikrotik RouterOS* yang diotomatisasi menggunakan Ansible Playbook pada setiap Router adalah sebagai berikut:

1. Menonaktifkan **RouterOS MAC-Access**.
2. Menonaktifkan **Neighbor Discovery**.
3. Menonaktifkan **BTest Server**.
4. Menonaktifkan **DNS Cache**.
5. Menonaktifkan **Client Services**.
6. Mengaktifkan **Strong Crypto SSH**.



STUDI KASUS: ANSIBLE PLAYBOOK UNTUK MENGOTOMATISASI KEAMANAN ROUTEROS (2)

7. Menonaktifkan **Interface Router** untuk **ether4** dan **ether5**.
8. Mengaktifkan **RouterOS Auto-Upgrade** menggunakan *system scheduler* agar terjadwal untuk beroperasi setiap hari pada jam **01:00:00**.
9. Menonaktifkan **IP Service** **api**, **api-ssl**, **ftp**, **telnet**, **www** dan **www-ssl**.
10. Membatasi akses pada **IP Service** **Winbox** dan **SSH** agar hanya dapat diakses dari **192.168.169.253** dan **192.168.169.254**.

STUDI KASUS: ANSIBLE PLAYBOOK UNTUK MENGOTOMATISASI KEAMANAN ROUTEROS (3)



- Membuat file *playbook* menggunakan editor **nano** dengan ekstensi “**yml**” untuk mengotomatisasi pengamanan RouterOS berdasarkan kebijakan yang telah ditentukan pada seluruh *router*. File ini juga dapat diunduh dari [GitHub Repository](#).

```
# nano security.yml
```

```
1  ---
2  - name: Mikrotik RouterOS Security Automation
3    hosts: routers
4    vars:
5      available_from: "192.168.169.253,192.168.169.254"
6      interfaces:
7        - ether4
8        - ether5
9    tasks:
10   - name: Menonaktifkan RouterOS Mac-Access (MAC-Telnet, MAC-Winbox dan MAC-Ping)
11     routeros_command:
12       commands:
13         - /tool mac-server set allowed-interface-list=none
14         - /tool mac-server mac-winbox set allowed-interface-list=none
15         - /tool mac-server ping set enabled=no
16
```

STUDI KASUS: ANSIBLE PLAYBOOK UNTUK MENGOTOMATISASI KEAMANAN ROUTEROS (4)



```
17      - name: Menonaktifkan Neighbor Discovery pada seluruh interfaces
18          routeros_command:
19              commands: /ip neighbor discovery-settings set discover-interface-list=none
20
21      - name: Menonaktifkan Bandwidth Test (Btest) Server
22          routeros_command:
23              commands: /tool bandwidth-server set enabled=no
24
25      - name: Menonaktifkan DNS Cache
26          routeros_command:
27              commands: /ip dns set allow-remote-requests=no
28
29      - name: Menonaktifkan Client Services
30          routeros_command:
31              commands:
32                  - /ip proxy set enabled=no
33                  - /ip socks set enabled=no
34                  - /ip cloud set ddns-enabled=no update-time=no
35
36      - name: Mengaktifkan Strong Crypto SSH
37          routeros_command:
38              commands: /ip ssh set strong-crypto=yes
```

STUDI KASUS: ANSIBLE PLAYBOOK UNTUK MENGOTOMATISASI KEAMANAN ROUTEROS (5)



```
39
40      - name: Menonaktifkan Interface dari Router
41        routeros_command:
42          commands: /interface set [ find name={{ item }} ] disabled=yes
43        with_items: "{{ interfaces }}"
44
45      - name: Menambahkan Schedule RouterOS Auto-Upgrade
46        routeros_command:
47          commands: /system scheduler add name=UPGRADE_ROUTEROS start-date=Aug/01/2020 on-event="/system package update check-for-updates once;:delay 3s;if
48          ([/system package update get status] = \"New version is available\") do={ /system package update install }" interval=1d start-time=01:00:00
49
50      - name: Menonaktifkan IP Service
51        routeros_command:
52          commands: /ip service disable {{ item }}
53        with_items:
54          - api
55          - api-ssl
56          - ftp
57          - telnet
58          - www
59          - www-ssl
60
61      - name: Mengatur available from untuk service SSH dan Winbox
62        routeros_command:
63          commands:
64            - /ip service set [ find name={{ item }} ] address="{{ available_from }}"
65        with_items:
66          - winbox
67          - ssh
```

Simpan perubahan dengan menekan **CTRL+O** dan **Enter**. Tekan **CTRL+X** untuk keluar dari editor nano.



STUDI KASUS: ANSIBLE PLAYBOOK UNTUK MENGOTOMATISASI KEAMANAN ROUTEROS (6)

- Mengecek sintak dari *playbook* sebelum dieksekusi sehingga memastikan tidak terdapat permasalahan terkait sintak dengan mengeksekusi perintah **ansible-playbook** dengan flag **--syntax-check**.

```
# ansible-playbook security.yml --syntax-check
```

A screenshot of a terminal window titled "root@Docker-Ansible: /Docker-images". The window shows the command "ansible-playbook security.yml --syntax-check" being run. The output indicates that the playbook "security.yml" was found and no syntax errors were detected. The terminal has a light gray header bar and a black body with white text. The cursor is visible at the end of the command line.

```
root@Docker-Ansible:/Docker-images# ansible-playbook security.yml --syntax-check
playbook: security.yml
root@Docker-Ansible:/Docker-images#
```



STUDI KASUS: ANSIBLE PLAYBOOK UNTUK MENGOTOMATISASI KEAMANAN ROUTEROS (7)

- Mengeksekusi file playbook **security.yml** menggunakan **ansible-playbook**.

```
root@Docker-Ansible: /Docker-images
root@Docker-Ansible:/Docker-images# ansible-playbook security.yml

PLAY [Mikrotik RouterOS Security Automation] ****
*****
TASK [Gathering Facts] ****
ok: [R1]
ok: [R4]
ok: [R3]
ok: [R2]

TASK [Menonaktifkan RouterOS Mac-Access (MAC-Telnet, MAC-Winbox dan MAC-Ping) ] *
**
ok: [R4]
ok: [R1]
ok: [R3]
ok: [R2]

TASK [Menonaktifkan Neighbor Discovery pada seluruh interfaces] ****
ok: [R3]
ok: [R1]
ok: [R2]
ok: [R4]
```



STUDI KASUS: ANSIBLE PLAYBOOK UNTUK MENGOTOMATISASI KEAMANAN ROUTEROS (8)

```
root@Docker-Ansible: /Docker-images
TASK [Menonaktifkan Bandwidth Test (Btest) Server] ****
ok: [R1]
ok: [R4]
ok: [R2]
ok: [R3]

TASK [Menonaktifkan DNS Cache] ****
ok: [R1]
ok: [R2]
ok: [R3]
ok: [R4]

TASK [Menonaktifkan Client Services] ****
ok: [R1]
ok: [R4]
ok: [R2]
ok: [R3]

TASK [Mengaktifkan Strong Crypto SSH] ****
ok: [R1]
ok: [R4]
ok: [R2]
ok: [R3]
```

STUDI KASUS: ANSIBLE PLAYBOOK UNTUK MENGOTOMATISASI KEAMANAN ROUTEROS (9)



```
root@Docker-Ansible:/Docker-images
TASK [Menonaktifkan Interface dari Router] ****
ok: [R3] => (item=ether4)
ok: [R4] => (item=ether4)
ok: [R1] => (item=ether4)
ok: [R2] => (item=ether4)
ok: [R2] => (item=ether5)
ok: [R4] => (item=ether5)
ok: [R1] => (item=ether5)
ok: [R3] => (item=ether5)

TASK [Menambahkan Schedule RouterOS Auto-Upgrade] ****
ok: [R1]
ok: [R2]
ok: [R4]
ok: [R3]

TASK [Menonaktifkan IP Service] ****
ok: [R2] => (item=api)
ok: [R3] => (item=api)
ok: [R1] => (item=api)
ok: [R4] => (item=api)
ok: [R2] => (item=api-ssl)
ok: [R3] => (item=api-ssl)
ok: [R4] => (item=api-ssl)
ok: [R1] => (item=api-ssl)
ok: [R2] => (item=ftp)
ok: [R3] => (item=ftp)
ok: [R4] => (item=ftp)
ok: [R1] => (item=ftp)
ok: [R2] => (item=telnet)
```



STUDI KASUS: ANSIBLE PLAYBOOK UNTUK MENGOTOMATISASI KEAMANAN ROUTEROS (10)

```
root@Docker-Ansible: /Docker-images
ok: [R4] => (item=telnet)
ok: [R3] => (item=telnet)
ok: [R1] => (item=telnet)
ok: [R2] => (item=www)
ok: [R4] => (item=www)
ok: [R3] => (item=www)
ok: [R1] => (item=www)
ok: [R2] => (item=www-ssl)
ok: [R4] => (item=www-ssl)
ok: [R3] => (item=www-ssl)
ok: [R1] => (item=www-ssl)

TASK [Mengatur available from untuk service SSH dan Winbox] ****
ok: [R3] => (item=winbox)
ok: [R4] => (item=winbox)
ok: [R1] => (item=winbox)
ok: [R2] => (item=winbox)
ok: [R4] => (item=ssh)
ok: [R3] => (item=ssh)
ok: [R1] => (item=ssh)
ok: [R2] => (item=ssh)
```



STUDI KASUS: ANSIBLE PLAYBOOK UNTUK MENGOTOMATISASI KEAMANAN ROUTEROS (11)

```
root@Docker-Ansible: /Docker-images
PLAY RECAP ****
R1 : ok=11    changed=0    unreachable=0    failed=0    s
kipped=0  rescued=0  ignored=0
R2 : ok=11    changed=0    unreachable=0    failed=0    s
kipped=0  rescued=0  ignored=0
R3 : ok=11    changed=0    unreachable=0    failed=0    s
kipped=0  rescued=0  ignored=0
R4 : ok=11    changed=0    unreachable=0    failed=0    s
kipped=0  rescued=0  ignored=0
root@Docker-Ansible:/Docker-images#
```

DEMO VERIFIKASI HASIL OTOMATISASI MIKROTIK ROUTEROS SECURITY PADA SELURUH ROUTER

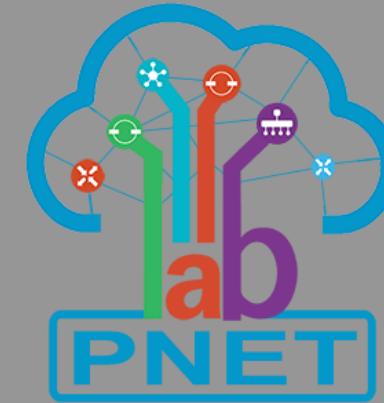


REFERENSI

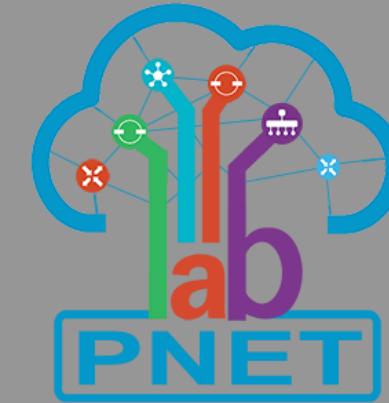
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ADA PERTANYAAN?



TERIMAKASIH