# Computer Networks Lab 6

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CSE AIML A

## Objective

* To configure Network Address Translation (NAT) on a router using Cisco Packet Tracer
* To demonstrate the setup and configuration of NAT to allow internal network devices to communicate with external networks.

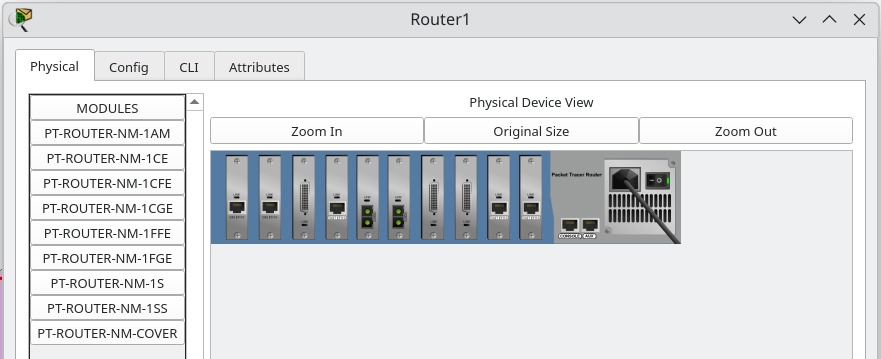
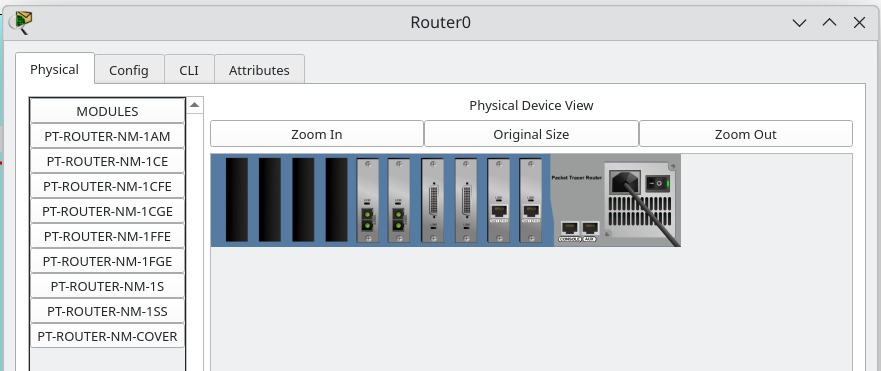
## Steps taken to set up the network

### Step 1:

Drag and drop required Network devices (2 Router-PT's and 1 Switch-PT) and End devices (2 PC-PT's and a Server-PT) as shown below.

### Step 2:

Open each Router and navigate to physical tab, and add PT-ROUTER-NM-1CGE, PT-ROUTER-NM-1S, PT-ROUTER-NM-1FFE Modules to the Router1 and add the same modules as Router1 except for PT-ROUTER-NM-1FFE, add PT-ROUTER-NM-1CGE module.



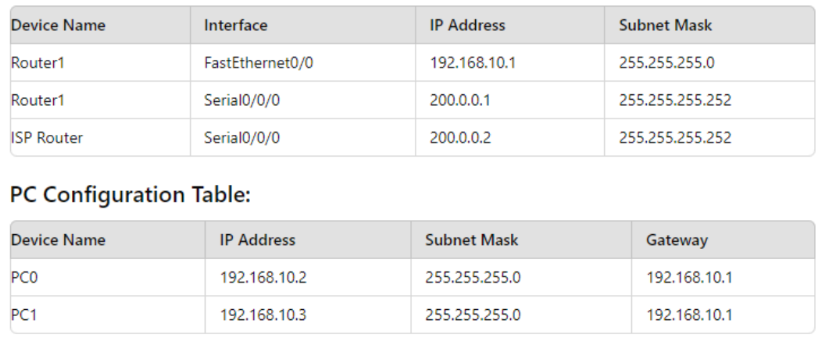
### Step 3:

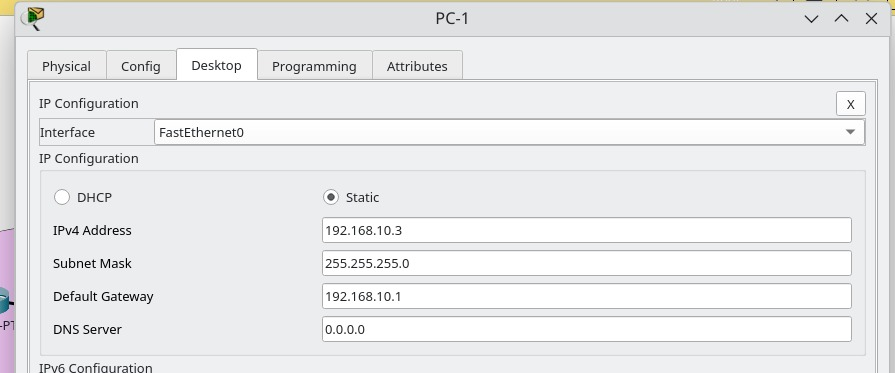
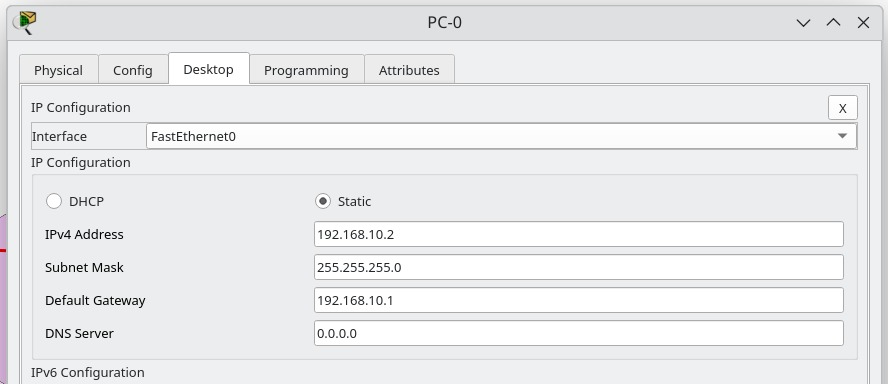
Make connections using cables between all the devices as shown in the picture.

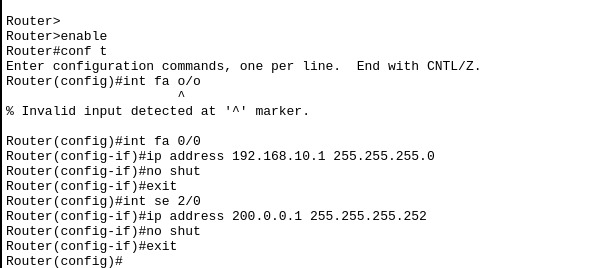
Use Copper Straight through cable to connect different devices and use a Serial DCE cable to connect ISP Router and Router 1.

### Step 4:

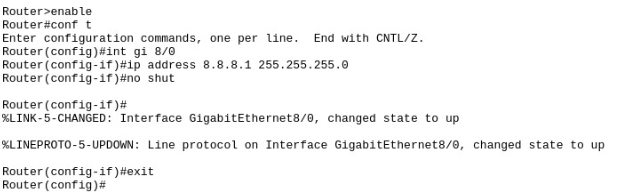
Now, Configure IP address of the routers and end devices according to the configuration table below;



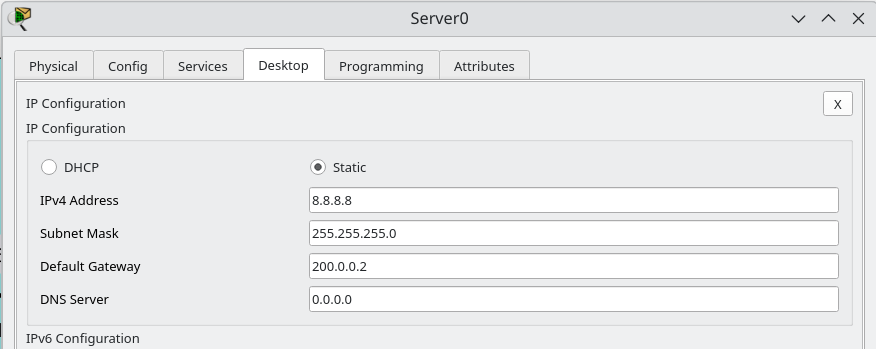




Router1

 ISP Router

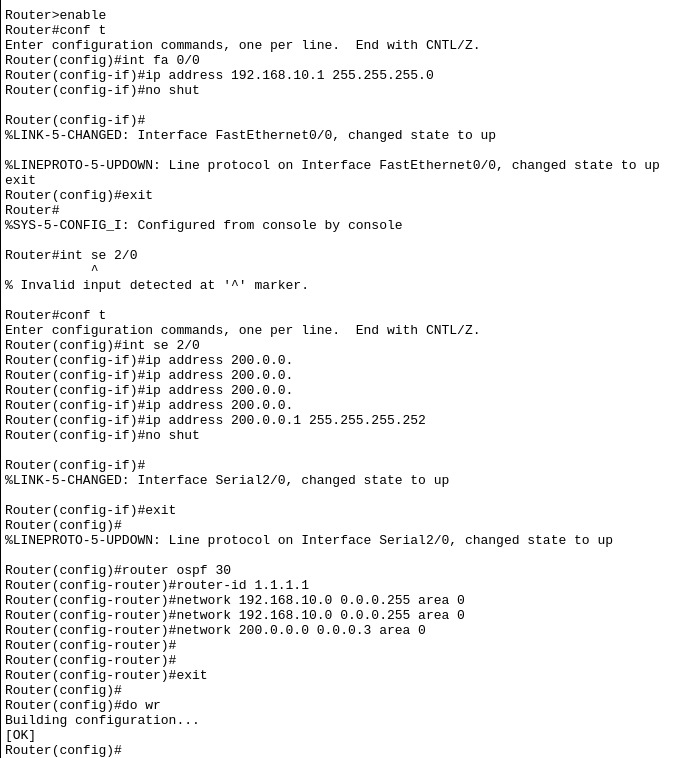
And configure the Ip address of the server as ;



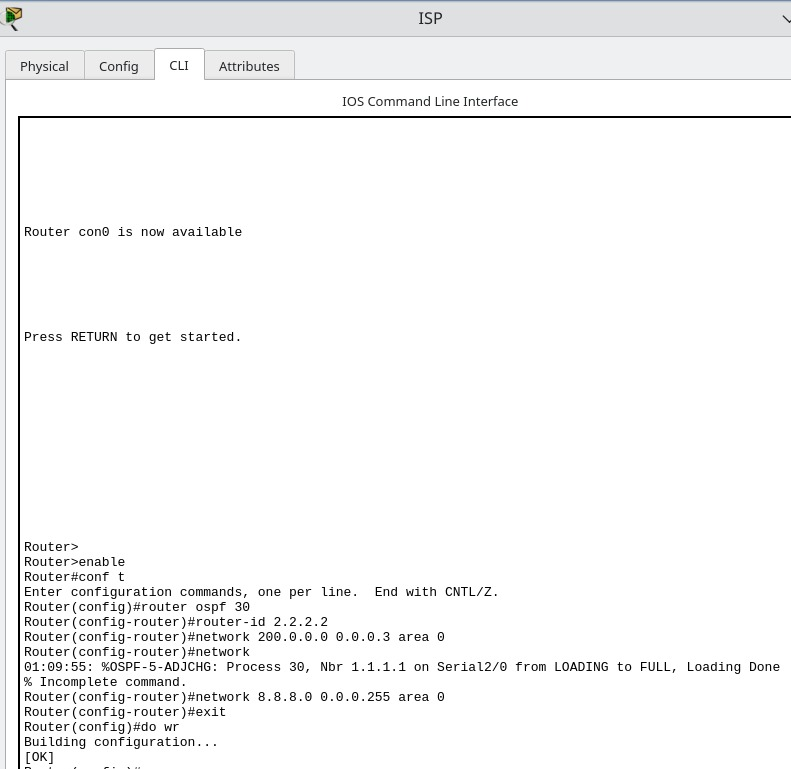
### Step 5:

We shall enable ospf routing protocol between both routers.

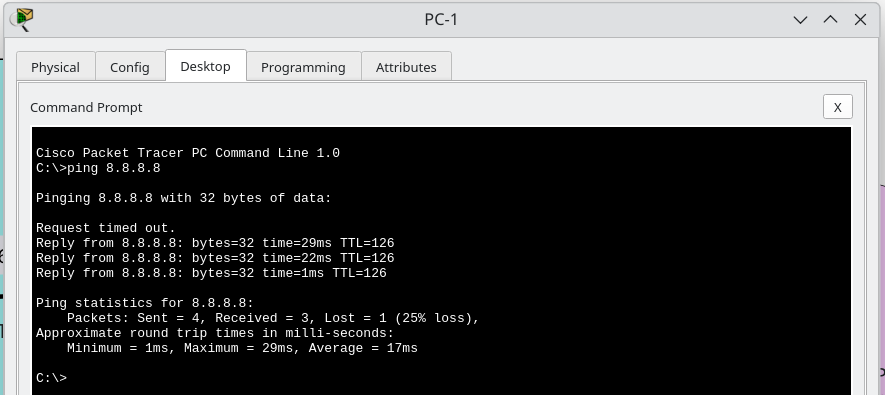
In Router 1;

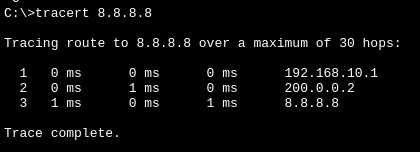


In ISP router;



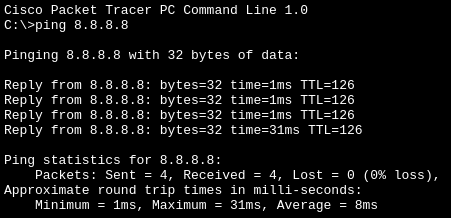
### Step 6: Ping Server (8.8.8.8) from PC-1

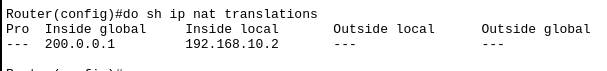
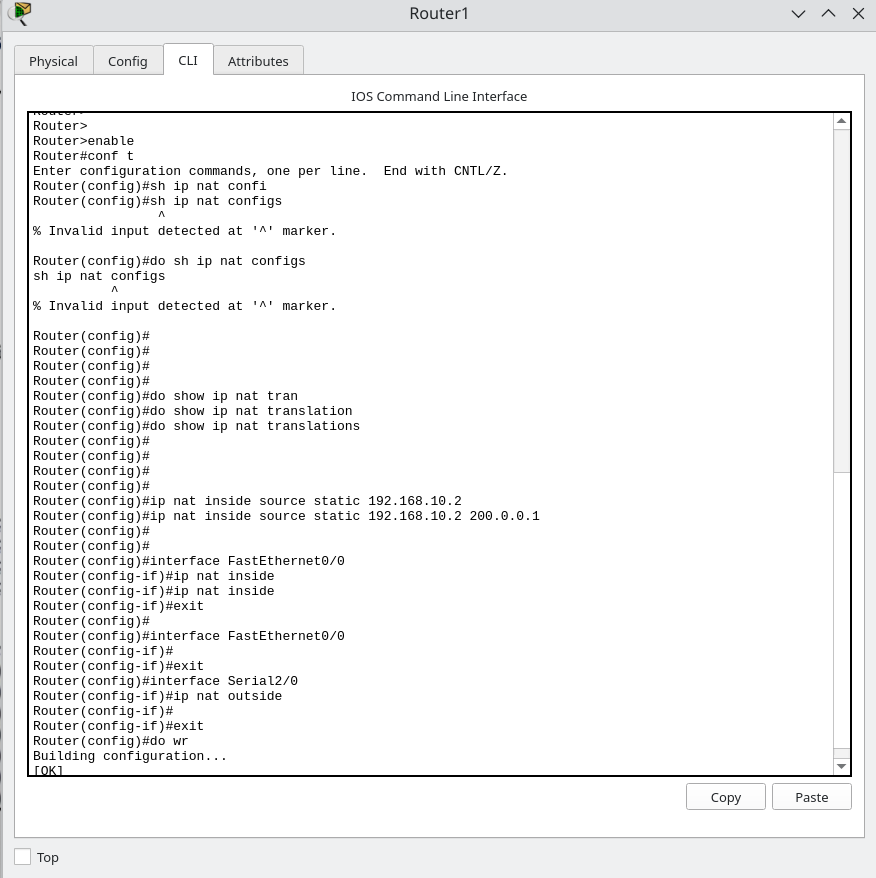




### Step 7: Check for Address Translation

### Step 8:

Configure Static NAT and configure interfaces as NAT inside and outside.



Now, let us ping again and verify the NAT;

In Router1;

