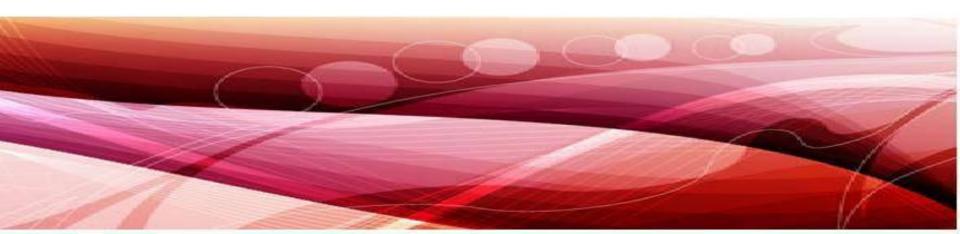
实验四 NAT&PAT的配置



NAT (Network Address Translation)

- NAT (Network Address Translation) 网络地址 翻译是指将一个内网私有IP地址转换成外网(公网) IP地址;
- NAT可将多个内部网络地址翻译(映射)成几个外网(公网) IP地址;
- NAT可将内部网络中的私有IP"伪造"成公网IP访问互联网,为网络带来了相对的安全。

静态NAT

- 静态NAT实现私有IP地址和公网IP地址之间一对一一一种,一转换。
- 静态NAT主要用于内部网络,私有IP与公网IP是 一对一关系,是固定的,不作改变。
- 若内网有服务器,并需要同时为内网和外网提供 服务,通常采取这种方法。

静态NAT命令格式

• 命令格式:

端口模式下:

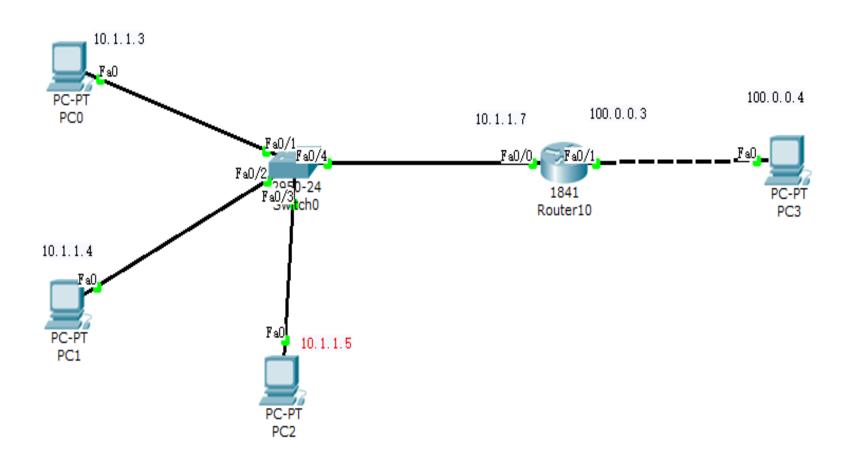
Ip nat inside Ip nat outside

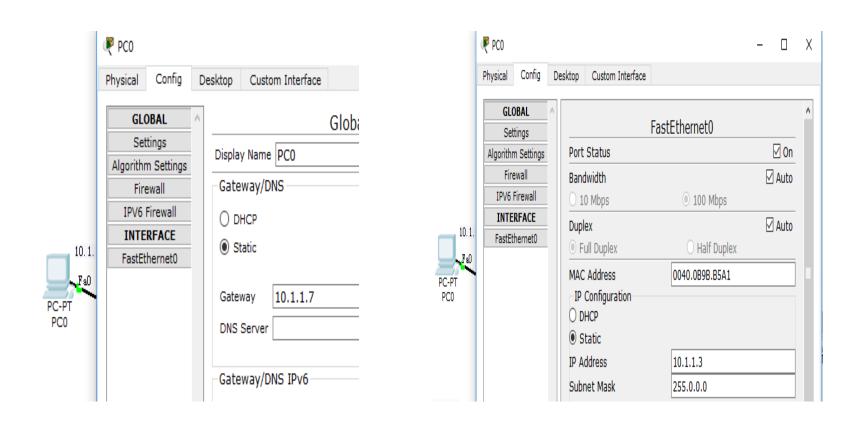
将某端口定义为内部端口将某端口定义为外部端口

全局模式下:

ip nat inside source static inside_ip outside_ip

其中, inside_ip 指的是内部IP地址; outside_ip指的是翻译成的外部IP地址。





Router1的配置

Router>enable

Router#configure terminal

Router(config)#interface f0/0

Router(config-if)#ip address 10.1.1.7 255.0.0.0

Router(config-if)#no shutdown

Router(config-if)#ip nat inside

Router(config-if)#exi

Router(config)#interface f0/1

Router(config-if)#ip address 100.0.0.3 255.0.0.0

Router(config-if)#no shutdown

Router(config-if)#ip nat outside

Router(config-if)#exit

Router(config)#ip nat inside source static 10.1.1.4 100.0.0.7

Router(config)#ip nat inside source static 10.1.1.5 100.0.0.8

Router(config)#exit

Router#show ip nat translations

 Pro Inside global
 Inside local
 Outside local
 Outside global

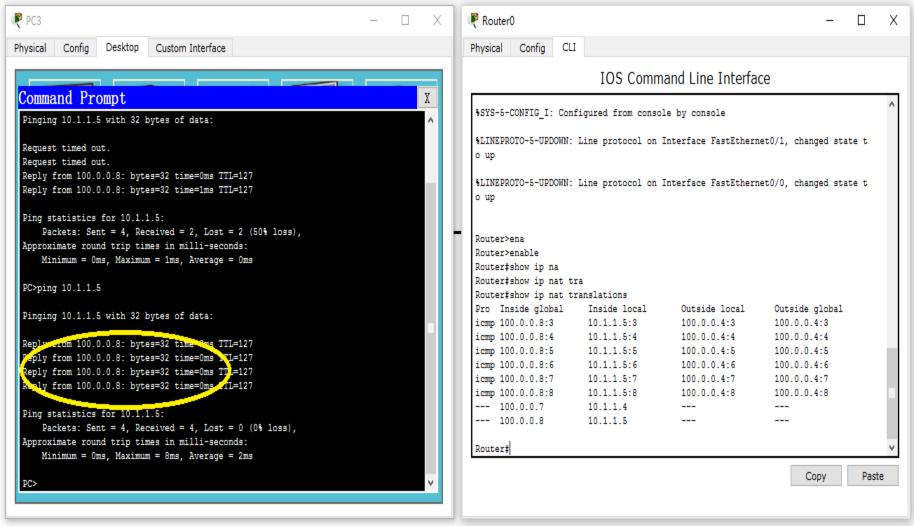
 --- 100.0.0.7
 10.1.1.4
 -- --

 --- 100.0.0.8
 10.1.1.5
 -- --

Router#

注意:静态NAT是一对一的地址转换,可以很好地隔离外网。

当网络地址转换产生后,查看RouterO的NAT信息



动态NAT

- 动态NAT实现私有IP和公网IP之间一一对应的转换,但是它们的关系不是固定的,就是说私有IP访问外网时要转换成公网IP,但是转换时不是转换成固定某一个IP,而是随机的。
- 动态NAT的原理:动态NAT定义了一个地址池(pool),其中地址池中的地址是一组连续的外网IP地址,所有内网中允许的IP都可以使用地址池中的任意一个进行转换。
- 所谓允许的IP指可以在路由器上使用访问控制列表来定义,允许那一部分内网IP 使用这个地址池进行转换。允许的IP一般是某个网段,如:192.168.0.0/24等。
- 若需要访问外网的内部主机有100台,私有IP地址当然也是100个,访问控制列表允许这100台访问外网。但只能申请到50个公网IP地址,即最多同时有50台内部计算机可以转换成公网IP访问外网。通过动态NAT的设置,既保证有效地访问了外网,又节约了部分公网IP资源。
- 静态NAT和动态NAT可以共存,如果有需要内外网都访问的服务器,可以采取静态,其它可以采取动态。

动态NAT命令格式

• 命令格式:

端口模式下:

Ip nat inside 将某端口定义为内部端口

Ip nat outside 将某端口定义为外部端口

• 全局模式下:

1 . Ip nat pool name start_ip end_ip netmask netmask

Ip nat pool name start_ip end_ip prefix_length 子网掩码位数

其中: name 指的是地址池的名字;

start_ip和end_ip指的是地址池开始和结束地址;

netmask指的是地址池的IP地址的子网掩码,子网掩码位数指的是如果不用子网掩码表示,可以用位数表示。如:/24表示255.255.255.0。

2 . access_list number permit source wildcard

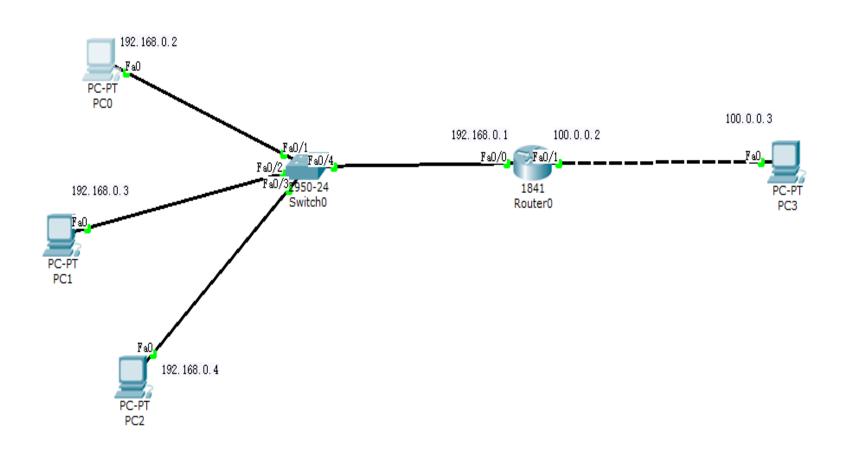
其中, number指的是访问控制列表的号码, 1-99;

source wildcard 指的是允许地址转换的地址段和对应的通信符与OSPF路由的意思是一样的。

3 \ ip nat inside source list number pool name

其中, number还是2号命令中的访问控制列表号;

name还是1号命令中的地址池的名字。



Router>enable

Router#configure terminal

Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.

Router(config)#interface f0/0

Router(config-if)#ip address 192.168.0.1 255.255.255.0

Router(config-if)#no shutdown

Router(config-if)#ip nat inside

Router(config-if)#exit

Router(config)#interface f0/1

Router(config-if)#ip address 100.0.0.2 255.255.255.0

Router(config)#interface FastEthernet0/1

Router(config-if)#no shutdown

Router(config-if)#ip nat outside

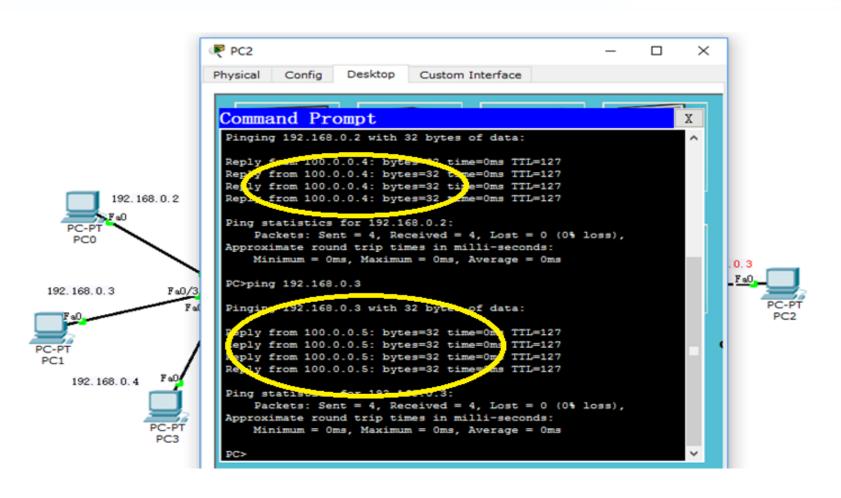
Router(config-if)#exit

Router(config)#ip nat pool AAA 100.0.0.2 100.0.0.100 netmask 255.0.0.0

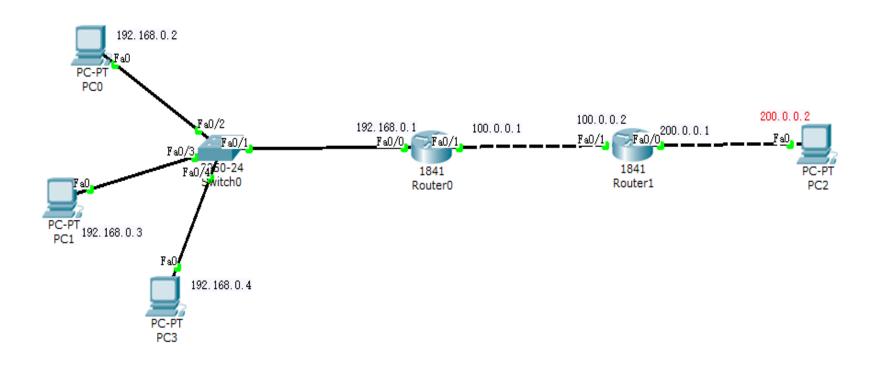
Router(config)#access-list 10 permit 192.168.0.0 0.255.255.255

Router(config)#ip nat inside source list 10 pool AAA

Router(config)#exit



通过地址池内某一随机地址的转换实现了访问



Router0的配置

Router>enable

Router#configure terminal

Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.

Router(config)#interface f0/0

Router(config-if)#ip address 192.168.0.1 255.255.255.0

Router(config-if)#no shutdown

Router(config-if)#ip nat inside

Router(config-if)#exit

Router(config)#interface f0/1

Router(config-if)#ip address 100.0.0.1 255.0.0.0

Router(config)#interface FastEthernet0/1

Router(config-if)#no shutdown

Router(config-if)#ip nat outside

Router(config-if)#exit

Router(config)#ip nat pool AAA 100.0.0.1 100.0.0.100 netmask 255.0.0.0

Router(config)#access-list 10 permit 192.168.0.0 0.255.255.255

Router(config)#ip nat inside source list 10 pool AAA

Router(config)#ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 f0/1

Router(config)#exit

Router1的配置

Router>enable

Router#configure terminal

Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.

Router(config)#interface f0/0

Router(config-if)#ip address 100.0.0.2 255.255.255.0

Router(config-if)#no shutdown

Router(config-if)#exit

Router(config)#interface f0/1

Router(config-if)#ip address 200.0.0.1 255.255.255.0

Router(config)#interface FastEthernet0/1

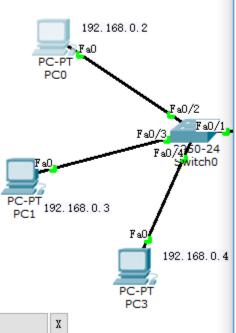
Router(config-if)#no shutdown

Router(config-if)#exit

Router(config)#ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 f0/1

Router(config)#exit

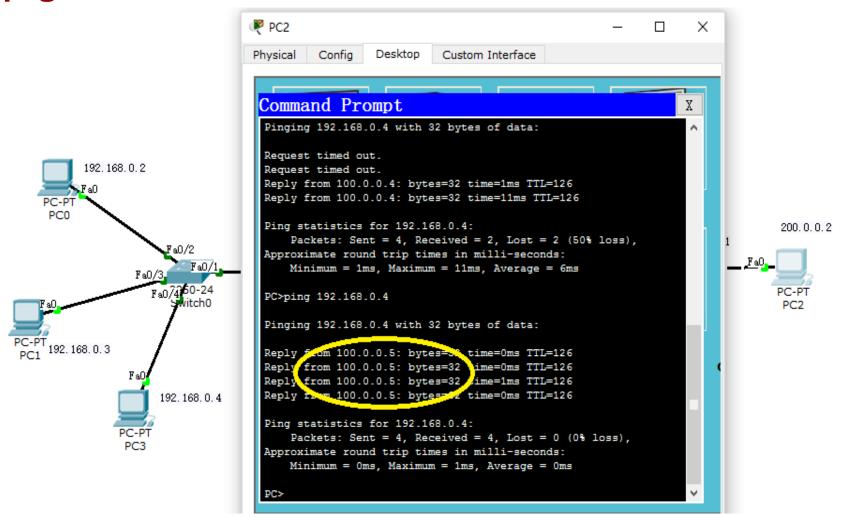




PC1

IOS Command Line Interface 1cmp 100.0.0.4:11							
icmp 100.0.0.4:12	IOS Command Line Interface						
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icmp 100.0.0.4:9 192.168.0.3:9 200.0.0.2:9 200.0.0.2:9							
Router#							
	Router#						
Copy Pas	to						

PC2>ping 192.168.0.4 (PC3)



PAT的配置

- 伴随着互联网技术的发展,IP地址短缺问题变得越来越严重。因此需要大量的公网IP,但实际情况是很多单位根本申请不到那么多公网IP, 往往只能申请一个IP,而静态NAT与动态NAT能部分地解决。
- 在NAT技术中有一种特殊的方法,可以将一段私有IP转换一个或少数几个公网IP地址,从而节省了公网的IP地址资源,这种技术叫PAT(Port Address Translation 端口地址翻译),也可称为NAPT(Network Address Port Translation)。使用PAT(Port Address Translation端口地址翻译),可以允许多个内网私有IP地址映射到同一个公网IP上。
- 实际上PAT和动态NAT几乎是一样的,只不过在地址转换的时候地址 池内只有一个地址,所有的私有地址都转换成同一个公网地址,转换 时对网关路由器的外网接口IP地址进行复用(overload)。

PAT的命令格式

• 命令格式:

端口模式下:

Ip nat inside 将某端口定义为内部端口

Ip nat outside 将某端口定义为外部端口

• 全局模式下:

1. Ip nat pool name start_ip end_ip netmask netmask

Ip nat pool name start_ip end_ip prefix_length 子网掩码位数

其中: name 指的是地址池的名字;

start_ip和end_ip指的是地址池开始和结束地址;

netmask指的是地址池的IP地址的子网掩码,子网掩码位数指的是如果不用子网掩码表示,用位数表示。如:/24表示255.255.255.0。

2 、 access_list number permit source wildcard

其中, number指的是访问控制列表的号码, 1-99;

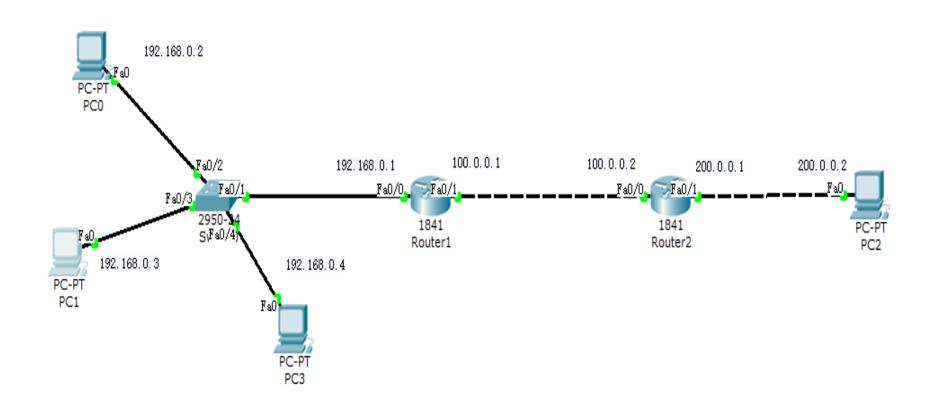
source wildcard 指的是允许地址转换的地址段和对应的通信符与OSPF路由的意思是一样的。

3, ip nat inside source list number pool name overload

其中, number还是2号命令中的访问控制列表号;

name还是1号命令中的地址池的名字;

overload是实现PAT的关键字,不能省略。



Router1

Router>enable

Router#configure terminal

Router(config)#interface f0/0

Router(config-if)#ip address 192.168.0.1 255.255.255.0

Router(config-if)#no shutdown

Router(config-if)#ip nat inside

Router(config-if)#EXIT

Router(config)# interface f0/1

Router(config-if)# ip address 100.0.0.1 255.0.0.0

Router(config-if)# no shutdown

Router(config-if)# ip nat outside

Router(config-if)#EXIT

Router(config)#ip nat pool AAA 100.0.0.1 100.0.0.1 netmask 255.0.0.0

Router(config)#access-list 10 permit 192.168.0.0 0.255.255.255

Router(config)#ip nat inside source list 10 pool AAA overload

Router(config)#ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 f0/1

Router2

Router>enable

Router#configure terminal

Router(config)#interface f0/0

Router(config-if)#ip address 100.0.0.2 255.0.0.0

Router(config-if)#no shutdown

Router(config-if)#exit

Router(config)#interface f0/1

Router(config-if)#ip address 200.0.0.1 255.255.255.0

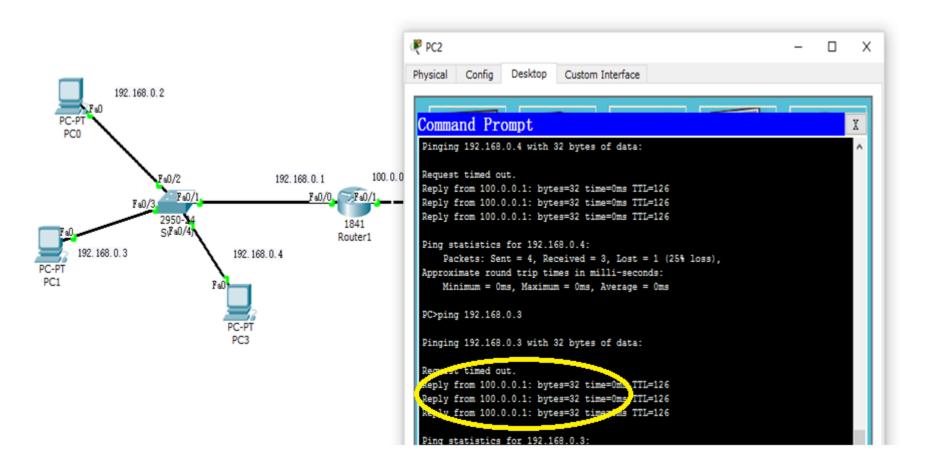
Router(config-if)#no shutdown

Router(config)#exit

Router(config)#ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 f0/0

Router(config)#exit

PC2>ping 192.168.0.3



当网络地址转换产生后,查看Router1的PAT信息

Router#show ip nat translations

•	Pro Inside global	Inside local	Outside local	Outside global
•	icmp 100.0.0.1:41	192.168.0.3:41	200.0.0.2:41	200.0.0.2:41
•	icmp 100.0.0.1:42	192.168.0.3:42	200.0.0.2:42	200.0.0.2:42
•	icmp 100.0.0.1:43	192.168.0.3:43	200.0.0.2:43	200.0.0.2:43
•	icmp 100.0.0.1:44	192.168.0.3:44	200.0.0.2:44	200.0.0.2:44

Router#

作业内容与要求

- 1.理解并熟练掌握路由器的IOS操作命令;
- 2.使用Cisco Paket Tracer平台,自行设计网络拓扑结构图。网络内至少包含两台路由器设备及若干台终端;
- 3.注明各网段地址和各端口地址;
- 4.配置各终端的网卡地址和网关,并给出图示;
- 5.使用默认路由使全网互通;
- 6.使用NAT/PAT技术,通过转换访问Internet,并给出配置过程。

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协助