

网络地址转换实验

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一、实验内容

1、SNAT 实验

- a) 运行给定网络拓扑(nat_topo.py)
- b) 在 n1, h1, h2, h3 上运行相应脚本
 - i. n1: disable_arp.sh, disable_icmp.sh, disable_ip_forward.sh, disable_ipv6.sh
 - ii. h1-h3: disable_offloading.sh, disable_ipv6.sh
- c) 在 n1 上运行 nat 程序: n1# ./nat exp1.conf
- d) 在 h3 上运行 HTTP 服务: h3# python3 ./http_server.py
- e) 在 h1, h2 上分别访问 h3 的 HTTP 服务
 - i. h1# wget http://159.226.39.123:8000
 - ii. h2# wget http://159.226.39.123:8000

2、DNAT 实验

- f) 运行给定网络拓扑(nat_topo.py)
- g) 在 n1, h1, h2, h3 上运行相应脚本
 - i. n1: disable_arp.sh, disable_icmp.sh, disable_ip_forward.sh, disable_ipv6.sh
 - ii. h1-h3: disable_offloading.sh, disable_ipv6.sh
- h) 在 n1 上运行 nat 程序: n1# ./nat exp2.conf
- i) 在 h1, h2 上分别运行 HTTP Server: h1/h2# python3 ./http_server.py
- j) 在 h3 上分别请求 h1, h2 页面
 - i. h3# wget http://159.226.39.43:8000
 - ii. h3# wget <http://159.226.39.43:8001>

3、手动构造一个包含两个 nat 的拓扑

- k) h1 <-> n1 <-> n2 <-> h2
- l) 节点 n1 作为 SNAT, n2 作为 DNAT, 主机 h2 提供 HTTP 服务, 主机 h1 穿过两个 nat 连接到 h2 并获取相应页面

二、设计思路

1、总体设计思路

首先依据原有代码, 可以看到在 main 函数中引出两个本次实验相关的函数, 一个是 nat_init, 一个是 ustack_run。

在 ustack_run 中会持续接收数据包, 如果是 ip 数据包, 则会跳转到 handle_ip_packet 函数中处理。在 handle_ip_packet 函数中, 如果不是目的地址为本接口的 ICMP 包的话, 均会跳转至 nat_translate_packet 函数处理。在 nat_translate_packet 函数中首先判断数据包的方向, 而后如果是无效方向则发送 icmp, 如果协议不是 TCP 则记录错误日志, 最后进行网络地址转换, 即跳转到 do_translation 函数中。在该函数中, 如果该数据包在 NAT 中有对应连接映射, 则直接处理即可。若该数据包的方向为 DIR_OUT, 且为该 TCP 连接的第一个数据包(请求连接数据包), NAT 中没有对应连接映射 (SNAT), 则分配端口, 创建新的映射项。若该数据包的方向为 DIR_IN, 为该 TCP 连接的第一个数据包, NAT 中没有对应连接映射, 但有对应处理规则 (DNAT), 则新建映射项。最终将处理好的数据包发送。

在 nat_init 的函数中, 会在 parse_config 函数中对配置文件进行解析, 同时新创一个线

程，在 `nat_timeout` 中定时清理已完成的 NAT 映射。

2、get_packet_direction

由于 NAT 只处理两个方向的数据包，即当源地址为内部地址，且目的地址为外部地址时，方向为 `DIR_OUT` 和当源地址为外部地址，且目的地址为 `external_iface` 地址时，方向为 `DIR_IN`。由于只有两个方向，因此可以简化判断条件为源地址为外部地址或内部地址。



图表 1：数据包方向

首先获取 `ip` 头部，而后对源地址进行最长前缀查找，即在路由表中查询，如果目的地址相应转发条目对应的 `iface` 与内部接口相同的话，则方向为 `DIR_OUT`，与外部接口相同则为 `DIR_IN`。

3、do_translation

首先提取 `ip` 头部和 `tcp` 头部，而后根据数据包方向获取端口号和 `ip` 地址。

```
u32 addr = (dir == DIR_IN)? ntohl(iphdr->saddr) : ntohl(iphdr->daddr);
u16 port = (dir == DIR_IN)? ntohs(tcphdr->sport) : ntohs(tcphdr->dport);
```

由于 NAT 可能需要同时维护数万条映射关系，链表查找方式效率很低，因此考虑使用 `hash` 方式。在原代码中也提供了一种 `hash` 函数，使用该 `hash` 函数对 `ip` 和 `port` 进行映射。

```
u8 hash = hash8((char*)&rs, sizeof(rmt_set_t));
```

而后，如果方向是 `DIR_IN` 的话，对 NAT 映射表进行遍历，如果存在外部 `ip` 地址和端口符合该数据包目的地址 `ip` 地址和端口的，则设置 `found=1`。

如果 `found=1`，则表示可以直接利用该映射，修改 `TCP` 头部的目的端口及 `IP` 头部的目的 `IP` 地址，并更新映射表中的序列号，和连接信息的 `ACK` 和 `FIN` 标志，最后更新时间。

如果 `found=0`，则遍历 `DNAT` 规则表，检查 `rule` 对应的外部端口是否被分配，`rule` 的外部 `IP` 地址是否与 `ip` 头部的目标地址匹配且 `rule` 的外部端口是否与 `tcp` 头部的目的端口匹配。若满足条件，则按照规则创造新的映射项，并将映射项最终添加到映射表的链表中。最后与 `found=1` 类似。

```
if (nat.assigned_ports[rule->external_port] == 0 && rule->external_ip == ntohl(iphdr->daddr) \
    && rule->external_port == ntohs(tcphdr->dport))
```

若数据包方向为 `DIR_OUT`，则同样先寻找到是否有匹配的映射项。若 `found=1`，则同样更新映射项的信息，包括外部序列号、`ACK`、`FIN` 标志等。

如果未找到匹配的映射项，说明是新的连接，需要分配一个外部端口，并创建新的映射项。遍历 `NAT_PORT_MIN` 到 `NAT_PORT_MAX` 的端口号，找到第一个未被分配的端口。如果找到可用端口，将其标记为已分配，并将新的映射项的信息设置为新分配的端口和输出方向数据包的源 `IP` 和源端口。而后也更新映射表的信息。

最终更新校验和后发送数据包。

4、parse_config

首先查看要解析的配置文件都大概是什么样子的，可以看到首先规定了 `internal_iface` 和 `external_iface`，在实验二的配置文件中还包含目标网络地址转换的规则。首先获取内部接口和外部接口，只需读取而后赋值即可。而对于 `DNAT` 的规则，其形如 “`dnat-rules: 159.226.39.43:8000 -> 10.21.0.1:8000`”，因此按照空格分为四段，这里需要将字符串形式的 `ip` 地址转换为 32 位整数。在最开始尝试使用函数 `inet_addr` 或者 `inet_aton` 但是都出现了问题

(比如说 `core_dump`)，最后决定还是使用最原始的方法将字符串转换为整数。

```
sscanf(name, "%u.%u.%u.%u", &ip4, &ip3, &ip2, &ip1);
ip = (ip4 << 24) | (ip3 << 16) | (ip2 << 8) | (ip1);
```

5、nat_timeout

相比于之前实验中的老化操作还更为简单一些，只包含有两种情况，首先是双方都已发送 FIN 且回复相应 ACK 的连接，一方发送 RST 包的连接，可以回收。另一种是双方已经超过 60 秒未传输数据的连接，认为其已经传输结束，可以回收。因此遍历 NAT 映射表的每个槽中的每个映射项，若老化或传输已完成，则收回端口。

```
if (now - cur->update_time > TCP_ESTABLISHED_TIMEOUT || is_flow_finished(&(cur->conn))) {
    nat.assigned_ports[cur->external_port] = 0;
    list_delete_entry(&(cur->list));
    free(cur);}
}
```

三、 结果

1、实验内容 1

如图在 n1 上运行 nat 程序，h3 上运行 HTTP 服务，在 h1 和 h3 上分别访问 h3 的 HTTP 服务

The image displays four terminal windows, each representing a different node in a network experiment. The windows are titled "Node: h1", "Node: h2", "Node: h3", and "Node: n1".

- Node: h1**: Shows a `wget` command being executed to fetch a file from `http://159.226.39.123:8000/`. The output indicates a successful connection and download of a 212-byte HTML file named `index.html`.
- Node: h2**: Similar to h1, it shows a `wget` command being executed to fetch a file from the same URL. The output shows a successful connection and download of a 212-byte HTML file named `index.html,1`.
- Node: h3**: Shows the output of a `python3 ./http_server.py` command. The output displays two GET requests received from `159.226.39.43` at different times, both returning a 200 status code.
- Node: n1**: Shows the output of a `./nat exp1.conf` command. The output indicates that the program has found the following interfaces: `n1-eth1` and `n1-eth0`, and that a routing table of 2 entries has been loaded.

图表 2：实验一终端

抓包结果如下，可以看到 TCP 连接正常建立到关闭的过程。

Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
1 0.000000000	06:c2:7f:d5:7c:a3	Broadcast	ARP	42	Who has 10.21.0.254? Tell 10.21.0.1
2 0.002047273	d6:71:42:1f:f4:29	06:c2:7f:d5:7c:a3	ARP	42	Who has 10.21.0.254? Tell 10.21.0.1
3 0.002066077	10.21.0.1	159.226.39.123	TCP	74	60628 → 8000 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=42340 Len=0 MSS=
4 0.003255146	d6:71:42:1f:f4:29	Broadcast	ARP	42	Who has 10.21.0.1? Tell 10.21.0.254
5 0.003275920	06:c2:7f:d5:7c:a3	d6:71:42:1f:f4:29	ARP	42	Who has 10.21.0.1? Tell 10.21.0.254
6 0.004238848	159.226.39.123	10.21.0.1	TCP	74	8000 → 60628 [SYN, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1 Win=4344
7 0.004371235	10.21.0.1	159.226.39.123	TCP	66	60628 → 8000 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=42496 Len=0
8 0.004670747	10.21.0.1	159.226.39.123	HTTP	200	GET / HTTP/1.1
9 0.005131278	159.226.39.123	10.21.0.1	TCP	66	8000 → 60628 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=135 Win=43520 Len=0
10 0.008453430	159.226.39.123	10.21.0.1	TCP	220	8000 → 60628 [PSH, ACK] Seq=1 Ack=135 Win=43520 Len=0
11 0.008707897	10.21.0.1	159.226.39.123	TCP	66	60628 → 8000 [ACK] Seq=135 Ack=155 Win=42496 Len=0
12 0.008935581	159.226.39.123	10.21.0.1	HTTP	278	HTTP/1.0 200 OK (text/html)
13 0.011388847	10.21.0.1	159.226.39.123	TCP	66	60628 → 8000 [FIN, ACK] Seq=135 Ack=368 Win=0 Len=0
14 0.011702118	159.226.39.123	10.21.0.1	TCP	66	8000 → 60628 [ACK] Seq=368 Ack=136 Win=43520 Len=0
15 14.581620844	5e:47:61:f9:f4:e9	Broadcast	ARP	42	Who has 10.21.0.254? Tell 10.21.0.2
16 14.583439513	d6:71:42:1f:f4:29	Broadcast	ARP	42	Who has 10.21.0.2? Tell 10.21.0.254

图表 3: h1 访问 h3 抓包

Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
1 0.000000000	06:c2:7f:d5:7c:a3	Broadcast	ARP	42	Who has 10.21.0.254? Tell 10.21.0.1
2 0.002161808	d6:71:42:1f:f4:29	Broadcast	ARP	42	Who has 10.21.0.1? Tell 10.21.0.2
3 14.579281551	5e:47:61:f9:f4:e9	Broadcast	ARP	42	Who has 10.21.0.254? Tell 10.21.0.2
4 14.581236984	d6:71:42:1f:f4:29	5e:47:61:f9:f4:e9	ARP	42	Who has 10.21.0.254? Tell 10.21.0.2
5 14.581254020	10.21.0.2	159.226.39.123	TCP	74	43742 → 8000 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=42340 Len=0 MSS=
6 14.582348118	d6:71:42:1f:f4:29	Broadcast	ARP	42	Who has 10.21.0.2? Tell 10.21.0.2
7 14.582385993	5e:47:61:f9:f4:e9	d6:71:42:1f:f4:29	ARP	42	Who has 10.21.0.2? Tell 10.21.0.2
8 14.583978398	159.226.39.123	10.21.0.2	TCP	74	8000 → 43742 [SYN, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1 Win=43520 Len=0
9 14.584100436	10.21.0.2	159.226.39.123	TCP	66	43742 → 8000 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=135 Win=0 Len=0
10 14.584442253	10.21.0.2	159.226.39.123	HTTP	200	GET / HTTP/1.1
11 14.584592680	159.226.39.123	10.21.0.2	TCP	66	8000 → 43742 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=135 Win=0 Len=0
12 14.586616518	159.226.39.123	10.21.0.2	TCP	220	8000 → 43742 [PSH, ACK] Seq=1 Ack=135 Win=0 Len=0
13 14.586711465	10.21.0.2	159.226.39.123	TCP	66	43742 → 8000 [ACK] Seq=135 Ack=155 Win=0 Len=0
14 14.586913875	159.226.39.123	10.21.0.2	HTTP	278	HTTP/1.0 200 OK (text/html)
15 14.590131946	10.21.0.2	159.226.39.123	TCP	66	43742 → 8000 [FIN, ACK] Seq=135 Ack=155 Win=0 Len=0
16 14.590542476	159.226.39.123	10.21.0.2	TCP	66	8000 → 43742 [ACK] Seq=368 Ack=136 Win=0 Len=0

图表 4: h2 访问 h3 抓包

2、实验内容 2

```

"Node: n1"
root@leona-virtual-machine:/home/leona/CN/11-nat# ./nat exp2.conf
DEBUG: find the following interfaces: n1-eth1 n1-eth0.
Routing table of 2 entries has been loaded.
Internal-iface: n1-eth0 .
External-iface: n1-eth1 .
[Dnat] Loading rule item : 159.226.39.43:8000 to 10.21.0.1:8000.
External ip(u32) : 9fa2272b ; port : 8000
Internal ip(us3) : 0a150001 ; port : 8000
[Dnat] Loading rule item : 159.226.39.43:8001 to 10.21.0.2:8000.
External ip(u32) : 9fa2272b ; port : 8001
Internal ip(us3) : 0a150002 ; port : 8000

```

图表 5: n1 读取规则成功

```

"Node: h3"
root@leona-virtual-machine:/home/leona/CN/11-nat# wireshark&
[1] 19118
root@leona-virtual-machine:/home/leona/CN/11-nat# ** (wireshark:19118) 22:04:39
.036611 [GUI WARNING] -- QStandardPaths: XDG_RUNTIME_DIR not set, defaulting to
'/tmp/runtime-root'
** (wireshark:19118) 22:04:51.880551 [Capture MESSAGE] -- Capture Start ...
** (wireshark:19118) 22:04:51.953136 [Capture MESSAGE] -- Capture started
** (wireshark:19118) 22:04:51.953298 [Capture MESSAGE] -- File: "/tmp/wireshark
h3-eth0PTQDE2.pcapng"
wget http://159.226.39.43:800
0
--2023-11-21 22:05:15-- http://159.226.39.43:8000/
Connecting to 159.226.39.43:8000... connected.
HTTP request sent, awaiting response... 200 OK
Length: 208 [text/html]
Saving to: 'index.html.2'

index.html.2      100%[=====]      208 --.-KB/s   in 0s

2023-11-21 22:05:16 (8.20 MB/s) - 'index.html.2' saved [208/208]

root@leona-virtual-machine:/home/leona/CN/11-nat# wget http://159.226.3.43:8001
--2023-11-21 22:07:09-- http://159.226.3.43:8001/
Connecting to 159.226.3.43:8001... failed: Network is unreachable.
root@leona-virtual-machine:/home/leona/CN/11-nat# wget http://159.226.39.43:800
1
--2023-11-21 22:07:41-- http://159.226.39.43:8001/
Connecting to 159.226.39.43:8001... connected.
HTTP request sent, awaiting response... 200 OK
Length: 208 [text/html]
Saving to: 'index.html.3'

index.html.3      100%[=====]      208 --.-KB/s   in 0s

2023-11-21 22:07:41 (5.97 MB/s) - 'index.html.3' saved [208/208]

```

图表 6: h3 请求 h1, h2 页面

以下可以看到 TCP 连接正常建立到关闭的过程。

Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
1 0.000000000	c2:08:63:d0:0c:51	Broadcast	ARP	42	Who has 159.226.39.43? Tell 159.226.39.123
2 0.000370720	6e:27:19:35:f0:4c	c2:08:63:d0:0c:51	ARP	42	159.226.39.43 is at 6e:27:19:35:f0:4c
3 0.000394130	159.226.39.123	159.226.39.43	TCP	74	45518 -> 8000 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=4240 Len=0 MSS=1460 SACK_M
4 0.00200430	6e:27:19:35:f0:4c	Broadcast	ARP	42	Who has 159.226.39.123? Tell 159.226.39.43
5 0.002822192	c2:08:63:d0:0c:51	6e:27:19:35:f0:4c	ARP	42	159.226.39.123 is at c2:08:63:d0:0c:51
6 0.002872980	159.226.39.43	159.226.39.123	TCP	74	8000 -> 45518 [SYN, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1 Win=4240 Len=0 MSS=
7 0.002981420	159.226.39.123	159.226.39.43	TCP	66	45518 -> 8000 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=42496 Len=0 TSval=9
8 0.003234575	159.226.39.123	159.226.39.43	HTTP	199	GET / HTTP/1.1
9 0.003440425	159.226.39.43	159.226.39.123	TCP	66	8000 -> 45518 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=134 Win=43520 Len=0 TSval=
10 0.005831580	159.226.39.43	159.226.39.123	TCP	220	8000 -> 45518 [PSH, ACK] Seq=1 Ack=134 Win=43520 Len=154
11 0.005923975	159.226.39.123	159.226.39.43	TCP	66	45518 -> 8000 [ACK] Seq=134 Ack=155 Win=42496 Len=0 TSv
12 0.006217403	159.226.39.43	159.226.39.123	HTTP	274	HTTP/1.0 200 OK (text/html)
13 0.007983000	159.226.39.123	159.226.39.43	TCP	66	45518 -> 8000 [FIN, ACK] Seq=134 Ack=364 Win=42496 Len=
14 0.008344120	159.226.39.43	159.226.39.123	TCP	66	8000 -> 45518 [ACK] Seq=364 Ack=135 Win=43520 Len=0 TSv

图表 7: h1 抓包

Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
1 0.000000000	c2:08:63:d0:0c:51	Broadcast	ARP	42	Who has 159.226.39.43? Tell 159.226.39.123
2 0.000370720	6e:27:19:35:f0:4c	c2:08:63:d0:0c:51	ARP	42	159.226.39.43 is at 6e:27:19:35:f0:4c
3 0.000394130	159.226.39.123	159.226.39.43	TCP	74	45518 -> 8000 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=4240 Len=0 MSS=1460 SACK_M
4 0.00200430	6e:27:19:35:f0:4c	Broadcast	ARP	42	Who has 159.226.39.123? Tell 159.226.39.43
5 0.002822192	c2:08:63:d0:0c:51	6e:27:19:35:f0:4c	ARP	42	159.226.39.123 is at c2:08:63:d0:0c:51
6 0.002872980	159.226.39.43	159.226.39.123	TCP	74	8000 -> 45518 [SYN, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1 Win=4240 Len=0 MSS=
7 0.002981420	159.226.39.123	159.226.39.43	TCP	66	45518 -> 8000 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=42496 Len=0 TSval=9705
8 0.003234575	159.226.39.123	159.226.39.43	HTTP	199	GET / HTTP/1.1
9 0.003440425	159.226.39.43	159.226.39.123	TCP	66	8000 -> 45518 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=134 Win=43520 Len=0 TSval=34
10 0.005831580	159.226.39.43	159.226.39.123	TCP	220	8000 -> 45518 [PSH, ACK] Seq=1 Ack=134 Win=43520 Len=154
11 0.005923975	159.226.39.123	159.226.39.43	TCP	66	45518 -> 8000 [ACK] Seq=134 Ack=155 Win=42496 Len=0 TSval=
12 0.006217403	159.226.39.43	159.226.39.123	HTTP	274	HTTP/1.0 200 OK (text/html)
13 0.007983000	159.226.39.123	159.226.39.43	TCP	66	45518 -> 8000 [FIN, ACK] Seq=134 Ack=364 Win=42496 Len=0
14 0.008344120	159.226.39.43	159.226.39.123	TCP	66	8000 -> 45518 [ACK] Seq=364 Ack=135 Win=43520 Len=0 TSval=
15 0.008602940	6e:27:19:35:f0:4c	Broadcast	ARP	42	Who has 159.226.39.123? Tell 159.226.39.43
16 0.009003148	c2:08:63:d0:0c:51	6e:27:19:35:f0:4c	ARP	42	159.226.39.123 is at c2:08:63:d0:0c:51
17 0.009003148	159.226.39.43	159.226.39.123	TCP	74	8000 -> 45518 [SYN, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1 Win=4240 Len=0 MSS=
18 0.009003148	159.226.39.123	159.226.39.43	TCP	66	45518 -> 8000 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=42496 Len=0 TSval=9705
19 0.009003148	159.226.39.43	159.226.39.123	HTTP	199	GET / HTTP/1.1
20 0.009003148	159.226.39.123	159.226.39.43	TCP	66	8000 -> 45518 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=134 Win=43520 Len=0 TSval=72
21 0.009003148	159.226.39.43	159.226.39.123	TCP	220	8000 -> 45518 [PSH, ACK] Seq=1 Ack=134 Win=43520 Len=154
22 0.009003148	159.226.39.123	159.226.39.43	TCP	66	45518 -> 8000 [ACK] Seq=134 Ack=155 Win=42496 Len=0 TSval=
23 0.009003148	159.226.39.43	159.226.39.123	HTTP	274	HTTP/1.0 200 OK (text/html)
24 0.009003148	159.226.39.123	159.226.39.43	TCP	66	8000 -> 45518 [ACK] Seq=364 Ack=135 Win=43520 Len=0 TSval=
25 0.009003148	159.226.39.43	159.226.39.123	TCP	66	8000 -> 45518 [ACK] Seq=364 Ack=135 Win=43520 Len=0 TSval=
26 0.009003148	159.226.39.43	159.226.39.123	TCP	66	8000 -> 45518 [ACK] Seq=364 Ack=135 Win=43520 Len=0 TSval=
27 0.009003148	159.226.39.43	159.226.39.123	TCP	66	8000 -> 45518 [ACK] Seq=364 Ack=135 Win=43520 Len=0 TSval=
28 0.009003148	159.226.39.43	159.226.39.123	TCP	66	8000 -> 45518 [ACK] Seq=364 Ack=135 Win=43520 Len=0 TSval=

图表 8: h2 抓包

3、更改拓扑文件如下

```
def build(self):
    h1 = self.addHost('h1')
    h2 = self.addHost('h2')
    n1 = self.addHost('n1')
    n2 = self.addHost('n2')

    self.addLink(h1, n1)
    self.addLink(h2, n2)
    self.addLink(n1, n2)

if __name__ == '__main__':
    topo = NATTopo()
    net = Mininet(topo = topo, switch = OVSBridge, controller = None)

    h1, h2, n1, n2 = net.get('h1', 'h2', 'n1', 'n2')

    h1.cmd('ifconfig h1-eth0 10.21.0.1/16')
    h1.cmd('route add default gw 10.21.0.254')

    h2.cmd('ifconfig h2-eth0 10.21.0.2/16')
    h2.cmd('route add default gw 10.21.0.254')

    n1.cmd('ifconfig n1-eth0 10.21.0.254/16')
    n1.cmd('ifconfig n1-eth1 159.226.39.11/24')

    n2.cmd('ifconfig n2-eth0 10.21.0.254/16')
    n2.cmd('ifconfig n2-eth1 159.226.39.22/24')
```

设置两个 NAT 节点的配置文件分别为

```
internal-iface: n1-eth0
external-iface: n1-eth1
dnat-rules: 159.226.39.11:8001 -> 10.21.0.1:8000
```

```
internal-iface: n2-eth0
external-iface: n2-eth1
dnat-rules: 159.226.39.22:8001 -> 10.21.0.2:8000
```

而后进行访问，可以看到能够正常连接。

```
root@leona-virtual-machine:/home/leona/CN/11-nat# wget http://159.226.39.22:8001
--2023-11-23 15:48:00-- http://159.226.39.22:8001/
Connecting to 159.226.39.22:8001... connected.
HTTP request sent, awaiting response... 200 OK
Length: 207 [text/html]
Saving to: 'index.html.13'

index.html.13      100%[=====>]      207  --.-KB/s    in 0s
2023-11-23 15:48:00 (5.51 MB/s) - 'index.html.13' saved [207/207]
```

图表 9: h1 访问 h2