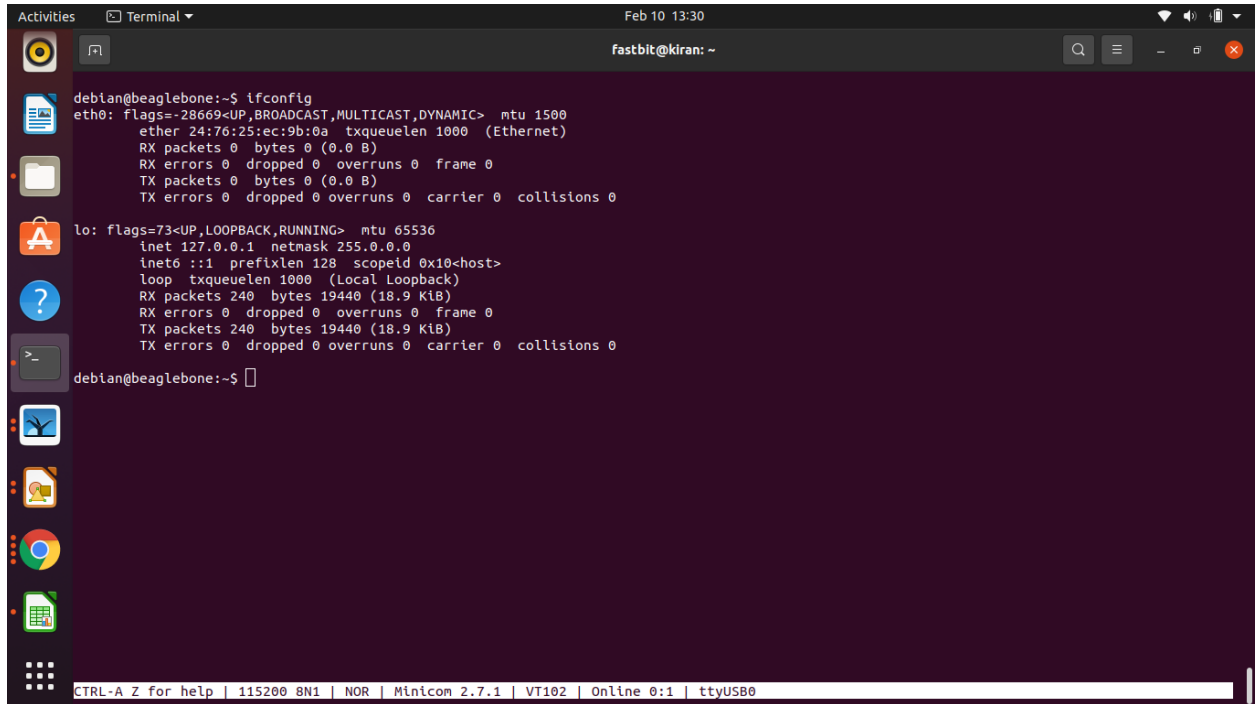


Procedure to enable internet over when the USB interface is not showing up.

Login into the target using username:debian Pwd:temppwd, then execute ifconfig (as shown in the Figure 1).



```
Activities Terminal Feb 10 13:30 fastbit@kiran: ~
debian@beaglebone:~$ ifconfig
eth0: flags=28669<UP,BROADCAST,MULTICAST,DYNAMIC> mtu 1500
    ether 24:76:25:ec:9b:0a txqueuelen 1000 (Ethernet)
    RX packets 0 bytes 0 (0.0 B)
    RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
    TX packets 0 bytes 0 (0.0 B)
    TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0

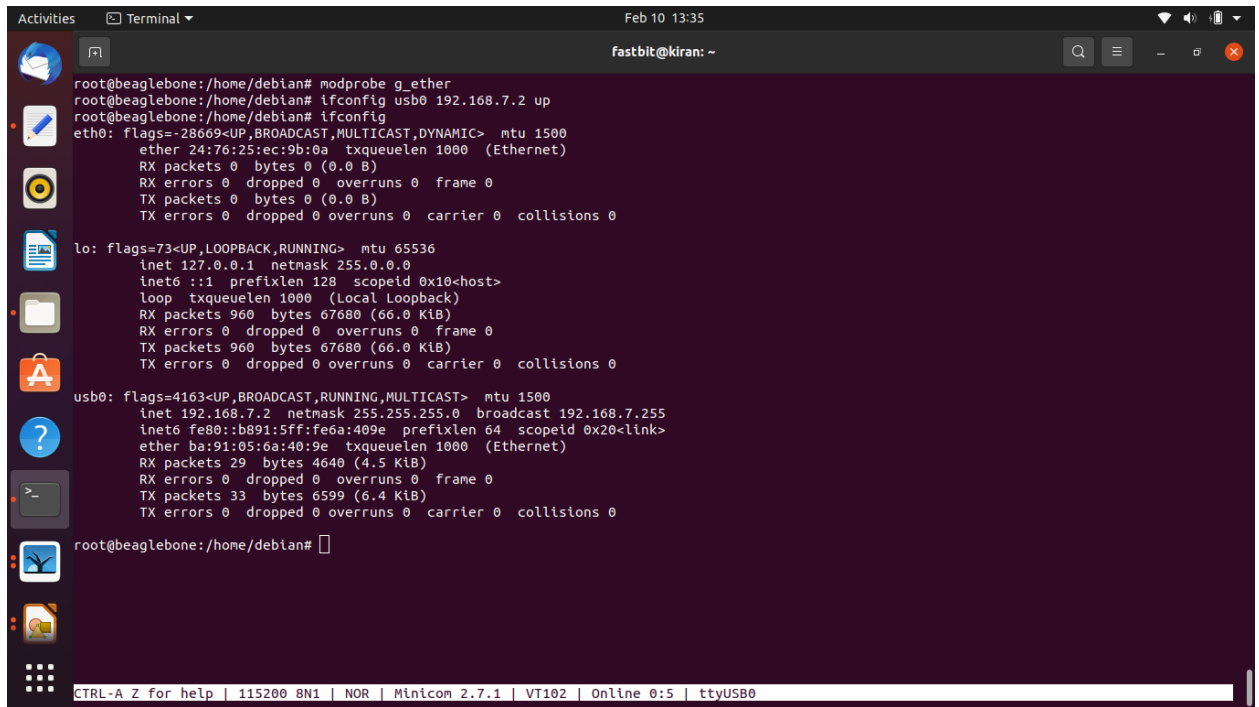
lo: flags=73<UP,LOOPBACK,RUNNING> mtu 65536
    inet 127.0.0.1 netmask 255.0.0.0
    inet6 ::1 prefixlen 128 scopeid 0x10<host>
    loop txqueuelen 1000 (Local Loopback)
    RX packets 240 bytes 19440 (18.9 KiB)
    RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
    TX packets 240 bytes 19440 (18.9 KiB)
    TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0

debian@beaglebone:~$
```

Figure 1. ifconfig

1. You are not able to see the usb0 interface. That's why you have to execute the commands below to see the usb0 interface, as shown in Figure 2.

- ☐ sudo -s
- ☐ modprobe g_ether
- ☐ ifconfig usb0 192.168.7.2 up
- ☐ ifconfig

A terminal window titled 'fastbit@kiran: ~' with a date and time of 'Feb 10 13:35'. The terminal shows a sequence of commands and their outputs. The user starts as 'root@beaglebone:/home/debian#'. They run 'modprobe g_ether', then 'ifconfig usb0 192.168.7.2 up', and finally 'ifconfig'. The output for 'ifconfig' shows three interfaces: 'eth0' (Ethernet), 'lo' (Local Loopback), and 'usb0' (Ethernet). The 'usb0' interface is shown with IP address 192.168.7.2, netmask 255.255.255.0, and broadcast 192.168.7.255. The terminal status bar at the bottom indicates 'CTRL-A Z for help | 115200 8N1 | NOR | Minicom 2.7.1 | VT102 | Online 0:5 | ttyUSB0'.

```
root@beaglebone:/home/debian# modprobe g_ether
root@beaglebone:/home/debian# ifconfig usb0 192.168.7.2 up
root@beaglebone:/home/debian# ifconfig
eth0: flags=28669<UP,BROADCAST,MULTICAST,DYNAMIC> mtu 1500
        ether 24:76:25:ec:9b:0a txqueuelen 1000 (Ethernet)
        RX packets 0 bytes 0 (0.0 B)
        RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
        TX packets 0 bytes 0 (0.0 B)
        TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0

lo: flags=73<UP,LOOPBACK,RUNNING> mtu 65536
        inet 127.0.0.1 netmask 255.0.0.0
        inet6 ::1 prefixlen 128 scopeid 0x10<host>
        loop txqueuelen 1000 (Local Loopback)
        RX packets 960 bytes 67680 (66.0 KiB)
        RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
        TX packets 960 bytes 67680 (66.0 KiB)
        TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0

usb0: flags=4163<UP,BROADCAST,RUNNING,MULTICAST> mtu 1500
        inet 192.168.7.2 netmask 255.255.255.0 broadcast 192.168.7.255
        inet6 fe80::b891:5ff:fe6a:409e prefixlen 64 scopeid 0x20<link>
        ether ba:91:05:6a:40:9e txqueuelen 1000 (Ethernet)
        RX packets 29 bytes 4640 (4.5 KiB)
        RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
        TX packets 33 bytes 6599 (6.4 KiB)
        TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0

root@beaglebone:/home/debian#
```

Figure 2. usb0 interface enumeration

3. Edit your vi `/etc/resolv.conf` as shown in Figure 3.

Text:

Add nameserver 8.8.8.8

Add nameserver 8.8.4.4

save and exit.

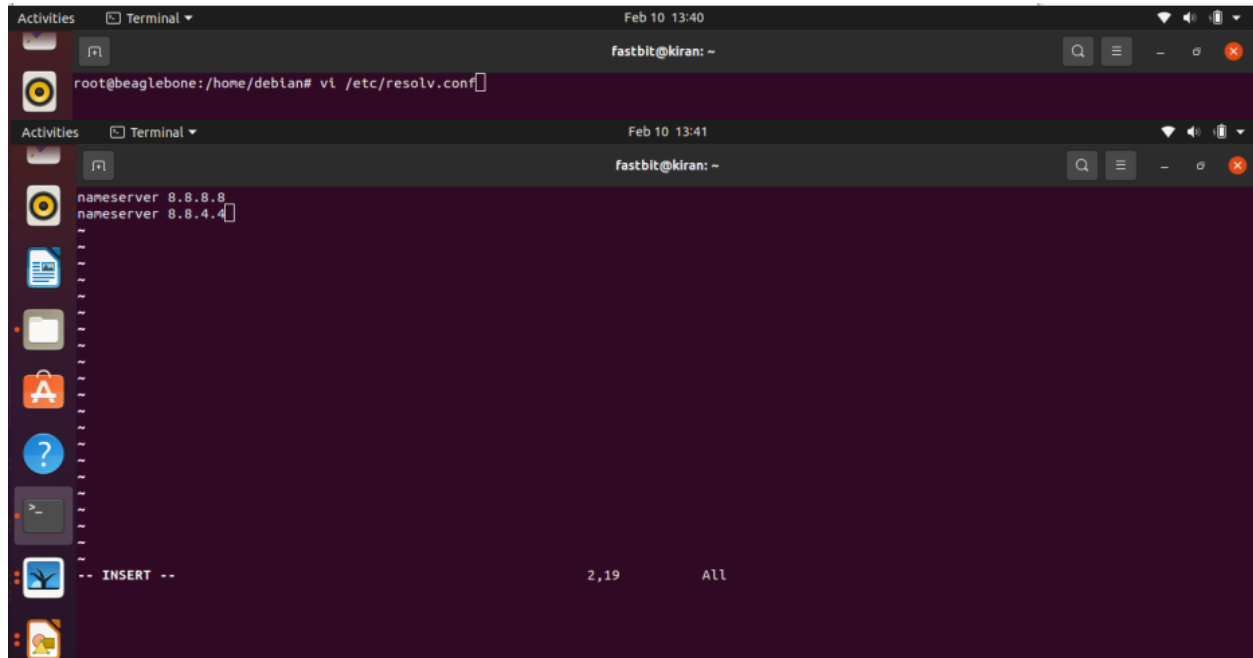
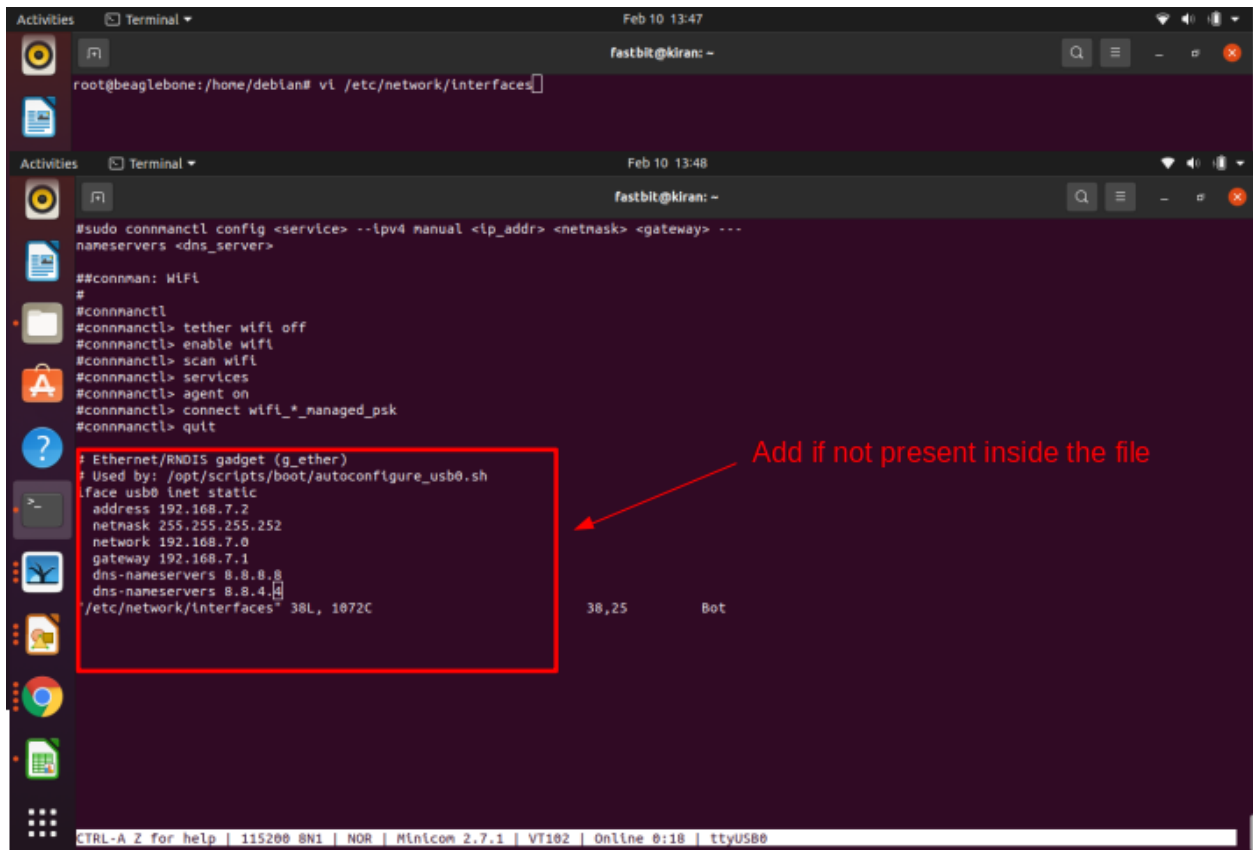


Figure 3. `resolv.conf` entry

4. Edit vi /etc/network/interfaces file and add as shown in the Figure 4, save and exit
Text:

```
# Ethernet/RNDIS gadget (g_ether)
# Used by: /opt/scripts/boot/autoconfigure_usb0.sh
iface usb0 inet static
    address 192.168.7.2
    netmask 255.255.255.252
    network 192.168.7.0
    gateway 192.168.7.1
    dns-nameservers 8.8.8.8
    dns-nameservers 8.8.4.4
```



```
root@beaglebone:/home/debian# vi /etc/network/interfaces
```

```
#sudo connmanctl config <service> --ipv4 manual <ip_addr> <netmask> <gateway> ---
nameservers <dns_server>

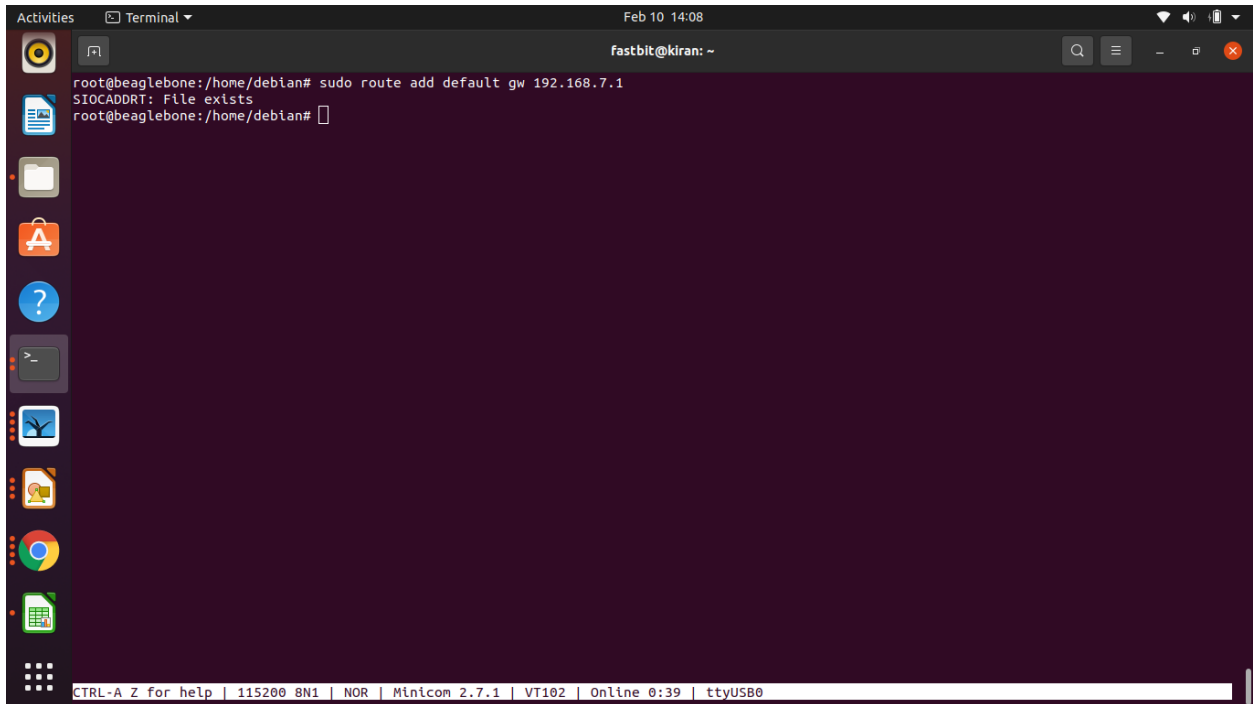
##connman: Wlfi
#
#connmanctl
#connmanctl> tether wifi off
#connmanctl> enable wifi
#connmanctl> scan wifi
#connmanctl> services
#connmanctl> agent on
#connmanctl> connect wifi_*_managed_psk
#connmanctl> quit

# Ethernet/RNDIS gadget (g_ether)
# Used by: /opt/scripts/boot/autoconfigure_usb0.sh
iface usb0 inet static
    address 192.168.7.2
    netmask 255.255.255.252
    network 192.168.7.0
    gateway 192.168.7.1
    dns-nameservers 8.8.8.8
    dns-nameservers 8.8.4.4
/etc/network/interfaces" 38L, 1072C
```

Add if not present inside the file

Figure 4. Adding contents inside /etc/network/interfaces

5. Add default gateway address by running the command as shown in Figure 5.
route add default gw 192.168.7.1(Using PC as default gateway).

A terminal window titled "Terminal" with a dark background. The window shows a command prompt for a user named "root" on a device named "beaglebone" in the directory "/home/debian". The command "sudo route add default gw 192.168.7.1" has been entered and executed. The output shows "SIOCADDRT: File exists" and then a new prompt. The window's title bar includes "Activities", "Terminal", and the date/time "Feb 10 14:08". The bottom status bar shows "CTRL-A Z for help | 115200 8N1 | NOR | Minicom 2.7.1 | VT102 | Online 0:39 | ttyUSB0".

```
root@beaglebone:/home/debian# sudo route add default gw 192.168.7.1
SIOCADDRT: File exists
root@beaglebone:/home/debian#
```

Figure 5. Adding the default gateway address

Host Settings

1. Run below commands.

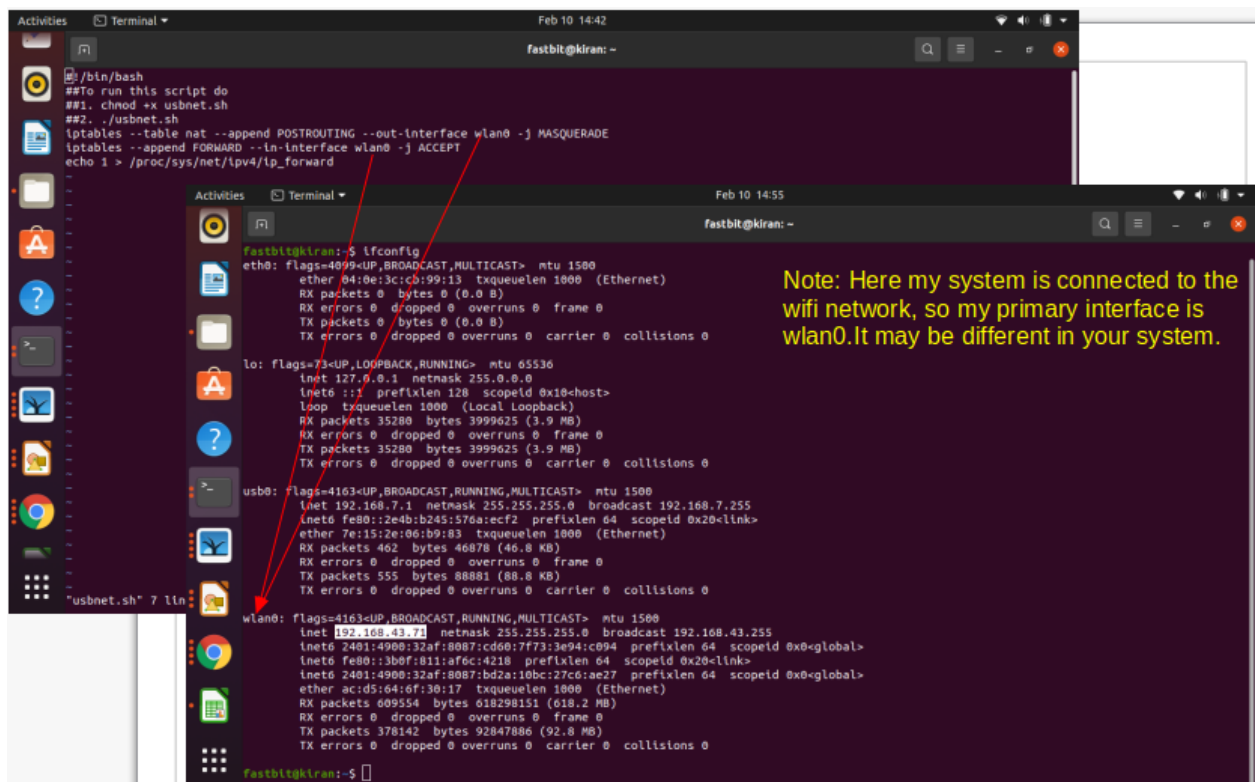
```
sudo iptables --table nat --append POSTROUTING --out-interface wlan0 -j MASQUERADE
```

```
sudo iptables --append FORWARD --in-interface wlan0 -j ACCEPT
```

```
sudo echo 1 > /proc/sys/net/ipv4/ip_forward
```

If you reboot your machine, again you must run these commands

So, it's better if you create a small script and execute when your machine reboots.



```
fastbit@kiran: ~  
$ ./usbnet.sh  
##To run this script do  
##1. chmod +x usbnet.sh  
##2. ./usbnet.sh  
iptables --table nat --append POSTROUTING --out-interface wlan0 -j MASQUERADE  
iptables --append FORWARD --in-interface wlan0 -j ACCEPT  
echo 1 > /proc/sys/net/ipv4/ip_forward  
fastbit@kiran: ~  
$ ifconfig  
eth0: flags=4099<UP,BROADCAST,MULTICAST> mtu 1500  
ether 04:0e:3c:c0:99:13 txqueuelen 1000 (Ethernet)  
RX packets 0 bytes 0 (0.0 B)  
RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0  
TX packets 0 bytes 0 (0.0 B)  
TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0  
  
lo: flags=73<UP,LOOPBACK,RUNNING> mtu 65536  
inet 127.0.0.1 netmask 255.0.0.0  
inet6 ::1 prefixlen 128 scopeid 0x10<host>  
Loop txqueuelen 1000 (Local Loopback)  
RX packets 35280 bytes 3999625 (3.9 MB)  
RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0  
TX packets 35280 bytes 3999625 (3.9 MB)  
TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0  
  
usb0: flags=4163<UP,BROADCAST,RUNNING,MULTICAST> mtu 1500  
inet 192.168.7.1 netmask 255.255.255.0 broadcast 192.168.7.255  
inet6 fe80::2e4b:b245:576a:ecf2 prefixlen 64 scopeid 0x20<link>  
ether 7e:15:2e:06:b9:83 txqueuelen 1000 (Ethernet)  
RX packets 462 bytes 46878 (46.8 KB)  
RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0  
TX packets 555 bytes 88881 (88.8 KB)  
TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0  
  
wlan0: flags=4163<UP,BROADCAST,RUNNING,MULTICAST> mtu 1500  
inet 192.168.43.71 netmask 255.255.255.0 broadcast 192.168.43.255  
inet6 2401:4900:32af:8087:cd60:7f73:3e94:c094 prefixlen 64 scopeid 0x0<global>  
inet6 fe80::3b0f:811:af0c:4218 prefixlen 64 scopeid 0x20<link>  
inet6 2401:4900:32af:8087:bd2a:10bc:27c0:ae27 prefixlen 64 scopeid 0x0<global>  
ether ac:d5:04:f6:30:17 txqueuelen 1000 (Ethernet)  
RX packets 609554 bytes 612291151 (612.2 MB)  
RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0  
TX packets 378142 bytes 92847886 (92.8 MB)  
TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0  
fastbit@kiran: ~  
$
```

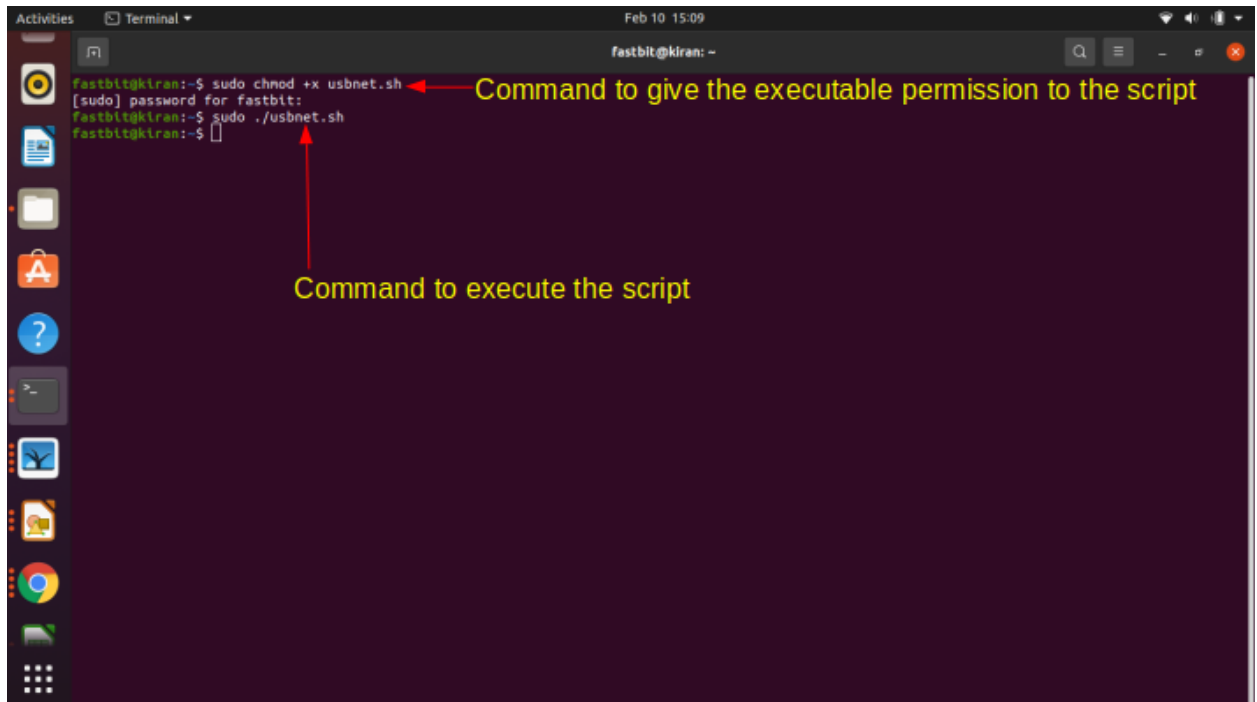
Note: Here my system is connected to the wifi network, so my primary interface is wlan0. It may be different in your system.

Figure 6. usbnet.sh

Download Script from this link:

https://drive.google.com/file/d/1dsdw2nxKUWLWSpIwpvMh_054odBXmq40/view?usp=sharing

2. Give executable permission and run the script as shown in Figure 7.



A terminal window titled 'fastbit@kiran: ~' showing the following commands and output:

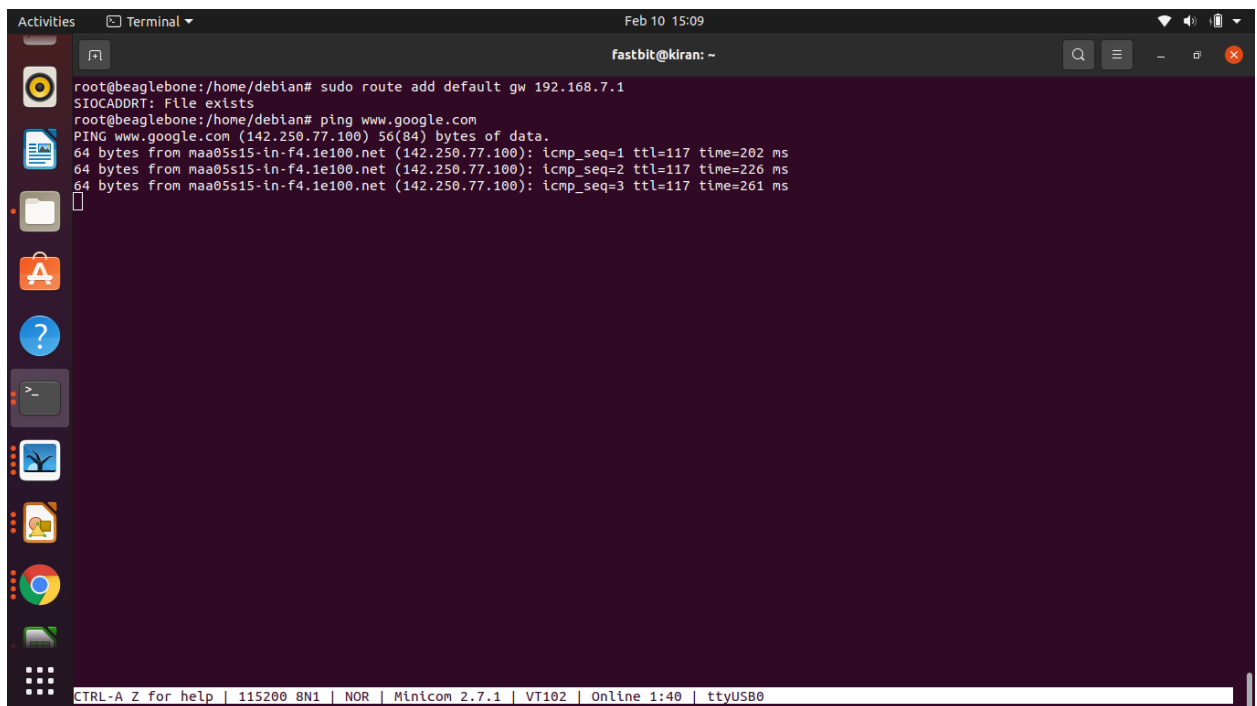
```
fastbit@kiran:~$ sudo chmod +x usbnet.sh
[sudo] password for fastbit:
fastbit@kiran:~$ sudo ./usbnet.sh
fastbit@kiran:~$
```

Two red arrows point to the commands with yellow text annotations:

- An arrow points to `sudo chmod +x usbnet.sh` with the text "Command to give the executable permission to the script".
- An arrow points to `sudo ./usbnet.sh` with the text "Command to execute the script".

Figure 7. Giving executable permission and running the script

3. Goto the target and ping www.google.com as shown in the Figure 8.



A terminal window titled 'fastbit@kiran: ~' showing the following commands and output:

```
root@beaglebone:/home/debian# sudo route add default gw 192.168.7.1
SIOCADDRT: File exists
root@beaglebone:/home/debian# ping www.google.com
PING www.google.com (142.250.77.100) 56(84) bytes of data:
64 bytes from maa05s15-in-f4.1e100.net (142.250.77.100): icmp_seq=1 ttl=117 time=202 ms
64 bytes from maa05s15-in-f4.1e100.net (142.250.77.100): icmp_seq=2 ttl=117 time=226 ms
64 bytes from maa05s15-in-f4.1e100.net (142.250.77.100): icmp_seq=3 ttl=117 time=261 ms
```

The status bar at the bottom of the terminal window displays: CTRL-A Z for help | 115200 8N1 | NOR | Minicom 2.7.1 | VT102 | Online 1:40 | ttyUSB0

Figure 8. Ping to www.google.com

