

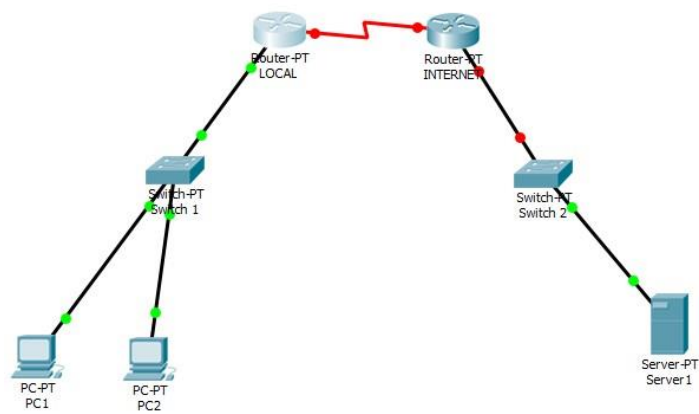
NAMA : Vebika Ino D

NIM : L200170161

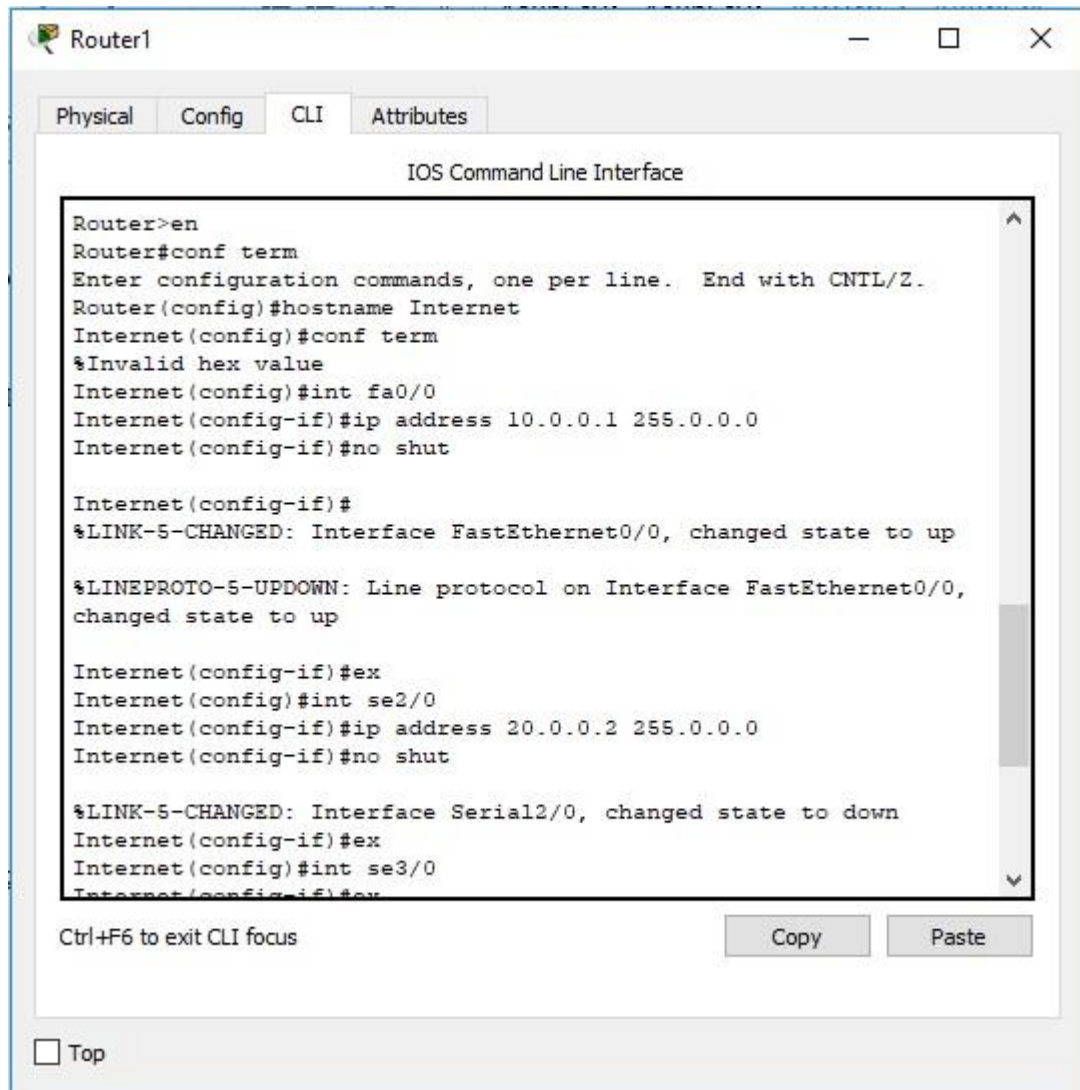
KELAS : D

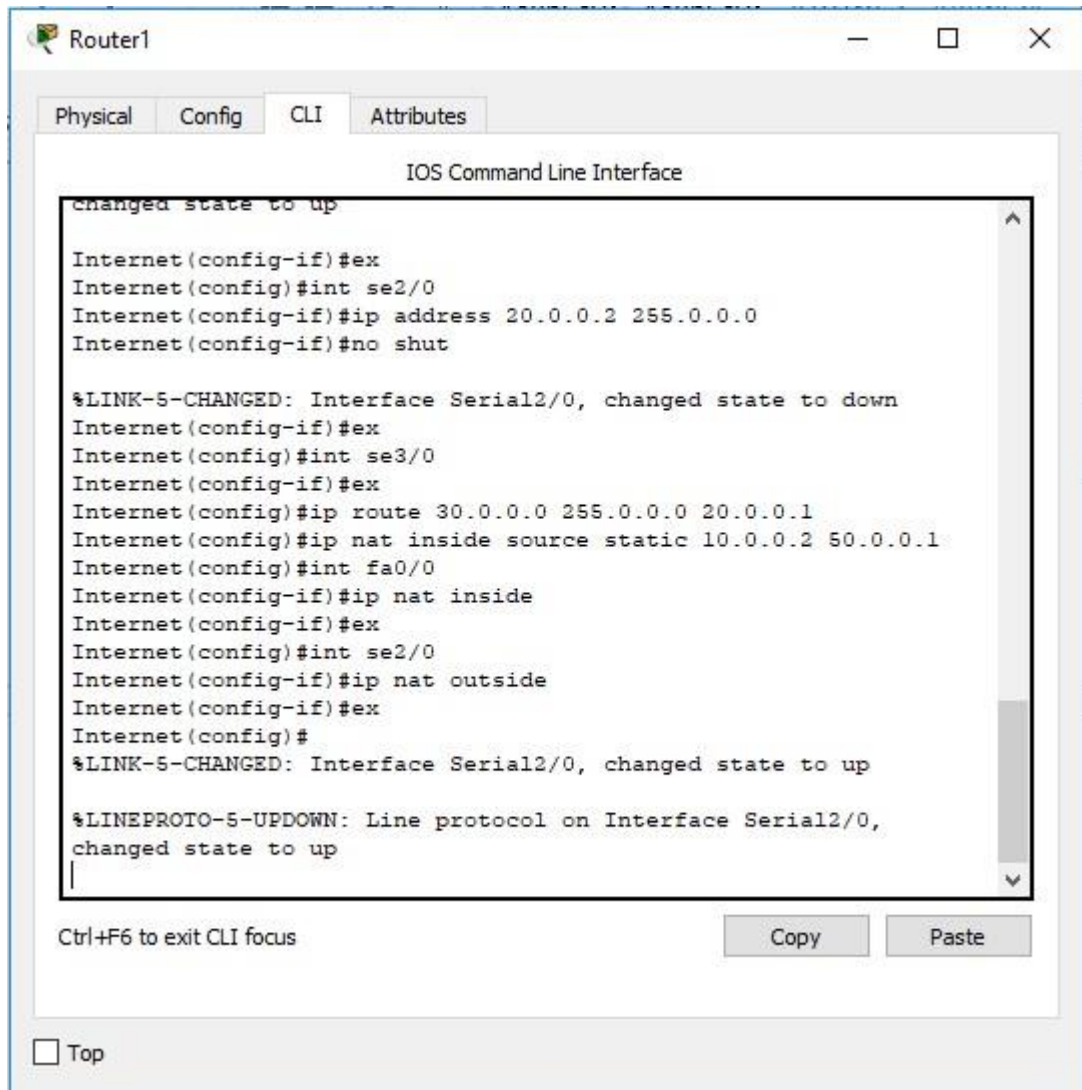
## MODUL 9

1.

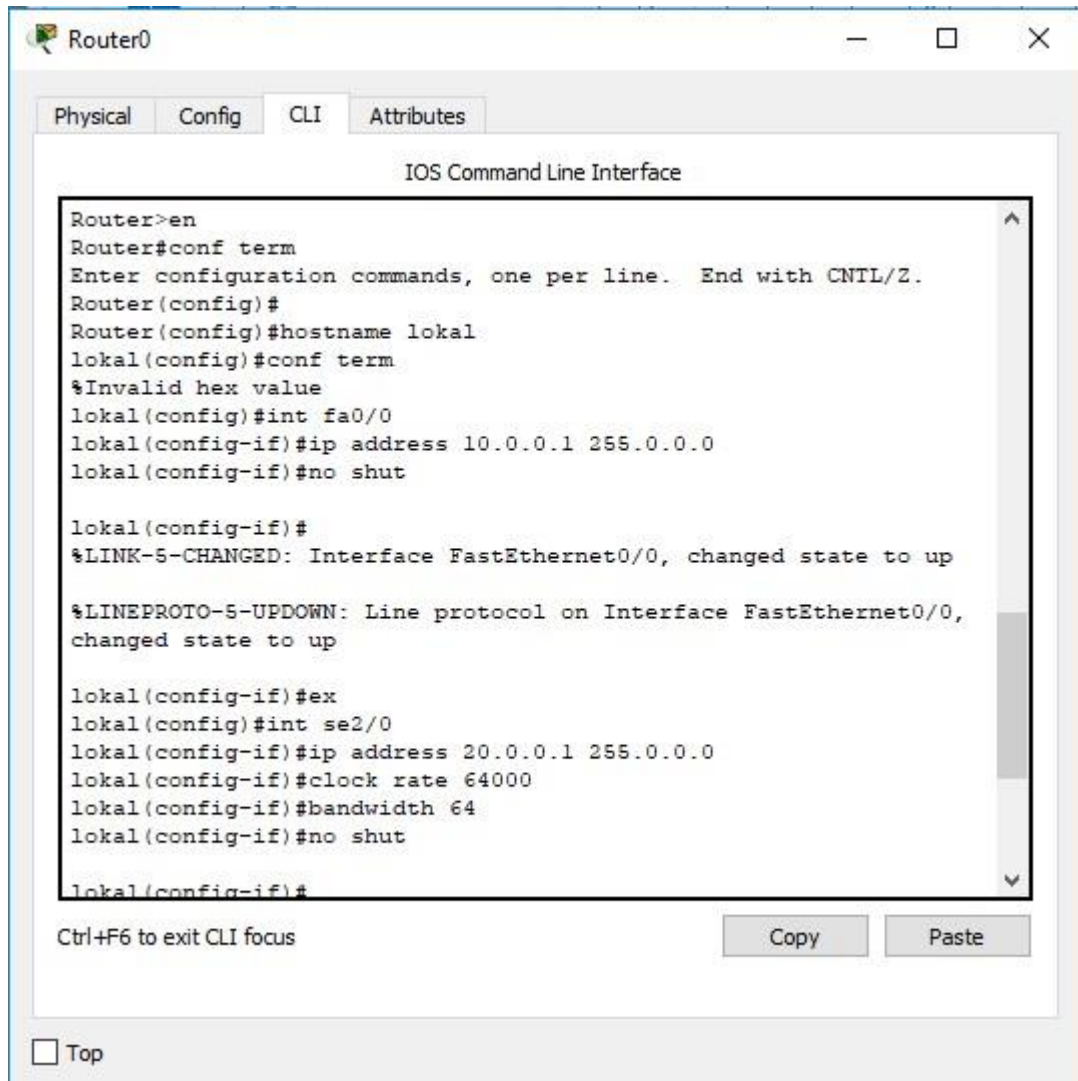


## 2. Konfigurasi router internet





### 3. Konfigurasi router lokal



Router0

Physical

Config

CLI

Attributes

IOS Command Line Interface

```
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/0, changed state to up

%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet0/0,
changed state to up

lokal(config-if)#ex
lokal(config)#int se2/0
lokal(config-if)#ip address 20.0.0.1 255.0.0.0
lokal(config-if)#clock rate 64000
lokal(config-if)#bandwidth 64
lokal(config-if)#no shut

lokal(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Serial2/0, changed state to up

lokal(config-if)#ex
lokal(config)#
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Serial2/0,
changed state to up
ip route 50.0.0.0 255.0.0.0 20.0.0.2
lokal(config)#ip route 50.0.0.0 255.0.0.0 20.0.0.2
lokal(config)#ex
lokal#
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
|
```

Ctrl+F6 to exit CLI focus

Copy

Paste

☐ Top

#### 4. Beri IP pada PC dan server

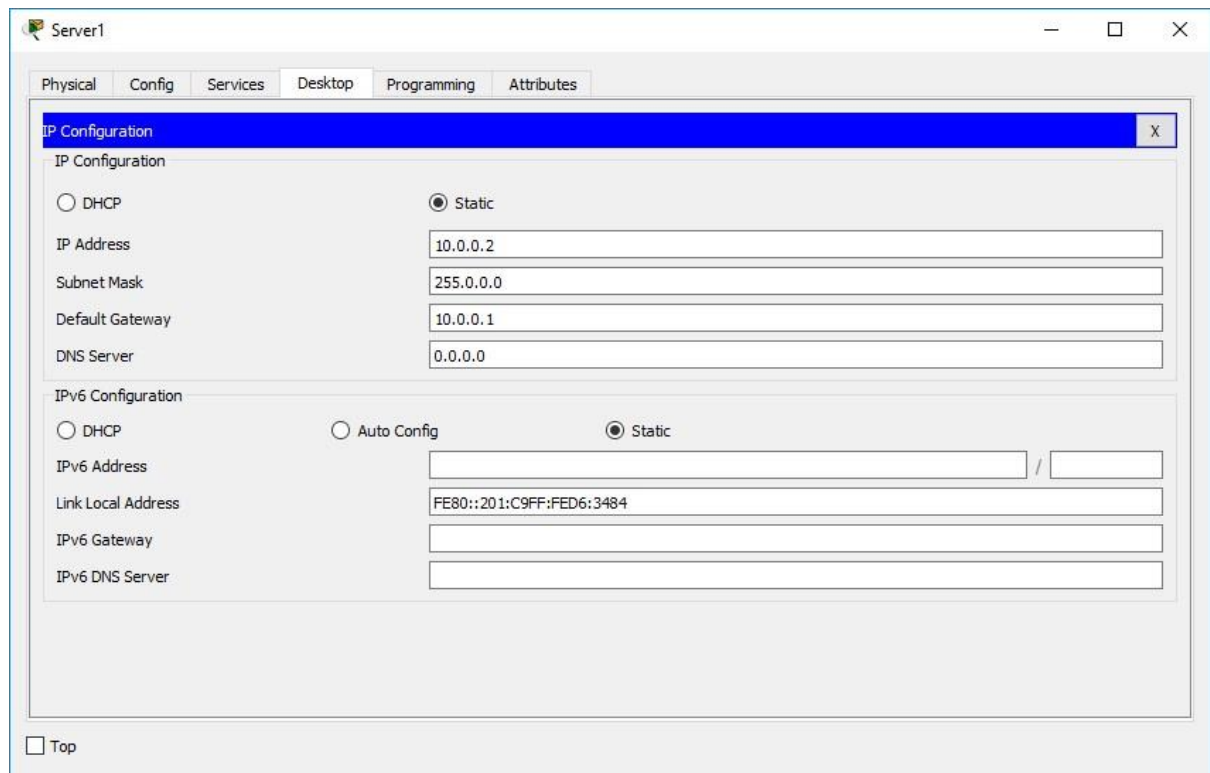
The image displays two screenshots of a network configuration interface, likely from a virtualization software like VMware Workstation. The top window is for 'PC1' and the bottom window is for 'PC2'. Both windows have tabs for 'Physical', 'Config', 'Desktop', 'Programming', and 'Attributes'. The 'Config' tab is selected, and the 'IP Configuration' section is expanded. In both windows, the 'Static' radio button is selected for both IPv4 and IPv6 configurations. For PC1, the IPv4 address is 30.0.0.2 with a subnet mask of 255.0.0.0. For PC2, the IPv4 address is 30.0.0.3 with a subnet mask of 255.0.0.0. Both have a default gateway of 0.0.0.0 and a DNS server of 0.0.0.0. The IPv6 configuration for both is set to 'Static' with a link local address of FE80::2E0:B0FF:FEA0:13D0.

**PC1 Configuration:**

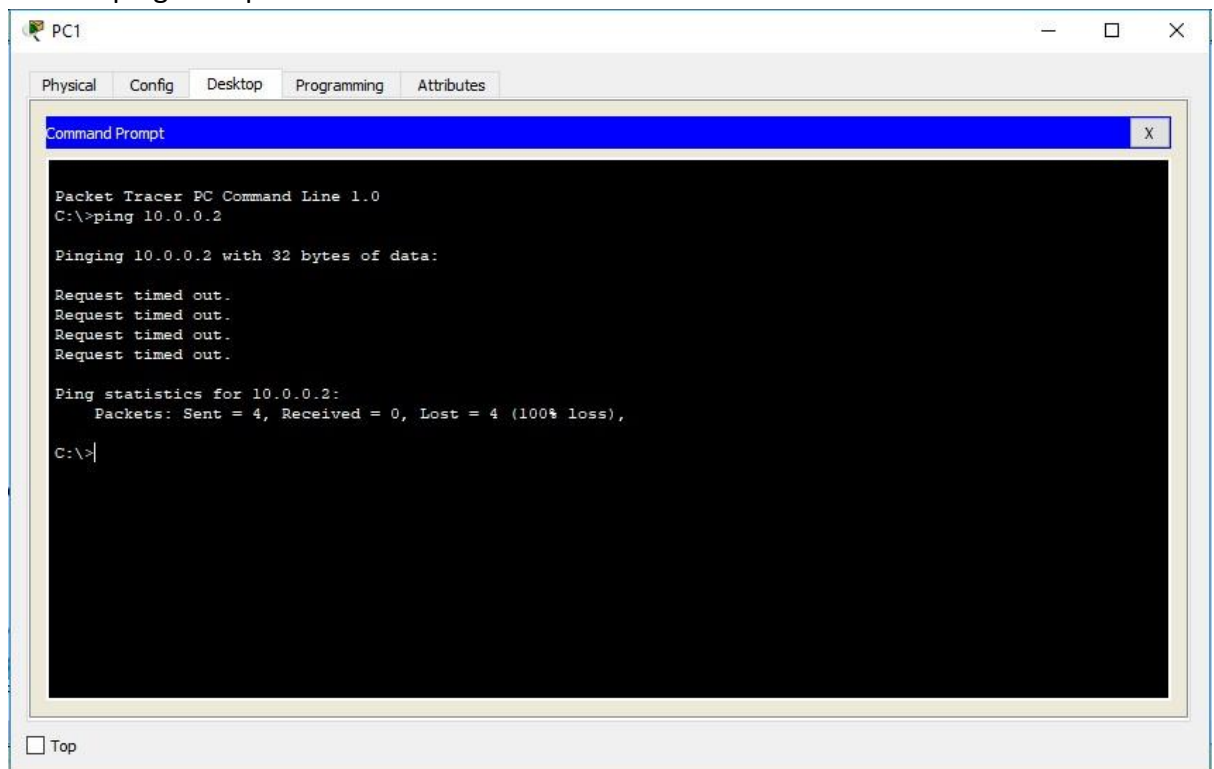
- IP Configuration:**
  - ☐ DHCP
  - ☒ Static
  - IP Address: 30.0.0.2
  - Subnet Mask: 255.0.0.0
  - Default Gateway: 0.0.0.0
  - DNS Server: 0.0.0.0
- IPv6 Configuration:**
  - ☐ DHCP
  - ☐ Auto Config
  - ☒ Static
  - IPv6 Address: /
  - Link Local Address: FE80::2E0:B0FF:FEA0:13D0
  - IPv6 Gateway:
  - IPv6 DNS Server:

**PC2 Configuration:**

- IP Configuration:**
  - ☐ DHCP
  - ☒ Static
  - IP Address: 30.0.0.3
  - Subnet Mask: 255.0.0.0
  - Default Gateway: 0.0.0.0
  - DNS Server: 0.0.0.0
- IPv6 Configuration:**
  - ☐ DHCP
  - ☐ Auto Config
  - ☒ Static
  - IPv6 Address: /
  - Link Local Address: FE80::20B:BEFF:FEE8:5907
  - IPv6 Gateway:
  - IPv6 DNS Server:



5. Lakukan ping ke IP private server



6. Lakukan ping ke ip publik server

```
C:\>ping 50.0.0.1

Pinging 50.0.0.1 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 30.0.0.1: Destination host unreachable.
Reply from 30.0.0.1: Destination host unreachable.
Reply from 30.0.0.1: Destination host unreachable.
Reply from 30.0.0.1: Destination host unreachable.

Ping statistics for 50.0.0.1:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 0, Lost = 4 (100% loss),
```

## TUGAS

1. Tarik kesimpulan dari konfigurasi NAT tersebut, bandingkan dengan mekanisme routing statis tanpa menggunakan NAT

JAWAB : NAT (Network Address Translation) adalah sebuah proses pemetaan alamat IP dimana perangkat jaringan komputer akan memberikan alamat IP public ke perangkat jaringan local sehingga banyak IP private yang dapat mengakses IP public.

Dengan kata lain NAT akan mentranslasikan alamat IP sehingga IP address pada jaringan local dapat mengakses IP public pada jaringan WAN. NAT mentranslasikan alamat IP private untuk dapat mengakses alamat host diinternet dengan menggunakan alamat IP public pada jaringan tersebut. Tanpa hal tersebut(NAT) tidaka mungkin IP private pada jaringan local bisa mengakses internet.