

4. Instalación del sistema en la Raspberry Pi

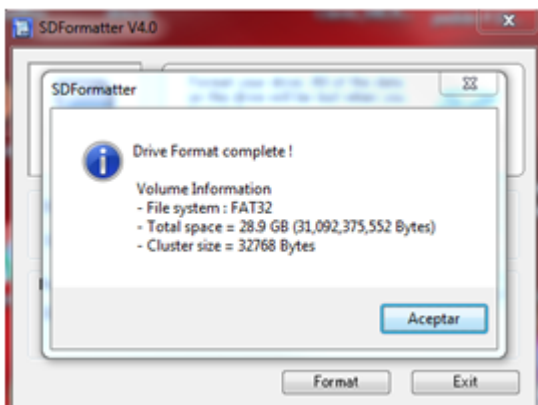
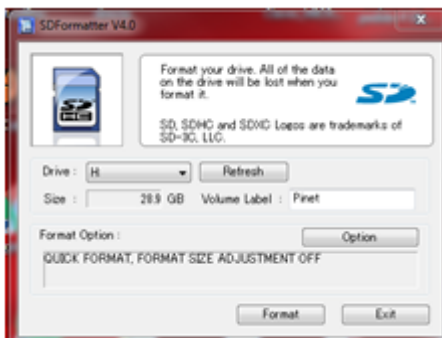
Si todo ha ido bien hasta ahora, y confiamos en que sí, ya tenemos preparado nuestro Servidor y podemos pasar a copiar los archivos necesarios en las tarjetas de memoria SD y proceder a unir nuestras Raspberry Pi.

1.- FORMATEO DE LA TARJETA SD.

Deberemos formatear nuestra tarjeta SD (en formato FAT32) para evitar errores. Si usamos Windows recomendamos usar el Programa Gratuito **SDFormatter v4.0** que podemos descargar desde:

https://www.sdcard.org/downloads/formatter_4/index.html

Su uso es extremadamente sencillo, se inserta la tarjeta y nos aseguramos que la etiqueta del volumen (la letra) es la correcta en Drive, le ponemos nombre a la unidad (Volume Label) y pulsamos en **Format** y listo.




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[ 2.873128] mousedev: PS/2 mouse device common for all mice
[ 2.886953] bcm2835-cpufreq: min=600000 max=1200000
[ 2.893761] sdhci: Secure Digital Host Controller Interface Driver
[ 2.913435] sdhci: Copyright(c) Pierre Ossman
[ 2.924057] sdhost: log_buf @ ba13000 (fa13000)
[ 3.000468] mmc0: sdhci-bcm2835 loaded - HW enabled (31)
[ 3.027712] mmc-bcm2835 3f200000.mmc: mmc_debug 0 mmc_debug2:0
[ 3.037285] mmc-bcm2835 3f200000.mmc: HW channel allocated
[ 3.050514] Indeed it is in host mode hprt0 = 00021501
[ 3.088567] sdhci-pltfm: SDHCI platform and OF driver helper
[ 3.102243] ledtrig-cpu: registered to indicate activity on CPUs
[ 3.116325] hidraw: raw HID events driver (C) Jiri Kosina
[ 3.129469] usbcore: registered new interface driver usbbid
[ 3.142635] usbbid: USB HID core driver
[ 3.142645] mmc0: host does not support reading read-only switch, assuming write-enable
[ 3.152700] mmc0: new high speed SDHC card at address 0007
[ 3.152940] mmcblk0: mmc0:0007 20020 29.0 GiB
[ 3.183142]  mmcblk0: p1
[ 3.203171] Initializing XFRM netlink socket
[ 3.214399] NET: Registered protocol family 17
[ 3.218477] mmc1: queuing unknown CIS tuple 0x00 (2 bytes)
[ 3.220043] mmc1: queuing unknown CIS tuple 0x00 (3 bytes)
[ 3.221606] mmc1: queuing unknown CIS tuple 0x00 (3 bytes)
[ 3.224133] mmc1: queuing unknown CIS tuple 0x00 (7 bytes)
[ 3.227680] usb 1-1: new high-speed USB device number 2 using dwc_otg
[ 3.227740] Reg type dwc_otg-remover registered
[ 3.228182] Registering SWP/SWP emulation handler
[ 3.299082] registered taskstats version 1
[ 3.299107] uc-mem: Videocore shared memory driver
[ 3.299197] iuc_mn_connected_init1: start
[ 3.300999] iuc_mn_connected_init1: end - returning 0
[ 3.316172] mmc1: new high speed SDHC card at address 0001
[ 3.322254] Indeed it is in host mode hprt0 = 00001101
[ 3.323063] Freeing unused kernel memory: 444K (00756000 - 00004000)
Loading, please wait...
[ 3.598731] usb 1-1: New USB Device found, IDVendor=0424, IDProduct=9514
[ 3.613056] usb 1-1: New USB Device strings: Mfr=0, Product=0, SerialNumber=0
[ 3.629761] hub 1-1:1.0: USB hub found
[ 3.640760] hub 1-1:1.0: 5 ports detected
[ 3.642253] systemd-udevd[102]: starting version 215
[ 3.644491] random: systemd-udevd random read with 55 bits of entropy available
Begin: Loading essential drivers ... done.
[ 3.650477] usb 1-1: new high-speed USB device number 3 using dwc_otg
Begin: Running /scripts/init-premount ... [ 4.000720] usb 1-1:1: New USB Device found, IDVendor=0424, IDProduct=9514
[ 4.104012] usb 1-1:1: New USB Device strings: Mfr=0, Product=0, SerialNumber=0
[ 4.122821] msc750x v1.0.4
[ 4.191655] msc750x 1-1.1:1.0 eth0: register 'msc750x' at usb-3f700000.usb-1.1, msc750x USB 2.0 Ethernet, 10:27:eb:6a:7d:13
[ 4.990513] msc750x 1-1.1:1.0 eth0: ignore len't capable of remote wakeup
[ 6.472494] msc750x 1-1.1:1.0 eth0: link up, 100Mbps, full-duplex, lpa 0x3c31
DHCP request for ...
Done.
eth0 configured at 192.168.0.156:192.168.0.1:192.168.0.1:255.255.255.0:
Done.
Begin: Mounting root file system ... Begin: Running /scripts/local-top ... Begin: Setting up nfs-client ... [ 7.305485] sdhci: registered device at major 43
[ 12.001463] random: smblocking pool is initialized
    
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Al cabo de unos minutos (el proceso puede tardar 30 minutos) podremos ver ya nuestra pantalla de Inicio de Raspbian.



Podemos aprovechar para familiarizarnos con el entorno de escritorio de este sistema operativo e incluso usar alguno de los multiples programas que vienen por defecto instalados y que veremos más adelante.

El curso continúa con la Creación de usuarios (alumnos).



***/ TODAS LAS IMÁGENES UTILIZADAS EN EL PRESENTE MÓDULO HAN SIDO ELABORADAS POR EL AUTOR DEL CURSO.**

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