

疑難排解:FindIT v. 2.1.1 Probe Software for the Raspberry Pi

目標

本文介紹使用Raspberry Pi OS Buster版本成功全新安裝FindIT v. 2.1.1探測軟體的步驟。

適用裝置 | 軟體版本

FindIT | 2.1.1

簡介

讓我們討論一下使用Raspberry Pi和Raspberry Pi OS Buster版本時FindIT 2.1.1探測軟體。

您是要執行全新安裝，還是嘗試執行全新安裝，卻收到錯誤消息和下載失敗？您是否使用Raspberry Pi作為FindIT探針？

對於大多數使用Raspberry Pi和FindIT的安裝，您只需將軟體映像快閃記憶體到micro SD卡上，將其放入Pi並運行安裝程式。升級也很快。

遺憾的是，當您使用Raspberry Pi OS Buster版本重新安裝FindIT v. 2.1.1時，道路上會出現一些顛簸。

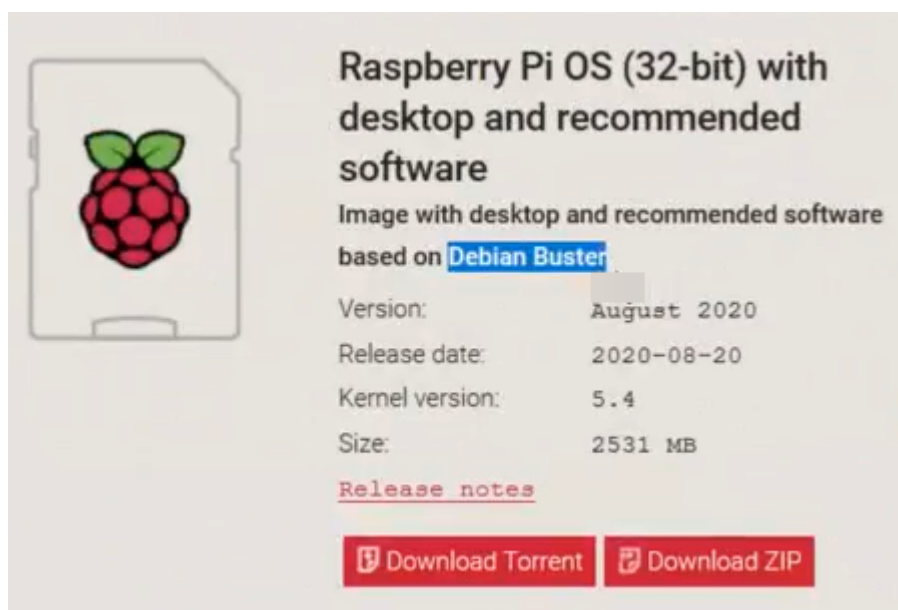
無論這是首次嘗試，還是安裝失敗，您都必須遵循以下說明。如果安裝失敗，則許可權會更改，因此您必須重新開始。我知道，這很無聊，但只要跟著這些步驟走就能成功。

下載並快閃映像

步驟1

導航到[Raspberry Pi Downloads](#)，然後下載適用於您的作業系統的相應版本。開啟下載並在需要時解壓縮。使用[etcher](#)之類的實用程式，將影象刷新到Raspberry Pi的微SD卡。

如果您已安裝此軟體，則無需再次安裝此軟體，但應確認您安裝了正確的軟體。



Raspberry Pi OS (32-bit) with desktop and recommended software

Image with desktop and recommended software based on [Debian Buster](#)

Version:	August 2020
Release date:	2020-08-20
Kernel version:	5.4
Size:	2531 MB

[Release notes](#)

[Download Torrent](#) [Download ZIP](#)

步驟2

下載[FindIT Network Probe 2.1.1 Raspberry Pi\(Debian Buster\)的所有語言安裝程式](#)。

Cisco FindIT Network Probe 2.1.1 all languages installer for Raspberry Pi (Raspbian Buster)
finditprobe-2.1.1.20200521-raspbian-buster_armhf.signed.sh

01-Jun-2020

12.42 MB



預設情況下，使用新的Raspberry Pi OS映像禁用安全外殼(SSH)。可以使用命令 **sudo raspi-config** 啟用，然後使用選單啟用它。另一種方法是在將記憶體卡插入Pi之前，通過在記憶體卡上建立名為 **ssh** 的空白檔案來建立快捷方式。如果使用第二個選項，請確保檔名中沒有副檔名。

步驟3

將micro SD卡插入Raspberry Pi並通電。

步驟4

開啟電腦上的命令提示符。Ping Pi的IP地址以測試連通性。當您看到回覆消息時，您可以繼續。

```
Command Prompt - ping 10.0.0.200 -t
Microsoft Windows [Version 10.0.17134.1667]
(c) 2018 Microsoft Corporation. All rights reserved.

C:\Users\j... ping 10.0.0.200

Pinging 10.0.0.200 with 32 bytes of data:
Reply from 10.0.0.102: Destination host unreachable.
Request timed out.
Request timed out.
Request timed out.

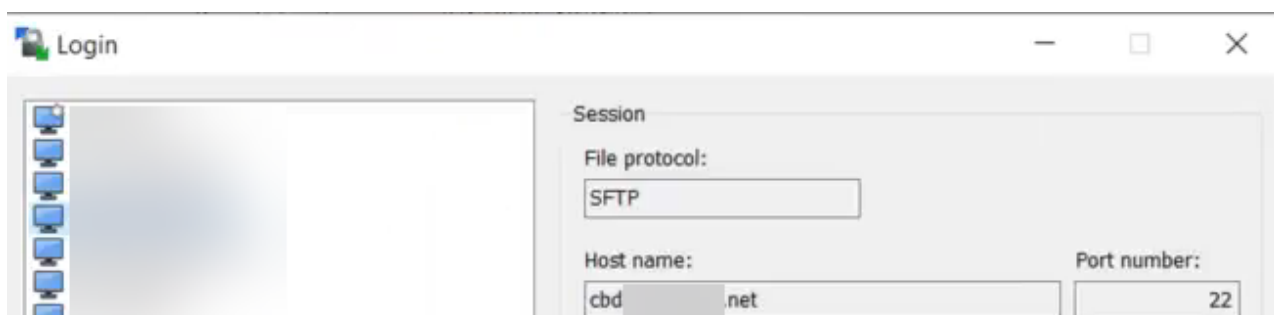
Ping statistics for 10.0.0.200:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 1, Lost = 3 (75% loss),

C:\Users\j... >ping 10.0.0.200 -t

Pinging 10.0.0.200 with 32 bytes of data:
Request timed out.
Request timed out.
Reply from 10.0.0.200: bytes=32 time=8ms TTL=64
Reply from 10.0.0.200: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=64
Reply from 10.0.0.200: bytes=32 time=2ms TTL=64
Reply from 10.0.0.200: bytes=32 time=2ms TTL=64
Reply from 10.0.0.200: bytes=32 time=4ms TTL=64
Reply from 10.0.0.200: bytes=32 time=2ms TTL=64
Reply from 10.0.0.200: bytes=32 time=1ms TTL=64
```

步驟5

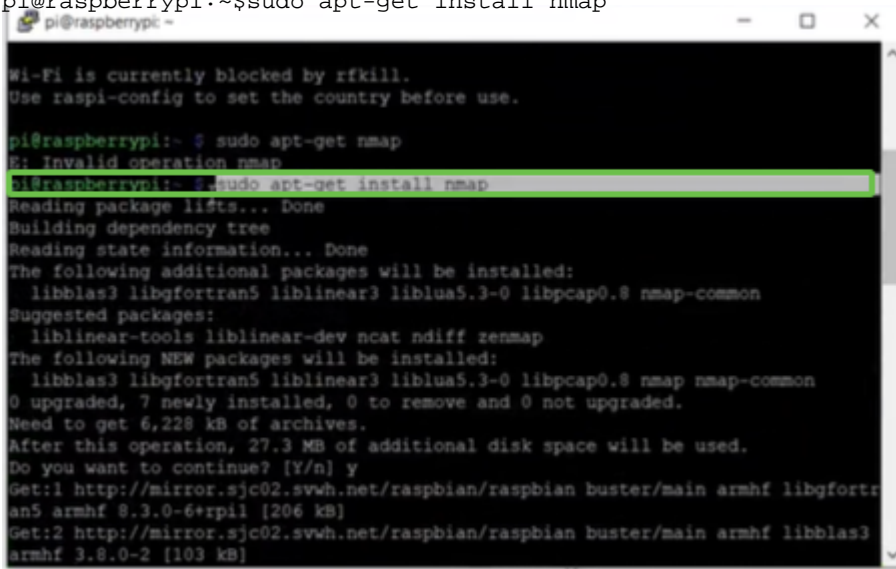
使用SFTP客戶端 (如WinSCP) 訪問Raspberry Pi。預設密碼為 *raspberry*。



步驟6

輸入以下命令。請記住，每個步驟之間都需要花費一些時間。耐心點，這是值得的！

```
pi@raspberrypi:~$sudo apt-get install nmap
```



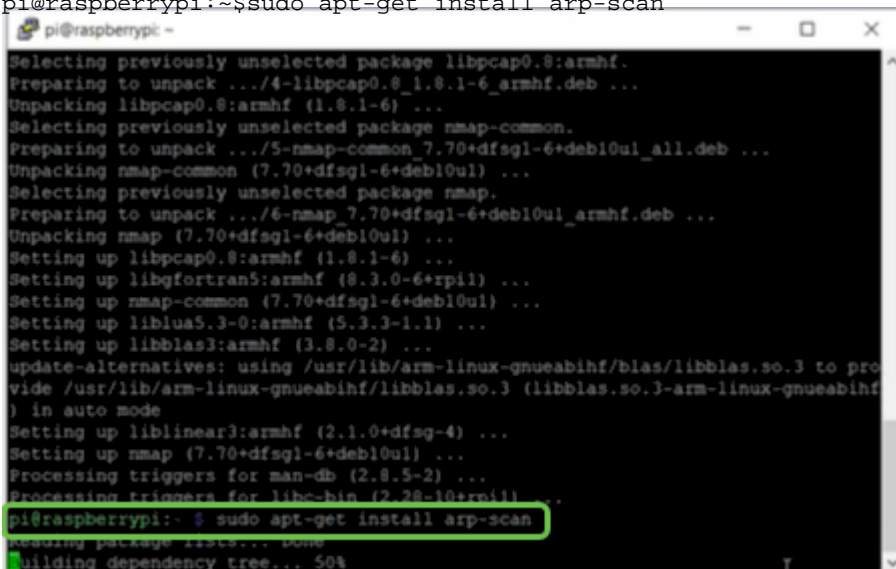
```
pi@raspberrypi:~$sudo apt-get install nmap
Wi-Fi is currently blocked by rfkill.
Use raspi-config to set the country before use.

pi@raspberrypi:~$ sudo apt-get install nmap
E: Invalid operation nmap
pi@raspberrypi:~$ sudo apt-get install nmap
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree
Reading state information... Done
The following additional packages will be installed:
  libblas3 libgfortran5 liblinear3 liblua5.3-0 libpcap0.8 nmap-common
Suggested packages:
  liblinear-tools liblinear-dev ncat ndiff zenmap
The following NEW packages will be installed:
  libblas3 libgfortran5 liblinear3 liblua5.3-0 libpcap0.8 nmap nmap-common
0 upgraded, 7 newly installed, 0 to remove and 0 not upgraded.
Need to get 6,228 kB of archives.
After this operation, 27.3 MB of additional disk space will be used.
Do you want to continue? [Y/n] y
Get:1 http://mirror.sjc02.svwh.net/raspbian/raspbian buster/main armhf libgfortran5 armhf 8.3.0-6+rpil [206 kB]
Get:2 http://mirror.sjc02.svwh.net/raspbian/raspbian buster/main armhf libblas3 armhf 3.8.0-2 [103 kB]
```

第7步

輸入以下命令。

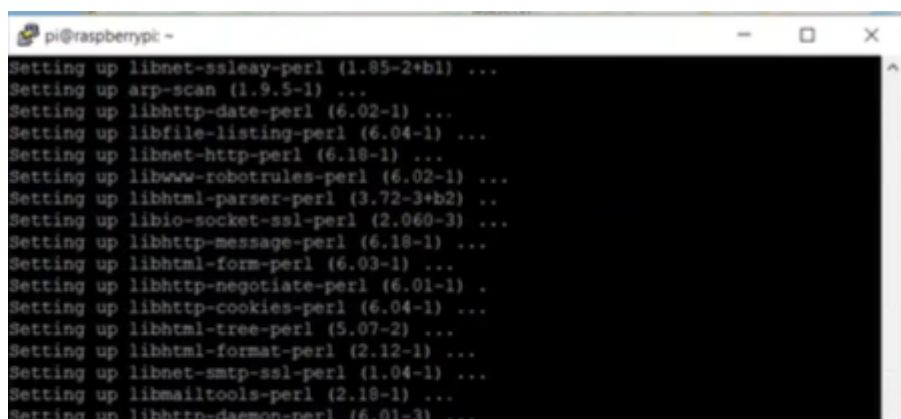
```
pi@raspberrypi:~$sudo apt-get install arp-scan
```



```
pi@raspberrypi:~$sudo apt-get install arp-scan
Selecting previously unselected package libpcap0.8:armhf.
Preparing to unpack .../4-libpcap0.8_1.8.1-6_armhf.deb ...
Unpacking libpcap0.8:armhf (1.8.1-6) ...
Selecting previously unselected package nmap-common.
Preparing to unpack .../5-nmap-common_7.70+dfsg1-6+deb10u1_all.deb ...
Unpacking nmap-common (7.70+dfsg1-6+deb10u1) ...
Selecting previously unselected package nmap.
Preparing to unpack .../6-nmap_7.70+dfsg1-6+deb10u1_armhf.deb ...
Unpacking nmap (7.70+dfsg1-6+deb10u1) ...
Setting up libpcap0.8:armhf (1.8.1-6) ...
Setting up libgfortran5:armhf (8.3.0-6+rpil) ...
Setting up nmap-common (7.70+dfsg1-6+deb10u1) ...
Setting up liblua5.3-0:armhf (5.3.3-1.1) ...
Setting up libblas3:armhf (3.8.0-2) ...
update-alternatives: using /usr/lib/arm-linux-gnueabi/bf/libblas.so.3 to provide /usr/lib/arm-linux-gnueabi/libblas.so.3 (libblas.so.3-arm-linux-gnueabi) in auto mode
Setting up liblinear3:armhf (2.1.0+dfsg-4) ...
Setting up nmap (7.70+dfsg1-6+deb10u1) ...
Processing triggers for man-db (2.8.5-2) ...
Processing triggers for libc-bin (2.28-10+rpi1) ...
pi@raspberrypi:~$ sudo apt-get install arp-scan
Reading package lists... done
Building dependency tree... 50%
```

第8步 (可選)

如果要檢視當前目錄中的檔案清單，請輸入以下命令。如果您知道檔名，可以跳到步驟9。

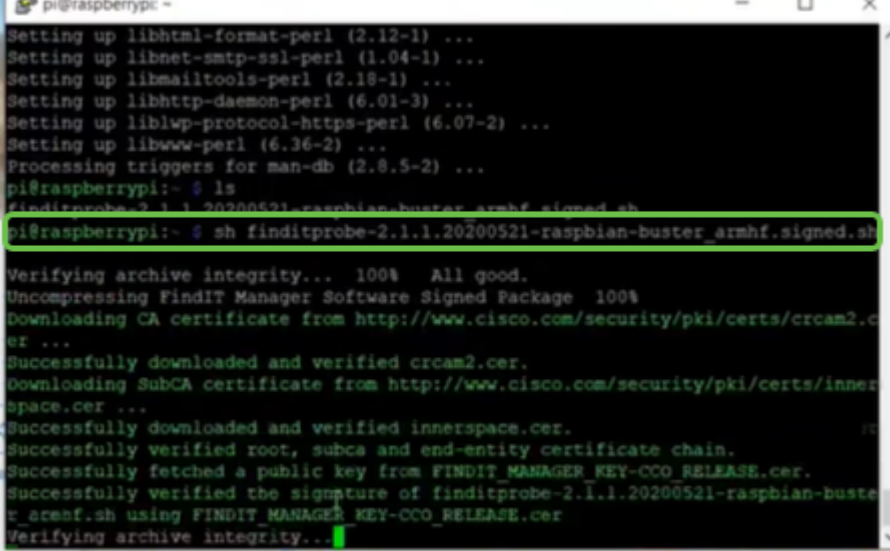


```
pi@raspberrypi:~$ sudo apt-get install arp-scan
Setting up libnet-ssleay-perl (1.85-2+b1) ...
Setting up arp-scan (1.9.5-1) ...
Setting up libhttp-date-perl (6.02-1) ...
Setting up libfile-listing-perl (6.04-1) ...
Setting up libnet-http-perl (6.18-1) ...
Setting up libwww-robotrules-perl (6.02-1) ...
Setting up libhtml-parser-perl (3.72-3+b2) ...
Setting up libio-socket-ssl-perl (2.060-3) ...
Setting up libhttp-message-perl (6.18-1) ...
Setting up libhtml-form-perl (6.03-1) ...
Setting up libhttp-negotiate-perl (6.01-1) ...
Setting up libhttp-cookies-perl (6.04-1) ...
Setting up libhtml-tree-perl (5.07-2) ...
Setting up libhtml-format-perl (2.12-1) ...
Setting up libnet-smtp-ssl-perl (1.04-1) ...
Setting up libmailtools-perl (2.18-1) ...
Setting up libhttp-daemon-perl (6.01-3) ...
```

步驟9

輸入以下命令。

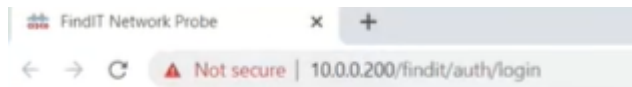
```
pi@raspberrypi:~$sh finditprobe-2.1.1.20200521-raspbian-buster_armhf.signed.sh
```



```
pi@raspberrypi:~$sh finditprobe-2.1.1.20200521-raspbian-buster_armhf.signed.sh
Setting up libhtml-format-perl (2.12-1) ...
Setting up libnet-smtp-ssl-perl (1.04-1) ...
Setting up libmailtools-perl (2.18-1) ...
Setting up libhttp-daemon-perl (6.01-3) ...
Setting up liblwp-protocol-https-perl (6.07-2) ...
Setting up libwww-perl (6.36-2) ...
Processing triggers for man-db (2.8.5-2) ...
pi@raspberrypi:~$ ls
finditprobe-2.1.1.20200521-raspbian-buster_armhf.signed.sh
pi@raspberrypi:~$ sh finditprobe-2.1.1.20200521-raspbian-buster_armhf.signed.sh
Verifying archive integrity... 100% All good.
Uncompressing FindIT Manager Software Signed Package 100%
Downloading CA certificate from http://www.cisco.com/security/pki/certs/crcam2.cer ...
Successfully downloaded and verified crcam2.cer.
Downloading SubCA certificate from http://www.cisco.com/security/pki/certs/innerspace.cer ...
Successfully downloaded and verified innerspace.cer.
Successfully verified root, subca and end-entity certificate chain.
Successfully fetched a public key from FINDIT_MANAGER_KEY-CCO_RELEASE.cer.
Successfully verified the signature of finditprobe-2.1.1.20200521-raspbian-buster_armhf.sh using FINDIT_MANAGER_KEY-CCO_RELEASE.cer
Verifying archive integrity...
```

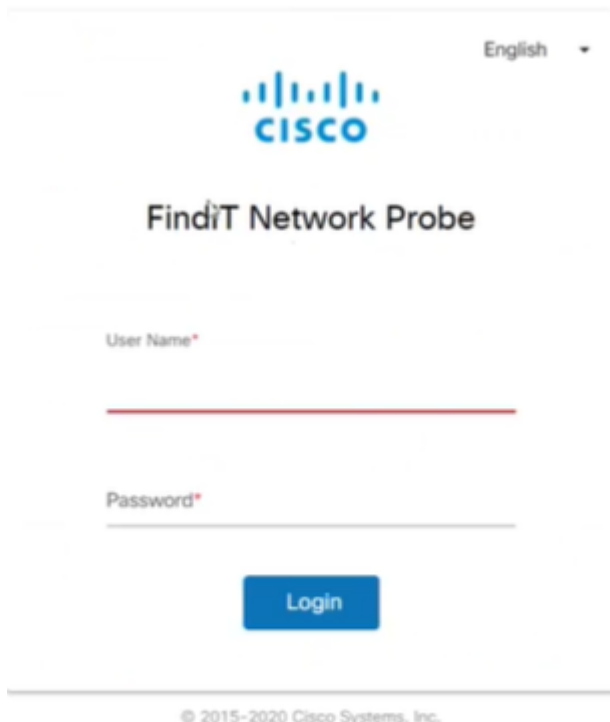
步驟10

載入所有內容後，將Pi的IP地址輸入到Web瀏覽器中。



步驟11

登入到探測。應輸入預設的使用者名稱和密碼 *cisco/cisco*。



English

CISCO

FindIT Network Probe

User Name*

Password*

Login

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步驟12

系統將要求您更改密碼。



Change Password

User Name: cisco

Old Password*

New Password*

Retype New Password*

結論

這樣，您就可以使用您的Raspberry Pi作為探針來幫助您管理網路。好好享受！