

MANJARO JWM COMMUNITY EDITION



USER ORIENTATION GUIDE

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1. Overview



Manjaro Linux is a fast, user-friendly, desktop-oriented operating system based on Arch Linux. Key features include intuitive installation process, automatic hardware detection, stable rolling-release model, ability to install multiple kernels, special Bash scripts for managing graphics drivers and extensive desktop configurability. For more information: <http://manjaro.org/>.



Joe's Window Manager (JWM), the default Manjaro JWM Community Edition window manager (WM), is a featherweight WM for Xorg written in C. It is under active development and maintained by Joe Wingbermuehle. It is also the default window manager base for distributions such as Puppy Linux and Damn Small Linux. JWM uses approximately 5 MB of resident memory under normal operating conditions. As of January 2009, the size of the version present in the official Arch Linux repositories is under 76 KB packaged (compare to dwm, another WM, but tiling style, at under 17 KB) and under 171 KB installed (compare to dwm at 68 KB). A minimally compiled version consumes approximately 136 KB of disk space and occupies under 1500 KB of resident memory (RAM). For more information: <http://joewing.net/projects/jwm/index.shtml>.



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Manjaro JWM Community Edition is a respin of Manjaro Linux maintained by the community. It is mainly targetted at people who are new to WMs, or experienced people who want to have a fully functional system after the installation. This project is still in heavy development, so things might change a lot with each release. Even though the current release is labeled as dev, it should be stable enough to work on an actual system. If you've tested this release, please share your feedback so we can keep improving this respin of the Manjaro. For more information: <https://forum.manjaro.org/> or <http://holmeslinux.github.io/> (in Brazilian Portuguese).

1.1. Licence Copyleft

Copyright (c) 2016 the Manjaro JWM Community Edition.

The purpose of this License is to make a manual, textbook, or other functional and useful document "free" in the sense of freedom: to assure everyone the effective freedom to copy and redistribute it, with or without modifying it, either commercially or noncommercially. Secondly, this License preserves for the author and publisher a way to get credit for their work, while not being considered responsible for modifications made by others. This License is a kind of "copyleft", which means that derivative works of the document must themselves be free in the same sense. It complements the GNU General Public License, which is a copyleft license designed for free software.

1.2. Team Manjaro JWM Community Edition

☺ Holmes, Maintainer, Artwork and Documentation.

☺ Beto, Artwork.

1.3. Ex Team Manjaro JWM Community Edition

☺ blconde, Documentation.

2. General Observations

- The default mod-key, that is commonly used in shortcuts, is <Mod4> (Super-key, aka., Windows-key). Example: if you press ' Super + t ' it opens Sakura terminal.
- Another mod-key is <Mod1> (Alt-key). Example: if you press ' Alt + F2 ' it opens the focused window JWM's window menu.
- To comment on some parameter in JWM files use the following syntax (that is XML): <!-- input parameter -->. To uncomment, remove <!-- -->.
- To run any command and/or open an application with Gmrun, you can go to Execute (in Menu).
- To open the default terminal, Sakura, you can go to Terminal (in Menu).
- To open Pacli, the default Package Manager in Manjaro JWM Community Edition, you can go to Pacli-SysClean (in Menu -> CLI App). SysClean (System Cleanup GNU/Linux) is a script that works with some commands that help clean the system. It is associated with Pacli and to access SysClean by entering 15 (System Cleanup GNU/Linux).
- To open JWMConf, the default Configuration Tool for JWM, you can go to JWMConf (in Menu -> CLI App).
- To open MJWMPPost, the default post-install for Manjaro JWM Community Edition, you can go to MJWMPPost (in Menu -> CLI App).
- To open TouchMon, the default Configuration Tool for Touchpad/Monitor, you can go to TouchMon (in Menu -> CLI App).
- To open IS, the default commands for GNU/Linux, you can go to IS (in Menu -> CLI App).
- Some activities of the above tools (Pacli-SysClean, JWMConf, MJWMPPost, TouchMon or IS) need to be finalized by pressing the key q or Esc.
- To open NMTUI, a curses based graphical frontend is included with networkmanager. (in Menu -> CLI App).
- To open the default file manager, PCManFM, you can go to File Manager (in Menu).
- To open the default web browser, Pale Moon (Firefox lightweight fork), you can go to Web Browser (in Menu).
- To take a screenshot of your desktop, you can go to Screenshot submenu and chose one of the available options (in Menu). Alternatively simply press the Printscreen (PrtScr) key.

3. Notifications and Update

Manjaro JWM Community Edition does not have any graphical update manager like Pamac or Octopi (but they can be installed). The notification for updates is made by Conky (*conkyrc_up* in *~/conky*). Conky is configured to check for updates every three hours. When

there are some updates the notification in Conky is:

Updates currently 15

When there aren't any updates the notification in Conky is:

Updates currently 0

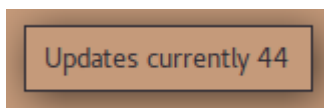
To install these updates open the Pacli Package Manager in Menu -> CLI app and choose your first choice "Update System" by entering 1. After the conclusion your system is updated. In Conky Update (*conkyrc_up*) you will have other information:

Last update 2017-01-06 19:55 | Installed packages 904 1

► Attention: 904 = official package and 1 = AUR package.

3.1. Assist Notifications and Update with *Update-Notifier*

To assist the Conky, Manjaro JWM Community Edition also uses the a script *update-notifier*. Manjaro JWM Community Edition use *update-notifier* to check for Pacman and Yaourt updates and notify user about it. Can be called with Conky, autostart script or cron. This script will notify the user as soon as updates are available. It uses the *notify-send* command to do this. Below we have an image *update-notifier* working:



The *update-notifier* is in *start* file (*~/jwm/start*) and configured to check for updates in boot of the system.

4. Six Essential Tools of the Manjaro JWM Community Edition

Pacli Package Manager (Pacli)-System Cleanup GNU/Linux (SysClean), Configuration Tool for JWM (JWMConf), Manjaro JWM Post Installation (MJWMPPost), Configuration Tool for Touchpad/Moniotr (TouchMon) and Information System GNU/Linux are essential tools to maintain the stability of Manjaro JWM Community Edition. These tools work with files that are essential and any incorrect change can affect system.

4.1. Pacli Package Manager (Pacli)-System Cleanup GNU/Linux (SysClean)

Pacli is an interactive package manager for your command line terminal. It provides an easy user interface and uses Pacman and Yaourt as back ends. Additionally, it uses some Manjaro exclusive commands. Pacli offers you the most common and useful features for managing your packages. Pacli's home screen is split into two parts: i) the upper part focuses on general options and options exclusive to packages from Manjaro's repositories. ii) the lower part offers Arch User Repository (AUR) management options. Choose an option by

entering its number and pressing [Enter]. SysClean is a script that works with some commands that help clean the system. Currently your options are: List Orphan Packages, Remove Orphan by Stages, Remove Orphan Recursive, Clean Package Cache, Empty Package Cache, Clean Log, Limited Log Journalctl and Cleaning of the Day. Choose an option by entering its number and pressing [Enter].

► Attention: SysClean is associated with Pacli and to access by entering 15 (System Cleanup GNU/Linux).

So please be careful:

Pacli: the options 18, 19, 20 and 21 can break your system. These options are separated by dashes (-----) and comes with an asterisk (*).

SysClean: the options 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 can break your system. Comes with an asterisk (*).

☢ WARNING! USE WITH CAUTION ☢

4.2. Configuration Tool for JWM (JWMConf)

JWMConf is an interactive configure JWM for your command line terminal. It provides an easy user interface to edit configuration files of the JWM. You can also edit other files. JWMConf's home screen is split into two parts: i) the upper part focuses on JWM files. Also has some important options for maintenance of JWM. ii) the lower part provides options to edit other settings files: Conky, Dunst, Gmrun, Bashrc, GTK2, GTK3, Xresources, LXDM and Oblogout. Choose an option by entering its number and pressing [Enter].

So please be careful:

JWMConf: the options 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 19, 20, 21, 22 and 23 can break your system. These options are separated by dashes (-----) and comes with an asterisk (*).

☢ WARNING! USE WITH CAUTION ☢

4.3. Manjaro JWM Post Installation (MJWMPost)

The purpose of this post installation script is to automate common tasks which should help you to get you started using your brand new installation. The MJWMPost is divided into six parts: i) optimize mirrors and update system, ii) install and configure firewall (Gufw Firewal), iii) install the packages to access the AUR, iv) install the necessary packages for the multimedia, v) printer drivers and vi) install the necessary packages to access the printer. Choose an option by entering its number and pressing [Enter].

► MJWMPost has no critical points, but it's good to be careful!

4.4. Configuration Tool for Touchpad/Monitor (TouchMon)

TouchMon is an interactive configure xinput and xrandr for your command line terminal. It provides an easy user interface to edit configuration files of the xinput and xrandr. You can also edit other files. TouchMon's home screen is split into two parts: i) the upper part focuses on xinput settings. ii) the lower part focuses on xrandr settings. Choose an option by entering its number and pressing [Enter].

➤ TouchMon has no critical points, but it's good to be careful!

4.5. Information System GNU/Linux (IS)

IS brings a set of commands to provide relevant information about our GNU/Linux system, with: memory, processor, BIOS, partitions, PCI devices, etc. Choose an option by entering its number and pressing [Enter].

➤ IS has no critical points, but it's good to be careful!

5. Install Packages that Give Access to AUR, Multimedia and Printer

By default the packages that give access to the AUR, Multimedia and Printer are not installed. The decision to remove was to leave the smallest ISOs. The installation of the packages that give access by MJWMPPost:

- Menu -> CLI App -> MJWMPPost -> AUR suport (number 3) .
- Menu -> CLI App -> MJWMPPost -> Multimedia suport (number 4) .
- Menu -> CLI App -> MJWMPPost -> Printer drivers (number 5) .

6. Shortcuts

6.1. Application Shortcuts

- To run any commands and/or open an application with Gmrun = < Mod4 + r>.
- To open Sakura terminal = < Mod4 + t>.
- To open PCManFM file manager = < Mod4 + f>.
- To open Pale Moon web browser = <Mod4 + b>.
- To minimize all the windows = < Mod4 + d>
- To connect network = < Mod4 + n>

6.2. Screen Lock Shortcut

- To lock the screen with i3lock = <Mod4 + l>.

6.3. Reconfigure (Restart) JWM Shortcut

- To reconfigure (restart) JWM = <Mod4 + u>.

6.4. Refresh (Reload) Menu JWM Shortcut

- To refresh (reload) Menu JWM = <Mod4 + w>.

6.5. Pacli-SysClean Package Manager Shortcut

Pacli is a simple CLI (terminal) frontend for Pacman/Yaourt (AUR). Also is the application to update your system. SysClean is a script that works with some commands that help clean the system.

- To open Pacli-SysClean = <Mod4 + p>.

6.6. JWMConf Configuration Tool Shortcut

JWMConf is a CLI (terminal) tool to manage JWM config files, like keys, themes, tray and more.

- To open JWMConf = <Mod4 + j>.

6.7. MJWMPost Installation Shortcut

MJWMPost is a CLI (terminal) tool post-install to Manjaro JWM Community Edition, multimedia support, install applications sorted by category and more.

- To open MJWMPost = <Mod4 + s>.

6.8. TouchMon Configuration Tool Shortcut

TouchMon is a CLI (terminal) tool to manage Touchpad/Monitor config files, set pointer seepd, toggle tap to click, list monitors, set resolution and more.

- To open TouchMon = <Mod4 + o>.

6.9. IS Information System GNU/Linux Shortcut

IS is a CLI (terminal) It is a tool that provides a set of commands for system information.

- To open IS = <Mod4 + i>.

6.10. Audio Shortcuts

Besides the “XF86Audio keys”, that some keyboard already brings to raise, lower or mute volume (some dedicated keys and/or some keys marked with blue icons), Manjaro JWM Community Edition also brings the following shortcuts:

- To set volume up by 5% ('Amixer set Master 5%+') = <Mod4 + PgUp>.
- To set volume down by 5% ('Amixer set Master 5%-') = <Mod4 + PgDn>.
- To toggle (and untoggle) volume mute ('Amixer set Master toggle') = <Mod4 + 0>.

Anyway, the XF86Audio keys remain doing its functions, this alternative shortcuts are mainly aimed to keyboards that don't bring these dedicated keys.

6.11. Screenshot Shortcut

All the screenshots you take in Manjaro JWM Community Edition will be placed in the Screenshots folder at your home directory (and a tiny notification will pop-up if everything went fine).

- To take a screenshot = <Print> (PrtScr).

6.12. Windows Shortcuts

6.12.1. Tiling

The “aerosnap” effect, to anchor the windows to the screen edges.

- To place a window in the top half of the screen = <Mod4 + Up>.
- To place a window in the bottom half of the screen = <Mod4 + Down>.
- To place a window in the left half of the screen = <Mod4 + Left>.
- To place a window in the right half of the screen = <Mod4 + Right>.

And to 'undock' a window from any position and bring it back to the previous position just press the same shortcut again.

6.12.2. Changing the Virtual Desktop

By default, Manjaro JWM Community Edition comes with two virtual desktops, you can be see this at a little pager in Tray (the bottom panel). This can be changed in the file `/home/username/.jwm/preferences`, in the section:

```
<!-- Virtual Desktops -->  
    <!-- Desktop tags can be contained within Desktops for desktop names. -->  
    <Desktops width="2"></Desktops>
```

Where you can change this number '2 ' by any number you want.

- To change to the right virtual desktop = <Ctrl + Alt + Right>.
- To change to the left virtual desktop = <Ctrl + Alt + Left>.

6.12.3. Sending the Focused Window to a Certain Virtual Desktop

These shortcuts are particularly useful when dealing with several application windows and you want to “clear the area”, but not yet close some programs. Example: to send a music player or an e-mail client to the next virtual desktop, but leaving them open.

- To send the focused window to the right virtual desktop = <Shift + Alt + Right>.
- To send the focused window to the left virtual desktop = <Shift + Alt + Left>.

Note that the virtual desktop will remain the same, only the window will be sent to the assigned desktop. Don't worry, it is not that your window “vanished”, you can easily get back to it by changing your virtual clicking the pager on the Tray (or using the shortcuts).

6.13. List General of Some Useful Keybindings

On of the desktop of Manjaro JWM Community has a short list of some useful keybindings. More can be found from the file `~/.jwm/keys`. You can also edit keybindings there. Remembering: i) Mod4 is ‘Super-key’, on many keyboards marked with Windows logo and ii) Mod1 is ‘Alt-key’.

- Mod1 + F4 = Close Win Active
- Mod4 + b = Web Browser
- Mod4 + f = File Manager
- Mod4 + g = User Guide
- Mod4 + i = IS
- Mod4 + j = JWMConf
- Mod4 + l = Lock Screen
- Mod4 + m = Player Sound
- Mod4 + n = Connect Network
- Mod4 + o = TouchMon
- Mod4 + p = Pacli-SysClean
- Mod4 + t = Terminal
- Mod4 + u = Restart JWM
- Mod4 + w = Refresh Menu
- Mod4 + x = IRC
- Mod4 + F1 = Menu JWM
- Mod4 + PgUp = Increase Sound
- Mod4 + PgDn = Decrease Sound
- Mod4 + 0 = Mute Sound

7. Some Applications Installed by Default in Manjaro JWM Community Edition

You can easily find some default installed applications in Manjaro JWM Community Edition in the Menu. And quick a tip: it is also available with the shortcut 'Mod4 + F1'. Here some applications:

Some accessories:

- Leafpad Editor (*leafpad*), the name says it all.
- Medit Editor (*medit*), useful to edit JWM config files, because it recognizes XML syntax.
- Xarchiver Compressed (*xarchiver*), to (un)compress files, as zip, tar.gz, tar.bz2 and even rar (through a plugin).

Some multimedia:

- DeaDBeeF Music (*deadbeef*), very light, yet does job fine.

Some network:

- NetworkManager (*network-manager-applet*), a program for providing detection and configuration for systems to automatically connect to network. Add NetworkManager in tray (*nm-applet*).
- Pale Moon Browser (*palemoon-bin*), a lightweight Firefox fork.
- HexChat IRC (*hexchat*), powerful IRC communication tool, and feel free to ask about Manjaro JWM Community Edition at the default channels (freenode): #jwm, #manjaro, #manjaro-talk and #manjaro-br (in Brazilian Portuguese).

Some office:

- AbidWord Word (*abiword-gtk2*), even more lightweight yet very complete word processor.
- ePDFView PDF (*epdfview*), simple PDF viewer.
- Gnumeric Calc (*gnumeric*), light spreadsheet program.
- Simple Scan (*simple-scan*), full-featured scanner application.

Some settings:

- Arandr Screen Editor (*arandr*), to change screen resolution, rotate and manage multiple monitors.
- Configure Mouse/Keyboard (*lxinput*), simple tool to configure (guess what?) keyboard and mouse.
- Customize Look/Feel (*lxappearance*), to change icons, fonts, GTK+ theme and more.
- Manjaro Settings Manager (*manjaro-settings-manager*), simple but powerful tool to manage kernels, time (and timezone), keyboard layouts and more.
- Manjaro Settings Manager (*manjaro-settings-manager*), offers you a series of settings, which are either enabled by Manjaro.
- Qt Configure Tool (*qt5-styleplugins* and *qt5ct*), additional style plugins for Qt5.

Some system:

- Gufw Firewall (*ufw* and *gufw*), to set and manage firewalls (it is activated after 'Firewall' is installed in Menu -> CLI App -> MJWMPPost).

- HardInfo (*hardinfo*), very complete hardware information and benchmark tool.
- HTop Processes (*htop*), to watch and manage (change the priority, stop or even kill) running applications and services.
- Temperature Sensors (*xsensors*), small and simple tool to watch your hardware temperature.

If those applications are not what you want, then you use MJWMPPost (Menu -> CLI App) to install others.

8. How to Make a Bootable Flash Drive

First open a terminal and run the command *lsblk* to determine which device your flash drive is:

```
$ lsblk
NAME        MAJ:MIN RM  SIZE RO  TYPE MOUNTPOINT
sda          8:0    0 465,8G  0   disk
sda1         8:1    0   60G   0   part /
sda2         8:2    0    5G   0   part [SWAP]
sda3         8:3    0 400,8G  0   part /run/media/holmes/dados
sdb          8:16    1   3,7G  0   disk
sdb1         8:17    1   698M  0   part
sr0         11:0    1 1024M  0    rom
```

If your flash drive is *sdb* for example, then write the iso to your flash drive as follows. The following command is a single line (even though it might appear to be wrapped into multiple lines in your browser window):

```
sudo dd if=/path/name.iso of=/dev/flash_drive bs=4M status=progress oflag=nocache,sync && sync
```

For example:

```
sudo dd if=/home/holmes/manjaro-jwm-16.10-x86_64.iso of=/dev/sdb bs=4M status=progress oflag=nocache,sync && sync
```

Wait until the process in the terminal is done. This might take a few minutes. To make sure the process completes successfully, unmount the flash drive:

```
sudo umount /dev/sdb
```

8.1. Format Flash Drive

Formatting the flash drive is simple: i) determine what is our flash drive using the *lsblk* command (see the above procedure 8 item) and ii) after knowing our Flash Drive is to use the command below:

```
sudo dd if=/dev/zero of=/dev/sdb bs=4M status=progress oflag=nocache,sync && sync
```

The formatting process may take a while, so we have to wait!

9. Menus in JWM

The menu in JWM is called “root menu” and can be a fast and easy way to start applications. It also provides a way to restart or exit the session (to restart or shutdown your computer). Note that multiple root menus are possible. You can find more information about the 'onroot' attribute and many more here: <http://joewing.net/projects/jwm/config.shtml#root> . Look at this example, the outer-most tag is 'RootMenu':

```
<RootMenu onroot="3">
  <Program label="Execute">gmrn</Program>
  <Program label="Terminal">sakura</Program>
  <Program label="Explorer">pcmanfm</Program>
  <Program label="Browser">palemoon</Program>
  <Program label="Background">nitrogen</Program>
  <Program label="Screenshot">gnome-screenshot</Program>
  <Separator/>
  <Menu label="Accesories">
    <Program label="Catfish Search">catfish</Program>
    <Program label="Clipt Manager">clipit</Program>
    <Program label="Medit Editor">Medit</Program>
    <Program label="Leafpad Editor">leafpad</Program>
    <Program label="Xarchiver Compact">xarchiver</Program>
  </Menu>
</RootMenu>
```

You can see that 'RootMenu' is combined with the ' onroot="3" ' attribute. By default, JWM reads this number '3' as the mouse desktop right click, so this example menu would be shown when you right click any empty area of your desktop. For more information, and also on several other JWM configuration standards: <http://joewing.net/projects/jwm/config.shtml>.

► To be able to access any change in the menus you need to restart JWM. More on this bellow.

10. Menus Dynamic in Manjaro JWM Community Edition

The Menu in Manjaro JWM Community Edition is dynamic, meaning the Menu will automatically update with the applications installed and removed.

► It is always recommended to refresh the Menu with JWMConf (Menu -> CLI App), then choose the option “Refresh Menu JWM”, by typing the number '2', or press ‘Mod4 + w’ for refresh Menu JWM.

11. How to Reconfigure JWM and Load Changes

To be able to access any change in the menus (as themes, shortcuts, menu or any aspect of JWM), you need to restart JWM. To do this you can go to JWMConf, then choose the very first option, "Refresh Configuration JWM, by typing the number '1'. This will refresh only JWM (and its configuration, of course), all the applications you may be using will remain opened. There is no need to logout and login again (or to restart the computer). Alternatively, you can use the shortcut 'Mod4 + u' (it is the same effect).

12. How to Enable and Disabled Services

The following services are disabled: i) Cbatticon (*cbatticon -u 120 -i standard -c "systemctl suspend" -l 20 -r 5*), ii) Blueman (*blueman-applet*), iii) NetworkManager (*nm-applet*) and iv) ClipIt (*clipit*). If you want to enable the services you can proceed as follows: go to Menu -> CLI App -> JWMConf, choose the option "Edit Start JWM" (by typing the number '8') and add the following lines:

```
<StartupCommand>cbatticon -u 120 -i standard -c "systemctl suspend" -l 20 -r 5</StartupCommand>
<StartupCommand>blueman-applet</StartupCommand>
<StartupCommand>nm-applet</StartupCommand>
<StartupCommand>clipit</StartupCommand>
```

Alternatively, you can open the file `/home/username/.jwm/start` and edit it in a text editor (Medit is recommended). It is important to pay attention to the sleep parameter.

► After a reboot the services will be running.

12.1. Activate NetworkManager (*nm-applet*) in the Current Sessions

NetworkManager (*nm-applet*) consumes lots of memory (RAM) and was disabled his boot. However, you can enable NetworkManager in their current sessions, for this click Menu and select Run, type *nm-applet* and an icon will appear in your notification area.

13. Changing the Battery in Conky

The battery in Conky comes as a **BAT1**. For you to identify your battery run the following command:

```
$ ls /sys/class/power_supply
ADP1 BAT1
```

See my example: my battery is **BAT1** and if yours is **BAT2**, you need only replace **BAT1** by **BAT2** in Conky. See where changing the encoding of the Conky:

```
${voffset -7}${goto 30}Battery$alignr${battery_percent BAT1}%
```

► To access the Conky config you can go to Menu -> CLI App -> JWMConf, then choose the option "Edit Conky", by typing the number '15'.

14. Changing the Network (Wireless and Cable) in Conky

The network in Conky comes as a **wlp3s0** (wireless) and **enp6s0** (cable). For you to identify your network run the following command:

```
$ ifconfig
enp6s0: flags=4099<UP,BROADCAST,MULTICAST> mtu 1500
ether 24:f5:aa:4d:57:05 txqueuelen 1000 (Ethernet)
RX packets 0 bytes 0 (0.0 B)
RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
TX packets 0 bytes 0 (0.0 B)
TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0
lo: flags=73<UP,LOOPBACK,RUNNING> mtu 65536
inet 127.0.0.1 netmask 255.0.0.0
inet6 ::1 prefixlen 128 scopeid 0x10<host>
loop txqueuelen 0 (Local Loopback)
RX packets 7842 bytes 482684 (471.3 KiB)
RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
TX packets 7842 bytes 482684 (471.3 KiB)
TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0
wlp3s0: flags=4163<UP,BROADCAST,RUNNING,MULTICAST> mtu 1500
inet 192.168.0.53 netmask 255.255.255.0 broadcast 192.168.0.255
inet6 2804:14d:b085:12e::1 prefixlen 128 scopeid 0x0<global>
inet6 2804:14d:b085:12e:26f5:aaff:fe4c:d851 prefixlen 64 scopeid 0x0<global>
inet6 fe80::26f5:aaff:fe4c:d851 prefixlen 64 scopeid 0x20<link>
ether 24:f5:aa:4c:d8:51 txqueuelen 1000 (Ethernet)
RX packets 1689144 bytes 2227646994 (2.0 GiB)
RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
TX packets 946555 bytes 124680373 (118.9 MiB)
TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0
```

See my example: (a) my network is **wlp3s0** (wireless) and if yours is **wlp3s1**, you need only replace **wlp3s0** by **wlp3s1** in Conky and (b) my network **enp6s0** (cable) and if yours is **enp6s1**, you need only replace **enp6s0** by **enp6s1** in Conky. See where changing the encoding of the Conky:

```
${voffset -7}${if_existing /proc/net/route wlp3s0}
${goto 30}Connection${alignr}wireless
${goto 30}Name${alignr}${wireless_essid}
${goto 30}Signal${alignr}${wireless_link_qual wlp3s0}%
${else}
${if_existing /proc/net/route enp6s0}
${voffset -17}${goto 30}Connection${alignr}cable
${else}
${voffset -17}${goto 30}Connection${alignr}no available
${endif}${endif}
```


► To access the Conky config you can go to Menu -> CLI App -> JWMConf, then choose the option “Edit Conky”, by typing the number '15'.

15. How to Edit Pacli-SysClean, JWMConf, MJWMPost, TouchMon and IS

If you want to edit some of the features of Pacli Package Manager-SysClean System Cleanup GNU/Linux, Configuration Tool for JWM, Manjaro JWM Post Intallation, Configuration Tool for Touchpad/Monitor and/or Information System GNU/Linux, you can find both programs (that actually are shell scripts) at the folder *bin* in */usr/bin/*. Then you can open and edit these files in a text editor (Medit is recommended).

► Make the changes as *root*.

16. Dunst Adjust with Your Screen

By default the notification of Manjaro JWM Community Edition is made by Dunst. The measure is by default:

```
geometry = "0x0+25+40"
```

To change and adjust with your monitor, change this measure in dunstrc file and check “The geometry of the window”.

► To access the Dunst config you can go to Menu -> CLI App -> JWMConf, then choose the option “Edit Dunst”, by typing the number '16'.

17. Remove Popup Welcome

After boot Manjaro JWM Community Edition show a popup welcome, see:



If you want to remove this popup you need to edit the file start.

► To access the start file you can go to Menu -> CLI App -> JWMConf, then choose the option “Edit Start JWM”, by typing the number '8'.

19. Edit Conky Update and Key

The Manjaro JWM Community Edition has three Conkys. The main Conky brings system information. it can be opened using JWMConf Configuration Tool (Mod4 + j or Menu -> CLI App -> JWMConf) and choose your first choice “Edit Conky” by entering 15. The Conkys the Update and Key should be edited files `conkyrc_up` and `conkyrc_key` in opening `~/conky`.

20. Conky Temperatures HD and Processor

The Conky in Manjaro JWM Community Edition provides information on the temperature of the Hard Drive and Processor. The Conky parameter to get temperatures is:

```
${hddtemp /dev/HD}°C | ${hwmon X TEMP X}°C
```

To know your HD run the command:

```
$ lsblk
```

NAME	MAJ:MIN	RM	SIZE	RO	TYPE	MOUNTPOINT
sda	8:0	0	465,8G	0	disk	
sda1	8:1	0	60G	0	part	/
sda2	8:2	0	5G	0	part	[SWAP]
sda3	8:3	0	400,8G	0	part	
sr0	11:0	1	1024M	0	part	

In this case the HD is sda and we have to replace the parameter:

```
${hddtemp /dev/sda}°C | ${hwmon X TEMP X}°C
```

To know your Processor run the command:

```
$ sensors
```

```
k10temp-pci-00c3
Adapter: PCI adapter
temp1:    +57.5°C (high = +70.0°C)
           (crit = +100.0°C, hyst = +97.0°C)
radeon-pci-0008
Adapter: PCI adapter
temp1:    +59.0°C (crit = +120.0°C, hyst = +90.0°C)
```

In this case we have two cases to hwmon (k10temp = hwmon0 and radeon = hwmon1):

```
${hddtemp /dev/sda}°C | ${hwmon 0 temp 1}°C
```

or

```
${hddtemp /dev/sda}°C | ${hwmon 0 temp 1}| ${hwmon 1 temp 1}°C
```

In Conky in Manjaro JWM Community Edition appears only an option. If you want to add more options, the user must do.

21. Using Feh for Randon Wallpaper

Manjaro JWM Community Edition uses Feh to manage the wallpaper. A script (*randwall* in */home*) will manage the wallpapers. Every boot a new wallpaper will be displayed (randon effect).

```
#!/usr/bin/env sh
WALLPAPERS="/usr/share/backgrounds"
desktop_bg=$(find "$WALLPAPERS" -type f | shuf | head -n 1) &&
exec feh --bg-scale "$desktop_bg"
```

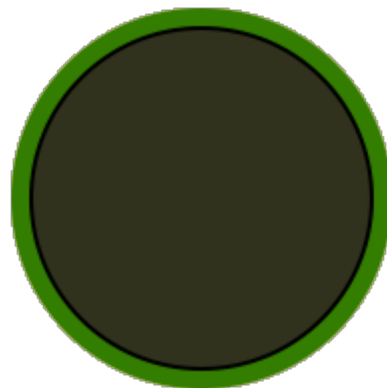
By default the wallpapers are in */usr/share/backgrounds*. If you want to change the path, just edit the *randwall* file.

22. How to Exit and Lock the Screen

After 30 minutes of screen idleness (no mouse and/or keyboard movement) Manjaro JWM Community Edition locks the screen with a tool called i3lock (for security). To unlock your screen you must enter your user password. Some images of i3lock running:



Lock screen



In process



Checking password



Wrong password

23. Importants Sites

Some importants sites that may contribute to the topic of JWM:

- Manjaro Forum (old): <https://classicforum.manjaro.org/>.
- JWM: <http://joewing.net/projects/jwm/index.shtml>.
- JWM Configuration: <http://joewing.net/projects/jwm/config.shtml>.
- JWM Wiki ArchLinux: <https://wiki.archlinux.org/index.php/JWM>.
- Archlinux Wiki: <https://wiki.archlinux.org/>.
- Manual JWM: <http://polr.me/xbi>.
- betos-graphics: <https://github.com/betos-graphics>.
- Manual JWM (Italian): <http://polr.me/wyx>.
- Manual JWM (Spanish): <http://manuallinux.eu/jwm.html>.
- Holmes (Portuguese): <http://holmeslinux.github.io/>.

24. Support

For doubt is only access the options below:

✓ Manjaro

- Manjaro Forum: <https://forum.manjaro.org/>.
- Manjaro Brasil: <http://www.manjaro-linux.com.br/>.
- Manjaro JWM GitHub: <https://github.com/holmeslinux/Manjaro-JWM/issues>.
- IRC Channel Manjaro (freenode): #manjaro.
- IRC Channel Manjaro Brasil (freenode): #manjaro-br (in Brazilian Portuguese).

✓ JWM

- JWM GitHub: <https://github.com/joewing/jwm/issues>.
- IRC Channel JWM (freenode): #jwm.
- Email JWM: joewing@joewing.net.



Thank you for using this edition and enjoy the simplicity and lightness of Manjaro JWM Community Edition. A special thanks to all Manjaro Community that, through Manjaro Forums and more, helped a lot to bring this release.