

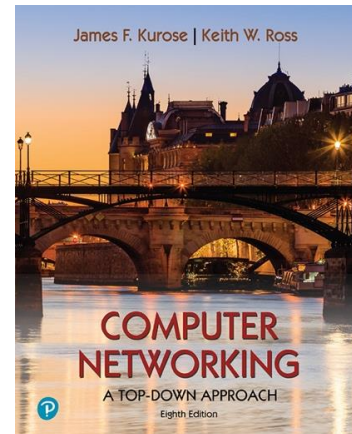
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Wireshark Lab: NAT v8.1

Supplement to *Computer Networking: A Top-Down Approach*, 8th ed., J.F. Kurose and K.W. Ross

“Tell me and I forget. Show me and I remember. Involve me and I understand.” Chinese proverb

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In this lab, we'll investigate the behavior of a NAT router. This lab will be different from our other Wireshark labs, where we've captured a trace file at a single Wireshark measurement point. Because we're interested in capturing packets at *both* the input and output sides of the NAT device, we'll need to capture packets at *two* locations. Also, because many students don't have easy access to a NAT device or to two computers on which to take Wireshark measurements, this isn't a lab that is easily done "live" by a student. So, in this lab, you'll use Wireshark trace files that we've captured for you. This should be a relatively short and easy lab since the concepts behind NAT aren't difficult, but it'll be good nonetheless to observe NAT in action. Before beginning this lab, you'll probably want to review the material on NAT in section 4.3.3 in the text¹.

NAT Measurement Scenario

In this lab, we'll capture packets containing a simple HTTP GET request message from a client inside a home network to a remote server, and the corresponding HTTP response from that server. Within the home network, the home network router provides a NAT service, as discussed in Chapter 4. Figure 1 shows our Wireshark trace-collection scenario. We'll capture packets in *two* locations, and thus this lab has *two* trace files:

- We'll capture packets being received at the local area network (LAN) side of the NAT router. All devices in this LAN have addresses in 192.168.10/24. This file is named *nat-inside-wireshark-trace1-1.pcapng*².

¹ References to figures and sections are for the 8th edition of our text, *Computer Networks, A Top-down Approach*, 8th ed., J.F. Kurose and K.W. Ross, Addison-Wesley/Pearson, 2020. Our website for this book is http://gaia.cs.umass.edu/kurose_ross. You'll find lots of interesting open material there.

² You can download the zip file <http://gaia.cs.umass.edu/wireshark-labs/wireshark-traces-8.1.zip> and extract the trace file *nat-inside-wireshark-trace1-1.pcapng*. These trace files can be used to answer these Wireshark lab questions without actually capturing packets on your own. Each trace was made using Wireshark running on one of the author's computers, while performing the steps indicated in the Wireshark lab. Once you've downloaded a trace file, you can load it into Wireshark and view the trace using the *File* pull down menu, choosing *Open*, and then selecting the trace file name.

- Because we're also interested in analyzing packets being forwarded (and received) by the NAT router on its Internet-facing side, we'll collect a second trace file on the Internet side of the router, as shown in Figure 1. Packets captured by Wireshark at this point that were sent from a host on the right to the server on the left will have undergone NAT translation by the time they reach this second measurement point. This file is named *nat-outside-wireshark-trace1-1.pcapng*.

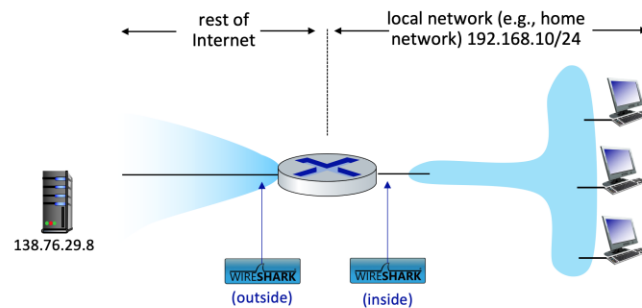


Figure 1: NAT packet capture scenario

In the scenario shown in Figure 1, one of the hosts within the LAN will send an HTTP GET request to the web server at IP address 138.76.29.8, which will respond back to the requesting host. Of course, we're not really interested in the HTTP GET request itself, but rather how the NAT router changes the IP addresses and port numbers of the datagram containing the GET request on the LAN side (inside) to addresses and port numbers in the forwarded outgoing datagram on the Internet side (outside) of the NAT router.

Let's first take a look at what's happening on the LAN side of the NAT router. Open the *nat-inside-wireshark-trace1-1.pcapng* trace file. In this file, you should see an HTTP GET request addressed to the external web server at IP address 138.76.29.8, as well as the subsequent HTTP response message ("200 OK"). Both of these messages in the trace file were captured on the LAN side of the router.

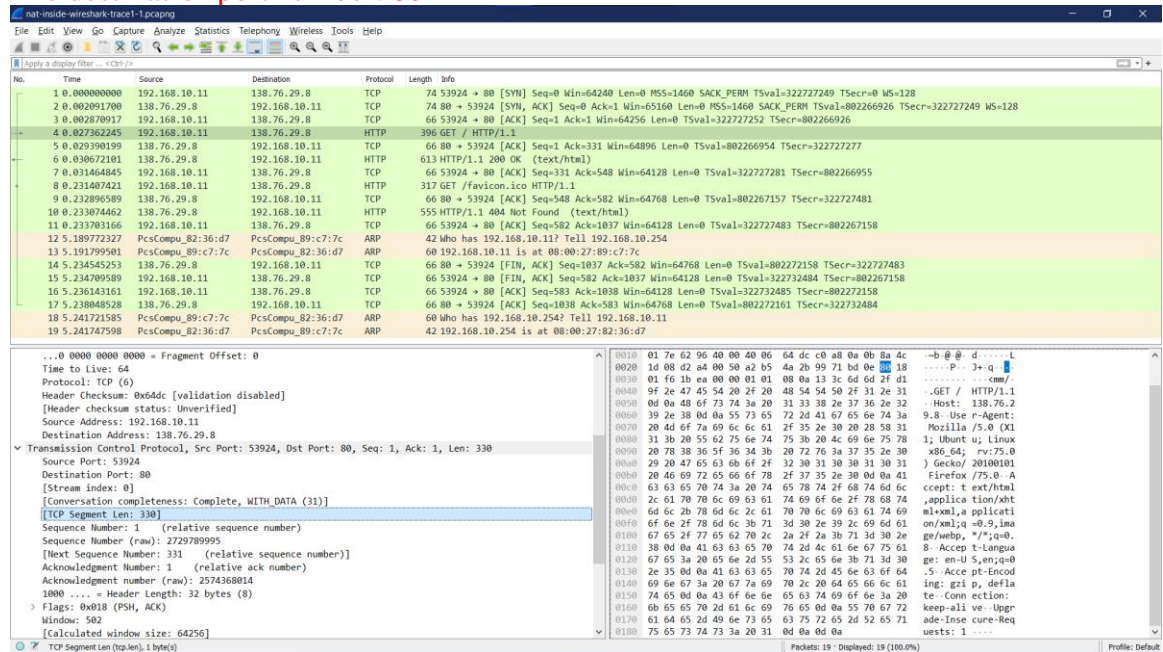
Answer the following questions³.

1. What is the IP address of the client that sends the HTTP GET request in the *nat-inside-wireshark-trace1-1.pcapng* trace? What is the source port number of the TCP segment in this datagram containing the HTTP GET request? What is the

³ For the author's class, when answering the following questions with hand-in assignments, students sometimes need to print out specific packets (see the introductory Wireshark lab for an explanation of how to do this) and indicate where in the packet they've found the information that answers a question. They do this by marking paper copies with a pen or annotating electronic copies with text in a colored font. There are also learning management system (LMS) modules for teachers that allow students to answer these questions online and have answers auto-graded for these Wireshark labs at http://gaia.cs.umass.edu/kurose_ross/lms.htm

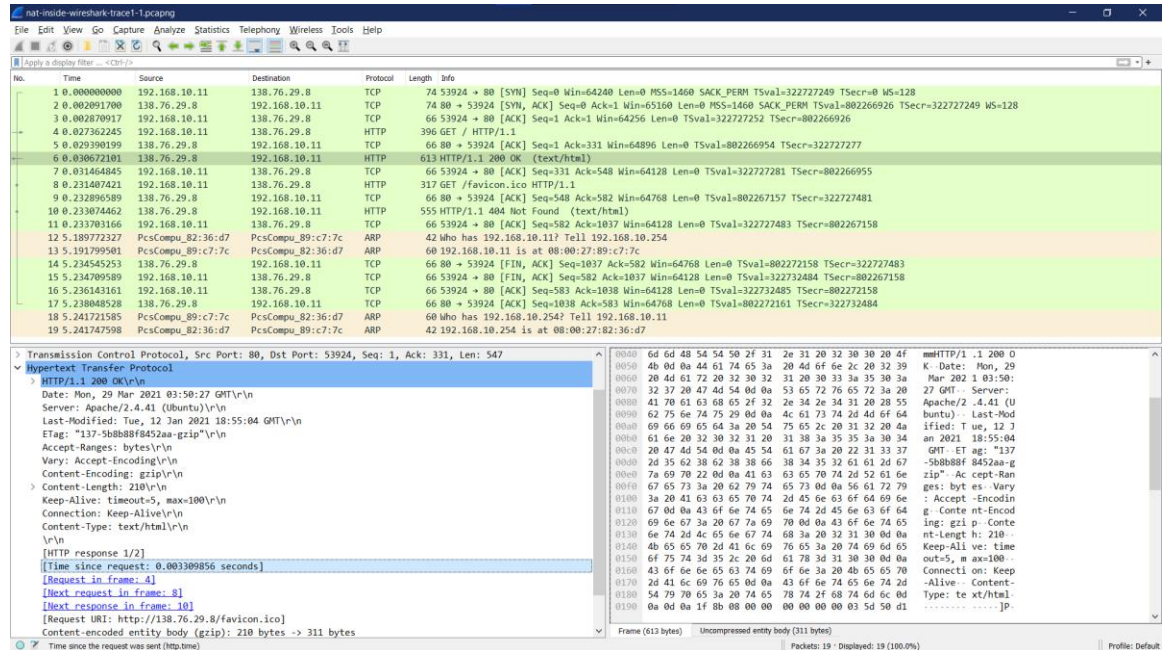
destination IP address of this HTTP GET request? What is the destination port number of the TCP segment in this datagram containing the HTTP GET request?

- The IP address: 192.168.10.11
- The source port number: 53924
- Destination IP address: 138.76.249.8
- The destination port number: 80



2. At what time⁴ is the corresponding HTTP 200 OK message from the webserver forwarded by the NAT router to the client on the router's LAN side?

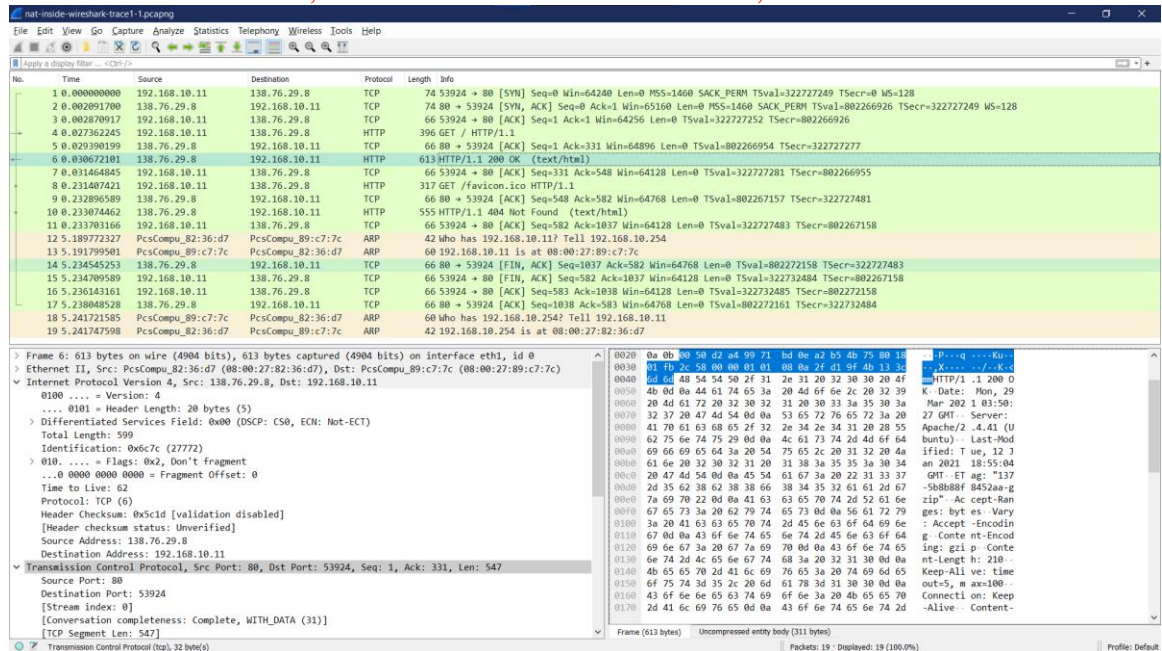
- 0.003309856



⁴ Specify time using the time since the beginning of the trace (rather than absolute, wall-clock time).

3. What are the source and destination IP addresses and TCP source and destination ports on the IP datagram carrying this HTTP 200 OK message?

- **Source: 138.76.29.8, 53924 Destination: 192.168.10.11, 80**



In the following we'll focus on these two HTTP messages (GET and 200 OK). Our goal below will be to locate these two HTTP messages in the trace file *nat-outside-wireshark-trace1-1.pcapng*, captured on the Internet-side link between the router and the ISP. Because the captured packets heading towards the server will have already been forwarded through the NAT router, some of the IP address and port numbers will have been changed as a result of NAT translation.

Open the trace file *nat-outside-wireshark-trace1-1.pcapng*. Note that the time stamps in this file and the *nat-inside-wireshark-trace1-1.pcapng* file are not necessarily synchronized.

In the *nat-outside-wireshark-trace1-1.pcapng* trace file, find the HTTP GET message that corresponds to the HTTP GET message that was sent from the client to the 138.76.29.8 server at time $t=0.027362245$, where $t=0.027362245$ is the time at which this message was sent, as recorded in the *nat-inside-wireshark-trace1-1.pcapng* trace file.

4. At what time does this HTTP GET message appear in the *nat-outside-wireshark-trace1-1.pcapng* trace file?

- **Time: 0.027356291**

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
1	0.000000000	10.0.1.254	138.76.29.8	TCP	74	53924 → 80 [SYN] Seq=0 Win=64240 Len=0 MSS=1460 SACK_PERM TSval=322727249 TSecr=0 WS=128
2	0.002058086	138.76.29.8	10.0.1.254	TCP	74	80 → 53924 [SYN, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1 Win=65160 Len=0 MSS=1460 SACK_PERM TSval=802266926 TSecr=322727249 WS=128
3	0.002853948	10.0.1.254	138.76.29.8	TCP	66	53924 → 80 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=64256 Len=0 TSval=322727252 TSecr=802266926
4	0.027356291	10.0.1.254	138.76.29.8	HTTP	396	GET / HTTP/1.1
5	0.029338911	138.76.29.8	10.0.1.254	TCP	66	80 → 53924 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=331 Win=64896 Len=0 TSval=802266954 TSecr=322727277
6	0.030625966	138.76.29.8	10.0.1.254	HTTP	613	HTTP/1.1 200 OK (text/html)
7	0.031448670	10.0.1.254	138.76.29.8	TCP	66	53924 → 80 [ACK] Seq=331 Ack=548 Win=64128 Len=0 TSval=322727281 TSecr=802266955
8	0.231400190	10.0.1.254	138.76.29.8	HTTP	317	GET /favicon.ico HTTP/1.1
9	0.232863618	138.76.29.8	10.0.1.254	TCP	66	80 → 53924 [ACK] Seq=548 Ack=582 Win=64768 Len=0 TSval=802267157 TSecr=322727481
10	0.233043131	138.76.29.8	10.0.1.254	HTTP	555	HTTP/1.1 404 Not Found (text/html)
11	0.233687113	10.0.1.254	138.76.29.8	TCP	66	53924 → 80 [ACK] Seq=582 Ack=1037 Win=64128 Len=0 TSval=322727483 TSecr=802267158
12	5.189837924	PcsCompu_43:65:cd	PcsCompu_22:fd:74	ARP	42	who has 10.0.1.253? Tell 10.0.1.254
13	5.191700729	PcsCompu_22:fd:74	PcsCompu_43:65:cd	ARP	60	10.0.1.253 is at 08:00:27:22:fd:74
14	5.231662506	PcsCompu_22:fd:74	PcsCompu_43:65:cd	ARP	60	who has 10.0.1.254? Tell 10.0.1.253
15	5.231707677	PcsCompu_43:65:cd	PcsCompu_22:fd:74	ARP	42	10.0.1.254 is at 08:00:27:43:65:cd
16	5.234487950	138.76.29.8	10.0.1.254	TCP	66	80 → 53924 [FIN, ACK] Seq=1037 Ack=582 Win=64768 Len=0 TSval=802272158 TSecr=322727483
17	5.234707998	10.0.1.254	138.76.29.8	TCP	66	53924 → 80 [FIN, ACK] Seq=582 Ack=1037 Win=64128 Len=0 TSval=322732484 TSecr=802267158
18	5.236144683	10.0.1.254	138.76.29.8	TCP	66	53924 → 80 [ACK] Seq=583 Ack=1038 Win=64128 Len=0 TSval=322732485 TSecr=802272158
19	5.238001105	138.76.29.8	10.0.1.254	TCP	66	80 → 53924 [ACK] Seq=1038 Ack=583 Win=64768 Len=0 TSval=802272161 TSecr=322732484

Frame 4: 396 bytes on wire (3168 bits), 396 bytes captured (3168 bits) on interface eth0, id 0 Ethernet II, Src: PcsCompu_43:65:cd (08:00:27:43:65:cd), Dst: PcsCompu_22:fd:74 (08:00:27:22:fd:74) Destination: PcsCompu_22:fd:74 (08:00:27:22:fd:74) Source: PcsCompu_43:65:cd (08:00:27:43:65:cd) Type: IPv4 (0x0800) Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 10.0.1.254, Dst: 138.76.29.8 Transmission Control Protocol, Src Port: 53924, Dst Port: 80, Seq: 1, Ack: 1, Len: 330 Hypertext Transfer Protocol		0000 80 00 27 22 fd 74 08 00 27 43 65 cd 08 00 45 00 ... 0010 01 7e 62 96 40 00 3f 06 24 92 0a 00 01 fe 8a 4c ... 0020 1d 08 62 a4 00 50 a2 b5 4a 2b 99 71 bd 0e 00 18 ... 0030 01 f6 da 9f 00 00 01 01 08 0a 13 3c 6d 6d 2f d1 ... 0040 9f 2e 47 45 54 20 2f 20 48 54 50 2f 31 2e 31 ... 0050 0d 0a 48 6f 73 74 3a 20 31 33 38 2e 37 36 2e 32 ... 0060 39 2e 38 0d 0a 55 73 65 72 2d 41 67 05 6e 7a 3a ... 0070 20 4d 6f 7a 69 6c 6c 61 2f 35 2e 30 20 28 58 31 ... 0080 31 3b 20 55 62 75 6e 74 75 3b 20 4c 69 6e 75 78 ... 0090 20 78 38 36 5f 36 34 3b 20 72 76 3a 37 35 2e 30 ... 00a0 29 30 47 65 63 0d 6f 2f 32 30 31 30 30 31 30 31 ... 00b0 20 46 69 72 65 66 6f 78 2f 37 35 2e 30 0d 0a 41 ... 00c0 63 63 65 70 74 3a 20 74 65 78 74 2f 68 74 6d 6c ... 00d0 2c 61 70 70 6c 69 63 61 74 69 6f 6e 2f 78 68 74 ... 00e0 6d 6c 2b 78 6d 6c 2c 61 70 70 6c 69 63 61 74 69 ... 00f0 6f 6e 2f 78 6d 6c 3b 71 3d 30 2e 39 2c 69 6d 61 ... 0100 67 65 2f 77 65 62 70 2c 2a 2f 2a 3b 71 3d 30 2e ... 0110 38 0d 0a 41 63 63 65 70 74 2d 4c 61 6e 67 75 61 ... 0120 67 65 3a 20 65 6e 2d 55 53 2c 65 6e 3b 71 3d 30 ... 0130 2e 35 0d 0a 41 63 63 65 70 74 2d 4c 6e 63 6f 64 ... 0140 69 6e 67 3a 20 67 7a 69 70 2c 20 64 65 66 6c 61 ... 0150 74 65 0d 0a 43 6f 6e 6e 63 74 69 6f 6e 3a 20 ... 0160 6b 65 65 70 2d 61 6c 69 76 65 0d 0a 55 70 67 72 ... 0170 61 64 65 2d 49 6e 73 65 63 75 72 65 2d 52 65 71 ...
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5. What are the source and destination IP addresses and TCP source and destination port numbers on the IP datagram carrying this HTTP GET (as recorded in the *nat-outside-wireshark-trace1-1.pcapng* trace file)?

- Source: 10.0.1.254, 53
- Destination: 138.76.29.8
- Source port: 53924
- Destination port: 80

nat-outside-wireshark-trace1-1.pcapng

File Edit View Go Capture Analyze Statistics Telephony Wireless Tools Help

Apply a display filter ... <Ctrl-/>

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
1	0.000000000	10.0.1.254	138.76.29.8	TCP	74	53924 → 80 [SYN] Seq=
2	0.002058086	138.76.29.8	10.0.1.254	TCP	74	80 → 53924 [SYN, ACK] Seq=
3	0.002853940	10.0.1.254	138.76.29.8	TCP	66	53924 → 80 [ACK] Seq=
4	0.027356291	10.0.1.254	138.76.29.8	HTTP	396	GET / HTTP/1.1
5	0.029338911	138.76.29.8	10.0.1.254	TCP	66	80 → 53924 [ACK] Seq=
6	0.030625966	138.76.29.8	10.0.1.254	HTTP	613	HTTP/1.1 200 OK (tex
7	0.031448670	10.0.1.254	138.76.29.8	TCP	66	53924 → 80 [ACK] Seq=
8	0.231400190	10.0.1.254	138.76.29.8	HTTP	317	GET /favicon.ico HTTP
9	0.232863610	138.76.29.8	10.0.1.254	TCP	66	80 → 53924 [ACK] Seq=
10	0.233043313	138.76.29.8	10.0.1.254	HTTP	555	HTTP/1.1 404 Not Four
11	0.233687113	10.0.1.254	138.76.29.8	TCP	66	53924 → 80 [ACK] Seq=
12	5.189837924	PcsCompu_43:65:cd	PcsCompu_22:fd:74	ARP	42	Who has 10.0.1.253? T
13	5.191700729	PcsCompu_22:fd:74	PcsCompu_43:65:cd	ARP	60	10.0.1.253 is at 08:0
14	5.231662506	PcsCompu_22:fd:74	PcsCompu_43:65:cd	ARP	60	Who has 10.0.1.254? T
15	5.231707677	PcsCompu_43:65:cd	PcsCompu_22:fd:74	ARP	42	10.0.1.254 is at 08:0
16	5.234487950	138.76.29.8	10.0.1.254	TCP	66	80 → 53924 [FIN, ACK] Seq=
17	5.234707098	10.0.1.254	138.76.29.8	TCP	66	53924 → 80 [FIN, ACK] Seq=
18	5.236144683	10.0.1.254	138.76.29.8	TCP	66	53924 → 80 [ACK] Seq=

0100 = Version: 4
 0101 = Header Length: 20 bytes (5)
 > Differentiated Services Field: 0x00 (DSCP: CS0)
 Total Length: 382
 Identification: 0x6296 (25238)
 > 010. = Flags: 0x2, Don't fragment
 ...0 0000 0000 0000 = Fragment Offset: 0
 Time to Live: 63
 Protocol: TCP (6)
 Header Checksum: 0x2492 [validation disabled]
 [Header checksum status: Unverified]
 Source Address: 10.0.1.254
 Destination Address: 138.76.29.8
 Transmission Control Protocol, Src Port: 53924, D
 Source Port: 53924
 Destination Port: 80
 [Stream index: 0]
 [Conversation completeness: Complete, WITH_DATA]
 [TCP Segment Len: 330]
 Sequence Number: 1 (relative sequence number)
 Sequence Number (raw): 2729789995

0000 08 00 27 22 fd 74 08 00 27 43 65 cd 08 00
 0010 01 7e 62 96 40 00 3f 06 24 92 0a 00 01 fd
 0020 1d 08 d2 a4 00 50 a2 b5 4a 2b 99 71 bd 0e
 0030 01 f6 da 9f 00 00 01 01 08 0a 13 3c 6d 6e
 0040 9f 2e 47 45 54 20 2f 20 48 54 54 50 2f 3e
 0050 0d 0a 48 6f 73 74 3a 20 31 33 38 2e 37 3e
 0060 39 2e 38 0d 0a 55 73 65 72 2d 41 67 65 6e
 0070 20 4d 6f 7a 69 6c 6c 61 2f 35 2e 30 20 2e
 0080 31 3b 20 55 62 75 6e 74 75 3b 20 4c 69 6e
 0090 20 78 38 36 5f 36 34 3b 20 72 76 3a 37 3e
 00a0 29 20 47 65 63 6b 6f 2f 32 30 31 30 30 3e
 00b0 20 46 69 72 65 66 6f 78 2f 37 35 2e 30 0e
 00c0 63 63 65 70 74 3a 20 74 65 78 74 2f 68 74
 00d0 2c 61 70 70 6c 69 63 61 74 69 6f 6e 2f 74
 00e0 6d 6c 2b 78 6d 6c 2c 61 70 70 6c 69 63 6e
 00f0 6f 6e 2f 78 6d 6c 3b 71 3d 30 2e 39 2c 6e
 0100 67 65 2f 77 65 62 70 2c 2a 2f 2a 3b 71 3e
 0110 38 0d 0a 41 63 63 65 70 74 2d 4c 61 6e 6e
 0120 67 65 3a 20 65 6e 2d 55 53 2c 65 6e 3b 7e
 0130 2e 35 0d 0a 41 63 63 65 70 74 2d 45 6e 6e
 0140 69 6e 67 3a 20 67 7a 69 70 2c 20 64 65 6e
 0150 74 65 0d 0a 43 6f 6e 6e 65 63 74 69 6f 6e
 0160 6b 65 65 70 2d 61 6c 69 76 65 0d 0a 55 7e

Destination Hardware Address (eth.dst), 6 byte(s) | Packets: 19 · Displayed: 19 (100.0%) | Profile: Default

6. Which of these four fields are different than in your answer to question 1 above?
 - Inside: Source : 192.168.10.11, 53924 Destination: 138.76.249.8, 80
 - Outside: Source : 10.0.1.254, 53924 Destination: 138.76.29.8, 80
7. Are any fields in the HTTP GET message changed?
 - None
8. Which of the following fields in the IP datagram carrying the HTTP GET are changed from the datagram received on the local area network (inside) to the corresponding datagram forwarded on the Internet side (outside) of the NAT router: Version, Header Length, Flags, Checksum?
 - The Source IP has changed resulting in the Checksum changing as this contains the Source IP within it

Let's continue to look at the *nat-outside-wireshark-trace1-1.pcapng* trace file. Find the HTTP reply containing the "200 OK" message that was received in response to the HTTP GET request you just examined in questions 4-8 above.

- At what time does this message appear in the *nat-outside-wireshark-trace1-1.pcapng* trace file?

- It receive at 10:50:27.774660820 and the GET time is 10:50:27.771391145 -> received after 0.003269675

No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
3	0.002853940	10.0.1.254	138.76.29.8	TCP	66	53924 → 80 [ACK] Seq=
4	0.027356291	10.0.1.254	138.76.29.8	HTTP	396	GET / HTTP/1.1
5	0.029338911	138.76.29.8	10.0.1.254	TCP	66	80 → 53924 [ACK] Seq=
6	0.030625966	138.76.29.8	10.0.1.254	HTTP	613	HTTP/1.1 200 OK (tex
7	0.031448670	10.0.1.254	138.76.29.8	TCP	66	53924 → 80 [ACK] Seq=
8	0.231400190	10.0.1.254	138.76.29.8	HTTP	317	GET /favicon.ico HTTP
9	0.232863610	138.76.29.8	10.0.1.254	TCP	66	80 → 53924 [ACK] Seq=
10	0.233043313	138.76.29.8	10.0.1.254	HTTP	555	HTTP/1.1 404 Not Four
11	0.233687113	10.0.1.254	138.76.29.8	TCP	66	53924 → 80 [ACK] Seq=
12	5.189837924	PcsCompu_43:65:cd	PcsCompu_22:fd:74	ARP	42	Who has 10.0.1.253? 1
13	5.191700729	PcsCompu_22:fd:74	PcsCompu_43:65:cd	ARP	60	10.0.1.253 is at 08:0
14	5.231662506	PcsCompu_22:fd:74	PcsCompu_43:65:cd	ARP	60	Who has 10.0.1.254? 1
15	5.231707677	PcsCompu_43:65:cd	PcsCompu_22:fd:74	ARP	42	10.0.1.254 is at 08:0
16	5.234487950	138.76.29.8	10.0.1.254	TCP	66	80 → 53924 [FIN, ACK]
17	5.234707098	10.0.1.254	138.76.29.8	TCP	66	53924 → 80 [FIN, ACK]
18	5.236144683	10.0.1.254	138.76.29.8	TCP	66	53924 → 80 [ACK] Seq=
19	5.238001105	138.76.29.8	10.0.1.254	TCP	66	80 → 53924 [ACK] Seq=

Date: Mon, 29 Mar 2021 03:50:27 GMT\r\n
 Server: Apache/2.4.41 (Ubuntu)\r\n
 Last-Modified: Tue, 12 Jan 2021 18:55:04 GMT\r\n
 ETag: "137-5b8b88f8452aa-gzip"\r\n
 Accept-Ranges: bytes\r\n
 Vary: Accept-Encoding\r\n
 Content-Encoding: gzip\r\n
 Content-Length: 210\r\n
 Keep-Alive: timeout=5, max=100\r\n
 Connection: Keep-Alive\r\n
 Content-Type: text/html\r\n
 \r\n
 [HTTP response 1/2]
 [Time since request: 0.003269675 seconds]
 [Request in frame: 4]
 [Next request in frame: 8]
 [Next response in frame: 10]
 [Request URI: http://138.76.29.8/]
 Content-encoded entity body (gzip): 210 bytes
 File Data: 311 bytes
 Line-based text data: text/html (12 lines)

Frame (613 bytes) Uncompressed entity body (311 bytes)

Time since the request was sent (http.time) Packets: 19 · Displayed: 19 (100.0%) Profile: Default

- What are the source and destination IP addresses and TCP source and destination port numbers on the IP datagram carrying this HTTP reply ("200 OK") message (as recorded in the *nat-outside-wireshark-trace1-1.pcapng* trace file)?

- The source and destination IP addresses: 138.76.29.8 & 10.0.1.254 The TCP source and destination port: 80 & 53924

3	2021-03-29 10:50:27.771391145	10.0.1.254	138.76.29.8	TCP	66 53924 → 80 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=0
4	2021-03-29 10:50:27.771391145	10.0.1.254	138.76.29.8	HTTP	396 GET / HTTP/1.1
5	2021-03-29 10:50:27.773373765	138.76.29.8	10.0.1.254	TCP	66 80 → 53924 [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=331 Win=0
6	2021-03-29 10:50:27.774660820	138.76.29.8	10.0.1.254	HTTP	613 HTTP/1.1 200 OK (text/html)
7	2021-03-29 10:50:27.775483524	10.0.1.254	138.76.29.8	TCP	66 53924 → 80 [ACK] Seq=331 Ack=548 Win=0
8	2021-03-29 10:50:27.975435044	10.0.1.254	138.76.29.8	HTTP	317 GET /favicon.ico HTTP/1.1
9	2021-03-29 10:50:27.976898464	138.76.29.8	10.0.1.254	TCP	66 80 → 53924 [ACK] Seq=548 Ack=582 Win=0
10	2021-03-29 10:50:27.977078167	138.76.29.8	10.0.1.254	HTTP	555 HTTP/1.1 404 Not Found (text/html)

```

> Frame 6: 613 bytes on wire (4904 bits), 613 bytes captured (4904 bits) on interface eth0, id 0
> Ethernet II, Src: PcsCompu_22:fd:74 (08:00:27:22:fd:74), Dst: PcsCompu_43:65:cd (08:00:27:43:65:cd)
> Internet Protocol Version 4, Src: 138.76.29.8, Dst: 10.0.1.254
> Transmission Control Protocol, Src Port: 80, Dst Port: 53924, Seq: 1, Ack: 331, Len: 547
> Hypertext Transfer Protocol
> Line-based text data: text/html (12 lines)

```

Lastly, let's consider what happens when the NAT router receives this datagram that you examined in questions 9 and 10, performs NAT translation, and finally forwards that datagram to the destination host on the LAN side. Based on your answers to questions 1 through 10 above and your knowledge of how NAT works, you should be able to answer the following question without actually looking at the *nat-inside-wireshark-trace1-1.pcapng* trace file:

11. What are the source and destination IP addresses and TCP source and destination port numbers on the IP datagram carrying the HTTP reply ("200 OK") that is forwarded from the router to the destination host in the right of Figure 1?

- IP address 138.76.29.8 and 192.168.10.24

Just to make sure you understand NAT, you should now use Wireshark to peek into the *nat-inside-wireshark-trace1-1.pcapng* trace file at look at the HTTP reply ("200 OK"). Do your answers to question 11 above match what you see in the *nat-inside-wireshark-trace1-1.pcapng* trace file? [Hopefully, your answer is yes 😊].

That's it! See, we told you this Wireshark NAT lab wasn't going to be hard!