Raspberry Pi 好好玩 - 安裝設定

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姓名標示 一 非商業性 一 相同方式分享



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本投影片以 Pi 3 做為範例

安裝 Raspberry Pi(不用做)

- 步驟 1 : 下載映像檔 (image)
- 步驟 2 : 透過燒錄軟體將映像檔燒到 SD 卡
- 步驟 3 :將 SD 卡插到 Raspberry Pi & 上電

步驟 I: 下載映像檔(不用做)

- 官方下載網頁
 - http://www.raspberrypi.org/downloads

• 選擇映像檔(image), 建議使用 Raspbian



Raspbian Stretch with Pixel

RASPBIAN

Raspbian is the Foundation's official supported operating system. You can install it with NOOBS or download the image below and follow our installation guide.

Raspbian comes pre-installed with plenty of software for education, programming and general use. It has Python, Scratch, Sonic Pi, Java, Mathematica and more.

The Raspbian with Desktop image contained in the ZIP archive is over 4GB in size, which means that these archives use features which are not supported by older unzip tools on some platforms. If you find that the download appears to be corrupt or the file is not unzipping correctly, please try using 7Zip (Windows) or The

載 Desktop 版本

ve been tested to unzip the



RASPBIAN STRETCH WITH DESKTOP

Image with desktop based on Debian Stretch

Version: September 2017 Release date: 2017-09-07

Kernel version: 4.9 Release notes: Link

Download Torrent Download ZIF



RASPBIAN STRETCH LITE

Minimal image based on Debian Stretch

Version: September 2017 Release date: 2017-09-07

Kernel version: 4.9 Release notes:

Download Torrent Download ZIP

SHA-256:

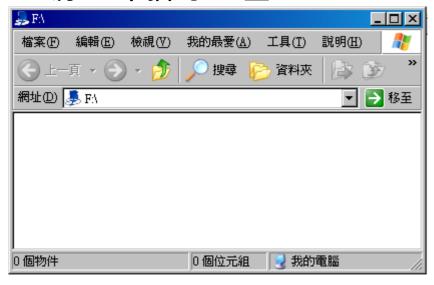
步驟 2: 下載燒錄軟體(不用做)

- Windows 下載 Win32 Disk Imager
 - http://sourceforge.net/projects/win32diskimager/

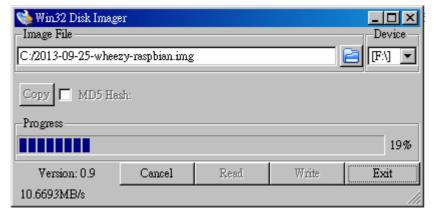


Win32 Disk Imager 燒錄映像檔(不用做)

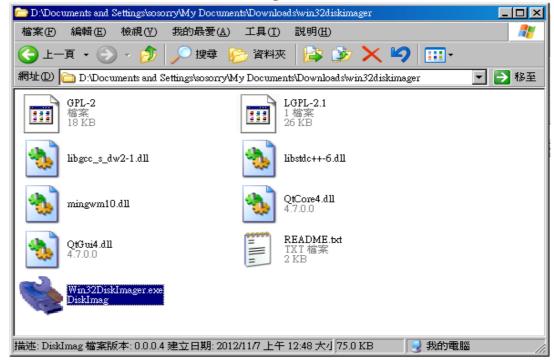
1. 將 SD 卡插到 PC 上



3. 選擇 SD 卡位置後寫入映像檔



2. 執行 Win32DiskImager



將 microSD 卡退出後再插入

- Q: 怎麼只剩下 6xMB 了?
- A: 因為切成兩個分割區, 一個是 FAT 一個是 EXT4
- Q: 為什麼不直接使用?
- 為了可以使用USB轉TTL傳輸線
 - 修改/boot/config.txt,新增三行
 - dtoverlay=pi3-miniuart-bt
 - core_freq=250
 - enable_uart=1

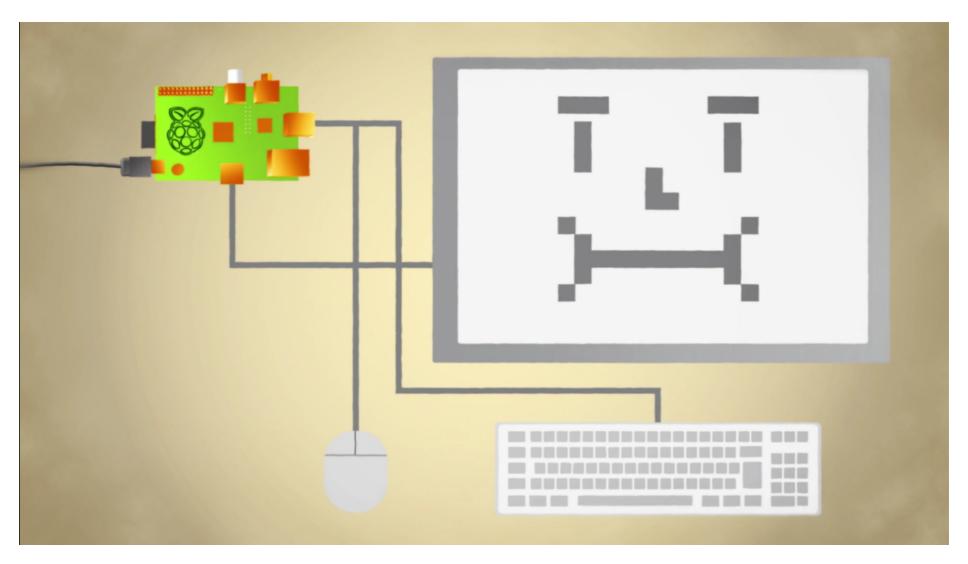
```
55 # Enable audio (loads snd_bcm
56 dtparam=audio=on
57 dtoverlay=pi3-miniuart-bt
core_freq=250
enable_uart=1 新地工行
```

- 修改/boot/cmdline.txt,將quiet splash的quiet移除
 - 1 dwc_otg.lpm_enable=0 console=serial0,115200
 console=tty1 root=/dev/mmcblk0p2 rootfstype=
 ext4 elevator=deadline fsck.repair=yes rootw
 ait quiet splash plymouth.ignore-serial-cons
 oles quiet init=/usr/lib/raspi-config/init_r
 esize.sh

再將 microSD 卡插到 Pi 上



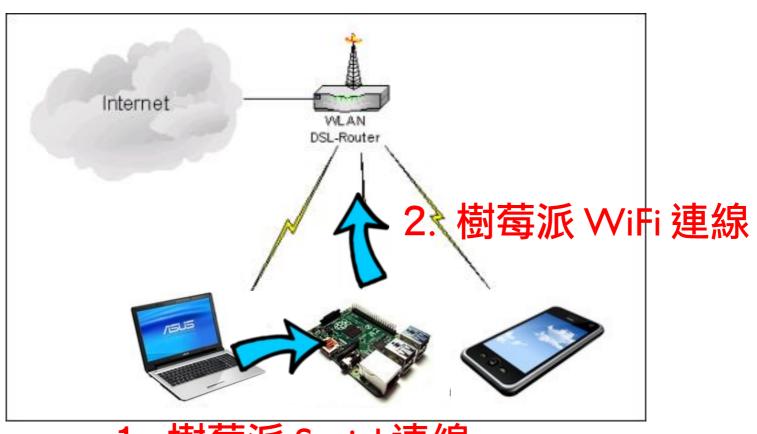
接上螢幕、滑鼠和鍵盤



沒有螢幕與鍵盤如何使用樹莓派?

環境設定: Serial + WiFi

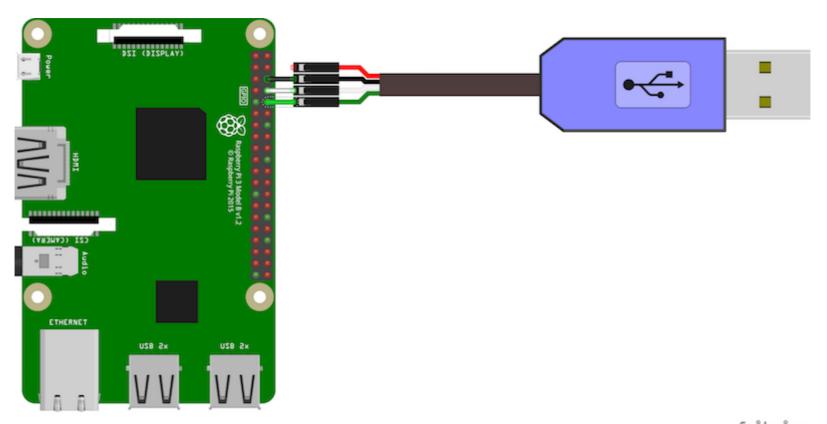
用 Serial 來設定 WiFi



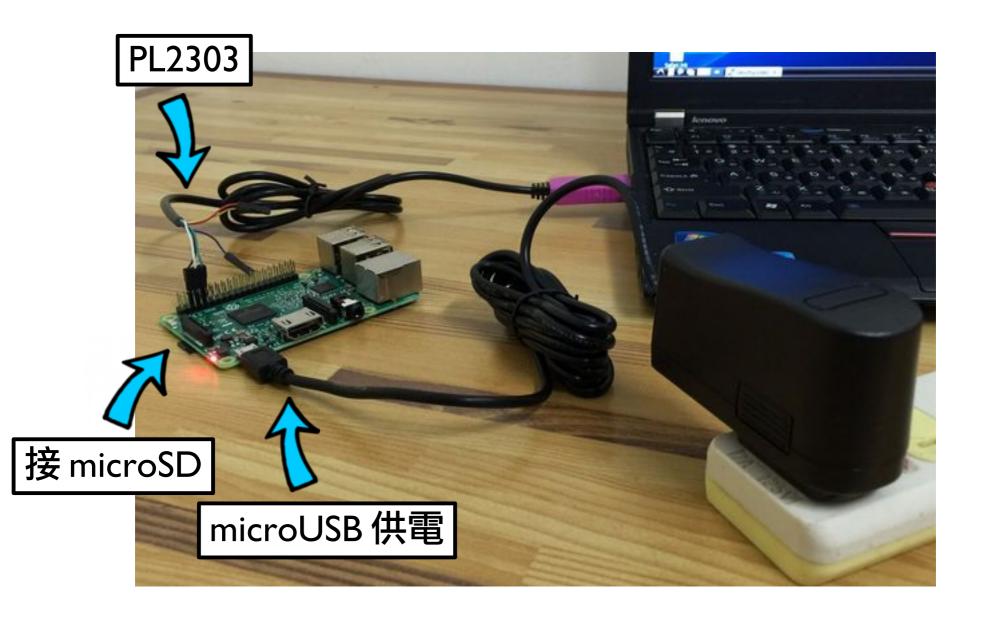
1. 樹莓派 Serial 連線

Serial 連線方式

- 以 USB 轉 TTL 傳輸線和 Pi 相連
- 接線:黑色/白色/綠色照圖接,紅色不接

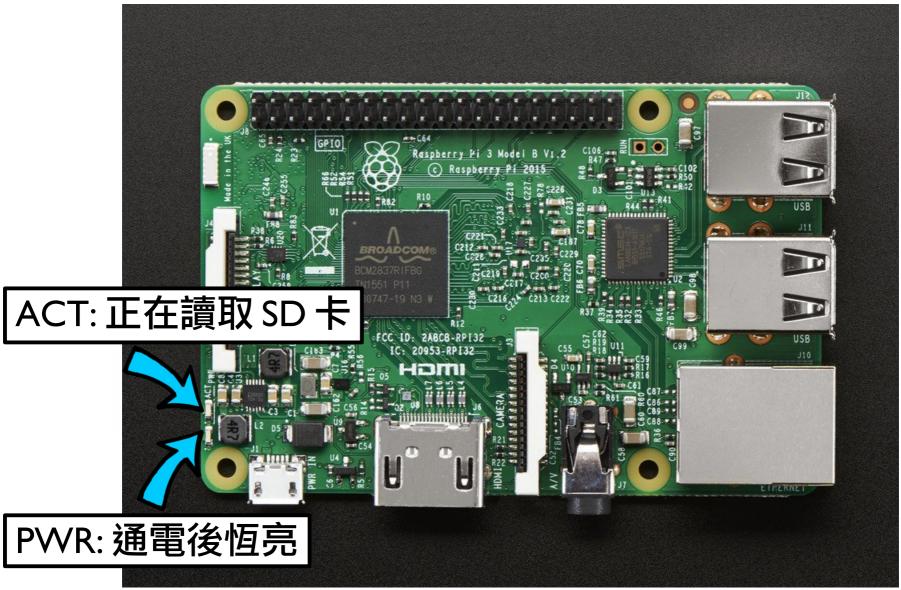


PL2303 接好後上電



燈號





Serial Port in Windows

這是大歐

• 安裝驅動程式 ,http://goo.gl/QC5Q30

Smart I/O > USB to UART/Serial/Printer > PL2303 Windows Driver Download

PL2303 Windows Driver Download

Download File: PL2303 Prolific DriverInstaller v1.16.0.zip

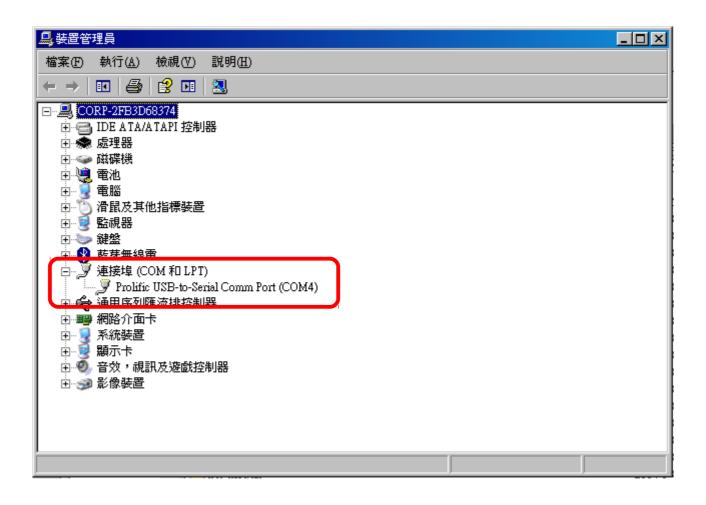
版本號可能不同

• 解壓縮後,執行 DriverInstaller_vXXXX.exe

| <u> </u> | |
|---|-----------|
| PL2303 Windows Driver User Manual v1.16.0.pdf | 1 529 066 |
| PL2303_DriverInstallerv1.16.0_ReleaseNote.txt | 11 503 |
| Windows Hardware Certification.pdf | 43 980 |
| PL2303_Prolific_DriverInstaller_v1160.exe | 3 701 580 |
| PL2303CheckChipVersion_ReadMe.txt | 1 763 |
| checkChipVersion_v1006.exe | 212 992 |
| | |

Serial Port in Windows

· 從裝置管理員找到 COM 的埠號(本例為 COM4)



Serial Port in Windows - 2

• 下載 putty, http://goo.gl/zdD9G9

Alternative binary files

The installer packages above will provide all of these (except PuTTYtel), but you can download them one by one if you prefer.

(Not sure whether you want the 32-bit or the 64-bit version? Read the FAQ entry.)

putty.exe (the SSH and Telnet client itself)

32-bit: putty.exe

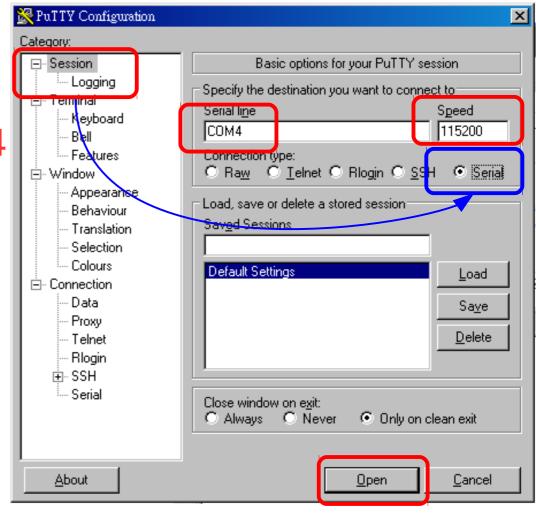
04-bii. <u>putty.exe</u>

(or by FTP) (signature)

(or by FTP) (signature)

Serial Port in Windows - 3

- 執行 putty
 - 1. 選擇 Session
 - 2. 選擇 Serial
 - 3.Serial line填COM4
 - 4. Speed 填入 115200
 - 5.0pen!
- 沒畫面 , 先按 ENTER
- 再不行,重插拔電源



Serial Port in Mac

- 安裝驅動程式 ,http://goo.gl/htlt3F
- 重開機生效

- \$ 1s /dev/cu*
 - 如果有 / dev/cu.usbserial
- \$ screen /dev/cu.usbserial 115200
 - 如果沒畫面,重新插拔電源(PL2303 不要拔)

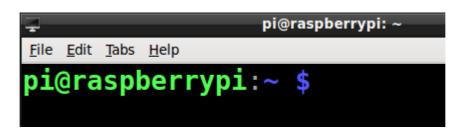
連線成功

```
/dev/ttyUSB0 - PuTTY
     4.041899] usb 1-1.3.2: New USB device found, idVendor=04b3, idProduct=3025
     4.041909] usb 1-1.3.2: New USB device strings: Mfr=1, Product=2, SerialNumb
er=0
     4.041916] usb 1-1.3.2: Product: USB NetVista Full Width Keyboard
     4.041922] usb 1-1.3.2: Manufacturer: CHICONY
     4.097118] i2c /dev entries driver
     4.099913] input: CHICONY USB NetVista Full Width Keyboard as /devices/platf
orm/soc/3f980000.usb/usb1/1-1/1-1.3/1-1.3.2/1-1.3.2:1.0/0003:04B3:3025.0001/inpu
t/input0
     4.161827] hid-generic 0003:04B3:3025.0001: input,hidraw0: USB HID v1.10 Key
board [CHICONY USB NetVista Full Width Keyboard] on usb-3f980000.usb-1.3.2/input
     4.270713] usb 1-1.3.3: new low-speed USB device number 6 using dwc_otg
     4.416582] usb 1-1.3.3: New USB device found, idVendor=17ef, idProduct=6019
     4.416592] usb 1-1.3.3: New USB device strings: Mfr=0, Product=2, SerialNumb
er=0
     4.416599] usb 1-1.3.3: Product: Lenovo Optical USB Mouse
     4.464274] input: Lenovo Optical USB Mouse as /devices/platform/soc/3f980000
.usb/usb1/1-1/1-1.3/1-1.3.3/1-1.3.3:1.0/0003:17EF:6019.0002/input/input1
     4.492758] hid-generic 0003:17EF:6019.0002: input,hidraw1: USB HID v1.11 Mou
se [Lenovo Optical USB Mouse] on usb-3f980000.usb-1.3.3/input0
Raspbian GNU/Linux 9 raspberrypi ttyAMA0
raspberrypi login:
```

- 預設帳號 pi, 密碼 raspberry
- 沒畫面,先按 ENTER,再不行,將電源重新插拔
- 如果出現亂碼,確定 speed 為 115200

符號説明

• 登入畫面



- pi 是登入的使用者
- · raspberrypi 是主機名稱
- **≥**表示在'家目錄'(home directory)
- \$ 表示使用者所使用的 shell(一種文字工具介面)

投影片符號説明



• \$ 開頭表示這一行是指令

• 範例:\$ ls

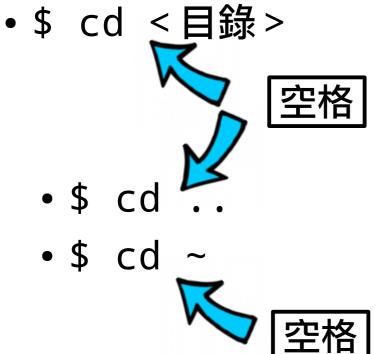
```
pi@raspberrypi:~ $ ls
Desktop Downloads Pictures python_games Videos
Documents Music Public Templates
```

• 範例:\$ ls Documents

```
pi@raspberrypi:~ $ ls Documents/
BlueJ Projects Greenfoot Projects Scratch Projects
```

你必須知道的 Linux 指令 常





• \$ sudo reboot

\$ pwd

• \$ ls

跳到 < 目錄 >

- 回上一層
- #回<家目錄>
- 查看目前工作目錄
 - 列出檔案與目錄
 - # 重開機
- \$ sudo poweroff # 關機

shell 好幫手



- 按 ' 上 ' 鍵重複執行命令
 - \$ [**†**]

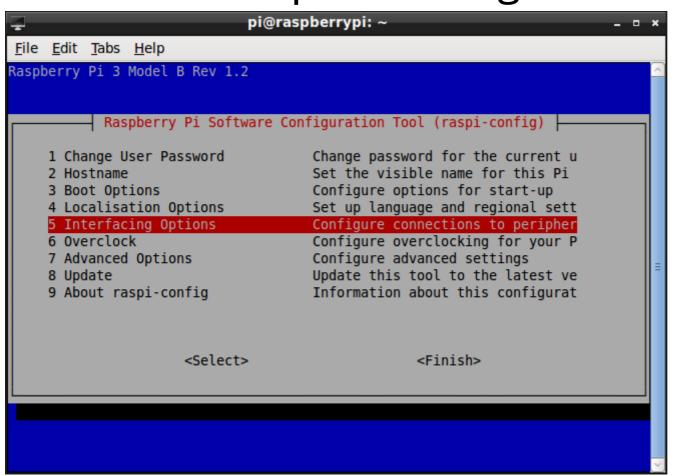
- 打過什麼指令?
 - \$ history

- 按 'tab' 自動補完
 - \$ [tab]

開啟 SSH 服務



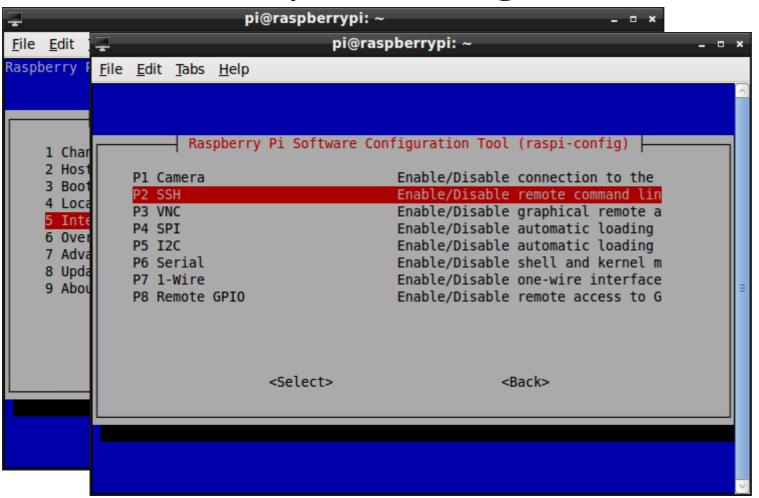
• \$ sudo raspi-config



開啟 SSH 服務



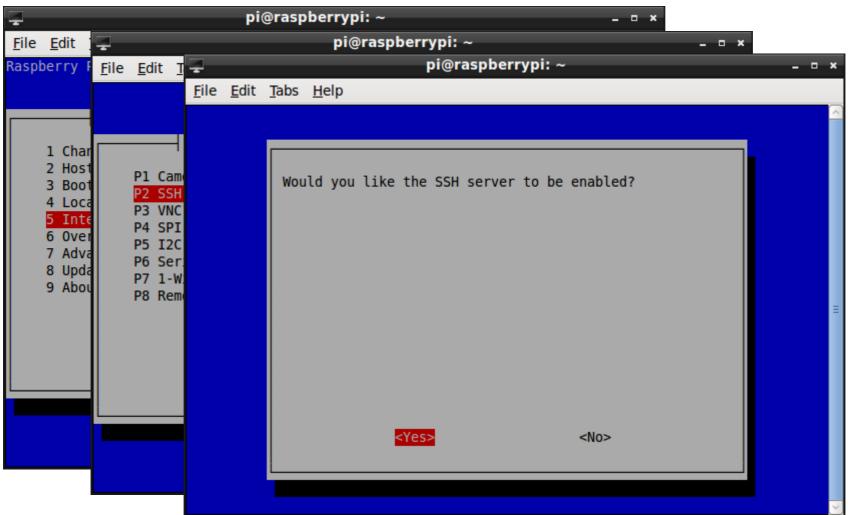
• \$ sudo raspi-config



開啟 SSH 服務



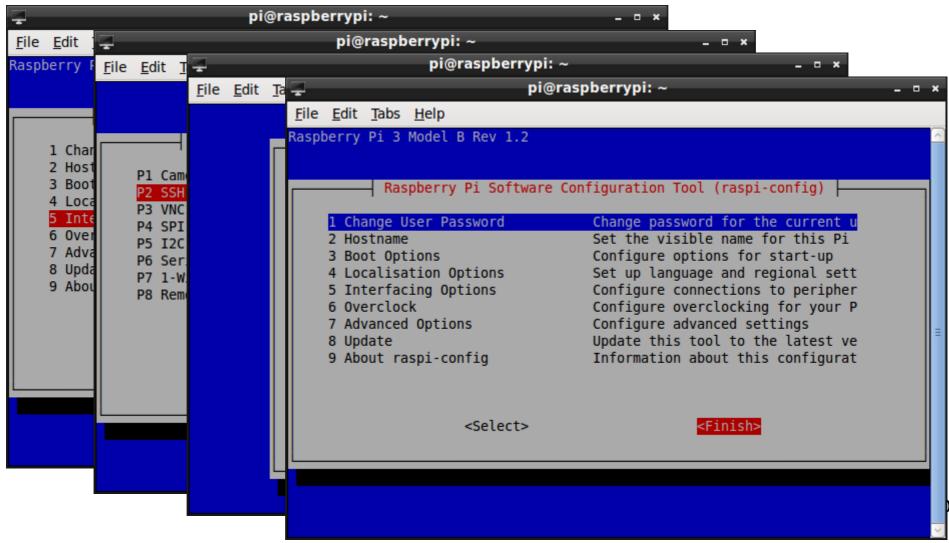
• \$ sudo raspi-config







\$ sudo raspi-config

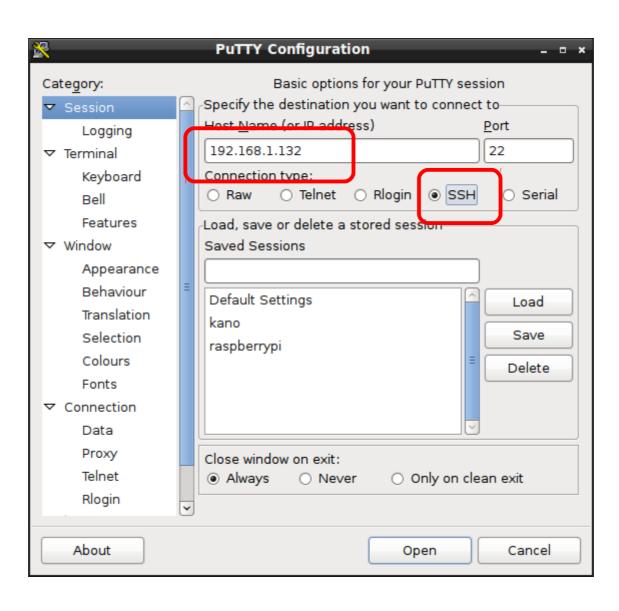


如果連線 WiFi 成功, 查詢 IP

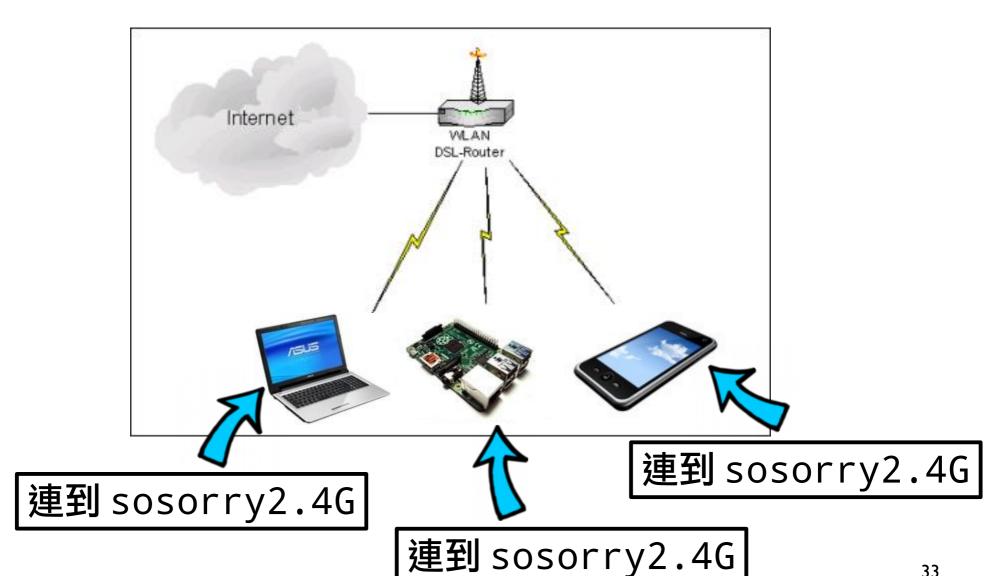
\$ ifconfig wlan0

• IP = 192.168.1.132 (每個人不同)

就可以使用 SSH 連線 (要同網段)



同網段的意思



我的 Pi 連到那台 AP ?

\$ iwconfig wlan0

• SSID = sosorry2.4G (每個人不同)

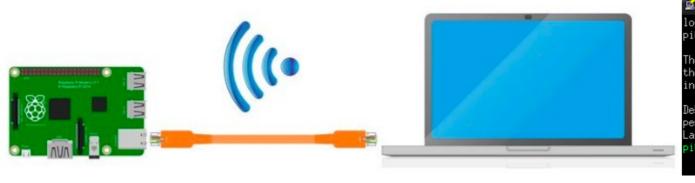
Serial 連線和 SSH 連線有什麼不同?

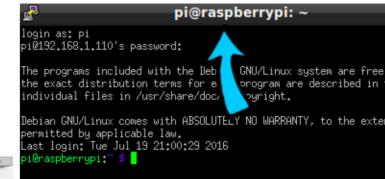
• Serial 以實體線路相連,純文字,是獨占式的連線





• SSH 是 TCP/IP 通訊協定,透過 Ethernet 或 WiFi 連線





回家後該如何連上 WiFi?

• 將 Pi 接上螢幕,就可以用 X-Window 輕鬆連線 WiFi



Raspberry Pi Rocks the World

