**Project | Step By Step Install :**

For more in depth installation guide you can go on <https://phoenixnap.com/kb/arch-linux-install>

**Step 1 : Dowload Arch Linux**Download Arch linux iso from <https://archlinux.org/download/>

**Step 2 : USB or DVD**Once The ISO is Downloaded you can create a live USB or burn it to a DVD  
  
**Step 3 : Boot up Arch Linux**With Arch Linux ISO burned on a DVD or stored as a live USB, insert the installation media into your computer and restart.  
  
Depending on your system, press F2, F10, or F12 lets you choose the device the system boots from.

**Project | About Arch Linux :**

Arch Linux is an independently developed, x86-64 general purpose GNU/Linux distribution versatile enough to suit any role. Development focuses on simplicity, minimalism, and code elegance. Arch is installed as a minimal base system, configured by the user upon which their own ideal environment is assembled by installing only what is required or desired for their unique purposes. GUI configuration utilities are not officially provided, and most system configuration is performed from the shell by editing simple text files. Arch strives to stay bleeding edge, and typically offers the latest stable versions of most software.

Arch Linux uses its own Pacman package manager, which couples simple binary packages with an easy-to-use package build system. This allows users to easily manage and customize packages ranging from official Arch software to the user's own personal packages to packages from 3rd party sources. The repository system also allows users to easily build and maintain their own custom build scripts, packages, and repositories, encouraging community growth and contribution.

The minimal Arch base package set resides in the streamlined [core] repository. In addition, the official [extra], [community], and [testing] repositories provide several thousand high-quality packages to meet your software demands. Arch also offers the Arch Linux User Repository (AUR), which contains more than 49,000 build scripts, for compiling installable packages from source using the Arch Linux makepkg application.

Arch Linux uses a "rolling release" system which allows one-time installation and perpetual software upgrades. It is not generally necessary to reinstall or upgrade your Arch Linux system from one "version" to the next. By issuing one command, an Arch system is kept up-to-date and on the bleeding edge.

Arch strives to keep its packages as close to the original upstream software as possible. Patches are applied only when necessary to ensure an application compiles and runs correctly with the other packages installed on an up-to-date Arch system.

To summarize: Arch Linux is a versatile, and simple distribution designed to fit the needs of the competent Linux® user. It is both powerful and easy to manage, making it an ideal distro for servers and workstations. Take it in any direction you like. If you share this vision of what a GNU/Linux distribution should be, then you are welcomed and encouraged to use it freely, get involved, and contribute to the community. Welcome to Arch!

**Project | Core utilities :**  
  
  
Core utilities are the basic, fundamental tools of a [GNU](https://wiki.archlinux.org/title/GNU)/[Linux](https://wiki.archlinux.org/title/Linux) system. This article provides an incomplete overview of them, links their documentation and describes useful alternatives. The scope of this article includes, but is not limited to, the [GNU coreutils](https://www.gnu.org/software/coreutils/coreutils.html). Most core utilities are traditional [Unix](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Unix) tools (see [Heirloom](https://wiki.archlinux.org/title/Heirloom)) and many were standardized by [POSIX](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/POSIX) but have been developed further to provide more features.

Most command-line interfaces are documented in [man pages](https://wiki.archlinux.org/title/Man_page), utilities by the [GNU Project](https://wiki.archlinux.org/title/GNU_Project) are documented primarily in [Info manuals](https://wiki.archlinux.org/title/Info_manual), some [shells](https://wiki.archlinux.org/title/Shell) provide a help command for shell builtin commands. Additionally most utilities print their usage when run with the --help flag.

**EXEMPLE :**

cd – change directory  
ls – list directory  
cat – concatenate files to stdout  
mdkir – make directory  
rmdir – remove empty directory  
rm – remove files or directories  
cp – copy files or directories  
mv – move files or directories  
ln – make hard or symbolic links  
chown – change file owner and group  
chmod – change file permissions  
dd – convert and copy a file  
df – report file system disk space usage

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