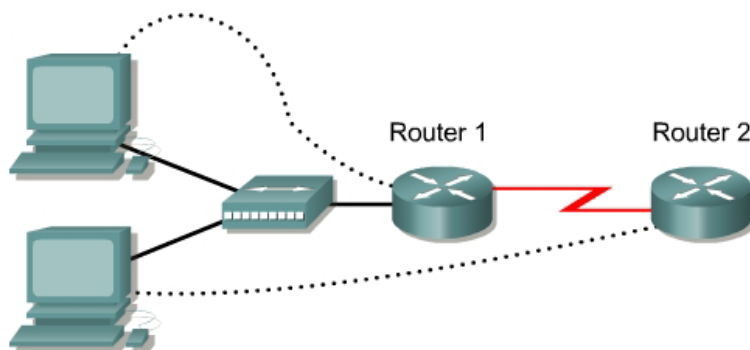


Lab 1.1.4a Configuring NAT



Router Designation	Router Name	FastEthernet 0 Address/Subnet Mask	Interface Type	Serial 0 Address/Subnet Mask	Loopback 0 Address/Subnet Mask	Enable Secret Password	Enable/VTY/Console Passwords
Router 1	Gateway	10.10.10.1/24	DCE	200.2.2.18/30	NA	class	cisco
Router 2	ISP	NA	DTE	200.2.2.17/30	172.16.1.1/32	class	cisco

Straight-through cable	—————
Serial cable	—————  —————
Console (rollover)	
Crossover cable	- - - - -

Objective

- Configure a router to use network address translation (NAT) to convert internal IP addresses, typically private addresses, into outside public addresses.

Background/Preparation

An ISP has allocated a company the public classless interdomain routing (CIDR) IP address 199.99.9.32/27. This is equivalent to 30 public IP addresses. Since the company has an internal requirement for more than 30 addresses, the IT manager has decided to implement NAT. The addresses 199.99.9.33 – 199.99.9.39 for static allocation and 199.99.9.40 – 199.99.9.62 for dynamic allocation. Routing will be done between the ISP and the gateway router used by the company. A static route will be used between the ISP and gateway router and a default route will be used between the gateway router and the ISP. The ISP connection to the Internet will be represented by a loopback address on the ISP router.

Cable a network similar to the one in the diagram above. Any router that meets the interface requirements displayed on the above diagram may be used. This includes the following and any of their possible combinations:

- 800 series routers
- 1600 series routers

- 1700 series routers
- 2500 series routers
- 2600 series routers

Please refer to the chart at the end of the lab to correctly identify the interface identifiers to be used based on the equipment in the lab. The configuration output used in this lab is produced from 1721 series routers. Any other router used may produce slightly different output. Conduct the following steps on each router unless specifically instructed otherwise.

Start a HyperTerminal session.

Note: Refer to the erase and reload instructions at the end of this lab. Perform those steps on all routers in this lab assignment before continuing.

Step 1 Configure the routers

Configure all of the following according to the chart:

- The hostname
- The console
- The virtual terminal
- The enable passwords
- The interfaces

If problems occur during this configuration, refer to the configuration reference sheet at the end of this lab for help.

Step 2 Save the configuration

At the privileged EXEC mode prompt, on both routers, type the command `copy running-config startup-config`.

Step 3 Configure the hosts with the proper IP address, subnet mask, and default gateway

Each workstation should be able to ping the attached router. If for some reason this is not the case, troubleshoot as necessary. Check and verify that the workstation has been assigned a specific IP address and default gateway. If running Windows 98, check using **Start > Run > winipcfg**. If running Windows 2000 or higher, check using `ipconfig` in a DOS window.

Step 4 Verify that the network is functioning

- From the attached hosts, ping the FastEthernet interface of the default gateway router.
- Was the ping from the first host successful? _____
- Was the ping from the second host successful? _____
- If the answer is no for either question, troubleshoot the router and host configurations to find the error. Then ping again until they both are successful.

Step 5 Create a static route

- Create a static route from the ISP to the Gateway router. Addresses 199.99.9.32/27 have been allocated for Internet access outside of the company. Use the `ip route` command to create the static route.

```
ISP(config)#ip route 199.99.9.32 255.255.255.224 200.2.2.18
```

- Is the static route in the routing table? _____

- c. What command checks the routing table contents? _____
- d. If the route was not in the routing table, give one reason why this might be so?

Step 6 Create a default route

- a. Add a default route, using the `ip route` command, from the Gateway router to the ISP router. This will forward any unknown destination address traffic to the ISP.

```
Gateway(config)#ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 200.2.2.17
```

- b. Is the static route in the routing table? _____
- c. Try to ping from one of the workstations to the ISP serial interface IP address.
- d. Was the ping successful? _____
- e. Why? _____

Step 7 Define the pool of usable public IP addresses

To define the pool of public addresses, use the `ip nat pool` command:

```
Gateway(config)#ip nat pool public-access 199.99.9.40 199.99.9.62  
netmask 255.255.255.224
```

Step 8 Define an access list that will match the inside private IP addresses

To define the access list to match the inside private addresses, use the `access list` command:

```
Gateway(config)#access-list 1 permit 10.10.10.0 0.0.0.255
```

Step 9 Define the NAT translation from inside list to outside pool

To define the NAT translation, use the `ip nat inside source` command:

```
Gateway(config)#ip nat inside source list 1 pool public-access
```

Step 10 Specify the interfaces

The active interfaces on the router, need to be specified as either inside or outside interfaces with respect to NAT. To do this, use the `ip nat inside` or `ip nat outside` command:

```
Gateway(config)#interface fastethernet 0  
Gateway(config-if)#ip nat inside  
Gateway(config-if)#interface serial 0  
Gateway(config-if)#ip nat outside
```

Step 11 Testing the configuration

- a. Configure a workstation on the internal LAN with the IP address 10.10.10.10/24 and a default gateway 10.10.10.1. From the PC, ping 172.16.1.1. If successful, look at the NAT translation on the Gateway router, using the command `show ip nat translations`.

b. What is the translation of the inside local host addresses?

_____ = _____ = _____

c. The inside global address is assigned by? _____

d. The inside local address is assigned by? _____

Upon completion of the previous steps finish the lab by doing the following:

- Logoff by typing **exit**
- Turn the router off
- Remove and store the cables and adapter

Configuration reference sheet

This sheet contains the basic configuration commands for the ISP and Gateway routers:

ISP

```
Router#configure terminal
Router(config)#hostname ISP
ISP(config)#enable password cisco
ISP(config)#enable secret class
ISP(config)#line console 0
ISP(config-line)#password cisco
ISP(config-line)#login
ISP(config-line)#exit
ISP(config)#line vty 0 4
ISP(config-line)#password cisco
ISP(config-line)#login
ISP(config-line)#exit
ISP(config)#interface loopback 0
ISP(config-if)#ip add 172.16.1.1 255.255.255.255
ISP(config-if)#no shutdown
ISP(config-if)#exit
ISP(config)#interface serial 0
ISP(config-if)#ip add 200.2.2.17 255.255.255.252
ISP(config-if)#no shutdown
ISP(config-if)#clockrate 64000
ISP(config)#ip route 199.99.9.32 255.255.255.224 200.2.2.18
ISP(config)#end
ISP#copy running-config startup-config
Destination filename [startup-config]?[Enter]
```

Gateway

```
Router#configure terminal
Router(config)#hostname Gateway
Gateway(config)#enable password cisco
Gateway(config)#enable secret class
Gateway(config)#line console 0
Gateway(config-line)#password cisco
Gateway(config-line)#login
Gateway(config-line)#exit
Gateway(config)#line vty 0 4
Gateway(config-line)#password cisco
Gateway(config-line)#login
Gateway(config-line)#exit
Gateway(config)#fastethernet 0
Gateway(config-if)#ip add 10.10.10.1 255.255.255.0
Gateway(config-if)#no shutdown
Gateway(config-if)#exit
Gateway(config)#interface serial 0
Gateway(config-if)#ip add 200.2.2.18 255.255.255.252
Gateway(config-if)#no shutdown

Gateway(config)#ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 200.2.2.17
```

Erasing and reloading the router

Enter into the privileged EXEC mode by typing **enable**.

If prompted for a password, enter **class** (if that does not work, ask the instructor).

```
Router>enable
```

At the privileged EXEC mode, enter the command **erase startup-config**.

```
Router#erase startup-config
```

The responding line prompt will be:

```
Erasing the nvram filesystem will remove all files! Continue? [confirm]
```

Press **Enter** to confirm.

The response should be:

```
Erase of nvram: complete
```

Now at the privileged EXEC mode, enter the command **reload**.

```
Router(config)#reload
```

The responding line prompt will be:

```
System configuration has been modified. Save? [yes/no]:
```

Type **n** and then press **Enter**.

The responding line prompt will be:

```
Proceed with reload? [confirm]
```

Press **Enter** to confirm.

In the first line of the response will be:

```
Reload requested by console.
```

After the router has reloaded the line prompt will be:

```
Would you like to enter the initial configuration dialog? [yes/no]:
```

Type **n** and then press **Enter**.

The responding line prompt will be:

```
Press RETURN to get started!
```

Press **Enter**.

Now the router is ready for the assigned lab to be performed.

Router Interface Summary				
Router Model	Ethernet Interface #1	Ethernet Interface #2	Serial Interface #1	Serial Interface #2
800 (806)	Ethernet 0 (E0)	Ethernet 1 (E1)		
1600	Ethernet 0 (E0)	Ethernet 1 (E1)	Serial 0 (S0)	Serial 1 (S1)
1700	FastEthernet 0 (FA0)	FastEthernet 1 (FA1)	Serial 0 (S0)	Serial 1 (S1)
2500	Ethernet 0 (E0)	Ethernet 1 (E1)	Serial 0 (S0)	Serial 1 (S1)
2600	FastEthernet 0/0 (FA0/0)	FastEthernet 0/1 (FA0/1)	Serial 0/0 (S0/0)	Serial 0/1 (S0/1)
In order to find out exactly how the router is configured, look at the interfaces. This will identify what type and how many interfaces the router has. There is no way to effectively list all of the combinations of configurations for each router class. What is provided are the identifiers for the possible combinations of interfaces in the device. This interface chart does not include any other type of interface even though a specific router may contain one. An example of this might be an ISDN BRI interface. The string in parenthesis is the legal abbreviation that can be used in an IOS command to represent the interface.				