Packet Tracer - Configure NAT for IPv4

# Addressing Table

| Device | Interface | IP Address |
| --- | --- | --- |
| R1 | S0/0/0 | 10.1.1.1/30 |
| R1 | F0/0 | 192.168.10.1/24 |
| R2 | S0/0/0 | 10.1.1.2/30 |
| R2 | S0/0/1 | 10.2.2.1/30 |
| R2 | S0/1/0 | 209.165.200.225/27 |
| R2 | F0/0/0 | 192.168.20.1/24 |
| R3 | S0/0/1 | 10.2.2.2/30 |
| R3 | F0/0 | 192.168.30.1/24 |
| PC1 | NIC | 192.168.10.10/24 |
| PC2 | NIC | 192.168.30.10/24 |
| local.pka | NIC | 192.168.20.254/24 |
| Outside PC | NIC | 209.165.201.14/28 |
| cisco.pka | NIC | 209.165.201.30/28 |

# Objectives

* Configure Dynamic NAT with PAT
* Configure Static NAT

# Background / Scenario

In this lab, you will configure a router with dynamic NAT with PAT. This will translate addresses from the three internal LANs to a single outside address. In addition, you will configure static NAT to translate an internal server address to an outside address.

# Instructions

In this activity you will only configure router R2.

Open configuration window

* Use a named ACL to permit the addresses from LAN1, LAN2, and LAN3 to be translated. Specify the LANs in this order. Use the name **R2NAT**. The name you use must match this name exactly.
* Create a NAT pool named **R2POOL**. The pool should use the **first** address from the **209.165.202.128/30** address space. The pool name you use must match this name exactly. All translated addresses must use this address as their outside address.
* Configure NAT with the ACL and NAT pool that you have created.
* Configure static NAT to map the local.pka server inside address to the **second** address from the **209.165.202.128/30** address space.
* Configure the interfaces that will participate in NAT.

Close configuration window

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