

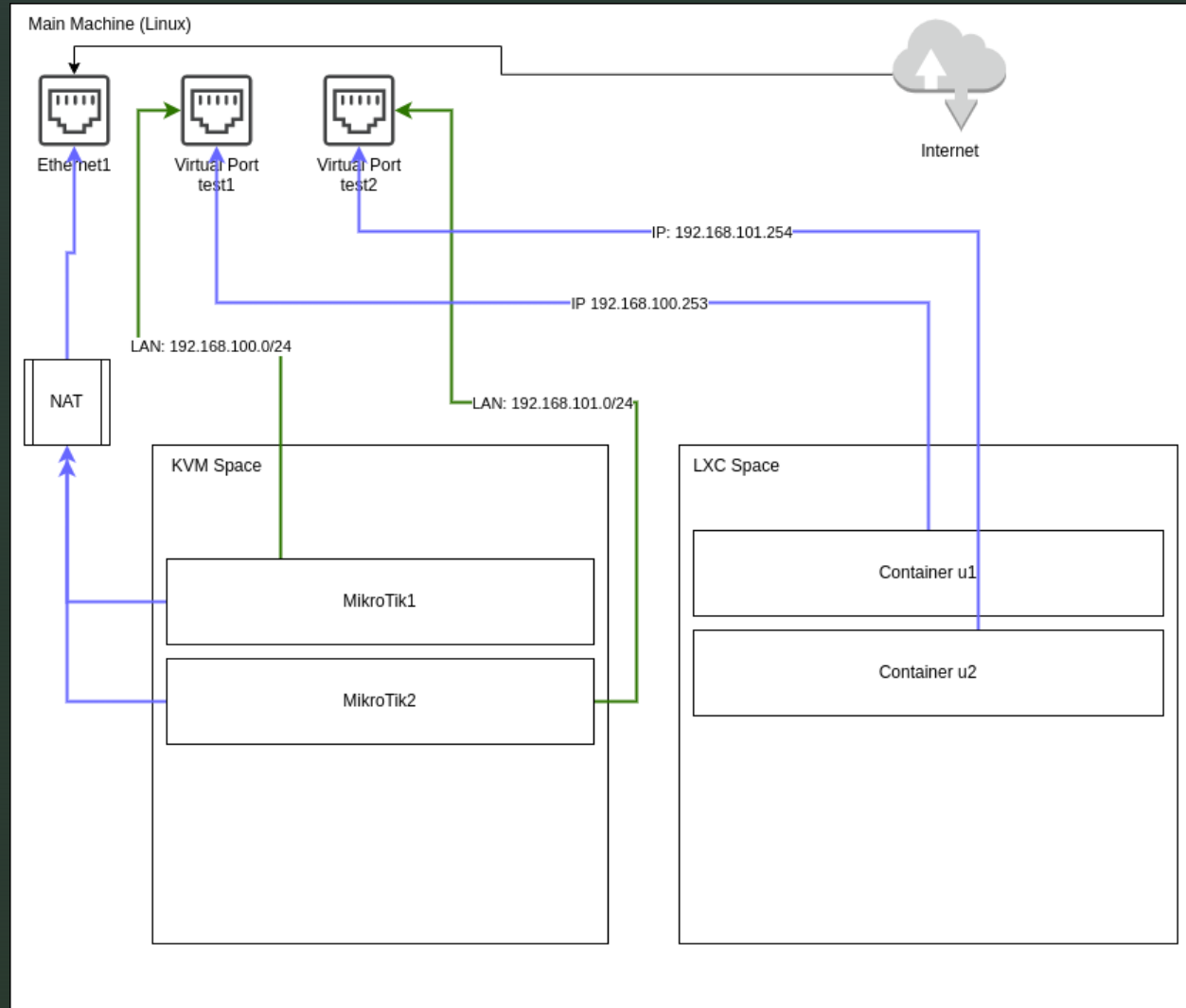
Laboratoare Retelistica

# Setari de baza si instalare

# Cerinte

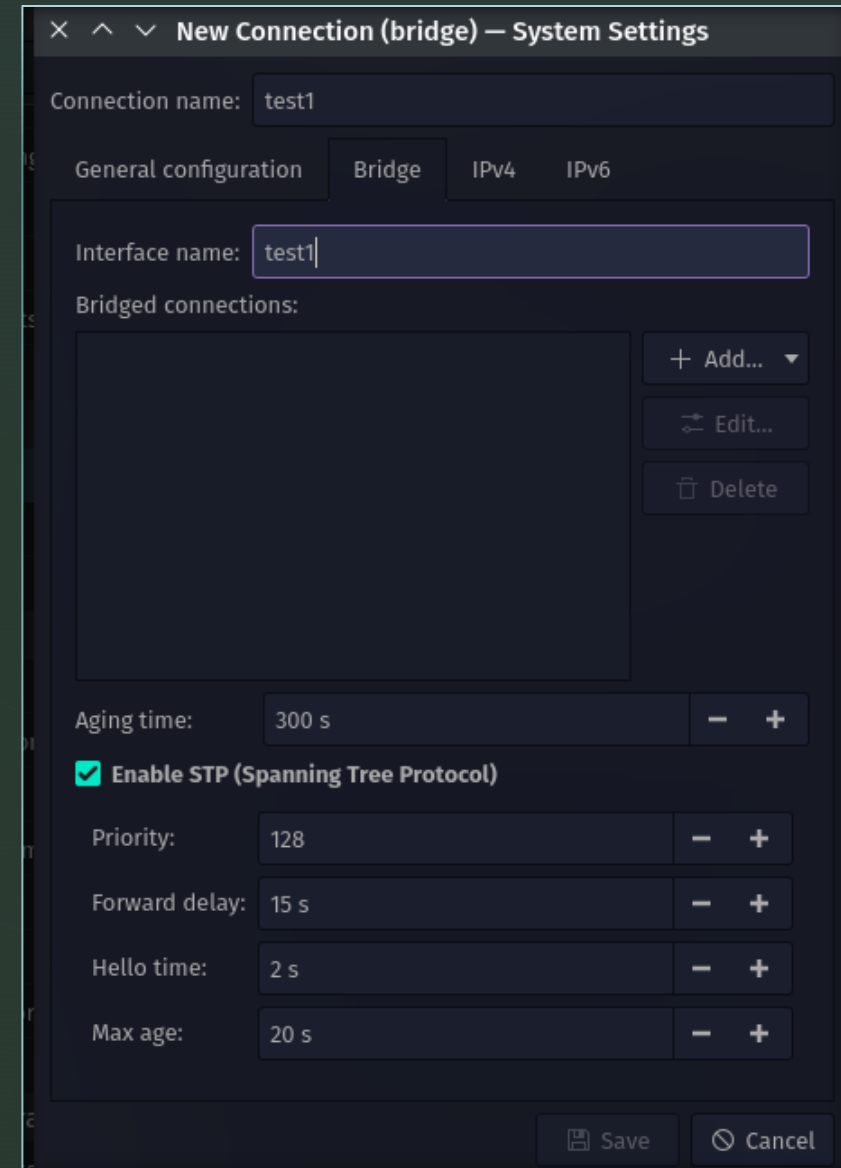
- Laptop cu linux/dual boot
- KVM cu un manager de masini
- LXD/LXC instalat
- Descarcata Mikrotik RouterOS ISO
- Cheat sheet pentru LXC

# Setarile de baza (diagrama)



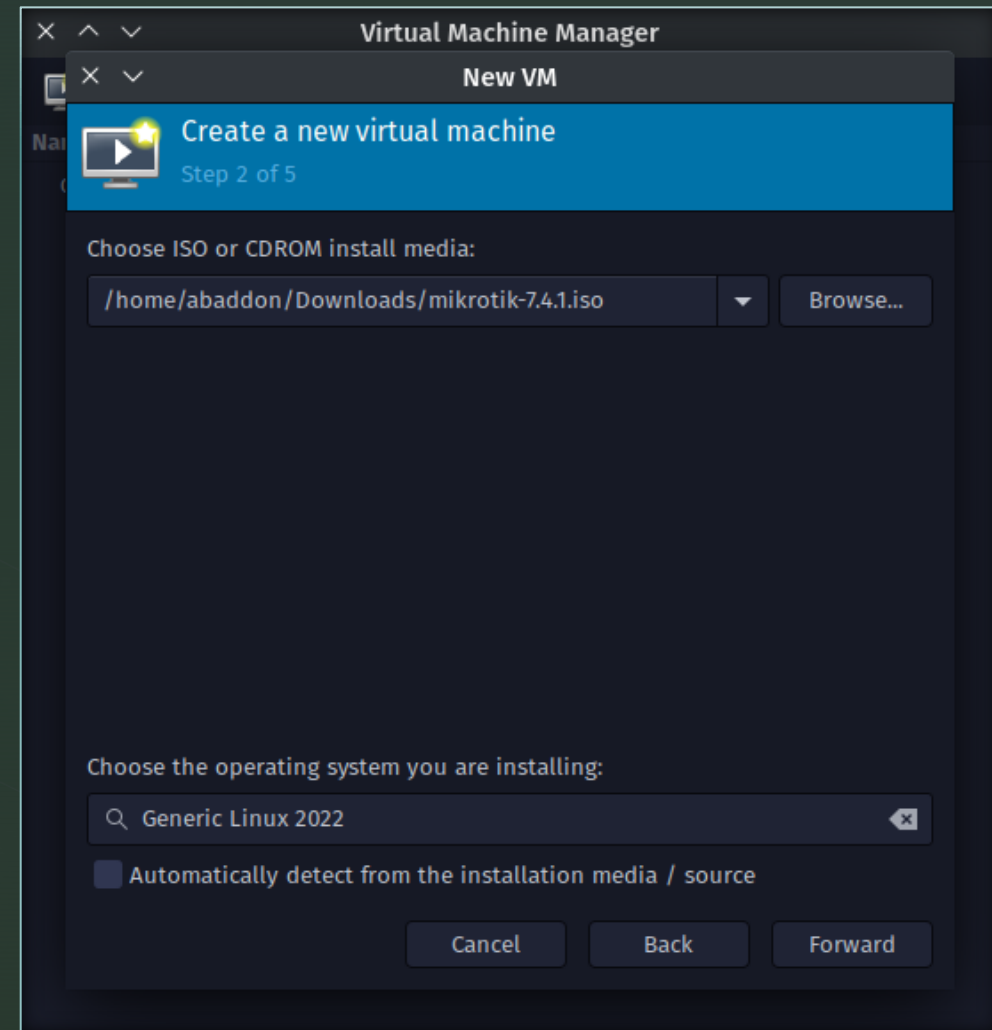
# Setările de baza (interfete virtuale)

- Setarea interfetelor virtuale in linux prin GUI se adauga o interfata noua de tip bridge fara a face o conexiune la o interfata reala.
- In functie de distributia folosita interfetele se fac diferit.
- Interfetele ar trebui sa fie permanente asa ca evitati optiuni de genul:
- `ifconfig eth0:1`



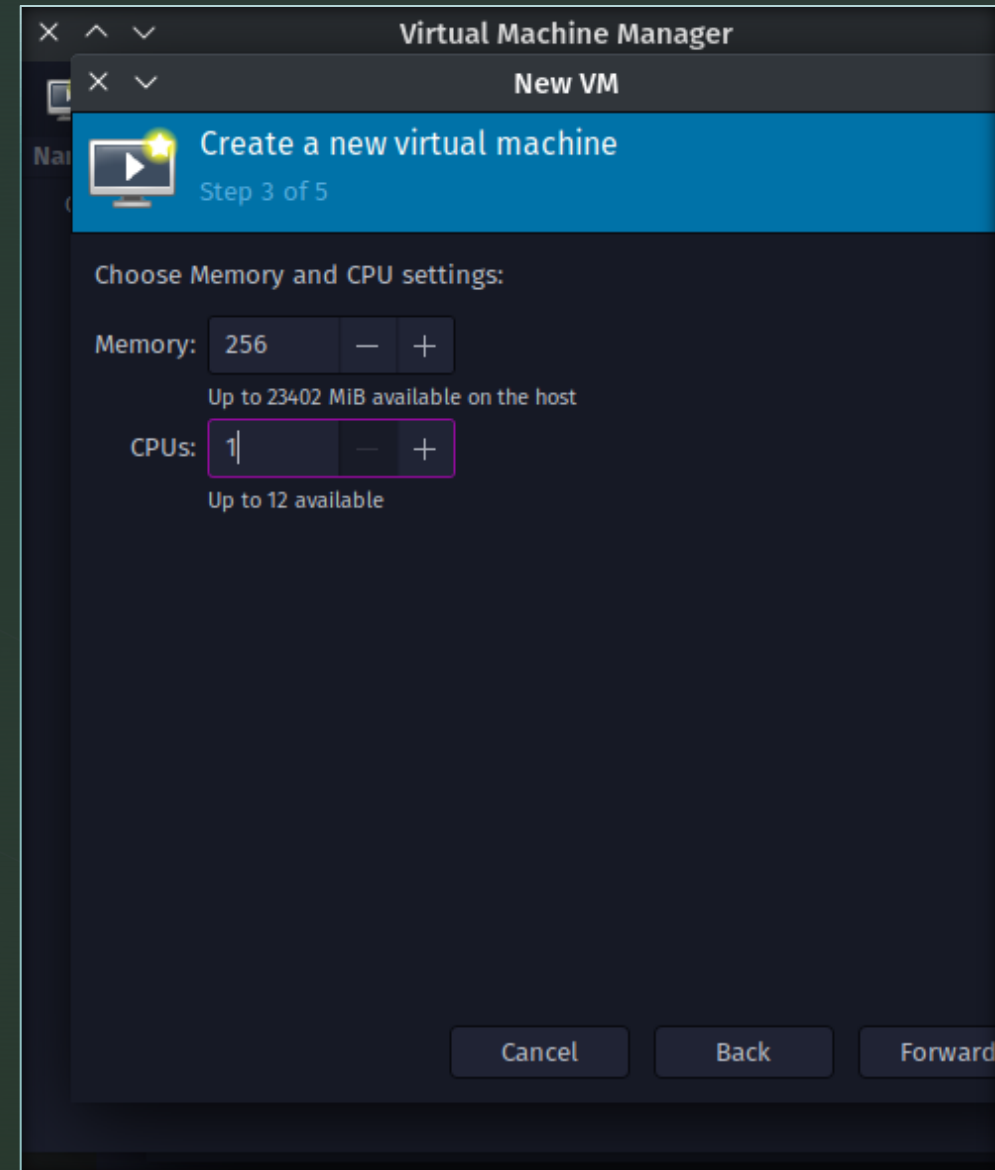
# Setarile de baza (KVM)

- Putem porni Virtual Machine Manager sau orice alta aplicatie pentru administrarea masinilor KVM.
- Se poate folosi si VirtualBox dar de preferat ramane KVM pentru versatilitate.



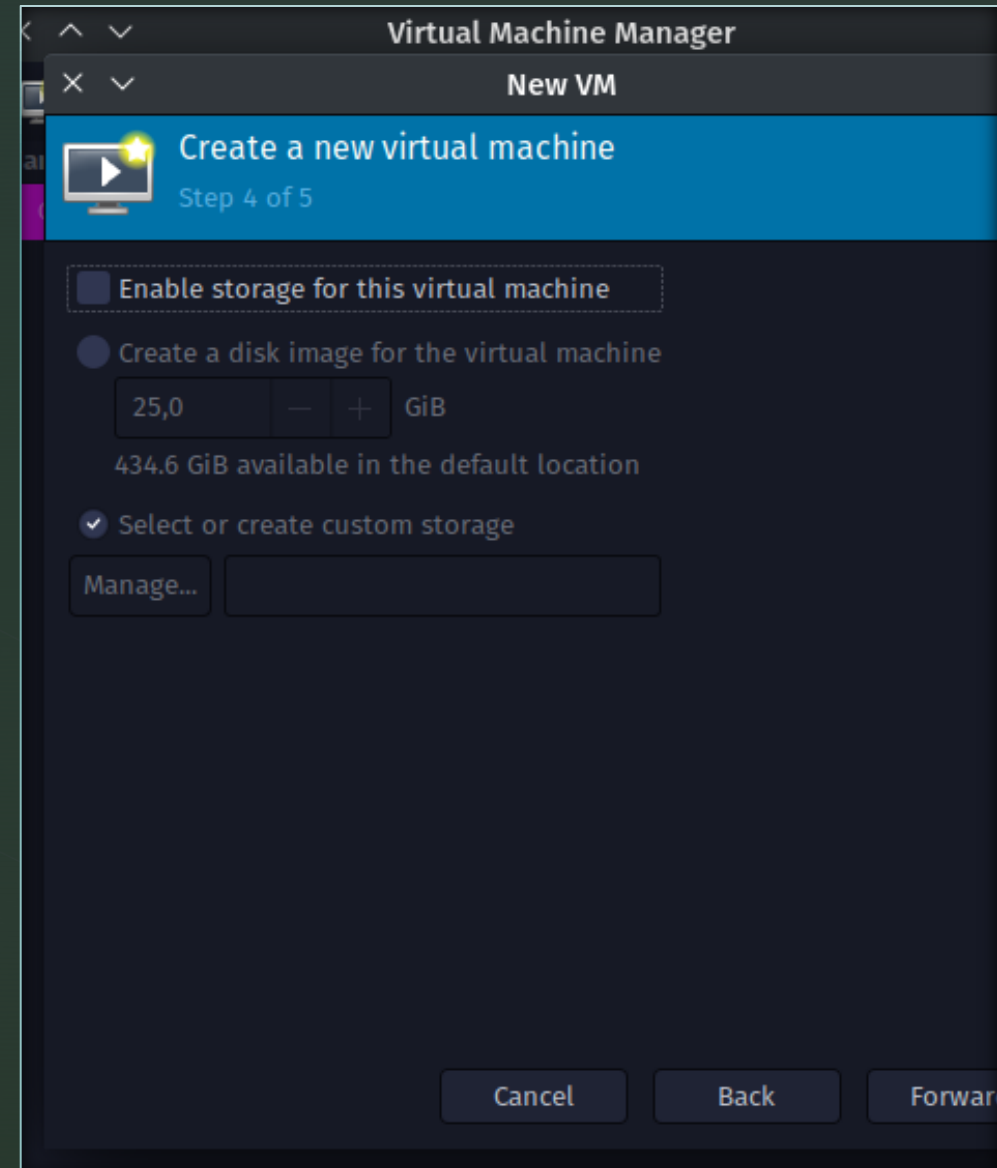
# Setarile de baza (KVM)

- Memoria necesara unui router MikroTik este de cca 100 MB si un singur core de pc este mai mult decat suficienta.



# Setarile de baza (KVM)

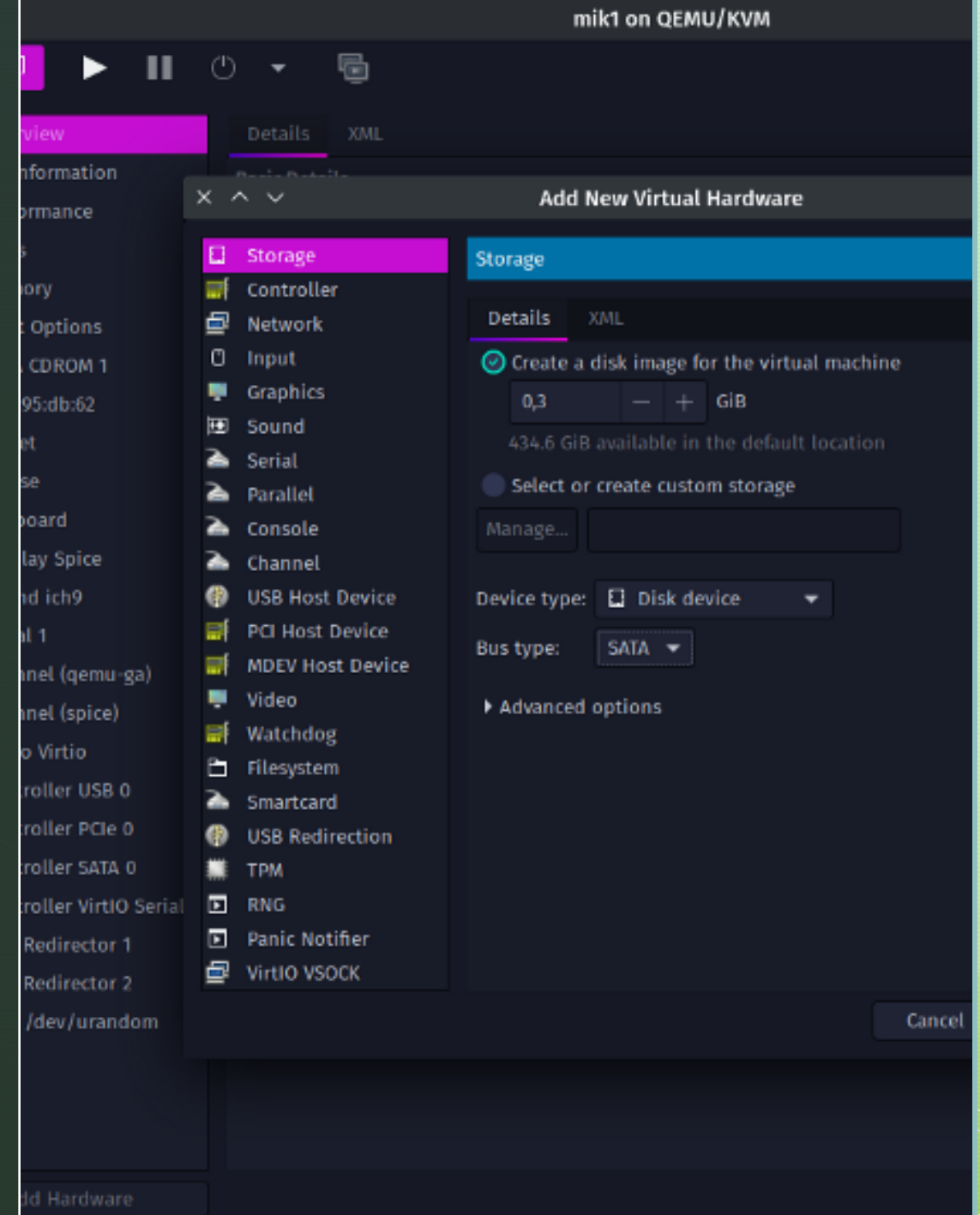
- Pentru partea de storage o sa trecep peste initial pentru ca bus-ul folosit in modul implicit de aplicatie nu este compatibil cu sistemul de operare si acesta nu gaseste disk-ul la instalare.
- Dupa ce am facut aceste setari vom opri masina virtuala care porneste automat.





# Setarile de baza (KVM)

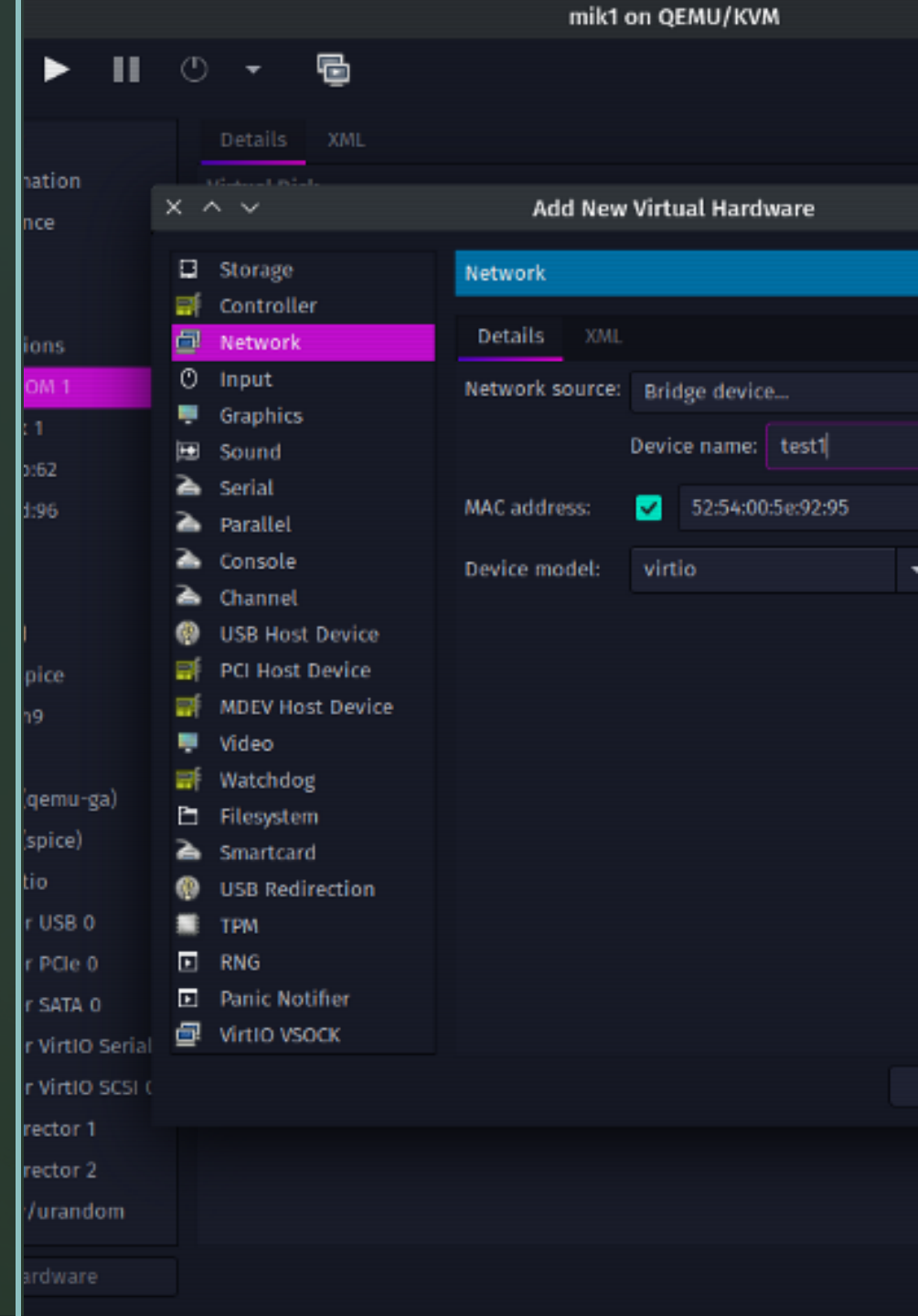
- Acum putem adauga un mediu de stocare de cca 200 MB pentru router si la Bus Type trebuie setata SATA.





# Setarile de baza (KVM)

- Pe langa interfata (NAT) facuta automat la instalare trebuie sa facem o interfata de tip Bridge catre interfata “test1”.
- Acesta va fi reseaua locala izolata a routerului, la care vom conecta un container LXC.
- De preferat in boot options sa activam boot menu si sa bifam atat unitatea optica virtuala cat si hard disk-ul facut de noi.



# Setarile de baza (RouterOS)

- Putem porni masina virtuala si selecta ca optiune de boot unitatea optica virtuala.
- Dupa care instalarea se va face apasand tasta 'i' si in cateva secunde ar trebui sa avem un router instalat.

```

Welcome to MikroTik Router Software Installation

Move around menu using 'p' and 'n' or arrow keys, select with 'spacebar'.
Select all with 'a', minimum with 'm'. Press 'i' to install locally or 'q' to
cancel and reboot.

[X] system

system (depends on nothing):
Main package with most of services and drivers
-
```

# Setarile de baza (RouterOS)

- Dupa instalare la primul login vom folosi utilizatorul 'admin' si fara parola dupa care sistemul va cere o parola noua pentru utilizatorul admin
- Acum avem acces la router in linia de comanda.

```
MikroTik RouterOS 7.4.1 (c) 1999-2022      https://www.mikrotik.com

Do you want to see the software license? [Y/n]: n

ROUTER HAS NO SOFTWARE KEY
-----
You have 23h49m to configure the router to be remotely accessed
and to enter the key by pasting it in a Telnet window or in a
Turn off the device to stop the timer.
See www.mikrotik.com/key for more details.

Current installation "software ID": 7PXS-77ML
Please press "Enter" to continue!

Change your password

new password> *****
repeat new password> *****

Password changed
[admin@MikroTik] > _
```

# Setarile de baza (RouterOS)

- Pentru ca prima interfata este conectata la NAT-ul KVM-ului putem sa o configuram prin DHCP folosind comanda:

```
/ip/dhcp-client/add disabled=no interface=ether1
```

- Puteam verifica ip-ul primit cu comanda:

```
/ip/dhcp-client/print
```

```
Current installation "software ID": 7PXS-77ML
Please press "Enter" to continue!

Change your password

new password> *****
repeat new password> *****

Password changed
[admin@MikroTik] > /ip/dhcp-client/add
add-default-route default-route-distance interface use-peer-ntp
comment dhcp-options script
copy-from disabled use-peer-dns
[admin@MikroTik] > /ip/dhcp-client/add disabled=no interface=ether1
add-default-route copy-from dhcp-options use-peer-dns
comment default-route-distance script use-peer-ntp
[admin@MikroTik] > /ip/dhcp-client/add disabled=no interface=ether1
[admin@MikroTik] > print
bad command name print (line 1 column 1)
[admin@MikroTik] > /ip/dhcp-client/
[admin@MikroTik] /ip/dhcp-client> print
Columns: INTERFACE, USE-PEER-DNS, ADD-DEFAULT-ROUTE, STATUS, ADDRESS
# INTERFACE USE-PEER-DNS ADD-DEFAULT-ROUTE STATUS ADDRESS
0 ether1 yes yes bound 192.168.122.35/24
[admin@MikroTik] /ip/dhcp-client>
```

# Setarile de baza (RouterOS)

- Putem sa accesam interfata web a routerului la adresa ip alocata ([http://<router\\_ip>](http://<router_ip>)).
- Aici vom seta ip-ul interfetei locale ether2, in cazul nostru 192.168.100.1, plaja de ip-uri alocate de serverul DHCP intern (192.168.100.2-192.168.100.254).
- Si mai trebuie sa activam NAT-ul pentru retea internă.

IP Address	192.168.100.1
Netmask	255.255.255.0 (/24) ▼
Bridge All LAN Ports	<input type="checkbox"/>
DHCP Server	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
DHCP Server Range	192.168.100.2-192.168.100.254
NAT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>