

[router](#), [mikrotik](#)

Configurar Router Mikrotik

Conexión inicial

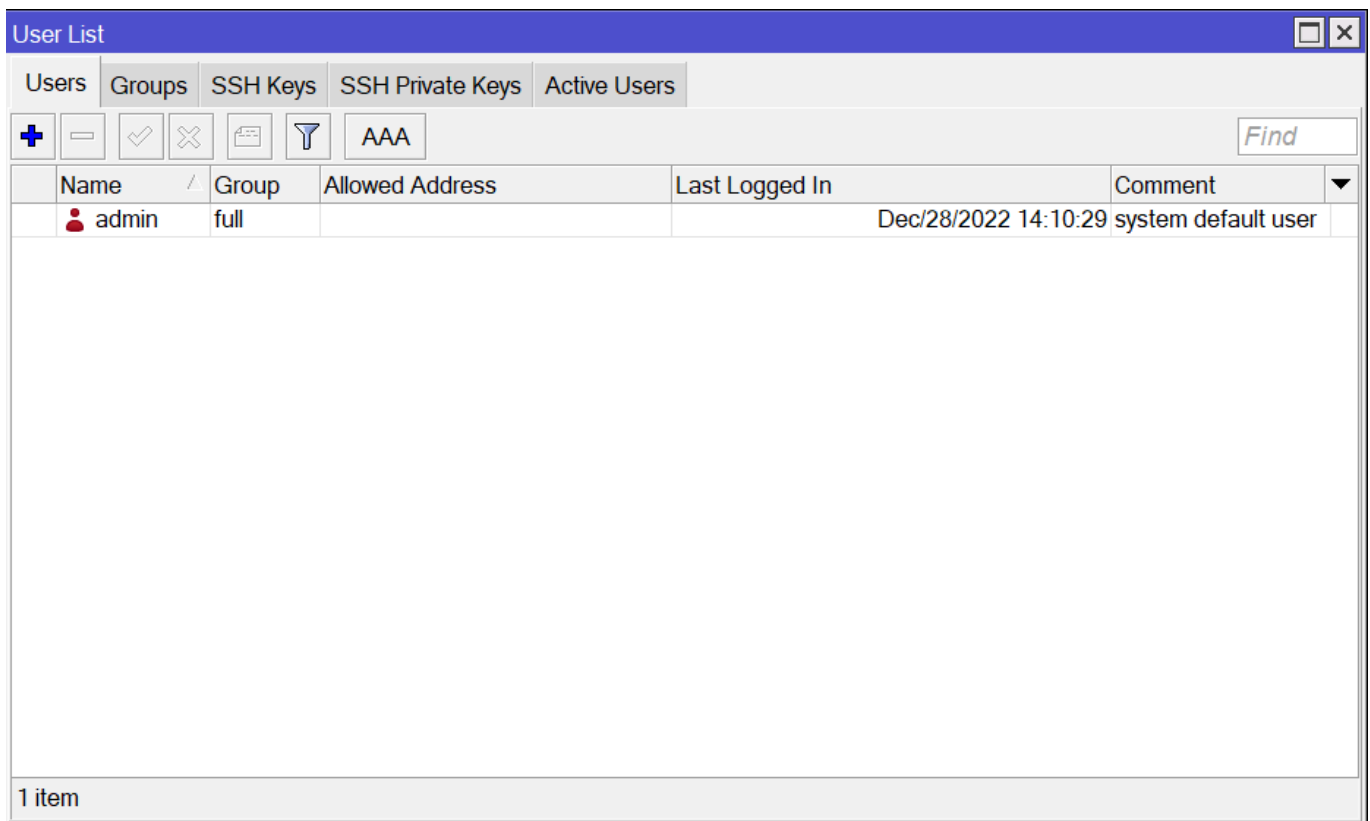
- Conectamos la boca Eth 1 del mikrotik a la misma red a la que estemos conectados . La boca 1 tiene un cliente de DHCP y cogerá una ip automáticamente.
- Usando el programa Winbox previamente descargado de la página de Mikrotik, nos conectamos o bien por ip o usando la MAC mediante la pestaña Neightbords para configurarlo

usuario: admin
password : no tiene

Cambiar la contraseña del usuario admin

por defecto el usuario admin viene sin contraseña, por lo que debemos asignarle una contraseña:

Vamos a system/users



Actualizar Firmware

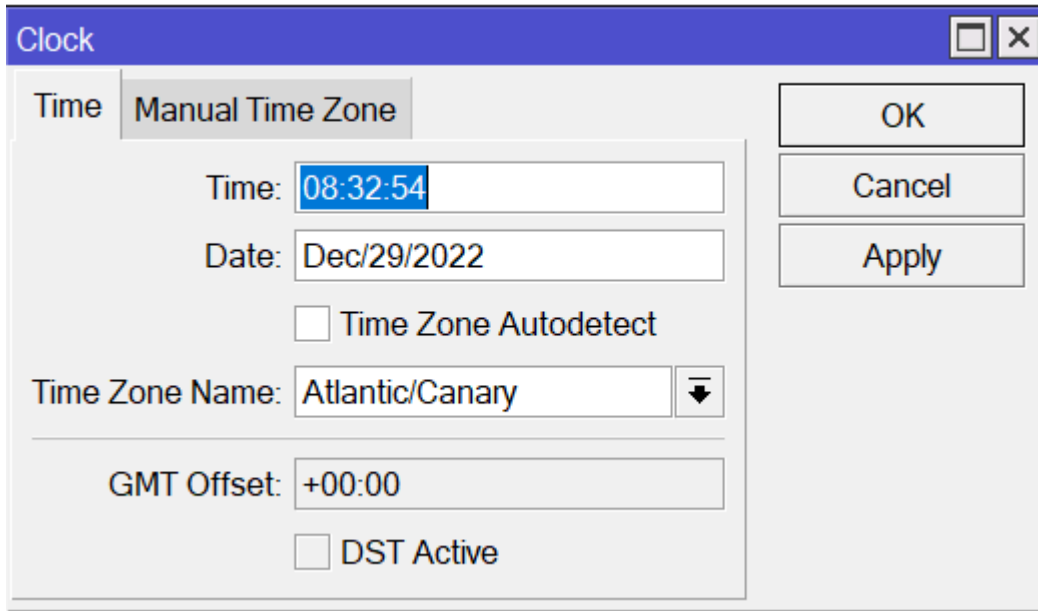
1. Desde la página de Mikrotik nos bajamos la última versión estable del firmware de nuestro router
2. Abrimos una conexión con nuestro router, pulsamos en la pestaña Files y arrastramos el fichero

con la actualización a dicha ventana

3. Reiniciamos el router para que instale la versión del firmware que hemos copiado

Sincronizar hora

se cambia la zona horaria a Atlantic/Canary. Vamos a System/Clock



The screenshot shows the 'Clock' configuration window in Mikrotik WinBox. The window title is 'Clock'. It has a 'Time' tab and a 'Manual Time Zone' sub-tab. The 'Time' field is set to '08:32:54'. The 'Date' field is set to 'Dec/29/2022'. There is an unchecked checkbox for 'Time Zone Autodetect'. The 'Time Zone Name' dropdown menu is set to 'Atlantic/Canary'. The 'GMT Offset' field is set to '+00:00'. There is an unchecked checkbox for 'DST Active'. On the right side of the window, there are three buttons: 'OK', 'Cancel', and 'Apply'.

Activamos el cliente de ntp del router en → system/sntp client

SNTP Client

Enabled

Mode: unicast

Primary NTP Server: hora.roa.es

Secondary NTP Server: 0.0.0.0

Server DNS Names:

Dynamic Servers:

Poll Interval: 128 s

Active Server: 150.214.94.5

Last Update From: 150.214.94.5

Last Update: 00:00:52 ago

Last Adjustment: 5 065 us

Last Bad Packet From:

Last Bad Packet:

Last Bad Packet Reason:

OK

Cancel

Apply

Cambiamos el identificador del router

Vamos a → System/Identity

Identity

Identity: ROU0001

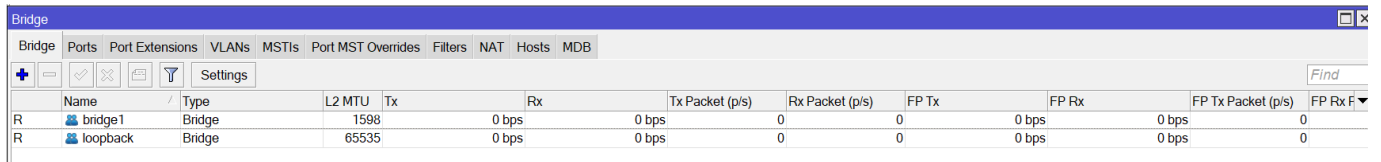
OK

Cancel

Apply

Creamos un Bridge

En el menú /BRIDGE vamos a crear dos bridges, uno para aplicar la configuración a los puerto eth1 al eth5, el otro lo llamamos loopback pero no tiene asociado ningún interfaz



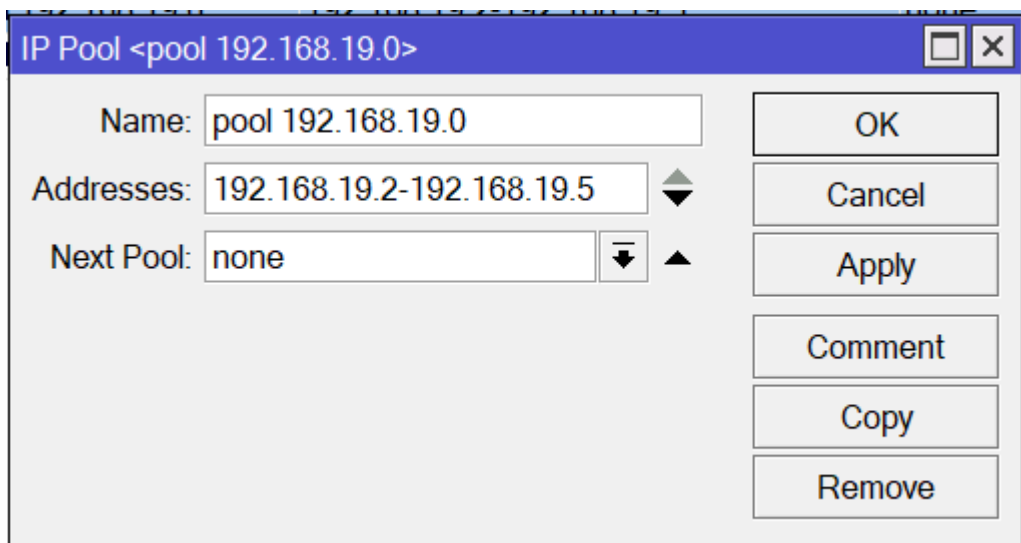
The screenshot shows the Mikrotik WinBox Bridge configuration window. It has a menu bar with 'Ports', 'Port Extensions', 'VLANs', 'MSTIs', 'Port MST Overrides', 'Filters', 'NAT', 'Hosts', and 'MDB'. Below the menu bar is a toolbar with icons for adding, deleting, and filtering, along with a 'Settings' button and a 'Find' search box. The main area is a table with columns: Name, Type, L2 MTU, Tx, Rx, Tx Packet (p/s), Rx Packet (p/s), FP Tx, FP Rx, FP Tx Packet (p/s), and FP Rx F. There are two rows of data:

Name	Type	L2 MTU	Tx	Rx	Tx Packet (p/s)	Rx Packet (p/s)	FP Tx	FP Rx	FP Tx Packet (p/s)	FP Rx F
bridge1	Bridge	1508	0 bps	0 bps	0	0	0 bps	0 bps	0	0
loopback	Bridge	65535	0 bps	0 bps	0	0	0 bps	0 bps	0	0

Configuración del DHCP

Paso 1

Se crea un DHCP Pool → IP/pool

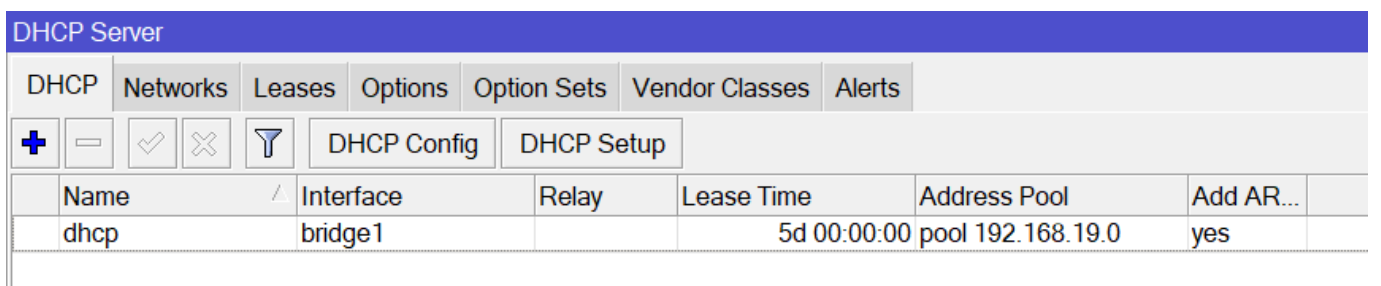


The screenshot shows the Mikrotik WinBox IP Pool configuration window for 'pool 192.168.19.0'. It contains the following fields and buttons:

- Name: pool 192.168.19.0
- Addresses: 192.168.19.2-192.168.19.5
- Next Pool: none
- Buttons: OK, Cancel, Apply, Comment, Copy, Remove

Paso 2

Se crea un DHCP Server

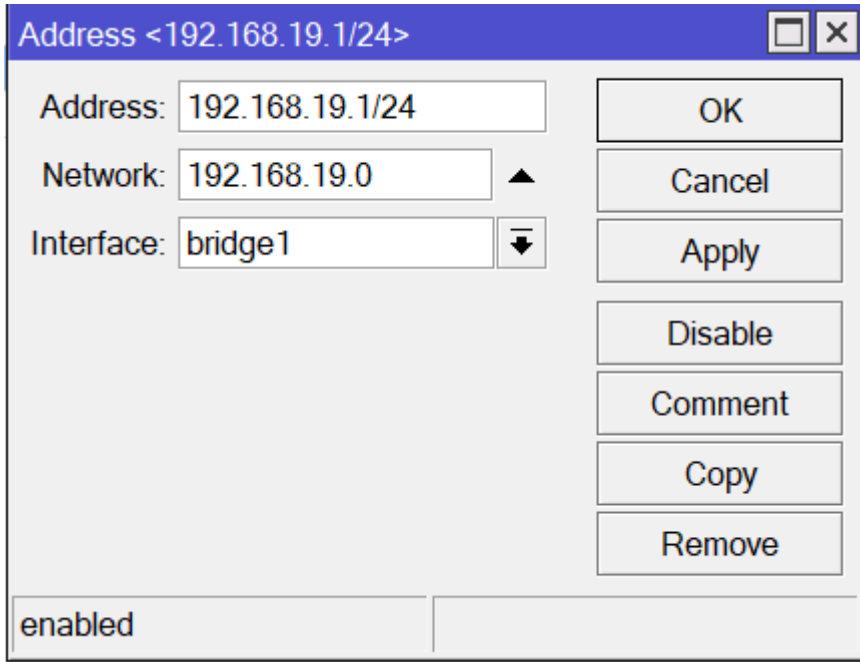


The screenshot shows the Mikrotik WinBox DHCP Server configuration window. It has a menu bar with 'DHCP', 'Networks', 'Leases', 'Options', 'Option Sets', 'Vendor Classes', and 'Alerts'. Below the menu bar is a toolbar with icons for adding, deleting, and filtering, along with 'DHCP Config' and 'DHCP Setup' buttons. The main area is a table with columns: Name, Interface, Relay, Lease Time, Address Pool, and Add AR... There is one row of data:

Name	Interface	Relay	Lease Time	Address Pool	Add AR...
dhcp	bridge1		5d 00:00:00	pool 192.168.19.0	yes

Paso 3

Le asignamos al bridge la ip 1 para que actúe como gateway → /IP/Address



Paso 4

Creamos reglas de filtrado → IP/Firewall/Filter Rules

Como mínimo

#	Chain	Src. Address	Dst. Address	Proto.	Src. Port	Dst. Port	In. Interface	Out. Int...	In. Inter...	Out. Int...	Src. Ad...	Dst. Ad...	Action	Bytes	Packets	Comment
0	forward												accept	750.4 MiB	1 303 109	Conexiones establecidas y relacionadas
1	forward												drop	0 B	0	Conexiones invalidas
2	input												accept	451.9 MiB	704 692	Input Conexiones establecidas y relaci...
3	input												drop	0 B	0	Trafico invalido
4	output												accept	218.8 MiB	550 395	Output Conexiones establecidas y rel...
5	output												drop	0 B	0	
6	input			6 (tcp)		22,8291		lte1					accept	156 B	3	administración desde WAN
7	input			6 (tcp)		22,8291		bridge1					accept	0 B	0	administración desde LAN

Paso 5

Configuramos el NAT → IP/Firewall/Nat

#	Action	Chain	Src. Address	Dst. Address	Proto.	Src. Port	Dst. Port	In. Inter...	Out. Int...	In. Inter...	Out. Int...	Src. Ad...	Dst. Ad...	Bytes	Packets	Comment
0	accept	srcnat												85.1 KiB	1 676	
1	masquerade	srcnat								lte1				153.9 KiB	2 248	

Paso 6

Habilitamos DDNS → IP /Cloud

Cloud ☐ ✕

DDNS Enabled OK

DDNS Update Interval: ▼ Cancel

Update Time Apply

Public Address: Force Update

Public IPv6 Address:

DNS Name: sn.mynetname.net

Use Local Address

updated Router is behind a NAT. Remote connection ...

Paso 7

Pasamos a crear los túneles IPSEC

Referencias

- <https://soporte.syscom.mx/es/articles/2381987-mikrotik-configuracion-modem-lte>

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<http://wiki.intrusos.info/> - LCWIKI

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