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(和蘇彥齊 李立譽討論)

- 1. NAT 是一種轉換網路位址的技術。當封包通過 router 時,router 會把改變封 包的目的 ip,將封包導向私有網路下的主機。藉由這種方法,可以使小型辦 公室或家庭只要申請一個公有 ip address,便讓多台主機成功聯網,成功改 善了 ipv4 位址不足的問題。
- 2. Advantage: (1)改善 ipv4 位址不足的問題
 - (2)小型用戶連線網路的費用降低(因為不用每一台主機申請一個位址)
 - (3)提升安全性(由於封包都要經過 router 轉傳,因此可以阻止 外部主機的病毒傳播)

Disadvantage: (1)增加傳輸複雜度 => 難以 troubleshooting

(2)app compatibility: 有些 app 需要重寫來滿足 NAT

- (3) cause delay in ipv4 communication
- 3. (1)設定 dhcp server 使 home server 取得固定 ip
 - (2)connect to the NAT web admin interface(if your server ip is 192.168.0.x,then the NAT interface might be 192.168.0.1)
 - (3)look for "address translation" or "port mapping", then add a rule s.t. direct incoming connection to the port which your server use
- 4. (1) SSH from the destination to the source (with public ip) using command below ssh -fN -R 19999:localhost:22 sourceuser@141.59.2.6
 - (2) ssh from source to destination through SSH tuneling:

ssh localhost -p 19999

5. (1)

(i) location: C source: 8.8.8.8 destination: 1.2.3.4

(ii) location: G source:10.2.0.2 destination:10.2.0.1

(2)

(i) location:A source:10.1.0.1 destination:1.2.3.4

(ii) location:G source:1.2.0.2 destination:10.2.0.1