NAT Lab Workshop

Objective

The purpose of this workshop is to observe the mapping of an IP address space into another. The tool that will be used to keep track of IP addresses and port numbers is Wireshark. Network address translation (NAT) is a method of remapping one IP address space into another by modifying network address information in Internet Protocol (IP) datagram packet headers while they are in transit across a traffic routing device.

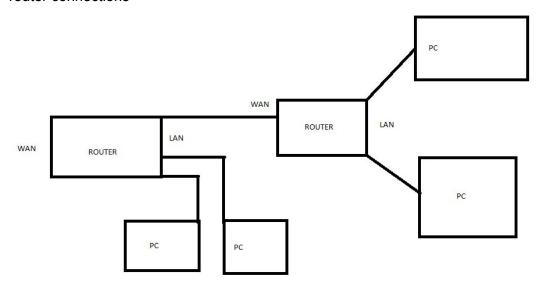
Tools

- Two routers
 - One router is used as the local/client router, the other router will act as the host router
- At least two computers; one connected to each of the LAN connections of each router
- Wireshark application on both client-side computers and host-side computers used to track the IP addresses of requests
- Ethernet cables

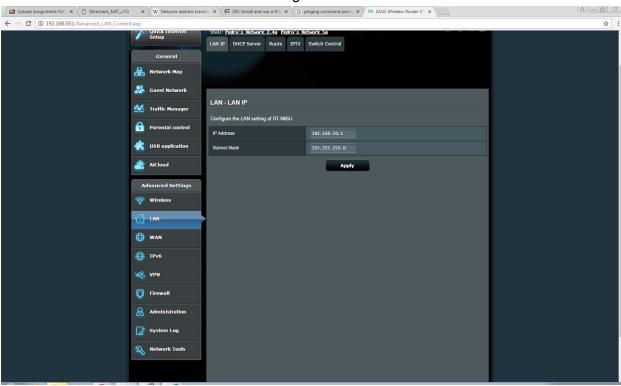
Instructions

- 1. Plug in routers with power cords
- 2. Connect host-related computers to 'host' router
- 3. Connect client-side computers to the client router
- 4. Connect host router's LAN to client routers WAN connection ports
- 5. Every client-side and host-side computer should use their command prompt/terminal using 'ipconfig' to learn their own personal IP address

 The following illustration represents our correct example configuration of the router connections



- 6. Once all connections are made and routers are running, change the host-side router's IP address from the standard 192.168.1.1 to a different IP address (we used 192.168.50.1)
 - You must access the router's dashboard using a browser



- 7. Ensure computers within the client-side router can connect to each other and ensure that computers on the host-side router can also connect to each other via using ping.
- 8. When both local area networks are connected, from the client-side computer, ping an ip address of a host-side computer. A connection from client-side computer to host-side

- should be the only way a connection can/should be made. Not from host-side to client-side. Singular directional
- 9. Once the connection between host and client is successfully made via ping, run Wireshark on both computers.
- 10. Both the host-side and the client-side computer select 'local area network' from the opening screen of Wireshark
- 11. From the next screen, click 'Start'
- 12. This will cause both computers to 'Start' listening for packets across the local network
- 13. Ping the host-side from the client-side computer once more
- 14. Stop listening for packets on Wireshark
- 15. Filter the output from the packet output window to "icmp", which shows all of the ping connections.
- 16. You should see 8 total packets labelled ICMP. 4 ping 'requests' and 4 ping 'responses'.
- -The end of the document provides a summary report of the ping request between the client and host-

Questions

- 1. Why are two routers needed for a client/host LAN connection?
- 2. Why would it be needed to change the router IP address?
- 3. When emulating our example layout, why does can the ping/connection be made uni-directionally? (Hint: think hardware)
- 4. Define the difference between the LAN and WAN ports on a router.

