Configuring Raspberry Pi

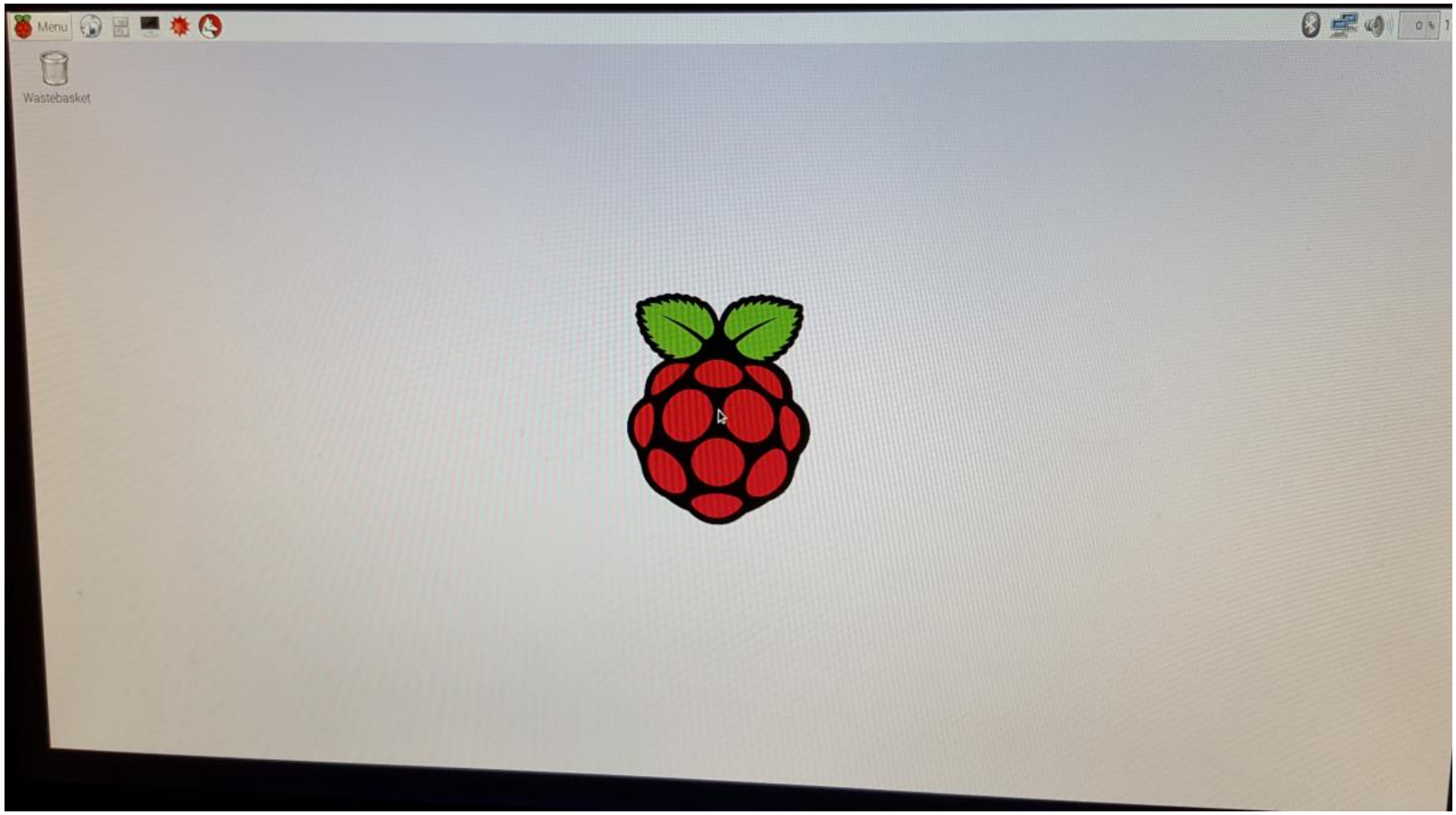
Steps prior to using the server code

Newest version of OS

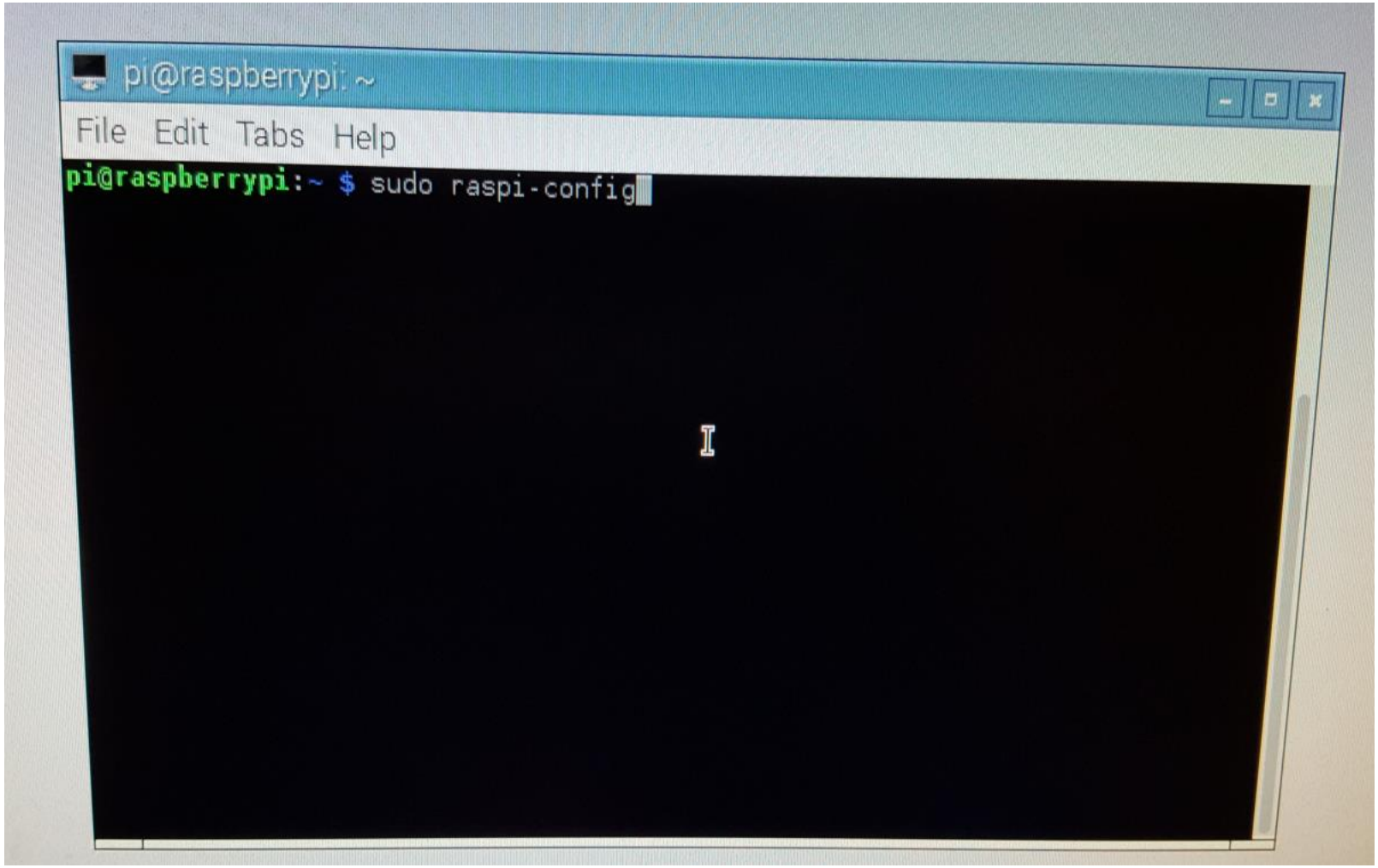
- We will be using the latest version of the RASPBIAN JESSIE (LINK)
  - Full version, NOT the LITE version
  - Other OS work great, but this is what the rest of tutorials assume, so minor adjustments will need to be made if picking a different distro of Linux
- RaspberryPi.org has best documentation for this https://www.raspberrypi.org/documentation/installation/installing-images/

Getting to the command line

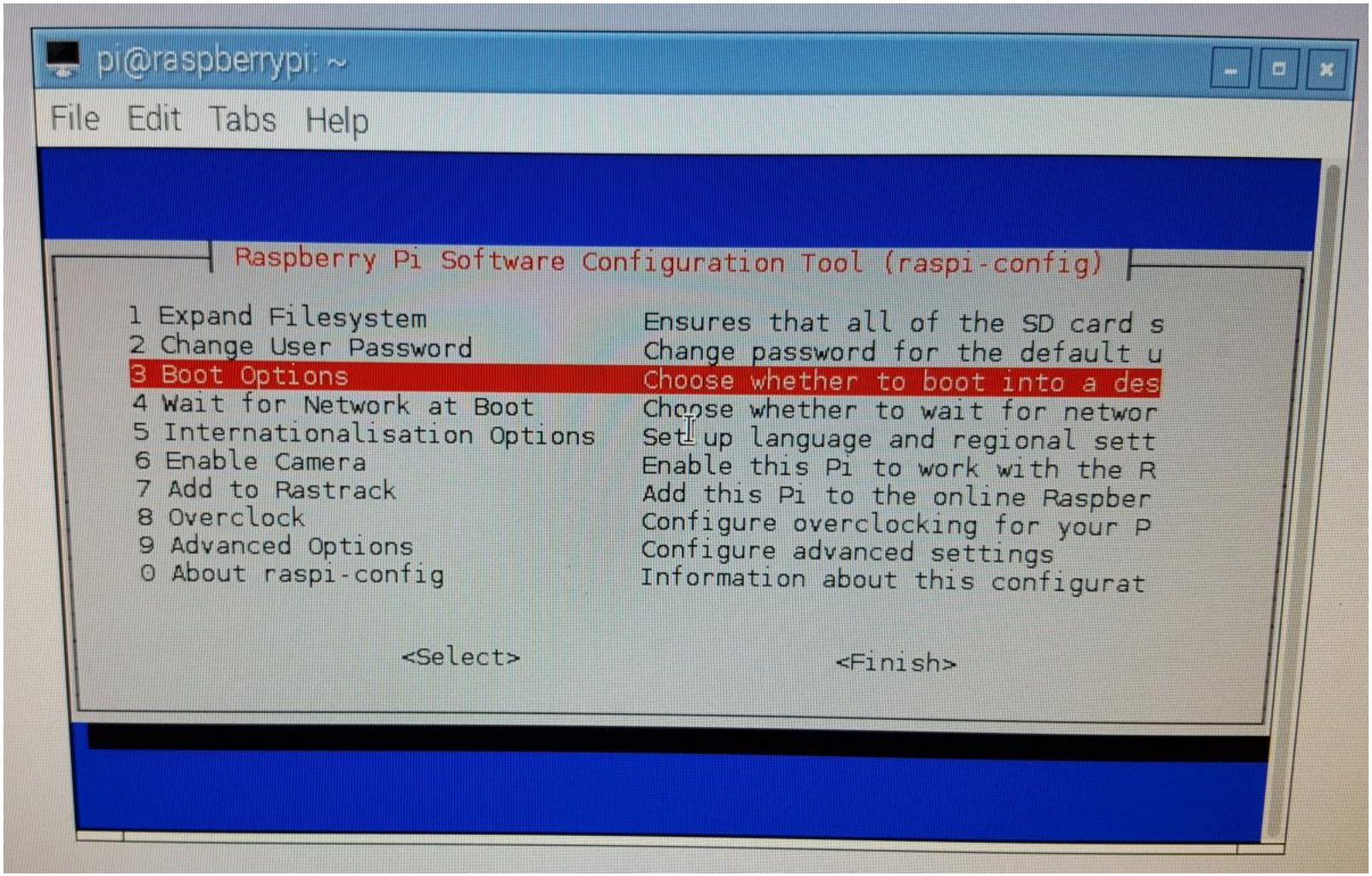
- Once you load your new OS to your Pi you will need to set it up with a monitor
  - **NOTE**: If you know a way without a monitor LET ME KNOW!
- We need to get to the GUI interface and change the Raspberry Pi Configuration to boot up to the command line logged in.



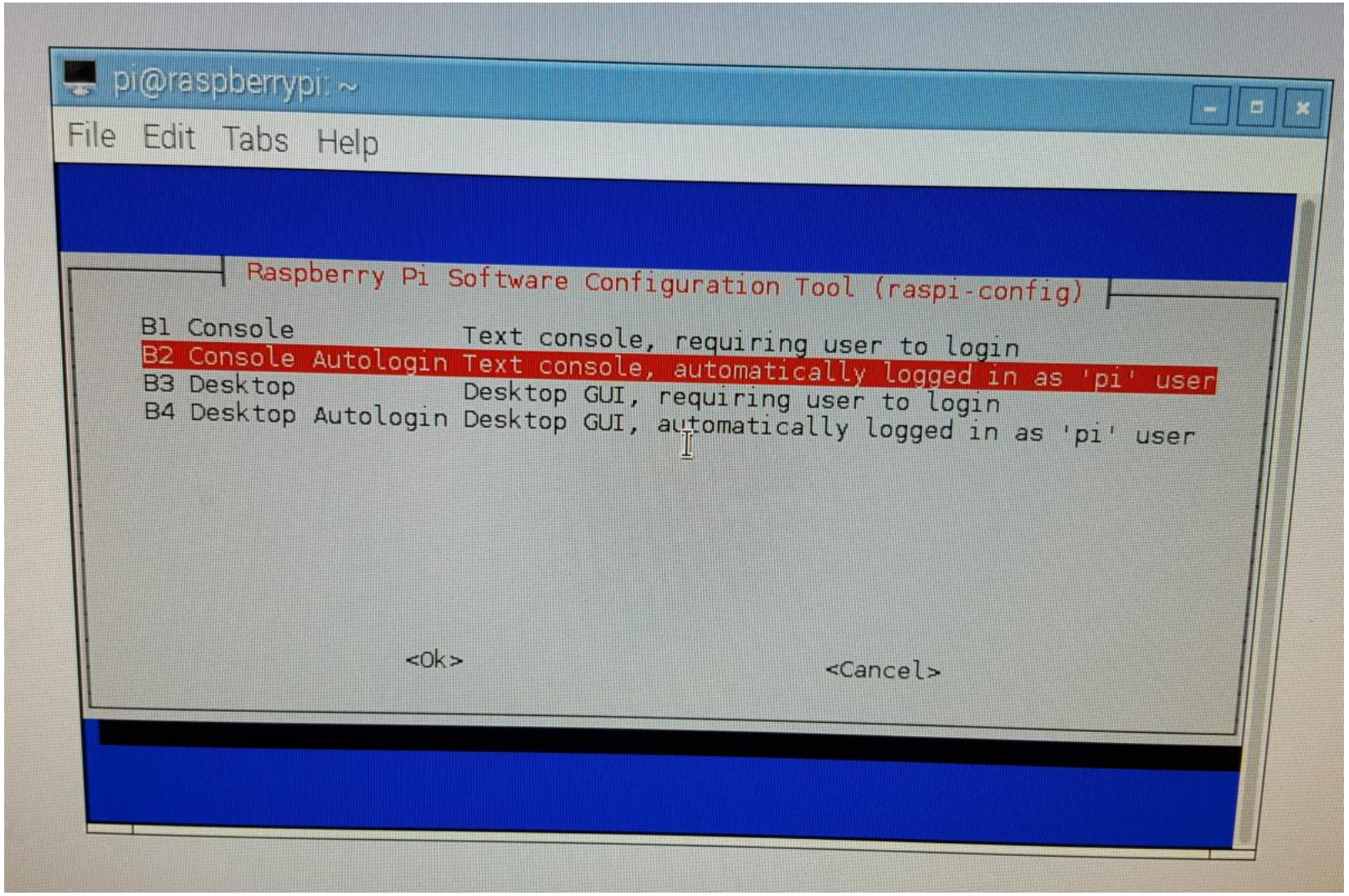
- This is the Desktop view



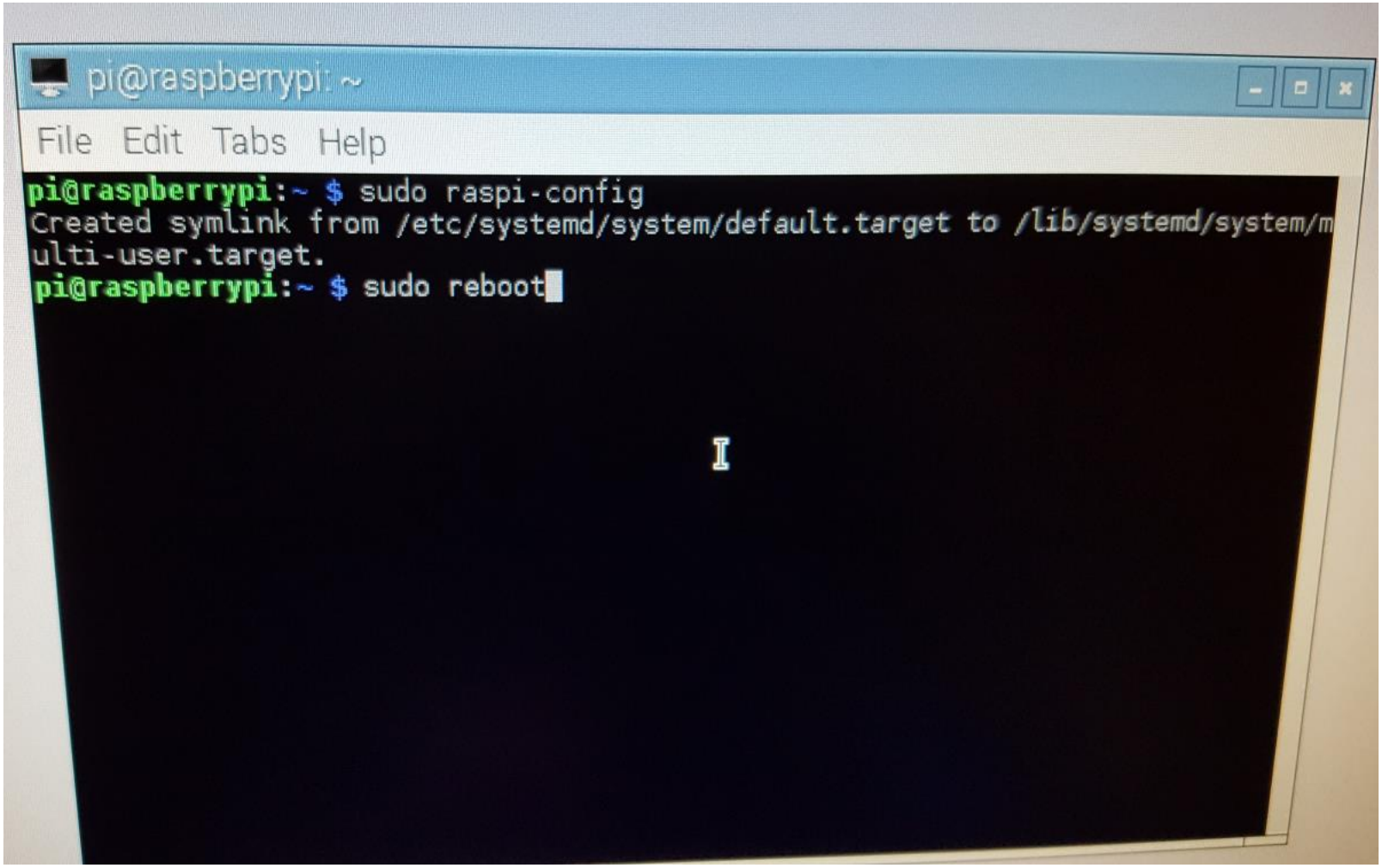
- Either find the “Terminal” or type “Ctrl+Alt+T” to open it
- Type “sudo raspi-config” and hit Enter



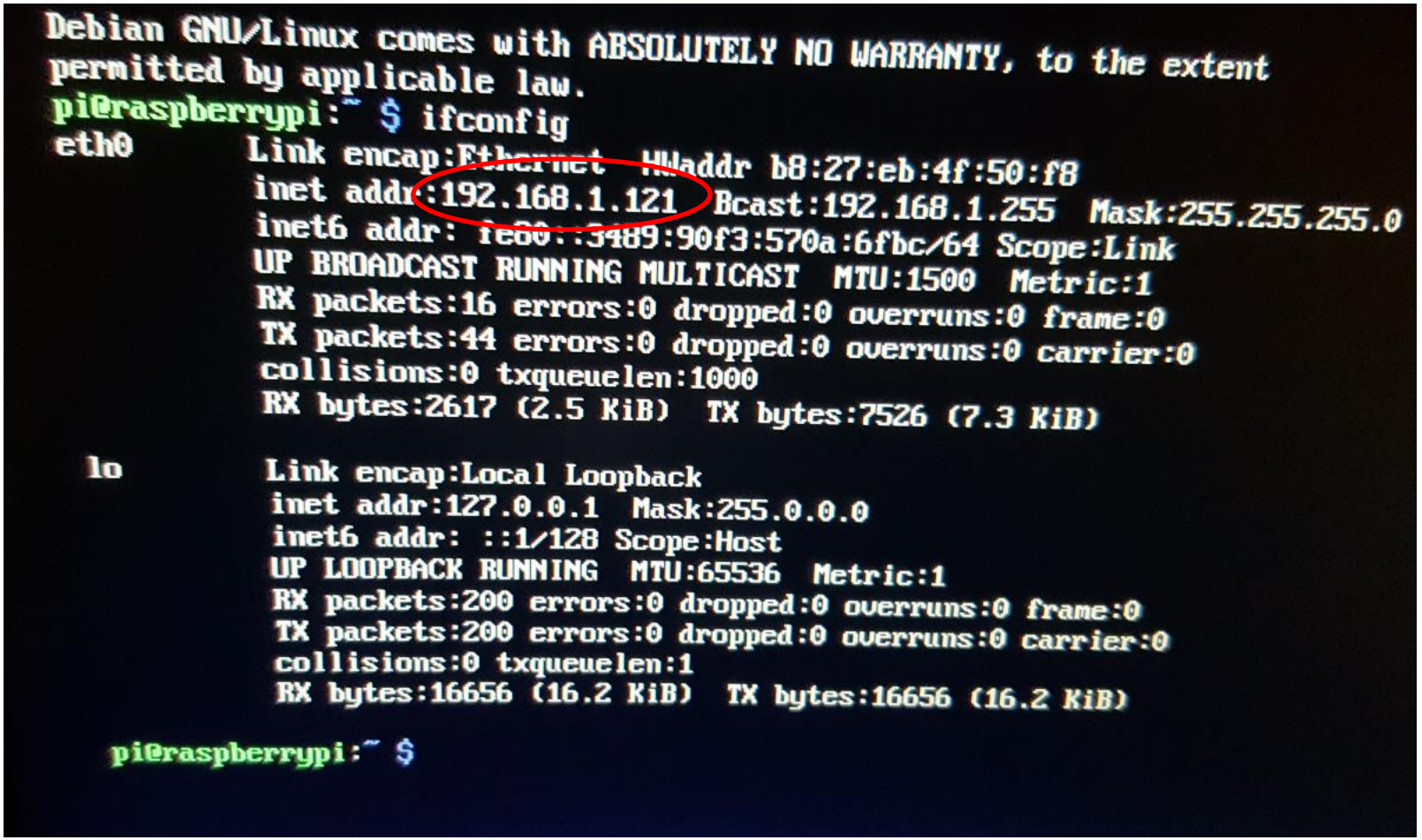
- This will bring up the Pi's configuration menu
- Use arrow keys to select option 3 ("Boot Options")



- Select “Console AutoLogin” to have the Pi boot up to the console with logged in.
- You can now exit the configuration menu



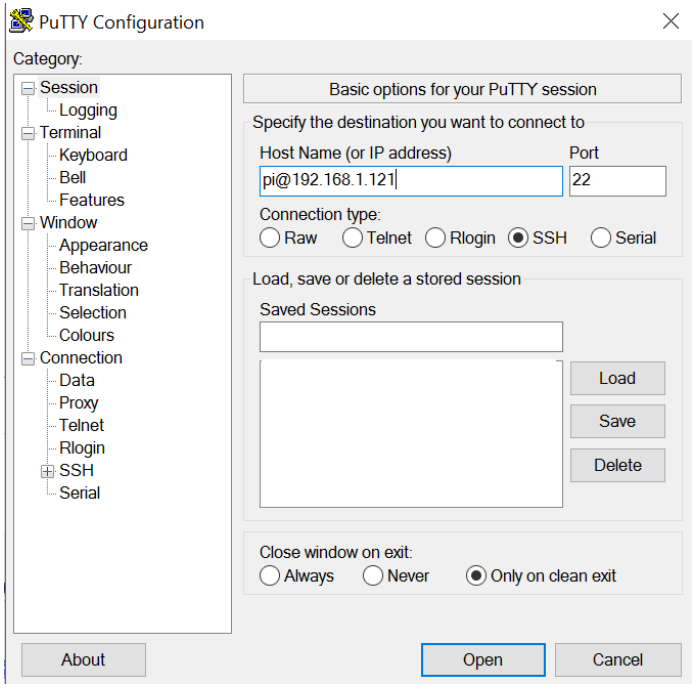
- Either power off your Raspberry Pi or type “sudo reboot” to restart the Pi



- To SSH into the Pi we need it's IP Address, here are 3 options
  - Type "ifconfig" and find it
  - Log into your router and see where it is connected to
  - Set the /etc/network/interfaces config file to have a static IP

SSH into your Pi
Password: raspberry

- My recommendation is to download Putty if you are using Windows
  - If using Mac or Linux just open a terminal and type “ssh pi@TheIPAddressHere”
- In Putty type in the
- IP address and click “Open”
- **NOTE**: if you don’t put “pi@” in front it will just ask you the username first



Update apt-get

- “apt-get” utility is a powerful and free package management command line program (note: need internet)
- Type “sudo apt-get update”
  - (it might take some time)
- Then type “sudo apt-get upgrade”
  - (if first time will take almost 10-30 minutes)

- Now you can get thousands of modules/programs

Installing MongoDB

- Type “sudo apt-get install mongodb-server”
- …That’s it

Running MongoDB

- To start two main ways to start it
  - “sudo /etc/init.d/mongodb start”
  - “sudo service mongodb start”
- To check if its working type

  “sudo service mognodb status”

In case MongoDB crashes on you

Get the Git Repo

- Find a location to hold the Git Repo
  - "/home/pi" is a pretty good location
- Type

"git clone https://github.com/sjfricke/IEEE_RaspberryPi_Socket_Pokemon.git"

- Change Directory to the "Pi" folder in it
  - "cd IEEE_RaspberryPi_Socket_Pokemon/Pi"