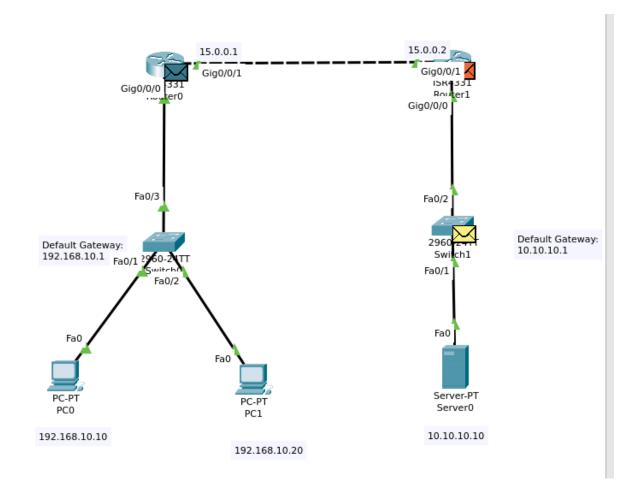
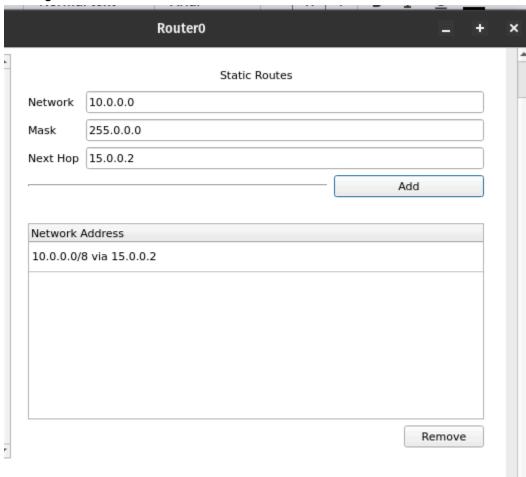
Name: J Kevin Immanuel College: VIT Chennai

Q14)

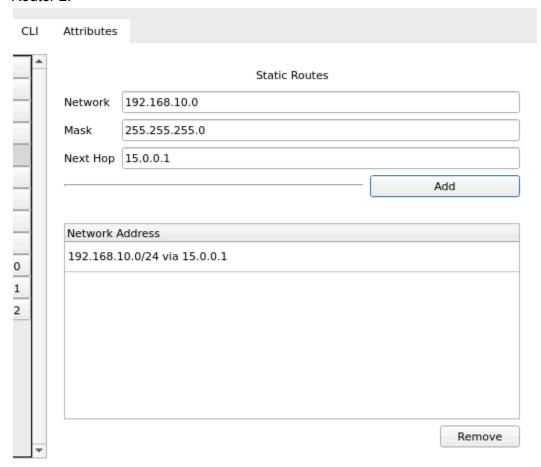
# Dynamic NAT:



# Routing:



## Router 2:



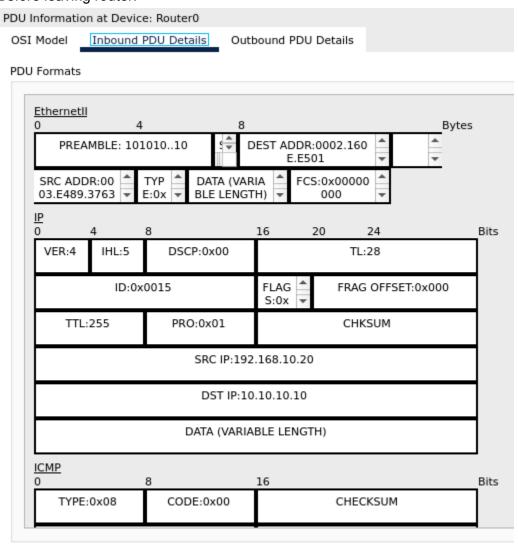
ands

# Creating a dynamic NAT:

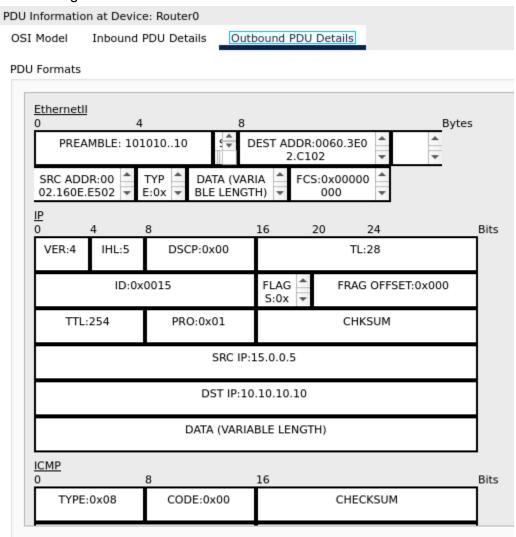
```
Router (config) #
Router (config) #int g
Router(config) #int gigabitEthernet 0/0/1
Router(config-if) #ip nat outside
Router(config-if)#ex
Router(config)#int g
Router(config)#int gigabitEthernet 0/0/0
Router(config-if) #ip nat inside
Router(config-if)#ex
Router (config) #
Router(config) #ip nat pool DYNAT 15.0.0.5 15.0.0.20 netmask 255.255.255.0
Router (config) #access
Router(config) #access-list 1 permit 192.168.10.1 0.0.0.255
Router (config) #
Router (config) #
Router(config) #ip nat inside ?
 source Source address translation
Router(config) #ip nat ?
 inside Inside address translation
 outside Outside address translation
  pool Define pool of addresses
Router(config) #ip nat inside source ?
  list Specify access list describing local addresses
  static Specify static local->global mapping
Router(config) #ip nat inside source list 1 ?
 interface Specify interface for global address
          Name pool of global addresses
  pool
Router(config) #ip nat inside source list 1 DYNAT
% Invalid input detected at '^' marker.
Router(config) #ip nat inside source list 1 pool DYNAT
Router(config)#
Router (config) #ex
```

# Packet Analysis:

## Before leaving router:



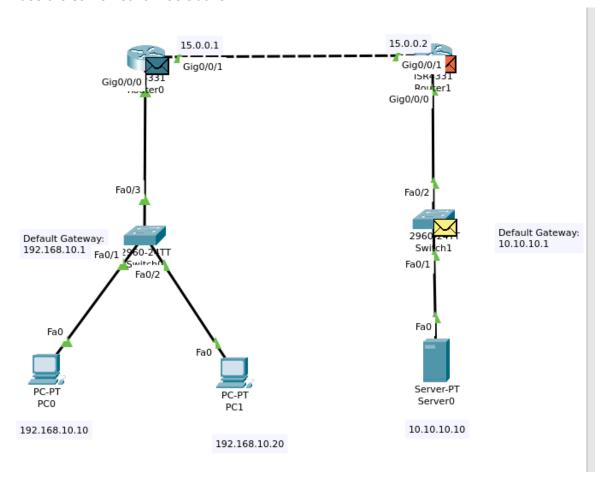
# After leaving Router:



As we can see, the source IP is different and has been changed to part of the NAT address pool we assigned.

# PAT:

We will use the same network as above:



Every setting is same as the above.

## Assigning ACL for NAT:

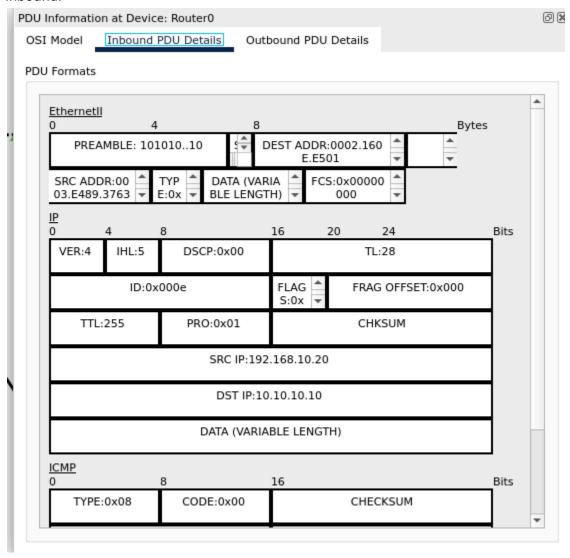
```
Router(config) #int gig0/0/0
Router(config-if) #ip nat inside
Router(config-if) #ex
Router(config) #int gig0/0/1
Router(config-if) #ip nat outside
Router(config-if) #ex
Router(config) #
Router(config) #
Router(config) #
Router(config) #access-
Router(config) #access-list standar
Router(config) #access-list 1 permit 192.168.10.0 0.0.0.255
```

### NAT Overloading:

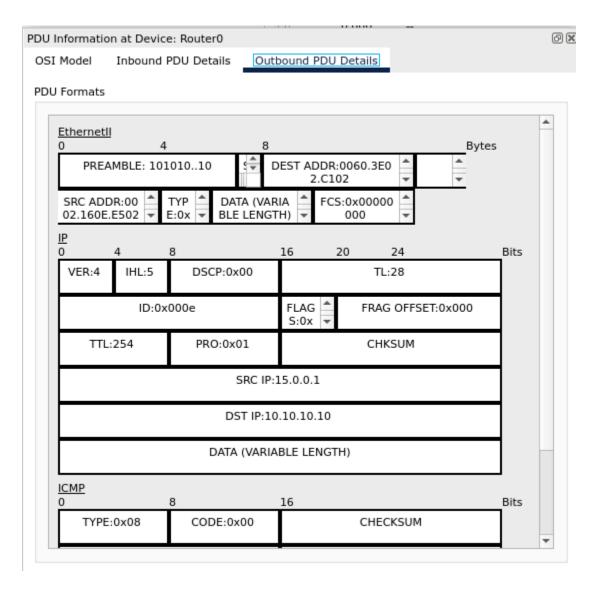
```
Router#conf t
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
Router(config)#no ip nat inside source list 1 interface gigabitEthernet 0/0/0 overload
Router(config)#ip nat inside source list 1 interface gig
Router(config)#ip nat inside source list 1 interface gigabitEthernet 0/0/1 overload
Router(config)#ex
Router#
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
Router#
```

# Packet Sample:

### Inbound:



## Outbound:



As we can see, the IP has been converted by the NAT

## Q15) IPERF:

We will be using iperf on both Vm1 (Ubuntu) and VM2 (Linux Mint):

iperf -s is the command to run as the server

iperf -c 192.168.0.3 is the command to run as the client. The ip mentioned is the ip of the server.

#### Client

```
kevin@pop-os:~$ iperf -c 192.168.0.3

Client connecting to 192.168.0.3, TCP port 5001

TCP window size: 85.0 KByte (default)

[ 1] local 192.168.0.117 port 59060 connected with 192.168.0.3 port 5001

[ ID] Interval Transfer Bandwidth

[ 1] 0.0000-10.0219 sec 4.20 GBytes 3.60 Gbits/sec

kevin@pop-os:~$
```

#### Server

```
mint-vm@mintvm-VirtualBox:~$ iperf -s

Server listening on TCP port 5001
TCP window size: 128 KByte (default)

[ 1] local 192.168.0.3 port 5001 connected with 192.168.0.117 port 59060 (icwnd/mss/irtt=14/1448/107)
[ ID] Interval Transfer Bandwidth
[ 1] 0.0000-10.3495 sec 4.20 GBytes 3.49 Gbits/sec

^Cmint-vm@mintvm-VirtualBox:~$
```

By default, TCP is being tested. So the above is using TCP

UDP:

### Server:

```
mint-vm@mintvm-VirtualBox:~$ iperf -s -u

Server listening on UDP port 5001

UDP buffer size: 208 KByte (default)

[ 1] local 192.168.0.3 port 5001 connected with 192.168.0.117 port 36606

[ ID] Interval Transfer Bandwidth Jitter Lost/Total Datagrams

[ 1] 0.0000-10.3596 sec 1.25 MBytes 1.02 Mbits/sec 0.383 ms 0/895 (0%)

^Cmint-vm@mintvm-VirtualBox:~$
```

#### Client:

#### Reverse:

#### Server:

```
mint-vm@mintvm-VirtualBox: ~
mint-vm@mintvm-VirtualBox:~$ iperf -s -r
WARNING: option -r is not valid for server mode
Server listening on TCP port 5001
TCP window size: 128 KByte (default)
 1] local 192.168.0.3 port 5001 connected with 192.168.0.113 port 38180 (icwnd
/mss/irtt=14/1448/85758)
[ ID] Interval
               Transfer
                               Bandwidth
[ 1] 0.0000-10.3220 sec 25.8 MBytes 20.9 Mbits/sec
Client connecting to 192.168.0.113, TCP port 5001
TCP window size: 16.0 KByte (default)
[ *2] local 192.168.0.3 port 32846 connected with 192.168.0.113 port 5001 (rever
se) (icwnd/mss/irtt=14/1448/2779)
[ ID] Interval Transfer Bandwidth
 *2] 0.0000-10.7768 sec 27.5 MBytes 21.4 Mbits/sec
```

#### Client:

Note: For reversal to work, firewall has to be disabled. Hence using both in VMs.

### Bidirectional:

```
asdmpop-os:~$ iperf -c 192.168.0.3 -d

Server listening on TCP port 5001

TCP window size: 128 KByte (default)

Client connecting to 192.168.0.3, TCP port 5001

TCP window size: 85.0 KByte (default)

[ 1] local 192.168.0.113 port 43206 connected with 192.168.0.3 port 5001

[ 2] local 192.168.0.113 port 5001 connected with 192.168.0.3 port 44932

[ ID] Interval Transfer Bandwidth

[ 2] 0.0000-10.8347 sec 19.6 MBytes 15.2 Mbits/sec

[ 1] 0.0000-11.1060 sec 9.63 MBytes 7.27 Mbits/sec

asdmpop-os:~$
```

We get two outputs instead of one, as this is bidirectional