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Manipulating with Raspberry Pi

Galyna TABUNSHCHYK

Prof. Software Tools Department

Zaporizhzhia National Technical University



Plan

1. Zaporizhzhia National Technical University
2. About Myself
3. What is possible to do with Raspberry Pi
4. How to manipulate Raspberry Pi
5. Other projects



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Ukraine



603,000 km²
Over 45 million people

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qZMMJo7jOTQ&feature=youtu.be>



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Zaporizhzhia National Technical University



- 117 years since the establishment
- 18,000 students of all forms of learning
- 12,000 full-time students
- More than 1,500 faculty and staff
- Bachelor, Master, PhD



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Software Tools Department

Specialties

- Engineering of Software;
- Computer science and Information technologies.

Education levels

- Bachelor;
- Master;
- PhD.





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Guest Lectures



ZAPORIZHZHYA NATIONAL TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY

Guest Lecture

Workshop

DesIRE

on the VHDL basics

by Ing. Dirk Van Merode MSc.

Co-funded by the Tempus Programme of the European Union

October 16, 2015
Software Department
building III, room 57
10:05 a.m.

Goal

- To explain the use of hardware description languages.
- To allow the participants basic logic gates, combinatory logic and sequential logic with the use of VHDL on a Xilinx FPGA-board.
- To introduce the ISE software.

Abstract

FPGA's in embedded systems are omnipresent. They are used in a number of applications, being it ASIC-design for chip-emulation and fast time-to-market, being it in high-data-throughput telecommunication and Digital Signal processing. To work and to teach Digital System Design with FPGA's is rather complex, due to the fact that the principles behind describing hardware are somewhat different with traditional programming software. In this view, it is a good idea to start off with basic gates, to get a fundamental knowledge on the way these interesting components work.

About the Speaker

In 2002 Dirk Van Merode finished his engineering studies in Electronics to become a Master in Science. His first educational experience was in secondary education in electricity and electronics. To earn his certificate in pedagogical aptitude, Dirk moved to Leuven University College, currently renamed Thomas More University College, in 2007, to take up a teaching assignment and to do research. His field of expertise is in digital systems design, printed circuit board design and production, and audio-video production. Research topics are mainly



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ZAPORIZHZHYA NATIONAL TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY

Guest Lecture

DesIRE

CREO as a tool for virtual prototyping

by Dr Ing Peter Arras, PhD

Co-funded by the Tempus Programme of the European Union

October 15, 2015
Software Department
building III, room 57
10:05 a.m.

Goal

- To explain the process of integrated mechanical design and virtual prototyping
- To introduce the CREO-design software and viewing models

Abstract

Mechanical design switched from drawing oriented to model oriented design over the last decade. In a model oriented design you make a virtual prototype in the design software in which the design has all properties of the real object and behaves as the real object. This allows for virtual prototyping and testing, and the need for shorter and more robust design cycles. Less physical prototypes are necessary or can sometimes be completely eliminated, saving in time and costs.

CREO (PTC) is a state of the art 3D-design software incorporating all possibilities for an integrated design: CAD, manufacturing (CAM), simulation (FEA, Multi-body Simulation) approach in mechanical engineering.

About the Speaker

Dr Ing Peter Arras, 40 years, faculty of engineering technology, graduated as electrical engineer at the RWTH Aachen University in 1985, the received the PhD degree in 1994 as the chairman of Simulation the Professor in Viers (Düsseldorf) on remote site in teaching of natural sciences. Dr Ing Peter Arras worked as a lecturer for manufacturing technology and also for mechanical design, subject focus is on engineering education and design degree studies. His field of expertise is integrated Computer Aided Engineering, CAD/CAM systems and numerical techniques. Dr Ing Ing worked as consultant for local industry.

He is currently responsible for the contents of the master in engineering in electric/mechanical as the technology services. On basis of 100 courses and theoretical contribution for the content of engineering. On the national level he organized for 14 years rotating courses to mechanical design for technical education and for 10 years preparing an engineers and designers in the use of CAD/CAM in international projects for was local consultant for tempus NCE, tempus CREO, tempus PRO/ENG and the Erasmus Mundus MASCIA project.





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Students internship 2016-2020



DAAD

Deutscher Akademischer Austausch Dienst
German Academic Exchange Service

Fachhochschule Dortmund

University of Applied Sciences and Arts



thi

KU LEUVEN



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7

Armenia
23-27 May, 2016

Zaporizhzhya National Technical University





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Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine
Certificate of Achievement



awarded to
Zaporizhzhia National Technical University

Yevgen Zadorozhnyi
Andrey Bezonov
Victoria Kosarenko
Coach: Natalia Myronova

First place

The 2015 Open All-Ukrainian Collegiate
Programming Contest

Vinnitsya, UKRAINE October 17, 2015

UCF «ASDIT»



15-18 October, 2015, VNTU, Vinnytsya



About Myself

- Professor of Software Tools Department of Zaporizhzhya National Technical University, Institute of RadioElectronics and Informatics, Faculty Computer Sciences and Technologies
- supervising work of PhD students;
- **Courses:** Object Oriented Programming, Designing and Modelling of Software in Embedded Systems, Requirements Analysis, Quality of Informational Systems, Software Project Management, Software Quality and Testing;
- Local Project Manager in Tempus Project 544091-TEMPUS-1-2013-1-BE-TEMPUS-JPCR - Desire
- head of scientific research group of Reliability of Informational Systems at Software Tools Department



ISR Team



- Appear in 2011
- Work:
 - System Verification
 - Planning and Monitoring of Software Development Process
 - Risk Analysis for Industrial Application
 - Reliability of Embedded Systems
 - Video Processing





Embedded Software Development

Total hours 108h

- Lectures: 12 h
- Lab works: 24 h
- Self work 72 h

Lecturer

Galyna TABUNSHCHYK ,
PhD, Prof.

galina.tabunshchik@gmail.com



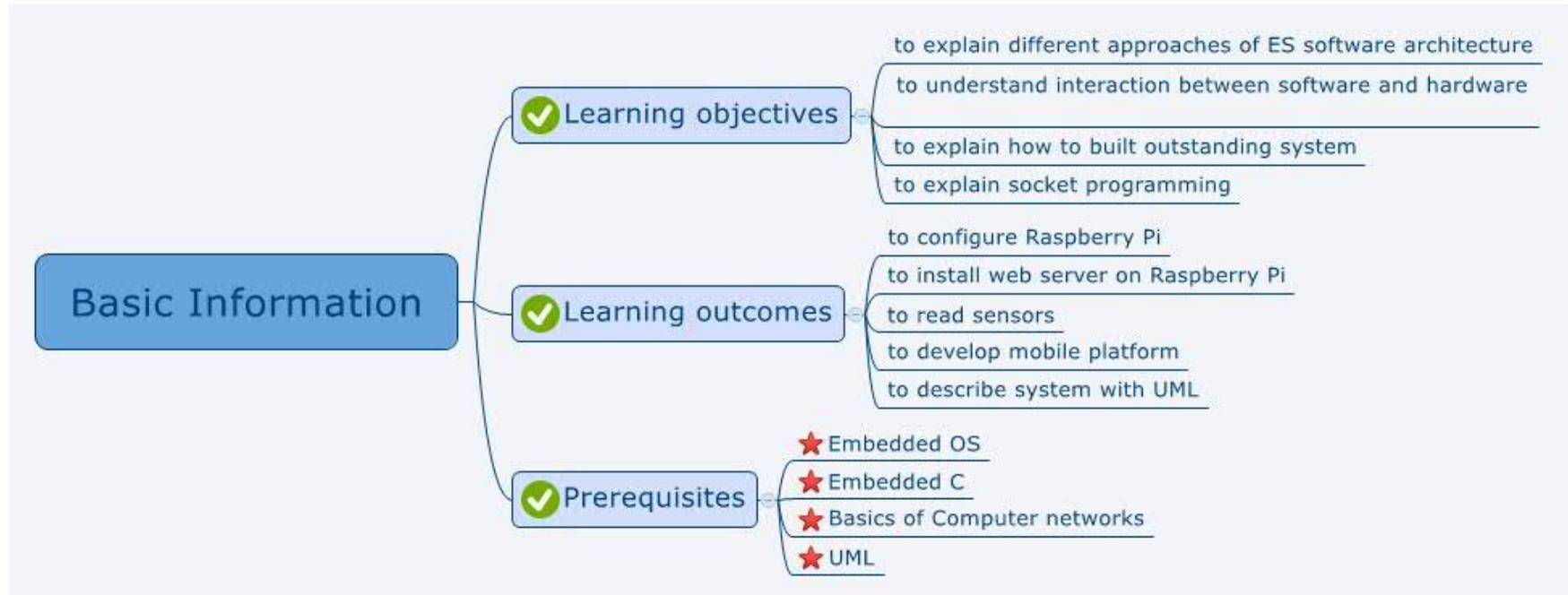
Teaching
Assistant



Natali Myronova
natali.myronova@gmail.com



Eygeniy Tverdokhle
junta.kristobal@gmail.com





Week	Subject
1	Introduction
2-3	Modelling of software for Embedded Systems
3-4	Standard component models
5-6	Architecture of the software for Embedded Systems
6-8	Templates for Software Architecture for Embedded Systems
9-10	Socket programming
11-12	Programming Linux Socket

Experiments, Projects, Lab Works	Subject
Lab work 1	Configuring Raspberry Pi
Lab work 2	Installing Web-server at Raspberry Pi
Lab work 3	Developing QT application at Raspberry Pi
Lab work 4	Reading sensors from extension board
Lab work 5	Developing Project on Raspberry Pi



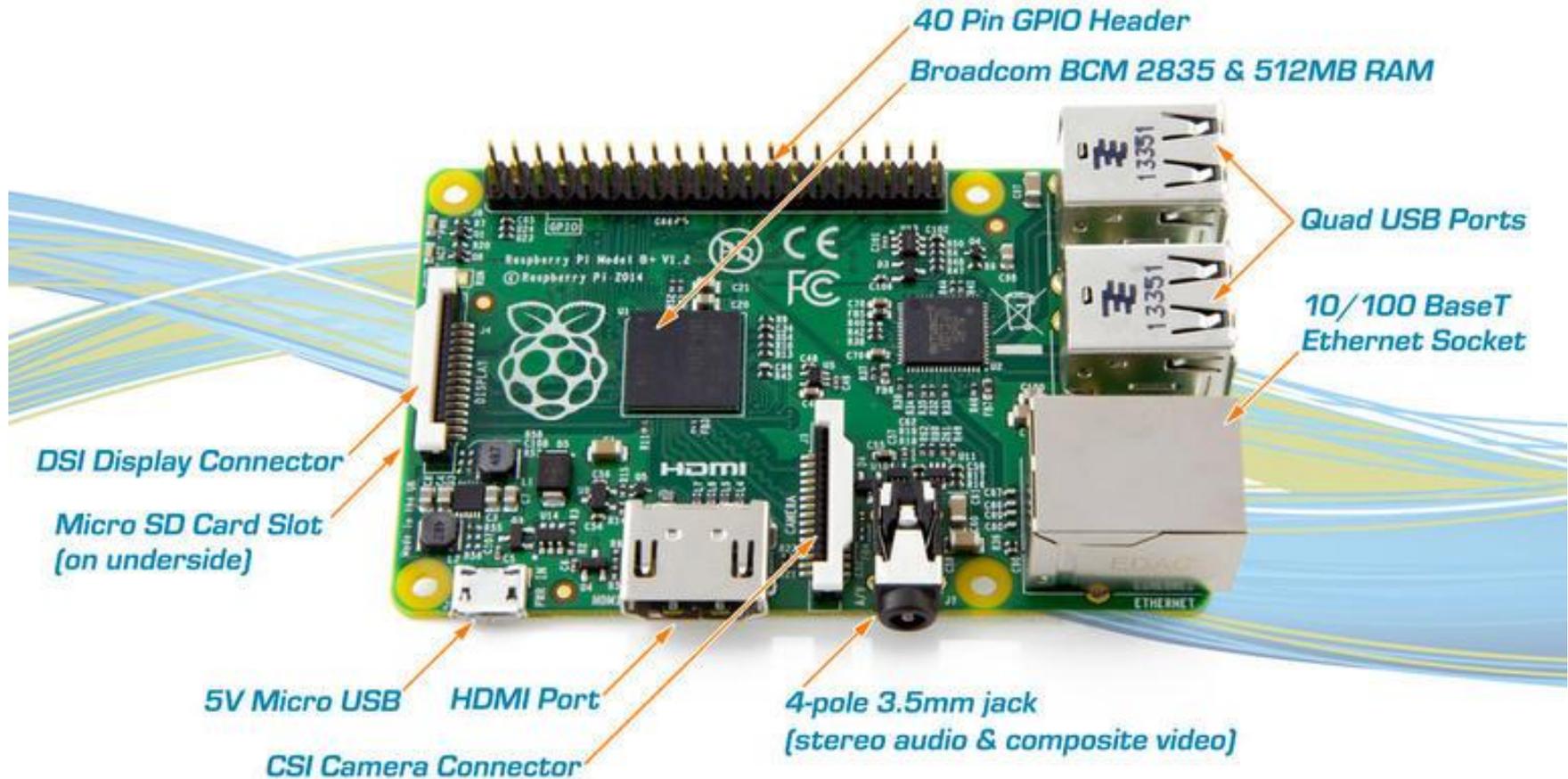
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What is Raspberry Pi???



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Raspberry Pi



Raspberry Pi:	Model A+	Model B	Model B+	2, Model B
Quick summary:	Cheapest, smallest single board computer.	The original Raspberry Pi.	More USB and GPIO than the B. Ideal choice for schools	Newest, most advanced Raspberry Pi.
Chip:	Broadcom BCM2835			Broadcom BCM2836
Processor:	ARMv6 single core			ARMv7 quad core
Processor Speed:	700 MHz			900 MHz
Voltage and Power Draw:	600mA @ 5V			
GPU:	Dual Core VideoCore IV Multimedia Co-Processor			
Size:	65x56mm	85x56mm		
Memory:	256 MB SDRAM @ 400 MHz	512 MB SDRAM @ 400 MHz	1 GB SDRAM @ 400 MHz	
Storage:	Micro SD Card	SD Card	Micro SD Card	
GPIO:	40	26	40	
USB 2.0:	1	2		
Ethernet:	None			
Audio:	Multi-Channel HD Audio over HDMI, Analog Stereo from 3.5mm Headphone Jack			



Raspberry Pi 3



- **SoC:** Broadcom BCM2837
- CPU:** 4× ARM Cortex-A53, 1.2GHz
- GPU:** Broadcom VideoCore IV
- RAM:** 1GB LPDDR2 (900 MHz)
- Networking:** 10/100 Ethernet, 2.4GHz 802.11n wireless
- Bluetooth:** Bluetooth 4.1 Classic, Bluetooth Low Energy
- Storage:** microSD
- GPIO:** 40-pin header, populated
- Ports:** HDMI, 3.5mm analogue audio-video jack, 4× USB 2.0, Ethernet, Camera Serial Interface (CSI), Display Serial Interface (DSI)



What you can do with Raspberry Pi???????????

- Robotics

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=j_1JFnwOFwI

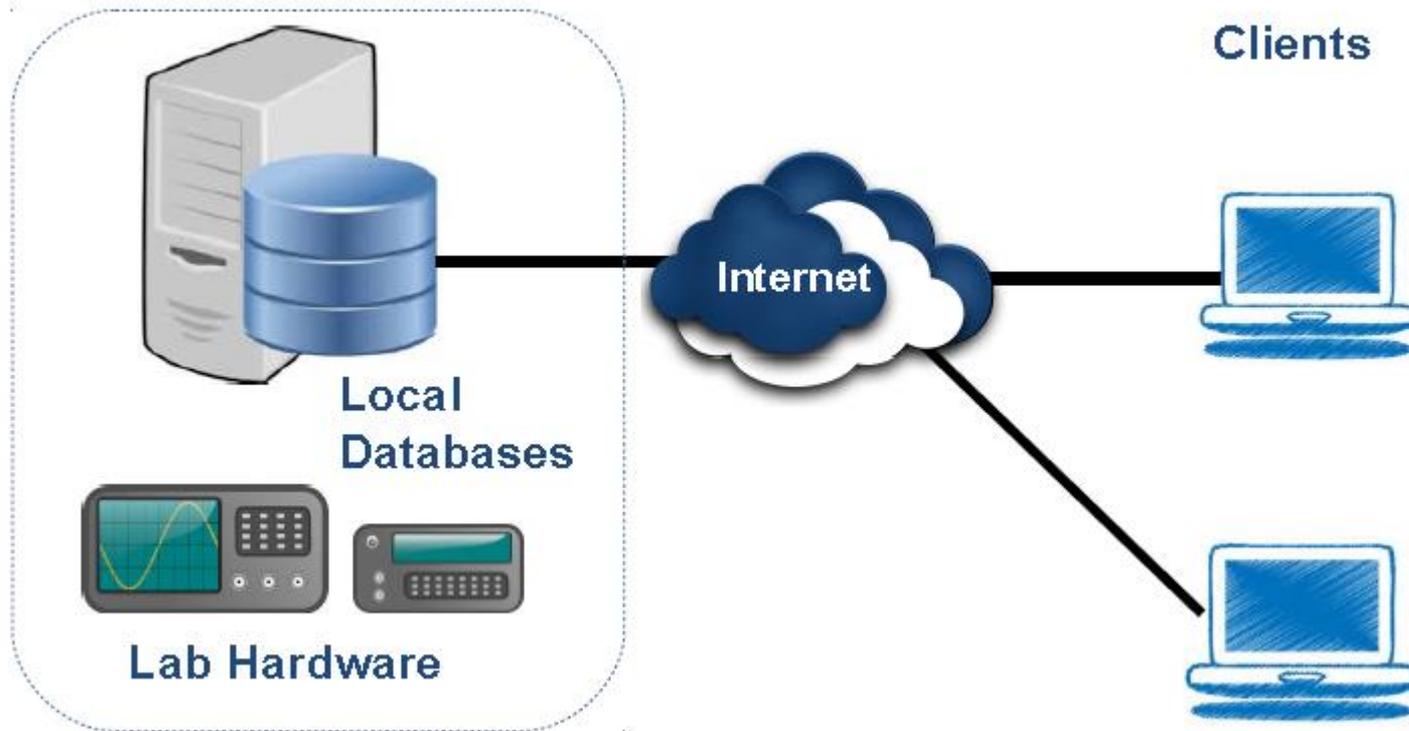
- Learn Programming
 - Scratch
 - C++
 - Python

- Web Server
- Media Server
- Cluster





REMOTE LABORATORIES





Interactive

- Interactive experiments are those in which the user monitors and can control one or more aspects of the experiment during its execution.
- • ...require real-time control.
- ...are performed in human-time. Longer periods of single user control

Batched

- Batched experiments are those in which the entire course of the experiment can be specified before the experiment begins. Batched experiments should be queued for execution in order to maximize the efficiency of the lab server.



ACCESS TO RLABs

Calendar

- Lab session typically takes longer
- User can reserve an specific time-slot
- Reliable: lab server will be available at reserved time



Queue

- Usually implemented as first in first out (FIFO)
- Experiments usually run fast
- Requests can be prioritized





DEVELOPMENT OF THE RLABS

- Design Lab Clients
- Bound by Lab-specific UI requirements
- Design Lab Server
- Bound by lab instrumentation, desired functionality
- Design Client-Server communication framework
- Implement Web Services
- Create/parse experiment specification
- Ensure proper ICT infrastructure
- Ensure proper system security
- Collaboration with IT department
- Lab must be reachable from external network
- Setup of the server environment respecting institution's network policies



Requirements for remote experiments

- availability 24/7
- should provide possibility for hardware and software testing
- no requirement for students HW
- should improve students skills in software development



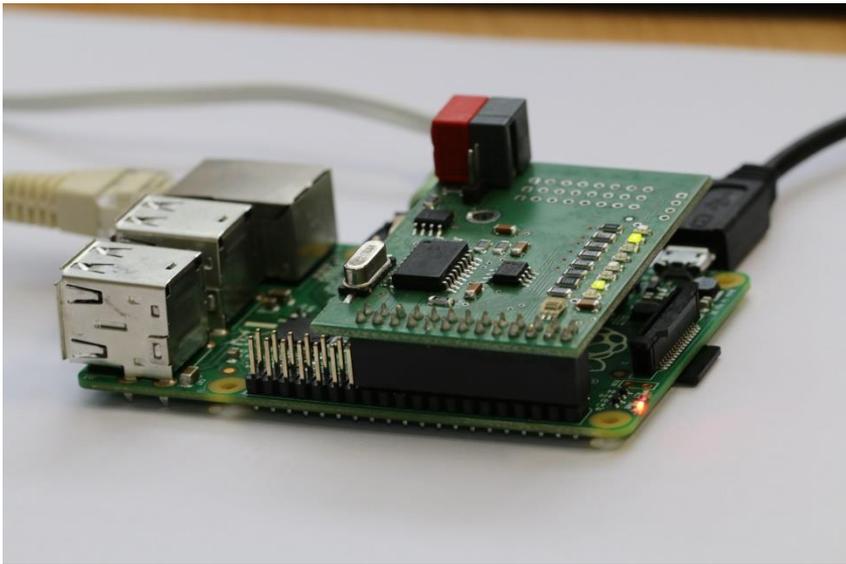
Prerequisites for students

- Basic knowledge in Linux
- C++ skills
- Basic knowledge in Electronic Devices
- Software quality metrics
- Basics in computer systems and network





New remote experiments



Hardware:

Raspberry Pi Model B

Expansion board

Wifi, BLE4 adapters,
webcam

Software:

Raspbian Linux, Apache,
MySql, C++, git, QT server
for expansion board

Pilot usage:

Master course:

Embedded Software Development

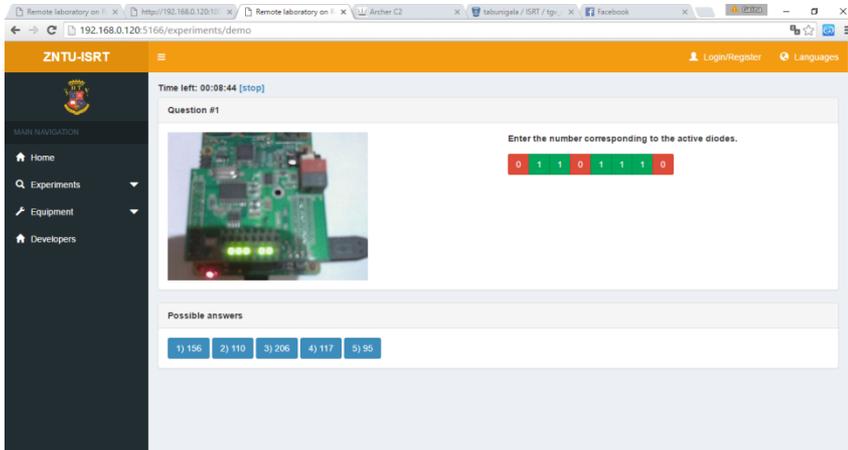
Bachelors course:

Design of Informational System





Two demo Modes



- Manipulating with leds on Thomas More expansion board with C++
- Manipulation with step engine and light sensors by Python and C++



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Web-server

Nodejs JavaScript

ZNTU-ISRT

MAIN NAVIGATION

- Home
- Experiments
- Equipment
- Developers

Export More

Overview

- 8 leds
- SPI temperature sensor
- I2C lightsensor
- SPI CAN interface

Leds

Define leds

- define PIN0 RPL_V2_GPIO_P1_07 // 4 pin
- define PIN1 RPL_V2_GPIO_P1_08 // 14 pin
- define PIN2 RPL_V2_GPIO_P1_18 // 24 pin
- define PIN3 RPL_V2_GPIO_P1_16 // 23 pin
- define PIN4 RPL_V2_GPIO_P1_15 // 22 pin
- define PIN5 RPL_V2_GPIO_P1_13 // 27 pin
- define PIN6 RPL_V2_GPIO_P1_12 // 18 pin
- define PIN7 RPL_V2_GPIO_P1_11 // 17 pin

Set pin direction (input/output)

- bcm2835_gpio_fsel(PIN0, BCM2835_GPIO_FSEL_OUTP);
- bcm2835_gpio_fsel(PIN1, BCM2835_GPIO_FSEL_INPT);
- BCM2835_GPIO_FSEL_INPT = 0b0000; // input
- BCM2835_GPIO_FSEL_OUTP = 0b0001; // output
- bcm2835_gpio_fsel(PIN2, BCM2835_GPIO_FSEL_OUTP);
- bcm2835_gpio_fsel(PIN3, BCM2835_GPIO_FSEL_OUTP);
- bcm2835_gpio_fsel(PIN4, BCM2835_GPIO_FSEL_OUTP);
- bcm2835_gpio_fsel(PIN5, BCM2835_GPIO_FSEL_OUTP);
- bcm2835_gpio_fsel(PIN6, BCM2835_GPIO_FSEL_OUTP);
- bcm2835_gpio_fsel(PIN7, BCM2835_GPIO_FSEL_OUTP);

ZNTU ISRT

Sign in to start your session

Email

Password

[Sign In](#)

[I forgot my password](#)
[Register a new membership](#)

ZNTU-ISRT

MAIN NAVIGATION

- Home
- Experiments
- Equipment
- Developers

Tabunshik Galina
Project manager

Ohmak Viacheslav
Developer

Petrova Olga
Support team



Programming with C++

The screenshot shows the ZNTU-ISRT remote laboratory interface. On the left is a navigation menu with 'Home', 'Experiments', 'Equipment', and 'Developers'. The main area is split into two panels: 'Video' on the left showing a Raspberry Pi with green LEDs, and 'Console' on the right showing terminal output from a root shell on a raspberry. The console output includes a loop of numbers 1-7 and a confirmation message.

This screenshot shows the 'Your programs' section of the ZNTU-ISRT interface. It features a table with columns for Name, Creation date, Last modify date, Edit, and Remove. Below the table is a 'Create new program' form with a text input field for 'Program name' and a green 'Create' button.

Name	Creation date	Last modify date	Edit	Remove
new_prog	Sun May 22 2016 16:15:20 GMT+0000 (UTC)	Sun May 22 2016 16:15:57 GMT+0000 (UTC)	Edit	Remove

This screenshot shows the 'Code (c++)' editor in the ZNTU-ISRT interface. The code defines seven pins (PIN0 to PIN7) and a function 'getPinByIndex' that maps pin numbers to their physical locations on the Raspberry Pi. The code is as follows:

```
1 #include <iostream>
2 #include "bcm2835.h"
3
4 #define PIN0 RPI_V2_GPIO_P1_07 // 4 pin
5 #define PIN1 RPI_V2_GPIO_P1_08 // 14 pin
6 #define PIN2 RPI_V2_GPIO_P1_18 // 24 pin
7 #define PIN3 RPI_V2_GPIO_P1_16 // 23 pin
8 #define PIN4 RPI_V2_GPIO_P1_15 // 22 pin
9 #define PIN5 RPI_V2_GPIO_P1_13 // 27 pin
10 #define PIN6 RPI_V2_GPIO_P1_12 // 18 pin
11 #define PIN7 RPI_V2_GPIO_P1_11 // 17 pin
12
13 int getPinByIndex(unsigned short inx){
14     int pin = 0;
15     switch(inx){
16         case 0: pin=4; break;
17         case 1: pin=14; break;
18         case 2: pin=24; break;
19         case 3: pin=23; break;
20         case 4: pin=22; break;
21         case 5: pin=27; break;
22         case 6: pin=18; break;
23         case 7: pin=17; break;
24     }
25     return pin;
26 }
```



Supported Operational Systems

- Raspbian
- OpenELEC Pidora
- Arch Linux ARM
- Kali Linux
- Windows 10



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LOG with SSH client for Windows



192.168.1.201/209
login pi
password raspberry



Xshell
www.p30download.com



Static Network Settings

Pathname Description

/etc/network/interfaces Main
configuration file for networks

/etc/wpa_supplicant/wpa_sup
plicant.conf Authentication
information

```
auto eth0
```

```
allow-hotplug eth0
```

```
iface eth0 inet static
```

```
address 192.168.1.201
```

```
netmask 255.255.255.0
```

```
network 192.168.1.0
```

```
broadcast 192.168.1.255
```

```
gateway 192.168.1.1
```



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Web-Server on Raspberry Pi



LAMP (Linux, Apache, MySQL, PHP)

apt-get update

INSTALL APACHE `apt-get install apache2`

TEST THE WEB SERVER <http://localhost/>

default web page is just a HTML

`sudo nano /var/www/html/index.html`



First html file

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<title>Raspberry Pi web server</title>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
Hi! Its test server at Raspberry Pi and Raspbian
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```



LAMP (Linux, Apache, MySQL, PHP)

INSTALL THE PHP AND MYSQL

```
sudo apt-get install mysql-server
```

```
sudo apt-get install php5
```

```
sudo apt-get install php5-mysql
```

TEST

```
sudo nano index.php
```

```
<?php echo "My Raspi World  
!!!"; ?>
```

```
sudo rm index.html
```

RESTART

```
sudo /etc/init.d/apache2 reload
```

```
sudo /etc/init.d/apache2 restart
```



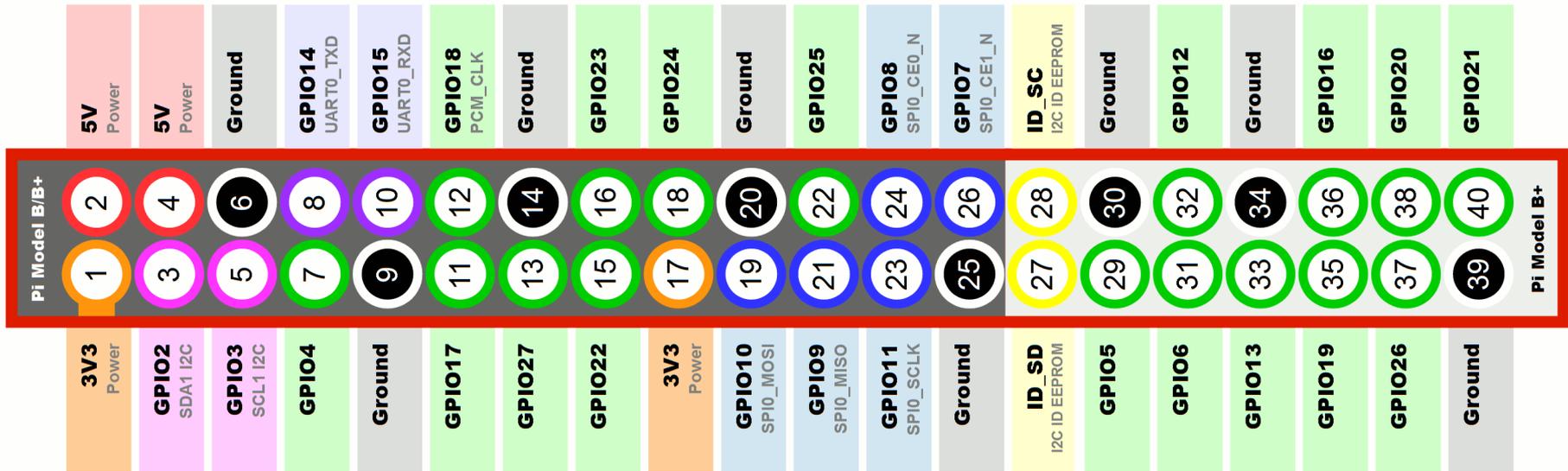
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Expansion Possibilities



General-purpose I/O (GPIO)





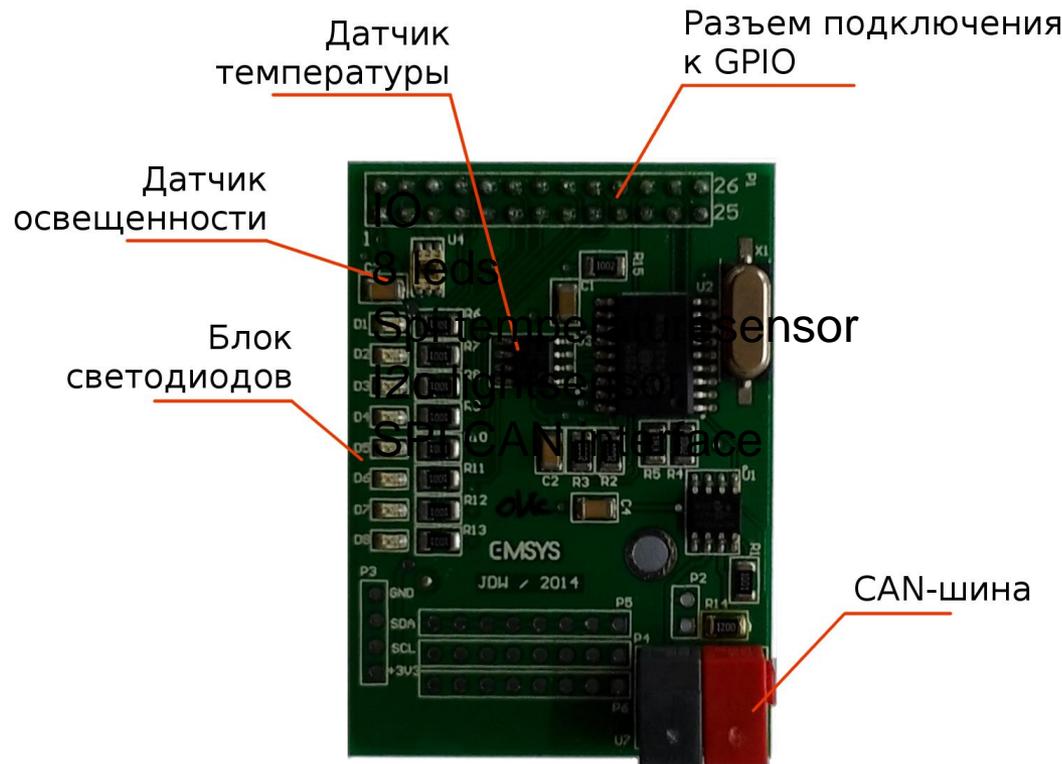
Raspberry Pi as FM Transmitter

https://github.com/markondej/fm_transmitter

Apply antenna at GPIO4



TMMA expansion board



- IO
- 8 leds
- Spi
- temperaturesensor
- I2c lightsensor
- SPI CAN interface

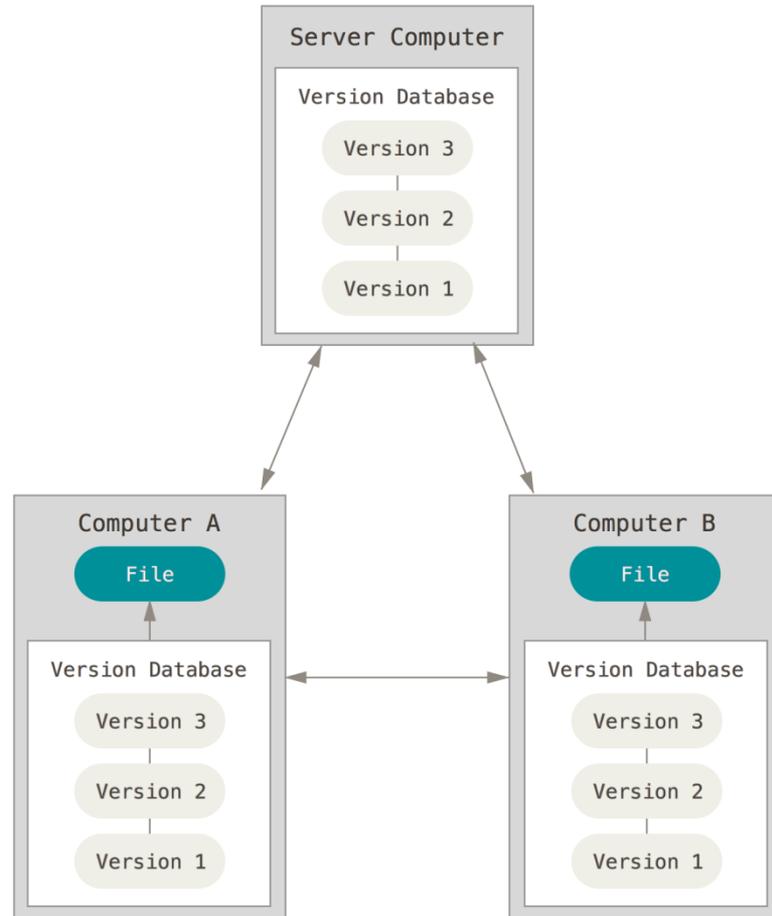
[github.com/bthange/Export-More.](https://github.com/bthange/Export-More)



Distributed CVS



- Git
- Mercurial
- Bazaar





Git Commands

Git Commands

`git <command>`

Help:

- `man git < command >`
- `git < command > --help`

`git init`

- `git config [<file-option>]`
 - `--global`
 - `--system`
 - `-f config-file--file config-file`
 - `-l—list`

Example:

```
$ git init
```

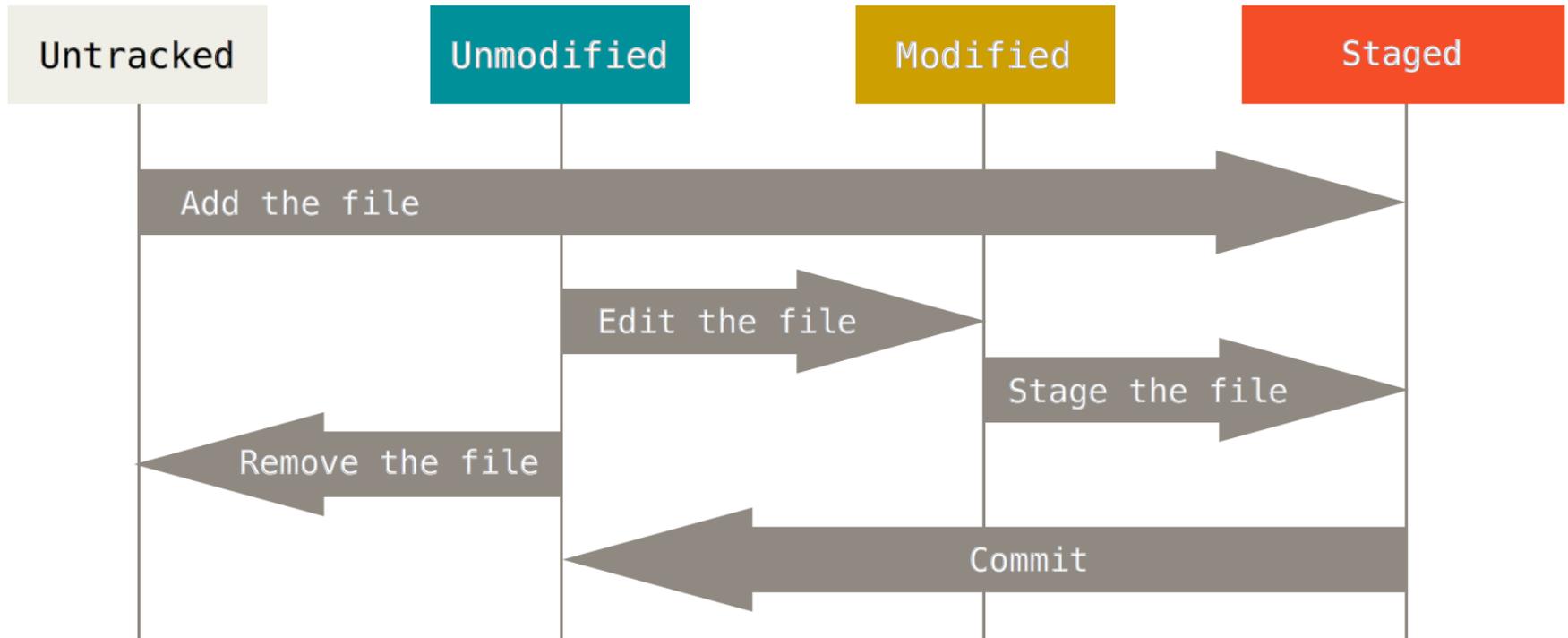
```
$ git config --global user.name "John Doe"
```

```
$ git config --global user.email gohn.doe@gmail.com
```

```
$ git config --list
```



File LifeCycle





Git Commands

- `git add` ' <file_name> or <folder name>
- `git rm --cached` <file_name> or <имя_директории>
 - '-f' или '--force' <file name> or < folder name >
- `git status`
 - -u
- `git commit` <file name>
 - -m "<description>,,
 - '-a
- `git commit` <file_name>
- `git reset`

- `$ git add *.*`
- `$ git commit -m " first commit"`
- `$ git status`

```
MINGW64/c/Programs
pc@asus MINGW64 /c/Programs (two)
$ git status
On branch two
Your branch is up-to-date with 'origin/one'.
Changes not staged for commit:
  (use "git add <file>..." to update what will be committed)
  (use "git checkout -- <file>..." to discard changes in working directory)

        modified:   sample1/sample1/sample1.pro.user

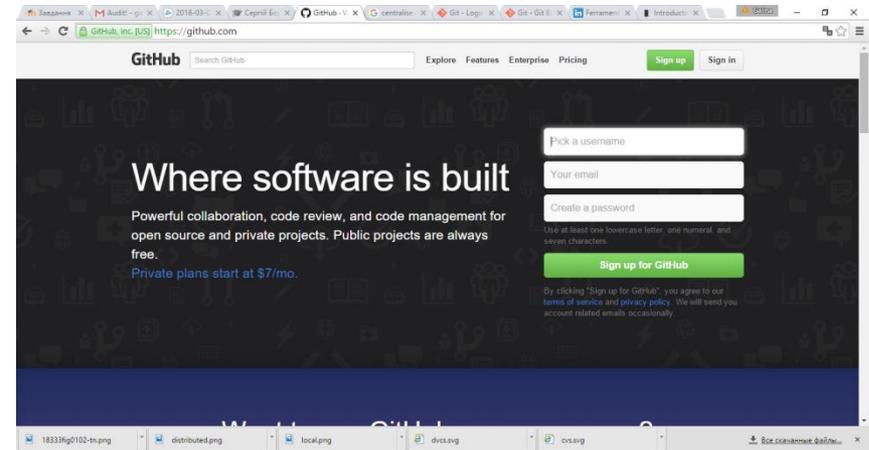
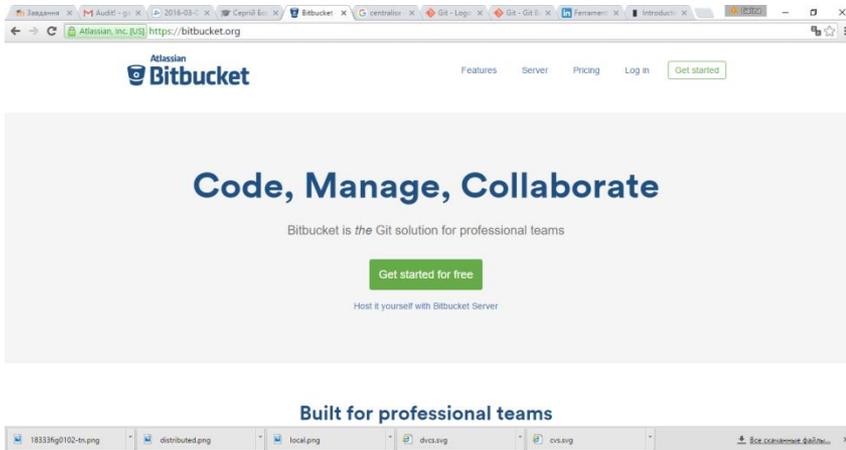
no changes added to commit (use "git add" and/or "git commit -a")
pc@asus MINGW64 /c/Programs (two)
$ |
```



Remote Repositories

- BitBucket

- GitHub





Git commands for Remote Repositories

```
$ git remote  
origin
```

```
$ git fetch [name of remote  
server]
```

```
$ git pull
```

```
$ git push [remote server]  
[branch]
```

```
$ git remote rename
```

```
$ git remote rm
```

```
git config --global user.email  
"my_email@mail.com"
```

```
git config --global user.name  
"my_nickname"
```

```
git config --global push.default simple
```

```
nothing
```

```
current
```

```
upstream
```

```
simple
```

```
matching
```

```
git clone [URL]
```



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Working with BitBucket

The screenshot shows the BitBucket interface for a repository named 'tabunigala / QIS'. The top navigation bar includes 'Teams', 'Projects', 'Repositories', and 'Snippets'. The repository overview shows 4 branches, 0 tags, 0 forks, and 1 watcher. A callout box highlights the 'Clone' action, showing the HTTPS URL: `git clone https://tabunigala@bitbucket.org:tabunigala/qis.git`. Below the URL, there is a link for help and a 'Clone in SourceTree' button.

<https://tabunigala@bitbucket.org/tabunigala/mc-am.git>



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C++ Programming for Raspberry Pi



Manipulating TMMMA expansion board

1. Library bcm2853 are provided

git clone

<https://tabunigala@bitbucket.org/tabunigala/mc-am.git>

Password DesireForever

2. Unpack bcm2835-1.29.tar.gz

```
tar -zxf bcm2835-1.42.tar.gz
```

```
cd bcm2835-1.42
```

3. Install library

```
./configure
```

```
make
```

```
sudo make install
```

4. Unzip Embedded_OS.zip

```
sudo apt-get install unzip
```

```
sudo unzip
```

```
Embedded_OS.zip
```



Thomas-More Examples

2-gpio	Leds Programming
3-lightsensor	Light Sensor
4-temperature	Temperature Sensor
9-datasheet	Broadcom bcm2835 peripherals ADT7310 - Digital SPI Temperature Sensor TSL256x LIGHT-TO-DIGITAL CONVERTER



Testing bcm2835

```
g++ light.c -o light -l bcm2835  
sudo ./light
```

```
g++ temperature.c -o  
temperature -l bcm2835  
sudo ./temperature
```

```
pi@raspberrypi ~/Export-More/3-lightsensor $ sudo ./light  
13 - if 33 the device is turned on  
ad value:349  
pi@raspberrypi ~/Export-More/3-lightsensor $ sudo ./light  
33 - if 33 the device is turned on  
ad value:349
```



Led Manipulation

```
#define PIN0 RPI_V2_GPIO_P1_07 //4  
#define PIN1 RPI_V2_GPIO_P1_08 //14  
#define PIN2 RPI_V2_GPIO_P1_18 //24  
#define PIN3 RPI_V2_GPIO_P1_16 //23  
#define PIN4 RPI_V2_GPIO_P1_15 //22  
#define PIN5 RPI_V2_GPIO_P1_13 //27  
#define PIN6 RPI_V2_GPIO_P1_12 //18  
#define PIN7 RPI_V2_GPIO_P1_11 //17
```

```
bcm2835_gpio_fsel(PIN0,  
BCM2835_GPIO_FSEL_OUTP);  
bcm2835_gpio_fsel(PIN0,  
BCM2835_GPIO_FSEL_INPT);
```

PIN0 High

```
bcm2835_gpio_write(PIN0, HIGH);  
bcm2835_gpio_set(PIN0);
```

PIN0 low

```
bcm2835_gpio_write(PIN0, LOW);  
bcm2835_gpio_clr(PIN0);
```



Light Sensors Manipulation

TSL2561

- i2c lightsensor
- 16-Bit Digital Output
- Low Active Power (0.75 mW Typical) with Power Down Mode

1. Get the I2C pins in the good configuration

```
bcm2835_i2c_begin();
```

2. Change slave address

```
bcm2835_i2c_setSlaveAddress(0x29); // The default
```

3. Change baudrate

```
bcm2835_i2c_set_baudrate(1000); // The default
```

I2c write command

```
bcm2835_i2c_write(temp,1);
```

I2c read command

```
bcm2835_i2c_read(temp,1);
```



Temperature Sensor

- Analog ADT7310
- - Spi temperatur sensor
- - $\pm 0.5^{\circ}\text{C}$ from -40°C to $+105^{\circ}\text{C}$
(2.7V to 3.6V)
- - 700 μW typical at 3.3 V in
normal mode





Temperature Sensor Manipulation

1. Begin

```
bcm2835_spi_begin();
```

2. Configuration

```
bcm2835_spi_setBitOrder(BCM2835_SPI_BIT_ORDER_MSBFIRST);
```

```
bcm2835_spi_setDataMode(BCM2835_SPI_MODE3);
```

```
bcm2835_spi_setClockDivider(BCM2835_SPI_CLOCK_DIVIDER_65536);
```

```
bcm2835_spi_setChipSelectPolarity(BCM2835_SPI_CS0, LOW);
```

3. Spi send and receive

```
bcm2835_spi_transfer(buffer, 2);
```



Tasks for Labs

With defined delay get data from temperature sensor and show it on leds

Get data from light sensor and write result in the file spec in command line



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Other Projects on Raspberry Pi



QT

- `sudo apt update`
- `sudo apt-get install qt4-dev-tools`
- `sudo apt-get install qtcreator`



Build & Run

General Kits Qt Versions Compilers Debuggers CMake

Name:
 Manual
 Desktop (default)
 gcc
Unnamed

Name:

File system name:

Device type: ▾

Device: ▾

Sysroot:

Compiler: ▾

Debugger: ▾

Qt version: ▾

Qt plugins:



Build & Run

- General
- Kits
- Qt Versions
- Compilers
- Debuggers
- CMake

Name	Type	
Auto-detected		
Manual		
GCC	GCC	

Add ▾
Clone
Remove

Apply Cancel OK



Qt Widgets Application

Kit Selection

Location
Kits
Details
Summary

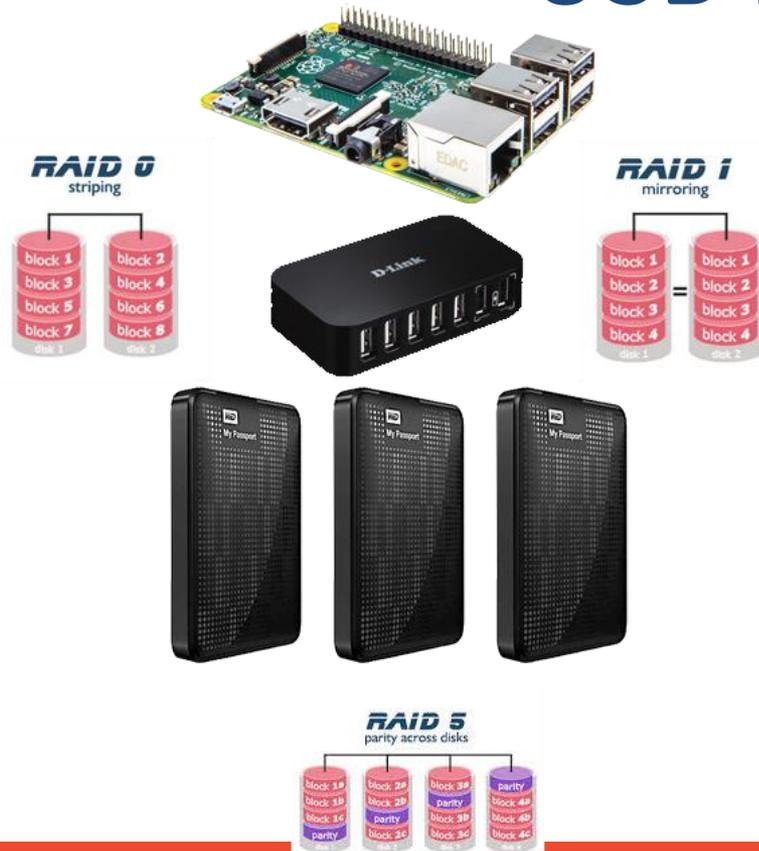
Qt Creator can use the following kits for project **untitled1**:

<input type="checkbox"/>	 Desktop	Details ▾
<input type="checkbox"/>	 Unnamed	Details ▾
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	 gcc	Details ▾

< Back Next > Cancel



RASPBERRY PI RAID ARRAY WITH USB HDDS



- Connect Hard Drives to the Raspberry Pi .
- Install mdadm to create the raid assembly
- Configure the raid assembly.



RASPBERRY PI RAID ARRAY WITH USB HDDS

STEP 1 : Update the Pi

```
sudo apt-get update
```

```
sudo apt-get upgrade
```

```
sudo apt-get dist-upgrade
```

```
sudo reboot
```

STEP 2 : Connect the USB
HDDs

```
sudo fdisk -l
```

STEP 3 : Install Mdadm

```
sudo -l
```

```
apt-get install mdadm
```

```
mdadm -Cv /dev/md0 -l0 -n2  
/dev/sd[ab]1
```

```
(mdadm -Cv /dev/md0 -l1 -n2  
/dev/sd[ab]1)
```

```
fdisk -l
```

```
cat /proc/mdstat
```

```
mkfs /dev/md0 -t ext4
```

```
mdadm --detail /dev/md0 t
```



Scratch on Raspberry Pi



```

when clicked
  set maxSpeed to 10
  forever
    if key left arrow pressed? and abs of xVelocity < maxSpeed
      switch to costume left
      change xVelocity by 0.5
    if key right arrow pressed? and abs of xVelocity < maxSpeed
      switch to costume right
      change xVelocity by 0.5
  change x by xVelocity
  set xVelocity to xVelocity * 0.55

when clicked
  show

when clicked
  set x to 457
  set y to 413
  switch to costume right

when I receive NextDVL
  go to front
  set x to 457
  set y to 413
  switch to costume right

when clicked
  forever
    if touching nextDVL?
      broadcast NextDVL
      wait 0.1 secs
      change lvlnum by 1

when clicked
  set yVelocity to 0
  forever
    if touching ground? or touching ground2? or touching box? or touching box2?
      set yVelocity to 1
      if key up arrow pressed?
        set yVelocity to 15
      change yVelocity by 1
      change y by yVelocity
    play sound meow

when clicked
  forever if gameOver = 1
    hide
  
```



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Thank You for Your Attention