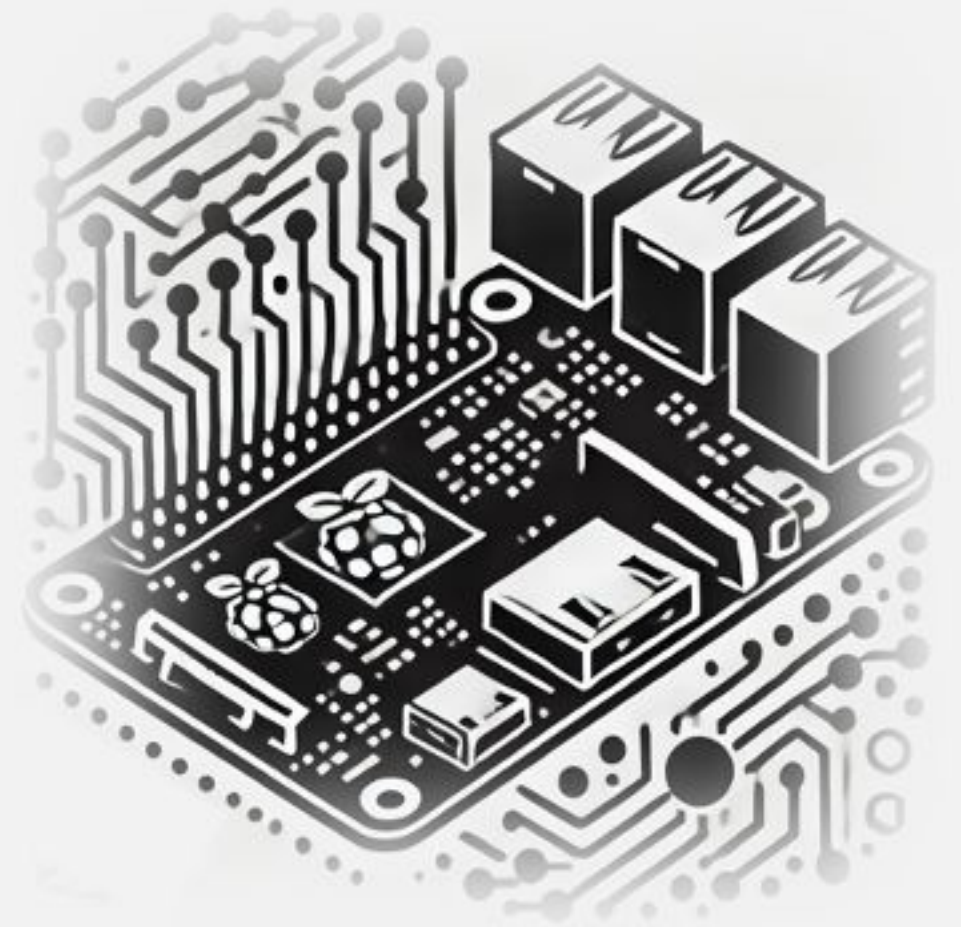


IESTI05 – Edge AI

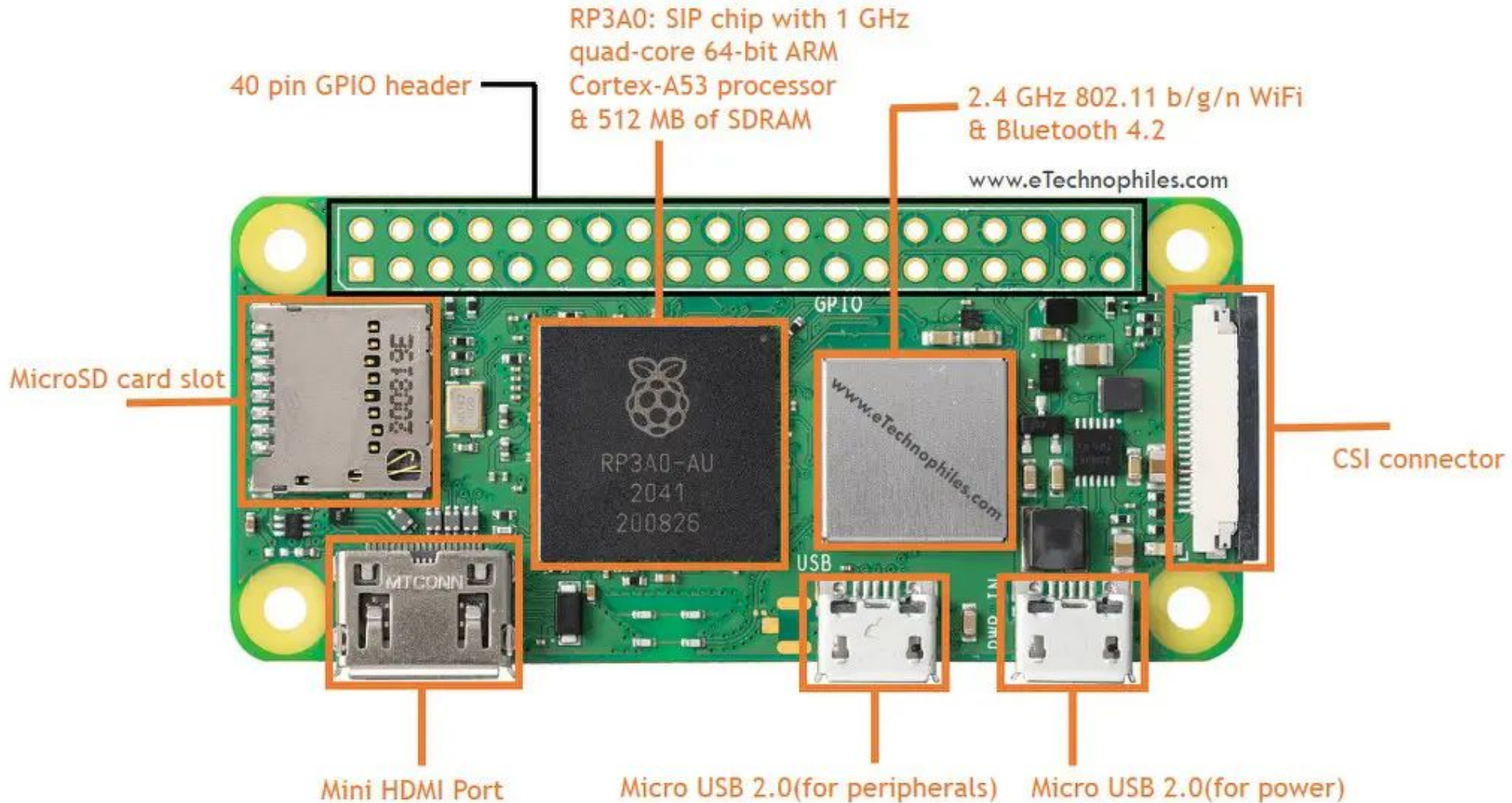
Machine Learning System Engineering

3. Raspberry Pi Setup Walkthrough

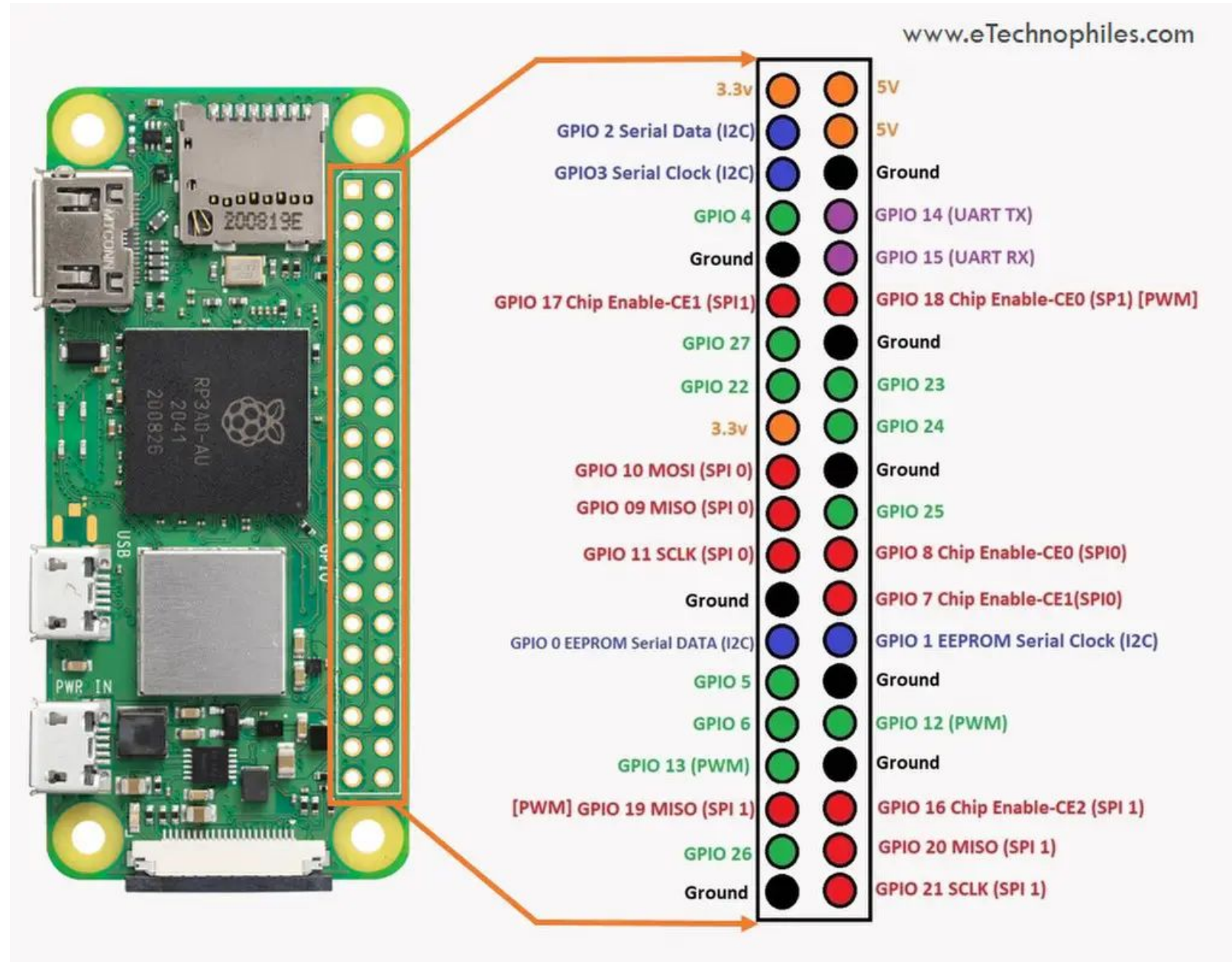


Raspberry Pi W2

Board Layout



GPIO pinout



Installing the OS

Use Raspberry Pi Imager

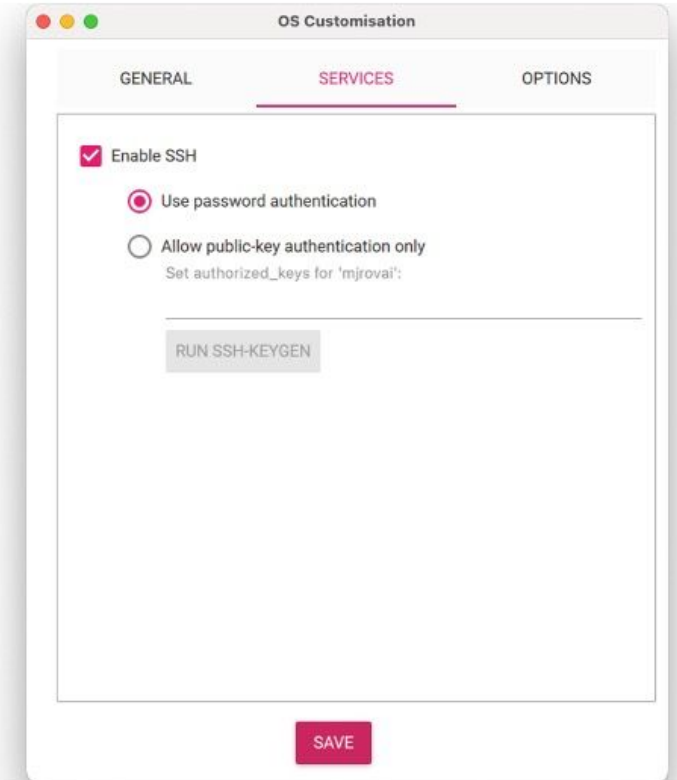
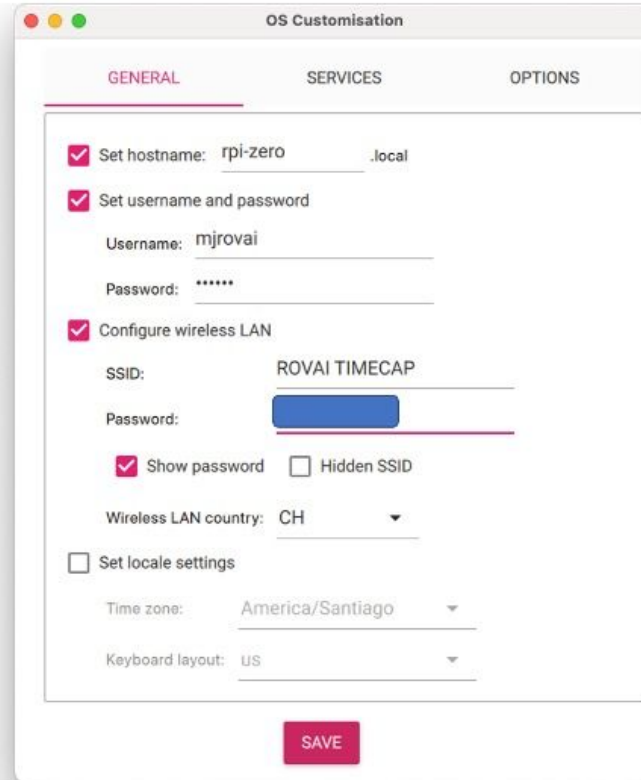
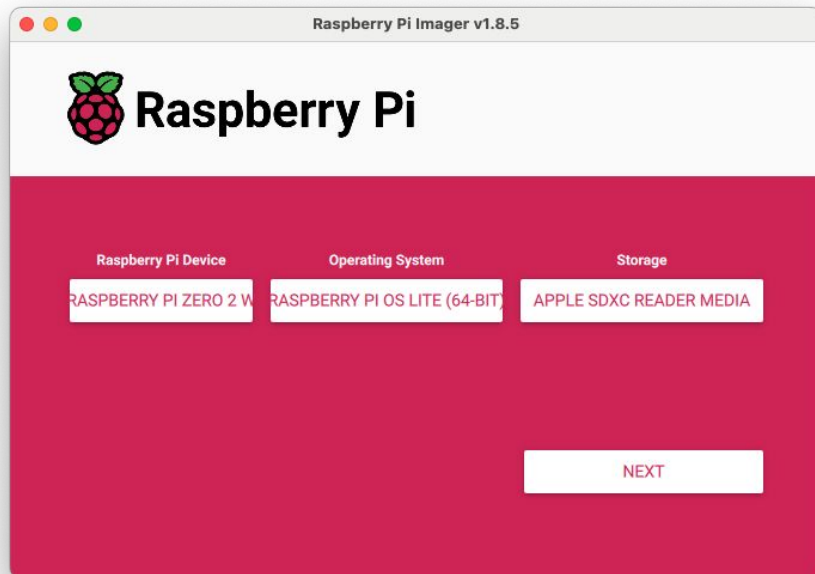
<https://www.raspberrypi.com/software/>

and select:

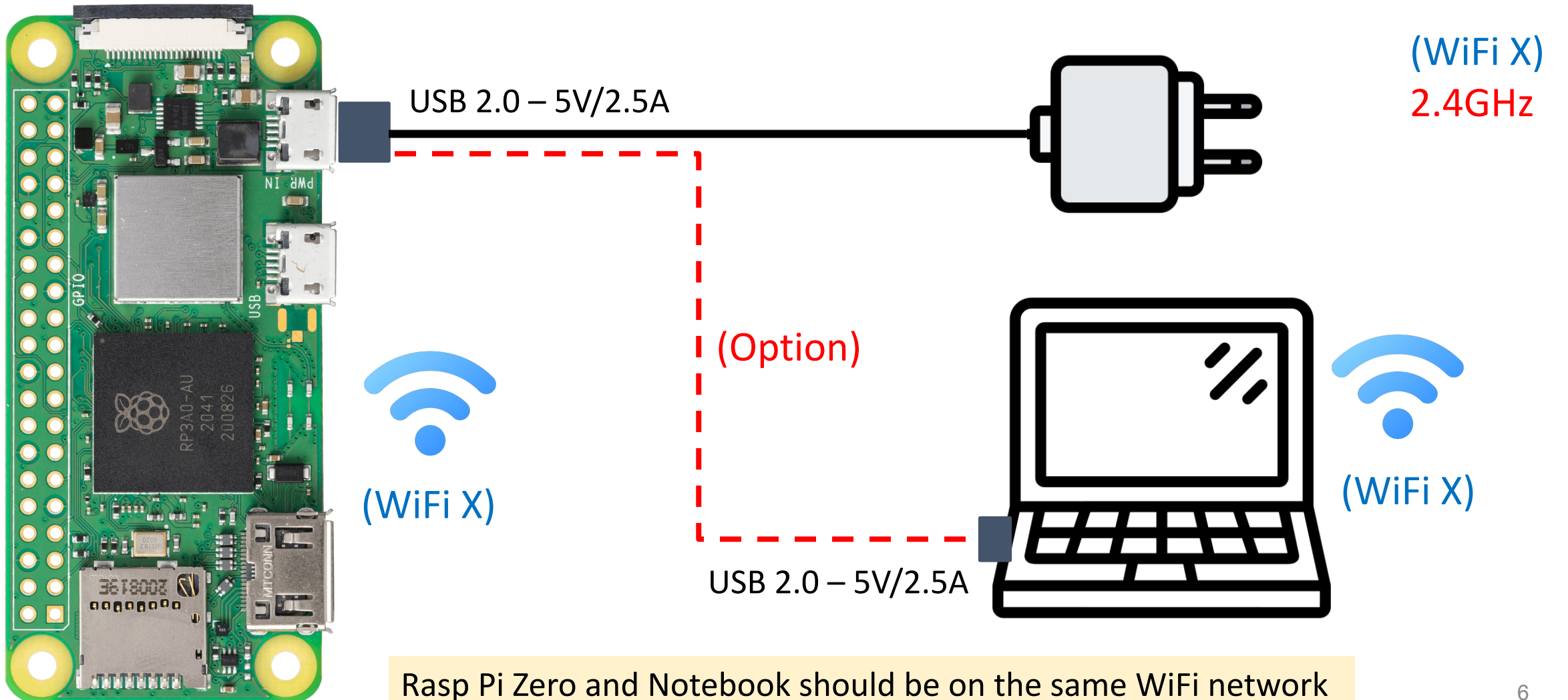
- RASPBERRY PI ZERO 2W
- RASPBERRY PI OS LITE (64-BIT)

Headless setup: enable SSH, Wi-Fi config

- Define hostname, username, and password

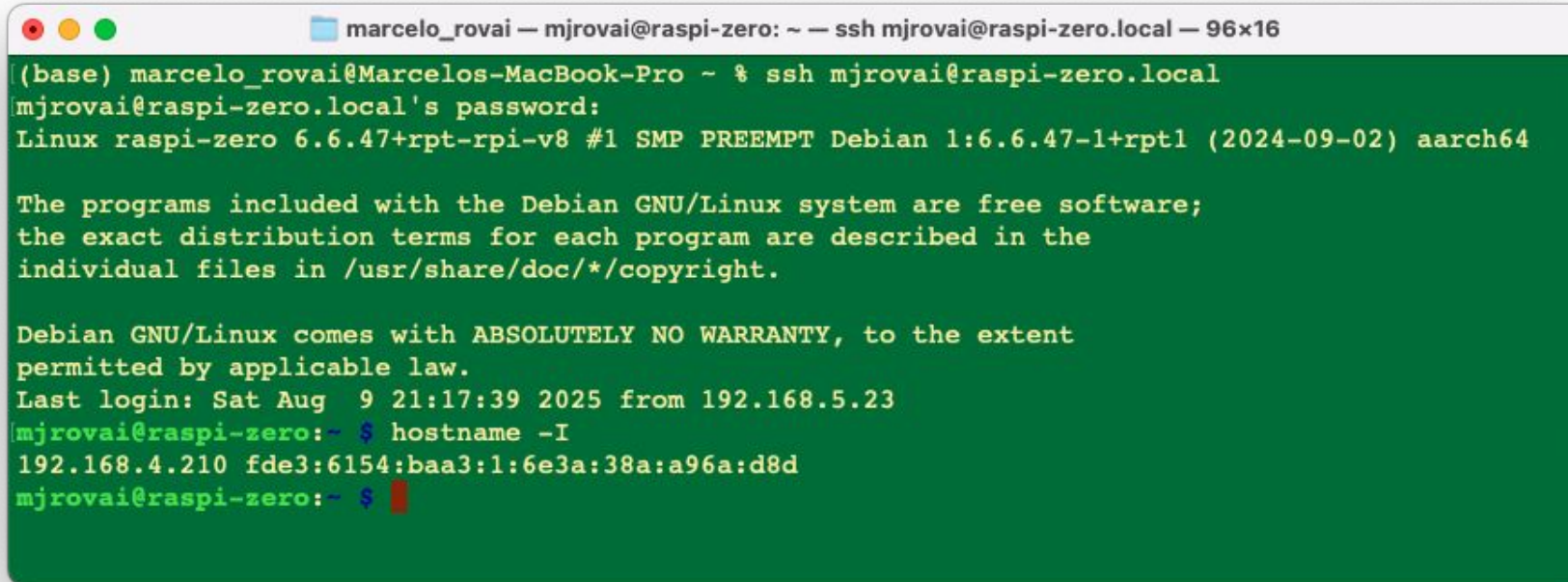


Power Supply and WiFi Network



Connecting to the Pi – SSH Via Terminal

- Enter with: `ssh username@hostname.local` (i.e., `mjrovai@raspi-zero.local`)
 - Once in the Raspi-Zero, use `hostname -I` to get the IP Address



```
marcelo_rovai — mjrovai@raspi-zero: ~ — ssh mjrovai@raspi-zero.local — 96x16
(base) marcelo_rovai@Marcelos-MacBook-Pro ~ % ssh mjrovai@raspi-zero.local
mjrovai@raspi-zero.local's password:
Linux raspi-zero 6.6.47+rpt-rpi-v8 #1 SMP PREEMPT Debian 1:6.6.47-1+rpt1 (2024-09-02) aarch64

The programs included with the Debian GNU/Linux system are free software;
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.
Last login: Sat Aug  9 21:17:39 2025 from 192.168.5.23
mjrovai@raspi-zero:~$ hostname -I
192.168.4.210 fde3:6154:baa3:1:6e3a:38a:a96a:d8d
mjrovai@raspi-zero:~$
```

Note: On Windows, use Command Prompt (cmd) or PowerShell.

- Knowing the IP address: Enter with:
`ssh username@ip_address` (i.e., `mjrovai@ 192.168.4.210`)

Initial Linux Commands

1. Package mgmt:
 - `sudo apt update && upgrade`
 - `sudo reboot`
2. System: (Open in a new terminal window)
 - `htop`

```
marcelo_rovai — mjrovai@raspi-zero: ~ — ssh mjrovai@raspi-zero.local — 101x22

0% Tasks: 23, 7 thr, 119 kthr; 1 running
0.7% Load average: 0.00 0.08 0.07
0.0% Uptime: 00:09:14
0.7%
Mem[|||||] 72.2M/417M
Swp[ ] 0K/512M

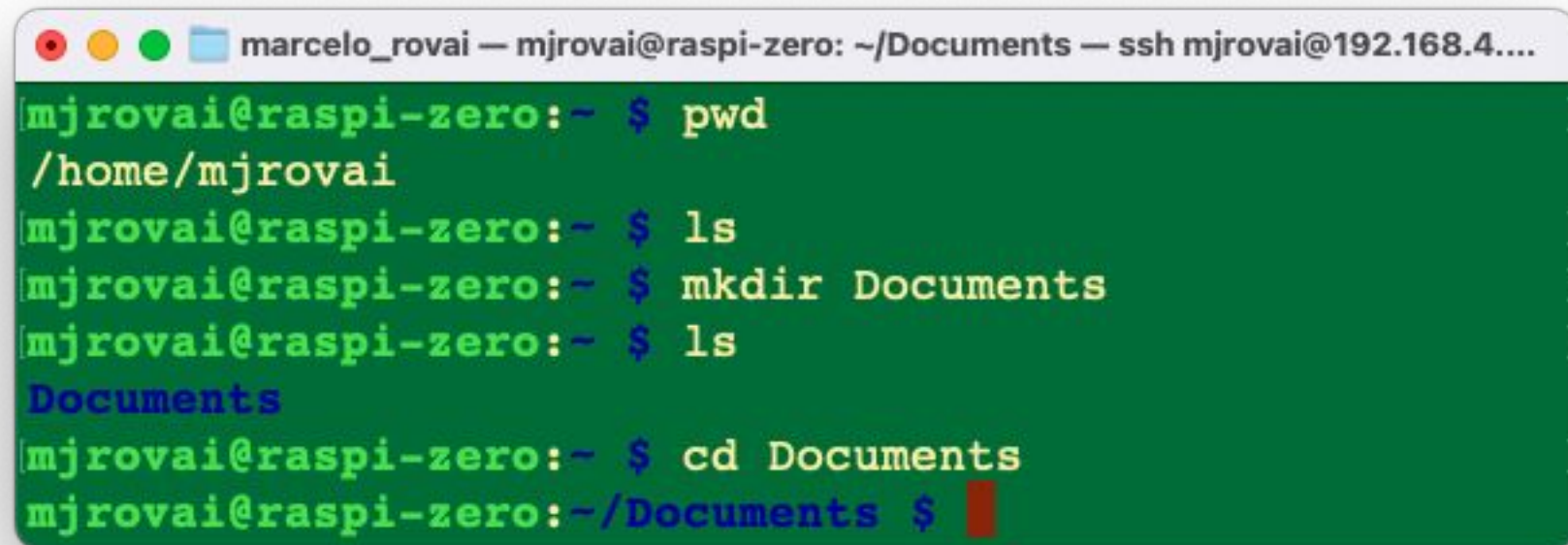
Main T/O
PID USER PRI NI VIRT RES SHR S CPU% MEM% TIME+ Command
674 mjrovai 20 0 7556 3172 2404 R 1.3 0.7 0:01.27 htop
661 mjrovai 20 0 19856 6508 4688 S 0.7 1.5 0:00.32 sshd: mjrovai@pts/0
1 root 20 0 164M 11300 8344 S 0.0 2.6 0:03.58 /sbin/init
230 root 20 0 26364 7008 6112 S 0.0 1.6 0:00.40 /lib/systemd/systemd-journald
252 root 20 0 26552 6676 4372 S 0.0 1.6 0:00.47 /lib/systemd/systemd-udev
337 systemd-ti 20 0 90712 6888 5992 S 0.0 1.6 0:00.33 /lib/systemd/systemd-timesyncd
363 systemd-ti 20 0 90712 6888 5992 S 0.0 1.6 0:00.00 /lib/systemd/systemd-timesyncd
366 avahi 20 0 7492 3196 2812 S 0.0 0.7 0:00.54 avahi-daemon: running [raspi-zero.
378 root 20 0 6696 2200 2072 S 0.0 0.5 0:00.01 /usr/sbin/cron -f
379 messagebus 20 0 8700 3952 3312 S 0.0 0.9 0:00.71 /usr/bin/dbus-daemon --system --ad
388 polkitd 20 0 229M 6720 5952 S 0.0 1.6 0:00.07 /usr/lib/polkit-1/polkitd --no-deb
F1Help F2Setup F3Search F4Filter F5Tree F6SortBy F7Nice -F8Nice +F9Kill F10Quit
```


Increasing SWAP Memory

1. First, turn off the swap-file:
`sudo dphys-swapfile swapoff`
2. Next, open and modify the file /etc/dphys-swapfile. For that, we will use the **nano** text editor:
`sudo nano /etc/dphys-swapfile`
 - a. Search for the **CONF_SWAPSIZE** variable (default is 200) and
 - b. update it to **2000**: **CONF_SWAPSIZE=2000**, and
 - c. save the file: **CTRL+X** -> **Y** => **Enter**.
3. Next, turn on the swapfile again and reboot the Raspberry Pi:
`sudo dphys-swapfile setup`
`sudo dphys-swapfile swapon`
`sudo reboot`

Linux: Basic Commands

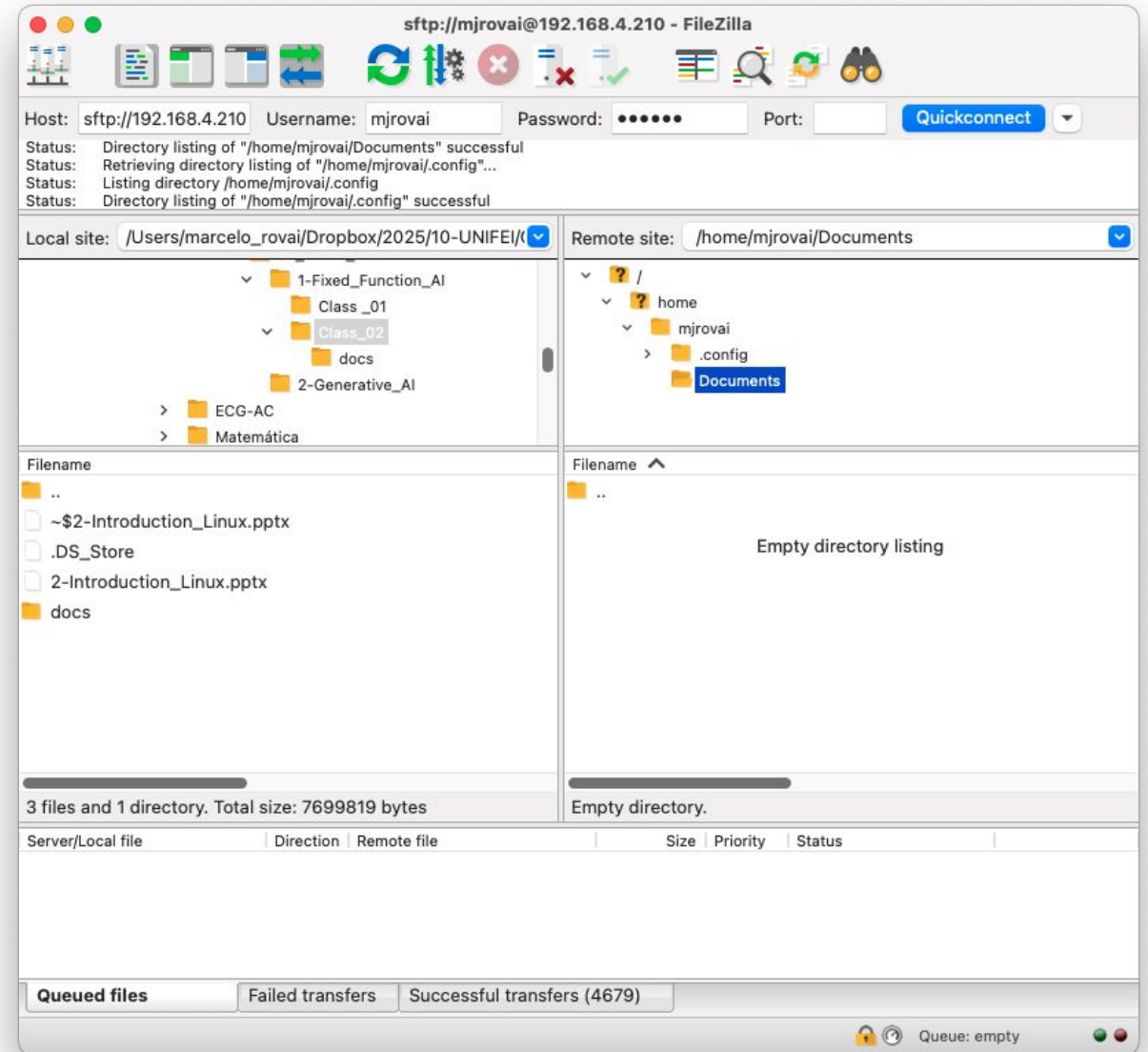
- `clear` -> Clear the terminal
- `pwd` -> Show the current directory: `/home/mjrovai`
- `ls` -> Lists the current directory content: (empty)
- `Mkdir <name>` -> Creates a directory: `mkdir Documents`
- `cd <dir>` -> Change to a directory `cd Documents`



```
marcelo_rovai — mjrovai@raspi-zero: ~/Documents — ssh mjrovai@192.168.4....  
[mjrovai@raspi-zero:~ $ pwd  
/home/mjrovai  
[mjrovai@raspi-zero:~ $ ls  
[mjrovai@raspi-zero:~ $ mkdir Documents  
[mjrovai@raspi-zero:~ $ ls  
Documents  
[mjrovai@raspi-zero:~ $ cd Documents  
mjrovai@raspi-zero:~/Documents $
```

Transferring files using FTP

1. Install FileZilla Client in the Desktop
<https://filezilla-project.org/download.php?type=client>
2. Enter with Host Credentials
(i.e., sftp://192.168.4.210)



Using the Camara Module

1. Install camera software (if not pre-installed):
`sudo apt-get install libcamera-apps`
2. List the installed cameras:
`rpikam-hello --list-cameras`
3. Capture a 640x480 JPEG image:
`rpikam-jpeg --output test_cli_camera.jpg --width 640 --height 480`
4. Use the command `ls` to check if the image was saved in the current directory and transfer it to your desktop with FileZilla.



Tips

- Connecting the Raspberry Pi to the Computer via USB can be unstable for heavy use. Prefer a 5V/2.5 Power Supply (same as used for mobile phones)
- The WiFi Network should be 2.4GHz
- Always turn off the Raspberry Pi, using the command:
`sudo shutdown -h now`
- Install packages using
`sudo apt install <package name>`

Questions?



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