



DRACOS LINUX GUIDE

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Chapter 1 : Introduction

1.1 History of dracOs Linux

What is dracOs?

dracOs Linux is the Penetration OS (Operating System) from Indonesian, open source is built based on the LFS (Linux From Scratch) under the protection of the **GNU General Public License v3.0**. This operating system is one variant of Linux distributions, which is used to perform security testing (*Penetration Testing*). dracOs Linux in arm by hundreds hydraulic pentest, forensics and reverse engineering. dracOs Linux is a lightweight linux because for desktop use DWM (*Dynamic Window Manager*) and suitable for Pentester. Does not use a GUI-based tools and just have the software using the CLI (*command line interface*) to perform its operations. Now dracOs currently already up to version 2.1 with the code name "Leak".

Why named dracOs?

Every name has a meaning, but why we choose “dracOs” as our OS’s name? Dear dracOs users, we proudly present to you, the first and the only one Indonesian Penstest OS, with name dracOs. “dracOs” is abbreviation form “Comodo Dragon OS”, and “Comodo Dragon” means “Komodo” in Indonesia. Have you ever hear about Komodo? Yups, Komodo is the only exist in Indonesia, and here is the picture of Komodo.



(<http://kids.nationalgeographic.com/content/dam/kids/photos/animals/Reptiles/H-P/komodo-dragon-head-on.jpg>)

Komodo is the one of big reptile that extremely rare and highly intelligent that only exist in Indonesia. The Komodo dragon (*Varanus komodoensis*), also known as the Komodo monitor, is a large species of lizard found in the Indonesian islands of Komodo, Rinca, Flores, Gili Motang, and Padar. A member of the monitor lizard family Varanidae, it is the largest living species of lizard, growing to a

maximum length of 3 metres (10 ft) in rare cases and weighing up to approximately 70 kilograms (150 lb). (source https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Komodo_dragon)

Their unusually large size has been attributed to island gigantism, since no other carnivorous animals fill the niche on the islands where they live. However, recent research suggests the large size of Komodo dragons may be better understood as representative of a relict population of very large varanid lizards that once lived across Indonesia and Australia, most of which, along with other megafauna, died out after the Pleistocene. Fossils very similar to *V. komodoensis* have been found in Australia dating to greater than 3.8 million years ago, and its body size remained stable on Flores, one of the handful of Indonesian islands where it is currently found, over the last 900,000 years, "a time marked by major faunal turnovers, extinction of the island's megafauna, and the arrival of early hominids by 880 ka [kiloannums]."

As a result of their size, these lizards dominate the ecosystems in which they live. Komodo dragons hunt and ambush prey including invertebrates, birds, and mammals. It has been claimed that they have a venomous bite; there are two glands in the lower jaw which secrete several toxic proteins. The biological significance of these proteins is disputed, but the glands have been shown to secrete an anticoagulant. Komodo dragon group behaviour in hunting is exceptional in the reptile world. The diet of big Komodo dragons mainly consists of deer, though they also eat considerable amounts of carrion. Komodo dragons also occasionally attack humans.

Mating begins between May and August, and the eggs are laid in September. About 20 eggs are deposited in abandoned megapode nests or in a self-dug nesting hole. The eggs are incubated for seven to eight months, hatching in April, when insects are most plentiful. Young Komodo dragons are vulnerable and therefore dwell in trees, safe from predators and cannibalistic adults. They take 8 to 9 years to mature, and are estimated to live up to 30 years.

Komodo dragons were first recorded by Western scientists in 1910. Their large size and fearsome reputation make them popular zoo exhibits. In the wild, their range has contracted due to human activities, and they are listed as vulnerable by the IUCN. They are protected under Indonesian law, and a national park, Komodo National Park, was founded to aid protection efforts.

SENSES

As with other varanids, Komodo dragons have only a single ear bone, the stapes, for transferring vibrations from the tympanic membrane to the cochlea. This arrangement means they are likely restricted to sounds in the 400 to 2,000 hertz range, compared to humans who hear between 20 and 20,000 hertz. It was formerly thought to be deaf when a study reported no agitation in wild Komodo dragons in response to whispers, raised voices, or shouts. This was disputed when London Zoological Garden employee Joan Proctor trained a captive specimen to come out to feed at the sound of her voice, even when she could not be seen.

The Komodo dragon can see objects as far away as 300 m (980 ft), but because its retinas only contain cones, it is thought to have poor night vision. The Komodo dragon is able to see in colour, but has poor visual discrimination of stationary objects.

The Komodo dragon uses its tongue to detect, taste, and smell stimuli, as with many other reptiles, with the vomeronasal sense using the Jacobson's organ, rather than using the nostrils. With the

help of a favorable wind and its habit of swinging its head from side to side as it walks, a Komodo dragon may be able to detect carrion from 4-9.5 km (2.5-5.9 mi) away. It only has a few taste buds in the back of its throat. Its scales, some of which are reinforced with bone, have sensory plaques connected to nerves to facilitate its sense of touch. The scales around the ears, lips, chin, and soles of the feet may have three or more sensory plaques.

SALIVA

Although previous studies proposed that Komodo dragon saliva contains a variety of highly septic bacteria that would help to bring down prey, research in 2013 suggested that the bacteria in the mouths of Komodo dragons are ordinary and similar to those found in other carnivores. They actually have surprisingly good mouth hygiene. As Bryan Fry put it: "After they are done feeding, they will spend 10 to 15 minutes lip-licking and rubbing their head in the leaves to clean their mouth... Unlike people have been led to believe, they do not have chunks of rotting flesh from their meals on their teeth, cultivating bacteria." The observation of prey dying of sepsis would then be explained by the natural instinct of water buffalos, who are not native to the islands where the Komodo dragon lives, to run into water when attacked. The warm, faeces-filled water would then cause the infections. The study used samples from 16 captive dragons (10 adults and six neonates) from three U.S. zoos.

VENOM

In late 2005, researchers at the University of Melbourne speculated the perentie (*Varanus giganteus*), other species of monitors, and agamids may be somewhat venomous. The team believes the immediate effects of bites from these lizards were caused by mild envenomation. Bites on human digits by a lace monitor (*V. varius*), a Komodo dragon, and a spotted tree monitor (*V. scalaris*) all produced similar effects: rapid swelling, localised disruption of blood clotting, and shooting pain up to the elbow, with some symptoms lasting for several hours.

In 2009, the same researchers published further evidence demonstrating Komodo dragons possess a venomous bite. MRI scans of a preserved skull showed the presence of two glands in the lower jaw. The researchers extracted one of these glands from the head of a terminally ill dragon in the Singapore Zoological Gardens, and found it secreted several different toxic proteins. The known functions of these proteins include inhibition of blood clotting, lowering of blood pressure, muscle paralysis, and the induction of hypothermia, leading to shock and loss of consciousness in envenomated prey. As a result of the discovery, the previous theory that bacteria were responsible for the deaths of Komodo victims was disputed.

Other scientists have stated that this allegation of venom glands "has had the effect of underestimating the variety of complex roles played by oral secretions in the biology of reptiles, produced a very narrow view of oral secretions and resulted in misinterpretation of reptilian evolution". According to these scientists "reptilian oral secretions contribute to many biological roles other than to quickly dispatch prey". These researchers concluded that, "Calling all in this clade venomous implies an overall potential danger that does not exist, misleads in the assessment of medical risks, and confuses the biological assessment of squamate biochemical systems". Evolutionary biologist Schwenk says that even if the lizards have venom-like proteins in their mouths they may be using them for a different function, and he doubts venom is necessary to explain the effect of a Komodo dragon bite, arguing that shock and blood loss are the primary factors.

dracOs = KOMODO

dracOs is originally developed in Indonesia, and that why we choose the name that represent Indonesia. dracOs can be used as a deadly tools, just like Komodo that can be extremely venomous.

What is "Leak"?

In the folklore of Bali, the "*Leyak*" (in Indonesian, people called it 'Leak' (le-ak)—the Y is not written or spoken) is a mythological figure in the form of flying head with entrails (heart, lung, liver, etc.) still attached. Leyak is said to fly trying to find a pregnant woman in order to suck her baby's blood or a newborn child. Leyaks are humans who are practicing black magic and have cannibalistic behavior. Their mistress is the "*Queen of Leyak*", a widow-witch named *Rangda*.

Why we choose the "Leak" codename?

We choose the "Leak" codename, because the "Leak" is one of the iconic folklore of Indonesian. The Leak itself represent the power of supernatural, extra ordinary, and the iconic legend. We will choose every codename of dracOs to be the iconic folklore of Indonesian, because we want to introduce to the world of the things which is typical Indonesia. We also hope that this "Leak" codename could give the feel of the "dark" side of linux, especially for security, hacking and penetration.

What development targets?

1. Education

dracOs Linux is purposed as an educational,especially to recognize the operation system of linux and we respect ethical hacking.

2. Build from source

Had always been built from codes instead of installer, this will stimulate users in indonesia to stay creative and to build the spirit of opensource.

3. Repository

Even though proportionally based on codes, dracOs Linux still intends to construct the repository to build up the processes like **Venomizer**.

4. Heavy Control

We need to recognize this operating system very difficult Because dracOs is build from source code, thus forcing us to compile when installing a package or software, which of course will arise the possibility of system failure and other system vulnerabilities.

5. Always from terminal

None of every singel tool that was installed inside the OS uses GUI. CLI will always consider to particularly openbox to ease the users in need of multi terminal in applying Penetration Testing.

1.2 What is the difference between dracOs and other Pentes OS?

There are several Pentes OS in this world, such as Kali Linux, Backbox, Parrot, Live Hacking, DEFT, Samurai WTF, Network Security Toolkit, Bugtraq, NodeZero, Pentoo, Blackbuntu, GnackTrack, Cyborg Hawk Linux, Knoppix, and Weakerthan (*source: Top 17 Favourite Operating Systems Of Hackers (2016 List) - techlog360.com*). Now let us introduce, “dracOs” the first Pentes OS from LFS. We often receive questions about “What is the difference between dracOs and other Pentes OS ?” and “What is the advantages the dracOs if compared to other Pentes OS ?” First of all, we need to know the main difference of dracOs.

1. Base system

All Pentes OS as listed above is the result of remastering or based on other systems. Their base system is of course stable, because they use the system that is already there, The first and the main difference of dracOs between them is dracOs builds from scratch (from the bottom) and needs a lot of improvement. That why we need support to build a community of creative “coder” not just a “user”.

2. Purposes

The goals of dracOs is to put forward education about learn the CLI as well as the installation of a packaging, dependency, and to understand the basic linux OS (not just about a penetration testing OS). dracOs also will teaches about reverse engineering so that users are able to customization their OS based their want so can defend their self from malware infection when using unknown applications. The other pente OS is just focusing at usability of penetration test tools.

3. Made in Indonesia

dracOs is 100% made in Indonesia, and developed by all Indonesian developers. Other Pentes OS, is not made in Indonesia. We proudly present the overview of dracOs developers at <https://dracOs-linux.org/team/>.

Notes : If you think we said dracOs is better than other, of course its not true. All of our developers, still use any Pentes OS to learn something new that we can make dracOs better. In our honest opinion, please note that, dracOs exist is not to compete to other pente OS, but dracOs want to take participation to pleasure Linux users needs. So, in other words, dracOs exists just to be a complement, to be one of the variants option Linux users. Please support us, and make Linux more better. Go Open Source.

Source: <https://www.facebook.com/zico.ekel/posts/10206507928634122>

1.3 DracOs Developer

1. Zico Ekel - Leader [<https://www.facebook.com/zico.ekel>]
2. Matias Prasodjo - Vice Leader [<https://www.facebook.com/mprasodjo>]
3. Muhammad Claudio Delvin - Systems Analyst [<https://www.facebook.com/stillblackhat>]
4. Toni Arisandi - Management [<https://www.facebook.com/toniarisandii>]
5. Arfha - SysAdmin [<https://www.facebook.com/v.arfha>]
6. Niko Tidar Lantang Perkasa - DE Development [<https://www.facebook.com/randalltux>]
7. Ikhsan Alif Ma'sum - Designer [<https://www.facebook.com/tiwo.satriatama>]
8. Darojat Agung - VR [<https://www.facebook.com/MisterHublaa>]
9. Ryanti Sirait - Financial [<https://www.facebook.com/see.rys>]
10. Agus Makmun - Python Development [<https://www.facebook.com/agaust>]
11. Redho Maland - Bash and Shell Development [<https://www.facebook.com/Rhedos>]
12. Satria Ady Pradana - C and C# Development [<https://www.facebook.com/xathrya.sabertooth>]
13. Eka Syahwan - PHP Development [<https://www.facebook.com/eka.syahwan>]
14. Fachrizal Oktavian - Python Development [<https://www.facebook.com/bullygates>]
15. Rudy Samuel Pardosi - Perl Development [<https://www.facebook.com/SamuelPard>]
16. Purnomo Hadi - Kernel & LFS Development [<https://www.facebook.com/purnomo.shinigami>]
17. Taufik Mulyana - Kernel Development [<https://www.facebook.com/nothinux.tux>]
18. Muhammad Yuga Nugraha - Development [<https://www.facebook.com/myn.blackcat>]
19. Rifqi Hidayatullah - Development [<https://www.facebook.com/vairusa1>]
20. Alexander Lumbantobing - Writer and Documentation
[<https://www.facebook.com/alexandertobing101>]

Chapter 2 : Tools

2.1 Penetration Tools List

1. Intelligent Gathering
2. Vulnerability Assessment
3. Exploitation Testing
4. Password Attack
5. Social Engineering
6. Man In The Middle Attack
7. Stress Testing
8. Maintaining Access
9. Forensics Analysis
10. Reverse Engineering
11. Malware Analysis
12. Covering Track
13. Etc

2.2 Developer Tools

1. TheFatRat



```
The[ ]AT[R]AT[ ]  
[...] Backdoor Creator for Remote Access [...]  
[...] Created by: Edo Maland (Screetsec) [...]  
[...] Version: 1.6 [...]  
[...] Codename: Tasty [...]  
[...] Follow me on GitHub: @Screetsec [...]  
[...] SELECT AN OPTION TO BEGIN: [...]  
  
[01] CREATE BACKDOOR WITH MSFVENOM  
[02] CREATE FUD 100% BACKDOOR ( SLOW BUT POWERFULL )  
[03] CREATE FUD BACKDOOR WITH AVOID V1.2  
[04] CREATE FUD BACKDOOR WITH BACKDOOR-FACTORY ( EMBED )  
[05] BACKDOORING ORIGINAL APK FILES WITH METASPLOIT  
[06] CREATE FUD BACKDOOR 1000% FUD WITH PwnWind ( EXCELENT )  
[07] CREATE A LISTENERS  
[08] JUMP TO MSFCONSOLE  
[09] SEARCHSPOILT  
[10] CLEANUP  
[11] HELP  
[12] CREDITS  
[13] EXIT  
  
Screetsec@Fatrat: #
```

An easy tool to generate backdoor with msfvenom (a part from metasploitframework). This tool compiles a malware with popular payload and then the compiled malware can be executed on windows, android, mac. The malware created with this tool also have an ability to bypass most AV software protection.

2. Dracnmap



```
80G08
SG#G@8
8#0
0##G#
#####08
5####8
G#####8
8G#####8
#8#####0  #####8
8#####0  0#8#####8
8G#####8  8 #8@0#8#####
8###  G8  8G#####
8##88  8  8#####8
G#088  80G##G088
880000000008880#  000
               9   0
#####
#  #####  ##  ####  #  #  #  #  #####
#  #  #  #  #  #  #  #  #  #  #  #  #
#  #  #  #  #  #  #  #  #  #  #  #  #####
#  #  #  #  #  #  #  #  #  #  #  #  #
#####
Script by      : Edo Maland ( Sreetsec )
Version       : 1.0
Codename      : Komodoku
Follow me on Github : @Sreetsec
Dracos Linux   : dracos-linux.org

-----
[01] REGULER SCAN
[02] SCAN MULTIPLE IP ADDRESS
[03] SCAN OS VERSION AND TRACEROUTE
[04] FIND OUT IF A HOST IS PROTECTED FIREWALL
[05] EVADING FIREWALLS
[06] PING PING !!
[07] WEB SERVICES
[08] BRUTEFORCE WITH NSE SCRIPT
[09] ADVANCED NMAP SCANNINGS ( ZENMAP COMMAND )
[10] SCANNING TARGET WITH OUTPUT FILES
[11] CREDITS
[12] EXIT

Sreetsec@Dracnmap: ~
```

Dracnmap is an open source program which is using to exploit the network and gathering information with nmap help. Nmap command comes with lots of options that can make the utility more robust and difficult to follow for new users. Hence Dracnmap is designed to perform fast scanning with the utilizing script engine of nmap and nmap can perform various automatic scanning techniques with the advanced commands.

3. Brutal



```
Brutall Created By : Edo Maland ( Sreetsec )
Version       : 1.0
Codename      : Reaper
Follow me on Github : @Sreetsec
Dracos Linux   : dracos-linux.org

-----
[01] Meterpreter Reverse TCP Injection using Powershell
[02] Download and Execute Backdoor
[03] Get Credential information With Mimikatz [ Send to gmail ]
[04] Retrieve lots of passwords stored on a local computer [ gmail ]
[05] Payload Prank for attack computer [ Fun with Windows ]
[06] Payload to Manage Windows [ add user,rdp enable,telnet ]
[07] Attacking Windows [ At your Own Risk ]
[08] Help and Tutorials
[09] Credits
[10] Exit

Sreetsec@Brutal: ~>
```

Payload for teensy like a rubber ducky but the syntax is different. this Human interfaes device (HID attacks). Penetration With Teensy. Brutal is a toolkit to quickly create various payload,powershell attack , virus attack and launch listener for a Human Interface Device (Payload Teensy)

4. Desploits

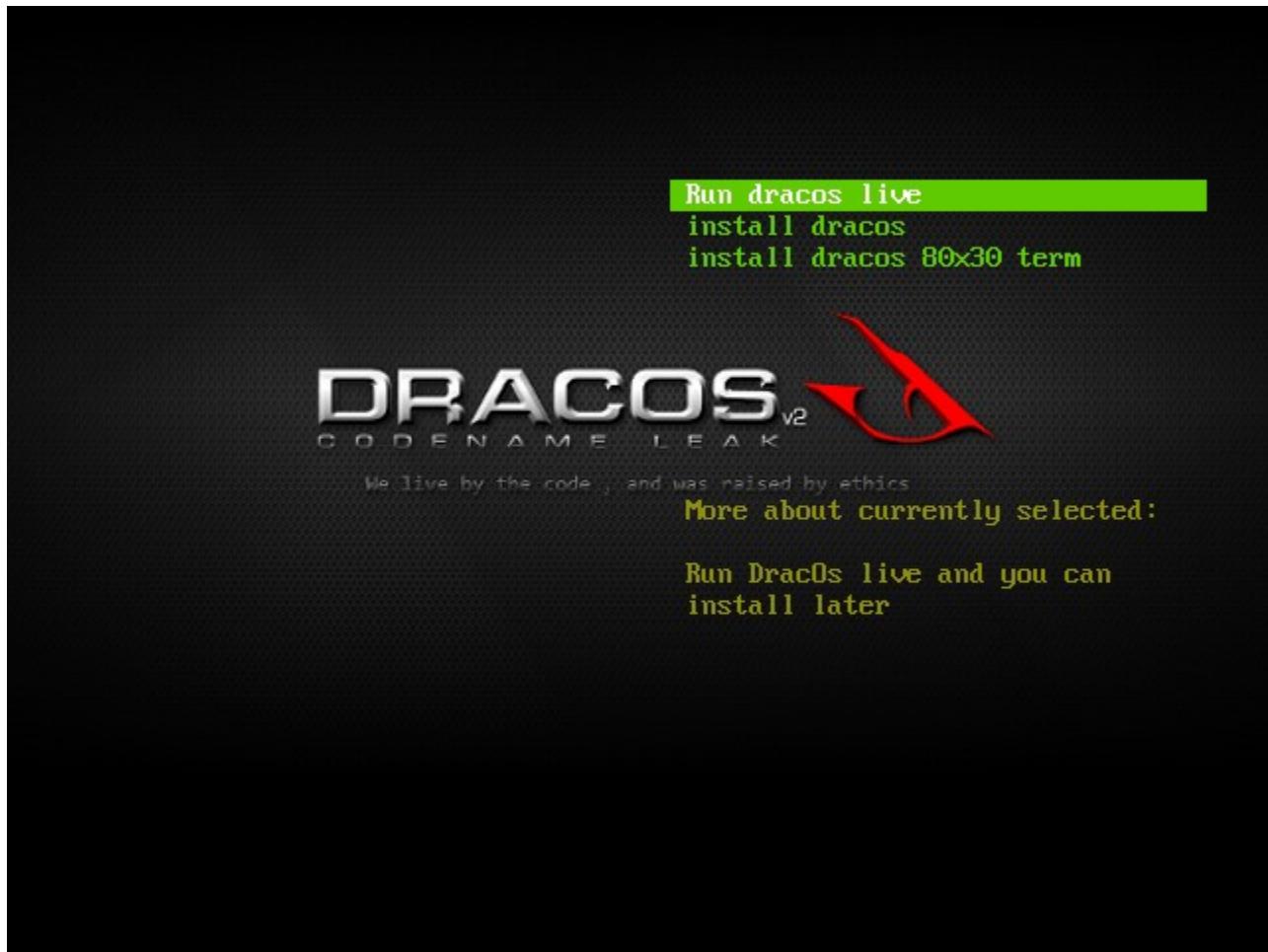
PHP Framework for Penetration Testing created using the programming language PHP. In desploits there are many Tool - The tool will help you to test the system include admin and shell findder, md5cracker, wpbrute force and others.

Chapter 3 : User Guide

3.1 Installation

What's new on this version?

- DracOs Installer
- Fix some bugs
- Kernel with aufs patch
- New tools
- Update some tools



In this guide we can install dracOs with live session or direct install, the different only when you want install dracOs from live session like other linux distribution you must type dracos2hd on terminal, before or after login desktop session.

```

0"
Hardware is initialized using a generic method
No state is present for card I82801AAICH
*****
[ 7.676345] rc (2309) used greatest stack depth: 13104 bytes left [ FAIL ]
INIT: Entering runlevel: 3
  * Starting system log daemon... [ OK ]
  * Starting kernel log daemon... [ OK ]
  * Starting ACPI event daemon... [ OK ]
  * Initializing kernel random number generator... [ OK ]
1+0 records in
1+0 records out
512 bytes copied, 0.00208735 s, 245 kB/s
  * Starting the D-Bus Messagebus Daemon... [ OK ]
*** You need to configure dhcp server in /etc/sysconfig/dhcpd [ WARN ]
  * Starting SSH Server... [ OK ]
  * Starting the Avahi Daemon [ OK ]
  * Starting the Avahi mDNS/DNS-SD Configuration Daemon [ OK ]
    Starting PostgreSQL daemon...server starting
  * [ OK ]
  * Starting Bluetooth daemon bluetoothd... [ OK ]

DracOs 2.1
Kernel 4.4.2+ or an x86_64
dracOs login: _

```

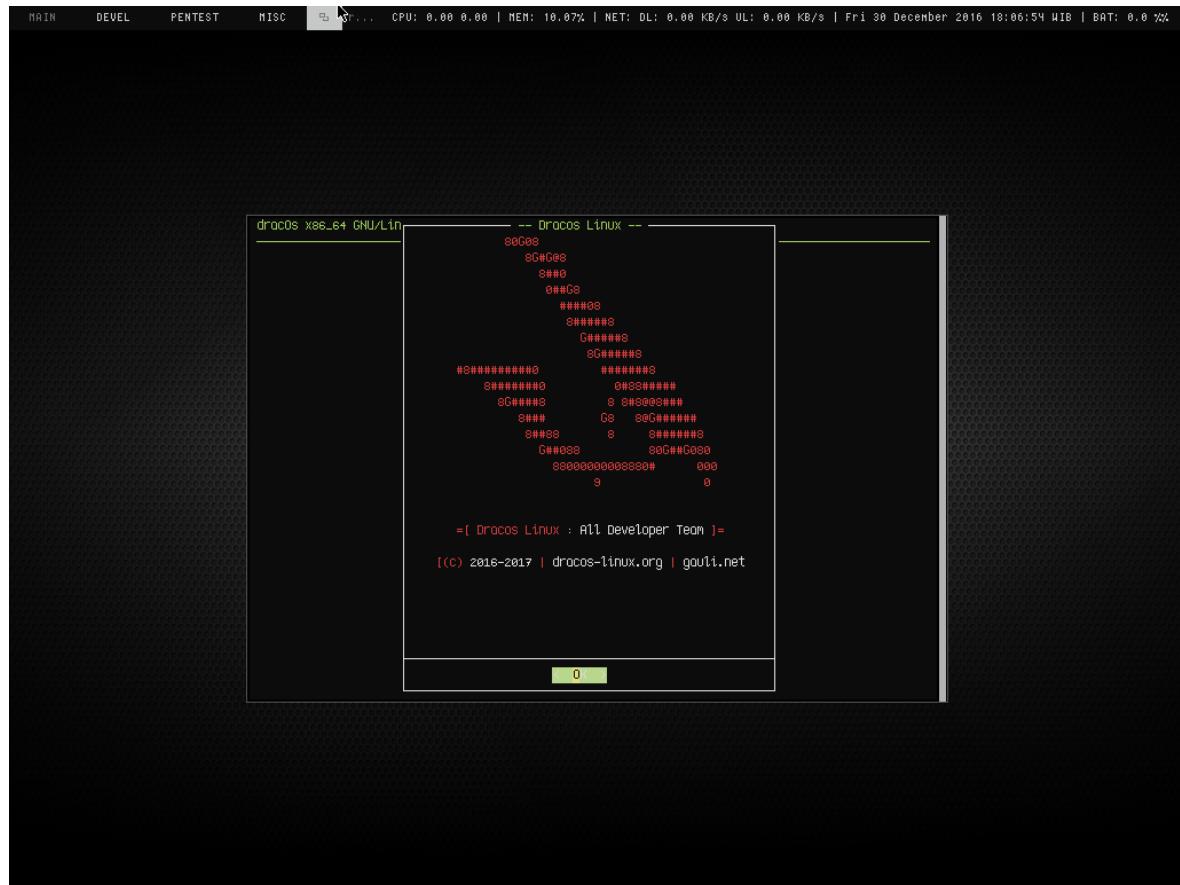
For login dracOs live :

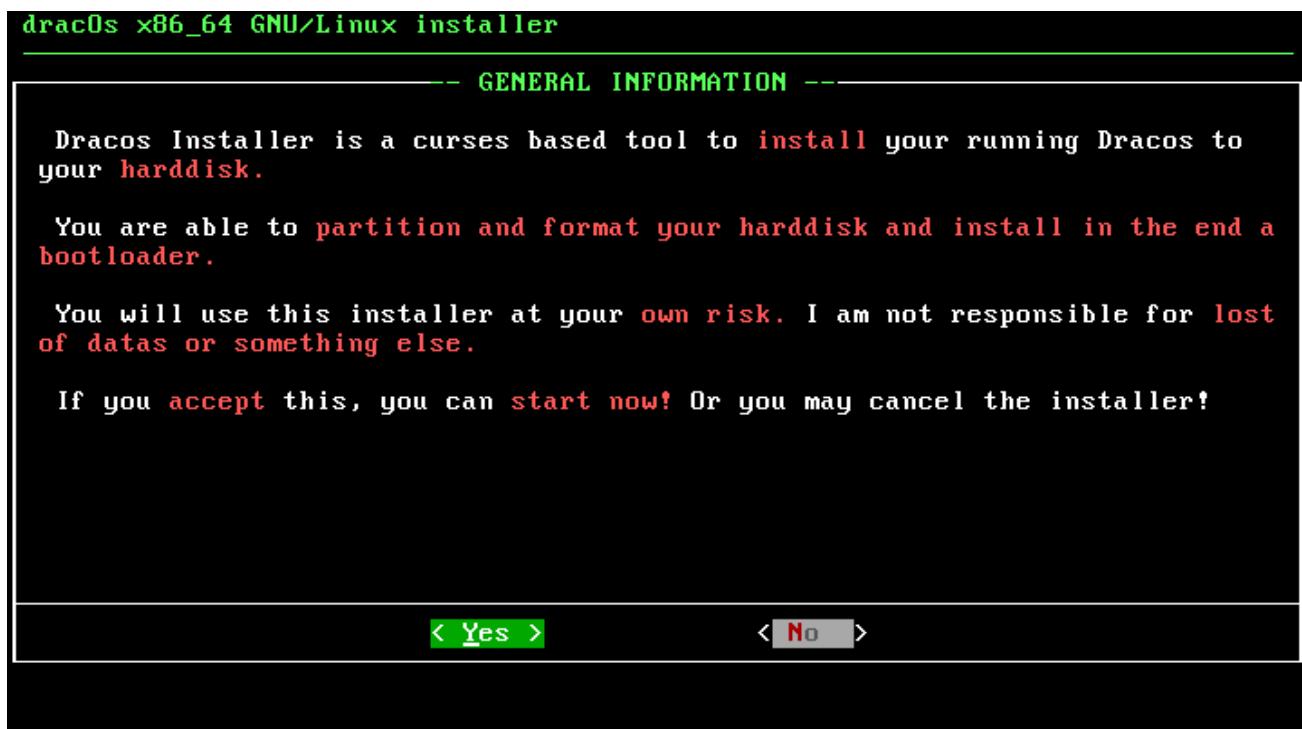
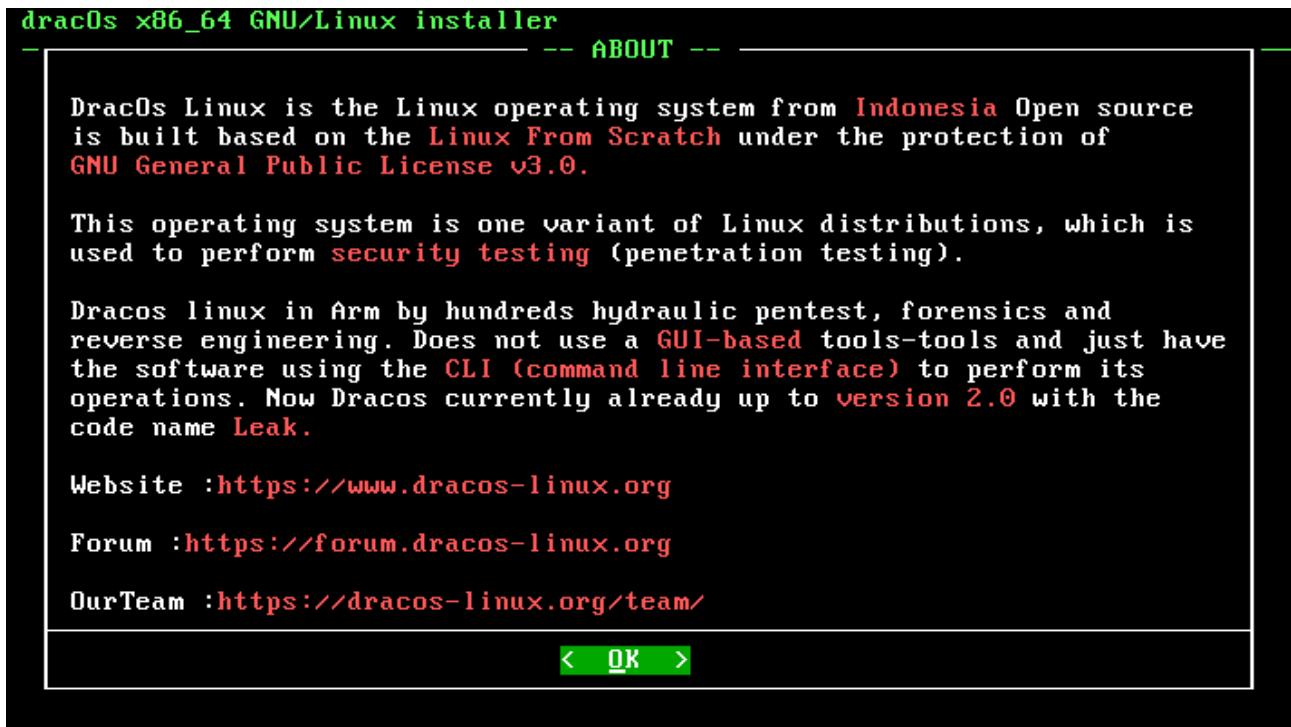
*user : root
pass : toor*

In live session if you want to install dracOs like other distribution you can type *dracos2hd* before or after login desktop session with type *startx*.

```
dracOs ~ # startx_
```

This is the first appearance in the installation of dracOs.





1. Set time zone, we just picked the number. For example : 4.Asia - 15.Indonesia - 1. Java & Sumatra – 1.Yes.

dracOS x86_64 GNU/Linux installer

```
-- Time Zone --
Do you want to set time Zone
< Yes >    < No >
```

```
13) Hong Kong          30) Mongolia           47) United Arab Emirates
14) India               31) Myanmar (Burma)     48) Uzbekistan
15) Indonesia          32) Nepal              49) Vietnam
16) Iran                33) Oman               50) Yemen
17) Iraq                34) Pakistan
#? 15
Please select one of the following time zone regions.
1) Java & Sumatra
2) west & central Borneo
3) east & south Borneo, Sulawesi (Celebes), Bali, Nusa Tengarra, west Timor
4) west New Guinea (Irian Jaya) & Malukus (Moluccas)
#? 1
```

The following information has been given:

```
Indonesia
Java & Sumatra
```

```
Therefore TZ='Asia/Jakarta' will be used.
Local time is now:    Thu Dec 29 18:47:54 WIB 2016.
Universal Time is now: Thu Dec 29 11:47:54 UTC 2016.
Is the above information OK?
1) Yes
2) No
#? _
```

2. You can use default password or change the root password. For example I try to change the root password it will look like this.

drac0s x86_64 GNU/Linux installer



```
Changing password for root
Enter the new password (minimum of 5 characters)
Please use a combination of upper and lower case letters and numbers.
New password:
Re-enter new password: _
```

3. After set time zone and root password, now set the partition using cfdisk or fdisk.

dracos x86_64 GNU/Linux installer

-- PARTITION THE HARDDISK --

Dracos installer will now start **cfdisk** so that you are able to **create** partitions for Dracos.

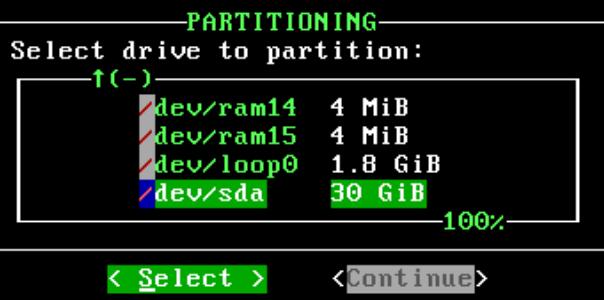
Two partitions are recommended. [1] for the **system** and [1] for **SWAP**.

I think **15 GB** are enough for the root-partition - Dracos plus additional programs - and twice the amount of your **RAM** for the swap-partition.

Just follow the menu, store your changes and quit cfdisk to go on!

IMPORTANT: Read the instructions and the output of cfdisk carefully. Sometimes you have to reboot to update the partition table!

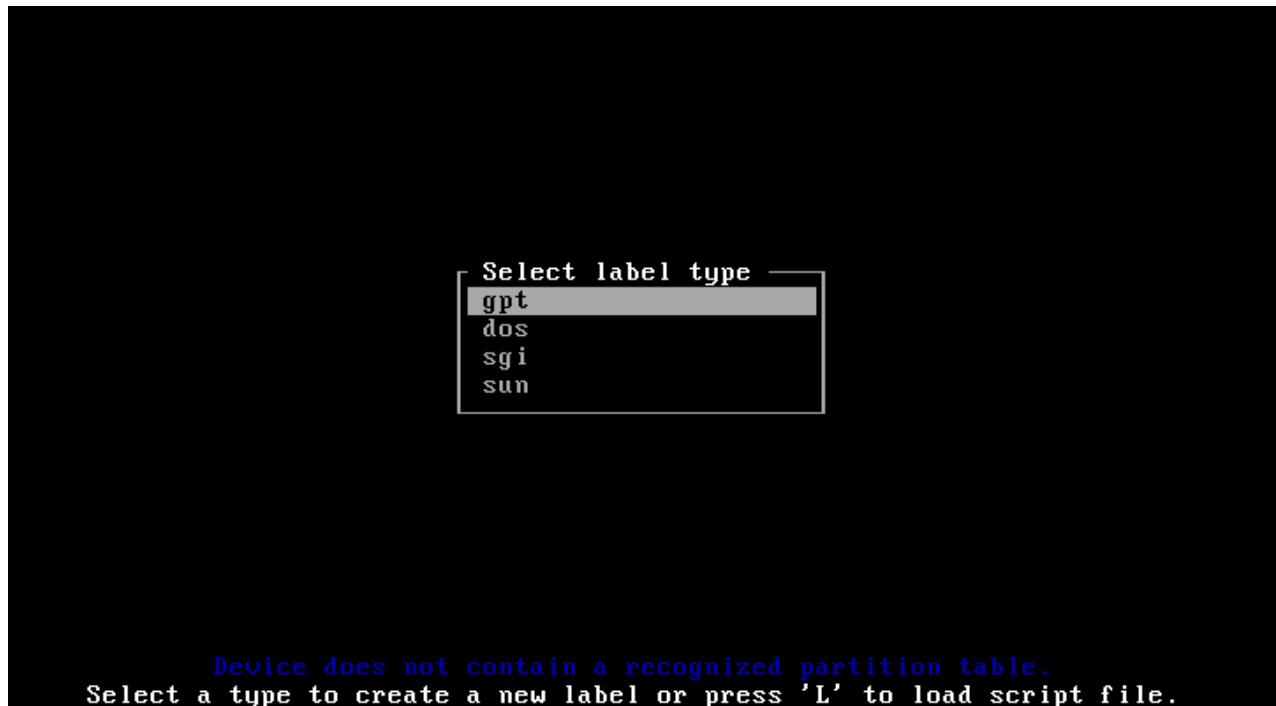
< Yes > < No >



Select the drive /dev/sda.



Choose cfdisk because fdisk not recommended for newbies, it's hard to setup the partition. If you have clean disk, you can format to gpt why? Because gpt partition could create more partitions than mbr.



Set root partition to 20 Gb or 15 Gb (minimal requirement), and swap 1 Gb. Don't forget to change type of swap partition to Linux swap. If you dualboot, the steps is same but you must **be careful** on select the device. After fcompletion of the partitioning, select **write** and type **yes**.

```

Disk: /dev/sda
      Size: 30 GiB, 32212254720 bytes, 62914560 sectors
      Label: gpt, identifier: F2A4EA74-67B9-4F65-97C0-BC11980BAE74

      Device     Start       End   Sectors  Size Type
>> /dev/sda1        2048    39063551  39061504 18.6G Linux filesystem
      /dev/sda2    39063552   41160703   2097152   1G  Linux swap
      /dev/sda3    41160704   62914526  21753823 10.4G Linux filesystem

Partition UUID: 17D0E0B7-9578-4C0F-AB57-5C4DF6E71961
Partition type: Linux filesystem (0FC63DAF-8483-4772-8E79-3D69D8477DE4)

Are you sure you want to write the partition table to disk? yes_
Type "yes" or "no", or press ESC to leave this dialog.

```

- After setup partition, dracOs installer will detect the linux partition to install system.

```

dracos x86_64 GNU/Linux installer
-- ROOT PARTITION DETECTED --
Dracos installer has detected
/dev/sda1 /dev/sda3
as your linux partition(s).
In the next box you can choose the linux filesystem for your root partition
or choose the partition if you have more linux partitions!
< OK >

```

dracOS x86_64 GNU/Linux installer

-- CHOOSE ROOT PARTITION --

Please give me your preferred root partition in this way:

Write /dev/hdax
Example : 2 for /dev/hda2

NOTE :

x : Number of the partition

/dev/sda1_

< OK >

<Cancel>

dracOS x86_64 GNU/Linux installer

-- FORMAT ROOT PARTITION --

Now you can choose the filesystem for your root partition.

ReiserFS is the recommended filesystem. to /mnt/sda1/

- () 1 ext2
- () 2 ext3
- (*) 3 ext4
- () 4 reiserfs

< OK >

<Cancel>

dracos x86_64 GNU/Linux installer

-- FORMAT ROOT PARTITION --

Now your partition has been formatted with **ext4** filesystem.

< **OK** >

5. Now, installer will copy the system to root partition, wait until the installation finish.

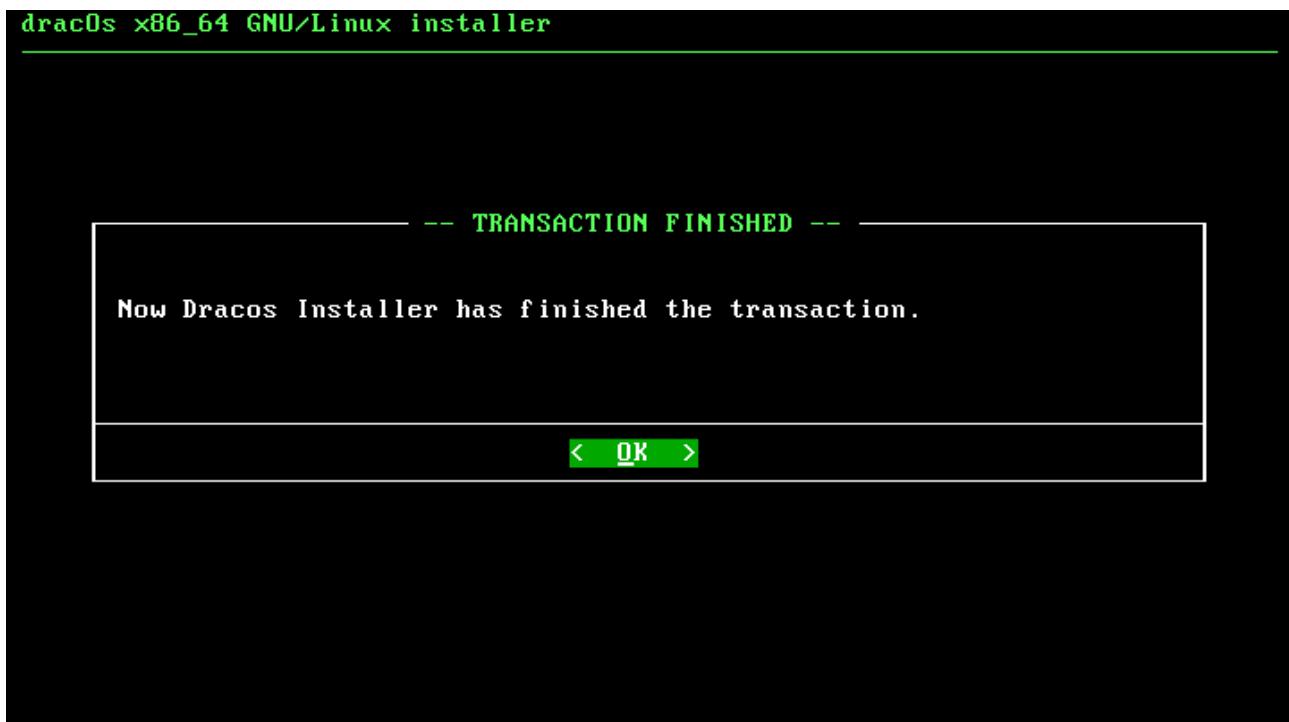
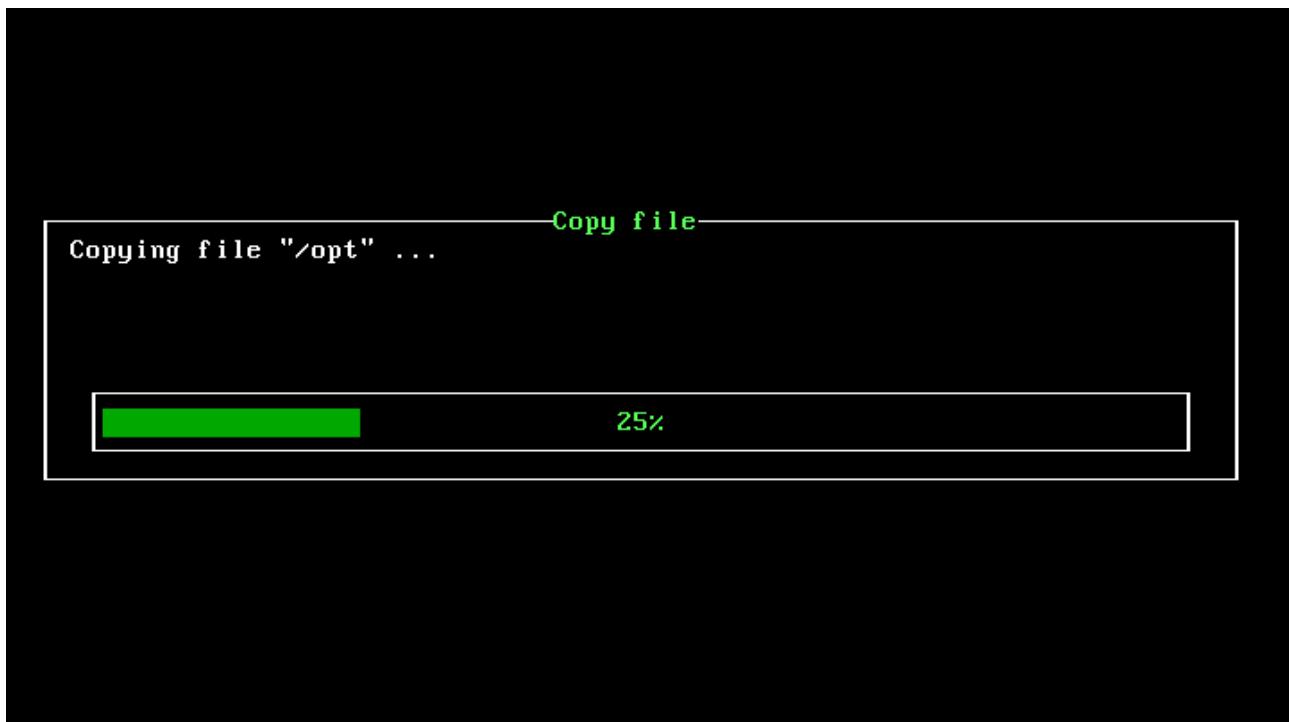
dracos x86_64 GNU/Linux installer

-- COPYING THE SYSTEM --

Dracos Installer will now copy the running system to your harddisk.

Press **OK** to start ...

< **OK** >



6. After copying the system, installer will install grub to your disk. Wait until grub successfully installed, and reboot your system.

dracOs x86_64 GNU/Linux installer

-- Installing GRUB Boot loader --

Now you can choose install grub or if you have grub before and use it please select no .to /mnt/sda1/

(*)	1	yes
()	2	no

< OK > <Cancel>

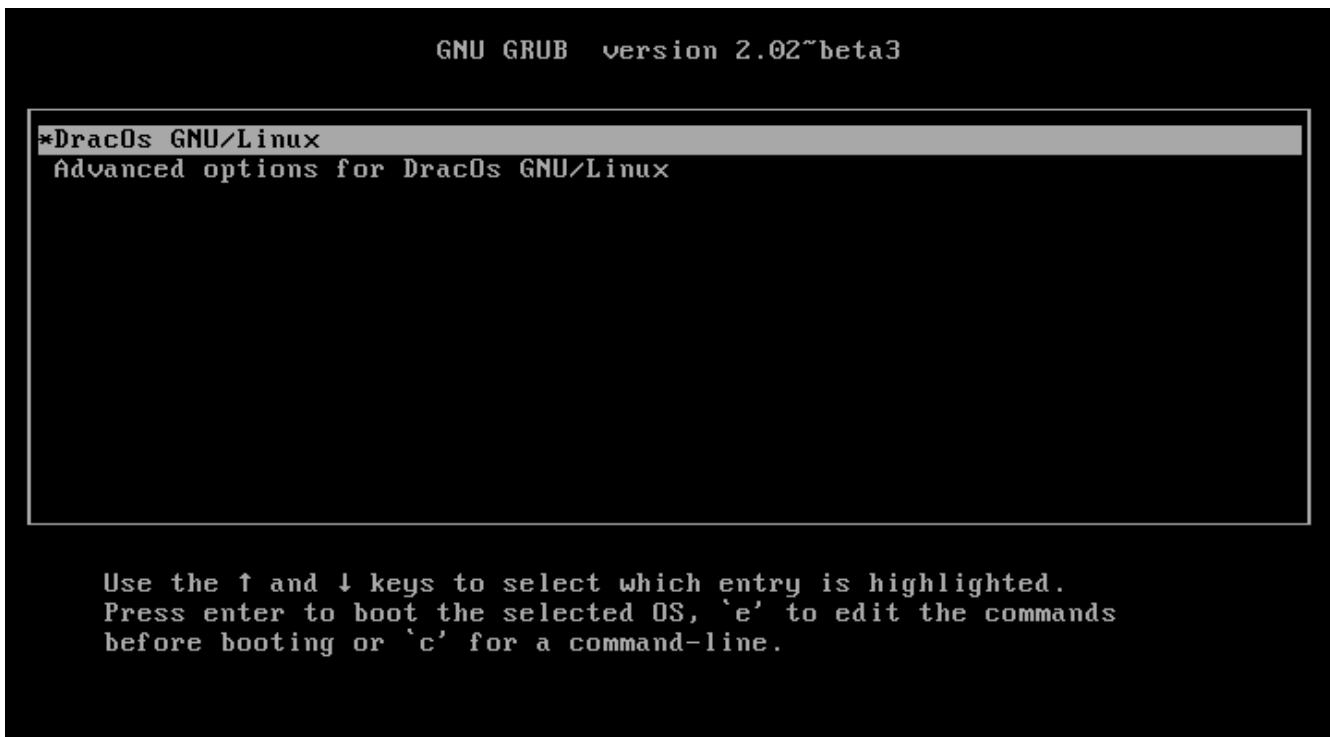
dracOs x86_64 GNU/Linux installer

-- Installing GRUB Boot loader --

Grub-install /dev/sda --force --boot-directory=/mnt/sda1/boot

< OK >

dracOs Successfully Installed!



3.2 How To Use dracOs

3.2.1 Using Shortcut on DWM

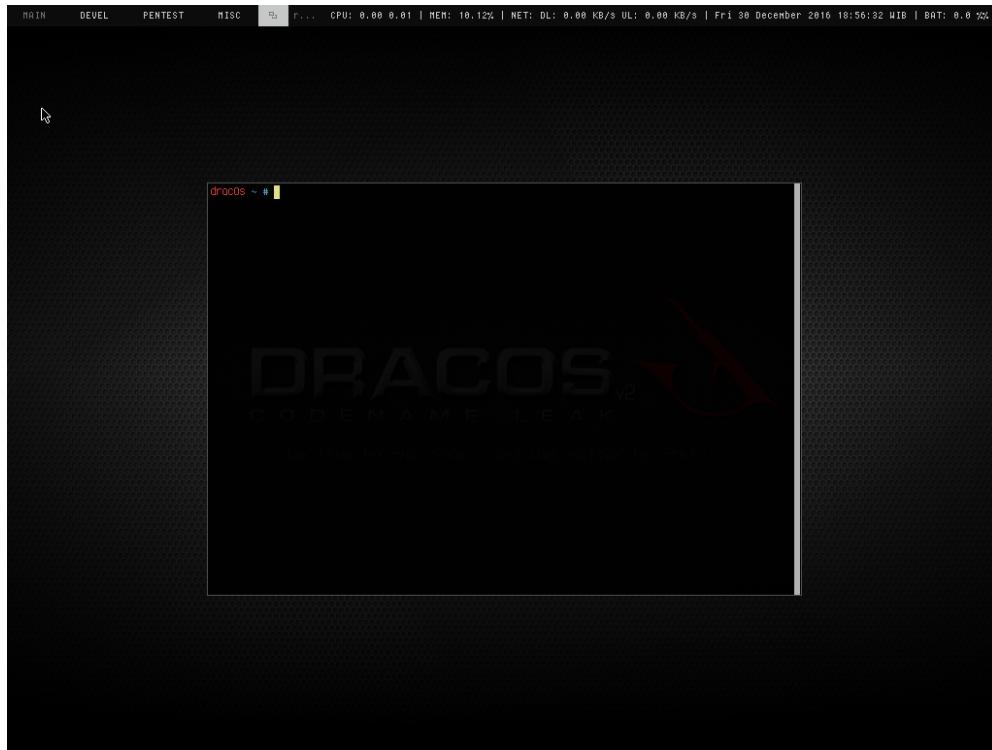
To use dracOs you must know keyboard shortcut DWM, DWM in dracOs has been modified from default shortcut.

Name	Shortcuts
dracOs menu	Windows + Shift + d
dracOs terminal (URxvt)	Windows + Shift + Enter
File manager (lfm)	Windows + Shift + t
Browser (links2)	Windows + Shift + l
Close window	Windows + Shift + c
Resize window	Windows + Right click
Move window	Windows + Left click
Screenshot	prtsc

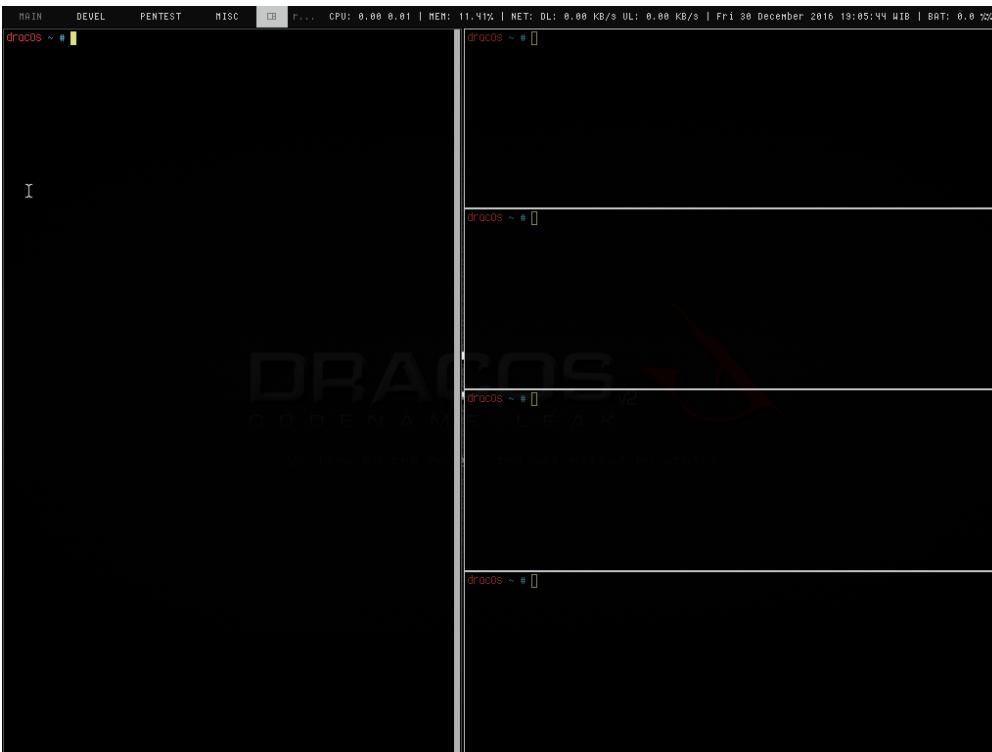
Layout Mode	Shortcuts
Float	Windows + f
Tile	Windows + t
Monocle	Windows + m
Gapless grid	Windows + g
Bstack	Windows + s
Deck	Windows + o
Col	Windows + c

Layout Mode

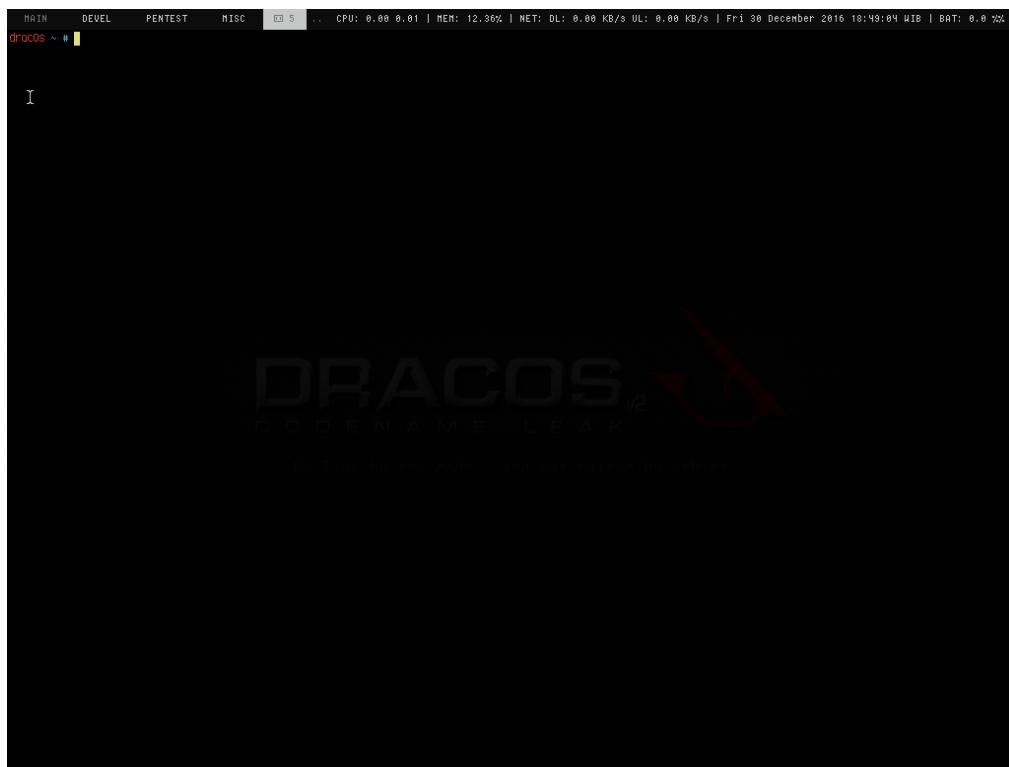
1. Float



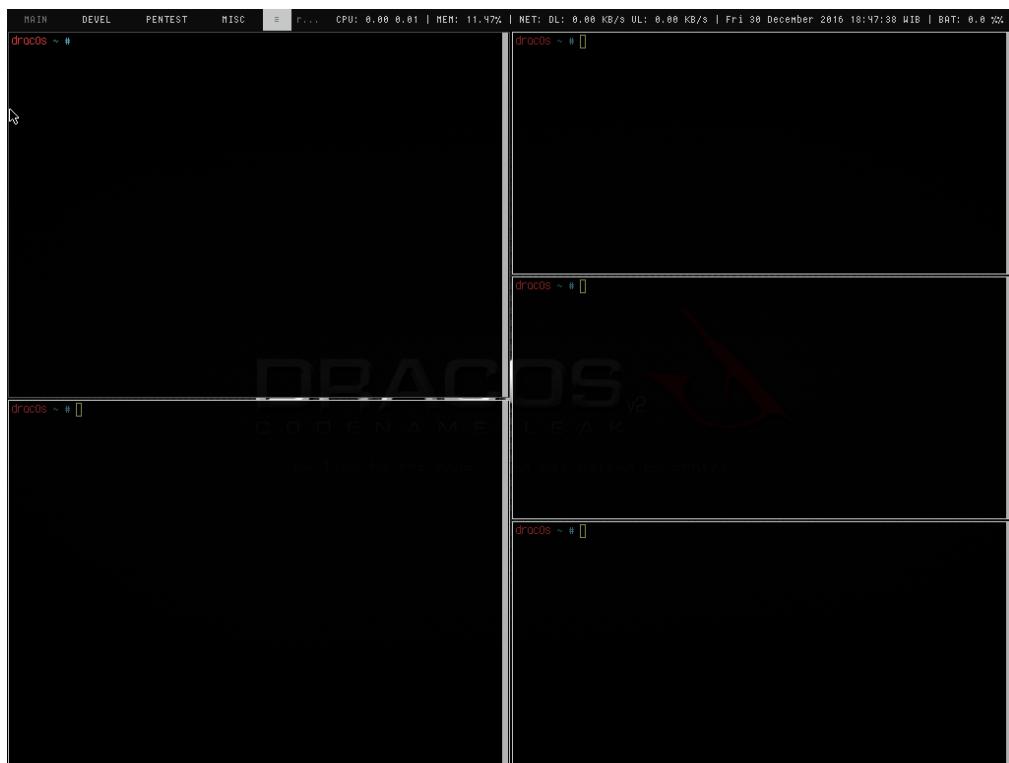
2. Tile



3. Monocle



4. Gapless grid



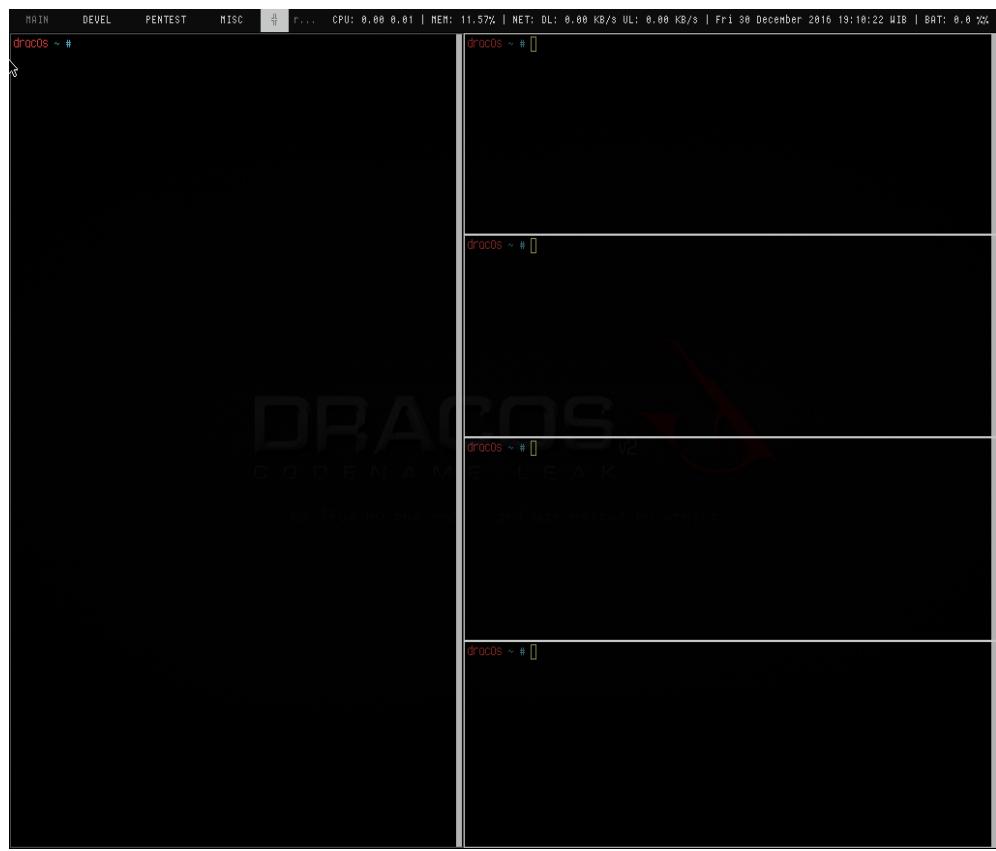
5. Bstack



6. Deck



7. Col



3.2.2 Basic Usage

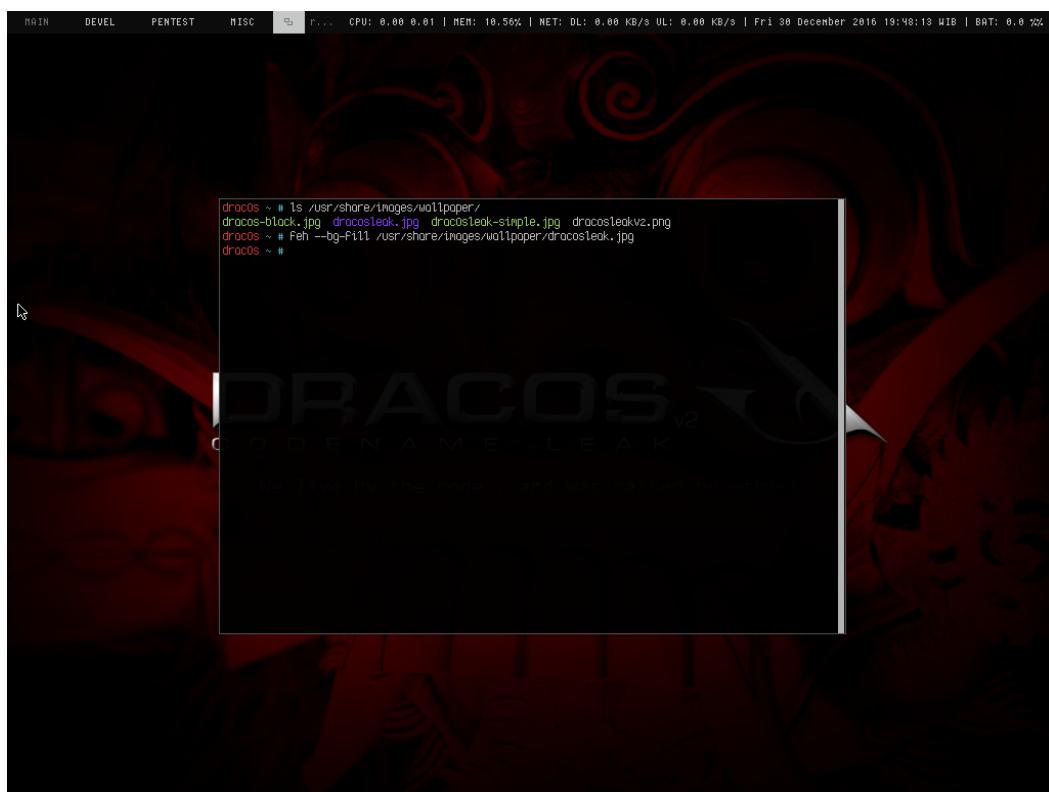
1. Change Wallpaper

To change wallpaper on dracOs, you can use feh. Many command to set wallpaper with feh :

Set Tiled = feh -bg-tile /path/your/image
Set Scaled = feh -bg-scale /path/your/image
Set Centered = feh -bg-center /path/your/image
Set Filled = feh -bg-fill /path/your/image

For example: I will change default wallpaper on dracOs, I pick wallpaper from /usr/share/images/wallpaper/.

dracOs ~ # feh --bg-fill /usr/share/images/wallpaper/dracosleak.jpg



2. Manage sound

In dracOs you can use alsamixer, type on your terminal and control the volume with up or down arrow, or manually :

To increase volume

```
dracOs ~ # amixer set Master 5%+
```

Or decrease volume

```
dracOs ~ # amixer set Master 5%-
```

3. Manage brightness

To set brightness in dracOs, we can use xbacklight (adjust backlight brightness using RandR extension). This is a simple command :

To increase brightness

```
dracOs ~ # xbacklight -inc 20
```

Or decrease brightness

```
dracOs ~ # xbacklight -dec 20
```

If you will set brightness when desktop session, you can edit `~/.xinitrc` and add one of the above command for example:

```
dracOs ~ # nano .xinitrc
```

```
GNU nano 2.5.0          File: .xinitrc          Modified
#load bus
#
ogg123 -q /root/Music/gamelan_beborongan_calonarong.ogg &
xbacklight -dec 70

eval `dbus-launch`
export DBUS_SESSION_BUS_ADDRESS

# Load colors & Pulse
pulseaudio -D &
sleep 2
start-pulseaudio-x11 &
xrdp -merge ~/.Xresources

# Load Motelpaper
sh ~/.Fehbg &

# Load bitmap Fonts
xset +fp /root/.Fonts/
xset fp rehash
sleep 2

# dwmstatus + exec dwm
dwmstatus &
exec dwm
```

4. Connected to internet with command line

[interface] change to wlp3s0,wlp2s0 or other.

dracOs ~ # ifconfig [interface] up

dracOs ~ # iwconfig scan [interface]

dracOs ~ # iwconfig interface 'ESSID' wifi

dracOs ~ # wpa_passphrase "[SSID name]" pass_here > /etc/wpa/[name].conf

[SSID name] = network name

[name] = name of configuration

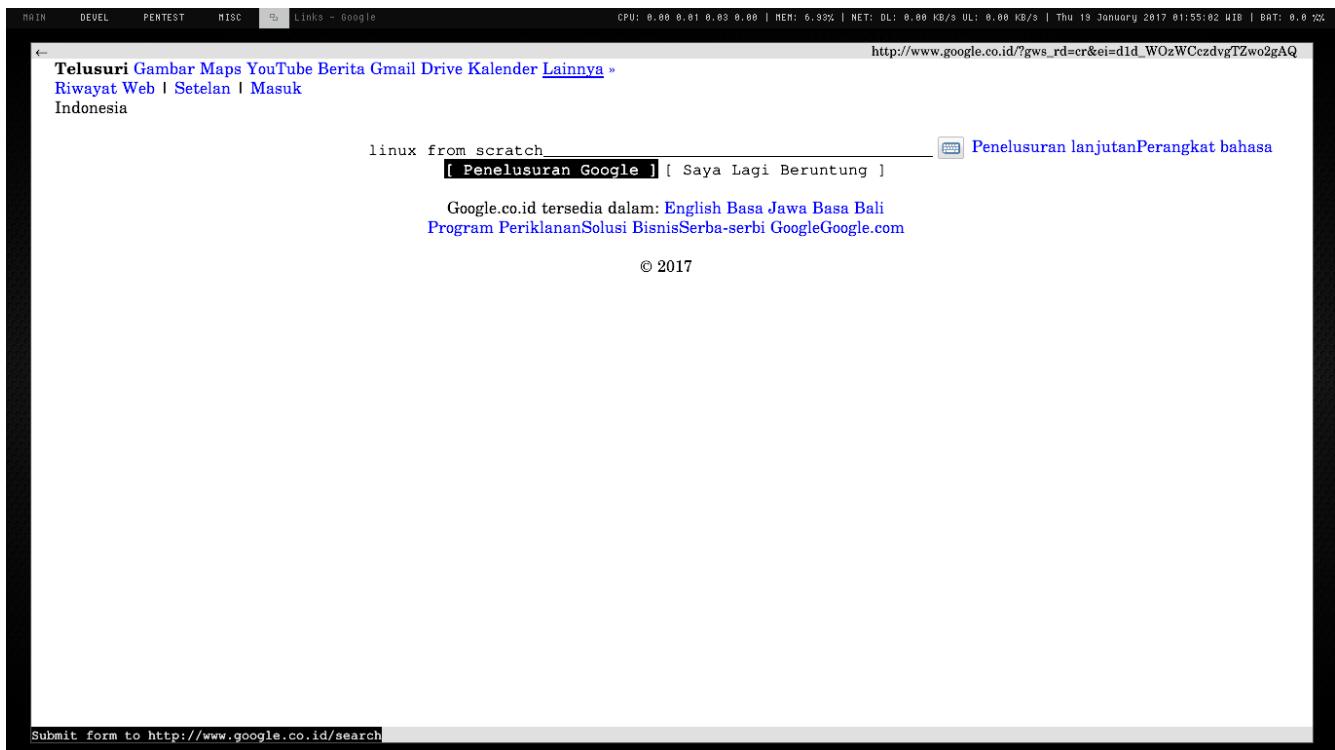
dracOs ~ # wpa_supplicant -Dwext -i[interface] -c /etc/apt/[name].conf -B

dracOs ~ # dhclient [interface]

dracOs ~ # ping google.com

3.2.2 Install and remove software

For example I will install openbox on dracOs, open the browser (links) using shortcut and press any key to type google.com and will display like this, then you can search the package from official LFS website “linux from scratch” pick “Search”.



MAIN DEVEL PENTEST MISC Links - Linux From scratch - Penelusuran Google CPU: 0.00 0.01 0.03 0.00 | MEM: 6.91% | NET: DL: 0.00 KB/s UL: 0.00 KB/s | Thu 19 January 2017 01:55:06 WIB | BAT: 0.0 %

<http://www.google.co.id/search?ie=ISO-8859-1&hl=id&source=hp&biw=&bih=&q=linux+from+scratch&btnG=Penelusuran+Google&gby=1>

Telusuri Gambar Maps YouTube Berita Gmail Drive Kalender Lainnya »
Riwayat Web | Setelan | Masuk

Go to Google Home

linux from scratch_____

Semua
Gambar
Video
Berita
Buku
Maps

Search Options Sekitar 1,440,000 hasil

Welcome to Linux From Scratch!

www.linuxfromscratch.org/
Assemble your own Linux system. Includes all software and an easy to follow guide.

LFS **Development LFS**
Download - Read Online - BLFS - LFS How to Build an LFS System ...
News - ... Introduction · Creating the ...

Stable **Download LFS**
Host System Requirements - 3.2. All Packages - Introduction - ... Several versions of the LFS book are available for download, in ...

BLFS **Version 7.4**
Beyond Linux From Scratch (BLFS) is Version 7.4 ... How to Build an LFS System a project that continues ... What's new since the ...

http://www.google.co.id/url?q=http://www.linuxfromscratch.org/&sa=U&ved=0ahUKEwjmuakY0cvRAhVMy8KHSivDcsQFggUMA&usg=AFQjCNGLyTNH1jbY_9IkdoCH8ebL-Strfg

MAIN DEVEL PENTEST MISC Links - Welcome to Linux From Scratch! CPU: 0.00 0.01 0.03 0.00 | MEM: 6.93% | NET: DL: 0.00 KB/s UL: 0.00 KB/s | Thu 19 January 2017 01:55:13 WIB | BAT: 0.0 %

<http://www.linuxfromscratch.org/>



[Google Search] [] Web [X] LFS

- * Patches
- * LiveCD
- * Hints
- * HLFS
- * CLFS
- * ALFS
- * BLFS
- * LFS
- * News
- * Support
- * Mailing Lists
- * Wiki
- * Search
- * Credits
- * Contribute
- * Website Mirrors
- * Site Map

Welcome to Linux From Scratch!

Linux From Scratch (LFS) is a project that provides you with step-by-step instructions for building your own custom Linux system, entirely from source code.

Currently, the Linux From Scratch organization consists of the following subprojects:

* **LFS** :: Linux From Scratch is the main book. the base from which all other projects are derived.

<http://www.linuxfromscratch.org/search.html>

Type you package name like this “openbox” and will display many version of the package.

The screenshot shows a terminal window with the following details:

- Top bar: MAIN DEVEL PENTEST MISC
- Address bar: Links - Search Linux From Scratch
- System status: CPU: 0.00 0.01 0.03 0.00 | MEM: 6.93% | NET: DL: 0.00 KB/s UL: 0.00 KB/s | Thu 19 January 2017 01:55:27 WIB | BAT: 0.0 %
- Page URL: http://www.linuxfromscratch.org/search.html
- Content:
 - Left sidebar: * ALFS, * BLFS, * LFS, * News, * Support, * Mailing Lists, * Wiki, * Search, * Credits, * Contribute, * Website Mirrors, * Site Map
 - Section: **Search Linux From Scratch**
 - Section: **Firefox / Mozilla Plugin**
 - This plugin allows you to search the LFS mailing list archives directly from the Firefox / Mozilla search bar.
 - Please report any issues to [Archaic](#).
 - [Click here to install the LFS Mail Archives Search plugin.](#)
 - Section: **Google search**
 - Choose the domain: [X] linuxfromscratch.org [] WWW
 - Search with google: openbox [\[Go! \]](#) [Search help](#)
 - powered by
 - © 1998-2017 Gerard Beekmans. Website design by Jeremy Huntwork & Matthew Burgess.
 - [Submit form to http://www.google.com/search](#)

Choose your version to installed on dracOs

The screenshot shows a terminal window with the following details:

- Top bar: MAIN DEVEL PENTEST MISC
- Address bar: Links - openbox site:linuxfromscratch.org - Google...
- System status: CPU: 0.00 0.01 0.03 0.00 | MEM: 6.93% | NET: DL: 0.00 KB/s UL: 0.00 KB/s | Thu 19 January 2017 01:55:38 WIB | BAT: 0.0 %
- Page URL: http://www.google.com/search?sitesearch=linuxfromscratch.org&q=openbox&domains=linuxfromscratch.org
- Content:
 - Search bar: Search Images Maps Play YouTube News Gmail Drive [More](#) [Web History](#) | [Settings](#) | [Sign in](#)
 - Section: **Go to Google Home** [linuxfromscratch.org](#)
 - All
 - Images
 - Videos
 - News
 - Maps
 - Books
 - Section: **Search Options**
 - * * Any time
 - * [Past hour](#)
 - * [Past 24 hours](#)
 - * [Past week](#)
 - * [Past month](#)
 - * [Past year](#)
 - * * All results
 - * [Verbatim](#)
 - Results:
 - openbox-3.6.1 - Linux From Scratch**
[www.linuxfromscratch.org/blfs/view/svn/x/openbox.html](#)
13 Oct 2016 ... Openbox is a highly configurable desktop window manager with extensive standards support. It allows you to control almost every aspect of ...
 - openbox-3.6.1 - Linux From Scratch!**
[www.de.linuxfromscratch.org/blfs/view/7.8/x/openbox.html](#)
20 Sep 2015 ... Openbox is a highly configurable desktop window manager with extensive standards support. It allows you to control almost every aspect of ...
 - openbox-3.5.0 - Linux From Scratch**
[archive.linuxfromscratch.org/blfs-museum/.../blfs.../openbox.html](#)
2 Nov 2012 ... Openbox is a highly configurable desktop window manager with extensive standards support. It allows you to control almost every aspect of ...
 - openbox-3.5.2 - Linux From Scratch**
[archive.linuxfromscratch.org/blfs-museum/.../blfs.../openbox.html](#)
2 Nov 2012 ... Openbox is a highly configurable desktop window manager with extensive standards support. It allows you to control almost every aspect of ...

To download the package you can right klik on the link or using wget command on terminal.

MAIN DEVEL PENTEST MISC Links - openbox-3.6.1 CPU: 0.00 0.01 0.03 0.00 | MEM: 6.94% | NET: DL: 0.00 KB/s UL: 0.00 KB/s | Thu 19 January 2017 01:55:38 WIB | BAT: 0.0 %

← INTRODUCTION TO OPENBOX http://www.linuxfromscratch.org/blfs/view/svn/x/openbox.html

Openbox is a highly configurable desktop window manager with extensive standards support. It allows you to control almost every aspect of how you interact with your desktop.

This package is known to build and work properly using an LFS-7.10 platform.

Package Information

- * Download (HTTP): <http://openbox.org/dist/openbox/openbox-3.6.1.tar.gz>
- * Download MD5 sum: b72794996c6a3ad94634727b95f9d204
- * Download size: 944 KB
- * Estimated disk space required: 21 MB
- * Estimated build time: 0.3 SBU

Openbox Dependencies

Required

X Window System and [Pango-1.40.3](#) (compiled with support for libXft)

Optional

[dbus-1.10.14](#) (runtime), [Imlib2-1.4.9](#) (to enable icons in the right click menu), [PyXDG-0.25](#), [startup-notification-0.12](#), and [librsvg-2.40.16](#)

User Notes: <http://wiki.linuxfromscratch.org/blfs/wiki/openbox>

Installation of Openbox

<http://openbox.org/dist/openbox/openbox-3.6.1.tar.gz>

MAIN DEVEL PENTEST MISC Links - openbox-3.6.1 CPU: 0.00 0.01 0.03 0.00 | MEM: 6.94% | NET: DL: 0.00 KB/s UL: 0.00 KB/s | Thu 19 January 2017 01:55:42 WIB | BAT: 0.0 %

← INTRODUCTION TO OPENBOX http://www.linuxfromscratch.org/blfs/view/svn/x/openbox.html

Openbox is a highly configurable desktop window manager with extensive standards support. It allows you to control almost every aspect of how you interact with your desktop.

This package is known to build and work properly using an LFS-7.10 platform.

Package Information

- * Download (HTTP): <http://openbox.org/dist/openbox/openbox-3.6.1.tar.gz>
- * Download MD5 sum: b72794996c6a3ad94634727b95f9d204
- * Download size: 944 KB
- * Save to file [openbox-3.6.1.tar.gz](#) [Download]
- *

Openbox Dependencies

Required

X Window System and [Pango-1.40.3](#) (compiled with support for libXft)

Optional

[dbus-1.10.14](#) (runtime), [Imlib2-1.4.9](#) (to enable icons in the right click menu), [PyXDG-0.25](#), [startup-notification-0.12](#), and [librsvg-2.40.16](#)

User Notes: <http://wiki.linuxfromscratch.org/blfs/wiki/openbox>

Installation of Openbox

<http://openbox.org/dist/openbox/openbox-3.6.1.tar.gz>

MAIN DEVEL PENTEST MISC Links - openbox-3.6.1 CPU: 0.00 0.01 0.03 0.00 | MEM: 6.95% | NET: DL: 198.41 KB/s UL: 5.21 KB/s | Thu 19 January 2017 01:55:47 WIB | BAT: 0.0 %

← INTRODUCTION TO OPENBOX http://www.linuxfromscratch.org/blfs/view/svn/x/openbox.html

Openbox is a highly configurable desktop window manager with extensive standards support. It allows you to control almost every aspect of how you interact with your desktop.

This package is known to build and work properly using an LFS-7.10 platform.

Package Information

- * Download (HTTP): <http://openbox.org/dist/openbox/openbox-3.6.1.tar.gz>
- * Download MD5 sum: h79794996e6a3ed94634797b95f9d904

[Download](#)

http://openbox.org/dist/openbox/openbox-3.6.1.tar.gz

[REDACTED] 57%

Received 556 kB of 962 kB
Speed 198 kB/s
Elapsed time 0:02, estimated time 0:02

[Background] [Abort] [Abort and delete file]

Optional

dbus-1.10.14 (runtime), **Imlib2-1.4.9** (to enable icons in the right click menu), **PyXDG-0.25**, **startup-notification-0.12**, and **librsvg-2.40.16**

User Notes: <http://wiki.linuxfromscratch.org/blfs/wiki/openbox>

Installation of Openbox

<http://openbox.org/dist/openbox/openbox-3.6.1.tar.gz>

Then extract the package and install into your system, installation steps already listed.

MAIN DEVEL PENTEST MISC Links - openbox-3.6.1 CPU: 0.00 0.01 0.03 0.00 | MEM: 6.95% | NET: DL: 0.00 KB/s UL: 0.00 KB/s | Thu 19 January 2017 01:55:53 WIB | BAT: 0.0 %

← User Notes: <http://wiki.linuxfromscratch.org/blfs/wiki/openbox> http://www.linuxfromscratch.org/blfs/view/svn/x/openbox.html

Installation of Openbox



Note

If XORG_PREFIX is not /usr, tell **gcc** about it:

```
export LIBRARY_PATH=$XORG_PREFIX/lib
```

If you installed only Python 3 PyXDG module convert one of the scripts to Python 3:

```
2to3 -w data/autostart/openbox-xdg-autostart &&
sed 's/python/python3/' -i data/autostart/openbox-xdg-autostart
```

Install Openbox by running the following commands:

```
./configure --prefix=/usr \
--sysconfdir=/etc \
--disable-static \
--docdir=/usr/share/doc/openbox-3.6.1 &&
make
```

This package does not come with a test suite.

Now, as the root user:

```
make install
```

Command Explanations

<http://www.linuxfromscratch.org/blfs/view/svn/x/installing.html>

Like this :

If you installed only Python 3 PyXDG module convert one of the scripts to Python 3:

```
2to3 -w data/autostart/openbox-xdg-autostart &&
sed 's/python/python3/' -i data/autostart/openbox-xdg-autostart
```

Install Openbox by running the following commands:

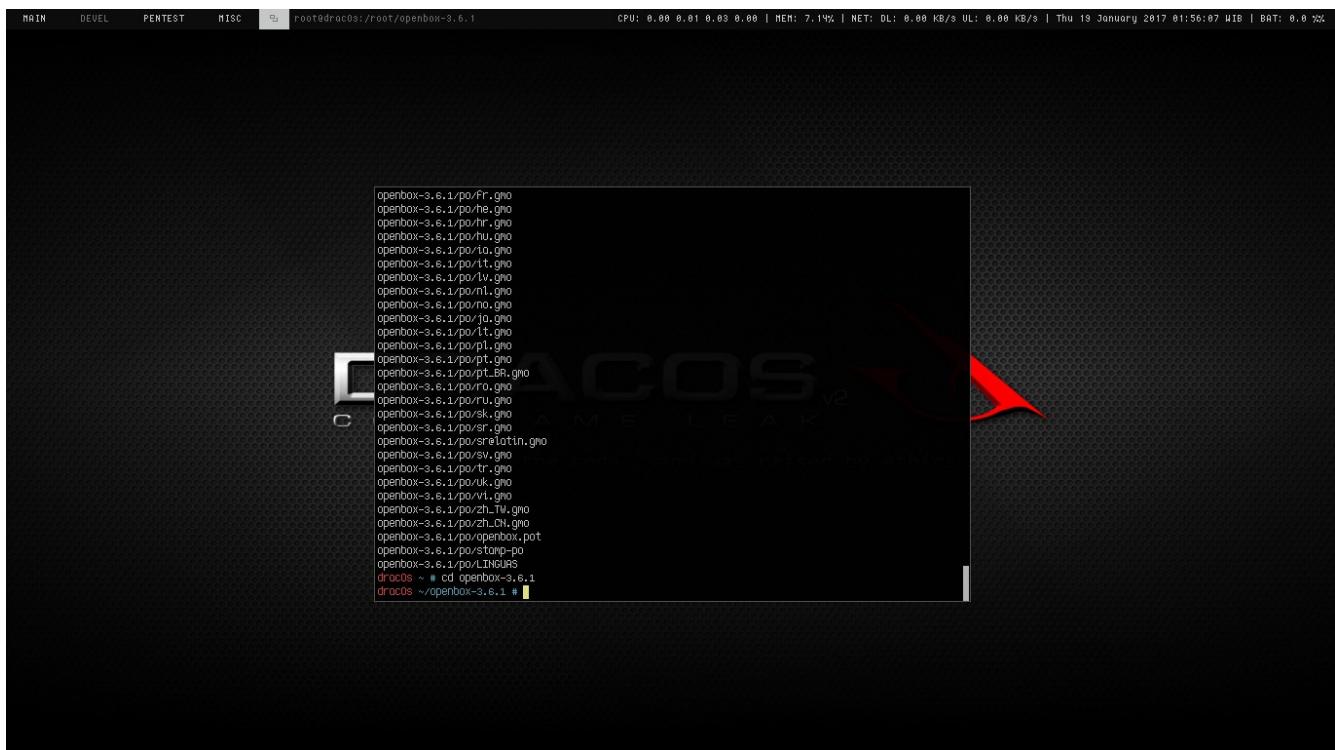
```
./configure --prefix=/usr      \
            --sysconfdir=/etc \
            --disable-static \
            --docdir=/usr/share/doc/openbox-3.6.1 &&
make
```

This package does not come with a test suite.

Now, as the **root** user:

```
make install
```

You must read the installation steps carefully



```
+ print("symbol [*]... For files which would not be run.")
+ print("information is given for why they are excluded")
+ print("--help Show this help and exit")
+ print("--version Show version and copyright information")
+ print()
+ print("ENVIRONMENT specifies a list of environments for which to run autostart")
+ print("applications. If none are specified, only applications which do not ")
+ print("limit themselves to certain environments will be run.")
+ print()
+ print("ENVIRONMENT can be one or more of:")
+ print(" GNOME Gnome Desktop")
+ print(" KDE KDE Desktop")
+ print(" ROX ROX Desktop")
+ print(" Xfce Xfce Desktop")
+ print(" Old Legacy systems")
+ print()

def show_version():
- print(ME.VERSION)
- print("Copyright (c) 2008 Dano Jansens")
- print()
+ print(ME.VERSION)
+ print("Copyright (c) 2008 Dano Jansens")
+ print()

if __name__ == "__main__":
    sys.exit(main())
Refactoringtool: Files that were modified:
Refactoringtool: /etc/xdg/autostart/openbox-xdg-autostart
dracos ~/openbox-3.6.1 #
```

Compiling the package.

```
checking for compiler specific flags... -O0DEBUG -DG_DISABLE_ASSERT -fno-strict-aliasing
checking for an ANSI C-conforming const... yes
checking for inline... inline
checking build system type... x86_64-unknown-linux-gnu
checking host system type... x86_64-unknown-linux-gnu
checking how to print strings... printf
checking for a set that does not truncate output... /bin/sed
checking for grep that handles long lines and -e... /bin/grep
checking for egrep... /bin/grep -E
checking for fgrep... /bin/grep -F
checking for ld used by gcc... /usr/bin/ld
checking if the linker (/usr/bin/ld) is GNU ld... yes
checking for BSD- or MS-compatible name lister (nm)... /usr/bin/nm -B
checking the name lister (/usr/bin/nm -B) interface... BSD nm
checking whether ln -s works... yes
checking the maximum length of command line arguments... 167764
checking how to convert x86_64-unknown-linux-gnu file names to x86_64-unknown-linux-gnu format... func_convert_file_noop
checking how to convert x86_64-unknown-linux-gnu file names to toolchain format... func_convert_file_noop
checking for /usr/bin/ld option to reload object files... -r
checking for objdump... objdump
checking how to recognize dependent libraries... pass_all
checking for dltool... no
checking how to associate runtime and link libraries... printf %s\n
checking for ar... ar
checking for archiver @FILE support... e
checking for strip... strip
checking for ranlib... ranlib
checking command to parse /usr/bin/nm -B output from gcc object...
```

```

if test "openbox" = "gettext-tools"; then \
    /bin/mkdir -p /usr/share/gettext/po \
    For file in Makefile.in.in.rmv-potde.sin quot.bsdquot.sed inequot.header.eniebodquot \
    order insert-header.sin Rules-quot . Makefile.po; do \
        /usr/bin/install -c -m 644 ./$file \
            /usr/share/gettext/po/$file; \
done \
For file in Makevars; do \
    rm -f /usr/share/gettext/po/$file; \
done \
else \
fi

noket1]: Leaving directory '/root/openbox-3.6.1/po'
noket1]: Entering directory '/root/openbox-3.6.1'
noket1]: Entering directory '/root/openbox-3.6.1'
/bin/mkdir -p /usr/lib
/bin/sh libtool --silent --mode=Install /usr/bin/install -c obt/libobt.lo obrender/libobrender \
r.lo /usr/lib
libtool: warning: relinking obrender/libobrender.lo
libtool: warning: /usr/lib/liblSh.lo seems to be moved
libtool: warning: /usr/lib/liblDIE.lo seems to be moved
libtool: warning: /usr/lib/liblxm11.lo seems to be moved
libtool: warning: /usr/lib/liblxinerama.lo seems to be moved
libtool: warning: /usr/lib/liblxrender.lo seems to be moved
libtool: warning: /usr/lib/liblxrender.lo seems to be moved
libtool: warning: /usr/lib/liblxrender.lo seems to be moved
libtool: warning: /usr/lib/liblxtext.lo seems to be moved
libtool: warning: /usr/lib/liblxglz-2.0.lo seems to be moved
libtool: warning: /usr/lib/liblxmtz.lo seems to be moved

```

The openbox successfully installed! To remove openbox you can `cd` into openbox directory and type `make uninstall`

```
usr/bin/mkdir -p /usr/share/pixmaps
usr/bin/install -c -m 644 doc/openbox.png /usr/share/pixmaps/
/bin/mkdir -p /etc/xdg/openbox/
usr/bin/install -c -m 644 data/rc.xml data/menu.xml /etc/xdg/openbox/
/bin/mkdir -p /etc/xdg/openbox/
usr/bin/install -c -m 644 environment /etc/xdg/openbox/
/bin/mkdir -p /usr/share/themes/syscrash/openbox-3.xmn
usr/bin/install -c -m 644 themes/syscrash/openbox-3.xmn.disabled xbm themes/syscrash/openbox-3.xmn
/usr/share/themes/syscrash/openbox-3.xmn_toggled.xbm themes/syscrash/openbox-3.xmn_xbm themes/syscrash/openbox-3.xmn_xbm
/usr/share/themes/syscrash/openbox-3.xmn
/usr/bin/mkdir -p /usr/share/man/man1
usr/bin/install -c -m 644 doc/openbox.1 doc/openbox-session.1 doc/openbox-gnome-session.1 doc/openbox-kde-session.1 doc/openbox-prop.1 /usr/share/man/man1/
/bin/mkdir -p /usr/lib/pkgconfig/
usr/bin/install -c -m 644 obrender/obrender-a.s.pc obt-obt-a.s.pc /usr/lib/pkgconfig/
/bin/mkdir -p /etc/xdg/openbox/
usr/bin/install -c -m 644 autostart/autostart /etc/xdg/openbox/
/bin/mkdir -p /usr/share/xsessions
usr/bin/install -c -m 644 desktop/openbox.desktop data/xsession/openbox-gnome.desktop data/xsession/openbox-kde.desktop /usr/share/xsessions/
/bin/mkdir -p /usr/include/openbox/s.e/obt
usr/bin/install -c -m 644 obt/link.h obt/display.h obt/keyboard.h obt/xml.h obt/paths.h obt/prop.h obt/signals.h obt/util.h obt/version.h obt/xqueue.h /usr/include/openbox/s.e/obt/
/bin/mkdir -p /usr/include/openbox/s.e/obrender/
usr/bin/install -c -m 644 obrender/color.h obrender/font.h obrender/geom.h obrender/gradient.h obrender/image.h obrender/instance.h obrender/nosk.h obrender/renderer.h obrender/theme.h obrender/version.h /usr/include/openbox/s.e/obrender/
noket2]: Leaving directory '/root/openbox-3.6.1'
noket1]: Leaving directory '/root/openbox-3.6.1'
noket0]: Leaving directory '/root/openbox-3.6.1'
xcos -openbox-3.6.1 #
```

3.3 How to contribute?

If you have any script to help installation software in dracOs, you can pull request to our github <https://github.com/dracos-linux/super-dracos> or created an art like wallpaper, icons, poster and etc, you can share to our forum <http://forum.dracos-linux.org/> and facebook groups (un-official forum) <https://www.facebook.com/groups/DracosLinuxIndonesia/> with tag dracOs developer.

3.4 Troubleshooting

1. How to set your sound hardware (<https://forum.dracos-linux.org/topic/how/thread/118/>)
2. Install intel wireless (<https://forum.dracos-linux.org/topic/how/thread/67/>)

Chapter 4 : FAQ

1. Where i can download dracOs iso?
2. What tools are available at the dracOs?
3. What keyboard shortcut for dracOs?
4. How to connect Internet on dracOs?
5. How to set Brightness on dracOs?
6. How to install Firefox on dracOs?
<https://forum.dracos-linux.org/topic/dracos-leak/thread/69/>
<https://forum.dracos-linux.org/topic/dracos-leak/thread/55/>

All the answers in this guide :)

Chapter 5 : Credits

Thanks to :

1. dracOs user
2. Indonesian Linuxer