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Objetivo: Fazer um tutorial de como instala Arch para a TAG do GRIS

Bom, começando do início:

```
root@archiso ~ # loadkeys br-abnt2
root@archiso ~ # timedatectl set-timezone America/Sao_Paulo
root@archiso ~ # date
Wed Feb 27 19:59:16 -03 2019
root@archiso ~ # _
```

O comando *loadkeys* serve para configurar o teclado, passando o argumento *br-abnt2* ele configura de acordo com o teclado que está disponível no meu pc.

O comando *timedatectl* é o controle do sistema de data e hora. Colocando o comando *set-timezone* depois, uso o comando de *timedatectl* para configurar o fuso-horário. Colocando então o argumento *America/Sao_Paulo* o comando busca o fuso do local e aplica ao sistema.

Depois disso precisamos particionar o hd. Acabei esquecendo de tirar print do comando *fdisk* /*/dev/sda*, mas logo depois do comando abrimos a execução do *fdisk*, em sua linha de comando. (o comando *fdisk* habilita uma plataforma em terminal para particionar o HD)

```
Command (m for help): n
Partition type
  p   primary (0 primary, 0 extended, 4 free)
  e   extended (container for logical partitions)
Select (default p): p
Partition number (1-4, default 1): 1
First sector (2048-62914559, default 2048):
Last sector, +/-sectors or +/-size{K,M,G,T,P} (2048-62914559, default 62914559): +1M

Created a new partition 1 of type 'Linux' and of size 1 MiB.

Command (m for help): n
Partition type
  p   primary (1 primary, 0 extended, 3 free)
  e   extended (container for logical partitions)
Select (default p): p
Partition number (2-4, default 2): 3
First sector (4096-62914559, default 4096): 4096
Last sector, +/-sectors or +/-size{K,M,G,T,P} (4096-62914559, default 62914559): +2G

Created a new partition 3 of type 'Linux' and of size 2 GiB.

Command (m for help): n
Partition type
  p   primary (2 primary, 0 extended, 2 free)
  e   extended (container for logical partitions)
Select (default p): p
Partition number (2,4, default 2): 2
First sector (4198400-62914559, default 4198400): 4198400
Last sector, +/-sectors or +/-size{K,M,G,T,P} (4198400-62914559, default 62914559): 622914559
Value out of range.
Last sector, +/-sectors or +/-size{K,M,G,T,P} (4198400-62914559, default 62914559): 62914559

Created a new partition 2 of type 'Linux' and of size 28 GiB.
```

Aqui eu construí 3 partições. A primeira para boot, a segunda para a pasta raiz do Arch e a terceira para swap.

Depois da partição é preciso colocar as funções de cada partição.

```

Command (m for help): p
Disk /dev/sda: 30 GiB, 32212254720 bytes, 62914560 sectors
Disk model: VBOX HARDDISK
Units: sectors of 1 * 512 = 512 bytes
Sector size (logical/physical): 512 bytes / 512 bytes
I/O size (minimum/optimal): 512 bytes / 512 bytes
Disklabel type: dos
Disk identifier: 0x4e79f051

Device      Boot    Start        End    Sectors  Size Id Type
/dev/sda1                2048        4095        2048    1M 83 Linux
/dev/sda2          4198400 62914559 58716160   28G 83 Linux
/dev/sda3            4096   4198399   4194304    2G 83 Linux

Partition table entries are not in disk order.

Command (m for help): a
Partition number (1-3, default 3): 1

The bootable flag on partition 1 is enabled now.

Command (m for help): t
Partition number (1-3, default 3): 3
Hex code (type L to list all codes): 82

Changed type of partition 'Linux' to 'Linux swap / Solaris'.

Command (m for help):

```

Aqui estou configurando com “a” a partição /dev/sda1 como boot e a partição 3 como swap.

```

Command (m for help): p
Disk /dev/sda: 30 GiB, 32212254720 bytes, 62914560 sectors
Disk model: VBOX HARDDISK
Units: sectors of 1 * 512 = 512 bytes
Sector size (logical/physical): 512 bytes / 512 bytes
I/O size (minimum/optimal): 512 bytes / 512 bytes
Disklabel type: dos
Disk identifier: 0x4e79f051

Device      Boot    Start        End    Sectors  Size Id Type
/dev/sda1    *                2048        4095        2048    1M 83 Linux
/dev/sda2          4198400 62914559 58716160   28G 83 Linux
/dev/sda3            4096   4198399   4194304    2G 82 Linux swap / Solaris

Partition table entries are not in disk order.

Command (m for help): w
The partition table has been altered.
Calling ioctl() to re-read partition table.
Syncing disks.

root@archiso ~ # _

```

Aqui podemos ver a tabela de partição.

Logo depois precisamos formatar as partições. Existem muitas possibilidades. Para a partição de Boot e para onde vai ficar a raiz do sistema, julgo que o ideal é a ext4. Para isso usamos o comando `mkfs.ext4`.

```

root@archiso ~ # mkfs.ext4 /dev/sda1
mke2fs 1.44.5 (15-Dec-2018)

Filesystem too small for a journal
Creating filesystem with 1024 1k blocks and 128 inodes

Allocating group tables: done
Writing inode tables: done
Writing superblocks and filesystem accounting information: done

root@archiso ~ # mkfs.ext4 /dev/sda2
mke2fs 1.44.5 (15-Dec-2018)
Creating filesystem with 7339520 4k blocks and 1835008 inodes
Filesystem UUID: 1648b845-0b9f-4f01-8e6e-04626e9153cc
Superblock backups stored on blocks:
    32768, 98304, 163840, 229376, 294912, 819200, 884736, 1605632, 2654208,
    4096000

Allocating group tables: done
Writing inode tables: done
Creating journal (32768 blocks): done
Writing superblocks and filesystem accounting information: done

root@archiso ~ # _

```

Logo depois precisamos formatar a partição para swap. Para isso usamos dois comandos. O *mkswap* e o *swapon*.

O primeiro serve para formatar a partição de forma de swap, a segunda para iniciar o uso. Sem isso o swap não funcionará simplesmente por não “estar ativo”

```

root@archiso ~ # mkswap /dev/sda3
mkswap: /dev/sda3: warning: wiping old swap signature.
Setting up swapspace version 1, size = 2 GiB (2147479552 bytes)
no label, UUID=bb8c549b-5eea-4f75-8189-9f61a7a63efe

root@archiso ~ # blkid /dev/sda1
/dev/sda1: UUID="d3d5fbb4-321e-4d20-ba4a-1c7bd82b53a1" TYPE="ext4" PARTUUID="4e79f051-01"
root@archiso ~ # blkid /dev/sda2
/dev/sda2: UUID="1648b845-0b9f-4f01-8e6e-04626e9153cc" TYPE="ext4" PARTUUID="4e79f051-02"
root@archiso ~ # blkid /dev/sda3
/dev/sda3: UUID="bb8c549b-5eea-4f75-8189-9f61a7a63efe" TYPE="swap" PARTUUID="4e79f051-03"
root@archiso ~ # _

```

(eu esqueci de tirar print do comando *swapon*...)

```

root@archiso ~ # mount /dev/sda2 /mnt
root@archiso ~ # lsblk
NAME MAJ:MIN RM SIZE RO TYPE MOUNTPOINT
loop0  7:0    0 487.9M  1 loop /run/archiso/sfs/airootfs
sda     8:0    0   30G  0 disk
├─sda1  8:1    0    1M  0 part
├─sda2  8:2    0   28G  0 part /mnt
└─sda3  8:3    0    2G  0 part
sr0     11:0   1  600M  0 rom  /run/archiso/bootmnt
root@archiso ~ #

```

Então eu montei a partição usando o comando *mount* (que monta dispositivos em locais do sistema, no caso estou montado a raiz do sistema que estou instalando no /mnt da Live do Arch)

```

root@archiso ~ # ping 8.8.8.8
PING 8.8.8.8 (8.8.8.8) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: icmp_seq=1 ttl=63 time=17.1 ms
64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: icmp_seq=2 ttl=63 time=84.2 ms
^C
[1] + 733 suspended ping 8.8.8.8
148 root@archiso ~ # _

```

(o comando *ping* foi usado para verificar a conexão da rede)

```

root@archiso ~ # pacstrap /mnt base
==> Creating install root at /mnt
==> Installing packages to /mnt
:: Synchronizing package databases...
core                               132.9 KiB   125K/s  00:01 [#####] 100%
extra                             1705.7 KiB  311K/s  00:05 [#####] 100%
community                         2.5 MiB    295K/s  00:08 [#####] 51%

```

O comando *pacstrap* acima é para instalar os pacotes base como o pacman. Ele, como está acima, os instala no /mnt

```

root@archiso ~ # genfstab -Up /mnt >> /mnt/etc/fstab
root@archiso ~ # cat /mnt/etc/fstab
# Static information about the filesystems.
# See fstab(5) for details.

# <file system> <dir> <type> <options> <dump> <pass>
# /dev/sda2
UUID=1648b845-0b9f-4f01-8e6e-04626e9153cc / ext4 rw,relatime 0

```

Acima está o comando *genfstab -Up*, ele cria o arquivo *fstab*. Tal arquivo guarda a tabela de partições. O comando *cat* abaixo mostra isso.

Depois *arch-chroot* faz entrar no chroot na /mnt que é onde tá a raiz.

O chroot é para, a partir da livre, instalar pacotes além dos basicos (que fiz com o *pacstrap* e configura-los, como se eu fosse root do sistema sendo instalado)

```

root@archiso /1# pacman -S base-devel
:: There are 26 members in group base-devel:
:: Repository core
   1) autoconf  2) automake  3) binutils  4) bison  5) fakeroot  6) file  7) findutils  8) flex
   9) gawk  10) gcc  11) gettext  12) grep  13) groff  14) gzip  15) libtool  16) m4  17) make
  18) pacman  19) patch  20) pkgconf  21) sed  22) sudo  23) systemd  24) texinfo  25) util-linux
  26) which

```

Enter a selection (default=all):

Acima estou usando o *pacman*, um gerenciador de pacotes, onde, sob o parâmetro *-S*, instala os pacotes pedidos (no caso os com referência no *base-dev*)

```

( 9/10) Arming ConditionNeedsUpdate...
(10/10) Updating the info directory file...
root@archiso /1# date
Thu Feb 28 00:14:59 UTC 2019
root@archiso /1# ln -sf /usr/share/zoneinfo/America/Sao_Paulo /etc/localtime
root@archiso /1# hwclock --systohc
root@archiso /1# date
Wed Feb 27 21:16:11 -03 2019

```

o comando *date* acima, usado antes, é útil para verificar a hora. Como podemos ver, no primeiro está UTC, dando a hora errada. O *ln* é um criador de links, sob o parametro *-sf* ele cria um link simbolico e remove o arquivo de destino atual. Um link simbólico é um que funciona como um link e se eu o apagar, nada acontecerá com o arquivo padrão. Se apagou o link anterior para criar um novo, no caso, */America/Sao_Paulo*. Por ultimo temos o *hwclock --systohc*. Este é um administrador dos relógios do sistema, com a flag nós mudamos o relógio do hardware. Como podemos ver no novo *date*, o *-03* mostra a hora certa.

```

root@archiso /1# locale-gen
Generating locales...
Generation complete.

```

O comando acima é um que busca dentro do arquivo */etc/locale-gen* e executa a nova ligação em várias aplicações.

```

root@archiso /l# pacman -S vim
resolving dependencies...
looking for conflicting packages...

Packages (3) gpm-1.20.7.r27.g1fd1941-1  vim-runtime-8.1.0877-1  vim-8.1.0877-1

Total Download Size:    7.04 MiB
Total Installed Size:  32.28 MiB

:: Proceed with installation? [Y/n] y

```

Acima estou instalando o VIM, um dos melhores, se não o melhor, editor de texto que existe. Estou usando-o para modificar os arquivos locale.conf e vconsole.conf, como está abaixo. Isso para referenciar o teclado e a língua do sistema operacional no português.

```

root@archiso /l# cat /etc/locale.conf
LANG=pt_BR.UTF-8
root@archiso /l# cat /etc/vconsole.conf
KEYMAP=br-abnt2
root@archiso /l#

```

Abaixo estou instalando o grub, um gerenciador de boot. Sem isso não tenho como bootar o pc.

```

root@archiso /l# pacman -S grub
resolving dependencies...
looking for conflicting packages...

Packages (1) grub-2:2.02-8

Total Download Size:    5.96 MiB
Total Installed Size:  30.04 MiB

:: Proceed with installation? [Y/n]
:: Retrieving packages...
grub-2:2.02-8-x86_64             6.0 MiB   176K/s 00:35 [#####] 100%
(1/1) checking keys in keyring [#####] 100%
(1/1) checking package integrity [#####] 100%
(1/1) loading package files [#####] 100%
(1/1) checking for file conflicts [#####] 100%
(1/1) checking available disk space [#####] 100%
:: Processing package changes...
(1/1) installing grub [#####] 100%
Generate your bootloader configuration with:
  grub-mkconfig -o /boot/grub/grub.cfg
Optional dependencies for grub
  freetype2: For grub-mkfont usage
  fuse2: For grub-mount usage
  dosfstools: For grub-mkrescue FAT FS and EFI support
  efibootmgr: For grub-install EFI support
  libisoburn: Provides xorriso for generating grub rescue iso using grub-mkrescue
  os-prober: To detect other OSes when generating grub.cfg in BIOS systems
  mtools: For grub-mkrescue FAT FS support
:: Running post-transaction hooks...
(1/2) Arming ConditionNeedsUpdate...
(2/2) Updating the info directory file...
root@archiso /l#

```

```

(2/2) Updating the info directory file...
root@archiso /l# grub-install --target=i386-pc --recheck /dev/sda
Installing for i386-pc platform.
Installation finished. No error reported.
root@archiso /l# cp /usr/share/locale/en\quote/LC_MESSAGES/grub.mo /boot/grub/locale/en.mo
cp: cannot stat '/usr/share/locale/en\quote/LC_MESSAGES/grub.mo': No such file or directory
root@archiso /l# cp /usr/share/locale/en\quote/LC_MESSAGES/grub.mo /boot/grub/locale/en.mo
root@archiso /l#

```

Aqui mandei o comando reboot. Esqueci de tirar print.

Abaixo estou logando, sem querer tentei por gracinha, meu usuário ainda não configurado. Depois foi root e funcionou.

```
Arch Linux 4.20.12-arch1-1-ARCH (tty1)
```

```
gracinha login: gracinha
Password:
Login incorrect
```

```
gracinha login: root
Password:
[root@gracinha ~]#
```

O comando abaixo ativa o dhcp, fazendo a internet funcionar. Como mostra o ping.

```
[root@gracinha ~]# dhcpcd
dev: loaded udev
no interfaces have a carrier
forked to background, child pid 930
[root@gracinha ~]# ping 8.8.8.8
PING 8.8.8.8 (8.8.8.8) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: icmp_seq=1 ttl=63 time=82.0 ms
64 bytes from 8.8.8.8: icmp_seq=2 ttl=63 time=54.4 ms
```

Eu criei o meu usuario, porém esqueci de triar print do comando, acredito que tenha usado algo como esse aqui:

```
useradd -m -g users -G wheel -s /bin/bash gracinha
```

O comando `useradd` adiciona um usuario. No caso, `gracinha`.

```
[root@gracinha ~]# passwd gracinha
New password:
Retype new password:
passwd: password updated successfully
```

O comando `passwd` cria uma nova senha, no caso, usuario `gracinha`.

```

# Defaults log_output
# Defaults!/usr/bin/sudoreplay !log_output
# Defaults!/usr/local/bin/sudoreplay !log_output
# Defaults!REBOOT !log_output

##
## Runas alias specification
##

##
## User privilege specification
##
root ALL=(ALL) ALL

## Uncomment to allow members of group wheel to execute any command
%wheel ALL=(ALL) ALL

## Same thing without a password
# %wheel ALL=(ALL) NOPASSWD: ALL

## Uncomment to allow members of group sudo to execute any command
# %sudo ALL=(ALL) ALL

## Uncomment to allow any user to run sudo if they know the password
## of the user they are running the command as (root by default).
# Defaults targetpw # Ask for the password of the target user
# ALL ALL=(ALL) ALL # WARNING: only use this together with 'Defaults targetpw'

## Read drop-in files from /etc/sudoers.d
## (the '#' here does not indicate a comment)
#include_dir /etc/sudoers.d

"/etc/sudoers" 97L, 3172C written
[root@gracinha ~]# sudo -lU gracinha
User gracinha may run the following commands on gracinha:
  (ALL) ALL
[root@gracinha ~]#

```

Acima estou modificando o arquivo /etc/sudoers.d, tirando o '#' do %wheel ALL=(ALL) ALL, adicionando os membros do grupo wheel (no caso só o gracinha) no sudoers. O comando sudo -lU acima mostra se o usuário pedido é sudo.

Aqui eu fiz reboot para entrar na conta de usuário, afim de ver se existia algum problema.

```

Arch Linux 4.20.12-arch1-1-ARCH (tty1)

gracinha login: gracinha
Password:
[gracinha@gracinha ~]# pacman -S lynx
error: you cannot perform this operation unless you are root.
[gracinha@gracinha ~]# sudo pacman -S lynx
[sudo] password for gracinha:
error: failed to init transaction (unable to lock database)
error: could not lock database: File exists
  if you're sure a package manager is not already
  running, you can remove /var/lib/pacman/db.lck
[gracinha@gracinha ~]# sudo su
[root@gracinha gracinha]#

```

Acima podemos ver que o usuário gracinha é sudo.

```

[root@gracinha gracinha]# gpasswd -a gracinha sys
Adding user gracinha to group sys
[root@gracinha gracinha]# gpasswd -a gracinha lp network
Usage: gpasswd [option] GROUP

Options:
  -a, --add USER          add USER to GROUP
  -d, --delete USER       remove USER from GROUP
  -h, --help              display this help message and exit
  -Q, --root CHROOT_DIR   directory to chroot into
  -r, --remove-password   remove the GROUP's password
  -R, --restrict          restrict access to GROUP to its members
  -M, --members USER,... set the list of members of GROUP
  -A, --administrators ADMIN,... set the list of administrators for GROUP

Except for the -A and -M options, the options cannot be combined.
[root@gracinha gracinha]# gpasswd -a gracinha lp,network
gpasswd: group 'lp,network' does not exist in /etc/group
[root@gracinha gracinha]# gpasswd -a gracinha lp
Adding user gracinha to group lp
[root@gracinha gracinha]# gpasswd -a gracinha network
Adding user gracinha to group network
[root@gracinha gracinha]# gpasswd -a gracinha video
Adding user gracinha to group video
[root@gracinha gracinha]# gpasswd -a gracinha opitical
gpasswd: group 'opitical' does not exist in /etc/group
[root@gracinha gracinha]# gpasswd -a gracinha optical
Adding user gracinha to group optical
[root@gracinha gracinha]# gpasswd -a gracinha storage
Adding user gracinha to group storage
[root@gracinha gracinha]# gpasswd -a gracinha scanner
Adding user gracinha to group scanner
[root@gracinha gracinha]# gpasswd -a gracinha power
Adding user gracinha to group power
[root@gracinha gracinha]# _

```

Acima estou adicionando o usuário “gracinha” para vários grupos, afim de ter controle sobre vários aspectos uteis na interface grafica.


```

root@gracinha gracinhal# pacman -S xf86-input-synaptics
resolving dependencies...
looking for conflicting packages...

Packages (1) xf86-input-synaptics-1.9.1-1

Total Download Size:   0.05 MiB
Total Installed Size:  0.19 MiB

:: Proceed with installation? [Y/n] Y
:: Retrieving packages...
xf86-input-synaptics-1.9.1-1...   53.4 KiB  29.0K/s 00:02 [#####] 100%
(1/1) checking keys in keyring [#####] 100%
(1/1) checking package integrity [#####] 100%
(1/1) loading package files [#####] 100%
(1/1) checking for file conflicts [#####] 100%
(1/1) checking available disk space [#####] 100%
:: Processing package changes...
(1/1) installing xf86-input-synaptics [#####] 100%
>>> xf86-input-synaptics driver is on maintenance mode and
     xf86-input-libinput driver must be preferred over.
:: Running post-transaction hooks...
(1/1) Arming ConditionNeedsUpdate...
root@gracinha gracinhal# pacman -S xorg-xinit xorg-twm xterm xorg-xclock
error: target not found: xorg-twm
root@gracinha gracinhal# pacman -S xorg-xinit xorg-twm xterm xorg-xclock
resolving dependencies...
looking for conflicting packages...

Packages (6) libutempter-1.1.6-3  xbitmaps-1.1.2-1  xorg-twm-1.0.10-1  xorg-xclock-1.0.8-1
              xorg-xinit-1.4.0-3  xterm-344-1

Total Download Size:   0.52 MiB
Total Installed Size:  1.67 MiB

:: Proceed with installation? [Y/n] _

```

Aqui estou simplesmente instalando pacotes interessantes para a interface grafica, assim como drivers mínimos

```

root@gracinha gracinhal# pacman -S xf86-video-fbdev virtualbox-guest-utils virtualbox-guest-modules
-arch
resolving dependencies...
looking for conflicting packages...

Packages (3) virtualbox-guest-modules-arch-6.0.4-9  virtualbox-guest-utils-6.0.4-1
              xf86-video-fbdev-0.5.0-1

Total Download Size:   1.68 MiB
Total Installed Size:  12.53 MiB

:: Proceed with installation? [Y/n] _

```

aqui também

```

[root@gracinha gracinhal# pacman -S xfce4 xfce4-goodies
:: There are 16 members in group xfce4:
:: Repository extra
   1) exo  2) garcon  3) gtk-xfce-engine  4) thunar  5) thunar-volman  6) tumbler
   7) xfce4-appfinder  8) xfce4-panel  9) xfce4-power-manager  10) xfce4-session
  11) xfce4-settings  12) xfce4-terminal  13) xfconf  14) xfdesktop  15) xfwm4  16)

Enter a selection (default=all):
:: There are 37 members in group xfce4-goodies:
:: Repository extra
   1) mousepad  2) orage  3) thunar-archive-plugin  4) thunar-media-tags-plugin  5) x
   6) xfce4-artwork  7) xfce4-battery-plugin  8) xfce4-clipman-plugin  9) xfce4-cpuf
  10) xfce4-cpugraph-plugin  11) xfce4-datetime-plugin  12) xfce4-dict  13) xfce4-di
  14) xfce4-eyes-plugin  15) xfce4-fsguard-plugin  16) xfce4-genmon-plugin
  17) xfce4-mailwatch-plugin  18) xfce4-mount-plugin  19) xfce4-mpc-plugin
  20) xfce4-netload-plugin  21) xfce4-notes-plugin  22) xfce4-notifyd  23) xfce4-pu
  24) xfce4-screenshooter  25) xfce4-sensors-plugin  26) xfce4-smartbookmark-plugin
  27) xfce4-systemload-plugin  28) xfce4-taskmanager  29) xfce4-time-out-plugin
  30) xfce4-timer-plugin  31) xfce4-verve-plugin  32) xfce4-wavelan-plugin
  33) xfce4-weather-plugin  34) xfce4-xkb-plugin
:: Repository community
   35) parole  36) ristretto  37) xfce4-whiskermenu-plugin

Enter a selection (default=all): _

```

finalmente instalei a interface do xfce, como está acima

```

[root@gracinha gracinhal# pacman -S lxdm
resolving dependencies...
looking for conflicting packages...

Packages (1) lxdm-0.5.3-6

Total Download Size:   0.10 MiB
Total Installed Size:  0.33 MiB

:: Proceed with installation? [Y/n] y
:: Retrieving packages...
  lxdm-0.5.3-6-x86_64           99.0 KiB   94.9K/s 00:01 [#####] 100%
(1/1) checking keys in keyring [#####] 100%
(1/1) checking package integrity [#####] 100%
(1/1) loading package files [#####] 100%
(1/1) checking for file conflicts [#####] 100%
(1/1) checking available disk space [#####] 100%
:: Processing package changes...
(1/1) installing lxdm [#####] 100%
Optional dependencies for lxdm
  iso-codes: show language names in language chooser [installed]
  gnome-themes-standard: default GTK+ theme [installed]
:: Running post-transaction hooks...
(1/4) Reloading system manager configuration...
(2/4) Creating system user accounts...
(3/4) Creating temporary files...
(4/4) Arming ConditionNeedsUpdate...
[root@gracinha gracinhal#

```

e aqui estou instalando o lxdm como gerenciador de login do sistema

```
root@gracinha gracinha# pacman -S lxdm
warning: lxdm-0.5.3-6 is up to date -- reinstalling
resolving dependencies...
looking for conflicting packages...

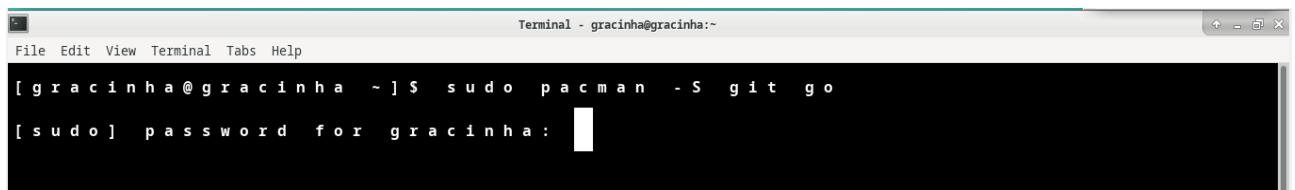
Packages (1) lxdm-0.5.3-6

Total Installed Size: 0.33 MiB
Net Upgrade Size: 0.00 MiB

:: Proceed with installation? [Y/n]
(1/1) checking keys in keyring [#####] 100%
(1/1) checking package integrity [#####] 100%
(1/1) loading package files [#####] 100%
(1/1) checking for file conflicts [#####] 100%
(1/1) checking available disk space [#####] 100%
warning: could not get file information for usr/lib/systemd/system/lxdm.service
:: Processing package changes...
(1/1) reinstalling lxdm [#####] 100%
:: Running post-transaction hooks...
(1/4) Reloading system manager configuration...
(2/4) Creating system user accounts...
(3/4) Creating temporary files...
(4/4) Arming ConditionNeedsUpdate...
root@gracinha gracinha# systemctl enable lxdm
Created symlink /etc/systemd/system/display-manager.service -> /usr/lib/systemd/system/lxdm.service.
root@gracinha gracinha# _
```



Aqui mostra o login, tudo funcionando perfeitamente



Aqui instalei o git

```
git clone https://aur.archlinux.org/yay.git
Cloning into 'yay'...
remote: Enumerating objects: 240, done.
remote: Counting objects: 100% (240/240), done.
remote: Compressing objects: 100% (171/171), done.
remote: Total 240 (delta 67), reused 240 (delta 67)
Receiving objects: 100% (240/240), 49.50 KiB | 212.00 KiB/s, done.
```

Aqui usei o git clone para baixar o yay

```
[gracinha@gracinha ~]$ ls
Desktop  internet.sh  var  yay
[gracinha@gracinha ~]$ cd yay
[gracinha@gracinha yay]$ makepkg -si
```

aqui useu o comando makepkg que é um instalador configurado pelo yay.

```
:: Processing package changes...
(1/1) installing yay [#####] 100%
:: Running post-transaction hooks...
(1/1) Arming ConditionNeedsUpdate...
[gracinha@gracinha yay]$
```

Como podemos ver. O yay foi instalado

```
[gracinha@gracinha yay]$ yay -Syu
:: Synchronizing package databases...
   core                               132.9 KiB   103K/s  00:01 [#####] 100
  extra                               1705.1 KiB  428K/s  00:04 [#####] 100
community is up to date
:: Starting full system upgrade...
resolving dependencies...
looking for conflicting packages...

Packages (4) man-db-2.8.5-2  sqlite-3.27.2-1
               xorg-server-1.20.4-1  xorg-server-common-1.20.4-1

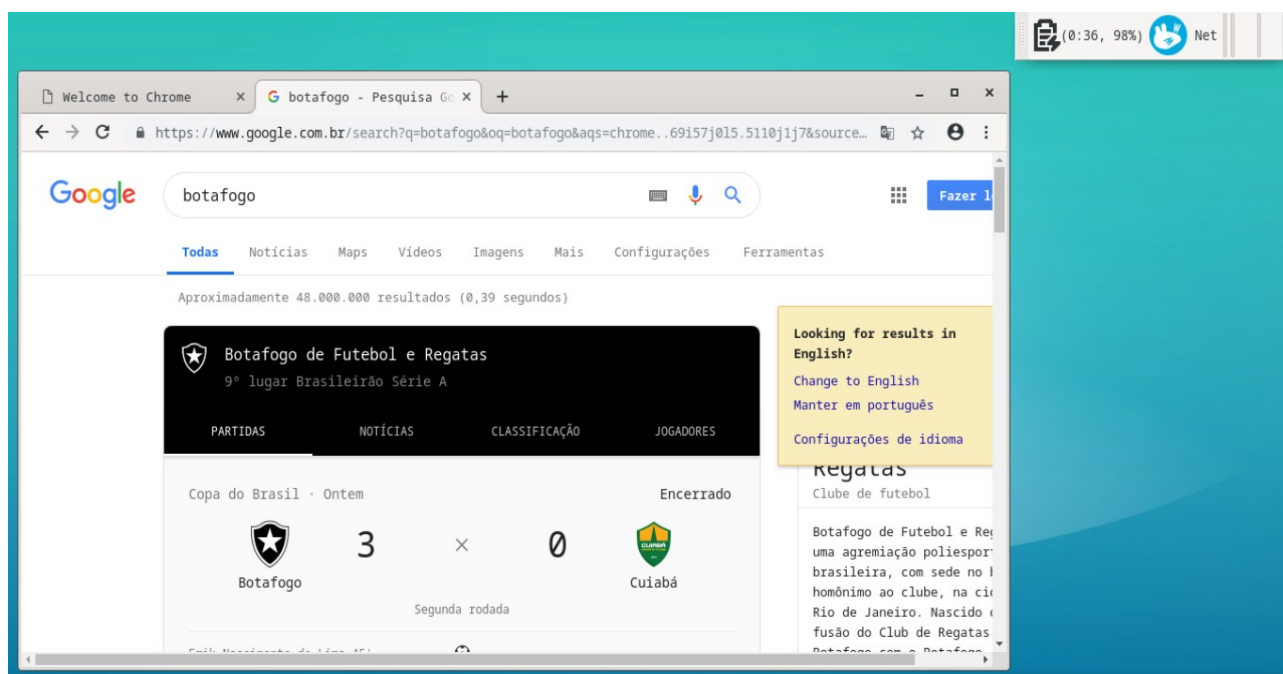
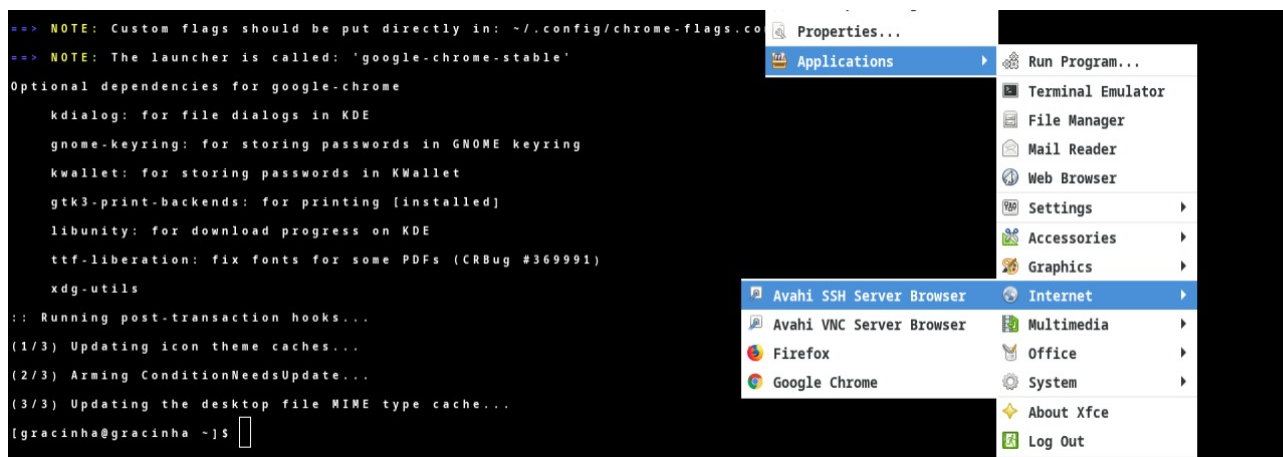
Total Download Size:    3.56 MiB
Total Installed Size:  14.92 MiB
Net Upgrade Size:       0.01 MiB

:: Proceed with installation? [Y/n]
```

Aqui atualizei o yay

```
[gracinha@gracinha ~]$ yay -S google-chrome
:: There are 3 providers available for google-chrome:
:: Repository AUR
    1) google-chrome 2) google-chrome-beta 3) google-chrome-dev
Enter a number (default=1): 1
```

Aqui o usei para intalar o google-chrome



como podemos ver acima, o google chrome foi instalado.