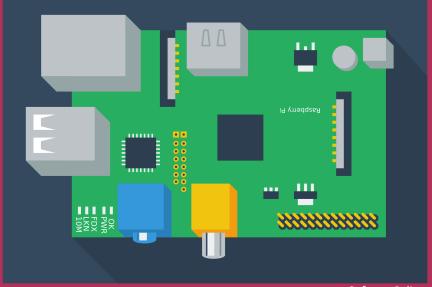


# KEYBOARD Headless Pi OS Installation &

Setup





Safyzan Salim scriptworkz ent

Step 1. Download Raspberry Pi OS

Step 2. Burn the Raspberry Pi OS image to the SD card: i. Balena Etcher; ii. Raspberry Pi Imager

Step 3. Enable ssh to allow remote login

#### Mac instructions (enable ssh)

Open up a terminal window and run this command:

touch /Volumes/boot/ssh

#### **Windows instructions (ssh)**

Run *Notepad* 

In a new file put in one space and nothing more

Click File / Save As ...

Be sure to set *Save as type* to *All Files* (so the file is NOT saved with a .txt extension)

Call the file **ssh** and save it

Close the file

If you are comfortable with the Windows command line you could try this instead (untested!):

Open up a command line

Switch to the drive and root where **boot** is located:

Type: type *NUL* >> *ssh* 

Verify that file *ssh* was created

#### Step 4. Add your WiFi network info

Create a file in the root of **boot** called: **wpa\_supplicant.conf** (instructions below). Then paste the following into it (adjusting for your <u>ISO 3166 alpha-2 country code</u>, network name and network password):

```
country=MY
ctrl_interface=DIR=/var/run/wpa_supplicant GROUP=netdev
update_config=1
network={
    ssid="NETWORK-NAME"
    psk="NETWORK-PASSWORD"
}
```

#### Mac instructions (wifi settings)

Create a new empty file that will hold network info:

touch /Volumes/boot/wpa\_supplicant.conf

Edit the file that you just created and paste the text above into it (adjusting for the name of your country code, network name and network password):

#### Step 4. Add your WiFi network info (cont)

#### **Windows instructions (wifi settings)**

Run **Notepad** 

Paste in the contents above (adjusting for the name of your country code, network name and network password)

Click File / Save As ...

Be sure to set **Save as type** to **All Files** (so the file is NOT saved with a .txt extension)

Call the file **wpa\_supplicant.conf** and save it

Close the file

#### Step 5. Eject the micro SD card

Step 6. Boot the Raspberry Pi from the micro SD card

#### Step 7. Login remotely over WiFi

#### Mac instructions (login over wifi)

Open up a terminal window
Run the following commands:
ssh-keygen -R raspberrypi.local
ssh pi@raspberrypi.local

Don't worry if you get a host not found error for the first command - the idea is to clear out any previous references to raspberrypi.local If the pi won't respond, press Ctrl-C and try the last command again If prompted with a warning just hit enter to accept the default (*Yes*) Type in the password -- by default this is *raspberry* 

#### **Step 7.** Login remotely over WiFi (cont)

#### Windows instructions (login over wifi)

#### **Install Bonjour**

You can find Raspberry Pi's on your network using their hostname followed by .local (example: raspberrypi.local). But to do that in Windows you have to install the Bonjour service first.

If you have iTunes installed on Windows you probably don't have to do this. But if you don't, browse to:

<u>Download Bonjour Print Services for Windows v2.0.2</u> and run the installer.

#### **Step 7.** Login remotely over WiFi (cont)

#### **Install Putty**

If you already have Putty installed, skip to the next section.

Browse to:

https://www.putty.org

Download the 64-bit MSI (Windows Installer)

Open it to run the installer (if asked for permission, click Yes)

Select: Add shortcut to PuTTY on the Desktop

#### Login over WiFi using Putty

This part assumes that *ssh* is enabled for your image and that the default user is **pi** with a password of *raspberry*.

Launch Putty

Set the Host Name (or IP address) field to raspberrypi.local

By default the *Port* should be set to *22* and *Connection type* should be set to *SSH* 

Click Open

If you see a Security Alert select Yes

A new terminal window should appear prompting you for a user name

The default user name is: **pi** 

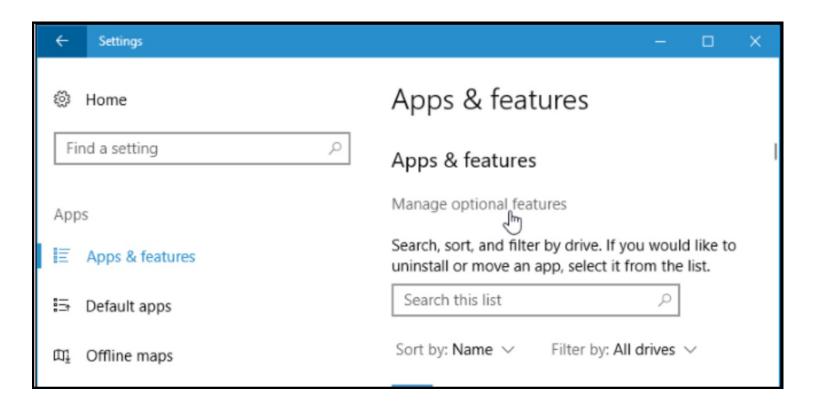
The default password is: raspberry

#### **Step 8.** Get the latest updates

Once connected over WiFi, the next thing you should do is run some updates:

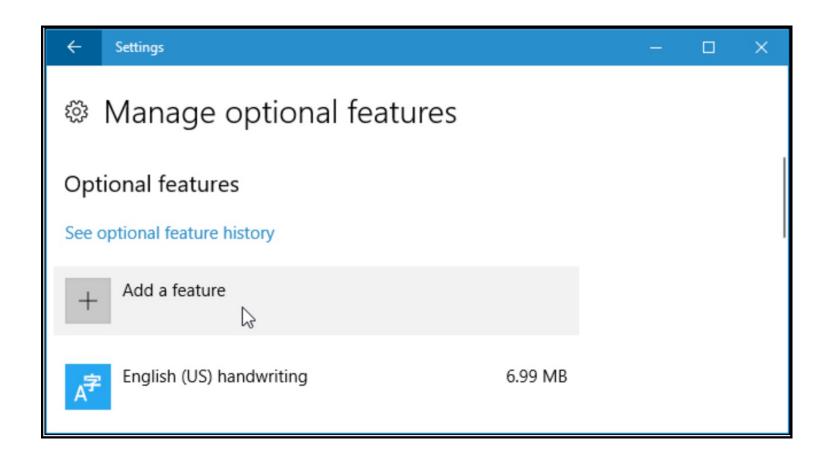
sudo apt-get update -y
sudo apt-get upgrade -y

# 2. How to Enable and Use Windows 10's New Built-in SSH Commands

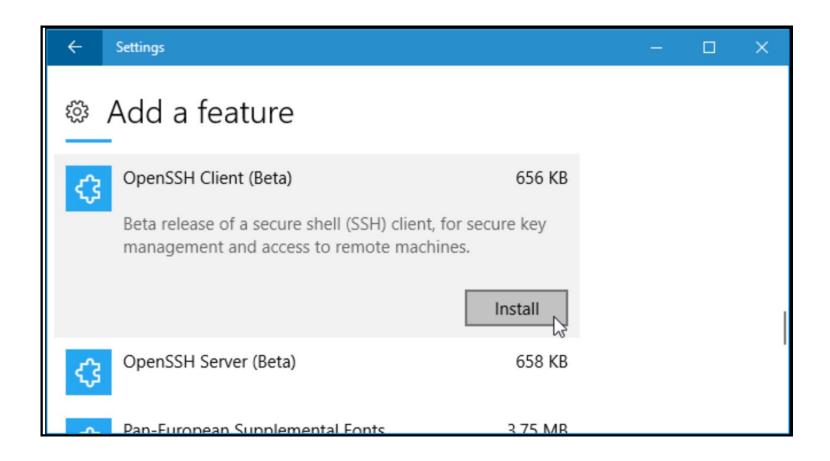


\*\*\*On Windows, open the Network and Sharing Center
(Control Panel > Network and Sharing Center > View network
connections).
Safyzan Salim Aug 2021

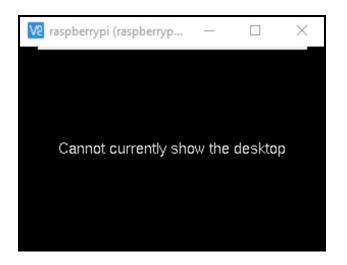
# 2. How to Enable and Use Windows 10's New Built-in SSH Commands



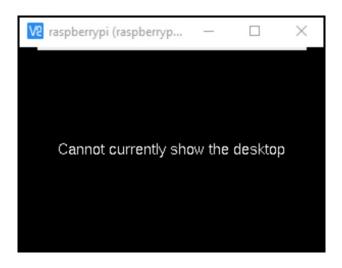
# 2. How to Enable and Use Windows 10's New Built-in SSH Commands



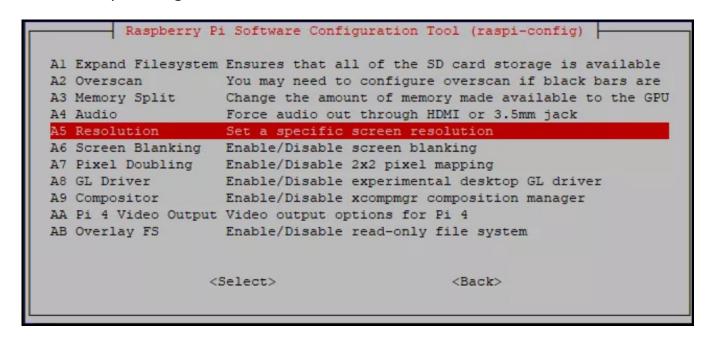
# 3. How to Fix Raspberry Pi's 'Cannot Currently Show the Desktop' Error



# 3. How to Fix Raspberry Pi's 'Cannot Currently Show the Desktop' Error



#### >>sudo raspi-config



# 3. How to Fix Raspberry Pi's 'Cannot Currently Show the Desktop' Error

**Choose a resolution.** We recommend at least  $1280 \times 720$ , but some users report that choosing the highest possible (usually  $1920 \times 1080$ ) is what they needed to do.

```
Choose screen resolution

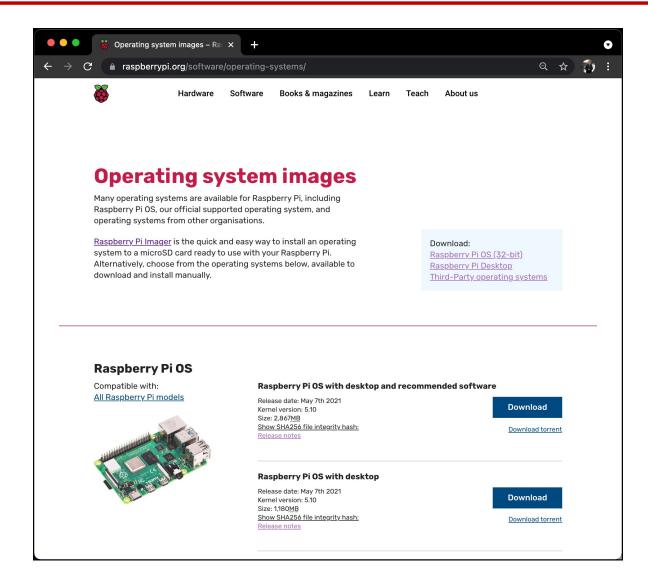
Default 720x480
DMT Mode 4 640x480 60Hz 4:3
DMT Mode 9 800x600 60Hz 4:3
DMT Mode 16 1024x768 60Hz 4:3

DMT Mode 85 1280x720 60Hz 16:9
DMT Mode 35 1280x1024 60Hz 5:4
DMT Mode 51 1600x1200 60Hz 4:3
DMT Mode 82 1920x1080 60Hz 16:9

Ok>
Cancel>
```

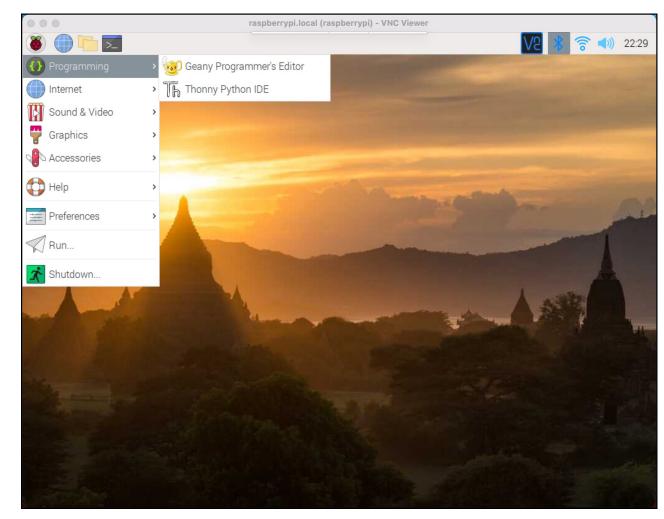
You'll need to reboot your Raspberry Pi for this change to take effect.

## 4. Which OS to Choose?

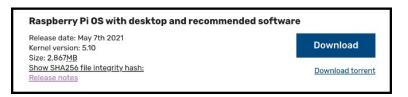


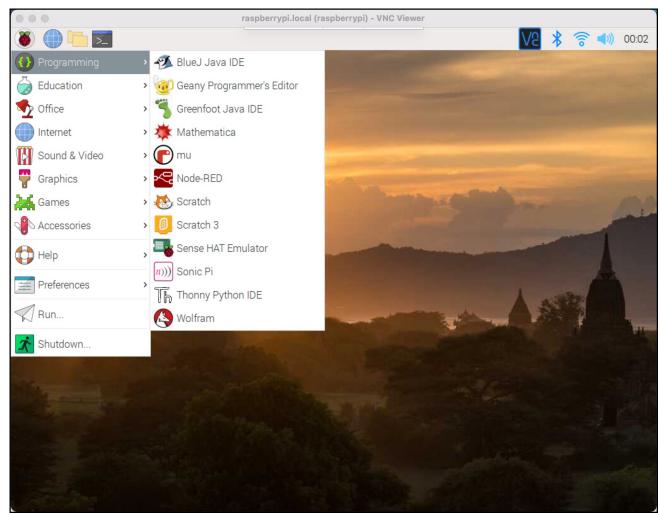
# 4. Which OS to Choose?





# 4. Which OS to Choose?





# QUESTIONS

#### **END**

Safyzan Salim Aug 2021