

## 2b Connect display

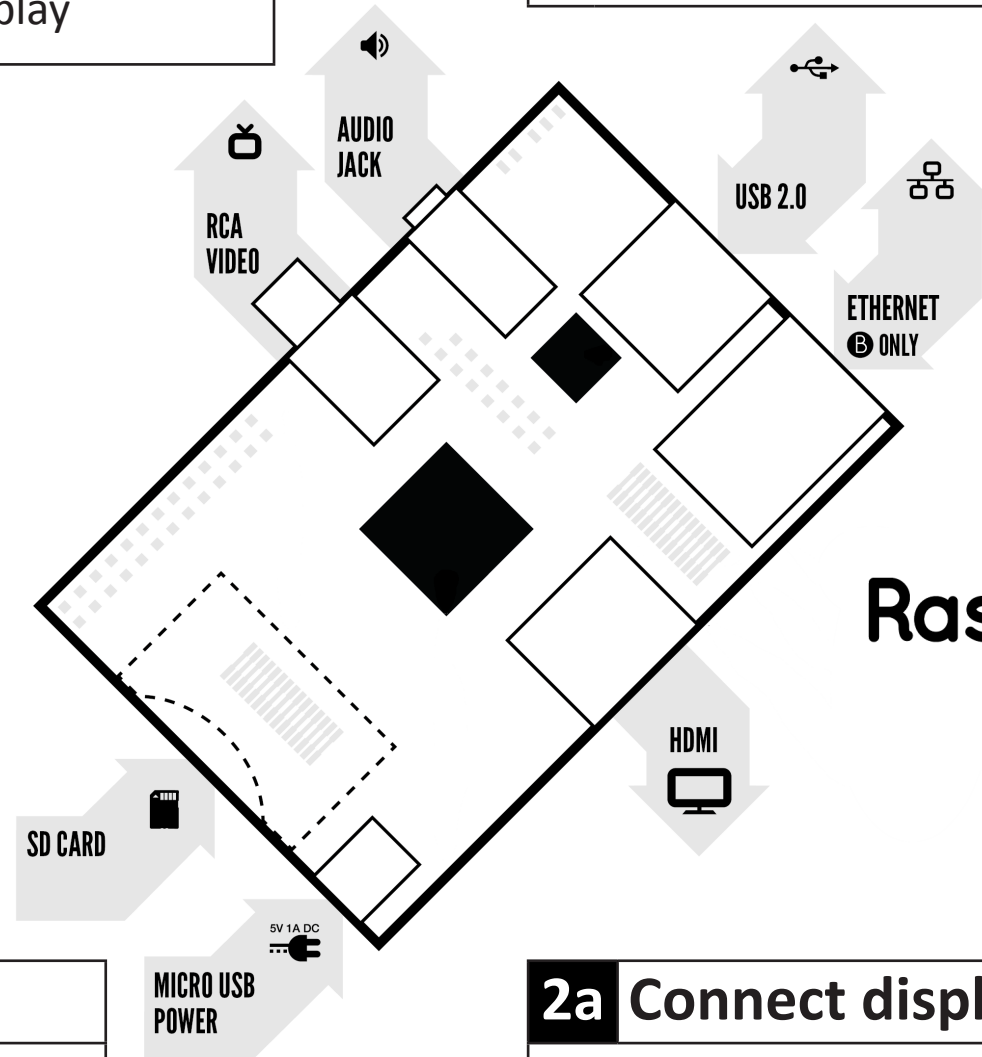
If *not* using HDMI, plug in your analogue TV or display

## 3 Connect input

Plug in a USB keyboard and mouse

## 4 Connect network

Connect to your wired network [optional]



## 1 Insert SD card

See page 3 for how to prepare the SD card

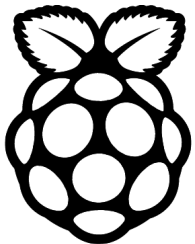
## 5 Power up

Plug in the micro USB power supply

## 2a Connect display

Plug in your digital TV or monitor

Raspberry Pi  
Quick start



# To set up your Raspberry Pi you will need:

	Item	Minimum recommended specification & notes
1	SD card	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Minimum size 4Gb; class 4 (the <i>class</i> indicates how fast the card is).</li><li>• We recommend using branded SD cards as they are more reliable.</li></ul>
2a	HDMI to HDMI / DVI lead	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• HDMI to HDMI lead (for HD TVs and monitors with HDMI input).</li></ul> <p><b>OR</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• HDMI to DVI lead (for monitors with DVI input).</li><li>• Leads and adapters are available for few pounds -- there is no need to buy expensive ones!</li></ul>
2b	RCA video lead	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• A standard RCA composite video lead to connect to your analogue display if you are not using the HDMI output.</li></ul>
3	Keyboard and mouse	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Any standard USB keyboard and mouse should work.</li><li>• Keyboards or mice that take a lot of power from the USB ports, however, may need a powered USB hub. This may include some wireless devices.</li></ul>
4	Ethernet (network) cable [optional]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Networking is optional, although it makes updating and getting new software for your Raspberry Pi much easier.</li></ul>
5	Power adapter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• A good quality, micro USB power supply that can provide at least <b>700mA at 5V</b> is essential.</li><li>• Many mobile phone chargers are suitable—check the label on the plug.</li><li>• If your supply provides less than 5V then your Raspberry Pi may not work at all, or it may behave erratically. Be wary of very cheap chargers: some are not what they claim to be.</li><li>• It does not matter if your supply is rated at <i>more</i> than 700mA.</li></ul>
6	Audio lead [optional]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• If you are using HDMI then you will get digital audio via this.</li><li>• If you are using the analogue RCA connection, stereo audio is available from the 3.5mm jack next to the RCA connector.</li></ul>

## Know your leads:



HDMI connector



HDMI to DVI lead



RCA composite video connector

# Preparing your SD card for the Raspberry Pi

In order to use your Raspberry Pi, you will need to install an Operating System (OS) onto an SD card. An Operating System is the set of basic programs and utilities that allow your computer to run; examples include Windows on a PC or OSX on a Mac.

These instructions will guide you through installing a recovery program on your SD card that will allow you to easily install different OS's and to recover your card if you break it.

1. Insert an SD card that is 4GB or greater in size into your computer
2. Format the SD card so that the Pi can read it
  - a. **Windows**
    - i. Download the SD Association's Formatting Tool<sup>1</sup> from [https://www.sdcard.org/downloads/formatter\\_4/eula\\_windows/](https://www.sdcard.org/downloads/formatter_4/eula_windows/)
    - ii. Install the Formatting Tool on your machine
    - iii. Run the Formatting Tool
    - iv. Set "FORMAT SIZE ADJUSTMENT" option to "ON" in the "Options" menu
    - v. Check that the SD card you inserted matches the one selected by the Tool
    - vi. Click the "Format" button
  - b. **Mac**
    - i. Download the SD Association's Formatting Tool from [https://www.sdcard.org/downloads/formatter\\_4/eula\\_mac/](https://www.sdcard.org/downloads/formatter_4/eula_mac/)
    - ii. Install the Formatting Tool on your machine
    - iii. Run the Formatting Tool
    - iv. Select "Overwrite Format"
    - v. Check that the SD card you inserted matches the one selected by the Tool
    - vi. Click the "Format" button
  - c. **Linux**
    - i. We recommend using `gparted` (or the command line version `parted`)
    - ii. Format the entire disk as FAT
3. Download the Raspberry Pi Recovery system (also known as the New Out Of Box Software) from:  
[downloads.raspberrypi.org/recovery](https://downloads.raspberrypi.org/recovery)
4. Unzip the downloaded file
  - a. **Windows** - Right click on the file and choose "Extract all"
  - b. **Mac** - Double tap on the file
  - c. **Linux** - Run `unzip [downloaded filename]`
5. Copy the extracted files onto the SD card that you just formatted
6. Insert the SD card into your Pi and connect the power supply

Your Pi will now boot into the Raspberry Pi Recovery System and show a list of Operating Systems that you can now install. We recommend that you start with Raspbian.

**Have fun!**

<sup>1</sup>Note: The built-in Windows formatting tool will only format the first partition that Windows can read - not the entire disk. For this reason we advise using the official SD Card Association Formatting Tool.