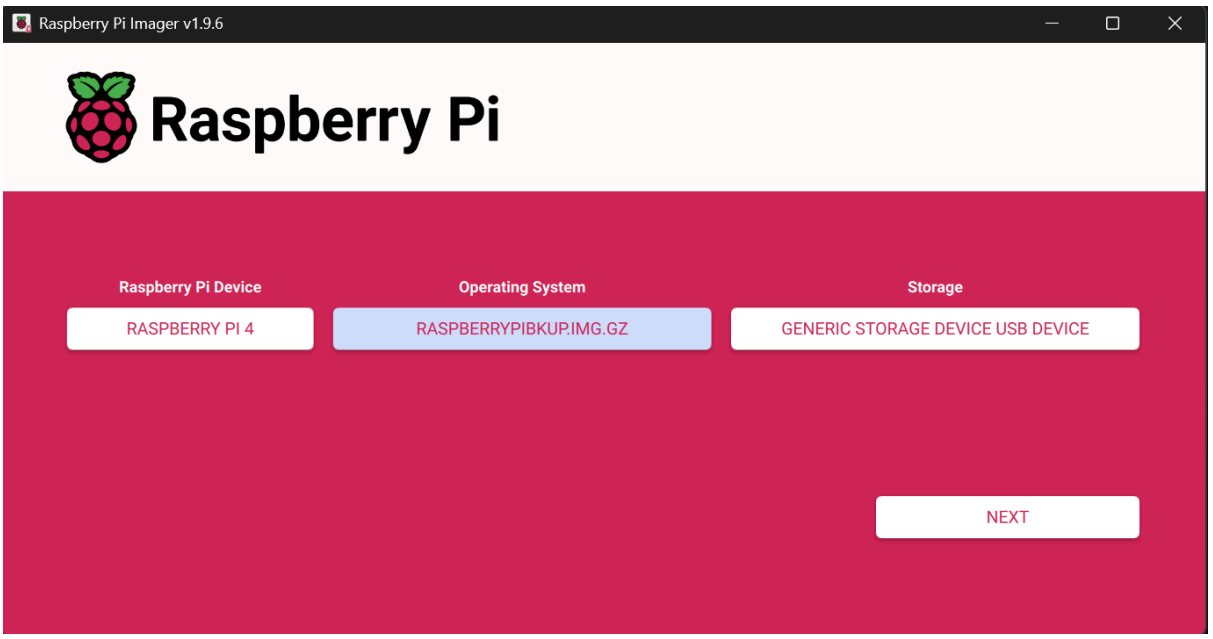
How to set up a new pi

Open the official Raspberry Pi Imager on your PC

Select

Raspberry pi device -> **Raspberry pi 4**
Operating system -> Custom img -> Locate the *raspberrypibkup.img* file in the shared drive
Storage -> Locate the SD card you wish to image, ensure this is the correct device (the GB storage can help, or simply removing and re-plugging in to see the device pop up)
Press next

Optionally, you can now adjust any custom options, such as auto-adding wifi credentials or enabling services. I recommend enabling SSH, VNC, and Raspberry Pi connect. Additionally, feel free to set up a custom username and password for the Raspberry Pi.



Notes
Sometimes the Raspberry pi imager software takes 30 seconds or so to show up with any options in the Raspberry Pi device, operating system, and storage - just wait, the correct options will appear soon - ensure you are connected to the wifi

Once fully completed (this may take a while), eject the SD card and insert it into the Raspberry Pi.

Credentials

Pi login, Username:pi, Password: Archie17

MotionEye Default Admin, Username: admin, Password:[leave empty]
You can change these details in the motioneye settings, as well as easily configure a user account.

Activating Raspberry Pi Connect (full remote access)

In the terminal on the Pi, run

rpi-connect signin

Open the link - often easiest to copy from the SSH shell and open on the PC where you are already signed in by default.

Setting up MotionEye

1. Connect to Wi-Fi or Ethernet

Ensure your Raspberry Pi is connected to a network before proceeding.

2. Add Your Camera

1. Either on the Pi, or a PC on the same network open http://*raspberrypi.local:8765* (Pi auto opens this)
2. Click the top-left menu icon → dropdown arrow → **Add Camera…**
3. **Camera Type:** Network Camera
4. **URL:** The camera's RTSP feed (e.g. `rtsp://192.168.60.139:554/ch_400`)
   Do **not** include the username or password in the URL.
5. **Username / Password:** Enter if required; leave blank otherwise.
6. Press **OK** — the camera should appear. Repeat for additional cameras.

3. Edit the Config File

Edit this file on the Pi to adjust camera names or slideshow options:

```
sudo nano /var/www/html/security-cameras.json
```

- Default camera names are `camera1`, `camera2`, etc. there should be one name in the array per camera
- Changing names in MotionEye does **not** update the JSON file — avoid renaming unless necessary.
- `enableSlideshow`: `true/false` — toggles auto-scroll
- `slideShowIntervalMs`: delay (in ms) between camera switches

Below are some useful (though hopefully not necessary) commands:

Raspberry Pi Commands
• sudo apt update && sudo apt upgrade -y — update and upgrade all packages
• hostname -I — show the IP address of the Pi
• ifconfig — display network information
• ping raspberrypi.local — check if Pi is reachable
• sudo raspi-config — open configuration tool (for Wi-Fi, etc.)
• sudo reboot — restart the Pi
• sudo shutdown now — shut down immediately

MotionEye Commands
• sudo systemctl start motioneye — start the MotionEye service
• sudo systemctl stop motioneye — stop the MotionEye service
• sudo systemctl restart motioneye — restart the MotionEye service
• sudo systemctl enable motioneye — enable auto-start on boot
• sudo systemctl disable motioneye — disable auto-start on boot
• sudo systemctl status motioneye — check service status
• sudo nano /etc/motioneye/motioneye.conf — edit the main MotionEye configuration file
• sudo nano /var/www/html/security-cameras.json — edit custom camera settings
• tail -f /var/log/motioneye.log — view live MotionEye logs
• sudo apt install motioneye — install MotionEye (if not installed)
• sudo apt remove motioneye — uninstall MotionEye