# Instructions for setting up everything from scratch on the Raspberry Pi

## Hardware Used

* QTY 1 - Raspberry Pi Model B (Original Version)
* QTY 1 - WiFi adapter (ebay [150Mbps USB Wifi Wireless Adapter with 8188 cus realtek chip For Raspberry Pi B](http://www.ebay.com/itm/361463422872))
* QTY 1 - 16 GB SD Card ([Microcenter](http://www.microcenter.com/product/366176/16GB_microSDHC_Class_10_Flash_Memory_Card))
* QTY 1 – HDMI Monitor
* QTY 1 – Keyboard
* QTY 1 – Mouse
* QTY 1 to 9 – 4 conductor 3.5mm audio cable(s)
* QTY 1 to 9 – Attiny85 I2C Temperature, Humidity, and Light sensor(s)
* QTY 1 - Custom Made Raspberry Pi Hat (Need to document)

## Windows Applications to be used

* Win32DiskImager <https://sourceforge.net/projects/win32diskimager/>
* PuTTY <http://www.putty.org/>
* WinSCP <https://winscp.net/>

## Steps

1. Write Raspbian Image to SD Card
   1. Download latest Raspbian Image (Debian Jessie) from <https://www.raspberrypi.org/downloads/raspbian/>
      * Version: March 2016
      * Release date: 2016-03-18
      * Kernel version: 4.1
      * SHA-1: db41f2a8c6236c0ca9150fe4db2017c09e7871fb
   2. Unzip Image
   3. Write to SD Card using Win32DiskImager <https://sourceforge.net/projects/win32diskimager/>
2. Boot up the Raspberry Pi with the prepared SD Card
3. Make a few configuration changes
   1. Open a terminal window
   2. Type the following command  
      sudo raspi-config
   3. Unless you are in the UK you may want to change the “5 Internalisation Options”  
      ***NOTE:*** *These are the settings I chose. Your choices may be different.*
      * “I1 Change Local”  
        Removed “en\_GB.UTF-8 UTF-8”  
        Added “en\_US.UTF-8 UTF-8”  
        On next screen, I left default local to “None”
      * “I2 Change Timezone”  
        Geographic area: US  
        Time zone: Eastern
      * “I3 Change Keyboard Layout”  
        Left as is since I do have a UK Keyboard
      * “I4 Change Wi-fi Country”  
        US United States
   4. Most likely you will want to choose “1 Expand Filesystem” to use the remaining space on your SD Card
      * After the filesystem has been expanded, exit raspi-config and reboot the Raspberry Pi
4. Connect the Raspberry Pi to the Wi-Fi network if you are using wireless by clicking on the network icon on the top right of the screen  
   BTW: If you did not perform the step above to change Wi-Fi country, you may have issues with the Wi-Fi being unreliable. I had this issue earlier and did not realize that was the reason why. It did work most of the time so I did not think much of it.
5. Find the assigned IP Address so we can use PuTTY and WinSCP
   1. Open a terminal window
   2. Type the following command  
      ifconfig
   3. Take note of the wlan0 IP Address

|  |
| --- |
| wlan0 Link encap:Ethernet HWaddr xx:xx:xx:xx:xx:xx  inet addr:192.168.1.178 Bcast:192.168.1.255 Mask:255.255.255.0  inet6 addr: xxxx::xxxx:xxxx:xxx:xxxx/64 Scope:Link  UP BROADCAST RUNNING MULTICAST MTU:1500 Metric:1  RX packets:407 errors:0 dropped:203 overruns:0 frame:0  TX packets:94 errors:0 dropped:4 overruns:0 carrier:0  collisions:0 txqueuelen:1000  RX bytes:139109 (135.8 KiB) TX bytes:42920 (41.9 KiB) |

* 1. Now we can use PuTTY to issue commands to the Raspberry Pi. From now on when I refer to opening a terminal, I will be using PuTTY but you are free to use the terminal on the Raspberry Pi.

1. Update and Upgrade to get the latest software changes  
   REF: <https://www.raspberrypi.org/documentation/raspbian/updating.md>
   1. Open a terminal window
   2. Type the following command  
      sudo apt-get update
   3. Type the following command  
      sudo apt-get upgrade
   4. Optionally, you may free up space used in the archives by issuing the following command *(I did not apply)*   
      sudo apt-get clean  
        
      You may run the following command to determine if you need to delete the archives.  
      df -h  
      Look at the free space left in /dev/root.
2. Install PIGPIO  
   REF: <http://abyz.co.uk/rpi/pigpio/download.html>
   1. From a terminal window, issue the following commands
      * wget abyz.co.uk/rpi/pigpio/pigpio.zip
      * unzip pigpio.zip
      * cd PIGPIO
      * make -j4
      * sudo make install
   2. Validate that the library installed correctly by running the following command  
      *Initially I saw a failed test on TEST 6.1. I removed the Pi Hat so that nothing was connected to pin 22 and reran the tests. This time all of the tests passed.*
      * sudo ./x\_pigpio # check C I/F
3. Shut down the Raspberry Pi, plug in the Pi Hat, and boot the Raspberry Pi
4. If you installed 9 LEDs on the Pi Hat, you may notice that one of the LEDs is on when the Raspberry Pi boots. Let’s correct that issue by having a script run when the Raspberry Pi boots to put all of LED GPIO Pins in output mode with a low value.  
   *NOTE: In my case, GPIO14 (TXD) was high so LED 8 was in the on state*
   1. Install wiringPi  
      REF: <https://projects.drogon.net/raspberry-pi/wiringpi/download-and-install>  
      From a terminal window, issue the following commands
      * git clone git://git.drogon.net/wiringPi
      * cd wiringPi
      * git pull origin
      * ./build

|  |
| --- |
| NOTE: To compile programs with wiringPi, you need to add:  -lwiringPi  to your compile line(s) To use the Gertboard, MaxDetect, etc.  code (the devLib), you need to also add:  -lwiringPiDev  to your compile line(s). |

* 1. Use WinSCP to connect to the Raspberry Pi and copy setupgpio.sh from the Raspberry Pi folder on the PC to the /home/pi/ folder on the Raspberry Pi
  2. Make setupgpio.sh executable by running the following command from the /home/pi directory  
     *HINT: You may need to change to the proper folder first. cd ..*  
     chmod +x setupgpio.sh
  3. Run the script to make certain that all of the LEDs turn off  
     ./setupgpio.sh
  4. Run setupgpio.sh on every boot
     + In a terminal window, issue the following command  
       sudo nano /etc/rc.local
     + Add the following lines at the end of the file but before the line “exit 0”  
       # setup the gpio pins for gate control  
       /home/pi/setupgpio.sh
     + Press <Ctrl> O to save the file
     + Press <Ctrl> X to exit nano editor
     + Reboot the Raspberry Pi and verify that the LED(s) go out on boot

1. Install Adafruit.IO
   1. From a terminal window, run the following command  
      sudo pip install adafruit-io
2. WiFi is acting wonky again. I think it is due to update and upgrade. Most likely, the WIFI drivers need to be updated as well.  
   Realtek Semiconductor Corp. RTL8188CUS 802.11n WLAN Adapter
   1. Edit wpa\_supplicant.conf  
      sudo nano /etc/wpa\_supplicant/wpa\_supplicant.conf

|  |
| --- |
| ctrl\_interface=DIR=/var/run/wpa\_supplicant GROUP=netdev  update\_config=1  country=US  network={  ssid="<ssid>"  proto=RSN  key\_mgmt=WPA-PSK  pairwise=CCMP  group=CCMP  psk="<password>"  } |