

A Friendly Guide to LARBS

Luke Smith (<https://luke-smith.xyz>)

Use vim keys (`h/j/k/l`) to navigate this document. Pressing `s` will fit it to window width (`a` to revert). `K` and `J` zoom in and out. `Mod+f` to toggle fullscreen. `q` to quit. (These are general zathura shortcuts.)

- `Mod+F1` will show this document at any time.
- By `Mod I` mean the Super Key, usually known as “the Windows Key.”

Questions or suggestions? Email me at luke@luke-smith.xyz.

Welcome!

Basic goals and principles of this system:

- Naturalness – Remove the border between mind and matter: everything important should be as few keypresses as possible away from you, and you shouldn’t have to think about what you’re doing. Immersion.
- Economy – Programs should be simple and light on system resources and highly extensible. Because of this, many are terminal or small ncurses programs that have all the magic inside of them.
- Keyboard/vim-centrality – All terminal programs (and other programs) use vim keys when possible. Your hands never need leave the home row or thereabout.
- Decentralization – This system is a web of small, modifyable and replaceable programs that users can easily customize.

General keyboard changes

- Capslock is a useless key in high quality space. It’s now remapped. If you press it alone, it will function as escape, making vimcraft much more natural, but you can also hold it down and it will act as another Windows/super/mod key.
- The menu button (usually between the right Alt and Ctrl) is an alternative Super/Mod button. This is to make one-handing on my laptops easier.
- The system also uses the US International keyboard by default. This allows you to type a lot of characters in many different European languages.

If you’d like to change any of these keyboard changes, you need only open and change `~/.scripts/remaps`. Actually, this should go without saying, but *everything* here can easily be changed.

The Status Bar

If you’re new to i3, notice the status bar on the top of the screen. To the left side, you’ll see the numbers of your current workspace(s). On the right side, you’ll see various system status notifiers, the date, volume, even music and local weather if possible etc. I’m sure you can figure it out. Several modules will be click-sensitive, although if you’re using my system as intended, you probably won’t be doing much clicking.

The i3blocks config is `~/.config/i3blocks/config`, which you can access by the terminal shortcut `cfib`. Notice that the config file refers to several module scripts in the `~/.scripts/` directory. You can read a summary of all of these scripts in the file `~/.scripts/SCRIPTS.md`.

Deeper Tutorials

In addition to this guide and reading the dotfiles of programs manually, you can also get program-specific information by running the `getkeys` command. This will give you the bindings of what program you want. You can also press `Mod+E` (that's a capital E) to get be able to watch tutorial videos on specific programs or concepts directly from YouTube.

Key Bindings

All of the bindings below are in the file `~/.config/i3/config` (easily accessible by typing `cfi` in the terminal) and can all be easily changed.

Window basics

Notice the case sensitivity of the shortcuts.¹

Be sure you play around with these. Be flexible with the basic commands and the system will grow on you quick.

- `Mod+Enter` – Spawn terminal
- `Mod+q/Q` – Close window
- `Mod+d` – rofi (For running commands or programs without shortcuts)
- `Mod+t` – Toggle between spawning vertically and horizontally
- `Mod+f` – Fullscreen
- `Mod+h/j/k/l` – Move to different windows
- `Mod+H/J/K/L` – Move a window around
- `Mod+Y/U/I/O` – Resize windows
- `Mod+/` – Spawn vertical terminal
- `Mod+'` – Spawn horizontal terminal
- `Mod+s/S` – Increase/decrease inner gaps
- `Mod+z/Z` – Increase/decrease outer gaps
- `Mod+D` – Reduce gaps to 0 pixels
- `Mod+T` – Restore gaps to default (15 pixels)
- `Mod+Shift+Space` – Make a window float (you can still resize and move floating windows with the same keys above)
- `Mod+Space` – Switch focus from a floating window to a non-floating one (or vice versa)
- `Mod+o` – Make floating window sticky (will stay on active workspace)
- `Mod+b` – Toggle status bar
- `Mod+B` – Make window float in bottom left corner (good for video watched intermittently)

Basic Programs

Note: LARBS will install nearly all of these programs by default, but some only come if you chose an extra option. Naturally, you can use `packer` to look for and install any you want to add.

- `Mod+r` – ranger (file browser/manager)
- `Mod+e` – mutt (email)
- `Mod+m` – ncmpcpp (music player)
- `Mod+a` – R/Python calculator (be sure to close with `Mod+a` for reusability)

¹To type capital letters, hold down the `Shift` key—that might sound like an obvious and consedcending thing to tell you, but there have literally been multiple people (Boomers) who have emailed me asking how to type a capital letter since caps lock isn't enabled.

- **Mod+i** – htop (system info)
- **Mod+n** – newsboat (RSS feed reader)
- **Mod+y** – calcurse (calendar and schedule)
- **Mod+u** – “Dropdown” terminal (close with **Mod+u** for reusability)
- **Mod+A** – pulsemixer (audio system control)
- **Mod+w/W** – Web Browser
- **Mod+G** – GIMP (for general image manipulation)

System

- **Mod+R** – ranger as root user
- **Mod+x** – i3lock (Enter password to return)
- **Mod+X** – shutdown (will give a dmenu confirm prompt)
- **Mod+Shift+Backspace** – reboot (will give a dmenu confirm prompt)
- **Mod+Shift+Escape** – exit i3 (will give a dmenu confirm prompt)
- **Mod+F1** – Shows this document
- **Mod+F2** – Refresh i3
- **Mod+F3** – Select screen/display to use
- **Mod+F4** – Hibernate
- **Mod+F5** – Reset Network Manager, search for new networks
- **Mod+F6** – transmission torrent client (cli)
- **Mod+F7** – Check mail, if [mutt-wizard](#) is installed
- **Mod+F9** – Mount a drive/partition
- **Mod+F10** – Unmount a drive/partition (does not unmount `/`, `/home` or `/boot`)
- **Mod+F12** – Wifi-menu for selecting the wireless internet source.

Mod+7 and **Mod+11** are currently unmapped. If you have any ideas that would benefit users as the default, feel free to tell me.

Audio

I use `ncmpcpp` as a music player, which is a front end for `mpd`. If you prefer `cmus` or `mocp`, I have commented out shortcuts you can activate for it instead in the `i3` config.

- **Mod+m** – `ncmpcpp` music player
- **Mod+.** – Next track
- **Mod+,** – Previous track
- **Mod+<** – Restart track
- **Mod+p** – Pause
- **Mod+M** – Mute all audio
- **Mod+v** – visualizer
- **Mod+-** – Decrease volume (holding shift increases amount)
- **Mod++** – Increase volume (holding shift increases amount)
- **Mod+[** – Back 10 seconds (holding shift increases amount)
- **Mod+]** – Forward 10 seconds (holding shift increases amount)
- **Mod+A** – `ncpamixer` (general volume sink/source control)

Workspaces

There are ten workspaces. They work just like those in vanilla `i3` with some additions.

- **Mod+(Number)** – Go to that number workspace
- **Mod+Shift+(Number)** – Send window to that workspace

- **Mod+Tab** – Go to previous workspace
- **Mod+g** – Go to left workspace
- **Mod+;** – Go to right workspace
- **Mod+Shift+Delete** – “Porno-mode” Press this key sequence if you want to hide what you have on your screen. Moves to a totally new workspace, mutes sound, pauses music and brings up distraction windows.

Recording

I use `scrot` and `ffmpeg` to make different recordings of the desktop and audio. All of these recording shortcuts will output into `~`, and will not overwrite previous recordings.

- **PrintScreen** – Take a `scrot` screenshot
- **Shift+Print Screen** – Take a `scrot` screenshot of only selected window
- **Mod+Print Screen** – Opens `dmenu` menu to select kind of audio/video recording
- **Mod+ScrollLock** – Turn on and off `screenkey` (if installed) for visual typing display
- **Mod+Delete** – kills `ffmpeg`, thus ending recordings

Each of the recording scripts are located in `~/.scripts`. You can check them out or modify them if needed.

Other buttons

I’ve mapped those extra buttons that some keyboards have (play and pause buttons, email, web browsing buttons, etc.) to what you would expect.

Special traits of this system

Easy config access

Open a terminal and type `cfc`. This will open a file where you will see customizable pairs of key shortcuts and config files. Enter any of these shortcuts in `bash` or `ranger` to immediately open the file in `vim`.

You may add new entries here and they will be refreshed when you save the file in `vim`. This will take effect immediately once you start a new instance of `bash` or `ranger`.

Folder and config shortcuts

Open a terminal and type `cff`. This opens a file when you can keep and create folder shortcuts. There are only a few here now, because I don’t know what your folder structure is going to look like, but on my machine, I have 109 and growing.

Each line has a shortcut key/keys and its target. These can be used in several applications. In `bash`, simply press `d`, the shortcut for `~/Documents` and you will `cd` there (and automatically `ls -a`).

`ranger` works similarly. When in `ranger`, just press `g` then the shortcut of the folder you want to go to. You may also press `t` plus the shortcut to open a new tab there. `m` plus the shortcut moves the selected files to the folder and `Y` copies them there. **Get good at this. It will make management of even the most complex file system easy.**

Lastly `qutebrowser` implements these shortcuts as well. When you see a file or image you want to download, press `;` followed by the folder shortcut and `qutebrowser` will let you select the file with its hint system. The file will then download to the directory you chose.

Dynamically constructed configs

Each time you save changes to either the config shortcut file or the folder shortcut file in vim, vim will automatically run a bash script that updates your bash/ranger config, allowing you to use your new shortcuts in your next instance of bash/ranger or after resourcing your rc files.

Other Housekeeping

How do I change the background/wallpaper?

The easiest way is to use ranger, navigate to the file you want as your background, and press **bg**. To be specific, i3 will always be looking to the file in `~/.config/wall.png` for the wallpaper, this ranger command copies the given file there and reruns feh to update it.

How do I set up my email?

1. Create a GPG private/public key pair if you haven't already.
2. Download the mutt-wizard repository to the mutt config directory:

```
git clone https://github.com/lukesmithxyz/mutt-wizard ~/.config/mutt
```

3. There run `mutt-wizard.sh` and follow the directions, specifically:
 - a. Add an account.
 - b. Run `offlineimap -o` in the terminal.
 - c. Select the “Autodetect mailboxes” option.

You should then be able to open your mail in mutt with `Mod+e`. And this is somewhat of a miracle considering all of the moving pieces that have come together to make this happen. Honestly, people give me all this credit for making LARBS, but the mutt-wizard is probably my favorite work.

You can, through the mutt-wizard, schedule automatic mail checks every several minutes. You can also press `Mod-F8` at any time to check for new mail in your accounts. You might also want to run `notmuch setup` to set notmuch up as a mailindexer. This will allow quick searches of your mail in mutt with `ctrl+f`. The mailsync script will update the notmuch database once you do this.

How do I set up my music?

By default, mpd, the music daemon assumes that `~/Music` is your music directory. This can be changed in `~/.config/mpd/mpd.conf`. When you add music to your music folder, you may have to run `mpc up` in the terminal to update the database. mpd is controled by ncmpcpp, which is accessible by `Mod+m`.

Contact

- luke@lukesmith.xyz – For questions!
- <https://lukesmith.xyz> – For stalking!
- [PayPal](#) – For gratitude!
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