Network address translation (NAT) process in which one or more local ip addresses in a network are translated to global ip addresses and vice-versa to provide internet access to local hosts.

Working of NAT:

- 1) The router at the border of the network which has one interface connected to the local network and the other interface connected to the internet is configured for NAT.
- 2) When the packet that is going out of the network, the NAT converts the local ip address of the source to a global ip address.
- 3) Similarly, when a packet enters the local network, the global (public) IP address is converted to a local (private) IP address.

Experiment Configurations:

- 1) Open Cisco Packet Tracer, design and make the connections according to the network in the image.
- 2) We will be using a server and a router to simulate an outside internet connection since cisco packet tracer can't connect to real interntet.
- 3) Configure the ip addresses of the router, end devices and the server in the network.
- 4) Create an access list and use that access list to configure the NAT.
- 5) Ping the server from any device in the network and capture using simulation mode of Cisco Packet Tracer to the see the packet details.











