# Notes for Raspberry Pi

Tips, hints, and tricks when working on Raspberry Pi

#notes #pi

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## Setup Wireless

Refer to the official guide at Raspberry Pi Configuration.

Note that there are two type of access points:

### Routed wireless access point

Create a new local network, which is not connected any other existing network

```
+- RPi ----+
                            +---+ 10.10.0.2 | +- Laptop -
                                    WLAN AP +-))) (((-+ WLAN
Client |
                            | | 192.168.4.1 |
192.168.4.2
            +- Router ----+
            | Firewall | +- PC#2 -----+
(Internet)---WAN-+ DHCP server +-LAN-+---+ 10.10.0.3
            | 10.10.0.1 | +-----+
            +----+
                            | +- PC#1 ----+
                            +---+ 10.10.0.4
```

### **Bridged** wireless access point

Extend an existing Ethernet network to wireless computers and devices

```
+- RPi ----+
                               +---+ 10.10.0.2 | +- Laptop -
                                       WLAN AP +-))) (((-+ WLAN
Client |
                               | | Bridge | | 10.10.0.5
---+
              +- Router ----+ |
| Firewall | +- PC#2 -----+
(Internet)---WAN-+ DHCP server +-LAN-+---+ 10.10.0.3
              | 10.10.0.1 |
                                  +- PC#1 ----+
                               +---+ 10.10.0.4
```

Python packages

In some cases, a package is not available on the OS package manager, so install that packages via pip from python package manager.

Install pip first:

```
sudo apt install python-pip python3-pip
```

Then install the target package. For example:

```
sudo apt install python-ws4py python3-ws4py
```

is equivalent to:

```
pip install ws4py # python2 package
pip3 install ws4py
```

# **b** Who is logged on?

Use w command from procps package.

```
08:53:52 up 2:21, 2 users, load average: 0.02, 0.06, 0.07
USER TTY FROM LOGIN@ IDLE JCPU PCPU WHAT
pi pts/0 fe80::1936:b4d4: 06:34 0.00s 1.54s 0.05s w
```

# Save power

Save power when running on battery by turning off unused peripherals, or features.

## Turn OFF the USB chip:

```
echo '1-1' |sudo tee /sys/bus/usb/drivers/usb/unbind
```

Turn ON the USB chip:

```
echo '1-1' |sudo tee /sys/bus/usb/drivers/usb/bind
```

### Turn OFF the HDMI output:

```
sudo /opt/vc/bin/tvservice -o
```

#### Turn ON the HDMI output:

```
sudo /opt/vc/bin/tvservice -p
```

**Reduce the clock** of the core by changing some parameters in the /boot/config.txt file:

/boot/config.txt

```
arm_freq_min=250
core_freq_min=100
sdram_freq_min=150
over_voltage_min=0
```

#### Disable Wi-Fi & Bluetooth

Starting from Raspberry Pi 3, WiFi and Bluetooth are added on hardware, so Raspbian has its method to control these signals in /boot/config.txt file:

/boot/config.txt

```
dtoverlay=pi3-disable-wifi
dtoverlay=pi3-disable-bt
```

- i It's correct to use the word pi3 in the params's value, for other version of RPi.
- **6** The **rfkill** command can be used to soft-block the wireless connections:

```
rfkill list # displays the state of the modules rfkill block wifi rfkill block bluetooth
```

but this does not completely turn off the hardware of the WiFi and the Bluetooth module. They will still draw a little power in the background.

#### Disable on-board LEDs

Add below params to the /boot/config.txt file:

```
/boot/config.txt
```

```
dtparam=act_led_trigger=none
dtparam=act_led_activelow=on
```

1. Add a form in markdown:

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