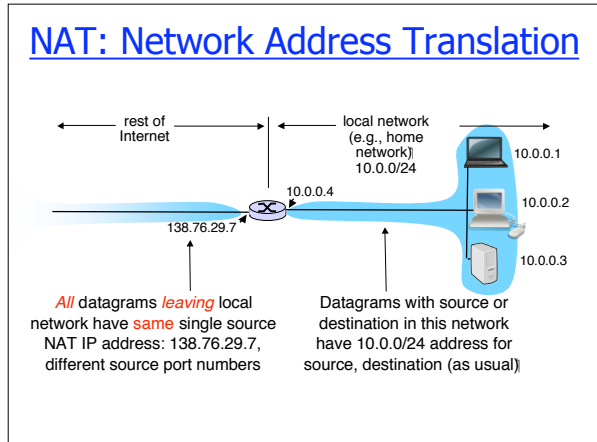


Computer Networking

Network Layer - NAT

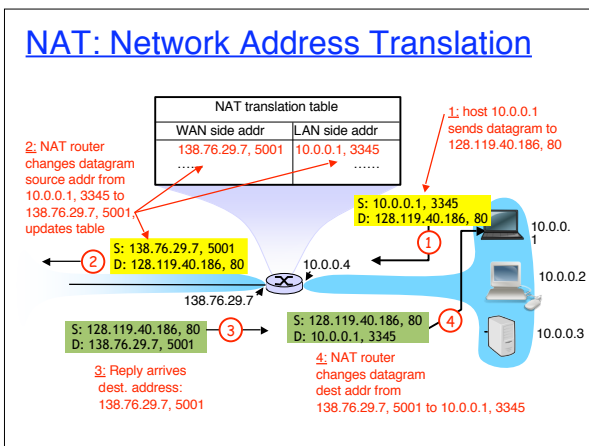
Prof. Andrzej Duda
duda@imag.fr

<http://duda.imag.fr>



- ### NAT: Network Address Translation
- **Motivation:** local network uses just one IP address visible from outside:
 - no need for allocation of a range of addresses from ISP:
 - just one IP address is used for all devices
 - can change addresses of devices in local network without notifying outside world
 - can change ISP without changing addresses of devices in local network
 - devices inside local net not explicitly addressable, but visible by outside world (a security plus).

- ### NAT: Network Address Translation
- Implementation:** NAT router must:
- *in outgoing datagrams:* **replace** (source IP address, port #) of every outgoing datagram to (NAT IP address, new port #) . . . remote clients/servers will respond using (NAT IP address, new port #) as destination addr.
 - **remember** (in NAT translation table) every (source IP address, port #) to (NAT IP address, new port #) translation pair
 - *in incoming datagrams:* **replace** (NAT IP address, new port #) in dest fields of every incoming datagram with corresponding (source IP address, port #) stored in NAT table



- ### NAT: Network Address Translation
- **16-bit port-number field:**
 - >60,000 simultaneous connections with a single LAN-side address!
 - **NAT is controversial:**
 - Routers should only process up to layer 3
 - Violates end-to-end argument
 - NAT possibility must be taken into account by app designers, e.g., P2P applications
 - Address shortage should instead be solved by IPv6