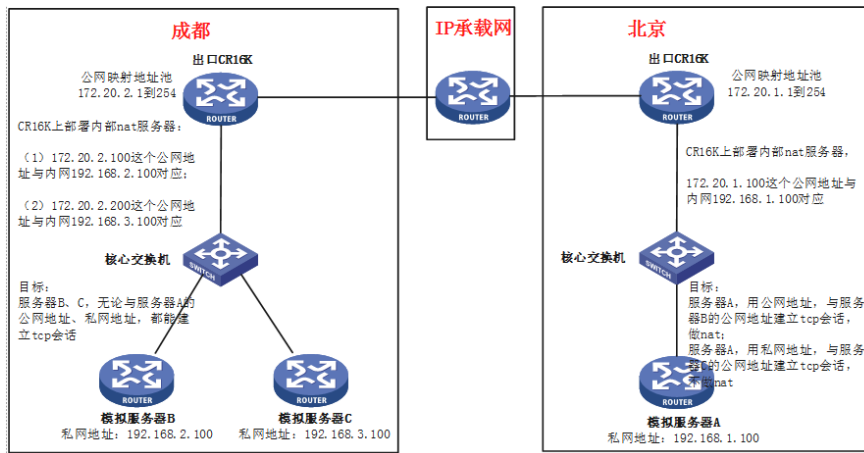


某局点 CR16010-F 内网服务器对外需要同时使用NAT后地址和原内网地址的提供服务

NAT 林宇阳 2019-03-20 发表

组网及说明



问题描述

客户需要使服务器A同时使用公网地址和私网地址，从外部访问。

模拟服务器A与模拟服务器B建立tcp会话时，从CR16K出去时**进行NAT**

模拟服务器A与模拟服务器C建立tcp会话时，从CR16K出去时**不进行NAT**

过程分析

根据客户要求，实验室模拟组网：

SR88-L (10.10.0.2) —— (10.10.0.1) SR88X-UP (30.0.0.1) —— (30.0.0.2) SR88X-down

静态路由打通，可以互ping。SR88-L模拟服务器提供ftp和Telnet服务。在88X-UP配置nat模拟CR16K-F的配置。

分析配置，计划从nat outbound的ACL中对不同访问地址的需求进行划分，为固定的目的网段的流量进行转换，而目的地址是需要私网访问的网段时不主动转换目的段。

目前实验室验证可以实现88X-down访问88X-UP接口nat-server的地址和内部服务器的地址。

将outbound接口的ACL改为限制部分目的地址触发也可以实现

```
[SR88X-UP]dis cu int g1/5/1/7
```

```
interface GigabitEthernet1/5/1/7
```

```
port link-mode route
```

```
ip address 30.0.0.1 255.255.255.0
```

```
nat outbound 3999 address-group 1
```

```
nat server protocol tcp global 20.0.0.3 20 inside 10.10.0.2 20
```

```
nat server protocol tcp global 20.0.0.3 21 inside 10.10.0.2 21
```

```
nat server protocol tcp global 20.0.0.3 23 inside 10.10.0.2 23
```

```
nat server protocol tcp global 20.0.0.3 40022 inside 10.10.0.2 22
```

```
nat server protocol tcp global 20.0.0.3 40023 inside 10.10.0.2 23
```

```
nat service chassis 1 slot 5
```

```
#
```

```
[SR88X-UP]dis acl 3999
```

Advanced IPv4 ACL 3999, 2 rules, 使从SR88-L上ping30.0.0.2和50.0.0.1，只有后者会触发nat
ACL's step is 5

```
rule 0 permit ip source 10.10.1.0 0.0.0.255
```

```
rule 5 permit ip source 10.10.0.2 0 destination 50.0.0.0 0.0.0.255 (1 times matched) //限制仅访
```

问50.0.0.0地址时触发nat

```
[SR88X-UP]*Jan 11 14:28:18:163 2019 SR88X-UP NAT/7/COMMON: -MDC=1-Chassis=1-Slot=5; //
```

SR88X-down上Telnet natserver地址触发的转换

```
PACKET: (GigabitEthernet1/5/1/7-in) Protocol: TCP
```

```
30.0.0.2:11706 - 20.0.0.3: 23(VPN: 0) ----->
```

```

30.0.0.2:11706 - 10.10.0.2: 23(VPN: 0)
*Jan 11 14:28:18:166 2019 SR88X-UP NAT/7/COMMON: -MDC=1-Chassis=1-Slot=5;
PACKET: (GigabitEthernet1/5/1/7-out) Protocol: TCP
10.10.0.2: 23 - 30.0.0.2:11706(VPN: 0) ----->
20.0.0.3: 23 - 30.0.0.2:11706(VPN: 0)

[SR88X-UP]*Jan 11 14:29:22:090 2019 SR88X-UP NAT/7/COMMON: -MDC=1-Chassis=1-Slot=5; //
SR88-L ping 50.0.0.1 触发的nat转换
PACKET: (GigabitEthernet1/5/1/7-out) Protocol: ICMP
10.10.0.2: 0 - 50.0.0.1: 0(VPN: 0) ----->
20.0.0.1: 0 - 50.0.0.1: 0(VPN: 0)
*Jan 11 14:29:22:092 2019 SR88X-UP NAT/7/COMMON: -MDC=1-Chassis=1-Slot=5;
PACKET: (GigabitEthernet1/5/1/7-in) Protocol: ICMP
50.0.0.1: 0 - 20.0.0.1: 0(VPN: 0) ----->
50.0.0.1: 0 - 10.10.0.2: 0(VPN: 0)

```

```

<SR88X-DOWN>tel 10.10.0.2 //验证从外网可以直接访问内网地址
Trying 10.10.0.2 ...
Press CTRL+K to abort
Connected to 10.10.0.2 ...
*****
* Copyright (c) 2004-2014 Hangzhou H3C Tech. Co., Ltd. All rights reserved. *
* Without the owner's prior written consent, *
* no decompiling or reverse-engineering shall be allowed. *
*****
Login authentication
Username:admin
Password:
<SR88-L>
<SR88-L>qu
The connection was closed by the remote host!
<SR88X-DOWN>
<SR88X-DOWN>
<SR88X-DOWN>tel 20.0.0.3 //访问nat server转换后的global地址
Trying 20.0.0.3 ...
Press CTRL+K to abort
Connected to 20.0.0.3 ...
*****
* Copyright (c) 2004-2014 Hangzhou H3C Tech. Co., Ltd. All rights reserved. *
* Without the owner's prior written consent, *
* no decompiling or reverse-engineering shall be allowed. *
*****
Login authentication
Username:admin
Password:
<SR88-L>

```

解决方法

实验室证实，同时访问功能需要根据访问的网段在外网NAT接口调用的ACL进行划分，需要实现私网地址直接被外部访问的外网网段不进行nat。

因此只有在明确访问网段地址的情况下才可以使用该方案，且访问功能不支持互换网段使用。

内网口依旧需要将所有有关流量都引流到NAT板。