

Raspberry Pi Shareables

Triangle Area Robotics (TAR)

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Raspberry Pi Essentials

- The GPIO is not 5 volt tolerant: don't plug it directly into any regular (5 volt) Arduino like Uno
 - Use a 3.3v Arduino or level shifters
- Info: raspberrypi.org elinux.org/RPi_Hub
- Vendors: newark.com adafruit.com
- Most PC USB connectors won't power RP. A 2-amp powered USB hub is ideal.

Raspberry Pi Headless but GUI

- There is an alternative to the serial console if no permanent mouse/keyboard/display available
- You may have heard about VNC, but have you heard about x11vnc?
- Allows full Raspberry Pi Linux desktop via network connection
- Key feature of x11vnc: It **just works**

Wait, what is VNC?

- VNC is used to display an X windows session running on another computer. Unlike a remote X connection, the xserver is running on the remote computer, not on your local workstation. Your workstation (Linux or Windows) is only displaying a copy of the display (real or virtual) that is running on the remote machine.
- The x11vnc program on Raspberry Pi provides a default no-hassle server that makes a full desktop GUI available vs a “terminal window.”

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- Use “sudo apt-get install x11vnc” to get the package on your RP.
- Put something like this into a personal crontab file: `@reboot /usr/bin/x11vnc -loop >/dev/null 2>&1`
- Install it with: `crontab <path to file above>`
- Use `/boot/config.txt` for always-on video support (next slide)

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- /boot/config.txt needs something like this to force video on w/o HDMI connection & to force frame size:
- `hdmi_force_hotplug=1` # video support even if no monitor
- `hdmi_group=2` # digital video mode
- `hdmi_mode=28` # 1280x800 60hz
- `framebuffer_width=1280`
- `framebuffer_height=800`
- Forcing these parameters means your temporary display has to play with them. You **must** tune the last four variables your display and situation (Your mileage will vary)
- Details: <http://elinux.org/RPiconfig> (use group 2 res table)

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- With the RP running x11vnc as described, pointing a viewer at it's IP address gives immediate joy
- VNC offers tons of security mechanisms beyond the scope of this presentation. this hack is aimed at the privacy of your own home.

Arduino IDE on Raspberry Pi

- Arduino IDE is a Java program. Oracle is catching up, but only supports ARM with software floating point.
- The one Linux distro that “just works” with Java is the original “soft-float Wheezy” from the downloads page @ <http://raspberrypi.org> (sha1 ends in 05d5a)
- Strongly suggest (sudo) “apt-get update” and then “apt-get upgrade” after basic install/resize. (no need for apt-get clean). This will take roughly 20-60 minutes depending mostly on the speed of your broadband connection.
- An “apt-get arduino” installs both the Arduino IDE and Java
- The Arduino device presents as /dev/ttyACM0
- The arduino IDE is now installed under the electronics start sub-menu

Alternatives to SD-Card for root

- It's pretty easy to steer the RP startup process to an alternative root device
- Why do this?
 - Small SD card is all you've got. Only really need 64mb for /boot partition.
 - SD card is old and tired: do you want to be invested in it at the point the load-leveling runs out of alternate storage sites?
 - Your SD card is too slow and/or too small, but you've got faster alternatives
- Two minor hassles: partition resize & device naming

Alternatives to SD-Card for root (2)

- Boot process controlled by `/boot/cmdline.txt`, which is to say this file in the 1st SD-card partition (the 50-60mb FAT filesystem on the card after a `.img` file is copied to it.)
- Simple text file that can be edited to change default `mmcblk0p2` device
- Many ways to set up alternative root: What follows is a relatively simple way assuming use of a Linux system for setup.

Alternatives to SD-Card for root (3)

- 1) Copy RP Linux .img file to SD card as usual. Needless to say **be careful with dd**. Would be wise to unmount any target device filesystems before dd.
- 2) Use fdisk on the SD card device and delete the 2nd partition. This is important because of the device naming hazard explained later.
- 3) **Carefully** repeat process with alternative USB drive.
- 4) Unmount/remount SD card to force automount. Should be just the one FAT filesystem.
- 5) Edit SD card's FAT fs cmdline.txt file to change “root=/dev/mmcblk0p2” to “root=/dev/sda2”. (would be wise to save orig)
- 6) Force automount, edit **alternative drive's** ext4 fs files (next)

Alternatives to SD-Card for root (4)

- RP files hard-wired for SD-card, so resize w raspi-config would fail. To prevent this:
 - Edit /usr/bin/raspi-config and change mmcblk0p2 to sda2
- RP fstab not conscious of cmdline.txt root device assignment:
 - Edit /etc/fstab and change mmcblk0p2 to sda2
 - Note /boot entry in fstab stays the same
- BE SURE to plug your alt root device into an RP USB socket, not a hub plugged into the RP (hazard #2)
- Now boot the RP and go through usual config

Alternatives to SD-Card for root (5)

- The other hazard: device assignment
- Linux assigns device names in relation to finding and enumerating the hardware
- Here's the problem:
 - You set up your fast/big root device as described
 - Later you add another storage device
 - The system won't boot any more: can't find root fs
- What was sda2 yesterday might be sdb2 today
- Putting alt root dev into 2nd RP USB socket, any other storage into the hub appears to solve this problem.
- This is a Linux fact of life: not specific to this setup.

Coming in January: Introduction to Raspberry Pi

- Presentations/demos @ TriLUG January 10 meeting
 - (late breaking: probably separate workshop at @Splat Space Saturday January 12th. See TriLUG web page for details)
- Most presenters/contributors from Splat Space
 - BUT additional help welcome! (contact pete@soper.us)
- At TriLUG January Meeting
 - Thursday, January 10, 2013 @ 7pm
 - RedHat (@NCSU), 1801 Varsity Dr, Raleigh, NC
- TriLUG web site is <http://trilug.org>
- Splat Space web site is <http://splatspace.org>