

Pi-hole[®]

Installing a network-wide ad blocker with a Raspberry Pi

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Preface & Resources

- <https://pi-hole.net/>
- <https://docs.pi-hole.net/>
- <https://discourse.pi-hole.net>
- Most of this presentation was shamelessly taken and condensed from the forums and documentation pages
- This is merely a getting started guide with all the essential information in a convenient format

Why I was initially interested in Pi-hole

- **Content is blocked in non-traditional locations, such as mobile games, Roku, and other IOT devices on your local network**
- Caching DNS queries does not affect loading times
- Can function as a DHCP server, ensuring all your devices are protected automatically
- Blocks ads over both IPv4 and IPv6
- Free and open-source
- Better and more robust than a browser extension

At a high level, how does Pi-hole work?

- You open your favorite web browser
- You type amazon.com in the address bar
- Pi-hole looks up amazon.com and begins downloading it
- It will detect the domains used to serve advertisements (from crowd sourced databases) and instead of looking up the real address of those sites, it will send a fake address instead
- This allows the legitimate content on amazon.com to load, but prevents the ad images and videos from being downloaded

Prereqs

- **Very lightweight**
 - Min. 2GB free space, 4GB recommended
 - 512MB RAM
- Pi-hole is supported on distributions utilizing *systemd* or *sysvinit*
 - Raspberry Pi OS (formerly Raspbian)
 - Ubuntu
 - Debian
 - Fedora
 - CentOS
- Can also be installed via Docker, but I don't have much knowledge about this platform

Prereqs

- **Pi-hole needs a static IP address to properly function**

“Users may run into issues because we currently install *dhcpcd5*, which may conflict with other running network managers such as *dhclient*, *dhcpcd*, *networkmanager*, and *systemd-networkd*.” (documentation)

- **Stable** network connection (ethernet over wifi if possible)

- Your device is essentially a server now

- You may have to edit your firewall config

- IPv4:

- *ufw allow 80/tcp*
 - *ufw allow 53/tcp*
 - *ufw allow 53/udp*
 - *ufw allow 67/tcp*
 - *ufw allow 67/udp*

- IPv6 (including the above IPv4 rules):

- *ufw allow 546:547/udp*

Installation Overview

- **On your device of choice that is connected to your LAN**
 - `wget -O basic-install.sh https://install.pi-hole.net`
 - `sudo bash basic-install.sh`
 - Install script will guide you through basic setup
- **Three Options**
 - Configure your router to have DHCP clients use Pi-hole as their **internal** DNS server (this is optimal)
 - Use Pi-hole's built-in DHCP server (good backup, complicated)
 - Manually set **each** device to use Pi-hole as their DNS server (pain in the arse)
- **The reason we must change these settings on our network is so that all traffic is routed through the Pi-hole**

Option 1: Setup Pi-hole as internal DNS server

- **Log into your router's configuration page and find the DHCP/DNS settings**
- Make sure you adjust this setting under **your LAN settings** and **NOT the WAN**
- Upstream WAN DNS servers options are configured/chosen in the setup script for Pi-hole (OpenDNS, Google, etc.)

Option 1: Setup Pi-hole as internal DNS server

- From documentation

<https://discourse.pi-hole.net/t/how-do-i-configure-my-devices-to-use-pi-hole-as-their-dns-server/245>

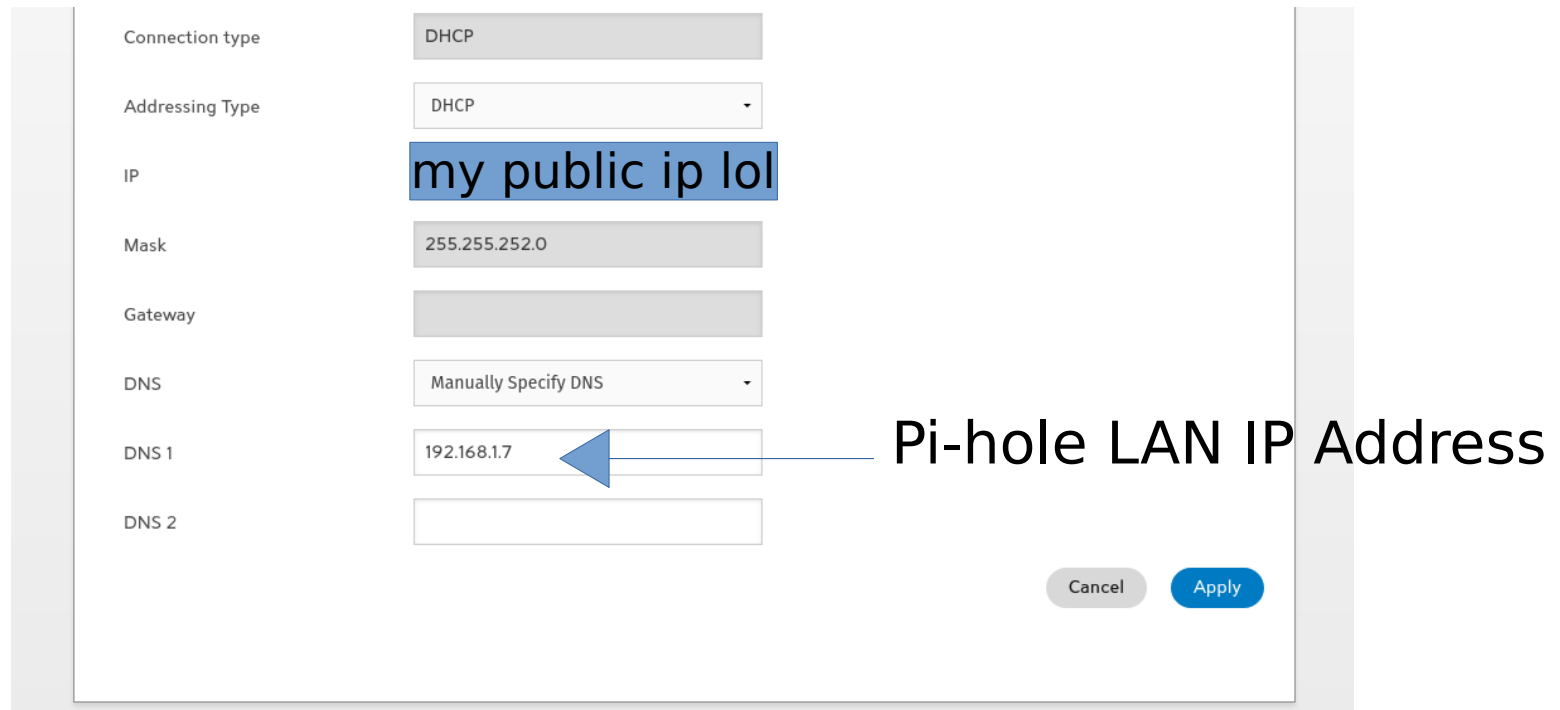
Pi-hole LAN IP Address

Network Address Server Settings (DHCP)

DHCP Type	DHCP Server
DHCP Server	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Enable <input type="radio"/> Disable
Start IP Address	192.168.1. 100
Maximum DHCP Users	50
Client Lease Time	1440 min
Static DNS 1	192 . 168 . 1 . 250
Static DNS 2	0 . 0 . 0 . 0
Static DNS 3	0 . 0 . 0 . 0
WINS	0 . 0 . 0 . 0
Use DNSMasq for DHCP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Use DNSMasq for DNS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
DHCP-Authoritative	<input type="checkbox"/>
Forced DNS Redirection	<input type="checkbox"/>

Option 1: Setup Pi-hole as internal DNS server

- **Router control panels will vary (kinda like BIOS settings)**
 - ie. my home router



The image shows a screenshot of a router's network configuration interface. The settings are as follows:

Connection type	DHCP
Addressing Type	DHCP
IP	my public ip lol
Mask	255.255.252.0
Gateway	
DNS	Manually Specify DNS
DNS 1	192.168.1.7
DNS 2	

A blue arrow points from the text "Pi-hole LAN IP Address" to the "DNS 1" field, which contains the IP address "192.168.1.7". The "IP" field contains the text "my public ip lol". At the bottom right, there are "Cancel" and "Apply" buttons.

Option 1: Closing reminders

- **If you have existing devices on the network, ads will not be blocked until the DHCP lease is renewed**
- **DHCP leases can range from a couple hours to days, so.....**
- **Usually a renewal of each device's lease can be forced by restarting the device**

Option 2: Using Pi-hole as a DHCP server

- **Like mentioned earlier, very complicated**
- **Uses dns service called *dnsmasq*** to act as replacement for built-in DHCP server that router has
- Be sure to **disable** DHCP on your router first or many issues could occur
 - I made this mistake and my home network came to a grinding halt....
- **More information** is available on their documentation pages
 - <https://docs.pi-hole.net/main/post-install/>
 - <https://discourse.pi-hole.net/t/how-do-i-configure-my-devices-to-use-pi-hole-as-their-dns-server/245>
 - Really helpful and complete documentation. Yay!
- For these reasons we will not be going too deep on this option

Option 3: Opting In/Out

- **Hybrid option that allows for hand-picking which device on the LAN is protected by Pi-hole**
 - Think of it is an opt-in/opt-out method (ex. the network is shared with a roommate)
- This means that your Pi-hole was configured either by **option 1 or 2** earlier
- “By manually setting the DNS server to something other than Pi-hole, you override the DHCP options, and thus what DNS server to use, provided by your router.” (documentation)

Option 3: Opting In/Out

- **Getting to DNS settings on each device/OS is a little different but they all kinda follow this**

Control Panel/Settings → Network/Internet → Details/Advanced Settings → DNS/IP Addressing

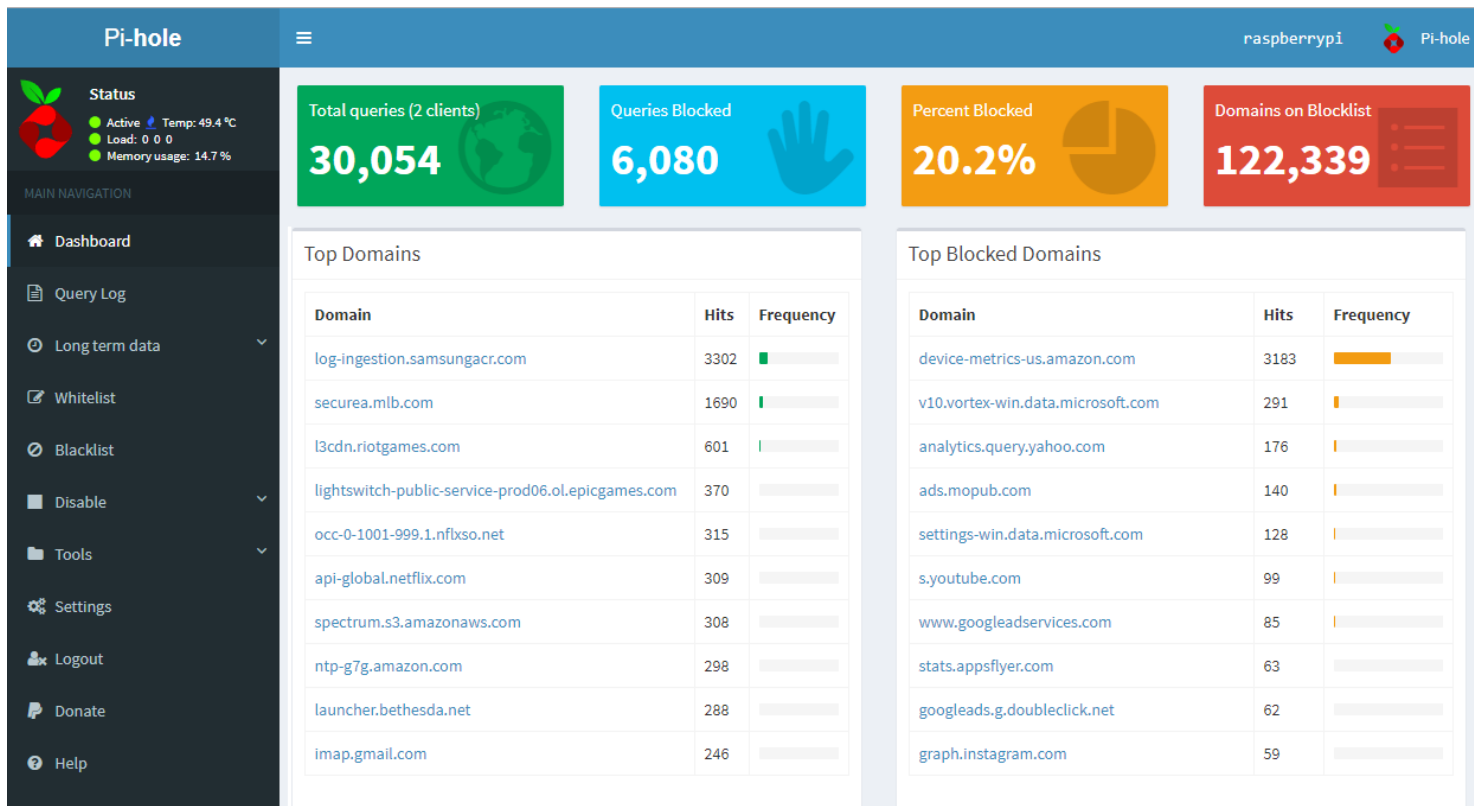
- **To opt-in: Set your DNS server to the Pi-hole's LAN IP**
- **To opt-out: Set your DNS server(s) to other servers (ex. Google DNS 8.8.8.8)**

We are now done with all the dirty work!



Config

- **GUI Option** → this can be accessed at
 - `http://MY_PIHOLE_IP_ADDRESS/admin`



The screenshot displays the Pi-hole admin interface. The top navigation bar includes the Pi-hole logo, a hamburger menu, the device name 'raspberrypi', and the Pi-hole logo again. The main content area is divided into several sections:

- Status:** Shows system health with indicators for Active (green), Load (0.00), and Memory usage (14.7%).
- Total queries (2 clients):** 30,054 (represented by a green globe icon).
- Queries Blocked:** 6,080 (represented by a blue hand icon).
- Percent Blocked:** 20.2% (represented by an orange pie chart icon).
- Domains on Blocklist:** 122,339 (represented by a red list icon).

Below these metrics are two tables:

Top Domains

Domain	Hits	Frequency
log-ingestion.samsungacr.com	3302	<div style="width: 100%;"></div>
securea.mlb.com	1690	<div style="width: 100%;"></div>
l3cdn.riotgames.com	601	<div style="width: 100%;"></div>
lightswitch-public-service-prod06.ol.epicgames.com	370	<div style="width: 100%;"></div>
occ-0-1001-999.1.nfbxso.net	315	<div style="width: 100%;"></div>
api-global.netflix.com	309	<div style="width: 100%;"></div>
spectrum.s3.amazonaws.com	308	<div style="width: 100%;"></div>
ntp-g7g.amazon.com	298	<div style="width: 100%;"></div>
launcher.bethesda.net	288	<div style="width: 100%;"></div>
imap.gmail.com	246	<div style="width: 100%;"></div>

Top Blocked Domains

Domain	Hits	Frequency
device-metrics-us.amazon.com	3183	<div style="width: 100%;"></div>
v10.vortex-win.data.microsoft.com	291	<div style="width: 100%;"></div>
analytics.query.yahoo.com	176	<div style="width: 100%;"></div>
ads.mopub.com	140	<div style="width: 100%;"></div>
settings-win.data.microsoft.com	128	<div style="width: 100%;"></div>
s.youtube.com	99	<div style="width: 100%;"></div>
www.googleadservices.com	85	<div style="width: 100%;"></div>
stats.appsflyer.com	63	<div style="width: 100%;"></div>
googleads.g.doubleclick.net	62	<div style="width: 100%;"></div>
graph.instagram.com	59	<div style="width: 100%;"></div>

Config

- **CLI option → I typically SSH into my Raspberry Pi when I need to do this**
 - *pihole status*
 - *pihole version*
 - *pihole logging*
 - *pihole updatePihole*
 - *pihole enable*
 - Lots more....
<https://docs.pi-hole.net/core/pihole-command/#pi-hole-core>

Config

- **Custom whitelist and blacklist sites can be added**
- **Different databases/known advertisement sites can be tweaked**
- **Log files can be viewed**
- **Ad blocking can be permanently or temporarily disabled for debug/testing**

The Results: Advertisement Heavy Site

- Before →

The screenshot shows the Speedtest website interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with links for Apps, Insights, Network, Developers, Enterprise, About, and Log In. The main content area is dominated by advertisements. On the left, there is a vertical ad for 'Support Israel' featuring the American and Israeli flags and a 'FREE FLAG PIN' offer. The central part of the page displays the speed test results: PING 20 ms, DOWNLOAD 90.67 Mbps, and UPLOAD 1 Mbps. Below the results, it shows the user's location as 'Spectrum + 3 more, Durham, NC'. On the right side, there are three horizontal ads for Elaine Marshall, Secretary of State, with various campaign messages. At the bottom, there is an ad for 'BLACK VOICES CHANGE LIVES' with a call to action to sign up today at NAACP.ORG/VOLUNTEER.

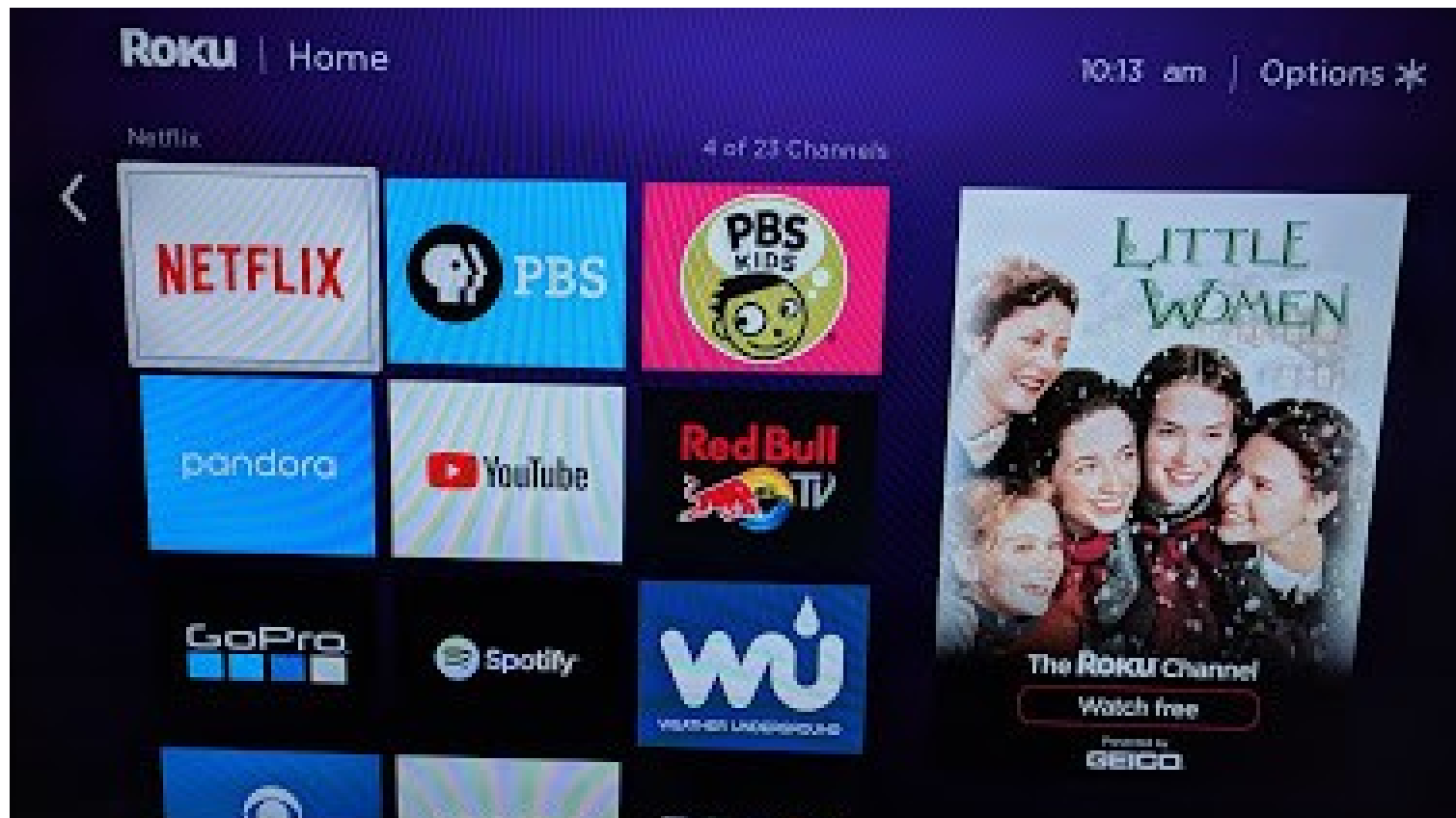
The Results: Advertisement Heavy Site

- **After**



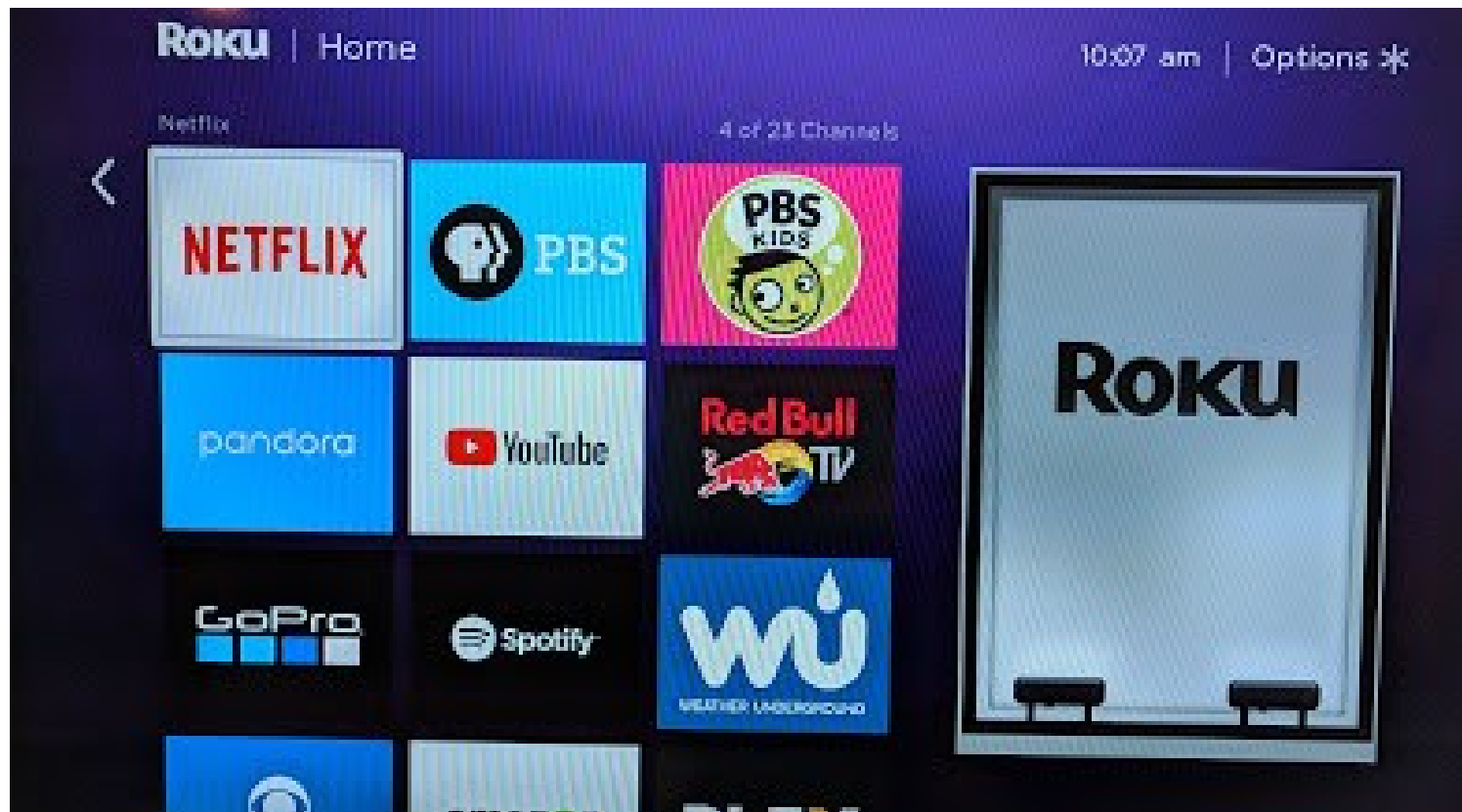
The Results: Roku TV

- Before →



The Results: Roku TV

- **After**



Questions?