Debian Post-install

Un documento de BricoLabs

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Instalación de Debian

Algunas notas referentes a la instalación de Debian Jessie

# Introducción

Mi portátil es un ordenador Acer 5755G con las siguientes características:

* Core i5 2430M 2.4GHz
* NVIDIA Geforce GT 540M
* 8Gb RAM
* 750Gb HD

Mi portátil equipa una tarjeta *Nvidia Geforce GT540M* que resulta pertenecer a una rama muerta en el árbol de desarrollo de Nvidia.

La gráfica es una Nvidia Optimus, es decir una tarjeta híbrida que funcionaba perfectamente en Ubuntu 14.04 usando Bumblebee.

Con el paso a Ubuntu *Xenial Xerus* mi tarjeta gráfica dejó de funcionar correctamente con el procedimiento de instalación de Bumblebee que venía usando. Y con todos los que fui capaz de probar.

A mayores me encontré también con problemas insalvables para instalar el Virtual Box así que decidí volver a Debian.

Para hacer la actualización del sistema opté por desinstalar el dvd y montar en su lugar un disco SSD en un Caddie para Acer. La instalación fué muy fácil, y aunque el portátil arranca perfectamente de cualquiera de los dos discos opté por instalar el SSD en la bahía del HD original y pasar el HD al caddie.

Una vez instalado el sistema operativo, lo primero fue la instalación del Bumblebee para probar que funcionaba normalmente.

sudo apt-get install firmware-linux-nonfree Bumblebee-nvidia primus

# Cambiar las opciones de idioma

Ejecutamos:

sudo dpkg-reconfigure locales

Y después solo tenemos que cambiar la selección del idioma en la configuración de Gnome.

Nos pedirá rearrancar Gnome y renombrará todos los directorios de sistema.

# Gestión de paquetes

Instalamos *aptitude*, *synaptic* y *gdebi*

sudo apt-get install aptitude  
sudo apt-get install synaptic  
sudo apt-get install gdebi

Cambiamos las opciones de *aptitude* para que **no instale** los paquetes recomendados.

## Quitamos el cdrom de los sources.list

Editamos el fichero */etc/apt/sources.list* y comentamos las lineas del cdrom.

## Habilitamos los backports y multimedia

### Backports:

sudo cat > /etc/apt/sources.list.d/backports.list << EOF  
# backports  
deb http://ftp.debian.org/debian/ jessie-backports main contrib non-free  
EOF

### Multimedia:

sudo cat >> /etc/apt/sources.list.d/multimedia.list << EOF  
# multimedia  
deb http://www.deb-multimedia.org/ jessie main non-free  
EOF  
  
sudo apt-get -y --allow-unauthenticated install --reinstall deb-multimedia-keyring

Y actualizamos

sudo aptitude update

# Instalación de varios paquetes sueltos

## Programas de utilidad y uso frecuente

### Menulibre

Un editor de menús para Gnome, nos permite generar los archivos desktop para cualquier aplicación. Mucho más completo que *alacarte* la otra alternativa.

sudo apt-get install menulibre

### Terminator

Terminator es un emulador de terminal muy completo y muy flexible. Los instalamos desde *aptitude*

sudo aptitude install terminator python-keybinder

### Keepass2

Instalado *keepass2* desde Debian

sudo aptitude install keepass2

### gksu

Un *sudo* en modo gráfico:

sudo aptitude install gksu

**Muy importante** ejecutar gksu-properties y escoger el modo sudo en lugar de su. Nos evitaremos problemas con la instalación de muchas aplicaciones.

### Diskmanager

Para gestionar discos portátiles

sudo apt-get install ntfs-3g disk-manager

### Gnucash

Finanzas en linux

sudo apt-get -t jessie-backports install gnucash

### Herramientas *sync*

No sin mis *backups*

sudo apt-get install rsync grsync

### Dropbox

Bajado el paquete Debian desde la página [web de Dropbox](https://www.dropbox.com/install-linux), instalado el paquete con *packageinstall*, es decir, simplemente pinchando desde el gestor de ficheros.

### Compresores et al

sudo apt-get install rar unrar zip unzip unace bzip2 lzop p7zip p7zip-full p7zip-rar

### Freeplane

Mejor que [Freemind](http://freemind.sourceforge.net/wiki/index.php/Main_Page) (en mi opinión). El baile de siempre, descargar de la [web](http://www.freeplane.org/), descomprimir en *~/apps* y crear lanzador con *MenuLibre*. Todos los ficheros que tenía de *Freemind* se pueden usar directamente con *Freeplane*.

### Telegram desktop

El cliente de mensajeria de Telegram. Descargado desde la web, instalado en *~/apps*

## Internet

### Chrome y Chromium

Instalado chrome añadiendo fuentes a aptitude. No recuerdo como las añadí, en el fichero */etc/apt/sources.list.d/google-chrome.list*, tengo los siguientes contenidos:

###  
###  
###  
###  
### THIS FILE IS AUTOMATICALLY CONFIGURED ###  
# You may comment out this entry, but any other modifications may be lost.  
deb [arch=amd64] http://dl.google.com/linux/chrome/deb/ stable main

Ejecutamos:

sudo aptitude install google-chrome-stable  
sudo aptitude install chromium

### Tor

Bajado el comprimido desde la web y descomprimido en *~/apps* copiado el fichero desktop a *~/.local/share/applications*

### Deluge

Instalamos desde aptitude

sudo aptitude install deluge  
xdg-mime default deluge.desktop x-scheme-handler/magnet

### TiddlyDesktop

*Tiddly* es una wiki auto-contenida y muy flexible, tiene un sinfin de versiones adaptadas para diferentes usos. Hace años que la uso como cuaderno de bitácora personal, pero no había seguido su evolución.

Me he descargado:

* [Tiddlywiki](http://tiddlywiki.com/) y le he instalado los plugins de *FontAwesome* y *WikiMap*, este será mi nuevo cuaderno de bitácora.
* [GSD5](http://gsd5.tiddlyspot.com/) un *TiddlyWiki* adaptado a *GTD*

A mayores me he instalado la aplicación [TiddlyDesktop](https://github.com/Jermolene/TiddlyDesktop), basada en *node webkit* que simplifica el tema de backups (en teoría).

Como siempre la instalamos en *~/apps* y creamos un lanzador con *MenuLibre*.

## Gráficos

### Inkscape

apt-cache policy inkscape  
apt-get -t jessie-backports install inkscape  
aptitude install ink-generator

### LibreCAD y FreeCAD

Instalado desde repos con aptitude

apt-get install librecad  
  
apt-get -t jessie-backports install freecad

### Gimp

Gimp ya estaba instalado, adicionalmente instalado el gimp data-extra

sudo aptitude install gimp-plugin-registry gimp-texturize gimp-data-extras gimp-gap

### Shutter

Un programa de captura de pantallas que permite editarlas rápidamente:

sudo aptitude install shutter libgoo-canvas-perl

## Fotografía

### Rawtherapee y Darktable: Tratamiento de imágenes fotogŕaficas

sudo aptitude install icc-profiles icc-profiles-free  
sudo aptitude install rawtherapee darktable

### Stopmotion

sudo aptitude install stopmotion vgrabbj dvgrab

TODO: Probar qStopmotion

## Audio y video

### Codecs

Instalamos los codecs

sudo apt-get install libav-tools  
  
sudo apt-get install faad gstreamer0.10-ffmpeg gstreamer0.10-x \  
gstreamer0.10-fluendo-mp3 gstreamer0.10-plugins-base \  
gstreamer0.10-plugins-good gstreamer0.10-plugins-bad \  
gstreamer0.10-plugins-ugly ffmpeg lame twolame vorbis-tools \  
libquicktime2 libfaac0 libmp3lame0 libxine2-all-plugins libdvdread4 \  
libdvdnav4 libmad0 sox libxvidcore4 libstdc++5  
  
sudo apt-get install w64codecs

### Reproductores de música

Instalamos *Clementine*, *decibel*, *audacity*, *soundconverter*:

sudo aptitude install clementine gstreamer0.10-plugins-bad  
sudo aptitude install decibel-audio-player audacity soundconverter

### Gpodder

Instalamos *gpodder* para gestionar nuestros podcast, aunque *Clementine* también nos vale.

sudo aptitude install gpodder

### Spotify

Cliente de *Spotify*

sudo apt-key adv --keyserver hkp://keyserver.ubuntu.com:80 --recv-keys BBEBDCB318AD50EC6865090613B00F1FD2C19886  
echo deb http://repository.spotify.com stable non-free | sudo tee /etc/apt/sources.list.d/spotify.list  
sudo aptitude update  
sudo aptitude install spotify-client

### Video

Instalamos también utilidades de video:

sudo aptitude install vlc browser-plugin-vlc  
sudo aptitude install recordmydesktop gtk-recordmydesktop  
sudo aptitude install vokoscreen  
sudo aptitude install handbrake handbrake-cli handbrake-gtk

## Lector de DNIe

Instalamos:

sudo aptitude libccid install pcscd pcsc-tools

Como root ejecutamos *pcsc\_scan* [[1]](#footnote-68):

root@rasalhague:~# pcsc\_scan   
PC/SC device scanner  
V 1.4.23 (c) 2001-2011, Ludovic Rousseau <ludovic.rousseau@free.fr>  
Compiled with PC/SC lite version: 1.8.11  
Using reader plug'n play mechanism  
Scanning present readers...  
Waiting for the first reader...

Si insertamos el lector veremos algo como esto:

root@rasalhague:~# pcsc\_scan   
PC/SC device scanner  
V 1.4.23 (c) 2001-2011, Ludovic Rousseau <ludovic.rousseau@free.fr>  
Compiled with PC/SC lite version: 1.8.11  
Using reader plug'n play mechanism  
Scanning present readers...  
Waiting for the first reader...found one  
Scanning present readers...  
0: C3PO LTC31 v2 (11061005) 00 00  
  
Wed Jan 25 01:17:20 2017  
Reader 0: C3PO LTC31 v2 (11061005) 00 00  
 Card state: Card removed,

Si insertamos un DNI veremos que se lee la información de la tarjeta insertada:

Reader 0: C3PO LTC31 v2 (11061005) 00 00  
 Card state: Card inserted,   
y mas rollo

Instalamos ahora:

aptitude install pinentry-gtk2 opensc

# Documentos

## Calibre

Ejecutamos lo que manda la página web:

sudo -v && wget -nv -O- https://raw.githubusercontent.com/kovidgoyal/calibre/master/setup/linux-installer.py \  
| sudo python -c "import sys; main=lambda:sys.stderr.write('Download failed\n'); exec(sys.stdin.read()); main()"

Para usar el calibre con el Kobo Glo:

* Desactivamos todos los plugin de Kobo menos el *Kobo Touch Extended*
* Creamos una columna *MyShelves* con identificativo *#myshelves*
* En las opciones del plugin:
  + En la opción *Collection columns* añadimos las columnas *series,#myshelves*
  + Marcamos las opciones *Create collections* y *Delete empy collections*
  + *Update metadata on device* y *Set series information*

Algunos enlaces útiles:

* <https://github.com/jgoguen/calibre-kobo-driver>
* <http://www.lectoreselectronicos.com/foro/showthread.php?15116-Manual-de-instalaci%C3%B3n-y-uso-del-plugin-Kobo-Touch-Extended-para-Calibre>
* <http://www.redelijkheid.com/blog/2013/7/25/kobo-glo-ebook-library-management-with-calibre>
* <https://www.netogram.com/kobo.htm>

## Pandoc

Instalado el Pandoc descargando paquete *deb* desde la página web del Pandoc.

Descargamos las plantillas desde [el repo](https://github.com/jgm/pandoc-templates) ejecutando los siguientes comandos:

cd ~/.pandoc  
git clone https://github.com/jgm/pandoc-templates templates

## Zotero

Zotero es un programa que te permite guardar una o varias bibliografías con referencias a libros, páginas web o documentos electrónicos.

Instalado el Zotero Standalone desde la [página web del programa](https://www.zotero.org/)

## Vanilla LaTeX

El LaTeX de Debian está un poquillo anticuado, si se quiere usar una versión reciente hay que aplicar [este truco](http://tex.stackexchange.com/questions/1092/how-to-install-vanilla-texlive-on-debian-or-ubuntu).

cd ~  
mkdir tmp  
cd tmp  
wget http://mirror.ctan.org/systems/texlive/tlnet/install-tl-unx.tar.gz  
tar xzf install-tl-unx.tar.gz  
cd install-tl-xxxxxx

La parte xxxxxx varía en función del estado de la última versión de LaTeX disponible.

sudo ./install-tl

Una vez lanzada la instalación podemos desmarcar las opciones que instalan la documentación y las fuentes. Eso nos obligará a consultar la documentación *on line* pero ahorrará practicamente el 50% del espacio necesario. En mi caso sin *doc* ni *src* ocupa 2,3Gb

mkdir -p /opt  
sudo ln -s /usr/local/texlive/2016/bin/\* /opt/texbin

Por último para acabar la instalación añadimos **/opt/texbin** al *path*.

### Falsificando paquetes

Ya tenemos el **texlive** instalado, ahora necesitamos que el gestor de paquetes sepa que ya lo tenemos instalado.

sudo apt-get install equivs --no-install-recommends  
mkdir -p /tmp/tl-equivs && cd /tmp/tl-equivs  
equivs-control texlive-local

Para hacerlo más fácil podemos descargarnos un fichero ya preparado, ejecutando:

wget http://www.tug.org/texlive/files/debian-equivs-2015-ex.txt  
/bin/cp -f debian-equivs-2015-ex.txt texlive-local

Editamos la versión y

equivs-build texlive-local  
sudo dpkg -i texlive-local\_2015-1\_all.deb

Todo listo, ahora podemos instalar cualquier paquete que dependa de texlive

### Fuentes

Para dejar disponibles las fuentes opentype y truetype que vienen con texlive para el resto de aplicaciones:

sudo cp $(kpsewhich -var-value TEXMFSYSVAR)/fonts/conf/texlive-fontconfig.conf /etc/fonts/conf.d/09-texlive.conf  
gksudo gedit /etc/fonts/conf.d/09-texlive.conf

Borramos la linea:

<dir>/usr/local/texlive/2016/texmf-dist/fonts/type1</dir>

Y ejecutamos:

sudo fc-cache -fsv

### Actualizaciones

Para actualizar nuestro latex a la última versión de todos los paquetes:

sudo /opt/texbin/tlmgr update --self  
sudo /opt/texbin/tlmgr update --all

También podemos lanzar el instalador gráfico con:

sudo /opt/texbin/tlmgr --gui

Para usar el instalador gráfico hay que instalar previamente:

sudo apt-get install perl-tk --no-install-recommends

### Lanzador para el actualizador de texlive

mkdir -p ~/.local/share/applications  
/bin/rm ~/.local/share/applications/tlmgr.desktop  
cat > ~/.local/share/applications/tlmgr.desktop << EOF  
[Desktop Entry]  
Version=1.0  
Name=TeX Live Manager  
Comment=Manage TeX Live packages  
GenericName=Package Manager  
Exec=gksu -d -S -D "TeX Live Manager" '/opt/texbin/tlmgr -gui'  
Terminal=false  
Type=Application  
Icon=system-software-update  
EOF

Ojo que hay que dejar instalado el gksu (aunque debería estar de antes si sigues este doc)

sudo aptitude install gksu

## Emacs

Instalado emacs desde los repos:

sudo aptitude install emacs

Instalamos los paquetes *markdown-mode*, *mardown-plus* y *pandoc-mode* desde el menú de gestión de paquetes de **emacs**.

También instalamos *d-mode* y *flymake-d*.

Después de probar *flymake* y *flycheck* al final me ha gustado más *flycheck* Hay una sección de configuración en el fichero *.emacs* para cada uno de ellos, pero la de *flymake* está comentada.

Configuramos el fichero *.emacs* definimos algunas preferencias, algunas funciones útiles y añadimos orígenes extra de paquetes.

(custom-set-variables  
 ;; custom-set-variables was added by Custom.  
 ;; If you edit it by hand, you could mess it up, so be careful.  
 ;; Your init file should contain only one such instance.  
 ;; If there is more than one, they won't work right.  
 '(show-paren-mode t))  
(custom-set-faces  
 ;; custom-set-faces was added by Custom.  
 ;; If you edit it by hand, you could mess it up, so be careful.  
 ;; Your init file should contain only one such instance.  
 ;; If there is more than one, they won't work right.  
 )  
  
;;------------------------------------------------------------  
;; Some settings  
(setq inhibit-startup-message t) ; Eliminate FSF startup msg  
(setq frame-title-format "%b") ; Put filename in titlebar  
;(setq visible-bell t) ; Flash instead of beep  
(set-scroll-bar-mode 'right) ; Scrollbar placement  
(show-paren-mode t) ; Blinking cursor shows matching parentheses  
(setq column-number-mode t) ; Show column number of current cursor location  
(mouse-wheel-mode t) ; wheel-mouse support  
  
(setq fill-column 78)  
(setq auto-fill-mode t) ; Set line width to 78 columns...  
  
(setq-default indent-tabs-mode nil) ; Insert spaces instead of tabs  
(global-set-key "\r" 'newline-and-indent) ; turn autoindenting on  
;(set-default 'truncate-lines t) ; Truncate lines for all buffers  
;(require 'iso-transl) ; doesn't seems to be needed in debian  
  
  
;;------------------------------------------------------------  
;; Some useful key definitions  
(define-key global-map [M-S-down-mouse-3] 'imenu)  
(global-set-key [C-tab] 'hippie-expand) ; expand  
(global-set-key [C-kp-subtract] 'undo) ; [Undo]   
(global-set-key [C-kp-multiply] 'goto-line) ; goto line  
(global-set-key [C-kp-add] 'toggle-truncate-lines) ; goto line  
(global-set-key [C-kp-divide] 'delete-trailing-whitespace) ; delete trailing whitespace  
(global-set-key [C-kp-decimal] 'completion-at-point) ; complete at point  
(global-set-key [C-M-prior] 'next-buffer) ; next-buffer  
(global-set-key [C-M-next] 'previous-buffer) ; previous-buffer  
  
;;------------------------------------------------------------  
;; Set encoding  
(prefer-coding-system 'utf-8)  
(setq coding-system-for-read 'utf-8)  
(setq coding-system-for-write 'utf-8)  
  
;;------------------------------------------------------------  
;; Maximum colors  
(cond ((fboundp 'global-font-lock-mode) ; Turn on font-lock (syntax highlighting)  
 (global-font-lock-mode t) ; in all modes that support it  
 (setq font-lock-maximum-decoration t))) ; Maximum colors  
  
;;------------------------------------------------------------  
;; Use % to match various kinds of brackets...  
;; See: http://www.lifl.fr/~hodique/uploads/Perso/patches.el  
  
(global-set-key "%" 'match-paren) ; % key match parents  
(defun match-paren (arg)  
 "Go to the matching paren if on a paren; otherwise insert %."  
 (interactive "p")  
 (let ((prev-char (char-to-string (preceding-char)))  
 (next-char (char-to-string (following-char))))  
 (cond ((string-match "[[{(<]" next-char) (forward-sexp 1))  
 ((string-match "[\]})>]" prev-char) (backward-sexp 1))  
 (t (self-insert-command (or arg 1))))))  
  
;;------------------------------------------------------------  
;; The wonderful bubble-buffer  
(defvar LIMIT 1)  
(defvar time 0)  
(defvar mylist nil)  
  
(defun time-now ()  
 (car (cdr (current-time))))  
  
(defun bubble-buffer ()  
 (interactive)  
 (if (or (> (- (time-now) time) LIMIT) (null mylist))  
 (progn (setq mylist (copy-alist (buffer-list)))  
 (delq (get-buffer " \*Minibuf-0\*") mylist)  
 (delq (get-buffer " \*Minibuf-1\*") mylist)))  
 (bury-buffer (car mylist))  
 (setq mylist (cdr mylist))  
 (setq newtop (car mylist))  
 (switch-to-buffer (car mylist))  
 (setq rest (cdr (copy-alist mylist)))  
 (while rest  
 (bury-buffer (car rest))  
 (setq rest (cdr rest)))  
 (setq time (time-now)))   
  
(global-set-key [f8] 'bubble-buffer) ; win-tab switch the buffer  
  
(defun geosoft-kill-buffer ()  
 ;; Kill default buffer without the extra emacs questions  
 (interactive)  
 (kill-buffer (buffer-name))  
 (set-name))   
(global-set-key [C-delete] 'geosoft-kill-buffer)   
  
;;----------------------------------------------------------------------  
;; MELPA and others  
(when (>= emacs-major-version 24)  
 (require 'package)  
 (package-initialize)  
 (add-to-list 'package-archives '("melpa" . "http://melpa.org/packages/") t)  
 (add-to-list 'package-archives '("gnu" . "http://elpa.gnu.org/packages/") t)  
 (add-to-list 'package-archives '("marmalade" . "https://marmalade-repo.org/packages/") t)  
 )  
  
; (add-to-list 'load-path "~/.emacs.d/")  
  
;;----------------------------------------------------------------------  
;; Packages installed via package  
;;------------------------------  
  
;;----------------------------------------------------------------------  
;; flymake and flycheck installed from package  
;; I think you have to choose only one  
  
;; (require 'flymake)  
;; ;;(global-set-key (kbd "C-c d") 'flymake-display-err-menu-for-current-line)  
;; (global-set-key (kbd "C-c d") 'flymake-popup-current-error-menu)  
;; (global-set-key (kbd "C-c n") 'flymake-goto-next-error)  
;; (global-set-key (kbd "C-c p") 'flymake-goto-prev-error)  
  
(add-hook 'after-init-hook #'global-flycheck-mode)  
(global-set-key (kbd "C-c C-p") 'flycheck-previous-error)  
(global-set-key (kbd "C-c C-n") 'flycheck-next-error)  
  
;; Define d-mode addons  
;; Activate flymake or flycheck for D  
;; Activate auto-complete-mode  
;; Activate yasnippet minor mode if available  
;; Activate dcd-server  
(require 'ac-dcd)  
(add-hook 'd-mode-hook  
 (lambda()  
 ;;(flymake-d-load)  
 (flycheck-dmd-dub-set-variables)  
 (require 'flycheck-d-unittest)  
 (setup-flycheck-d-unittest)  
 (auto-complete-mode t)  
 (when (featurep 'yasnippet)  
 (yas-minor-mode-on))  
 (ac-dcd-maybe-start-server)  
 (ac-dcd-add-imports)  
 (add-to-list 'ac-sources 'ac-source-dcd)  
 (define-key d-mode-map (kbd "C-c ?") 'ac-dcd-show-ddoc-with-buffer)  
 (define-key d-mode-map (kbd "C-c .") 'ac-dcd-goto-definition)  
 (define-key d-mode-map (kbd "C-c ,") 'ac-dcd-goto-def-pop-marker)  
 (define-key d-mode-map (kbd "C-c s") 'ac-dcd-search-symbol)  
 (when (featurep 'popwin)  
 (add-to-list 'popwin:special-display-config  
 `(,ac-dcd-error-buffer-name :noselect t))  
 (add-to-list 'popwin:special-display-config  
 `(,ac-dcd-document-buffer-name :position right :width 80))  
 (add-to-list 'popwin:special-display-config  
 `(,ac-dcd-search-symbol-buffer-name :position bottom :width 5)))))  
  
;; Define diet template mode (this is not installed from package)  
(add-to-list 'auto-mode-alist '("\\.dt$" . whitespace-mode))  
(add-hook 'whitespace-mode-hook  
 (lambda()  
 (setq tab-width 2)  
 (setq whitespace-line-column 250)  
 (setq indent-tabs-mode nil)  
 (setq indent-line-function 'insert-tab)))  
  
;;----------------------------------------------------------------------  
;; elpy  
(elpy-enable)

## Scribus

Instalado con aptitude

sudo aptitude install scribus

## Comix

Instalado con aptitude

sudo aptitude install comix

# Desarrollo sw

## Git

Instalado git desde aptitude

sudo aptitude install git

Configuración básica de **git**

git config --global user.name "Sergio Alvariño"  
git config --global user.email "salvari@gmail.com"  
git config --global core.editor emacs  
git config --global color.ui true  
git config --global credential.helper cache  
git config --global credential.helper 'cache --timeout=7200'  
git config --global push.default simple  
git config --global alias.sla 'log --oneline --decorate --graph --all'  
git config --global alias.car 'commit --amend --no-edit'  
git config --global alias.unstage reset  
git config --global alias.st status  
git config --global alias.last 'log -1 HEAD'  
git config --global alias.ca 'commit -a'

## Paquetes esenciales

sudo apt-get install build-essential checkinstall make automake cmake autoconf git git-core dpkg wget

## Open Java

apt-get install openjdk-7-jre icedtea-7-plugin

## D-apt e instalación de programas

Configurado d-apt, instalados todos los programas incluidos

sudo wget http://master.dl.sourceforge.net/project/d-apt/files/d-apt.list -O /etc/apt/sources.list.d/d-apt.list  
sudo apt-get update && sudo apt-get -y --allow-unauthenticated install --reinstall d-apt-keyring && sudo apt-get update

Instalamos todos los programas asociados.

sudo aptitude install dmd dub dcd dfix dfmt dscanner textadept

## DCD

Una vez instalado el DCD tenemos que configurarlo creando el fichero *~/.config/dcd/dcd.conf* con el siguiente contenido:

/usr/include/dmd/druntime/import  
/usr/include/dmd/phobos

Podemos probarlo con:

dcd-server &  
echo | dcd-client --search toImpl

## gdc

Instalado con

sudo aptitude install gdc

## ldc

Instalado con:

sudo aptitude install ldc

Para poder ejecutar aplicaciones basadas en [Vibed](http://vibed.org/), necesitamos instalar:

sudo apt-get install -y libssl-dev libevent-dev

## Emacs para editar D

Instalados los siguientes paquetes desde *marmalade*

* *d-mode*
* *flymake-d*
* *flycheck*
* *flycheck-dmd-dub*
* *flychek-d-unittest*
* *auto-complete* (desde *melpa*)
* *ac-dcd*

Se configura en el fichero **~/.emacs**:

;; (require 'flymake)  
;; ;;(global-set-key (kbd "C-c d") 'flymake-display-err-menu-for-current-line)  
;; (global-set-key (kbd "C-c d") 'flymake-popup-current-error-menu)  
;; (global-set-key (kbd "C-c n") 'flymake-goto-next-error)  
;; (global-set-key (kbd "C-c p") 'flymake-goto-prev-error)  
  
(add-hook 'after-init-hook #'global-flycheck-mode)  
(global-set-key (kbd "C-c C-p") 'flycheck-previous-error)  
(global-set-key (kbd "C-c C-n") 'flycheck-next-error)  
  
;; Define d-mode addons  
;; Activate flymake or flycheck for D  
;; Activate auto-complete-mode  
;; Activate yasnippet minor mode if available  
;; Activate dcd-server  
(require 'ac-dcd)  
(add-hook 'd-mode-hook  
 (lambda()  
 ;;(flymake-d-load)  
 (flycheck-dmd-dub-set-variables)  
 (require 'flycheck-d-unittest)  
 (setup-flycheck-d-unittest)  
 (auto-complete-mode t)  
 (when (featurep 'yasnippet)  
 (yas-minor-mode-on))  
 (ac-dcd-maybe-start-server)  
 (ac-dcd-add-imports)  
 (add-to-list 'ac-sources 'ac-source-dcd)  
 (define-key d-mode-map (kbd "C-c ?") 'ac-dcd-show-ddoc-with-buffer)  
 (define-key d-mode-map (kbd "C-c .") 'ac-dcd-goto-definition)  
 (define-key d-mode-map (kbd "C-c ,") 'ac-dcd-goto-def-pop-marker)  
 (define-key d-mode-map (kbd "C-c s") 'ac-dcd-search-symbol)  
 (when (featurep 'popwin)  
 (add-to-list 'popwin:special-display-config  
 `(,ac-dcd-error-buffer-name :noselect t))  
 (add-to-list 'popwin:special-display-config  
 `(,ac-dcd-document-buffer-name :position right :width 80))  
 (add-to-list 'popwin:special-display-config  
 `(,ac-dcd-search-symbol-buffer-name :position bottom :width 5)))))  
  
;; Define diet template mode (this is not installed from package)  
(add-to-list 'auto-mode-alist '("\\.dt$" . whitespace-mode))  
(add-hook 'whitespace-mode-hook  
 (lambda()  
 (setq tab-width 2)  
 (setq whitespace-line-column 250)  
 (setq indent-tabs-mode nil)  
 (setq indent-line-function 'insert-tab)))

### Referencias

* <https://github.com/atilaneves/ac-dcd>
* <https://github.com/Hackerpilot/DCD>

## Processing

Bajamos los paquetes de las respectivas páginas web, descomprimimimos en *~/apps/* y creamos los desktop file con **Menulibre**

## Openframeworks

Bajamos el paquete comprimido de la página web del proyecto.

Descomprimimos en *~/apps*

Bajamos al directorio de la aplicación y ejecutamos:

sudo scripts/linux/debian/install\_dependencies.sh  
sudo scripts/linux/debian/install\_codecs.sh  
  
cd scripts/linux  
./compileOF.sh -j2  
  
cd OF/examples/graphics/polygonExample  
make  
make Run  
  
cd OF/scripts/linux  
./compilePG.sh

Va a instalar un montón de dependencias, hay que tomarlo con calma.

Al final también va a añadir una linea al fichero *~/.profile*

export PG\_OF\_PATH=/home/salvari/apps/of/of\_v0.9.3\_linux64\_release

## Python

De partida tenemos instalado dos versiones: *python* y *python3*

python -V  
Python 2.7.9  
  
python3 -V  
Python 3.4.2

Instalado python-pip y python-virtualenv desde aptitude.

sudo aptitude install python-pip python-virtualenv virtualenv  
  
sudo pip install --upgrade pip  
sudo pip install --upgrade virtualenv

Instalamos a mayores *Ananconda*, es la forma fácil de poder usar *ipython notebook*. De hecho me he instalado dos versiones la que incluye el python2 y la que incluye el python3.

Las instalaciones de *Anaconda* son redundantes, basta con instalar uno de ellos. En cualquier caso para realizar la instalación basta con descargar los scripts de instalación desde la página web de Anaconda.

bash Anaconda3-4.2.0-Linux-x86\_64.sh  
bash Anaconda2-4.2.0-Linux-x86\_64.sh

Los he dejado instalados en *~/apps/anaconda2* y *~/apps/anaconda3*

Cada una de estas instalaciones incorpora su propia versión de Python. Para usarlas tenemos que cambiar nuestro PATH para que el Python deseado sea el primero que se selecciona.

Por ejemplo para activar anaconda3 en bash:

export PATH="~/apps/anaconda3/bin:$PATH"

Para hacer lo mismo en fish:

set -x PATH ~/apps/anaconda3/bin $PATH

### iPython y GraphLab

Creamos un entorno conda con Python 2.7.x

conda create -n gl-env python=2.7 anaconda

Activamos el nuevo entorno (todo esto lo hice en bash, en fish hay un problemilla con el entorno conda [mas info](https://penandpants.com/2014/02/28/using-conda-environments-and-the-fish-shell/))

bash  
source activate gl-env

En el futuro esto es todo lo que tendremos que hacer activar el entorno conda donde estamos instalando el iPython.

Nos aseguramos de tener *pip* al dia:

conda update pip

Instalamos la biblioteca [GraphLab Create](https://turi.com/products/create/). Esta biblioteca se supone que es fácil de usar pero está sujeta a licencia. [[2]](#footnote-107)

Una vez registrado en la página web te pasan un número de registro que tienes que usar para instalar la biblioteca.

pip install --upgrade --no-cache-dir https://get.graphlab.com/GraphLab-Create/2.1/your registered email address here/your product key here/GraphLab-Create-License.tar.gz

Y para terminar instalamos iPython [[3]](#footnote-108):

conda install ipython-notebook

Desde ahora basta con activar el entorno que hemos creado para tener acceso al iPython.

source activate gl-env  
  
ipython notebook  
  
source deactivate gl-env

#### Instalación alternativa con virtualenv

# Create a virtual environment named e.g. gl-env  
virtualenv gl-env  
  
# Activate the virtual environment  
source gl-env/bin/activate  
  
# Make sure pip is up to date  
pip install --upgrade pip  
  
# Install IPython Notebook (optional)  
pip install "ipython[notebook]"  
  
# Install Jupyter Notebook (optional)  
pip install "jupyter"  
  
  
# Install your licensed copy of GraphLab Create  
pip install --upgrade --no-cache-dir https://get.graphlab.com/GraphLab-Create/2.1/your registered email address here/your product key here/GraphLab-Create-License.tar.gz

### Usar Emacs para editar Python

Instalamos *elpy* desde el gestor de paquetes de Emacs, concretamente desde el repo *marmalade*

Hay que habilitar *elpy* en el fichero **~/.emacs** para ello añadimos la linea

(elpy enable)

*flycheck* chequea el código python conviene instalar:

sudo pip install pylint

#### TODO

Estudiar esto con calma <https://elpy.readthedocs.io/en/latest>

### Web2py

Desde [la página web oficial de web2py](http://www.web2py.com) descargamos el *source code* para usuarios normales.

Yo he descomprimido el framework en ~/apps/web2py

Para que el framework soporte ssl convine generar los siguientes certificados:

openssl genrsa -out server.key 2048  
openssl req -new -key server.key -out server.csr  
  
Country Name (2 letter code) [AU]:ES  
State or Province Name (full name) [Some-State]:CORUNA  
Locality Name (eg, city) []:CORUNA  
Organization Name (eg, company) [Internet Widgits Pty Ltd]:Mikasa  
Organizational Unit Name (eg, section) []:salvari  
Common Name (e.g. server FQDN or YOUR name) []:salvari  
Email Address []:salvari@gmail.com  
  
Please enter the following 'extra' attributes  
to be sent with your certificate request  
A challenge password []:secret1t05  
An optional company name []:Mikasa

Ahora ejecutamos:

openssl x509 -req -days 365 -in server.csr -signkey server.key -out server.crt

Ahora deberíamos dejar los ficheros server.key, server.csr y server.crt en el directorio raiz de *web2py* y ya podremos arrancar el framework con los siguientes parámetros:

python web2py.py -a 'admin\_password' -c server.crt -k server.key -i 0.0.0.0 -p 8000

Y ya podemos acceder nuestro server en la dirección <https://localhost:8000>

Tampoco está de más instalar las librerías de graphviz:

sudo aptitude install python-pygraphviz

# Desarrollo hardware

## Arduino IDE

Bajamos los paquetes de la página [web](https://www.arduino.cc) , descomprimimimos en *~/apps/arduino*.

Creamos un link al directorio del software que hemos descargado:

cd ~/apps/arduino  
ln -s arduino-x.y.z current

La primera ves que instalamos será necesario crear el desktop file con **Menulibre** con las actulizaciones no será necesario, siempre y cuando apunte a *~/apps/arduino/current*

## Pinguino IDE

Tenemos el paquete de instalación disponible en su página [web](http://pinguino.cc/download.php)

Ejecutamos el programa de instalación. El programa descargará los paquetes Debian necesarios para dejar el IDE y los compiladores instalados.

Al acabar la instalación he tenido que crear el directorio *~/Pinguino/v11*, parece que hay algún problema con el programa de instalación y no lo crea automáticamente.

El programa queda correctamente instalado en */opt* y arranca correctamente, habrá que probarlo con los micros.

## KiCAD

Instalamos desde *backports*:

sudo aptitude install -t jessie-backports kicad

Vamos a instalar a mayores algunas librerias de KiCAD, para poder crear Shields de Arduino.

* [Freetronics](https://github.com/freetronics/freetronics_kicad_library) una libreria que no solo incluye Shield para Arduino sino una completa colección de componentes que nos permitirá hacer proyectos completos. [Freetronics](http://www.freetronics.com) es una especie de BricoGeek australiano, publica tutoriales, vende componentes, y al parecer mantiene una biblioteca para KiCAD. La biblioteca de Freetronics se mantiene en un repo de github. Lo suyo es incorporarla a cada proyecto, por que si la actualizas se pueden romper los proyectos que estes haciendo.
* [eklablog](http://meta-blog.eklablog.com/kicad-librairie-arduino-pretty-p930786) Esta biblioteca de componentes está incluida en el github de KiCAD, así que teoricamente no habría que instalarla en nuestro disco duro.

# Virtualización

## Docker

apt-get install apt-transport-https ca-certificates  
apt-key adv --keyserver hkp://p80.pool.sks-keyservers.net:80 --recv-keys 58118E89F3A912897C070ADBF76221572C52609D  
edit docker.list with  
deb https://apt.dockerproject.org/repo debian-jessie main  
  
apt-cache policy docker-engine -- comprobamos que todo está bien.  
  
  
sudo apt-get install docker-engine -- da un error en makedev por udev activo  
  
  
sudo service docker start  
  
sudo docker run hello-world - todo bien  
  
sudo gpasswd -a salvari docker

## Virtualbox

Tenemos que:

* Añadir el fichero *virtualbox.list* al directorio */etc/apt/sources.list.d*
* Bajarnos y añadir a nuestro llavero las claves públicas de Oracle
* Actualizar la lista de paquetes
* Instalar virtualbox
* Añadir nuestro usuario al grupo vboxuser (no tengo claro que esto sea necesario)
* echo "deb http://download.virtualbox.org/virtualbox/debian jessie contrib" |sudo tee /etc/apt/sources.list.d/virtualbox.list wget -q https://www.virtualbox.org/download/oracle\_vbox\_2016.asc -O- | sudo apt-key add - sudo apt-get update sudo apt-get install virtualbox-5.1 sudo gpasswd -a salvari vboxusers

Una vez instalado el virtualbox tenemos que instalarnos el pack de extensiones, es muy importante descargar el pack correspondiente a nuestra versión desde [la página web de descargas](https://www.virtualbox.org/wiki/Downloads?)

Sin más que hacer doble click en el fichero descargado lo instalaremos en nuestra instancia de *Virtualbox* (necesitamos la contraseña de administración).

## Virtualizando un Windows 7

* 2 Gb de ram
* Create virtual hard disk
* 10Gb dinamically allocated
* Settings -> System->Boot Order: Quitamos el floppy
* Storage -> Add IDE Controller->Add Optical Disk -> Choose Disk -> ISO Image
* Instalamos Windows en Inglés y con teclado en español

Una vez instalado el SO Windows instalamos las Guest Additions.

# Shells alternativos: zsh y fish

Los dos son muy interesantes. He usado zsh casi un año, ahora voy a probar **fish**.

## fish

Instalamos **fish** desde aptitude con:

sudo aptitude install fish

Instalamos oh-my-fish

curl -L https://github.com/oh-my-fish/oh-my-fish/raw/master/bin/install > install  
fish install  
rm install  
  
chsh -s `which fish`

## zsh

Igualmente instalamos **zsh**:

sudo aptitude install zsh

Vamos a usar antigen así que nos lo clonamos en \_~/apps/

cd ~/apps  
git clone https://github.com/zsh-users/antigen

Y editamos el fichero *~/.zshrc* para que contenga:

source ~/apps/antigen/antigen.zsh  
  
# Load the oh-my-zsh's library.  
antigen use oh-my-zsh  
  
# Bundles from the default repo (robbyrussell's oh-my-zsh).  
antigen bundle git  
antigen bundle command-not-found  
antigen bundle autojump  
antigen bundle extract  
# antigen bundle heroku  
# antigen bundle pip  
# antigen bundle lein  
  
  
# Syntax highlighting bundle.  
antigen bundle zsh-users/zsh-syntax-highlighting  
  
# git  
antigen bundle arialdomartini/oh-my-git  
antigen theme arialdomartini/oh-my-git-themes oppa-lana-style  
  
# autosuggestions  
antigen bundle tarruda/zsh-autosuggestions  
  
#antigen theme agnoster  
  
# Tell antigen that you're done.  
antigen apply  
  
# append to path  
path+=('/home/salvari/apps/julia/current/bin/')  
# prepend  
# path=('/home/salvari/bin/' $path)  
# export PATH

Antigen ya se encarga de descargar todo lo que queramos utilizar en zsh.

Nos queda arreglar las fuentes para que funcione correctamente la linea de estado en los repos de git. Necesitamos una fuente *Awesome*

## Instalación de fuentes adicionales

Nos bajamos unas cuantas fuentes que soporten los iconos *Awesome*.

cd ~/tmp  
git clone https://github.com/abertsch/Menlo-for-Powerline  
git clone https://github.com/powerline/fonts  
  
mkdir ~/.fonts  
cp someFontFile ~/.fonts/  
fc-cache -vf ~/.fonts/

# Reprap

## Sl1c3r

Descargamos el paquete binario desde la página web.

* Cambiar permisos en directorio */lib/vrt/*
* Instalado *lib-canberra-module* desde aptitude
* Es necesario instalar *freeglut*

## OpenScad

Instalado desde aptitude.

## Printrun

Descargamos desde github

## Cura

Descargamos desde la pagina web

sudo aptitude install python3-pyqt5  
sudo dpkg -i Cura-2.1.3-Linux.deb

sudo apt-get install python-serial python-wxgtk2.8 python-pyglet python-numpy \  
cython python-libxml2 python-gobject python-dbus python-psutil python-cairosvg git  
  
python setup.py build\_ext --inplace

# Aplicaciones Web

## Servidor Web

### Apache

Instalamos el paquete *apache2*

sudo aptitude install apache2

Si abrimos el navegador y visitamos <http://localhost/> veremos la página de Apache.

El directorio raiz por defecto de Apache en Debian es */var/www*, y el fichero de configuración principal es */etc/apache2/apache2.conf*. Hay ficheros de configuración adicionales en el directorio */etc/apache2* y sus subdirectorios. Por ejemplo:

* /etc/apache2/mods-enabled
* /etc/apache2/sites-enabled
* /etc/apache2/conf-enabled

Además del Apache vamos a dejar instalado el *php5*

sudo aptitude install php5 libapache2-mod-php5

Hay que reiniciar el servicio: sudo service apache2 restart

Si creamos un fichero */var/www/html/info.php*, que contenga las lineas:

<?php  
phpinfo();  
?>

Podemos ver en el siguiente enlace <http://localhost/info.php> si el php funciona correctamente.

Módulos de php relacionados con mysql:

sudo aptitude install php5-mysqlnd php5-curl php5-gd php5-intl php-pear \  
php5-imagick php5-imap php5-mcrypt php5-memcache php5-pspell php5-recode \  
php5-snmp php5-sqlite php5-tidy php5-xmlrpc php5-xsl

### nginx

TODO

## Servidores de bases de datos

### MySQL

Instalamos desde aptitude *mysql-server.5.6*

Opcionalmente (y muy recomendable)

mysql\_secure\_instalallation

#### Actualización

Cambiamos el fichero *mysql.conf.d/mysqld.cnf*

# max\_allowed\_packet = 16M  
max\_allowed\_packet = 500M

Reiniciamos el servicio:

/etc/init.d/mysql restart

### Cliente SQL SQuirreL SQL

Descargamos el paquete desde la página [web](http://squirrel-sql.sourceforge.net/) y lo descomprimimos en *~/apps*, también tendremos que descargar el conector de mysql para java, por ejemplo desde [aquí](http://dev.mysql.com/downloads/connector/j/3.0.html)

Una vez instalado, creamos el desktop-file con *MenuLibre* y configuramos el driver *MySQL* añadiendo el path a donde hayamos dejado el conector java.

### MariaDB

**PENDIENTE**

# Recetas varias

## Orange Pi Zero

Para usar la Orange Pi Zero tendremos que crear imágenes arrancables en tarjetas micro SD.

### Crear una SD arrancable

Dependiendo de donde conectemos la tarjeta tendremos que usar diferentes rutas. En el procedimiento descrito a continuación ${card} será la ruta al dispositivo de la tarjeta y ${p} la partición (si la hay).

Si la tarjeta se conecta via adaptador USB, linux la va a asociar a un dispositivo /dev/sdx, por ejemplo en mi portátil el disco duro es /dev/sda las distintas particiones serán /dev/sda1, /devb/sda2, etc.

Si conectamos una memoria con un adaptador USB linux la podría mapear en /dev/sdb por ejemplo.

Si la memoria se conecta mediante una ranura SD, linux la asociará a un dispositivo /dev/mmcblk0 o /dev/mmcblk1, etc. etc. Dependerá de la ranura usada. Las particiones en este tipo de dispositivos tienen rutas como por ejemplo /dev/mmcblk0p1.

Los datos se pueden almacenar directamente en la memoria SD o en una partición creada en la memoria.

Resumiendo:

* ${card} será /dev/sdb o /dev/mmcblk0
* {p} será /dev/sdb1 o /dev/mmcblk0p1

Antes de seguir adelante hay que estar completamente seguro del dispositivo asociado a nuestra memoria SD para no armar ningún estropicio.

Hay varias comprobaciones que se pueden hacer:

dmesg |tail nos permitirá echar un ojo a los últimos mensajes en el log del sistema. Si acabamos de insertar la memoria veremos el dispositivo usado.

sudo fdisk -l nos permite ver las particiones montadas en nuestro linux, por ejemplo con mi SD en la ranura SD de mi portatil la salida es (entre otras cosas, he obviado las particiones de los discos duros):

Disk /dev/mmcblk0: 7.4 GiB, 7948206080 bytes, 15523840 sectors  
Units: sectors of 1 \* 512 = 512 bytes  
Sector size (logical/physical): 512 bytes / 512 bytes  
I/O size (minimum/optimal): 512 bytes / 512 bytes  
Disklabel type: dos  
Disk identifier: 0x00000000

cat /proc/partitions también nos dará una lista de particiones, en mi portátil las que interesan son:

179 0 7761920 mmcblk0  
 179 1 7757824 mmcblk0p1

Descargamos la imagen de Jessie adaptada a la *Orange Pi Zero* desde la página <https://www.armbian.com/download/>

Descomprimimos la imagen y la grabamos en la tarjeta SD con el comando:

sudo dd if=./Armbian\_5.24\_Orangepizero\_Debian\_jessie\_3.4.113.img of=/dev/mmcblk0

Insertamos la tarjeta en la *Orange Pi* y le damos alimentación. El primer arranque llevará alrededor de tres minutos, y tras ese tiempo aun hará falta un minuto más para poder hacer login. Este retardo es debido a que el sistema intentará actualizar la lista de paquetes y creará un area de swap de emergencia en la SD, y además cambiará el tamaño de la partición que hemos creado para ocupar todo el espacio libre en la SD.

De momento solo la he arrancado y efectivamente las particiones han cambiado tras el arranque así que tiene buena pinta.

Volvemos a insertar la SD en la *Orange Pi* y la conectamos con un cable ethernet al router de casa. El Armbian viene configurado por defecto para obtener su IP desde un servidor DHCP.

Como mi cutre-router no me da información de las IP asignadas usamos *nmap*:

nmap -sP 192.168.0.0 /24

Con eso averiguamos la IP asignada a la *Orange Pi Zero* y ya podemos hacer login con:

ssh root@192.168.0.109

¡Y ya estamos!



Primer login en *Orange Pi*

Lo primero es poner al dia el sistema:

apt-get update  
apt-get upgrade

Si quieres puedes reconfigurar el *time zone*:

dpgk-reconfigura tzdata

### Conexión WIFI

Vamos a comprobar que todo va bien:

root@orangepizero:~# iwconfig  
lo no wireless extensions.  
  
tunl0 no wireless extensions.  
  
wlan0 IEEE 802.11bgn ESSID:off/any  
 Mode:Managed Access Point: Not-Associated Tx-Power=20 dBm  
 Retry long limit:7 RTS thr:off Fragment thr:off  
 Encryption key:off  
 Power Management:on  
  
eth0 no wireless extensions.

Todo tiene buena pinta, vamos a ver si detecta WIFIs:

root@orangepizero:~# iwlist wlan0 scan |grep ESSID  
 ESSID:"wificlientesR"  
 ESSID:"casa\_de\_verano"  
 ESSID:"MOVISTAR\_BEEF"  
 ESSID:"wificlientesR"  
 ESSID:"R-wlan90"  
 ESSID:"MOVISTAR\_BAAF"  
 ESSID:"ababab"  
 ESSID:"WLAN 77"  
 ESSID:"castillo"  
 ESSID:"unaWifi"  
 ESSID:""  
 ESSID:"mikasa"

Para configurar el wifi echamos un ojo al fichero /etc/network/interfaces pero en ese mismo fichero encontramos el aviso:

# Armbian ships with network-manager installed by default. To save you time  
# and hassles consider using 'sudo nmtui' instead of configuring Wi-Fi settings  
# manually.

Así que basta con ejecutar sudo nwtui y ya podemos dar de alta nuestra wifi (yo la prefiero con IP estática).



Configuración WIFI

Ejecutamos ifconfig y ya vemos nuestro nuevo interface configurado:

ifconfig  
  
wlan0 Link encap:Ethernet HWaddr a4:7c:f2:9a:97:7c  
 inet addr:192.168.0.120 Bcast:192.168.0.255 Mask:255.255.255.0  
 inet6 addr: fe80::a67c:f2ff:fe9a:977c/64 Scope:Link  
 UP BROADCAST RUNNING MULTICAST MTU:1500 Metric:1  
 RX packets:2 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 frame:0  
 TX packets:8 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0  
 collisions:0 txqueuelen:1000  
 RX bytes:328 (328.0 B) TX bytes:852 (852.0 B)

### Referencias

* [Página oficial](http://www.orangepi.org/)
* [Recursos oficiales](http://www.orangepi.org/downloadresources/) aquí hay imágenes y los esquemáticos
* [Tienda en Aliexpress](https://www.aliexpress.com/store/1553371?spm=2114.8147860.0.0.F1q43C)
* <http://linux-sunxi.org/Bootable_SD_card>
* <https://www.armbian.com/orange-pi-zero/>
* <https://docs.armbian.com/User-Guide_Getting-Started/>
* <https://docs.armbian.com/Hardware_Allwinner/>
* [GPIO](https://linux-sunxi.org/GPIO) Una explicación de como acceder al gpio desde terminal
* [Info variada](https://linux-sunxi.org/Orange_Pi_Zero) Aquí tenemos el esquema de pines

## Raspberry Pi Media Center

Bajamos la imagen con nuestro cliente torrent favorito desde [aquí](https://github.com/aikoncwd/aikoncwd-rpi-mediacenter), no os molesteis en clonar el directorio, hay que bajarse la imagen.

sudo dd if=./Mediacenter-AikonCWD-v6.img of=/dev/mmcblk0 bs=4M

Arrancamos con la toma ethernet conectada al router y nos conectamos tras averigurar la IP con nmap (ver *Orange Pi Zero*)



Primer login en Raspberry

Una vez instalado los pasos recomendados:

1. Cambiar la password de root: passwd
2. Fijar una IP estática: Editamos el fichero /etc/dhcpcd.conf, ya de paso configuramos la IP estática para la WIFI

* interface eth0  
  static ip\_address=192.168.0.125/24  
  static routers=192.168.0.1  
  static domain\_name\_servers=8.8.8.8  
    
  interface wlan0  
  static ip\_address=192.168.0.126/24  
  static routers=192.168.0.1  
  static domain\_name\_servers=8.8.8.8
* Una vez cambiado el fichero hay que reiniciar con shutdown -r now

1. Configurar la WIFI, en esta parte damos por supuesto que tenemos la wifi con WPA activado.

* Echamos un ojo a nuestro interfaz radio con iwconfig, si aparece el wlan0 todo va bien.
* wlan0 IEEE 802.11bgn ESSID:off/any  
   Mode:Managed Access Point: Not-Associated Tx-Power=31 dBm  
   Retry short limit:7 RTS thr:off Fragment thr:off  
   Encryption key:off  
   Power Management:on
* Tenemos que editar el fichero /etc/network/interfaces y asegurarnos de tener el wlan0 como sigue:
* allow-hotplug wlan0  
  iface wlan0 inet manual  
   wpa-conf /etc/wpa\_supplicant/wpa\_supplicant.conf
* Ahora vamos a editar el fichero de configuración de wpa\_supplicant, es decir /etc/wpa\_supplicant/wpa\_supplicant.conf y añadir un bloque network que sea como el que va a continuación, de paso he cambiado el country a "ES", asi que queda así:
* country=ES  
  ctrl\_interface=DIR=/var/run/wpa\_supplicant GROUP=netdev  
  update\_config=1  
  network={  
   ssid="YOURSSID"  
   psk="YOURPASSWORD"  
  }
* Un reinicio y listos: shutdown -r now

## Grabar time-lapse del escritorio

### Usando avconv

Capturas periódicas de la pantalla:

avconv -video\_size 1366x768 -framerate 1/10 -f x11grab -i :0.0+0,0 -pix\_fmt rgb24 ~/tmp/frames/frame\_%05d.png

El framerate son imágenes por segundo, así que aquí estamos diciendo que capturamos una imagen cada 10 sg.

# TODO

* cinelerra
* playonlinux
* krita
* mypaint
* qStopmotion
* chibios
  + [http://wiki.chibios.org/dokuwiki/doku.php?id=chibios:community:setup:openocd\_chibios]
  + [http://www.josho.org/blog/blog/2014/11/30/nucleo-gcc/]
  + [http://www.stevebate.net/chibios-rpi/GettingStarted.html]
* ICE Studio
* Inkscape
  + <https://elizsarobhasa.makes.org/thimble/MTMwNDIzMjE5Mg==/3d-printing-from-a-2d-drawing>
  + Instalar tb jessyink
* rclone <https://syncthing.net/>
* vmware (no creo, virtualbox va genial)
* Astronomía

# Links

* [Systemd](https://wiki.debian.org/systemd)
* [Gnome shortcuts](https://wiki.gnome.org/Design/OS/KeyboardShortcuts)
* [Gnome optimizaciones](https://www.linux.com/learn/easy-steps-make-gnome-3-more-efficient)
* [Instalación Debian](https://diversidadyunpocodetodo.blogspot.com.es/2015/03/sensores-temperatura-hardware-discos-cpu-debian-ubuntu.html)
* [zsh](http://joshldavis.com/2014/07/26/oh-my-zsh-is-a-disease-antigen-is-the-vaccine/)
* [zsh](http://blog.namangoel.com/zsh-with-antigen)
* <https://www.roaringpenguin.com/products/remind>
* <http://taskwarrior.org/>

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