

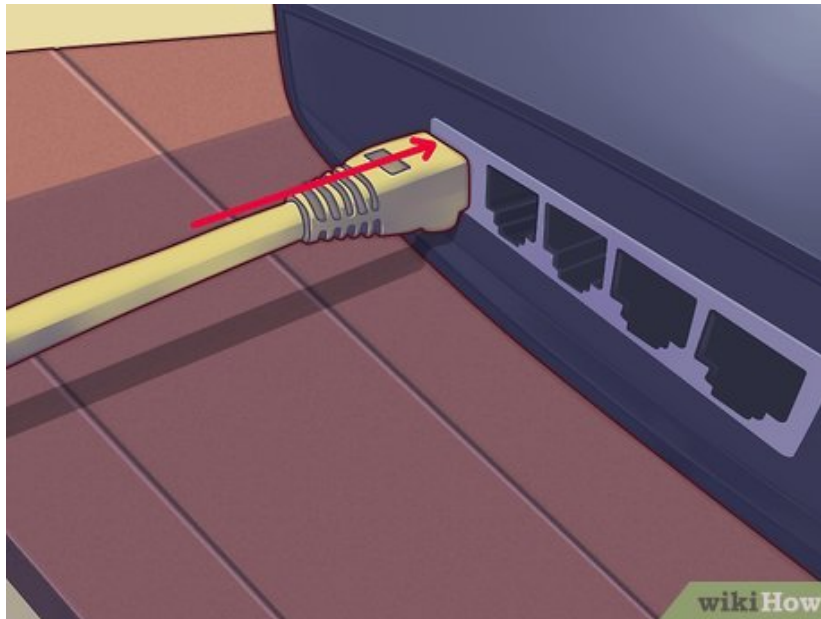
# How to Set up a Wireless Network in Linux

A walkthrough of wireless (IEEE 802.11 also known as WiFi) home networking with Linux. Most wireless adapters are not designed for use in Linux and depend on non-free proprietary drivers and firmware which inevitably leads to problems....

Method 1 of 3:

## Set up your new router

1.



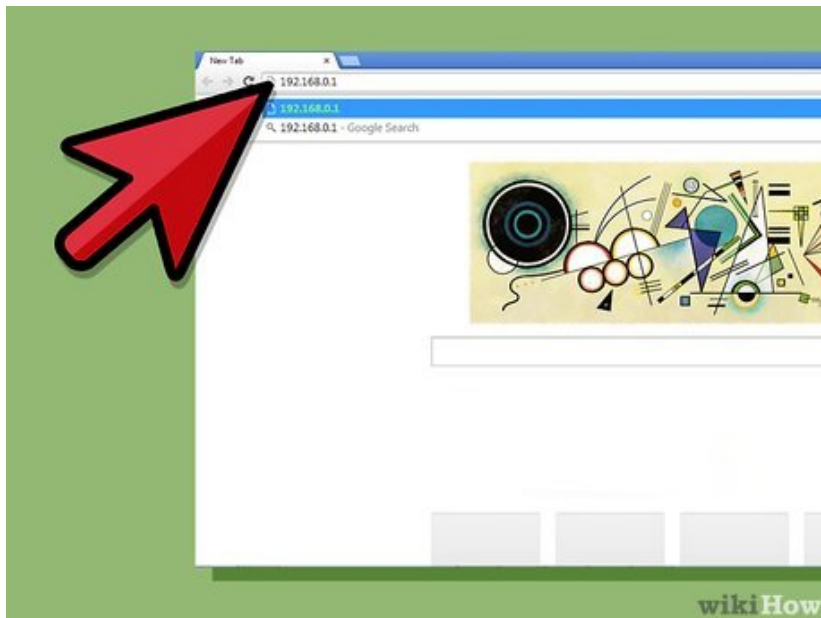
**Plug your router into your internet socket if you want to share your internet.**

2.



**Plug your router into your PC with an ethernet cable.**

3.



Go to your browser and type in the address "http://192.168.0.1" or whichever address the router's web server is listening.

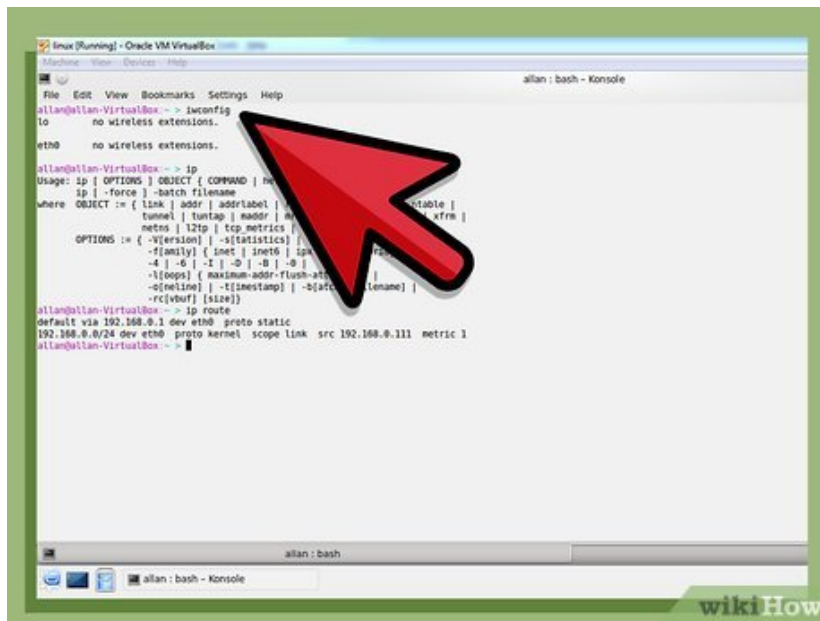


1.



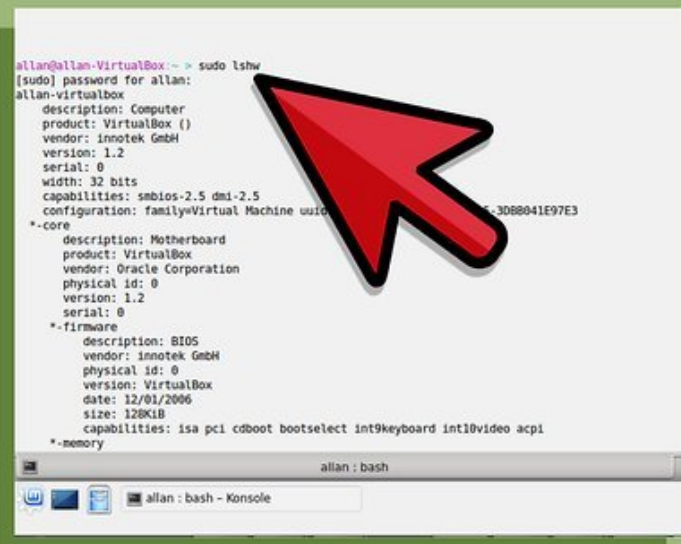
Your wireless adapter should be detected automatically by your distribution and should be available in your distribution's network config tools (as of early 2012 most distributions use Network Manager). Only if the card is *\*not\** detected, go through the following troubleshooting steps:

2.



Type `iwconfig` into the terminal to see what wireless network interfaces have been detected.

3.



```
allan@allan-VirtualBox:~$ sudo lshw
[sudo] password for allan:
allan-virtualbox
description: Computer
product: VirtualBox ()
vendor: innotek GmbH
version: 1.2
serial: 0
width: 32 bits
capabilities: smbios-2.5 dmi-2.5
configuration: FamilyVirtual Machine uuid=563068041E97E3
*-core
  description: Motherboard
  product: VirtualBox
  vendor: Oracle Corporation
  physical id: 0
  version: 1.2
  serial: 0
*-firmware
  description: BIOS
  vendor: innotek GmbH
  physical id: 0
  version: VirtualBox
  date: 12/01/2006
  size: 128KiB
  capabilities: isa pci cdboot bootselect int9keyboard int10video acpi
*-memory
```

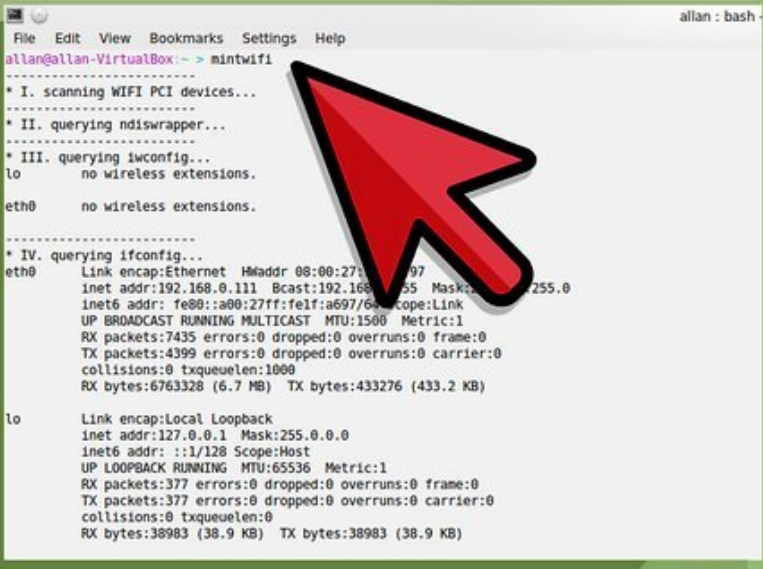
allan : bash

allan : bash - Konsole

wikiHow

Type `sudo lshw` (or `lspci` or `lsusb`) to list hardware and get details on the chipset that your card uses. Try searching the Internet or posting in the help forums for your Linux distribution to see if there's support for the chipset your card uses.

4.



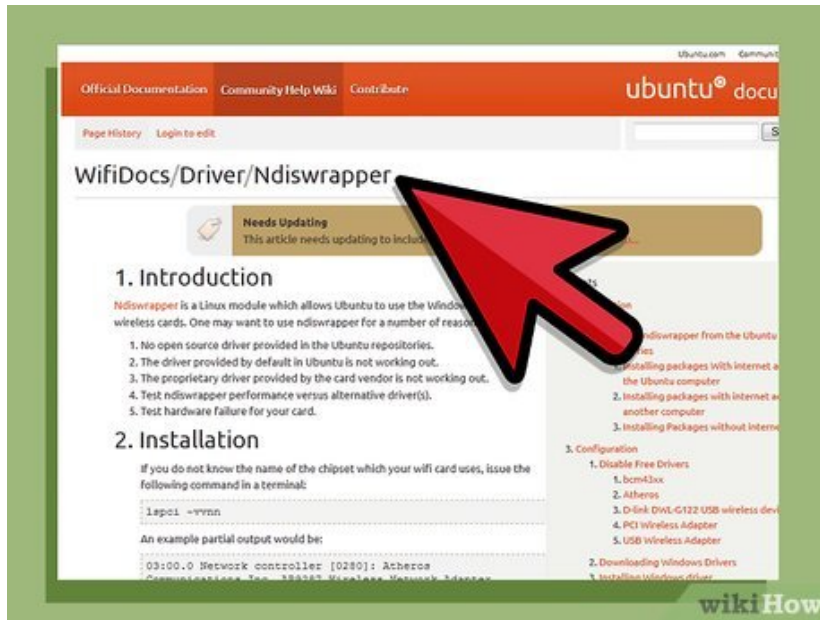
```
allan@allan-VirtualBox:~$ mintwifi
* I. scanning WIFI PCI devices...
* II. querying ndiswrapper...
* III. querying iwconfig...
lo      no wireless extensions.
eth0    no wireless extensions.
-----
* IV. querying ifconfig...
eth0    Link encap:Ethernet  HWaddr 08:00:27:00:00:97
        inet addr:192.168.0.111 Bcast:192.168.0.255 Mask:255.255.255.0
        inet6 addr: fe80::a00:27ff:fe1f:a697/64 Scope:Link
        UP BROADCAST RUNNING MULTICAST  MTU:1500  Metric:1
        RX packets:7435 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 frame:0
        TX packets:4399 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0
        collisions:0 txqueuelen:1000
        RX bytes:6763328 (6.7 MB)  TX bytes:433276 (433.2 KB)

lo      Link encap:Local Loopback
        inet addr:127.0.0.1 Mask:255.0.0.0
        inet6 addr: ::1/128 Scope:Host
        UP LOOPBACK RUNNING  MTU:65536  Metric:1
        RX packets:377 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 frame:0
        TX packets:377 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0
        collisions:0 txqueuelen:0
        RX bytes:38983 (38.9 KB)  TX bytes:38983 (38.9 KB)
```

allan : bash

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If you're using Linux Mint, try MintWifi.

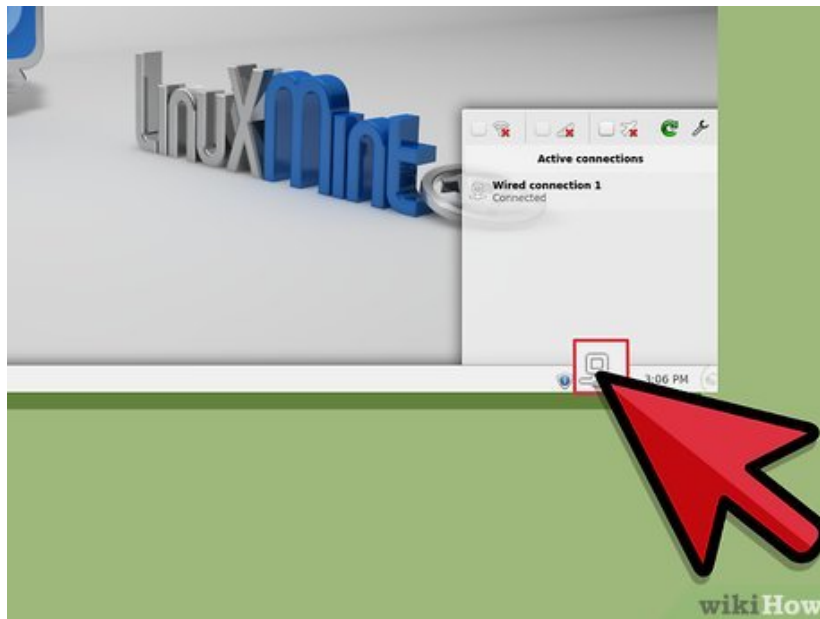


5.

**You may need to use a ndiswrapper and your Windows driver, look up the ndis wrapper documentation or ask for help in the forums/ mailing lists for your distribution.**

Method 3 of 3:

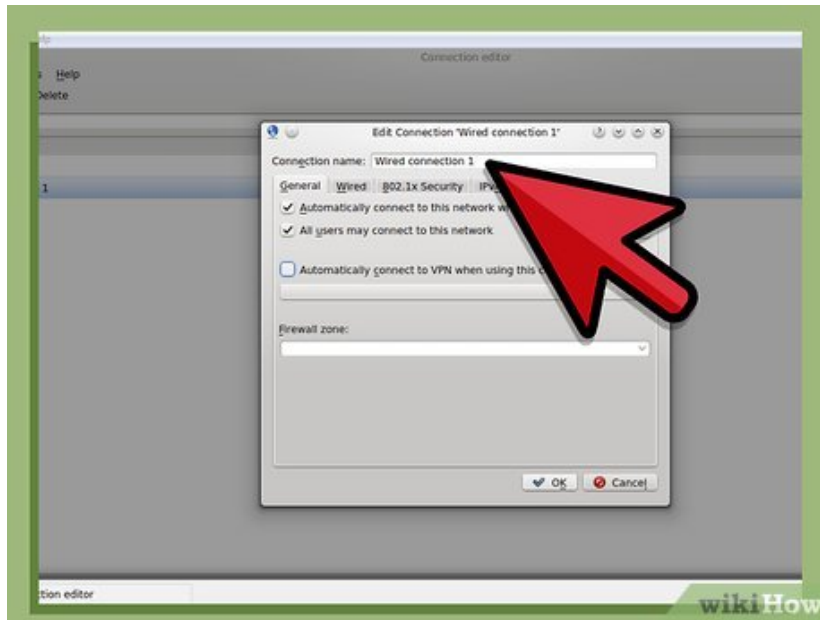
## **Connecting to a network**



1.

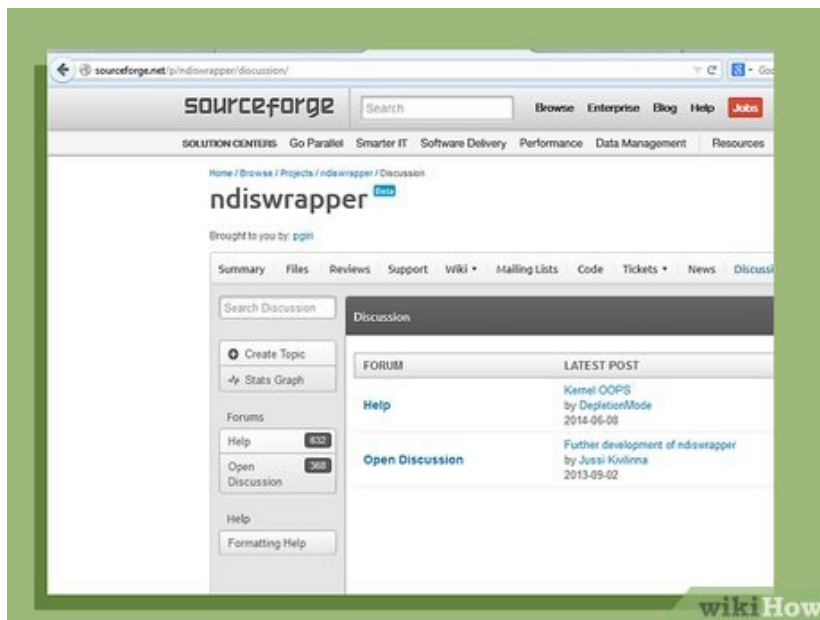
**If your distribution is using NetworkManager there should be an icon near the clock which you can click on.**

2.



Choose your "Encryption" (WEP or WPA) and enter your passkey.

3.



If your distribution is not using NetworkManager you may need to look up its documentation or ask for help in its forums.

You finished reading the article "**How to Set up a Wireless Network in Linux**" edited by the [TipsMake](#) team. We hope this article has provided you with many useful tech tips and tricks. You can search for similar articles on tips and guides. Thank you for reading and for following us regularly.