

# How to use Nautilus to connect to a Raspberry Pi

This tutorial includes a graphical alternative that allows you to access your files on your Pi using the Nautilus file manager, and the same SSH connection you access forms the command line.

Raspberry Pi and other single-board tablets have made headlines around the world. Originally designed to be a way of helping kids engage in low-cost software development, using the Raspberry Pi has in fact been astounding, leading to it being used in all. types of equipment.

If you use the Raspberry Pi with a screen, you can turn the Pi on and access it immediately, but many people use the Raspberry Pi in headless mode meaning there is no screen.

The easiest way to connect to the Raspberry Pi is to use SSH, which can be enabled by default by adding an empty file called "**ssh**" to the boot directory as soon as you install the operating system on the Pi.

This tutorial includes a graphical alternative that allows you to access your files on your Pi using the Nautilus file manager, and the same SSH connection you access forms the command line.

## Things to prepare

The Nautilus file manager is very popular in the Linux world. It's the default file manager for the GNOME desktop, default choice on Ubuntu, Fedora, Debian, and so on.

If you do not have Nautilus installed, you can install it using one of the following terminal commands:

For Debian-based distributions (such as Debian, Ubuntu, Mint) use the apt command:

```
sudo apt install nautilus
```

For Fedora and CentOS, use the dnf command:

```
sudo dnf install nautilus
```

For openSUSE, use the zypper command:

```
sudo zypper -i nautilus
```

For Arch-based distributions (such as Arch, Antergos, Manjaro) use the pacman command:

```
sudo pacman -S nautilus
```

## Run Nautilus

If you are using the GNOME desktop environment, you can run Nautilus by pressing the super key ( **Windows** key ) and typing "**nautilus**" into the search bar.

An icon will appear called **Files** . Choose it. If you are using Unity, you can do the same. Again, press the super key and enter "**nautilus**" in the search bar. Select the **Files** icon when it appears.

If you are using other desktop environments such as Cinnamon or XFCE, you can try using the search option in the menu or looking through the individual menu options.

If all else fails, you can open a terminal and enter the following:

```
nautilus &
```

Mark **&** allows you to run commands in the background, so move the cursor back to the terminal window.

## Find the IP address for the Raspberry Pi

The easiest way to connect to the Pi is to use the hostname you gave your Raspberry Pi when you first setup.

If you leave the default hostname as it is then the hostname will be **raspberrypi**.

A terminal window showing the output of an nmap scan. The user has run 'nmap 192.168.7.0/24'. The output shows scan results for three hosts: 192.168.7.1 (Moria), 192.168.7.2, and android- (192.168.7.108). The scan for 192.168.7.1 shows open ports 22/tcp (ssh), 53/tcp (domain), and 443/tcp (https). The scan for 192.168.7.2 shows open ports 23/tcp (telnet), 53/tcp (domain), and 80/tcp (http). The scan for android- shows all 1000 scanned ports are closed. The scan for ubuntuEoan (192.168.7.114) shows the host is up. A watermark 'TipsMake.com' is visible in the center of the terminal output.

```
nick@ubuntuEoan:~$ nmap 192.168.7.0/24
Starting Nmap 7.80 ( https://nmap.org ) at 2019-11-22 19:44 EST
Nmap scan report for Moria (192.168.7.1)
Host is up (0.0078s latency).
Not shown: 997 closed ports
PORT      STATE SERVICE
22/tcp    open  ssh
53/tcp    open  domain
443/tcp   open  https

Nmap scan report for 192.168.7.2
Host is up (0.0020s latency).
Not shown: 997 closed ports
PORT      STATE SERVICE
23/tcp    open  telnet
53/tcp    open  domain
80/tcp    open  http

Nmap scan report for android- (192.168.7.108)
Host is up (0.012s latency).
All 1000 scanned ports on android- (192.168.7.108) are closed

Nmap scan report for ubuntuEoan (192.168.7.114)
Host is up (0.00014s latency).
```

Use the hostname you gave to your Raspberry Pi when you first setup

You can also use the nmap command to try and find devices on the current network as follows:

```
nmap -sn 192.168.1.0/24
```

## Connect to Raspberry Pi using Nautilus

To connect to the Raspberry Pi using nautilus, select **Other Locations** at the bottom of the menu on the left.

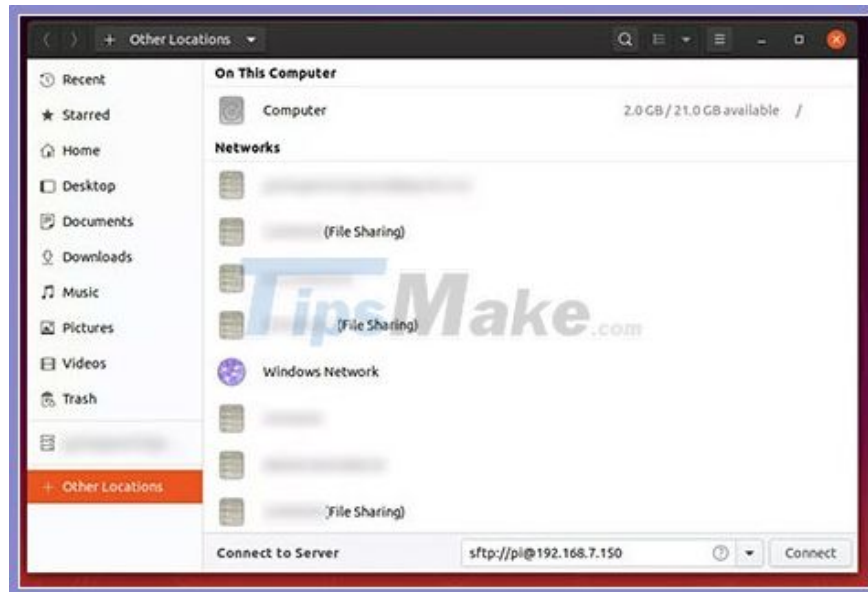
Now, use the **Connect to Server** field at the bottom of the window to enter the following information:

```
sftp://pi@raspberrypi
```

If your Raspberry Pi is not called **raspberrypi** then you can use the IP address found by nmap command like this:

```
sftp://pi@192.168.43.32
```

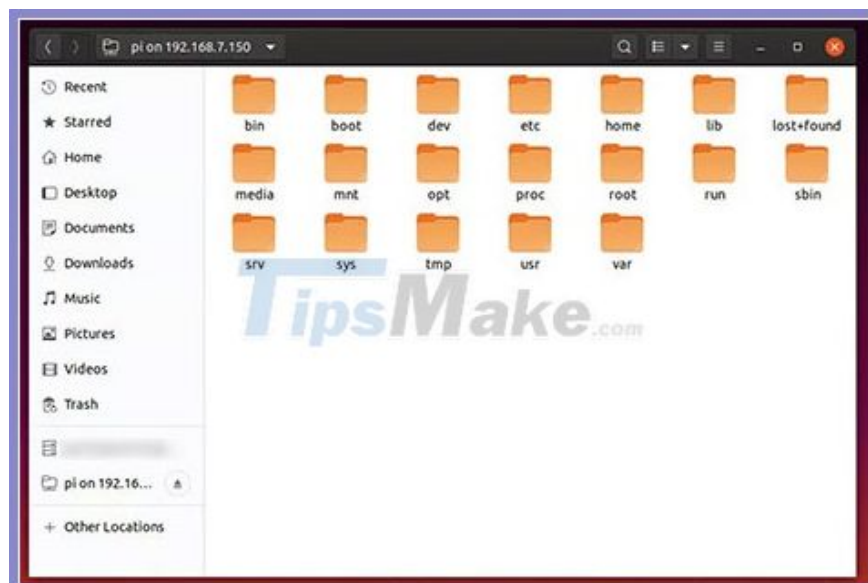
'**pi**' before the @ symbol is the username. If you do not leave **pi** as the default user, then you will need to specify a user with SSH access using SSH.



When you press the **Return** key , you will be asked to enter your password.

Enter the password and you should see your Raspberry Pi (your Pi's name or your IP address) appear as a mounted drive.

You can now navigate around all the folders on your Raspberry Pi, copy and paste between other folders on your computer or network.

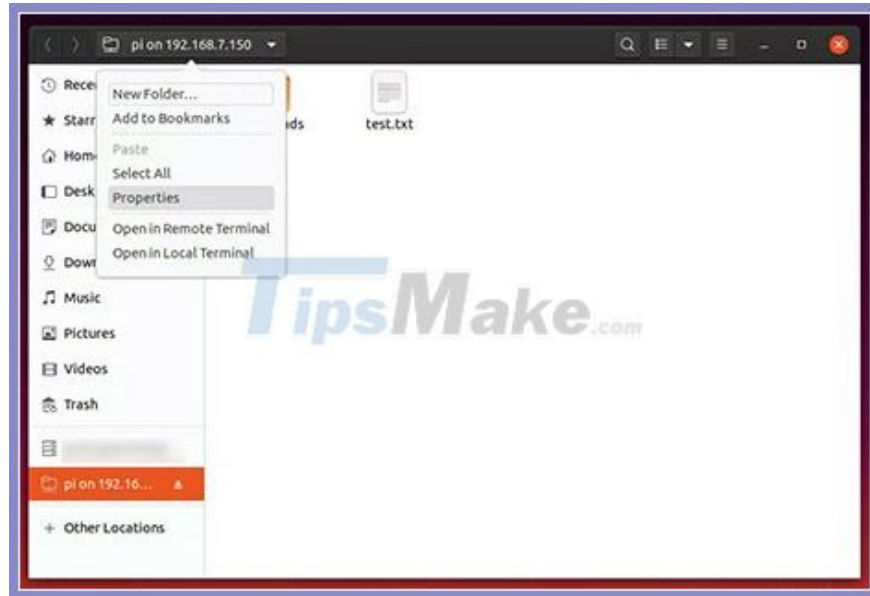


# Bookmark Raspberry Pi

To make connecting to Raspberry Pi easier in the future, you should bookmark the current connection.

To do this, select the **pi on .** tab at the top of the Nautilus window.

When the drop-down menu opens, select **Add to Bookmarks** .



A new drive named **pi** (or the username you used to connect to Pi) will appear on the left menu in Nautilus. You can connect automatically in the future by selecting it.

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