

# 嵌入式：设置rk3399proD固定ip地址与开机自动连接wifi

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**更新：如果按照这个方法，虽然可以连上，但无法连接至外网（比如apt-get的时候会失败）**  
**另外就是我发现手机热点的已连接设备列表可以看到它的ip，所以不用设置静态ip，只设置开机自动连接wifi就行……**

如果按照“RK3399串口调试和远程桌面操作方法.pdf”中的第二部分“二、设置Wifi连接”来操作，每次使用远程桌面前都需要：

1. usb线连电脑
2. 用串口调试软件控制rk3399启动网卡、开始连接
3. 因为使用动态分配ip，所以每次都要查询ip地址
4. 在windows远程桌面中输入查询到的ip地址去连接rk3399

非常繁琐……

所以如标题所述弄了个固定ip与开机自动连接wifi的教程，此后只需要打开手机热点，给板子插上电，就能直接用远程桌面连接了。

## Step 1

先按照“RK3399串口调试和远程桌面操作方法.pdf”做一遍，注意手机热点名称和密码设定好之后就不能改了。

记住设置的配置文件名，即这一步中的：

(2) 添加wifi连接配置文件

```
wpa_passphrase "[wifi名字]" "[wifi密码]" > /etc/wpa_supplicant/[配置文件名].conf
```

记住最后获得的ip地址，即这一步中的ip地址：

(5) 查看是否连接成功

```
ifconfig
```

```
wlan0: flags=4163<UP,BROADCAST,RUNNING,MULTICAST>
        inet 192.168.199.133 netmask 255.255.255.0
```

## Step 2（设置静态ip地址）

切换到root用户

```
sudo su
toybrick
```

然后使用vim编辑网卡配置文件interfaces

```
vim /etc/network/interfaces
```

如下图所示:

```
# interfaces(5) file used by ifup(8) and ifdown(8)
# Include files from /etc/network/interfaces.d:
#source-directory /etc/network/interfaces.d
auto lo
iface lo inet loopback

auto wlan0
iface wlan0 inet static
    address 192.168.43.150
    netmask 255.255.255.0

"/etc/network/interfaces" 24L, 272C                               3,2          Top
the exact distribution terms for each program are described in the
individual files in /usr/share/doc/*/copyright.

Debian GNU/Linux comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY, to the extent
permitted by applicable law.
```

按一下 **i** 键进入vim编辑器的insert模式，左下角那里出现了一个INSERT.此时即可以上下左右移动光标并编辑文本。

```
# interfaces(5) file used by ifup(8) and ifdown(8)
# Include files from /etc/network/interfaces.d:
#source-directory /etc/network/interfaces.d
auto lo
iface lo inet loopback

auto wlan0
iface wlan0 inet static
    address 192.168.43.150
    netmask 255.255.255.0

-- INSERT --                                                       1,1          Top
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```

在其中添加如下内容，最后与上图一致即可（以#开头的是注释，不用写）

```
auto wlan0 #表示开机自动启动网卡wlan0
iface wlan0 inet static #表示对网卡使用静态ip
    address 192.168.[xxx].[xxx] #设置ip地址, 即之前获得的那个ip地址。
    netmask 255.255.255.0 #设置掩码
```

然后按ESC键, 再输入:wq, 回车, 这样就保存文件并退出了。

如果编辑过程中出了什么问题, 也可以按ESC键后输入:q!不保存退出。

## Step 3 (设置开机自动连接wifi)

开机时系统会启动一大堆service, 需要把连接wifi也设置为开机自启动的service之一:

使用vim打开并编辑 /lib/systemd/system/rc.local.service:

```
vim /lib/systemd/system/rc.local.service
```

编辑其内容如下:

```
# SPDX-License-Identifier: LGPL-2.1+
#
# This file is part of systemd.
#
# systemd is free software; you can redistribute it and/or modify it
# under the terms of the GNU Lesser General Public License as published by
# the Free Software Foundation; either version 2.1 of the License, or
# (at your option) any later version.
#
# This unit gets pulled automatically into multi-user.target by
# systemd-rc-local-generator if /etc/rc.local is executable.
[Unit]
Description=/etc/rc.local Compatibility
Documentation=man:systemd-rc-local-generator(8)
ConditionFileIsExecutable=/etc/rc.local
After=network.target
[Service]
Type=forking
ExecStart=/etc/rc.local start
TimeoutSec=0
RemainAfterExit=yes
GuessMainPID=no
[Install]
WantedBy=multi-user.target
Alias=rc-local.service
```

按ESC, 输入:wq, 回车。

创建rc.local文件:


```
touch /etc/rc.local
```

编辑rc.local文件:

```
vim /etc/rc.local
```

编辑其内容如下(此处开头的那个注释是必要的):

```
#!/bin/bash
ifconfig wlan0 up
wpa_supplicant -I wlan0 -c /etc/wpa_supplicant/[配置文件名].conf -B
```



A terminal window with a black background and green text. The first line shows a prompt character followed by `#!/bin/bash`. The next two lines are `ifconfig wlan0 up` and `wpa_supplicant -i wlan0 -c /etc/wpa_supplicant/rk3399proD.conf -B`. This is followed by a series of tilde characters (~) representing line wraps. At the bottom, the text `"/etc/rc.local" 3L, 96C` is shown on the left, and `1,1` and `All` are shown on the right, indicating the editor's position.

按ESC, 输入:wq, 回车。

使rc.local可执行:

```
chmod +x /etc/rc.local
```

创建开机启动软链接

```
ln -s /lib/systemd/system/rc.local.service /etc/systemd/system/
```

## Step 4

重启网络服务, 重启板子

```
service networking restart
reboot
```