Communication LAN entre les hôtes qui recherchent leurs adresses IP publiques derrière un ASA

Contenu

Introduction

Ce document décrit les différentes mises en oeuvre de réseau à partir desquelles il est nécessaire pour permettre la communication LAN (Local Area Network) entre les hôtes qui recherchent leurs adresses IP publiques derrière un dispositif de sécurité adaptatif (ASA).

Conditions préalables

Conditions requises

Cisco vous recommande de prendre connaissance des rubriques suivantes :

- Configuration NAT de base de Cisco ASA, versions 8.3 et ultérieures.
- Configuration NAT de base de Cisco ASA, version 8.2 et ultérieure.

Components Used

Les informations contenues dans ce document sont basées sur les versions de matériel et de logiciel suivantes :

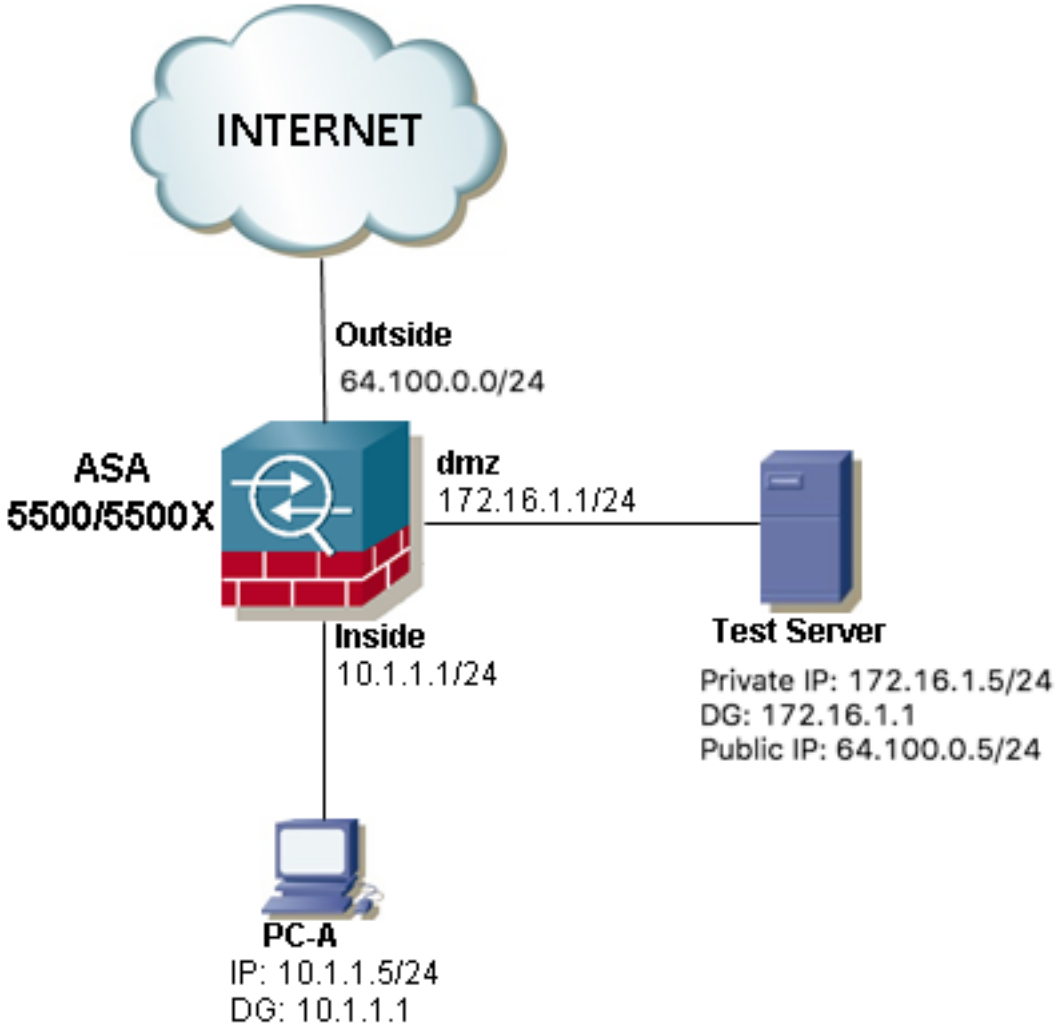
- Gammes ASA5500 et ASA5500-X.
- Cisco ASA version 8.3 et ultérieure.
- Cisco ASA version 8.2 et ultérieure.

The information in this document was created from the devices in a specific lab environment. All of the devices used in this document started with a cleared (default) configuration. Si votre réseau est en ligne, assurez-vous de bien comprendre l’incidence possible des commandes.

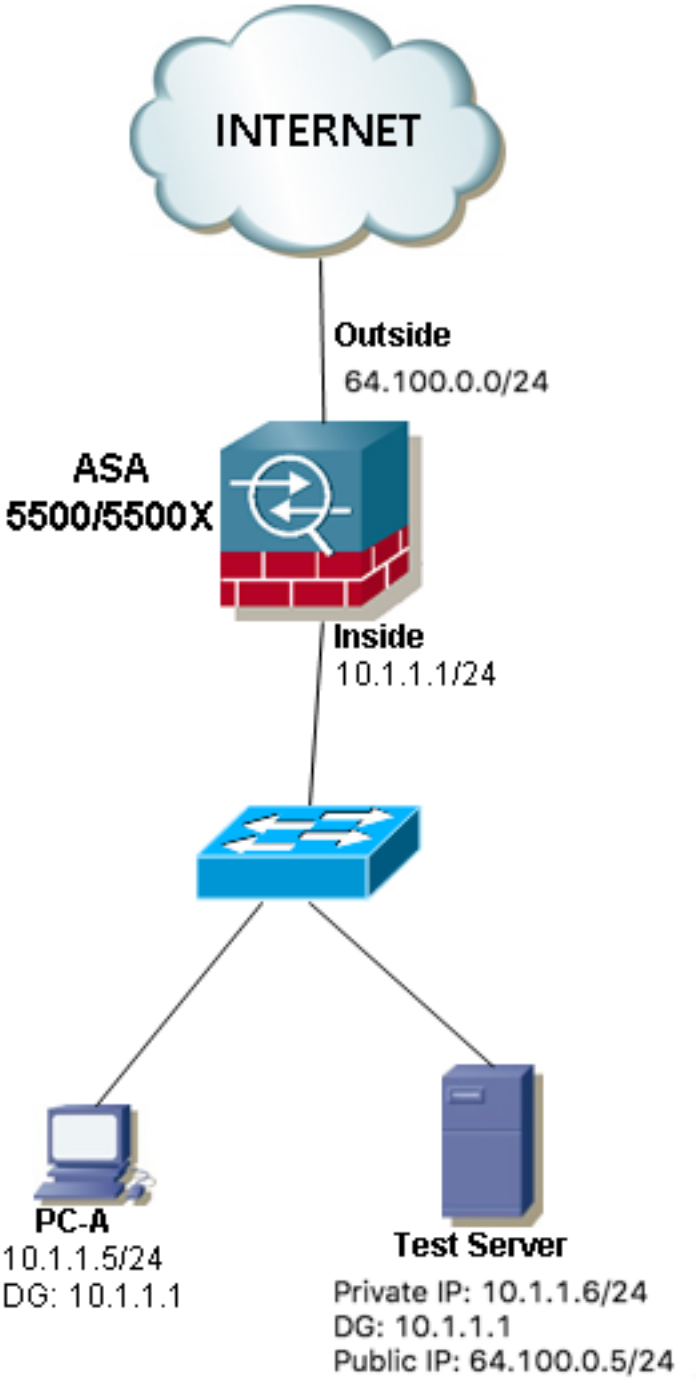
Problème : Communication LAN entre les hôtes qui recherchent leurs adresses IP publiques derrière un ASA

Dans la section suivante, vous pouvez voir trois exemples de topologie qui montrent cette exigence de communication pour permettre la communication LAN entre les hôtes qui recherchent leurs adresses IP publiques derrière un ASA.

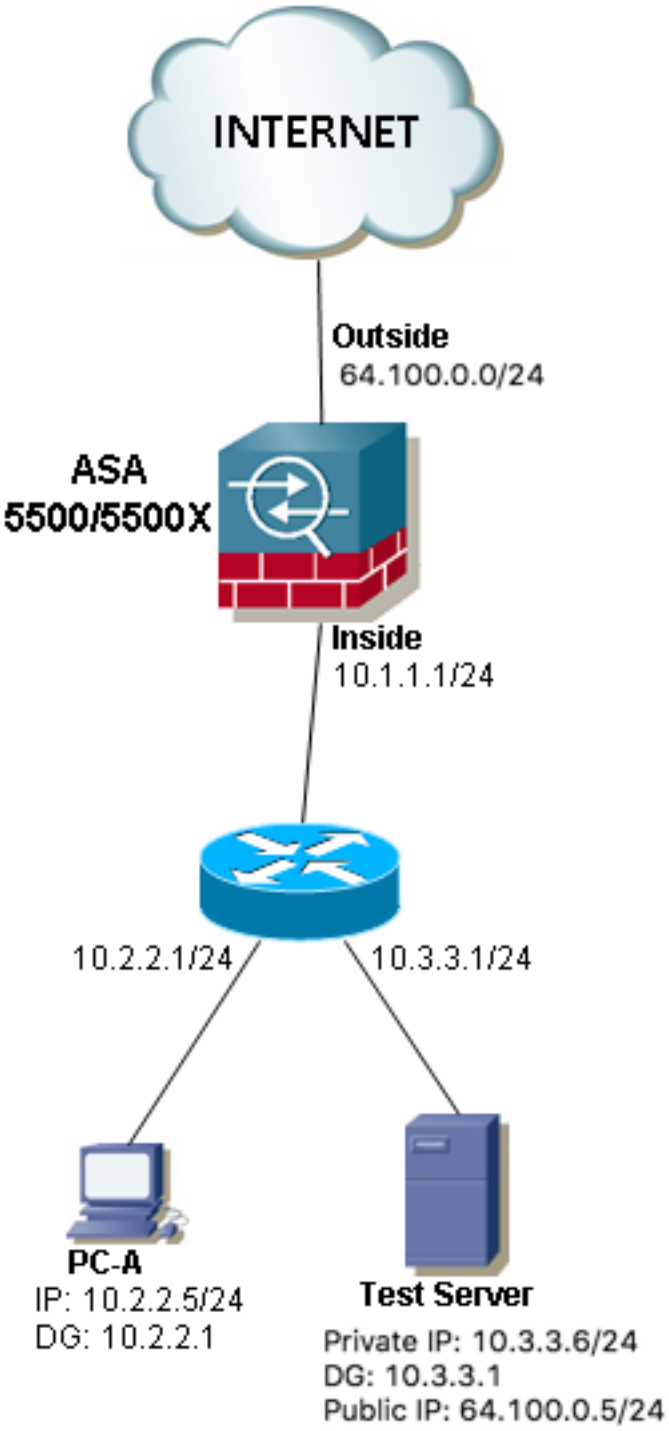
Exemple 1. L'hôte source PC-A est connecté à l'interface ASA interne, tandis que le serveur de test de l'hôte de destination est connecté à l'interface DMZ.



Exemple 2 . Les hôtes source et de destination PC-A et Test Server sont connectés à la même interface ASA interne.



Exemple 3 . Les hôtes source et de destination PC-A et Test Server sont connectés à l'interface ASA interne, mais derrière un autre périphérique de couche 3 (il peut s'agir d'un routeur ou d'un commutateur multicouche).



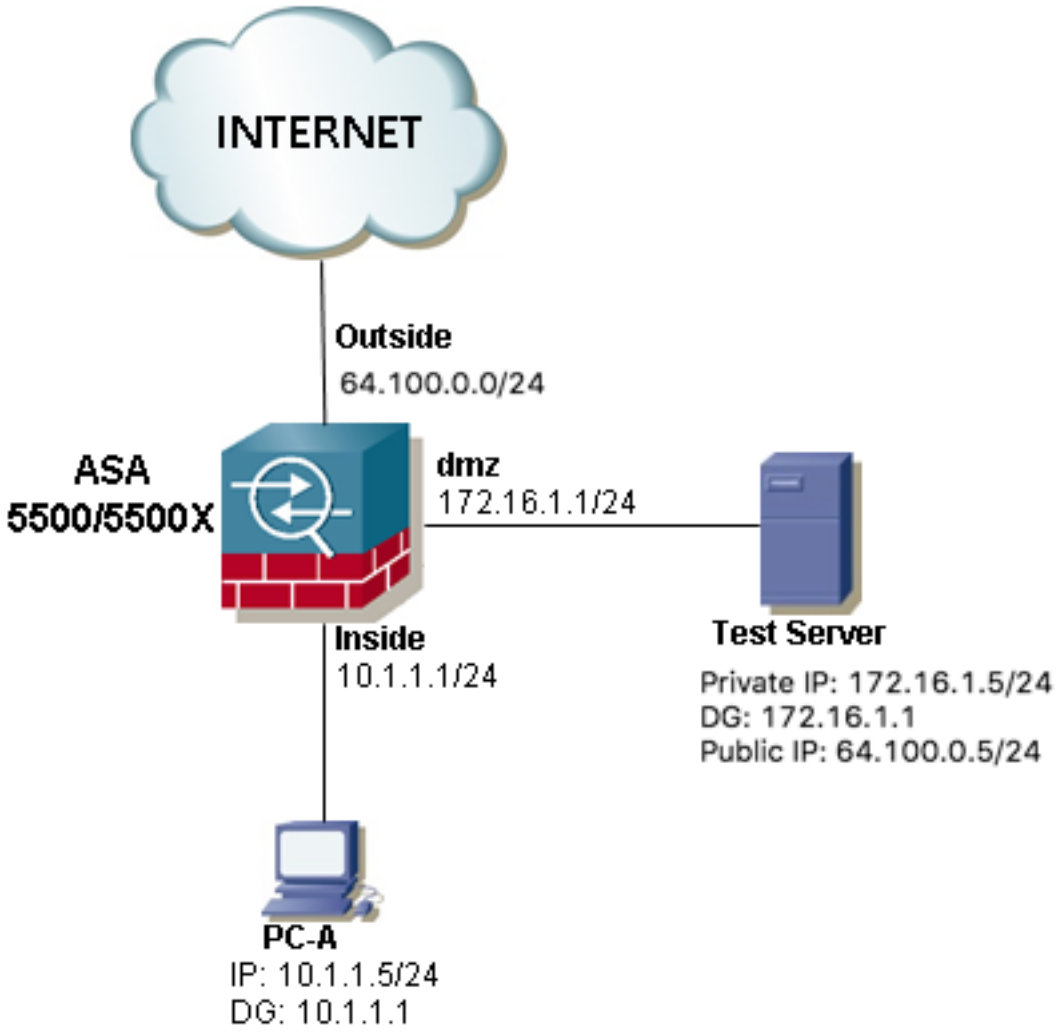
Note: Le **serveur de test** dans les trois images a une traduction d'adresse réseau statique (NAT) configurée dans l'ASA, cette traduction NAT statique est appliquée de l'extérieur à l'interface interne correspondante afin de permettre au **serveur de test** d'être accessible de l'extérieur avec l'adresse IP publique 64.100.0.5, puis ceci est traduit en l'adresse IP privée interne du **serveur de test**.

Solution

Afin de permettre à l'hôte source PC-A d'atteindre le serveur de test de destination avec son adresse IP publique au lieu du serveur privé, nous devons appliquer une configuration NAT double. La configuration NAT double nous aide à traduire les adresses IP source et de destination des paquets lorsque le trafic passe par l'ASA.

Voici les détails de la configuration deux fois nat requise pour chaque topologie :

Exemple 1. L'hôte source PC-A est connecté à l'interface ASA interne, tandis que le serveur de test de l'hôte de destination est connecté à l'interface DMZ.



Configuration

Deux fois NAT pour ASA versions 8.3 et ultérieures :

```
object network obj-10.1.1.5
host 10.1.1.5

object network obj-172.16.1.5
host 172.16.1.5

object network obj-64.100.0.5
host 64.100.0.5

nat (inside,dmz) source static obj-10.1.1.5 interface destination static obj-64.100.0.5 obj-
172.16.1.5
```

NOTE: After this NAT is applied in the ASA you will receive a warning message as the following:

```
WARNING: All traffic destined to the IP address of the outside interface is being redirected.
```

```
WARNING: Users may not be able to access any service enabled on the outside interface.
```

Deux fois NAT pour ASA versions 8.2 et ultérieures :

```
access-list IN-DMZ-INTERFACE extended permit ip host 10.1.1.5 host 64.100.0.5
static (inside,dmz) interface access-list IN-DMZ-INTERFACE

access-list DMZ-IN-INTERFACE extended permit ip host 172.16.1.5 host 172.16.1.1
static (dmz,inside) 64.100.0.5 access-list DMZ-IN-INTERFACE
```

Dépannage

Sortie de Packet Tracer versions 8.3 et ultérieures :

```
ASA# packet-tracer input inside tcp 10.1.1.5 123 64.100.0.5 80

Phase: 1
Type: ACCESS-LIST
Subtype:
Result: ALLOW
Config:
Implicit Rule
Additional Information:
MAC Access list

Phase: 2
Type: UN-NAT
Subtype: static
Result: ALLOW
Config:
nat (inside,dmz) source static obj-10.1.1.5 interface destination static obj-64.100.0.5 obj-
172.16.1.5
Additional Information:
NAT divert to egress interface dmz
Untranslate 64.100.0.5/80 to 172.16.1.5/80

Phase: 3
Type: NAT
Subtype:
Result: ALLOW
Config:
nat (inside,dmz) source static obj-10.1.1.5 interface destination static obj-64.100.0.5 obj-
172.16.1.5
Additional Information:
Static translate 10.1.1.5/123 to 172.16.1.1/123

Phase: 4
Type: NAT
Subtype: per-session
Result: ALLOW
Config:
Additional Information:

Phase: 5
Type: IP-OPTIONS
Subtype:
Result: ALLOW
Config:
Additional Information:

Phase: 6
```

```
Type: NAT
Subtype: rpf-check
Result: ALLOW
Config:
nat (inside,dmz) source static obj-10.1.1.5 interface destination static obj-64.100.0.5 obj-
172.16.1.5
Additional Information:

Phase: 7
Type: NAT
Subtype: per-session
Result: ALLOW
Config:
Additional Information:

Phase: 8
Type: IP-OPTIONS
Subtype:
Result: ALLOW
Config:
Additional Information:

Phase: 9
Type: FLOW-CREATION
Subtype:
Result: ALLOW
Config:
Additional Information:
New flow created with id 167632, packet dispatched to next module

Result:
input-interface: inside
input-status: up
input-line-status: up
output-interface: dmz
output-status: up
output-line-status: up
Action: allow
```

Versions 8.2 et ultérieures de Packet Tracer :

```
ASA#packet-tracer input inside tcp 10.1.1.5 123 64.100.0.5 80

Phase: 1
Type: UN-NAT
Subtype: static
Result: ALLOW
Config:
static (dmz,inside) 64.100.0.5 access-list DMZ-IN-INTERFACE
match ip dmz host 172.16.1.5 inside host 172.16.1.1
static translation to 64.100.0.5
translate_hits = 0, untranslate_hits = 1
Additional Information:
NAT divert to egress interface dmz
Untranslate 64.100.0.5/0 to 172.16.1.5/0 using netmask 255.255.255.255

Phase: 2
Type: IP-OPTIONS
Subtype:
Result: ALLOW
Config:
Additional Information:
```

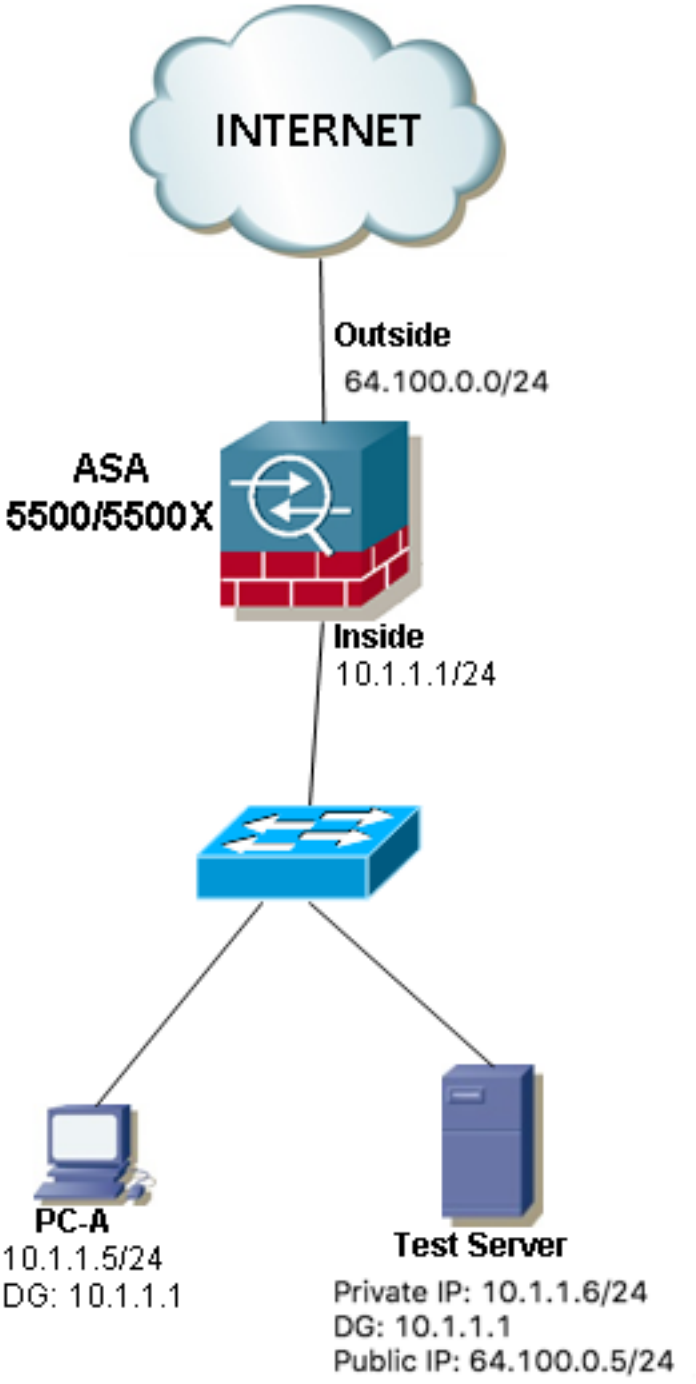
```
Phase: 3
Type: NAT
Subtype:
Result: ALLOW
Config:
static (inside,dmz) interface access-list IN-DMZ-INTERFACE
match ip inside host 10.1.1.5 dmz host 64.100.0.5
static translation to 172.16.1.1
translate_hits = 1, untranslate_hits = 0
Additional Information:
Static translate 10.1.1.5/0 to 172.16.1.1/0 using netmask 255.255.255.255

Phase: 4
Type: NAT
Subtype: host-limits
Result: ALLOW
Config:
static (inside,dmz) interface access-list IN-DMZ-INTERFACE
match ip inside host 10.1.1.5 dmz host 64.100.0.5
static translation to 172.16.1.1
translate_hits = 1, untranslate_hits = 0
Additional Information:

Phase: 5
Type: NAT
Subtype: rpf-check
Result: ALLOW
Config:
static (dmz,inside) 64.100.0.5 access-list DMZ-IN-INTERFACE
match ip dmz host 172.16.1.5 inside host 172.16.1.1
static translation to 64.100.0.5
translate_hits = 0, untranslate_hits = 1
Additional Information:

Phase: 6
Type: NAT
Subtype: host-limits
Result: ALLOW
Config:
static (dmz,inside) 64.100.0.5 access-list DMZ-IN-INTERFACE
match ip dmz host 172.16.1.5 inside host 172.16.1.1
static translation to 64.100.0.5
translate_hits = 0, untranslate_hits = 1
Additional Information:

Phase: 7
Type: IP-OPTIONS
Subtype:
Result: ALLOW
Config:
Additional Information:

Phase: 8
Type: FLOW-CREATION
Subtype:
Result: ALLOW
Config:
Additional Information:
New flow created with id 503, packet dispatched to next module

Result:
input-interface: inside
input-status: up
input-line-status: up
```

```
output-interface: dmz
output-status: up
output-line-status: up
Action: allow
```

Captures de paquets :

```
ASA# sh cap
capture capin type raw-data interface inside [Capturing - 1300 bytes]
match ip host 10.1.1.5 host 64.100.0.5
capture capout type raw-data interface dmz [Capturing - 1300 bytes]
match ip host 172.16.1.1 host 172.16.1.5

ASA# sh cap capin

10 packets captured
1: 12:36:28.245455 10.1.1.5 > 64.100.0.5: icmp: echo request
2: 12:36:28.269441 64.100.0.5 > 10.1.1.5: icmp: echo reply
3: 12:36:28.303451 10.1.1.5 > 64.100.0.5: icmp: echo request
4: 12:36:28.333692 64.100.0.5 > 10.1.1.5: icmp: echo reply
5: 12:36:28.372478 10.1.1.5 > 64.100.0.5: icmp: echo request
6: 12:36:28.395563 64.100.0.5 > 10.1.1.5: icmp: echo reply
7: 12:36:28.422402 10.1.1.5 > 64.100.0.5: icmp: echo request
8: 12:36:28.449241 64.100.0.5 > 10.1.1.5: icmp: echo reply
9: 12:36:28.481420 10.1.1.5 > 64.100.0.5: icmp: echo request
10: 12:36:28.507435 64.100.0.5 > 10.1.1.5: icmp: echo reply
10 packets shown

ASA1# sh cap capout

10 packets captured
1: 12:36:28.245730 172.16.1.1 > 172.16.1.5: icmp: echo request
2: 12:36:28.269395 172.16.1.5 > 172.16.1.1: icmp: echo reply
3: 12:36:28.303725 172.16.1.1 > 172.16.1.5: icmp: echo request
4: 12:36:28.333646 172.16.1.5 > 172.16.1.1: icmp: echo reply
5: 12:36:28.372737 172.16.1.1 > 172.16.1.5: icmp: echo request
6: 12:36:28.395533 172.16.1.5 > 172.16.1.1: icmp: echo reply
7: 12:36:28.422661 172.16.1.1 > 172.16.1.5: icmp: echo request
8: 12:36:28.449195 172.16.1.5 > 172.16.1.1: icmp: echo reply
9: 12:36:28.481695 172.16.1.1 > 172.16.1.5: icmp: echo request
10: 12:36:28.507404 172.16.1.5 > 172.16.1.1: icmp: echo reply
10 packets shown
```

Exemple 2 . Les hôtes source et de destination PC-A et Test Server sont connectés à la même interface ASA interne.



Configuration

Deux fois NAT pour ASA versions 8.3 et ultérieures :

```
object network obj-10.1.1.5
host 10.1.1.5

object network obj-10.1.1.6
host 10.1.1.6

object network obj-64.100.0.5
host 64.100.0.5

nat (inside,inside) source static obj-10.1.1.5 interface destination static obj-64.100.0.5 obj-
10.1.1.6
```

NOTE: After this NAT is applied in the ASA you will receive a warning message as the following:

```
WARNING: All traffic destined to the IP address of the outside interface is being redirected.
WARNING: Users may not be able to access any service enabled on the outside interface.
```

Deux fois NAT pour ASA versions 8.2 et ultérieures :

```
access-list IN-OUT-INTERFACE extended permit ip host 10.1.1.5 host 64.100.0.5
static (inside,inside) interface access-list IN-OUT-INTERFACE

access-list OUT-IN-INTERFACE extended permit ip host 10.1.1.6 host 10.1.1.1
static (inside,inside) 64.100.0.5 access-list OUT-IN-INTERFACE
```

> **Note**: L'objectif principal de la traduction NAT de l'adresse IP source 10.1.1.5 vers l'adresse IP de l'interface interne ASA 10.1.1.1, est de forcer les réponses provenant de l'hôte 10.1.1.6 à revenir à l'ASA, ceci est très nécessaire afin d'éviter le routage asymétrique et de permettre à l'ASA de traiter tout le trafic entre les hôtes intéressés, si nous ne traduisons pas l'adresse IP source comme nous l'avons fait dans cet exemple, puis l'ASA bloquera le trafic intéressé en raison du routage asymétrique.

Dépannage

Sortie de Packet Tracer versions 8.3 et ultérieures :

```
ASA# packet-tracer input inside tcp 10.1.1.5 123 64.100.0.5 80

Phase: 1
Type: UN-NAT
Subtype: static
Result: ALLOW
Config:
nat (inside,inside) source static obj-10.1.1.5 interface destination static obj-64.100.0.5 obj-
10.1.1.6
Additional Information:
NAT divert to egress interface inside
Untranslate 64.100.0.5/80 to 10.1.1.6/80

Phase: 2
Type: NAT
Subtype:
Result: ALLOW
Config:
nat (inside,inside) source static obj-10.1.1.5 interface destination static obj-64.100.0.5 obj-
10.1.1.6
Additional Information:
Static translate 10.1.1.5/123 to 10.1.1.1/123

Phase: 3
Type: ACCESS-LIST
Subtype:
Result: ALLOW
Config:
Implicit Rule
Additional Information:

Phase: 4
Type: NAT
Subtype: per-session
```

```
Result: ALLOW
Config:
Additional Information:

Phase: 5
Type: IP-OPTIONS
Subtype:
Result: ALLOW
Config:
Additional Information:

Phase: 6
Type: NAT
Subtype: rpf-check
Result: ALLOW
Config:
nat (inside,inside) source static obj-10.1.1.5 interface destination static obj-64.100.0.5 obj-
10.1.1.6
Additional Information:

Phase: 7
Type: NAT
Subtype: per-session
Result: ALLOW
Config:
Additional Information:

Phase: 8
Type: IP-OPTIONS
Subtype:
Result: ALLOW
Config:
Additional Information:

Phase: 9
Type: FLOW-CREATION
Subtype:
Result: ALLOW
Config:
Additional Information:
New flow created with id 167839, packet dispatched to next module

Result:
input-interface: inside
input-status: up
input-line-status: up
output-interface: inside
output-status: up
output-line-status: up
Action: allow
```

Versions 8.2 et ultérieures de Packet Tracer :

```
ASA# packet-tracer input inside tcp 10.1.1.5 123 64.100.0.5 80

Phase: 1
Type: UN-NAT
Subtype: static
Result: ALLOW
Config:
static (inside,inside) 64.100.0.5 access-list OUT-IN-INTERFACE
match ip inside host 10.1.1.6 inside host 10.1.1.1
static translation to 64.100.0.5
```

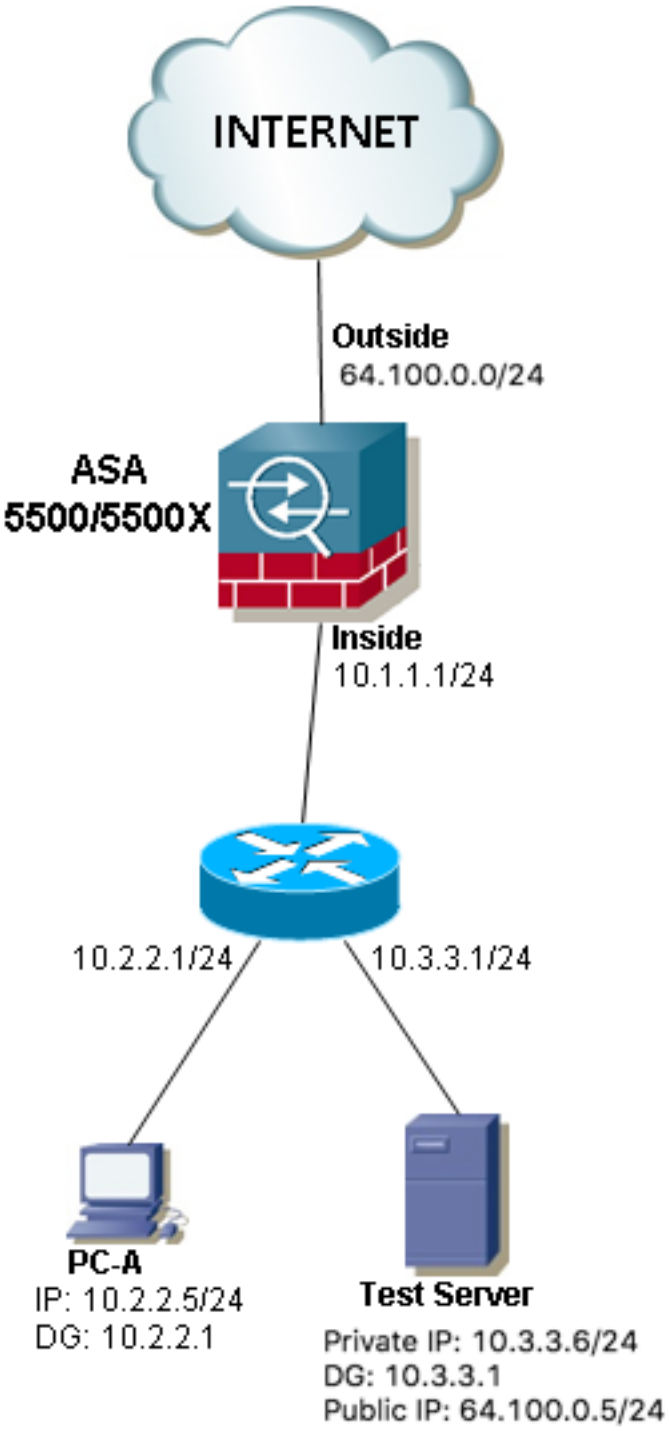
```
translate_hits = 0, untranslate_hits = 1
Additional Information:
NAT divert to egress interface inside
Untranslate 64.100.0.5/0 to 10.1.1.6/0 using netmask 255.255.255.255

Phase: 2
Type: ACCESS-LIST
Subtype:
Result: ALLOW
Config:
Implicit Rule
Additional Information:

Phase: 3
Type: IP-OPTIONS
Subtype:
Result: ALLOW
Config:
Additional Information:

Phase: 4
Type: NAT
Subtype:
Result: ALLOW
Config:
static (inside,inside) interface access-list IN-OUT-INTERFACE
match ip inside host 10.1.1.5 inside host 64.100.0.5
static translation to 10.1.1.1
translate_hits = 1, untranslate_hits = 0
Additional Information:
Static translate 10.1.1.5/0 to 10.1.1.1/0 using netmask 255.255.255.255

Phase: 5
Type: NAT
Subtype: host-limits
Result: ALLOW
Config:
static (inside,inside) interface access-list IN-OUT-INTERFACE
match ip inside host 10.1.1.5 inside host 64.100.0.5
static translation to 10.1.1.1
translate_hits = 1, untranslate_hits = 0
Additional Information:

Phase: 6
Type: NAT
Subtype: rpf-check
Result: ALLOW
Config:
static (inside,inside) 64.100.0.5 access-list OUT-IN-INTERFACE
match ip inside host 10.1.1.6 inside host 10.1.1.1
static translation to 64.100.0.5
translate_hits = 0, untranslate_hits = 1
Additional Information:

Phase: 7
Type: NAT
Subtype: host-limits
Result: ALLOW
Config:
static (inside,inside) 64.100.0.5 access-list OUT-IN-INTERFACE
match ip inside host 10.1.1.6 inside host 10.1.1.1
static translation to 64.100.0.5
translate_hits = 0, untranslate_hits = 1
Additional Information:
```

```
Phase: 8
Type: IP-OPTIONS
Subtype:
Result: ALLOW
Config:
Additional Information:

Phase: 9
Type: FLOW-CREATION
Subtype:
Result: ALLOW
Config:
Additional Information:
New flow created with id 727, packet dispatched to next module

Result:
input-interface: inside
input-status: up
input-line-status: up
output-interface: inside
output-status: up
output-line-status: up
Action: allow
```

Captures de paquets :

```
ASA# sh cap
capture capin type raw-data interface inside [Capturing - 1300 bytes]
match ip host 10.1.1.5 host 64.100.0.5
capture capout type raw-data interface inside [Capturing - 1300 bytes]
match ip host 10.1.1.1 host 10.1.1.6

ASA# sh cap capin

10 packets captured
1: 12:50:39.304748 10.1.1.5 > 64.100.0.5: icmp: echo request
2: 12:50:39.335431 64.100.0.5 > 10.1.1.5: icmp: echo reply
3: 12:50:39.368389 10.1.1.5 > 64.100.0.5: icmp: echo request
4: 12:50:39.389368 64.100.0.5 > 10.1.1.5: icmp: echo reply
5: 12:50:39.398432 10.1.1.5 > 64.100.0.5: icmp: echo request
6: 12:50:39.418176 64.100.0.5 > 10.1.1.5: icmp: echo reply
7: 12:50:39.419732 10.1.1.5 > 64.100.0.5: icmp: echo request
8: 12:50:39.425103 64.100.0.5 > 10.1.1.5: icmp: echo reply
9: 12:50:39.434395 10.1.1.5 > 64.100.0.5: icmp: echo request
10: 12:50:39.438423 64.100.0.5 > 10.1.1.5: icmp: echo reply
10 packets shown

ASA2# sh cap capout

10 packets captured
1: 12:50:39.305282 10.1.1.1 > 10.1.1.6: icmp: echo request
2: 12:50:39.335386 10.1.1.6 > 10.1.1.1: icmp: echo reply
3: 12:50:39.368663 10.1.1.1 > 10.1.1.6: icmp: echo request
4: 12:50:39.389307 10.1.1.6 > 10.1.1.1: icmp: echo reply
5: 12:50:39.398706 10.1.1.1 > 10.1.1.6: icmp: echo request
6: 12:50:39.418130 10.1.1.6 > 10.1.1.1: icmp: echo reply
7: 12:50:39.419762 10.1.1.1 > 10.1.1.6: icmp: echo request
8: 12:50:39.425072 10.1.1.6 > 10.1.1.1: icmp: echo reply
9: 12:50:39.434669 10.1.1.1 > 10.1.1.6: icmp: echo request
10: 12:50:39.438392 10.1.1.6 > 10.1.1.1: icmp: echo reply
10 packets shown
```

Exemple 3 . Les hôtes source et de destination PC-A et Test Server sont connectés à l'interface ASA interne, mais derrière un autre périphérique de couche 3 (il peut s'agir d'un routeur ou d'un commutateur multicouche).



Configuration

Deux fois NAT pour ASA versions 8.3 et ultérieures :

```
object network obj-10.2.2.5
host 10.2.2.5

object network obj-10.3.3.6
```

```
host 10.3.3.6

object network obj-64.100.0.5
host 64.100.0.5

nat (inside,inside) source static obj-10.2.2.5 interface destination static obj-64.100.0.5 obj-
10.3.3.6
```

NOTE: After this NAT is applied in the ASA you will receive a warning message as the following:

```
WARNING: All traffic destined to the IP address of the outside interface is being redirected.
WARNING: Users may not be able to access any service enabled on the outside interface.
```

Deux fois NAT pour ASA versions 8.2 et ultérieures :

```
access-list IN-OUT-INTERFACE extended permit ip host 10.2.2.5 host 64.100.0.5
static (inside,inside) interface access-list IN-OUT-INTERFACE

access-list OUT-IN-INTERFACE extended permit ip host 10.3.3.6 host 10.1.1.1
static (inside,inside) 64.100.0.5 access-list OUT-IN-INTERFACE
```

> **Remarque** : L'objectif principal de la traduction NAT de l'adresse IP source de 10.1.1.5 vers l'adresse IP de l'interface interne ASA (10.1.1.1) est de forcer les réponses provenant de l'hôte 10.1.1.6 à revenir à l'ASA, ceci est très nécessaire afin d'éviter le routage asymétrique et de permettre à l'ASA de traiter tout le trafic entre les hôtes intéressés si nous ne traduisons pas l'adresse IP source comme nous l'avons fait dans cet exemple, l'ASA bloquera le trafic intéressé en raison du routage asymétrique.

Dépannage

Sortie de Packet Tracer versions 8.3 et ultérieures :

```
ASA# packet-tracer input inside tcp 10.2.2.5 123 64.100.0.5 80

Phase: 1
Type: UN-NAT
Subtype: static
Result: ALLOW
Config:
nat (inside,inside) source static obj-10.2.2.5 interface destination static obj-64.100.0.5 obj-
10.3.3.6
Additional Information:
NAT divert to egress interface inside
Untranslate 64.100.0.5/80 to 10.3.3.6/80

Phase: 2
Type: NAT
Subtype:
Result: ALLOW
Config:
nat (inside,inside) source static obj-10.2.2.5 interface destination static obj-64.100.0.5 obj-
10.3.3.6
Additional Information:
Static translate 10.2.2.5/123 to 10.1.1.1/123

Phase: 3
Type: ACCESS-LIST
Subtype:
```

```
Result: ALLOW
Config:
Implicit Rule
Additional Information:

Phase: 4
Type: NAT
Subtype: per-session
Result: ALLOW
Config:
Additional Information:

Phase: 5
Type: IP-OPTIONS
Subtype:
Result: ALLOW
Config:
Additional Information:

Phase: 6
Type: NAT
Subtype: rpf-check
Result: ALLOW
Config:
nat (inside,inside) source static obj-10.2.2.5 interface destination static obj-64.100.0.5 obj-
10.3.3.6
Additional Information:

Phase: 7
Type: NAT
Subtype: per-session
Result: ALLOW
Config:
Additional Information:

Phase: 8
Type: IP-OPTIONS
Subtype:
Result: ALLOW
Config:
Additional Information:

Phase: 9
Type: FLOW-CREATION
Subtype:
Result: ALLOW
Config:
Additional Information:
New flow created with id 167945, packet dispatched to next module

Result:
input-interface: inside
input-status: up
input-line-status: up
output-interface: inside
output-status: up
output-line-status: up
Action: allow
```

Versions 8.2 et ultérieures de Packet Tracer :

```
ASA# packet-tracer input inside tcp 10.2.2.5 123 64.100.0.5 80
```

```
Phase: 1
Type: UN-NAT
Subtype: static
Result: ALLOW
Config:
static (inside,inside) 64.100.0.5 access-list OUT-IN-INTERFACE
match ip inside host 10.3.3.6 inside host 10.1.1.1
static translation to 64.100.0.5
translate_hits = 0, untranslate_hits = 1
Additional Information:
NAT divert to egress interface inside
Untranslate 64.100.0.5/0 to 10.3.3.6/0 using netmask 255.255.255.255

Phase: 2
Type: ACCESS-LIST
Subtype:
Result: ALLOW
Config:
Implicit Rule
Additional Information:

Phase: 3
Type: IP-OPTIONS
Subtype:
Result: ALLOW
Config:
Additional Information:

Phase: 4
Type: NAT
Subtype:
Result: ALLOW
Config:
static (inside,inside) interface access-list IN-OUT-INTERFACE
match ip inside host 10.2.2.5 inside host 64.100.0.5
static translation to 10.1.1.1
translate_hits = 1, untranslate_hits = 0
Additional Information:
Static translate 10.2.2.5/0 to 10.1.1.1/0 using netmask 255.255.255.255

Phase: 5
Type: NAT
Subtype: host-limits
Result: ALLOW
Config:
static (inside,inside) interface access-list IN-OUT-INTERFACE
match ip inside host 10.2.2.5 inside host 64.100.0.5
static translation to 10.1.1.1
translate_hits = 1, untranslate_hits = 0
Additional Information:

Phase: 6
Type: NAT
Subtype: rpf-check
Result: ALLOW
Config:
static (inside,inside) 64.100.0.5 access-list OUT-IN-INTERFACE
match ip inside host 10.3.3.6 inside host 10.1.1.1
static translation to 64.100.0.5
translate_hits = 0, untranslate_hits = 1
Additional Information:

Phase: 7
Type: NAT
```

```
Subtype: host-limits
Result: ALLOW
Config:
static (inside,inside) 64.100.0.5 access-list OUT-IN-INTERFACE
match ip inside host 10.3.3.6 inside host 10.1.1.1
static translation to 64.100.0.5
translate_hits = 0, untranslate_hits = 1
Additional Information:

Phase: 8
Type: IP-OPTIONS
Subtype:
Result: ALLOW
Config:
Additional Information:

Phase: 9
Type: FLOW-CREATION
Subtype:
Result: ALLOW
Config:
Additional Information:
New flow created with id 908, packet dispatched to next module

Result:
input-interface: inside
input-status: up
input-line-status: up
output-interface: inside
output-status: up
output-line-status: up
Action: allow
```

Captures de paquets :

```
ASA# sh cap
capture capin type raw-data interface inside [Capturing - 1300 bytes]
match ip host 10.2.2.5 host 64.100.0.5
capture capout type raw-data interface inside [Capturing - 1300 bytes]
match ip host 10.1.1.1 host 10.3.3.6

ASA# sh cap capin

10 packets captured
1: 13:06:09.302047 10.2.2.5 > 64.100.0.5: icmp: echo request
2: 13:06:09.315276 64.100.0.5 > 10.2.2.5: icmp: echo reply
3: 13:06:09.342221 10.2.2.5 > 64.100.0.5: icmp: echo request
4: 13:06:09.381266 64.100.0.5 > 10.2.2.5: icmp: echo reply
5: 13:06:09.421227 10.2.2.5 > 64.100.0.5: icmp: echo request
6: 13:06:09.459204 64.100.0.5 > 10.2.2.5: icmp: echo reply
7: 13:06:09.494939 10.2.2.5 > 64.100.0.5: icmp: echo request
8: 13:06:09.534258 64.100.0.5 > 10.2.2.5: icmp: echo reply
9: 13:06:09.564210 10.2.2.5 > 64.100.0.5: icmp: echo request
10: 13:06:09.593261 64.100.0.5 > 10.2.2.5: icmp: echo reply
10 packets shown

ASA# sh cap capout

10 packets captured
1: 13:06:09.302367 10.1.1.1 > 10.3.3.6: icmp: echo request
2: 13:06:09.315230 10.3.3.6 > 10.1.1.1: icmp: echo reply
3: 13:06:09.342526 10.1.1.1 > 10.3.3.6: icmp: echo request
4: 13:06:09.381221 10.3.3.6 > 10.1.1.1: icmp: echo reply
```

```
5: 13:06:09.421517 10.1.1.1 > 10.3.3.6: icmp: echo request
6: 13:06:09.459174 10.3.3.6 > 10.1.1.1: icmp: echo reply
7: 13:06:09.495244 10.1.1.1 > 10.3.3.6: icmp: echo request
8: 13:06:09.534213 10.3.3.6 > 10.1.1.1: icmp: echo reply
9: 13:06:09.564500 10.1.1.1 > 10.3.3.6: icmp: echo request
10: 13:06:09.593215 10.3.3.6 > 10.1.1.1: icmp: echo reply
10 packets shown
```

Informations connexes

- Guide de configuration ASA 8.3 : Prérequis pour la NAT double
- Guide de configuration ASA 8.4 : DNS et NAT
- Exemples de configuration NAT ASA Pre-8.3 à 8.3