

Easy IP Commands

This chapter describes the function and displays the syntax for Easy IP commands. For more information about defaults and usage guidelines, see the corresponding chapter of the *Dial Solutions Command Reference*.

ip address negotiated

To specify that the IP address for a particular interface is obtained via PPP/IPCP address negotiation, use the **ip address negotiated** interface configuration command. Use the **no** form of this command to disable this feature.

```
ip address negotiated  
no ip address negotiated
```

ip nat inside source

To enable Network Address Translation (NAT) of the inside source address, use the **ip nat inside source** global configuration command. To remove the static translation or remove the dynamic association to a pool, use the **no** form of this command.

```
ip nat inside source {list {access-list-number | name} {pool name | interface dialer-name}  
[overload] | static local-ip global-ip}  
no ip nat inside source {list {access-list-number | name} {pool name | interface dialer-name}  
[overload] | static local-ip global-ip}
```

list <i>access-list-number</i>	Standard IP access list number. Packets with source addresses that pass the access list are dynamically translated using global addresses from the named pool.
list <i>name</i>	Name of a standard IP access list. Packets with source addresses that pass the access list are dynamically translated using global addresses from the named pool.
pool <i>name</i>	Name of the pool from which global IP addresses are allocated dynamically.
interface <i>dialer-name</i>	Name of the dialer interface on which the PPP/IPCP address negotiation takes place.

overload	(Optional) Enables the router to use one global address for many local addresses. When overloading is configured, each inside host's TCP or UDP port number distinguishes between the multiple conversations using the same local IP address.
static <i>local-ip</i>	Sets up a single static translation. This argument establishes the local IP address assigned to a host on the inside network. The address could be randomly chosen, allocated from RFC 1918, or obsolete.
<i>global-ip</i>	Sets up a single static translation. This argument establishes the globally unique IP address of an inside host as it appears to the outside world.