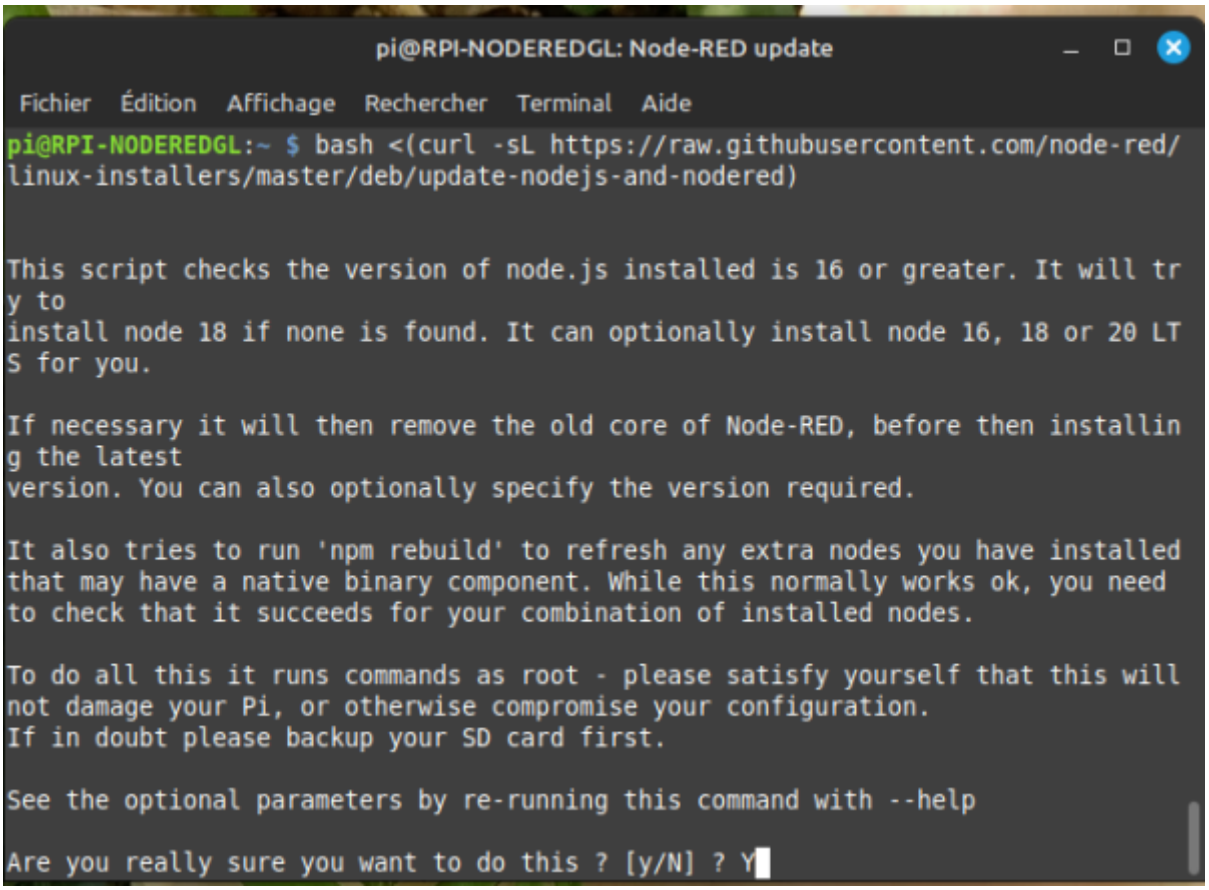
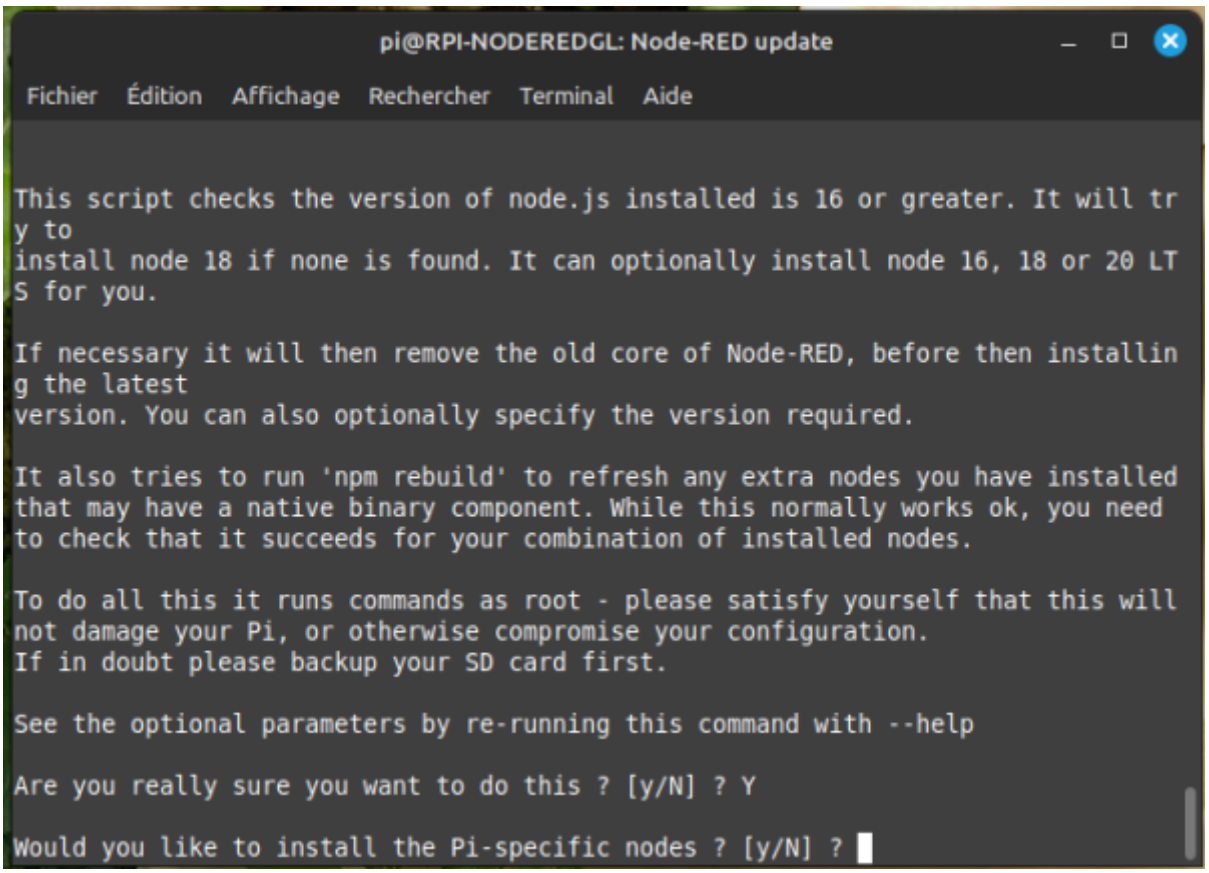
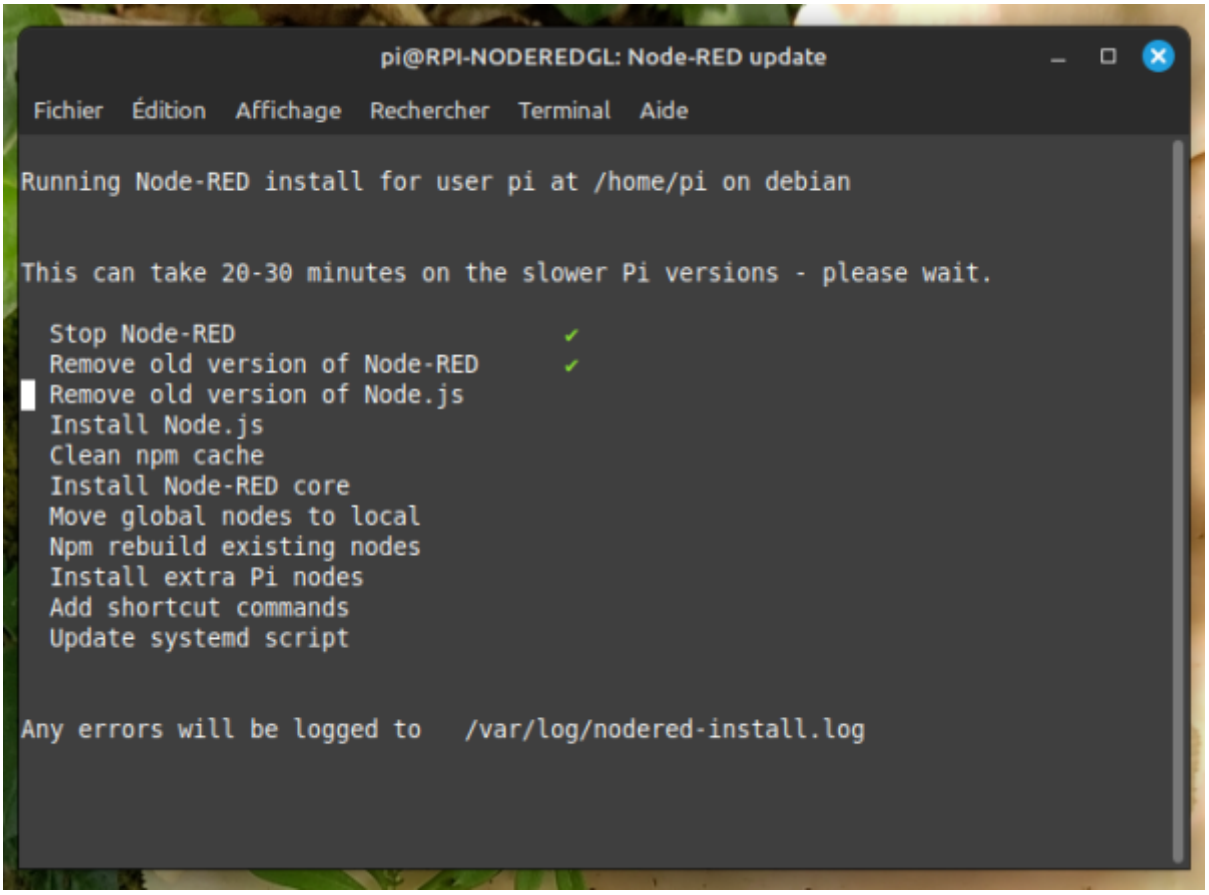
Installation Nouvelle version de node red

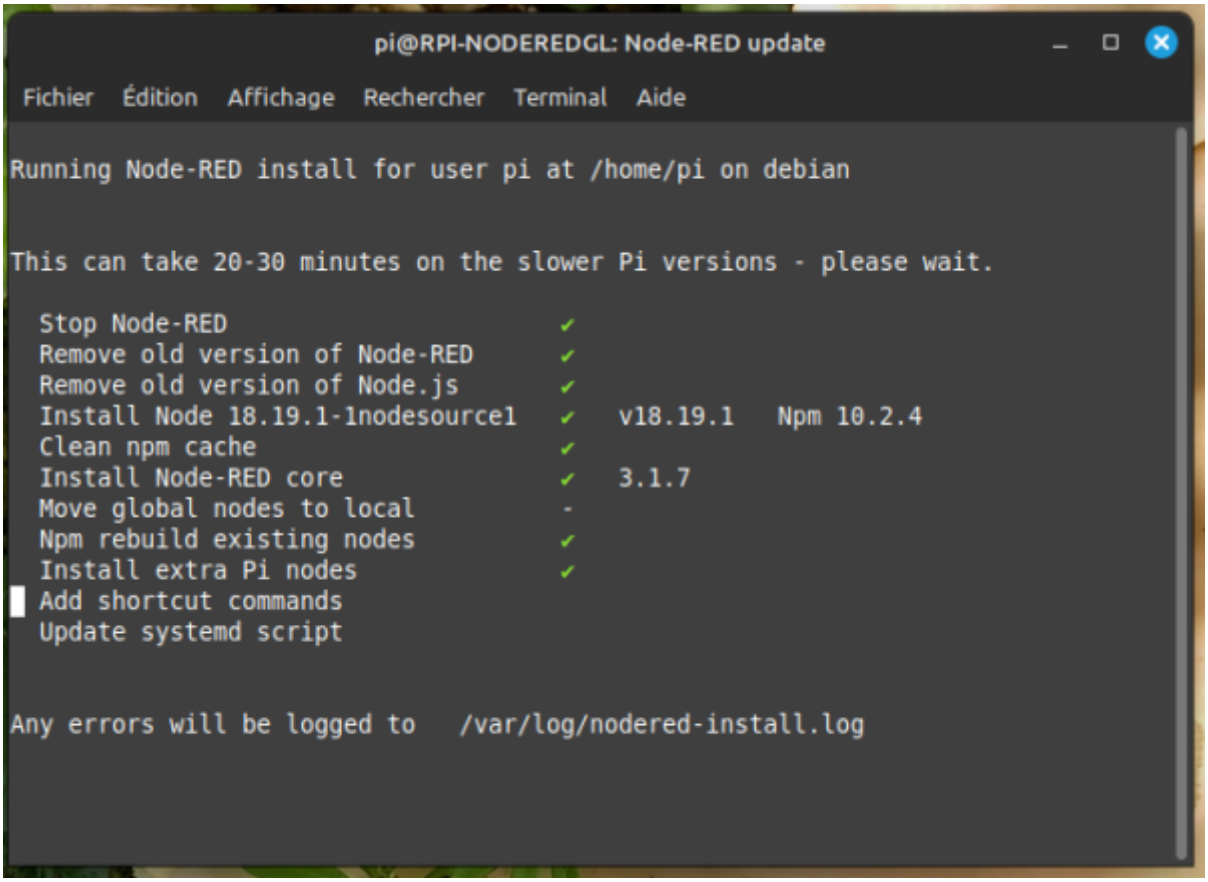
nodejs > 18.xx

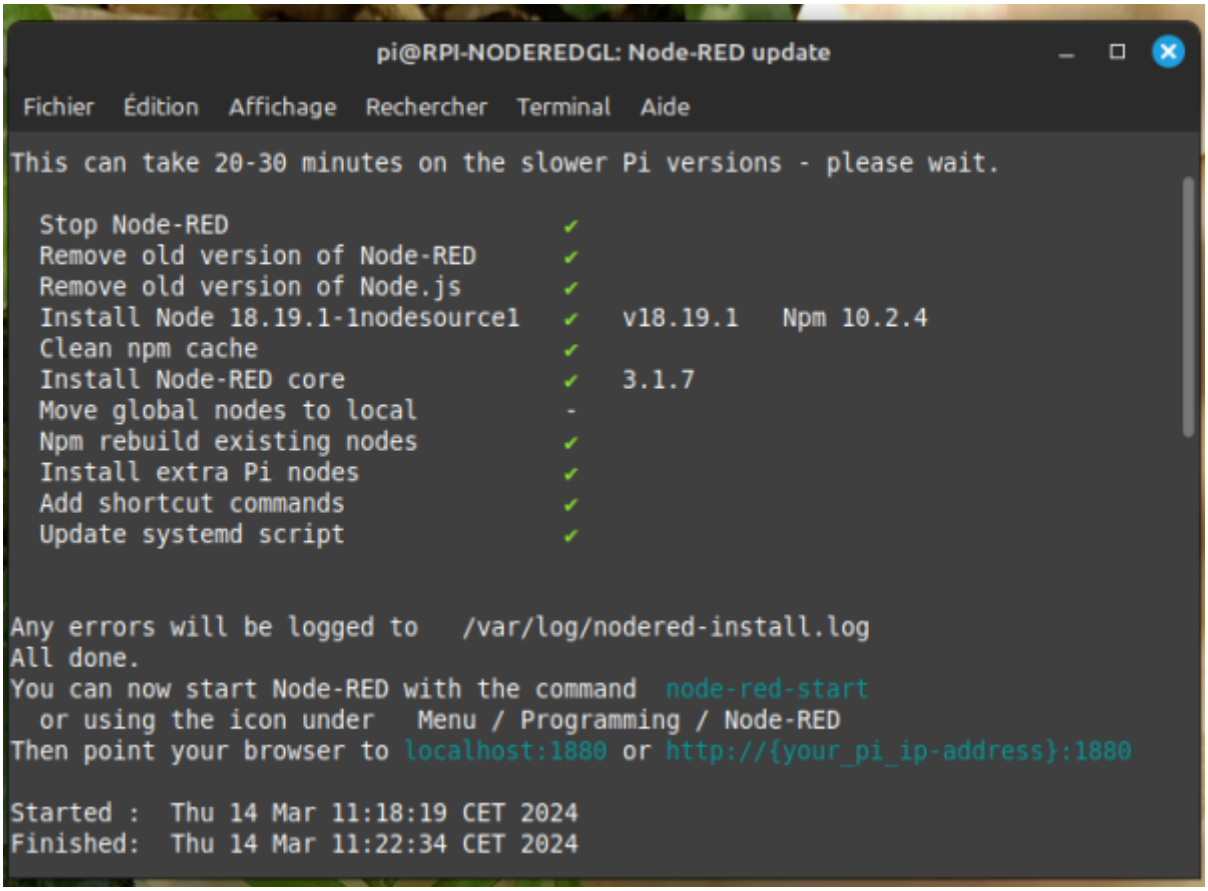
Repondez Y et appuyer sur la touche “Entrée” pour valider



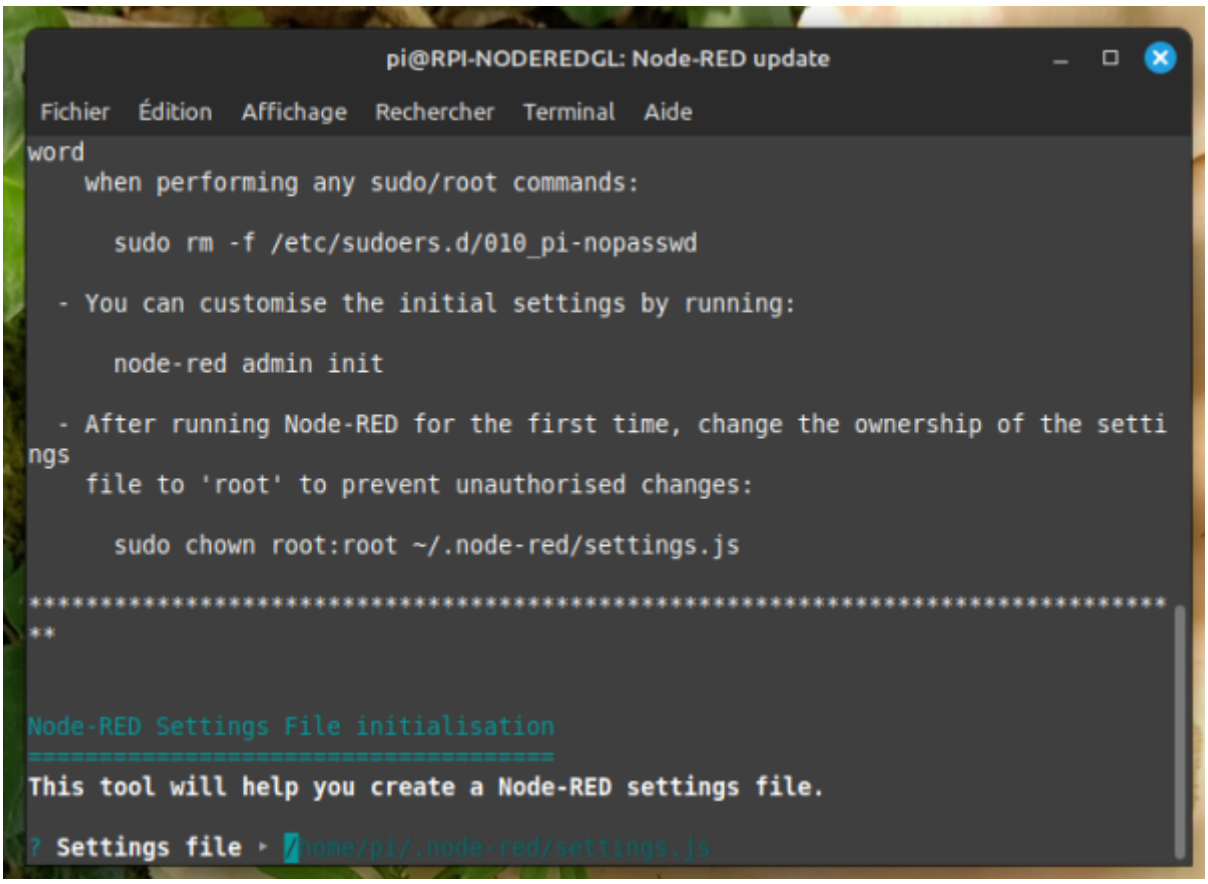

pi@RPI-NODEREDGL: Node-RED update
Fichier Édition Affichage Rechercher Terminal Aide
This script checks the version of node.js installed is 16 or greater. It will try to
install node 18 if none is found. It can optionally install node 16, 18 or 20 LTS for you.
If necessary it will then remove the old core of Node-RED, before then installing the latest
version. You can also optionally specify the version required.
It also tries to run 'npm rebuild' to refresh any extra nodes you have installed
that may have a native binary component. While this normally works ok, you need
to check that it succeeds for your combination of installed nodes.
To do all this it runs commands as root - please satisfy yourself that this will
not damage your Pi, or otherwise compromise your configuration.
If in doubt please backup your SD card first.
See the optional parameters by re-running this command with --help
Are you really sure you want to do this ? [y/N] ? Y
Would you like to install the Pi-specific nodes ? [y/N] ?


pi@RPI-NODEREDGL: Node-RED update
Fichier Édition Affichage Rechercher Terminal Aide
Running Node-RED install for user pi at /home/pi on debian
This can take 20-30 minutes on the slower Pi versions - please wait.
Stop Node-RED ✔
Remove old version of Node-RED ✔
Remove old version of Node.js
Install Node.js
Clean npm cache
Install Node-RED core
Move global nodes to local
Npm rebuild existing nodes
Install extra Pi nodes
Add shortcut commands
Update systemd script
Any errors will be logged to /var/log/nodered-install.log

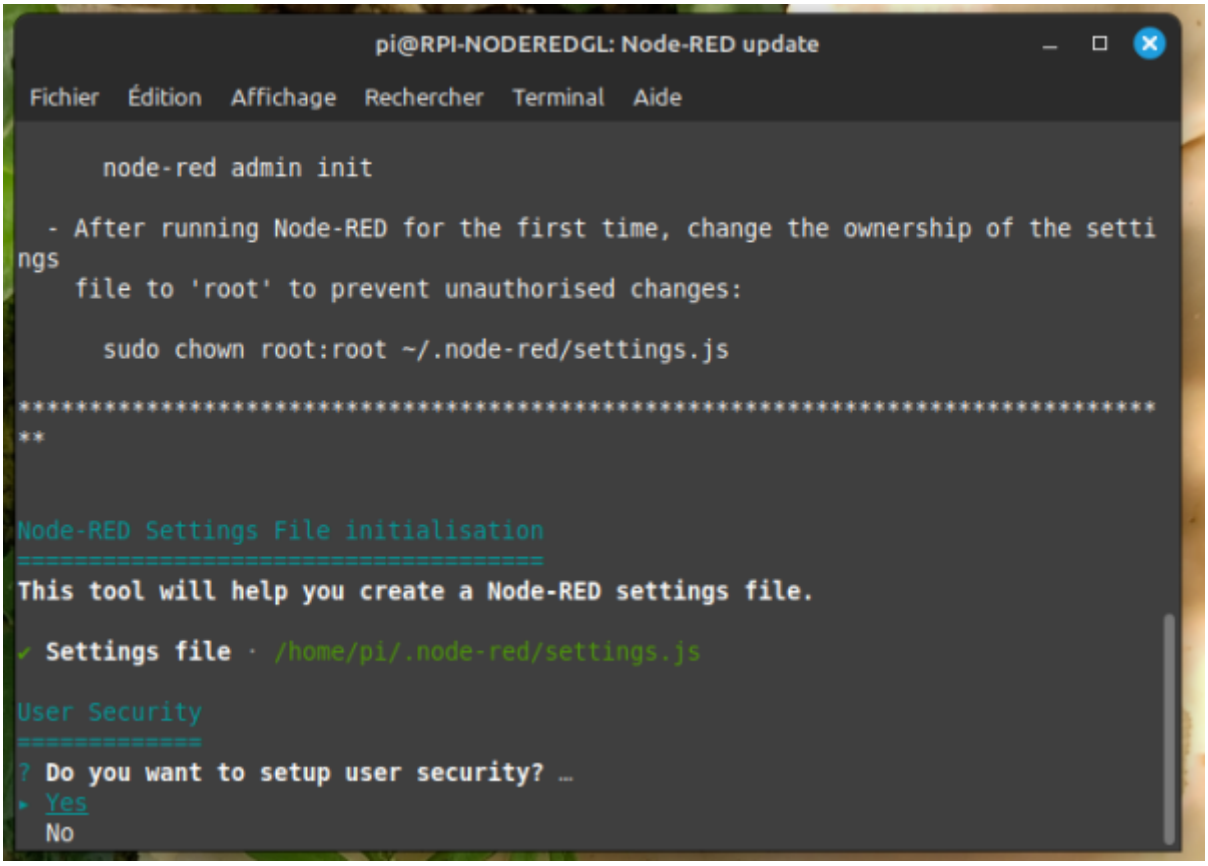




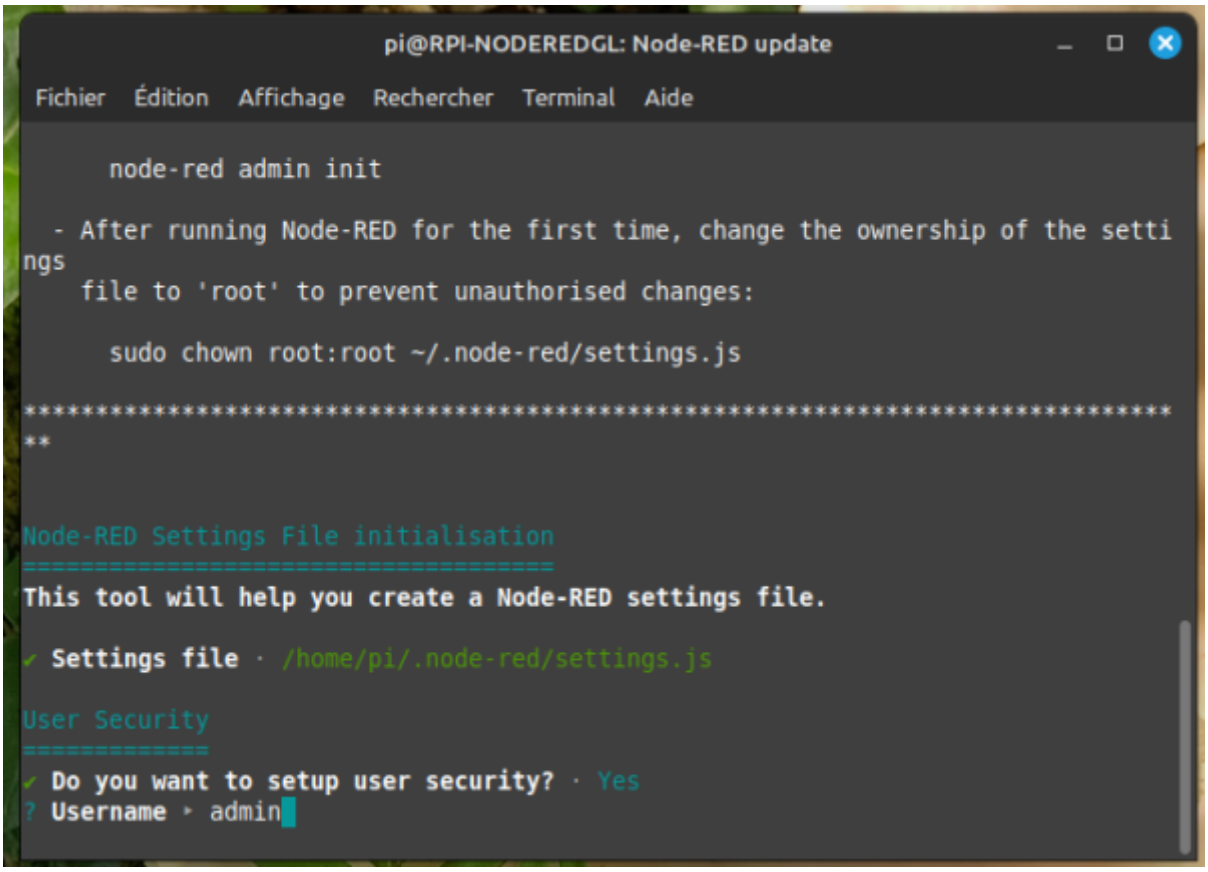
Laisser le repertoire de setting.js par defaut et taper “Entrée”



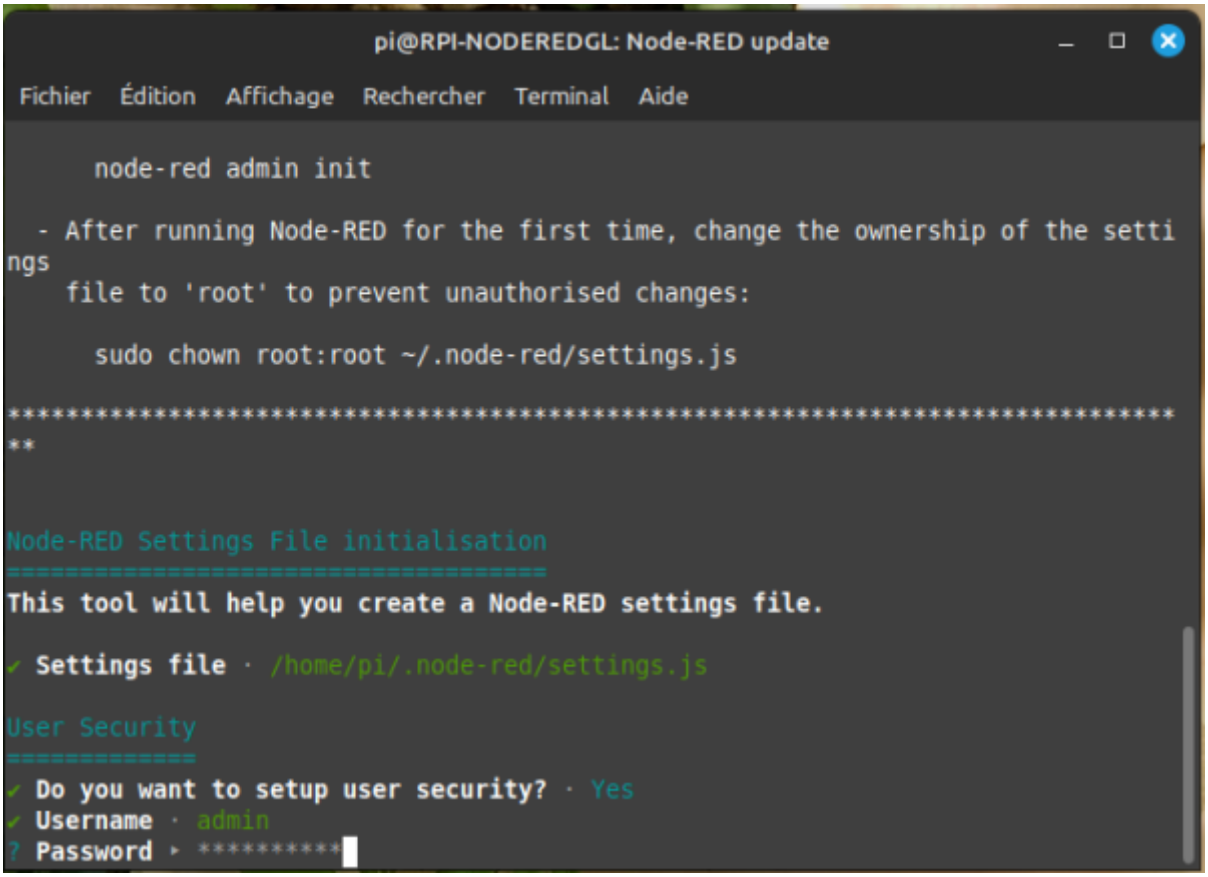
“Yes” par defaut pour entrer les parametres de securité (login et mode de passe) , appuyer sur “Entrée”

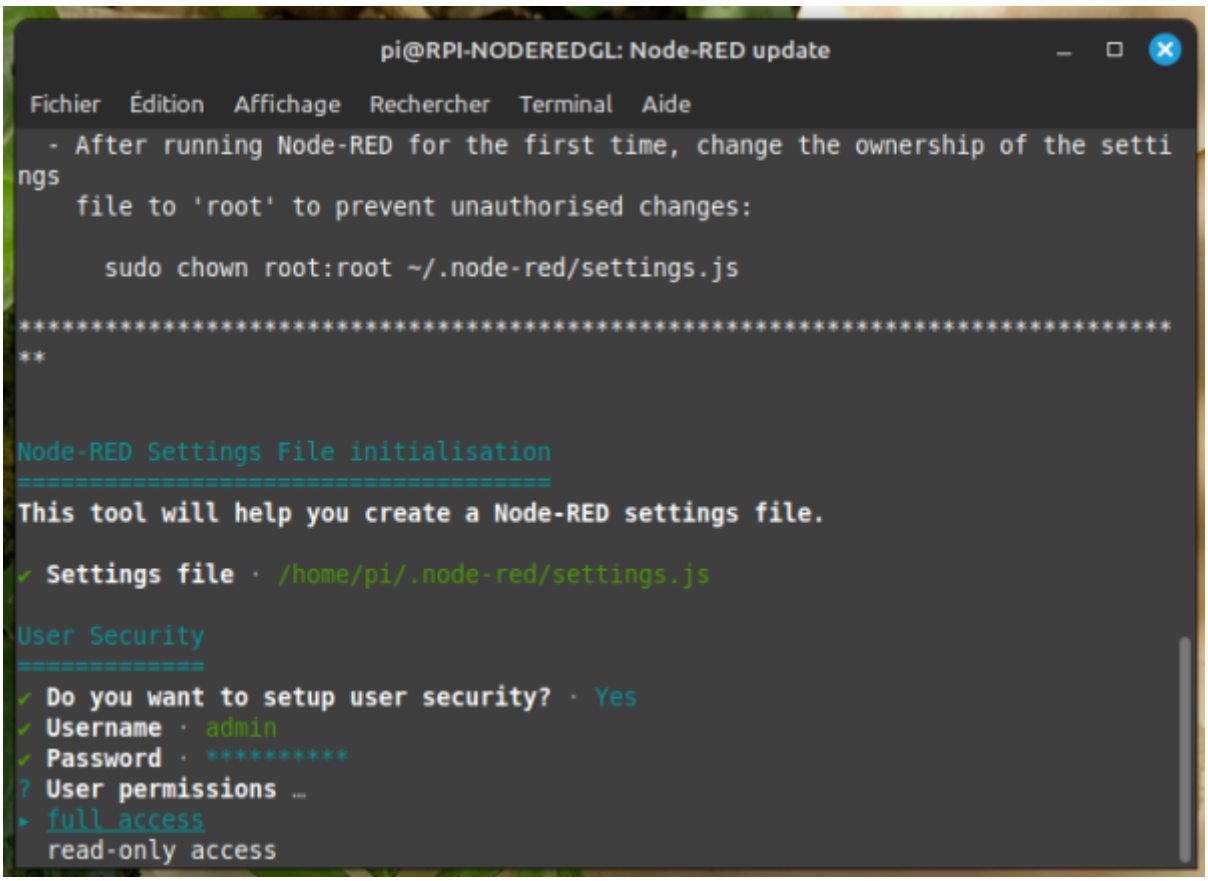


Login “admin”



Mot de passe assez long pour la securité, entre 10 et 15 caractéres (!!! **Notez le** !!!!)




pi@RPI-NODEREDGL: Node-RED update
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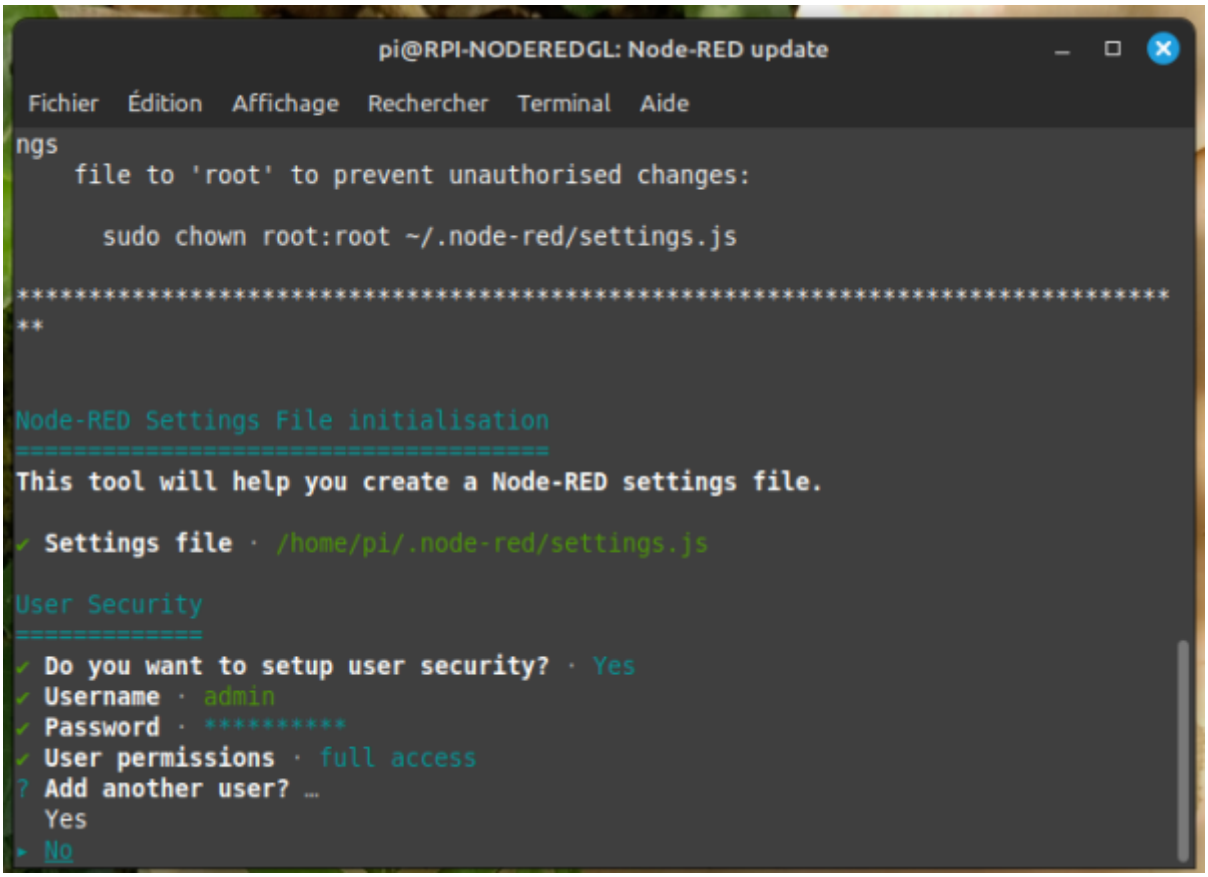
- After running Node-RED for the first time, change the ownership of the setti
ngs
file to 'root' to prevent unauthorised changes:
sudo chown root:root ~/.node-red/settings.js
Node-RED Settings File initialisation
This tool will help you create a Node-RED settings file.
✔ Settings file · /home/pi/.node-red/settings.js
User Security
✔ Do you want to setup user security? · Yes
✔ Username · admin
✔ Password · **********
? User permissions …
▸ full access
read-only access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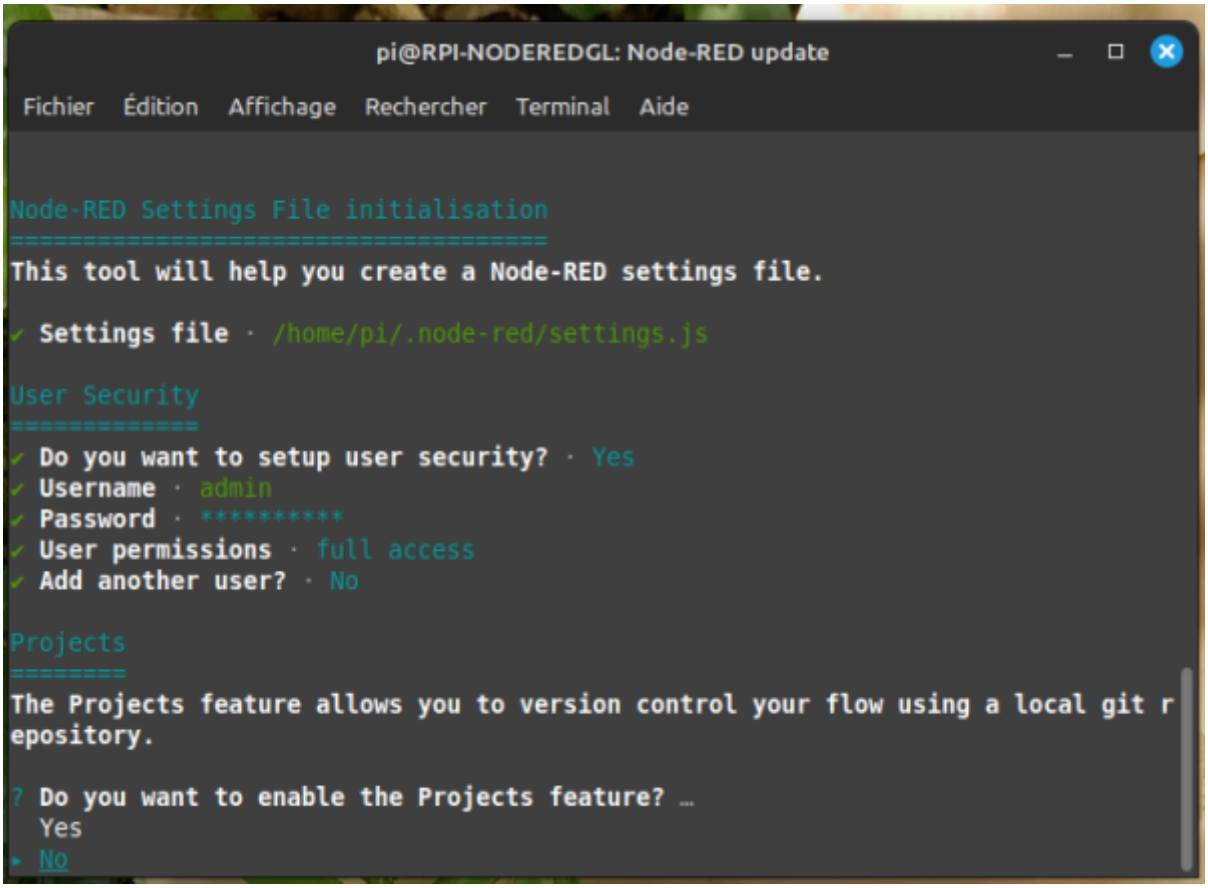
✔ Password · **********
✔ User permissions · full access
? Add another user? …
Yes
▸ No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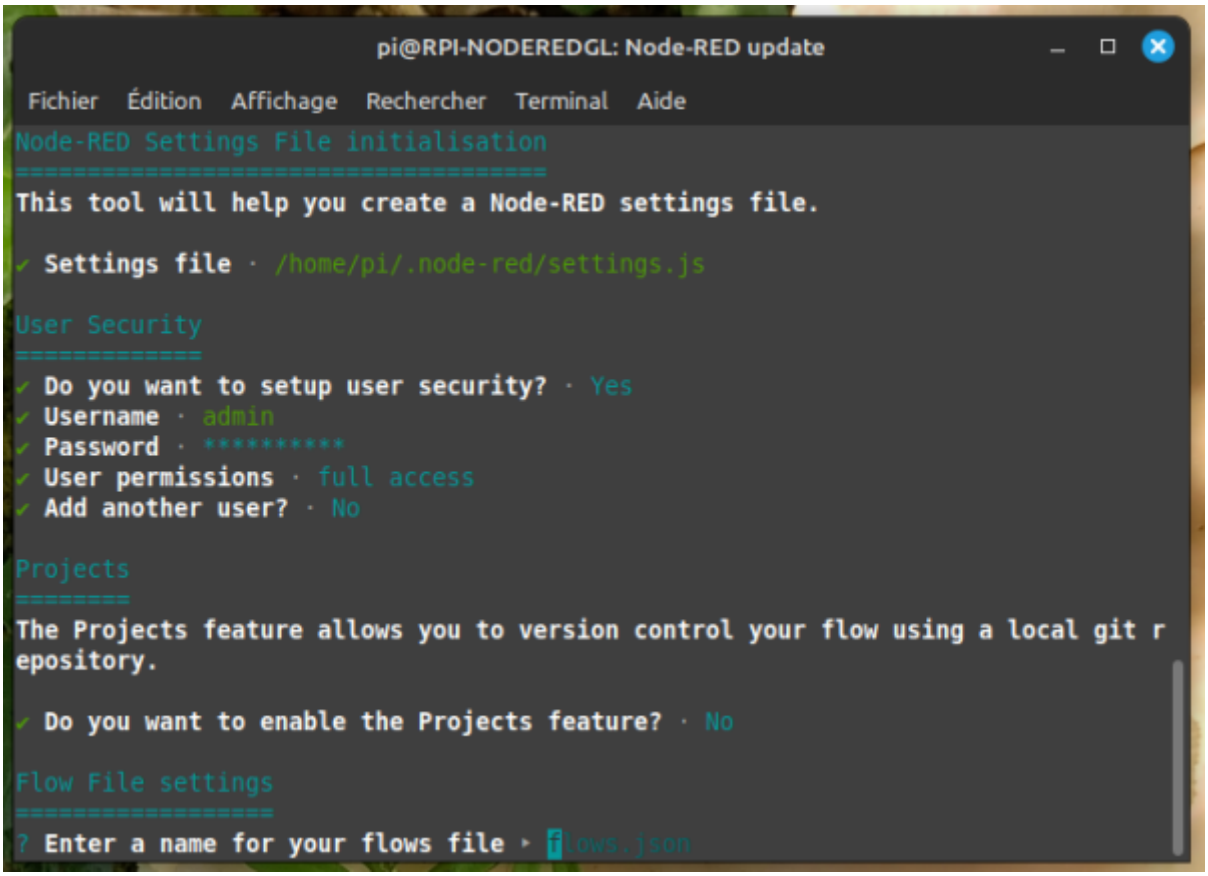
Projects
The Projects feature allows you to version control your flow using a local git r
epository.
? Do you want to enable the Projects feature? …
Yes
No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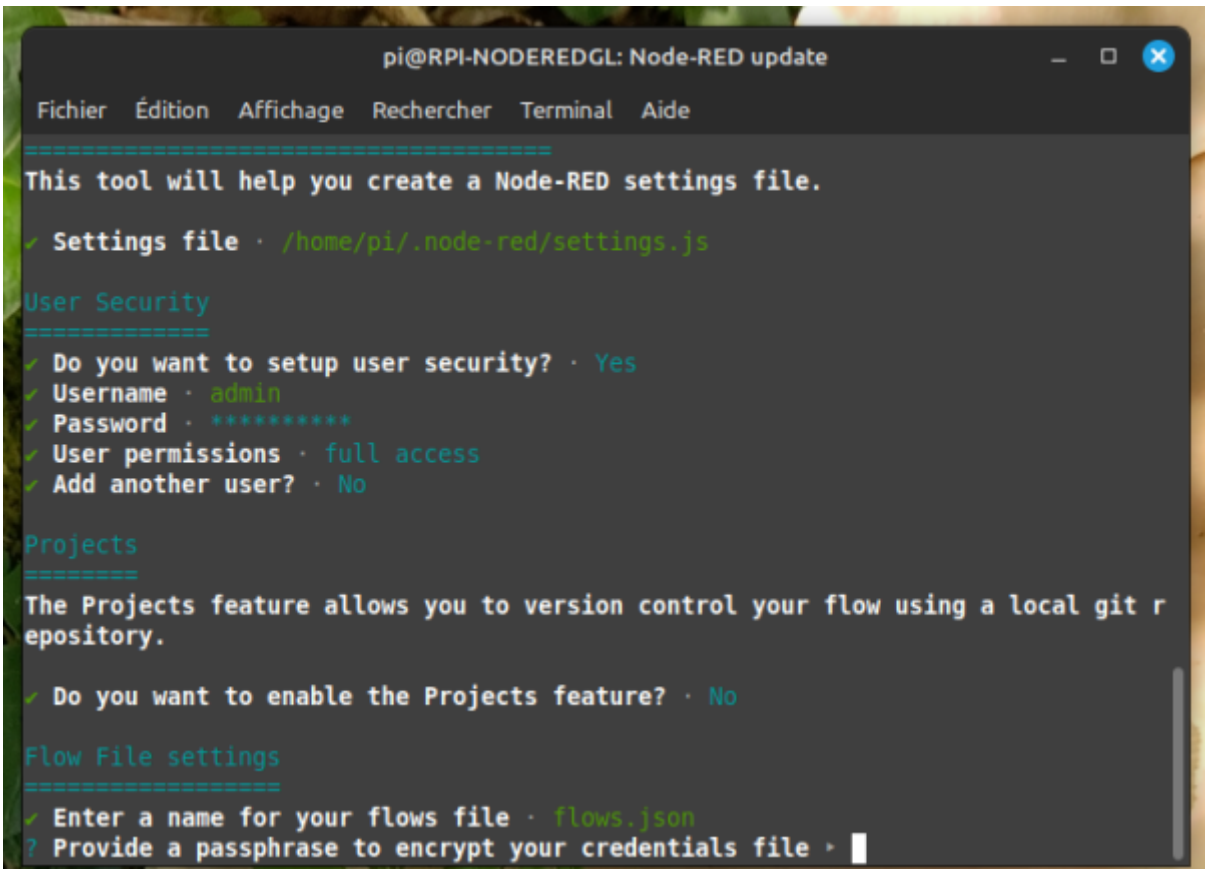
Flow File settings
? Enter a name for your flows file · flows.json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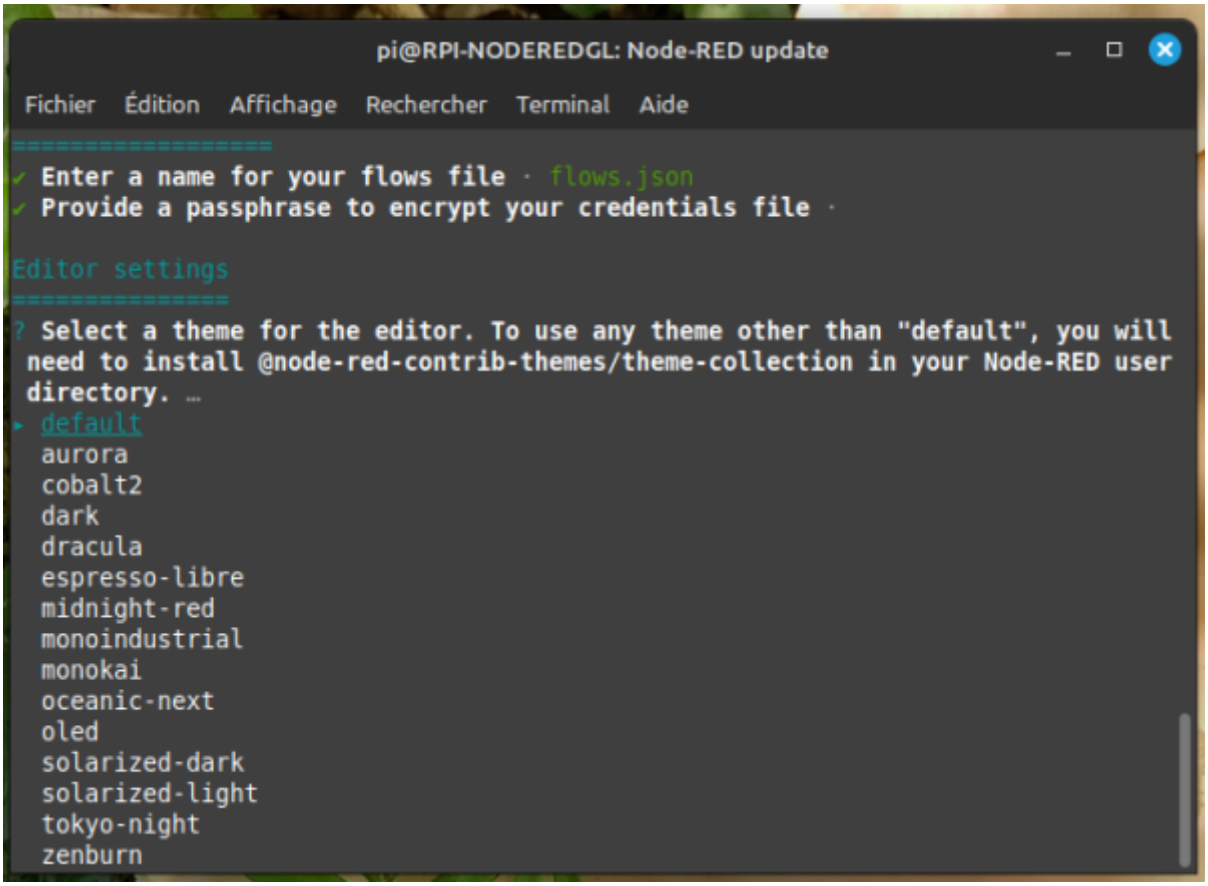
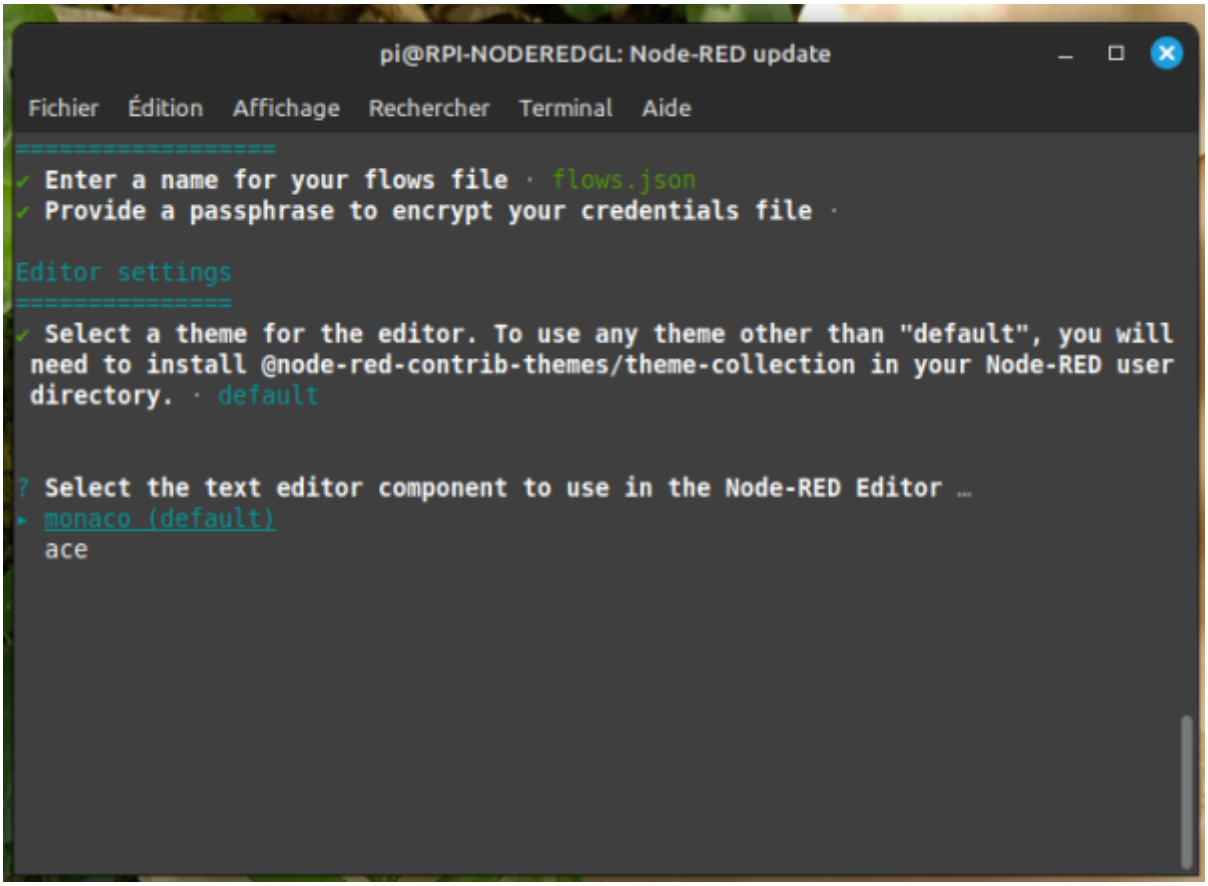
Flow File settings
✔ Enter a name for your flows file · flows.json
? Provide a passphrase to encrypt your credentials file ›


pi@RPI-NODEREDGL: Node-RED update
Fichier Édition Affichage Rechercher Terminal Aide
✔ Enter a name for your flows file · flows.json
✔ Provide a passphrase to encrypt your credentials file ·
Editor settings
? Select a theme for the editor. To use any theme other than "default", you will
need to install @node-red-contrib-themes/theme-collection in your Node-RED user
directory. …
› default
aurora
cobalt2
dark
dracula
espresso-libre
midnight-red
monoindustrial
monokai
oceanic-next
oled
solarized-dark
solarized-light
tokyo-night
zenburn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Fichier Édition Affichage Rechercher Terminal Aide
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✓ Provide a passphrase to encrypt your credentials file ·
Editor settings
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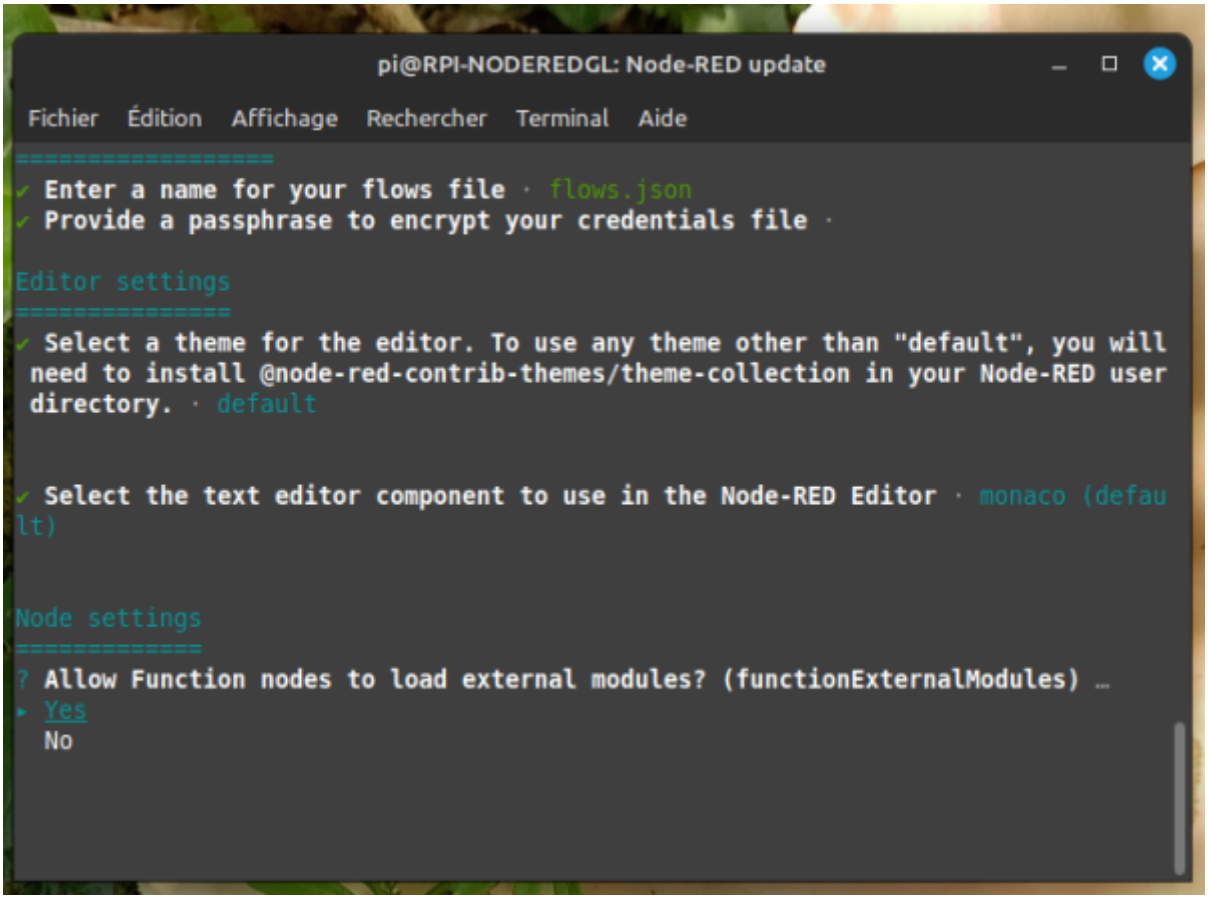
✓ Select a theme for the editor. To use any theme other than "default", you will need to install @node-red-contrib-themes/theme-collection in your Node-RED user directory. · default
? Select the text editor component to use in the Node-RED Editor …
▸ monaco (default)
ace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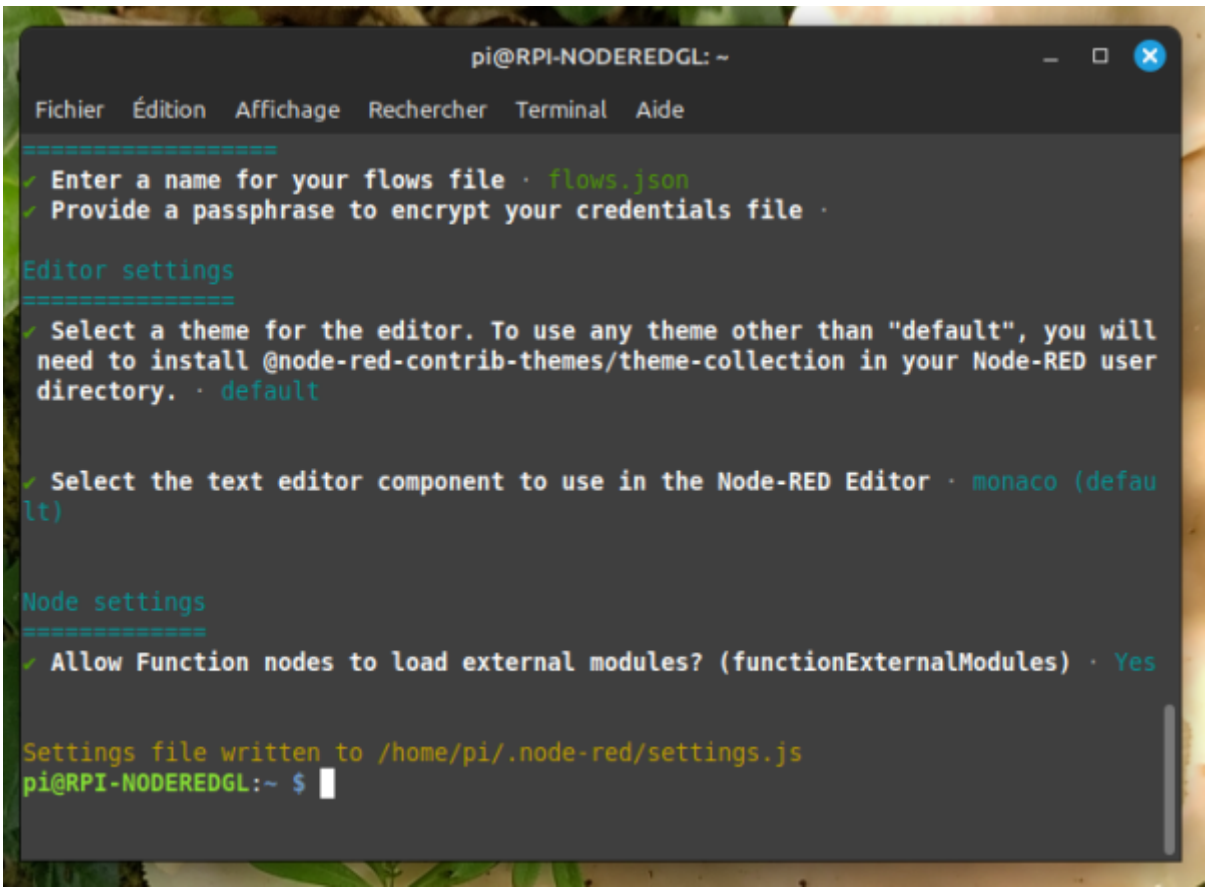
✓ Select the text editor component to use in the Node-RED Editor · monaco (defau
lt)
Node settings
==========
? Allow Function nodes to load external modules? (functionExternalModules) …
▸ Yes
No



Automatiser le démarrage

Lançons maintenant Node-RED :

```
node-red-start
```

Faire

- Ctrl C

pour revenir au prompt:

Avant de découvrir son interface, puisque nous allons utiliser Node-RED en domotique, nous voulons qu’il se lance automatiquement au démarrage de notre Raspberry Pi.

Pour ce faire, nous avons besoin de cette commande :

```
sudo systemctl enable nodered.service
```

L'installation de node-red est terminée

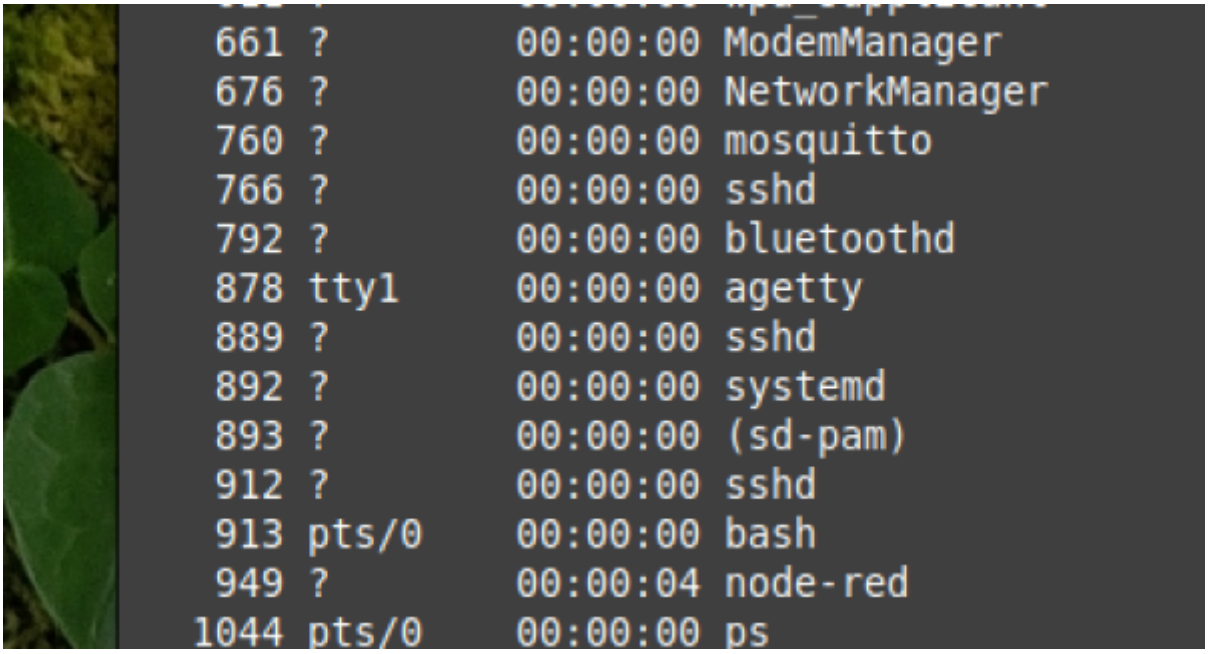
Faire un redemarrage du rasberry

```
sudo shutdown -r now
```

et ensuite verifier si node-red et demarrer

```
ps -A
```

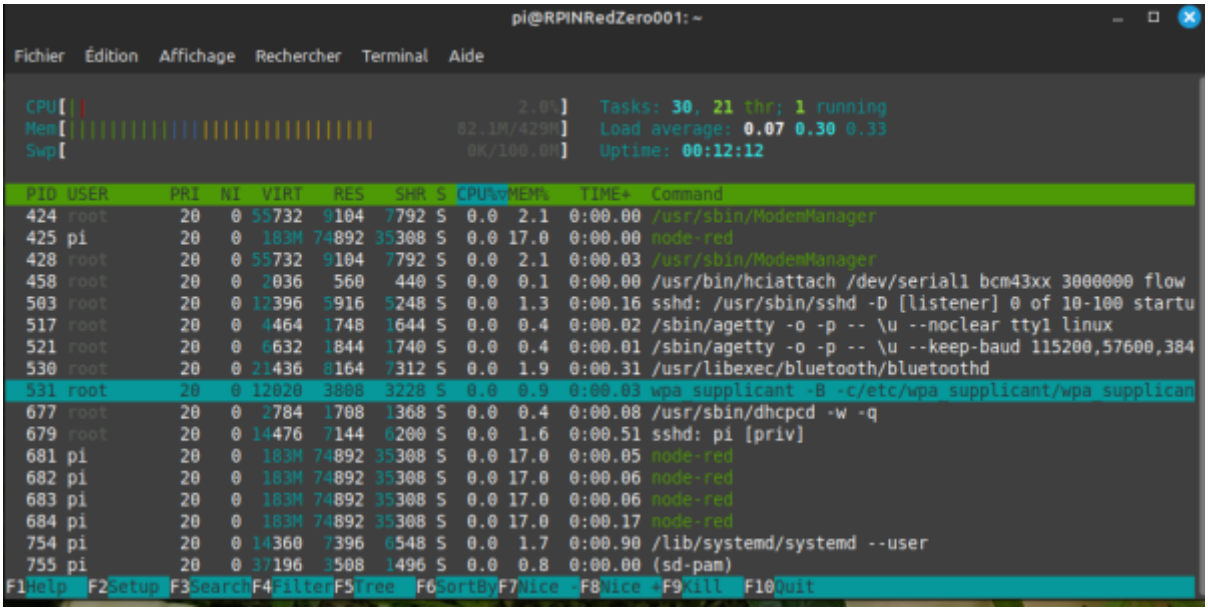
on doit avoir une ligne avec **node-red** et une avec **mosquitto** (exemple : 760 ? 00:00:00 **mosquitto** et 949 ? 00:00:04 **node-red**) Le numéro n'a pas d'importance ici...



```
  661 ?        00:00:00 ModemManager
  676 ?        00:00:00 NetworkManager
  760 ?        00:00:00 mosquitto
  766 ?        00:00:00 sshd
  792 ?        00:00:00 bluetoothd
  878 tty1     00:00:00 agetty
  889 ?        00:00:00 sshd
  892 ?        00:00:00 systemd
  893 ?        00:00:00 (sd-pam)
  912 ?        00:00:00 sshd
  913 pts/0    00:00:00 bash
  949 ?        00:00:04 node-red
 1044 pts/0    00:00:00 ps
```

ou avec la commande :

- htop



```
pi@RPINRedZero001: ~
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CPU[|                                    2.0%]   Tasks: 30, 21 thr; 1 running
Mem[||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||  82.1M/429M]   Load average: 0.07 0.30 0.33
Swp[                                     0K/100.0M]   Uptime: 00:12:12

  PID USER      PRI  NI  VIRT   RES   SHR S CPU%▽MEM%   TIME+  Command
  424 root       20   0 55732  9104  7792 S  0.0  2.1  0:00.00 /usr/sbin/ModemManager
  425 pi         20   0  183M 74892 35308 S  0.0 17.0  0:00.00 node-red
  428 root       20   0 55732  9104  7792 S  0.0  2.1  0:00.03 /usr/sbin/ModemManager
  458 root       20   0  2036   560   440 S  0.0  0.1  0:00.00 /usr/bin/hciattach /dev/serial1 bcm43xx 3000000 flow
  503 root       20   0 12396  5916  5248 S  0.0  1.3  0:00.16 sshd: /usr/sbin/sshd -D [listener] 0 of 10-100 startu
  517 root       20   0  4464  1748  1644 S  0.0  0.4  0:00.02 /sbin/agetty -o -p -- \u --noclear tty1 linux
  521 root       20   0  6632  1844  1740 S  0.0  0.4  0:00.01 /sbin/agetty -o -p -- \u --keep-baud 115200,57600,384
  530 root       20   0 21436  8164  7312 S  0.0  1.9  0:00.31 /usr/libexec/bluetooth/bluetoothd
  531 root       20   0 12020  3808  3228 S  0.0  0.9  0:00.03 wpa_supplicant -B -c/etc/wpa_supplicant/wpa_supplican
  677 root       20   0  2784  1708  1368 S  0.0  0.4  0:00.08 /usr/sbin/dhcpcd -w -q
  679 root       20   0 14476  7144  6200 S  0.0  1.6  0:00.51 sshd: pi [priv]
  681 pi         20   0  183M 74892 35308 S  0.0 17.0  0:00.05 node-red
  682 pi         20   0  183M 74892 35308 S  0.0 17.0  0:00.06 node-red
  683 pi         20   0  183M 74892 35308 S  0.0 17.0  0:00.06 node-red
  684 pi         20   0  183M 74892 35308 S  0.0 17.0  0:00.17 node-red
  754 pi         20   0 14360  7396  6548 S  0.0  1.7  0:00.90 /lib/systemd/systemd --user
  755 pi         20   0 37196  3508  1496 S  0.0  0.8  0:00.00 (sd-pam)
F1Help  F2Setup F3SearchF4FilterF5Tree  F6SortByF7Nice -F8Nice +F9Kill  F10Quit
```
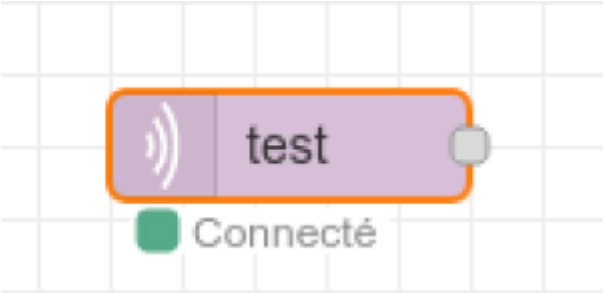

Ensuite on peut tester avec un navigateur web : @ip de votre raspberry :1880

192.168.xx.xxx:1880

on insere un noeud “MQTT in” et l'on indique dans le serveur MQTT 192.168.xx.xxx : 1883 avec un topic “test”

on doit avoir ceci : “ test connecté en vert ”



From:
http://chanterie37.fr/fablab37110/ - **Castel'Lab le Fablab MJC de Château-Renault**

Permanent link:
http://chanterie37.fr/fablab37110/doku.php?id=start:raspberry:nodered:instnouvversion&rev=1711719897

Last update: **2024/03/29 14:44**