

Assumption

You have Raspian installed on your Pi and that its primary LAN (`_eth0_`) is configured to use DHCP. It will likely get its address information from your Internet modem/routers. I assume you can connect to it over `_eth0_`.

Install dnsmasq

From the command line, run ``sudo apt install dnsmasq`` to install dnsmasq. Stop it, for now, with ``sudo systemctl stop dnsmasq``

Static IP for eth1

Now set a static IP address for the second ethernet connection (`_eth1_`). Edit `_/etc/dhcpd.conf_` with ``sudo nano /etc/dhcpd.conf``. Go to the end of the file and edit it so that it looks like the following:

```
interface eth1
... static ip_address=192.168.7.1/24
...
```

Configure dnsmasq

Discard the old conf file and create a new configuration:

```
sudo mv /etc/dnsmasq.conf /etc/dnsmasq.conf.orig
sudo nano /etc/dnsmasq.conf
...
```

Add these lines:

```
interface=eth1
dhcp-range=192.168.7.100,192.168.7.120,255.255.255.0,24h
...
```

This will define a new DHCP range `192.168.7.x` which will be administered by the Pi via `_eth1_`.

Now start dnsmasq with ``sudo systemctl start dnsmasq``

Note

To see clients connected to `_eth1_` use ``cat /var/lib/misc/dnsmasq.leases``

The output will be something like

```
574256399 00:10:a7:0c:a2:c1 192.168.7.109 rpi3a 01:00:10:a7:0c:a2:c1
...
```

IP forwarding

Edit `_/etc/sysctl.conf_` with ``sudo nano /etc/sysctl.conf`` and this add line (for persistence)

```
...
net.ipv4.ip_forward=1
...
```

Activate forwarding now with ``sudo sysctl -w net.ipv4.ip_forward=1``

Add a masquerade for outbound traffic on `eth0`

```
...
sudo iptables -t nat -A POSTROUTING -o eth0 -j MASQUERADE
...
```

Save the iptables rule.

```
...
sudo sh -c "iptables-save > /etc/iptables.ipv4.nat"
...
```

Edit `_/etc/rc.local_` with ``sudo nano /etc/rc.local`` and add this just above `"exit 0"` to install these rules on boot.

```

...
iptables-restore < /etc/iptables.ipv4.nat
...

```

Now the router is working. Connect a wired device to the `_eth1_` network. From that device you will have access to the network attached to `_eth0_` and `_eth1_` and if `_eth0_`'s network has Internet, you will get Internet access as well.

Now add a third network over Wi-Fi!

```

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## Static IP for wlan0
Now set a static IP address for the Wi-Fi (wlan0). Edit _/etc/dhcpd.conf_ with
`sudo nano /etc/dhcpd.conf`. Go to the end of the file and add these lines:
...
interface wlan0
    static ip_address=192.168.17.1/24
    nohook wpa_supplicant
...

```

This will give it a static address of `_192.168.17.1_`

Now restart the DHCP server with ``sudo service dhcpd restart``

```

## Install hostapd
...
sudo apt install hostapd
sudo systemctl stop hostapd
...

```

Edit the `dnsmasq.conf` file with ``sudo nano /etc/dnsmasq.conf`` and add

```

...
interface=wlan0
dhcp-range=192.168.17.100,192.168.17.120,255.255.255.0,24h
...

```

Reload the configuration file with ``sudo systemctl reload dnsmasq``

```

## Configure hostapd
To use the 5 GHz band, you can change the operations mode from hw_mode=g to
hw_mode=a. Possible values for hw_mode are:

```

```

* a = IEEE 802.11a (5 GHz)
* b = IEEE 802.11b (2.4 GHz)
* g = IEEE 802.11g (2.4 GHz)

```

Edit ``sudo nano /etc/hostapd/hostapd.conf`` and add these line:

```

...
interface=wlan0
driver=nl80211
ssid=PiNet
hw_mode=g
channel=7
wmm_enabled=0
macaddr_acl=0
auth_algs=1
ignore_broadcast_ssid=0
wpa=2
wpa_passphrase=raspberry
wpa_key_mgmt=WPA-PSK
wpa_pairwise=TKIP

```

```
rsn_pairwise=CCMP
```
```

\_PiNet\_ will be the network SSID and the password will be \_raspberry\_. Change accordingly.

We now need to tell the system where to find this configuration file.

Edit this file ``sudo nano /etc/default/hostapd`` and find the line with `#DAEMON_CONF`, and replace it with this:

```
```
DAEMON_CONF="/etc/hostapd/hostapd.conf"
```
```

Now enable and start hostapd:

```
```
sudo systemctl unmask hostapd
sudo systemctl enable hostapd
sudo systemctl start hostapd
```
```

You will now have a PiNet Wi-Fi network which has access to the network on \_eth0\_

#### ## General note

If things aren't working as expected after you configured routing with `eth1` or after you added Wi-Fi support, then a good old fashioned reboot will likely fix the problem. Or in the words of the TV show 'IT Crowd', "Have you tried turning it off and on again?"