

Ham 91E – ASV Maker – App Setup

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- Getting an AllStar node on fast start involves ordering parts, building the node and adapter cable, copying to the microSD card with the operating system (OS), then running the configuration.
 - Download BalenaEtcher www.balena.io/etcher. The app copies (flashes) from the PC file to the microSD card.
 - Download latest HamVoip image. https://hamvoip.org/RPi2/RPi-Z2W-2-3-4_V1.7-01_Allstar.img.xz
 - Save to your PC drive (desktop is fine). This is a zipped image.
 - Place your μ SD card in your PC slot. Start Balena Etcher. Open downloaded *.xz. Flash to μ SD.
 - Balena has a three-step process: decompress the file, flash to card, and validate. It takes about 7 mins.
 - Several protection pop-ups disrupt the screen. There are 7 on mine. Ignore them.
- Insert the card in your Raspberry Pi slot.
 - Connect the Sound Card/Radio Adapter board. Plug in an Ethernet cable.
 - Plug in radio or mic cable into DB9 pin.
 - Get ready to write down your IP address numbers. Plug in power supply.
 - It will take half-minute or so for the card to initialize. It will speak your IP address. Write it down.
- If you miss it, find the IP address of the Pi. Open your router for a list of devices.
 - If needed, check article ‘Ham – Network – Router’.
 - Alternately, use an app on your iPhone or tablet, such as IP Scanner. Some give more or less info.
 - Your Pi initial name is ‘alarmpi’. Record the IP address. Logout!
- PuTTY is a program used to configure the Pi from your PC. Use Termius on iOS tablet.
 - Go to www.putty.org. Click to download.
 - Open PuTTY.
 - Enter the hostname / IP address. Change to Port 222. Click SSH. Give a Session-Name. Click Save. Click Open.
 - A security screen asks if you want to allow? <yes>
 - A small black, screen shows connected to the Pi’s Linux command line interpreter (CLI).
 - Enter Linux hostname login: root and password: root. Login root allows all access. Password will change in a few.
- Asterisk blue menu screen opens. Select update. Select restart. <ok>
 - The Pi shuts down. Connection ended. <ok>
- PuTTY Ethernet again. Click Session-Name you saved the first time. Click <load>. Click <open>
 - Restart speaks your IP address again.
 - Asterisk blue screen again asks to select update? <no>
 - Then run first time setup? <yes>
- Create new Linux password: YourName. Write it down. I didn’t, twice.
 - Is this private node? <no>
 - Enter ASL node number: 58xxx1 *NOTE: Enter numbers from top row, not number pad.*
 - Setup node? <yes> [configuration will run after reboot] <ok>
 - Change Time Zone: <yes> Scroll. Click <America/Chicago>. <ok>
 - Is this correct? <yes>
 - Change Linux hostname from alarmpi: <yes> New name: YourHost, e.g. pipink.
 - Current IP: 192.x.x.y. State: Dynamic. Change? <no>
 - SSH port setup is 222: Change? <no>
 - Reboot. <yes>
- Do PuTTY again. Click Session-Name. Click <load>. Click <open>
 - Enter login: root. Enter new password: YourName
 - Do you wish to continue Asterisk configuration of iax, rpt, extensions? <yes>
 - Reenter Node Number. Then type station callsign to display.
 - Make node to report status? <yes> Useful while setting up. Can change later for private.
 - Change station id from CW (Morse) to voice? <no>
 - Bind port in router to IAX: 4569 or change
 - Desired duplex mode: Select 1, semi-half duplex.<ok>
 - Enter node password assigned in ASL: NodePass. <ok> *Special character passwords are not accepted.*
 - Configure password for IAX. <yes>
 - Configure SimpleUSB? <yes> ; if select <no>, use *Admin Menu*, which I prefer.
 - Restart Asterisk for changes to take place. <yes>
- Life is good. Enjoy!

