Initial Setup with the Raspberry Pi

- Set up the hardware
- Configure the OS
- Flash and first boot
- Update and shutdown

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Hardware Requirements (Pi 4B/5)

- Computer or laptop with Pi Imager installed
- 15-25W USB-C power adapter
- >32GB MicroSD card and adapter
- GUI setup:
 - MicroHDMI to HDMI adapter and HDMI cable (for monitor)
 - Or MicroHDMI to HDMI cable
 - USB keyboard and mouse
- Headless setup:
 - Ethernet cable

Hardware Requirements (Pi Zero 2W)

- Computer or laptop with Pi Imager installed
- >32GB MicroSD card and adapter
- GUI setup:
 - Micro USB cable to power supply
 - Mini HDMI to HDMI adapter and HDMI cable (for monitor)
 - Or a Mini HDMI to HDMI cable
 - Micro USB hub (for keyboard/mouse)
- Headless setup (recommended for Zero boards):
 - Micro USB data cable to computer

Setting up the OS

- Choose the OS
 - Raspberry Pi OS (64-bit)
 - Use Lite version if GUI is not needed
- Choose Storage Device
 - Insert and select your MicroSD card
- OS Config Menu (settings cog)
 - Set certain user and system settings on boot
- Write
 - Flash the OS and config onto the MicroSD card

OS Config Menu

- Hostname Name of the computer
- Enable SSH Enable if setting up headless
- Set username and password Defaults to pi for both fields
- Configure wireless LAN Connect to WiFi
- Set Locale Settings Set to America/Los_Angeles (same timezone)

Most of this stuff you can leave as default if on your home network. Once everything is set, flash your card*, insert it into the Pi, and give it power!

For Pi Zero 2W users

- Once the OS is flashed, reinsert the card into your computer
- Navigate to the config.txt file
- Scroll to the bottom and add dtoverlay=dwc2
- Then open the cmdline.txt file
- In between the words rootwait and quiet, add modules-load=dwc2,g_ether
- Save both files, insert the MicroSD card, and power up!

First Boot (GUI)

- Give the Pi a minute to boot
- Once you see a first boot screen, login with your previously input username and password
- After you've logged in, make sure you have a solid internet connection to update the Pi in later instructions
- You can check on the top right of the taskbar
- Click the up-down arrow icon if you didn't set up wireless before and select your network

First Boot (Headless)

- Make sure your Pi has a local wired or wireless connection to your computer
- Ping the Pi by opening a terminal on your computer and using ping <pi hostname> with your configured credentials
 - If nothing comes back, give it another minute or two to boot up
 - Try adding .local to the end of the hostname
- Once the ping comes back, enter ssh <username>@<hostname>
- Type in your password (it won't be visible when you type it)
- And you should now be logged in!

Headless Troubleshooting

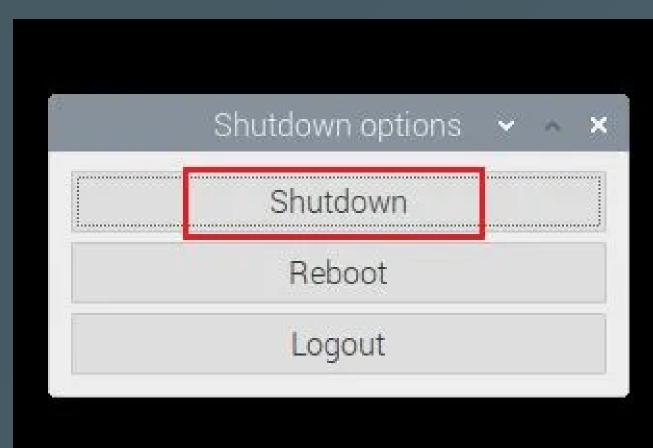
- If nothing comes back from the ping:
 - Make sure you are entering the right user and host names
 - Make sure it has the right network credentials
 - Make sure nothing else on the network is using the same hostname as the Pi (can conflict with connections)
 - If wired, make sure the ethernet cable is good
 - Or if using a Pi Zero, that its a data cable, not 'charge only'
 - Give it more time to fully boot, or reboot if waited >5-10 mins
- If none of these work, send a message in our #electronics channel

Updating the Pi

- Make sure you're connected to the internet before updating
- Check with ping google.com (should return something)
- Open a terminal and input these commands one at a time (enter y when prompted)
 - sudo apt-get update Update apt repositories
 - sudo apt-get upgrade Upgrade available packages
 - sudo apt-get autoremove Uninstall any unused packages
 - sudo reboot
 Reboots the computer (optional, but suggested)
- Log back in again and your Pi is now updated

Shutting Down the Pi

- GUI:
 - Click on the top left'Start Menu'
 - Click on ' \$\frac{1}{2}\$ Shutdown...'
 - Click 'Shutdown'
- Headless:
 - Type sudo shutdown now and hit enter



Next steps

- Learn some Linux
 - File system, some applications, and more
- Learn to use the terminal
 - Navigation, creating and deleting files and folders, and system monitoring
- Foundational to using and troubleshooting the Raspberry Pi
- And more!!