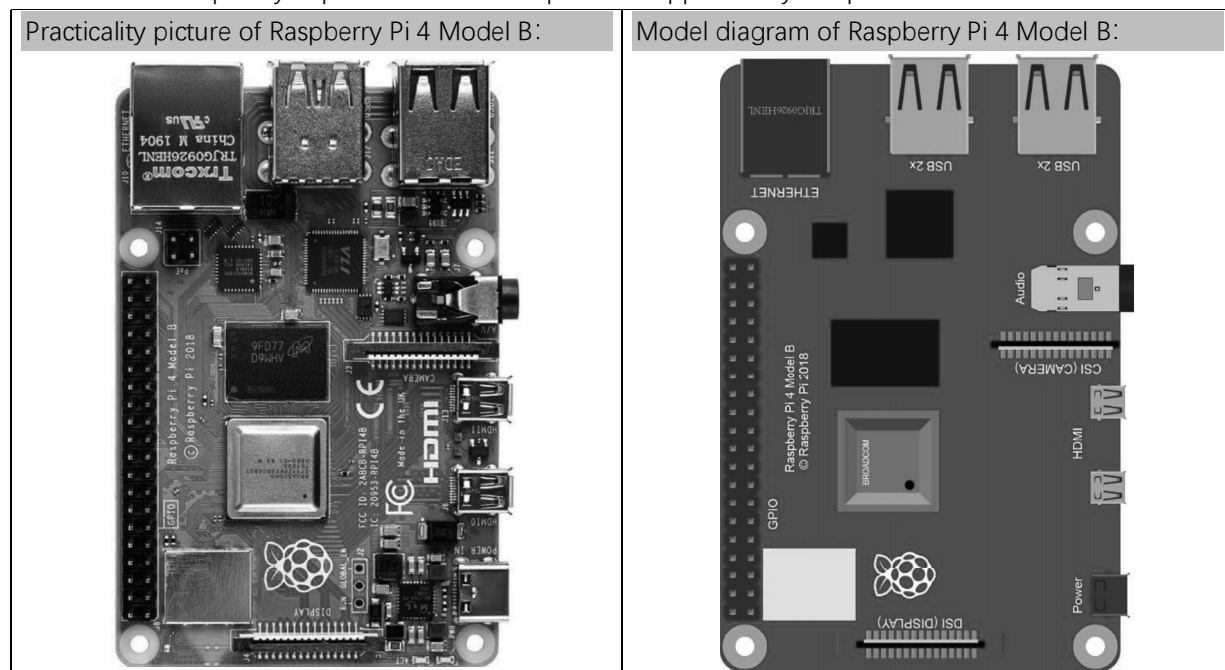


Raspberry Pi Introduction

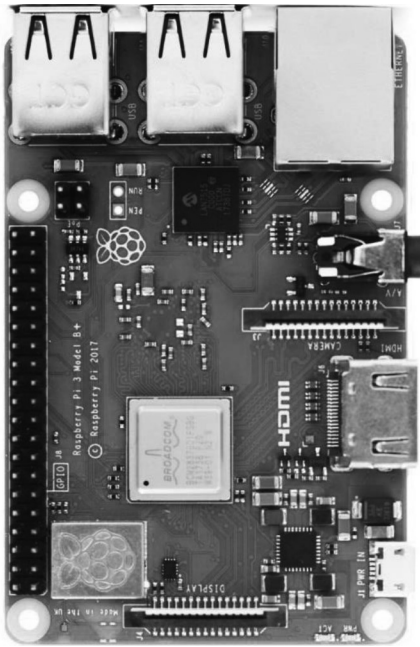
Raspberry Pi (called RPi, RPI, RasPi, the text these words will be used alternately later), a micro-computer with size of a card, quickly swept the world since its debut. It is widely used in desktop workstation, media center, smart home, robots, and even the servers, etc. It can do almost anything, which continues to attract fans to explore it. Raspberry Pi used to be running with Linux system and along with the release of windows 10 IoT. We can also run it with Windows. Raspberry Pi (with interfaces USB, network, HDMI, camera, audio, display and GPIO), as a microcomputer, can be running in command line mode and desktop system mode. Additionally, it is easy to operate just like Arduino, and you can even directly operate the GPIO of CPU.

So far, Raspberry Pi has developed to the fourth generation. Changes in versions are accompanied by increase and upgrades in hardware. A type and B type, the first generation of products, have been stopped due to various reasons. Other versions are popular and active and the most important is that they are consistent in the order and number of pins, which makes the compatibility of peripheral devices greatly enhanced between different versions.

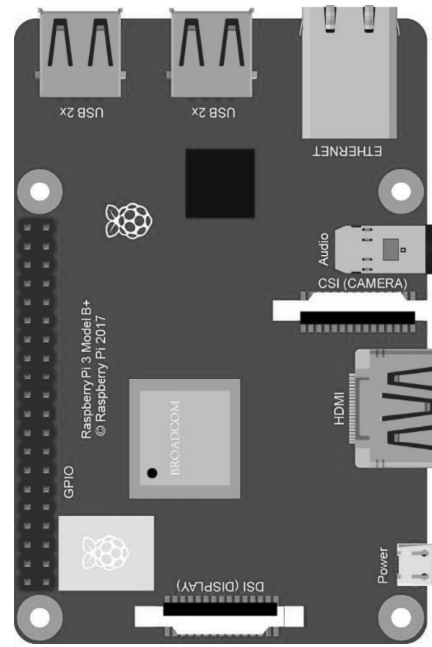
Below are the Raspberry Pi pictures and model pictures supported by this product.



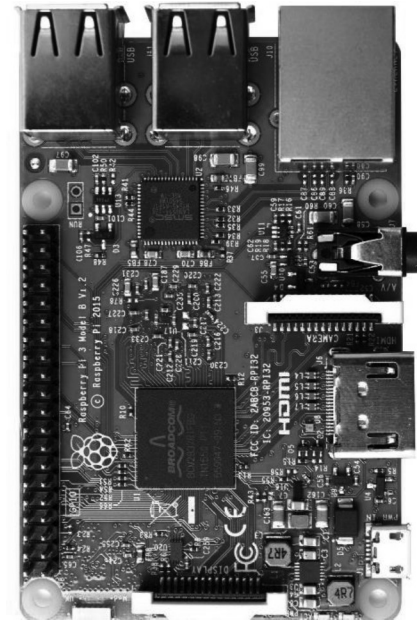
Practicality picture of Raspberry Pi 3 Model B+ :



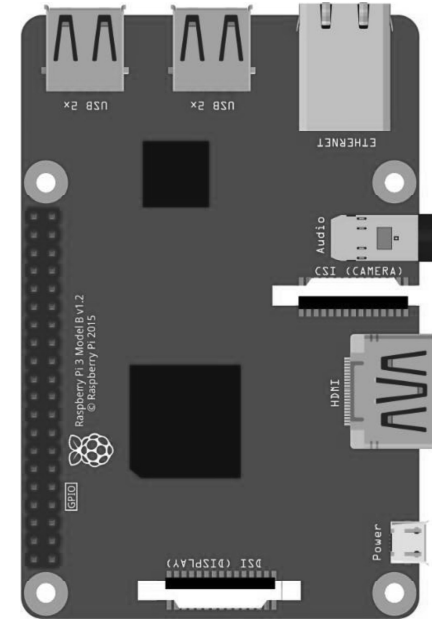
Model diagram of Raspberry Pi 3 Model B+ :



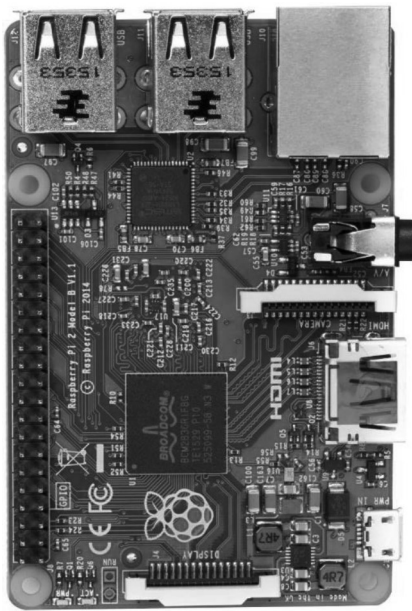
Practicality picture of Raspberry Pi 3 Model B:



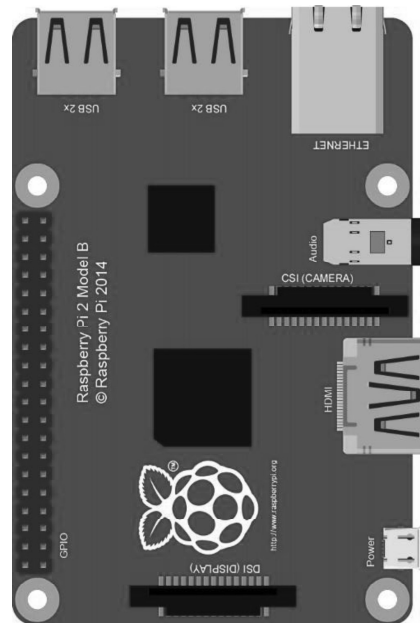
Model diagram of Raspberry Pi 3 Model B:



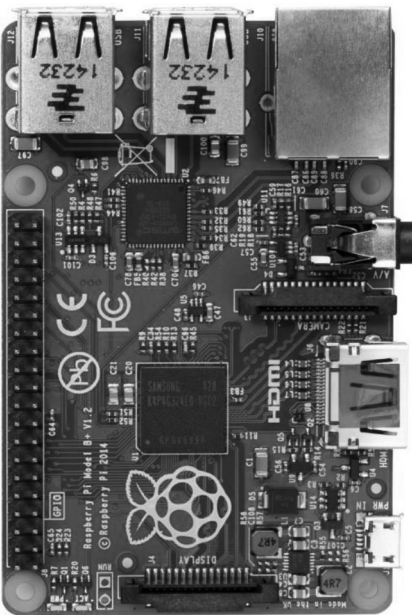
Practicality picture of Raspberry Pi 2 Model B:



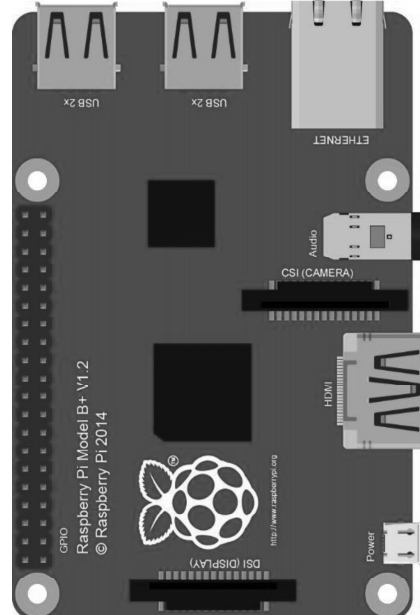
Model diagram of Raspberry Pi 2 Model B:



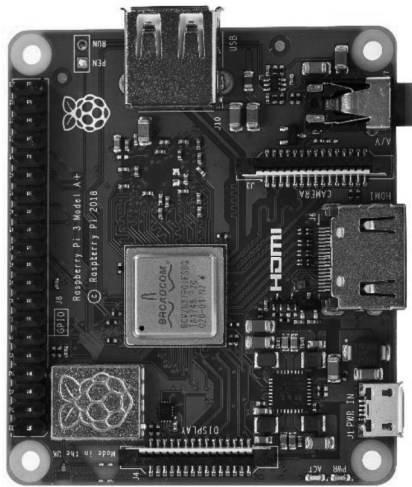
Practicality picture of Raspberry Pi 1 Model B+:



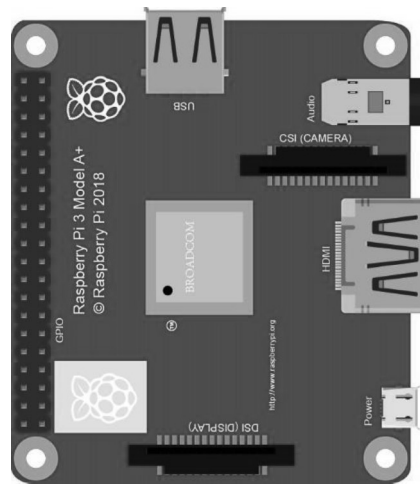
Model diagram of Raspberry Pi 1 Model B+:



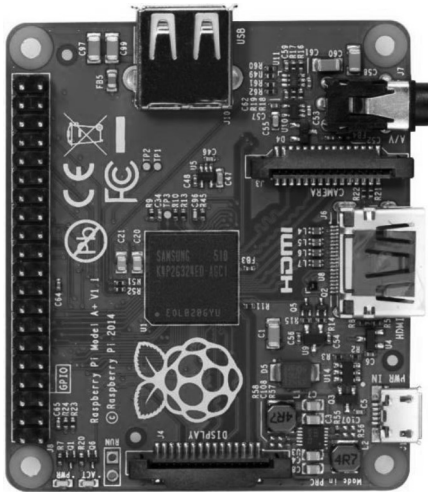
Practicality picture of Raspberry Pi 3 Model A+:



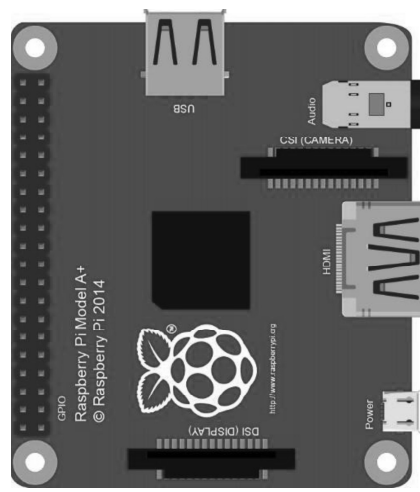
Model diagram of Raspberry Pi 3 Model A+:



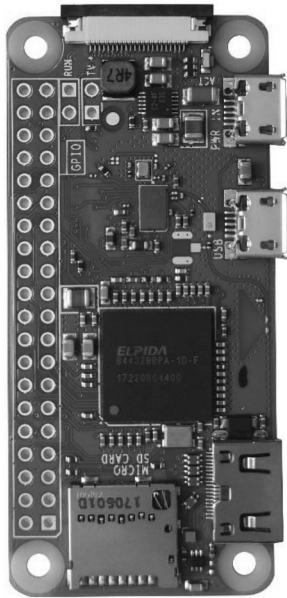
Practicality picture of Raspberry Pi 1 Model A+:



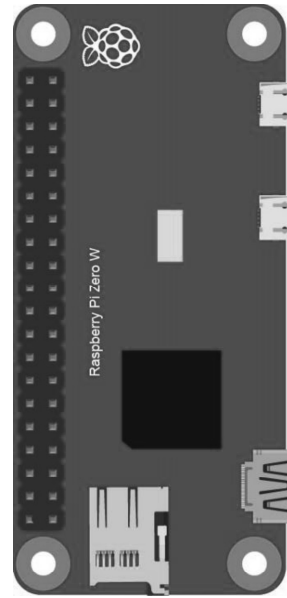
Model diagram of Raspberry Pi 1 Model A+:



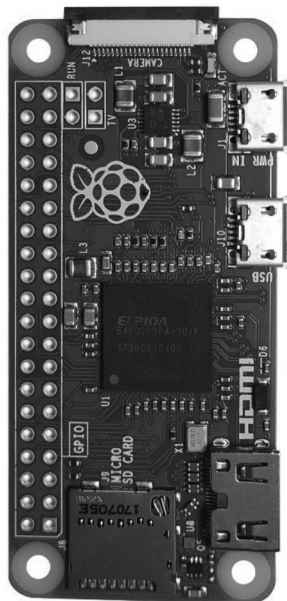
Practicality picture of Raspberry Pi Zero W:



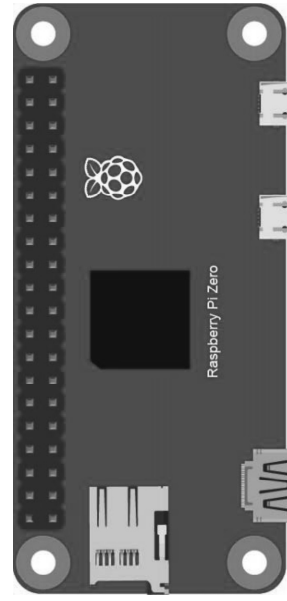
Model diagram of Raspberry Pi Zero W:



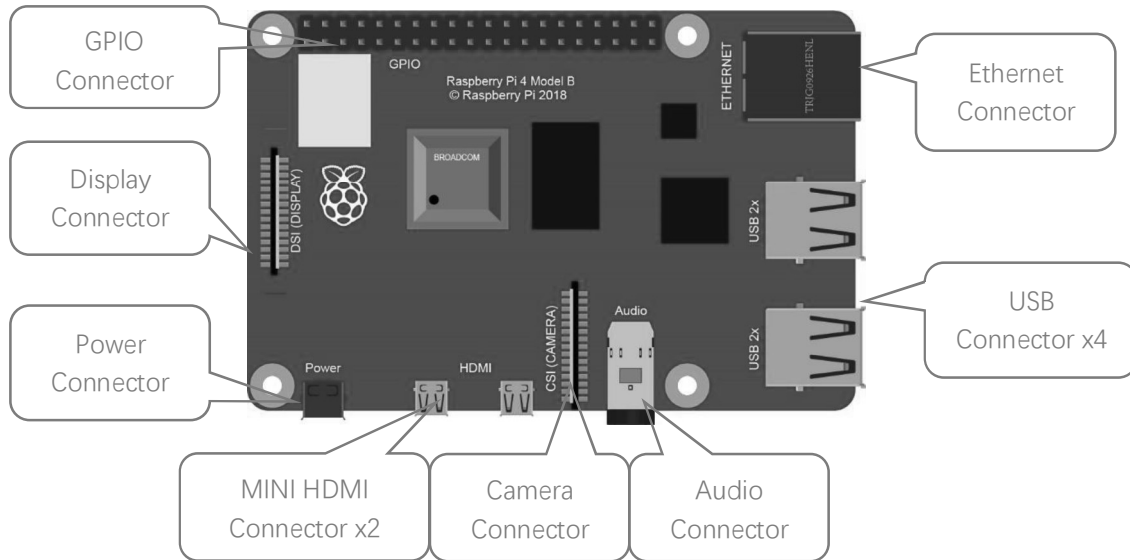
Practicality picture of Raspberry Pi Zero:



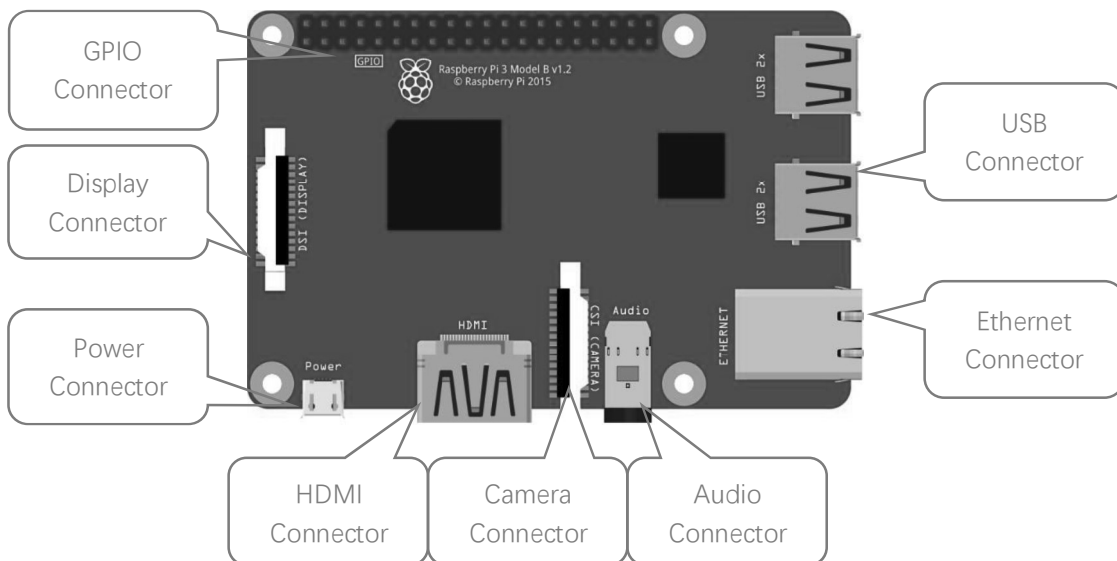
Model diagram of Raspberry Pi Zero:



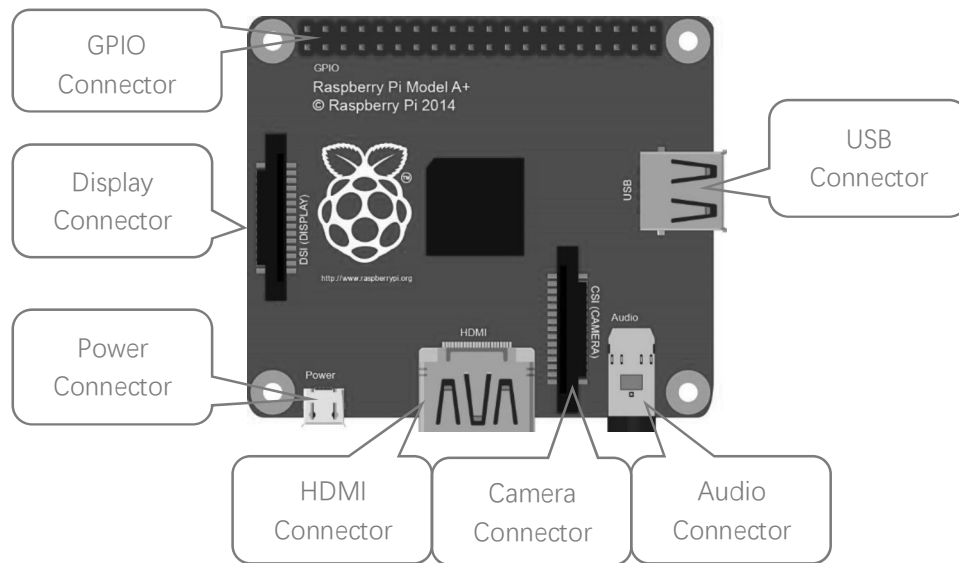
Hardware interface diagram of RPi 4B is shown below:



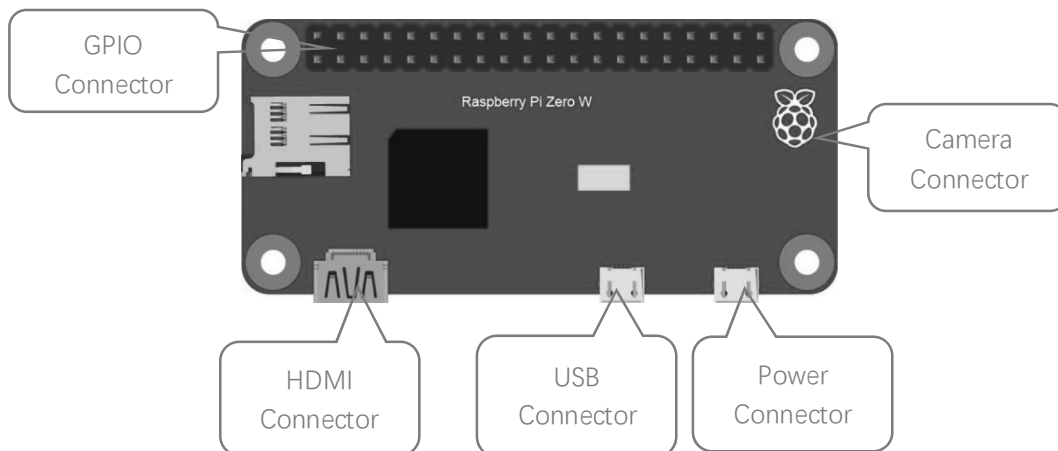
Hardware interface diagram of RPi 3B+/3B/2B/1B+ are shown below:



Hardware interface diagram of RPi 3A+/A+ is shown below:



Hardware interface diagram of RPi Zero/Zero W is shown below:



GPIO

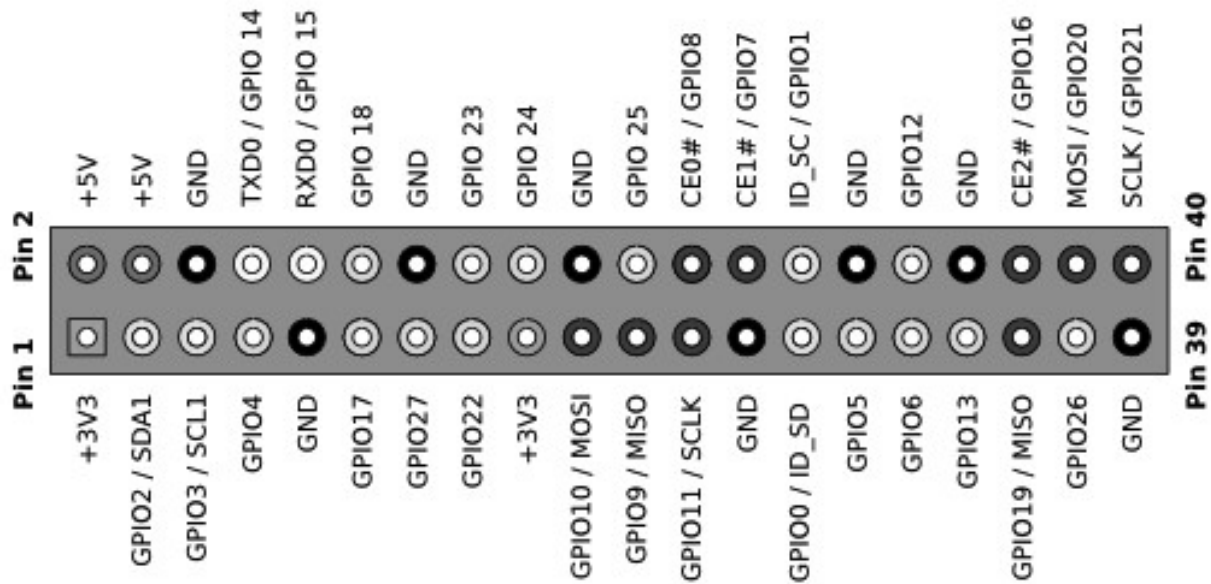
GPIO: General purpose input/output. We will introduce the specific feature of the pins on the Raspberry Pi and what you can do with them. You can use them for all sorts of purposes. Most of them can be used as either inputs or outputs, depending on your program.

When programming the GPIO pins there are 3 different ways to refer to them: GPIO numbering, physical numbering, WiringPi GPIO Numbering.

BCM GPIO Numbering

Raspberry Pi CPU use BCM2835/BCM2836/BCM2837 of Broadcom. GPIO pin number is set by chip manufacturer. These are the GPIO pins as that computer recognizes. The numbers are unordered and don't make any sense to humans. You will need a printed reference or a reference board that fits over the pins.

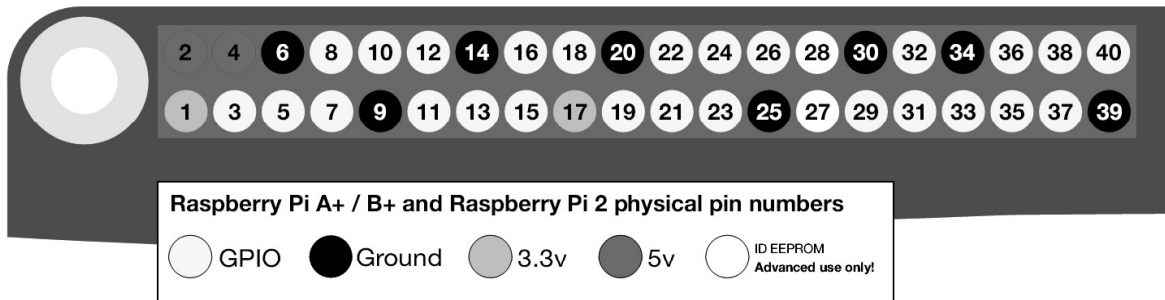
Each pin is defined as below:



For more details about pin definition of GPIO, please refer to <http://pinout.xyz/>

PHYSICAL Numbering

Another way to refer to the pins is by simply counting across and down from pin 1 at the top left (nearest to the SD card). This is 'physical numbering', as shown below:



WiringPi GPIO Numbering

Different from the previous mentioned two kinds of GPIO serial numbers, RPi GPIO serial number of the WiringPi was renumbered. Here we have three kinds of GPIO number mode: based on the number of BCM chip, based on the physical sequence number and based on wiringPi. The correspondence between these three GPIO numbers is shown below:

wiringPi Pin	BCM GPIO	Name	Header	Name	BCM GPIO	wiringPi Pin	
—	—	3.3v	1 2	5v	—	—	For A+, B+, 2B, 3B, 3B+, 4B, Zero
8	R1:0/R2:2	SDA	3 4	5v	—	—	
9	R1:1/R2:3	SCL	5 6	0v	—	—	
7	4	GPIO7	7 8	TxD	14	15	
—	—	0v	9 10	RxD	15	16	
0	17	GPIO0	11 12	GPIO1	18	1	
2	R1:21/R2:27	GPIO2	13 14	0v	—	—	
3	22	GPIO3	15 16	GPIO4	23	4	
—	—	3.3v	17 18	GPIO5	24	5	
12	10	MOSI	19 20	0v	—	—	
13	9	MISO	21 22	GPIO6	25	6	
14	11	SCLK	23 24	CE0	8	10	
—	—	0v	25 26	CE1	7	11	
30	0	SDA.0	27 28	SCL.0	1	31	
21	5	GPIO.21	29 30	0V	—	—	
22	6	GPIO.22	31 32	GPIO.26	12	26	
23	13	GPIO.23	33 34	0V	—	—	
24	19	GPIO.24	35 36	GPIO.27	16	27	
25	26	GPIO.25	37 38	GPIO.28	20	28	
—	—	0V	39 40	GPIO.29	21	29	
wiringPi Pin	BCM GPIO	Name	Header	Name	BCM GPIO	wiringPi Pin	

(For more details, please refer to <https://projects.drogon.net/raspberry-pi/wiringpi/pins/>)

You can also use the following command to view their correspondence.

```
gpio readall
```

```
pi@raspberrypi:~ $ gpio readall
```

Pi 3											
BCM	wPi	Name	Mode	V	Physical	V	Mode	Name	wPi	BCM	
		3.3v			1	2		5v			
2	8	SDA.1	ALT0	1	3	4		5V			
3	9	SCL.1	ALT0	1	5	6		0v			
4	7	GPIO. 7	IN	1	7	8	1	ALT5	TxD	15	14
		0v			9	10	1	ALT5	RxD	16	15
17	0	GPIO. 0	IN	0	11	12	0	IN	GPIO. 1	1	18
27	2	GPIO. 2	IN	0	13	14		0v			
22	3	GPIO. 3	IN	0	15	16	0	IN	GPIO. 4	4	23
		3.3v			17	18	0	IN	GPIO. 5	5	24
10	12	MOSI	ALT0	0	19	20		0v			
9	13	MISO	ALT0	0	21	22	0	IN	GPIO. 6	6	25
11	14	SCLK	ALT0	0	23	24	1	OUT	CE0	10	8
		0v			25	26	1	OUT	CE1	11	7
0	30	SDA.0	IN	1	27	28	1	IN	SCL.0	31	1
5	21	GPIO.21	IN	1	29	30		0v			
6	22	GPIO.22	IN	1	31	32	0	IN	GPIO.26	26	12
13	23	GPIO.23	IN	0	33	34		0v			
19	24	GPIO.24	IN	0	35	36	0	IN	GPIO.27	27	16
26	25	GPIO.25	IN	0	37	38	0	IN	GPIO.28	28	20
		0v			39	40	0	IN	GPIO.29	29	21

```

+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| BCM | wPi | Name | Mode | V | Physical | V | Mode | Name | wPi | BCM |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+

```

Pi 3											
BCM	wPi	Name	Mode	V	Physical	V	Mode	Name	wPi	BCM	
		3.3v			1	2		5v			
2	8	SDA.1	ALT0	1	3	4		5V			
3	9	SCL.1	ALT0	1	5	6		0v			
4	7	GPIO. 7	IN	1	7	8	1	ALT5	TxD	15	14
		0v			9	10	1	ALT5	RxD	16	15
17	0	GPIO. 0	IN	0	11	12	0	IN	GPIO. 1	1	18
27	2	GPIO. 2	IN	0	13	14		0v			
22	3	GPIO. 3	IN	0	15	16	0	IN	GPIO. 4	4	23
		3.3v			17	18	0	IN	GPIO. 5	5	24
10	12	MOSI	ALT0	0	19	20		0v			
9	13	MISO	ALT0	0	21	22	0	IN	GPIO. 6	6	25
11	14	SCLK	ALT0	0	23	24	1	OUT	CE0	10	8
		0v			25	26	1	OUT	CE1	11	7
0	30	SDA.0	IN	1	27	28	1	IN	SCL.0	31	1
5	21	GPIO.21	IN	1	29	30		0v			
6	22	GPIO.22	IN	1	31	32	0	IN	GPIO.26	26	12
13	23	GPIO.23	IN	0	33	34		0v			
19	24	GPIO.24	IN	0	35	36	0	IN	GPIO.27	27	16
26	25	GPIO.25	IN	0	37	38	0	IN	GPIO.28	28	20
		0v			39	40	0	IN	GPIO.29	29	21

```

+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| BCM | wPi | Name | Mode | V | Physical | V | Mode | Name | wPi | BCM |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+

```

For more details about wiringPi, please refer to <http://wiringpi.com/>.