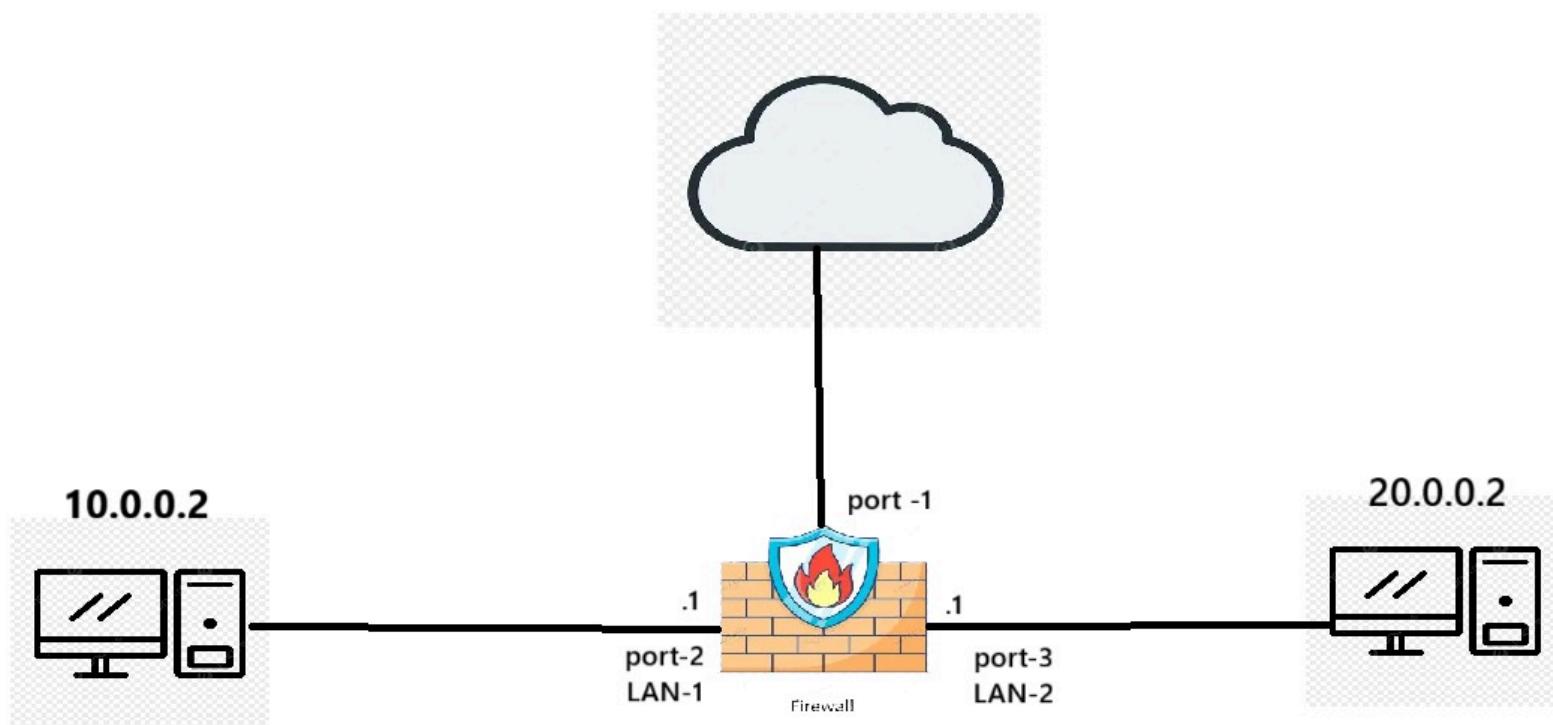


Depi-Project

Network Topology Diagram



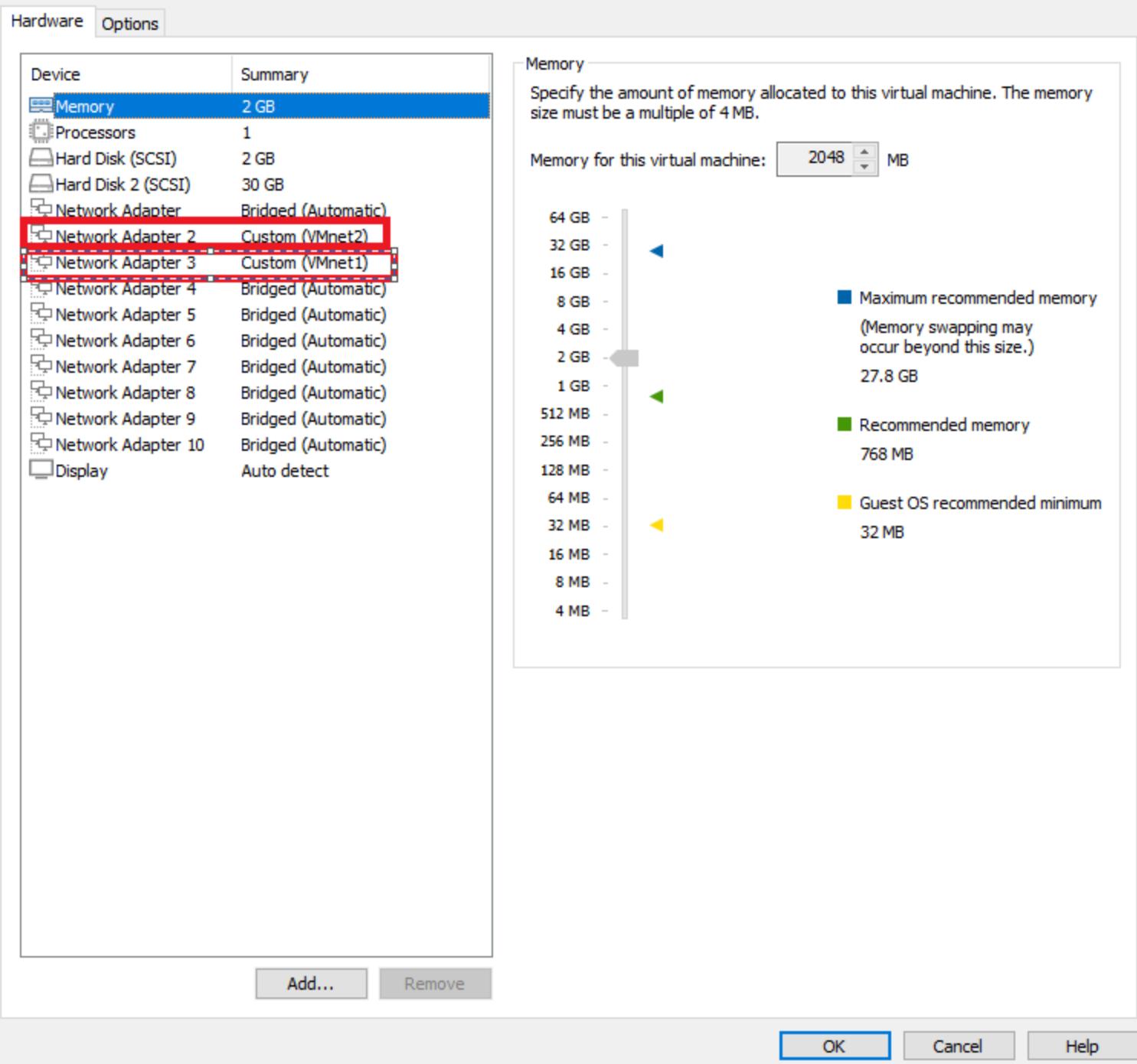
1. Virtual Machine Network Configuration

1 :

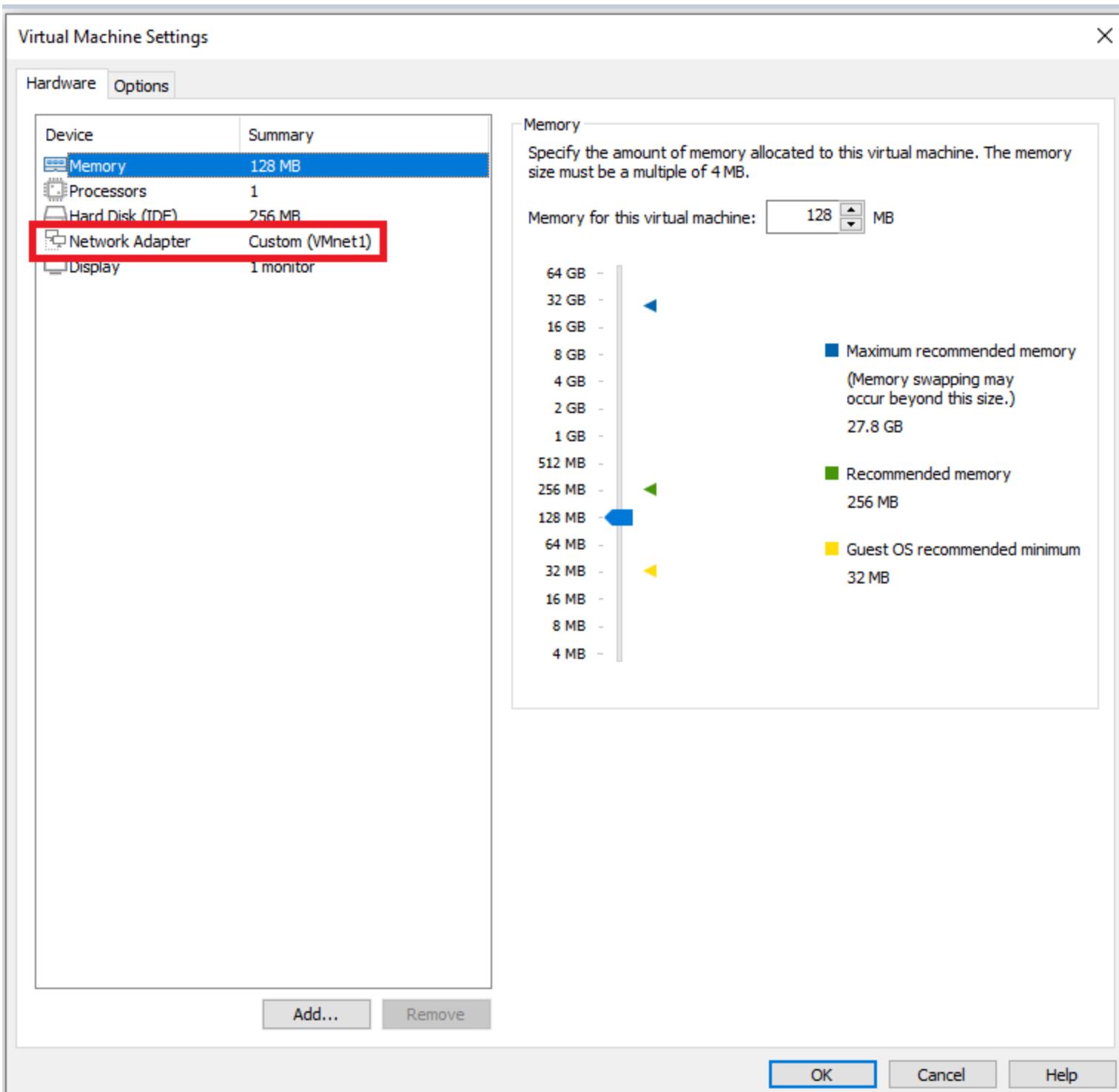
the FortiGate VM network adapter configuration. The firewall is set up with two custom network adapters, **VMnet2** and **VMnet1**, which segregate the internal LAN from the WAN/Internet segment, enabling the core firewall functionality.

Virtual Machine Settings

X

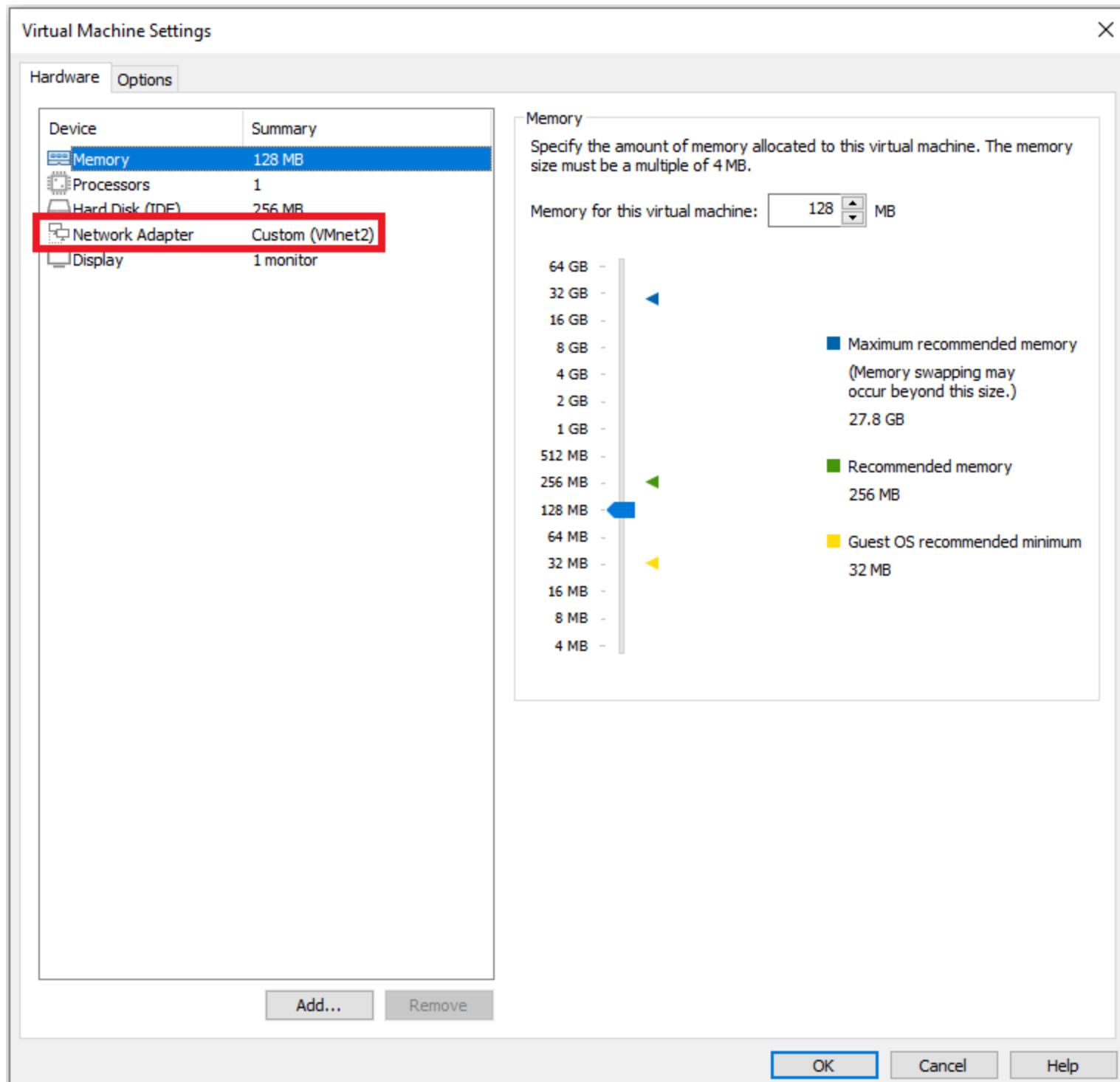
**2 :**

the network settings for the Internal Host (PC). It is connected to a **Custom (VMnet1)** adapter, which represents the internal LAN segment the PC belongs to.



3:

This illustrates the network configuration for the Web Server host. It is connected to a **Custom (VMnet2)** network adapter, placing it on the internal segment that will be protected by and accessed through the FortiGate firewall.



2. Static Route Configuration

1

Destination	Gateway IP	Interface	Status	Comments
0.0.0.0/0	192.168.1.1	port1	Enabled	

2 :

This configuration establishes the **Default Static Route**. The **Destination is set to 0.0.0.0/0.0.0.0** (all networks), directing all outbound traffic to the **Gateway Address** 192.168.1.1 via the **port1** (WAN) Interface. This route is essential for enabling Internet

access for internal devices.

The screenshot shows the FortiManager interface for creating a static route. The left sidebar is titled 'NTI_Fortinet' and includes sections for Dashboard, Network (Interfaces, DNS, Packet Capture, SD-WAN, Static Routes, Policy Routes), RIP, OSPF, BGP, Routing Objects, Multicast, Policy & Objects, Security Profiles, VPN, User & Authentication, and System. The 'Static Routes' section is highlighted. The main window title is 'Edit Static Route'. The configuration fields include:

- Destination:** Subnet 0.0.0.0/0.0.0.0
- Gateway Address:** Dynamic Specify 192.168.1.1
- Interface:** port1
- Administrative Distance:** 10
- Comments:** Write a comment... (0/255)
- Status:** Enabled

At the bottom right are 'OK' and 'Cancel' buttons, with 'OK' highlighted by a red box.

2. Source NAT Policy

1) IPv4 Address object

1

The screenshot shows the FortiManager interface for managing addresses. The left sidebar is titled 'NTI_Fortinet' and includes sections for Dashboard, Network, Policy & Objects (Firewall Policy, IPv4 DoS Policy, Addresses, Internet Service, Database, Services, Schedules, Virtual IPs, IP Pools, Protocol Options, Traffic Shaping), Security Profiles, VPN, User & Authentication, System, and Security Fabric. The 'Addresses' section is highlighted. The main window title is 'Addresses'. The 'Create New' button is highlighted by a red box. The table lists existing address objects:

Name	Details	Interface	Type	Ref.
FABRIC_DEVICE	0.0.0.0/0		Address	0
FIREWALL_AUTH_PORTAL_ADDRESS	0.0.0.0/0		Address	0
PC-1	10.0.0.2/32		Address	1
PC-2	20.0.0.2/32		Address	0
SSLVPN_TUNNEL_ADDR1	10.212.134.200 - 10.212.134.210		Address	1
all	0.0.0.0/0		Address	6
none	0.0.0.0/32		Address	0

Below the table, under 'FQDN', there are entries for gmail.com, login.microsoft.com, login.microsoftonline.com, login.windows.net, wildcard.dropbox.com, and wildcard.google.com. At the bottom, it says '0 Security Rating Issues' and '0% (15) Updated: 04:43:21'.

2 :

An IPv4 Address object named **PC-1** is created under Policy & Objects. It defines the specific internal IP address 10.0.0.2/255.255.255.255 that is permitted to access external networks.

The screenshot shows the FortiGate UI for creating a new address object. The left sidebar is titled 'Policy & Objects' and has 'Addresses' selected. The main panel is titled 'Edit Address' and shows fields for Name (PC-1), Type (Subnet), IP/Netmask (10.0.0.2 255.255.255.255), Interface (any), and Comments. A red box highlights the IP/Netmask field. The bottom right of the panel has 'OK' and 'Cancel' buttons.

2) Source NAT Firewall Policy :

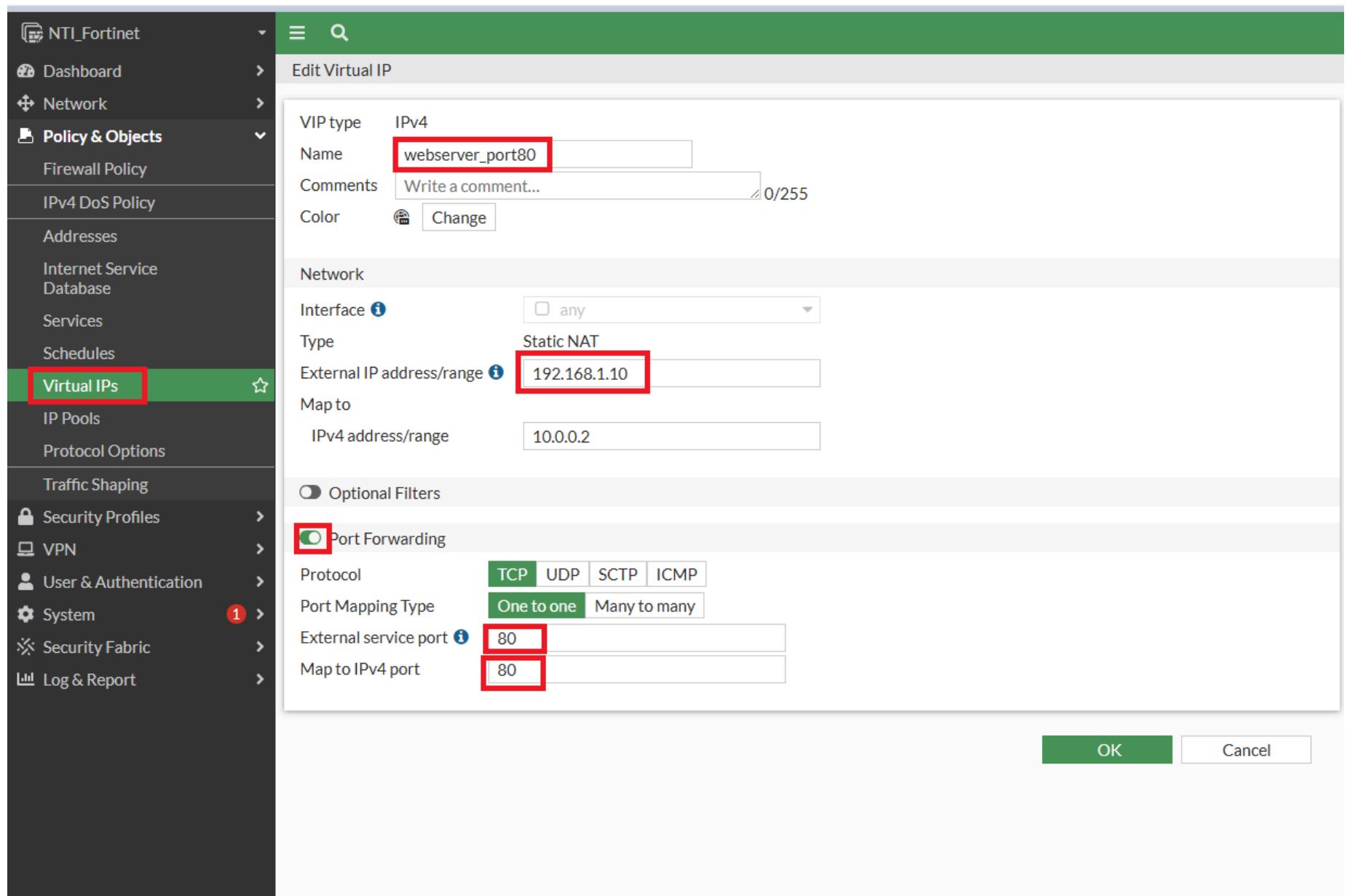
This is the **Firewall Policy for LAN to Internet access with Source NAT (SNAT)**. The policy, named **PC1-SNAT**, allows traffic originating from the **PC-1** address object on the **LAN_1 (port2)** interface to exit through the **port1** (WAN) interface. Crucially, **Source NAT is enabled** using the **Use Outgoing Interface Address** setting, which translates the private source IP (10.0.0.2) to the FortiGate's public WAN IP address.

The screenshot shows the FortiGate UI for editing a firewall policy. The left sidebar has 'Firewall Policy' selected. The main panel is titled 'Edit Policy' and shows fields for Name (PC1-SNAT), Incoming Interface (LAN_1 (port2)), Outgoing Interface (port1), Source (PC-1), Destination (all), Schedule (always), Service (ALL), and Action (ACCEPT). Under 'Firewall / Network Options', the NAT toggle is on, and the 'Use Outgoing Interface Address' checkbox is highlighted with a red box. The bottom section shows security profiles for AntiVirus, Web Filter, DNS Filter, Application Control, IPS, and File Filter.

3. Destination NAT / Port Forwarding

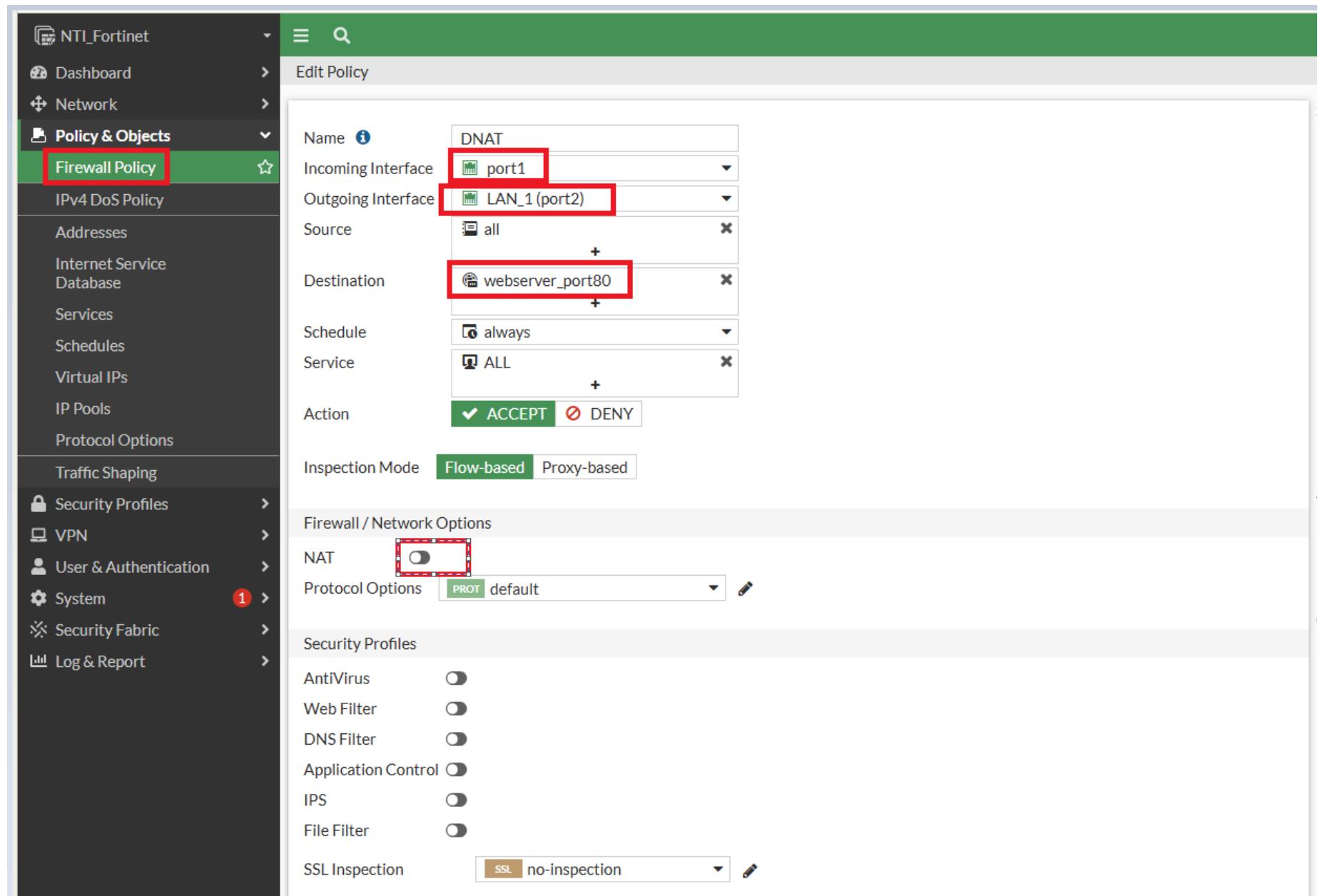
VIPs (Virtual IPs)

A **Virtual IP (VIP)** object named **webserver_port80** is created for **Destination NAT (DNAT)** or Port Forwarding. It maps the external WAN IP (192.168.1.10) to the internal web server's IP (10.0.0.2). **Port Forwarding is configured** for **TCP** traffic, translating the **External service port 80** to the **Internal port 80** on the server.



DNAT Policy

This policy, named **DNAT**, facilitates external access to the internal web server. It allows incoming traffic from the **port1** (WAN) interface to the **LAN_1 (port2)** interface. The **Destination** is set to the **webserver_port80** **Virtual IP** object. The use of the VIP handles the IP and port translation (DNAT), so the **NAT option is intentionally disabled** within the policy itself.



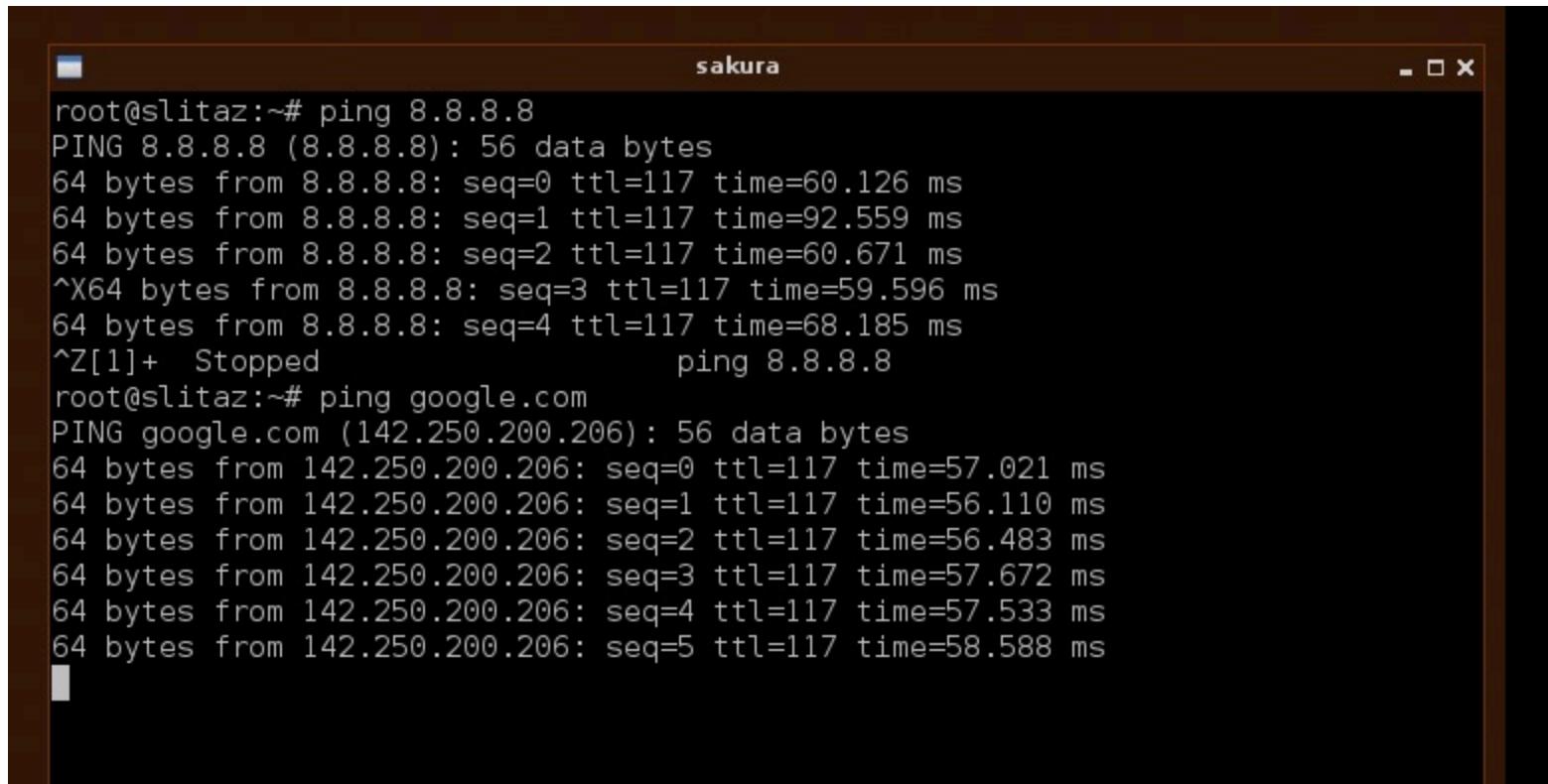
Source NAT Verification

confirms the successful configuration and function of the **Source NAT (SNAT)** policy allowing the internal host (10.0.0.2 or similar internal IP) to reach the Internet.

The host successfully executed two connectivity tests:

1. **Ping to 8.8.8.8 (Google DNS):** The internal host received successful replies from the public IP address 8.8.8.8.
2. **Ping to google.com :** The host successfully resolved the domain name to the public IP address 142.250.200.206 and received successful ping replies.

These results verify that the FortiGate is correctly applying the **PC1-SNAT Policy** and translating the internal private IP address of the source device to its public WAN interface IP, thereby enabling full outbound Internet access.



```
sakura
root@slitaz:~# ping 8.8.8.8
PING 8.8.8.8 (8.8.8.8): 56 data bytes
64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: seq=0 ttl=117 time=60.126 ms
64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: seq=1 ttl=117 time=92.559 ms
64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: seq=2 ttl=117 time=60.671 ms
^X64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: seq=3 ttl=117 time=59.596 ms
64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: seq=4 ttl=117 time=68.185 ms
^Z[1]+ Stopped          ping 8.8.8.8
root@slitaz:~# ping google.com
PING google.com (142.250.200.206): 56 data bytes
64 bytes from 142.250.200.206: seq=0 ttl=117 time=57.021 ms
64 bytes from 142.250.200.206: seq=1 ttl=117 time=56.110 ms
64 bytes from 142.250.200.206: seq=2 ttl=117 time=56.483 ms
64 bytes from 142.250.200.206: seq=3 ttl=117 time=57.672 ms
64 bytes from 142.250.200.206: seq=4 ttl=117 time=57.533 ms
64 bytes from 142.250.200.206: seq=5 ttl=117 time=58.588 ms
```

Destination NAT (Port Forwarding) Verification**

verifies the successful configuration and function of the **Destination NAT (DNAT)** or **Port Forwarding** rule using the Virtual IP (VIP)

- **Access Method:** The user successfully accessed the internal web server by browsing the FortiGate's **External WAN IP:** 192.168.1.10.
- **Result:** The browser successfully loaded the web page. The content explicitly states, "**Served up from Server 1, at 10.2.0.11**," confirming that the traffic was successfully redirected by the FortiGate.
- **Verification:** This confirms that the incoming request on the WAN interface (192.168.1.10:Port 80) was correctly mapped by the **Virtual IP (VIP)** object to the internal server's private IP (10.2.0.11:Port 80) as intended by the **DNAT Policy**.

