

# 故障排除：FindIT v. 2.1.1针对Raspberry Pi的探测软件

## 目标

本文展示了使用Raspberry Pi OS Buster版本成功新安装FindIT v. 2.1.1探测软件的步骤。

## 适用设备 | 软件版本

查找IT | 2.1.1

## 简介

我们来讨论一下使用Raspberry Pi和Raspberry Pi OS Buster版本时的FindIT 2.1.1探测软件。

您是要进行全新安装，还是尝试进行全新安装并收到错误消息和下载失败？您是否使用Raspberry Pi作为FindIT探测器？

对于大多数使用Raspberry Pi和FindIT的安装，您只需将软件映像闪存到微SD卡上，放入Pi，然后运行安装程序。升级也是快速的。

不幸的是，当您使用Raspberry Pi OS Buster版本安装FindIT v2.1.1时，路上会有一些颠簸。

无论这是您的首次尝试还是安装失败，您都必须遵循以下说明。如果安装失败，权限会更改，因此基本上必须重新开始。我知道，这很惨，但只要按照这些步骤取得成功。

## 下载并刷新映像

### 第 1 步

导航至[Raspberry Pi 下载](#)并下载适合您的操作系统的版本。打开下载并解压（如果需要）。使用实用程序(如[etcher](#))将映像闪存到Raspberry Pi的微SD卡。

如果已安装此软件，则无需再次安装，但应确认您拥有正确的软件。



**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](#)

## 步骤 2

下载[FindIT Network Probe 2.1.1 all languages installer for Raspberry Pi\(Debian Buster\)](#)。

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



默认情况下，安全外壳(SSH)会使用新的Raspberry Pi OS映像禁用。可以使用命令`sudo raspi-config`启用它，然后使用菜单启用它。另一个选项是，在将内存卡插入Pi之前，在内存卡上创建一个名为`ssh`的空文件，以创建快捷方式。如果使用第二个选项，请确保文件名中没有文件扩展名。

## 步骤 3

将微型SD卡放入Raspberry Pi中，然后启动。

## 步骤 4

打开计算机上的命令提示符。对Pi的IP地址执行ping操作以测试连通性。当您看到回复消息时，您可以继续。

```
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.

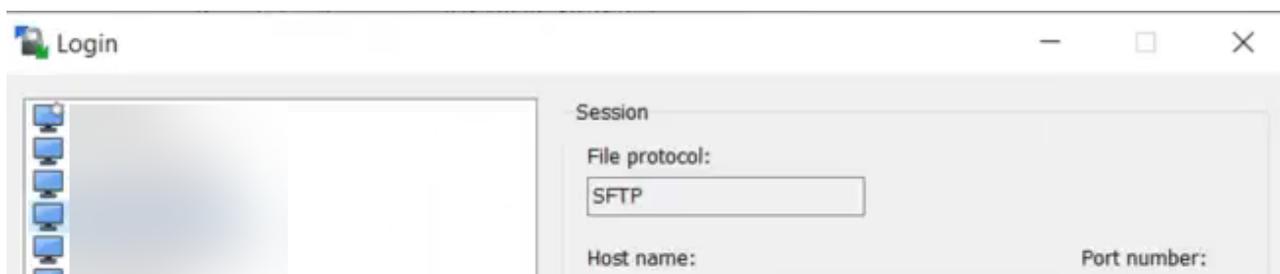
Ping statistics for 10.0.0.200:
    Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 1, Lost = 3 (75% loss),

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
```

## 步骤 5

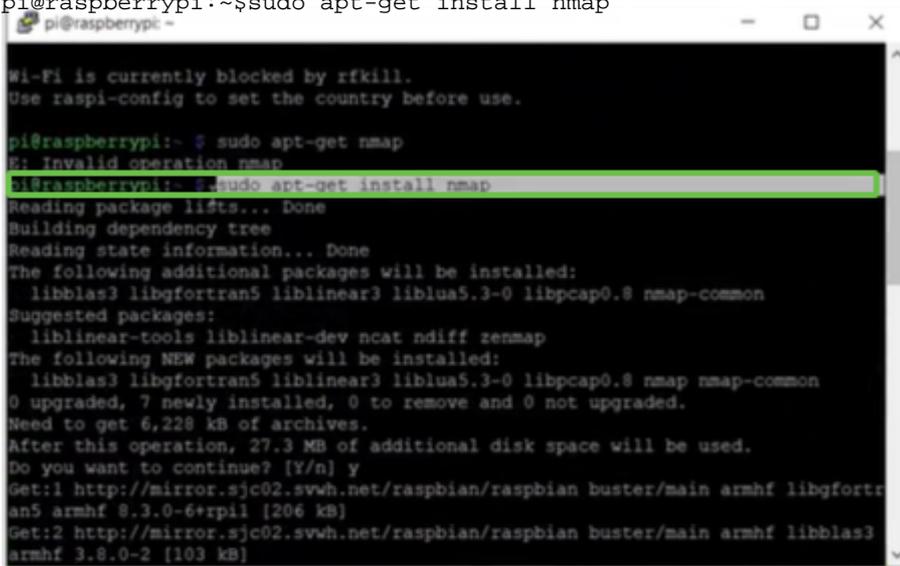
使用SFTP客户端（如WinSCP）访问Raspberry Pi。默认密码为`raspberry`。



## 步骤 6

输入以下命令。请记住，每个步骤之间都需要一段时间。耐心点，值得！

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

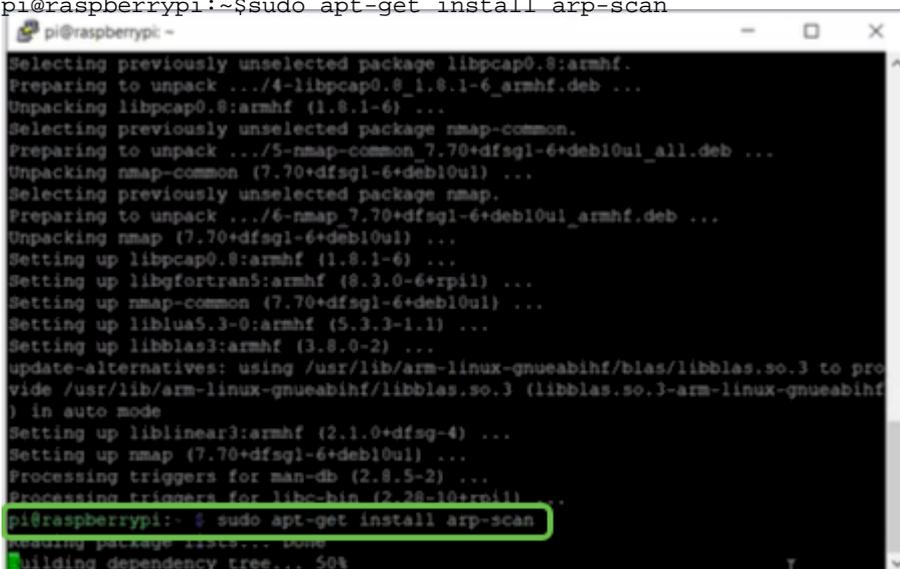


```
pi@raspberrypi:~$sudo apt-get install nmap
E: Invalid operation nmap
pi@raspberrypi:~$sudo apt-get install nmap
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree
Reading state information... Done
The following additional packages will be installed:
  libblas3 libgfortran5 liblinear3 liblua5.3-0 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]
```

## 步骤 7

输入以下命令。

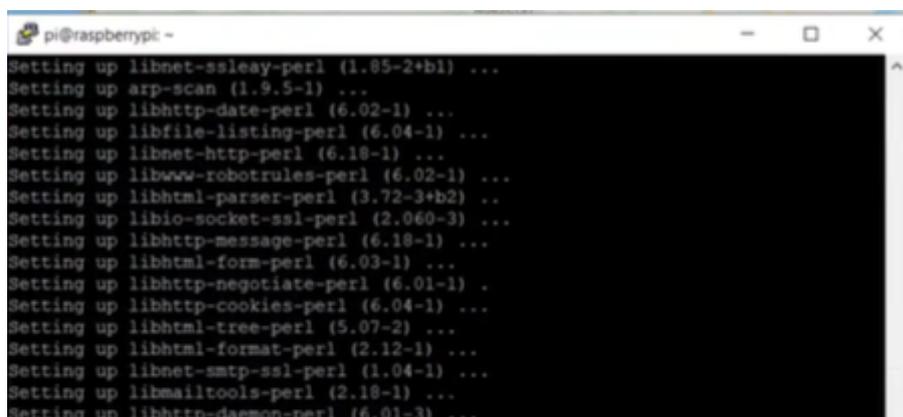
```
pi@raspberrypi:~$sudo apt-get install arp-scan
```



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

## 步骤 8 (可选)

如果您想查看当前目录中的文件列表，请输入以下命令。如果您知道文件名，可跳至步骤9。

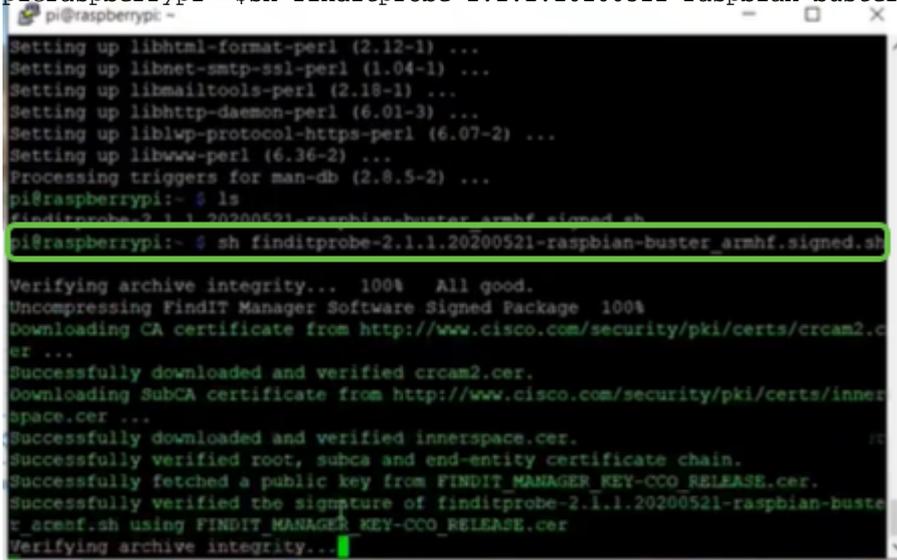


```
pi@raspberrypi:~$sudo apt-get install arp-scan
Setting up libnet-ssleay-perl (1.85-2+b1) ...
Setting up arp-scan (1.9.5-1) ...
Setting up libhttp-date-perl (6.02-1) ...
Setting up libfile-listing-perl (6.04-1) ...
Setting up libnet-http-perl (6.18-1) ...
Setting up libwww-robotrules-perl (6.02-1) ...
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) ...
```

## 步骤 9

输入以下命令。

```
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...
```

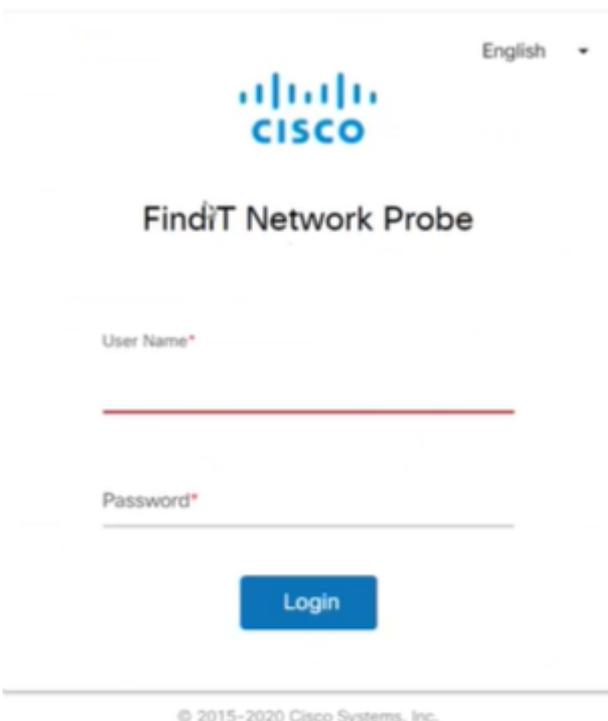
## 步骤 10

加载所有内容后，将Pi的IP地址输入Web浏览器。



## 步骤 11

登录探测器。应输入默认的用户名和口令cisco/cisco。



## 步骤 12

系统将要求您更改密码。

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## Change Password

User Name: cisco

Old Password\*

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New Password\*

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Retype New Password\*

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## 结论

现在，您的Raspberry Pi可以作为探测工具，帮助您管理网络。享受！