Raspberry Pi Monitor and keyboard Connection

The Raspberry Pi is basically a miniature Linux-based computer. It has an ARM processor on it.

Note: We assume that you Downloaded and installed Pi system image on MicroSD as explained in the Project- A2, Task4, section b

1. Insert the MicroSD card.

Remove the MicroSD from its SD-sized adapter, and insert into the MicroSD slot on the bottom side of the of the motherboard.



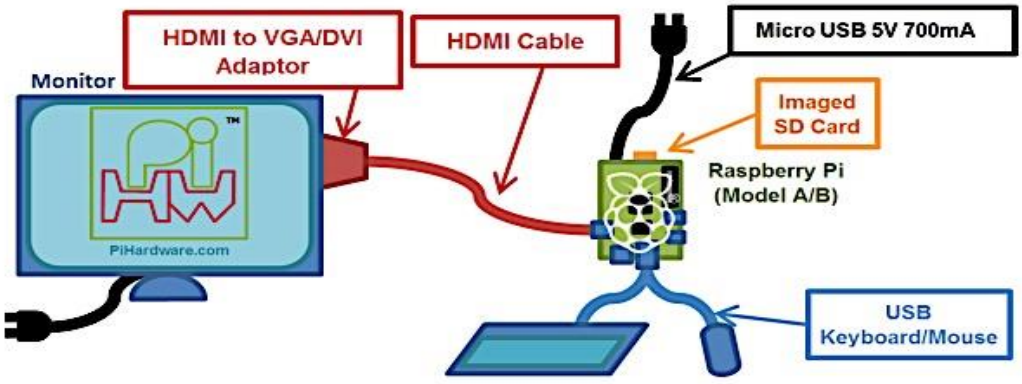
2. Connect the Raspberry Pi 3 to power.

- Attach the microUSB end of the power cable to the microUSB socket on the Pi.
- *If the other end of the power cable is a USB connector (e.g., for the kit)*, attach to a USB socket (e.g., on your laptop).
  If the other end of the power cable is a power block, attach to a power socket.

Look for this:

- ❑ A red light should appear, indicating that power is connected to the Pi.
- ❑ A green light should flash, indicating that the Pi operating system is booting.

3. Attach your PI to the Monitor and keyboard.



Standard Equipment

1. Raspberry Pi
2. SD-Card with NOOBS or pre-loaded with an OS (http://www.raspberrypi.org/downloads)
3. Power supply (Micro USB power supply 5V @700mA or more)

Equipment for setup

1. A TV (or screen) which has a DVI (or VGA) connection available
2. HDMI Cable (version 1.3a or above is recommended, but will work with any HDMI cable, features of 1.4 and above aren't supported)
3. HDMI to DVI adaptor (or HDMI to VGA adaptor)

Advantages

- Simple quick setup
- Works directly out of the box
- High resolution display (up to 1080p)
- HDMI to DVI adaptors are cheap (~£2)

Disadvantages

- Requires a suitable screen to be available (can be a problem if only screen available is the main family TV)
- **Not portable** – you still need keyboard and mouse (and power for everything).
- Only supports analogue audio connection.
- HDMI to VGA adaptors can cost as much as the Raspberry Pi / not always reliable (some units are not compatible)