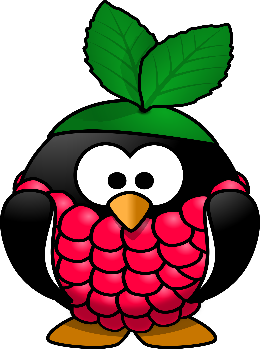
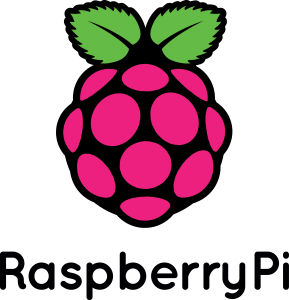
**Raspberry Pi’looza** 

**1.      Find all required components for the raspberry pi setup.**

**·        1 Raspberry Pi**

**·        1 HDMI converter**

**·        1 Mouse**

**·        1 Keyboard**

**·        1 Micro SD Card**

**·        1 Power Cable**

**·        1 VGA cable**

**·        1 Ethernet Cable**

**-        Insert the mouse into one of the four USB slots.**

**-        Next insert the keyboard in a different USB slot.**

**-        Take the HDMI converter, this is used to convert the VGA cable to be used with a HDMI port, and connect it to the one HDMI slot, then when the HDMI converter is connected, connect the VGA cable to the converter.**

**-        The Micro SD Card is preinstalled into the Pi, but to make sure, check to see if it is installed on the bottom edge of the Pi.**

**-        Next plug in the Ethernet cable, it is the large cable that resembles a phone jack, this is used to give the receiver internet access.**

**-        Then plug in the power cable to the Pi, as well as the power outlet then wait until you are able to see the command prompt on the computer screen then proceed to step 2.**

**2.      On the monitor you will see a Login screen prompting the user to enter a default user name and password.**

* **Username: pi**
* **Password: raspberry**

**When that is complete you should see a line saying: pi@raspberrypi, if you do not then go back and repeat step 2 or call for assistance.**

**3.     Next command you want to type in is ifconfig (this stands for “interface configuration”). This pulls up all of the raspberry Pi’s network information, from here you’re going to search for your IP address. When you think you have it, write it down and check by running ./checkip.sh in the command line. (Note: This should ask for you to enter the IP address. If it doesn’t, ask one of us for help!)**

* **Find IP address command: ifconfig**
* **Verify IP address command: ./checkip.sh**

**4. After you have found your IP address, exchange your IP address with your neighbor. After you have received your neighbor’s IP address, you are going to ping your neighbor’s IP address. ping stands for “Packet Internet Groper” and is a computer network tool used to detect that computers are online.**

* **Exchange IP with neighbor (do this in the real world, there’s no command for it).**
* **Ping neighbor IP, for example: ping 101.98.78.1**

**5. The next step is to create a user profile for yourself as well as password. Write both of them down on paper so you do not forget them. To do this, you are going to type, sudo adduser USERNAME (where USERNAME is the username you want to use). This will ask you a few questions and create a new profile. Note: The username must be one word and start with a lowercase letter!**

* **Create a new User: sudo adduser USERNAME**

**6. Now you are going to exchange your user’s information with your neighbor’s.**

**7. With your neighbor’s username and IP address you are now going to run a SSH (“Secure Shell”). SSH is a tool that can be used to securely log onto remote systems. In this case, your neighbor’s raspberry pi. It is commonly used in Linux and Unix based servers. To remotely login to your neighbor’s pi, you’re going to type ssh username@IPaddress.**

* **SSH into your neighbor’s pi, for example: ssh** [**danton@10.112.97.56**](mailto:Danton@10.112.97.56)

**8. Unfortunately, you aren’t going to mess with someone else’s pi today. Now you need to log out. To do that, use the exit command. (You should see the prompt change from username@raspberrypi to pi@raspberrypi).**

**9. The next step is to download a file using wget or (“World Wide Web Get”), wget is a tool used for downloading content from a server over the web. In this case you are using wget to download a password from a pi using its IP address. This is possible because your pi is connected to a network with a server. In order to get the file, you’re going to type in wget 10.1.1.1/password (The file is called password, so you are telling it to connect to 10.1.1.1 and download “password”).**

* **Use wget to download the password file: wget 10.1.1.1/password**

**10. Once the password file is downloaded, you will then use cat (short for “catenate”) to view its contents. To view the contents of the password file, type in cat password (which is cat followed by the name of the file you would like to view).**

* **View the password file you just downloaded using cat command:**

**cat password**

**11. The last thing you have to do is type in ./desktop.sh into the command line and enter the content of the password file you downloaded into the password prompt.**

* **Run ./destop.sh then enter content from the password file.**

***CONGRATULATIONS,***

***YOU’RE A HACKER!!***

**If you’d like to learn more with the Raspberry Pi, go to their website at** <https://www.raspberrypi.org/help/>

**If you’d like to learn more about Linux, a great tutorial series is at** <http://ryanstutorials.net/linuxtutorial/>

**If you’d like to learn about programming, check out Scratch on the Pi (under the Programming menu) or (later on) check out these websites:**

<http://codecademy.com/>

<http://cybrary.it/>

<http://code.org/>

**TODO: intro to what commands / terminal is, in brief, and passing arguments**

**Questions (What did you learn? Type stuff)**

**Which cord is the VGA cable?**

**What is cat short for?**

**What is SSH? (What does it do?)**

**What is Ping?**

**What command did you use to find your IP?**

**What does IP stand for?++**