

# Universidade Federal de Uberlândia Faculdade de Engenharia Elétrica - FEELT



LASEC FEELT MÁQUINA VIRTUAL LINUX-DEBIAN USANDO O SOFTWARE VMWARE

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# Download da imagem do CD de instalação do Debian

Para realizar a instalação do Debian, acesse o link: <a href="https://www.debian.org/CD/torrent-cd/">https://www.debian.org/CD/torrent-cd/</a> e faça o download do arquivo CD (ia64) debian-X.X.X-ia64-CD-1.iso.torrent, para realizar a instalação de 64Bit (<a href="http://cdimage.debian.org/debian-cd/7.8.0/ia64/bt-cd/">http://cdimage.debian.org/debian-cd/7.8.0/ia64/bt-cd/</a>) ou do arquivo CD (i386) debian-X.X.X-i386-CD-1.iso.torrent (<a href="http://cdimage.debian.org/debian-cd/7.8.0/i386/bt-cd/">http://cdimage.debian.org/debian-cd/7.8.0/i386/bt-cd/</a>), para fazer a instalação da versão 32Bit.

### Instalando o VMware

O VMware é um software que permite a criação e execução de máquinas virtuais. Para realizar a instalação do VMware, realize os seguintes passos:

Caso não possua o **VMware Player** instalado, basta realizar o download em um dos links abaixo:

https://my.vmware.com/web/vmware/downloads

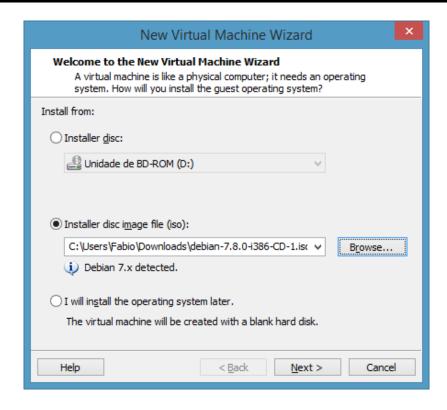
https://www.vmware.com/br/support/download-player

OBS: No primeiro link, acesse a página de download, procure por **VMware Player**, clique em **Download Product** e escolha o player correspondente ao sistema operacional que estiver utilizando.

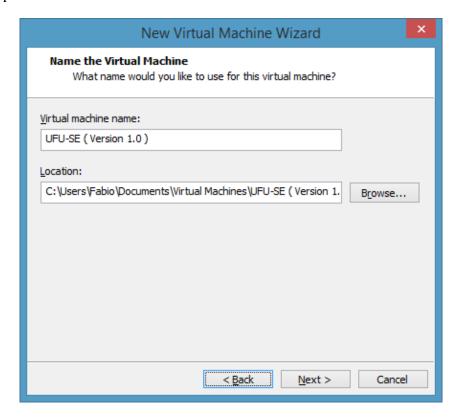


Passo 1: Execute a máquina virtual e opte por Create a New Virtual Machine

<u>Passo 2:</u> Quando a janela Welcome to the New Virtual Machine Wizard aparecer opte por Installer disc\_image file (iso). Na sequência clique em Browse..., localize a imagem e pressione Next >.



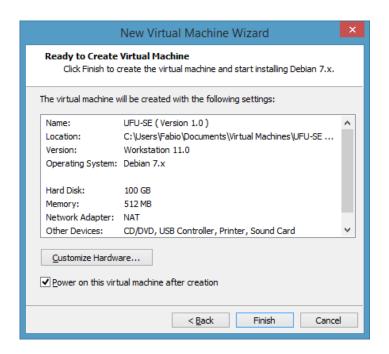
<u>Passo 3:</u> Na janela Name the Virtual Machine, dê um nome para a máquina virtual que será criada e clique em Next >



<u>Passo 3:</u> Na janela **Specify Disk Capacity**, configure o tamanho do disco e escolha se o disco será criado como um único arquivo ou se será dividido em múltiplos arquivos.



Passo 4: Na janela Ready do Create Virtual Machine, clique em Finish.



Passo 5: Na janela Software Updates, opte por Download and Install.



# Instalando o Debian

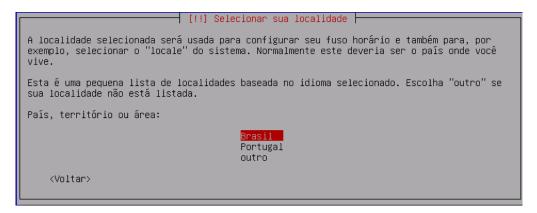


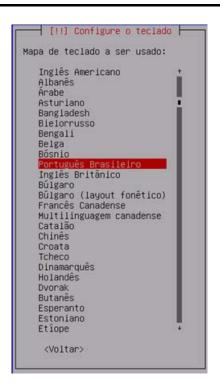
<u>Passo 6:</u> Na janela Select a language, opte por Portuguese (Brazil) – Português do Brasil e pressione a tecla <Enter>

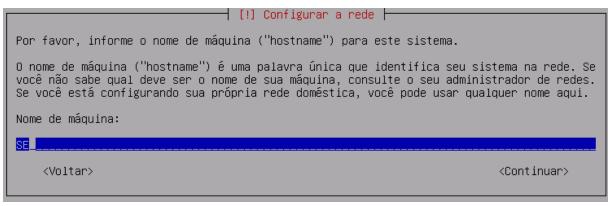
**OBS:** Durante a instalação, se for necessário, pressione (Alt + Tab) para liberar o Mouse

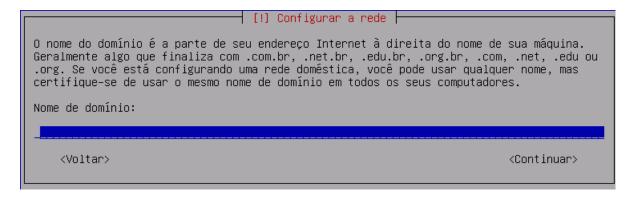


Passo 7: A seguir são apresentadas as opções de configuração sugeridas:

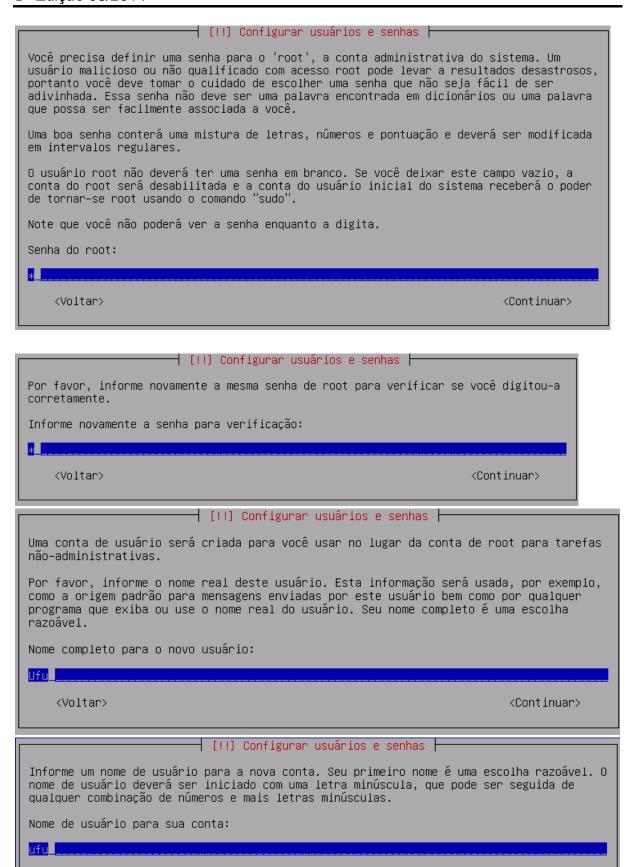




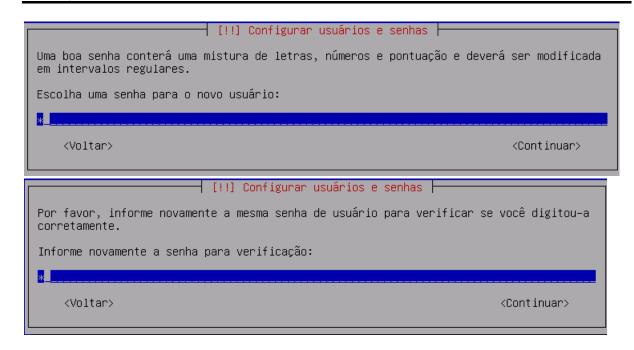


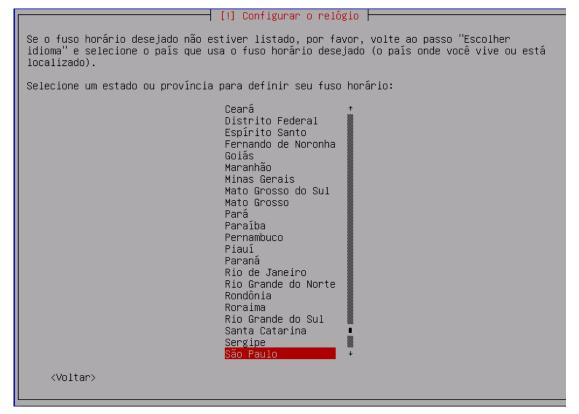


<Voltar>



<Continuar>





```
[!!] Particionar discos

O instalador pode guiá—lo através do particionamento de um disco (usando diferentes esquemas padrão) ou, caso você prefira, você pode fazê—lo manualmente. Com o particionamento assistido você ainda tem uma chance de, posteriormente, revisar e personalizar os resultados.

Se você optar pelo particionamento assistido para um disco inteiro, em seguida será solicitado qual disco deverá ser usado.

Método de particionamento:

Assistido — usar o disco inteiro
Assistido — usar o disco inteiro e configurar LVM
Assistido — usar disco todo e LVM criptografado
Manual

<Voltar>
```

```
[!!] Particionar discos

Note que todos os dados no disco que você selecionar serão apagados, mas não antes que você tenha confirmado que realmente deseja fazer as mudanças.

Selecione o disco a ser particionado:

SCSI3 (0,0,0) (sda) – 107.4 GB VMware, VMware Virtual S

<Voltar>
```

```
[!] Particionar discos

Selecionado para particionamento:

SCSI3 (0,0,0) (sda) – VMware, VMware Virtual S: 107.4 GB

O disco pode ser particionado usando um dentre diversos esquemas diferentes. Se você não tiver certeza, escolha o primeiro esquema.

Esquema de particionamento:

Todos os arquivos em uma partição (para iniciantes)
Partição /home separada
Partições /home, /usr, /var e /tmp separadas

<a href="mailto:Voltar">Voltar</a>
```

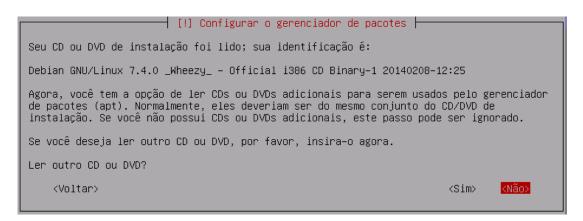
```
Esta é uma visão geral de suas partições e pontos de montagem atualmente configurados.
Selecione uma partição para modificar suas configurações (sistema de arquivos, ponto de montagem, etc), um espaço livre onde criar partições ou um dispositivo no qual inicializar uma tabela de partições.

Particionamento assistido
Configurar RAID via software
Configurar o Gerenciador de Volumes Lógicos
Configurar volumes criptografados

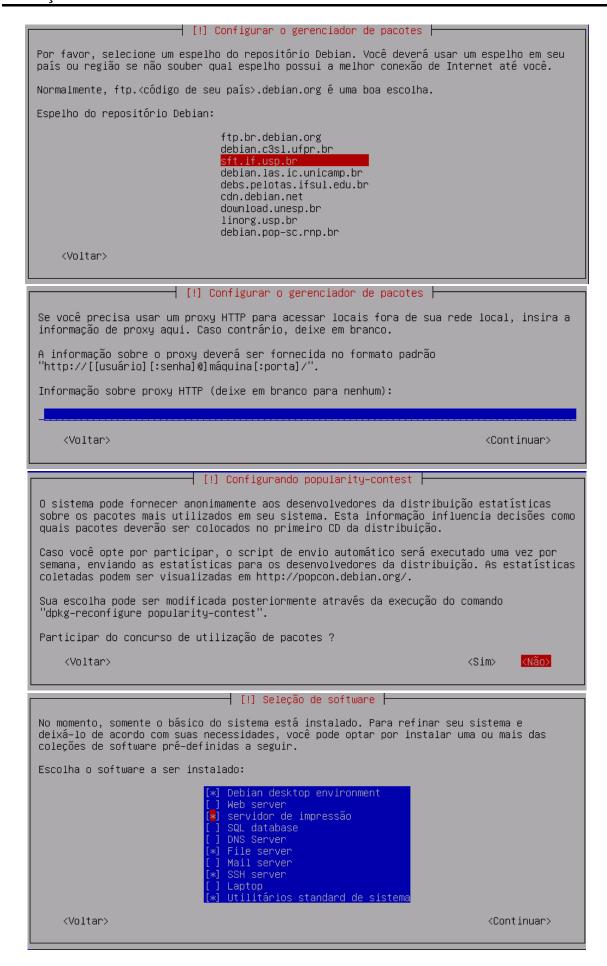
SCSI3 (0,0,0) (sda) – 107.4 GB VMware, VMware Virtual S
#1 primária 103.1 GB f ext4 /
#5 lógica 4.3 GB f swap swap

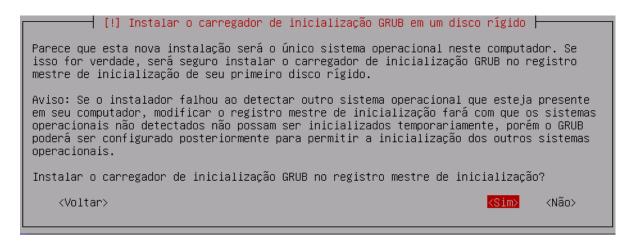
Desfazer as mudanças nas partições
Finalizar o particionamento e escrever as mudanças no disco

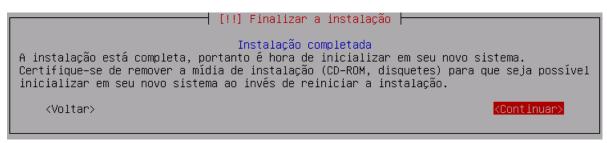
(Voltar)
```









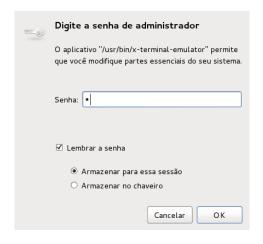


### Instalando o VMware Tools

Para instalar o VMware Tools, primeiramente é conveniente instalar alguns pré-requisitos, conforme detalhado a seguir:

Para evitar que o Debian tente buscar os arquivos no CD/DVD, edite o arquivo /etc/apt/sources.list e comente a linha: #deb cdrom:[Debian GNU/Linux 7.4.0 \_Wheezy\_ - Official i386 DVD Binary-1 20140208-12:26]/ wheezy contrib main

Para realizar esta tarefa, abra um **Terminal de Root** em **Aplicativos** -> **Acessórios** -> **Terminal de Root** e digite a senha configurada, neste exemplo a senha é o número um (1).

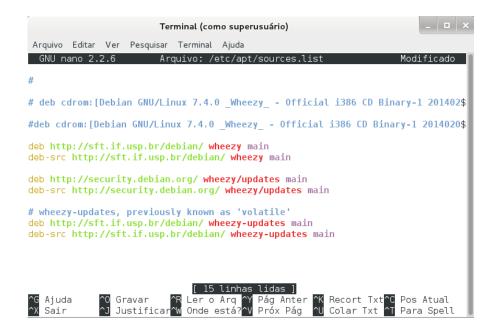




No **prompt** execute o seguinte comando:

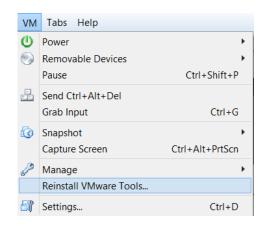
root@UFU:/home/se# nano /etc/apt/sources.list

Comente a linha indicada, e pressione (Ctrl + o) e <Enter> para salvar o arquivo modificado e (Ctrl + x) para sair do editor de texto nano.



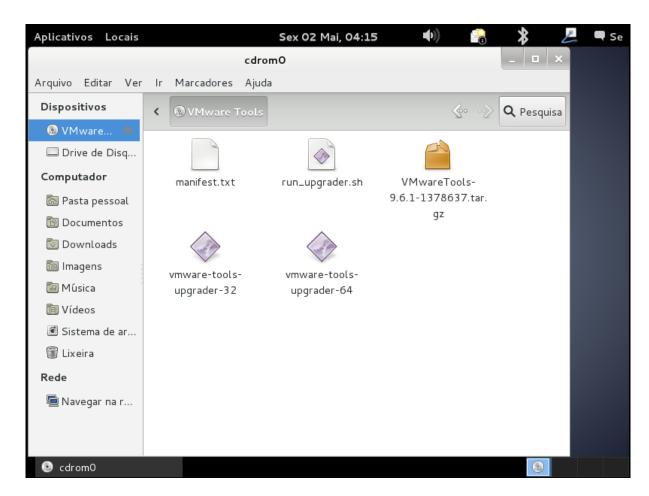
Em seguida, no **prompt**, execute o seguinte comando:

root@UFU:/home/se# apt-get install build-essential



Na sequência, clique em **Aplicativos** -> **Acessórios** -> **Arquivos**. No gerenciados de arquivos denominado **Arquivos**, clique em **Dispositivos** -> **VMWare...** (Pode demorar um pouco até a opção e **Dispositivos** -> **VMWare...** ficar disponível).

Quando esta opção estiver disponível, copie o arquivo VMwareTools-9.6.1-1378637.tar.gz para a pasta Downloads



No Terminal Root, realize os seguintes passos:

root@UFU:/home/se# dir

Área\ de\ trabalho Downloads Modelos Público Documentos Imagens Música Vídeos

root@UFU:/home/se# cd Downloads

root@UFU:/home/se/Downloads# dir

run\_upgrader.sh VMwareTools-9.6.1-1378637.tar.gz

root@UFU:/home/se/Downloads# tar -xzf VMwareTools-9.6.1-1378637.tar.gz

root@UFU:/home/se/Downloads# dir

run upgrader.sh VMwareTools-9.6.1-1378637.tar.gz vmware-tools-distrib

root@UFU:/home/se/Downloads# cd vmware-tools-distrib/

root@UFU:/home/se/Downloads/vmware-tools-distrib# dir bin doc etc FILES INSTALL installer lib vmware-install.pl

root@UFU:/home/se/Downloads/vmware-tools-distrib#./vmware-install.pl

Creating a new VMware Tools installer database using the tar4 format.

Installing VMware Tools.

In which directory do you want to install the binary files? [/usr/bin] (Pressione <Enter>)

What is the directory that contains the init directories (rc0.d/ to rc6.d/)? [/etc] (Pressione <Enter>)

What is the directory that contains the init scripts? [/etc/init.d] (Pressione <Enter>)

In which directory do you want to install the daemon files? [/usr/sbin] (Pressione < Enter >)

In which directory do you want to install the library files? [/usr/lib/vmware-tools] (Pressione <Enter>)

The path "/usr/lib/vmware-tools" does not exist currently. This program is going to create it, including needed parent directories. Is this what you want? [yes] (Pressione <Enter>)

In which directory do you want to install the documentation files? [/usr/share/doc/vmware-tools] (Pressione <Enter>)

The path "/usr/share/doc/vmware-tools" does not exist currently. This program is going to create it, including needed parent directories. Is this what you want? [yes] (Pressione <Enter>)

The installation of VMware Tools 9.6.1 build-1378637 for Linux completed successfully. You can decide to remove this software from your system at any time by invoking the following command: "/usr/bin/vmware-uninstall-tools.pl".

Before running VMware Tools for the first time, you need to configure it by invoking the following command: "/usr/bin/vmware-config-tools.pl". Do you want this program to invoke the command for you now? [yes] (Pressione <Enter>)

Initializing...

/usr/bin/xrandr: Failed to get size of gamma for output default

Making sure services for VMware Tools are stopped.

Stopping Thinprint services in the virtual machine:

Stopping Virtual Printing daemon: done

Stopping VMware Tools services in the virtual machine:

Guest operating system daemon: done Unmounting HGFS shares: done Guest filesystem driver: done

Before you can compile modules, you need to have the following installed...

make

gcc

kernel headers of the running kernel

Searching for GCC...

Detected GCC binary at "/usr/bin/gcc".

The path "/usr/bin/gcc" appears to be a valid path to the gcc binary.

Would you like to change it? [no] (Pressione <Enter>)

Searching for a valid kernel header path...

The path "" is not a valid path to the 3.2.0-4-686-pae kernel headers.

Would you like to change it? [yes] n (Pressione n e depois **Enter**)

WARNING: This program cannot compile any modules for the following reason(s)...

- This program could not find a valid path to the kernel headers of the running kernel. Please ensure that the header files for the running kernel are installed on this sytem.

[ Press Enter key to continue ]

The communication service is used in addition to the standard communication between the guest and the host. The rest of the software provided by VMware Tools is designed to work independently of this feature.

If you wish to have the VMCI feature, you can install the driver by running vmware-config-tools.pl again after making sure that gcc, binutils, make and the kernel sources for your running kernel are installed on your machine. These packages are available on your distribution's installation CD.

[ Press Enter key to continue ]

The VM communication interface socket family is used in conjunction with the VM communication interface to provide a new communication path among guests and host. The rest of this software provided by VMware Tools is designed to work

independently of this feature. If you wish to have the VSOCK feature you can install the driver by running vmware-config-tools.pl again after making sure that gcc, binutils, make and the kernel sources for your running kernel are installed on your machine. These packages are available on your distribution's installation CD.

[ Press the Enter key to continue.]

The module vmxnet3 has already been installed on this system by another installer or package and will not be modified by this installer.

Use the flag --clobber-kernel-modules=vmxnet3 to override.

The module pvscsi has already been installed on this system by another installer or package and will not be modified by this installer.

Use the flag --clobber-kernel-modules=pvscsi to override.

The module vmmemctl has already been installed on this system by another installer or package and will not be modified by this installer.

Use the flag --clobber-kernel-modules=vmmemctl to override.

The VMware Host-Guest Filesystem allows for shared folders between the host OS and the guest OS in a Fusion or Workstation virtual environment. Do you wish to enable this feature? [yes] (Pressione <Enter>)

The fast network device driver (vmxnet module) is used only for our fast networking interface. The rest of the software provided by VMware Tools is designed to work independently of this feature.

If you wish to have the fast network driver enabled, you can install the driver by running vmware-config-tools.pl again after making sure that gcc, binutils, make and the kernel sources for your running kernel are installed on your machine. These packages are available on your distribution's installation CD. [Press Enter key to continue] (Pressione <Enter>)

The vmblock enables dragging or copying files between host and guest in a Fusion or Workstation virtual environment. Do you wish to enable this feature? [yes] (Pressione <Enter>)

VMware automatic kernel modules enables automatic building and installation of VMware kernel modules at boot that are not already present. This feature can be enabled/disabled by re-running vmware-config-tools.pl.

Would you like to enable VMware automatic kernel modules? [no] (Pressione <Enter>)

Thinprint provides driver-free printing. Do you wish to enable this feature? [yes] (Pressione <Enter>)

Disabling timer-based audio scheduling in pulseaudio.

Detected X server version 1.12.4

Distribution provided drivers for Xorg X server are used.

Skipping X configuration because X drivers are not included.

Creating a new initrd boot image for the kernel.

update-initramfs: Generating /boot/initrd.img-3.2.0-4-686-pae

Starting Virtual Printing daemon: done

Checking acpi hot plug done

Starting VMware Tools services in the virtual machine:

Switching to guest configuration: done

Blocking file system: done

Guest operating system daemon: done

The configuration of VMware Tools 9.6.1 build-1378637 for Linux for this running kernel completed successfully.

You must restart your X session before any mouse or graphics changes take effect.

You can now run VMware Tools by invoking "/usr/bin/vmware-toolbox-cmd" from the command line.

To enable advanced X features (e.g., guest resolution fit, drag and drop, and file and text copy/paste), you will need to do one (or more) of the following:

- 1. Manually start /usr/bin/vmware-user
- 2. Log out and log back into your desktop session; and,
- 3. Restart your X session.

### Enjoy,

-- the VMware team



# Instalando o Eclipse, CDT e RSE para BeagleBone Black

As informações para a instalação do Eclipse, CDT e RSE no Sistema Operacional Debian, podem ser encontradas no livro **Exploring BeagleBone: Tools and Techniques for Building with Embedded Linux.** Wiley, do autor Derek Molloy.

# Instalando o Ino para Arduíno

As informações para a instalação do Ino no Ubuntu (mas também vale para o Debian), podem ser encontradas em:

http://playground.arduino.cc/Linux/Ubuntu

http://unix.stackexchange.com/questions/110014/how-to-install-the-latest-python-version-on-debian-separately-or-upgrade

https://pip.pypa.io/en/latest/installing.html

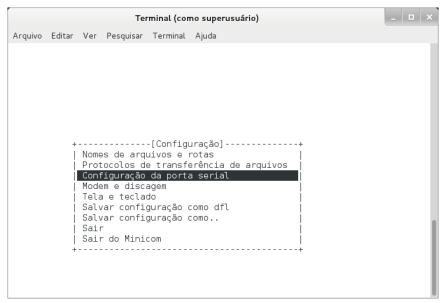
http://developer.ridgerun.com/wiki/index.php/Setting up Picocom - Ubuntu

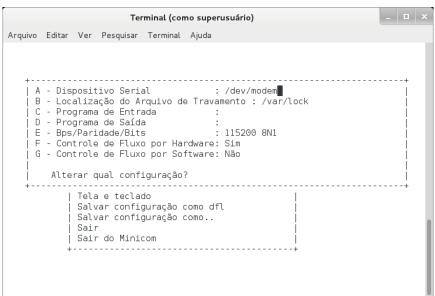
https://pypi.python.org/pypi/ino/

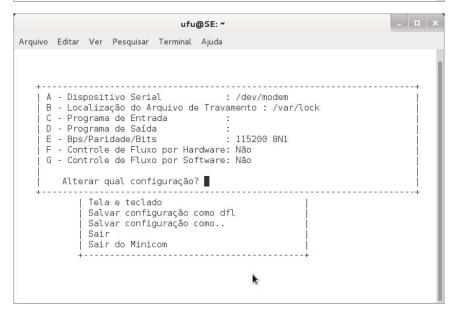
# Instalando o Minicom

root@SE:/home/ufu# apt-get install minicom

```
root@SE:/home/ufu# dmesg | grep -e tty
[ 0.000000] console [tty0] enabled
[ 1.223925] serial8250: ttyS0 at I/O 0x3f8 (irq = 4) is a 16550A
[ 1.255830] 00:09: ttyS0 at I/O 0x3f8 (irq = 4) is a 16550A
[ 1075.305967] cdc_acm 2-2.2:1.0: ttyACM0: USB ACM device
[ 1227.128464] cdc_acm 2-2.2:1.0: ttyACM0: USB ACM device
[ 7533.110735] cdc_acm 2-2.2:1.0: ttyACM0: USB ACM device
[ root@SE:/home/ufu#
```









# Instalando o PuTTY

Primeiramente instale as ferramentas do PuTTY, conforme indicado a seguir:

root@SE:/home/ufu# apt-get install putty-tools

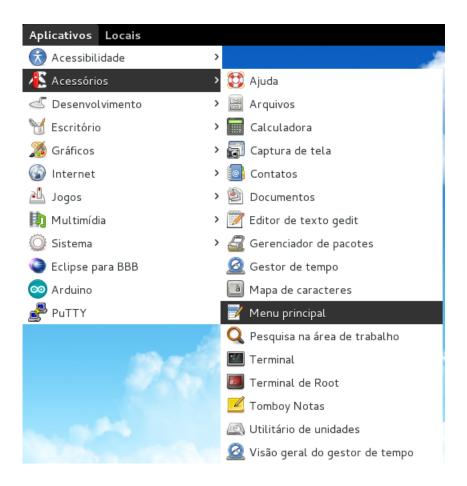
Faça o download do PuTTY no site: <a href="https://packages.debian.org/wheezy/putty">https://packages.debian.org/wheezy/putty</a>

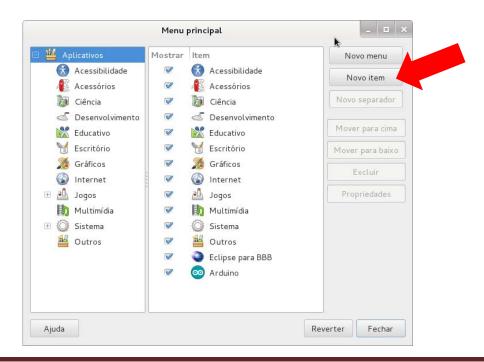
Será um arquivo do tipo: putty\_0.62-9+deb7u1\_i386.deb

Em seguida instale-o digitando o seguinte comando:

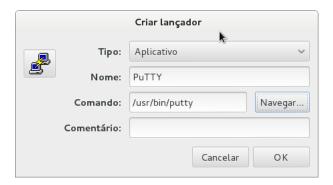
root@SE:/home/ufu/Downloads# dpkg -i putty\_0.62-9+deb7u1\_i386.deb

Após a instalação, se desejar criar um ícone no painel principal, acesse **Aplicativos** -> **Acessórios** -> **Menu Principal** e realize as operações a seguir:



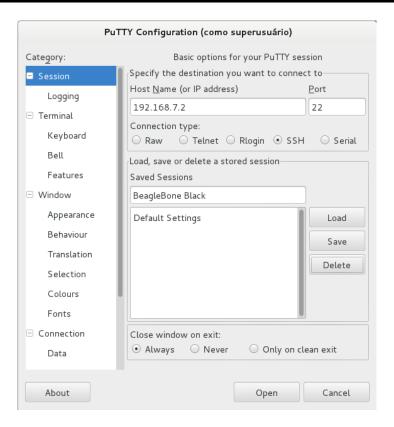


Na janela Criar Lançador, preencha o campo **Nome:** e o campo **Comando:** com o caminho do programa PuTTY (/usr/bin/putty).

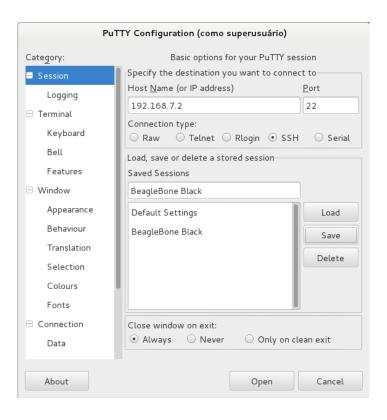


Na sequência, execute o PuTTY usando o menu principal e realize as configurações a seguir:





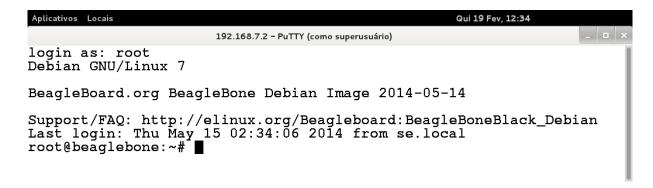
Na sequência, clique em **Save** para salvar a seção com o nome **BeagleBone**. Em seguida, dê um clique duplo no nome **BeagleBone** que foi criado. O resultado deve ser uma janela parecida com a mostrada na figura a seguir:



Se a janela abaixo surgir, pressione Accept.



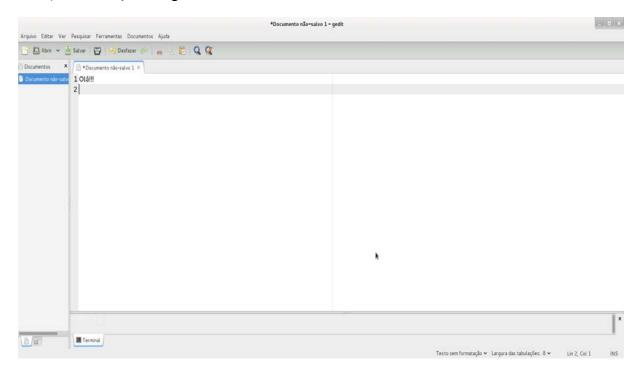
Quando o campo "login as:", surgir, digite "root" e pressione Enter.



## Instalando o GEDIT

O gedit é o editor oficial de texto plano para o GNOME. Ele assemelha-se, a princípio, com o bloco de notas do Windows, mas observando os detalhes pode-se notar que possui mais recursos. Como por exemplo:

- 1) Numeração de linhas;
- Identação automática (a habilidade do editor de reconhecer estruturas de controle em seu código, e aplicar automaticamente a identação apropriada quando você começa uma linha nova);
- 3) Destacador de Sintaxe (Para Linguagens de Programação);
- 4) Verificação ortográfica.



#### Para instalar e executar no Debian (BeagleBone Black)

ufu@SE:~\$ ssh -X root@192.168.7.2 Debian GNU/Linux 7

BeagleBoard.org BeagleBone Debian Image 2014-05-14

Support/FAQ: http://elinux.org/Beagleboard:BeagleBoneBlack Debian

Last login: Thu May 15 02:38:08 2014 from se.local

root@beaglebone:~#

#### No prompt de comando da BBB, execute os comandos:

root@beaglebone:~# route add default gw 192.168.7.1 root@beaglebone:~# echo "nameserver 8.8.8.8" > /etc/resolv.conf

### No prompt de comando do PC, execute os comandos:

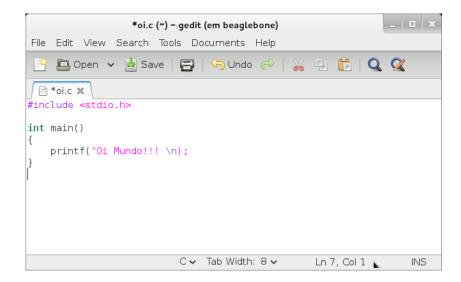
root@SE:/home/ufu# echo 1 > /proc/sys/net/ipv4/ip\_forward root@SE:/home/ufu# iptables -A POSTROUTING -t nat -j MASQUERADE

### Para instalar o Tea, execute o seguinte comando:

```
root@beaglebone:~# apt-get update
root@beaglebone:~# apt-get install gedit
```

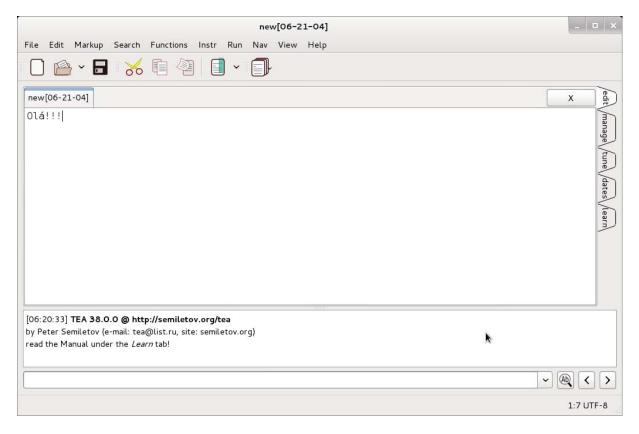
#### Para executá-lo:

root@beaglebone:~# gedit oi.c



# Instalando o Tea

É um editor com interface gráfica feito em Qt que possui coloração de sintaxe, suporte para multiplataforma, texto simples, suporte a linguagem de programação, pesquisa e substituição de expressão regular, gerenciador de arquivos e é muito intuitivo.



### Para instalar no Debian (PC)

root@SE:/home/ufu# apt-get install tea

### Para instalar e executar no Debian (BeagleBone Black)

ufu@SE:~\$ ssh -X root@192.168.7.2 Debian GNU/Linux 7

BeagleBoard.org BeagleBone Debian Image 2014-05-14

Support/FAQ: http://elinux.org/Beagleboard:BeagleBoneBlack\_Debian

Last login: Thu May 15 02:38:08 2014 from se.local

root@beaglebone:~#

### No prompt de comando da BBB, execute os comandos:

```
root@beaglebone:~# route add default gw 192.168.7.1 root@beaglebone:~# echo "nameserver 8.8.8.8" > /etc/resolv.conf
```

### No prompt de comando do PC, execute os comandos:

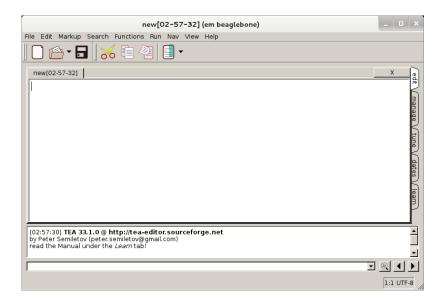
```
root@SE:/home/ufu# echo 1 > /proc/sys/net/ipv4/ip_forward
root@SE:/home/ufu# iptables -A POSTROUTING -t nat -j MASQUERADE
```

#### Para instalar o Tea, execute o seguinte comando:

```
root@beaglebone:~# apt-get update
root@beaglebone:~# apt-get install tea
```

#### Para executá-lo:

root@beaglebone:~# tea



Para poder utilizar a função **View -> Highlighting mode -> c**, realize primeiro as configurações abaixo:

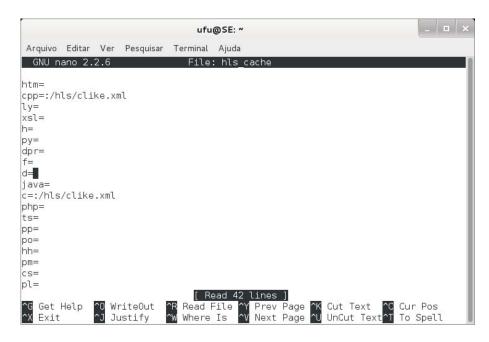
```
root@beaglebone:~/.config# cd tea/
root@beaglebone:~/.config/tea# ls
days hls profiles tables
dictionaries hls_cache scripts tea.conf
fif last_used_charsets sessions tea_recent
fname_hls_flist palettes snippets templates
```

root@beaglebone:~/.config/tea# nano hls cache

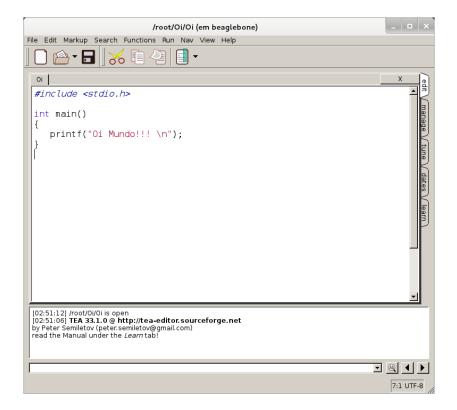
root@beaglebone:~# cd .config/

Quando o arquivo hls\_cache estiver aberto, realize as configurações cpp:=/hls/clique.xml e c:=/hls/clique.xml

Em seguida, salve o arquivo executando os comandos (Ctrl + o),  $\langle Enter \rangle$  e (Ctrl + X).



Então, execute o editor de texto **Tea** ( root@beaglebone:~# **tea** ) e realize a configuração **View** -> **Highlighting mode** -> **c** ou **View** -> **Highlighting mode** -> **cpp** 





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