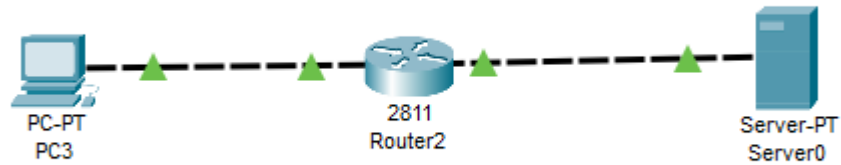
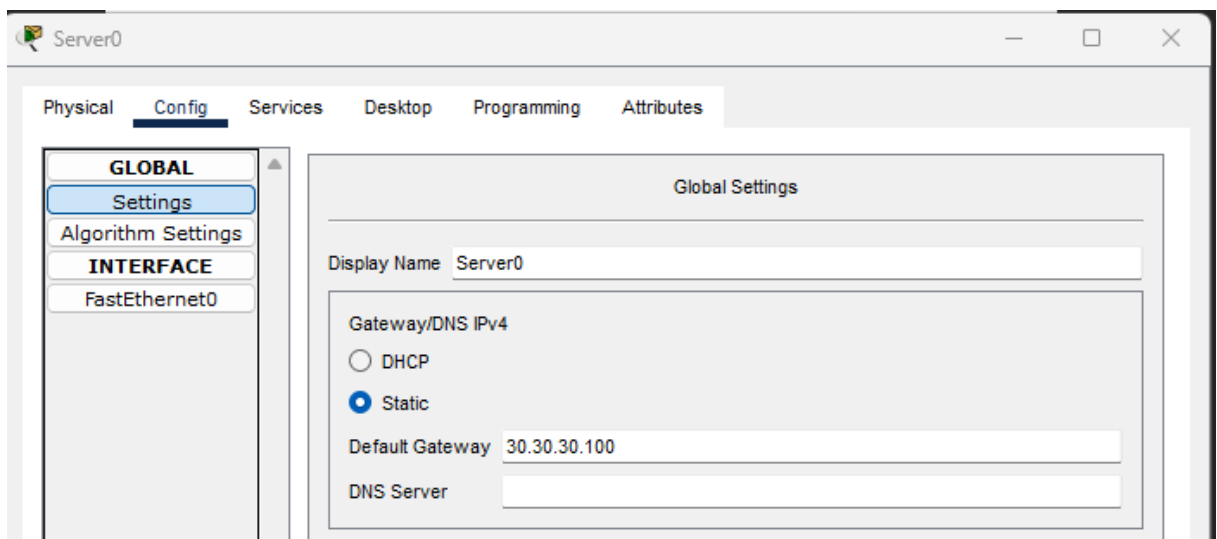
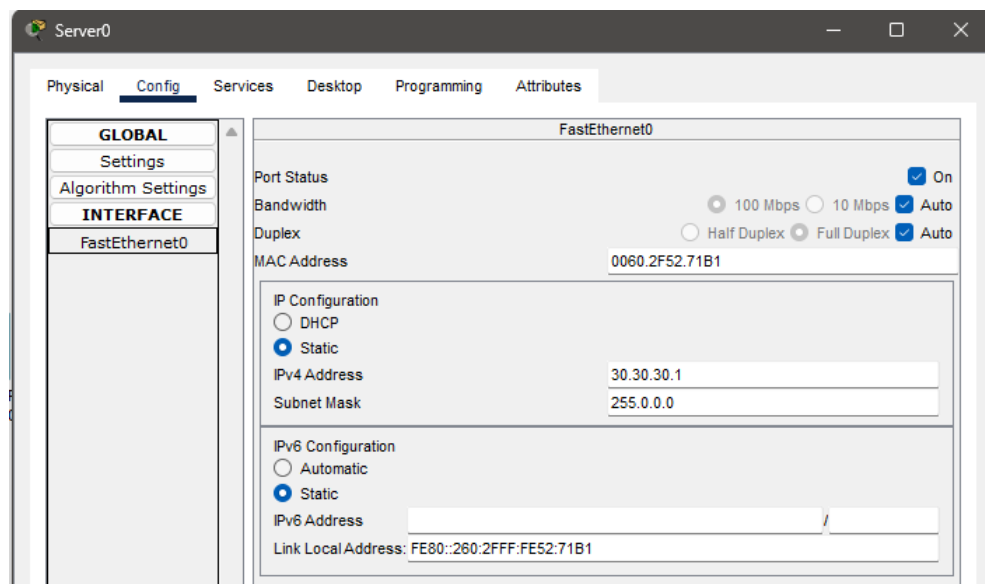


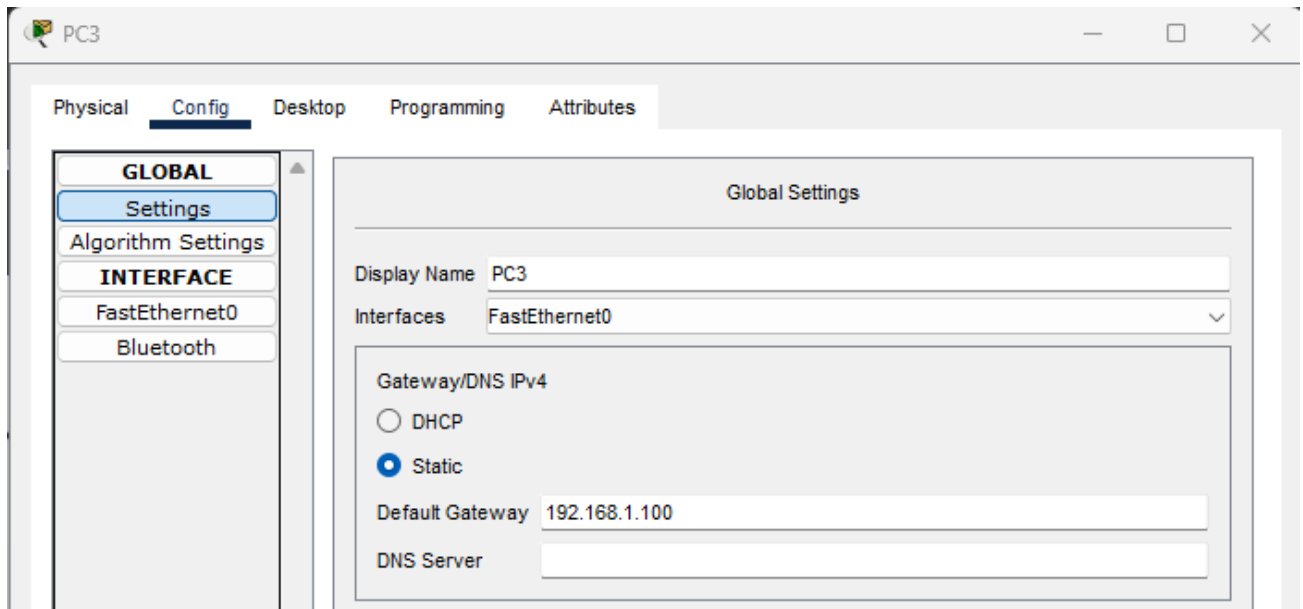
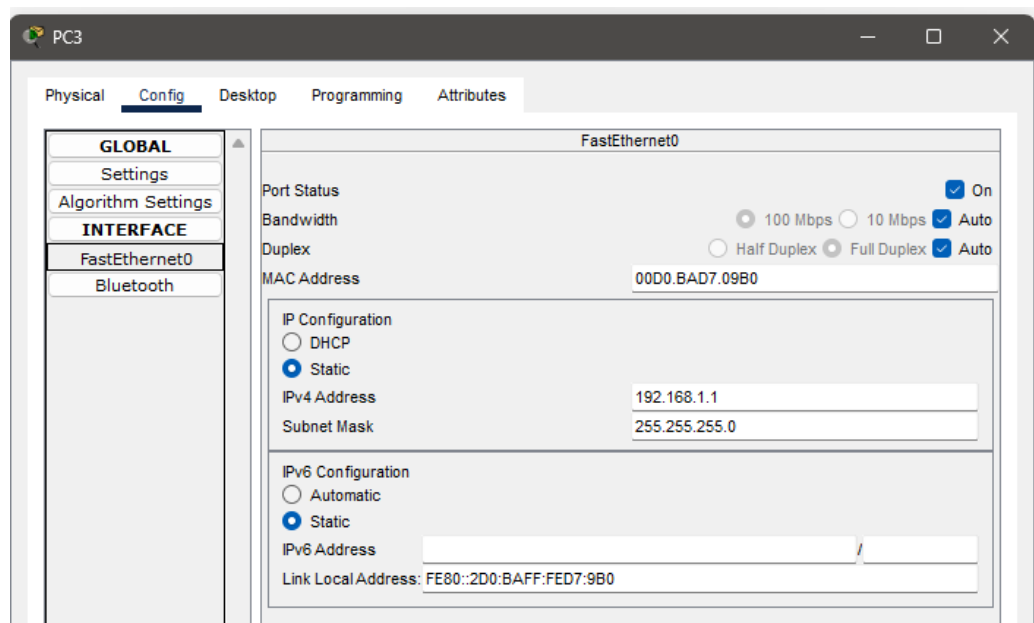
Практическая работа 21 – Технология NAT

1. Создаем сеть.



2. Настраиваем IP-адреса и шлюзы.

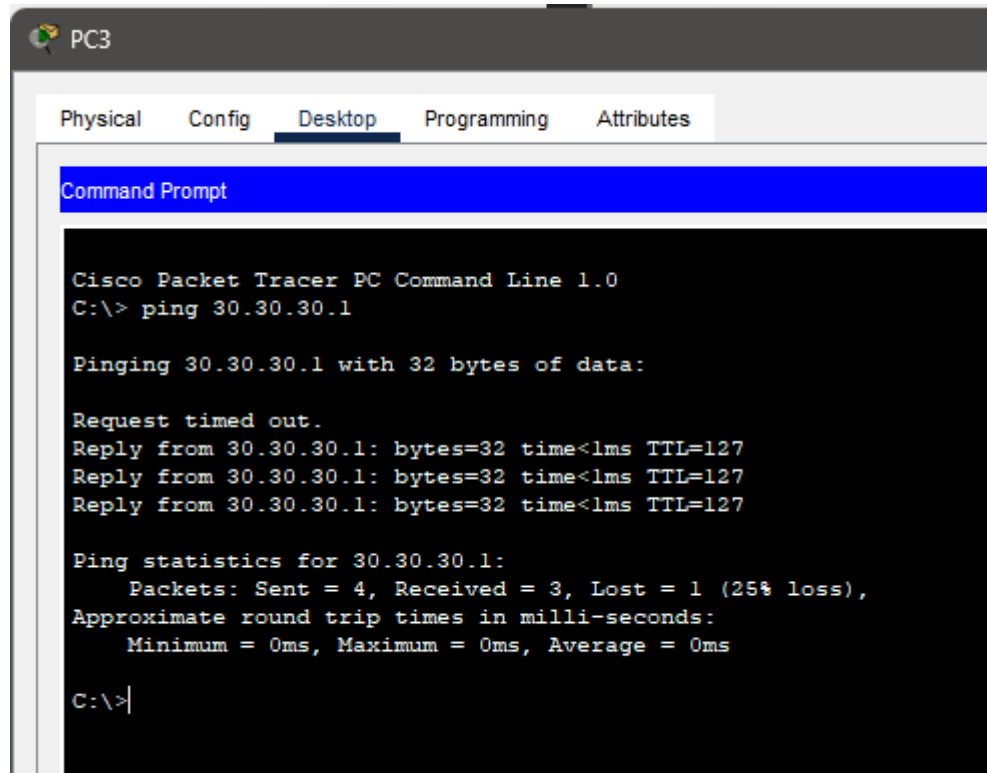




3. Настраиваем NAT в роутере.

```
Router>en
Router#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Router(config)#access-list 1 permit any
Router(config)#ip nat inside source list 1 interface fa0/1 overload
Router(config)#int fa0/0
Router(config-if)#ip nat inside
Router(config-if)#exit
Router(config)#int fa0/1
Router(config-if)#ip nat inside
Router(config-if)#ip nat outside
Router(config-if)#exit
Router(config)#
```

4. Проверяем соединение.



The screenshot shows a PC icon labeled 'PC3' with a window titled 'PC3'. The 'Desktop' tab is selected, displaying a 'Command Prompt' window. The text in the Command Prompt is as follows:

```
Cisco Packet Tracer PC Command Line 1.0
C:\> ping 30.30.30.1

Pinging 30.30.30.1 with 32 bytes of data:

Request timed out.
Reply from 30.30.30.1: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=127
Reply from 30.30.30.1: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=127
Reply from 30.30.30.1: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=127

Ping statistics for 30.30.30.1:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 3, Lost = 1 (25% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 0ms, Average = 0ms

C:\>|
```

5. Команда show ip nat translations

Pro	Inside global	Inside local	Outside local	Outside global
icmp	30.30.30.100:5	192.168.1.1:5	30.30.30.1:5	30.30.30.1:5
icmp	30.30.30.100:6	192.168.1.1:6	30.30.30.1:6	30.30.30.1:6
icmp	30.30.30.100:7	192.168.1.1:7	30.30.30.1:7	30.30.30.1:7
icmp	30.30.30.100:8	192.168.1.1:8	30.30.30.1:8	30.30.30.1:8