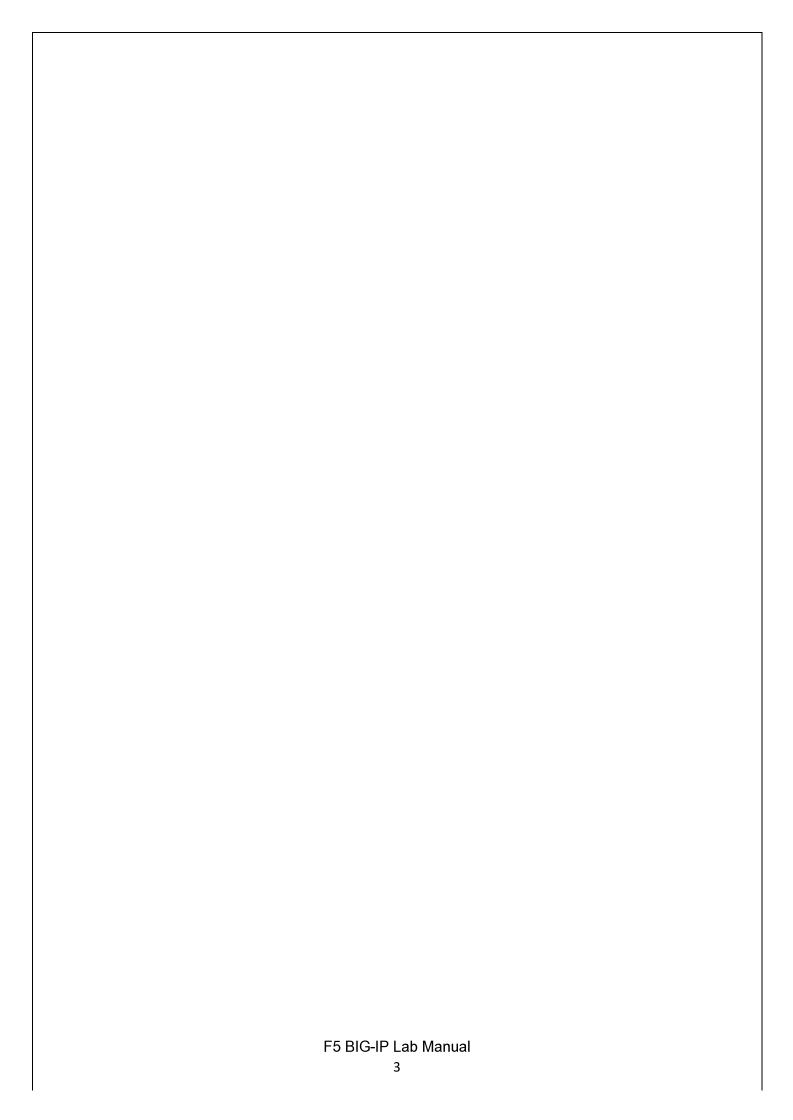
F5 BIG-IP LTM Lab Manual



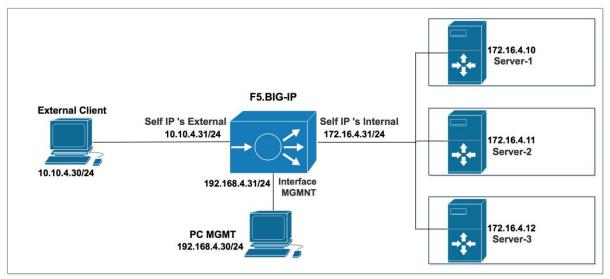


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Lab Topology



Note: I am using Cisco Routers as HTTP HTTPS and SSH Server

Lab 1: F5 BIG-IP Installation

Step 1

Log in to the CLI using the default user account. Use root as username and default as password.

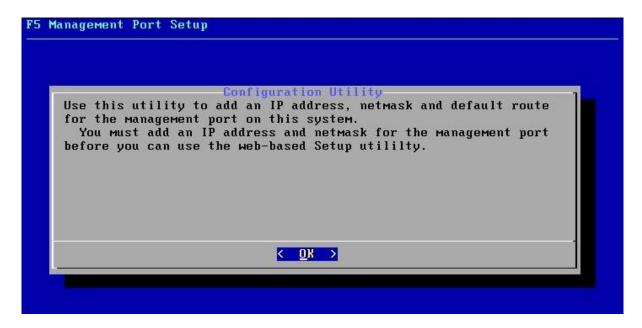
```
BIG-IP 11.3.0 Build 39.0
Kernel 2.6.32-220.el6.f5.x86_64 on an x86_64
localhost login: root
Password:
Last login: Thu Apr 20 13:00:54 on tty1
[root@localhost:NO LICENSE] config #
[root@localhost:NO LICENSE] config #
```

Step 2

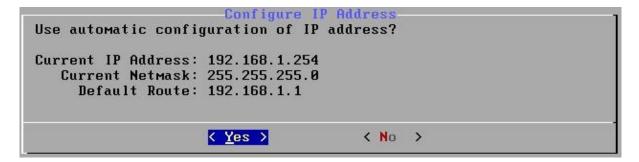
Issue the config command.

Step 3

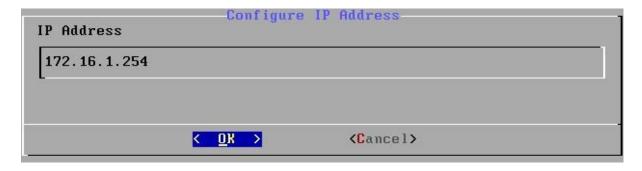
Once you get the prompt as shown below, click OK.



The next prompt will ask you if you want to use the automatic configuration, choose No.



Step 4Enter desired IP address for the management interface and click OK.



Step 5
Enter desired subnet mask for the management interface and click OK.

```
Netmask
255.255.255.0
```

Step 6

To access the BIG-IP from any network, configure a default gateway, click Yes.

You will be prompted to enter the IP address of the default gateway and click OK.

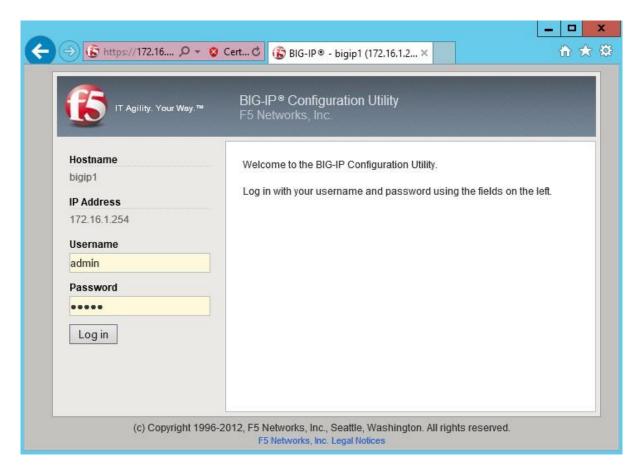


Step 7 Confirm the management IP address changes by clicking Yes

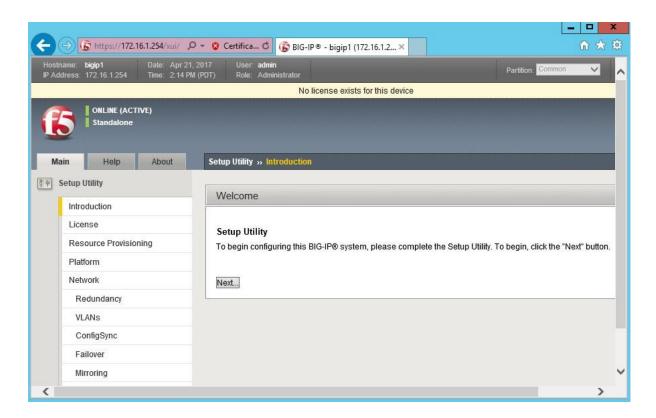


Lab 2: Activation License

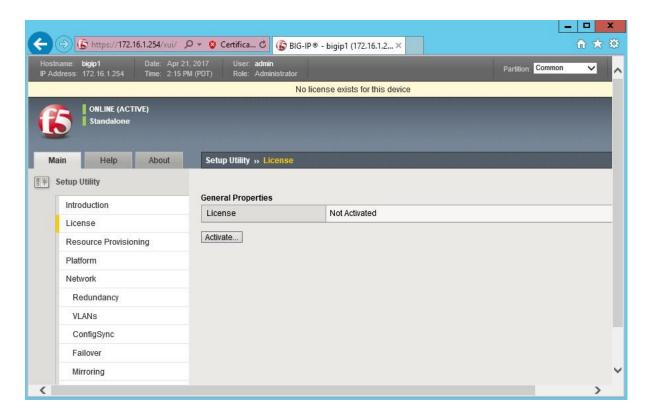
To access the BIG-IP Configuration Utility, open a web browser and enter the URL https://172.16.1.254. To log in, use the default username and password, which is admin/admin.



To start the Setup Utility wizard, click Next to continue.



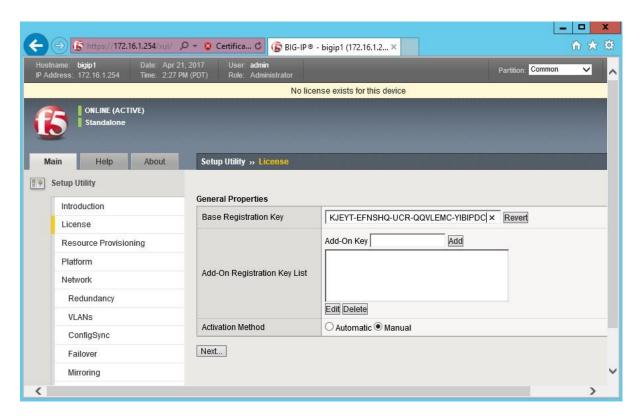
You will be presented with a screen that asks you to activate the BIG-IP LTM license. Click Activate.



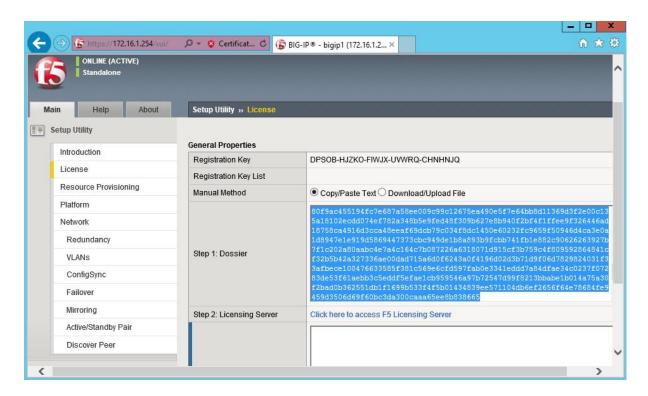
Enter the license key that you received from F5 Networks. Choose the activation method $\frac{1}{2}$ automatic and manual.

Automatic method requires the Internet access from the management interface. The manual method is used when the management interface does not have access to the Internet.

In this case, choose the manual method, enter the license key and click Next to continue.



Copy all text found in the dossier box.



Go to the F55s licensing site at https://activate.f5.com/license/dossier.jsp. Paste the dossier to the box. Alternatively, upload the dossier file. Click **Next** to continue.

To activate your product you will need your product dossier.

Enter Your Dossier

0518311dfe2bb097c481d58b6d35fa09e2c5b8c1913c464b3ec2c96d622814be09cc4415a955d67b0c 5d0a59a0eb408408af084361362237a7e701d26aed40310fbefe74fe212916f7dbd25e2e0ea321bcbc 655bdc3cf8b32077e4eb7d0a98e3fea4faccaca6cce9ffb4e96c7f811e94616078b7f9f79aeba87e64 5098fd68958934147a864b6b139188a7cb43beebafd00db9823a681128b823b27454eb5cfbb8aa4049 143da0d26b239f3daf5f4fa6aba32b5338c78fd77d634a29735964d3fad506ed674e36139938c87fbe 4339e8ef535def140d0a8b185f0717390e8c7c759b9fd2ea8ec2704c712f2846278bc4ddeab66354fe 8ee4d7b2ce18449f6da39e02a33cc694464339bc0973ee939bd7185a67e1f7823eee9d88e881c5f3d5 7c3fdfe5b26cf7152c3936e6dd36edfa07d6d268110d8b8f3469b7e809ecf5773b1cc9145a08a9ee8b 64f832fd1ae2957b640f668a04b873e3394a1bb47da0abac95b0d69e842299f7f4a57aa4499c532616 de959d2e70cc9a9386943f538d33cd0b5a167bebfff856efac8719d81f382bafac77605cd4ae3d9ee8 c8ae13120de1b0cd232eb0394447205e474875963209e17bbf436643ba8e6754d4f83640622378d0da 342ee1e1b004e6355125f8d34e1791d9438e60109d999fb16a4b2922f640cc5871402fba0c30df003b 43cd2ab25aa57605d193c49b4f8694d61b09fca478706f516248249a37399390522c5b91ed30727526 cc469027ae28880f9ac455194fc7e687a58ee009c99c12675ea490e5f7e64bb8d11369d3f2e00c135a 18102ecdd074ef782a348b5e9fed48f309b627e8b940f2bf4f1ffee9f326446ad18758ca4916d3cca4 8eeaf69dcb79c034f8dc1450e60232fc9659f50946d4ca3e0a1d8947e1e919d5869447373cbc949de1 b8a893b9fcbb741fb1e882c90626263927b7f1c202a80aabc4e7a4c164c7b087226a6318071d915cf3 b759c4f809592864841cf32b5b42a327336ae00dad715a6d0f6243a0f4196d02d3b71d9f06d7829824 031f33afbece100476633585f381c569e6cfd597fab0e3341eddd7a84dfae34c0237f07283de53f61a ebb3c5eddf5efae1cb959546a97b72547d99f8213bbabe1b014a75a30f2bad0b362551db1f1699b533 f4f5b01434839ee571104db6ef2656f64e78684fe9459d3506d69f60bc3da300caaa65ee8b838665

or

Select Your Dossier File



Read and accept the F5 Networks EULA. Click the check box to accept the EULA and click Next.

Activate F5 Product

Step 2: Accept User Legal Agreement

```
END USER LICENSE AGREEMENT
DOC-0355-08
IMPORTANT - READ BEFORE INSTALLING OR OPERATING THIS PRODUCT
LICENSEE ("LICENSEE") AGREES TO BE BOUND BY THE TERMS OF THIS
AGREEMENT BY INSTALLING, HAVING INSTALLED, COPYING, OR OTHERWISE
USING THE PRODUCT. IF LICENSEE DOES NOT AGREE, DO NOT INSTALL OR
USE THE PRODUCT.
       Scope. This End User License Agreement ("License") applies to the
software product ("Software") Licensee has licensed from F5. All
references to "F5" in this License will be deemed to be a reference to
the applicable F5 entity as follows: (i) if Licensee's primary place of
business is located in the European Economic Area, the Middle East or
Africa ("EMEA"), the F5 entity is F5 Networks Ltd.; (ii) if Licensee's
primary place of business is located in the Asia-Pacific region,
excluding Japan, India and Taiwan ("APAC"), the F5 entity is F5
Networks Singapore Pte Ltd; and (iii) if Licensee's primary place of
business is located in Japan, India, Taiwan or a region outside of EMEA
or APAC, the F5 entity is F5 Networks, Inc. Certain Software is
licensed for use in conjunction with F5 hardware which together with
```

✓ I have read and agree to the terms of this license



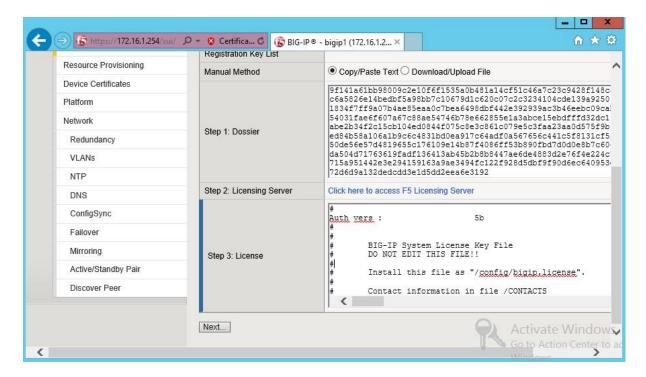
Copy the license information for your BIG-IP LTM. Alternatively, you can download the license file.

Cut and paste your license key from the form below, or click the download button to download a copy of the license file.

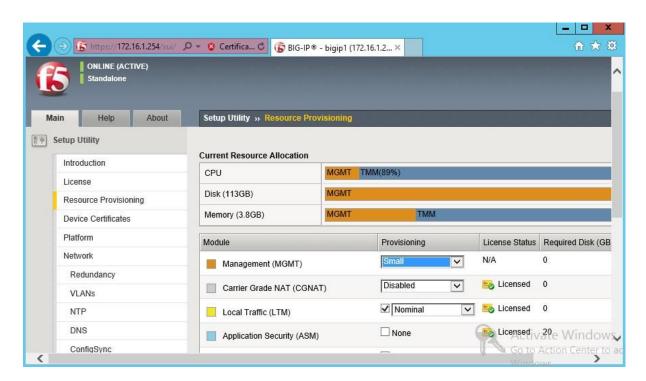
Download license

```
# Auth vers: 5b
#
# BIG-IP System License Key File
# DO NOT EDIT THIS FILE!!
# Install this file as "/config/bigip.license".
# Contact information in file /CONTACTS
```

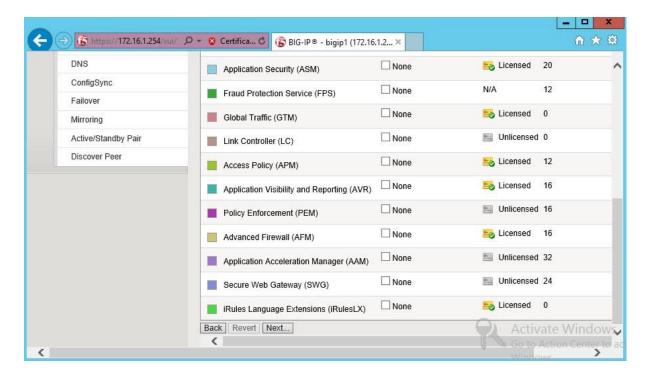
Paste the license information to License section of the Setup utility, click **Next**. You will then be presented with a screen as shown below. Wait one moment. Click **continue** button.



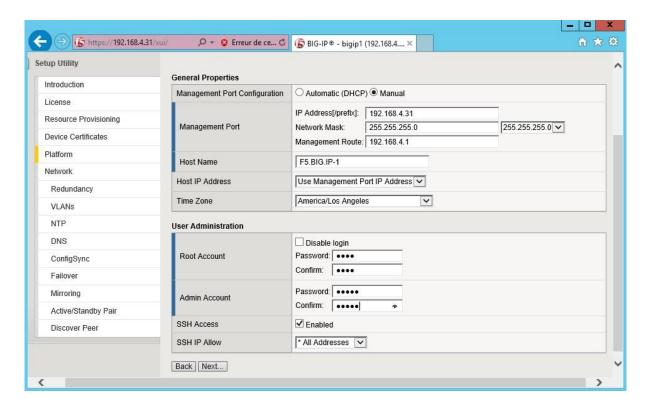
You can see that the LTM license is activated.



Click Next.



The setup utility wizard allows you to make configuration to the management interface, 192.168.4.31 in this case, host name, time zone, user account passwords for CLI and GUI access. The SSH IP Allow section acts as an ACL to allow certain IP addresses and/or ranges the BIG-IP access. Once you make changes to the account passwords, you will be logged out and need to log back in using the new IP address and the new accounts. Click Next.



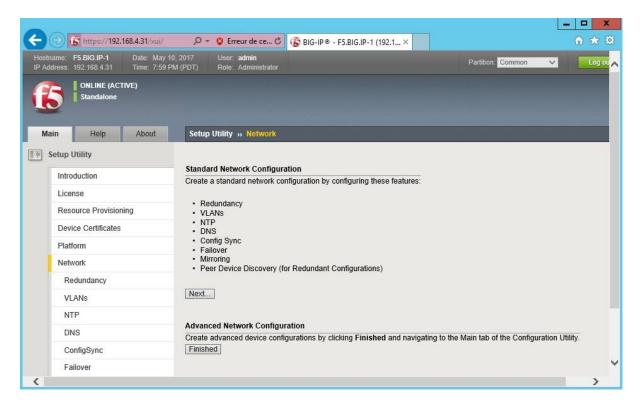
Lab 3: Setup Utility

Network Configuration

Once you log back in, you will be in the network section. You have ability to continue the setup utility to configure internal (real servers) and external (client side) vlans and associated interfaces and self IPs.

(Self IPs are the equivalent of SVI IP in Cisco switching)

Click Next.



Internal VLAN (connected to web servers):

Configure the internal network and VLAN by making the following settings:

Self IP Address: 172.16.4.31

Netmask: 255.255.0.0

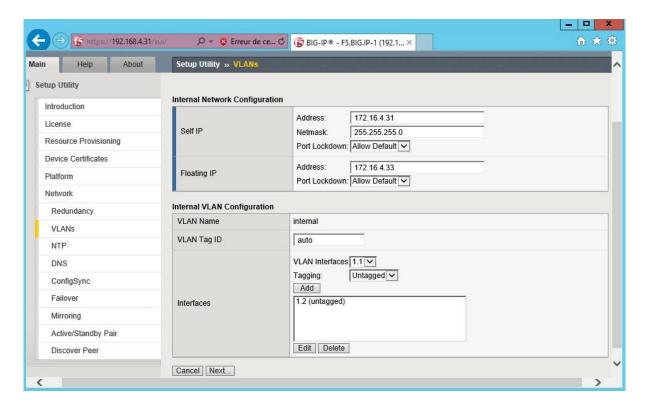
Port Lockdown: Allow Default Floating IP Address: 172.16.4.33 Port Lockdown: Allow Default

Internal VLAN Configuration section

VLAN Name: internal VLAN Tag ID: auto

VLAN Interfaces: Select VLAN interface 1.2 and add it Untagged to the Interfaces list.

Click Next.



External VLAN (facing clients):

Configure the external network and VLAN by making the following settings:

External VLAN: Create VLAN external radio button selected

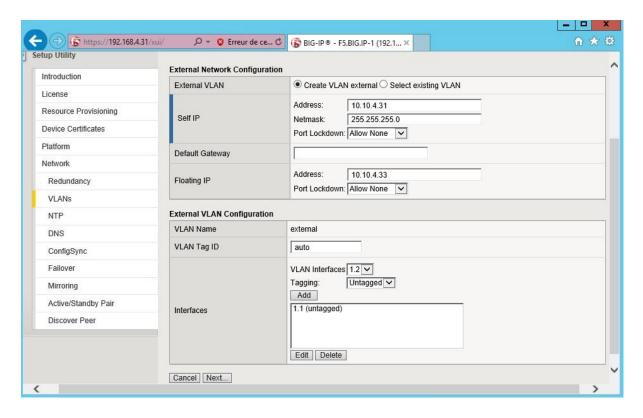
Self IP Address: 10.10.4.31 Netmask: 255.255.0.0 Port Lockdown: Allow 443 Default Gateway: Leave blank Floating IP Address: 10.10.4.33 Port Lockdown: Allow Default

External VLAN Configuration section

VLAN Name: external VLAN Tag ID: auto

VLAN Interfaces: Select VLAN interface 1.1 and add it Untagged to the Interfaces list.

Click Next.



Configure the high availability network to use the existing VLAN, internal, by making the following settings:

High Availability VLAN: Click the Select existing VLAN radio button

Select VLAN: internal

Self IP Address: 172.16.4.31

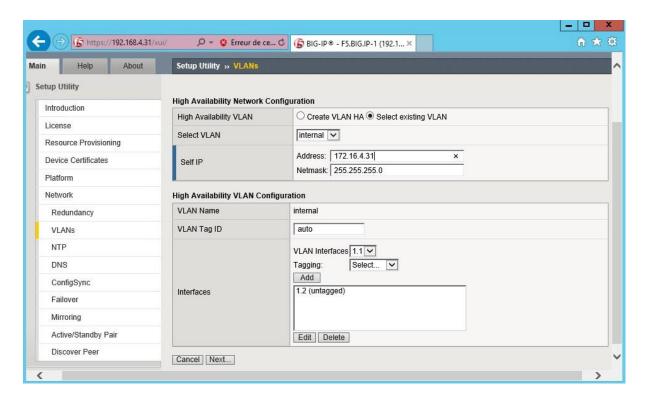
Netmask: 255.255.0.0

High Availability VLAN Configuration section

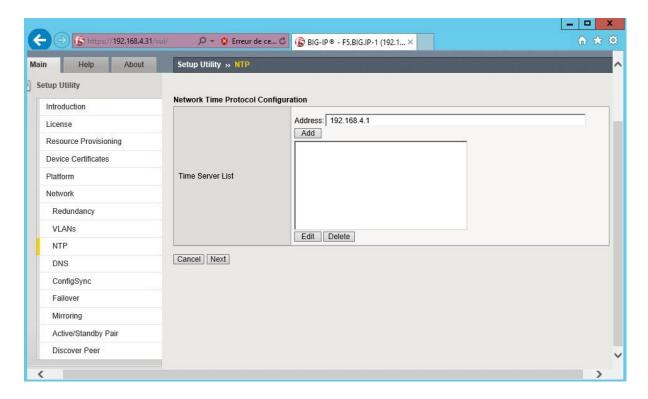
VLAN Name: internal VLAN Tag ID: auto

VLAN Interfaces: 1.2 (untagged)

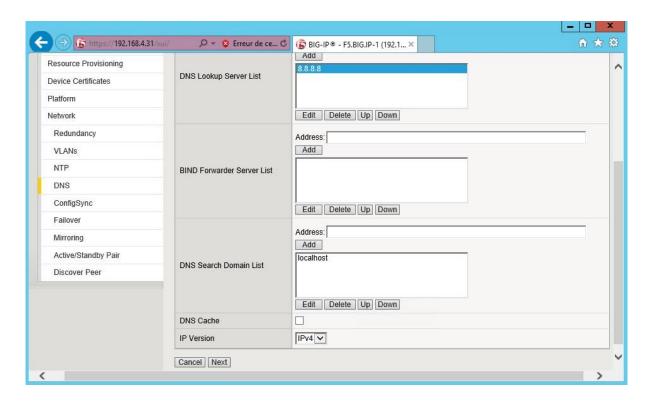
Click Next.



Configure Network Time Protocol

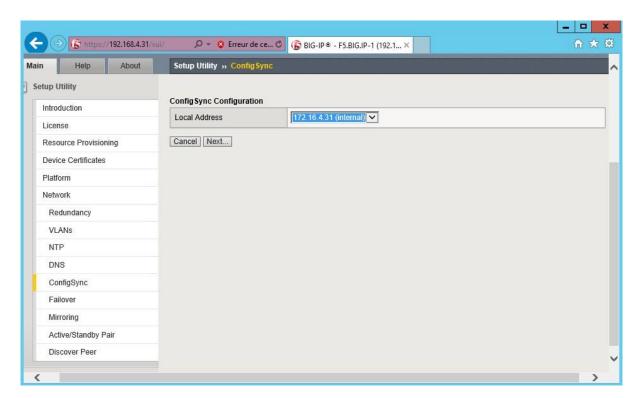


Configure Domain Name Server

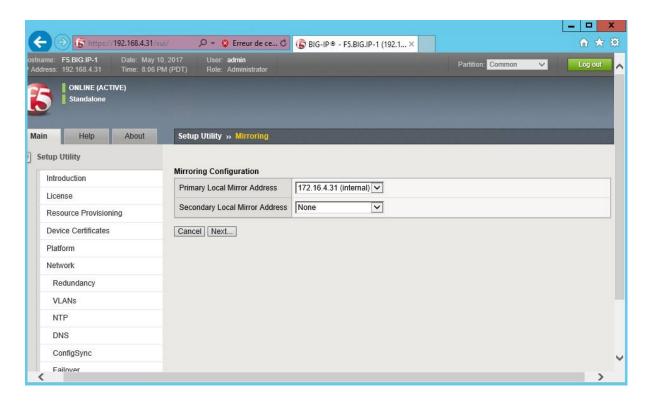


Configure ConfigSync

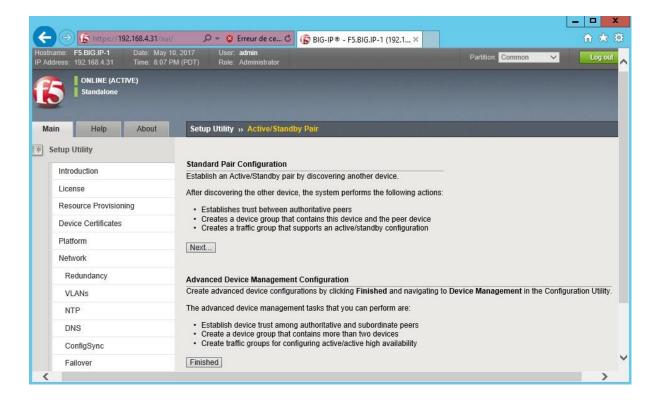
Configure ConfigSync on the non-floating self IP 172.16.4.31 for internal VLAN.



Use the default primary and secondary local mirror address settings for Mirroring Configuration.



Click Finished.

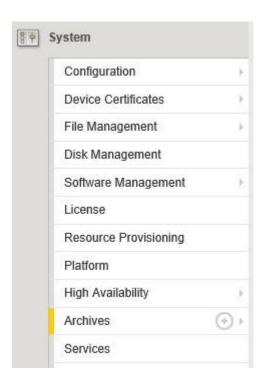


Lab 4: Configuration Backup

Create a UCS Archive of Your Configuration

Open a browser window to https://192.168.4.31 and create a backup of your current configuration.

Configuration utility
System a Archives then click Create

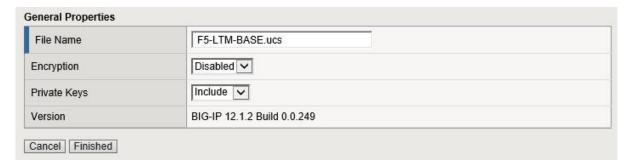


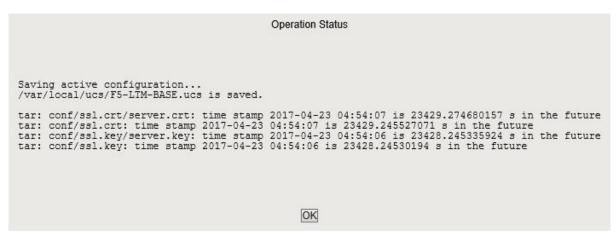


File Name: F5-LTM-BASE.ucs

Encryption: Disabled Private Keys: Include

When complete, click Finished, then click OK when the archive is complete.



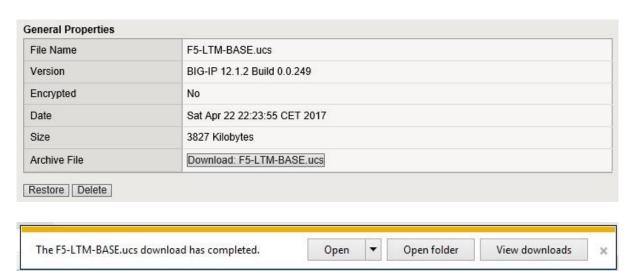


Download your new UCS backup to your workstation.

System 7 Archives then click F5-LTM-BASE.ucs.



Click Download: F5-LTM-BASE.ucs, then save to download folder.



Lab 5: Traffic Processing Pool and Virtual Server

Create a Pool

Create a Pool using the information in the following table.

Local Traffic τ Pools τ Pool List, then click Create

Configuration section: Configuration: Basic Name: HTTP-POOL

Resource section:

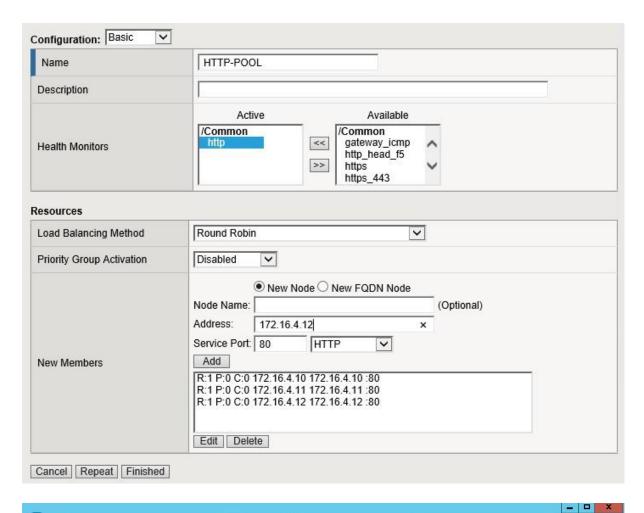
Load Balancing Method: Round Robin Priority Group Activation: Disabled

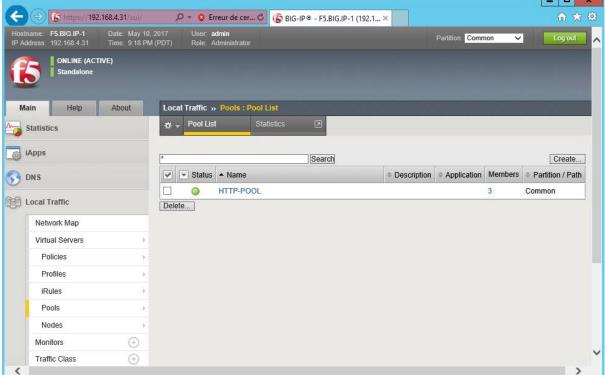
Node Name: (Leave blank)

New Members:

Address:Port 172.16.4.10:80 Click Add Address:Port 172.16.4.11:80 Click Add Address:Port 172.16.4.12:80 Click Add

When complete, click Finished





Create a Virtual Server

Create a Virtual Server that uses the pool created in the previous step.

Local Traffic t Virtual Servers t Virtual Server List, then click Create

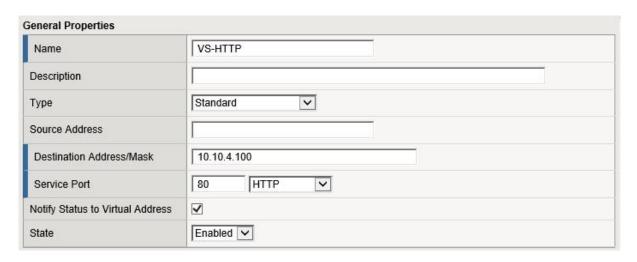
General Properties section: Name:

VS-HTTP

Destination Type: Standard Address: 10.10.4.100

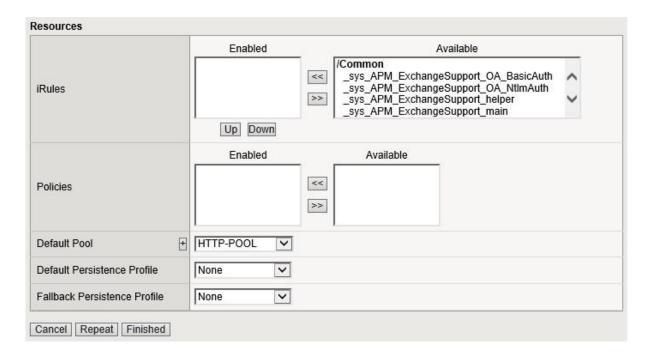
Service Port: 80 (or type or select HTTP)

State: Enabled

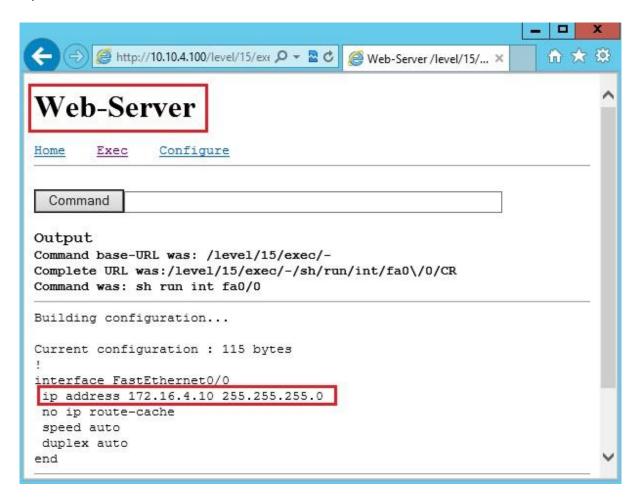


Resources section:

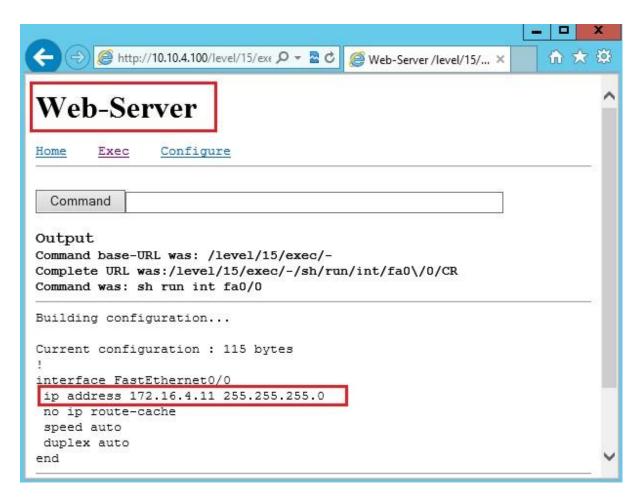
Default Pool: HTTP-POOL When complete, click Finished



Open a new browser session on the external client and point it to the virtual server at http://10.10.4.100.



Refresh the web page.



Refresh the web page.



Create a Second Pool

Local Traffic 7 Pools: Pool List 7 New Pool

Configuration section: Name: HTTPS-POOL

Resources section:

Load Balancing Method: Round Robin

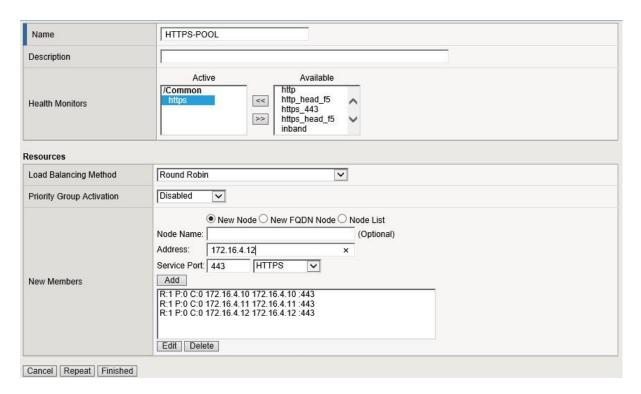
Node Name: (Leave blank)

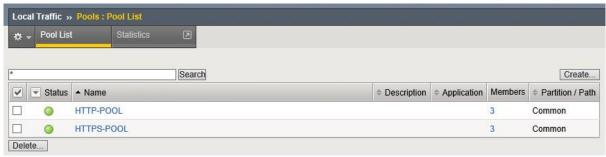
New Members:

Click **Node** List and use the resulting pull-down to select the nodes to add to the member list:

Address: 172.16.4.10 Service Port: 443 Click Add Address: 172.16.4.11 Service Port: 443 Click Add Address: 172.16.4.12 Service Port: 443 Click Add

When complete, click Finished





Create a Virtual Server that uses the pool HTTPS-POOL created in the previous step.

Local Traffic 7 Virtual Servers 7 Virtual Server List, then click Create

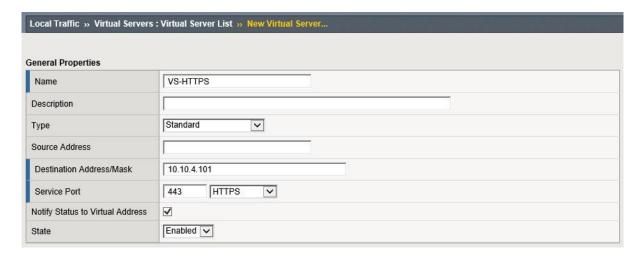
General Properties section:

Name: VS-HTTPS

Destination Type: Standard Address: 10.10.4.101

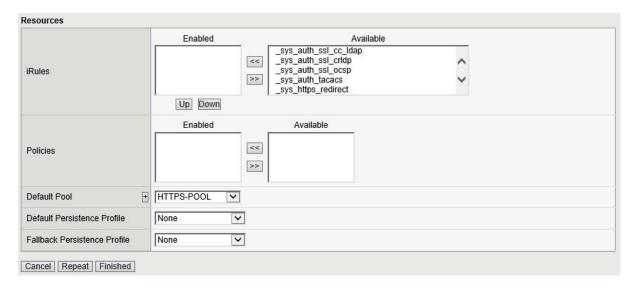
Service Port: 443 (or type or select HTTP)

State: Enabled

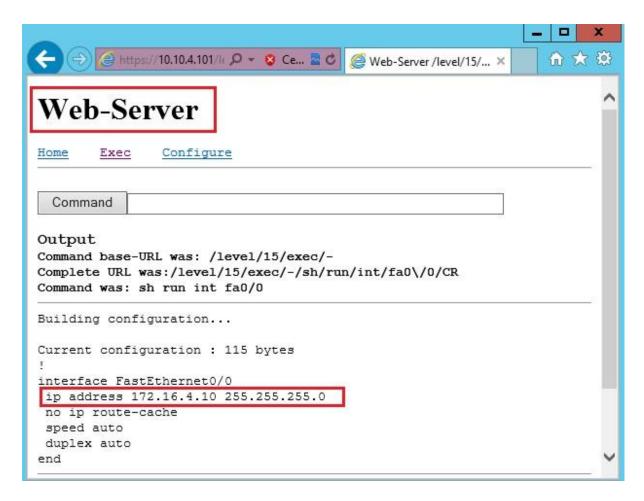


Resources section:

Default Pool: HTTPS-POOL When complete, click Finished



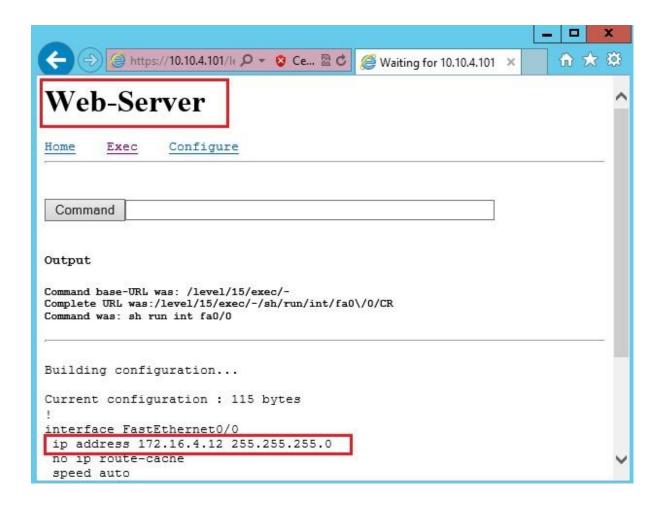
Open a new browser session on the external client and enter the address of the virtual server at https://10.10.4.100.



Refresh the web page



Refresh the web page



Lab 6: Load Balancing

Configure Ratio (member) Load Balancing.

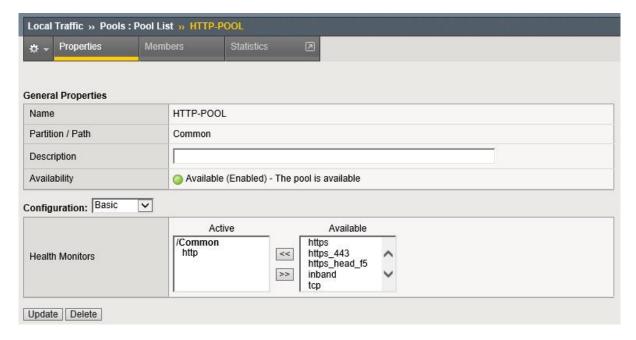
In the Navigation pane, expand the Local Traffic section.

Click Pools.

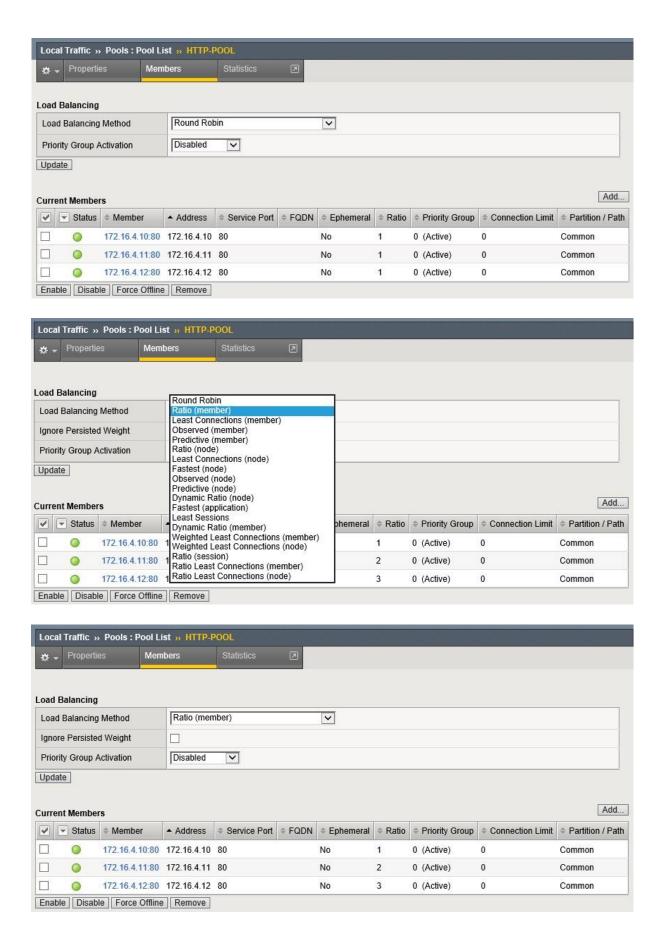
Click HTTP-POOL.



Click the Members tab.

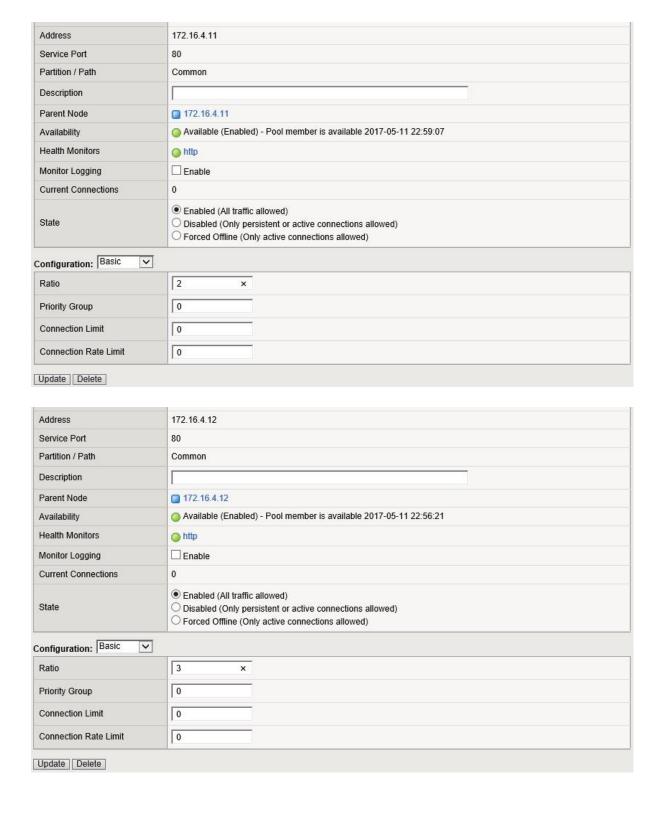


In the Load Balancing section, change Load Balancing Method to Ratio (member) and then click Update.



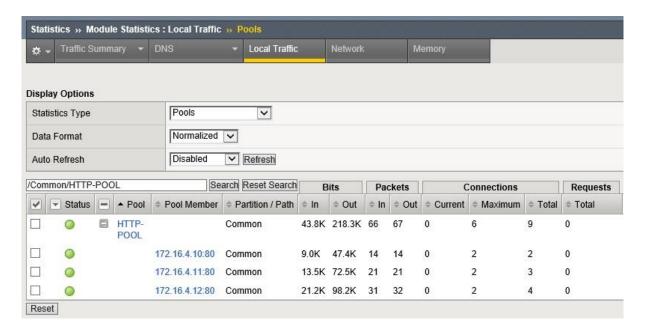
In the Current **Members** section, click each member, set **Ratio** to the value in the table and then click **Update**. Click the Members tab to return to the Current Members list.

Member Ratio 172.16.4.10:80 1 (default) 172.16.4.11:80 2 172.16.4.12:80 3



Open a new browser session on the external client and connect to http://10.10.4.100. Refresh the browser 5-10 times.

In the Configuration Utility, view the **pool statistics**. Traffic should be distributed to the members with a 1:2:3 ratio.



Priority Group Activation Lab

Configure Priority Group Activation

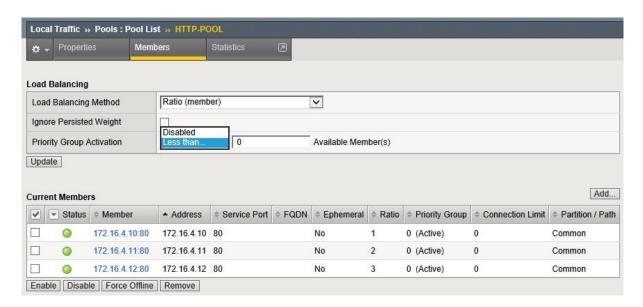
Reset the statistics for HTTP-POOL.

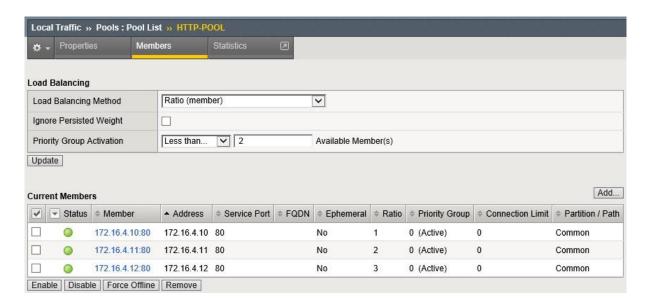
From the Navigation pane, expand the Local Traffic section and select Pools.

Select HTTP-POOL.

Select the Members tab.

In the Load Balancing section, change the Priority Group Activation setting to Less than, the number of Available Members to 2, and click Update.

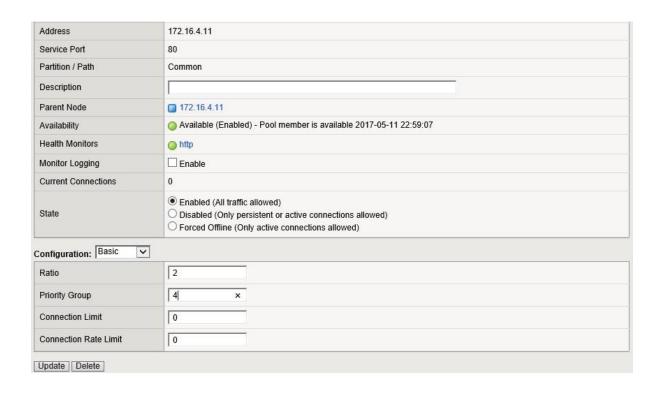


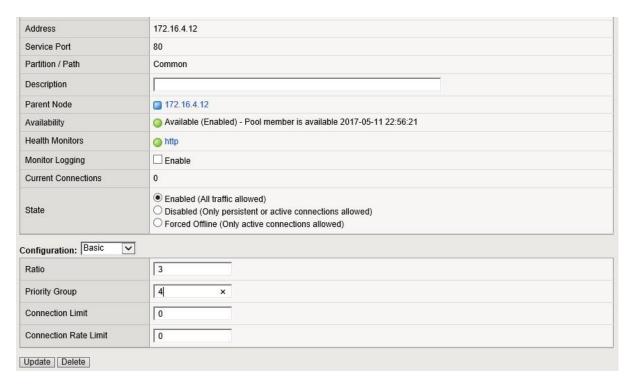


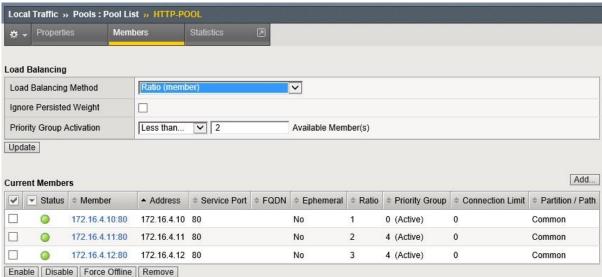
Within the Configuration section of each member, set the Priority values as follows:

Member Ratio Priority Group

172.16.4.10:80 1 0 172.16.4.11:80 2 4 172.16.4.12:80 3 4



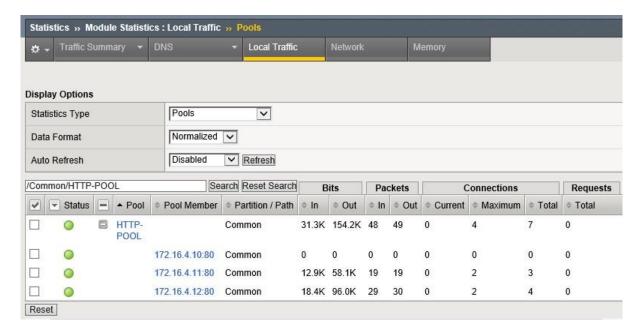




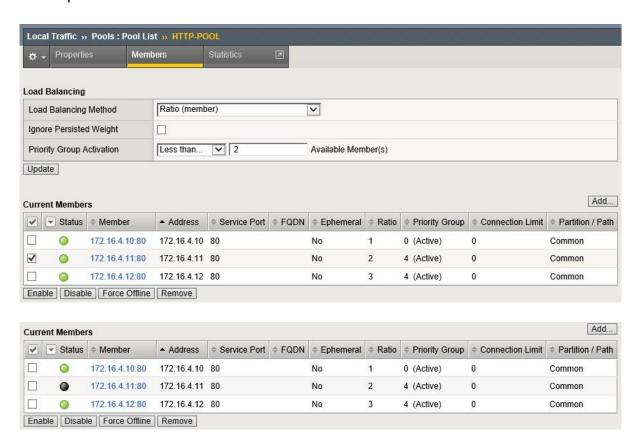
Open a new browser session on the external client and connect to http://10.10.4.100. Refresh the screen 5-10 times.

View the pool statistics.

With Priority Group Activation set to less than 2 members and all pool members enabled, 172.16.4.11:80 should receive no traffic. Traffic is distributed to members 172.16.4.11 and 172.16.4.12 in a 2:3 ratio.



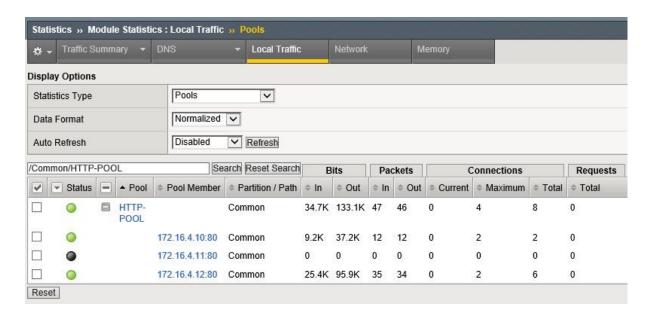
Reset the statistics for HTTP-POOL. Disable pool member 172.16.4.11:80 in HTTP-POOL.



In the browser session connect to http://10.10.4.100, refresh the screen 5-10 times by pressing.

Refresh and view the pool statistics.

With Priority Group Activation set to less than 2 members and pool member 172.16.4.11:80 disabled, 172.16.4.11:80 is not eligible to receive traffic. The next lower priority group (0) is activated as the number of available members in the pool has now fallen below the minimum 2. Traffic is distributed to members 172.16.4.10 and 172.16.4.12 in a 1:3 ratio



Enable pool member 172.16.4.11:80 in HTTP-POOL.

Lab 7: Monitors

Create a Custom ICMP Monitor Create a new ICMP monitor called MY-ICMP.

Local Traffic τ Monitors τ Create

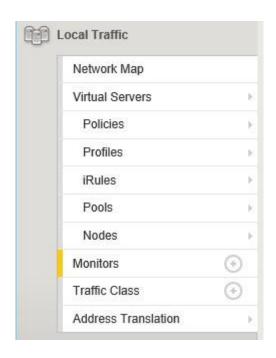
General Properties section:

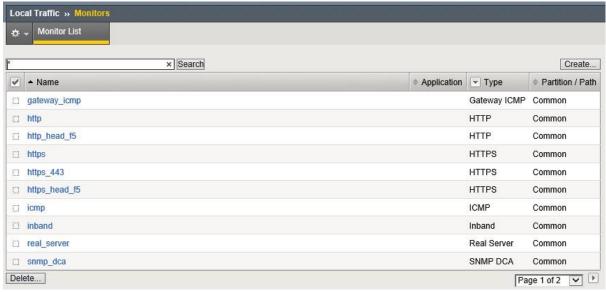
Name: MY-ICMP Type: ICMP

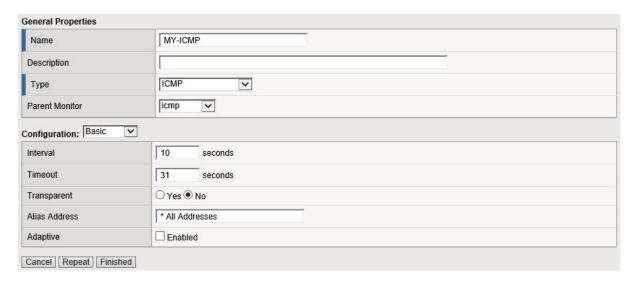
Configuration section: Interval: 10 seconds

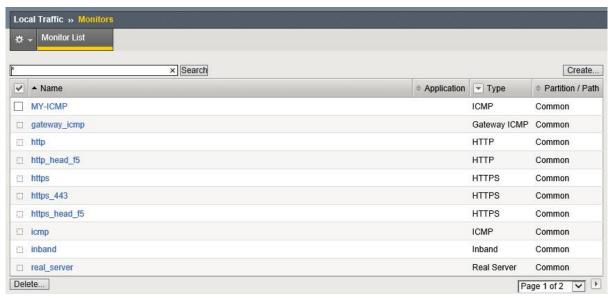
Timeout: 31 seconds Transparent: No

When complete, click Finished









Assign the custom monitor to selected node Add MY-ICMP as the default monitor for node 172.16.4.10.

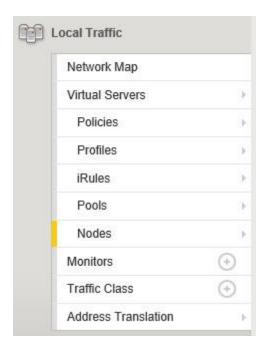
Local Traffic T Nodes: Node List T 172.16.4.10

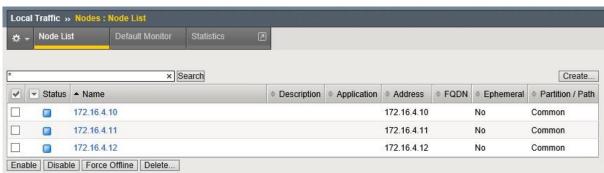
Configuration section:

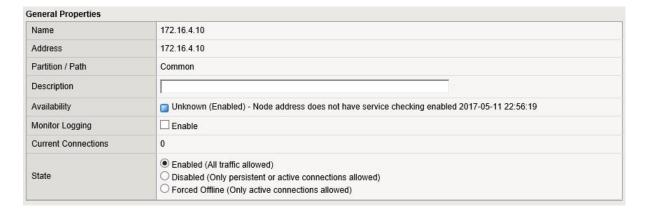
Health Monitors: Node Specific Select Monitors: Select MY-ICMP

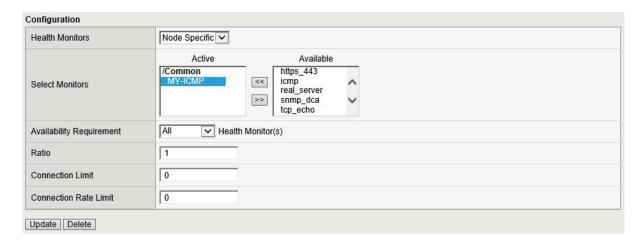
Press << button

When complete, click Update

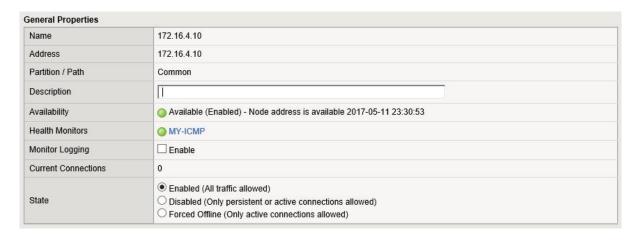


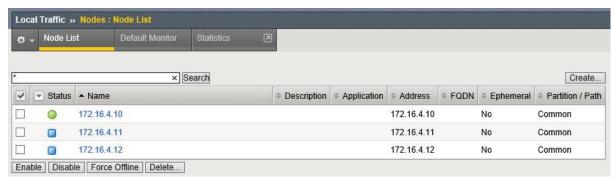






Check node status indicators.



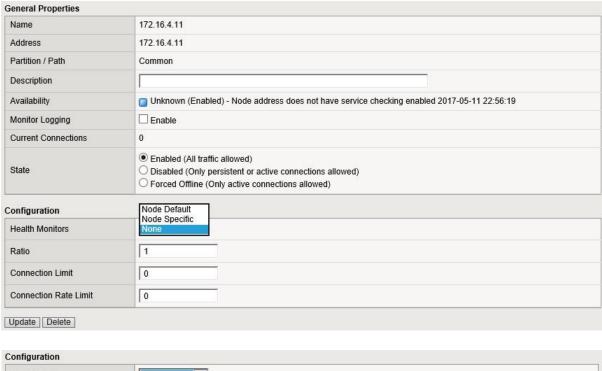


Disassociate all monitors from selected node Remove the monitor from node 172.16.4.11. Leave monitor MY-ICMP on 172.16.4.10.

Local Traffic T Nodes: Node List T 172.16.4.11

Configuration section: Health Monitors: None

When complete, click Update





Check the nodes statuses.

Node 172.16.4.10 has a specific assignment, MY-ICMP.

Node 172.16.4.11 has no monitor assigned.

Create a New HTTP Monitor

Create a customized monitor based on the HTTP Monitor.

Local Traffic t Monitors t New Monitor

General Properties: Name: MY-HTTP Type: HTTP

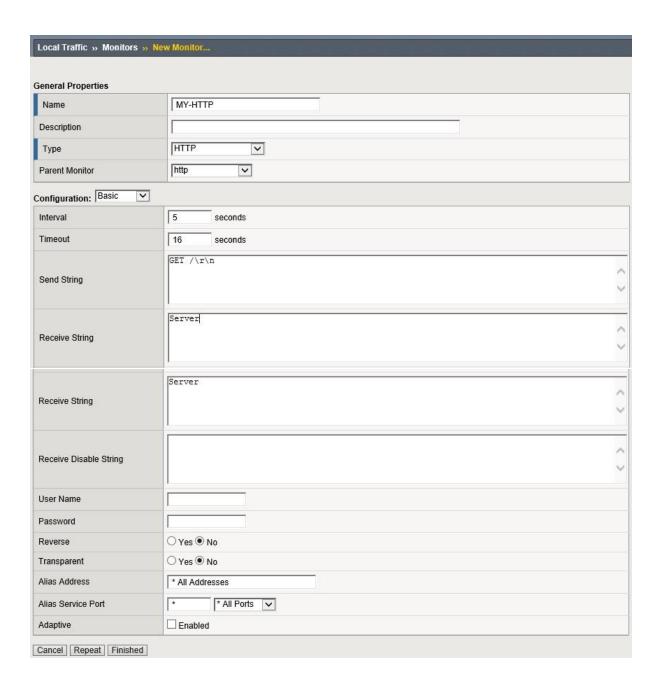
Parent Monitor: http

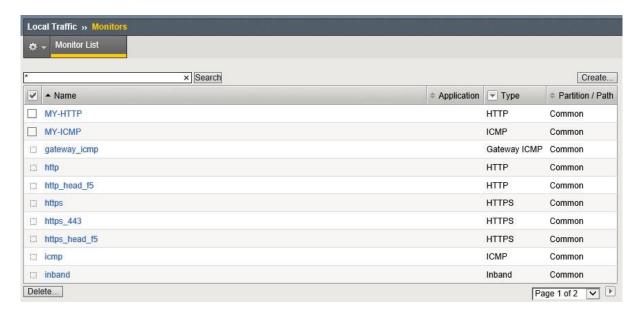
Configuration section:

Send String: GET /index.html\r\n

Receive String: Server

When complete, click Finished





Assign the Custom Monitor to a Pool Member

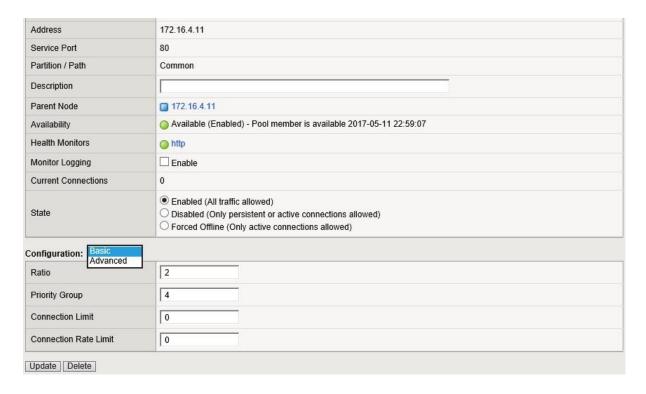
From the Navigation pane, click Local Traffic 7 Pools and then click HTTP-POOL.

Click the **Members** tab. Click the member 172.16.4.11:80.

Local Traffic τ Pools : Pool List τ HTTP-POOL Configuration

section:

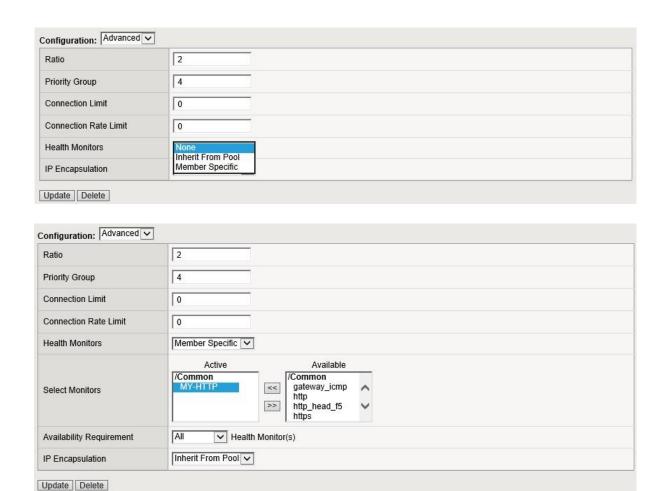
Select Advanced from the dropdown list.



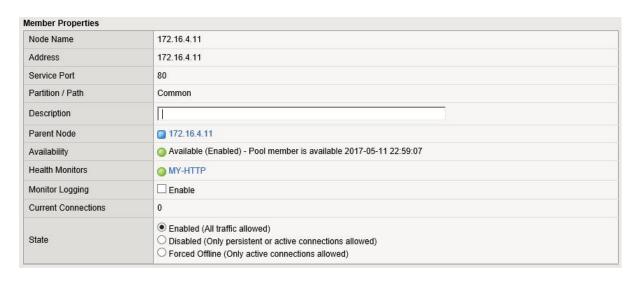
Health Monitors: Member Specific Select Monitors: Select MY-HTTP

Press << button

When complete, click Update



Check the members statuses.



Disassociate all Monitors for Selected Member

From the Navigation pane, click Local Traffic 7 Pools and click HTTP-POOL.

Click the Members tab. Click the member 172.16.4.12:80

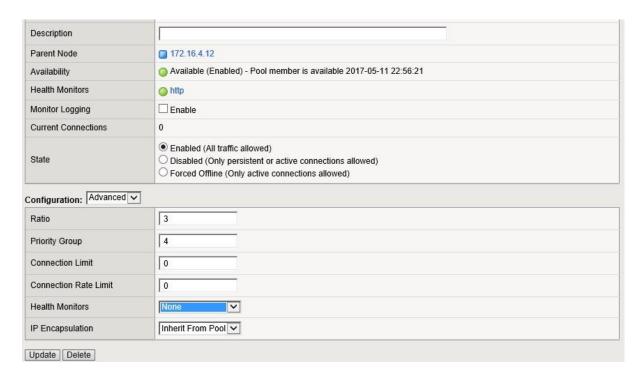
Local Traffic τ Pools : Pool List τ HTTP-POOL

Configuration section

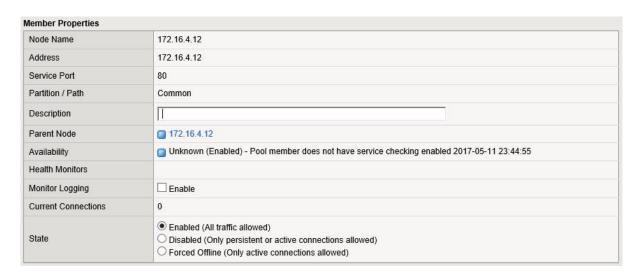
Select Advanced from the dropdown list.

Health Monitors: None

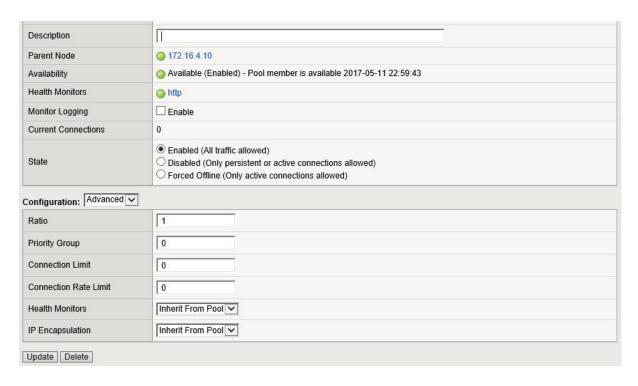
When complete, click Update



Check the member s status



Member 172.16.4.10:80 has its health monitor set to inherit from pool, so it inherits an http health monitor.



Member 172.16.4.11:80 has a specific monitor assigned: MY-HTTP. Member 172.16.4.12:80 does not have an assigned monitor.

Lab 8: Profiles

Source Address Persistence

Configure a Source Address Affinity persistence profile and assign it to a virtual server Create a Persistence Profile based on the following:

Local Traffic τ Profiles τ Persistence τ Create



General Properties section:

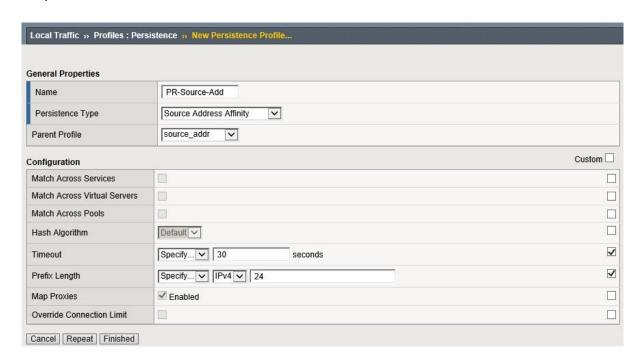
Name: PR-Source-Add

Persistence Type: Source Address Affinity

Configuration section:

Timeout: Select (check) the Custom checkbox for Timeout and then set Timeout to 30 seconds.

Mask: Click on the Custom checkbox for Mask and specify a network mask of /24. When complete, click Finished



Assign PR-Source-Add to VS-HTTPS

Local Traffic t Virtual Servers t VS-HTTPS t Resources

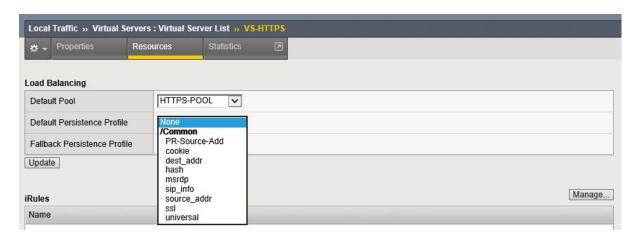


Load Balancing section:

Default Pool: HTTPS-POOL

Default Persistence Profile: PR-Source-Add

When complete, click Update



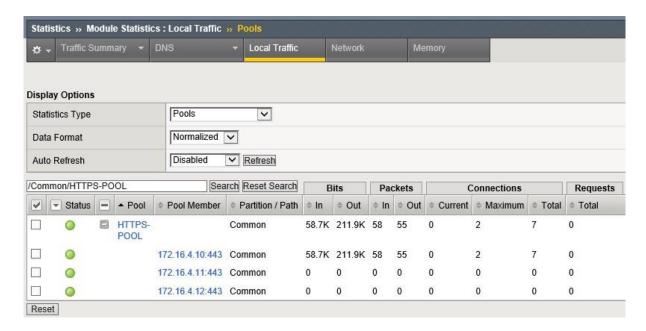


Confirm traffic behavior after persistence

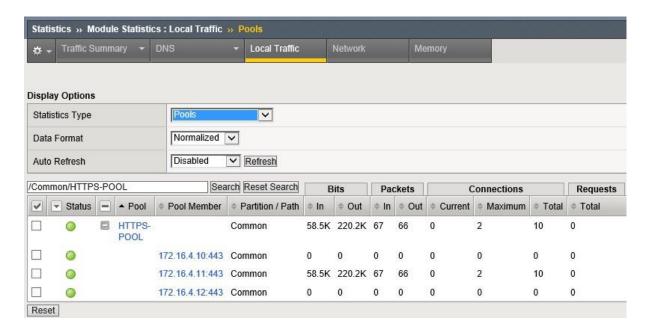
Open a new browser session and connect to https://10.10.4.101.

Refresh the web page five to ten times.

View the pool HTTPS-POOL statistics.



Wait for at least 30 seconds, and then refresh again the https://10.10.4.101 website again. Now the web traffic should be load-balanced to another pool member. Confirm this by refreshing and viewing the pool member statistics.



Cookie Persistence

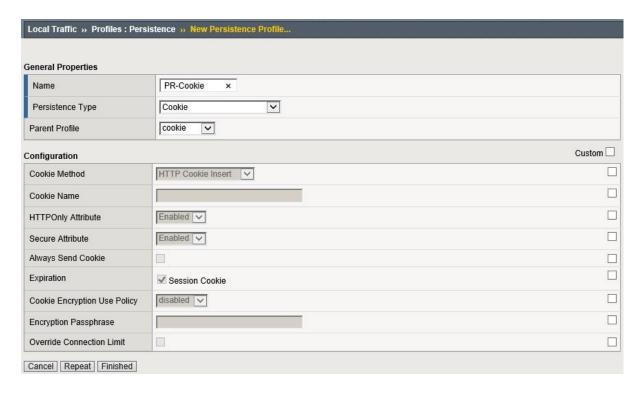
Create a cookie persistence profile and assign it to a virtual server Create a custom cookie persistence profile named PR-Cookie. When you select Cookie as the Persistence Type, the Configuration Section appears. Leave all of the settings in the Configuration section in their default state for now.

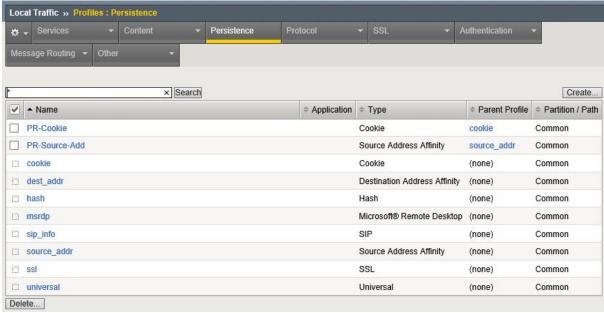
Local Traffic τ Profiles τ Persistence τ Create

General Properties section:

Name: PR-Cookie

Persistence Type: Cookie When complete, click Finished





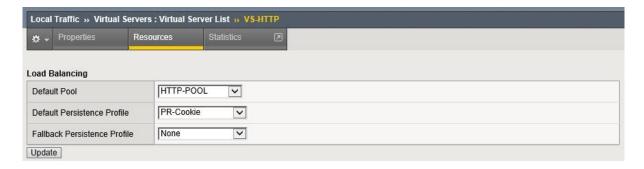
Assign PR-Cookie to VS-HTTP.

Local Traffic τ Virtual Servers τ VS-HTTP τ Resources

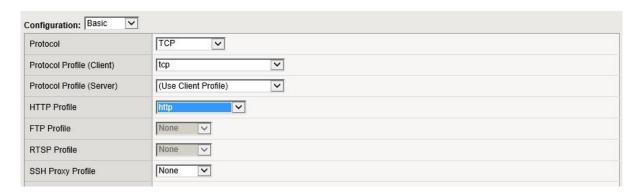
Load Balancing section: Default Pool: HTTP-POOL

Default Persistence Profile: PR-Cookie

When complete, click Update



Donot forget to modify VS-HTTP to include an HTTP Profile and repeat the step above.

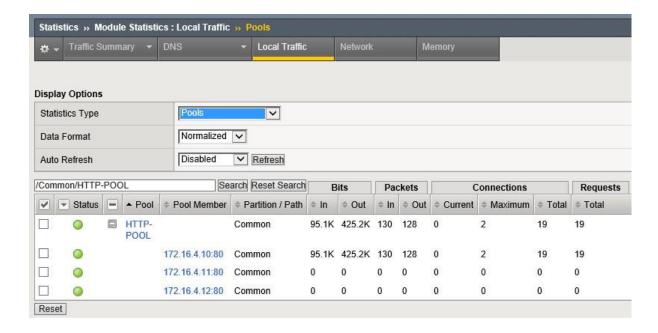


Confirm traffic behavior after persistence

Access and reset the statistics for HTTP-POOL.

On the browser connect to http://10.10.4.100, refresh the screen 5 to 10 times. View the pool statistics.

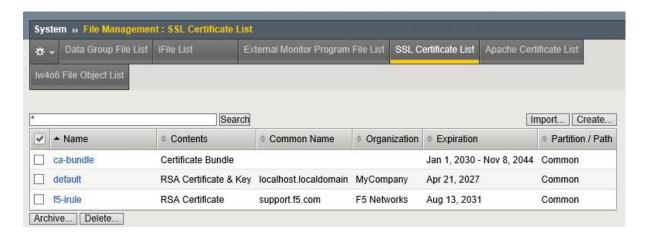
All traffic is directed to one member.



Lab 9: Client SSL

Create an SSL Certificate Create a custom SSL Certificate.

System τ File Management : SSL Certificate List τ click Create.



General Properties section:

Name: Self-Signed-Cert

Certificate Properties section:

Issuer: Self

Common Name: www.test.com

Division: IT Division

Organization: Test Organization

Locality: Algiers

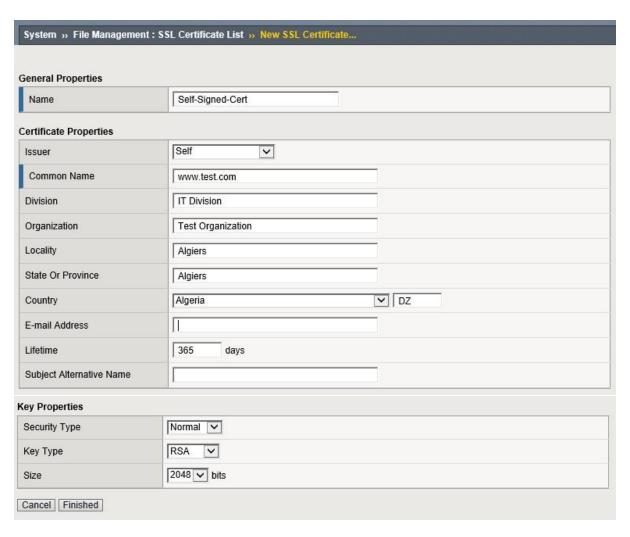
State or Province: Algiers

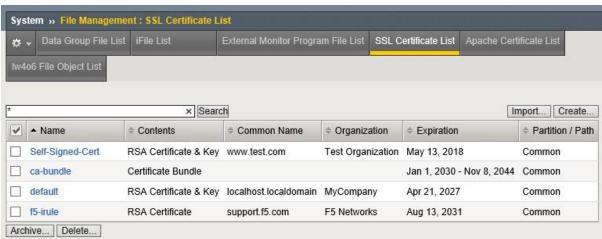
Country: Algeria

E-mail Address: Leave blank

Lifetime: 365

Key Properties section: Size 2048 When complete, click Finished

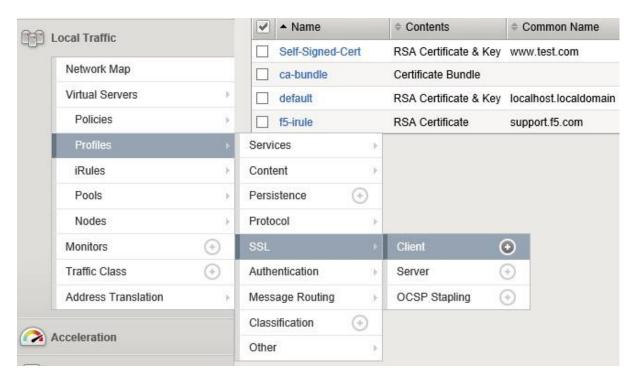


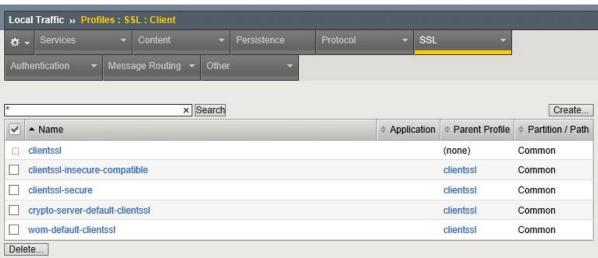


Create an SSL Profile

Create a Client SSL profile called SSL-Client-Profile with clientssl as its parent.

Local Traffic t Profiles t SSL t Client and click Create.

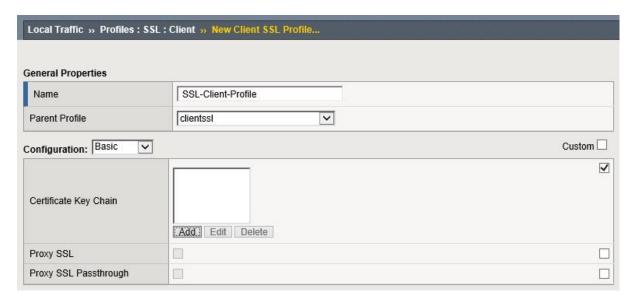




General Properties section: Name: SSL-Client-Profile Parent Profile: clientssl

Configuration section:

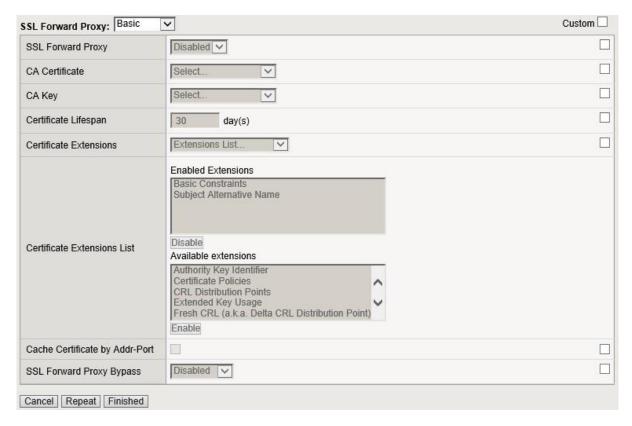
Certificate Key Chain: Add the Self-Signed-Cert created previously

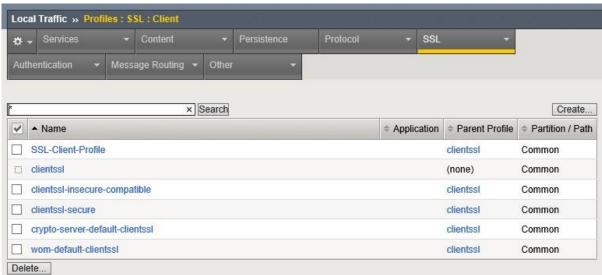






When complete, click Finished

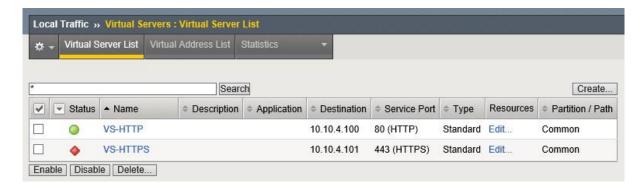




Create a New Virtual Server

Create a new virtual server called VS-SSL with an IP address of 10.10.4.104:443 and assign pool HTTP-POOL as its default pool.

Local Traffic t Virtual Servers t Virtual Server List, then click Create



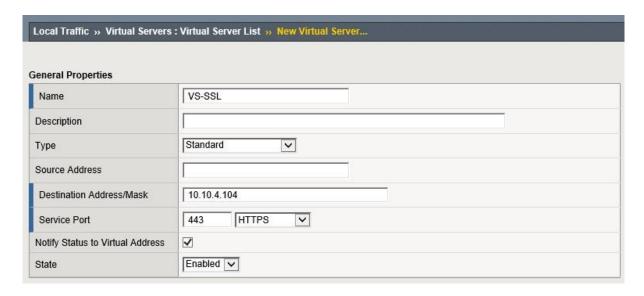
General Properties section: Name:

VS-SSL

Destination Type: Standard Address: 10.10.4.104

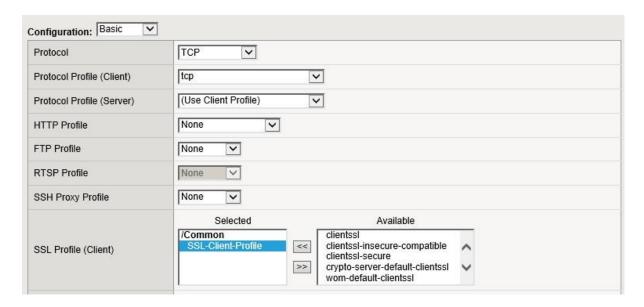
Service Port: 443 (or type or select HTTPS)

State: Enabled

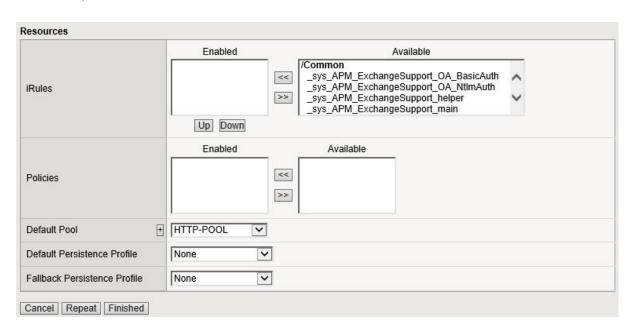


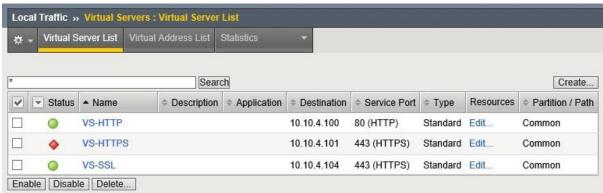
Configuration section:

SSL Profile (Client): SSL-Client-Profile

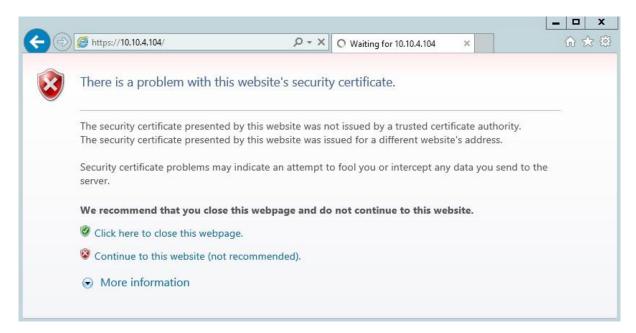


Resources section: Default Pool: HTTP-POOL When complete, click Finished



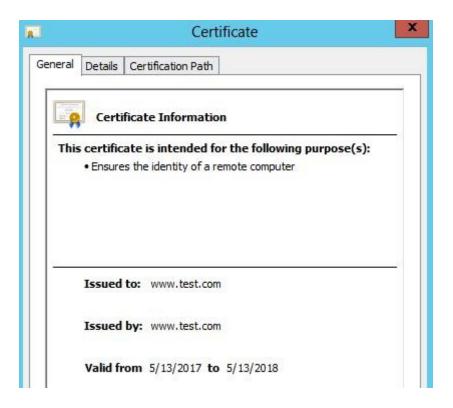


In Web browser of the external client, go to https://10.10.4.104. If prompted, accept the SSL certificate.



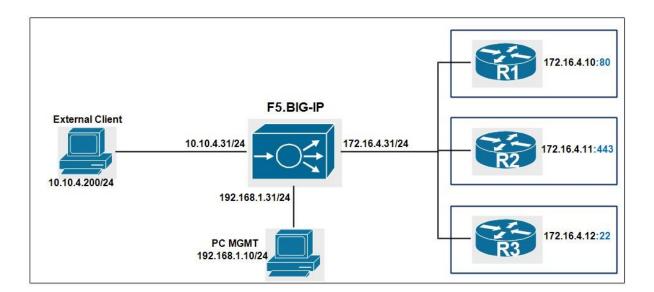


In the web browser, view the certificate.



Traffic is encrypted from client to the BIG-IP system, but unencrypted between the BIG-IP and the pool members.

Lab 10: iRules



R1 is running HTTP. R2 is running HTTPS. R3 is running SSH.

The HTTP traffic initiated by the External Client should be redirected to R1. The HTTPs traffic initiated by the External Client should be redirected to R2. The SSH traffic initiated by the External Client should be redirected to R3.

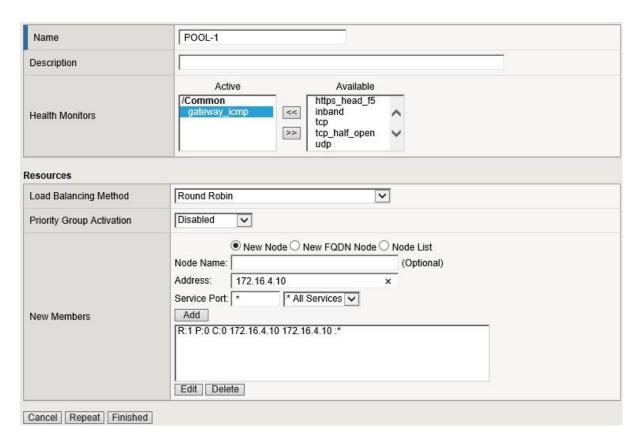
Create pools for application services deployment

In Local Traffic 7 Pools, create three new pools.

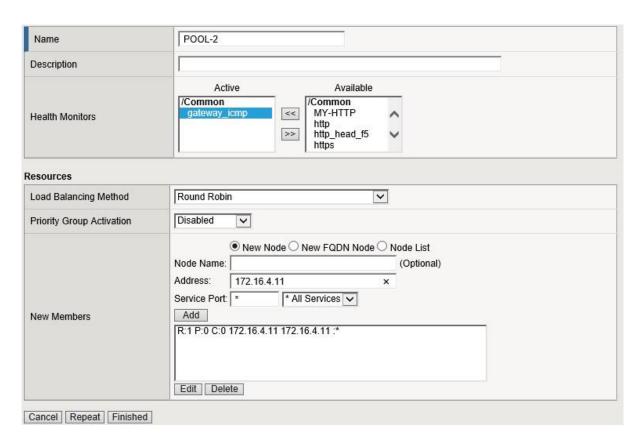
- 1. Create POOL-1 that contains one member, 172.16.4.10:* (Port is ছAll servicesজ) 2. Create POOL-2 that contains one member, 172.16.4.11:* (Port is ছAll servicesজ)
- 3. Create POOL-3 that contains one member, 172.16.4.12:* (Port is ছAll servicesজ)



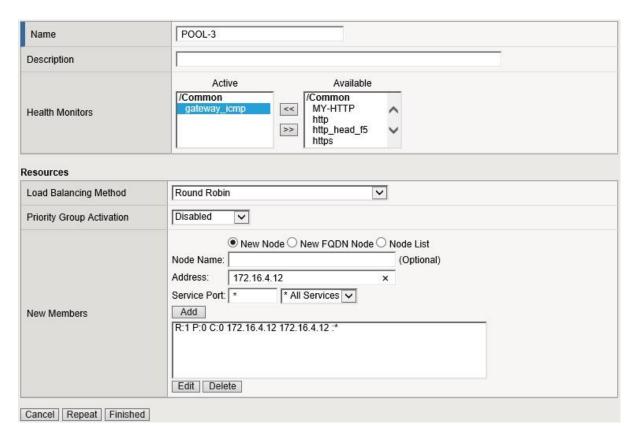
Creation of POOL-1.

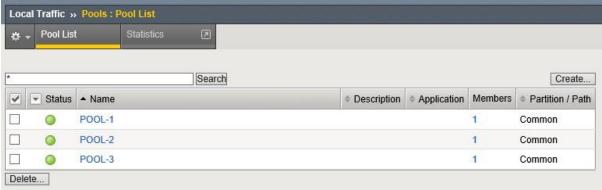


Creation of POOL-2.



Creation of POOL-3.



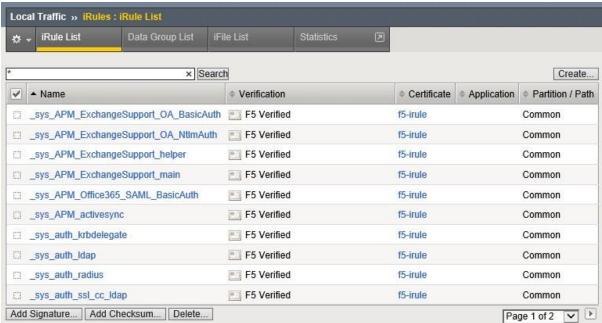


Create an iRule to check TCP port

Navigate to Local Traffic and create an iRule as follows:

Local Traffic t iRules: iRule List then click Create





General Properties section:

Name: Rule-For-TCP Definition:

```
when CLIENT_ACCEPTED {

if {[TCP::local_port] == 80} {

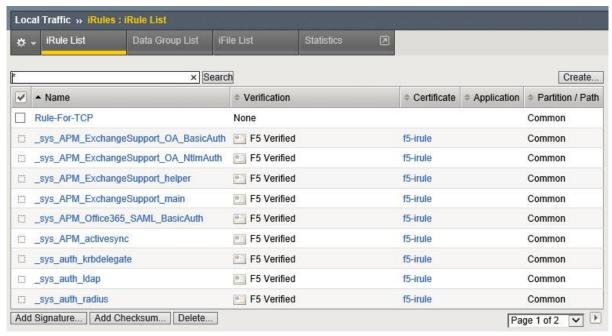
pool pool1
}

elseif {[TCP::local_port] == 443} {
```

```
pool pool2
}}
```

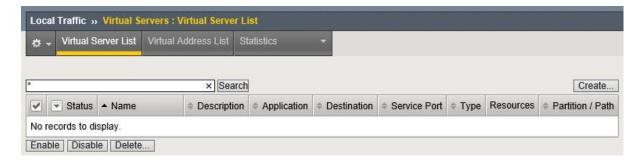
When complete, click Finished





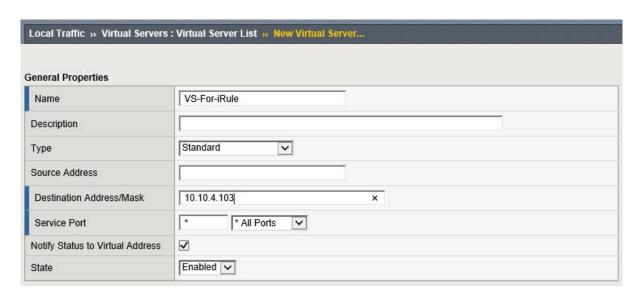
Create a virtual server that uses this iRule:

Local Traffic t Virtual Servers: Virtual Server List then click Create



General Properties section:

Name: VS-For-iRule Destination: 10.10.1.103 Service Port: *All Ports

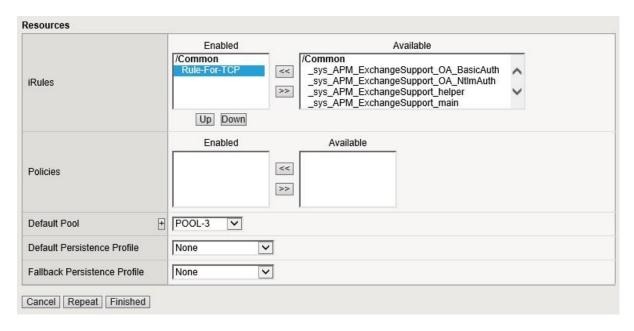


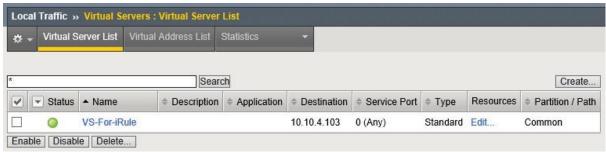
Resources section: iRules:

Rule-For-TCP Default Pool:

POOL-3

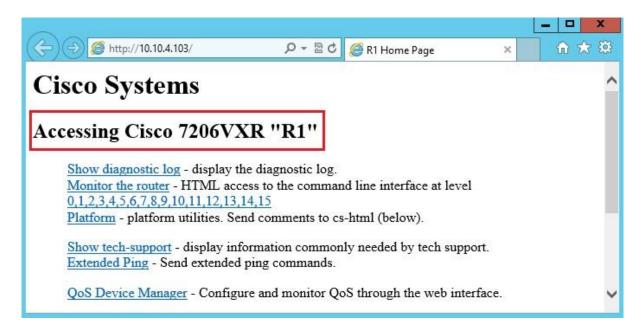
When complete, click Finished

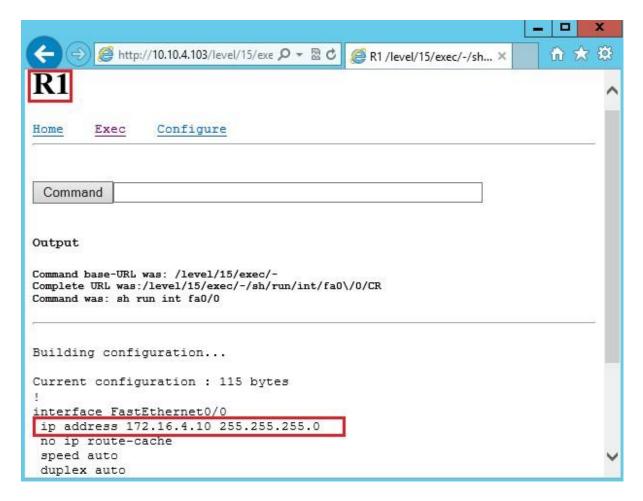




Verify behavior through statistics

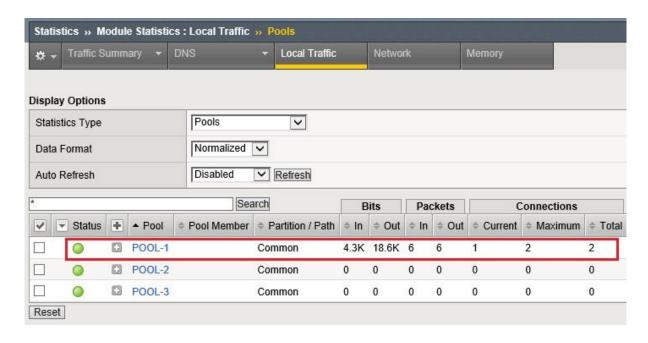
Open a new browser session on the external PC and type the URL http://10.10.1.103. The HTTP traffic should be redirected to the node 172.16.4.10 which is the router R1.



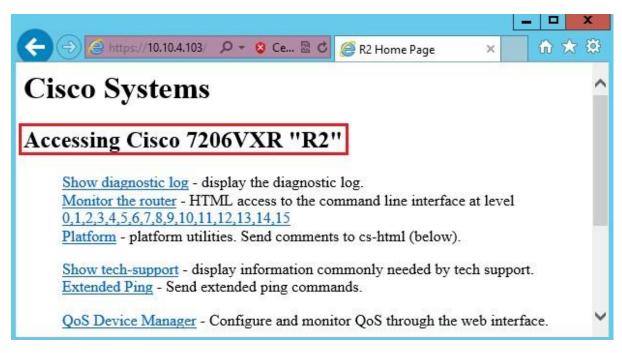


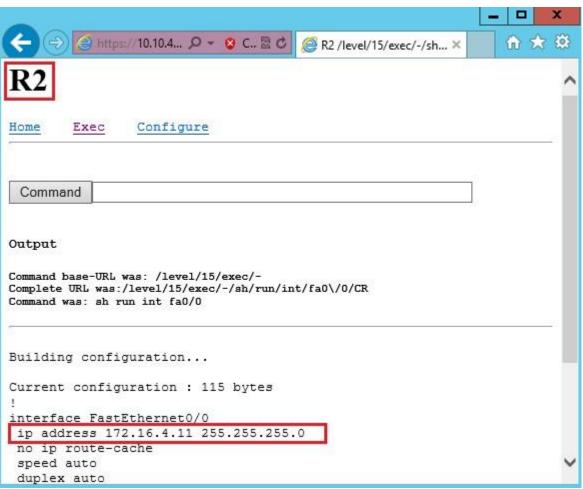
View statistics and configuration information in the Pools.

Since the node 172.16.4.10 belongs to the POOL-1, the number of the bits and the packets is increased.



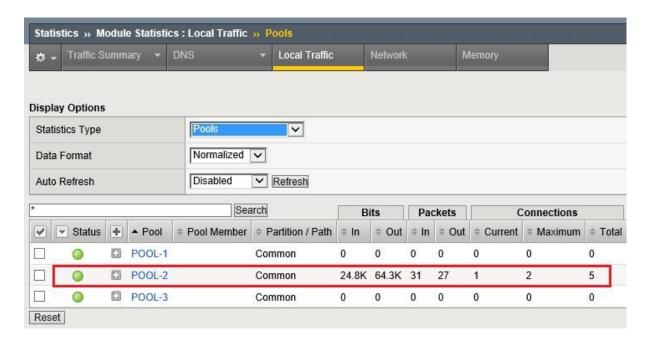
Open a new browser session on the external PC and type the URL https://10.10.1.103. The HTTPs traffic should be redirected to the node 172.16.4.11 which is the router R2.





View statistics and configuration information in the Pools.

Since the node 172.16.4.11 belongs to the POOL-2, the number of the bits and the packets is increased.



Using Putty, open an SSH session to 10.10.1.103 port 22. The SSH traffic should be redirected to the node 172.16.4.12 which is the router R3.

```
login as: admin
Sent username "admin"
admin@10.10.4.103's password:

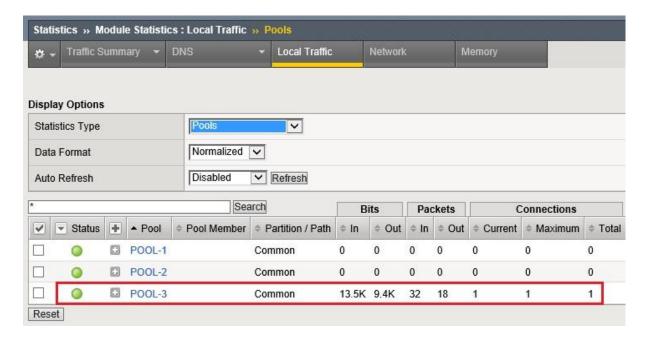
R3#sh run int fa0/0
Building configuration...

Current configuration: 115 bytes!
interface FastEthernet0/0
ip address 172.16.4.12 255.255.255.0
no ip route-cache speed auto duplex auto end

R3#
```

View statistics and configuration information in the Pools.

Since the node 172.16.4.12 belongs to the POOL-3, the number of the bits and the packets is increased.



Lab 11: SNAT

Configure Auto map with Self IP

Add SNAT Auto Map to the virtual server

Local Traffic t Address Translation, SNAT List, then click Create



General Properties: Name: AUTO-NAT

Configuration section:

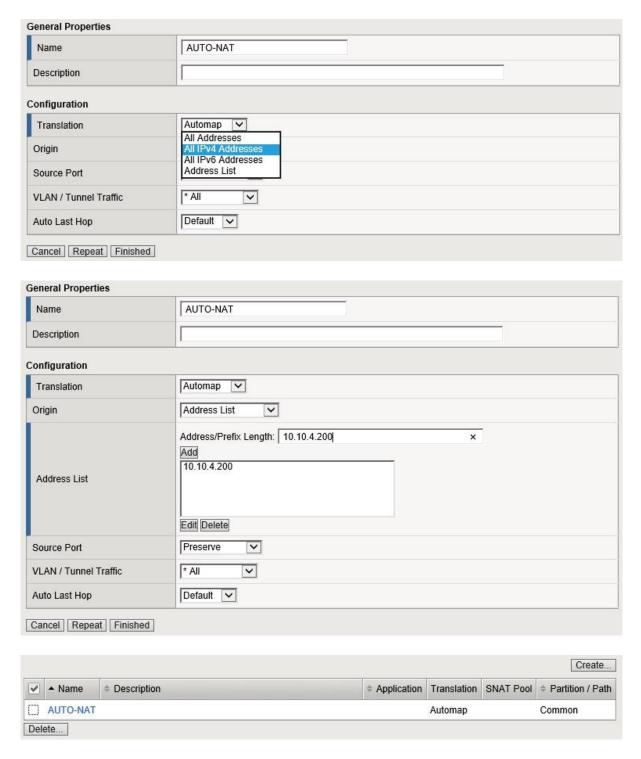
Translation: Select Auto Map

Origin: Address List

Address List: 10.10.4.200, then click Add

Source Port: Preserve VLAN / Tunnel Traffic: * All Auto Last Hop: Default

When complete, click Finished



Configure SNAT with a Single IP

General Properties: Name: SNAT-Single-IP

Configuration section:

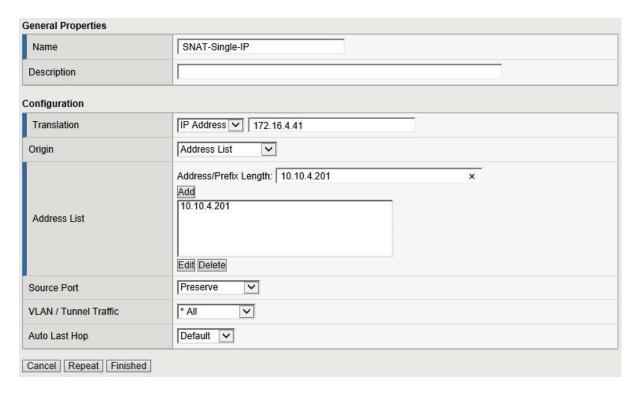
Translation: Select IP Address: 172.16.4.41

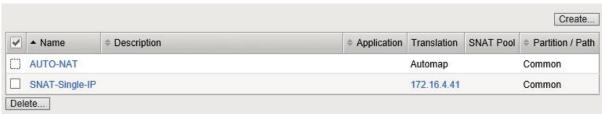
Origin: Address List

Address List: 10.10.4.201, then click Add

Source Port: Preserve VLAN / Tunnel Traffic: * All Auto Last Hop: Default

When complete, click Finished





Configure SNAT Pool

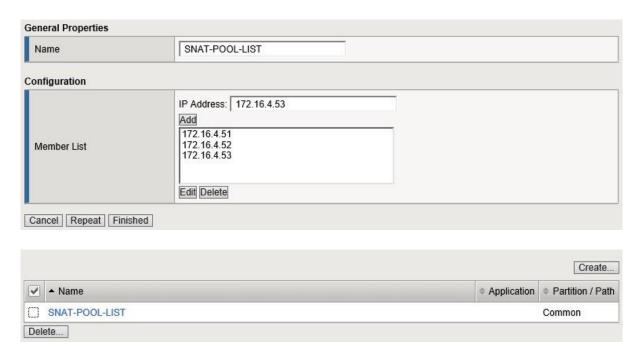
Local Traffic a Address Translation a SNAT Pool List, then click Create

General Properties section: Name: SNAT-POOL-LIST

Member List: IP Address: 172.16.4.51, then click Add

IP Address: 172.16.4.52, then click Add IP Address: 172.16.4.53, then click Add

When complete, click Finished



Navigate to Local Traffic τ Address Translation, SNAT List, then click Create

General Properties: Name: SNAT-POOL

Configuration section:

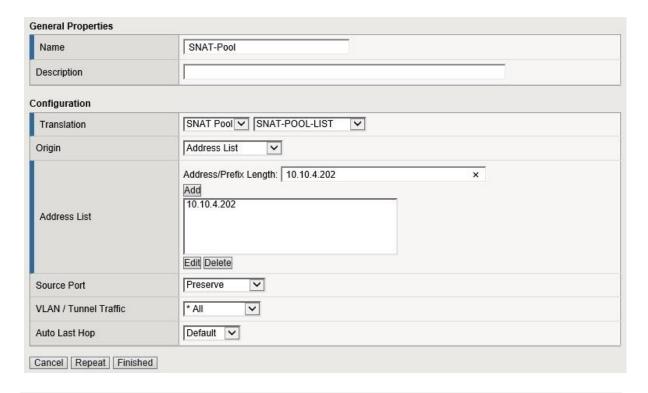
Translation: Select SNAT Pool and SNAT-POOL-LIST

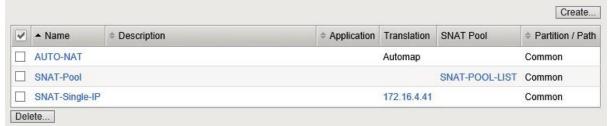
Origin: Address List

Address List: 10.10.4.202, then click Add

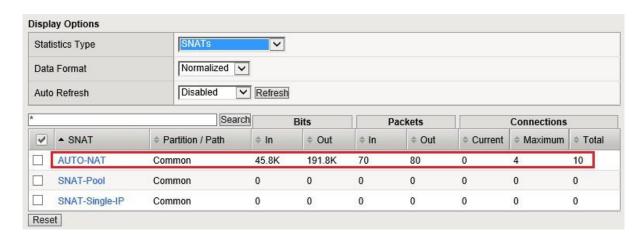
Source Port: Preserve VLAN / Tunnel Traffic: * All Auto Last Hop: Default

When complete, click Finished



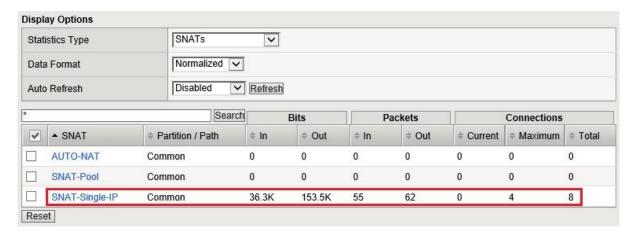


From the external client, open a web browser, connect to http://10.10.4.100. View SNAT statistics, you should see the Auto map used to translate the IP 10.10.4.200.



On the external client, change the IP address to 10.10.4.201.

Still from the external client, open a web browser, connect to http://10.10.4.100. View SNAT statistics, you should see the SNAT single IP used to translate the IP 10.10.4.201.



On the external client, change the IP address to 10.10.4.202. Still from the external client, open a web browser, connect to http://10.10.4.100. View SNAT statistics, you should see the SNAT Pool used to translate the IP 10.10.4.202.

