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Setting up a Raspberry Pi as a WiFi access point

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Last updated on 2016-12-05 05:56:01 PM UTC

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Overview



Would you like to use your Pi as a WiFi router? Or maybe have it as a special filtering access point? Setting up a Pi as an access point (AP) is a bit more advanced than using it as a client, but its still only a half hour of typing to configure. If you want to, this tutorial will make it so the Pi broadcasts a WiFi service and then routes internet traffic to an Ethernet cable. Since its all Linux you can go in and update or configure it however you like.

I used the following pages as a guide to create this tutorial, **please note** many of them will not work completely, but check them out if you are interested!

- <http://gcktech.blogspot.com/2012/08/raspberry-pi-as-router.html> (<http://adafru.it/cfU>)
- <http://itsacleanmachine.blogspot.com/2013/02/wifi-access-point-with-raspberry-pi.html> (<http://adafru.it/cfV>)
- <http://esrlabs.com/android-transporter-for-the-nexus-7-and-the-raspberry->

- [pi/ \(http://adafru.it/cfW\)](http://adafru.it/cfW)
- <http://elinux.org/RPI-Wireless-Hotspot>
- <http://blog.mxard.com/persistent-iptables-on-raspberry-pi-raspbian> (<http://adafru.it/qmd>)

Currently tested working on Raspbian only, with Jessie and up to Raspberry Pi 3

What you'll need

You'll need a few things to run this tutorial:

- [Raspberry Pi](http://adafru.it/1914) (<http://adafru.it/1914>) - Ethernet is required
- [Ethernet cable](http://adafru.it/730) (<http://adafru.it/730>)
- [WiFi adapter](http://adafru.it/814) (<http://adafru.it/814>) - **Not all WiFi adapters work, we know for sure it works with the ones in the Adafruit shop!**
- SD Card (4GB or greater) with Raspbian on it. You can either DIY it or [buy a ready-made Raspbian card](http://adafru.it/1121) (<http://adafru.it/1121>)
- Power supply for your Pi & a Micro USB cable
- [USB Console cable \(optional\)](http://adafru.it/954) - [this makes it a little easier to debug the system](http://adafru.it/954) (<http://adafru.it/954>)
- [Case for your Pi \(optional\)](http://adafru.it/2258) (<http://adafru.it/2258>)
- [A SD or MicroSD card reader](http://adafru.it/939) (<http://adafru.it/939>) (optional)

Our [Pi starter pack](http://adafru.it/sSb) (<http://adafru.it/sSb>) will be all you need and even comes with more fun stuff you can play with

Preparation

This tutorial assumes you have your Pi mostly set up and ready to go.

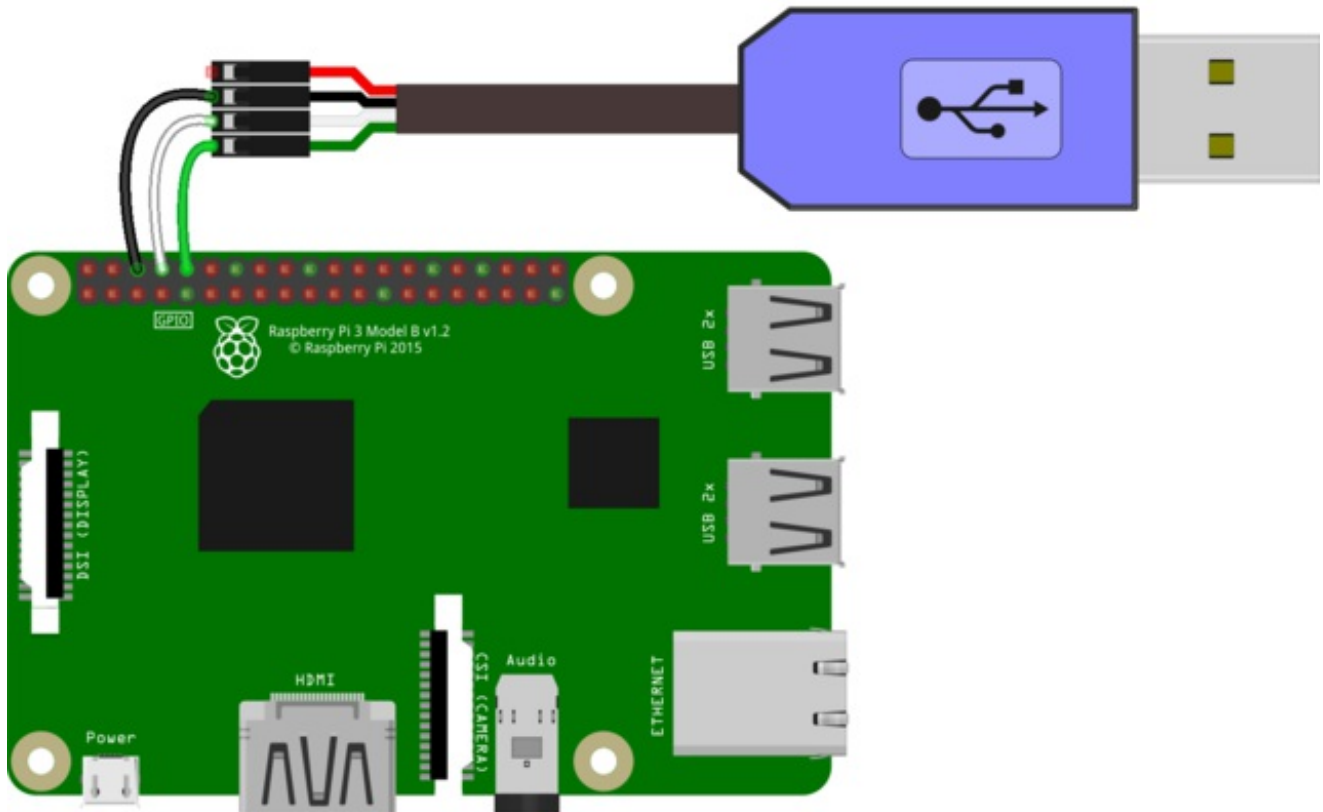
Please follow the tutorials in order to

1. [Install the OS onto your SD card](http://adafru.it/aWq) (<http://adafru.it/aWq>)
2. [Boot the Pi and configure](http://adafru.it/aUa) (<http://adafru.it/aUa>)
Don't forget to change the default password for the 'pi' account!
3. [Set up and test the Ethernet and Wifi connection](http://adafru.it/aUB) (<http://adafru.it/aUB>)
4. [Connect with a USB console cable \(optional\)](http://adafru.it/aUA) (<http://adafru.it/aUA>)

When done you should have a Pi that is booting Raspbian, you can connect to with a USB console cable and log into the Pi via the command line interface.

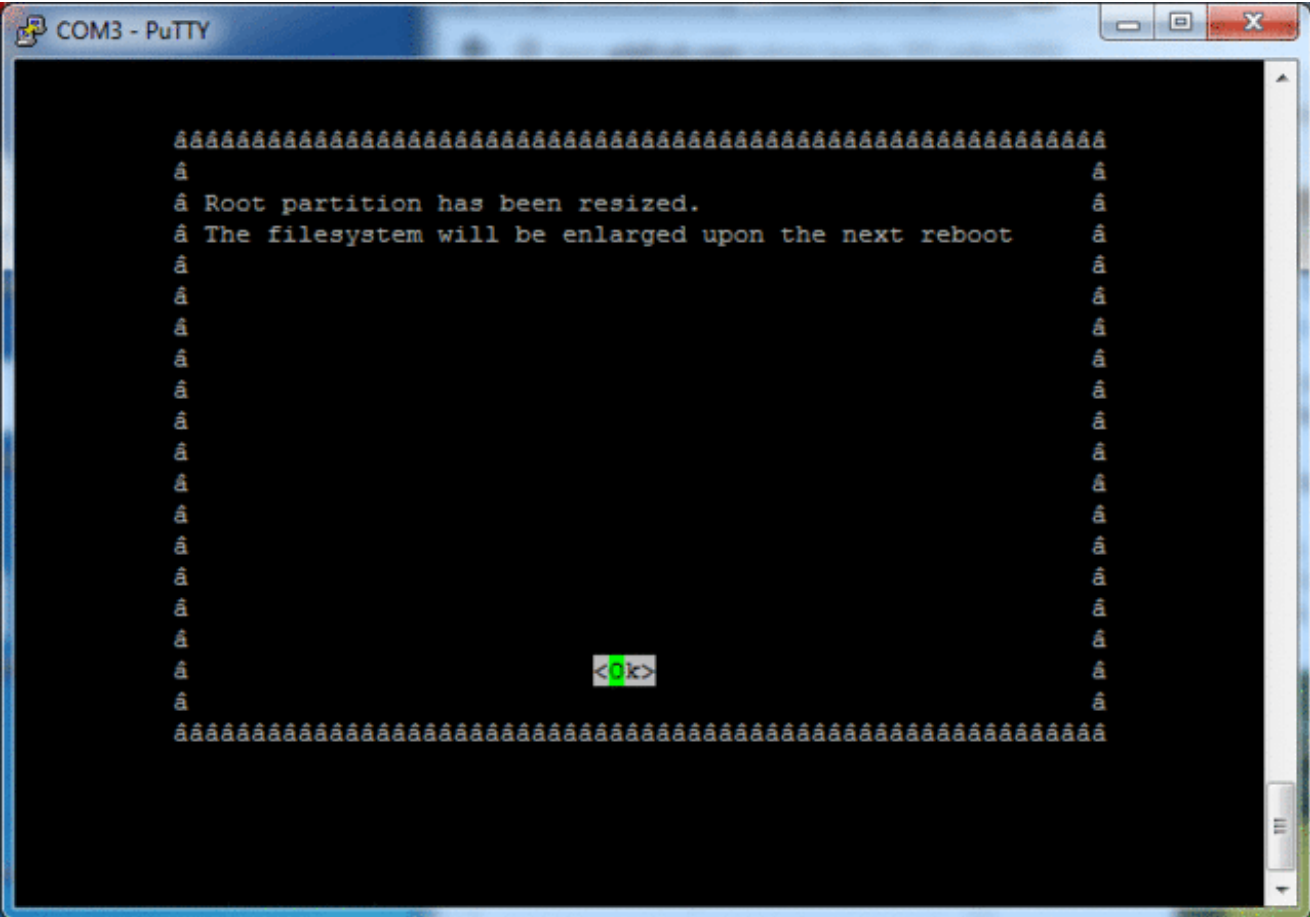
It is possible to do this tutorial via **ssh** on the Ethernet port **or** using a console cable.

If using a console cable, even though the diagram on the last step shows powering the Pi via the USB console cable (red wire) we suggest not connecting the red wire and instead powering from the wall adapter. Keep the black, white and green cables connected as is.



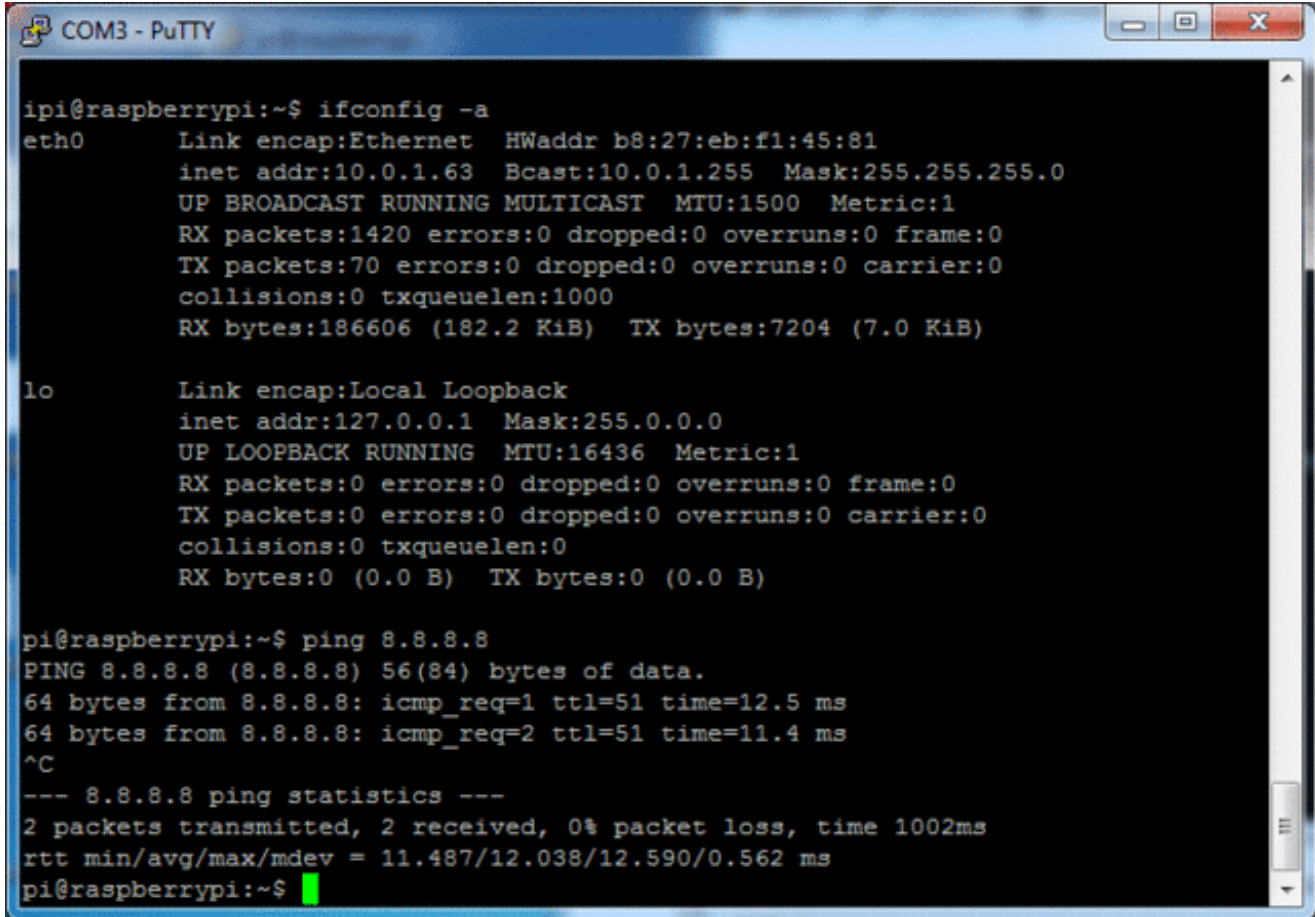
fritzing

Don't forget to expand the SD card, or you may run out of space!



Check Ethernet & Wifi

Before continuing make sure the Ethernet cable is connected in and you can **ping** out from the Pi: ping 8.8.8.8



```
pi@raspberrypi:~$ ifconfig -a
eth0      Link encap:Ethernet  HWaddr b8:27:eb:f1:45:81
          inet addr:10.0.1.63  Bcast:10.0.1.255  Mask:255.255.255.0
          UP BROADCAST RUNNING MULTICAST  MTU:1500  Metric:1
          RX packets:1420 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 frame:0
          TX packets:70 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0
          collisions:0 txqueuelen:1000
          RX bytes:186606 (182.2 KiB)  TX bytes:7204 (7.0 KiB)

lo        Link encap:Local Loopback
          inet addr:127.0.0.1  Mask:255.0.0.0
          UP LOOPBACK RUNNING  MTU:16436  Metric:1
          RX packets:0 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 frame:0
          TX packets:0 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0
          collisions:0 txqueuelen:0
          RX bytes:0 (0.0 B)  TX bytes:0 (0.0 B)

pi@raspberrypi:~$ ping 8.8.8.8
PING 8.8.8.8 (8.8.8.8) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: icmp_req=1 ttl=51 time=12.5 ms
64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: icmp_req=2 ttl=51 time=11.4 ms
^C
--- 8.8.8.8 ping statistics ---
2 packets transmitted, 2 received, 0% packet loss, time 1002ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 11.487/12.038/12.590/0.562 ms
pi@raspberrypi:~$
```

You will also want to set up your WiFi dongle. run **sudo shutdown -h now** and then plug in the WiFi module when the Pi is off so you don't cause a power surge.

If you have a Pi 3, or any other Pi with built in WiFi, an external WiFi adapter is not required but you *can* use one if you need a bigger/external antenna

When it comes back up check with **ifconfig -a** that you see **wlan0** - the WiFi module.

```
pi@raspberrypi: ~  
config pi@raspberrypi ~ $ ifconfig -a  
eth0      Link encap:Ethernet  HWaddr b8:27:eb:f1:45:81  
          inet addr:10.0.1.63  Bcast:10.0.1.255  Mask:255.255.255.0  
          UP BROADCAST RUNNING MULTICAST  MTU:1500  Metric:1  
          RX packets:112 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 frame:0  
          TX packets:85 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0  
          collisions:0 txqueuelen:1000  
          RX bytes:10773 (10.5 KiB)  TX bytes:12163 (11.8 KiB)  
  
lo        Link encap:Local Loopback  
          inet addr:127.0.0.1  Mask:255.0.0.0  
          UP LOOPBACK RUNNING  MTU:16436  Metric:1  
          RX packets:0 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 frame:0  
          TX packets:0 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0  
          collisions:0 txqueuelen:0  
          RX bytes:0 (0.0 B)  TX bytes:0 (0.0 B)  
  
wlan0     Link encap:Ethernet  HWaddr 00:e0:4c:09:3b:f8  
          UP BROADCAST MULTICAST  MTU:1500  Metric:1  
          RX packets:0 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 frame:0  
          TX packets:0 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0  
          collisions:0 txqueuelen:1000  
          RX bytes:0 (0.0 B)  TX bytes:0 (0.0 B)  
  
pi@raspberrypi ~ $
```

Install software

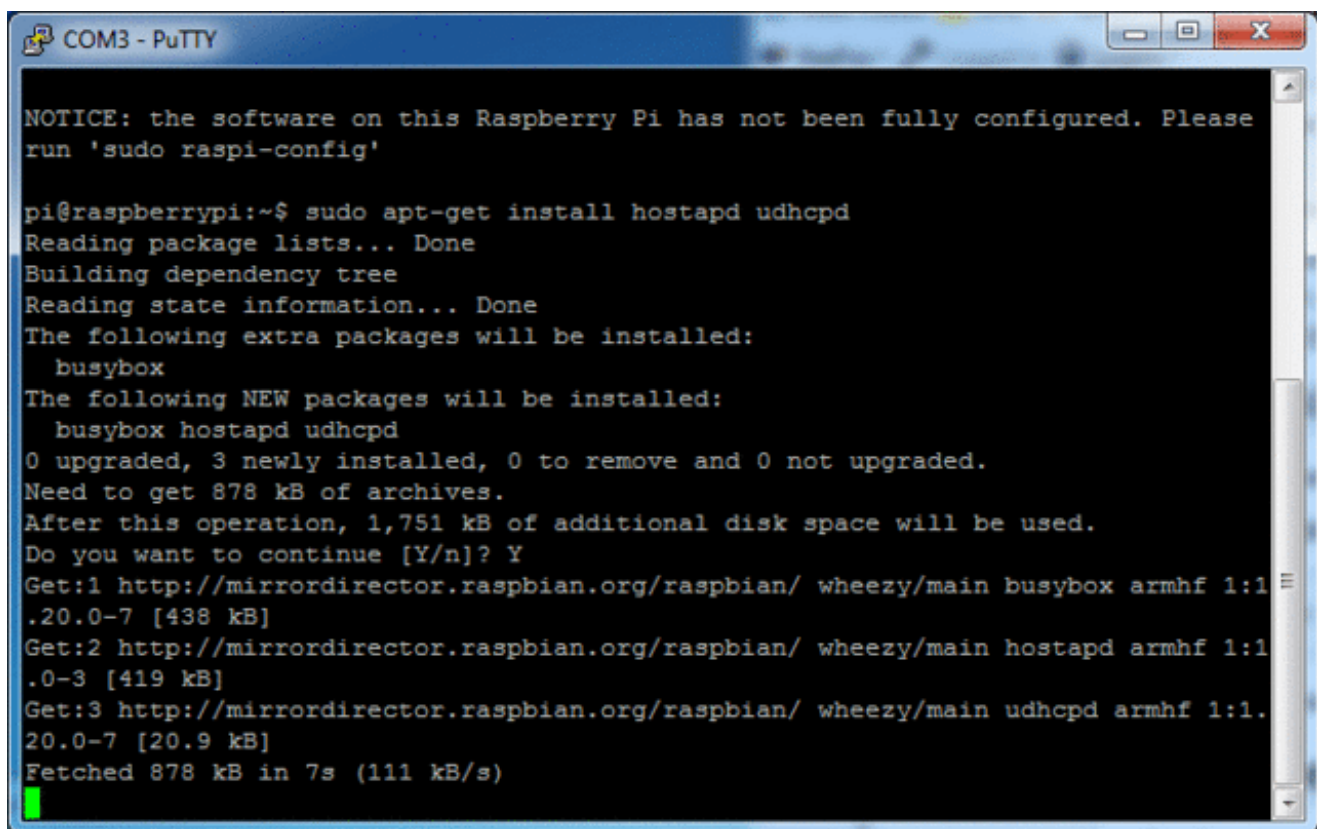
Next up we install the software onto the Pi that will act as the 'hostap' (host access point)

You need internet access for this step so make sure that Ethernet connection is up!

```
sudo apt-get update
```

```
sudo apt-get install hostapd isc-dhcp-server
```

(You may need to **sudo apt-get update** if the Pi can't seem to get to the apt-get repositories)



```
COM3 - PuTTY

NOTICE: the software on this Raspberry Pi has not been fully configured. Please
run 'sudo raspi-config'

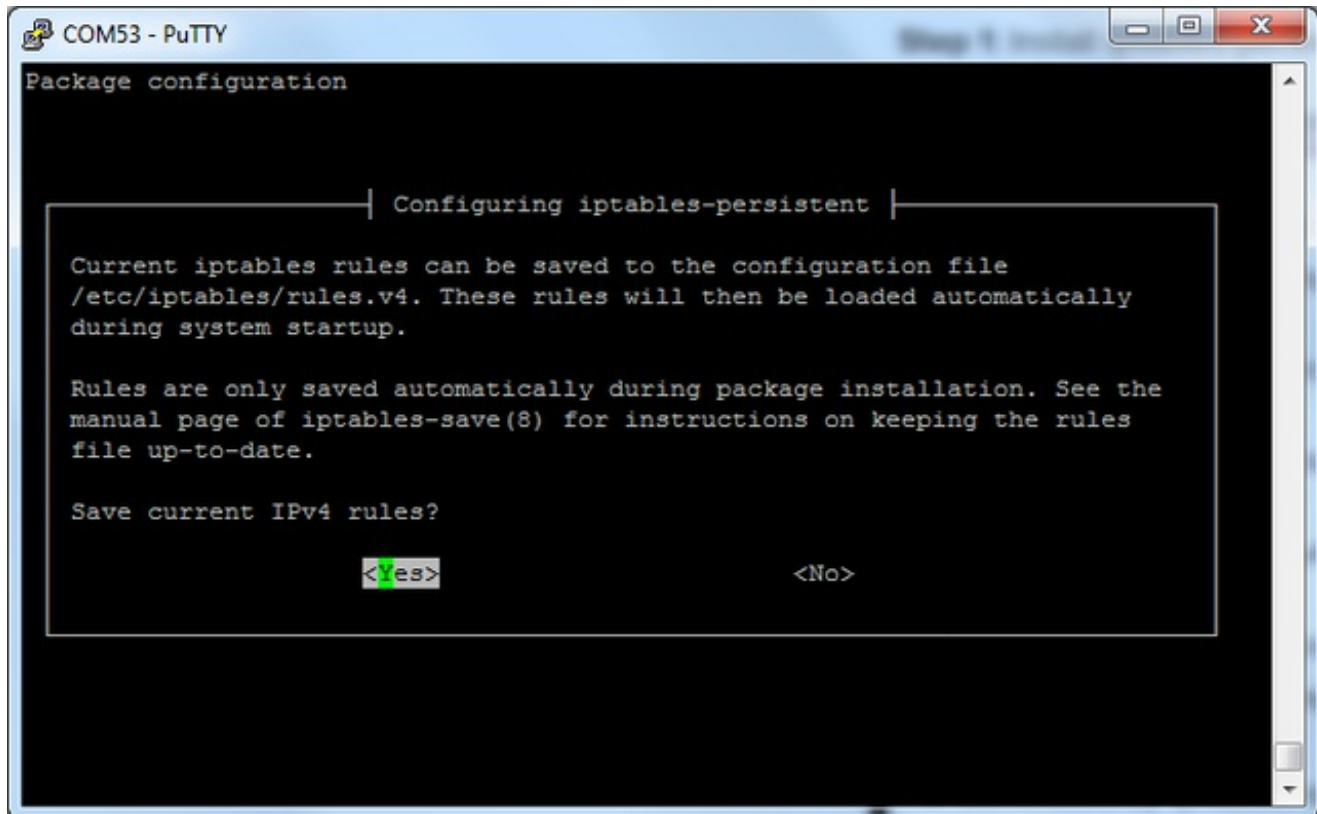
pi@raspberrypi:~$ sudo apt-get install hostapd udhcpd
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree
Reading state information... Done
The following extra packages will be installed:
  busybox
The following NEW packages will be installed:
  busybox hostapd udhcpd
0 upgraded, 3 newly installed, 0 to remove and 0 not upgraded.
Need to get 878 kB of archives.
After this operation, 1,751 kB of additional disk space will be used.
Do you want to continue [Y/n]? Y
Get:1 http://mirrordirector.raspbian.org/raspbian/ wheezy/main busybox armhf 1:1
.20.0-7 [438 kB]
Get:2 http://mirrordirector.raspbian.org/raspbian/ wheezy/main hostapd armhf 1:1
.0-3 [419 kB]
Get:3 http://mirrordirector.raspbian.org/raspbian/ wheezy/main udhcpd armhf 1:1
.20.0-7 [20.9 kB]
Fetched 878 kB in 7s (111 kB/s)
```

(text above shows udhcpd but that doesnt work as well as isc-dhcp-server, still, the output should look similar)

Also install a nice iptables manager with

```
sudo apt-get install iptables-persistent
```

You'll get two 'config' screens, say **Yes** to both



Set up DHCP server

Next we will edit **/etc/dhcp/dhcpd.conf**, a file that sets up our DHCP server - this allows wifi connections to automatically get IP addresses, DNS, etc.

Run this command to edit the file

```
sudo nano /etc/dhcp/dhcpd.conf
```

Find the lines that say

```
option domain-name "example.org";  
option domain-name-servers ns1.example.org, ns2.example.org;
```

and change them to add a # in the beginning so they say

```
#option domain-name "example.org";  
#option domain-name-servers ns1.example.org, ns2.example.org;
```

Find the lines that say

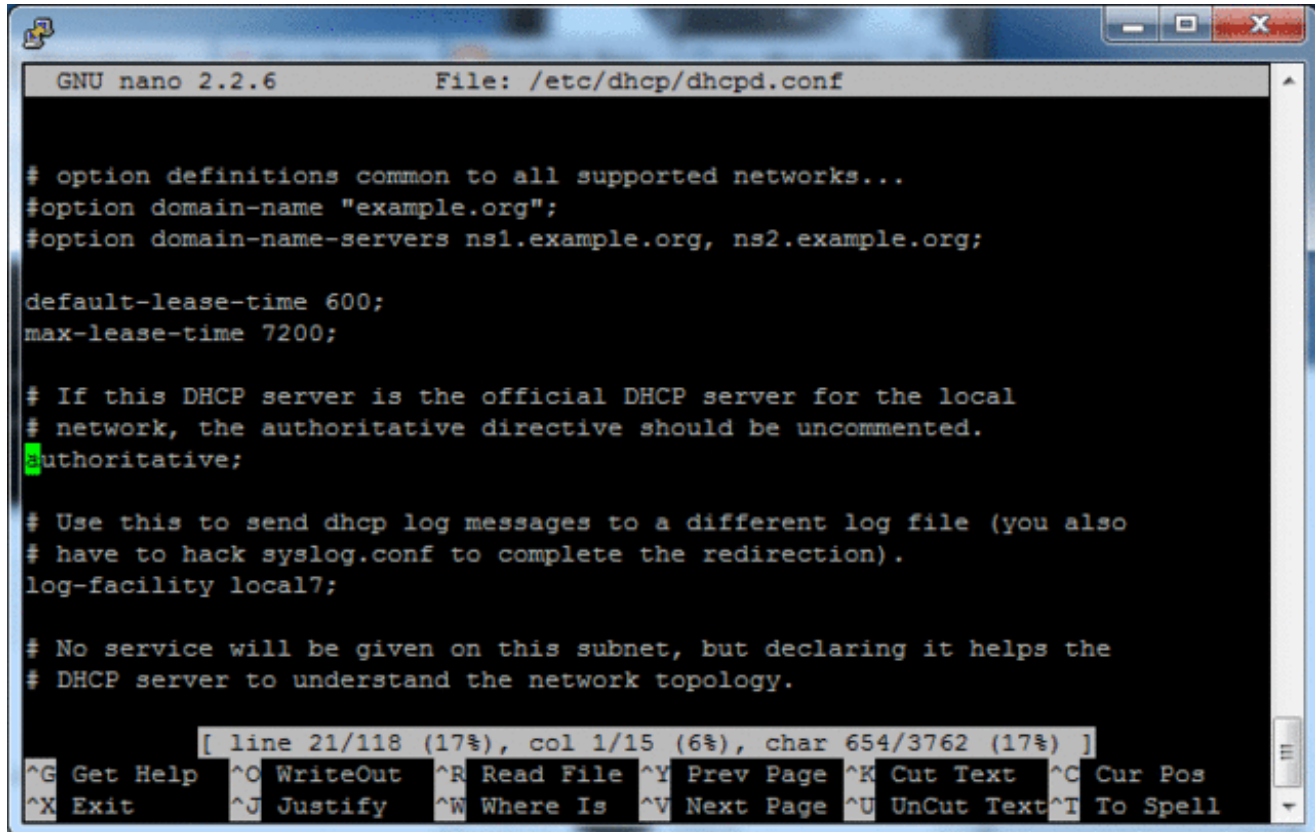
```
# If this DHCP server is the official DHCP server for the local  
# network, the authoritative directive should be uncommented.
```

#authoritative;

and remove the # so it says

If this DHCP server is the official DHCP server for the local
network, the authoritative directive should be uncommented.

authoritative;



```
GNU nano 2.2.6 File: /etc/dhcp/dhcpd.conf

# option definitions common to all supported networks...
#option domain-name "example.org";
#option domain-name-servers ns1.example.org, ns2.example.org;

default-lease-time 600;
max-lease-time 7200;

# If this DHCP server is the official DHCP server for the local
# network, the authoritative directive should be uncommented.
#authoritative;

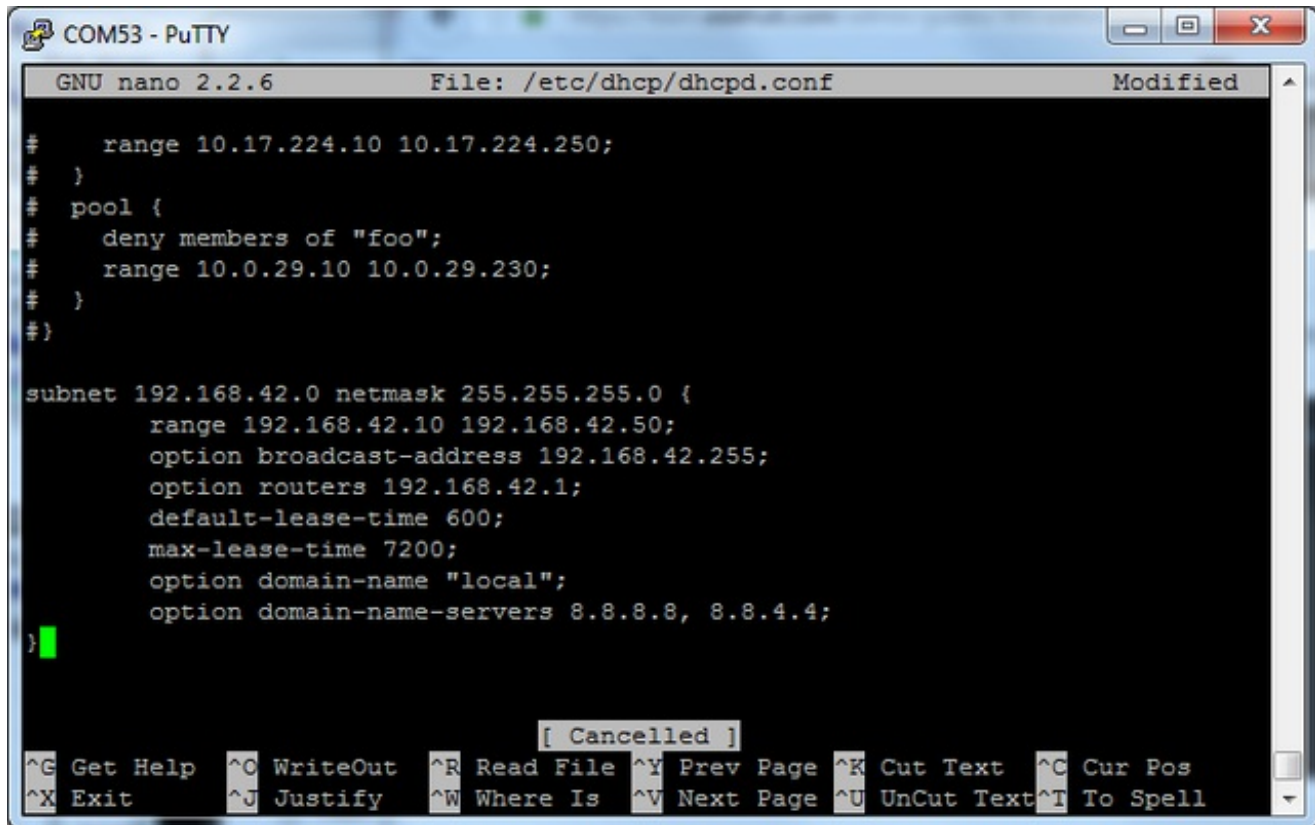
# Use this to send dhcp log messages to a different log file (you also
# have to hack syslog.conf to complete the redirection).
log-facility local7;

# No service will be given on this subnet, but declaring it helps the
# DHCP server to understand the network topology.

[ line 21/118 (17%), col 1/15 (6%), char 654/3762 (17%) ]
^G Get Help ^O WriteOut ^R Read File ^Y Prev Page ^K Cut Text ^C Cur Pos
^X Exit ^J Justify ^W Where Is ^V Next Page ^U UnCut Text ^T To Spell
```

Then scroll down to the bottom and add the following lines

```
subnet 192.168.42.0 netmask 255.255.255.0 {
  range 192.168.42.10 192.168.42.50;
  option broadcast-address 192.168.42.255;
  option routers 192.168.42.1;
  default-lease-time 600;
  max-lease-time 7200;
  option domain-name "local";
  option domain-name-servers 8.8.8.8, 8.8.4.4;
}
```

```
COM53 - PuTTY
GNU nano 2.2.6      File: /etc/dhcp/dhcpd.conf      Modified
#       range 10.17.224.10 10.17.224.250;
#     }
#   pool {
#     deny members of "foo";
#     range 10.0.29.10 10.0.29.230;
#   }
# }

subnet 192.168.42.0 netmask 255.255.255.0 {
  range 192.168.42.10 192.168.42.50;
  option broadcast-address 192.168.42.255;
  option routers 192.168.42.1;
  default-lease-time 600;
  max-lease-time 7200;
  option domain-name "local";
  option domain-name-servers 8.8.8.8, 8.8.4.4;
}

[ Cancelled ]
^G Get Help  ^O WriteOut  ^R Read File ^Y Prev Page ^K Cut Text  ^C Cur Pos
^X Exit      ^J Justify   ^W Where Is  ^V Next Page ^U UnCut Text ^T To Spell
```

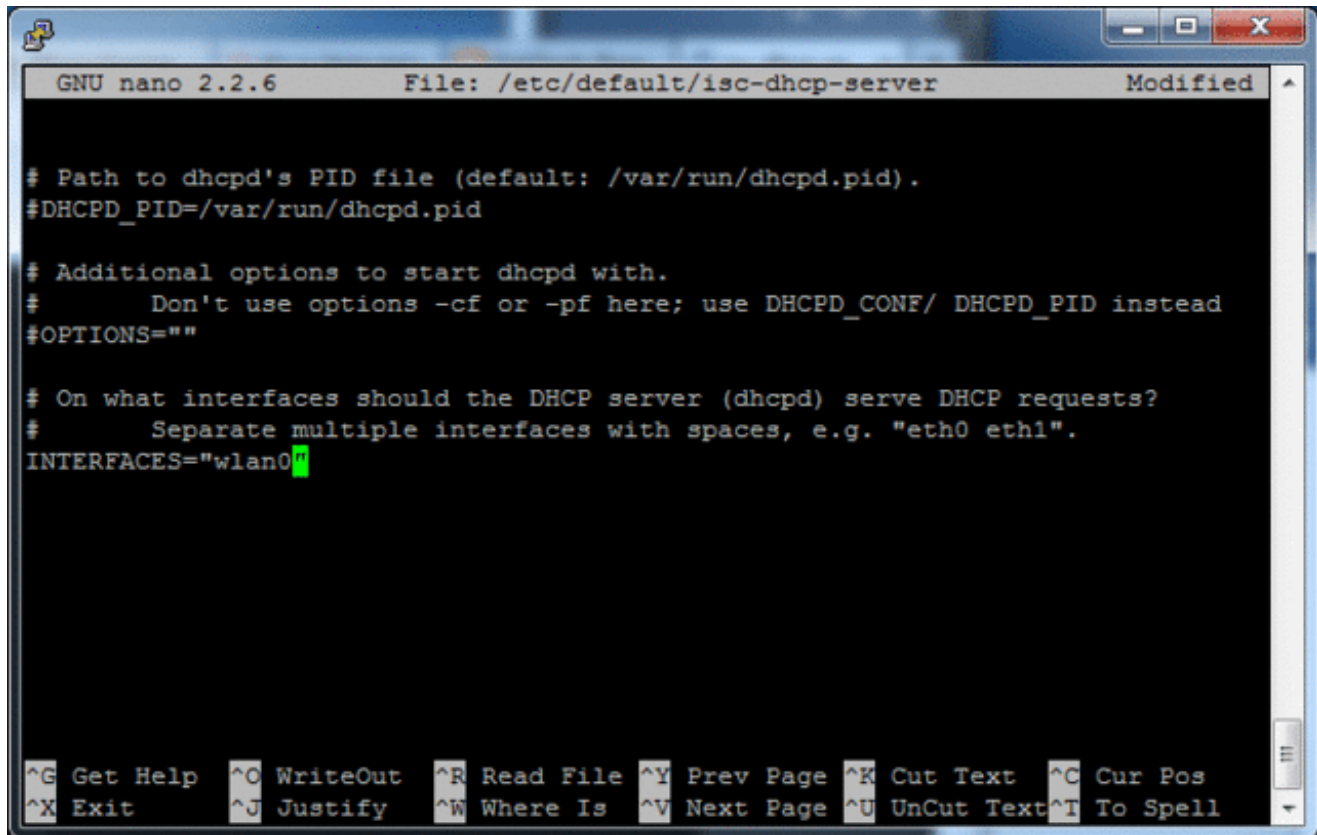
Save the file by typing in **Control-X** then **Y** then **return**

Run

```
sudo nano /etc/default/isc-dhcp-server
```

and scroll down to **INTERFACES=""** and update it to say **INTERFACES="wlan0"**

Or whatever the name of your wifi adapter is!



```
GNU nano 2.2.6      File: /etc/default/isc-dhcp-server      Modified

# Path to dhcpd's PID file (default: /var/run/dhcpd.pid) .
#DHCPD_PID=/var/run/dhcpd.pid

# Additional options to start dhcpd with.
#       Don't use options -cf or -pf here; use DHCPD_CONF/ DHCPD_PID instead
#OPTIONS=""

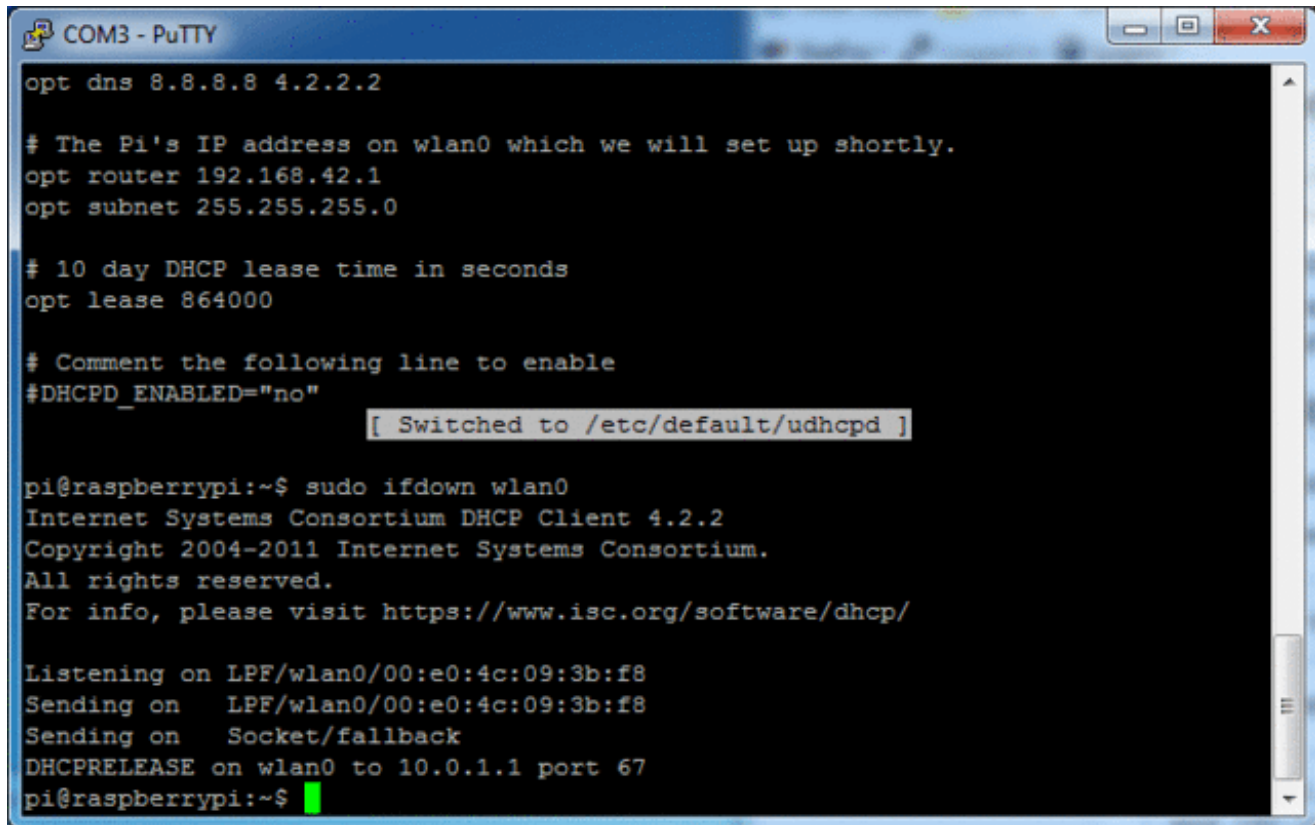
# On what interfaces should the DHCP server (dhcpd) serve DHCP requests?
#       Separate multiple interfaces with spaces, e.g. "eth0 eth1".
INTERFACES="wlan0"
```

^G Get Help ^O WriteOut ^R Read File ^Y Prev Page ^K Cut Text ^C Cur Pos
^X Exit ^J Justify ^W Where Is ^V Next Page ^U UnCut Text ^T To Spell

close and save the file

Set up wlan0 for static IP

If you happen to have wlan0 active because you set it up, run **sudo ifdown wlan0**
There's no harm in running it if you're not sure



```
COM3 - PuTTY

opt dns 8.8.8.8 4.2.2.2

# The Pi's IP address on wlan0 which we will set up shortly.
opt router 192.168.42.1
opt subnet 255.255.255.0

# 10 day DHCP lease time in seconds
opt lease 864000

# Comment the following line to enable
#DHCPD_ENABLED="no"
[ Switched to /etc/default/udhcpd ]

pi@raspberrypi:~$ sudo ifdown wlan0
Internet Systems Consortium DHCP Client 4.2.2
Copyright 2004-2011 Internet Systems Consortium.
All rights reserved.
For info, please visit https://www.isc.org/software/dhcp/

Listening on LPF/wlan0/00:e0:4c:09:3b:f8
Sending on   LPF/wlan0/00:e0:4c:09:3b:f8
Sending on   Socket/fallback
DHCPRELEASE on wlan0 to 10.0.1.1 port 67
pi@raspberrypi:~$
```

Next we will set up the **wlan0** connection to be static and incoming. Run `sudo nano /etc/network/interfaces` to edit the file

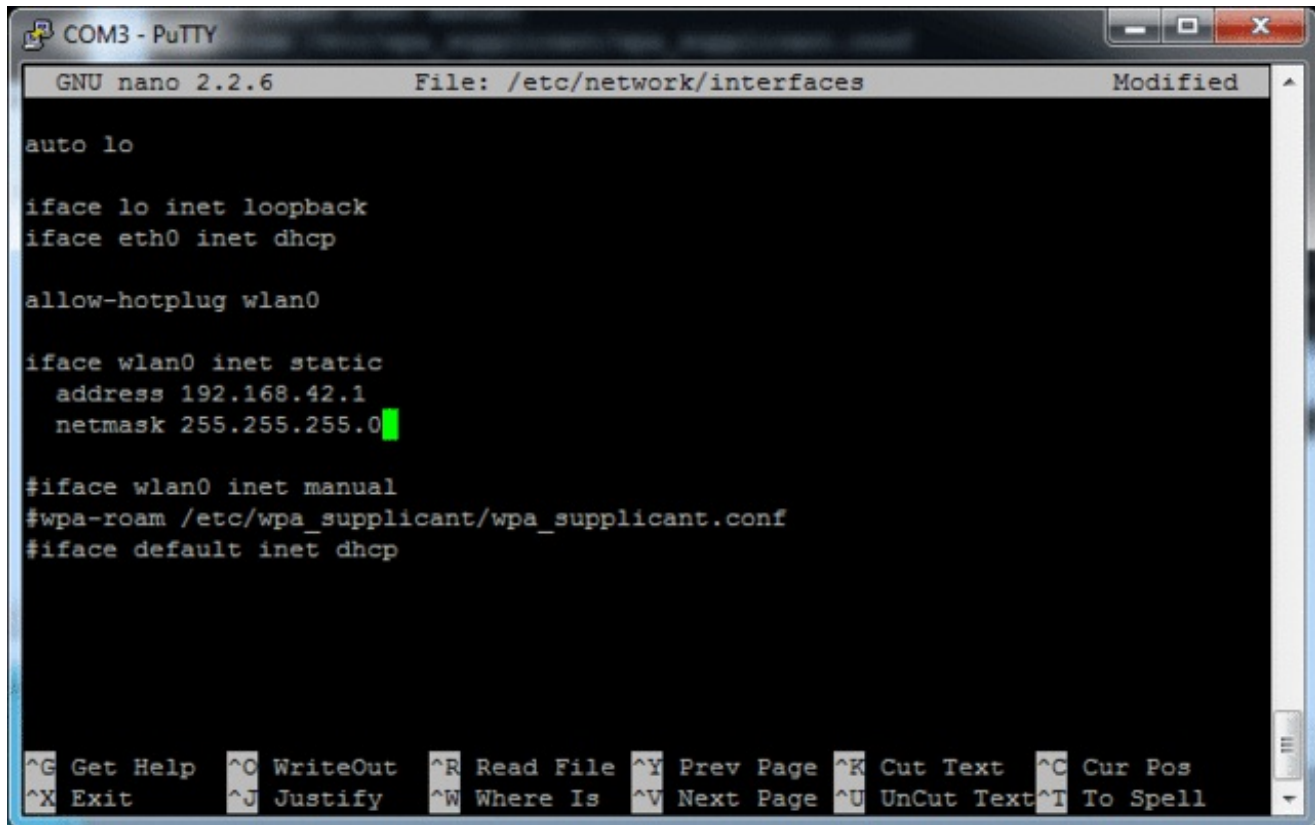
Find the line **auto wlan0** and add a **#** in front of the line, and in front of every line afterwards. If you don't have that line, just make sure it looks like the screenshot below in the end! Basically just remove any old **wlan0** configuration settings, we'll be changing them up

Depending on your existing setup/distribution there might be more or less text and it may vary a little bit

Add the lines

```
iface wlan0 inet static
    address 192.168.42.1
    netmask 255.255.255.0
```

After **allow-hotplug wlan0** - see below for an example of what it should look like. Any other lines afterwards should have a **#** in front to disable them



```
COM3 - PuTTY
GNU nano 2.2.6      File: /etc/network/interfaces      Modified
auto lo

iface lo inet loopback
iface eth0 inet dhcp

allow-hotplug wlan0

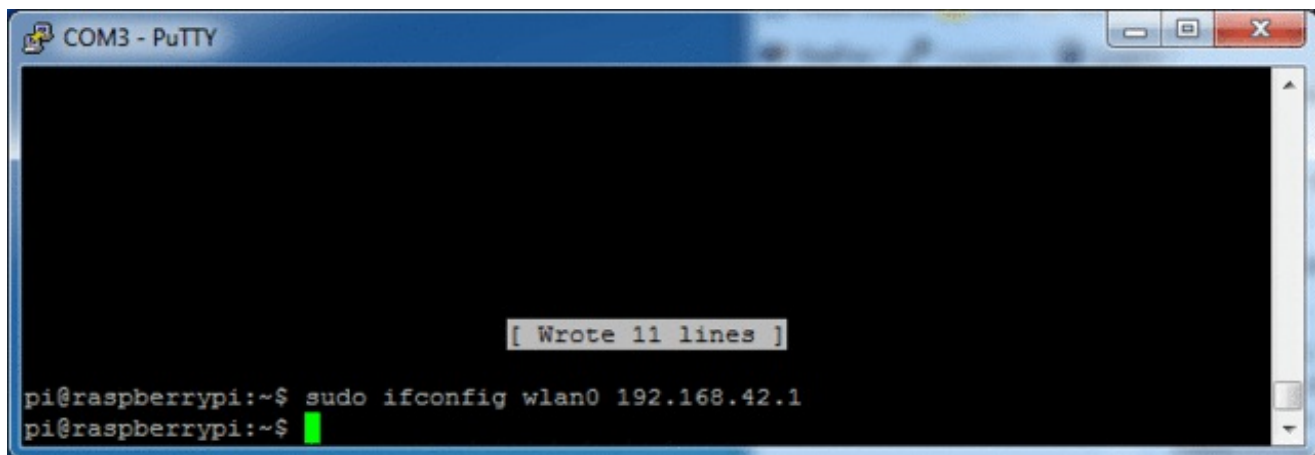
iface wlan0 inet static
    address 192.168.42.1
    netmask 255.255.255.0

#iface wlan0 inet manual
#wpa-roam /etc/wpa_supplicant/wpa_supplicant.conf
#iface default inet dhcp

^G Get Help  ^O WriteOut  ^R Read File ^Y Prev Page ^K Cut Text  ^C Cur Pos
^X Exit      ^J Justify   ^W Where Is  ^V Next Page ^U UnCut Text ^T To Spell
```

Save the file (Control-X Y)

Assign a static IP address to the wifi adapter by running
`sudo ifconfig wlan0 192.168.42.1`



```
COM3 - PuTTY

[ Wrote 11 lines ]

pi@raspberrypi:~$ sudo ifconfig wlan0 192.168.42.1
pi@raspberrypi:~$
```

Configure Access Point

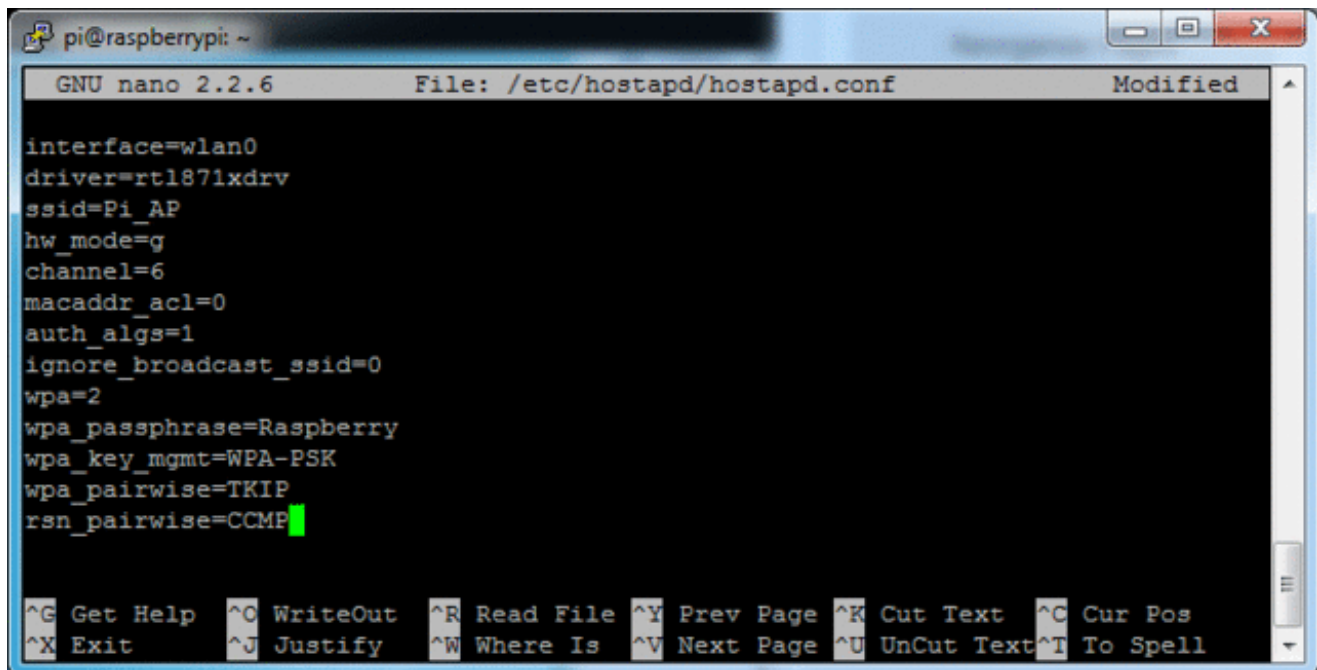
Now we can configure the access point details. We will set up a password-protected network so only people with the password can connect.

Create a new file by running `sudo nano /etc/hostapd/hostapd.conf`

Paste the following in, you can change the text after **ssid=** to another name, that will be the network broadcast name. The password can be changed with the text after **wpa_passphrase=**

```
interface=wlan0
driver=rtl871xdrv
ssid=Pi_AP
country_code=US
hw_mode=g
channel=6
macaddr_acl=0
auth_algs=1
ignore_broadcast_ssid=0
wpa=2
wpa_passphrase=Raspberry
wpa_key_mgmt=WPA-PSK
wpa_pairwise=CCMP
wpa_group_rekey=86400
ieee80211n=1
wme_enabled=1
```

If you are not using the Adafruit wifi adapters, you may have to change the **driver=rtl871xdrv** to say **driver=nl80211** or something

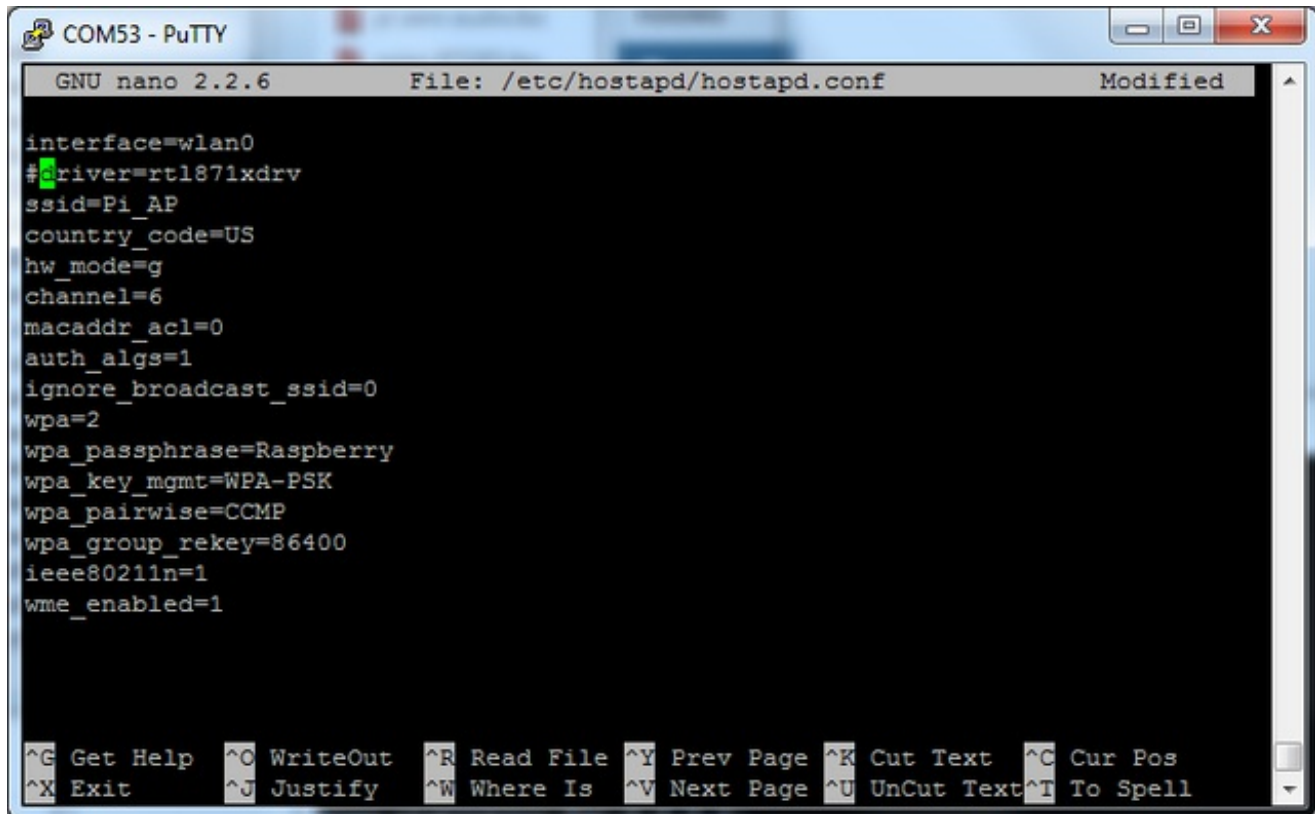


```
pi@raspberrypi: ~
GNU nano 2.2.6 File: /etc/hostapd/hostapd.conf Modified

interface=wlan0
driver=rtl871xdrv
ssid=Pi_AP
hw_mode=g
channel=6
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

^G Get Help ^O WriteOut ^R Read File ^Y Prev Page ^K Cut Text ^C Cur Pos
^X Exit ^J Justify ^W Where Is ^V Next Page ^U UnCut Text ^T To Spell
```

If you are using the Raspberry Pi 3's internal WiFi adapter, comment out the `driver=rtl871xdrv` line altogether:



```
COM53 - PuTTY
GNU nano 2.2.6      File: /etc/hostapd/hostapd.conf      Modified
interface=wlan0
#driver=rtl871xdrv
ssid=Pi_AP
country_code=US
hw_mode=g
channel=6
macaddr_acl=0
auth_algs=1
ignore_broadcast_ssid=0
wpa=2
wpa_passphrase=Raspberry
wpa_key_mgmt=WPA-PSK
wpa_pairwise=CCMP
wpa_group_rekey=86400
ieee80211n=1
wme_enabled=1

^G Get Help  ^O WriteOut  ^R Read File  ^Y Prev Page  ^K Cut Text   ^C Cur Pos
^X Exit      ^J Justify   ^W Where Is   ^V Next Page  ^U UnCut Text ^T To Spell
```

Save as usual. Make sure each line has no extra spaces or tabs at the end or beginning - this file is pretty picky!

Now we will tell the Pi where to find this configuration file. Run **sudo nano /etc/default/hostapd**

Find the line **#DAEMON_CONF=""** and edit it so it says **DAEMON_CONF="/etc/hostapd/hostapd.conf"**
Don't forget to remove the **#** in front to activate it!

Then save the file

```
COM3 - PuTTY
GNU nano 2.2.6      File: /etc/default/hostapd

# Defaults for hostapd initscript
#
# See /usr/share/doc/hostapd/README.Debian for information about alternative
# methods of managing hostapd.
#
# Uncomment and set DAEMON_CONF to the absolute path of a hostapd configuration
# file and hostapd will be started during system boot. An example configuration
# file can be found at /usr/share/doc/hostapd/examples/hostapd.conf.gz
#
DAEMON_CONF="/etc/hostapd/hostapd.conf"

# Additional daemon options to be appended to hostapd command:-
#
#   -d  show more debug messages (-dd for even more)
#   -K  include key data in debug messages
#   -t  include timestamps in some debug messages
#
# Note that -B (daemon mode) and -P (pidfile) options are automatically
# configured by the init.d script and must not be added to DAEMON_OPTS.
[ Read 21 lines ]
^G Get Help  ^O WriteOut  ^R Read File ^Y Prev Page ^K Cut Text  ^C Cur Pos
^X Exit      ^J Justify   ^W Where Is  ^V Next Page ^U UnCut Text ^T To Spell
```

Likewise, run **sudo nano /etc/init.d/hostapd** and find the line

DAEMON_CONF=

and change it to

DAEMON_CONF=/etc/hostapd/hostapd.conf

```
COM53 - PuTTY
GNU nano 2.2.6      File: /etc/init.d/hostapd      Modified

# Short-Description:    Advanced IEEE 802.11 management daemon
# Description:          Userspace IEEE 802.11 AP and IEEE 802.1X/WPA/WPA2/EAP
#                       Authenticator
### END INIT INFO

PATH=/sbin:/bin:/usr/sbin:/usr/bin
DAEMON_SBIN=/usr/sbin/hostapd
DAEMON_DEFS=/etc/default/hostapd
DAEMON_CONF=/etc/hostapd/hostapd.conf
NAME=hostapd
DESC="advanced IEEE 802.11 management"
PIDFILE=/run/hostapd.pid

[ -x "$DAEMON_SBIN" ] || exit 0
[ -s "$DAEMON_DEFS" ] && . /etc/default/hostapd
[ -n "$DAEMON_CONF" ] || exit 0

DAEMON_OPTS="-B -P $PIDFILE $DAEMON_OPTS $DAEMON_CONF"

^G Get Help  ^O WriteOut  ^R Read File ^Y Prev Page ^K Cut Text  ^C Cur Pos
^X Exit      ^J Justify   ^W Where Is  ^V Next Page ^U UnCut Text ^T To Spell
```

Configure Network Address Translation

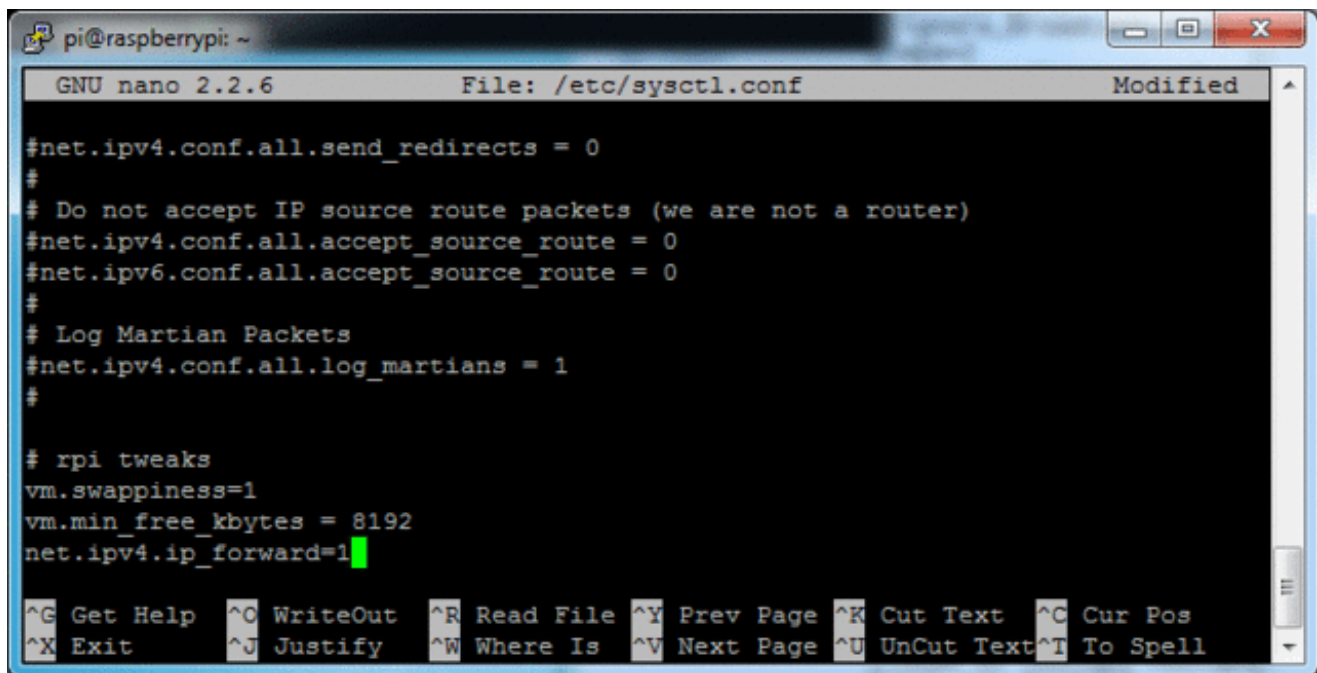
Setting up NAT will allow multiple clients to connect to the WiFi and have all the data 'tunneled' through the single Ethernet IP. (But you should do it even if only one client is going to connect)

Run `sudo nano /etc/sysctl.conf`

Scroll to the bottom and add

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

on a new line. Save the file. This will start IP forwarding on boot up



```
pi@raspberrypi: ~
GNU nano 2.2.6      File: /etc/sysctl.conf      Modified

#net.ipv4.conf.all.send_redirects = 0
#
# Do not accept IP source route packets (we are not a router)
#net.ipv4.conf.all.accept_source_route = 0
#net.ipv6.conf.all.accept_source_route = 0
#
# Log Martian Packets
#net.ipv4.conf.all.log_martians = 1
#
# rpi tweaks
vm.swappiness=1
vm.min_free_kbytes = 8192
net.ipv4.ip_forward=1

^G Get Help  ^O WriteOut  ^R Read File  ^Y Prev Page  ^K Cut Text   ^C Cur Pos
^X Exit      ^J Justify   ^W Where Is   ^V Next Page  ^U UnCut Text ^T To Spell
```

Also run

```
sudo sh -c "echo 1 > /proc/sys/net/ipv4/ip_forward"
```

to activate it immediately

Run the following commands to create the network translation between the ethernet port **eth0** and the wifi port **wlan0**

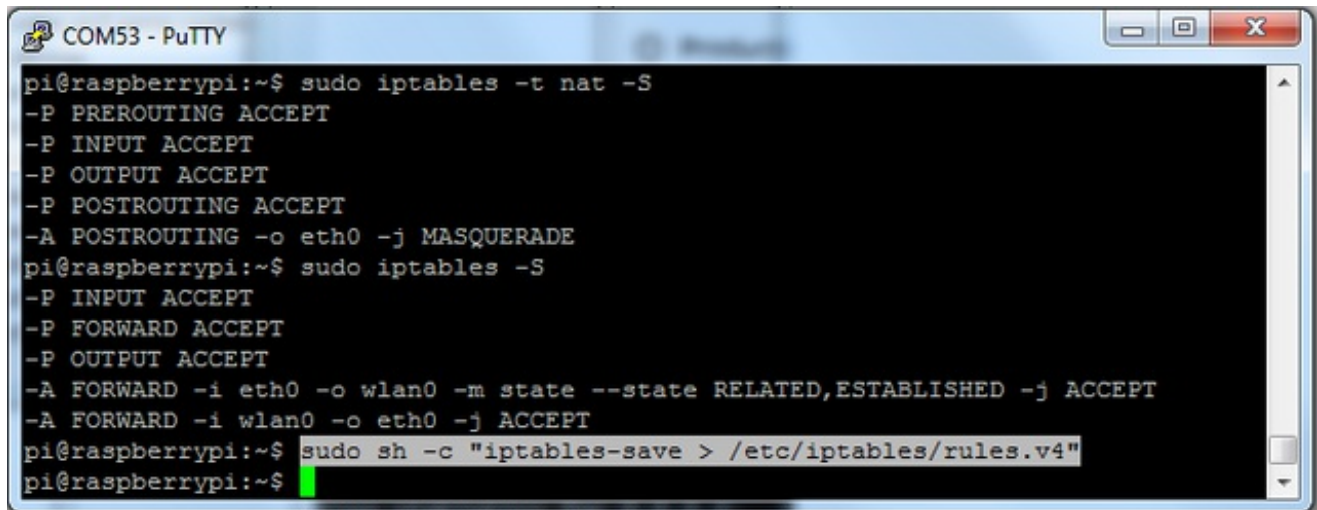
```
sudo iptables -t nat -A POSTROUTING -o eth0 -j MASQUERADE
sudo iptables -A FORWARD -i eth0 -o wlan0 -m state --state RELATED,ESTABLISHED -j ACCEPT
sudo iptables -A FORWARD -i wlan0 -o eth0 -j ACCEPT
```


You can check to see whats in the tables with

```
sudo iptables -t nat -S  
sudo iptables -S
```

To make this happen on reboot (so you don't have to type it every time) run

```
sudo sh -c "iptables-save > /etc/iptables/rules.v4"
```



```
pi@raspberrypi:~$ sudo iptables -t nat -S  
-P PREROUTING ACCEPT  
-P INPUT ACCEPT  
-P OUTPUT ACCEPT  
-P POSTROUTING ACCEPT  
-A POSTROUTING -o eth0 -j MASQUERADE  
pi@raspberrypi:~$ sudo iptables -S  
-P INPUT ACCEPT  
-P FORWARD ACCEPT  
-P OUTPUT ACCEPT  
-A FORWARD -i eth0 -o wlan0 -m state --state RELATED,ESTABLISHED -j ACCEPT  
-A FORWARD -i wlan0 -o eth0 -j ACCEPT  
pi@raspberrypi:~$ sudo sh -c "iptables-save > /etc/iptables/rules.v4"  
pi@raspberrypi:~$
```

The **iptables-persistent** tool you installed at the beginning will automatically reload the configuration on boot for you.

Update hostapd (maybe)

*If you are running Raspberry pi kernel 4.4.13-v7+ or greater (check your kernel vesion with **uname -a**), you do not need to do this step.*

If you are using the Raspberry Pi 3 built-in WiFi or are not using RTL8192-like WiFi adapter, then skip this step!

Before we can run the access point software, we have to update it to a version that supports the WiFi adapter.

First get the new version by typing in

```
wget http://adafruit-download.s3.amazonaws.com/adafruit_hostapd_14128.zip
```

to download the new version (check the next section for how to compile your own updated **hostapd**) then

```
unzip adafruit_hostapd_14128.zip
```

to uncompress it. Move the old version out of the way with

```
sudo mv /usr/sbin/hostapd /usr/sbin/hostapd.ORIG
```

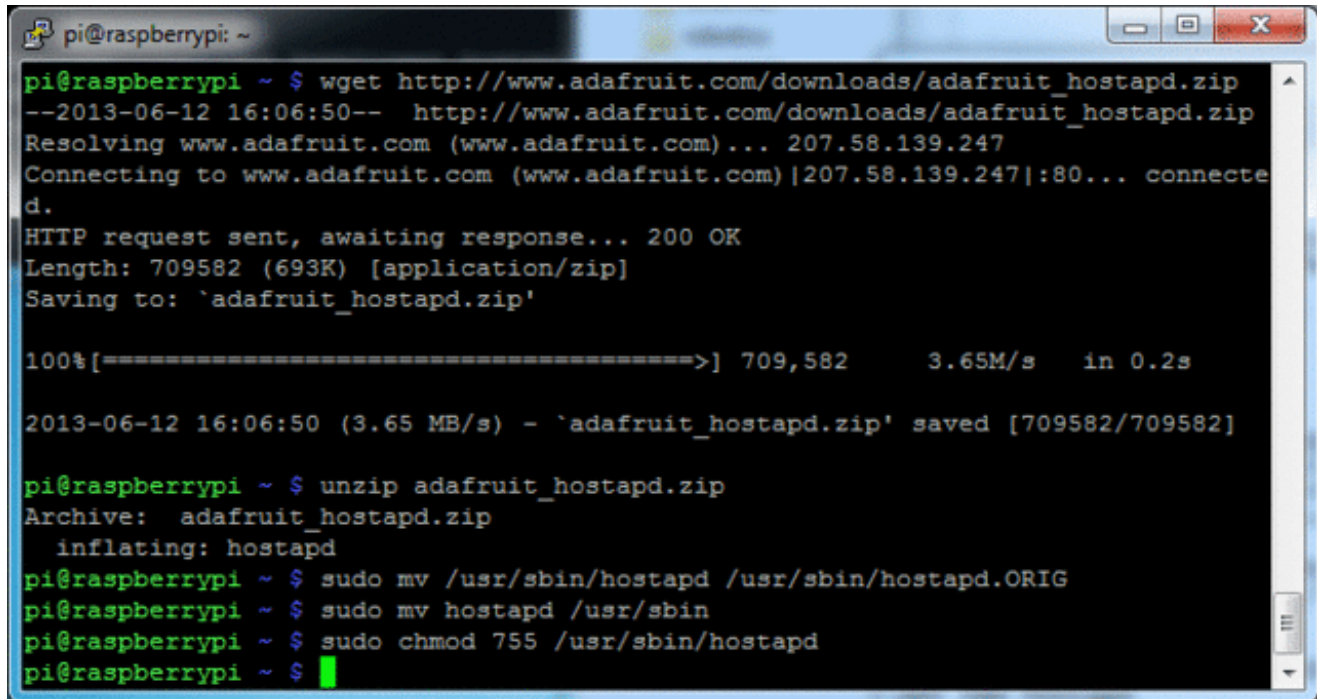
And move the new version back with

```
sudo mv hostapd /usr/sbin
```

set it up so its valid to run with

```
sudo chown root:root /usr/sbin/hostapd
```

```
sudo chmod 755 /usr/sbin/hostapd
```

A terminal window titled 'pi@raspberrypi: ~' showing the following commands and output:

```
pi@raspberrypi ~ $ wget http://www.adafruit.com/downloads/adafruit_hostapd.zip
--2013-06-12 16:06:50-- http://www.adafruit.com/downloads/adafruit_hostapd.zip
Resolving www.adafruit.com (www.adafruit.com)... 207.58.139.247
Connecting to www.adafruit.com (www.adafruit.com)[207.58.139.247]:80... connecte
d.
HTTP request sent, awaiting response... 200 OK
Length: 709582 (693K) [application/zip]
Saving to: `adafruit_hostapd.zip'

100%[=====>] 709,582      3.65M/s   in 0.2s

2013-06-12 16:06:50 (3.65 MB/s) - `adafruit_hostapd.zip' saved [709582/709582]

pi@raspberrypi ~ $ unzip adafruit_hostapd.zip
Archive:  adafruit_hostapd.zip
  inflating: hostapd
pi@raspberrypi ~ $ sudo mv /usr/sbin/hostapd /usr/sbin/hostapd.ORIG
pi@raspberrypi ~ $ sudo mv hostapd /usr/sbin
pi@raspberrypi ~ $ sudo chmod 755 /usr/sbin/hostapd
pi@raspberrypi ~ $
```

First test!

Finally we can test the access point host! Run

```
sudo /usr/sbin/hostapd /etc/hostapd/hostapd.conf
```

To manually run **hostapd** with our configuration file. You should see it set up and use **wlan0** then you can check with another wifi computer that you see your SSID show up. If so, you have successfully set up the access point.

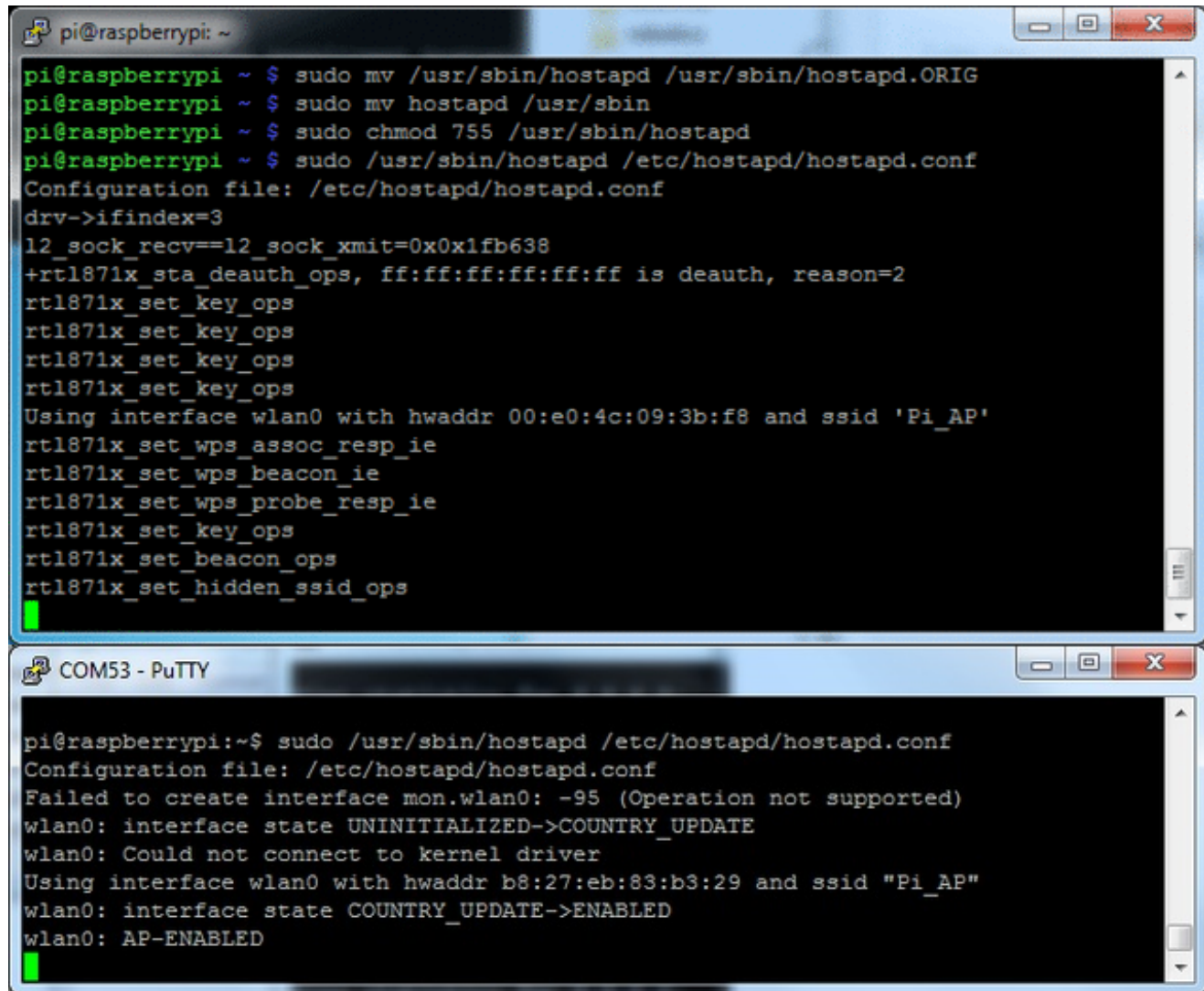
If you get this warning

```
Configuration file: /etc/hostapd/hostapd.conf
Line 2: invalid/unknown driver 'rtl871xdrv'
1 errors found in configuration file '/etc/hostapd/hostapd.conf'
```

Failed to set up interface with /etc/hostapd/hostapd.conf
Failed to initialize interface

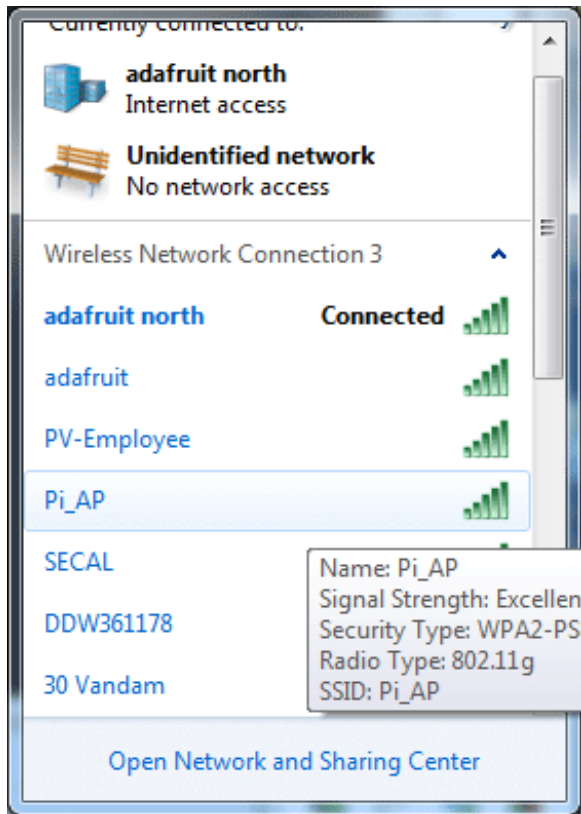
It could mean that either you are not using a RTL871Xdrv WiFi adapter (e.g. Pi 3 internal wifi) and should comment out the `driver=rtl871xdrv` line in the hostapd config **OR** you *are* using that chipset and you need to download our recompiled **hostapd** binary

If it does work, you should get something like this:

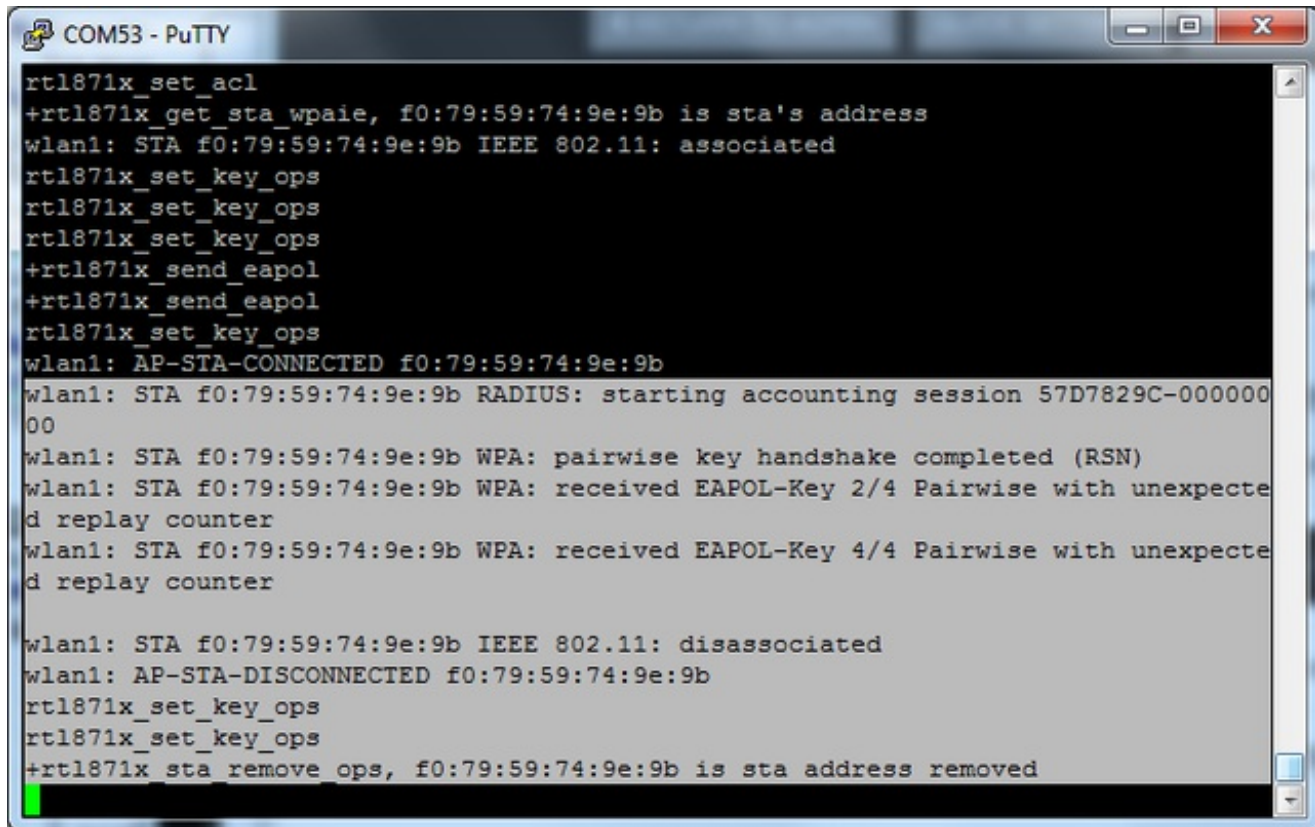


```
pi@raspberrypi: ~  
pi@raspberrypi ~ $ sudo mv /usr/sbin/hostapd /usr/sbin/hostapd.Orig  
pi@raspberrypi ~ $ sudo mv hostapd /usr/sbin  
pi@raspberrypi ~ $ sudo chmod 755 /usr/sbin/hostapd  
pi@raspberrypi ~ $ sudo /usr/sbin/hostapd /etc/hostapd/hostapd.conf  
Configuration file: /etc/hostapd/hostapd.conf  
drv->ifindex=3  
l2_sock_recv==l2_sock_xmit=0x0x1fb638  
+rtl871x_sta_deauth_ops, ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff is deauth, reason=2  
rtl871x_set_key_ops  
rtl871x_set_key_ops  
rtl871x_set_key_ops  
rtl871x_set_key_ops  
Using interface wlan0 with hwaddr 00:e0:4c:09:3b:f8 and ssid 'Pi_AP'  
rtl871x_set_wps_assoc_resp_ie  
rtl871x_set_wps_beacon_ie  
rtl871x_set_wps_probe_resp_ie  
rtl871x_set_key_ops  
rtl871x_set_beacon_ops  
rtl871x_set_hidden_ssid_ops  
[redacted]  
COM53 - PuTTY  
pi@raspberrypi:~$ sudo /usr/sbin/hostapd /etc/hostapd/hostapd.conf  
Configuration file: /etc/hostapd/hostapd.conf  
Failed to create interface mon.wlan0: -95 (Operation not supported)  
wlan0: interface state UNINITIALIZED->COUNTRY_UPDATE  
wlan0: Could not connect to kernel driver  
Using interface wlan0 with hwaddr b8:27:eb:83:b3:29 and ssid "Pi_AP"  
wlan0: interface state COUNTRY_UPDATE->ENABLED  
wlan0: AP-ENABLED  
[redacted]
```

And see a new access point created:



You can try connecting and disconnecting from the Pi_AP with the password you set before (probably Raspberry if you copied our hostapd config), debug text will display on the Pi console but you won't be able to connect through to the Ethernet connection yet.



```
rtl871x_set_acl
+rtl871x_get_sta_wpaie, f0:79:59:74:9e:9b is sta's address
wlan1: STA f0:79:59:74:9e:9b IEEE 802.11: associated
rtl871x_set_key_ops
rtl871x_set_key_ops
rtl871x_set_key_ops
+rtl871x_send_eapol
+rtl871x_send_eapol
rtl871x_set_key_ops
wlan1: AP-STA-CONNECTED f0:79:59:74:9e:9b
wlan1: STA f0:79:59:74:9e:9b RADIUS: starting accounting session 57D7829C-00000000
wlan1: STA f0:79:59:74:9e:9b WPA: pairwise key handshake completed (RSN)
wlan1: STA f0:79:59:74:9e:9b WPA: received EAPOL-Key 2/4 Pairwise with unexpected replay counter
wlan1: STA f0:79:59:74:9e:9b WPA: received EAPOL-Key 4/4 Pairwise with unexpected replay counter
wlan1: STA f0:79:59:74:9e:9b IEEE 802.11: disassociated
wlan1: AP-STA-DISCONNECTED f0:79:59:74:9e:9b
rtl871x_set_key_ops
rtl871x_set_key_ops
+rtl871x_sta_remove_ops, f0:79:59:74:9e:9b is sta address removed
```

Cancel the test by typing **Control-C** in the Pi console to get back to the Pi command line

Removing WPA-Supplicant

Depending on your distro, you *may* need to remove WPA supplicant. Do so by running this command:

```
sudo mv /usr/share/dbus-1/system-services/fi.epitest.hostap.WPA supplicant.service ~/
```

and then rebooting (**sudo reboot**) and retrying running **hostapd**

Finishing up!

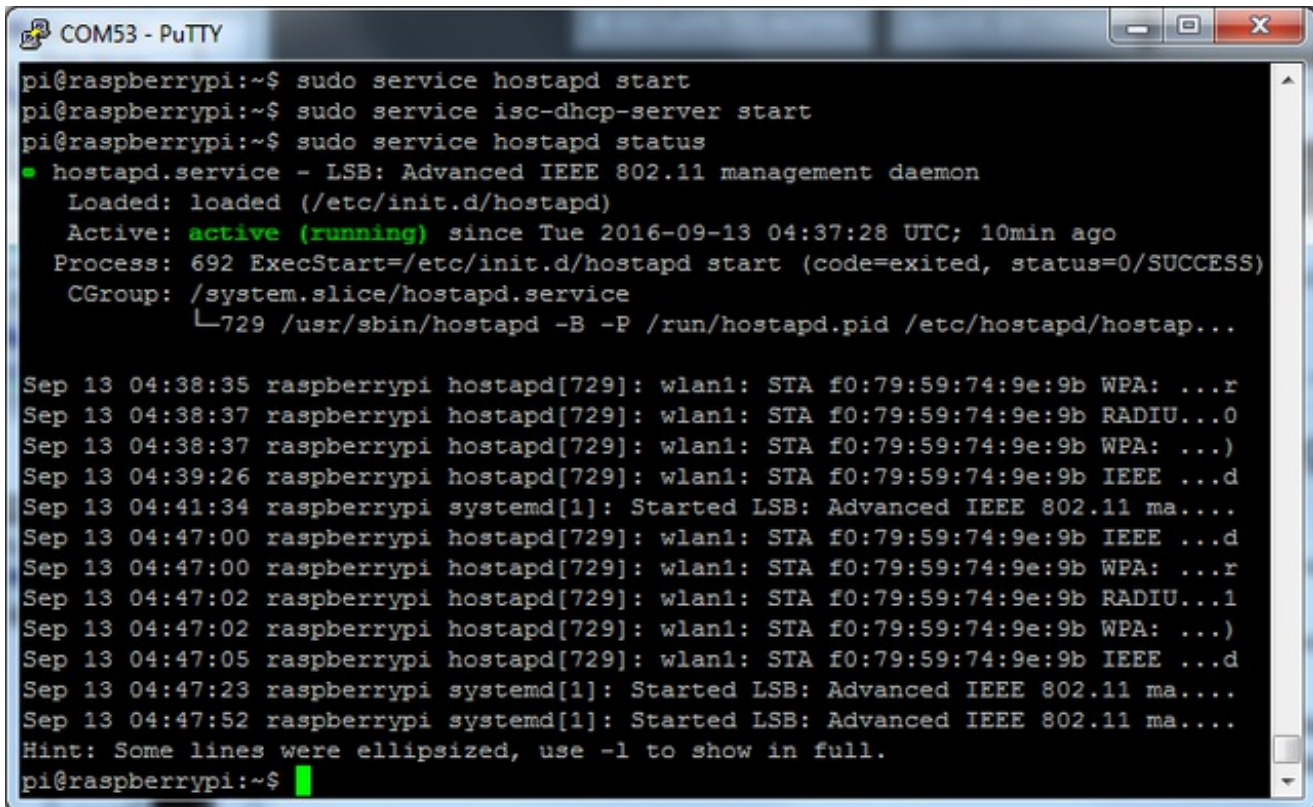
OK now that we know it works, time to set it up as a 'daemon' - a program that will start when the Pi boots.

Run the following commands

```
sudo service hostapd start
sudo service isc-dhcp-server start
```

you can always check the status of the host AP server and the DHCP server with

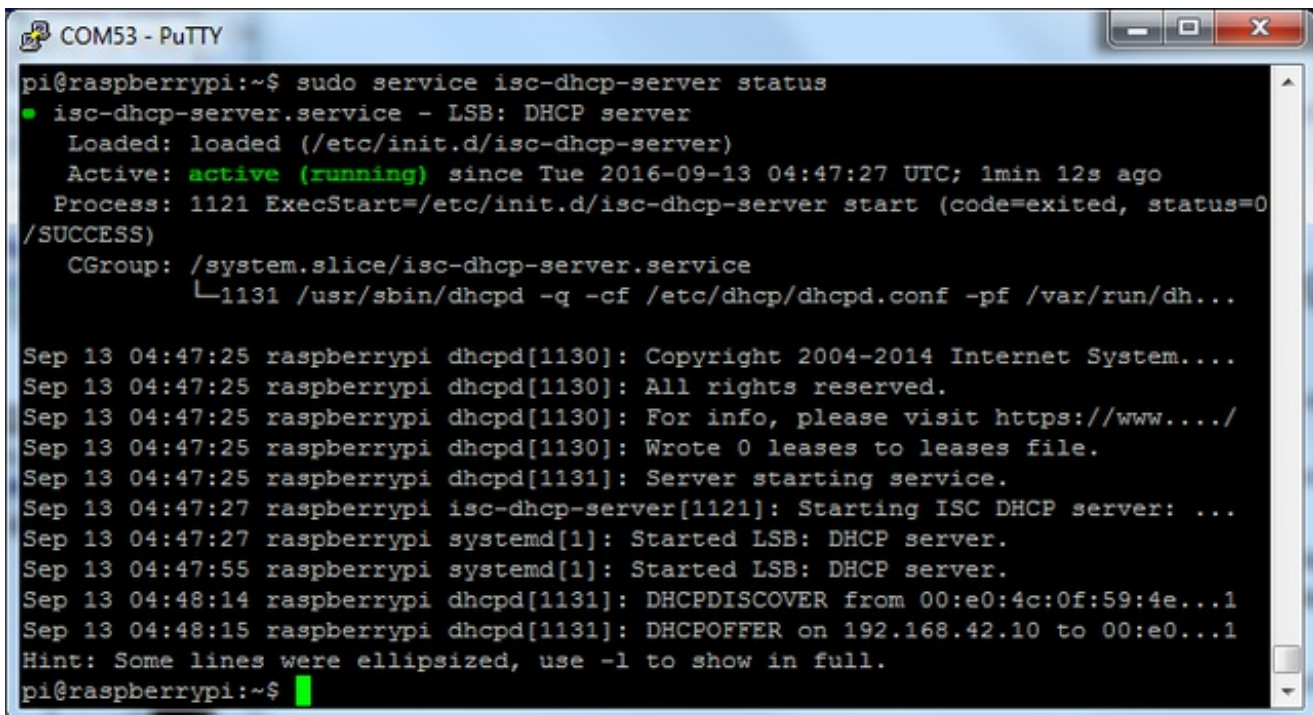
sudo service hostapd status



```
COM53 - PuTTY
pi@raspberrypi:~$ sudo service hostapd start
pi@raspberrypi:~$ sudo service isc-dhcp-server start
pi@raspberrypi:~$ sudo service hostapd status
• hostapd.service - LSB: Advanced IEEE 802.11 management daemon
  Loaded: loaded (/etc/init.d/hostapd)
  Active: active (running) since Tue 2016-09-13 04:37:28 UTC; 10min ago
  Process: 692 ExecStart=/etc/init.d/hostapd start (code=exited, status=0/SUCCESS)
  CGroup: /system.slice/hostapd.service
          └─729 /usr/sbin/hostapd -B -P /run/hostapd.pid /etc/hostapd/hostap...

Sep 13 04:38:35 raspberrypi hostapd[729]: wlan1: STA f0:79:59:74:9e:9b WPA: ...r
Sep 13 04:38:37 raspberrypi hostapd[729]: wlan1: STA f0:79:59:74:9e:9b RADIU...0
Sep 13 04:38:37 raspberrypi hostapd[729]: wlan1: STA f0:79:59:74:9e:9b WPA: ...)
Sep 13 04:39:26 raspberrypi hostapd[729]: wlan1: STA f0:79:59:74:9e:9b IEEE ...d
Sep 13 04:41:34 raspberrypi systemd[1]: Started LSB: Advanced IEEE 802.11 ma....
Sep 13 04:47:00 raspberrypi hostapd[729]: wlan1: STA f0:79:59:74:9e:9b IEEE ...d
Sep 13 04:47:00 raspberrypi hostapd[729]: wlan1: STA f0:79:59:74:9e:9b WPA: ...r
Sep 13 04:47:02 raspberrypi hostapd[729]: wlan1: STA f0:79:59:74:9e:9b RADIU...1
Sep 13 04:47:02 raspberrypi hostapd[729]: wlan1: STA f0:79:59:74:9e:9b WPA: ...)
Sep 13 04:47:05 raspberrypi hostapd[729]: wlan1: STA f0:79:59:74:9e:9b IEEE ...d
Sep 13 04:47:23 raspberrypi systemd[1]: Started LSB: Advanced IEEE 802.11 ma....
Sep 13 04:47:52 raspberrypi systemd[1]: Started LSB: Advanced IEEE 802.11 ma....
Hint: Some lines were ellipsized, use -l to show in full.
pi@raspberrypi:~$
```

or sudo service isc-dhcp-server status



```
COM53 - PuTTY
pi@raspberrypi:~$ sudo service isc-dhcp-server status
• isc-dhcp-server.service - LSB: DHCP server
  Loaded: loaded (/etc/init.d/isc-dhcp-server)
  Active: active (running) since Tue 2016-09-13 04:47:27 UTC; 1min 12s ago
  Process: 1121 ExecStart=/etc/init.d/isc-dhcp-server start (code=exited, status=0/SUCCESS)
  CGroup: /system.slice/isc-dhcp-server.service
          └─1131 /usr/sbin/dhcpd -q -cf /etc/dhcp/dhcpd.conf -pf /var/run/dh...

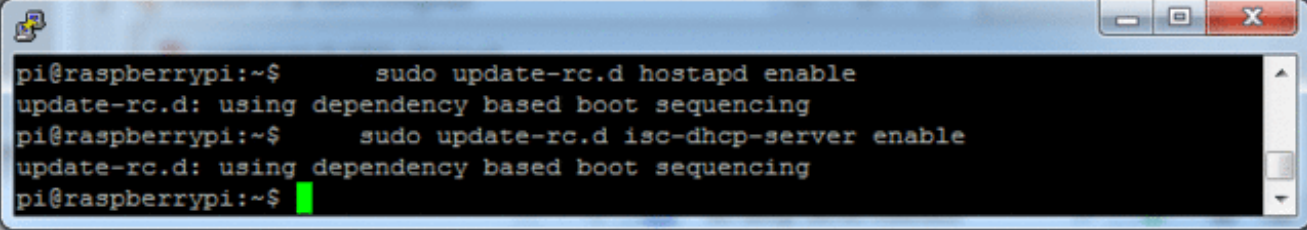
Sep 13 04:47:25 raspberrypi dhcpd[1130]: Copyright 2004-2014 Internet System....
Sep 13 04:47:25 raspberrypi dhcpd[1130]: All rights reserved.
Sep 13 04:47:25 raspberrypi dhcpd[1130]: For info, please visit https://www..../
Sep 13 04:47:25 raspberrypi dhcpd[1130]: Wrote 0 leases to leases file.
Sep 13 04:47:25 raspberrypi dhcpd[1131]: Server starting service.
Sep 13 04:47:27 raspberrypi isc-dhcp-server[1121]: Starting ISC DHCP server: ...
Sep 13 04:47:27 raspberrypi systemd[1]: Started LSB: DHCP server.
Sep 13 04:47:55 raspberrypi systemd[1]: Started LSB: DHCP server.
Sep 13 04:48:14 raspberrypi dhcpd[1131]: DHCPDISCOVER from 00:e0:4c:0f:59:4e...1
Sep 13 04:48:15 raspberrypi dhcpd[1131]: DHCPOFFER on 192.168.42.10 to 00:e0...1
Hint: Some lines were ellipsized, use -l to show in full.
pi@raspberrypi:~$
```

To start the daemon services. Verify that they both start successfully (no 'failure' or 'errors')

Then to make it so it runs every time on boot

sudo update-rc.d hostapd enable

sudo update-rc.d isc-dhcp-server enable

A terminal window with a blue title bar and standard window controls. The terminal text shows two successful commands to enable services on boot. The first command is 'sudo update-rc.d hostapd enable', which outputs 'update-rc.d: using dependency based boot sequencing'. The second command is 'sudo update-rc.d isc-dhcp-server enable', which also outputs 'update-rc.d: using dependency based boot sequencing'. The prompt 'pi@raspberrypi:~\$' is visible at the start of each line, and a green cursor is at the end of the final line.

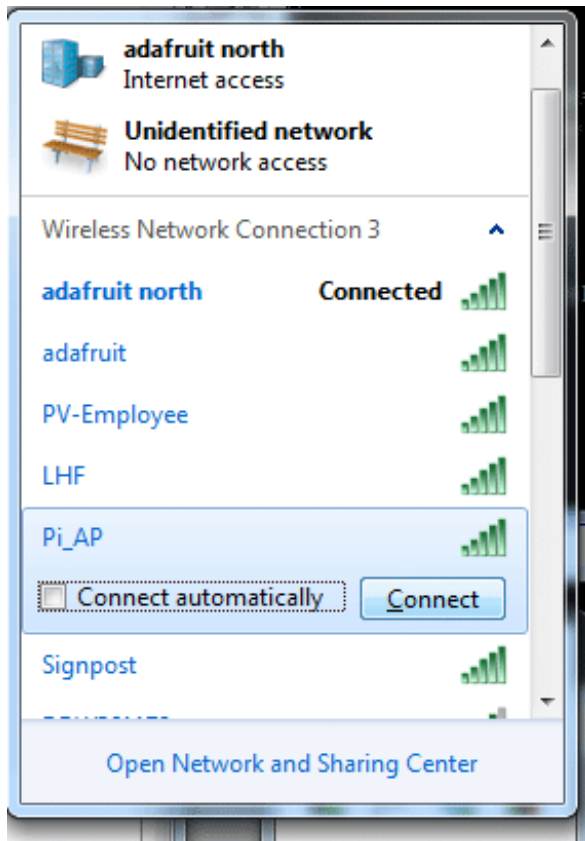
```
pi@raspberrypi:~$ sudo update-rc.d hostapd enable
update-rc.d: using dependency based boot sequencing
pi@raspberrypi:~$ sudo update-rc.d isc-dhcp-server enable
update-rc.d: using dependency based boot sequencing
pi@raspberrypi:~$
```

Connect and Test

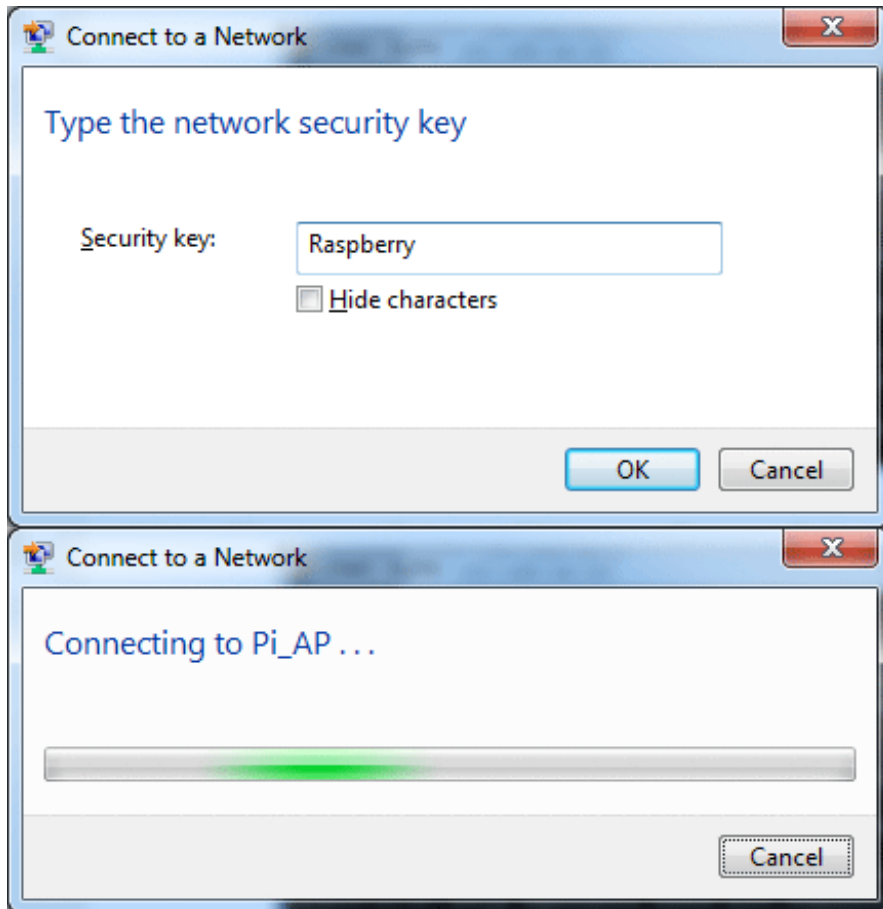
Now that we have the software installed on a Pi, it's time to connect to it and test the connection. I'm using a Windows computer but any kind should work fine

On the Pi, run the command **tail -f /var/log/syslog** to watch the system log data, handy for checking and debugging whats going on!

Connect with another computer to the AP you made in the previous step

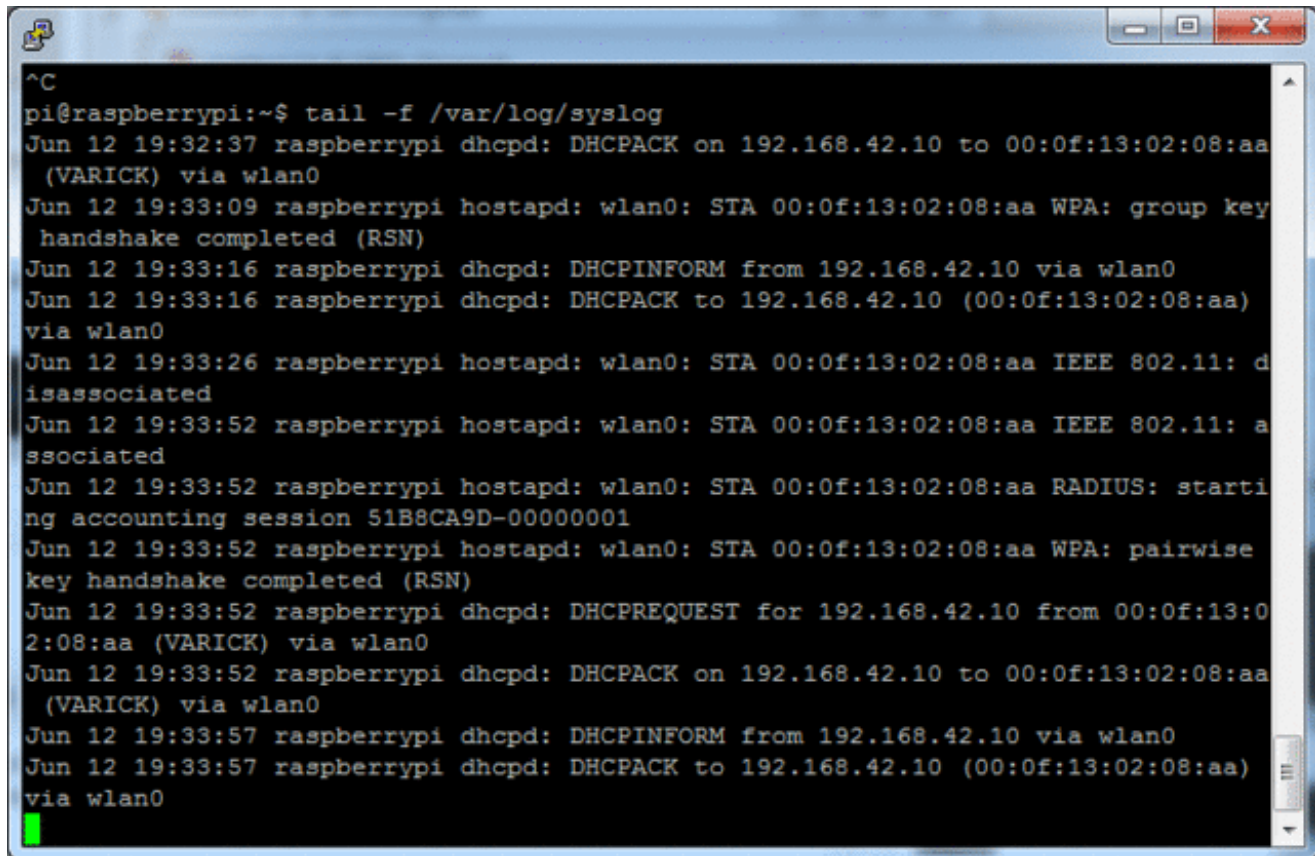


Enter the WPA key you specified in the previous step



In the Pi syslog you should see stuff like this! It indicates that a client connected, at what time and what IP address was given to them

If you can't connect at all, something is wrong with **hostapd**

A screenshot of a terminal window on a Raspberry Pi. The window has a title bar with standard Linux window controls (minimize, maximize, close). The terminal text shows the user pressing Ctrl+C (^C) and then running the command 'tail -f /var/log/syslog'. The output displays a series of network-related log entries from the system log, including DHCP transactions and WPA handshakes on the wlan0 interface. The logs are timestamped with dates in June 2012. The terminal ends with a green cursor on a new line.

```
^C
pi@raspberrypi:~$ tail -f /var/log/syslog
Jun 12 19:32:37 raspberrypi dhcpd: DHCPACK on 192.168.42.10 to 00:0f:13:02:08:aa
(VARICK) via wlan0
Jun 12 19:33:09 raspberrypi hostapd: wlan0: STA 00:0f:13:02:08:aa WPA: group key
handshake completed (RSN)
Jun 12 19:33:16 raspberrypi dhcpd: DHCPINFORM from 192.168.42.10 via wlan0
Jun 12 19:33:16 raspberrypi dhcpd: DHCPACK to 192.168.42.10 (00:0f:13:02:08:aa)
via wlan0
Jun 12 19:33:26 raspberrypi hostapd: wlan0: STA 00:0f:13:02:08:aa IEEE 802.11: d
isassociated
Jun 12 19:33:52 raspberrypi hostapd: wlan0: STA 00:0f:13:02:08:aa IEEE 802.11: a
ssociated
Jun 12 19:33:52 raspberrypi hostapd: wlan0: STA 00:0f:13:02:08:aa RADIUS: starti
ng accounting session 51B8CA9D-000000001
Jun 12 19:33:52 raspberrypi hostapd: wlan0: STA 00:0f:13:02:08:aa WPA: pairwise
key handshake completed (RSN)
Jun 12 19:33:52 raspberrypi dhcpd: DHCPREQUEST for 192.168.42.10 from 00:0f:13:0
2:08:aa (VARICK) via wlan0
Jun 12 19:33:52 raspberrypi dhcpd: DHCPACK on 192.168.42.10 to 00:0f:13:02:08:aa
(VARICK) via wlan0
Jun 12 19:33:57 raspberrypi dhcpd: DHCPINFORM from 192.168.42.10 via wlan0
Jun 12 19:33:57 raspberrypi dhcpd: DHCPACK to 192.168.42.10 (00:0f:13:02:08:aa)
via wlan0
█
```

On your computer, open up a **Terminal** (mac/linux) or **Start->Run->cmd** to open up a command line

First check what **ifconfig** (mac/linux) or **ipconfig** (windows) says. You should have IP address in the 192.168.42.10-50 range

```
C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe
C:\Users\ladyada>ipconfig

Windows IP Configuration

Wireless LAN adapter Wireless Network Connection 3:

    Connection-specific DNS Suffix  . : local
    Link-local IPv6 Address . . . . . : fe80::e9:e1c:1ef9:7a0b%30
    IPv4 Address. . . . . : 192.168.42.10
    Subnet Mask . . . . . : 255.255.255.0
    Default Gateway . . . . . : 192.168.42.1

Ethernet adapter Local Area Connection:

    Media State . . . . . : Media disconnected
    Connection-specific DNS Suffix  . :

Ethernet adapter VirtualBox Host-Only Network:

    Connection-specific DNS Suffix  . :
    Link-local IPv6 Address . . . . . : fe80::e91e:be0d:6eb9:b792%21
    IPv4 Address. . . . . : 192.168.56.1
    Subnet Mask . . . . . : 255.255.255.0
    Default Gateway . . . . . :

Tunnel adapter isatap.{6E34487D-1AB2-46BD-A955-5D6945E39890}:

    Media State . . . . . : Media disconnected
    Connection-specific DNS Suffix  . :

Tunnel adapter isatap.{F52288E5-61A3-464B-92B6-20E0FA8E2152}:

    Media State . . . . . : Media disconnected
    Connection-specific DNS Suffix  . :

Tunnel adapter Teredo Tunneling Pseudo-Interface:

    Media State . . . . . : Media disconnected
    Connection-specific DNS Suffix  . :

Tunnel adapter isatap.{A76BF87D-040E-4B0B-8099-A50EBA854757}:

    Media State . . . . . : Media disconnected
    Connection-specific DNS Suffix  . :

Tunnel adapter isatap.local:

    Media State . . . . . : Media disconnected
    Connection-specific DNS Suffix  . : local

C:\Users\ladyada>
```

Try pinging the Pi, its address is **192.168.42.1** - on windows it will ping 3 times and quit. On mac/linux press Control-C to quit after a few pings. You should get successful pings as seen below

If that doesn't work, something is wrong with **hostapd** or **dhcpcd** (more likely)


```
C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe
^C
C:\Users\ladyada>ping 192.168.42.1

Pinging 192.168.42.1 with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 192.168.42.1: bytes=32 time=29ms TTL=64
Reply from 192.168.42.1: bytes=32 time=49ms TTL=64
Reply from 192.168.42.1: bytes=32 time=11ms TTL=64
Reply from 192.168.42.1: bytes=32 time=317ms TTL=64

Ping statistics for 192.168.42.1:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 11ms, Maximum = 317ms, Average = 101ms

C:\Users\ladyada>_
```

Next try ping 8.8.8.8, if this doesn't work but the previous does, something is wrong with **dhcpd** or the NAT configuration (more likely)

```
C:\Windows\system32\cmd.exe
^C
C:\Users\ladyada>ping 8.8.8.8

Pinging 8.8.8.8 with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 8.8.8.8: bytes=32 time=167ms TTL=50
Reply from 8.8.8.8: bytes=32 time=142ms TTL=50
Reply from 8.8.8.8: bytes=32 time=327ms TTL=50

Ping statistics for 8.8.8.8:
    Packets: Sent = 3, Received = 3, Lost = 0 (0% loss),
    Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:
        Minimum = 142ms, Maximum = 327ms, Average = 212ms

Control-C
^C
C:\Users\ladyada>_
```

Finally, we'll check that DNS works, try pinging www.mit.edu (<http://adafru.it/cfT>). If this doesn't work, something is wrong with **dhcpd**

If everything is good so far, try browsing the internet, sending email, etc. You are now using your Pi as a Wifi Router!

More!

Its possible to set up your router for open or WEP access, but we don't cover that here (and it's not as secure!) [You might want to search around for tutorials such as this one that cover](#) (<http://adafru.it/cDx>) [hostapd](#) (<http://adafru.it/cDx>) [options](#) (<http://adafru.it/cDx>)

Compiling hostapd

This step is not required, it is for curious people only!

You may have noticed that one step is downloading a copy of hostapd from adafruit.com and swapping it with yours. In case you want to compile your own, here's how (its easy but not necessary if you are OK with using our binary)

1. Go to the Realtek downloads page
<http://152.104.125.41/downloads/downloadsView.aspx?Langid=1&PNid=21&PFid=48&Level=5&Conn=4&ProdID=27...> (<http://adafru.it/cfY>)
2. Download linux 3.4.4_4749
3. Copy the zip to the SD card using any computer which will place it in the Pi's /boot directory (or somehow get that file onto your Pi)
4. Boot the Pi from the SD card
5. `sudo mv /boot/RTL8192xC_USB_linux_v3.4.4_4749.20121105.zip .`
6. `unzip RTL8192xC_USB_linux_v3.4.4_4749.20121105.zip`
7. `mv RTL8188C_8192C_USB_linux_v3.4.4_4749.20121105/ rtl`
8. `cd rtl`
9. `cd wpa_supplicant_hostapd`
10. `unzip wpa_supplicant_hostapd-0.8_rtw_20120803.zip`
11. `cd wpa_supplicant_hostapd-0.8/`
12. `cd hostapd`
13. `make`
14. *have a sandwich*
15. when done, **hostapd** binary is in the directory

(Download link isn't working, maybe its somewhere in

[http://www.realtek.com.tw/downloads/downloadsView.aspx?](http://www.realtek.com.tw/downloads/downloadsView.aspx?Langid=1&PNid=21&PFid=48&Level=5&Conn=4&DownTypeID=3&GetDown=false)

[Langid=1&PNid=21&PFid=48&Level=5&Conn=4&DownTypeID=3&GetDown=false](http://www.realtek.com.tw/downloads/downloadsView.aspx?Langid=1&PNid=21&PFid=48&Level=5&Conn=4&DownTypeID=3&GetDown=false))