

BananaPi R2

- **Hardware**
 - [Debug-UART](#)
 - power-on (10 second button-press)
 - additional Hardware:
 - Power Supply: 12V/2A recommended, Powerplug 5.5 mm/2.1 mm [Reichelt](#)
 - microSD-Card (>=8GB): Sandisk 32GB Ultra
 - WLAN-antennas: 5dbi with rp-SMA To IPEX/u-FL cable
 - PCIe Wlan-Card: [Forum](#) ⇒ [MT76](#)
 - [emmc](#): [Forum](#)
- **Software**
 - OS-Images:
 - official: [GoogleDrive dev.banana-pi.org.cn](#)
 - my own (Debian/Ubuntu): [GoogleDrive](#)
 - [Debian](#) | [Ubuntu](#)
 - [LEDE / OpenWRT](#)
 - Ubuntu [forum](#)
 - CentOS [Forum](#)
 - [Kernel/Uboot](#) (debian):
 - 4.4.70 on [GitHub](#)
 - 4.14+ on [my GitHub](#)
 - [official 4.14](#)
 - precompiled Kernel on my [GDrive](#)
 - [Networkconfiguration](#)
 - [GPIO](#)
 - [WLAN / Bluetooth](#)
 - [HW-NAT](#)
 - [VLAN-Support](#)
 - [CryptoDev](#)
 - [HDMI](#)
- help / documentation:
 - GitBook: [BPI-R2 GitBook](#)
 - Schematics: [GoogleDrive](#)
 - Datasheet: [GoogleDrive](#)
 - Forum [EN](#)
- [links](#)

known Issues / Limitation

- on-board-WLAN ([AP-Mode working so far](#)),4.14 + 4.19 + 5.x
- bluetooth working (beta) in 4.14 + 4.19 (except btle)
- BPI-R2 does not power-off: [GitHub](#) (working in 4.14+4.19+5.x)
- Switch 7530 Port-separation/vlan in 4.4.x not supported, in 4.14+ vlan+separation works
- 2nd GMAC works pn 4.14+4.19, in 5.x this is only available on phylink-branches

From:

<http://fw-web.de/dokuwiki/> - **FW-Web - Wiki**

Permanent link:

<http://fw-web.de/dokuwiki/doku.php?id=en:bpi-r2:start>

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issues

Journalcontrol shows error

```
$ journalctl | grep bluetooth
bluetoothd[462]: a2dp-source profile connect failed for 18:F0:E4:FE:F5:58:
Protocol not available
```

this is maybe caused by a bluez5-bug

```
$ nano /etc/systemd/system/dbus-org.bluez.service
append: ExecStart=/usr/lib/bluetooth/bluetoothd --compat (or -C)
$systemctl daemon-reload
$systemctl restart bluetooth
```

thanks to user "yenseaman" from bananapi-forum

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<http://fw-web.de/dokuwiki/doku.php?id=en:bpi-r2:bluetooth>

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centos

<https://www.lucas-nussbaum.net/blog/?p=385>

<https://wiki.centos.org/SpecialInterestGroup/AltArch/armhfp>

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<http://fw-web.de/dokuwiki/doku.php?id=en:bpi-r2:centos>

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Cryptodev

<http://forum.banana-pi.org/t/is-it-possible-to-have-the-crypto-extensions-working/4034/11>

integrated to Main-Branch of my 4.14-Kernel: <https://github.com/frank-w/BPI-R2-4.14/tree/main>

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<http://fw-web.de/dokuwiki/> - **FW-Web - Wiki**

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<http://fw-web.de/dokuwiki/doku.php?id=en:bpi-r2:cryptodev>

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Debian

debootstrap

<https://blog.night-shade.org.uk/2013/12/building-a-pure-debian-armhf-rootfs/>

ubuntu

⚠ in jessie/Ubuntu 14.x (64bit) there are problems in second-stage: [link](#), here debootstrap must be updated (first stage must be called again): [download](#)

```
sudo apt-get install qemu-user-static debootstrap binfmt-support
distro=buster
arch=armhf
#for bpi-r64 use arch=arm64
targetdir=$(pwd)/debian_${distro}_${arch}
mkdir $targetdir
sudo debootstrap --arch=$arch --foreign $distro $targetdir
sudo cp /usr/bin/qemu-arm-static $targetdir/usr/bin/
#for r64 use
# sudo cp /usr/bin/qemu-aarch64-static $targetdir/usr/bin/
sudo cp /etc/resolv.conf $targetdir/etc
sudo distro=$distro chroot $targetdir
export LANG=C
/debootstrap/debootstrap --second-stage
```

like it's done in source hostname,apt (local Server),...must be configured

- hostname (/etc/hostname)

bpi-r2

- /etc/apt/sources.list

```
deb http://ftp.us.debian.org/debian buster main contrib non-free
deb-src http://ftp.us.debian.org/debian buster main contrib non-free
deb http://ftp.us.debian.org/debian buster-updates main contrib non-free
deb-src http://ftp.us.debian.org/debian buster-updates main contrib non-free
deb http://security.debian.org/debian-security buster/updates main contrib
non-free
deb-src http://security.debian.org/debian-security buster/updates main
contrib non-free
```

- fstab (boot,root)

#	<file system>	<dir>	<type>	<options>	<dump>	<pass>
	/dev/mmcblk0p1	/boot	vfat	errors=remount-ro	0	1
	/dev/mmcblk0p2	/	ext4	defaults	0	0

- Dns-server in /etc/resolv.conf

```
nameserver 192.168.0.5
```

- Network-Configuration

```
auto eth0
iface eth0 inet manual
pre-up ip link set $IFACE up
post-down ip link set $IFACE down

auto lan0
iface lan0 inet static
hwaddress ether 08:00:00:00:00:00 # if you want to set MAC manually
address 192.168.0.10
netmask 255.255.255.0
gateway 192.168.0.5
pre-up ip link set $IFACE up
post-down ip link set $IFACE down
...
```

in existing Jessie-Image clear root-partition (except lib/modules/<kernelversion>) and put contents of Bootstrap-folder (debian_stretch) to it

Uploaded work so far on my [gdrive](#)

Image (sd+emmc in separate img's): [gdrive](#)

(deb_stretch_...)

on EMMC-Image SSH-Login is not possible as root because of missing option in ssh-server

add the following line to /etc/ssh/sshd_config and reboot/restart sshd:

```
PermitRootLogin yes
```

change working Image

- clear logs (echo -n "">logfile),
- delete backup-files,
- clear cache (e.g. APT),
- remove unused Kernel-Modules (/lib/modules/)
- delete own Users
- reset PW for root

fill free space in the Image with null-file (for better packing):

```
loopdev=$(losetup -f) #get first free loopdevice
losetup ${loopdev} /path/to/file
partprobe ${loopdev}
```

```
mount ${loopdev}p2 /mnt

#if you want to install/update things
cp /usr/bin/qemu-arm-static /mnt/usr/bin/
chroot /mnt

#overwrite free space
dd if=/dev/zero of=/mnt/null.dat
rm /mnt/null.dat

losetup -d ${loopdev}
```

<https://softwarebakery.com/shrinking-images-on-linux>

alternative <https://wiki.debian.org/DebianInstaller/Arm/OtherPlatforms>

my Image for BPI-R2

network

you have ports wan, lan0-lan4 with kernel 4.14+

current config can be displayed using ip a or by editing /etc/network/interfaces

```
wan:dhcp # maybe needs additional "auto wan" to go up on boot
lan0: 192.168.0.10/24
lan1+lan2 are in a bridge with address 192.168.40.1/24 #currently also auto
lanx>manual missing
lan3 unconfigured
```

to add default-gateway / DNS server do this

```
ip route add default via <your router ip>
nano /etc/resolv.conf #change ip of your gateway for DNS
```

keyboard

for configuring keyboard you have to install console-setup then you will be prompted for keyboard-layout

```
apt-get install console-setup
```

From:

<http://fw-web.de/dokuwiki/> - **FW-Web - Wiki**

Permanent link:

<http://fw-web.de/dokuwiki/doku.php?id=en:bpi-r2:debian>

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BananaPi R2 - Debug-UART

- USB2Serial-Adapter (e.g. CP2102 or FTDI, known problems with Proflic- and ch340g-Chipsets)
- using Uart-Pins (not 40-pin-connector)
- each TX \Rightarrow RX (r2 tx to rx of usb2serial, tx of usb2serial to r2 rx)
- application for PC:
 - Linux: minicom
 - Windows: putty
- settings: 115200 8N1 FlowControl: off



micro-usb-cp2102-adapter:

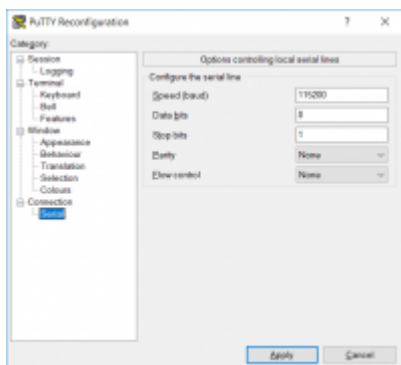
<https://www.ebay.de/itm/CP2102-MICRO-USB-to-UART-TTL-Module-6-Pin-Serial-Converter-STC-Replace-FT232/401269171476>

configuring Putty

Windows-driver for CP2102:

<https://www.silabs.com/products/development-tools/software/usb-to-uart-bridge-vcp-drivers>

cp210x_universal_windows_driver.zip



[reg-file Putty-session \(com-port must be changed\):](#)

bpi-r2-serial-putty-reg.zip

configuring minicom

first get name of device:

```
grep ttyUSB /var/log/syslog
Oct 15 12:44:59 Frank-Laptop kernel: [ 5113.456306] usb 3-1: cp210x
converter now attached to ttyUSB0
```

```
ls -l /dev/ttyUSB0
crw-rw---- 1 root dialout 188, 0 Mai 10 15:12 /dev/ttyUSB0
#add current user to group dialout (for access to tty-device)
sudo adduser $USER dialout
#login/logout needed to join the group
#show groups of the user
groups
frank adm dialout cdrom sudo dip plugdev lpadmin sambashare
```

Install minicom & setup

```
sudo apt-get install minicom
sudo minicom -s
```

```
+-----[configuration]-----+
| Filenames and paths          |
| File transfer protocols      |
| Serial port setup            | <<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<
| Modem and dialing            |
| Screen and keyboard          |
| Save setup as dfl             |
| Save setup as..              |
| Exit                          |
| Exit from Minicom            |
+-----+-----+
```

```
+-----+
| A -   Serial Device       : /dev/ttyUSB0
| B - Lockfile Location    : /var/lock
| C -   Callin Program     :
| D -   Callout Program    :
| E -   Bps/Par/Bits       : 115200 8N1
| F - Hardware Flow Control : No
| G - Software Flow Control : No
|
|   Change which setting?
+-----+
```

- "save as .dfi"
- "Exit from Minicom"

now start minicom as user (without sudo)

exit with Ctrl+a,q or Ctrl+a,x

From:
<http://fw-web.de/dokuwiki/> - **FW-Web - Wiki**

Permanent link:
<http://fw-web.de/dokuwiki/doku.php?id=en:bpi-r2:debug-uart>

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GPIO

Basics

<https://wiki.openwrt.org/doc/hardware/port.gpio>

Pin define

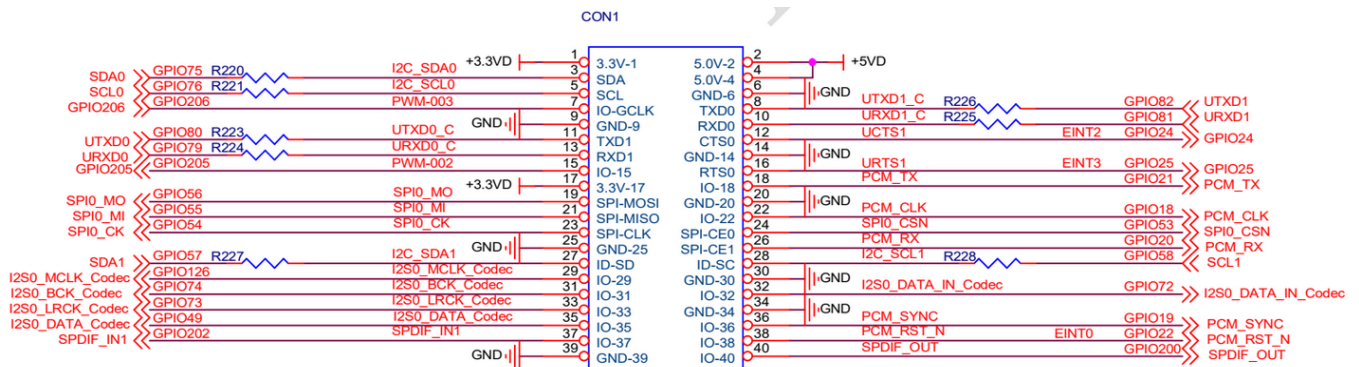










































image taken from bpi-r2 schematics

Sparefunction	Mainfunction	pin#	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	pin#	Mainfunction	Sparefunction
-	3V3	1	1   2	2	5V	-
I2C_SDA0	GPIO 75	3	3   4	4	5V	-
I2C_SCL0	GPIO 76	5	5   6	6	GND	-
PWM3	GPIO 206	7	7   8	8	GPIO 82	UART1 TX
-	GND	9	9   10	10	GPIO 81	UART1 RX
UART0 TX	GPIO 80	11	11   12	12	UCTS1 / INT2	GPIO 24 (*)
UART0 RX	GPIO 79	13	13   14	14	GND	-
PWM2	GPIO 205	15	15   16	16	GPIO 25 / INT3	URTS1
-	3V3	17	17   18	18	GPIO 21	PCM_TX
SPI0_MO	GPIO 56	19	19   20	20	GND	-
SPI0_MI	GPIO 55	21	21   22	22	GPIO 18	PCM_CLK
SPI0_CK	GPIO 54	23	23   24	24	GPIO 53	SPI0_CSN
-	GND	25	25   26	26	GPIO 20	PCM_RX
I2C_SDA1	GPIO 57	27	27   28	28	GPIO 58	I2C_SCL1
	GPIO 126	29	29   30	30	GND	-
I2S0_BCK	GPIO 74	31	31   32	32	GPIO 72	I2S0_DATA_IN
I2S0_LRCK	GPIO 73 (?)	33	33   34	34	GND	-
I2S0_DATA	GPIO 49 (M)	35	35   36	36	GPIO 19	PCM_SYNC
SPDIF_IN1	GPIO 202	37	37   38	38	INT0	GPIO 22 (*) / PCM_RST_IN
-	GND	39	39   40	40	GPIO 200	SPDIF_OUT

	main	spare
Pin 1	3V3	-
Pin 2	5V	-
Pin 3	GPIO 75	I2C_SDA0
Pin 4	5V	-
Pin 5	GPIO 76	I2C_SCL0
Pin 6	GND	-
Pin 7	GPIO 206	PWM3
Pin 8	GPIO 82	UART1 TX
Pin 9	GND	-
Pin 10	GPIO 81	UART1 RX
Pin 11	GPIO 80	UART0 TX
Pin 12	Int2	GPIO 24 (*) / UCTS1
Pin 13	GPIO 79	UART0 RX
Pin 14	GND	-
Pin 15	GPIO 205	PWM2
Pin 16	GPIO 25 / Int3	URTS1

	main	spare
Pin 17	3V3	-
Pin 18	GPIO 21	PCM_TX
Pin 19	GPIO 56	SPI0_MO
Pin 20	GND	-
Pin 21	GPIO 55	SPI0_MI
Pin 22	GPIO 18	PCM_CLK
Pin 23	GPIO 54	SPI0_CK
Pin 24	GPIO 53	SPI0_CSN
Pin 25	GND	-
Pin 26	GPIO 20	PCM_RX
Pin 27	GPIO 57	I2C_SDA1
Pin 28	GPIO 58	I2C_SCL1
Pin 29	GPIO 126	
Pin 30	GND	-
Pin 31	GPIO 74	I2S0_BCK
Pin 32	GPIO 72	I2S0_DATA_IN
Pin 33	GPIO 73 (?)	I2S0_LRCK
Pin 34	GND	-
Pin 35	GPIO 49 (M)	I2S0_DATA
Pin 36	GPIO 19	PCM_SYNC
Pin 37	GPIO 202	SPDIF_IN1
Pin 38	INT0	GPIO 22 (*) / PCM_RST_IN
Pin 39	GND	-
Pin 40	GPIO 200	SPDIF_OUT

(*) special GPIO need memory-patch and mode-set in 4.4.70

(?) currently not working

(M) mode-setting needed

Kernel 4.4.70

Access standard GPIO

```
root@bpi-r2:~# GPIO=/sys/devices/platform/1000b000.pinctrl/mt_gpio
root@bpi-r2:~# echo "mode 25 0" >$GPIO #not needed for every GPIO
root@bpi-r2:~# echo "dir 25 1" >$GPIO
root@bpi-r2:~# echo "out 25 1" >$GPIO
```

works with LED on Pin 14 (-) and Pin 16 (+), incl. resistor (220 Ohm)

Access special GPIO

for the GPIOs 22/(23??)/24 it is necessary to set a register (siehe [issue#17](#) comment #15)

mwrite

```
root@bpi-r2:~# ./mwrite /dev/mem 0x10005b10 0x00000038
./mwrite offset : 10005b10, val : 00000038
b6f03b10
root@bpi-r2:~# GPIO=/sys/devices/platform/1000b000.pinctrl/mt_gpio
root@bpi-r2:~# echo "dir 24 1" >$GPIO
root@bpi-r2:~# echo "out 24 1" >$GPIO
root@bpi-r2:~# echo "mode 24 0" >$GPIO
```

for GPIO24 (pin 12) i have to set mode to 0

Kernel 4.14

GPIO_SYSFS and CONFIG_DEBUG_GPIO must be set in Kernel-Config (.config)

Access standard GPIO

```
root@bpi-r2# mount -t debugfs none /sys/kernel/debug
root@bpi-r2# cat /sys/kernel/debug/pinctrl/1000b000.pinctrl/gpio-ranges
GPIO ranges handled:
0: 1000b000.pinctrl GPIOs [232 - 511] PINS [0 - 279] #base=232, first value
of GPIOs
root@bpi-r2# GPIO_NO=$((232+25)) #base + number of gpio
root@bpi-r2# echo $GPIO_NO
257
root@bpi-r2# echo $GPIO_NO > /sys/class/gpio/export
```

Pin 14=GND/16=GPIO25 (+)

GPIO as Output

```
root@bpi-r2# echo out > /sys/class/gpio/gpio${GPIO_NO}/direction
root@bpi-r2# echo 1 > /sys/class/gpio/gpio${GPIO_NO}/value
root@bpi-r2# echo 0 > /sys/class/gpio/gpio${GPIO_NO}/value
```

used for LED+resistor (220 Ohm) on Pin 14=GND/16=GPIO25 (+)

GPIO as Input

now try with high-active button-circuit on GPIO 200 (pin 40 between button and resistor, using pin 39 as GND [resistor] and pin 17 as 3v3-vcc)

```
[10:54] root@bpi-r2:~# echo in > /sys/class/gpio/gpio${GPIO_NO}/direction
[10:56] root@bpi-r2:~# cat /sys/class/gpio/gpio${GPIO_NO}/value
```

```
0 #button not pressed
[10:56] root@bpi-r2:~# cat /sys/class/gpio/gpio${GPIO_NO}/value
1 #button pressed
[10:56] root@bpi-r2:~# cat /sys/class/gpio/gpio${GPIO_NO}/value
0 #button not pressed
#check every 1/4s
watch -n 0.25 cat /sys/class/gpio/gpio${GPIO_NO}/value
```

Special GPIO

memory-hack (like in 4.4.70) not needed

here example for GPIO24 (pin12):

```
root@bpi-r2# GPIO_NO=$((232+24))
root@bpi-r2# echo $GPIO_NO > /sys/class/gpio/export
root@bpi-r2# echo out > /sys/class/gpio/gpio${GPIO_NO}/direction
root@bpi-r2# echo 1 > /sys/class/gpio/gpio${GPIO_NO}/value
```

LED becomes on :)

on-board LEDs

on-board leds used here are near the power-socket (not next to gpio)

<http://forum.banana-pi.org/t/control-on-board-leds/4287/13>

on ⇒

```
echo 1 > /sys/class/leds/bpi-r2:isink:green/brightness
```

off ⇒

```
echo 0 > /sys/class/leds/bpi-r2:isink:green/brightness
```

blink (creates delay_on/off-nodes for frequency) ⇒

```
echo timer > /sys/class/leds/bpi-r2:isink:green/trigger
```

change blink frequency (on and off time in ms) ⇒

```
echo 100 > /sys/class/leds/bpi-r2:isink:green/delay_on
echo 100 > /sys/class/leds/bpi-r2:isink:green/delay_off
```

in my tests, green is blinking by default (red+blue are simply on/off), i don't know how to disable blinking of green led

```
L=/sys/class/leds/bpi-r2\:isink
```

```
echo 0 > $L:red/brightness      #goes off
echo 1 > $L:red/brightness      #goes on
echo 0 > $L:green/brightness    #goes off
echo 1 > $L:green/brightness    #starts blinking
```

UART

change DTS(i)

with Kernel 4.4.x the DeviceTree-sections are missing, these can be copied from a newer Kernel (dtsi). in the *bpi*.dts or *bananapi*.dts set state to enabled

definitions in the mt7623.dtsi:

<http://elixir.free-electrons.com/linux/v4.13-rc7/source/arch/arm/boot/dts/mt7623.dtsi>

now in bananapi.dts set "status=okay" for your desired uart

notice that in mt7623.dtsi first must come uart2 then the others, else after uboot-message "Starting Kernel" no more output is shown

Uart3 can be [routed to UCTS2/URTS2](#). These ports are next to Debug-UART-connector ([here](#))

port preferences

```
#show preferences of serial port (replace ttyS2 with your port or ttyUSB0 if
a USB2serial-adapter is used):
stty -F /dev/ttyS2 -a

#set speed to 9600 baud, 8 bits, 1 stop bit, no parity:
stty -F /dev/ttyS2 9600 cs8 -cstopb -parenb

#deactivate processing (character conversion, linebreaks, ...)
stty -F /dev/ttyS2 -opost

#raw Modus
stty -F /dev/ttyS2 raw
```

Usage

```
pin 8/10 = uart1 (tx/rx) = 11003000
pin 11/13 = uart0 (tx/rx) = 11002000
```

```
#!/bin/bash
DEV=/dev/ttyS2
#stty -F ${DEV} sane
#stty -F ${DEV} 9600 cs8 -cstopb -parenb -crtscts -echo
```

```

stty -F ${DEV} 9600 cs8 -cstopb -parenb raw -echo

dmesg | grep "ttyS.*MMIO" | sed 's/^\[.*\] \(\d*.*\) at.*$/\1/'

echo "11002000 = uart0 (tx/rx) = pin 11/13"
echo "11003000 = uart1 (tx/rx) = pin 8/10"

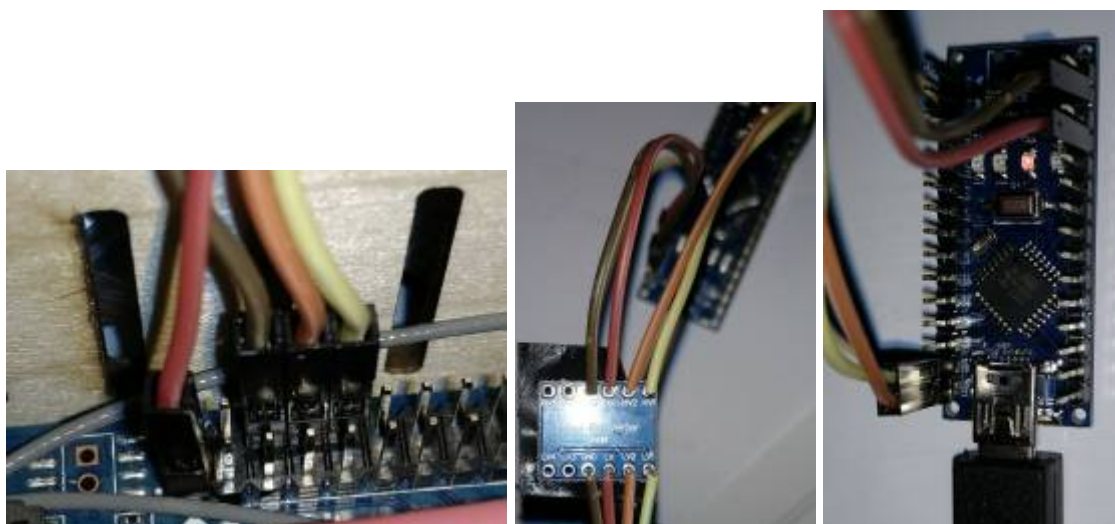
echo "using $DEV"
echo "send data using \"echo \"AT\" >$DEV\""

while read line; do
# if [[ -n "$line" ]]; then
    echo "["$(date +%Y-%m-%d %H:%M:%S)"] received: "$line"
# fi
done <<(cat $DEV)

echo "AT" >/dev/ttyS2

```

simple example for Arduino (Nano)



PI	Levelshifter		Arduino	
1 (3V3)	----- LV	HV -----	5V	
6 (GND)	-----	GND	-----	GND
8 (TX)	----- LV2	HV2 -----	RX	
10 (RX)	----- LV1	HV1 -----	TX	

PWM

kernel-option PWM_MEDIATEK must be set (module possible), depends on PWM(=y)

using gpio 206 (pin 7) as pwm3

```

echo 3 >/sys/class/pwm/pwmchip0/export
echo 200000 >/sys/class/pwm/pwmchip0/pwm3/period

```

```
echo 100000 >/sys/class/pwm/pwmchip0/pwm3/duty_cycle
echo 1 >/sys/class/pwm/pwmchip0/pwm3/enable
```

<https://www.kernel.org/doc/Documentation/pwm.txt>

period The total period of the PWM signal (read/write). Value is in nanoseconds and is the sum of the active and inactive time of the PWM.
duty_cycle The active time of the PWM signal (read/write). Value is in nanoseconds and must be less than the period.

```
period=200000ns=200ms=5kHz
duty_cycle=100000ns=1/2 period=50% high + 50% low Signal
```

currently output has the wrong frequency (1kHz instead of 5kHz) see [forum](#) and [issue](#)

2018-03-02: frequency is now right: [Commit in 4.14-main](#)

SPI

<http://forum.banana-pi.org/t/bpi-r2-spi-communication/4779/27>

I2C

[how to add a i2c RTC](#)

```
apt-get install i2c-tools
```

in ubuntu 18.4 you need to add universe to /etc/apt/sources.list

```
[17:13] root@bpi-r2:~# modprobe i2c-dev
[17:14] root@bpi-r2:~# i2cdetect -y 0
```

added an rtc ds1307 (with removed pullups) to i2c0 (I2C_SDA0=pin3, I2C_SCL0=pin5, 5V=pin4, GND=pin6)

```
#!/bin/bash
modprobe i2c-dev
modprobe rtc-ds1307
echo ds1307 0x68 > /sys/class/i2c-adapter/i2c-0/new_device
#cat /sys/class/i2c-dev/i2c-0/device/0-0068/rtc/rtc0/time
#read rtc
hwclock -r
#set system-clock to rtc-value
#hwclock -s
#set rtc to system-time
#hwclock -w
```

1Wire

thanks to user [phil from bpi-r2-forum](#)

To enable w1-gpio on GPIO 19 add the following to the main node of mt7623n-bananapi-bpi-r2.dts

```
w1 {
    pinctrl-names = "default";
    compatible = "w1-gpio";
    gpios = <&pio 19 0>;
    status = "okay";
};
```

dts for kernel 4.9 with 1wire-node

add settings to kernel config

```
CONFIG_W1=m
CONFIG_W1_MASTER_GPIO=m
CONFIG_W1_SLAVE_THERM=m
```

and recompile the kernel

Your devices should now show up at `/sys/bus/w1/devices/`

GPS-PPS

<http://mtnstormdaq.com/blog/2012/10/gps-pps-use-as-a-time-reference/>

[phil on bpi-r2-forum](#) got pps working with kernel 4.9

[HW-module](#)

adding this to main-section of mt7623n-bananapi-bpi-r2.dts:

```
pps {
    pinctrl-names = "default";
    compatible = "pps-gpio";
    gpios = <&pio 72 0>;
    status = "okay";
};
```

modified 4.9 dts

and add this options in the kernel-config for GPIO PPS support:

```
CONFIG_PPS=m
```

```
CONFIG_PPS_CLIENT_LDISC=m  
CONFIG_PPS_CLIENT_GPIO=m
```

thermal

not really gpio, but i wont spend an own page

```
cat /sys/class/thermal/thermal_zone0/temp
```

<http://forum.banana-pi.org/t/lm-sensors-support/4145/30>

From:

<http://fw-web.de/dokuwiki/> - **FW-Web - Wiki**

Permanent link:

<http://fw-web.de/dokuwiki/doku.php?id=en:bpi-r2:gpio>

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Hardware

- [Debug-UART](#)
- power-on: hold power-switch 10 seconds, without power-switch: [Forum](#)
 - solder bridge next to power switch. Can cause problems since poweroff-feature. To fix this blacklist pmic-keys-module or uninstall acpid package see [issue 35](#)
 - input 5V to OTG
- poweroff (4.14.53+) needs acpid package for power-button (command works without it)
 - <http://forum.banana-pi.org/t/bpi-r2-already-has-an-on-board-rtc/5347/31>
- emmc: [Forum](#)
- wifi-chip onBoard: MT6625 [Forum \(dev\)](#) [Forum \(usr\)](#)
- Switch-Chip onBoard: MT7530 [Forum](#)
- [GPIO](#)



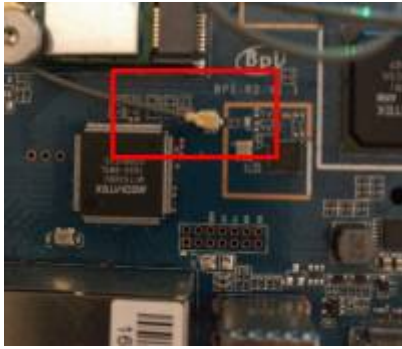
additional hardware

- Power-supply: 12V/2A recommended, plug coaxial: 2,1 x 5,5 mm [Reichelt](#)
- microSD-card (>=8GB): Sandisk Ultra 32GB
- WLAN-antennas: 5dBi mit rp-SMA auf IPEX/u-FL Kabel
- PCIe wifi-card: [Forum](#) ⇒ [MT76](#)
- case:
 - official: [alu-case](#), [acrylic case](#)
 - unofficial [files for 3D Printer](#)
- heatsinks:
 - mt7623: 20x20mm
 - mt7530: 14x14mm (like rpi soc)

cables

wifi

- rp-SMA to IPEX/u-FL cable for wifi-antennas



SATA

- [2,54mm XH 2pin/4pin](#) for SATA power or [2-Pin combined with SATA](#)



it works with GND next to power (1+2,3+4). 12V is yellow, 5V is red

both jacks near sata-connector have voltage, also if R2 is "halted", the fan-jack (near IR-receiver) had no direct-current output in my tests (4.14), this seems my gnd there is broken...with another gnd i have the 5V output

battery

- ~~1,25mm SH 6pin for battery~~ [AliExpress](#), no circuit known battery-connector does not work [see here](#)

mount

- wifi mPCIe-card bolted with M2x10 screws and knurled nut + 2 x washers of Polyamid (isolation+protection of the board)

From:
<http://fw-web.de/dokuwiki/> - **FW-Web - Wiki**

Permanent link:
<http://fw-web.de/dokuwiki/doku.php?id=en:bpi-r2:hardware>

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HDMI

HDMI works with [Kernel 4.16](#) in some cases (1080p,1280×1024). Driver with fbdev was backported to 4.14 and ported to 4.19.in 5.0 hdmi works but fbdev does not.

Discussion in [Forum](#).

Resolution can be set in BPI-BOOT/bananapi/bpi-r2/linux/uEnv.txt:

```
bootopts=vmalloc=496M debug=7 initcall_debug=0 video=1280x1024-32
```

this resolution will be used for both virtual Console and [X-Server](#).

more about this setting: <https://nouveau.freedesktop.org/wiki/KernelModeSetting/>

to resize only font on Console this can be done:

```
setfont Uni3-TerminusBold32x16.psf.gz
```

available fonts are in /usr/share/consolefonts/

Thanks to ForumUser Alex R. aka "DeadMeat"

Normally hdmi will be turned off if no monitor is connected (or switched off) while bootup. You can change this with a video-option:

```
video=HDMI-A-1:1280x1024-32@60D
```

This keeps hdmi enabled and allow hotplug,but in my case there is a resolution-issue.

<http://forum.banana-pi.org/t/bpi-r2-hdmi-in-uboot-and-linux/4651/123>

DRM Debugging

add "drm.debug=0x04" to bootopts in uEnv.txt (maybe 0x07 optionally with log_buf_len=1M)

From:
<http://fw-web.de/dokuwiki/> - **FW-Web - Wiki**

Permanent link:
<http://fw-web.de/dokuwiki/doku.php?id=en:bpi-r2:hdmi>

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Hardware-NAT

- available in LEDE [forum](#)
- seems to work with 4.14, Test: <https://github.com/frank-w/BPI-R2-4.14/tree/4.14-hnat> [forum](#)
- no support in 4.4.70 [forum](#)

Current implementation works only between lan and wan (not wifi or other interfaces)

at least you have to setup nat on wan:

```
ipt=/sbin/iptables
if_wan=wan
${ipt} -t nat -F
${ipt} -t nat -A POSTROUTING -o ${if_wan} -j MASQUERADE
```

and load hnat-module:

```
modprobe mtkhnat
```

Check if it is working with

```
#via debugfs (working shows BIND-state)
cat /sys/kernel/debug/hnat/all_entry
#via interrupts (counter does not increase after a while (download))
cat /proc/interrupts | grep 'ethernet'
```

[original-Patch for 4.9 \(lede\)](#)

From:
<http://fw-web.de/dokuwiki/> - **FW-Web - Wiki**

Permanent link:
<http://fw-web.de/dokuwiki/doku.php?id=en:bpi-r2:hwnat>

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Kernel

Overview

using which Kernel?

Kernel-features-overview on [github](#)

compile official kernel

4.4.70 on [GitHub](#)

```
sudo apt-get install git make gcc-arm-linux-gnueabi u-boot-tools
git clone https://github.com/BPI-SINOVOIP/BPI-R2-bsp.git bpi-r2
cd bpi-r2
./build.sh
```

see also [Patch for build.sh](#)

- Option 4 kernel-config (menuconfig),
- 1 to compile all,
- 3 compile only Kernel, after that option 6, to copy compiled data to SD-folder

if successful finished, Kernel is in folder SD/BPI-BOOT modules in SD/BPI-ROOT

kernel can be copied to Boot-Partition (path, previous Backup!) the modules must be copied as Root

```
cp SD/BPI-BOOT/bananapi/bpi-r2/linux/uImage /media/$USER/BPI-
BOOT/bananapi/bpi-r2/linux/
sudo cp -r SD/BPI-ROOT/lib/modules/4.4.70-BPI-R2-Kernel /media/$USER/BPI-
ROOT/lib/modules/
```

compile my 4.4 Kernel

i have forked the official kernel-repo and updated to actual kernel-version, added mt76x2 wireless driver and activated uart0+1:

4.4.x on [GitHub](#)

steps to build/install are same except the git clone :)

```
sudo apt-get install git make gcc-arm-linux-gnueabi u-boot-tools
git clone https://github.com/frank-w/BPI-R2-4.4.git bpi-r2
cd bpi-r2
```

```
./build.sh
```

compiled kernel 4.4.x

v1.2.1 (Nov 23, 2017), including mt76x2/x3 wireless driver

Bootloader (u-boot):

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/11XQ4n6WYSj7gGptMwug4SITtYn0GZxOb/view?usp=sharing>

<https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1kkFyxeHoskszl7CpSsL6Wi6ROjDrBLOB?usp=sharing>

the 4.4-archive (Kernelversion-BPI-R2-Kernel_boot+root.tgz) contains 2 folders, which contents have to be copied to the partiton of SD/MMC with the same name.

- BPI-BOOT ⇒ boot-Partition ulmage=Kernel-file, backup first your existing before overwriting it
- BPI-ROOT ⇒ partition with root-fs, here are the kernel-modules (/lib/modules/kernelname). With new kernel-version a new subfolder is created, so you need no backup else the name of kernel is the same.

using own (newer) Kernel

<http://forum.banana-pi.org/t/what-s-the-best-practice-to-build-own-kernel/3937>

using my github-repo

<https://github.com/frank-w/BPI-R2-4.14.git>

manual way using kernel.org

```
sudo apt-get install git make gcc-arm-linux-gnueabi u-boot-tools
git clone
https://git.kernel.org/pub/scm/linux/kernel/git/torvalds/linux.git bpi-r2
cd bpi-r2

export CROSS_COMPILE=arm-linux-gnueabi-
export ARCH=arm
export INSTALL_MOD_PATH=$(pwd)/mod/
mkdir $INSTALL_MOD_PATH

#git reset --hard v4.14
cp pfad/zu/mt7623n_evb_bpi_defconfig arch/arm/configs/
make mt7623n_evb_bpi_defconfig
make

...
```

```

#cat arch/arm/boot/zImage arch/arm/boot/dts/mt7623n-bananapi-bpi-r2.dtb
>zImage_dtb
cat arch/arm/boot/zImage arch/arm/boot/dts/mt7623n-bananapi-bpi-r2.dtb >
arch/arm/boot/zImage-dtb
#mkimage -A arm -O linux -C none -T kernel -a 0x80008000 -e 0x80008000 -d
zImage_dtb uImage
mkimage -A arm -O linux -T kernel -C none -a 80008000 -e 80008000 -n
"Linux Kernel 4.14" -d arch/arm/boot/zImage-dtb ./uImage

rm -r $INSTALL_MOD_PATH/lib
make modules_install

cp uImage /media/$USER/BPI-B00T/bananapi/bpi-r2/linux/ #<< change
mountpoint
sudo cp -r $INSTALL_MOD_PATH/lib /media/$USER/BPI-R00T/ #<< change
mountpoint

```

config from user RyderLee
ramdisk

pcie.patch

for PCIe-Slot (CONFIG_PCIEPORTBUS,CONFIG_PCIEPORTBUS,CONFIG_PCIEPORTBUS have to be activated)

Script to compile/copy
changed defconfig

above 4.14.14 only pcie-patch may be needed..

with kernel 4.4.70 mmc0=sd-card and mmc1=emmc, so i have done this also for kernel 4.14 (else you have to change u-boots uenv.txt and Mount-Points in system)

[to do this set mmc1-section above mmc0-section arch/arm/boot/dts/mt7623n-bananapi-bpi-r2.dts and in arch/arm/boot/dts/mt7623.dtsi](#)

mmc-swap.diff

how to use the build.sh

with my [github-Repo](#):

```

sudo apt-get install git make gcc-arm-linux-gnueabi
git clone https://github.com/frank-w/BPI-R2-4.14.git bpi-r2-4.14
cd bpi-r2-4.14
./build.sh importconfig
./build.sh config #if you want to change the kernel-config
./build.sh

```

compiled 4.14.x

<https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1EGN1TvqCpDHdOAS-mjRg9ipi0kahnOUV?usp=sharing>

the 4.14-archive (bpi-r2_kernelversion_gitbranch.tar.gz) contains 2 folders, which contents have to be copied to the partition of SD/MMC with the same name.

- BPI-BOOT ⇒ boot-Partition, ulmage=Kernel-file, backup first your existing ulmage before overwriting it
- BPI-ROOT ⇒ partition with root-fs, here are the kernel-modules (/lib/modules/kernelname). With new kernel-version a new subfolder is created, so you need no backup else the name of kernel is the same. The files in the other folders are mainly to get internal wifi working (wmt-tools, firmware, config) and have not to be copied every time (currently not changing). These are only packed in for users who haven't these tools already

there are also binary-packages on github-releases (made by travis-ci) with same file-structure:

<https://github.com/frank-w/BPI-R2-4.14/releases>

[you can use this](#)

script

for installing the tar.gz-package

install kernel

The linux-kernel has 2 parts...the "main-kernel-image" (ulmage) and the modules.

The kernel-image is loaded by uboot from BPI-BOOT-Partition folder bananapi/bpi-r2/linux/. By default the file "ulmage" is loaded, but you can choose another name and set variable "kernel" in uEnv.txt.

the modules have to be put to BPI-ROOT-partition (/lib/modules/kernelname).

change DTS (device tree)

using dts(i)-nodes (arch/arm/boot/dts/) and porting them to older kernel

- [mt7623.dtsi](#)
- [mt7623n-bananapi-bpi-r2.dts](#) ⇒ [mt7623n-bpi-r2.dts](#)

issues

- evbug will be loaded and displays messages on terminal if local keyboard is connected
 - you can disable via "modprobe -r evbug" (temporary, will be loaded again after next reboot) or add file /etc/modprobe.d/evbug.conf with content "blacklist evbug" (survives reboot)

From:

<http://fw-web.de/dokuwiki/> - **FW-Web - Wiki**

Permanent link:

<http://fw-web.de/dokuwiki/doku.php?id=en:bpi-r2:kernel>

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LEDE (OpenWRT)

- [Garys github](#)
- [Forum \(img\)](#)
- [Forum \(compile\)](#)

```
git clone https://github.com/garywangcn/bpi-r2_lede.git
cd bpi-r2_lede/
git checkout bpi-r2-on-lede-v1
make menuconfig
```

here "Target System" must be set to "MediaTek Ralink ARM" and in "Boot Loaders" the entry "u-boot-bpi_r2" must be selected with a *

build with:

```
make -j1 V=s
```

nach dem kompilieren liegen 2 img-Dateien im Ordner build_dir/target-arm_cortex-a7+neon-vfpv4_musl_eabi/linux-mediatek_32/:

```
frank@Frank-Laptop:/media/data_ext/bpi-r2_lede$ ls -lh build_dir/target-
arm_cortex-a7+neon-vfpv4_musl_eabi/linux-mediatek_32/*.img
-rw-r--r-- 1 frank frank 67M Jan 16 12:03 build_dir/target-arm_cortex-
a7+neon-vfpv4_musl_eabi/linux-mediatek_32/mtk-bpi-r2-EMMC.img
-rw-r--r-- 1 frank frank 67M Jan 16 12:03 build_dir/target-arm_cortex-
a7+neon-vfpv4_musl_eabi/linux-mediatek_32/mtk-bpi-r2-SD.img
```

img-files are on my [gdrive](#)

Please note that lede currently not support hdmi-output (you will see only a purple screen).

SD

```
dd if=mtk-bpi-r2-SD.img of=/dev/sdx
```

EMMC

1. Copy EMMC image to a running system which is on SD card
2. start system and look which mmcblk is the emmc: cat /proc/partitions (search for boot0 and this mmcblk [0|1] is the emmc)
3. flash EMMC image to User Data Area of EMMC: dd if=mtk-bpi-r2-EMMC.img of=/dev/mmcblkX
4. Unlock EMMC boot0 block: echo 0 > /sys/block/mmcblkXboot0/force_ro
5. flash preloader to EMMC boot0 block: dd if=mtk-bpi-r2-EMMC.img of=/dev/mmcblkXboot0 bs=1M count=1
6. Change the Partition configuration of EMMC to 48h: reboot the system which is running from SD,

- and enter the [U-boot-console](#), run command "emmc pconf 48"
7. Power off, remove SD card, and then power on R2 board.

Network-configuration

By default lan-ports are bridged together with IP-address 192.168.1.1

Further configuration see here: <https://wiki.openwrt.org/doc/uci/network>

From:
<http://fw-web.de/dokuwiki/> - **FW-Web - Wiki**

Permanent link:
<http://fw-web.de/dokuwiki/doku.php?id=en:bpi-r2:lede>

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Links

own repos

- <https://github.com/frank-w/BPI-R2-4.4>
- <https://github.com/frank-w/BPI-R2-4.14>

official repos

- <https://github.com/BPI-SINOVOIP/BPI-R2-bsp>
- <https://github.com/BPI-SINOVOIP/BPI-R2-bsp-4.14>
- https://github.com/garywangcn/bpi-r2_lede

other repos

- <https://github.com/abbradar/mt6625l-wlan-gen2> (separated wifi-driver)
- <https://github.com/abbradar/openwrt/tree/bpi-upstream/target/linux/mediatek/patches-4.14> (patches)
- <https://github.com/d3adme4t/BPI-R2-4.14/tree/4.14-hdmi>
- <https://github.com/wtolkien/meta-mediatek> (uboot and other patches)

Mainline-Kernel

- <https://www.kernel.org/>
- <https://git.kernel.org/pub/scm/linux/kernel/git/torvalds/linux.git>
- <https://git.kernel.org/pub/scm/linux/kernel/git/stable/linux-stable-rc.git?h=linux-4.14.y>
- <https://patchwork.kernel.org/project/linux-mediatek/list/>

From:

<http://fw-web.de/dokuwiki/> - **FW-Web - Wiki**

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<http://fw-web.de/dokuwiki/doku.php?id=en:bpi-r2:links>

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Network-boot

Some infos in debian-wiki: <https://www.debian.org/releases/stretch/armhf/ch05s01.html.en>

Dnsmasq as tftp-server

```
# Enable the TFTP server
enable-tftp
tftp-root=/var/lib/tftp

mkdir /var/lib/tftp

systemctl enable dnsmasq.service
systemctl start dnsmasq.service

or

service dnsmasq restart
```

tftp-boot

- <https://rechtzeit.wordpress.com/2013/01/16/tftp-boot-using-u-boot/>

```
setenv ipaddr 192.168.0.11
setenv netmask 255.255.255.0
setenv serverip 192.168.0.10
setenv bootfile uImage
setenv bootargs console=ttyS0,115200 root=/dev/mmcblk0p2 rw rootwait ip=dhcp
```

```
tftp 0x80200000 ${bootfile}
bootm 0x80200000
```

uenv.txt (using my uboot + reload bootmenu):

```
ipaddr=192.168.0.11
netmask=255.255.255.0
serverip=192.168.0.10

bootfile=uImage
netbootargs=console=ttyS0,115200 root=/dev/mmcblk0p2 rw rootwait ip=dhcp

bootmenu_1=2. Boot kernel from TFTP.=run bootnet
bootnet=printenv; setenv bootargs ${netbootargs};tftp 0x80200000
${bootfile};bootm
```

this replaces bootmenu-entry #2 with tftp-boot and loads bootfile from tftp-server (serverip)...this part works so far with dnsmasq-tftp

loading and display a file



needs strings-command (currently untested)

```
tftp ${loadaddr} 192.168.0.10:files.lst
strings ${loadaddr} ${filesize}
```

InitRamFS



Currently untested

Initrd-steps on ibm: <https://www.ibm.com/developerworks/library/l-initrd/>

to use a initramfs add this option (change filename) to your .config (tested with [bitmasters](#) initramfs)

```
CONFIG_INITRAMFS_SOURCE=" ../initramfs.cpio"
```

IP-configuration

add this to your netbootargs:

```
ip=192.168.0.11:192.168.0.10:192.168.0.10:255.255.255.0::wan
```

[documentation](#) says

```
ip=<client-ip>:<server-ip>:<gw-
ip>:<netmask>:<hostname>:<device>:<autoconf>:<dns0-ip>:<dns1-ip>:<ntp0-ip>
```

NFS-server

- <https://lauri.vösandi.com/2014/08/cubietruck-over-nfs.html>
- <https://gmelikov.com/2018/02/25/debian-stretch-diskless-pxe-boot/>

debootstrap needs exec and dev-options on target-partition, add these to fstab and run "mount -o remount mountpoint"

```
targetdir=bpi-r2-nfs-root
```

```
sudo apt-get install debootstrap qemu-user-static binfmt-support
```

```
sudo debootstrap --foreign --arch=armhf stretch $targetdir
sudo cp /usr/bin/qemu*-arm-static $targetdir/usr/bin/
sudo chroot $targetdir /debootstrap/debootstrap --second-stage

sudo mkdir -p $targetdir/dev/pts
sudo mount --bind /dev/pts $targetdir/dev/pts
sudo mount --bind /proc $targetdir/proc/
#sudo mount --bind /home $targetdir/home/

sudo chroot $targetdir

ln -s /proc/self/mounts /etc/mtab

nano /etc/fstab

proc /proc proc defaults 0 0
/dev/nfs / nfs noexec 0 0
none /tmp tmpfs defaults 0 0
none /var/tmp tmpfs defaults 0 0
none /var/lib/lightdm tmpfs defaults 0 0
none /media tmpfs defaults 0 0
none /var/log tmpfs defaults 0 0
#192.168.81.1:/home /home nfs noexec 1 2

nano /etc/apt/sources.list

deb http://deb.debian.org/debian stretch main
deb-src http://deb.debian.org/debian stretch main

deb http://security.debian.org stretch/updates main
deb-src http://security.debian.org stretch/updates main

nano /etc/resolv.conf
nameserver 192.168.0.10

#change root-passwort, without it you cannot login!
passwd

#change hostname
nano /etc/hostname
#add hostname also to loopback-device (127.0.0.1 + ::1)
nano /etc/hosts

apt-get update

#change network-config if you don't want to set it via uboot or dhcp
nano /etc/network/interfaces
```

NFS-Server-install:

```
sudo apt-get install nfs-kernel-server
#status
sudo service nfs-kernel-server status
#create root-folder
mkdir -p /var/nfs/bpi-r2
#add this folder to exports-file
echo "/var/nfs/bpi-r2 192.168.0.0/24(rw,sync,no_root_squash)">>/etc/exports
#unpack the debootstrapped rootfs to it
```

test on client with fstab

```
#entry in /etc/fstab:
192.168.0.10:/var/nfs/bpi-r2 /media/nfs nfs rw 0 0

#create target-dir and mount it
sudo mkdir /media/nfs
sudo mount /media/nfs
```

Uboot:

```
#netboot
ipaddr=192.168.0.11
netmask=255.255.255.0
serverip=192.168.0.10
bootfile=uImage_4.14.73
set_netargs=setenv netargs "console=ttyS0,115200 root=/dev/mmcblk0p2 rw
rootwait
ip=${ipaddr}:${serverip}:${serverip}:${netmask}::wan::${serverip}:8.8.8.8"
nfs_ip=192.168.0.10
nfs_rfs=/var/nfs/bpi-r2
#netargs=console=ttyS0,115200
ip=192.168.0.11:192.168.0.10:192.168.0.10:255.255.255.0::wan::192.168.0.10:8
.8.8.8 root=/dev/nfs rw nfsroot=192.168.0.10:/var/nfs/bpi-r2,nfsvers=3,tcp
nfsrootdebug
set_nfsargs=setenv nfsargs "root=/dev/nfs rw
nfsroot=${nfs_ip}:${nfs_rfs},nfsvers=3,tcp nfsrootdebug"
#new bootmenuentries (start at bootmenu_6) require reload bootmenu because
uenv.txt is not loaded before display menu
bootnet=run set_netargs;run set_nfsargs; setenv bootargs "${netargs}
${nfsargs}"; printenv; tftp 0x80200000 ${bootfile};bootm
bootmenu_1=2. Boot kernel from TFTP.=run bootnet
```

other links

- https://wiki.dave.eu/index.php/Setting_up_tftp_and_nfs
- https://elinux.org/TFTP_Boot_and_NFS_Root_Fileystems
- <https://community.nxp.com/docs/DOC-95051>
- <https://systemausfall.org/wikis/howto/FAI> (de)

From:

<http://fw-web.de/dokuwiki/> - **FW-Web - Wiki**

Permanent link:

<http://fw-web.de/dokuwiki/doku.php?id=en:bpi-r2:netboot>

Last update: **2019/01/09 18:04**

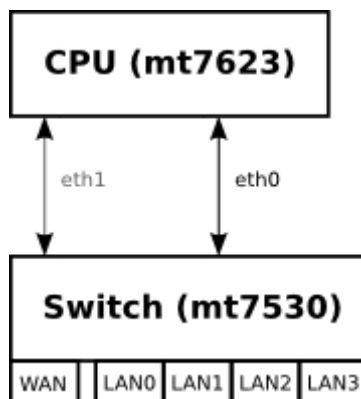


Network-Configuration

ip-command needs package iproute2

Configuration on this page is based on debian stretch, should work the same way with Ubuntu needs Kernel 4.14 or above (DSA-driver for Port-separation)

in Kernel 4.14 eth0 is the connection between CPU and the Switch-Circuit (mt7530), on which the Ports wan and lan0-4 are connected. this connection have to be set to "up" first.



bringing up then cpu-port(s)

```
ip link set eth0 up
ip link set eth1 up
```

or via /etc/network/interfaces

```
auto eth0
iface eth0 inet manual
pre-up ip link set $IFACE up
post-down ip link set $IFACE down

auto eth1
iface eth1 inet manual
pre-up ip link set $IFACE up
post-down ip link set $IFACE down
```

the mapping of ports to gmac is defined in dts-file and can be shown with "ip a"

With 4.14 >.52 on my repo gmac #2 (eth1) is added and wan is connected to this.

by default each lan-port is separated and needs an own ip-configuration in different subnets

most users like to use all lan-ports in 1 network-segment, so these can be [bridged together](#) to make only 1 ip-configuration for "LAN"

MAC-Address

The MAC-address can only be set for the GMAC (connection between Switch and CPU). In Kernel 4.14 only 1 GMAC is detected (eth0). There are 2 GMACs in Hardware.

UDEV

[here](#)

```
$ cat /etc/udev/rules.d/00-static-mac-address.rules
ACTION=="add", SUBSYSTEM=="net", KERNELS=="1b100000.ethernet",
RUN+="/sbin/ip link set dev %k address ae:fc:de:ad:be:ef"
```

interfaces-file

/etc/network/interfaces

```
iface lan0 inet static
    address 192.168.0.10
    netmask 255.255.255.0
    gateway 192.168.0.5
# pre-up ip link set $IFACE up
pre-up ip link set $IFACE address 02:01:02:03:04:08 up
```

using systemd

/etc/systemd/network/10-wan.link

```
[Match]
OriginalName=wan

[Link]
MACAddress=XX:XX:XX:XX:XX:XX
```

<http://forum.banana-pi.org/t/set-mac-address-on-boot/7224/7>

device-tree

```
local-mac-address = [00 0a 35 00 00 01];
mac-address = [00 0a 35 00 00 01];
```

<http://forum.banana-pi.org/t/set-mac-address-on-boot/7224/4>

this can also be used in devicetree-overlays

set via uboot

if devicetree (with mac-address property) is loaded separately (fdt), an alias for ethernet-node is defined and ethaddr-variable is set in uboot this is used in linux

<http://forum.banana-pi.org/t/set-mac-address-on-boot/7224/6>

IP

permanent

/etc/network/interfaces:

```
#first set the upstream-Port (NIC between CPU and MT7530-Switch) up
auto eth0
iface eth0 inet manual
    pre-up ip link set $IFACE up
    post-down ip link set $IFACE down

auto eth1
iface eth1 inet manual
    pre-up ip link set $IFACE up
    post-down ip link set $IFACE down

#then configure the lan-ports
auto lan0
iface lan0 inet static
    hwaddress ether 08:00:00:00:00:00 # if you want to set MAC manually
    address 192.168.0.10
    netmask 255.255.255.0
    gateway 192.168.0.5
    pre-up ip link set $IFACE up
    post-down ip link set $IFACE down
```

temporary

```
ifconfig lan0 192.168.0.10 netmask 255.255.255.0 broadcast 192.168.0.255
```

```
ip addr add 192.168.0.10/24 broadcast 192.168.0.255 dev lan0
```

make sure only 1 port is in the specific subnet.

```
ip a
#or
ip addr show lan0
```

DHCP

Client

/etc/network/interfaces:

```
auto lan3
allow-hotplug lan3
iface lan3 inet dhcp
```

Renew ip via

```
sudo dhclient -v -r lan3
```

Server

/etc/dnsmasq.conf (activate line by removing # on begin of line)

```
conf-dir=/etc/dnsmasq.d
```

/etc/dnsmasq.d/interfaces.conf

```
interface=wlan1
interface=ap0

# DHCP-Server not active for Interface
no-dhcp-interface=eth0
no-dhcp-interface=eth1

#dhcp-authoritative (interface+range+leasetime, default-gateway-ip as option
3)
dhcp-range=ap0,192.168.10.100,192.168.10.150,255.255.255.0,48h
dhcp-option=ap0,3,192.168.10.1
dhcp-range=wlan1,192.168.11.100,192.168.11.150,255.255.255.0,48h
dhcp-option=wlan1,3,192.168.11.1
```

/etc/dnsmasq.d/interfaces.conf

```
service dnsmasq start
```

more info here: [dnsmasq](#)

IPv6

NAT/Routing

NAT

to enable Network Adress Translation (net with private IPs behind one public IP)

```
ipt=/sbin/iptables
if_wan=wan
${ipt} -t nat -A POSTROUTING -o ${if_wan} -j MASQUERADE
```

HW-Nat

HW-Nat is currently only available in LEDE (Kernel 4.9)

i have merged the Lede-Patches to my 4.9-main and ported to 4.14 (4.14-hnat), see [HW-NAT](#)

Routing

enable routing for IPv4

```
echo 1 > /proc/sys/net/ipv4/ip_forward
```

alternative:

```
nano /etc/sysctl.conf
#activate net.ipv4.ip_forward=1 and net.ipv6.conf.all.forwarding=1 by
removing # at beginning of line
sysctl -p /etc/sysctl.conf
```

manipulating default route:

```
ip route del default
ip route add default via 192.168.50.2
```

show routing table

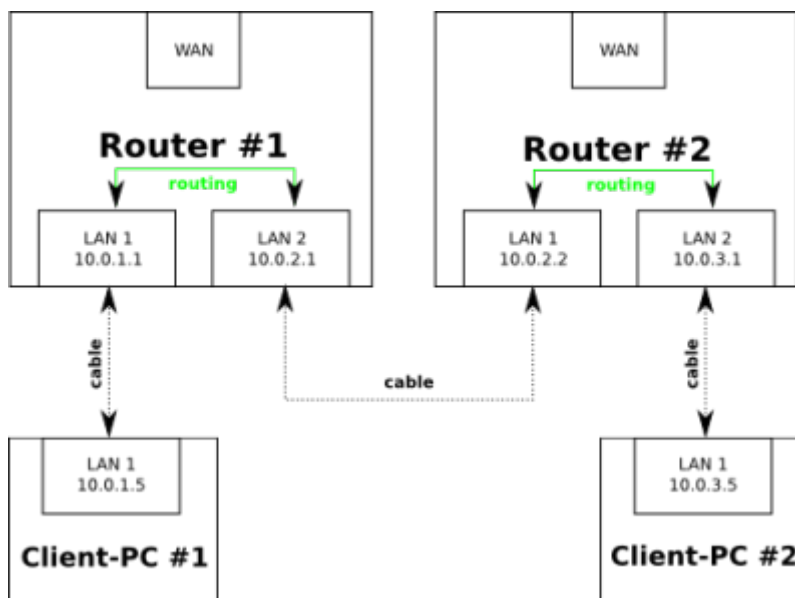
```
ip route show
```

remember you need DNS-resolving (/etc/resolv.conf) for translating domains to ip-addresses

adding static routes to other networks

Pakets are sent to the default-gateway, if the net is not known (directly connected or route available). In normal home-networks there is only 1 router and in this the default-gateway is the Internet-interface and on client-PCs the default-gateway is this router.

static routes are needed, if a net is not directly connected to a router and not accessible via its default-gateway



- in router #1 a static route must be added for net 10.0.3.0/24 with next-hop 10.0.2.2 (send pakets over lan#2)
 - `ip route add 10.0.3.0/24 via 10.0.2.2`
- in router #2 a static route must be added for net 10.0.1.0/24 with next-hop 10.0.2.1 (send pakets over lan#1)
 - `ip route add 10.0.1.0/24 via 10.0.2.1`

example for net 192.168.50.x behind router with ip 192.168.0.10

```
ip route add 192.168.50.0/24 via 192.168.0.10
```

DNS

/etc/resolv.conf

contains ip-adres to nameserver, e.g.

```
nameserver 192.168.0.10
```

Netbridge

if 2 or more lan-ports should use same network-segment (configure only 1 IP-address for "LAN"), you can bridge ports together.

```
apt-get install bridge-utils
```

/etc/network/interfaces:

```
auto lan1
iface lan1 inet manual
auto lan2
iface lan2 inet manual

auto br0
iface br0 inet static
    address 192.168.40.1
    netmask 255.255.255.0
    bridge_ports lan1 lan2
    bridge_fd 5
    bridge_stp no
```

temporary bridge

```
brctl addbr br0
brctl addif br0 lan1
brctl addif br0 lan2
ip addr add 192.168.40.1/24 dev br0
ip link set br0 up

brctl show br0
```

VLAN

/etc/network/interfaces:

```
auto lan3.60
iface lan3.60 inet static
    address 192.168.60.10
    netmask 255.255.255.0
```

Firewall (iptables)

[iptables](#)

Monitoring

```
sudo tcpdump -i eth0 port not 22 > tcpdump.log
```


From:
<http://fw-web.de/dokuwiki/> - **FW-Web - Wiki**

Permanent link:
<http://fw-web.de/dokuwiki/doku.php?id=en:bpi-r2:network:start>

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DNSMASQ

activate config-folder

before own config-files in /etc/dnsmasq.d get loaded, this folder have to be activated in /etc/dnsmasq.conf by removing the sharp (#) on beginning of the following line

```
conf-dir=/etc/dnsmasq.d
```

Interfaces

The Interface-config is separated in my setup to /etc/dnsmasq.d/interfaces.conf. In this file interfaces and their Settings are defined.

which Interfaces should respond to DHCP-Requests (binding)?

```
interface=lan0  
interface=wlan1  
#interface=tun0  
interface=lxcbr0  
interface=ap0
```

which interfaces send no DHCP-answer?

```
no-dhcp-interface=eth0  
no-dhcp-interface=eth1
```

the settings for DHCP:

```
dhcp-range=lan0,192.168.0.100,192.168.0.150,255.255.255.0,48h  
dhcp-option=lan0,3,192.168.0.10  
dhcp-range=ap0,192.168.10.100,192.168.10.150,255.255.255.0,48h  
dhcp-option=ap0,3,192.168.10.1  
dhcp-range=wlan1,192.168.11.100,192.168.11.150,255.255.255.0,48h  
dhcp-option=wlan1,3,192.168.11.1  
dhcp-range=lxcbr0,10.0.3.100,10.0.3.150,255.255.255.0,48h  
dhcp-option=lxcbr0,3,10.0.3.1
```

dhcp-range=interface,ip-range-start,ip-range-end,netmask,lease-time dhcp-option=interface,3,Default-Gateway

static IP for MAC

DNSMASQ can answer a DHCP-Request from a specific MAC-address always with same IP-address. For

that i have also created a separate config-file (/etc/dnsmasq.d/mac.conf).

an Entry for that looks like this:

```
dhcp-host=b8:27:eb:90:e6:06,raspberrypi,192.168.0.2,12h
```

MAC-Address of the Client, a name, the desired IP-Address and last param is the Lease-time (how long lasts the DHCP-answer → renew of IP needed)

on wifi i have the problem, that i have 2 WIFI-APs (with different IPv4-Subnet) running on R2 and on both the same MAC-addresses can send a query. here the entry can contain the interface:

```
dhcp-host=ap0,00:25:d3:f5:32:4b,media,192.168.10.11,12h  
dhcp-host=wlan1,00:25:d3:f5:32:4b,media,192.168.11.11,12h
```

From:

<http://fw-web.de/dokuwiki/> - **FW-Web - Wiki**

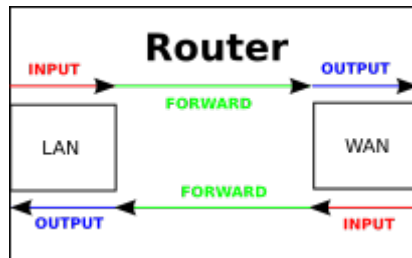
Permanent link:

<http://fw-web.de/dokuwiki/doku.php?id=en:bpi-r2:network:dnsmasq>

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IPTables



IPv4

```
#delete previous rules
${ipt} -F
${ipt} -X
${ipt} -t nat -F
${ipt} -t nat -X
${ipt} -t mangle -F
${ipt} -t mangle -X
```

```
# Default-Rule for IPv4: drop all
${ipt} -P INPUT DROP
${ipt} -P OUTPUT DROP
${ipt} -P FORWARD DROP
```

```
# policy for TCP-Reset/UDP-Reject as alternative to "-j DROP"
${ipt} -N REJECTED
if [[ ! "${LOG}" = "" ]];
then
    echo "enable IPv4-Firewall-Logging (all)...";
    ${ipt} -A REJECTED -m limit --limit 10/min -j LOG --log-prefix
"NETFILTER4-REJECTED: " --log-level 4
fi
${ipt} -A REJECTED -p tcp -j REJECT --reject-with tcp-reset
${ipt} -A REJECTED -p udp -j REJECT --reject-with icmp-port-unreachable
${ipt} -A REJECTED -j DROP
```

```
# localhost
${ipt} -A INPUT -i lo -j ACCEPT
${ipt} -A OUTPUT -o lo -j ACCEPT

${ipt} -A OUTPUT -j ACCEPT
${ipt} -A INPUT -m state --state RELATED,ESTABLISHED -j ACCEPT # incoming
connetions which are requested
${ipt} -A INPUT -p icmp -m limit --limit 5/s --icmp-type echo-request -j
ACCEPT # ICMP incoming, max 5/s
```

```
#Block Teredo-Stuff
#${ipt} -I FORWARD -p udp --dport 3544 -j REJECTED
#${ipt} -I FORWARD -p udp --sport 3544 -j REJECTED
#http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_IP_protocol_numbers
${ipt} -A FORWARD -p 41 -j REJECTED #IPv6 Encapsulation
${ipt} -A FORWARD -p 43 -j REJECTED #Routing Header for IPv6
${ipt} -A FORWARD -p 44 -j REJECTED #Fragment Header for IPv6
${ipt} -A FORWARD -p 58 -j REJECTED #ICMP for IPv6
${ipt} -A FORWARD -p 59 -j REJECTED #No Next Header for IPv6
${ipt} -A FORWARD -p 60 -j REJECTED #Destination Options for IPv6
```

```
#ssh with rate-limit (replacing hosts.allow)
${ipt} -I INPUT -p tcp --dport 22 -i ${if_ext} -m state --state NEW -m
recent --set
${ipt} -I INPUT -p tcp --dport 22 -i ${if_ext} -m state --state NEW -m
recent --update --seconds 60 --hitcount 4 -j REJECTED #4 connections in 1
minute
${ipt} -A INPUT -p tcp --dport 22 -j ACCEPT #SSH incoming
```

```
${ipt} -A FORWARD -i ${if_int} -o ${if_ext} -j ACCEPT #Forwarding Int->Ext
${ipt} -A FORWARD -i ${if_ext} -o ${if_int} -m state --state
ESTABLISHED,RELATED -j ACCEPT #Forwarding Ext->Int (only existing/requested
connections)
```

```
${ipt} -A INPUT -i ${if_int} -j ACCEPT #accept all request from internal
```

... (some other rules, e.g. [port-forwardings](#))

```
# REJECT/RESET for everything else
${ipt} -A INPUT -j REJECTED
${ipt} -A OUTPUT -j REJECTED
${ipt} -A FORWARD -j REJECTED
```

additional options:

```
#Kernel-option for SYN-Cookies
echo 1 > /proc/sys/net/ipv4/tcp_syncookies #enable syn cookies (prevent
against 'syn flood attack')

if [ -f /proc/sys/net/ipv4/conf/all/accept_redirects ]; then
    echo "    Kernel ignores all ICMP redirects"
    echo 0 > /proc/sys/net/ipv4/conf/all/accept_redirects
fi

if [ -f /proc/sys/net/ipv4/icmp_echo_ignore_broadcasts ]; then
    echo "    Kernel ignores ICMP Echo requests sent to broadcast/multicast
addresses"
    echo 1 > /proc/sys/net/ipv4/icmp_echo_ignore_broadcasts
fi
```

Port-Forwardings

setup

forward port 522 to Client 192.168.0.5 port 22

```
{ipt} -t nat -A PREROUTING -p tcp --dport 522 -j DNAT --to-destination 192.168.0.5:22
```

show

```
iptables -L -t nat

Chain PREROUTING (policy ACCEPT)
target     prot opt source                destination            tcp dpt:522
DNAT       tcp  --  anywhere              anywhere               tcp dpt:522
to:192.168.0.5:22
```

active-ftp

to allow active-ftp from a client you need to load 2 modules and set 1 iptables-rule

```
modprobe ip_conntrack_ftp
modprobe ip_nat_ftp ports=21
```

```
{ipt} -A INPUT -p tcp --sport 20 -m state --state ESTABLISHED,RELATED -j ACCEPT
```

IPv6

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<http://fw-web.de/dokuwiki/doku.php?id=en:bpi-r2:network:iptables>

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Software

first steps

download Operation System: [Google Drive](#) or dev.banana-pi.org.cn

copy Image to SD-Card (Linux):

```
dd if=path/to/image.img of=/dev/sdx bs=1M
```

Debian

first boot (do this using [Debug-UART](#))

login: root **password:** bananapi

System-Update & Clock-Settings

```
apt-get update && apt-get upgrade
echo "bpi-r2">/etc/hostname
dpkg-reconfigure tzdata
```

some changes to environment (to make persistent: echo "...">~/.bashrc)

```
#fix for nano issues on debug-console
if [[ "$(tty)" =~ "ttyS" ]]; then export TERM=vt100;fi
#prompt with time
export PS1='[\A] \u@\h:\W# '
#easier access to GPIO by $GPIO
export GPIO=/sys/devices/platform/1000b000.pinctrl/mt_gpio
```

Network-Configuration

[Network-configuration](#)

temporary

```
#4.4.70:
ifconfig eth0 192.168.0.10/24
route add default gw 192.168.0.5
echo "nameserver 192.168.0.5" > /etc/resolv.conf
```

```
#4.14:
#ifconfig eth0 up
ip link set eth0 up
#ifconfig lan0 192.168.0.10/24
ip addr add 192.168.0.10/24 dev lan0
#ifconfig lan0 up
ip link set lan0 up
#route add default gw 192.168.0.5
ip route add 0.0.0.0/0 via 192.168.0.5
echo "nameserver 192.168.0.5" > /etc/resolv.conf
```

fixed (also after reboot)

4.4.70:

```
nano /etc/network/interfaces
```

```
auto eth0
  iface eth0 inet static
  hwaddress ether 08:00:00:00:00:01
  address 192.168.0.10
  netmask 255.255.255.0
  gateway 192.168.0.5

auto eth1
  iface eth1 inet static
```

4.14:

```
auto eth0
iface eth0 inet manual
  pre-up ip link set $IFACE up
  post-down ip link set $IFACE down

auto lan0
iface lan0 inet static
  hwaddress ether 08:00:00:00:00:00 # if you want to set MAC manually
  address 192.168.0.10
  netmask 255.255.255.0
  gateway 192.168.0.5
  pre-up ip link set $IFACE up
  post-down ip link set $IFACE down

auto lan1
iface lan1 inet static
  hwaddress ether 08:00:00:00:00:01 # if you want to set MAC manually
  address 192.168.1.10
  netmask 255.255.255.0
  pre-up ip link set $IFACE up
```



```
post-down ip link set $IFACE down

auto lan2
iface lan2 inet static
    hwaddress ether 08:00:00:00:00:02 # if you want to set MAC manually
    #...

auto lan3
iface lan3 inet static
    hwaddress ether 08:00:00:00:00:03 # if you want to set MAC manually
    #...

auto wan
iface wan inet static
    hwaddress ether 09:00:00:00:00:01 # if you want to set MAC manually
    #...
```

in debian 9 hwaddress does not work, here you can set the MAC this way:

```
iface lan0 inet static
    address 192.168.0.10
    netmask 255.255.255.0
    gateway 192.168.0.5
# pre-up ip link set $IFACE up
pre-up ip link set $IFACE address 02:01:02:03:04:08 up
post-down ip link set $IFACE down
```

UDEV-way from [here](#)

```
$ cat /etc/udev/rules.d/00-static-mac-address.rules
ACTION=="add", SUBSYSTEM=="net", KERNELS=="1b100000.ethernet",
RUN+="/sbin/ip link set dev %k address ae:fc:de:ad:be:ef"
```

DHCP

```
allow-hotplug lan3
iface lan3 inet dhcp
```

bridge (4.14)

 untested 

```
apt-get install bridge-utils
```

```
brctl addbr br0
brctl addif br0 lan1 lan2 lan3 #bridging lan1-lan3 (keep lan0 separately)
```

```
root@bpi-r2:~# brctl show br0
```

bridge name	bridge id	STP enabled	interfaces
br0	8000.6acba7512bc1	no	lan1 lan2 lan3

/etc/network/interfaces:

```
iface br0 inet static
    address 192.168.40.1
    netmask 255.255.255.0
    bridge_ports lan1 lan2
    bridge_fd 5
    bridge_stp no
```

vlan

4.14:

/etc/network/interfaces:

```
auto lan3
iface lan3 inet manual

auto lan3.60
iface lan3.60 inet static
    address 192.168.60.10
    netmask 255.255.255.0
# gateway 192.168.0.5
pre-up ip link set $IFACE address 02:01:02:03:04:03 up #setting mac does
not work currently
```

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<http://fw-web.de/dokuwiki/doku.php?id=en:bpi-r2:software>

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Storage

Partition		SD card	eMMC	Update(BPI-Tool)	Update(RAW command)
BootLoader	Header	0-2KB	Boot0: 0-2KB	SD (On HOST PC or target board) : <i>bpi-bootse1 BPI-R2-720P-2k.img.gz /dev/mmcblkX</i> (for updating both uboot and preloader) eMMC(Only on target board): <i>echo 0 > /sys/block/mmcblkYboot0/force_ro</i> <i>bpi-bootse1 BPI-R2-EMMC-boot0-DDR1600-0k-0905.img.gz /dev/mmcblkYboot0</i> (for updating bootloader to EMMC boot0) <i>bpi-bootse1 BPI-R2-720P-2k.img.gz /dev/mmcblkY</i> (for updating Uboot to eMMC user block)	We just have RAW command to update EMMC preloader under uboot: <i>emmc write 1 84000000 0 200</i> Write Uboot to SD or EMMC under uboot: mmc dev Z mmc write 84000000 280 200 Where Z is the number of disk, 0-emmc, 1-SD
	Preloader	2-320KB	Boot0: 0-320KB		
	Uboot	320KB - 1MB	User Data Area: 320KB - 1MB		
	Reserved	1MB - 100MB	User Data Area: 1MB - 100MB		
File System Partition1(FAT32)		100MB - 356MB	User Data Area:100MB - 356MB		
File System Partition2(EXT4)		356MB - 7456MB	User Data Area:356MB - 7456MB	<code>cd SD;bpi-update -c bpi-r2.conf -d /dev/<device></code>	

image by garywang

it looks like /dev/mmcblk1, /dev/mmcblk1boot0 and /dev/mmcblk1boot1 are independend devices (bootx not partitions inside /dev/mmcblk1)

preloader

for SD

have to be written at 2k-offset (0x800)

```
sudo dd if=BPI-R2-EMMC-boot0-DDR1600-20190722-2k.img of=/dev/sdc bs=1k seek=2
```

(SD-Card needs additional MMC_BOOT & BRLYT header, see below)

for EMMC

have to be written at 0-offset (0x0) of boot0-Partition

```
sudo dd if=BPI-R2-EMMC-boot0-DDR1600-20190722-0k.img of=/dev/mmcblk1boot0
```

new preloaderfiles from here: <https://github.com/BPI-SINOVOIP/BPI-files/tree/master/SD/100MB>

SD-Card

sdcard-bootsektor reverse-engineering

<http://forum.banana-pi.org/t/boot-fails-with-self-build-u-boot/5460/20>

<http://forum.banana-pi.org/t/how-to-build-an-ubuntu-debian-sd-image-from-scratch/6805/8>

SD-Headers

bpi-r2-head440-0k.img
 bpi-r2-head1-512b.img

- SDMMC_BOOT-Signatur + address of 2nd header (0x00000200) - first 440 byte (before

partitiontable):

```
gunzip -c BPI-R2-HEAD440-0k.img.gz | dd of=/dev/loop8 bs=1024 seek=0
```

- BRLYT-signature + preloader-Address (0x00000800):

```
gunzip -c BPI-R2-HEAD1-512b.img.gz | dd of=/dev/loop8 bs=512 seek=1
```

short install-guide

this guide is derived from user ul90 but using a fixed partition table (existing image/sdcard) and variables for loopdevice

```
dd if=/dev/zero of=./bpi-r2-buster.img bs=1M count=7168
loopdev=$(losetup -f)
sudo losetup ${loopdev} ../bpi-r2-buster.img
echo $loopdev
sudo dd if=~Downloads/BPI-R2-preloader-DDR1600-20190722-2k.img
of=${loopdev} bs=1k seek=2
sudo dd if=~Downloads/BPI-R2-HEAD440-0k.img of=${loopdev} bs=1024 seek=0
sudo dd if=~Downloads/BPI-R2-HEAD1-512b.img bs=512 seek=1
sudo dd if=/path/to/u-boot/u-boot.bin of=${loopdev} bs=1k seek=320
sudo sfdisk ${loopdev} < ~/Downloads/parttable.dat
sudo partprobe ${loopdev}
ls ${loopdev}*
sudo mkfs -t vfat ${loopdev}p1
sudo mkfs -t ext4 ${loopdev}p2
sudo fatlabel ${loopdev}p1 BPI-B00T
sudo e2label ${loopdev}p2 BPI-R00T
```

install debian (from [bootstrapped rootfs](#))

```
sudo mount ${loopdev}p2 /mnt/
sudo cp -r debian_buster_armhf/. /mnt/
#install kernel-modules to same partition
kernelpack=/path/to/bpi-r2_<version>_main.tar.gz
sudo tar -xzf ${kernelpack} -C /mnt/ --strip-components=1 BPI-R00T
#install kernel to boot-partition
sudo umount /mnt
sudo mount ${loopdev}p1 /mnt/
sudo tar -xzf ${kernelpack} -C /mnt/ --strip-components=1 BPI-B00T
#maybe create a uEnv.txt
sudo umount /mnt
```

```
sudo losetup -d ${loopdev}
#now write the image to card (make sure /dev/sdc is your sdcard-device and
no partition is mounted)
sudo dd if=./bpi-r2-buster.img of=/dev/sdc
sync
```

Step-by-Step-Guide from "ul90"

1. download binary files:

[SD-Headers](#) (old not supporting full uboot-size)

2. Create image file (8GB):

```
dd if=/dev/zero bs=1M count=7296 | pv | dd of=bpir2.img
```

3. Load image as virtual drive:

```
losetup /dev/loop8 bpir2.img
```

4. Make partitions and format:

```
parted -s /dev/loop8 mklabel msdos
parted -s /dev/loop8 unit MiB mkpart primary fat32 -- 100MiB 356MiB
parted -s /dev/loop8 unit MiB mkpart primary ext2 -- 356MiB 7295MiB
partprobe /dev/loop8
mkfs.vfat /dev/loop8p1 -I -n BPI-BOOT
mkfs.ext4 -O ^has_journal -E stride=2,stripe-width=1024 -b 4096 /dev/loop8p2
-L BPI-ROOT
sync
parted -s /dev/loop8 print
```

5. extended boot-headers

- SDMMC_BOOT-signature + address of 2nd header 0x00000200 (before partition-table):

```
gunzip -c BPI-R2-HEAD440-0k.img.gz | dd of=/dev/loop8 bs=1024 seek=0
```

- BRLYT-signature + preloader-address (0x00000800):

```
gunzip -c BPI-R2-HEAD1-512b.img.gz | dd of=/dev/loop8 bs=512 seek=1
```

6. Write preloader and u-boot bootloader:

```
dd if=preloader_iotg7623Np1_sd_1600M.bin of=/dev/loop8 bs=1024 seek=2
dd if=u-boot.bin of=/dev/loop8 bs=1024 seek=320
sync
```

7. Copy rootfs + kernel

create bootstraped rootfs

- [Ubuntu](#)
- [Debian](#)

Install Kernel:

[Kernel](#)

8. Remove loop device:

```
losetup -d /dev/loop8
```

MMC-Utills

with the [mmc-utils](#) you can test out of a running system, if the EMMC-partitioning is correct (should be 48 see [change_partition-configuration_of_emmc](#)).

```
./mmc extcsd read /dev/mmcblk1
....
Boot configuration bytes [PARTITION_CONFIG: 0x48]
....
```

i have added the mmc-utils also to [my Kernel-Repo](#) (with changed Makefile for Cross-Compile)

a forum user give me the tip [here](#) that partition config can be wrote with mmc-utils too

```
./mmc bootpart enable 1 1 /dev/mmcblk1
```

```
[18:02] root@bpi-r2:~# ./mmc extcsd read /dev/mmcblk1 | grep
PARTITION_CONFIG
Boot configuration bytes [PARTITION_CONFIG: 0x00]
[18:02] root@bpi-r2:~# ./mmc bootpart enable 1 1 /dev/mmcblk1
[18:03] root@bpi-r2:~# ./mmc extcsd read /dev/mmcblk1 | grep
PARTITION_CONFIG
Boot configuration bytes [PARTITION_CONFIG: 0x48]
```

install OS on EMMC

<http://forum.banana-pi.org/t/bpi-r2-new-image-ubuntu-16-04-v1-2-1-bt-and-wifi-ap-mode-are-working-fine-2017-11-27/4291>

1. [change_partition-configuration_of_emmc](#)
2. activate write mode /dev/mmcblk1boot0:

```
echo 0 > /sys/block/mmcblk1boot0/force_ro
```

3. write preloader from [here](#) to the emmc boot-device:

- `gunzip -c BPI-R2-EMMC-boot0-DDR1600-0k-0905.img.gz | sudo dd of=/dev/mmcblk1boot0 bs=1024 seek=0`
- with [bpi-tools](#):

```
bpi-bootsetl BPI-R2-EMMC-boot0-DDR1600-0k-0905.img.gz
/dev/mmcblk1boot0
```

4. copy of OS-image to EMMC (device=/dev/mmcblk1):

- `gunzip deb_stretch_emmc.img.gz`
`dd if=deb_stretch_emmc.img of=/dev/mmcblk1 bs=1M`
- `unzip -p <XXX.img.zip> | pv | dd of=<device> bs=10M status=noxfer`
- alternate (with [bpi-tools](#)):

```
bpi-copy <XXX.img.zip> <device>
```

5. poweroff, remove SD card and boot again

if sd-card-image does not fit emmc: [shrinking image](#)

manual copy of OS

- if you want bootable sdcad, you need to copy first 2k from existing sd-image/card.
 - first 2kB without preloader/uboot
 - first MB with preloader/uboot

```
gunzip bpi-r2-sd-boot*.img.gz
dd if=bpi-r2-sd-boot1m.img of=/dev/sdx
sync
#remove card after "sync" and reenter
sudo mkfs -t vfat /dev/sdx1
sudo mkfs -t ext4 /dev/sdx2
#set filesystem-labels, partition must not be mounted!
sudo mlabel -i /dev/sdx1 ::BPI-B00T
sudo tune2fs -L BPI-R00T /dev/sdx2
```

- install uboot (not needed if bpi-r2-sd-boot1m.img is flashed):

```
dd if=BPI-R2-720P-2k.img of=/dev/mmcblk1 bs=1k seek=2 count=1022
```

- export partitiontable from SD

```
parttable.dat
```

and write it to emmc (not needed if bpi-r2-sd-bootx.img is flashed):

```
root@bpi-r2:~# sfdisk -d /dev/mmcblk0 > parttable.dat
root@bpi-r2:~# sfdisk /dev/mmcblk1 < parttable.dat
```

- check/resize
- create filesystems (mkfs) for p1=vfat (apt-get install dosfstools) and p2=ext4 (here emmc)

```
mkfs -t vfat /dev/mmcblk1p1
mkfs -t ext4 /dev/mmcblk1p2
```

- create+configure mount-points in existing system

```
mkdir -p /mnt/emmc/boot
mkdir -p /mnt/emmc/root
nano /etc/fstab
# <file system>          <dir>          <type> <options>
<dump> <pass>
/dev/mmcblk0p2          /              ext4   errors=remount-ro
0          1
/dev/mmcblk0p1          /boot          vfat   defaults
0          0
/dev/mmcblk1p2          /mnt/emmc/root ext4   errors=remount-
ro,noauto 0          1
/dev/mmcblk1p1          /mnt/emmc/boot vfat   defaults,noauto
0          0
```

- mount it:

```
mount /mnt/emmc/root
mount /mnt/emmc/boot
```

- unpack bootstrapped debian or copy full rootfs from sdcard

```
rsync -aAXv --
exclude={"/dev/*","/proc/*","/sys/*","/tmp/*","/run/*","/mnt/*","/media
/*","/lost+found","/boot/*"} / /mnt/emmc/root/
```

- copy kernel (p1) and modules (p2)

```
mkdir -p /mnt/emmc/boot/bananapi/bpi-r2/linux
cp /boot/bananapi/bpi-r2/linux/uImage /mnt/emmc/boot/bananapi/bpi-
r2/linux
mkdir -p /mnt/emmc/root/lib/modules/
cp -r /lib/modules/$(uname -r) /mnt/emmc/root/lib/modules/
```

- configure uboot to load kernel from right partition

```
sed 's/mmcblk0/mmcblk1/' /boot/bananapi/bpi-r2/linux/uEnv.txt >
/mnt/emmc/boot/bananapi/bpi-r2/linux/uEnv.txt
```


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<http://fw-web.de/dokuwiki/doku.php?id=en:bpi-r2:storage>

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U-Boot

reachable via [debug-uart](#)

```
*** U-Boot Boot Menu ***
  1. System Load Linux to SDRAM via TFTP.
  2. System Load Linux Kernel then write to Flash via TFTP.
  3. Boot Linux from SD.
  4. System Load Boot Loader then write to Flash via TFTP.
  5. System Load Linux Kernel then write to Flash via Serial.
  6. System Load Boot Loader then write to Flash via Serial.
  7. Boot system code via Flash.
U-Boot console      <<<<<<<<
Press UP/DOWN to move, ENTER to select
```

update Uboot

The emmc-command is integrated in uboot since September 29th 2017 (version: "U-Boot 2014.04-rc1 (Oct 16 2017 - 19:33:23)")

if you want to create new SD-Card (Image) you have to write partitiontable and some additional headers, see [here](#) for more

compile U-Boot from [official GitHub](#) [my GitHub](#)

official way to install is described on Github using "bpi-update -c bpi-r2.conf"

```
sudo dd if=/dev/sdx of=bpi-r2-first10M.img bs=1M count=10 #Backup of first
10MB
sudo dd if=BPI-R2-720P-2k.img of=/dev/sdx bs=1k seek=2 count=1022 #unzipped
img!

sudo dd of=/dev/sdx if=bpi-r2-first10M.img bs=1M count=10 #restore first
10MB (on problems)
```

actual compiled uboot can be found on my [gDrive](#)

alternative: flash only uboot (after option 2 in build.sh, don't forget backup):

```
sudo dd of=/dev/sdb if=u-boot-mt/u-boot.bin bs=1k seek=320
```

there are also patches for 2018-11 [uboot-patchwork](#), which i have applied in a [uboot-fork](#). more details [here in r2-forum](#)

uboot 2018-11

Mediatek have released patches for BPI-R2...these i have imported to a uboot-fork and configured (build.sh, config, default-Environment, ...): <https://github.com/frank-w/u-boot>

kernel from SD-Card can be loaded (emmc should also work), ethernet-driver is also built in

uboot-environment is saved (saveenv-command) to boot-device

if you want to load default environment instead of the saved one:

```
env default -a
printenv
```

List of commands

```
BPI-IoT> help
```

back to menu with command "bootmenu"

```
BPI-IoT> help
?      - alias for 'help'
backup_message- print backup message.
base   - print or set address offset
bdfinfo - print Board Info structure
boot   - boot default, i.e., run 'bootcmd'
bootd  - boot default, i.e., run 'bootcmd'
bootm  - boot application image from memory
bootmenu- ANSI terminal bootmenu
bootp  - boot image via network using BOOTP/TFTP protocol
cmp    - memory compare
coninfo - print console devices and information
cp     - memory copy
crc32  - checksum calculation
echo   - echo args to console
editenv - edit environment variable
emmc   - eMMC sub system
env    - environment handling commands
esw_read- esw_read   - Dump external switch/GMAC status !!

exit   - exit script
false  - do nothing, unsuccessfully
fatinfo - print information about filesystem
fatload - load binary file from a dos filesystem
fatls  - list files in a directory (default /)
go     - start application at address 'addr'
help   - print command description/usage
image_blks- read image size from img_size or image header if no specifying
img_.
image_check- check if image in load_addr is normal.
iminfo - print header information for application image
```

```
imxtract- extract a part of a multi-image
itest    - return true/false on integer compare
loadb    - load binary file over serial line (kermit mode)
loads    - load S-Record file over serial line
loadx    - load binary file over serial line (xmodem mode)
loady    - load binary file over serial line (ymodem mode)
loop     - infinite loop on address range
md       - memory display
mdio     - mdio    - Ralink PHY register R/W command !!

mm       - memory modify (auto-incrementing address)
mmc      - MMC sub-system
mmc2     - MMC sub system
mmcinfo  - display MMC info
mtk_image_blks- read image size from image header (MTK format) located at
load_..
mw       - memory write (fill)
nm       - memory modify (constant address)
nor      - nor    - nor flash command

ping     - send ICMP ECHO_REQUEST to network host
printenv- print environment variables
reco_message- print recovery message.
reg      - reg    - Ralink PHY register R/W command !!

reset    - Perform RESET of the CPU
run      - run commands in an environment variable
saveenv  - save environment variables to persistent storage
serious_image_check- seriously check if image in load_addr is normal.
setenv   - set environment variables
showvar  - print local hushshell variables
sleep    - delay execution for some time
snor     - snor   - spi-nor flash command

source   - run script from memory
test     - minimal test like /bin/sh
tftpboot- boot image via network using TFTP protocol
true     - do nothing, successfully
uboot_check- check if uboot in load_addr is normal.
version  - print monitor, compiler and linker version
```

change partition-configuration of EMMC

```
BPI-IoT> emmc --help
emmc - eMMC sub system
Usage:
emmc read part addr blk# cnt
emmc write part addr blk# cnt
emmc ecsc          - Dump ext csd
```



```
[EXT_CSD] General purpose 4 size : 0h (0 kbytes)
[EXT_CSD] Enh. user area size : 0h (0 kbytes)
[EXT_CSD] Enh. user area start: 0h
[EXT_CSD] Bad block mgmt mode: 0h
```

in newer uboot (2018):

<http://forum.banana-pi.org/t/add-latest-u-boot-support-for-bpi-r2-bpi-r64-not-yet/6938/26>

```
mmc partconf 0 1 1 0
```

System-start out of Console

```
BPI-IoT> printenv
...
boot10=mmc init; run boot_normal; bootm
...
bootmenu_2=3. Boot Linux from SD.=run boot10
...
```

```
run boot10
```

set Kernel-filename

in BPI-BOOT/bananapi/bpi-r2/linux/uEnv.txt change the param kernel:

```
#kernel=uImage
#kernel=uImage_4.14.33
kernel=uImage_4.9.92
```

with this you can have multiple kernel-files on disk to fast switch back to older one (if you have different filenames). For multiboot code of uboot has to be changed... The uEnv.txt is not loaded before displaying the boot-menu, it is loaded after "Boot Linux from SD" is selected.

manually load uEnv.txt

uEnv.txt will be loaded after "Boot from SD" is selected. here the manual way from console

```
#Boot from emmc
enter to uboot-console
execute "mmc init 0"
execute "setenv partition 0:1"
execute "run loadbootenv"
execute "env import -t ${scriptaddr} ${filesize} "
```



```
#Boot from SD:
enter to uboot-console[]
execute "mmc init 1"
execute "setenv partition 1:1"
execute "run loadbootenv"
execute "env import -t ${scriptaddr} ${filesize} "
```

Source: <http://forum.banana-pi.org/t/how-to-extend-the-uboot-menu/5415/7>

because of "loadenv" does not exist in upstream u-boot, these commands/variable-definitions are needed to get same result (load uEnv.txt + kernel):

```
setenv scriptaddr 0x83000000
setenv bpi bananapi
setenv board bpi-r2
setenv service linux
setenv device mmc
setenv partition 1:1
setenv bootenv uEnv.txt
setenv loadbootenv fatload ${device} ${partition} ${scriptaddr}
${bpi}/${board}/${service}/${bootenv}
run loadbootenv
#not define importenv before run loadbootenv (or at least with escaped $ on
filesize-var)!
setenv importenv env import -t ${scriptaddr} \${filesize}
run importenv

printenv

setenv newboot "fatload ${device} ${partition} ${loadaddr}
${bpi}/${board}/${service}/\${kernel}; bootm"
run newboot

#check for boot-device (emmc/sd)
setenv checksd fatinfo ${device} 1:1
setenv selectmmc "if run checksd; then echo Boot from SD ; setenv partition
1:1;else echo Boot from eMMC; setenv partition 0:1 ; fi;"

run selectmmc
```

helpful commands

MMC

```
U-Boot> mmc list
mmc@11230000: 0 (eMMC)
mmc@11240000: 1 (SD)
```

```
#set mmc-device
U-Boot> mmc dev 1

#read current device
U-Boot> mmc dev
switch to partitions #0, OK
mmc1 is current device

U-Boot> mmcinfo
Device: mmc@11240000
Manufacturer ID: 1b
OEM: 534d
Name: 00000
Bus Speed: 50000000
Mode : SD High Speed (50MHz)
Rd Block Len: 512
SD version 2.0
High Capacity: Yes
Capacity: 7.6 GiB
Bus Width: 4-bit
Erase Group Size: 512 Bytes

#partitionconfig
#mmc partconf dev [boot_ack boot_partition partition_access]
# - Show or change the bits of the PARTITION_CONFIG field of the specified
device
#example for mode 0x48 (needed for emmc-boot on bpi-r2)
U-Boot> mmc partconf 0
EXT_CSD[179], PARTITION_CONFIG:
BOOT_ACK: 0x1
BOOT_PARTITION_ENABLE: 0x1
PARTITION_ACCESS: 0x0

#set via
U-Boot> mmc partconf 0 1 1 0
```

directory-listing

```
ls mmc 1:1 bananapi/bpi-r2/linux
```

ask for kernel

```
lskernel=ls ${device} ${partition} ${bpi}/${board}/${service};
askkernel=askenv kernelinput "enter uImage-name:";
boot0=run lskernel;run askkernel;if printenv kernelinput ;then setenv kernel
${kernelinput}; run newboot; fi
bootmenu_0=1. Enter kernel-name to boot from SD/EMMC.=run boot0
```

netboot

[netboot](#)

Links

[patchwork archive](#)

[git](#)

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<http://fw-web.de/dokuwiki/doku.php?id=en:bpi-r2:uboot>

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Ubuntu

debootstrap

Steps to get ubuntu-system (use armhf as arch):

<https://help.ubuntu.com/lts/installation-guide/armhf/apds04.html>

```
sudo apt-get install qemu-user-static debootstrap binfmt-support

targetdir=$(pwd)/debootstrap_ubuntu_18.4
distro=bionic
arch=armhf

sudo debootstrap --arch=$arch --foreign $distro $targetdir

#if you got this error: E: Cannot install into target '...' mounted with
noexec or nodev
sudo mount -i -o remount,exec,dev /mounted_dir

sudo cp /usr/bin/qemu-arm-static $targetdir/usr/bin/
sudo cp /etc/resolv.conf $targetdir/etc
sudo distro=$distro chroot $targetdir
export LANG=C
/debootstrap/debootstrap --second-stage

#echo "deb-src http://archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu $distro
main">>/etc/apt/sources.list
#echo "deb http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu $distro-security
main">>/etc/apt/sources.list
#echo "deb-src http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu $distro-security
main">>/etc/apt/sources.list
echo "deb http://ports.ubuntu.com/ubuntu-ports/ $distro
main">>/etc/apt/sources.list
echo "deb-src http://ports.ubuntu.com/ubuntu-ports/ $distro
main">>/etc/apt/sources.list
echo "deb http://ports.ubuntu.com/ubuntu-ports/ $distro-updates
main">>/etc/apt/sources.list
echo "deb-src http://ports.ubuntu.com/ubuntu-ports/ $distro-updates
main">>/etc/apt/sources.list
echo "deb http://ports.ubuntu.com/ubuntu-ports/ $distro-security
main">>/etc/apt/sources.list
echo "deb-src http://ports.ubuntu.com/ubuntu-ports/ $distro-security
main">>/etc/apt/sources.list

echo "bpi-r2-ubuntu" >/etc/hostname
#set root-password! else you will not be able to login
passwd
```

configure fstab/... like it's done for [debian](#) 🚨 [ubuntu 18.4](#) uses netplan as default network-framework [bionic releasenotes](#)

```
#exit chroot
exit
```

pack:

```
cd $targetdir
sudo tar cvpzf ../debootstrap_$distro.tar.gz .
```

install System to SD-Card

[prepare SD-Kard](#)

```
#unpacking in root-partiton with
sudo tar -xpf /path/to/debootstrap_$distro.tar.gz
sudo mkdir lib/modules/
cd lib/modules/
#unpack kernel-modules here
```

temporary configure network:

```
ip a
ip link set eth0 up
ip addr add 192.168.0.11/24 dev lan0 #ip/prefix in your lan-segment not used
ip link set lan0 up
ip route add default via 192.168.0.10 #ip from your router
echo "nameserver 192.168.0.10" >>/etc/resolv.conf #ip from your router for
dns resolution
```

install "ifupdown" and add "netcfg/do_not_use_netplan=true" to bootopts in /boot/bananapi/bpi-r2/linux/uEnv.txt

after reboot the "old" system with /etc/network/interfaces is used. currently /etc/resolv.conf is resetted every reboot

```
root@bpi-r2-ubuntu:~# ls -l /etc/resolv.conf
lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root 39 Jun 13 10:27 /etc/resolv.conf ->
../run/systemd/resolve/stub-resolv.conf
#delete symlink and replace it by a static file with your settings
rm /etc/resolv.conf
echo "nameserver 192.168.0.10" >>/etc/resolv.conf
```

in ubuntu 18.4 there is a own dns-service running, which have to be disabled (followed by a reboot or stop), in order to get e.g. DNSMasq running (like in my wifi.sh-script)

```
systemctl disable systemd-resolved
```

```
systemctl stop systemd-resolved
```

create the image

```
imgfile=/path/to/ubuntu-18.04-bpi-r2-preview.img
sudo dd if=/dev/sdx of=$imgfile
#watch state of dd from another terminal with "sudo kill -SIGUSR1 $(pidof dd)"
#truncate image to last partitions end...make sure your path does not contain spaces!
IFS=$'\t' #just for security reasons (ignore spaces in path)
ENDOFDATA=$(fdisk -l "$imgfile" |tail -1|awk '{print $3}')
echo $ENDOFDATA
truncate --size=$((($ENDOFDATA+1)*512) $imgfile
#check size
ls -lh "$imgfile"

#maybe do some stuff with the img
loopdev=$(losetup -f)
sudo losetup $loopdev $imgfile
sudo partprobe $loopdev
sudo mount ${loopdev}p2 /mnt
ls /mnt
#...
sudo sh -c 'cat /dev/zero >/mnt/null.dat'
sudo rm /mnt/null.dat
sudo umount /mnt

#pack image
gzip $imgfile
md5sum $imgfile.gz > $imgfile.gz.md5
```

i have uploaded my image to [my gdrive](#) for testing (ubuntu-18.04-bpi-r2-preview.img.gz)

Lan0-IPv4 is 192.168.0.11 (second port,next to wan) you can change it in /etc/network/interfaces.
More on [network](#)

installation

Sdcard:

```
dd if=path/to/ubuntu.img of=/dev/sdx
```

Emmc:

- dd if=path/to/ubuntu.img of=/dev/mmcblkx
- maybe you need reboot reading the partitiontable

- First follow steps [here](#)
- in /boot/bananapi/bpi-r2/linux/uEnv.txt: find the line "root=..." and replace /dev/mmcblk0p2 with /dev/mmcblk1p2
- in /etc/fstab: replace /dev/mmcblk0p2 with /dev/mmcblk1p2

SSH

ssh-server is installed on my image [ubuntu-18.04-bpi-r2-preview.img.gz](#) from my [gdrive](#), but root-login have to be enabled

```
echo "PermitRootLogin yes" >> /etc/ssh/sshd_config
service sshd restart
```

you should create new host-keys for ssh...

```
#first delete your old keys
rm /etc/ssh/ssh_host_*
#reconfigure sshserver-package
dpkg-reconfigure openssh-server
```

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VLAN-Support

- Port-separation (4x LAN) works with 4.14, vlan-suport can be tested on my [github-repo](#)
- no support in 4.4.70 [forum](#)

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WLAN

⚠️ Config-files don't have any security-params enabled (e.g. WLAN-security/authentication in HostAPd), these are only a start for quick testing

internal

in Kernel 4.4.70 code is available, but must be activated

[GitHub Forum](#)

[Patch Patch #2](#)

⚠️ wpa_supplicant must be removed and hostapd+dnsmasq installed:

```
apt-get remove wpa_supplicant
apt-get install hostapd dnsmasq
```

copy cfg to /system/etc/firmware/

helper-applications for next steps (unpack to /usr/bin)

and

Firmware (unpack to /etc/firmware/)

from [here](#)

1. wmt_loader
2. stp_uart_launcher -p /etc/firmware &
3. echo A >/dev/wmtWifi (activate AP-Mode)

in last step ap-device (Accesspoint) will be created, which can be used by hostapd

```
[14:14] root@bpi-r2:~# ifconfig -a|grep Link
ap0      Link encap:Ethernet  HWaddr 02:08:22:68:39:ff
bond0    Link encap:Ethernet  HWaddr e2:7c:e0:71:31:c1
eth0     Link encap:Ethernet  HWaddr 08:00:00:00:00:00
         inet6 addr: fe80::a00:ff:fe00:0/64 Scope:Link
eth1     Link encap:Ethernet  HWaddr 08:00:00:00:00:01
         inet6 addr: fe80::a00:ff:fe00:1/64 Scope:Link
lo       Link encap:Local Loopback
sit0     Link encap:IPv6-in-IPv4
tunl0    Link encap:IPIP Tunnel HWaddr
wlan0    Link encap:Ethernet  HWaddr 00:08:22:68:39:ff
```

/etc/hostapd/hostapd.conf:

```
hw_mode=g  
interface=ap0  
driver=nl80211  
channel=1  
auth_algs=1  
ssid=test
```

start hostapd

```
hostapd -dd /etc/hostapd/hostapd.conf
```

interface can now be further configured and DHCP-Server configured and started: [ip-configuration](#)

old Script to start-up wireless AP
wifi.sh

Kernel 4.14

code from 4.4.70 has been merged to [my github-repo](#)

wifi-configuration is the same as in Kernel 4.4 [internal](#)

discussion here: [forum](#)

known issues

random numbers

after a (Re-)boot the random-number generator not filled enough, so that connection-attempts will be rejected.

in the hostapd-log there are entries like this:

```
random: Cannot read from /dev/random: Resource temporarily unavailable  
random: Got 0/14 bytes from /dev/random  
random: Only 6/20 bytes of strong random data available from /dev/random  
random: Not enough entropy pool available for secure operations  
WPA: Not enough entropy in random pool to proceed - reject first 4-way  
handshake  
...  
WPA: Reject 4-way handshake to collect more entropy for random number  
generation  
random: Mark internal entropy pool to be ready (count=1/2)  
...  
random: Cannot read from /dev/random: Resource temporarily unavailable  
random: Got 0/14 bytes from /dev/random  
random: Only 6/20 bytes of strong random data available from /dev/random
```

```
random: Allow operation to proceed based on internal entropy
```

<http://forum.banana-pi.org/t/bpi-r2-new-image-release-ubuntu-16-04-v1-3-2018-3-30/5293/25>

```
apt-get install rng-tools
echo 'HRNGDEVICE=/dev/urandom' >> /etc/default/rng-tools
```

init failed

```
root@bpi-iot-ros-ai:~# wmt_loader init combo device
Opened combo device
get device id : 30243
set device id : 30243
do module init: 30243
failed to init module
```

This can be ignored because the combo-driver tries to init wifi, bt, gps and fm. Last 2 fail because driver does not support them.

stpnode

```
Can't open device node(/dev/stpwmt) error:-1
//in dmesg:
[WMT-DEV][W]WMT_open:wait_event_timeout (2000)ms,(200)jiffies,return -EIO
```

reboot fixed that...reason still unclear

Also this can be tried:

```
apt-get install network-manager
sudo nmcli radio wifi off
rfkill unblock 1
rfkill unblock 2
```

external

MT76



[mt7612e on AliExpress](#)

4.4.70

forum

```

git clone https://github.com/BPI-SINOVOIP/BPI-R2-bsp.git bpi_r2_mt76
cd bpi_r2_mt76/
cd linux-mt/drivers/net/wireless/mediatek
git clone https://github.com/dfiloni/mt76.git
cd ../../../../.. #bpi_r2_mt76/linux-mt/
patch -p1 < drivers/net/wireless/mediatek/mt76/kernel-patches/0001-add-
basic-register-field-manipulation-macros.patch
nano drivers/net/wireless/mediatek/Makefile
#add: obj-$(CONFIG_MT76) += mt76/
nano drivers/net/wireless/mediatek/Kconfig
#add before endif: before endif # WL_MEDIATEK: source
"drivers/net/wireless/mediatek/mt76/Kconfig"
cd ..
./build.sh => 4
#networking support => wireless => <M> Generic IEEE 802.11 Networking
Stack (mac80211)
#Device Drivers => Network device support => Wireless LAN => [*] Mediatek
Wireless LAN support => <M> MediaTek MT76x2 802.11ac chips support
./build.sh => 1
cp SD/BPI-B00T/bananapi/bpi-r2/linux/uImage /media/$USER/BPI-
B00T/bananapi/bpi-r2/linux/uImage
sudo cp -r SD/BPI-ROOT/lib/modules /media/$USER/BPI-ROOT/lib/
cp linux-mt/drivers/net/wireless/mediatek/mt76/firmware/* /media/$USER/BPI-
ROOT/lib/firmware/
#scp linux-mt/drivers/net/wireless/mediatek/mt76/firmware/*
root@192.168.0.10:/lib/firmware/
sync

```

4.14

Kernel 4.14 (in progress...):

import

PCIe-patch

, if not done yet

```

patch -p1 < pcie.patch
cd drivers/net/wireless/mediatek/
git clone https://github.com/openwrt/mt76.git

```

- in mt76/mt7603.h missing "#include <linux/interrupt.h>"
- in mt76/mac80211.c missing "#include <linux/of.h>"
- in Makefile missing "CFLAGS_trace.o := -I\$(src)" und "CFLAGS_mt76x2_trace.o := -I\$(src)"
- and include code in drivers/net/wireless/mediatek/Makefile

```
obj-$(CONFIG_MT76) += mt76/
```

and drivers/net/wireless/mediatek/Kconfig

```
source "drivers/net/wireless/mediatek/mt76/Kconfig"
```

unpack

full driver-code for mt76x2 + mt76x3

to drivers/net/wireless/mediatek/

activate following modules in kernel:

```
CONFIG_MAC80211=m  
CONFIG_CFG80211=m  
CONFIG_MT76=m
```

```
#pcie  
CONFIG_PCIEPORTBUS=y  
CONFIG_PCIE_MEDIATEK=y  
CONFIG_PHY_MTK_TPHY=y
```

copy the firmware

```
sudo cp drivers/net/wireless/mediatek/mt76/firmware/* /media/$USER/BPI-  
ROOT/lib/firmware/
```

configure

```
[10:50] root@bpi-r2:~# ifconfig -a |grep wlan  
wlan1      Link encap:Ethernet  HWaddr f8:62:aa:50:12:1d  <<<
```

if your wlan-device-number is above 1, you can edit that with

```
nano /etc/udev/rules.d/70-persistent-net.rules
```

/etc/hostapd/hostapd.conf (change interface)

```
interface=wlan1  
#interface=ap0  
driver=nl80211  
  
ssid=r2_AP1  
  
hw_mode=g  
channel=1  
#macaddr_acl=0  
auth_algs=1  
#ignore_broadcast_ssid=0  
#wpa=2
```

```
#wmm_enabled=1
#wpa_passphrase=12345678
#wpa_key_mgmt=WPA-PSK
#wpa_pairwise=TKIP
#rsn_pairwise=CCMP
```

/etc/hostapd/hostapd_wlan1.conf

start hostapd (Debugmode):

```
hostapd -dd /etc/hostapd/hostapd.conf
```

set IP-address and start dnsmasq: [ip-configuration](#)

HostAPd

/etc/hostapd/hostapd.conf

/etc/hostapd/hostapd_wlan1.conf

5GHz

```
apt-get install iw
iw list | grep "Supported interface modes" -A 8
```

```
apt-get install iw wireless-regdb crda
```

country code

setting Country-Code (regularly domain) can be a bit tricky

```
iw reg set ISO_3166-1_alpha-2
iw reg set DE
iw reg get
```

wrong output:

```
global
country 00: DFS-UNSET
```

correct:

```
global
country US: DFS-ETSI
```

maybe try this:

```
modprobe cfg80211 ieee80211_regdom=US
COUNTRY=US crda
```

```
$ sudo nano /etc/modprobe.d/cfg80211.conf
options cfg80211 ieee80211_regdom=US
```

possible frequencies

```
iw list | grep MHz
```

Hostapd-Configuration

```
$ sudo nano /etc/hostapd/hostapd.conf
[...]
country_code=US
ieee80211n=1
ieee80211d=1
hw_mode=a
channel=48
[...]
```

[Config-Examples taken from here \(DE\)](#)

[CountryCode-List](#)

IP-Configuration

set IP-address:

```
#set IP and start
ip addr add 192.168.10.1/24 dev ap0
#ip link set dev ap0 up

ip addr add 192.168.11.1/24 dev wlan1
```

/etc/dnsmasq.conf (activate line by removing # on begin of line)

```
conf-dir=/etc/dnsmasq.d
```

/etc/dnsmasq.d/interfaces.conf

```
#interface=eth0
interface=wlan0
#interface=eth1
```

```
interface=ap0
```

```
# DHCP-Server not active for Interface
#no-dhcp-interface=ppp0
no-dhcp-interface=eth0
no-dhcp-interface=eth1

#dhcp-authoritative
dhcp-range=ap0,192.168.10.100,192.168.10.150,255.255.255.0,48h
dhcp-option=ap0,3,192.168.10.1
dhcp-range=wlan1,192.168.11.100,192.168.11.150,255.255.255.0,48h
dhcp-option=wlan1,3,192.168.11.1
```

```
/etc/dnsmasq.d/interfaces.conf
```

```
service dnsmasq start
```

Routing

```
nano /etc/sysctl.conf
#activate net.ipv4.ip_forward=1 and net.ipv6.conf.all.forwarding=1 by
removing # at beginning of line
sysctl -p /etc/sysctl.conf
```

if the BPI-R2 is not the main-router (access to internet), it is necessary, that this main-router knows the networks (wlan) behind the R2.

The following commands must be entered on a (Debian-)Router, to append the networks to its routing-table (will be lost on reboot if not executed on boot):

```
route add -net 192.168.10.0 netmask 255.255.255.0 gw 192.168.0.10
route add -net 192.168.11.0 netmask 255.255.255.0 gw 192.168.0.10
```

here is 192.168.10.0 the 1st WLAN, 192.168.11.0 the 2nd WLAN and 192.168.0.10 is the LAN-IP of the BPI-R2 (same subnet as LAN-IP from main-router)

From:

<http://fw-web.de/dokuwiki/> - **FW-Web - Wiki**

Permanent link:

<http://fw-web.de/dokuwiki/doku.php?id=en:bpi-r2:wlan>

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X-Server

```
sudo apt-get install xserver-xorg lxde xfonts-base (policykit-1) (xinit)
```

to install very basic xserver

log:

```
less /var/log/Xorg.0.log
```

list resolutions supported by fbdev:

```
cat /sys/class/graphics/fb0/modes
```

“no session for pid” comes only up if xserver is started via startx. after install make a reboot the lightdm-login-form comes up and after login no error-message appears.

From:

<http://fw-web.de/dokuwiki/> - **FW-Web - Wiki**

Permanent link:

<http://fw-web.de/dokuwiki/doku.php?id=en:bpi-r2:x-server>

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