Step 3. Save the configuration. Finally, click Save. Then, the configuration of the IPv4 to IPv6 NAT policy is complete. See the figure below.

					Original Data Packet				Translated Data Packet		
	No.	Name	Type	Src Zone	Dst Zone/Interface	Source Network Object	Dst Network Object	Services	Source Network Object	Dst Network Object	Ds
☐	1	v6tov4	IPv6 to …	WAN	-	All	2003::1/128	http	192.168.1.1	192.168.1.2/32	Un

*(Tabs: IPv4 NAT | IPv6 NAT | **NAT64** | DNS Mapping)*
(Toolbar: Add | Delete | Enable | Disable | Move To | More | Refresh | Search)

Step 4. WAN users can access the LAN server by visiting http://[2003::1].

7.1.4 DNS-Mapping

DNS mapping enables LAN users to access LAN servers through the domain names of the public network. This achieves the same effect as the bidirectional NAT policy. After DNS mapping is set, when a LAN user sends the DNS request, the NGAF device actively resolves the domain name into the LAN IP address of the server and returns it to the client. The client directly accesses the LAN IP address of the server without policy-based translation.

DNS mapping differs from bidirectional NAT in the following aspects:

3. After DNS mapping is set, data generated when users access the LAN server does not pass through the NGAF device, whereas the device directly accesses the LAN IP address of the server. While for bidirectional NAT, all access data will pass through the NGAF device. Thus, DNS mapping can reduce the firewall load.

4. The setting method of DNS mapping is simpler than bidirectional NAT. You do not need to set the zone, IP group, or port.

7.1.4.1 Configuration Example

An enterprise has the following topology. A web server in the network segment of 172.16.1.100 exists in the LAN. The enterprise has applied for the domain name www.xxx.com that is bound to the IP address 1.2.1.1.

If you want the LAN user 192.168.1.0/24 to access the server in the network segment of 172.16.1.100 by entering www.xxx.com, you can use DNS mapping to allow LAN users to access the webserver by entering the domain name.
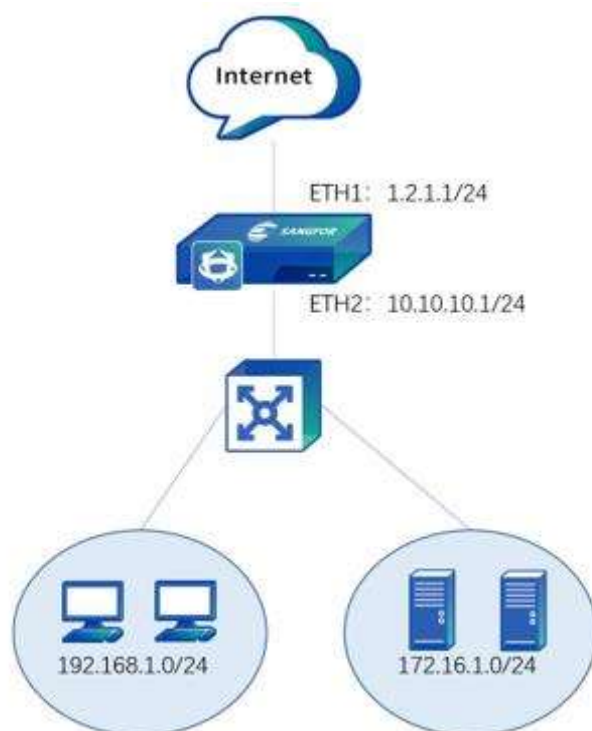
Step 1. Navigate to **Network** > **NAT** > **DNS Mapping** and click **Add**.
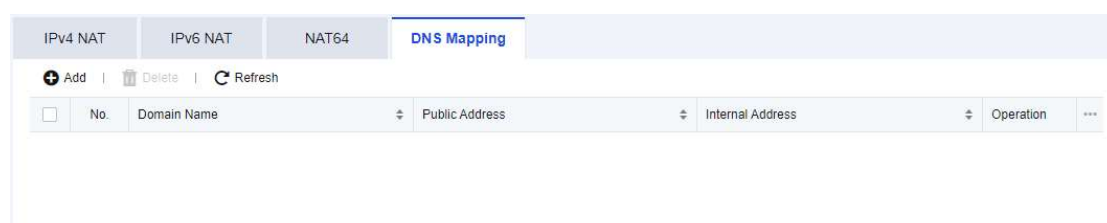
Step 2. In the dialog box that appears, set the **Public Address**, **Domain Name**, and **Internal Address** parameters. In this example, specify these parameters based on the following figure.

Step 3. Click **Save**. Then the configuration is complete. At this time, LAN users can directly access 172.16.1.100 by entering www.xxx.com.