* SNAT (Source NAT):
  + Translates Source IP addresses
  + Allows Internal host to connect with internet by translating private IP to Public
  + Performed after routing decision is made
* 3 types:
  + DIPP (Dynamic IP and Port): Multiple hosts can be allowed to have the same public IP for Source IP but different Port numbers ## Note: PAT, but in the cloud.
  + Dynamic IP: one-to-one dynamic translation is allowed for only of a source IP (Not for port number) to the next available host in the pool
  + Static IP: one-to-one static translation of source IP is allowed, but source port is unchanged
* Use cases:
  + A Client inside LAN and behind Firewall to browse internet
* Communication Flow:
  + Inside Secured Network (LAN) wants to communicate with the outside world SNAT happens
* DNAT (Destination NAT):
  + External hosts to initiate with private network.
  + Public IP is translated to Private IP of internal host
  + Capable of translating destination port in TCP/UDP headers
  + Performed before the routing decision is made
* Use Cases:
  + A website hosted inside Data Center behind the firewall and needs to accessible to users over the internet
* Communication Flow:
  + Outside in secured network initiates communication with inside secured network (LAN) DNAT happens.