

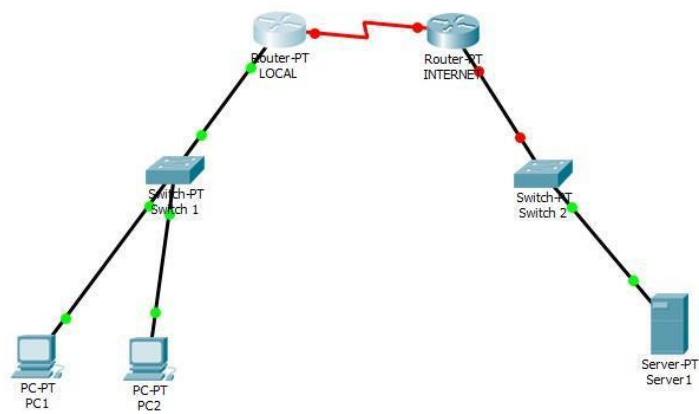
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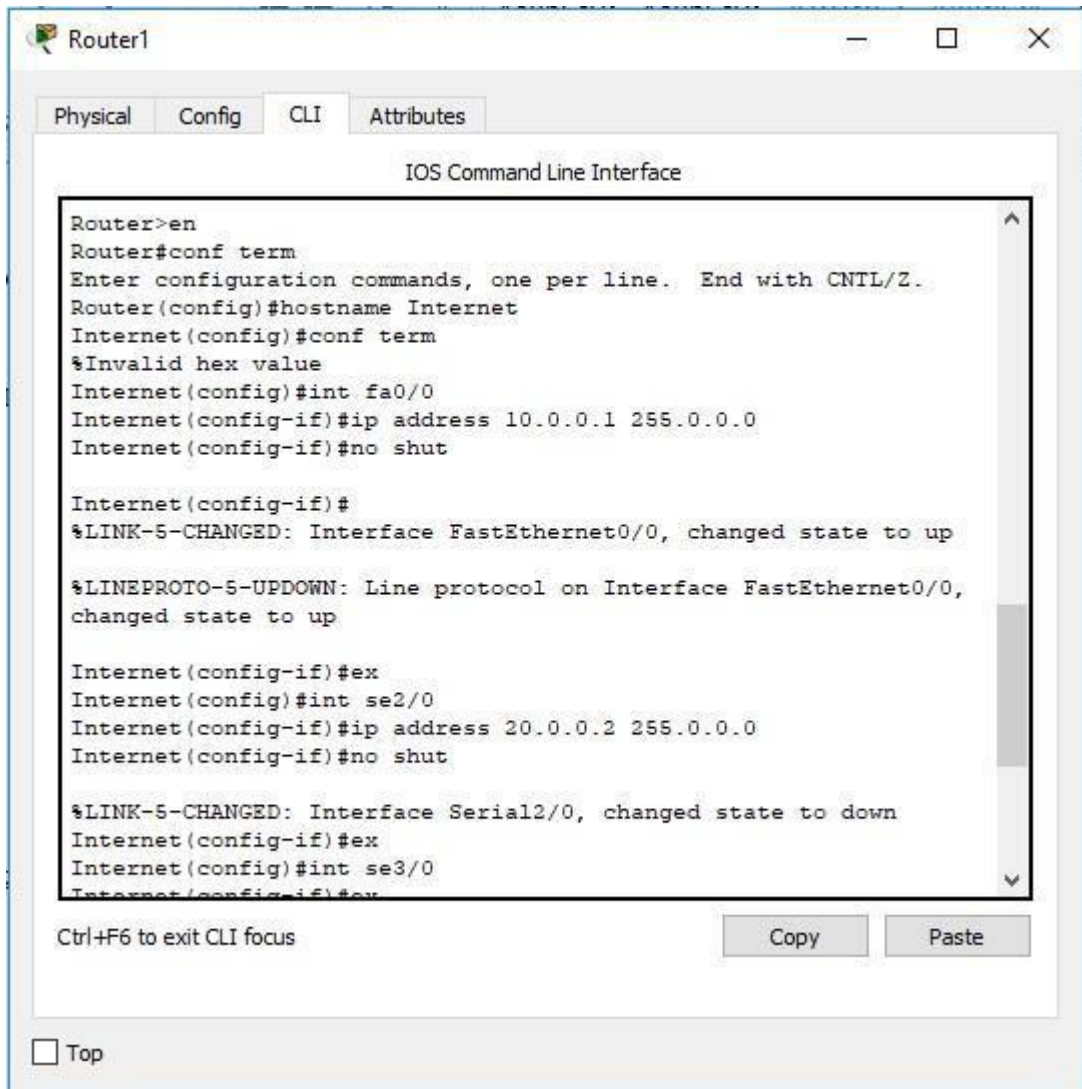
KELAS : D

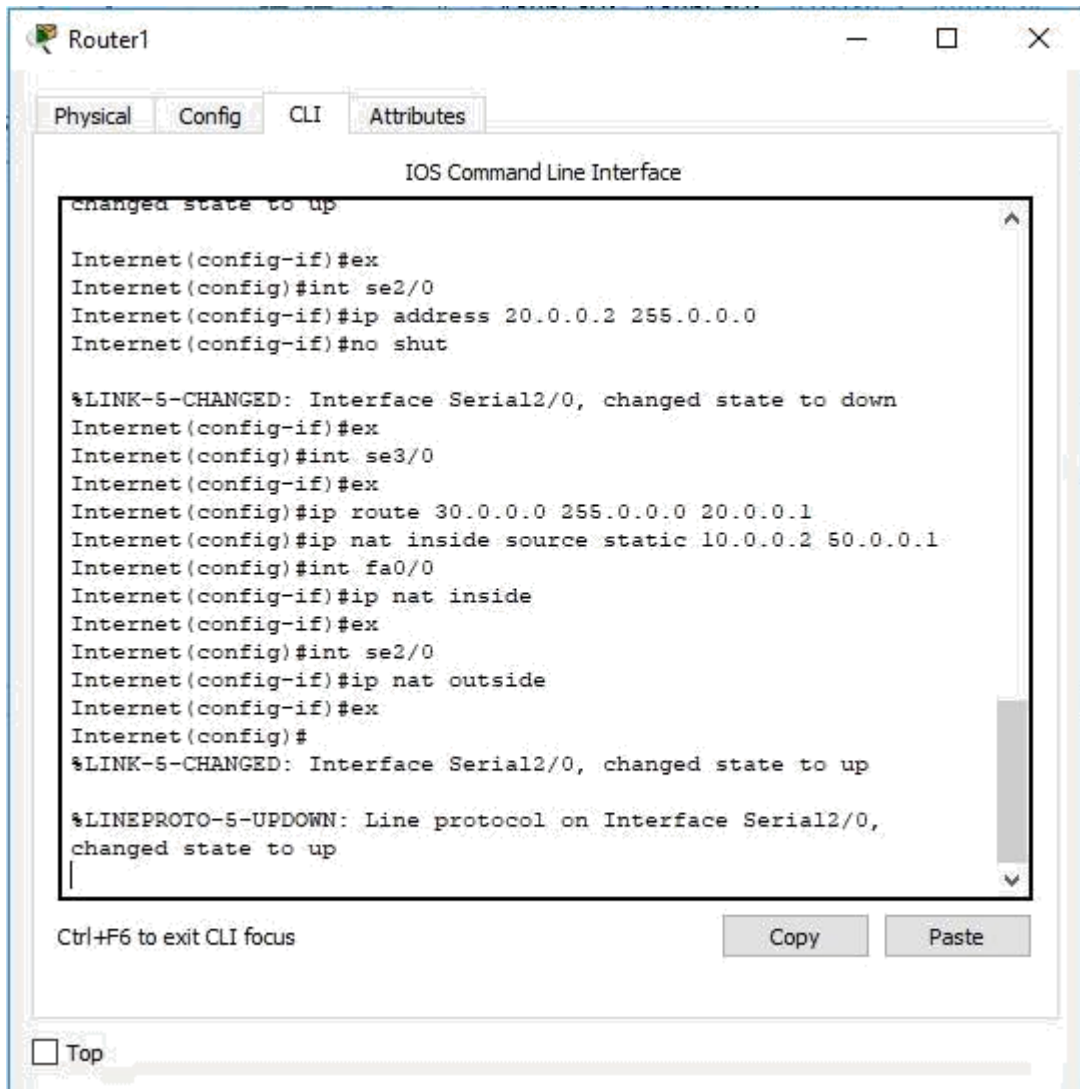
MODUL 9

1.

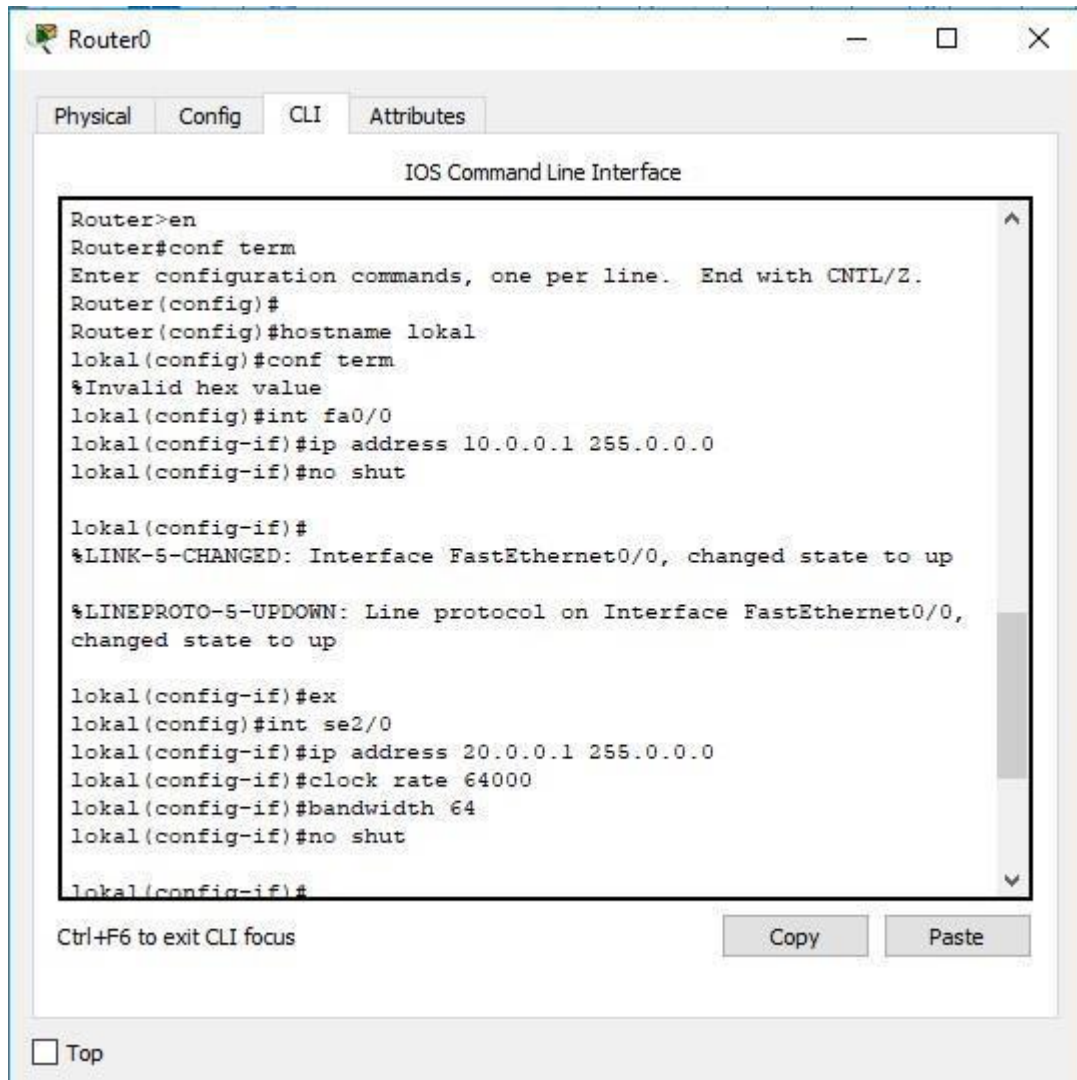


2. Konfigurasi router internet





3. Konfigurasi router lokal



Router0

Physical

Config

CLI

Attributes

IOS Command Line Interface

```
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface FastEthernet0/0, changed state to up

%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface FastEthernet0/0,
changed state to up

lokal(config-if)#ex
lokal(config)#int se2/0
lokal(config-if)#ip address 20.0.0.1 255.0.0.0
lokal(config-if)#clock rate 64000
lokal(config-if)#bandwidth 64
lokal(config-if)#no shut

lokal(config-if)#
%LINK-5-CHANGED: Interface Serial2/0, changed state to up

lokal(config-if)#ex
lokal(config)#
%LINEPROTO-5-UPDOWN: Line protocol on Interface Serial2/0,
changed state to up
ip route 50.0.0.0 255.0.0.0 20.0.0.2
lokal(config)#ip route 50.0.0.0 255.0.0.0 20.0.0.2
lokal(config)#ex
lokal#
%SYS-5-CONFIG_I: Configured from console by console
```

Ctrl+F6 to exit CLI focus

Copy

Paste

☐ Top

4. Beri IP pada PC dan server

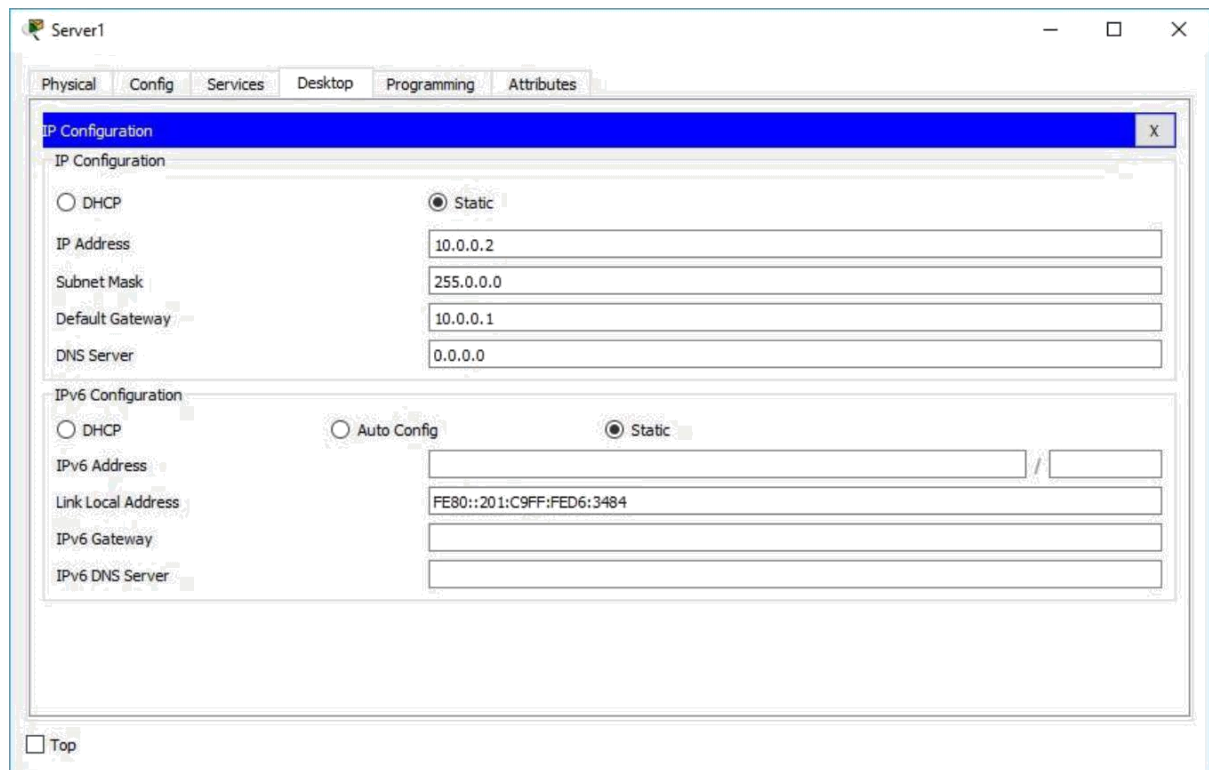
The image displays two screenshots of a network configuration interface, likely from a Packet Tracer simulation. Both windows are titled 'PC1' and 'PC2' respectively, and show the 'Config' tab with the 'IP Configuration' section selected. The 'IP Configuration' section has a blue header bar with a close button (X). Below the header, there are two main sections: 'IP Configuration' and 'IPv6 Configuration'. In the 'IP Configuration' section, the 'Static' radio button is selected. The fields for IP Address, Subnet Mask, Default Gateway, and DNS Server are all set to 0.0.0.0. In the 'IPv6 Configuration' section, the 'Static' radio button is also selected. The fields for IPv6 Address, Link Local Address, IPv6 Gateway, and IPv6 DNS Server are all empty. A 'Top' button is located at the bottom left of each window.

PC1 Configuration:

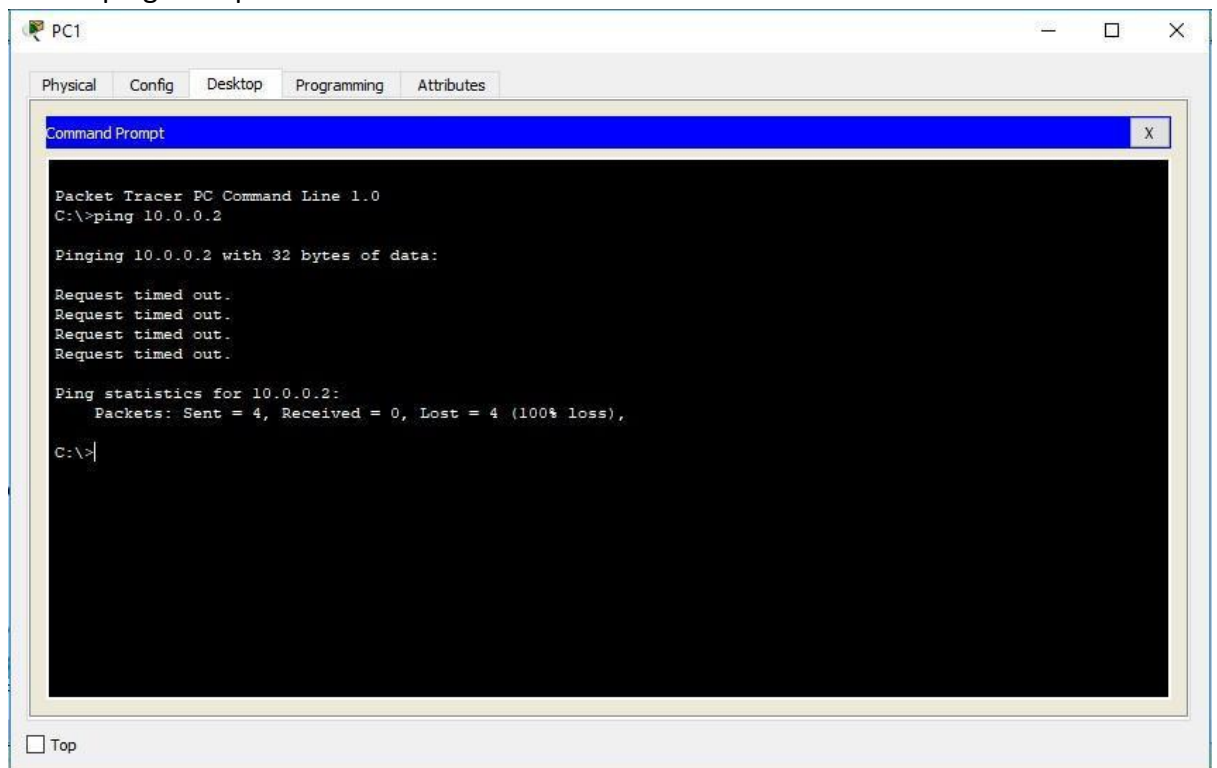
- IP Configuration:**
 - ☐ DHCP
 - ☒ Static
 - IP Address: 30.0.0.2
 - Subnet Mask: 255.0.0.0
 - Default Gateway: 0.0.0.0
 - DNS Server: 0.0.0.0
- IPv6 Configuration:**
 - ☐ DHCP
 - ☐ Auto Config
 - ☒ Static
 - IPv6 Address: /
 - Link Local Address: FE80::2E0:B0FF:FEA0:13D0
 - IPv6 Gateway:
 - IPv6 DNS Server:

PC2 Configuration:

- IP Configuration:**
 - ☐ DHCP
 - ☒ Static
 - IP Address: 30.0.0.3
 - Subnet Mask: 255.0.0.0
 - Default Gateway: 0.0.0.0
 - DNS Server: 0.0.0.0
- IPv6 Configuration:**
 - ☐ DHCP
 - ☐ Auto Config
 - ☒ Static
 - IPv6 Address: /
 - Link Local Address: FE80::208:BEFF:FEE8:5907
 - IPv6 Gateway:
 - IPv6 DNS Server:



5. Lakukan ping ke IP private server



6. Lakukan ping ke ip publik server

```
C:\>ping 50.0.0.1

Pinging 50.0.0.1 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 30.0.0.1: Destination host unreachable.
Reply from 30.0.0.1: Destination host unreachable.
Reply from 30.0.0.1: Destination host unreachable.
Reply from 30.0.0.1: Destination host unreachable.

Ping statistics for 50.0.0.1:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 0, Lost = 4 (100% loss),
```

TUGAS

1. Tarik kesimpulan dari konfigurasi NAT tersebut, bandingkan dengan mekanisme routing statis tanpa menggunakan NAT

JAWAB : NAT (Network Address Translation) adalah sebuah proses pemetaan alamat IP dimana perangkat jaringan komputer akan memberikan alamat IP public ke perangkat jaringan local sehingga banyak IP private yang dapat mengakses IP public.

Dengan kata lain NAT akan mentranslasikan alamat IP sehingga IP address pada jaringan local dapat mengakses IP public pada jaringan WAN. NAT mentranslasikan alamat IP private untuk dapat mengakses alamat host diinternet dengan menggunakan alamat IP public pada jaringan tersebut. Tanpa hal tersebut(NAT) tidaka mungkin IP private pada jaringan local bisa mengakses internet.