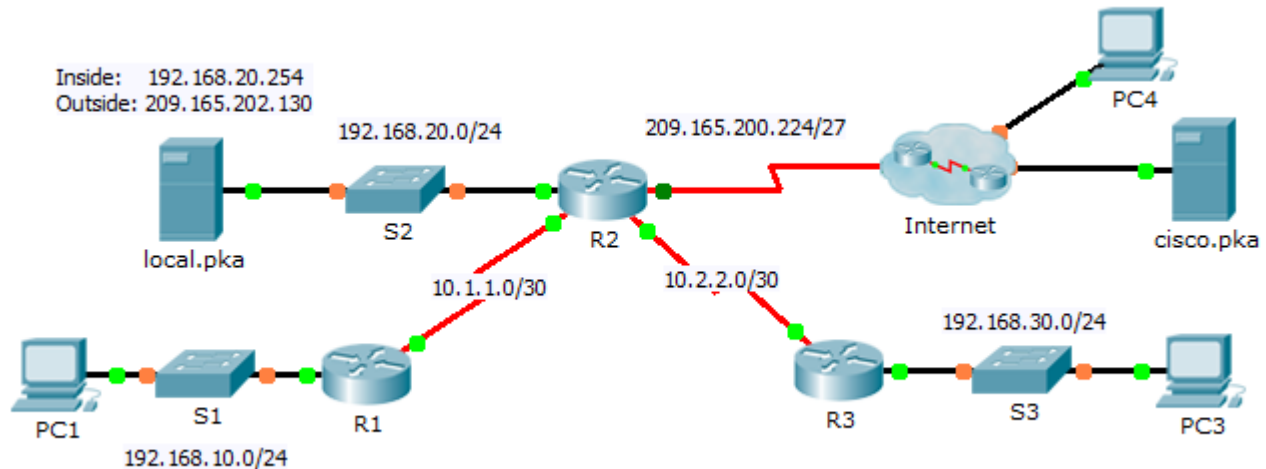# Packet Tracer – Implementing Static and Dynamic NAT

Topology

Objectives

Part 1: Configure Dynamic NAT with PAT

Part 2: Configure Static NAT

Part 3: Verify NAT Implementation

Part 1: Configure Dynamic NAT with PAT

Step 1: Configure traffic that will be permitted for NAT translations.

On **R2**, configure a standard ACL named **R2NAT** that uses three statements to permit, in order, the following private address spaces:192.168.10.0/24, 192.168.20.0/24, and 192.168.30.0/24.

Step 2: Configure a pool of addresses for NAT.

Configure **R2** with a NAT pool named **R2POOL** that uses the first address in the 209.165.202.128/30 address space. The second address is used for static NAT later in Part 2.

Step 3: Associate the named ACL with the NAT pool and enable PAT.

Step 4: Configure the NAT interfaces.

Configure **R2** interfaces with the appropriate inside and outside NAT commands.

Part 2: Configure Static NAT

Refer to the Topology. Create a static NAT translation to map the **local.pka** inside address to its outside address.

Part 3: Verify NAT Implementation

Step 1: Access services across the Internet.

    a. From the web browser of **PC1**, or **PC3**, access the web page for **cisco.pka**.

    b. From the web browser for **PC4**, access the web page for **local.pka**.

Step 2: View NAT translations.

View the NAT translations on **R2**.

```
R2# show ip nat translations
```