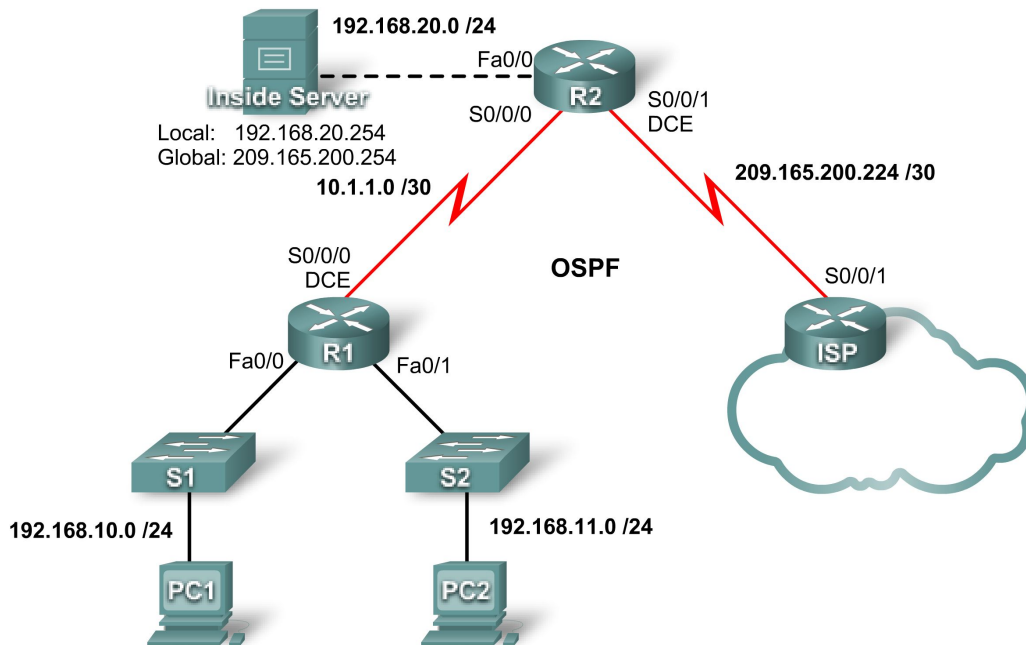


Lab 7.4.1: Basic DHCP and NAT Configuration

Topology Diagram



Addressing Table

Device	Interface	IP Address	Subnet Mask
R1	S0/0/0	10.1.1.1	255.255.255.252
	Fa0/0	192.168.10.1	255.255.255.0
	Fa0/1	192.168.11.1	255.255.255.0
R2	S0/0/0	10.1.1.2	255.255.255.252
	S0/0/1	209.165.200.225	255.255.255.252
	Fa0/0	192.168.20.1	255.255.255.0
ISP	S0/0/1	209.165.200.226	255.255.255.252

Learning Objectives

Upon completion of this lab, you will be able to:

- Prepare the network.
- Perform basic router configurations.
- Configure a Cisco IOS DHCP server.
- Configure static and default routing.
- Configure static NAT.
- Configure dynamic NAT with a pool of addresses.

- Configure NAT overload.

Scenario

In this lab, you will configure the DHCP and NAT IP services. One router is the DHCP server. The other router forwards DHCP requests to the server. You will also configure both static and dynamic NAT configurations, including NAT overload. When you have completed the configurations, verify the connectivity between the inside and outside addresses.

Task 1: Prepare the Network

Step 1: Cable a network that is similar to the one in the topology diagram.

You can use any current router in your lab as long as it has the required interfaces shown in the topology.

Note: If you use a 1700, 2500, or 2600 series router, the router outputs and interface descriptions may look different. On older routers some commands may be different, or not exist.

Step 2: Clear all existing configurations on the routers.

Task 2: Perform Basic Router Configurations

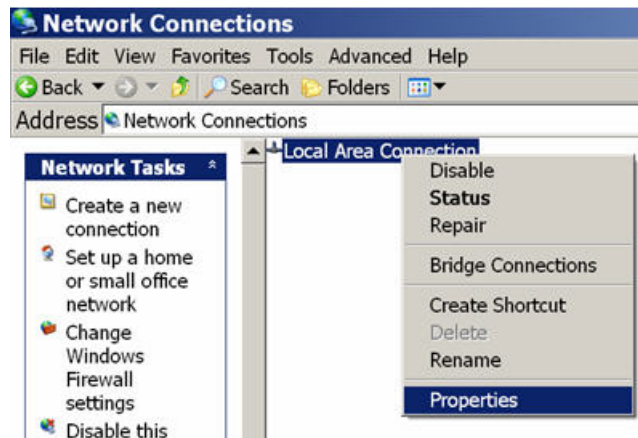
Configure the R1, R2, and ISP routers according to the following guidelines:

- Configure the device hostname.
- Disable DNS lookup.
- Configure a privileged EXEC mode password.
- Configure a message-of-the-day banner.
- Configure a password for the console connections.
- Configure a password for all vty connections.
- Configure IP addresses on all routers. The PCs receive IP addressing from DHCP later in the lab.
- Enable OSPF with process ID 1 on R1 and R2. Do not advertise the 209.165.200.224/27 network.

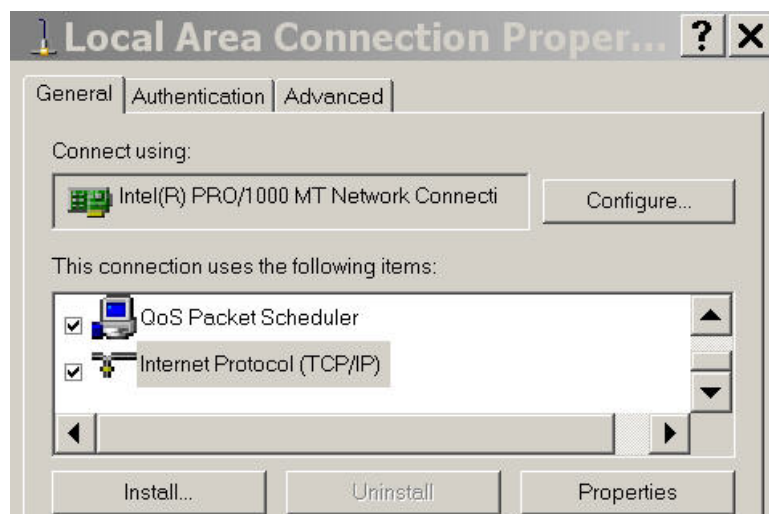
Note: Instead of attaching a server to R2, you can configure a loopback interface on R2 to use the IP address 192.168.20.254/24. If you do this, you do not need to configure the Fast Ethernet interface.

Task 3: Configure PC1 and PC2 to receive an IP address through DHCP

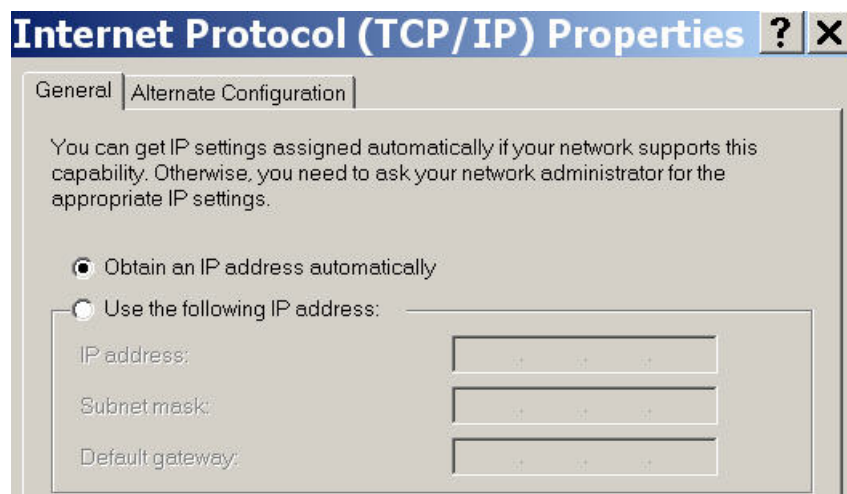
On a Windows PC go to **Start -> Control Panel -> Network Connections -> Local Area Connection**. Right mouse click on the **Local Area Connection** and select **Properties**.



Scroll down and highlight **Internet Protocol (TCP/IP)**. Click on the **Properties** button.



Make sure the button is selected that says **Obtain an IP address automatically**.



Once this has been done on both PC1 and PC2, they are ready to receive an IP address from a DHCP server.

Task 4: Configure a Cisco IOS DHCP Server

Cisco IOS software supports a DHCP server configuration called Easy IP. The goal for this lab is to have devices on the networks 192.168.10.0/24 and 192.168.11.0/24 request IP addresses via DHCP from R2.

Step 1: Exclude statically assigned addresses.

The DHCP server assumes that all IP addresses in a DHCP address pool subnet are available for assigning to DHCP clients. You must specify the IP addresses that the DHCP server should not assign to clients. These IP addresses are usually static addresses reserved for the router interface, switch management IP address, servers, and local network printer. The **ip dhcp excluded-address** command prevents the router from assigning IP addresses within the configured range. The following commands exclude the first 10 IP addresses from each pool for the LANs attached to R1. These addresses will not be assigned to any DHCP clients.

```
R2(config)#ip dhcp excluded-address 192.168.10.1 192.168.10.10
R2(config)#ip dhcp excluded-address 192.168.11.1 192.168.11.10
```

Step 2: Configure the pool.

Create the DHCP pool using the **ip dhcp pool** command and name it **R1Fa0**.

```
R2(config)#ip dhcp pool R1Fa0
```

Specify the subnet to use when assigning IP addresses. DHCP pools automatically associate with an interface based on the network statement. The router now acts as a DHCP server, handing out addresses in the 192.168.10.0/24 subnet starting with 192.168.10.1.

```
R2(dhcp-config)#network 192.168.10.0 255.255.255.0
```

Configure the default router and domain name server for the network. Clients receive these settings via DHCP, along with an IP address.

```
R2(dhcp-config)#dns-server 192.168.11.5
R2(dhcp-config)#default-router 192.168.10.1
```

Note: There is not a DNS server at 192.168.11.5. You are configuring the command for practice only.

Because devices from the network 192.168.11.0/24 also request addresses from R2, a separate pool must be created to serve devices on that network. The commands are similar to the commands shown above:

```
R2(config)#ip dhcp pool R1Fa1
R2(dhcp-config)#network 192.168.11.0 255.255.255.0
R2(dhcp-config)#dns-server 192.168.11.5
R2(dhcp-config)#default-router 192.168.11.1
```

Step 3: Test DHCP

On PC1 and PC2 test whether each has received an IP address automatically. On each PC go to **Start -> Run -> cmd -> ipconfig**



What are the results of your test? _____

Why are these the results? _____

Step 4: Configure a helper address.

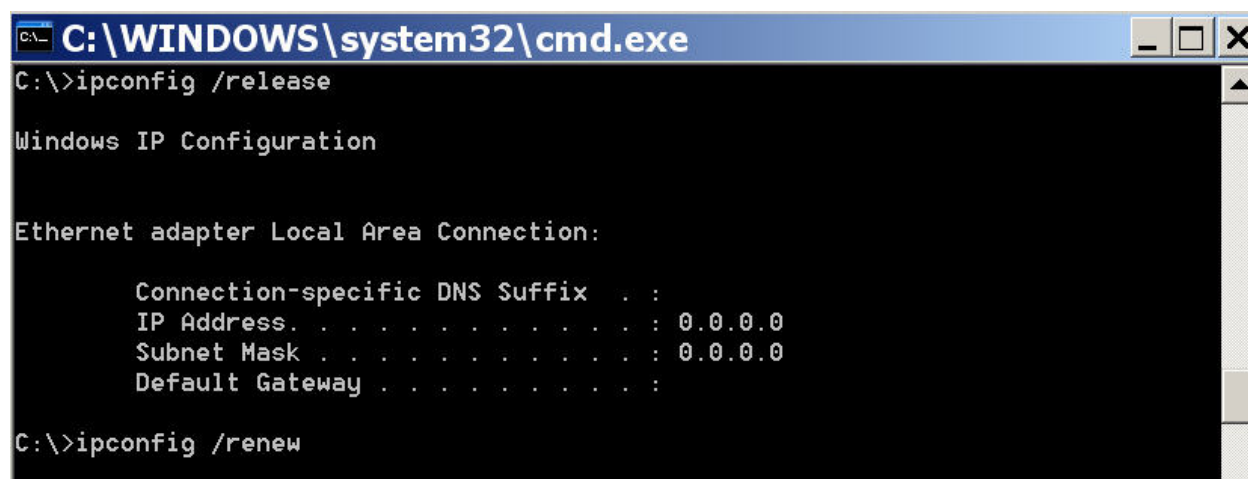
Network services such as DHCP rely on Layer 2 broadcasts to function. When the devices providing these services exist on a different subnet than the clients, they cannot receive the broadcast packets. Because the DHCP server and the DHCP clients are not on the same subnet, configure R1 to forward DHCP broadcasts to R2, which is the DHCP server, using the **ip helper-address** interface configuration command.

Notice that **ip helper-address** must be configured on each interface involved.

```
R1(config)#interface fa0/0
R1(config-if)#ip helper-address 10.1.1.2
R1(config)#interface fa0/1
R1(config-if)#ip helper-address 10.1.1.2
```

Step 5: Release and Renew the IP addresses on PC1 and PC2

Depending upon whether your PCs have been used in a different lab, or connected to the internet, they may already have learned an IP address automatically from a different DHCP server. We need to clear this IP address using the **ipconfig /release** and **ipconfig /renew** commands.



```
C:\WINDOWS\system32\cmd.exe
C:\>ipconfig /release

Windows IP Configuration

Ethernet adapter Local Area Connection:

    Connection-specific DNS Suffix . : 
    IP Address. . . . . : 0.0.0.0
    Subnet Mask . . . . . : 0.0.0.0
    Default Gateway . . . . . : 

C:\>ipconfig /renew
```

Step 6: Verify the DHCP configuration.

You can verify the DHCP server configuration in several different ways. Issue the command **ipconfig** on PC1 and PC2 to verify that they have now received an IP address dynamically. You can then issue commands on the router to get more information. The **show ip dhcp binding** command provides information on all currently assigned DHCP addresses. For instance, the following output shows that the IP address 192.168.10.11 has been assigned to MAC address 3031.632e.3537.6563. The IP lease expires on September 14, 2007 at 7:33 p.m.

```
R1#show ip dhcp binding
Bindings from all pools not associated with VRF:
IP address      Client-ID/      Lease expiration        Type
                Hardware address/
                User name
192.168.10.11   0063.6973.636f.2d30.  Sep 14 2007 07:33 PM    Automatic
                3031.632e.3537.6563.
                2e30.3634.302d.566c.
```

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The **show ip dhcp pool** command displays information on all currently configured DHCP pools on the router. In this output, the pool **R1Fa0** is configured on R1. One address has been leased from this pool. The next client to request an address will receive 192.168.10.12.

```
R2#show ip dhcp pool
```

```
Pool R1Fa0 :
  Utilization mark (high/low)      : 100 / 0
  Subnet size (first/next)         : 0 / 0
  Total addresses                   : 254
  Leased addresses                  : 1
  Pending event                    : none
  1 subnet is currently in the pool :
  Current index      IP address range      Leased addresses
  192.168.10.12      192.168.10.1 - 192.168.10.254      1
```

The **debug ip dhcp server events** command can be extremely useful when troubleshooting DHCP leases with a Cisco IOS DHCP server. The following is the debug output on R1 after connecting a host. Notice that the highlighted portion shows DHCP giving the client an address of 192.168.10.12 and mask of 255.255.255.0

```
*Sep 13 21:04:18.072: DHCPD: Sending notification of DISCOVER:
*Sep 13 21:04:18.072:   DHCPD: htype 1 chaddr 001c.57ec.0640
*Sep 13 21:04:18.072:   DHCPD: remote id 020a0000c0a80b01010000000000
*Sep 13 21:04:18.072:   DHCPD: circuit id 00000000
*Sep 13 21:04:18.072: DHCPD: Seeing if there is an internally specified pool
class:
*Sep 13 21:04:18.072:   DHCPD: htype 1 chaddr 001c.57ec.0640
*Sep 13 21:04:18.072:   DHCPD: remote id 020a0000c0a80b01010000000000
*Sep 13 21:04:18.072:   DHCPD: circuit id 00000000
*Sep 13 21:04:18.072: DHCPD: there is no address pool for 192.168.11.1.
*Sep 13 21:04:18.072: DHCPD: Sending notification of DISCOVER:
R1#
*Sep 13 21:04:18.072:   DHCPD: htype 1 chaddr 001c.57ec.0640
*Sep 13 21:04:18.072:   DHCPD: remote id 020a0000c0a80a01000000000000
*Sep 13 21:04:18.072:   DHCPD: circuit id 00000000
*Sep 13 21:04:18.072: DHCPD: Seeing if there is an internally specified pool
class:
*Sep 13 21:04:18.072:   DHCPD: htype 1 chaddr 001c.57ec.0640
*Sep 13 21:04:18.072:   DHCPD: remote id 020a0000c0a80a01000000000000
*Sep 13 21:04:18.072:   DHCPD: circuit id 00000000
R1#
*Sep 13 21:04:20.072: DHCPD: Adding binding to radix tree (192.168.10.12)
*Sep 13 21:04:20.072: DHCPD: Adding binding to hash tree
*Sep 13 21:04:20.072: DHCPD: assigned IP address 192.168.10.12 to client
0063.6973.636f.2d30.3031.632e.3537.6563.2e30.3634.302d.566c.31.
*Sep 13 21:04:20.072: DHCPD: Sending notification of ASSIGNMENT:
*Sep 13 21:04:20.072:   DHCPD: address 192.168.10.12 mask 255.255.255.0
*Sep 13 21:04:20.072:   DHCPD: htype 1 chaddr 001c.57ec.0640
*Sep 13 21:04:20.072:   DHCPD: lease time remaining (secs) = 86400
*Sep 13 21:04:20.076: DHCPD: Sending notification of ASSIGNMENT:
*Sep 13 21:04:20.076:   DHCPD: address 192.168.10.12 mask 255.255.255.0
R1#
*Sep 13 21:04:20.076:   DHCPD: htype 1 chaddr 001c.57ec.0640
*Sep 13 21:04:20.076:   DHCPD: lease time remaining (secs) = 86400
```

Task 5: Configure Static and Default Routing

ISP uses static routing to reach all networks beyond R2. However, R2 translates private addresses into public addresses before sending traffic to ISP. Therefore, ISP must be configured with the public addresses that are part of the NAT configuration on R2. Enter the following static route on ISP:

```
ISP(config)#ip route 209.165.200.240 255.255.255.240 serial 0/0/1
```

This static route includes all addresses assigned to R2 for public use.

Configure a default route on R2 and propagate the route in OSPF.

```
R2(config)#ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 209.165.200.226
R2(config)#router ospf 1
R2(config-router)#default-information originate
```

Allow a few seconds for R1 to learn the default route from R2 and then check the R1 routing table. Alternatively, you can clear the routing table with the **clear ip route *** command. A default route pointing to R2 should appear in the R1 routing table. Note that the static route that is configured on the ISP only routes to the public addresses that the R1 hosts will use after NAT is configured on R2. Until NAT is configured, the static route will lead to an unknown network, causing the pings from R1 to fail.

Task 6: Configure Static NAT

Step 1: Statically map a public IP address to a private IP address.

The inside server attached to R2 is accessible by outside hosts beyond ISP. Statically assign the public IP address 209.165.200.254 as the address for NAT to use to map packets to the private IP address of the inside server at 192.168.20.254.

```
R2(config)#ip nat inside source static 192.168.20.254 209.165.200.254
```

Step 2: Specify inside and outside NAT interfaces.

Before NAT can work, you must specify which interfaces are inside and which interfaces are outside.

```
R2(config)#interface serial 0/0/1
R2(config-if)#ip nat outside
R2(config-if)#interface fa0/0
R2(config-if)#ip nat inside
```

Note: If using a simulated inside server, assign the **ip nat inside** command to the loopback interface.

Step 3: Verify the static NAT configuration.

From ISP, ping the public IP address 209.165.200.254.

Task 7: Configure Dynamic NAT with a Pool of Addresses

While static NAT provides a permanent mapping between an internal address and a specific public address, dynamic NAT maps private IP addresses to public addresses. These public IP addresses come from a NAT pool.

Step 1: Define a pool of global addresses.

Create a pool of addresses to which matched source addresses are translated. The following command creates a pool named MY-NAT-POOL that translates matched addresses to an available IP address in the 209.165.200.241–209.165.200.246 range.

```
R2(config)#ip nat pool MY-NAT-POOL 209.165.200.241 209.165.200.246 netmask
255.255.255.248
```


Step 2: Create an extended access control list to identify which inside addresses are translated.

```
R2(config)#ip access-list extended NAT
R2(config-ext-nacl)#permit ip 192.168.10.0 0.0.0.255 any
R2(config-ext-nacl)#permit ip 192.168.11.0 0.0.0.255 any
```

Step 3: Establish dynamic source translation by binding the pool with the access control list.

A router can have more than one NAT pool and more than one ACL. The following command tells the router which address pool to use to translate hosts that are allowed by the ACL.

```
R2(config)#ip nat inside source list NAT pool MY-NAT-POOL
```

Step 4: Specify inside and outside NAT interfaces.

You have already specified the inside and outside interfaces for your static NAT configuration. Now add the serial interface linked to R1 as an inside interface.

```
R2(config)#interface serial 0/0/0
R2(config-if)#ip nat inside
```

Step 5: Verify the configuration.

Ping ISP from PC1 or the Fast Ethernet interface on R1 using extended **ping**. Then use the **show ip nat translations** and **show ip nat statistics** commands on R2 to verify NAT.

```
R2#show ip nat translations
Pro Inside global      Inside local      Outside local      Outside global
icmp 209.165.200.241:4 192.168.10.1:4    209.165.200.226:4 209.165.200.226:4
--- 209.165.200.241    192.168.10.1     ---               ---
--- 209.165.200.254    192.168.20.254   ---               ---
```

```
R2#show ip nat statistics
Total active translations: 2 (1 static, 1 dynamic; 0 extended)
Outside interfaces:
  Serial0/0/1
Inside interfaces:
  Serial0/0/0, Loopback0
Hits: 23 Misses: 3
CEF Translated packets: 18, CEF Punted packets: 0
Expired translations: 3
Dynamic mappings:
-- Inside Source
[Id: 1] access-list NAT pool MY-NAT-POOL refcount 1
  pool MY-NAT-POOL: netmask 255.255.255.248
    start 209.165.200.241 end 209.165.200.246
    type generic, total addresses 6, allocated 1 (16%), misses 0
Queued Packets: 0
```

To troubleshoot issues with NAT, you can use the **debug ip nat** command. Turn on NAT debugging and repeat the ping from PC1.

```
R2#debug ip nat
IP NAT debugging is on
R2#
*Sep 13 21:15:02.215: NAT*: s=192.168.10.11->209.165.200.241, d=209.165.200.226 [25]
*Sep 13 21:15:02.231: NAT*: s=209.165.200.226, d=209.165.200.241->192.168.10.11 [25]
*Sep 13 21:15:02.247: NAT*: s=192.168.10.11->209.165.200.241, d=209.165.200.226 [26]
*Sep 13 21:15:02.263: NAT*: s=209.165.200.226, d=209.165.200.241->192.168.10.11 [26]
```



```
*Sep 13 21:15:02.275: NAT*: s=192.168.10.11->209.165.200.241, d=209.165.200.226 [27]
*Sep 13 21:15:02.291: NAT*: s=209.165.200.226, d=209.165.200.241->192.168.10.11 [27]
*Sep 13 21:15:02.307: NAT*: s=192.168.10.11->209.165.200.241, d=209.165.200.226 [28]
*Sep 13 21:15:02.323: NAT*: s=209.165.200.226, d=209.165.200.241->192.168.10.11 [28]
*Sep 13 21:15:02.335: NAT*: s=192.168.10.11->209.165.200.241, d=209.165.200.226 [29]
*Sep 13 21:15:02.351: NAT*: s=209.165.200.226, d=209.165.200.241->192.168.10.11 [29]
R2#
```

Task 8: Configure NAT Overload

In the previous example, what would happen if you needed more than the six public IP addresses that the pool allows?

By tracking port numbers, NAT overloading allows multiple inside users to reuse a public IP address.

In this task, you will remove the pool and mapping statement configured in the previous task. Then you will configure NAT overload on R2 so that all internal IP addresses are translated to the R2 S0/0/1 address when connecting to any outside device.

Step 1: Remove the NAT pool and mapping statement.

Use the following commands to remove the NAT pool and the map to the NAT ACL.

```
R2(config)#no ip nat inside source list NAT pool MY-NAT-POOL
R2(config)#no ip nat pool MY-NAT-POOL 209.165.200.241 209.165.200.246 netmask
255.255.255.248
```

If you receive the following message, clear your NAT translations.

```
%Pool MY-NAT-POOL in use, cannot destroy
R2#clear ip nat translation *
```

Step 2: Configure PAT on R2 using the serial 0/0/1 interface public IP address.

The configuration is similar to dynamic NAT, except that instead of a pool of addresses, the **interface** keyword is used to identify the outside IP address. Therefore, no NAT pool is defined. The **overload** keyword enables the addition of the port number to the translation.

Because you already configured an ACL to identify which inside IP addresses to translate as well as which interfaces are inside and outside, you only need to configure the following:

```
R2(config)#ip nat inside source list NAT interface S0/0/1 overload
```

Step 3: Verify the configuration.

Ping ISP from PC1 or the Fast Ethernet interface on R1 using extended **ping**. Then use the **show ip nat translations** and **show ip nat statistics** commands on R2 to verify NAT.

```
R2#show ip nat translations
Pro Inside global      Inside local      Outside local      Outside global
icmp 209.165.200.225:6 192.168.10.11:6   209.165.200.226:6 209.165.200.226:6
--- 209.165.200.254    192.168.20.254   ---               ---
```

```
R2#show ip nat statistics
Total active translations: 2 (1 static, 1 dynamic; 1 extended)
Outside interfaces:
  Serial0/0/1
Inside interfaces:
```

```

Serial0/0/0, Loopback0
Hits: 48 Misses: 6
CEF Translated packets: 46, CEF Punted packets: 0
Expired translations: 5
Dynamic mappings:
-- Inside Source
[Id: 2] access-list NAT interface Serial0/0/1 refcount 1
Queued Packets: 0

```

Note: In the previous task, you could have added the keyword **overload** to the **ip nat inside source list NAT pool MY-NAT-POOL** command to allow for more than six concurrent users.

Task 9: Document the Network

On each router, issue the **show run** command and capture the configurations.

```

R1#show run
<output omitted>
!
hostname R1
!
enable secret class
!
no ip domain lookup
!
interface FastEthernet0/0
ip address 192.168.10.1 255.255.255.0
ip helper-address 10.1.1.2
no shutdown
!
interface FastEthernet0/1
ip address 192.168.11.1 255.255.255.0
ip helper-address 10.1.1.2
no shutdown
!
interface Serial0/0/0
ip address 10.1.1.1 255.255.255.252
clock rate 125000
!
interface Serial0/0/1
no ip address
shutdown
!
router ospf 1
network 10.1.1.0 0.0.0.3 area 0
network 192.168.10.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
network 192.168.11.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
!
!
banner motd ^C
*****
!!!AUTHORIZED ACCESS ONLY!!!
*****
^C
!
line con 0

```

```
exec-timeout 0 0
password cisco
logging synchronous
login
line aux 0
exec-timeout 0 0
password cisco
logging synchronous
login
line vty 0 4
exec-timeout 0 0
password cisco
logging synchronous
login
!
end
```

R2#show run

```
!
hostname R2
!
!
enable secret class
!
no ip dhcp use vrf connected
ip dhcp excluded-address 192.168.10.1 192.168.10.10
ip dhcp excluded-address 192.168.11.1 192.168.11.10
!
ip dhcp pool R1Fa0
  network 192.168.10.0 255.255.255.0
  default-router 192.168.10.1
  dns-server 192.168.11.5
!
ip dhcp pool R1Fa1
  network 192.168.11.0 255.255.255.0
  dns-server 192.168.11.5
  default-router 192.168.11.1
!
no ip domain lookup
!
interface Loopback0
ip address 192.168.20.254 255.255.255.0
ip nat inside
ip virtual-reassembly
!
!
!
interface Serial0/0/0
ip address 10.1.1.2 255.255.255.252
ip nat inside
ip virtual-reassembly
!
interface Serial0/0/1
ip address 209.165.200.225 255.255.255.252
ip nat outside
ip virtual-reassembly
```

```
clock rate 125000
!
router ospf 1
 network 10.1.1.0 0.0.0.3 area 0
 network 192.168.20.0 0.0.0.255 area 0
 default-information originate
!
ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 209.165.200.226
!
!
no ip http server
no ip http secure-server
ip nat inside source list NAT interface Serial0/0/1 overload
ip nat inside source static 192.168.20.254 209.165.200.254
!
ip access-list extended NAT
 permit ip 192.168.10.0 0.0.0.255 any
 permit ip 192.168.11.0 0.0.0.255 any
!
!
banner motd ^C
*****
!!!AUTHORIZED ACCESS ONLY!!!
*****
^C
!
line con 0
 exec-timeout 0 0
 password cisco
 logging synchronous
 login
line aux 0
 exec-timeout 0 0
 password cisco
 logging synchronous
 login
line vty 0 4
 exec-timeout 0 0
 password cisco
 logging synchronous
 login
!
end
```

```
ISP#show run
<output omitted>
!
hostname ISP
!
enable secret class
!
no ip domain lookup
!
interface Serial0/0/1
```

```
ip address 209.165.200.226 255.255.255.252
no shutdown
!
!
!
ip route 209.165.200.240 255.255.255.240 Serial0/0/1
!
banner motd ^C
*****
!!!AUTHORIZED ACCESS ONLY!!!
*****
^C
!
line con 0
exec-timeout 0 0
password cisco
logging synchronous
login
line aux 0
exec-timeout 0 0
password cisco
logging synchronous
login
line vty 0 4
password cisco
logging synchronous
login
!
end
```

Task 10: Clean Up

Erase the configurations and reload the routers. Disconnect and store the cabling. For PC hosts that are normally connected to other networks, such as the school LAN or the Internet, reconnect the appropriate cabling and restore the TCP/IP settings.