

# 4. Instalación del sistema en la Raspberry Pi

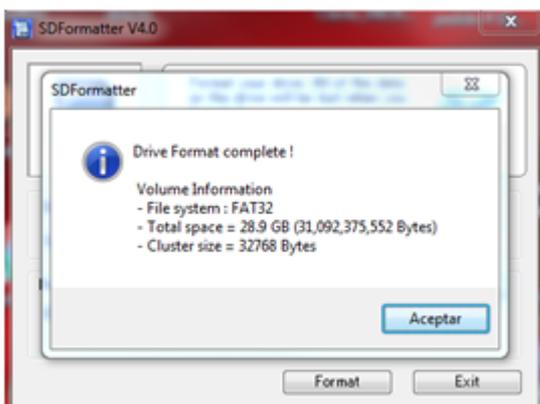
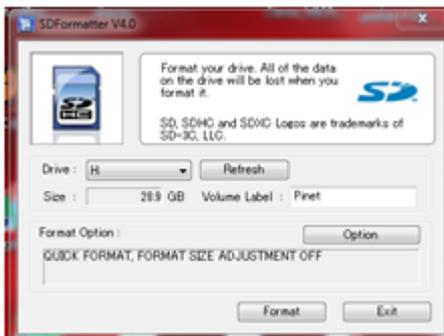
Si todo ha ido bien hasta ahora, y confiamos en que sí, ya tenemos preparado nuestro Servidor y podemos pasar a copiar los archivos necesarios en las tarjetas de memoria SD y proceder a unir nuestras Raspberry Pi.

## 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](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
[ 2.893276] sdhci: Secure Digital Host Controller Interface driver
[ 2.913435] sdhci: Copyright(c) Pierre Ossman
[ 2.924857] sdhost: log_buf @ ba113000 (fa113000)
[ 3.000468] mmc0: sdhost-bcm2835 loaded - DMA enabled (*)
[ 3.023712] mmc-bcm2835 3f300000.mmc: mmc_debug:0 mmc_debug2:0
[ 3.037325] mmc-bcm2835 3f300000.mmc: DMA channel allocated
[ 3.052514] i2cdev i2c: in host mode bytes = 00021591
[ 3.088567] sdhci-pltfm: SDHCI platform and OF driver helper
[ 3.162933] i2cirq-cpu: registered to indicate activity on CPUs
[ 3.116325] hidraw: raw HID events driver (C) Jiri Kosina
[ 3.129468] usbcore: registered new interface driver usbhid
[ 3.142635] usbhid: USB HID core driver
[ 3.142645] mmc0: host does not support reading read-only switch, assuming write-enable
[ 3.152908] mmc0: new high speed SDHC card at address 0007
[ 3.153448] mmcblk0: mmc0:0007 SD000 29.0 GiB
[ 3.183143] mmcblk0: p1
[ 3.203171] Initializing KVM netlink socket
[ 3.214339] NET: Registered protocol family 17
[ 3.218477] mci: queuing unknown CIS tuple 0x00 (2 bytes)
[ 3.228843] mci: queuing unknown CIS tuple 0x00 (3 bytes)
[ 3.221666] mci: queuing unknown CIS tuple 0x00 (3 bytes)
[ 3.224413] mci: queuing unknown CIS tuple 0x00 (7 bytes)
[ 3.277600] usb 1-1: new high-speed USB device number 2 using dwc_otg
[ 3.277740] Reg type dw_resolver registered
[ 3.278182] Registering SW/S0W emulation handler
[ 3.299882] registered taskstats version 1
[ 3.291871] ucma: UfAccore shared memory driver
[ 3.291371] uc_ma_connected_init(): start
[ 3.308959] uc_ma_connected_init(): end - returning 0
[ 3.316173] mci: new high speed SDHC card at address 0001
[ 3.372254] i2cdev i2c: in host mode bytes = 00001101
[ 3.373863] Freeing unused kernel memory: 444K (08795000 - 08004000)
Loading, please wait...
[ 3.598731] usb 1-1: New USB device found, idVendor=0424, idProduct=9514
[ 3.613556] usb 1-1: New USB device strings: Mfr=0, Product=0, SerialNumber=0
[ 3.629961] hub 1-1:1.0: USB hub found
[ 3.640769] hub 1-1:1.0: 5 ports detected
[ 3.642283] systemd-random[82]: starting version 215
[ 3.644491] random: systemd-sdwd urandom read with 55 bits of entropy available
Begin: Loading essential drivers ... Done.
Begin: Running /scripts/init-premount ... [ 3.950477] usb 1-1:1: new high-speed USB device number 3 using dwc_otg
[ 4.000710] usb 1-1:1: New USB device found, idVendor=0424, idProduct=9514
[ 4.004922] usb 1-1:1: New USB device strings: Mfr=0, Product=0, SerialNumber=0
[ 4.122821] msc75xx v1.0.4
[ 4.191655] msc75xx 1-1.1:1.0 eth0: register 'msc75xx' at usb-3f300000.usb-1.1, msc75xx USB 2.0 Ethernet, 00:27:eb:4a:7d:13
[ 4.390511] msc75xx 1-1.1:1.0 eth0: hardware isn't capable of remote wakeup
[ 6.472484] msc75xx 1-1.1:1.0 eth0: link up, 100Mbps, full-duplex, lpa 0xC3E1
NCF request for ...
Done.
eth0 configured at 192.168.0.155:192.168.0.1:192.168.0.1:255.255.255.0:
Done.
Begin: Mounting root file system ... Begin: Running /scripts/local-top ... Begin: Setting up sbd-client ... [ 7.305415] sbd: registered device at major 43
[ 12.001463] random: nonblocking 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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