

Chapitre 11 : Configuration du NAT/PAT sur un routeur Cisco

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1. Configuration initiale du routeur ISP.

```
interface Loopback0
 ip address 8.8.8.8 255.255.255.255
!
interface GigabitEthernet0/0
 no ip address
 duplex auto
 speed auto
 shutdown
!
interface GigabitEthernet0/1
 no ip address
 duplex auto
 speed auto
 shutdown
!
interface Serial10/0/0
 ip address 80.79.100.1 255.255.255.252
!
```

1ère étape : Nous avons ici configurer l'interface **loopback** sur le routeur **ISP** ainsi que l'interface **s0/0/0**.

```
ISP(config)#ip route 201.49.10.16 255.255.255.240 80.79.100.2
```

2ème étape : Par la suite nous configurons la **route** vers le **pool d'adresses publique**.

2. Configuration initiale du routeur R1.

```
interface GigabitEthernet0/0
 ip address 192.168.0.1 255.255.255.0
 duplex auto
 speed auto
!
interface GigabitEthernet0/1
 ip address 192.168.1.1 255.255.255.0
 duplex auto
 speed auto
!
interface Serial0/0/0
 ip address 80.79.100.2 255.255.255.252
 clock rate 64000
!
```

1ère étape : Configuration des trois interfaces **s0/0/0**, **G0/0** et **G0/1** sur le routeur **R1**.

```
R1(config)#ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 80.79.100.1
```

2ème étape : Nous configurons cette fois-ci la **route par défaut**.

PC1 vers PC2

```
C:\>ping 192.168.1.10

Pinging 192.168.1.10 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 192.168.1.10: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=127

Ping statistics for 192.168.1.10:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
    Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 0ms, Average = 0ms
```

PC1 vers PC3

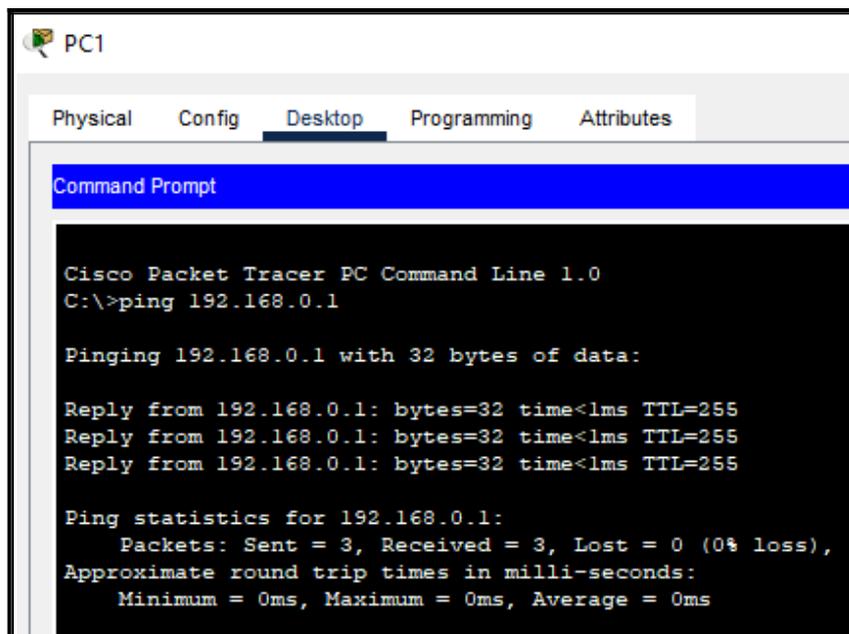
```
C:\>ping 192.168.1.100

Pinging 192.168.1.100 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 192.168.1.100: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=127

Ping statistics for 192.168.1.100:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
    Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 0ms, Average = 0ms
```

PC1 vers R1



The screenshot shows a PC1 desktop environment with a Command Prompt window open. The window title is 'Command Prompt'. The output shows a successful ping to 192.168.0.1.

```
PC1
Physical Config Desktop Programming Attributes
Command Prompt

Cisco Packet Tracer PC Command Line 1.0
C:\>ping 192.168.0.1

Pinging 192.168.0.1 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 192.168.0.1: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=255
Reply from 192.168.0.1: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=255
Reply from 192.168.0.1: bytes=32 time<1ms TTL=255

Ping statistics for 192.168.0.1:
    Packets: Sent = 3, Received = 3, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
    Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 0ms, Average = 0ms
```

3ème étape : Test de **ping** depuis **PC1** afin de vérifier si il est actuellement possible d'obtenir une réponse.

PC1 vers PC2 (Screen 1)

PC1 vers PC3 (Screen 2)

PC1 vers R1 (Screen 3)

PC2 vers PC1

```
Pinging 192.168.0.10 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 192.168.0.10: bytes=32 time<lms TTL=127

Ping statistics for 192.168.0.10:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 0ms, Average = 0ms
```

PC2 vers PC3

```
C:\>ping 192.168.1.100

Pinging 192.168.1.100 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 192.168.1.100: bytes=32 time=lms TTL=128
Reply from 192.168.1.100: bytes=32 time<lms TTL=128
Reply from 192.168.1.100: bytes=32 time<lms TTL=128
Reply from 192.168.1.100: bytes=32 time<lms TTL=128

Ping statistics for 192.168.1.100:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = lms, Average = 0ms
```

PC2 vers R1

```
C:\>ping 192.168.1.1

Pinging 192.168.1.1 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 192.168.1.1: bytes=32 time<lms TTL=255
Reply from 192.168.1.1: bytes=32 time<lms TTL=255
Reply from 192.168.1.1: bytes=32 time<lms TTL=255

Ping statistics for 192.168.1.1:
    Packets: Sent = 3, Received = 3, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 0ms, Average = 0ms
```

4ème étape : Depuis **PC2** nous effectuons un test de ping.

PC2 vers PC1 (Screen 1)

PC2 vers PC3 (Screen 2)

PC2 vers R1 (Screen 3)

PC3 vers PC1

```
C:\>ping 192.168.0.10

Pinging 192.168.0.10 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 192.168.0.10: bytes=32 time<lms TTL=127

Ping statistics for 192.168.0.10:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 0ms, Average = 0ms
```

PC3 vers PC2

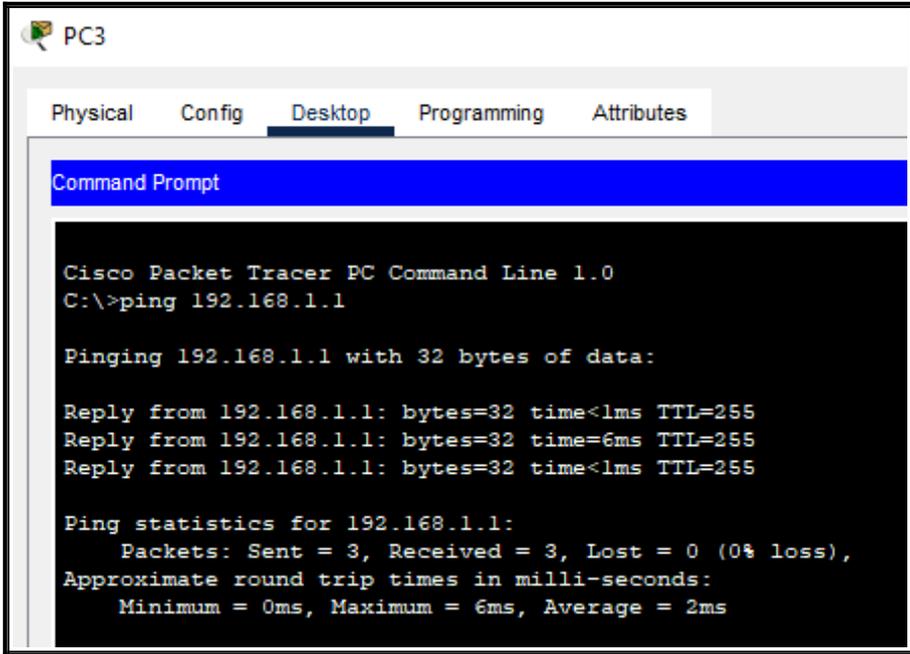
```
C:\>ping 192.168.1.10

Pinging 192.168.1.10 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 192.168.1.10: bytes=32 time<lms TTL=128
Reply from 192.168.1.10: bytes=32 time<lms TTL=128
Reply from 192.168.1.10: bytes=32 time<lms TTL=128
Reply from 192.168.1.10: bytes=32 time=lms TTL=128

Ping statistics for 192.168.1.10:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = lms, Average = 0ms
```

PC3 vers R1



The screenshot shows a Windows-style window titled 'PC3' with tabs for 'Physical', 'Config', 'Desktop', 'Programming', and 'Attributes'. The 'Desktop' tab is active, displaying a 'Command Prompt' window. The command prompt shows the execution of a ping command to 192.168.1.1. The output indicates successful connectivity with 3 packets sent and received, and an average round trip time of 2ms.

```
PC3
Physical Config Desktop Programming Attributes
Command Prompt

Cisco Packet Tracer PC Command Line 1.0
C:\>ping 192.168.1.1

Pinging 192.168.1.1 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 192.168.1.1: bytes=32 time<lms TTL=255
Reply from 192.168.1.1: bytes=32 time=6ms TTL=255
Reply from 192.168.1.1: bytes=32 time<lms TTL=255

Ping statistics for 192.168.1.1:
    Packets: Sent = 3, Received = 3, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 6ms, Average = 2ms
```

5ème étape : Test de ping depuis **PC3**.

PC3 vers PC1 (Screen 1)

PC3 vers PC2 (Screen 2)

PC3 vers R1 (Screen 3)

R1 vers 4x8

```
R1#ping 8.8.8.8
Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 8.8.8.8, timeout is 2 seconds:
!!!!
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 1/10/15 ms
```

R1 vers ISP

```
C:\>ping 80.79.100.1

Pinging 80.79.100.1 with 32 bytes of data:

Request timed out.
Request timed out.
Request timed out.
Request timed out.

Ping statistics for 80.79.100.1:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 0, Lost = 4 (100% loss),
```

6ème étape : Test de ping depuis **R1**.

3. Configuration commune à tout type de NAT.

```
R1(config)#int g0/0
R1(config-if)#ip nat inside
R1(config-if)#exit
R1(config)#int g0/1
R1(config-if)#ip nat inside
R1(config-if)#exit
R1(config)#int s0/0/0
R1(config-if)#ip nat outside
R1(config-if)#exit
```

1ère étape : Nous configurons le **NAT** en commençant par les **interfaces** et en indiquant de si elles sont du côté **privé « inside »** ou bien **public « outside »**.

4. Configuration du NAT statique pour PC3.

```
R1(config)#ip nat inside source static 192.168.1.100 201.49.10.30
```

1ère étape : Nous configurons une translation statique afin d'indiquer au routeur **R1** que les **paquets** qui arrivent sur son interface publique **S0/0/0** avec l'adresse de destination **201.49.10.30** doivent être redirigés vers **192.168.1.100**

```
R1#show ip nat translations
Pro  Inside global      Inside local      Outside local      Outside global
---  201.49.10.30       192.168.1.100    ---                ---
```

2ème étape : Voici à quoi ressemble la **table de translation NAT** après la saisie de la translation.

```
C:\>ping 8.8.8.8

Pinging 8.8.8.8 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 8.8.8.8: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=254
Reply from 8.8.8.8: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=254
Reply from 8.8.8.8: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=254
Reply from 8.8.8.8: bytes=32 time=16ms TTL=254

Ping statistics for 8.8.8.8:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 1ms, Maximum = 16ms, Average = 4ms
```

3ème étape : On observe donc que **PC3** est maintenant capable de **communiquer** avec le **réseau public** avec un **ping à 4x8**.

```

R1#show ip nat translations
Pro  Inside global      Inside local      Outside local     Outside global
---  201.49.10.30        192.168.1.100    ---              ---

R1#show ip nat translations
Pro  Inside global      Inside local      Outside local     Outside global
icmp 201.49.10.30:10   192.168.1.100:10 8.8.8.8:10       8.8.8.8:10
icmp 201.49.10.30:11   192.168.1.100:11 8.8.8.8:11       8.8.8.8:11
icmp 201.49.10.30:12   192.168.1.100:12 8.8.8.8:12       8.8.8.8:12
icmp 201.49.10.30:9    192.168.1.100:9  8.8.8.8:9        8.8.8.8:9
---  201.49.10.30        192.168.1.100    ---              ---

```

4ème étape : Après le ping sur **PC3** nous consultons de nouveau la **table de translation NAT**, nous constatons donc l'évolution de celle-ci.

```

ISP#ping 201.49.10.30

Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 201.49.10.30, timeout is 2 seconds:
!!!!
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 1/6/14 ms

```

5ème étape : Depuis **ISP** nous effectuons un **ping** vers le **pool d'adresses publiques** achetées.

```

R1#show ip nat translations
Pro  Inside global      Inside local      Outside local     Outside global
icmp 201.49.10.30:1    192.168.1.100:1  80.79.100.1:1    80.79.100.1:1
icmp 201.49.10.30:2    192.168.1.100:2  80.79.100.1:2    80.79.100.1:2
icmp 201.49.10.30:3    192.168.1.100:3  80.79.100.1:3    80.79.100.1:3
icmp 201.49.10.30:4    192.168.1.100:4  80.79.100.1:4    80.79.100.1:4
icmp 201.49.10.30:5    192.168.1.100:5  80.79.100.1:5    80.79.100.1:5
---  201.49.10.30        192.168.1.100    ---              ---

```

6ème étape : Nous affichons de nouveau la **translation NAT** du routeur **R1**.

5. Configuration du NAT dynamique avec pool d'adresses (sans et avec surcharge).

```
R1(config)#ip nat pool POOL-NAT-LAN2 201.49.10.17 201.49.10.29 netmask 255.255.255.240
```

1ère étape : Nous créons le **pool** d'adresses **LAN2** sur **R1**.

```
R1(config)#access-list 1 deny 192.168.1.100
R1(config)#access-list 1 permit 192.168.1.0 0.0.0.255
```

2ème étape : Nous définissons par la suite les **adresses IP sources** qui peuvent potentiellement être traduites, nous créons donc une **ACL**.

```
R1(config)#ip nat inside source list 1 pool POOL-NAT-LAN2
```

3ème étape : Nous configurons donc le NAT.

```
R1(config)#ip nat inside source list 1 pool POOL-NAT-LAN2 overload
```

4ème étape : Même commande saisit juste avant mais cette fois-ci nous ajoutons « **overload** », puisqu'il y a **plus de machines dans le réseau privé** que d'**adresses publiques disponibles**.

```
C:\>ping 8.8.8.8

Pinging 8.8.8.8 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 8.8.8.8: bytes=32 time=15ms TTL=254
Reply from 8.8.8.8: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=254
Reply from 8.8.8.8: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=254
Reply from 8.8.8.8: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=254

Ping statistics for 8.8.8.8:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 1ms, Maximum = 15ms, Average = 4ms
```

5ème étape : Maintenant **PC2** peut également communiquer avec l'extérieur, nous effectuons donc un ping vers **4x8**.

6. Configuration du NAT dynamique sans pool d'adresses (avec surcharge : fonction PAT).

```
R1(config)#access-list 2 permit 192.168.0.0 0.0.0.255
```

1ère étape : Nous créons une nouvelle ACL

```
R1(config)#ip nat inside source list 2 interface s0/0/0 overload
```

2ème étape : Nous configurons donc le troisième type **NAT** en y ajoutant aussi « **overload** ».

```
ISP#ping 8.8.8.8

Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 8.8.8.8, timeout is 2 seconds:
!!!!
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 0/5/10 ms
```

PC1

```
C:\>ping 8.8.8.8

Pinging 8.8.8.8 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 8.8.8.8: bytes=32 time=10ms TTL=254
Reply from 8.8.8.8: bytes=32 time=2ms TTL=254
Reply from 8.8.8.8: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=254
Reply from 8.8.8.8: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=254

Ping statistics for 8.8.8.8:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 1ms, Maximum = 10ms, Average = 3ms
```

PC2

```
C:\>ping 8.8.8.8

Pinging 8.8.8.8 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 8.8.8.8: bytes=32 time=9ms TTL=254
Reply from 8.8.8.8: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=254
Reply from 8.8.8.8: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=254
Reply from 8.8.8.8: bytes=32 time=10ms TTL=254

Ping statistics for 8.8.8.8:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 1ms, Maximum = 10ms, Average = 5ms
```

PC3

```
C:\>ping 8.8.8.8

Pinging 8.8.8.8 with 32 bytes of data:

Reply from 8.8.8.8: bytes=32 time=11ms TTL=254
Reply from 8.8.8.8: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=254
Reply from 8.8.8.8: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=254
Reply from 8.8.8.8: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=254

Ping statistics for 8.8.8.8:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 1ms, Maximum = 11ms, Average = 3ms
```

```
R1#ping 8.8.8.8

Type escape sequence to abort.
Sending 5, 100-byte ICMP Echos to 8.8.8.8, timeout is 2 seconds:
!!!!
Success rate is 100 percent (5/5), round-trip min/avg/max = 1/4/12 ms
```

3ème étape : Désormais **toutes les machines** présentes dans la topologie peuvent **communiquer** avec **l'extérieur**, nous effectuons donc un ping vers **4x8** afin de vérifier cela.