

The slide features a solid blue background. On the left and right edges, there are decorative geometric patterns composed of overlapping chevron and parallelogram shapes in yellow, magenta, and light blue. The main title is centered in the upper half of the slide.

Scripting on RouterOS

For fun and \$profit

Presenter: Andrew Cox

Who Am I?

Name: Andrew Cox

Location: Adelaide/Brisbane, Australia

Working for:

www.bigair.net.au - Network Engineer

www.bacb.com.au - Senior Hotspot Engineer



Consulting, Blog and Podcast

www.mikrotik-routeros.com - Consulting

www.thebrotherswisp.com - WISP Podcast



Greg and Andrew

Justin



JJ



RouterOS Scripting: What?

- on router scripting language
- no external server required
- local scheduler for repeatable events
- access to all terminal usable commands

RouterOS Scripting: Why?

Example uses:

- modifying queues or routing based on bandwidth usage
- automating events that would require manual intervention (outages / errors)
- creating complex trigger systems for alerting (if bandwidth reaches X for Y mins)
- backup and setup procedures (automated router backup email)
- troubleshooting assistance (ping this for me!)

Who actually uses scripting?

Mikrotik:

/system default-configuration print

Mikrotik Wiki/Forum Users:

<http://wiki.mikrotik.com/wiki/scripts>

100+ user contributed scripts

<http://forum.mikrotik.com/viewforum.php?f=9>

3300 threads, 16000 posts

Online:

Google search - "mikrotik script"

Over 9000 results

Ok, so how does it work?

Simple Terminal commands:

/queue simple add target=192.168.1.100

Same thing in Scripting?

/queue simple add target=192.168.1.100

Lets look at some of the scripting commands

Some Basic Scripting Commands

All prefixed with ':'

:local *Define a script local variable*

:global *Define a global variable*

:set *Assign a variable value*

:put *Output to the terminal*

:resolve *Return IP address of a DNS name*

:log *Add a log entry*

Basic Scripting Example

Resolve an address and add the IP to an address list:

```
:local server "www.mikrotik.com"  
:local ipaddress  
:set $ipaddress [:resolve $server]  
/ip firewall address-list add list=example \  
    address=$ipaddress comment="$server"  
:log info "Added: $server as $ipaddress"
```

Loops and Conditional Operators

Functions that allow repetitive action and queries.

:for Performs an action for given number of executions

:do :while Perform action against a check

:foreach Perform action for each matching

:if Perform if condition is met

Beginner Scripting Example

/queue simple add target=192.168.1.100

Remember this? How can we save time and perform this for 100 addresses..

:local x

*:for x from 100 to 200 do={/queue simple
add target-address="192.168.1.\$x"}*

Now you're thinking with scripts!

Lets Review

We can:

- collect data
- modify items
- do tasks en masse

What else?

...

Advanced Scripting Example

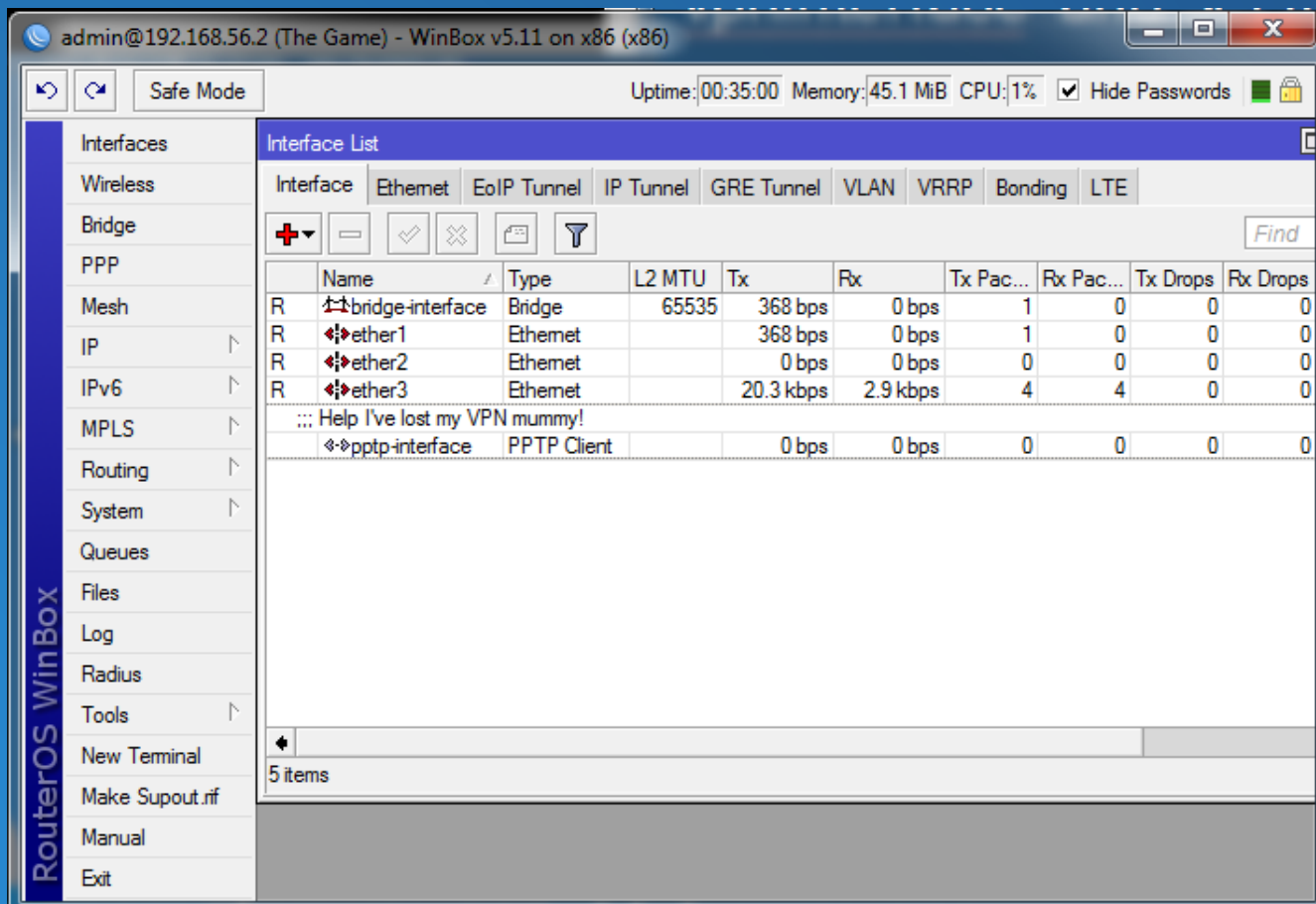
```
:local vpninterface "pptp-interface"  
:local vpndns "supervpn.awesomecompany.tld"  
:local newvpnip [:resolve $vpndns]  
:local currentvpnip [/interface pptp-client get $vpninterface  
connect-to]  
:if ($currentvpnip != $newvpnip) do={/interface pptp-client set  
[find name=$vpninterface] connect-to=$newvpnip}
```

Ok, but what does it do?

Advanced Scripting Example: breakdown 1/5

Define a new variable 'vpninterface' and set it to your VPN
interface name

:local vpninterface "pptp-interface"



The screenshot shows the WinBox v5.11 interface for RouterOS. The left sidebar contains a menu with options: Interfaces, Wireless, Bridge, PPP, Mesh, IP, IPv6, MPLS, Routing, System, Queues, Files, Log, Radius, Tools, New Terminal, Make Supout.rif, Manual, and Exit. The main window displays the 'Interface List' table. The table has columns: Name, Type, L2 MTU, Tx, Rx, Tx Pac..., Rx Pac..., Tx Drops, and Rx Drops. The table lists several interfaces: bridge-interface (Bridge), ether1, ether2, ether3 (all Ethernet), and pptp-interface (PPTP Client). The pptp-interface is highlighted in blue. Below the table, there is a message: 'Help I've lost my VPN mummy!'. The status bar at the bottom shows '5 items'.

	Name	Type	L2 MTU	Tx	Rx	Tx Pac...	Rx Pac...	Tx Drops	Rx Drops
R	bridge-interface	Bridge	65535	368 bps	0 bps	1	0	0	0
R	ether1	Ethernet		368 bps	0 bps	1	0	0	0
R	ether2	Ethernet		0 bps	0 bps	0	0	0	0
R	ether3	Ethernet		20.3 kbps	2.9 kbps	4	4	0	0
Help I've lost my VPN mummy!									
	pptp-interface	PPTP Client		0 bps	0 bps	0	0	0	0

Advanced Scripting Example: breakdown 2/5

Define a variable to hold your VPN server DNS name
:local vpndns "supervpn.awesomecompany.tld"



Advanced Scripting Example: breakdown 3/5

Resolve the VPN domain name to an IP address
:local newvpnip [:resolve \$vpndns]

supervpn.awesomecompany.tld

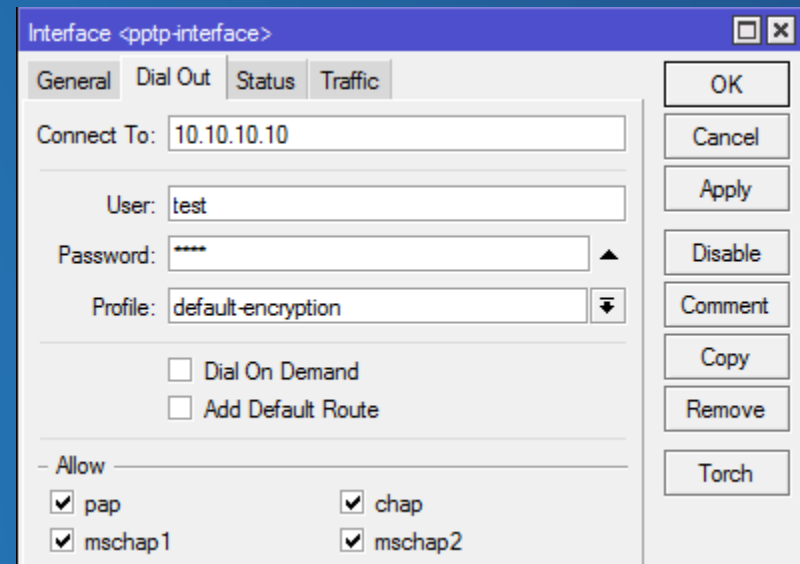
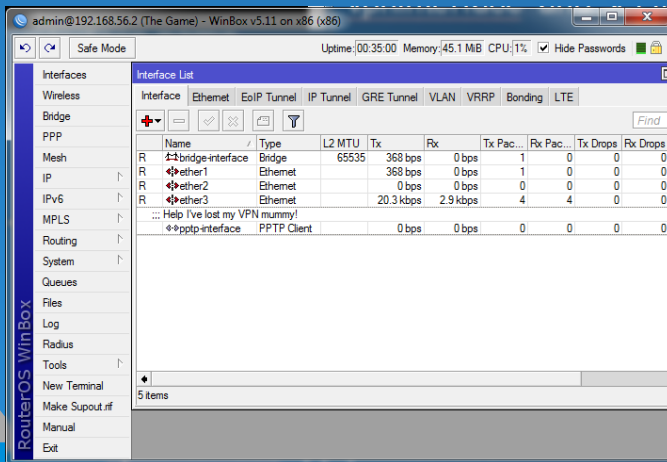


198.51.100.123

Advanced Scripting Example: breakdown 4/5

Grab the current IP address set from the VPN client interface, searching for it using the interface name we already know.

```
:local currentvpnip [/interface ptp-client get $vpninterface connect-to]
```



Advanced Scripting Example: breakdown 5/5

Compare the current and the new address.
If they don't match, the interface address needs to be
updated to connect to the new server.

```
:if ($currentvpnip != $newvpnip) do={/interface pptp-client  
set [find name=$vpninterface] connect-to=$newvpnip}
```

Interface <pptp-interface>

General Dial Out Status Traffic

Connect To: 10.10.10.10

User: test

Password: ****

Profile: default-encryption

☐ Dial On Demand

☐ Add Default Route

Allow

☒ pap ☒ chap

☒ mschap1 ☒ mschap2

OK Cancel Apply Disable Comment Copy Remove Torch



Interface <pptp-interface>

General Dial Out Status Traffic

Connect To: 198.51.100.123

User: test

Password: ****

Profile: default-encryption

☐ Dial On Demand

☐ Add Default Route

Allow

☒ pap ☒ chap

☒ mschap1 ☒ mschap2

OK Cancel Apply Disable Comment Copy Remove Torch

How does this apply in the real world?

- automated backups
 - router configuration
 - router bandwidth graphs
- automated user management
 - billing
 - speed changes
 - user-manager modifications
- semi-automated configuration setup
- on the fly bandwidth/queue management
- feature additions
- automated scanning (wireless, lan, etc)

Real-world example:

Data limits on hotspot trial users

This feature does not exist in the standard hotspot trial user options!

Scheduled to run every 5m:

```
:local counter  
:local datadown  
:local username  
:local macaddress  
:foreach counter in=[/ip hotspot active find ] do={  
:set datadown [/ip hotspot active get $counter bytes-out]  
:if ($datadown>50000000) do={  
:set username [/ip hotspot active get $counter user]  
:set macaddress [/ip hotspot active get $counter mac-address]  
/ip hotspot user remove [/ip hotspot user find where name=$username]  
/ip hotspot user add name=$username limit-bytes-out=50000000 mac-address=$macaddress  
/ip hotspot active remove $counter  
:log info "Logged out $username - Reached 50MB download quota"  
}}
```

Scheduled to run every 24 hours:

```
:foreach counter in=[/ip hotspot user find ] do={/ip hotspot user remove \"$counter}
```

Questions?



Links and Such

My Blog: <http://www.mikrotik-routeros.com>

Podcast: <http://www.thebrotherswisp.com>

Email: admin@mikrotik-routeros.com

My MikroTik Forum username: omega-00

Other awesome networking blogs to check out:


<http://www.gregsowell.com>

<http://www.3dbwireless.com/boyd/>

<http://www.mtin.net/blog/>

The Original and best MikroTik Manual:

<http://wiki.mikrotik.com>



Thanks for
listening!