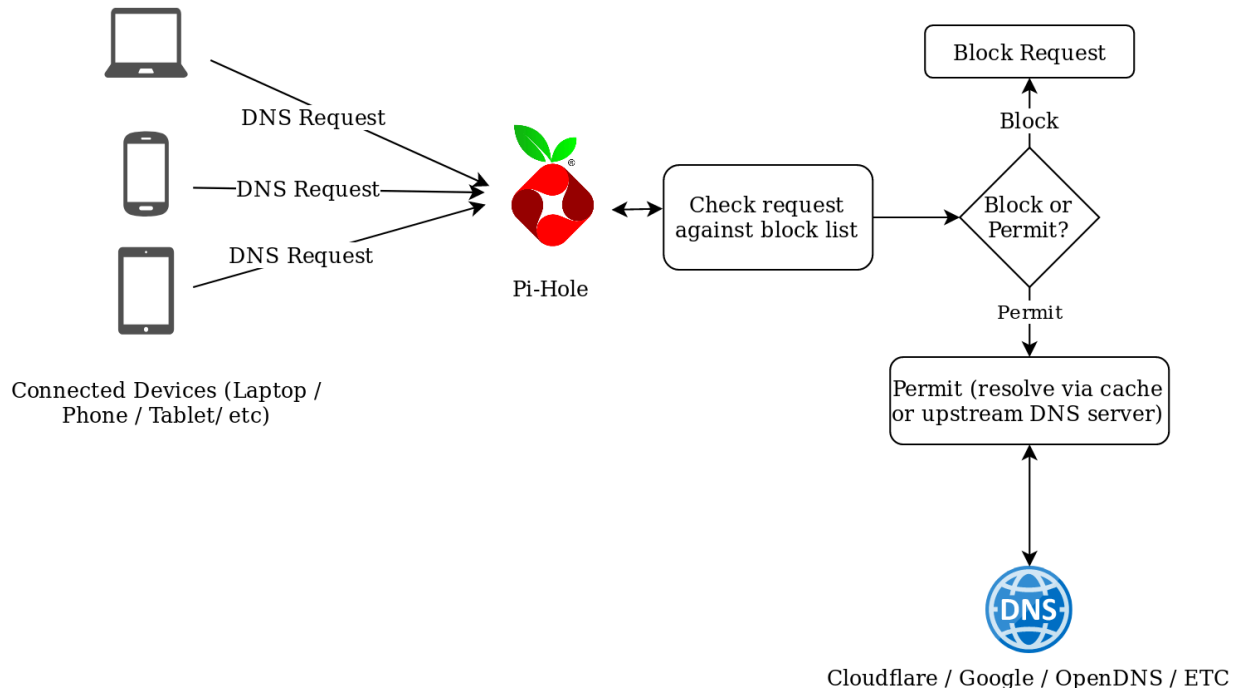


# Pi hole Adblocker

The purpose of this mini project is to be able to use virtual machine to block ads across the entire network.



Tools used:

- Virtualbox: running Ubuntu-server
- Pi-hole: The tool to block ads

First of all, Installation of ubuntu server and setting up a static ip for it. Which can be done by going into `/etc/netplan/` and edit the file to a static ip and gateway.

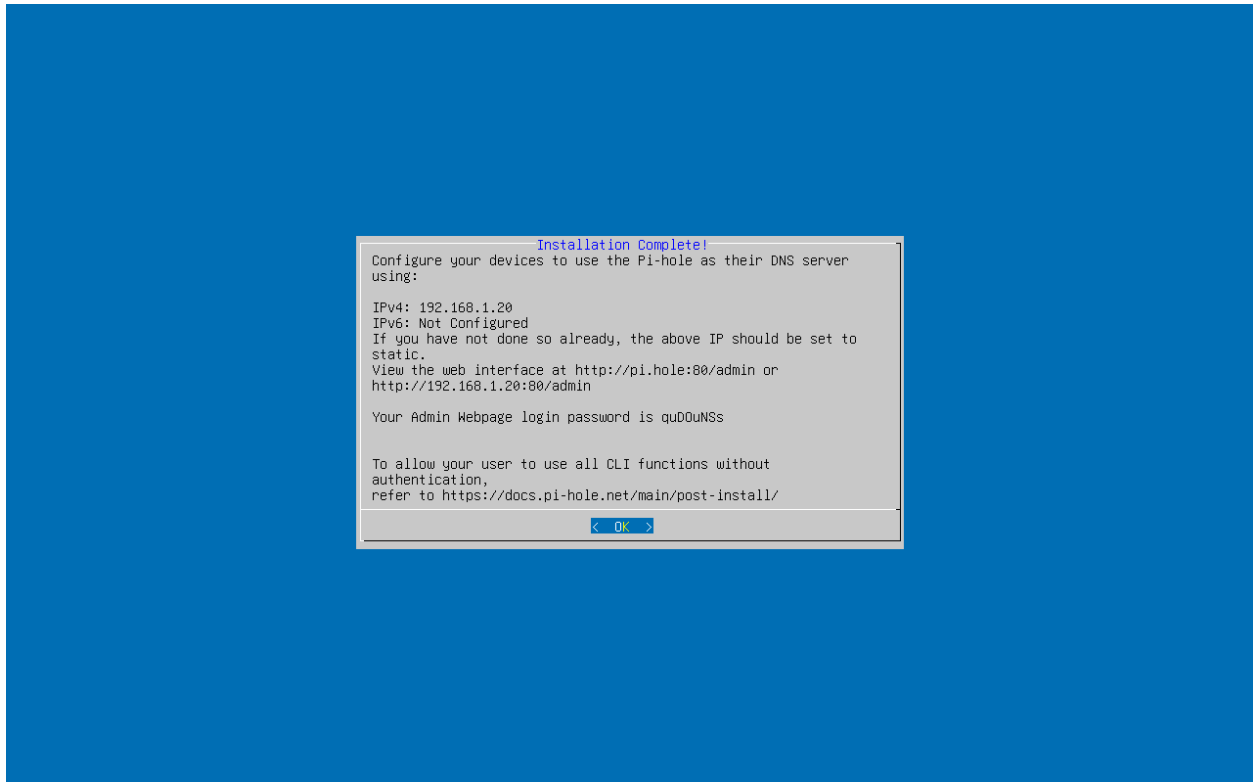
```
[sudo] password for pi-hole:
network:
  version: 2
  renderer: networkd
  ethernets:
    enp0s3:
      dhcp4: true
      addresses:
        - 192.168.1.20/24
      gateway4: 192.168.1.1
      nameservers:
        addresses:
          - 8.8.8.8
          - 1.1.1.1
```

```
pi-hole@Pi-hole11:/etc/netplan$ ip a
1: lo: <LOOPBACK,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 65536 qdisc noqueue state UNKNOWN group default qlen 1000
    link/loopback 00:00:00:00:00:00 brd 00:00:00:00:00:00
    inet 127.0.0.1/8 scope host lo
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
    inet6 ::1/128 scope host noprefixroute
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
2: enp0s3: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc fq_codel state UP group default qlen 1000
    link/ether 08:00:27:79:96:41 brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
    inet 192.168.1.20/24 brd 192.168.1.255 scope global enp0s3
        valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
    inet 192.168.1.216/24 metric 100 brd 192.168.1.255 scope global secondary dynamic enp0s3
        valid_lft 7792sec preferred_lft 7792sec
```

Once done, the ip should be 192.168.1.20/24, which the screenshot shows. After we install Pi-hole using `curl -sSL https://install.pi-hole.net | bash`.

```
curl -sSL https://install.pi-hole.net | bash
```

Choose your dns and I also enabled “Show everything” for better learning, debugging and security analysis.



Once done this should show, the address of the web interface and the password to login.

After this, we need to configure the dns server to use our Pihole static ip to be the actual dns server. Which should be in the LAN section of the router, and DHCP configuration.

Primary DNS Server:	<input type="text" value="192.168.1.20"/>
Secondary DNS Server:	<input type="text"/>

After applying the change, Turn off then on for the wifi, and the Pihole adblocker are active.

The screenshot displays the Pi-hole dashboard with a dark theme. The top navigation bar includes the Pi-hole logo, a status section, and the hostname 'Pi-hole11'. The main content area is divided into several sections:

- Summary Cards:** Four cards at the top show 'Total Queries' (160), 'Queries Blocked' (5), 'Percentage Blocked' (3.1%), and 'Domains on Lists' (73,825).
- Total queries chart:** A bar chart showing query volume over a 24-hour period, with a significant spike at 17:00.
- Client activity chart:** A bar chart showing activity for individual clients over 24 hours, also showing a spike at 17:00.
- Query Types chart:** A donut chart showing the distribution of query types: A (red), AAAA (blue), PTR (green), and CNAME (orange).
- Upstream servers chart:** A donut chart showing the distribution of upstream servers: blocklist (red), cache (blue), and one.one.one.one#53 (green).

The left sidebar contains navigation links for 'MAIN' (Dashboard, Query Log), 'GROUP MANAGEMENT' (Groups, Clients, Domains, Lists), 'DNS CONTROL' (Disable Blocking), 'SYSTEM' (Settings, Tools), and 'DONATE'.

