



# Implementing NAT-PT for IPv6

---

**First Published: November 25, 2002**

**Last Updated: May 21, 2009**

Network Address Translation—Protocol Translation (NAT-PT) is an IPv6-IPv4 translation mechanism, as defined in RFC 2765 and RFC 2766, allowing IPv6-only devices to communicate with IPv4-only devices and vice versa.

## Finding Feature Information

Your software release may not support all the features documented in this module. For the latest feature information and caveats, see the release notes for your platform and software release. To find information about the features documented in this module, and to see a list of the releases in which each feature is supported, see the [“Feature Information for Implementing NAT-PT for IPv6”](#) section on page 22.

Use Cisco Feature Navigator to find information about platform support and Cisco IOS and Catalyst OS software image support. To access Cisco Feature Navigator, go to <http://www.cisco.com/go/cfn>. An account on Cisco.com is not required.

## Contents

- [Prerequisites for Implementing NAT-PT for IPv6, page 2](#)
- [Restrictions for Implementing NAT-PT for IPv6, page 2](#)
- [Information About Implementing NAT-PT for IPv6, page 2](#)
- [How to Implement NAT-PT for IPv6, page 5](#)
- [Configuration Examples for NAT-PT for IPv6, page 18](#)
- [Where to Go Next, page 19](#)
- [Feature Information for Implementing NAT-PT for IPv6, page 22](#)



---

**Americas Headquarters:**  
**Cisco Systems, Inc., 170 West Tasman Drive, San Jose, CA 95134-1706 USA**

© 2002–2009 Cisco Systems, Inc. All rights reserved.

## Prerequisites for Implementing NAT-PT for IPv6

Before implementing NAT-PT, you must configure IPv4 and IPv6 on the router interfaces that need to communicate between IPv4-only and IPv6-only networks.

## Restrictions for Implementing NAT-PT for IPv6

- NAT-PT is not supported in Cisco Express Forwarding.
- NAT-PT provides limited Application Layer Gateway (ALG) support—ALG support for Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP), File Transfer Protocol (FTP), and Domain Naming System (DNS).
- NAT-PT has the same restrictions that apply to IPv4 NAT where NAT-PT does not provide end-to-end security and the NAT-PT router can be a single point of failure in the network.
- Users must decide whether to use Static NAT-PT operation, Dynamic NAT-PT operation, Port Address Translation (PAT), or IPv4-mapped operation. Deciding which operation to use determines how a user will configure and operate NAT-PT.

## Information About Implementing NAT-PT for IPv6

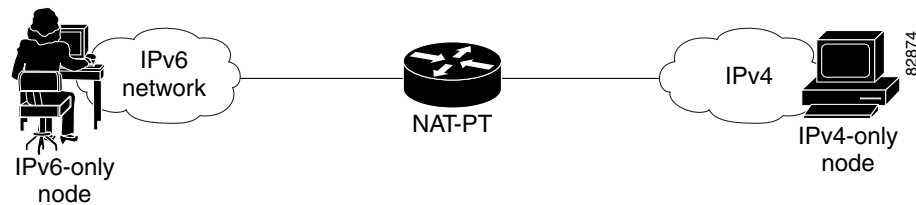
This section provides an overview of NAT-PT for Cisco IOS software. Users can configure NAT-PT using one of the following operations—static NAT-PT, dynamic NAT-PT, Port Address Translation (PAT), or IPv4-mapped operation—which are described in the following sections:

- [NAT-PT Overview, page 2](#)
- [Static NAT-PT Operation, page 3](#)
- [Dynamic NAT-PT Operation, page 4](#)
- [Port Address Translation or Overload, page 5](#)
- [IPv4-Mapped Operation, page 5](#)

## NAT-PT Overview

NAT-PT for Cisco IOS software was designed using RFC 2766 and RFC 2765 as a migration tool to help customers transition their IPv4 networks to IPv6 networks. Using a protocol translator between IPv6 and IPv4 allows direct communication between hosts speaking a different network protocol. Users can use either static definitions or IPv4-mapped definitions for NAT-PT operation.

[Figure 30](#) shows NAT-PT runs on a router between an IPv6 network and an IPv4 network to connect an IPv6-only node with an IPv4-only node.

**Figure 30 NAT-PT Basic Operation**

Although IPv6 solves addressing issues for customers, a long transition period is likely before customers move to an exclusive IPv6 network environment. During the transition period, any new IPv6-only networks will need to continue to communicate with existing IPv4 networks. NAT-PT is designed to be deployed to allow direct communication between IPv6-only networks and IPv4-only networks. For a service provider customer, an example could be an IPv6-only client trying to access an IPv4-only web server. Enterprise customers will also migrate to IPv6 in stages, and many of their IPv4-only networks will be operational for several years. Dual stack networks may have some IPv6-only hosts configured to take advantage of the IPv6 autoconfiguration, global addressing, and simpler management, and these hosts can use NAT-PT to communicate with existing IPv4-only networks in the same organization.

One of the benefits of NAT-PT is that no changes are required to existing hosts, because all the NAT-PT configurations are performed at the NAT-PT router. Customers with existing stable IPv4 networks can introduce an IPv6 network and use NAT-PT to allow communication without disrupting the existing network. To further illustrate the seamless transition, File Transfer Protocol (FTP) can be used between IPv4 and IPv6 networks, just as within an IPv4 network. Packet fragmentation is enabled by default when IPv6 is configured, allowing IPv6 and IPv4 networks to resolve fragmentation problems between the networks. Without the ability to resolve fragmentation, connectivity could become intermittent when fragmented packets might be dropped or improperly interpreted.

Cisco has developed other transition techniques including dual stack, IPv6 over MPLS, and tunneling. NAT-PT should not be used when other native communication techniques exist. If a host is configured as a dual stack host with both IPv4 and IPv6, we do not recommend using NAT-PT to communicate between the dual stack host and an IPv6-only or IPv4-only host. NAT-PT is not recommended for a scenario in which an IPv6-only network is trying to communicate to another IPv6-only network via an IPv4 backbone or vice versa, because NAT-PT would require a double translation to be performed. In this scenario, tunneling techniques would be recommended.

The following sections describe the operations that may be used to configure NAT-PT. Users have the option to use one of the following operations for NAT-PT operation, but not all four.

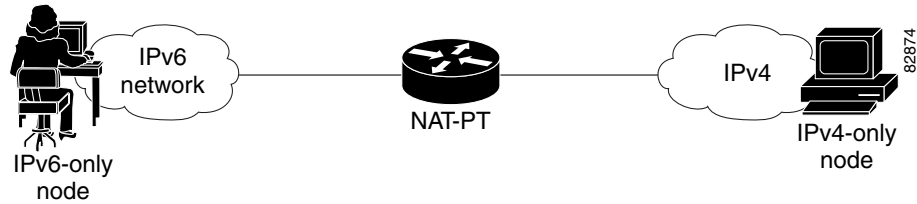
## Static NAT-PT Operation

Static NAT-PT uses static translation rules to map one IPv6 address to one IPv4 address. IPv6 network nodes communicate with IPv4 network nodes using an IPv6 mapping of the IPv4 address configured on the NAT-PT router.

[Figure 31](#) shows how the IPv6-only node named A can communicate with the IPv4-only node named C using NAT-PT. The NAT-PT device is configured to map the source IPv6 address for node A of 2001:0db8:bbbb:1::1 to the IPv4 address 192.168.99.2. NAT-PT is also configured to map the source address of IPv4 node C, 192.168.30.1 to 2001:0db8::a. When packets with a source IPv6 address of node A are received at the NAT-PT router, they are translated to have a destination address to match node C in the IPv4-only network. NAT-PT can also be configured to match a source IPv4 address and translate the packet to an IPv6 destination address to allow an IPv4-only host communicate with an IPv6-only host.

If you have multiple IPv6-only or IPv4-only hosts that need to communicate, you may need to configure many static NAT-PT mappings. Static NAT-PT is useful when applications or servers require access to a stable IPv4 address, such as accessing an external IPv4 DNS server.

**Figure 31** *Static NAT-PT Operation*

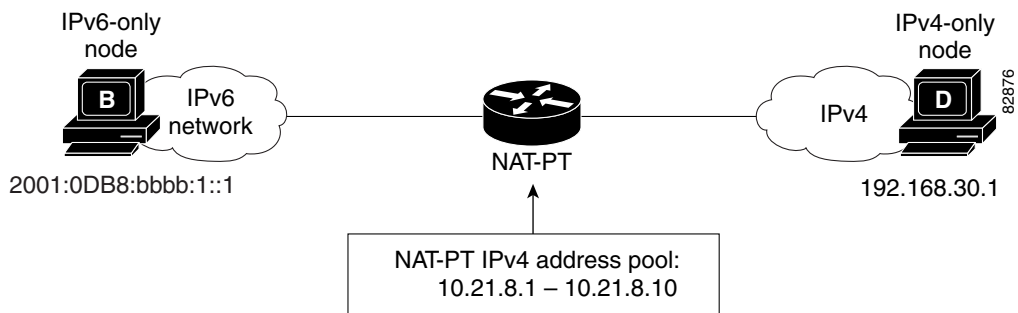


## Dynamic NAT-PT Operation

Dynamic NAT-PT allows multiple NAT-PT mappings by allocating addresses from a pool. NAT-PT is configured with a pool of IPv6 and/or IPv4 addresses. At the start of a NAT-PT session a temporary address is dynamically allocated from the pool. The number of addresses available in the address pool determines the maximum number of concurrent sessions. The NAT-PT device records each mapping between addresses in a dynamic state table.

Figure 32 shows how dynamic NAT-PT operates. The IPv6-only node B can communicate with the IPv4-only node D using dynamic NAT-PT. The NAT-PT device is configured with an IPv6 access list, prefix list, or route map to determine which packets are to be translated by NAT-PT. A pool of IPv4 addresses—10.21.8.1 to 10.21.8.10 in Figure 32—is also configured. When an IPv6 packet to be translated is identified, NAT-PT uses the configured mapping rules and assigns a temporary IPv4 address from the configured pool of IPv4 addresses.

**Figure 32** *Dynamic NAT-PT Operation*

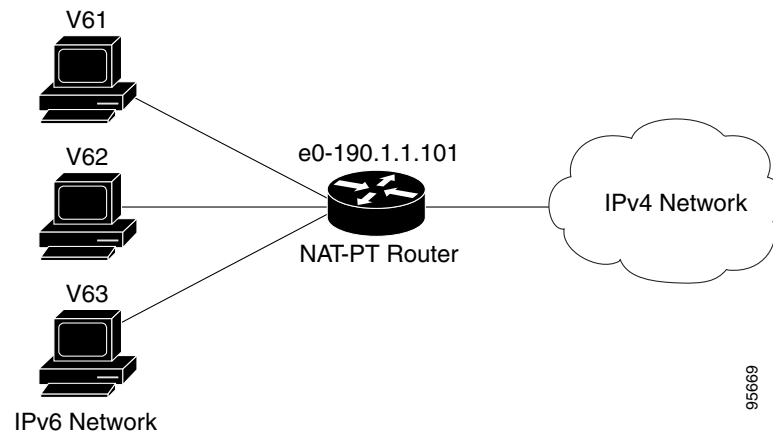


Dynamic NAT-PT translation operation requires at least one static mapping for the IPv4 DNS server. After the IPv6 to IPv4 connection is established, the reply packets going from IPv4 to IPv6 take advantage of the previously established dynamic mapping to translate back from IPv4 to IPv6. If the connection is initiated by an IPv4-only host, then the explanation is reversed.

## Port Address Translation or Overload

Port Address Translation (PAT), also known as Overload, allows a single IPv4 address to be used among multiple sessions by multiplexing on the port number to associate several IPv6 users with a single IPv4 address. PAT can be accomplished through a specific interface or through a pool of addresses. Figure 33 shows multiple IPv6 addresses from the IPv6 network linked to a single IPv4 interface into the IPv4 network.

**Figure 33** Port Address Translation



## IPv4-Mapped Operation

Customers can also send traffic from their IPv6 network to an IPv4 network without configuring IPv6 destination address mapping. A packet arriving at an interface is checked to discover if it has a NAT-PT prefix that was configured with the **ipv6 nat prefix v4-mapped** command. If the prefix matches, then an access-list check is performed to discover if the source address matches the access list or prefix list. If the prefix does not match, the packet is dropped.

If the prefix matches, source address translation is performed. If a rule has been configured for the source address translation, the last 32 bits of the destination IPv6 address is used as the IPv4 destination and a flow entry is created.

## How to Implement NAT-PT for IPv6

- [Configuring Basic IPv6 to IPv4 Connectivity for NAT-PT for IPv6, page 6](#) (required)
- [Configuring IPv4-Mapped NAT-PT, page 7](#) (required)
- [Configuring Mappings for IPv6 Hosts Accessing IPv4 Hosts, page 8](#) (required)
- [Configuring Mappings for IPv4 Hosts Accessing IPv6 Hosts, page 11](#) (optional)
- [Configuring PAT for IPv6 to IPv4 Address Mappings, page 12](#)
- [Verifying NAT-PT Configuration and Operation, page 14](#) (optional)

## Configuring Basic IPv6 to IPv4 Connectivity for NAT-PT for IPv6

This task explains how to configure basic IPv6 to IPv4 connectivity for NAT-PT, which consists of configuring the NAT-PT prefix globally, and enable NAT-PT on an interface. For NAT-PT to be operational, NAT-PT must be enabled on both the incoming and outgoing interfaces.

### NAT-PT Prefix

An IPv6 prefix with a prefix length of 96 must be specified for NAT-PT to use. The IPv6 prefix can be a unique local unicast prefix, a subnet of your allocated IPv6 prefix, or even an extra prefix obtained from your Internet service provider (ISP). The NAT-PT prefix is used to match a destination address of an IPv6 packet. If the match is successful, NAT-PT will use the configured address mapping rules to translate the IPv6 packet to an IPv4 packet. The NAT-PT prefix can be configured globally or with different IPv6 prefixes on individual interfaces. Using a different NAT-PT prefix on several interfaces allows the NAT-PT router to support an IPv6 network with multiple exit points to IPv4 networks.

### SUMMARY STEPS

1. **enable**
2. **configure terminal**
3. **ipv6 nat prefix** *ipv6-prefix/prefix-length*
4. **interface** *type number*
5. **ipv6 address** *ipv6-prefix* {*/prefix-length* | **link-local**}
6. **ipv6 nat**
7. **exit**
8. **interface** *type number*
9. **ip address** *ip-address mask* [**secondary**]
10. **ipv6 nat**

### DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	<b>enable</b>  <b>Example:</b> Router> enable	Enables privileged EXEC mode. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enter your password if prompted.</li> </ul>
Step 2	<b>configure terminal</b>  <b>Example:</b> Router# configure terminal	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 3	<b>ipv6 nat prefix</b> <i>ipv6-prefix/prefix-length</i>  <b>Example:</b> Router# ipv6 nat prefix 2001:0db8::/96	Assigns an IPv6 prefix as a global NAT-PT prefix. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Matching destination prefixes in IPv6 packets are translated by NAT-PT.</li> <li>• The only prefix length supported is 96.</li> </ul>

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 4	<b>interface</b> <i>type number</i>  <b>Example:</b> Router(config)# interface ethernet 3/1	Specifies an interface type and number, and places the router in interface configuration mode.
Step 5	<b>ipv6 address</b> <i>ipv6-address</i> {/prefix-length   link-local}  <b>Example:</b> Router(config-if)# ipv6 address 2001:0db8:yyyy:1::9/64	Specifies an IPv6 address assigned to the interface and enables IPv6 processing on the interface.
Step 6	<b>ipv6 nat</b>  <b>Example:</b> Router(config-if)# ipv6 nat	Enables NAT-PT on the interface.
Step 7	<b>exit</b>  <b>Example:</b> Router(config-if)# exit	Exits interface configuration mode, and returns the router to global configuration mode.
Step 8	<b>interface</b> <i>type number</i>  <b>Example:</b> Router(config)# interface ethernet 3/3	Specifies an interface type and number, and places the router in interface configuration mode.
Step 9	<b>ip address</b> <i>ip-address mask</i> [secondary]  <b>Example:</b> Router(config-if)# ip address 192.168.30.9 255.255.255.0	Specifies an IP address and mask assigned to the interface and enables IP processing on the interface.
Step 10	<b>ipv6 nat</b>  <b>Example:</b> Router(config-if)# ipv6 nat	Enables NAT-PT on the interface.

## Configuring IPv4-Mapped NAT-PT

The following task describes how to enable customers to send traffic from their IPv6 network to an IPv4 network without configuring IPv6 destination address mapping. This task shows the **ipv6 nat prefix v4-mapped** command configured on a specified interface, but the command could alternatively be configured globally:

### SUMMARY STEPS

1. **enable**
2. **configure terminal**
3. **interface** *type number*
4. **ipv6 nat prefix** *ipv6-prefix v4-mapped* {*access-list-name* | *ipv6-prefix*}

## DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	<b>enable</b>  <b>Example:</b> Router> enable	Enables privileged EXEC mode. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Enter your password if prompted.</li> </ul>
Step 2	<b>configure terminal</b>  <b>Example:</b> Router# configure terminal	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 3	<b>interface</b> <i>type number</i>  <b>Example:</b> Router(config)# interface ethernet 3/1	Specifies an interface type and number, and places the router in interface configuration mode.
Step 4	<b>ipv6 nat prefix</b> <i>ipv6-prefix v4-mapped</i> <i>{access-list-name   ipv6-prefix}</i>  <b>Example:</b> Router(config-if)# ipv6 nat prefix 2001::/96 v4-mapped v4mapacl	Enables customers to send traffic from their IPv6 network to an IPv4 network without configuring IPv6 destination address mapping.

## Configuring Mappings for IPv6 Hosts Accessing IPv4 Hosts

This task explains how to configure static or dynamic IPv6 to IPv4 address mappings. The dynamic address mappings include assigning a pool of IPv4 addresses and using an access list, prefix list, or route map to define which packets are to be translated.

## SUMMARY STEPS

- enable**
- configure terminal**
- ipv6 nat v6v4 source** *ipv6-address ipv4-address*  
or  
**ipv6 nat v6v4 source** {**list** *access-list-name* | **route-map** *map-name*} **pool name**
- ipv6 nat v6v4 pool** *name start-ipv4 end-ipv4 prefix-length prefix-length*
- ipv6 nat translation** [**max-entries** *number*] {**timeout** | **udp-timeout** | **dns-timeout** | **tcp-timeout** | **finrst-timeout** | **icmp-timeout**} {*seconds* | **never**}
- ipv6 access-list** *access-list-name*
- permit** *protocol* {*source-ipv6-prefix/prefix-length* | **any** | **host** *source-ipv6-address*} [*operator* | *port-number*] {*destination-ipv6-prefix/prefix-length* | **any** | **host** *destination-ipv6-address*}
- exit**
- show ipv6 nat translations** [**icmp** | **tcp** | **udp**] [**verbose**]
- show ipv6 nat statistics**

## DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	<p><b>enable</b></p> <p><b>Example:</b> Router&gt; enable</p>	<p>Enables privileged EXEC mode.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Enter your password if prompted.</li> </ul>
Step 2	<p><b>configure terminal</b></p> <p><b>Example:</b> Router# configure terminal</p>	<p>Enters global configuration mode.</p>
Step 3	<p><b>ipv6 nat v6v4 source</b> <i>ipv6-address ipv4-address</i></p> <p>or</p> <p><b>ipv6 nat v6v4 source</b> {<i>list access-list-name</i>   <i>route-map map-name</i>} <b>pool</b> <i>name</i></p> <p><b>Example:</b> Router(config)# ipv6 nat v6v4 source 2001:0db8:yyyy:1::1 10.21.8.10</p> <p>or</p> <p><b>Example:</b> Router(config)# ipv6 nat v6v4 source list pt-list1 pool v4pool</p>	<p>Enables a static IPv6 to IPv4 address mapping using NAT-PT.</p> <p>or</p> <p>Enables a dynamic IPv6 to IPv4 address mapping using NAT-PT.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Use the <b>list</b> or <b>route-map</b> keyword to specify a prefix list, access list, or a route map to define which packets are translated.</li> <li>Use the <b>pool</b> keyword to specify the name of a pool of addresses, created by the <b>ipv6 nat v6v4 pool</b> command, to be used in dynamic NAT-PT address mapping.</li> </ul>
Step 4	<p><b>ipv6 nat v6v4 pool</b> <i>name start-ipv4 end-ipv4 prefix-length prefix-length</i></p> <p><b>Example:</b> Router(config)# ipv6 nat v6v4 pool v4pool 10.21.8.1 10.21.8.10 prefix-length 24</p>	<p>Specifies a pool of IPv4 addresses to be used by NAT-PT for dynamic address mapping.</p>
Step 5	<p><b>ipv6 nat translation</b> [<b>max-entries</b> <i>number</i>] {<b>timeout</b>   <b>udp-timeout</b>   <b>dns-timeout</b>   <b>tcp-timeout</b>   <b>finrst-timeout</b>   <b>icmp-timeout</b>} {<i>seconds</i>   <b>never</b>}</p> <p><b>Example:</b> Router(config)# ipv6 nat translation udp-timeout 600</p>	<p>(Optional) Specifies the time after which NAT-PT translations time out.</p>
Step 6	<p><b>ipv6 access-list</b> <i>access-list-name</i></p> <p><b>Example:</b> Router(config)# ipv6 access-list pt-list1</p>	<p>(Optional) Defines an IPv6 access list and enters IPv6 access list configuration mode. The router prompt changes to Router(config-ipv6-acl)#.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The <i>access-list name</i> argument specifies the name of the IPv6 access control list (ACL). IPv6 ACL names cannot contain a space or quotation mark, or begin with a numeral.</li> </ul>

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 7	<pre>permit protocol {source-ipv6-prefix/prefix-length   any   host source-ipv6-address} [operator [port-number]] {destination-ipv6-prefix/prefix-length   any   host destination-ipv6-address}</pre> <p><b>Example:</b> Router(config-ipv6-acl)# permit ipv6 2001:0db8:bbbb:1::/64 any</p>	<p>(Optional) Specifies permit conditions for an IPv6 ACL.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The <i>protocol</i> argument specifies the name or number of an Internet protocol. It can be one of the keywords <b>ahp</b>, <b>esp</b>, <b>icmp</b>, <b>ipv6</b>, <b>pcp</b>, <b>sctp</b>, <b>tcp</b>, or <b>udp</b>, or an integer in the range from 0 to 255 representing an IPv6 protocol number.</li> <li>The <i>source-ipv6-prefix/prefix-length</i> and <i>destination-ipv6-prefix/prefix-length</i> arguments specify the source and destination IPv6 network or class of networks about which to set permit conditions. These arguments must be in the form documented in RFC 2373 where the address is specified in hexadecimal using 16-bit values between colons.</li> <li>The <b>any</b> keyword is an abbreviation for the IPv6 prefix <code>::/0</code>.</li> <li>The <b>host source-ipv6-address</b> keyword and argument combination specifies the source IPv6 host address about which to set permit conditions. The <i>source-ipv6-address</i> argument must be in the form documented in RFC 2373 where the address is specified in hexadecimal using 16-bit values between colons.</li> <li>Only the arguments and keywords relevant to this task are specified here. Refer to the <b>permit</b> command in the <i>IPv6 for Cisco IOS Command Reference</i> document for information on supported arguments and keywords.</li> </ul>
Step 8	<pre>exit</pre> <p><b>Example:</b> Router(config-if)# exit</p>	<p>Exits access list configuration mode, and returns the router to global configuration mode. Enter the <b>exit</b> command twice to return to privileged EXEC mode.</p>
Step 9	<pre>show ipv6 nat translations [icmp   tcp   udp] [verbose]</pre> <p><b>Example:</b> Router&gt; show ipv6 nat translations verbose</p>	<p>(Optional) Displays active NAT-PT translations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Use the optional <b>icmp</b>, <b>tcp</b>, and <b>udp</b> keywords to display detailed information about the NAT-PT translation events for the specified protocol.</li> <li>Use the optional <b>verbose</b> keyword to display more detailed information about the active translations.</li> </ul>
Step 10	<pre>show ipv6 nat statistics</pre> <p><b>Example:</b> Router&gt; show ipv6 nat statistics</p>	<p>(Optional) Displays NAT-PT statistics.</p>

## What to Do Next

If you do not require any IPv4 to IPv6 mappings, proceed to the [“Verifying NAT-PT Configuration and Operation”](#) task.

## Configuring Mappings for IPv4 Hosts Accessing IPv6 Hosts

This optional task explains how to configure static or dynamic IPv4 to IPv6 address mappings. The dynamic address mappings include assigning a pool of IPv6 addresses and using an access list, prefix list, or route map to define which packets are to be translated.

### SUMMARY STEPS

1. **enable**
2. **configure terminal**
3. **ipv6 nat v4v6 source** *ipv4-address ipv6-address*  
or  
**ipv6 nat v4v6 source list** {*access-list-number* | *name*} **pool** *name*
4. **ipv6 nat v4v6 pool** *name start-ipv6 end-ipv6 prefix-length prefix-length*
5. **access-list** {*access-list-name* | *number*} {**deny** | **permit**} [*source source-wildcard*] [**log**]

### DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	<b>enable</b>  <b>Example:</b> Router> enable	Enables privileged EXEC mode. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enter your password if prompted.</li> </ul>
Step 2	<b>configure terminal</b>  <b>Example:</b> Router# configure terminal	Enters global configuration mode.
Step 3	<b>ipv6 nat v4v6 source</b> <i>ipv6-address ipv4-address</i>  or <b>ipv6 nat v4v6 source list</b> { <i>access-list-number</i>   <i>name</i> } <b>pool</b> <i>name</i>  <b>Example:</b> Router(config)# ipv6 nat v4v6 source 10.21.8.11 2001:0db8:yyyy::2  or Router(config)# ipv6 nat v4v6 source list 1 pool v6pool	Enables a static IPv4 to IPv6 address mapping using NAT-PT.  or Enables a dynamic IPv4 to IPv6 address mapping using NAT-PT. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use the <b>list</b> keyword to specify an access list to define which packets are translated.</li> <li>• Use the <b>pool</b> keyword to specify the name of a pool of addresses, created by the <b>ipv6 nat v4v6 pool</b> command, to be used in dynamic NAT-PT address mapping.</li> </ul>

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 4	<p><b>ipv6 nat v4v6 pool</b> <i>name start-ipv6 end-ipv6 prefix-length prefix-length</i></p> <p><b>Example:</b>  Router(config)# ipv6 nat v4v6 pool v6pool  2001:0db8:yyyy::1 2001:0db8:yyyy::2  prefix-length 128</p>	Specifies a pool of IPv6 addresses to be used by NAT-PT for dynamic address mapping.
Step 5	<p><b>access-list</b> {<i>access-list-name</i>   <i>number</i>} {<b>deny</b>   <b>permit</b>} [<i>source source-wildcard</i>] [<b>log</b>]</p> <p><b>Example:</b>  Router(config)# access-list 1 permit  192.168.30.0 0.0.0.255</p>	Specifies an entry in a standard IPv4 access list.

## Configuring PAT for IPv6 to IPv4 Address Mappings

This task explains how to configure PAT for IPv6 to IPv4 address mappings. Multiple IPv6 addresses are mapped to a single IPv4 address or to a pool of IPv4 addresses and using an access list, prefix list, or route map to define which packets are to be translated.

### SUMMARY STEPS

1. **enable**
2. **configure terminal**
3. **ipv6 nat v6v4 source** {*list access-list-name* | **route-map** *map-name*} **pool** *name* *overload*  
or  
**ipv6 nat v6v4 source** {*list access-list-name* | **route-map** *map-name*} **interface** *interface name* *overload*
4. **ipv6 nat v6v4 pool** *name start-ipv4 end-ipv4 prefix-length prefix-length*
5. **ipv6 nat translation** [*max-entries number*] {**timeout** | **udp-timeout** | **dns-timeout** | **tcp-timeout** | **finrst-timeout** | **icmp-timeout**} {*seconds* | **never**}
6. **ipv6 access-list** *access-list-name*
7. **permit** *protocol* {*source-ipv6-prefix/prefix-length* | **any** | **host** *source-ipv6-address*} [*operator* [*port-number*]] {*destination-ipv6-prefix/prefix-length* | **any** | **host** *destination-ipv6-address*}

## DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	<p><b>enable</b></p> <p><b>Example:</b> Router&gt; enable</p>	<p>Enables privileged EXEC mode.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Enter your password if prompted.</li> </ul>
Step 2	<p><b>configure terminal</b></p> <p><b>Example:</b> Router# configure terminal</p>	<p>Enters global configuration mode.</p>
Step 3	<p><b>ipv6 nat v6v4 source {list access-list-name   route-map map-name} pool name overload</b></p> <p>or</p> <p><b>ipv6 nat v6v4 source {list access-list-name   route-map map-name} interface interface name overload</b></p> <p><b>Example:</b> Router(config)# ipv6 nat v6v4 source 2001:0db8:yyyy:1::1 10.21.8.10</p> <p>or</p> <p><b>Example:</b> Router(config)# ipv6 nat v6v4 source list pt-list1 pool v4pool overload</p>	<p>Enables a dynamic IPv6 to IPv4 address overload mapping using a pool address.</p> <p>or</p> <p>Enables a dynamic IPv6 to IPv4 address overload mapping using an interface address.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Use the <b>list</b> or <b>route-map</b> keyword to specify a prefix list, access list, or a route map to define which packets are translated.</li> <li>Use the <b>pool</b> keyword to specify the name of a pool of addresses, created by the <b>ipv6 nat v6v4 pool</b> command, to be used in dynamic NAT-PT address mapping.</li> <li>Use the <b>interface</b> keyword to specify the interface address to be used for overload.</li> </ul>
Step 4	<p><b>ipv6 nat v6v4 pool name start-ipv4 end-ipv4 prefix-length prefix-length</b></p> <p><b>Example:</b> Router(config)# ipv6 nat v6v4 pool v4pool 10.21.8.1 10.21.8.10 prefix-length 24</p>	<p>Specifies a pool of IPv4 addresses to be used by NAT-PT for dynamic address mapping.</p>
Step 5	<p><b>ipv6 nat translation [max-entries number] {timeout   udp-timeout   dns-timeout   tcp-timeout   finrst-timeout   icmp-timeout} {seconds   never}</b></p> <p><b>Example:</b> Router(config)# ipv6 nat translation udp-timeout 600</p>	<p>(Optional) Specifies the time after which NAT-PT translations time out.</p>

Command or Action	Purpose
<p><b>Step 6</b> <code>ipv6 access-list access-list-name</code></p> <p><b>Example:</b> Router(config)# ipv6 access-list pt-list1</p>	<p>(Optional) Defines an IPv6 access list and enters IPv6 access list configuration mode. The router prompt changes to Router(config-ipv6-acl)#.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The <i>access-list name</i> argument specifies the name of the IPv6 access control list (ACL). IPv6 ACL names cannot contain a space or quotation mark, or begin with a numeral.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Step 7</b> <code>permit protocol</code> {source-ipv6-prefix/prefix-length   any   host source-ipv6-address} [operator [port-number]] {destination-ipv6-prefix/prefix-length   any   host destination-ipv6-address}</p> <p><b>Example:</b> Router(config-ipv6-acl)# permit ipv6 2001:0db8:bbbb:1::/64 any</p>	<p>(Optional) Specifies permit conditions for an IPv6 ACL.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The <i>protocol</i> argument specifies the name or number of an Internet protocol. It can be one of the keywords <b>ahp</b>, <b>esp</b>, <b>icmp</b>, <b>ipv6</b>, <b>pcp</b>, <b>sctp</b>, <b>tcp</b>, or <b>udp</b>, or an integer in the range from 0 to 255 representing an IPv6 protocol number.</li> <li>The <i>source-ipv6-prefix/prefix-length</i> and <i>destination-ipv6-prefix/prefix-length</i> arguments specify the source and destination IPv6 network or class of networks about which to set permit conditions. These arguments must be in the form documented in RFC 2373 where the address is specified in hexadecimal using 16-bit values between colons.</li> <li>The <b>any</b> keyword is an abbreviation for the IPv6 prefix <code>::/0</code>.</li> <li>The <b>host source-ipv6-address</b> keyword and argument combination specifies the source IPv6 host address about which to set permit conditions. The <i>source-ipv6-address</i> argument must be in the form documented in RFC 2373 where the address is specified in hexadecimal using 16-bit values between colons.</li> <li>Only the arguments and keywords relevant to this task are specified here. Refer to the <b>permit</b> command in the <a href="#">Cisco IOS IPv6 Command Reference</a> for information on supported arguments and keywords.</li> </ul>

## What to Do Next

If you do not require any IPv6-to-IPv4 or IPv4-to-IPv6 mappings, proceed to the [“Verifying NAT-PT Configuration and Operation”](#) task.

## Verifying NAT-PT Configuration and Operation

This task explains how to display information to verify the configuration and operation of NAT-PT.

## SUMMARY STEPS

1. `clear ipv6 nat translation *`
2. `enable`
3. `debug ipv6 nat [detailed | port]`

## DETAILED STEPS

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	<code>clear ipv6 nat translation *</code>  <b>Example:</b> Router> <code>clear ipv6 nat translation *</code>	(Optional) Clears dynamic NAT-PT translations from the dynamic translation state table. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use the * keyword to clear all dynamic NAT-PT translations.</li> </ul> <b>Note</b> Static translation configuration is not affected by this command.
Step 2	<code>enable</code>  <b>Example:</b> Router> <code>enable</code>	Enables higher privilege levels, such as privileged EXEC mode. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enter your password if prompted.</li> </ul>
Step 3	<code>debug ipv6 nat [detailed   port]</code>  <b>Example:</b> Router# <code>debug ipv6 nat detail</code>	Displays debugging messages for NAT-PT translation events.

## Examples

This section provides the following output examples:

- [Sample Output from the show ipv6 nat translations Command](#)
- [Sample Output from the show ipv6 nat statistics Command](#)
- [Sample Output from the clear ipv6 nat translation Command](#)
- [Sample Output from the debug ipv6 nat Command](#)

### Sample Output from the show ipv6 nat translations Command

In the following example, output information about active NAT-PT translations is displayed using the `show ipv6 nat translations` command:

```
Router# show ipv6 nat translations

Prot  IPv4 source          IPv6 source
      IPv4 destination  IPv6 destination
---  ---                  ---
      192.168.123.2      2001:0db8::2

---  ---                  ---
      192.168.122.10    2001:0db8::10

tcp   192.168.124.8,11047  2001:0db8:3::8,11047
      192.168.123.2,23  2001:0db8::2,23
```

```

udp 192.168.124.8,52922      2001:0db8:3::8,52922
    192.168.123.2,69        2001::2,69

udp 192.168.124.8,52922      2001:0db8:3::8,52922
    192.168.123.2,52922     2001:0db8::2,52922

--- 192.168.124.8           2001:0db8:3::8
    192.168.123.2           2001:0db8::2

--- 192.168.124.8           2001:0db8:3::8
    ---                      ---

--- 192.168.121.4           2001:0db8:5::4
    ---                      ---

```

In the following example, detailed output information about active NAT-PT translations is displayed using the **show ipv6 nat translations** command with the **verbose** keyword:

```

Router# show ipv6 nat translations verbose

Prot  IPv4 source          IPv6 source
      IPv4 destination  IPv6 destination
---   ---              ---
      192.168.123.2      2001:0db8::2
      create 00:04:24, use 00:03:24,

---   ---              ---
      192.168.122.10     2001:0db8::10
      create 00:04:24, use 00:04:24,

tcp   192.168.124.8,11047  2001:0db8:3::8,11047
      192.168.123.2,23   2001:0db8::2,23
      create 00:03:24, use 00:03:20, left 00:16:39,

udp   192.168.124.8,52922  2001:0db8:3::8,52922
      192.168.123.2,69   2001:0db8::2,69
      create 00:02:51, use 00:02:37, left 00:17:22,

udp   192.168.124.8,52922  2001:0db8:3::8,52922
      192.168.123.2,52922 2001:0db8::2,52922
      create 00:02:48, use 00:02:30, left 00:17:29,

---   192.168.124.8       2001:0db8:3::8
      192.168.123.2       2001:0db8::2
      create 00:03:24, use 00:02:34, left 00:17:25,

---   192.168.124.8       2001:0db8:3::8
      ---                  ---
      create 00:04:24, use 00:03:24,

---   192.168.121.4       2001:0db8:5::4
      ---                  ---
      create 00:04:25, use 00:04:25,

```

#### Sample Output from the show ipv6 nat statistics Command

In the following example, output information about NAT-PT statistics is displayed using the **show ipv6 nat statistics** command:

```

Router# show ipv6 nat statistics

Total active translations: 4 (4 static, 0 dynamic; 0 extended)
NAT-PT interfaces:
  Ethernet3/1, Ethernet3/3

```

```
Hits: 0 Misses: 0
Expired translations: 0
```

### Sample Output from the clear ipv6 nat translation Command

In the following example, all dynamic NAT-PT translations are cleared from the dynamic translation state table using the **clear ipv6 nat translation** command with the \* keyword. When the output information about active NAT-PT translations is then displayed using the **show ipv6 nat translations** command, only the static translation configurations remain. Compare this **show** command output with the output from the **show ipv6 nat translations** command in Step 1.

```
Router# clear ipv6 nat translation *

Router# show ipv6 nat translations

Prot  IPv4 source          IPv6 source
      IPv4 destination  IPv6 destination
---  ---
      192.168.123.2      2001:0db8::2
---  ---
      192.168.122.10     2001:0db8::10
---  192.168.124.8       2001:0db8:3::8
      ---
---  192.168.121.4       2001:0db8:5::4
      ---
```

### Sample Output from the debug ipv6 nat Command

In the following example, debugging messages for NAT-PT translation events are displayed using the **debug ipv6 nat** command:

```
Router# debug ipv6 nat

00:06:06: IPv6 NAT: icmp src (2001:0db8:3002::8) -> (192.168.124.8), dst
(2001:0db8:2001::2) -> (192.168.123.2)
00:06:06: IPv6 NAT: icmp src (192.168.123.2) -> (2001:0db8:2001::2), dst (192.168.124.8)
-> (2001:0db8:3002::8)
00:06:06: IPv6 NAT: icmp src (2001:0db8:3002::8) -> (192.168.124.8), dst
(2001:0db8:2001::2) -> (192.168.123.2)
00:06:06: IPv6 NAT: icmp src (192.168.123.2) -> (2001:0db8:2001::2), dst (192.168.124.8)
-> (2001:0db8:3002::8)
00:06:06: IPv6 NAT: tcp src (2001:0db8:3002::8) -> (192.168.124.8), dst
(2001:0db8:2001::2) -> (192.168.123.2)
00:06:06: IPv6 NAT: tcp src (192.168.123.2) -> (2001:0db8:2001::2), dst (192.168.124.8) ->
(2001:0db8:3002::8)
00:06:06: IPv6 NAT: tcp src (2001:0db8:3002::8) -> (192.168.124.8), dst
(2001:0db8:2001::2) -> (192.168.123.2)
00:06:06: IPv6 NAT: tcp src (2001:0db8:3002::8) -> (192.168.124.8), dst
(2001:0db8:2001::2) -> (192.168.123.2)
00:06:06: IPv6 NAT: tcp src (2001:0db8:3002::8) -> (192.168.124.8), dst
(2001:0db8:2001::2) -> (192.168.123.2)
00:06:06: IPv6 NAT: tcp src (192.168.123.2) -> (2001:0db8:2001::2), dst (192.168.124.8) ->
(2001:0db8:3002::8)
```

## Configuration Examples for NAT-PT for IPv6

This section provides the following configuration examples:

- [Static NAT-PT Configuration: Example, page 18](#)
- [Enabling Traffic to be Sent from an IPv6 Network to an IPv4 Network without Using IPv6 Destination Address Mapping: Example, page 18](#)
- [Dynamic NAT-PT Configuration for IPv6 Hosts Accessing IPv4 Hosts: Example, page 18](#)
- [Dynamic NAT-PT Configuration for IPv4 Hosts Accessing IPv6 Hosts Example, page 19](#)

### Static NAT-PT Configuration: Example

The following example configures the NAT-PT prefix globally, enables NAT-PT on two interfaces, and configures two static NAT-PT mappings. Ethernet interface 3/1 is configured as IPv6 only, and Ethernet interface 3/3 is configured as IPv4 only.

```
interface Ethernet3/1
  ipv6 address 2001:0db8:3002::9/64
  ipv6 enable
  ipv6 nat
  !
interface Ethernet3/3
  ip address 192.168.30.9 255.255.255.0
  ipv6 nat
  !
  ipv6 nat v4v6 source 192.168.30.1 2001:0db8:0::2
  ipv6 nat v6v4 source 2001:0db8:bbbb:1::1 10.21.8.10
  ipv6 nat prefix 2001:0db8:0::/96
```

### Enabling Traffic to be Sent from an IPv6 Network to an IPv4 Network without Using IPv6 Destination Address Mapping: Example

In the following example, the access list permits any IPv6 source address with the prefix 2001::/96 to go to the destination with a 2000::/96 prefix. The destination is then translated to the last 32 bit of its IPv6 address; for example: source address = 2001::1, destination address = 2000::192.168.1.1. The destination then becomes 192.168.1.1 in the IPv4 network:

```
ipv6 nat prefix 2000::/96 v4-mapped v4map_acl

ipv6 access-list v4map_acl
  permit ipv6 2001::/96 2000::/96
```

### Dynamic NAT-PT Configuration for IPv6 Hosts Accessing IPv4 Hosts: Example

The following example configures the NAT-PT prefix globally, enables NAT-PT on two interfaces, and configures one static NAT-PT mapping (used, for example, to access a DNS server). A dynamic NAT-PT mapping is also configured to map IPv6 addresses to IPv4 addresses using a pool of IPv4 addresses named v4pool. The packets to be translated by NAT-PT are filtered using an IPv6 access list named pt-list1. The User Datagram Protocol (UDP) translation entries are configured to time out after 10 minutes. Ethernet interface 3/1 is configured as IPv6 only, and Ethernet interface 3/3 is configured as IPv4 only.

```

interface Ethernet3/1
  ipv6 address 2001:0db8:bbbb:1::9/64
  ipv6 enable
  ipv6 nat
!
interface Ethernet3/3
  ip address 192.168.30.9 255.255.255.0
  ipv6 nat
!
ipv6 nat v4v6 source 192.168.30.1 2001:0db8:0::2
ipv6 nat v6v4 source list pt-list1 pool v4pool
ipv6 nat v6v4 pool v4pool 10.21.8.1 10.21.8.10 prefix-length 24
ipv6 nat translation udp-timeout 600
ipv6 nat prefix 2001:0db8:1::/96
!
ipv6 access-list pt-list1
  permit ipv6 2001:0db8:bbbb:1::/64 any

```

## Dynamic NAT-PT Configuration for IPv4 Hosts Accessing IPv6 Hosts Example

The following example configures the NAT-PT prefix globally, enables NAT-PT on two interfaces, and configures one static NAT-PT mapping (used, for example, to access a DNS server). A dynamic NAT-PT mapping is also configured to map IPv4 addresses to IPv6 addresses using a pool of IPv6 addresses named v6pool. The packets to be translated by NAT-PT are filtered using an access list named pt-list2. Ethernet interface 3/1 is configured as IPv6 only, and Ethernet interface 3/3 is configured as IPv4 only.

```

interface Ethernet3/1
  ipv6 address 2001:0db8:bbbb:1::9/64
  ipv6 enable
  ipv6 nat
!
interface Ethernet3/3
  ip address 192.168.30.9 255.255.255.0
  ipv6 nat
!
ipv6 nat v4v6 source list 72 pool v6pool
ipv6 nat v4v6 pool v6pool 2001:0db8:0::1 2001:0db8:0::2 prefix-length 128
ipv6 nat v6v4 source 2001:0db8:bbbb:1::1 10.21.8.0
ipv6 nat prefix 2001:0db8:0::/96
!
access-list 72 permit 192.168.30.0 0.0.0.255

```

## Where to Go Next

If you want to implement IPv6 routing protocols, refer to the [Implementing RIP for IPv6](#), [Implementing IS-IS for IPv6](#), or the [Implementing Multiprotocol BGP for IPv6](#) module.

## Additional References

The following sections provide references related to the Implementing NAT-PT for IPv6 feature.

## Related Documents

Related Topic	Document Title
IPv6 supported feature list	<a href="#">“Start Here: Cisco IOS Software Release Specifics for IPv6 Features,” Cisco IOS IPv6 Configuration Guide</a>
IPv6 commands: complete command syntax, command mode, defaults, usage guidelines, and examples	<a href="#">Cisco IOS IPv6 Command Reference</a>
IP addressing and IP addressing services	<a href="#">Implementing IPv6 Addressing and Basic Connectivity</a>
IP addressing and IP addressing services commands	<a href="#">Cisco IOS IP Addressing Services Command Reference</a>

## Standards

Standards	Title
No new or modified standards are supported by this feature, and support for existing standards has not been modified by this feature.	—

## MIBs

MIBs	MIBs Link
No new or modified MIBs are supported, and support for existing MIBs has not been modified.	To locate and download MIBs for selected platforms, Cisco IOS releases, and feature sets, use Cisco MIB Locator found at the following URL: <a href="http://www.cisco.com/go/mibs">http://www.cisco.com/go/mibs</a>

## RFCs

RFCs	Title
RFC 2765	<i>Stateless IP/ICMP Translation Algorithm (SIIT)</i>
RFC 2766	<i>Network Address Translation - Protocol Translation (NAT-PT)</i>

## Technical Assistance

Description	Link
<p>The Cisco Support website provides extensive online resources, including documentation and tools for troubleshooting and resolving technical issues with Cisco products and technologies.</p> <p>To receive security and technical information about your products, you can subscribe to various services, such as the Product Alert Tool (accessed from Field Notices), the Cisco Technical Services Newsletter, and Really Simple Syndication (RSS) Feeds.</p> <p>Access to most tools on the Cisco Support website requires a Cisco.com user ID and password.</p>	<p><a href="http://www.cisco.com/techsupport">http://www.cisco.com/techsupport</a></p>

## Feature Information for Implementing NAT-PT for IPv6

Table 16 lists the features in this module and provides links to specific configuration information. Only features that were introduced or modified in Cisco IOS Release 12.2(13)T or a later release appear in the table.

For information on a feature in this technology that is not documented here, see [Start Here: Cisco IOS Software Release Specifies for IPv6 Features](#).

Not all commands may be available in your Cisco IOS software release. For release information about a specific command, see the command reference documentation.

Use Cisco Feature Navigator to find information about platform support and software image support. Cisco Feature Navigator enables you to determine which Cisco IOS and Catalyst OS software images support a specific software release, feature set, or platform. To access Cisco Feature Navigator, go to <http://www.cisco.com/go/cfn>. An account on Cisco.com is not required.


**Note**

Table 16 lists only the Cisco IOS software release that introduced support for a given feature in a given Cisco IOS software release train. Unless noted otherwise, subsequent releases of that Cisco IOS software release train also support that feature.

**Table 16** Feature Information for Implementing NAT-PT for IPv6

Feature Name	Releases	Feature Information
NAT Protocol Translation	12.2(13)T 12.3 12.3(2)T 12.4	NAT-PT is an IPv6-IPv4 translation mechanism that allows IPv6-only devices to communicate with IPv4-only devices and vice versa. NAT-PT is not supported in Cisco Express Forwarding.  This entire document provides information about this feature.
NAT-PT: support for DNS ALG	12.2(13)T 12.3 12.3(2)T 12.4	IPv6 provides DNS ALG support.  The following section provides information about this feature: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Restrictions for Implementing NAT-PT for IPv6, page 2</a></li> </ul>
NAT-PT: support for overload (PAT)	12.3(2)T 12.4 12.4(2)T	PAT, also known as Overload, allows a single IPv4 address to be used among multiple sessions by multiplexing on the port number to associate several IPv6 users with a single IPv4 address.  The following sections provide information about this feature: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Port Address Translation or Overload, page 5</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Configuring PAT for IPv6 to IPv4 Address Mappings, page 12</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">Verifying NAT-PT Configuration and Operation, page 14</a></li> </ul>

**Table 16**      **Feature Information for Implementing NAT-PT for IPv6 (continued)**

Feature Name	Releases	Feature Information
NAT-PT: support for FTP ALG	12.3(2)T 12.4 12.4(2)T	IPv6 provides FTP ALG support.  The following section provides information about this feature: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">Restrictions for Implementing NAT-PT for IPv6, page 2</a></li> </ul>
NAT-PT: support for fragmentation	12.3(2)T 12.4 12.4(2)T	Packet fragmentation is enabled by default when IPv6 is configured, allowing IPv6 and IPv4 networks to resolve fragmentation problems between the networks.  The following section provides information about this feature: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">NAT-PT Overview, page 2</a></li> </ul>

CCDE, CCENT, CCSI, Cisco Eos, Cisco HealthPresence, Cisco IronPort, the Cisco logo, Cisco Nurse Connect, Cisco Pulse, Cisco SensorBase, Cisco StackPower, Cisco StadiumVision, Cisco TelePresence, Cisco Unified Computing System, Cisco WebEx, DCE, Flip Channels, Flip for Good, Flip Mino, Flipshare (Design), Flip Ultra, Flip Video, Flip Video (Design), Instant Broadband, and Welcome to the Human Network are trademarks; Changing the Way We Work, Live, Play, and Learn, Cisco Capital, Cisco Capital (Design), Cisco:Financed (Stylized), Cisco Store, Flip Gift Card, and One Million Acts of Green are service marks; and Access Registrar, Aironet, AllTouch, AsyncOS, Bringing the Meeting To You, Catalyst, CCDA, CCDP, CCIE, CCIP, CCNA, CCNP, CCSP, CCVP, Cisco, the Cisco Certified Internetwork Expert logo, Cisco IOS, Cisco Lumin, Cisco Nexus, Cisco Press, Cisco Systems, Cisco Systems Capital, the Cisco Systems logo, Cisco Unity, Collaboration Without Limitation, Continuum, EtherFast, EtherSwitch, Event Center, Explorer, Follow Me Browsing, GainMaker, iLYNX, IOS, iPhone, IronPort, the IronPort logo, Laser Link, LightStream, Linksys, MeetingPlace, MeetingPlace Chime Sound, MGX, Networkers, Networking Academy, PCNow, PIX, PowerKEY, PowerPanels, PowerTV, PowerTV (Design), PowerVu, Prisma, ProConnect, ROSA, SenderBase, SMARTnet, Spectrum Expert, StackWise, WebEx, and the WebEx logo are registered trademarks of Cisco Systems, Inc. and/or its affiliates in the United States and certain other countries.

All other trademarks mentioned in this document or website are the property of their respective owners. The use of the word partner does not imply a partnership relationship between Cisco and any other company. (0910R)

Any Internet Protocol (IP) addresses and phone numbers used in this document are not intended to be actual addresses and phone numbers. Any examples, command display output, and figures included in the document are shown for illustrative purposes only. Any use of actual IP addresses or phone numbers in illustrative content is unintentional and coincidental.

© 2002–2009 Cisco Systems, Inc. All rights reserved.

