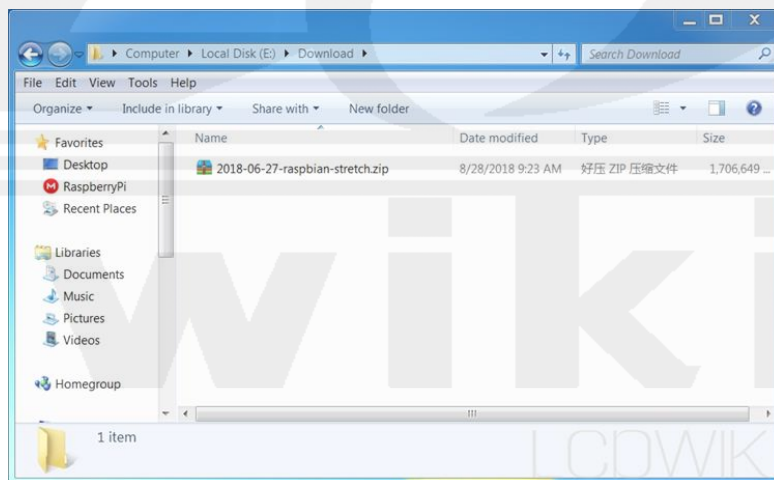
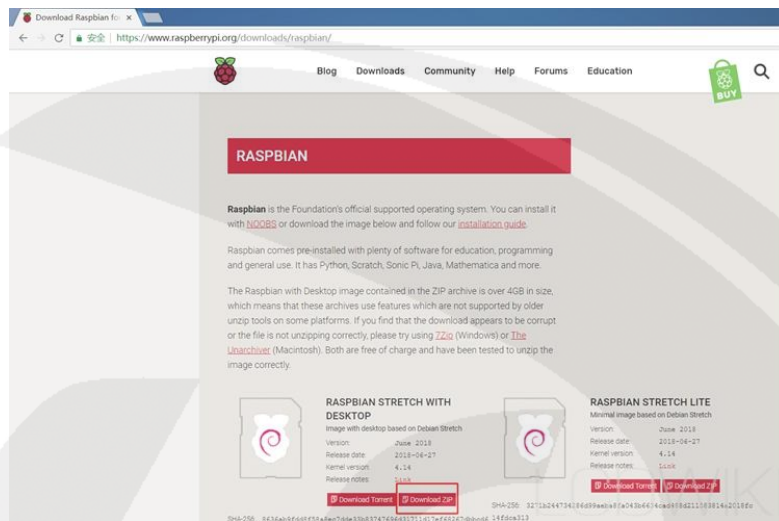


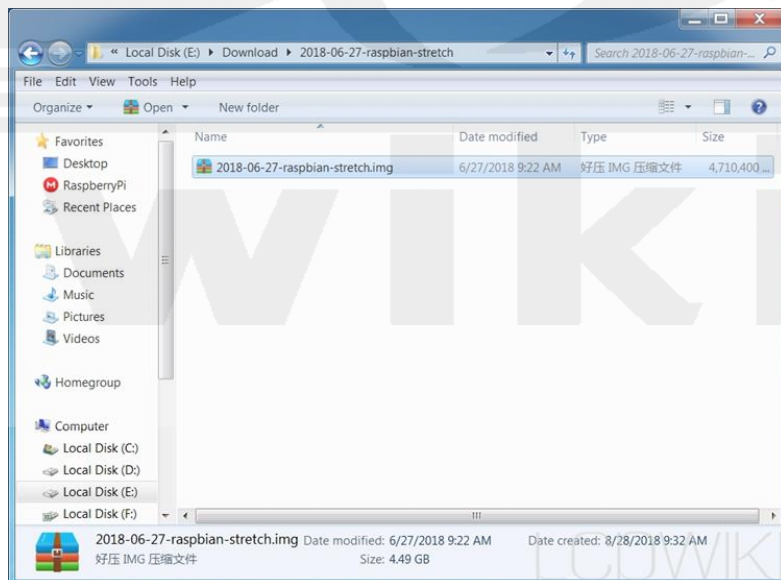
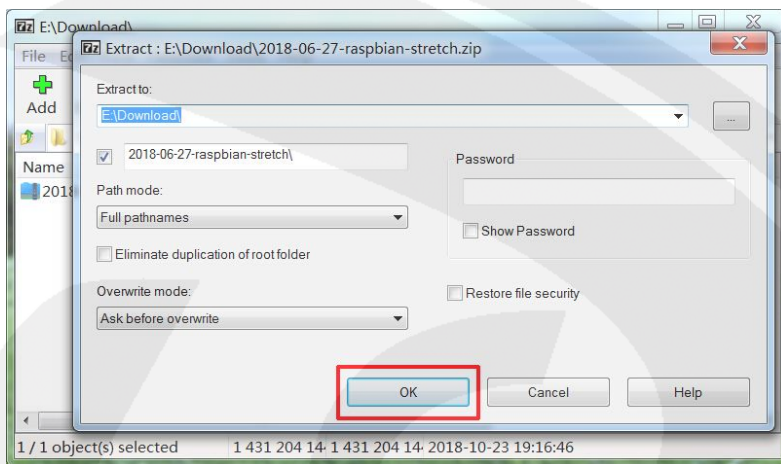
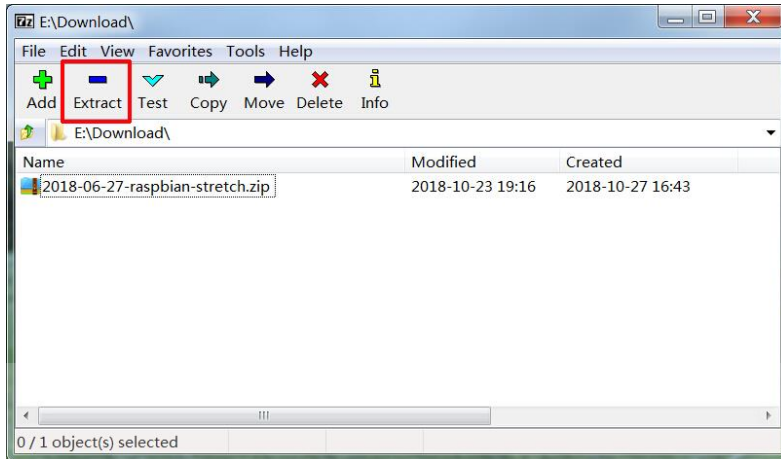
How to use Raspberry Pi

1. Download Raspbian for Raspberry Pi

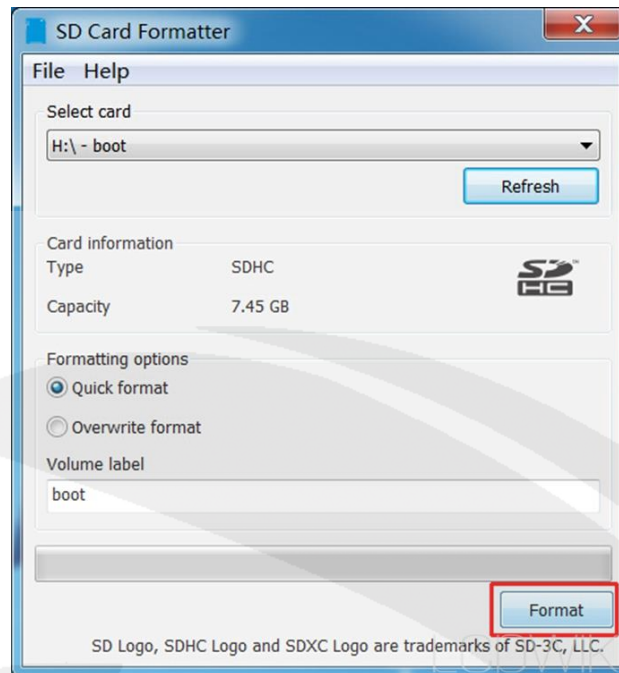
1. Download the official image file of Raspberry Pi:
<https://www.raspberrypi.org/downloads/raspbian/>

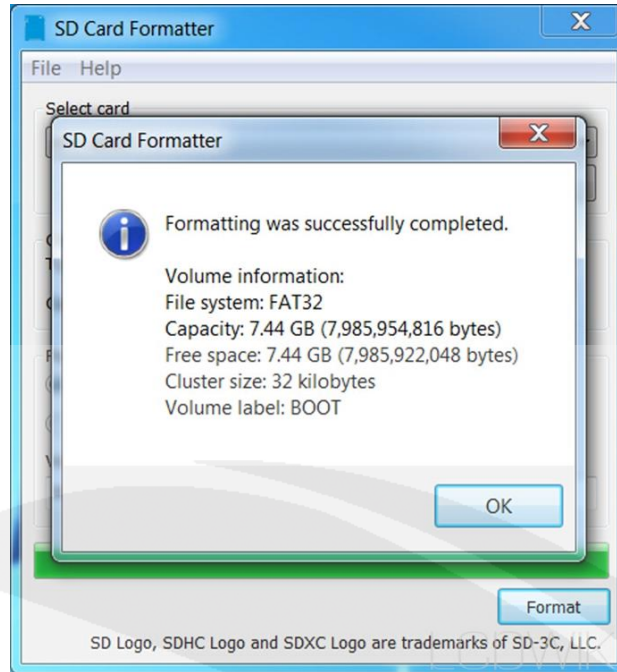


2. Uncompressing the file, get the file **2018-06-27-raspbian-stretch.img**



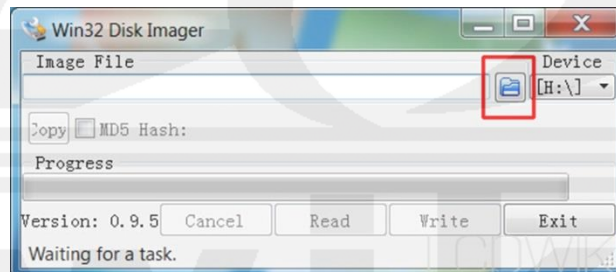
2. Format the Micro SD Card



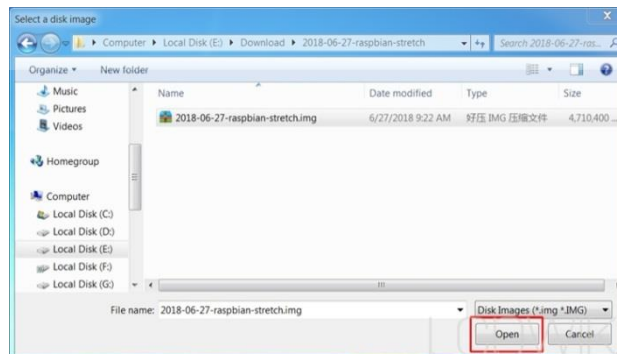


3. Burn the file into the Micro SD Card

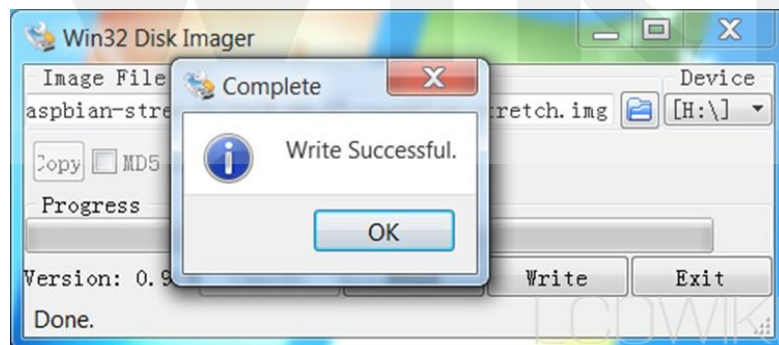
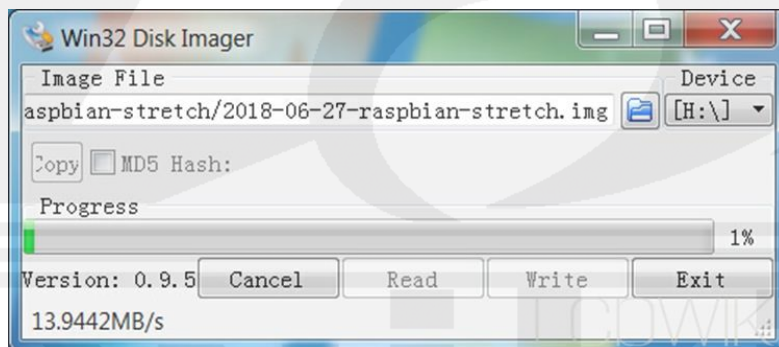
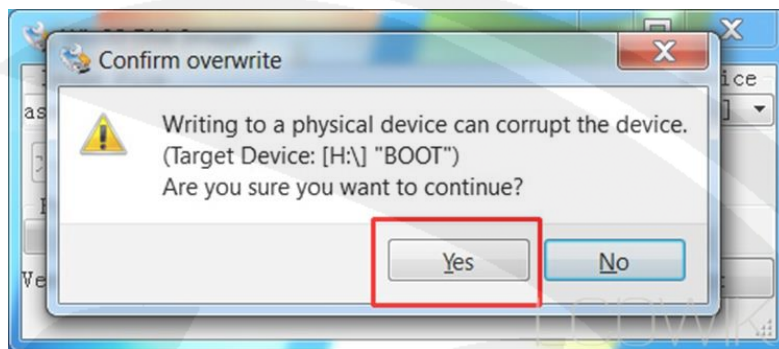
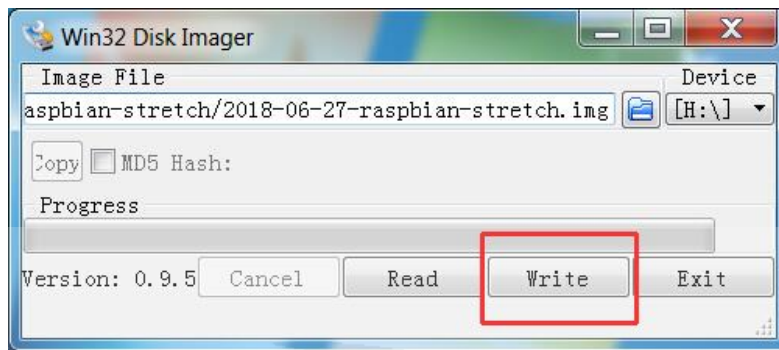
1. Open Win32DiskImager



2. Choose the image file



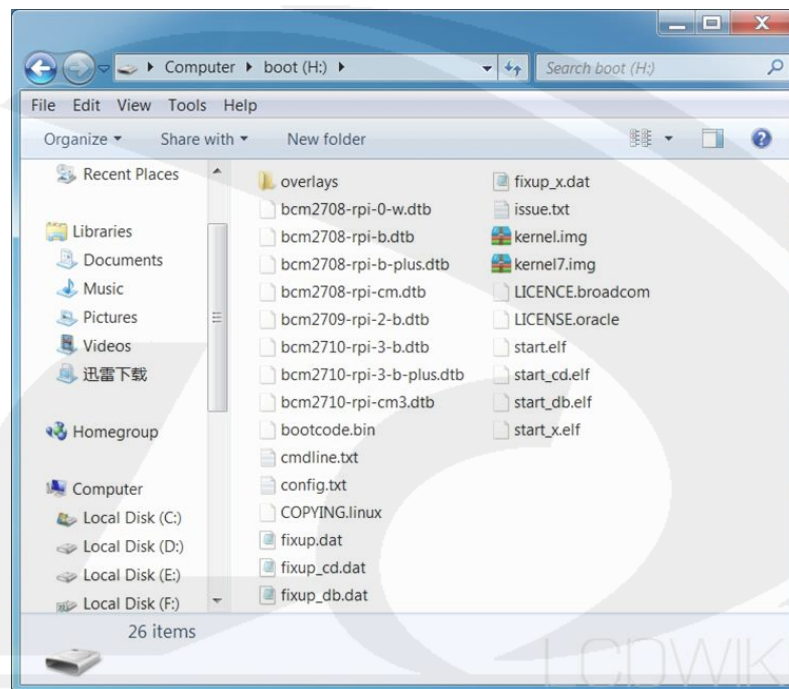
3. Burn the file into the Micro SD Card



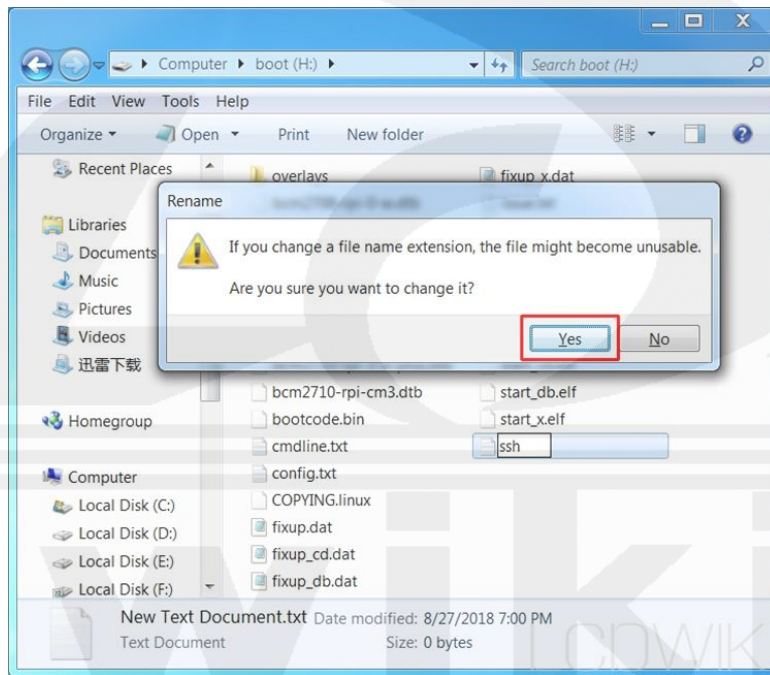
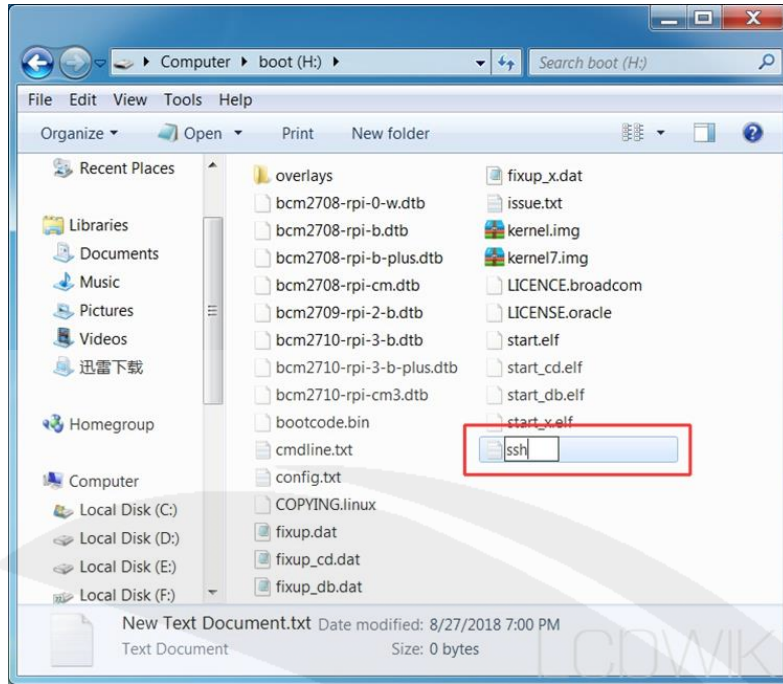
4. Add the 'SSH'

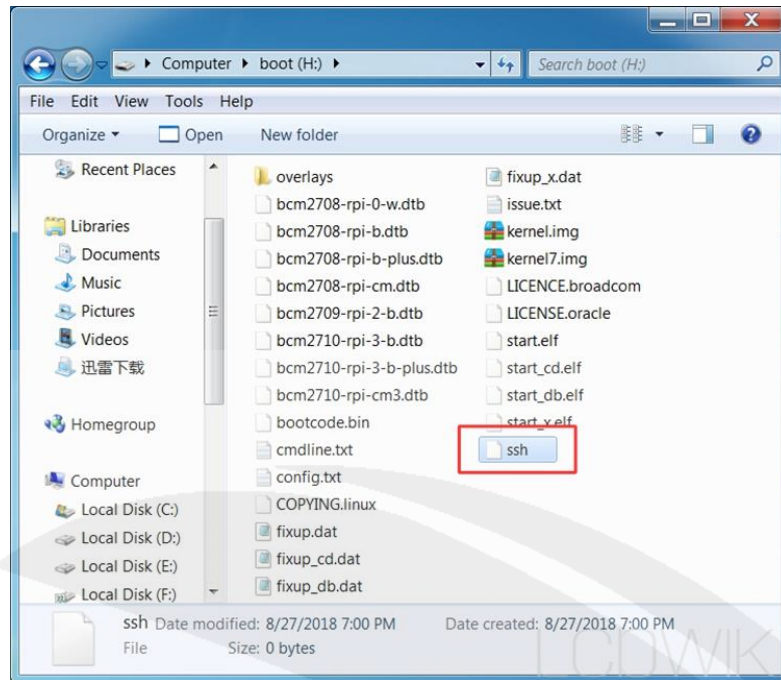
The Raspberry Pi system does not open the 'SSH' connection function by default for the security. It needs to add the 'SSH' file manually to open it.

1. Open the Micro SD Card



2. Add the 'ssh'





5. Connect the Raspberry Pi with PuTTY software on your computer

1. Insert the SD card into the Raspberry Pi. The Raspberry Pi is connected to the router with a network cable and then connected to the power supply
2. Look up the Raspberry Pi website

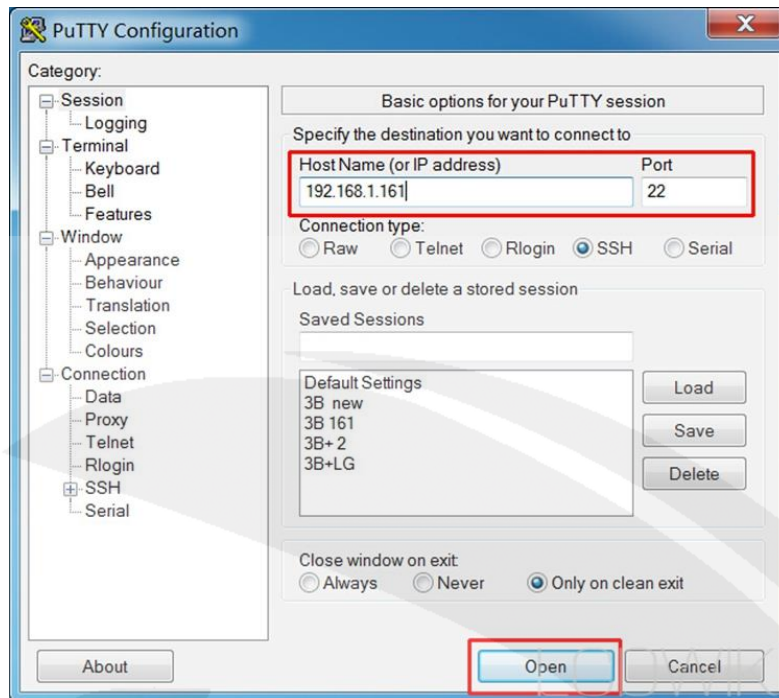
A screenshot of a terminal window on a Raspberry Pi. The prompt is 'pi@raspberrypi: ~'. The command 'ifconfig' has been entered and is highlighted with a red box. The output shows network configuration for 'eth0', 'lo', and 'wlan0'. The 'eth0' interface is highlighted with a red box. A large 'LCDWIKI' watermark is visible in the background.

```
pi@raspberrypi:~$ ifconfig
eth0: flags=4163<UP,BROADCAST,RUNNING,MULTICAST> mtu 1500
    inet 192.168.1.161 netmask 255.255.255.0 broadcast 192.168.1.255
    inet6 fe80::6735:e8c:81c2:accf prefixlen 64 scopeid 0x20<link>
    ether b8:27:eb:56:34:ee txqueuelen 1000 (Ethernet)
    RX packets 119 bytes 22654 (22.1 KiB)
    RX errors 0 dropped 29 overruns 0 frame 0
    TX packets 74 bytes 12876 (12.5 KiB)
    TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0

lo: flags=73<UP,LOOPBACK,RUNNING> mtu 65536
    inet 127.0.0.1 netmask 255.0.0.0
    inet6 ::1 prefixlen 128 scopeid 0x10<host>
    loop txqueuelen 1000 (Local Loopback)
    RX packets 0 bytes 0 (0.0 B)
    RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
    TX packets 0 bytes 0 (0.0 B)
    TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0

wlan0: flags=4099<UP,BROADCAST,MULTICAST> mtu 1500
    ether b8:27:eb:03:61:bb txqueuelen 1000 (Ethernet)
    RX packets 0 bytes 0 (0.0 B)
    RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
```


3. Open **PuTTY**, Enter the Raspberry Pi URL and port number 22

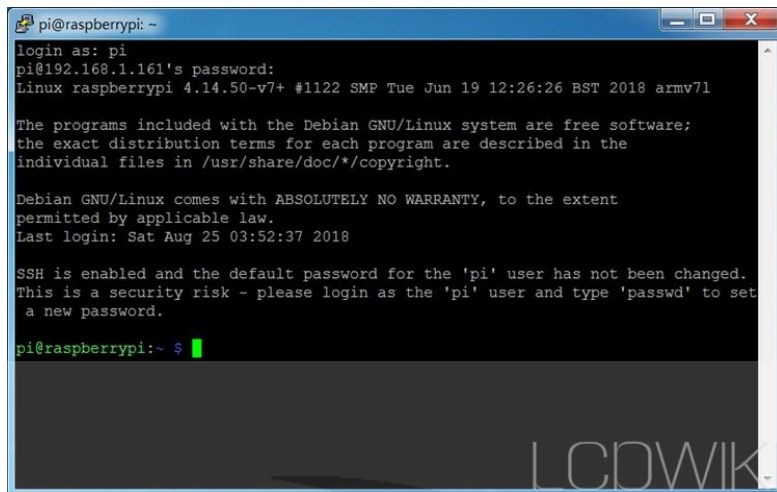


4. Enter the username and password

(Note: when entering the password, it will not be displayed on the screen. Press enter when the password is finished)



5. The connection is successful, and then you can use the Raspberry Pi to do whatever you want.



```
pi@raspberrypi: ~
login as: pi
pi@192.168.1.161's password:
Linux raspberrypi 4.14.50-v7+ #1122 SMP Tue Jun 19 12:26:26 BST 2018 armv7l

The programs included with the Debian GNU/Linux system are free software;
the exact distribution terms for each program are described in the
individual files in /usr/share/doc/*/copyright.

Debian GNU/Linux comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY, to the extent
permitted by applicable law.
Last login: Sat Aug 25 03:52:37 2018

SSH is enabled and the default password for the 'pi' user has not been changed.
This is a security risk - please login as the 'pi' user and type 'passwd' to set
a new password.

pi@raspberrypi:~ $
```

