SNAT vs DNAT

DNAT

SNAT

PARAMETERS

	Internet : 200.0.0.1 192.168.0.1		200.0.0.1	192.168.0.1
Abbreviation for	Source NAT		Destination NAT	
Terminology	SNAT changes the private IP address of the source host to public IP address. It may also change the source port in the TCP/UDP headers. SNAT is typically used by internal users to access the Internet.		Destination NAT changes the destination address in IP header of a packet. It may also change the destination port in the TCP/UDP headers. DNAT is used when we need to redirect incoming packets with a destination of a public address/port to a private IP address/port inside your network.	
Use Case	A client Inside LAN and behind Firewall wanted to browse Internet.	Internet : 200.0.0.1 192.168.0.	A Website Hosted inside Data Center behind the Firewall and needs to be accessible to users over Internet.	Website in DC 200.0.0.1 192.168.0.1
Address Change	SNAT changes the source address of packets passing through NAT device		DNAT changes the destination address of packets passing through the Router	
Order of Operation	SNAT is performed after the routing decision is made.	SNAT = After Routing SNAT Client in LAN 192.168.0.	DNAT is performed before the routing decision is made.	DNAT = Before Routing Website in DC 200.0.0.1 192.168.0.1
Communication Flow	When inside secured Network initiates	Communication initiated from "Inside" LAN SNAT Internet:	When outside unsecured Network initiates	Communication initiated from "Outside" Website in DC

communication with inside **Communication Flow** communicates with outside secured Network, DNAT world, SNAT happens. happens. Single host in LAN SNAT Multiple hosts in LAN SNAT allows multiple hosts DNAT allows any host on the on the "inside" network to "outside" network to get to a 192.168.0.1 200.0.0.1 192.168.0. Single/Multiple hosts 200.0.0.1 get to any host on the single host on the "inside" "outside" network. network. https://ipwithease.com