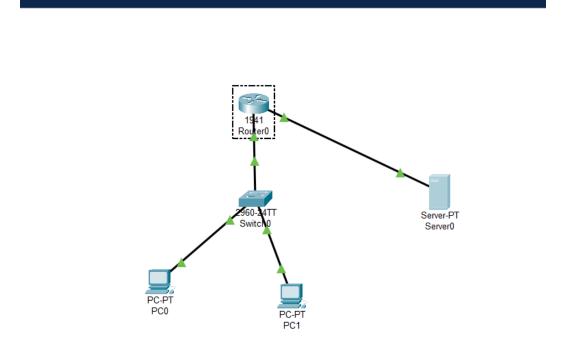
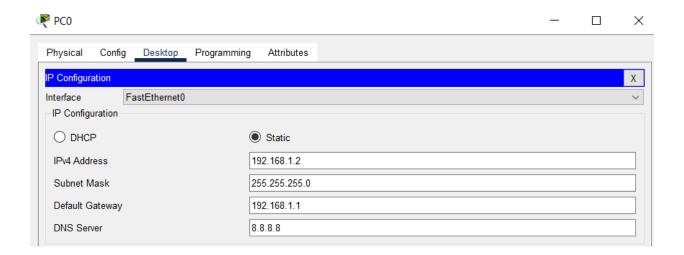
Q5) In Cisco Packet Tracer, configure NAT on a router to allow internal devices (192.168.1.x) to access the internet.

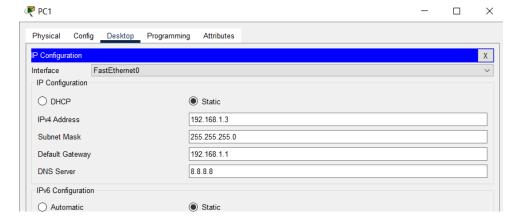
Test connectivity by pinging an external public IP.

 $\label{lem:capture} \textbf{Capture the traffic in Wireshark and analyze the source IP before and after NAT translation.}$

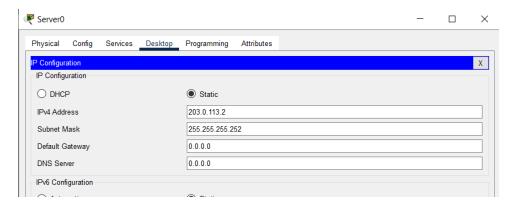
Setup:







Server Config:



Router Config:

```
Router#show ip route
Codes: L - local, C - connected, S - static, R - RIP, M - mobile, B - BGP
      D - EIGRP, EX - EIGRP external, O - OSPF, IA - OSPF inter area
N1 - OSPF NSSA external type 1, N2 - OSPF NSSA external type 2
      E1 - OSPF external type 1, E2 - OSPF external type 2, E - EGP
      i - IS-IS, L1 - IS-IS level-1, L2 - IS-IS level-2, ia - IS-IS inter area
       * - candidate default, U - per-user static route, o - ODR
       P - periodic downloaded static route
Gateway of last resort is 203.0.113.2 to network 0.0.0.0
    192.168.1.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
        192.168.1.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
        192.168.1.1/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
     203.0.113.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
        203.0.113.0/30 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/1
        203.0.113.1/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/1
    0.0.0.0/0 [1/0] via 203.0.113.2
Router#show ip nat translations
                    Inside local
Pro Inside global
                                         Outside local
                                                             Outside global
icmp 203.0.113.1:21
                       192.168.1.3:21
                                        8.8.8.8:21
                                                             8.8.8.8:21
                     192.168.1.3:22
icmp 203.0.113.1:22
                                          8.8.8.8:22
                                                              8.8.8.8:22
icmp 203.0.113.1:23
                      192.168.1.3:23
                                          8.8.8.8:23
                                                              8.8.8.8:23
                      192.168.1.3:24
icmp 203.0.113.1:24
                                          8.8.8.8:24
                                                             8.8.8.8:24
Router#show run | include nat
ip nat inside
ip nat outside
ip nat pool PUBLIC POOL 203.0.113.1 203.0.113.1 netmask 255.255.255.252
ip nat inside source list 1 pool PUBLIC POOL
Router#show access-list
Standard IP access list 1
    10 permit 192.168.1.0 0.0.0.255 (24 match(es))
```

```
Router#ping 203.0.113.2

Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 203.0.113.2, timeout is 2 seconds:
!
ICMP: echo reply rcvd, src 203.0.113.2, dst 203.0.113.1
!
ICMP: echo reply rcvd, src 203.0.113.2, dst 203.0.113.1
!
ICMP: echo reply rcvd, src 203.0.113.2, dst 203.0.113.1
!
ICMP: echo reply rcvd, src 203.0.113.2, dst 203.0.113.1
!
ICMP: echo reply rcvd, src 203.0.113.2, dst 203.0.113.1
!
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 0/0/0 ms
```



```
Command Prompt

C:\>ping 203.0.113.2

Pinging 203.0.113.2 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 203.0.113.2: bytes=32 time<lms TTL=127

Ping statistics for 203.0.113.2:

Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),

Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:

Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 0ms, Average = 0ms
```