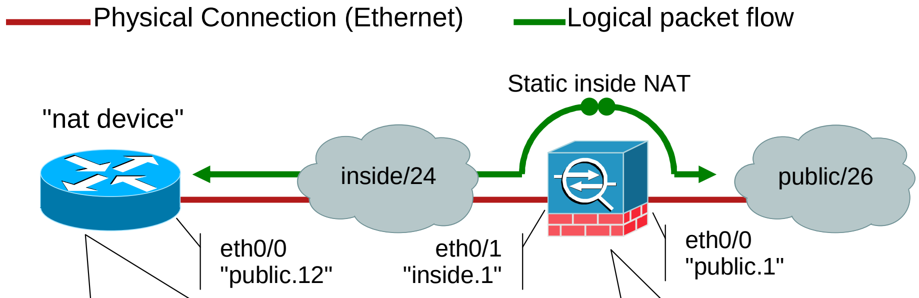
Suggestion (not tested)
supportforums.cisco.com/message/3286282
asa internal network with public ip



```
int eth 0/0
   ip address "public.12" 255.255.255.192
ip route 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0 "inside.1"
ip route "inside.1" 255.255.255.255 eth0/0
```

```
no ip verify reverse-path interface inside
static (inside,outside) "public.12" "public.12"
route inside "public.12" 255.255.255.255 "inside.12"
arp inside "inside.12" [MAC-of-nat-device]
```

This suggestion assumes that the node address 12 is vacant (not used) on the public and inside network, please substitute with any unused address if neccessary. Please substitute "inside" and "outside" with the correct prefix.

> *IP interfaces which are configured for different prefixes (subnets) but are directly connected can still communicate. The goal is, that both devices, the "nat device" and the ASA resolve the correct outbound interface and MAC address. This can be achieved with static definitions.*

Outbound traffic from "nat device" to internet:

The "nat device" will be configured with a vacant public address and has a static route 0.0.0.0/0 to the inside interface "inside.1" of the ASA.

With this configuration alone the "nat device" will not be able to evaluate the correct outbound interface and MAC address to reach the next hop for ip-forwarding because the location of the IP address "inside.1" is unknown. In a standard scenario the outbound interface for the next hop would be determined by a subsequent ("recursive") route lookup and a connected network resulting fom ip address/mask configuration. But in our scenario we don't have the connected network information.

A second static will substitute the connected network information: The inside interface of the ASA will be statically routed to the interface ethernet0/0. The eth0/0 is a "broadcast multiple access" type which means that the "nat device" will send an ARP request out on eth 0/0 to find the MAC address of the IP address "inside.1" and this MAC address will be used for IP forwarding.

The ASA has suffient information (NAT and routing) to forward packets from "nat device" to the internet.

Return traffic from the internet to the "nat device":

The ASA has to know how to deal with the return packets. This is achieved through the static host route and a static ARP entry. The prefix length of /32 will have a higher precedence for routing than the connected network with a prefix length of /26 on the outside interface. Because the ASA does not support recursive route lookups we have to define single-step route lookup.

The ASA now has sufficient information to forward return packets to the "nat device" on the inside:

"outside.12"/32 can be reached through the inside interface, NAT is performed according to the static.The next hop is "inside.12" (matches the connected network on the inside interface) and the corresponding MAC address statically configured as the MAC address of the "nat device". No ARP will be used.

Please configure any neccessary acl-permits and access-group commands resp. inspections to permit traffic from the low security to the high security level.

Michael "MiKa" Kafka, Vienna, Austria