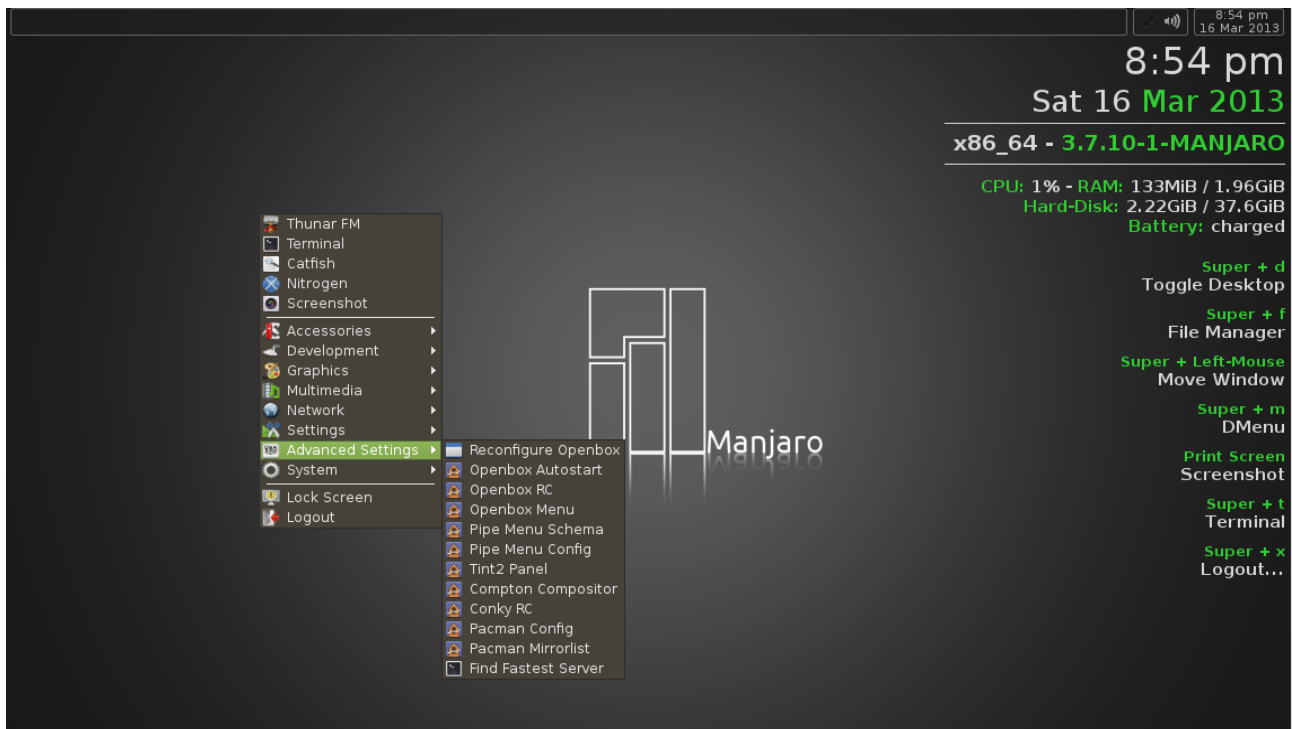


Manjaro 0.8.4

Openbox-Lite



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1. Introduction

This 0.8.4 release of Manjaro Openbox-Lite is intended for more experienced users who wish to use the Openbox base provided to build their own desktop environment from the ground up.

Only a few lightweight though powerful applications have been included to serve this purpose; no multimedia support / codes, multimedia applications, Java, or access to the Arch User Repository (AUR) have been pre-installed.

We hope you enjoy building on it as much as we have creating it!

2. Keyboard Shortcuts

Openbox is particularly notable for its standard inclusion of keyboard shortcuts to quickly do things. These have been retained, with a few extra custom keybindings:

<Super / Windows> + <d>	: Toggle desktop / application windows
<Super / Windows> + <f>	: Default File Manager (Thunar)
<Super / Windows> + <m>	: DMenu
<Super / Windows> + <t>	: Terminal
<Print Screen>	: Screenshot
<Super / Windows> + <Left-Mouse>	: Move application windows
<Super / Windows> + <x>	: Logout and Shutdown Options

Where presented with the Logout and Shutdown options, one of the following keys can then be pressed:

<esc>	: Cancel
<l>	: Logout
<r>	: Restart / Reboot
<s>	: Shutdown
<u>	: Suspend (system is 'asleep', though still active)
<h>	: Hibernate (system shuts down, but will reboot exactly where it left off)
<k>	: Lock

Note: The ability to Suspend or Hibernate will only become available after installing Manjaro.

3. Scrolling and Workspace Switching

If the mouse pointer is placed over an open application window, then the wheel may be used to scroll through its contents. Otherwise, if the mouse pointer is placed over the desktop background or the panel, then the wheel may be used to quickly switch to other workspaces. It is of course also possible to select a desired workspace by simply clicking on it in the workspace switcher, located in the top-right of the screen. The standard shortcut keys are also available (i.e. <ctrl> + <alt> + <left or right arrow> keys).

4. Pulse-Audio

Although ALSA is used as standard for sound, Pulse Audio can also be optionally installed with the following command in the terminal:

```
sudo pacman -S pnmixer-xfce4 manjaro-pulse pavucontrol
```

Once installed, right-click on the volume icon, select *Preferences*, and then the *Behaviour* tab. Here, under the header *Volume Control Command*, simply replace **gnome-alsamixer** with **pavucontrol**. Press OK to save the changes.

Once enabled, it will then be necessary to amend rc.mxl file in order to update the volume control keybindings. The appropriate commands to do so have been listed as comments in the volume-control keybindings section.

5. Java Support

To enable Java support for web applets, enter the following command in the terminal:

```
sudo pacman -S icedtea-web-java7
```

To enable general Java support, enter the following command:

```
sudo pacman -S jre7-openjdk
```

6. Printing Support

To enable this feature, enter the following command in the terminal :

```
sudo pacman -S manjaro-printer && sudo systemctl enable cups.service
```

Once complete, reboot the system for the change to take effect. Alternatively, enter the following command to start printing immediately:

```
sudo systemctl start cups.service
```

7. Multimedia Support

To enable full multimedia support – including flash - enter the following command in the terminal:

```
sudo pacman -S gstreamer0.10-plugins gst-plugins flashplugin
```

DVD access has already been pre-installed (libdvdcss).

8. Accessing the Arch User Repository (AUR)

To enable full access to the AUR via yaourt, enter the following command in the terminal:

```
sudo pacman -S autoconf automake binutils bison fakeroot flex gcc libtool m4 make patch yaourt
```

9. Power Management

A good – and user-friendly – means of enabling power management is to download the xfce4-power-manager. To do so, enter the following command in the terminal:

```
sudo pacman -s xfce4-power-manager
```

Once installed, it can be added to the autostart file. It is recommended to list it as follows:

```
(sleep 1s && xfce4-power-manager) &
```

Once done, it is worth taking the time to configure your system's power management, particularly as the default settings will not do very much. For example, this can include determining what a laptop will do if the screen is closed (e.g. suspend or hibernate), and/or what will happen if the battery runs very low.

To determine the behaviour of your system, right-click on your desktop to bring up the menu, select *Configuration*, and then *Power Management*.

10. System Security (Firewall and Open-SSH)

Uncomplicated FireWall (UFW) and Open-SSH have been pre-installed. However, as the Firewall Application must be configured by using the terminal, new users may wish to obtain a user-friendly graphical interface to use it instead. To do so, enter the following command in the terminal:

```
yaourt gufw
```

11. LibreOffice

Where deciding to install LibreOffice (in full or in part), as well as the language packs, it is also recommended to install the package **libreoffice-gnome**, as this will provide a nicer look and font set.

12. SLiM Display Manager

Both the SLiM configuration and .xinitrc files have been pre-configured to enable the immediate use of the XFCE, Gnome3, KDE, Cinnamon, Razor-QT, LCDE, and MATE desktops upon installation. In addition, two Manjaro themes have also been pre-installed ('manjaro1' and 'manjaro2').

13. Executables: Fastest servers and GTK3 theme fix for LXAppearance

Two executable files have been placed in your home folder to find the fastest available mirrors:

- 1.) **fastestservers.sh**: Accessable from the “Advanced Settings” section of the menu once installed, this provides options to find the fastest available downloads, or having done so, to then upgrade your system. Alternatively, it can also be run from the terminal, using the command:

```
sudo ~/fastestservers.sh
```

- 2.) **Allservers.sh**: This provides additional options, including updating from the AUR and cleaning the cache. It will therefore be necessary to enable AUR access and install an application called *cache-clean* from the AUR, too. This must be run from the terminal with the command:

```
sudo ~/allservers.sh
```

A special executable file has also been added to fix the use of GTK3 themes in LXAppearance (“Customise Look and Feel”). This is the **lxapp-fix-gtk3.sh** file. Where finding that a downloaded GTK3 does not work properly with LXAppearance, run the following command in the terminal:

```
~/lxapp-fix-gtk3.sh [theme name]
```

Or, to list installed GTK3 themes, just enter:

```
~/lxapp-fix-gtk3.sh
```

Please DO NOT run any of these executables in LiveCD-mode. You won't break the live system, but then nothing you do will transfer over to the installed system.

14. Changing Keymaps and Locales on the fly

Keymaps can be very easily changed on the fly using the **kbctl** command in the terminal. The syntax of the command to do so is:

```
sudo kbctl -l [keymap code]
```

For example, to set the keymap to a UK layout, enter the following:

```
sudo kbctl -l uk
```

For all the options available – including setting keyboard models and variants - enter:

```
sudo kbctl -help
```

Alternatively, it is also possible to download a user-friendly graphical interface called the **Manjaro Settings Manager** to instantly change your keyboard layout and labguage locale at any time. To install this, enter the following command:

```
sudo pacman -S manjaro-settings-manager
```