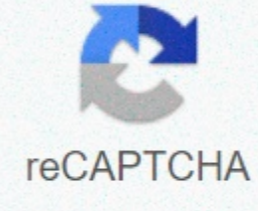




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Raspberry pi network monitor nagios

When the original Raspberry Pi was released in 2012 it kick-started the entire movement of hobbyists, developers and educators who use the platform to create, hack and teach. Raspberry Pi succeeded for three important reasons. First, it was a full computer on a small board, had a desktop and you can write computer programs on it; Second, it had a set of gpio pins, similar to those on microcontrollers platforms such as the Arduino; Third, it only cost \$35.3 after the original launch, the Raspberry Pi Foundation solves the performance issue by releasing the Raspberry Pi 2.If there was one complaint about Pi, it was about its overall performance when running desktop applications. Now, three years after the original launch, the Raspberry Pi Foundation has addressed the issue of performance by releasing the Raspberry Pi 2. It has a quad-core processor and double the RAM of the Raspberry Pi 1.I ordered the Raspberry Pi 2 just a few days after launch and since its arrival I have been with him through his steps and that's what I found out. The Raspberry Pi is not the only SBC on the market today and in terms of performance and features many alternative SBC beat the Raspberry Pi 1 quite easily. However, with the possible exception of the ODR C1, raspberry pi always won the prize. With the launch of Pi 2, the Raspberry Pi Foundation still has the same sweet price point, but has managed to increase the performance of the board. Here is a detailed look at how the Raspberry Pi 2 compares to some other SBCs:DeviceRaspberry Pi 2Raspberry Pi 1HummingBoard i2eXCreator Ci20CPU900MHz quad-core ARM Cortex-A7 CPU from Broadcom700MHz ARM11 Broadcom CPU1GHz i.MX6 dual-core Cortex-A9 CPU1.2GHz dual-core Imagination MIPS32 CPUGPUVideocore IVVideocore IVGC2000PowerVR SGX540Memory1GB512MB1GB1GBStorageSD card slotSD card slotSD card slot8GB onboard flash, SD card slotConnectivity4 x USB, HDMI, Ethernet, 3.5mm audio jack4 x USB, HDMI, Ethernet, 3.5mm audio jack2 x USB, HDMI, Ethernet, 3.5mm audio jack, infra red remote control receiverEthernet, 802.11 b/g/n Wi-Fi, Bluetooth 4.0, 2 x USB, HDMI, 3.5mm audio jackOSLinux, Windows 10LinuxLinux, AndroidLinux, AndroidConnectorsCamera interface (CSI), GPIO, SPI, I2C, JTAGCamera interface (CSI), GPIO, SPI, I2C, JTAGCamera interface (CSI-2), GPIO, UART, SPI, I2C, PCI-Express Gen 2, mSATA II , an RTC with batteryCamera backup interface (ITU645 driver), 14-pin ETAG connector, 2 x UART, GPIO, SPI, I2C, ADCPrice \$35/£24\$35/£24\$110\$65/£50 Raspberry Pi 1 and Raspberry Pi 2Like the Raspberry Pi 1, Pi 2 can run various Linux distributions. The easiest way to install an OS for Pi is to use the new Out of the Box Software (NOOBS) package. This package boots Pi and then allows you to choose which operating system you want to install. You can even install multiple operating and dual-boot through the boot menu. NOOBS for Pi 2 is still maturing. Currently provides only Raspbian (Linux distro based on Debian Wheezy), and OpenELEC. All other OS such as RASPBMC, Pidora and RISC OS currently only work on RPi 1. However, things are moving fast and I expect more support for Pi 2 to come soon. One of the big announcements that was made at the time of launch of RPi 2 was that Microsoft will be releasing a version of Windows 10 that supports Raspberry Pi 2. This edition of Windows 10 will be free through the Windows Developer Program for IoT. \$29.00 The Complete Raspberry Pi & Alexa A-Z Bundle Save \$469.00 Buy it Now The Complete Raspberry Pi & Alexa A-Z Bundle Buy it Now Save \$469.00 \$29.00 What is not yet known is what will be included in this release. It will of course reduce the version, but how to reduce it will still be seen. Microsoft is looking at the emerging IoT market and the release of the announcement makes it clear that Microsoft sees this community of developers as an amazing source of innovation for smart, connected devices that provide the basis for the next wave of computing. In other words, don't expect Microsoft to give away the free desktop equivalent version of Windows so you can sell your old computer and replace it with raspberry pi. I could be wrong, time will tell. One major operating system that RPi 2 does not support is Android. RPi 1 did not support, and currently there is no news that the situation will change with Pi 2. The Raspberry Pi Foundation doesn't see Android as a priority, and there seems to be some porting difficulties due to some missing drivers from Broadcom. However, all this could change. Like CuBox and HummingBoard, Raspberry Pi 1 and 2 are the official platforms for OpenELEC. Open Embedded Linux Entertainment Center (OpenELEC) is a small Linux distribution that turns RPi 2 into a Kodi (formerly XBMC) media center. Installation is simple enough via NOOBS or through the image file available on the OpenELEC page. Distro boots quickly and the interface is smooth and responsive. I was able to use it with Yatse. XBMC/Kodi Remote Application without any problems. The application found RPi2 immediately and I was able to control Kodi easily. In terms of performance, I tested the power of RPi 2 CPU and GPU by playing two HD video files. Both files were encoded in H.264, the first at 4429 kbps, and the second at 15038 kbps. Both were full HD resolution. The good news is that both videos played well. There was no stuttering or artifacts, and the sound played via HDMI. The only downside was that the user's experience was slow when the videos were playing. Bringing up on-screen-controls to pause, stop, etc., resulted in mice picking and jumping, but AI still actually worked. Inches the same files on CuBox played as well, and the user system remained responsive. One of the attractions of raspberry pi (and in fact other SBC) is the ability to connect hardware (LEDs, motors, servos, sensors, etc.) directly to the motherboard and control / monitor that hardware within a computer program. The advantage of Pi via the microcontroller board, such as Arduino Due or MBED motherboard, is that GPIO (General Input Purpose/Output) pins can be controlled from different programming languages, not just C or C++. In the video review I show how raspberry pi 2 can be used to flash LEDs. Of course, it's a very simple circuit, but it shows the ability of raspberry pi 2 to communicate with the outside world. For those interested in getting this job done with RPi 2 then here is the python program I used:import RPi.GPIO as GPIO import time GPIO.setmode (GPIO. BOARD) GPIO.setup(7, GPIO. OUT) while (1): GPIO.output(7, GPIO. HIGH) time.sleep(1) GPIO.output(7, GPIO. LOW) time.sleep(1) The first part imports the modules needed to work with GPIO pins and the module needed for the sleep function(). The next bit sets pin 7 as output, and then the loop only sets the pin to 7 HIGH (i.e. to) and then LOW (i.e. off) with a one-second delay between each action. Since RPi 2 is brand new, then I needed to manually update RPi.GPIO before it would work. However, I think the latest version of Raspbian has an updated GPIO module. But for those interested, you can find more help with updating RPi.GPIO to Adafruit's How to Fix the Bug Loading RPi.GPIO Python Library on your brand new Raspberry Pi 2. There is also a useful primer for building an LED circuit. If you liked raspberry pi 1, then you will love Raspberry Pi 2. The power jump from Pi 1 to Pi 2 is excellent, and extra memory really helps desktop performance. Since the Raspberry Pi Foundation has managed to keep the price the same then there is little to complain about. Android support would be nice, but Pi has fared so far without it, so it's not a deal breaker in any way. The promise of Windows 10 is fascinating and the current support for Linux is excellent. So, go buy raspberry pi 2, you won't be disappointed. Computers come in all shapes and sizes. Back in the day, the computer was a huge machine that filled the room and can only be found in a few places around the world. Today we have everything from smartphones to supercomputers (which not only fill the room, but the whole warehouse) and everything in between. One of the popular types is the single board computer (SBC), which, as the name suggests, is a computer on one printed circuit board. These boards are very low level. No case, no peripheral packages, just a board, and lots of connectors! They are great for hobbyists, creators, enthusiasts and professionals. The most famous SBC is the Raspberry Pi. Here's our guide to everything you need to know about Raspberry Pi! What is Raspberry Pi? The first Raspberry Pi plates were released in 2012. They

were designed to fill the gap left by the home computer revolution of the 1980s and 1990s. Several major home computers were launched in the 1980s, including the Commodore 64, Sinclair ZX Spectrum, and BBC Micro. These machines (along with many others) spawned a revolution that brought computing into the home. As a result, many children from these decades grew up around computers. This, in turn, has triggered an increase in the number of people applying to study computer science-related courses at the university. Yet once the home computer revolution faded and was replaced by the PC era, the number of people studying computer science decreased. Ebony Upton, the child of the home computer revolution, decided to see if this decline could be reversed by the introduction of a low-cost, powerful and flexible computer. And so Raspberry Pi was born. The original Raspberry Pi (called the Raspberry Pi Model B) was released in February 2012. It uses an arm-based processor from Broadcom with a single core ARMv6 processor clocked at 700MHz and a Broadcom VideoCore IV GPU running at 250 MHz. It originally included 256 MB of RAM, but it was quickly upgraded to 512 MB. There were two USB 2.0 ports (for keyboard and mouse) and an HDMI port to connect the motherboard to your TV or monitor. There was also a fast Ethernet port. It was powered using a fairly standard micro-USB phone charger and could run several operating systems, including the official Linux distribution known as Rasperry Pi OS (formerly called Raspbian). For those who want to learn programming and software development, Pi supports a large number of programming languages, including C, C++, Rust, Go-lang, and Javascript (to name a few). However, Python is a semi-official language of Pi, with a lot of documentation focusing on how to use the python board. The Pi is different from other common computers (smartphones, laptops, desktops, etc.) because it contains pins that can be used to control electronic circuits. These are known as general-purpose input-output (GPIO) pins. There were 26 of them on the original Pi, and the number was raised to 40 pins for all subsequent plates. These pins allow the board to communicate with hardware – from simple LEDs to complex motors and robotics. It can not only control these external devices, but also read data from them. This means that the board can use sensors (everything from temperature sensors to cameras) and then respond according to the data it has received. Rasperry Pi has different variations in each series (starting with the original Pi). Models are differentiated using the names Model A, Model B, Model B+, etc., which are all on BBC Micro, which came in different models with a similar labelling scheme. BBC Micro was developed by Acorn, which eventually turned into an arm. It's no coincidence that Rasperry Pi boards use arm-based processors. The very first Pi was the Model B. Followed by a simpler (with fewer ports) and a cheaper Model A. By 2014, the Rasperry Pi series included models A, A+, B and B+, each with varying levels of complexity while maintaining the same general level of functionality. Various Rasperry PiUsu models of the original Rasperry Pi allowed the Rasperry Pi Foundation, the not-for-profit organization responsible for Pi, to develop a successor - the Rasperry Pi 2. Pi 2 was a huge upgrade from Pi 1. CPU was upgraded from single-core ARMv6 to quad-core ARMv7 clocked to 900MHz, plus RAM was upped to 1GB. In 2016, the Rasperry Pi Foundation released the Rasperry Pi 3 Model B, and Pi made the jump to 64-bit. The new model included a 64-bit 1.2GHz quad-core ARMv8 processor, plus on-board 802.11n Wi-Fi, Bluetooth and the ability to boot from a USB port (and not a built-in micro-SD card slot). On Pi (March 14, 2018), the Rasperry Pi 3 Model B+ was launched with a faster 1.4GHz processor, faster Ethernet, and dual-band Wi-Fi. Pi Foundation is committed to producing Pi 1, Pi 2, and Pi 3 until at least January 2026.Also see: Rasperry Pi 3 Model A + Review & Rasperry Pi 3 Model B + reviewThe current model is rasperry pi 4. It was released in June 2019 and offers a significant improvement over Pi 3.What is the difference between a Rasperry Pi 3 and a Rasperry Pi 4? Rasperry Pi 4 included several important improvements compared to the Rasperry Pi 3. First, the processor has been updated from a Cortex-A53 based Broadcom BCM2837 to the newer Broadcom BCM2711 SoC. It uses a 64-bit quad-core ARM Cortex-A72 processor at a frequency of 1.5 GHz. The new processor also improved the GPU, Broadcom VideoCore VI clocked at 500 MHz. In other words, Pi 4 is significantly faster than Pi 3. Ram has also been updated. The initial rollout included 1 GB, 2 GB and 4 GB models. It then improved to 2 GB, 4 GB and 8 GB. Pi 4 also uses USB 3.0 ports for the first time, while Ethernet has been upgraded to real Gigabit Ethernet. The power supply to the motherboard now comes via USB-C rather than micro-USB, and the motherboard now has two HDMI ports (both micro-HDMI) that together can control two 4K monitors simultaneously. In short: faster, with more RAM, better Ethernet connectivity and 4K video! What is the difference between a Rasperry Pi 4 and a Rasperry Pi Zero? Naming the Rasperry Pi scheme is easy enough. We have renamed-in-retrospect Rasperry Pi 1, then Rasperry Pi 2, then 3, and now Rasperry Pi 4. But there's also family member, Rasperry Pi Zero. It's completely different from other pi boards, but only useful and fascinating. Form factor and design Pi Zero are different from other boards. Rather than the almost credit card-sized design (85mm to 56mm) of the main line pi boards, Pi Zero is only 65mm by 30mm (about 2.5 inches by 1.2 inches). GPIO pins are not filled (but the holes are there if you want to solder in your own header), there is no wired Ethernet, nor USB-A ports. All it takes is one micro-USB port that can be customized and connected to a regular USB hub. Also, the workable performance is similar to that of the Rasperry Pi 1 (in fact it's a little faster) and doesn't come with quad-core luxuries from later Pi models. However, this is incredible value for money. Basic Pi Zero sells for as little as \$5, and for \$10 you get a version with built-in Wi-Fi and Bluetooth. \$29.00 The Complete Rasperry Pi & Alexa AZ Bundle Save \$469.00 Buy it Now The Complete Rasperry Pi & Alexa A-Z Bundle Buy it Now Save \$469.00 \$29.00 What is the Rasperry Pi Compute Module? While normal Pi boards are great for hobbyists and creators, all those ports and pins can be a little annoying for built-in hardware designers or industrial engineers. Not because they don't want all the ports, but because they want to be able to use Pi in their own projects, where the position of the ports, as the motherboard is powered, etc., needs to be changed by application. In other words, hardware engineers know how to design boards for their projects. They just want to power the Pi on the board with an edge connector that can slot into their design. And that's exactly what the Rasperry Pi computing module provides. The power of rasperry pi without all the ports and plugs, just a nice edge connector! There is a computer module version of rasperry pi 1 (called CM1), as well as a version based on Rasperry Pi 3 (CM3). According to Ebony Upton, there will also be a CM4. They say the module exposes PCI Express stripes to the edge of the connector allowing NVMe support. A third party can then build an IO board for CM4 with the possibility of some additional connectivity options. It could turn out to be an even better Rasperry Pi 4 than the Rasperry Pi 4! What is the difference between a Rasperry Pi and an Arduino? Another popular board with creators and fanatics is the Arduino. Like the Rasperry Pi, it's not one plate, but rather the whole family. Arduino is a microcontrollable motherboard that allows you to write software (using the Arduino IDE) and upload it to the motherboard to check external devices. Like pi, it means you can control anything from LEDs to stepper motors or relays. The big differences between the two ecosystems are that the Arduino uses a microcontrollable, not a full-fledged CPU. This means that The Arduino runs at much lower clock speeds, anything from 16MHz to 80MHz, and has a small amount of RAM (from 2K to 32K). It can't run a modern OS like Linux either, but rather runs software programmed directly on it via the Arduino IDE. However, the advantages of these simpler systems is that they use much less power, plus a boot in just a second or two. Ideal for standalone projects that need very low performance, fast startup times, and reliability. While some Arduino boards have Wi-Fi built in, if you want to do something beyond a very simple network then you need a Rasperry Pi. Since running Linux then you have access to a large number of technologies from databases or web servers to Docker or Kubernetes.Arduino clones from China tend to be relatively cheap and official Arduino boards cost anywhere from \$10 to \$60. Rasperry Pi Zero W, with built-in Wi-Fi and Bluetooth, costs around \$10.What can you do with Rasperry Pi? The different uses of Rasperry Pi are potentially limitless. Anything and everything from learning to write computer programs in Python to tracking aircraft traffic above your house. In general, there are three main categories of use:General Computing – This includes the use of Pi as a desktop computer. You can surf the web and use social media, consume media, including watching videos and listening to music; Play games, including the original version of Minecraft, which is free on Pi. Anything else you can do on a normal desktop or laptop computer. Learning about software and hardware – Pi is a great tool for learning about writing programs. You can learn to program in C, C++, Python, Rust, Go, Javascript, etc.; plus, you can communicate with hardware, including LEDs, buzzers, switches, sensors, engines, relays, and more, using Python. There is also a dedicated camera connector for use with a compatible Pi camera that allows you to explore even more, including image recognition, and machine learning. Controller and Hub – Rasperry Pi works with a number of interesting peripherals, including 3D printers, cameras and ADS-B receivers, to name but a few. Using Pi to control and monitor an external peripheral means you don't have to have your pc turned on at all times. No noise and lower electricity bill! If you are looking for some fun projects for your Rasperry Pi then check out our article on top of Rasperry Pi Projects. Getting started with rasperry piThe rasperry pi comes with a bare minimum, just a plate. To get it up and running, you'll need a few other things.MicroSD Card: Use a microSD card with a capacity of at least 16 GB and at least a Class 10.A power adapter: A 5V power adapter is required to power your Pi. If you have a Rasperry Pi 4, it must have a USB-C port, for others it needs a micro-USB. You can use a good charger but note that it needs to be 2A for Pi Zero, Pi 1 or Pi 2; or 2.5A for Pi 3; or 3A for Pi 4. If in doubt, get an official power supply. Tv or monitor with HDMI - It is possible to run Pi headless (it is without a monitor), but for beginners, using a monitor is necessary. HDMI - Connect pi to your TV or monitor using an HDMI cable. Depending on your model, you may need a mini-HDMI (Pi Zero) or micro-HDMI (Pi 4) adapter. USB Keyboard & USB MouseInternet Connection – To get the most out of your Pi you will need an Internet connection (although this is not necessarily necessary). Large Rasperry Pi models have a standard Ethernet port that connects them to the Internet. Also Rasperry Pi 3, 4, and Pi Zero W can connect wirelessly to the Internet. Before you enter Pi you need to copy rasperry pi os to microsd card. The easiest way to do this is with rasperry pi imager. Download it from the Rasperry Pi Download page and install it. Insert the micro SD card into your computer and run the Rasperry Pi Imager. Select the OS you want to install (i.e. Rasperry Pi OS) and the SD card you want to install on. Click Write and wait for the process to complete. You may also want to check out How to Use Rasperry Pi Imager – A quick how-to tutorial about Pi's SD card imager (including an important tip that saved me a lot of time and stress). Insert the freshly minted microSD card into the pi and turn it on. The red LED should light up on the board. As it boots, raspberries appear in the upper left corner of the screen. After a few seconds, the desktop appears. Congratulations! Since this is your first shoe, you will see welcome to the Rasperry Pi app. It guides you through the rest of the setup, including country, language, and time zone selection. You can set a password, configure your network, and install the latest updates. Rasperry Pi Foundation has some excellent documentation and tutorials on setting up Pi. Your first stop should be: Getting started with rasperry pi. There's also a Help section and a troubleshooting guide. Where to buy!f You've reached this point, you're probably itching to get your hands on a Rasperry Pi of your own. The good news is that there are many ways to pick one up. Your best bets on hardware are Amazon and Best Buy, as both retailers carry a number of starter kits and projects to try out. However, the secret to a successful project often relies on a bit of hands-on instruction, which is where Tech's offering comes in. This site is jam-packed - pun intended - with Rasperry Pi training kits as well as several custom projects. You can dig into quite a few Complete Rasperry Pi bundles or grab the Ultimate Rasperry Pi eBook bundle if you want to read along at your own pace. It is difficult to recommend Kit you should start with, but you can always take easy access and go for the Rasperry Pi V4. Check it out at the widget below: below:

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