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10 things to do after installing Manjaro

Manjaro is a Linux distribution inspired by Arch Linux. Unlike Arch Linux, Manjaro can be used right after the installation. However, there are still things you can do to make your user even better. These are my 10 things to do after installing Manjaro.

Although these things were done in [Manjaro with the Plasma 5 desktop](#), they will work in any desktop environment such as [XFCE](#) or [GNOME](#). So let's get to work.

You can watch the video tutorial or continue reading below.

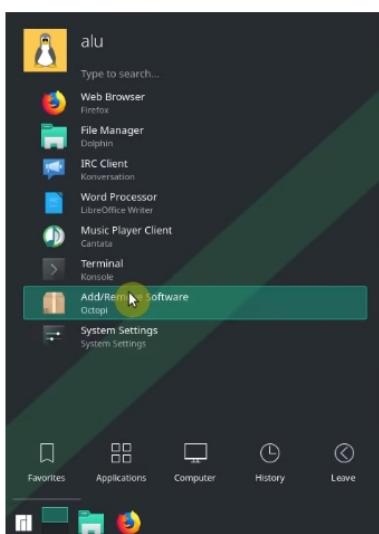


1. Install Pamac

Pamac is a graphical package management program that can be used instead of Octopi. [Octopi](#) is a powerful [graphical package manager](#), but in my opinion, Pamac is better.

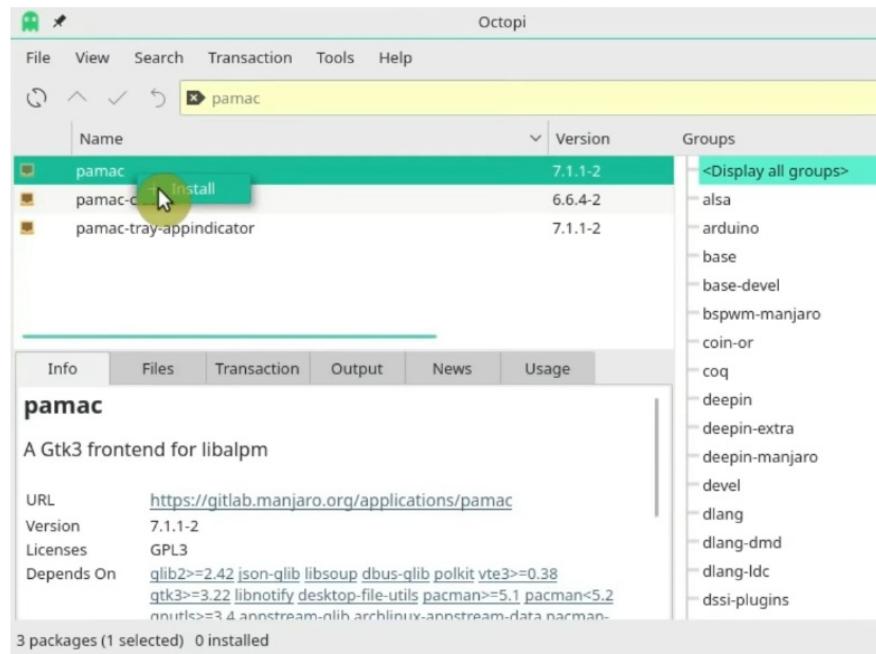
Note! Pamac is a default package manager in some flavors of Manjaro such as Xfce.

To install it, open *Octopi*.



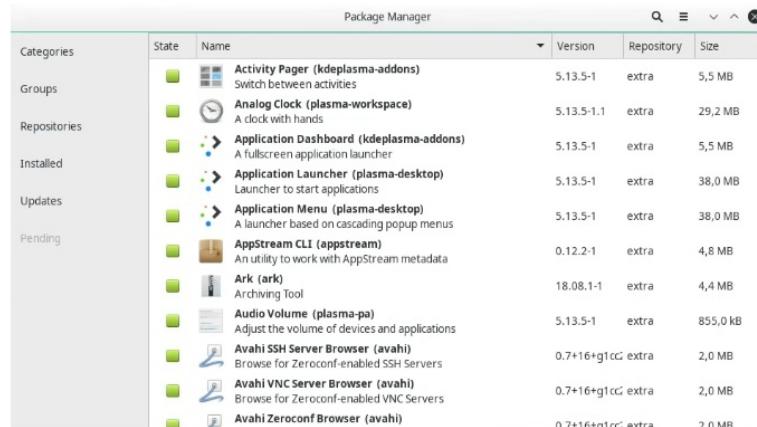
Opening octopi from the main menu

And search for the `pamac` package.



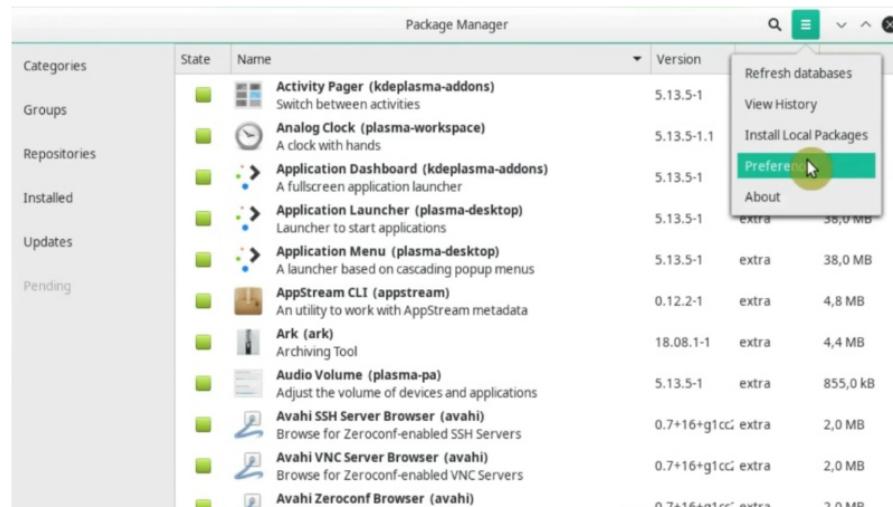
Installing pamac package from Octopi

Then, close `octopi` and open `pamac`. This is what pamac looks like once it's started.



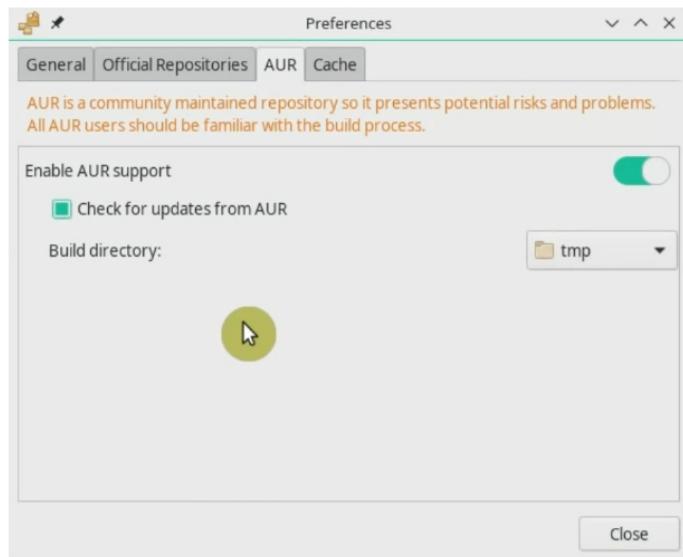
4.- main screen of pamac

I think `pamac` is much better than `octopi`. Mainly because it allows you to configure quite interesting options. For example, go to the *Preferences*.



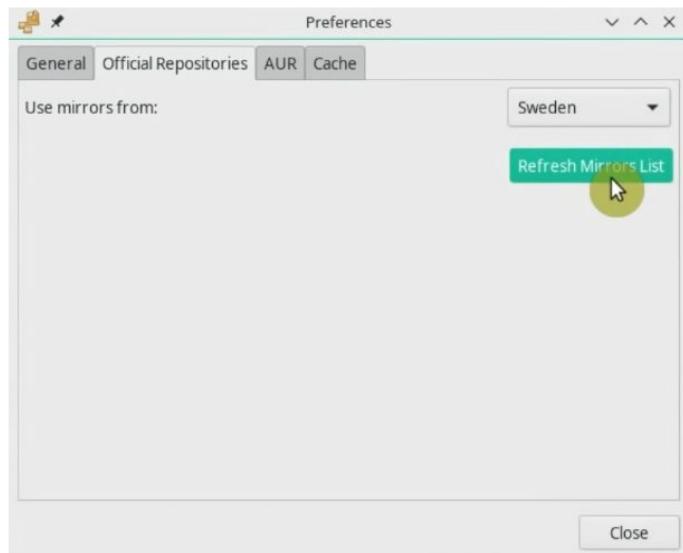
Go to pamac preferences

You will see that it is a little more advanced than *Octopi*. In the *AUR* tab, you can easily enable the *AUR* repository. In the case of *Octopi*, you have to install some [AUR helper](#) to enable the *AUR*. *Pamac* uses the *AUR* without installing additional programs, so it is easier in this regard.



Enabling AUR repository

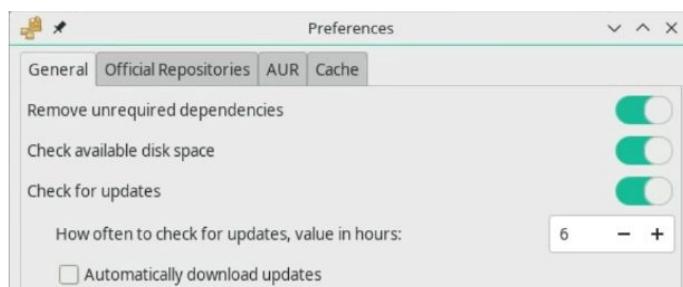
You can change the download mirror to one from your country (or at least nearby) to make the packages download speed faster. To set up the fastest mirror, go to the *Official Repositories* tab. There, choose the mirror you want to use. Normally the best is the one that corresponds to your country or to a nearby one. Then, click on *Refresh mirror list* button.

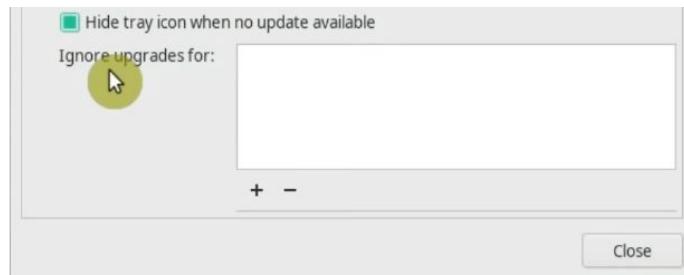


Setting the best mirror to download the packages

After that, *pamac* will download the packages from the fastest mirror

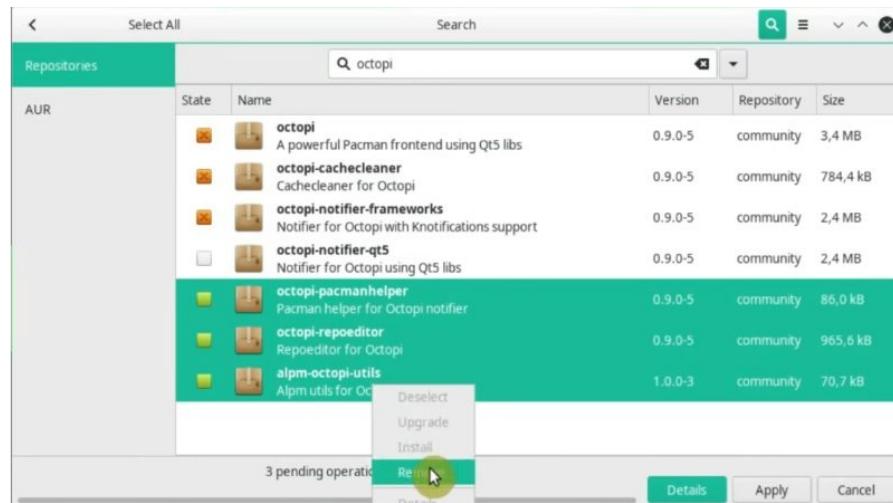
In the *General* tab, you can modify some more options such as *Remove unrequired dependencies*, *Check for Updates* and *How often to check for updates*.





General tab of pamac preferences

Finally, if you wish, you can remove *Octopi*. This is recommended to save space on your hard drive.



Uninstalling octopi from pamac

2. Disable GRUB delay

By default when your Manjaro boots, you see this GRUB menu.



GRUB default Menu

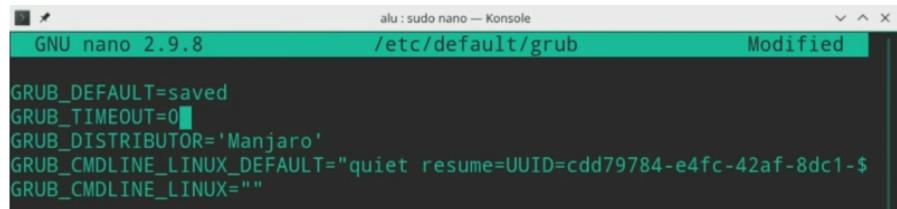
To enter Manjaro you have either to press enter or wait a few seconds until the system starts booting. However, you can disable this delay and boot into your Manjaro system as fast as possible. To do this you need to edit the file `/etc/default/grub`.

Open the terminal and run this command to edit the GRUB configuration file.

```
sudo nano /etc/default/grub
```

Then at the beginning of the file look for the line that says `GRUB_TIMEOUT` and choose the number of seconds

At the beginning of this file, look for the line `GRUB_TIMEOUT` and change the number of seconds that GRUB will wait before booting the system. Set it to 0.



```
GNU nano 2.9.8          alu : sudo nano — Konsole          /etc/default/grub          Modified
GRUB_DEFAULT=saved
GRUB_TIMEOUT=0
GRUB_DISTRIBUTOR='Manjaro'
GRUB_CMDLINE_LINUX_DEFAULT="quiet resume=UUID=cdd79784-e4fc-42af-8dc1-$
GRUB_CMDLINE_LINUX=""
```

Setting Grub Delay to 0

Press CTRL+O to save the changes and CTRL+X to close the file.

To apply the changes, you have to update the GRUB.

```
sudo update-grub
```

```
[alu@manjaro ~]$ sudo update-grub
Generating grub configuration file ...
```

Running update-grub

Now when your system restarts, it should boot Manjaro without any delay.

3. Reduce swappiness

Swappiness is to optimize the use of Swap and RAM. And it allows establishing the balance between both. By default when Manjaro uses a lot of the RAM memory it starts writing some files into the swap partition on your hard drive. The problem with this is the hard disk is slower than the RAM, so this makes the system slower. You can reduce the use of swap and use more RAM instead.

First, check the default swappiness value. Run in a terminal:

```
cat /proc/sys/vm/swappiness
```

```
[alu@manjaro ~]$ cat /proc/sys/vm/swappiness
60
[alu@manjaro ~]$
```

Showing the default value of the Swappiness

The default value is 60, which is too conservative. I recommend changing the value to 10 if you have more than 4GB of RAM. To do this you need to create the file `/etc/sysctl.d/100-manjaro.conf`. Run this command:

```
sudo nano /etc/sysctl.d/100-manjaro.conf
```

In the file, you have to put the following:

```
vm.swappiness=10
```

```
GNU nano 2.9.8          alu : sudo nano — Konsole          /etc/sysctl.d/100-manjaro.conf
vm.swappiness=10
```

Setting the value of the Swappiness on 10

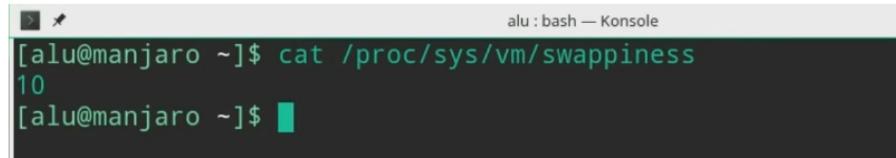
Now, CTRL+O to save and CTRL+X to close the file.

In order for the changes to take effect, reboot the system.

Then, check the swappiness value again:

```
cat /proc/sys/vm/swappiness
```

And you'll see it's 10. So this way Manjaro will use your RAM memory more efficient.



```
[alu@manjaro ~]$ cat /proc/sys/vm/swappiness
10
[alu@manjaro ~]$
```

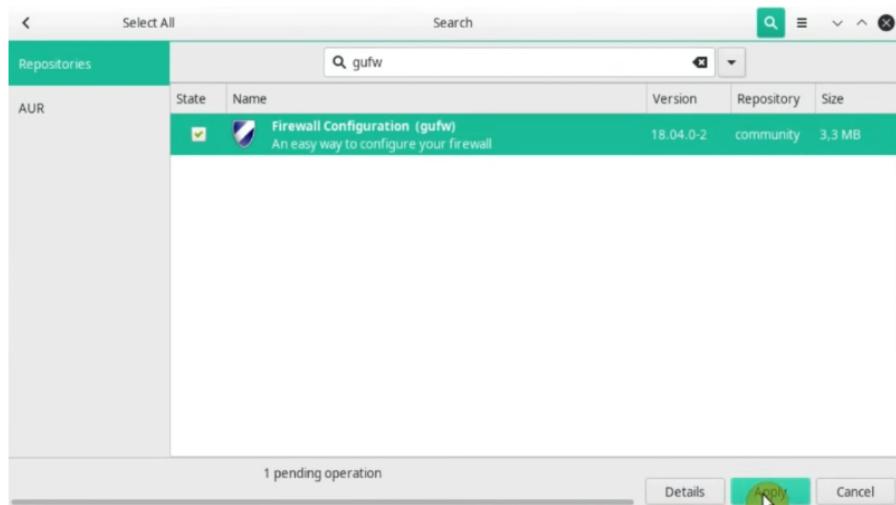
Checking the new value of swappiness

This is one of the things you should do after installing Manjaro if you want your system to be faster.

4. Install Firewall

A **firewall** is a program that monitors the connections in and out of your computer, allowing or denying connections between networks. In other words, It acts as a filter that controls all communications by allowing or denying traffic depending on conditions you define. It's a good idea to enable it and be safe.

Manjaro does not have a graphical utility installed for the firewall. So install it. Open *pamac* and search for *gufw* package and install it.



Installing GUFW from pamac

Once installed, run it from the main menu. If you see it doesn't open, this is because there is a small bug with this program but you can easily fix it.

First, you need to edit the GUFW bin file. Run:

```
sudo nano /bin/gufw
```

In the file */bin/gufw*, you need to add one of these two lines.

If you use Plasma 5 desktop environment:

```
kdesu python3 /usr/lib/python3.7/site-packages/gufw/gufw.py
```

Or if you use GNOME or XFCE:

```
gksudo python3 /usr/lib/python3.7/site-packages/gufw/gufw.py
```

In my case, I use Plasma, hence the file has to look like this.

```

al: sudo nano — Konsole
GNU nano 2.9.8 /bin/gufw

#!/bin/sh
c_user=$(whoami)
pkexec gufw-pkexec $c_user
kdesu python3 /usr/lib/python3.7/site-packages/gufw/gufw.py

```

Fixing the bin file of GUFW

Press CTRL+ O to save and CTRL+ X to close it.

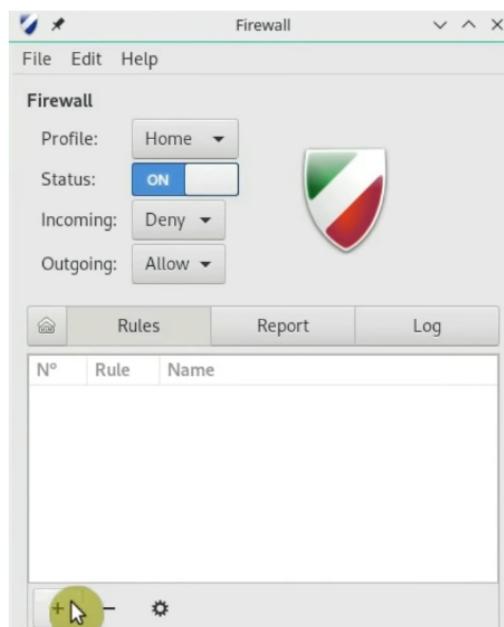
Now, open GUFW from the main menu and turn it on.

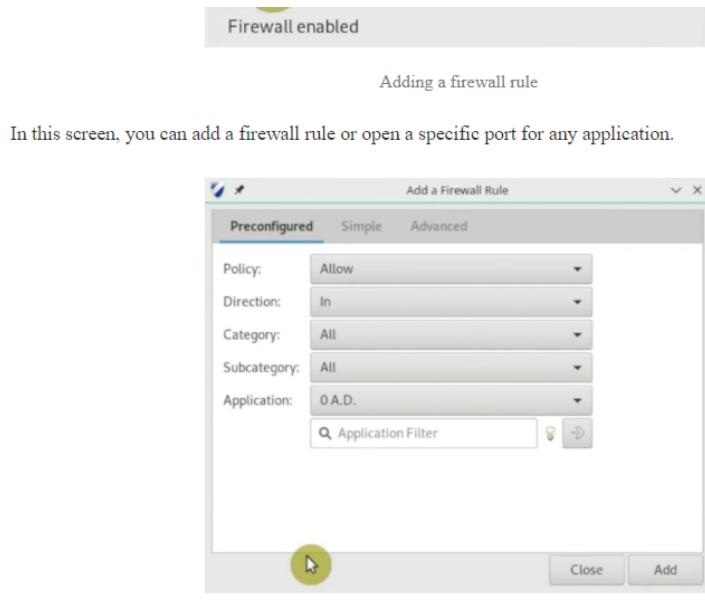
For most users just enabling the Firewall is enough.



GUFW running

However, it is possible in a very simple way to open ports and set firewall rules. Click on the + button.





Adding a Firewall rule with GUFW

If you want to improve the system security this is one thing you have to do after installing Manjaro.

5. Extend spell checking

Manjaro has some spell checking programs installed by default and it works pretty fine. However, it is possible to improve and extend the functionality of spell checking programs. To do this, you can install the `aspell-en`, `libmythes-mythes-en` and `languagetool` packages. Open a terminal and run the following command:

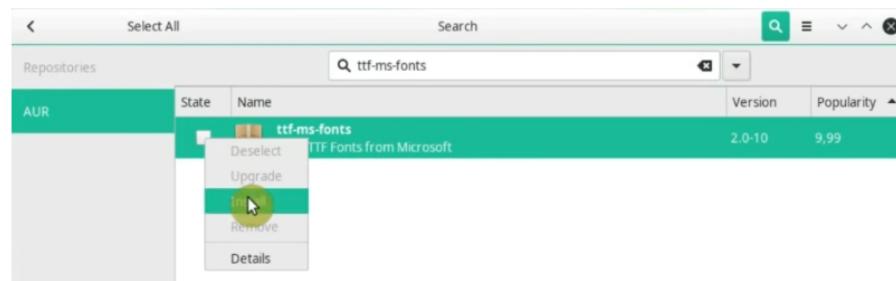
```
sudo pacman -S aspell-en libmythes-mythes-en languagetool
```

Manjaro will now be able to correct your spelling better. Quite useful if you write articles or do writing-related work.

6. Install MS Fonts

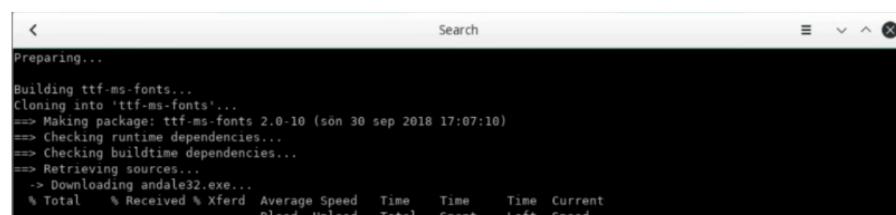
Microsoft fonts are well known and used by many people around the world. Some of these are *Arial*, *Times New Roman* and *Verdana*. If you open a lot of .doc or .docx (MS Office documents) in LibreOffice, getting the Microsoft fonts becomes essential after installing Manjaro.

First, open *Pamac* and search for `ttf-ms-fonts` package. Mark it for installation.



Marking ttf-ms-fonts for installation

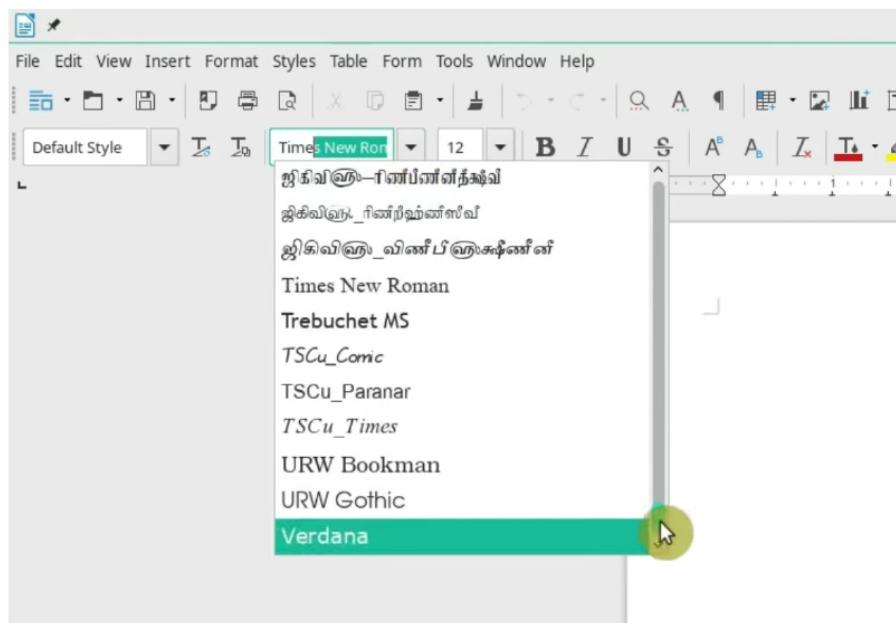
Then, apply the changes. You can see the details of the building and installing process by clicking on the *Details* tab in *Pamac*. So, make sure there are no errors in this terminal window.





Details tab in pamac

At the end of the installation, close *Pamac*. In order to verify that the Microsoft fonts are correctly installed, open LibreOffice. And you should see from the list of available fonts, *Times New Roman* is available as well as other Microsoft fonts such as *Verdana* or *Arial*.



Showing the fonts available from LibreOffice. Microsoft Fonts are installed.

7. Enable TRIM for SSD

TRIM is a program that helps to clean blocks in your SSD and thus use it more efficiently and extend the SSD's life. Many computers today have an SSD, if this is your case, then enabling TRIM is one thing you need to do after installing Manjaro.

To enable TRIM on Manjaro, run the following command in a terminal:

```
sudo systemctl enable fstrim.timer
```

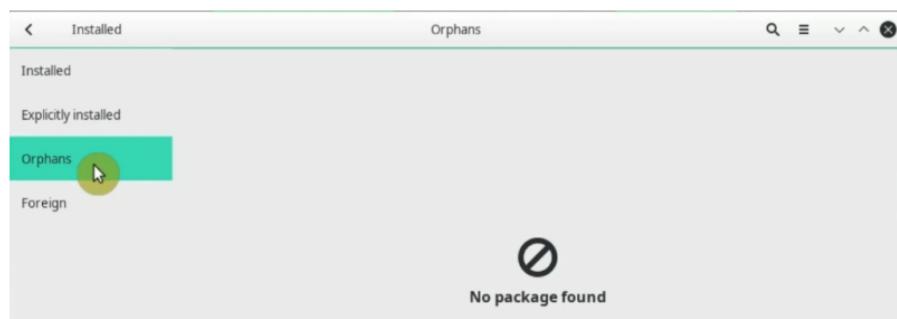
Enabling TRIM in Manjaro

After that, you need to restart the system for the changes to take place. By enabling trim, you will extend the lifespan of your SSD. However, if you don't use SSD, you can skip this step.

8. Remove Orphans (Unused) packages

When you install and remove different packages, sometimes there are some packages which remain on your system but they are not used by any program. They are the Orphans packages. To save space on our hard drive, it's a good idea to uninstall them.

First, open pamac. Next, go to the *Installed* section and finally go to *Orphans* section. Pamac will show all the orphan packages. In this case, I don't have any.



Showing the orphans packages

If you have orphan packages here, you can remove them but be careful because sometimes some packages can be recognized as orphaned packages but you may still want to use them for some reasons.

If you want to clean your Manjaro even further, read [this post](#).

9. Check for errors

Linux is great but it's not perfect, that's why it is good to check for errors in your Manjaro system from time to time. For example, you can check for any failed *systemd* processes.

Open a terminal and run this command:

```
sudo systemctl --failed
```

```
[alu@manjaro ~]$ sudo systemctl --failed
[sudo] password for alu:
0 loaded units listed. Pass --all to see loaded but inactive units, too.
To show all installed unit files use 'systemctl list-unit-files'.
[alu@manjaro ~]$
```

Showing systemctl failed processes

If you see a screen as above, this is very good. There are no failed processes. If there's an erroneous process, you can search in Google for a way to fix it.

In addition, you can also check if there are any errors in your log files:

```
sudo journalctl -p 3 -xb
```

By executing this command, you will be able to see if there are other system errors.

```
-- Logs begin at Sat 2018-09-29 23:24:44 CEST, end at Sun 2018-09-30 17:31:19 CEST. --
sep 30 17:05:30 manjaro xdg-desktop-portal-kde[931]: Cannot create GBM device: Invalid argument
sep 30 17:05:31 manjaro xdg-desktop-portal-kde[942]: Cannot create GBM device: Invalid argument
sep 30 17:05:31 manjaro systemd-coredump[938]: Process 931 (xdg-desktop-por) of user 1000 dumped core.

Stack trace of thread 931:
#0 0x00007f1687326d7f raise (libc.so.6)
#1 0x00007f1687311672 abort (libc.so.6)
#2 0x00007f16876c27fc _ZN14MessageLogger5fatalEPKcz (libQt5Core.so.5)
#3 0x0000556dac39730d n/a (xdg-desktop-portal-kde)
#4 0x0000556dac39bcbb n/a (xdg-desktop-portal-kde)
#5 0x0000556dac374b09 n/a (xdg-desktop-portal-kde)
#6 0x0000556dac36e145 n/a (xdg-desktop-portal-kde)
#7 0x00007f1687313243 __libc_start_main (libc.so.6)
#8 0x0000556dac36e32e __start (xdg-desktop-portal-kde)

Stack trace of thread 934:
#0 0x00007f16873dfbb1 __poll (libc.so.6)
#1 0x00007f168514e180 n/a (libxcb.so.1)
#2 0x00007f168514fe4b xcb_wait_for_event (libxcb.so.1)
#3 0x00007f168514f000 xcb_wait_for_event (libxcb.so.1)
#4 0x00007f1687706005 n/a (libQt5Core.so.5)
#5 0x00007f16872d5a9d start_thread (libpthread.so.0)
#6 0x00007f16873ea4a4 __clone (libc.so.6)

Stack trace of thread 934:
#0 0x00007f16873dfbb1 __poll (libc.so.6)
#1 0x00007f168514e180 n/a (libxcb.so.1)
#2 0x00007f16853d7fce g_main_context_iteration (libglib-2.0.so.0)
#3 0x00007f168579074a9 _ZN20QEEventDispatcher16l13processEventsEFQFlagsIN10QEventLoop17ProcessEventE (libQt5Core.so.5)
#4 0x00007f16878b2dac _ZN10QEEventLoopexecE6QFlagsIN5_17ProcessEventsFlagEE (libQt5Core.so.5)
#5 0x00007f16876fb59 _ZN7QThread4execEv (libQt5Core.so.5)
#6 0x00007f16887eb6 n/a (libQt5DBus.so.5)
#7 0x00007f1687706005 n/a (libQt5Core.so.5)
#8 0x00007f16872d5a9d start_thread (libpthread.so.0)
#9 0x00007f16873ea4a4 __clone (libc.so.6)

-- Subject: Process 931 (xdg-desktop-por) dumped core
[alu@manjaro ~]$
```

Showing others possible system errors

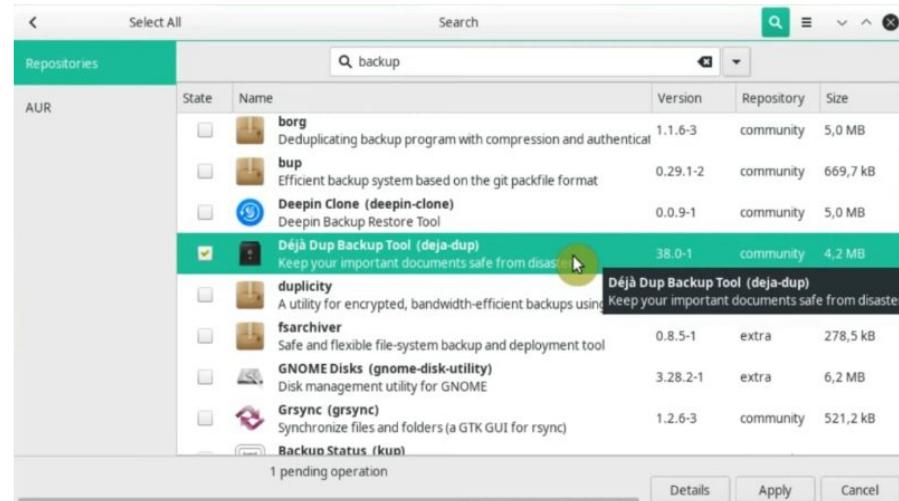
In my case, the output of the command results in those errors not being critical. I ignore them. You can search on Google for your errors if you have any and try to fix them.

To exit from these error messages, you need to press the key Q and you are back to your terminal.

10. Backup the system

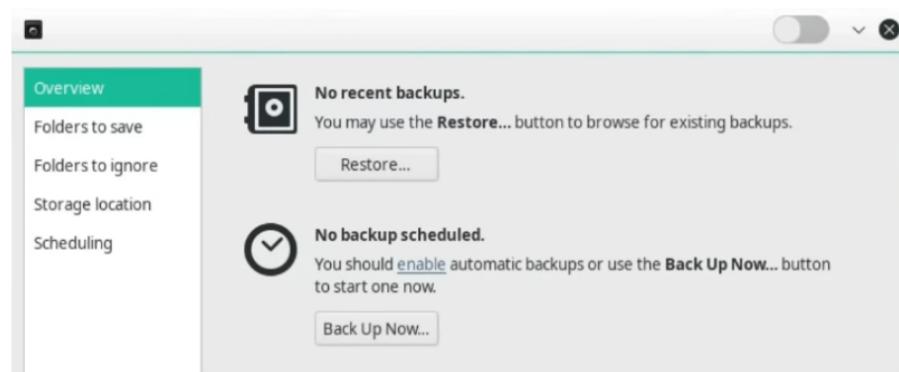
And the last thing I recommend to do after installing Manjaro is to [back up your system](#).

Manjaro doesn't have any [backup graphical program](#) installed by default. However, you can install one. Open a pamac. Then, search for *backup*. You will find many tools for backing up Manjaro, but the easiest option to use is Déjà Dup Backup Tool. Install it.



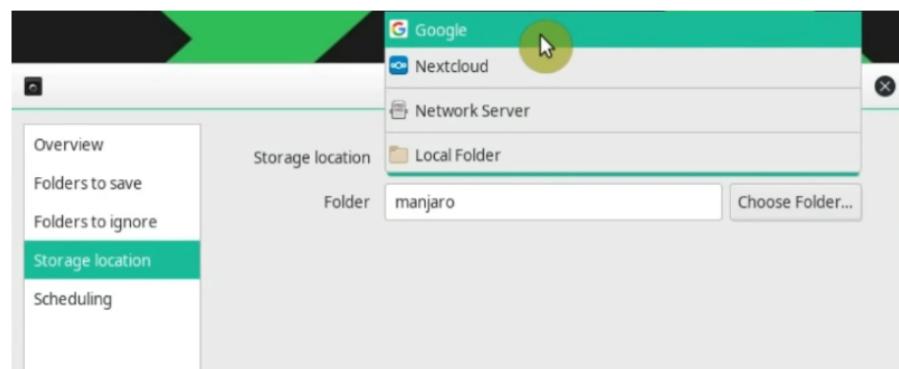
Installing Déjà dup backup tool from pamac

Next, open it from the main menu. As you can see, the graphical interface of the application is very simple.



Showing the backup tool

All the options are very clear. You can define what folders to backup and what you want to exclude. If you use Google Drive, it's possible use it to store the backups. You can also save the backup through the network or in a Local Storage.





Storage location for the backup

In addition, it is possible to schedule the backup process. This option is very useful.



Scheduling a backup

It is always good to make backups from time to time so as not to lose information if an error occurs with the system.

Your ideas

And that's it. These are the 10 things to do after installing Manjaro to improve the user experience. Would you add anything to this list? Did these tweaks work for you? Let me know in the comments below.

You can also read my other post on [things to do after installing](#) in other Linux distros.

24 Oct 2018



Average Linux User [Follow](#)

I am the founder of the Average Linux User project, which is a hobby I work on at night. During the day I am a scientist who uses computers to analyze genetic data.

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Your name

Your email (optional)

Write a public comment (use Ctrl + Enter to send; Markdown is supported)



[Send](#)

Preview



Manjaro



IVIKA

1 year ago

Hey! Thank you for this nice list! Easy to follow and very informative! New to Manjaro but must say it is the nicest distro and deepin desktop is stunning!

[Reply](#) [React](#) ...

1 😊



Average Linux User

1 year ago ↗ Mark

Manjaro is good but it has some flaws https://youtu.be/9KjE_5BcnE0

[Reply](#) [React](#) ...

2 🤖😊



brainster

5 months ago ↗ Average Linux User

Um, yeah. What doesn't have some flaws?

[Reply](#) [React](#) ...

ElDee

1 year ago

Thank you! I'm not new to Linux, but I've only dabbled a little in Arch type distros. I like the information you provided, and I did learn a couple of things. Keep up the great work!

[Reply](#) [React](#) ...

Average Linux User

1 year ago ↗ ElDee

Thank you very much for your comment.

[Reply](#) [React](#) ...

Sergio

1 year ago

I've recently changed to linux, specifically Manjaro since I've read that is one of the most complete distros for beginners and I've found really helpful the info put on the video. Do you have an extended version for optimization? I'd appreciate any info given.

[Reply](#) [React](#) ...

Average Linux User

1 year ago ↗ Sergio

No I don't have anything extra right now. I hope you will like Manjaro. If you realize one day that it is too difficult, consider installing Linux Mint <http://averagelinususer.com/category/distros/linux-mint/> I think it is more suitable for complete beginners.

[Reply](#) [React](#) ...

1 ❤️



Silvio

1 year ago

Hi Alu, I saw all articles/videos of yours concerning Arch and Manjaro; I have been using Arch some years ago and dumped it after sometime because needing too much "hands on" for it working properly; pretty the same for Manjaro, were experienced the most weird issues never seen with other distros (ie: mouse pointer disappears when using the wonderful GIMP). Always saying that I will shoot dead the one coming to tell me to install Arch & Sons but often am curious to try again lol Just yesterday I installed a "new" Arch based (Condres OS - KDE flavour): not tested enough yet but at first sight can say that they just copied Manjaro, support is absent (ridiculous forum, better if they say that don't have forum instead of showing the link). Plus, fonts rendering is miserable even after working on RGB settings and online I found only redundant useless threads not solving the issue. Maybe I will dump it soon giving a chance to Antergos lol Anyway, am telling you all of that thinking you like to talk about Linux but what enkindling my attention here is this one, you wrote: -"TRIM is a program that helps to clean blocks in your SSD and thus use it more efficiently and extend the SSD's life." Well, I was knowing that SSD have short life (+/-5yrs) because blocks can be used only once (aka can't clean them). Do I am wrong or was true some years ago and we have new technology now? Thank you for reading :) Ciao

[Reply](#) [React](#)

[Reply](#) [React](#) ...



Average Linux User

1 year ago ↗ Silvio

Hi Silvio, Thank you very much for sharing your experience with Arch, Manjaro and Condres (I never heard about it). Well, I agree with you that Arch and Arh-based system get little annoying because you need to spend some time maintaining them. Regarding TRIM, from what I know it is not necessary for the latest SSDs. They have some hardware build-in trim. But it won't hurt if you enable it. Many pre-configured Linux distro (Ubuntu etc) have trim by default. I am afraid I cannot say much on this.

[Reply](#) [React](#) ...



MS

11 months ago

Hello, You forgot to show people how to remove everything that has the Microsoft name on it

[Reply](#) [React](#) ...



Average Linux User

11 months ago ↗ MS

Like MS fonts? I think many user still need it to open docx files.

[Reply](#) [React](#) ...



LordDevier

10 months ago

I couldn't do the backup it gave me an error that it couldn't use Pydrive because it couldn't find it. I am still researching it to see how to fix it.

[Reply](#) [React](#) ...



Average Linux User

10 months ago ↗ LordDevier

Try installing python-pydrive

[Reply](#) [React](#) ...



LordDevier

10 months ago ↗ Average Linux User

Well that didn't fix it, I had to add the google.oauth2, and anyway manjaro completely crashed for me on day 19 of my Linux try for 30 days so I am back on windows now. It was really good while it latest except for the whole cant play some games on Linux and having my RX 580 overheat and crash my computer because Linux didn't ramp up the speed of the fans.

[Reply](#) [React](#) ...



Average Linux User

9 months ago ↗ LordDevier

Sorry to hear you left Linux :-(The Linux kernel above 4.17 should have worked fine with RX 580. But I agree that configuring graphic drivers may be challenging sometimes. I prefer to use Intel integrated graphics. It always works. But I do not play games.

[Reply](#) [React](#) ...



Kindongo

8 months ago ↗ LordDevier

For backup system try to use timeshift, is a great solution for that

[Reply](#) [React](#) ...

1



jim de griz

 10 months ago
Thanks for that. PS Trim slowed my comp down. Copy to USB would take at least 10x as long

[Reply](#) [React](#) ...

 **Average Linux User**
10 months ago ↗ jim de griz
I am very sorry to hear that. First, make sure you configured it correctly. If it indeed slows down your system, disable Trim.

[Reply](#) [React](#) ...

 **nl.smart**
10 months ago
How do I remove the timeout in the boot menu:

I'm assuming you're using GRUB2 as your bootloader. You can disable the timeout by opening the file /etc/default/grub and changing the value of GRUB_TIMEOUT:

GRUB_TIMEOUT=-1
will disable the timeout feature.

<https://unix.stackexchange.com/questions/91461/how-do-i-remove-the-timeout-in-the-boot-menu>

[Reply](#) [React](#) ...

 **Average Linux User**
10 months ago ↗ nl.smart
GRUB_TIMEOUT=-1 will make GRUB menu open all the time until you press Enter. GRUB_TIMEOUT=0 will proceed with booting without any delay.

[Reply](#) [React](#) ...

 **rawaniajay**
7 months ago
Your Articles are always to the point.Great!

[Reply](#) [React](#) ...

 **Average Linux User**
7 months ago ↗ rawaniajay
Thank you. I try to make them as good as I can.
[SUBSCRIBE](#) for new posts.

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 **Michael**
7 months ago
Have the MS fonts been removed from Pamac? I can't find them.

[Reply](#) [React](#) ...

 **Average Linux User**
7 months ago ↗ Michael
It is in the AUR. Make sure you enabled AUR.

[Reply](#) [React](#) ...

 **Fergus Magus**
2 months ago ↗ Michael
fake-ms-fonts is in the AUR.

[Reply](#) [React](#) ...

 **Aldo Solari**
6 months ago
Hello, again (I am "Clusterguard" in Youtube) and many thanks for both your videos and

tutorials/recommendations. I use Manjaro and Lite Linux. I feel they "squeeze" machine resources well, are fast, stable and look good. As for scientific applications (I work on fisheries-oceanographic data analysis and math modelling), there is not much for Manjaro linux. I thank you, again, I wish you the best. Aldo.

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Average Linux User

5 months ago [↳ Aldo Solari](#)

Hello Aldo,
Thanks for sharing your experience.
We are almost colleagues. I am a biologist. I used to work with fish genetics some years ago. I analyze genomic data on Linux. However, I prefer less frequent updates and more stability for work. I use KDE Neon now. I did my whole PhD on Linux Mint before they dropped the KDE flavor. I prefer Manjaro/Arch only for home systems.

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Helian Rivera

5 months ago

Hello, good article! One question for anyone that cares to answer. I'm not new to linux but I've only used Debian based distros (Debian, Ubuntu and Linux Mint [currently using it]) so I'm very used to the apt package manager. I'm thinking on switching to Manjaro, so far I've only tested it on a usb stick and it works great. I'm a bit skeptic on the jump though because of the package manager and because of what might be available on the repos (since you can find .deb packages for pretty much everything) So my question is what other things/concerns should I have in mind (or not), do you think it's worth it? I use my computer for software development and one of the programs I use the most is vscode which is not available in the arch repository (I think) but as snap package

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glen

5 months ago [↳ Helian Rivera](#)

vscode available in pamac. on a side note, so is vmware horizon client, which I can't find in mint software manager,

[Reply](#) [React](#) ...



Average Linux User

1 day ago [↳ Helian Rivera](#)

You can install the Open Source build of Visual Studio Code (vscode) editor:

```
sudo pacman -S code
```

There is also an AUR package for the official [VSCode bin version](#)
You may find useful the [Tutorial on how to install AUR](#)

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deemon

5 months ago

1. Pamac comes now preinstalled also in KDE (they added QT version) :-)
2. I reboot my computer so little, the few seconds wait time to get into the boot menu to swap kernel or add some kernel parameters to boot is totally worth it.
3. I reduce swappiness to 1. Just to be sure.
4. Your firewall guide sadly is inadequate. Just installing gufw and clicking turn on does sadly almost nothing -- well it does enable firewall until you keep the GUI open, but once you close it, it's down again. I think you actually need to enable ufw service manually still for it to work actually, but not sure as I found gufw rather lacking for my needs, which brings me to the point of actually using good firewall -- firewalld.
5. ttf-ms-win10 is my goto package right now, which isn't as easy, as you need to grab the fonts manually from windows iso or copy off working windows, but ... you get most of them, not just few.

10.1. Although mhwd is great, it doesn't do everything. So using journald like you

described I fix hardware problems enabling different "hacks". So far I have had to add something to grub linux line in every single computer -- in laptops something to enable touchpads, in desktop iommu stuff (for amd) and so on.

11. on older computers you sometimes need to enable manually multithreaded building (of AUR packages for example) --
https://wiki.archlinux.org/index.php/Makepkg#Improving_compile_times
sudo nano /etc/makepkg.conf
find and uncomment and edit the lines for MAKEFLAGS and COMPRESSXZ

12. Enable your cloud drives. For google drive I have found grive-git + inotify-tools from AUR give the best results (following the guide in <https://github.com/vitalif/grive2> to). pCloud just works after running the app from their download. I don't use dropbox or OneDrive, so don't know.

[Reply](#) [React](#) ...



Average Linux User

1 day ago deemon

deemon, thank you for your correction and addition.

[Reply](#) [React](#) ...



Sérgio Araújo

5 months ago

For those who use terminal intensively it would be great to see a dedicate article about tricks and settings, things like zsh, zsh-autosuggestions, fasd_cd, vim bootstrap, faster grep commands like Ag and so on.

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brainster

5 months ago

There are lots of things I do to a system after I install it, and NONE OF THESE are them.
What I do:

1. enable magic keys sysrq, specifically sysrq = 1. I need a way to emergency reboot without destroying my data.
2. Put together an fstab so I can do noatime & nodiratime on non-boot drives. A speedy system is a happy system.
3. Setup my monitors. I have three connected to one of two video cards and invariably Linux gets it wrong.
4. Turn off lots of auto-start stuff. I don't need a trackpad daemon, because I don't have a trackpad. Or bluetooth, or half a dozen other things that are always enabled.
5. Change the screen-saver lock time from 5 minutes to 25 minutes. I could be thinking about something for more than 5. I don't need to keep logging in every 5 minutes.
6. Modify some grub.cfg parameters, namely disable quiet and enable lax ACPI. I want to see what my system is doing when it boots.
7. Modify dolphin (I always run KDE Plasma) for a power-user. The default config is nearly useless. Who comes up with these lame default settings?
8. Uninstall useless fluffy crud distro designers think are "useful." Good grief! Really? I don't need tons of games, I'm here to work, not play games. Nor do I need 5 different ways to do a screenshot. That little prtscrn button seems to work just fine.
9. Configure network for 1Gbps, flow-control, full-duplex and add some basic apps, like ping and traceroute. HELLO! How can ANYBODY have a system without ping and traceroute. It just doesn't make any sense.
10. Modify look and feel. I don't need windows to fall apart when minimized. I need them to go away. NOW! Nor do I need/want most of the "pretty" "effects" people seem immaturely in love with. Computers are tools, not a lifestyle.

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Felipe F.

5 months ago

All the steps worked flawlessly, except Swappiness, didn't know if it was Ctrl+ ou, or Ctrl+ Zero, none of them worked, also Ctrl+X didn't do a think, so swappiness is still at 60, will look somewhere else for those details, I rather configure KDE, yes is my lifestyle and I live for that, is my entertainment PC, has to look great and shiny. Thanks for the tips, some seem in order, others,,, I don't know better. So I used the ones I am familiar with.

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Fergus Magus

2 months ago ↗ Felipe F.

This was the first time I've used Nano, and I found, like you, that `ctrl+x` did nothing and was not shown as an option. But there was a line at the bottom that looked like it wanted me to confirm the file name, so I hit `Enter`, and then I was able to `ctrl+x` out of Nano.

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Björn

1 month ago ↗ Felipe F.

For Swappiness edit 99 instead of 100, that's how I got it to work.
`sudo nano /etc/sysctl.d/99-manjaro.conf`

Editing in Nano, the key commands are;
CTRL+O to write it out, you need to confirm with Enter afterwards. You can also use CTRL+S to achieve the same in this case. No need to confirm with enter then.
CTRL+X will close Nano.

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Tren Black

3 months ago

Matt Tran's content is trash.

I am spreading the word to others to avoid this loss-cause of a degenerate:

I can't believe how insecure you are.

Stupid little kid acting like you have self-esteem, but in reality, it's superficial and all of your stuff.

I hate all of this shit you do

I'm gonna mess your girl Hannah up:

<https://anonymousfiles.io/UixYg3mV/>

<https://youtu.be/b7zGofxBGRA>

ROFL, get stepped on you loser.

• Tren Black | Green God of Computer Science

[Reply](#) [React](#) ...

2 😞



Björn

2 months ago

If you have problems with changing the #Swappiness
The file to edit is `/etc/sysctl.d/99-sysctl.conf`

[Reply](#) [React](#) ...



Aman

1 month ago

Thanks! Very useful stuff.

[Reply](#) [React](#) ...



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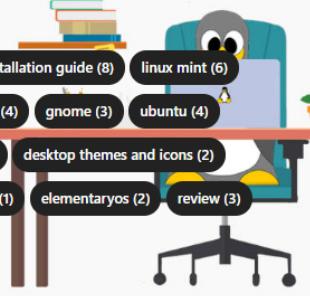


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