

PODSTAWY SIECI KOMPUTEROWYCH

SPRAWOZDANIE

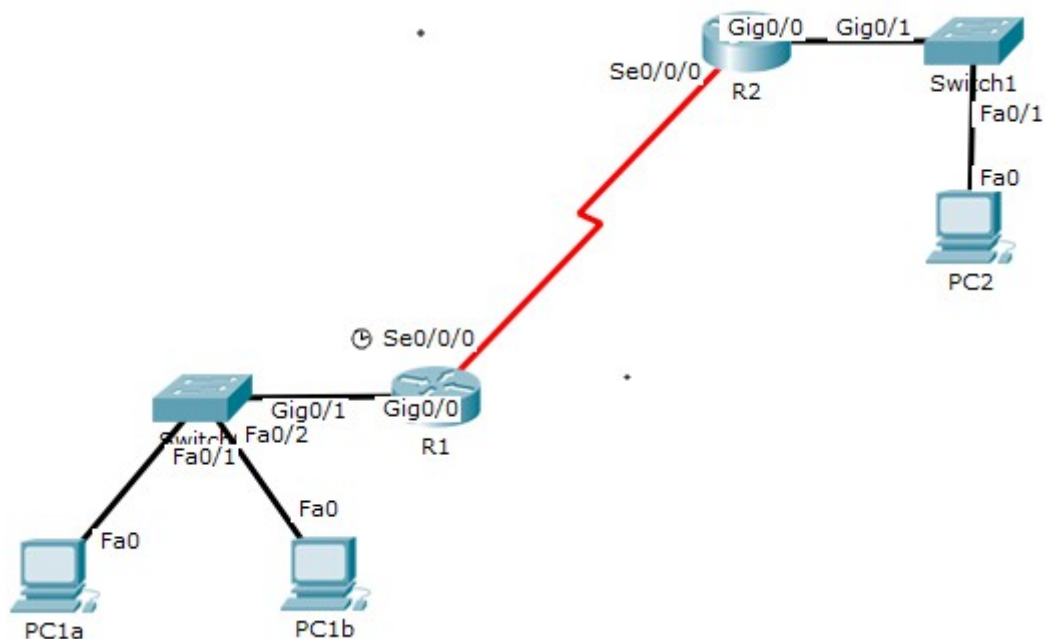
z realizacji zadania

Translacja adresów – NAT

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Wartości występujące w zadaniu: $\langle I1 \rangle = 37$, $\langle I2 \rangle = 25$, $\langle I3 \rangle = 79$

Topologia



Schemat adresacji

Nazwa urządzenia	Interfejs	Adres IP	Maska podsieci	Brama domyślna
R1	G0/0	192.168.37.1	255.255.255.0	—
	S0/0/0 (DCE)	100.25.0.1	255.255.255.252	—
R2	G0/0	200.79.0.1	255.255.255.0	—
	S0/0/0	100.25.0.2	255.255.255.252	—
PC1a	ens33	192.168.37.2	24	R1
PC1b	ens33	192.168.37.4	24	R1
PC2	ens33	200.79.0.3	24	R2

1. Wykonaj podstawową konfigurację routerów zgodnie z podaną wyżej topologią i schematem adresacji:

- Nadaj routerom odpowiednie nazwy (hostname)
- Skonfiguruj interfejsy sieciowe, nadając im odpowiednie adresy IP (ip address) (w przypadku interfejsu szeregowego DCE ustaw szybkość taktowania np. na 57600 (clock rate)).
- Na routerze R1 skonfiguruj trasę prowadzącą do podsieci 200.79.0.0 przez router R2. Dlaczego nie można zgodnie z zasadami skonfigurować analogicznie na routerze R2 trasy do podsieci 192.168.37.0?

2. Zweryfikuj konfigurację wykonaną na obu ruterach poprzez:

- **Wyświetlenie konfiguracji i stanu interfejsów** (show ip interface brief).
- **Wyświetlenie tablic routingu** (show ip route).
- **Przetestowanie łączności** pomiędzy ruterami w łączy szeregowym (ping).

```
R1#sh ip int b
Interface                               IP-Address      OK? Method Status
Protocol
Embedded-Service-Engine0/0             unassigned      YES unset  administratively down down
GigabitEthernet0/0                     192.168.37.1    YES manual  up        up
GigabitEthernet0/1                     unassigned      YES unset  administratively down down
GigabitEthernet0/2                     unassigned      YES unset  administratively down down
Serial0/0/0                             100.25.0.1      YES manual  up        up
Serial0/0/1                             unassigned      YES unset  administratively down down
SM1/0                                   unassigned      YES unset  administratively down down
SM1/1                                   unassigned      YES unset  up        up
Vlan1                                    unassigned      YES unset  up        up
```

```
R1#sh 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
        i - IS-IS, su - IS-IS summary, 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, H - NHRP, l - LISP
        a - application route
        + - replicated route, % - next hop override
```

```
Gateway of last resort is not set
```

```

    100.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C       100.25.0.0/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
L       100.25.0.1/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
    192.168.37.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C       192.168.37.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
L       192.168.37.1/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
S       200.79.0.0/24 [1/0] via 100.25.0.2
```

```
R1#ping 100.25.0.2
```

```
Type escape sequence to abort.
```

```
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 100.25.0.2, timeout is 2 seconds:
```

```
!!!!
```

```
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 28/31/32 ms
```

```
R2#sh ip int b
```

```
Interface                               IP-Address      OK? Method Status
Protocol
Embedded-Service-Engine0/0             unassigned      YES unset  administratively down down
GigabitEthernet0/0                     200.79.0.1      YES manual  up        up
GigabitEthernet0/1                     unassigned      YES unset  administratively down down
GigabitEthernet0/2                     unassigned      YES unset  administratively down down
Serial0/0/0                             100.25.0.2      YES manual  up        up
Serial0/0/1                             unassigned      YES unset  administratively down down
```

```
R2#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
        i - IS-IS, su - IS-IS summary, 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, H - NHRP, l - LISP
a - application route
+ - replicated route, % - next hop override

Gateway of last resort is not set

100.0.0.0/8 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C 100.25.0.0/30 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
L 100.25.0.2/32 is directly connected, Serial0/0/0
200.79.0.0/24 is variably subnetted, 2 subnets, 2 masks
C 200.79.0.0/24 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0
L 200.79.0.1/32 is directly connected, GigabitEthernet0/0

R2#ping 100.25.0.1

Type escape sequence to abort.

Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 100.25.0.1, timeout is 2 seconds:

!!!!

Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 28/30/32 ms

3. Wszystkim stacjom roboczym nadaj nazwy zgodnie z tabelą (hostnamectl). Skonfiguruj statycznie adresy interfejsów enp0s33 stacji roboczych, przyjmując dowolne poprawne wartości x, y, z. **Przedstaw wyniki działania poleceń ip address show oraz ip route show. Przetestuj łączność między hostami a ruterami w segmentach Ethernet (ping).**

```
[root@PC1a lsk]# ip address show
1: lo: <LOOPBACK,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 65536 qdisc noqueue state UNKNOWN group default qlen 1
   link/loopback 00:00:00:00:00:00 brd 00:00:00:00:00:00
   inet 127.0.0.1/8 scope host lo
       valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
   inet6 ::1/128 scope host
       valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
2: ens33: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc fq_codel state UP group default qlen 1000
   link/ether 00:50:56:a4:c1:f0 brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
   inet 192.168.37.2/24 brd 192.168.37.255 scope global ens33
       valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
   inet6 fe80::1e0b:b633:3elf:cacf/64 scope link
       valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
[root@PC1a lsk]# ip route show
default via 192.168.37.1 dev ens33 proto static metric 100
192.168.37.0/24 dev ens33 proto kernel scope link src 192.168.37.2 metric 100
[root@PC1a lsk]# ping 192.168.37.1
PING 192.168.37.1 (192.168.37.1) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 192.168.37.1: icmp_seq=1 ttl=255 time=1.22 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.37.1: icmp_seq=2 ttl=255 time=0.650 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.37.1: icmp_seq=3 ttl=255 time=0.569 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.37.1: icmp_seq=4 ttl=255 time=0.639 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.37.1: icmp_seq=5 ttl=255 time=0.647 ms
^C
--- 192.168.37.1 ping statistics ---
5 packets transmitted, 5 received, 0% packet loss, time 4069ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 0.569/0.746/1.229/0.245 ms
```

```
[root@PC1b lsk]# ip addr show
1: lo: <LOOPBACK,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 65536 qdisc noqueue state UNKNOWN group default qlen 1
    link/loopback 00:00:00:00:00:00 brd 00:00:00:00:00:00
    inet 127.0.0.1/8 scope host lo
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
    inet6 ::1/128 scope host
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
2: ens33: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc fq_codel state UP group default qlen 1000
    link/ether 00:50:56:a4:f5:bd brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
    inet 192.168.37.4/24 brd 192.168.37.255 scope global ens33
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
    inet6 fe80::a485:a899:244d:16e3/64 scope link
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
[root@PC1b lsk]# ip route show
default via 192.168.37.1 dev ens33 proto static metric 100
192.168.37.0/24 dev ens33 proto kernel scope link src 192.168.37.4 metric 100
[root@PC1b lsk]# ping 192.168.37.1
PING 192.168.37.1 (192.168.37.1) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 192.168.37.1: icmp_seq=1 ttl=255 time=1.39 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.37.1: icmp_seq=2 ttl=255 time=0.594 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.37.1: icmp_seq=3 ttl=255 time=0.697 ms
^C
--- 192.168.37.1 ping statistics ---
3 packets transmitted, 3 received, 0% packet loss, time 2027ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 0.594/0.896/1.398/0.358 ms
```

4. Na stacjach PC1a i PC2 włącz monitorowanie ruchu na interfejsach ens33 ograniczając wyświetlanie do komunikatów ICMP. **Dokonaj próby dostępności hosta PC2 z poziomu hosta PC1a, zaprezentuj historię komunikatów na obu hostach.** Dlaczego próba nie powiodła się?

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
1	0.000000000	192.168.37.2	200.79.0.3	ICMP	98	Echo (ping) request id=0x0a3c, seq=1/256, ttl=64 (no response)
2	1.063617060	192.168.37.2	200.79.0.3	ICMP	98	Echo (ping) request id=0x0a3c, seq=2/512, ttl=64 (no response)
3	2.087592457	192.168.37.2	200.79.0.3	ICMP	98	Echo (ping) request id=0x0a3c, seq=3/768, ttl=64 (no response)
4	3.111649811	192.168.37.2	200.79.0.3	ICMP	98	Echo (ping) request id=0x0a3c, seq=4/1024, ttl=64 (no response)
5	4.135743048	192.168.37.2	200.79.0.3	ICMP	98	Echo (ping) request id=0x0a3c, seq=5/1280, ttl=64 (no response)

```

▶ Frame 1: 98 bytes on wire (784 bits), 98 bytes captured (784 bits) on interface 0
▶ Ethernet II, Src: Vmware_a4:c1:f0 (00:50:56:a4:c1:f0), Dst: CiscoInc_6f:79:00 (7c:0e:ce:6f:79:00)
▶ Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 192.168.37.2, Dst: 200.79.0.3
▶ Internet Control Message Protocol

```

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
1	0.000000000	192.168.37.2	200.79.0.3	ICMP	98	Echo (ping) request id=0x0a3c, seq=1/256, ttl=64
2	0.000119833	200.79.0.3	192.168.37.2	ICMP	98	Echo (ping) reply id=0x0a3c, seq=1/256, ttl=64
3	0.000707050	200.79.0.1	200.79.0.3	ICMP	70	Destination unreachable (Host unreachable)
4	1.063600469	192.168.37.2	200.79.0.3	ICMP	98	Echo (ping) request id=0x0a3c, seq=2/512, ttl=64
5	1.063663185	200.79.0.3	192.168.37.2	ICMP	98	Echo (ping) reply id=0x0a3c, seq=2/512, ttl=64
6	1.064215757	200.79.0.1	200.79.0.3	ICMP	70	Destination unreachable (Host unreachable)
7	2.087590095	192.168.37.2	200.79.0.3	ICMP	98	Echo (ping) request id=0x0a3c, seq=3/768, ttl=64
8	2.087651933	200.79.0.3	192.168.37.2	ICMP	98	Echo (ping) reply id=0x0a3c, seq=3/768, ttl=64
9	2.088205381	200.79.0.1	200.79.0.3	ICMP	70	Destination unreachable (Host unreachable)
10	3.111564438	192.168.37.2	200.79.0.3	ICMP	98	Echo (ping) request id=0x0a3c, seq=4/1024, ttl=64
11	3.111627646	200.79.0.3	192.168.37.2	ICMP	98	Echo (ping) reply id=0x0a3c, seq=4/1024, ttl=64
12	3.112194344	200.79.0.1	200.79.0.3	ICMP	70	Destination unreachable (Host unreachable)
13	4.135721228	192.168.37.2	200.79.0.3	ICMP	98	Echo (ping) request id=0x0a3c, seq=5/1280, ttl=64
14	4.135784104	200.79.0.3	192.168.37.2	ICMP	98	Echo (ping) reply id=0x0a3c, seq=5/1280, ttl=64
15	4.136392053	200.79.0.1	200.79.0.3	ICMP	70	Destination unreachable (Host unreachable)

▶ Frame 1: 98 bytes on wire (784 bits), 98 bytes captured (784 bits) on interface 0 ▶ Ethernet II, Src: CiscoInc_6f:71:d0 (7c:0e:ce:6f:71:d0), Dst: Vmware_a4:3c:ae (00:50:56:a4:3c:ae) ▶ Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 192.168.37.2, Dst: 200.79.0.3 ▶ Internet Control Message Protocol
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Próba nie powiodła się ponieważ trasa routingu jest skonfigurowana tylko w jedną stronę. Dlatego Odpowiedź nie może dotrzeć, ponieważ nie ma trasy.

5. Na routerze R1 skonfiguruj statyczną translację adresu źródłowego z adresu hosta PC1a na adres interfejsu szeregowego routera R1 (tryb config, ip nat inside source static). Następnie zadeklaruj interfejs ethernet routera jako wewnętrzny, zaś interfejs szeregowy jako zewnętrzny w translacji (tryb interfejsu, ip nat inside/outside). Ponownie dokonaj próby dostępności hosta PC2 z poziomu hosta PC1a, zaprezentuj historię komunikatów na obu hostach.

```
R1(config)#ip nat inside source static 192.168.37.2 100.25.0.1
R1(config)#interface g0/0
R1(config-if)#ip nat inside
R1(config)#interface s0/0/0
R1(config-if)#ip nat outside
```

6	494.38934656	192.168.37.2	200.79.0.3	ICMP	98	Echo (ping) request id=0x0a41, seq=1/256, ttl=64 (reply in 7)
7	494.4168810	200.79.0.3	192.168.37.2	ICMP	98	Echo (ping) reply id=0x0a41, seq=1/256, ttl=62 (request in 7)
8	495.39063046	192.168.37.2	200.79.0.3	ICMP	98	Echo (ping) request id=0x0a41, seq=2/512, ttl=64 (reply in 9)
9	495.41796455	200.79.0.3	192.168.37.2	ICMP	98	Echo (ping) reply id=0x0a41, seq=2/512, ttl=62 (request in 9)
10	496.39212086	192.168.37.2	200.79.0.3	ICMP	98	Echo (ping) request id=0x0a41, seq=3/768, ttl=64 (reply in 11)
11	496.41950885	200.79.0.3	192.168.37.2	ICMP	98	Echo (ping) reply id=0x0a41, seq=3/768, ttl=62 (request in 11)
12	497.39372777	192.168.37.2	200.79.0.3	ICMP	98	Echo (ping) request id=0x0a41, seq=4/1024, ttl=64 (reply in 13)
13	497.42111296	200.79.0.3	192.168.37.2	ICMP	98	Echo (ping) reply id=0x0a41, seq=4/1024, ttl=62 (request in 13)
14	498.39531296	192.168.37.2	200.79.0.3	ICMP	98	Echo (ping) request id=0x0a41, seq=5/1280, ttl=64 (reply in 15)
15	498.42256756	200.79.0.3	192.168.37.2	ICMP	98	Echo (ping) reply id=0x0a41, seq=5/1280, ttl=62 (request in 15)

▶ Frame 1: 98 bytes on wire (784 bits), 98 bytes captured (784 bits) on interface 0 ▶ Ethernet II, Src: Vmware_a4:c1:f0 (00:50:56:a4:c1:f0), Dst: CiscoInc_6f:79:00 (7c:0e:ce:6f:79:00) ▶ Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 192.168.37.2, Dst: 200.79.0.3 ▶ Internet Control Message Protocol
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17	494.3897107	200.79.0.3	100.25.0.1	ICMP	98 Echo (ping) reply	id=0x0a41, seq=1/256, ttl=64 (request in
18	495.3907156	100.25.0.1	200.79.0.3	ICMP	98 Echo (ping) request	id=0x0a41, seq=2/512, ttl=62 (reply in
19	495.3907834	200.79.0.3	100.25.0.1	ICMP	98 Echo (ping) reply	id=0x0a41, seq=2/512, ttl=64 (request in
20	496.3921699	100.25.0.1	200.79.0.3	ICMP	98 Echo (ping) request	id=0x0a41, seq=3/768, ttl=62 (reply in
21	496.3922350	200.79.0.3	100.25.0.1	ICMP	98 Echo (ping) reply	id=0x0a41, seq=3/768, ttl=64 (request in
22	497.3938254	100.25.0.1	200.79.0.3	ICMP	98 Echo (ping) request	id=0x0a41, seq=4/1024, ttl=62 (reply in
23	497.3939162	200.79.0.3	100.25.0.1	ICMP	98 Echo (ping) reply	id=0x0a41, seq=4/1024, ttl=64 (request in
24	498.3953768	100.25.0.1	200.79.0.3	ICMP	98 Echo (ping) request	id=0x0a41, seq=5/1280, ttl=62 (reply in
25	498.3954417	200.79.0.3	100.25.0.1	ICMP	98 Echo (ping) reply	id=0x0a41, seq=5/1280, ttl=64 (request in

▶ Frame 16: 98 bytes on wire (784 bits), 98 bytes captured (784 bits) on interface 0
 ▶ Ethernet II, Src: CiscoInc_6f:71:d0 (7c:0e:ce:6f:71:d0), Dst: Vmware_a4:3c:ae (00:50:56:a4:3c:ae)
 ▶ Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 100.25.0.1, Dst: 200.79.0.3
 ▶ Internet Control Message Protocol

PC1a

PC2

Mozilla Firefox	
http://100.25.0.1/	
100.25.0.1 Szukaj	
Strona testowa	
UNIQUE_ID	X80fADiPCDr9LoH1cbcFpwAAAAE
HTTP_HOST	100.25.0.1
HTTP_USER_AGENT	Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Fedora; Linux x86_64; rv:51.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/51.0
HTTP_ACCEPT	text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,*/*;q=0.8
HTTP_ACCEPT_LANGUAGE	pl,en-US;q=0.7,en;q=0.3
HTTP_ACCEPT_ENCODING	gzip, deflate
HTTP_DNT	1
HTTP_CONNECTION	keep-alive
HTTP_UPGRADE_INSECURE_REQUESTS	1
PATH	/usr/local/sbin:/usr/local/bin:/usr/sbin:/usr/bin
SERVER_SIGNATURE	
SERVER_SOFTWARE	Apache/2.4.25 (Fedora) OpenSSL/1.0.2k-fips PHP/7.0.16
SERVER_NAME	100.25.0.1
SERVER_ADDR	192.168.37.2
SERVER_PORT	80
REMOTE_ADDR	200.79.0.3
DOCUMENT_ROOT	/var/www/html
REQUEST_SCHEME	http
CONTEXT_PREFIX	
CONTEXT_DOCUMENT_ROOT	/var/www/html
SERVER_ADMIN	root@localhost
SCRIPT_FILENAME	/var/www/html/index.php

```
R1(config)#no ip nat inside source static 192.168.37.2 100.25.0.1
```


7. Na routerze R1 **zdefiniuj pulę adresów** które będą uprawnione do korzystania z dynamicznej translacji adresu źródłowego (tryb config, access-list <numer> permit ip <podsieć> <maska_hosta> any; znaczenie parametrów: <numer> - arbitralny numer listy, <podsieć> - podsieć adresów, które będą poddawane translacji, <maska_hosta> odpowiednik maski podsieci jednak wskazujący część adresu IP należącą do hosta). Następnie **skonfiguruj translację dynamiczną** (ip nat inside source list <numer> interface <interfejs>). Wartości <podsieć>, <maska_hosta> i <interfejs> dobierz mając na uwadze jakie adresy źródłowe mają być poddawane translacji i którym interfejsem poddane translacji pakiety będą opuszczać ruter R1. Z poziomu hostów PC1a oraz PC1b dokonaj próby dostępności hosta PC2 (ping). **Na routerze R1 wyświetl tablicę aktualnych translacji** (show ip nat translations). Poprzez próbę **odwołania się za pomocą przeglądarki z poziomu hosta PC2 do adresu interfejsu szeregowego rutera R1** sprawdź, czy mapowanie dynamiczne również działa niezależnie od tego, która strona (zewnętrzna czy wewnętrzna) jest inicjatorem konwersacji.

```
R1(config)#access-list 1 permit 192.168.37.0 0.0.0.255
R1(config)#do show access-lists
Standard IP access list 1
    10 permit 192.168.37.0, wildcard bits 0.0.0.255
R1(config)#ip nat inside source list 1 interface s0/0/0
R1(config)#do sh ip nat tr
Pro Inside global      Inside local      Outside local      Outside global
icmp 100.25.0.1:2665    192.168.37.2:2665 200.79.0.3:2665    200.79.0.3:2665
icmp 100.25.0.1:2299    192.168.37.4:2299 200.79.0.3:2299    200.79.0.3:2299
```

```
[root@PC1a lsk]# ping -c 20 200.79.0.3
PING 200.79.0.3 (200.79.0.3) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 200.79.0.3: icmp_seq=1 ttl=62 time=27.1 ms
64 bytes from 200.79.0.3: icmp_seq=2 ttl=62 time=27.4 ms
64 bytes from 200.79.0.3: icmp_seq=3 ttl=62 time=27.2 ms
64 bytes from 200.79.0.3: icmp_seq=4 ttl=62 time=27.1 ms
64 bytes from 200.79.0.3: icmp_seq=5 ttl=62 time=27.4 ms
64 bytes from 200.79.0.3: icmp_seq=6 ttl=62 time=27.3 ms
64 bytes from 200.79.0.3: icmp_seq=7 ttl=62 time=27.1 ms
64 bytes from 200.79.0.3: icmp_seq=8 ttl=62 time=27.3 ms
64 bytes from 200.79.0.3: icmp_seq=9 ttl=62 time=27.1 ms
64 bytes from 200.79.0.3: icmp_seq=10 ttl=62 time=27.2 ms
64 bytes from 200.79.0.3: icmp_seq=11 ttl=62 time=27.2 ms
64 bytes from 200.79.0.3: icmp_seq=12 ttl=62 time=27.1 ms
64 bytes from 200.79.0.3: icmp_seq=13 ttl=62 time=27.3 ms
64 bytes from 200.79.0.3: icmp_seq=14 ttl=62 time=27.1 ms
64 bytes from 200.79.0.3: icmp_seq=15 ttl=62 time=27.2 ms
64 bytes from 200.79.0.3: icmp_seq=16 ttl=62 time=27.3 ms
64 bytes from 200.79.0.3: icmp_seq=17 ttl=62 time=27.1 ms
64 bytes from 200.79.0.3: icmp_seq=18 ttl=62 time=27.2 ms
64 bytes from 200.79.0.3: icmp_seq=19 ttl=62 time=27.3 ms
64 bytes from 200.79.0.3: icmp_seq=20 ttl=62 time=27.2 ms

--- 200.79.0.3 ping statistics ---
20 packets transmitted, 20 received, 0% packet loss, time 19026ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 27.104/27.254/27.490/0.237 ms
```

```
[root@PC1b lsk]# ping -c 20 200.79.0.3
PING 200.79.0.3 (200.79.0.3) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 200.79.0.3: icmp_seq=1 ttl=62 time=27.5 ms
64 bytes from 200.79.0.3: icmp_seq=2 ttl=62 time=27.4 ms
64 bytes from 200.79.0.3: icmp_seq=3 ttl=62 time=27.5 ms
64 bytes from 200.79.0.3: icmp_seq=4 ttl=62 time=27.3 ms
64 bytes from 200.79.0.3: icmp_seq=5 ttl=62 time=27.3 ms
64 bytes from 200.79.0.3: icmp_seq=6 ttl=62 time=27.3 ms
64 bytes from 200.79.0.3: icmp_seq=7 ttl=62 time=27.3 ms
64 bytes from 200.79.0.3: icmp_seq=8 ttl=62 time=27.4 ms
64 bytes from 200.79.0.3: icmp_seq=9 ttl=62 time=27.3 ms
64 bytes from 200.79.0.3: icmp_seq=10 ttl=62 time=27.3 ms
64 bytes from 200.79.0.3: icmp_seq=11 ttl=62 time=27.3 ms
64 bytes from 200.79.0.3: icmp_seq=12 ttl=62 time=27.2 ms
64 bytes from 200.79.0.3: icmp_seq=13 ttl=62 time=27.0 ms
64 bytes from 200.79.0.3: icmp_seq=14 ttl=62 time=27.3 ms
64 bytes from 200.79.0.3: icmp_seq=15 ttl=62 time=27.3 ms
64 bytes from 200.79.0.3: icmp_seq=16 ttl=62 time=27.3 ms
64 bytes from 200.79.0.3: icmp_seq=17 ttl=62 time=27.3 ms
64 bytes from 200.79.0.3: icmp_seq=18 ttl=62 time=27.1 ms
64 bytes from 200.79.0.3: icmp_seq=19 ttl=62 time=27.1 ms
64 bytes from 200.79.0.3: icmp_seq=20 ttl=62 time=27.1 ms

--- 200.79.0.3 ping statistics ---
20 packets transmitted, 20 received, 0% packet loss, time 19027ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 27.056/27.342/27.587/0.192 ms
```

8. Na hoście PC2 włącz monitorowanie ruchu na interfejsie ens33 ograniczając wyświetlanie do segmentów TCP. **Za pomocą programu ncat nawiąż (i pozostaw) połączenia z hostów PC1a oraz PC1b z serwerem HTTP działającym na hoście PC2, w obu przypadkach jawnie określając ten sam port źródłowy. Przedstaw historię komunikacji i przeanalizuj porty źródłowe połączeń z perspektywy hosta PC2. Na routerze R1 wyświetl tablicę aktualnych translacji (show ip nat translations). Jak uzasadnisz powstałą zmianę portu?**

PC1a

```
[root@PC1a lsk]# ncat 200.79.0.3 80 -p23432
```

PC1b

```
[root@PC1b lsk]# ncat 200.79.0.3 80 -p23432
```

PC2

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
1	0.000000000	100.25.0.1	200.79.0.3	TCP	74	57368->31337 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=29200 Len=0 MSS=1460 SACK_PERM=1
2	28.030850806	200.79.0.3	200.79.0.1	TCP	74	36274->31337 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=29200 Len=0 MSS=1460 SACK_PERM=1
3	28.031772564	200.79.0.1	200.79.0.3	TCP	60	31337->36274 [RST, ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=0 Len=0
4	95.526134237	100.25.0.1	200.79.0.3	TCP	74	23432->80 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=29200 Len=0 MSS=1460 SACK_PERM=1 TSval=5587644 TSecr=1024
5	95.526278521	200.79.0.3	100.25.0.1	TCP	74	80->23432 [SYN, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1 Win=28960 Len=0 MSS=1460 SACK_PERM=1 TSval=5606163 TSecr=1024
6	95.545505217	100.25.0.1	200.79.0.3	TCP	66	23432->80 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=29312 Len=0 TSval=5587644 TSecr=1024
7	114.044623961	100.25.0.1	200.79.0.3	TCP	74	1024->80 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=29200 Len=0 MSS=1460 SACK_PERM=1 TSval=5606163 TSecr=1024
8	114.044736461	200.79.0.3	100.25.0.1	TCP	74	80->1024 [SYN, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1 Win=28960 Len=0 MSS=1460 SACK_PERM=1 TSval=5606163 TSecr=1024
9	114.064221161	100.25.0.1	200.79.0.3	TCP	66	1024->80 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=29312 Len=0 TSval=5606163 TSecr=1024
10	127.093772961	200.79.0.3	100.25.0.1	TCP	74	[TCP Spurious Retransmission] 80->23432 [SYN, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1 Win=28960 Len=0 MSS=1460 SACK_PERM=1 TSval=5606163 TSecr=1024
11	127.113312271	100.25.0.1	200.79.0.3	TCP	66	[TCP Dup ACK 6#1] 23432->80 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=29312 Len=0
12	146.037762371	200.79.0.3	100.25.0.1	TCP	74	[TCP Spurious Retransmission] 80->1024 [SYN, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1 Win=28960 Len=0 MSS=1460 SACK_PERM=1 TSval=5606163 TSecr=1024
13	146.057188271	100.25.0.1	200.79.0.3	TCP	66	[TCP Dup ACK 9#1] 1024->80 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=29312 Len=0
14	147.124752661	200.79.0.3	100.25.0.1	TCP	66	80->23432 [FIN, ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=29056 Len=0 TSval=5639243 TSecr=1024
15	147.143984171	100.25.0.1	200.79.0.3	TCP	66	23432->80 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=2 Win=29312 Len=0 TSval=5639243 TSecr=1024
16	166.075846161	200.79.0.3	100.25.0.1	TCP	66	80->1024 [FIN, ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=29056 Len=0 TSval=5658182 TSecr=1024

► Frame 1: 74 bytes on wire (592 bits), 74 bytes captured (592 bits) on interface 0
► Ethernet II, Src: CiscoInc_6f:71:d0 (7c:0e:ce:6f:71:d0), Dst: Vmware_a4:3c:ae (00:50:56:a4:3c:ae)
► Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 100.25.0.1, Dst: 200.79.0.3
► Transmission Control Protocol, Src Port: 57368, Dst Port: 31337, Seq: 0, Len: 0

```
R1#show ip nat translations
```

Pro	Inside	global	Inside	local	Outside	local	Outside	global
tcp	100.25.0.1	:23432	192.168.37.2	:23432	200.79.0.3	:80	200.79.0.3	:80
tcp	100.25.0.1	:1024	192.168.37.4	:23432	200.79.0.3	:80	200.79.0.3	:80

9. Na routerze R1 skonfiguruj statyczną translację dla protokołu TCP, z adresu hosta PC1a i portu 80 na adres interfejsu szeregowego routera R1 i port 80 oraz z adresu hosta PC1b i portu 80 na adres interfejsu szeregowego routera R1 i port 8000 (tzw. port forwarding)(tryb config, ip nat inside source static tcp). Wyświetl wprowadzone translacje (show ip nat translations). Następnie z poziomu hosta PC2 odwołaj się za pomocą przeglądarki do adresu interfejsu szeregowego routera R1 i portu domyślnego 80, a także portu 8000. W wyświetlanych stronach zidentyfikuj wartości zdradzające prywatne adresy serwerów.

```
R1(config)#ip nat inside source static tcp 192.168.37.2 80 100.25.0.1 80
R1(config)#ip nat inside source static tcp 192.168.37.4 80 100.25.0.1 8000
R1(config)#do sh ip nat tr
```

Pro	Inside	global	Inside	local	Outside	local	Outside	global
tcp	100.25.0.1	:80	192.168.37.2	:80	---	---	---	---
tcp	100.25.0.1	:23432	192.168.37.2	:23432	200.79.0.3	:80	200.79.0.3	:80
tcp	100.25.0.1	:8000	192.168.37.4	:80	---	---	---	---
tcp	100.25.0.1	:1024	192.168.37.4	:23432	200.79.0.3	:80	200.79.0.3	:80

Mozilla Firefox

http://100.25.0.1/ x +

100.25.0.1 Szukaj

Strona testowa

UNIQUE_ID	X80psPn804MvAlznFvd0LQAAAAU
HTTP_HOST	100.25.0.1
HTTP_USER_AGENT	Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Fedora; Linux x86_64; rv:51.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/51.0
HTTP_ACCEPT	text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,*/*;q=0.8
HTTP_ACCEPT_LANGUAGE	pl,en-US;q=0.7,en;q=0.3
HTTP_ACCEPT_ENCODING	gzip, deflate
HTTP_DNT	1
HTTP_CONNECTION	keep-alive
HTTP_UPGRADE_INSECURE_REQUESTS	1
PATH	/usr/local/sbin:/usr/local/bin:/usr/sbin:/usr/bin
SERVER_SIGNATURE	
SERVER_SOFTWARE	Apache/2.4.25 (Fedora) OpenSSL/1.0.2k-fips PHP/7.0.16
SERVER_NAME	100.25.0.1
SERVER_ADDR	192.168.37.2
SERVER_PORT	80
REMOTE_ADDR	200.79.0.3
DOCUMENT_ROOT	/var/www/html
REQUEST_SCHEME	http
CONTEXT_PREFIX	
CONTEXT_DOCUMENT_ROOT	/var/www/html
SERVER_ADMIN	root@localhost
SCRIPT_FILENAME	/var/www/html/index.php

Mozilla Firefox

http://100.25.0.1:8000/ x +

100.25.0.1:8000 Szukaj

Strona testowa

UNIQUE_ID	X80pyC0C0qOALoU@Wz00jwAAAAA
HTTP_HOST	100.25.0.1:8000
HTTP_USER_AGENT	Mozilla/5.0 (X11; Fedora; Linux x86_64; rv:51.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/51.0
HTTP_ACCEPT	text/html,application/xhtml+xml,application/xml;q=0.9,*/*;q=0.8
HTTP_ACCEPT_LANGUAGE	pl,en-US;q=0.7,en;q=0.3
HTTP_ACCEPT_ENCODING	gzip, deflate
HTTP_DNT	1
HTTP_CONNECTION	keep-alive
HTTP_UPGRADE_INSECURE_REQUESTS	1
PATH	/usr/local/sbin:/usr/local/bin:/usr/sbin:/usr/bin
SERVER_SIGNATURE	
SERVER_SOFTWARE	Apache/2.4.25 (Fedora) OpenSSL/1.0.2k-fips PHP/7.0.16
SERVER_NAME	100.25.0.1
SERVER_ADDR	192.168.37.4
SERVER_PORT	8000
REMOTE_ADDR	200.79.0.3
DOCUMENT_ROOT	/var/www/html
REQUEST_SCHEME	http
CONTEXT_PREFIX	
CONTEXT_DOCUMENT_ROOT	/var/www/html
SERVER_ADMIN	root@localhost
SCRIPT_FILENAME	/var/www/html/index.php