KIBOJOE LINUX

USER ORIENTATION GUIDE

Contents

1. Overview

Kibojoe Linux is easy, fast, elegant and powerful re-spin of the Manjaro Linux with Joe's Window Manager (JWM). Efficient, stable and reliable GNU/Linux operating system modern and user-friendliness. Configured and optimized to easily execute routine activities of the our day-to-day. K.I.S.S., rolling-release and compatible with all the benefits of the ArchLinux. For more information: https://kibojoe.org/.

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Manjaro Linux is a fast, user-friendly, desktop-oriented operating system based on ArchLinux. 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 configurabilit. For more information: http://manjaro.org/.

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Joe's Window Manager (JWM) 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 tilling 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/.

1.1. Licence Copyleft

1.2. Kibojoe Linux Maintenance Team

• Holmes: Founder; Maintainer; Theme Designer JWM; Documentation; Packager; Testing User; Web Developer; Administrator Forum, Moderator Forum; IRC Support.
• Beto: Theme Designer Graphics; Testing User; Administrator Forum.

2. General Observations

• In Live Mode the user is kibojoe and the password is kibojoe.
• 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 Kibojoe Linux, you can go to Pacli-SysClean (in Menu -> CLI Utilities). SysClean (System Cleanup GNU/Linux) is a simple CLI that works with some commands that help clean the system. It is associated with Pacli and to access SysClean by entering 14 (System Cleanup GNU/Linux).
• To open JWMConf, the default Configuration Tool for JWM, you can go to JWMConf (in Menu -> CLI Utilities).
• To open KJWMPostI, the default post-install for Kibojoe Linux, you can go to KJWMPostI (in Menu -> CLI Utilities).
• To open TouchMon, the default Configuration Tool for Touchpad/Monitor, you can go to TouchMon (in Menu -> CLI Utilities).
• To open IS, the default commands for GNU/Linux, you can go to IS (in Menu -> CLI Utilities).
• To open KDUSM, the default Kernel Driver User Settings Manager, you can go to KDUSM (in Menu -> CLI Utilities).
• To open FLocate, the default File Locate System, you can go to Flocate (in Menu -> Locate or Menu -> CLI Utilities).
• To open BFUSBTool, the default Backup Format USB Tool, you can go to BFUSBTool (in Menu -> CLI Utilities).
• Some activities of the above tools (Pacli-SysClean, JWMConf, KJWMPostI, TouchMon, IS, KDUMS, Flocate or BFUSBTool) 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 Utilities).
• 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.
• To open the Battery, Conky, Network and Volume, you can go to Enable Session (in Menu).

3. Notifications and Update

Kibojoe Linux 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_all* in *~/.conky*). Conky is configured to check for updates every three hours. When there are some updates the notification in Conky is:

Updates currently Yes

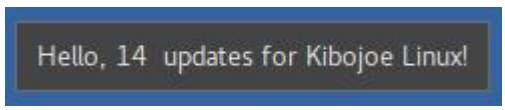
When there aren't any updates the notification in Conky is:

Updates currently No

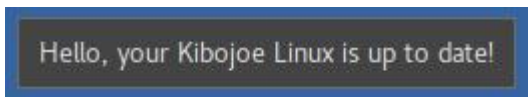
To install these updates open the Pacli Package Manager in Menu -> CLI Utilities and choose your first choice “Update System” by entering 1. After the conclusion your system is updated.

3.1. Assist Notifications and Update with UpNotifier

To assist the Conky, Kibojoe Linux also uses the a script *upnotifier*. Kibojoe Linux use *upnotifier* 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 *upnotifier* working:



You will be advised that your system is up to date!



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

4. Nine Essential Tools of the Kibojoe Linux

(1-2) Pacli Package Manager (Pacli)-System Cleanup GNU/Linux (SysClean), (3) Configuration Tool for JWM (JWMConf), (4) Kibojoe JWM Post Installation (KJWMPostI), (5) Configuration Tool for Touchpad/Moniotr (TouchMon), (6) Information System GNU/Linux, (7) Kernel Driver User Settings Manager (KDUSM), (8) File Locate System (Flocate) and (9) Backup Format USB Tool (BFUSBTool) are essential tools to maintain the stability of Kibojoe Linux. 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 gerneral 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 simple CLI that works with some commands that help clean the system. Home screen is split into two parts and currently your options are: remove package + deps, list orphan packages, list empty files, list empty folders,
limited Log Journalctl, cleaning of the day, force remove package, remove orphan by stages, remove orphan recursive, remove empty files, etc. Choose an option by entering its number and pressing [Enter].

Attention: SysClean is associated with Pacli and to access by entering 14 (System Cleanup GNU/Linux).

So please be careful:

Pacli: the options 15 and 16 can break your system. These options are separated by dashes (---------) and comes with an asterisk (*).

SysClean: the options 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13 can break your system. These options are separated by dashes (---------) and 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 and LXDM. 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 and 22 can break your system. These options are separated by dashes (---------) and comes with an asterisk (*).

☢ WARNING! USE WITH CAUTION ☢

4.3. Kibojoe JWM Post Installation (KJWMPostI)

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 KJWMPostI 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].

KJWMPostI 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!

4.6. Kernel Driver User Settings Manager (KDUSM)

KDUSM is a script that works with some commands that help to manage kernels, drivers and users. Highlights: List Available Kernels, List Installed Kernels, Install a Kernel, Remove a Kernel, List Installed Drivers, Install Free Drivers, Install NoFree Drivers, List All Users, Add a User, Remove a User, etc. Choose an option by entering its number and pressing [Enter].

So please be careful:

KDUSM: the options 3, 4, 5, 7 and 8 can break your system. These options comes with an asterisk (*).

☢ WARNING! USE WITH CAUTION ☢

4.7. File Locate System (FLocate)

Flocate is a script that works with mlocate command. Highlights: Update Database, Locate for Something (simple search), Ignore Uppercase/Lowercase, Search for Specification (i.e. *.txt*), Restrict the Output (with restriction of five outputs), etc. Choose an option by entering its number and pressing [Enter].

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

4.8. Backup Format USB Tool (BFUSBTool)

BFUSBTool is a script that does backup and formatting safely your USB. Highlights: Backup USB Drive , Basic Formatting, Advanced Formatting, etc. Choose an option by entering its number and pressing [Enter].

So please be careful:

BFUSBTool: the options 6 and 7 can delete all USB contents. These options are separated by dashes (--------) and comes with an asterisk (*).

☢ WARNING! USE WITH CAUTION ☢

5. Install Packages that Give Acess 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 KJWMPostI:

- Menu -> CLI Utilities -> KJWMPostI -> AUR suport (number 3) .
- Menu -> CLI Utilities -> KJWMPostI -> Multimedia suport (number 4) .
- Menu -> CLI Utilities -> KJWMPostI -> 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 Package Manager-System Cleanup GNU/Linux Shortcut

Pacli is a simple CLI (terminal) frontend for Pacman/Yaourt (AUR). Also is the application to update your system. SysClean also is a CLI 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. KJWM Post Installation Shortcut

KJWMPostI is a CLI (terminal) tool post-install to Kibojoe Linux, multimedia support, install applications sorted by category and more.

• To open KJWMPostI = <Mod4 + e>.

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. 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. Kernel Driver User Settings Manager Shortcut

KDUSM is a CLI (terminal) It is a tool that provides a set of commands to manage kernels, drivers and users.

• To open KDUSM = <Mod4 + k>.

6.11. File Locate System Shortcut

Flocate is a script that works with mlocate command.

• To open FLocate = <Mod4 + c>.

6.12. Backup Format USB Tool

BFUSBTool is a script that does backup and formatting safely your USB.

• To open BFUSBTool = <Mod4 + s>.

6.13. 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), Kibojoe Linux 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.

6.14. Screenshot Shortcut

All the screenshots you take in Kibojoe Linux 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> (Prt Scr).

6.15. Windows Shortcuts

6.15.1. 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.

6.15.2. Changing the Virtual Desktop

By default, Kibojoe Linux 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 *~/.jwm/preferences*, in the section:

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

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>.

6.15.3. 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).

6.16. List General of Some Useful Keybindings

On of the desktop of Kibojoe Linux 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 + c = Locate File
• 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 + p = Pacli-SysClean
• Mod4 + t = Terminal
• Mod4 + w = Refresh Menu
• Mod4 + x = IRC
• Mod4 + F1 = Menu JWM
• Mod4 + PgUp = Increase Sound
• Mod4 + PgDn = Decrease Sound
• Mod4 + 0 = Mute Sound
• Prt Sc = Screenshot

7. Some Applications Installed by Default in Kibojoe Linux

You can easily find some default installed applications in Kibojoe Linux 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 Kibojoe Linux at the default channels (freenode): #kibojoe.

Some office:
• ePDFView PDF (*epdfview*), simple PDF viewer.
• Simple Scan (*simple-scan*), full-featured scanner application (it is activated after 'Printer' is installed in Menu -> CLI Utilities -> KJWMPostI).

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.
• Qt Configure Tool (*qt5-styleplugins* and *qt5ct*), additional style plugins for Qt5.

Some system:
• 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 KJWMPostI (Menu -> CLI Utilities) to install others.

8. How to Make a Bootable USB Drive

First open a terminal and run the command *lsblk* to determine which device your USB 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 USB drive is *sdb* for example, then write the iso to your USB 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/kibojoe-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 USB drive:

sudo umount /dev/sdb

8.1. Format USB Drive

Formatting the USB drive is simple: i) determine what is our USB drive using the *lsblk* command (see the above procedure 8 item) and ii) after knowing our USB 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!

You can also format your USB drive with Backup Format USB Tool, you can go to BFUSBTool (in Menu -> CLI Utilities).

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">gmrun</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="ClipIt 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 Kibojoe Linux

The Menu in Kibojoe Linux 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 Utilities), 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 Enable Services in Kibojoe Linux

The following services are disabled: i) Battery (*cbatticon -u 120 -i standard -c "systemctl suspend" -l 20 -r 5*), ii) Conky (*conky -c ~/.conky/conkyrc_all && conky -c ~/.conky/conkyrc_key*), iii) Network (*nm-applet*) and iv) Volume (*volumeicon*). If you want to enable the services you can proceed as follows: go to Menu -> CLI Utilities -> 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>conky -c ~/.conky/conkyrc_all && conky -c ~/.conky/conkyrc_key</StartupCommand>
<StartupCommand>nm-applet</StartupCommand>
<StartupCommand>volumeicon</StartupCommand>

Alternatively, you can open the file *~/.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.

If you wish to activate for each Kibojoe Linux session, you can do this by accessing the Menu -> Enable Session and we will have the options: i) Battery, ii) Conky, iii) Network and iv) Volume.

13. Stop and Disable Boot Services (Systemd)

This is useful if you really need to minimize boot time. Below are some services that you can safely disable:

modemmanager.service: if you don't use a mobile broadband modem.
man-db.service: if you don't read man pages.
tlp.service and *tlp.service*: power profiles, useful on laptops, desktops not so much.
avahi-daemon.service: if you don't use it, you'll have to mask it along with *avahi-daemon.socket* and *avahi-dnsconfd.service*.

You can use the command below to identify enabled services:

systemctl list-unit-files --type=service | grep enabled

To stop and disable any service, use the commands below:

sudo systemctl stop name.service
sudo systemctl disable name.service

More information in https://www.linux.com/learn/cleaning-your-linux-startup-process.

14. 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 Utilities -> JWMConf, then choose the option “Edit Conky”, by typing the number '15'.

15. 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 Utilities -> JWMConf, then choose the option “Edit Conky”, by typing the number '15'.

16. Edit Pacli-SysClean, JWMConf, KJWMPostI, TouchMon, IS, KDUSM, Flocate and BFUSBTool

If you want to edit some of the features of Pacli Package Manager-SysClean System Cleanup GNU/Linux, Configuration Tool for JWM, Kibojoe JWM Post Intallation, Configuration Tool for Touchpad/Monitor, Information System GNU/Linux, Kernel Driver User Settings Manager, File Locate System and/or Backup Format USB Tool, you can

find both programs (that actually are shell scripts) at the folder *bin* in */urs/bin/kibojoe*. Then you can open and edit these files in a text editor (Medit is recommended).

Make the changes as *root*.

17. Dunst Adjust with Your Screen

By default the notification of Kibojoe Linux is made by Dunst. The measure is by default:

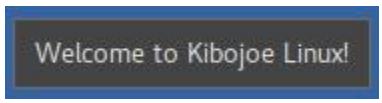
geometry = "0x4-22+50"

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 Utilities -> JWMConf, then choose the option “Edit Dunst”, by typing the number '16'.

18. Remove Popup Welcome

After boot Kibojoe Linux 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 Utilities -> JWMConf, then choose the option “Edit Start JWM”, by typing the number '8'.

19. Edit Conky Key

The Kibojoe Linux has three Conkys. The main Conky brings system information. it can be opened using JWMConf Configuration Tool (Mod4 + j or Menu -> CLI Utilities -> JWMConf) and choose your first choice “Edit Conky” by entering 15. The Conky Key should be edited file *conkyrc_key* in folder *~/.conky*.

20. Conky Temperatures HD and Processor

The Conky in Kibojoe Linux 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 Kibojoe Linux appears only an option.
If you want to add more options, the user must do.

21. Using Feh to Manage Wallpaper

Kibojoe Linux uses Feh to manage the wallpaper. With Feh it is possible to determine our wallpaper. Open the desired wallpaper with Feh and go File -> Background -> Set Scaled (or other option).

22. How to Exit and Lock the Screen

After 30 minutes of screen idleness (no mouse and/or keyboard movement) Kibojoe Linux 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

Atention: In Live Mode the user is kibojoe and the password is kibojoe.

23. Importants Sites

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

- Manjaro Forum (old): http://polr.me/1gnu.
- JWM: http://joewing.net/projects/jwm/.
- 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.
- Manual JWM (Italian): http://polr.me/wyx.
- Manual JWM (Spanish): http://manualinux.eu/jwm.html.
- Holmes (Brazilian Portuguese): http://holmeslinux.github.io.

24. Support

For doubt is only access the options below:

✔ Kibojoe Linux

- Kibojoe Site: https://kibojoe.org.
- Kibojoe Forum: http://forum.kibojoe.org.
- Kibojoe Repo: http://repo.kibojoe.org.
- Kibojoe Report Issues: https://github.com/kibojoe/build-iso/issues.
- IRC Channel Kibojoe (freenode): #kibojoe.

✔ Manjaro Linux

- Manjaro Site: https://manjaro.org.
- Manjaro Forum: https://forum.manjaro.org.
- IRC Channel Manjaro (freenode): #manjaro.

✔ JWM

- JWM Site: http://joewing.net/projects/jwm/index.shtml.
- JWM Report GitHub: https://github.com/joewing/jwm/issues.
- IRC Channel JWM (freenode): #jwm.
- Email JWM: *joewing@joewing.net*.