## CS 455 – Computer Security Fundamentals

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- Do the NAT (network address translation), of course
- Router needs to use the public IP because it is facing to the internet.
- There could be some other functions, software are installed into routers
- For example, Firewalls, we can use the firewall to filter out some unwanted packets
  - i.e. ipchains, iprules in Linux are used to build simple and easy firewalls
  - This is commonly seen in the small business / enterprise
- Intrusion Detection System (IDS) is commonly installed in this machine as well.

- The process of (1. and 2. in a very high level description):
- 1) computer (in priv. net.)  $\rightarrow$  router  $\rightarrow$  some computer in the internet
- 2) computer (in priv. net.)  $\leftarrow$  router  $\leftarrow$  some computer in the internet
- In 1), if the computer hiding behind the private net. is sending the packet to some computer in the internet, the 1<sup>st</sup> station of the packet traveling is to the router. The router will replace the sender's private IP address as its public IP address but still keeps sender's MAC address
- So, in this way, if the "computer in the internet" wants to send something back to the computer in the "priv. net", it can correctly reach the "sender's gateway"

- What now? The packet travels from the "computer in the internet" back to the "sender's gateway"?
- The router knows, the receiver is me, but the packet belongs to the MAC address inside of the private network where I'm managing.
- The router checks the table and find the private IP Address / MAC Address mapping
- The router forwards the packet