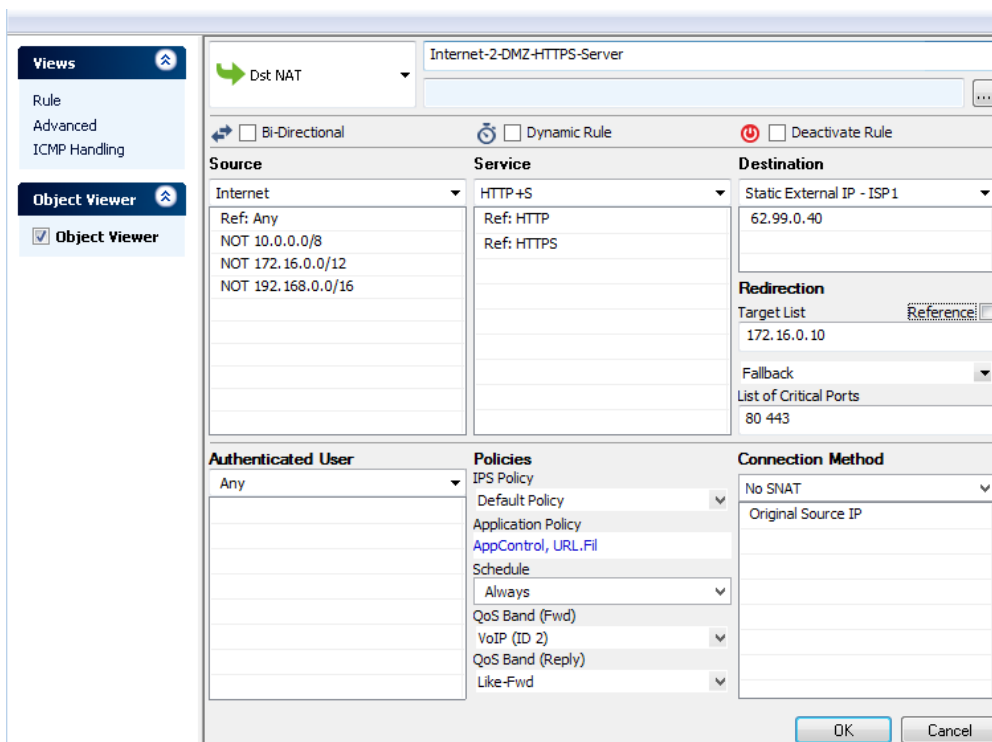


## How to Create a Destination NAT Access Rule

<https://campus.barracuda.com/doc/53248332/>


A **Dst NAT** access rule redirects traffic that is sent to an external IP address to a destination in the internal network. The following example shows a **Dst NAT** rule allowing HTTP and HTTPS access from the Internet to a server in the DMZ (172.16.0.10). The redirect target can be a single IP address or hostname, or a network object. Hostnames and IP addresses can be appended with a port number to redirect the traffic to a different port.



The screenshot shows the configuration page for a Destination NAT rule named "Internet-2-DMZ-HTTPS-Server". The rule is currently disabled. The configuration is as follows:

- Source:** Internet. References: Any, NOT 10.0.0.0/8, NOT 172.16.0.0/12, NOT 192.168.0.0/16.
- Service:** HTTP+S. References: HTTP, HTTPS.
- Destination:** Static External IP - ISP 1. IP: 62.99.0.40.
- Redirection:** Target List: 172.16.0.10. Fallback: List of Critical Ports: 80 443.
- Authenticated User:** Any.
- Policies:** IPS Policy: Default Policy; Application Policy: AppControl, URL.Fil; Schedule: Always; QoS Band (Fwd); VoIP (ID 2); QoS Band (Reply); Like-Fwd.
- Connection Method:** No SNAT; Original Source IP.

### Create a Dst NAT Access Rule

1. Go to **CONFIGURATION > Configuration Tree > Box > Virtual Servers > your virtual server > Assigned Services > Firewall > Forwarding Rules**.
2. Click **Lock**.
3. Either click the plus icon (+) in the top right of the ruleset, or right-click the ruleset and select **New > Rule**.
 
4. Select **Dst NAT** as the action.
5. Enter a **Name** for the rule. For example, Internet-2-DMZ-HTTPS-Server.
6. Specify the following settings that must be matched by the traffic to be handled by the access rule:
  - **Source** – The source addresses of the traffic.

- **Destination** – The destination addresses of the traffic.
  - **Service** – Select a service object, or select **Any** for this rule to match for all services.
  - **Target List** – The redirection target. You have the following options to define the target:
    - Enter one IP address with or without a specific port. If you append a port to the IP address, the F-Series Firewall maps the external port to that of the internal server (port 80 to port 8080). For example, 172.16.0.10 or 172.16.0.10:8080.
    - Enter a space-delimited list of up to 32 IP addresses.
    - Click the **Reference** check box, and select a network object from the drop-down list that appears. If the network object contains multiple IP addresses, only the first IP address is used.
  - **Fallback/Cycle** – If you have defined multiple target IP addresses, select how the firewall distributes the traffic between the IP addresses.
    - **Fallback** – The connection is redirected to the first available IP address in the list.
    - **Cycle** – New incoming TCP connections are distributed evenly over the available IP addresses in the list on a per-source-IP-address basis. The same redirection target is used for all subsequent connections of the source IP address. UDP connections are redirected to the first IP address and not cycled.
  - **List of Critical Ports** – Enter a space-delimited list of ports used.
  - **Connection Method** – For more information, see [Connection Objects](#).
7. Click **OK**.
  8. Drag and drop the access rule so that it is the first rule that matches the traffic that you want it to forward. Ensure that the rule is located *above* the BLOCKALL rule; rules located below the BLOCKALL rule are never executed.
  9. Click **Send Changes** and **Activate**.

## Additional Matching Criteria

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- **Authenticated User** – For more information, see [User Objects](#).

## Additional Policies

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- **IPS Policy** – For more information, see [Intrusion Prevention System \(IPS\)](#).
- **Application Control** – For more information on all Application Control features, see [Application Control](#).
- **Schedule Objects** – For more information, see [Schedule Objects](#).
- **QoS Band (Fwd) or QoS Band (Reply)** – For more information, see [Traffic Shaping](#).

## Figures

1. FW\_DNAT.png
2. FW\_Rule\_Add01.png

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