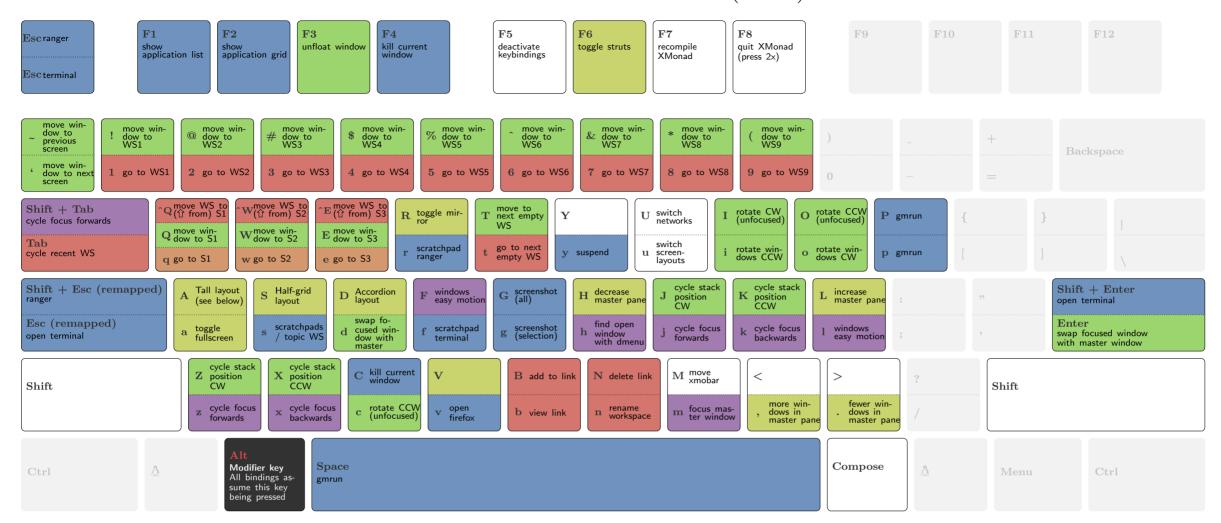
XMONAD KEYBINDINGS (HAUG)



Legend of colors

- Run commands and applications
- Select the currently focused window
- Move windows around
- Go to/move workspace
- Go to screen
- Switch or modify the current layout

Tall Layout

There are three options available for the non-master pane of the tall layout, accessed by keychains starting with

- $\bullet\,$ + Mod-Shift-A The default way, stacking windows vertically
- + Mod-Shift-S Use a grid
- + Mod-Shift-D Use the accordion layout

Quickstart

To control the window manager keybindings are used. All keybindings consist of the modifier key (Alt-L, called Mod) and some other key(s). The windows are automatically cropped and placed on the screen.

- To start an application, press Mod+Space and enter the application name in the dialog that shows. Use Tab inside the dialog to auto-complete and Enter to launch.
- $\bullet~$ To start firefox, you can use the shortcut Mod+v
- Move windows around the different screens by pressing Mod+' (this is the key above Tab)
- To see one window in full screen and hide the others behind it, hit Mod+a. To switch back to the tiled view of all windows, hit Mod+a again.
- Cycle through the windows by using Mod+j and Mod+k. Alternatively you can use Mod+Shift+Tab, which does the same thingas Mod+j.

For some more information, read the next section.

Scratchpads and special workspaces

- $\bullet\,$ Mod-S + Mod-F Messenger workspace, containing and autostarting Telegram and Element
- $\bullet\,$ Mod-S + Mod-A Mail work space, containing and autostarting Thunderbird
- Mod-S + Mod-T bpytop scratchpad, a system monitor
- Mod-F Scratchpad terminal
- Mod-R Scratchpad ranger, e.g. for opening files

Scratchpads are automatically hidden when they loose focus (on a designated workspace called NSP that one cannot normally see) and workspaces can be simply left with Mod-Tab to go back to the last focused workspace.

Short manual

XMonad is a tiling window manager. This means you usually don't resize windows and move them around, this is done by XMonad for you. Using a set of keybindings, you instead direct XMonad how you want things organized. This principle is often referred to as "tiling" behaviour of a window manager like XMonad.

To start applications, a launcher (called "gmrun") and several shortcuts are configured. Look for them in the color _____.

XMonad organizes windows in so-called workspaces (WS), similar entities are often called "desktops" elsewhere. Every physical screen (S) shows one workspace at a time.

In this configuration, there are 9 numbered workspaces and two special workspaces (called c for communication and s for system). There are keybindings for navigating around and reordering the things shown. First of all, one can cycle through windows on the currently focused workspace with

the keys highlighted in . The currently focused window is always highlighted by a thin white border, which is hard to see in some cases.

Moving windows around, for example to different workspaces (WS) or screens (S), is done with keys highlighted in ______. Reordering the windows inside of a current workspace is done with J, K, I, O, i, o (all with the modifier key, of course). Capital letters denote pressing Mod+Shift+[Letter] instead of Mod+[Letter].

Once several workspaces and screens are populated, you can move around them with the keys highlighted in for switching workspaces and for switching screens.

The different ways XMonad places the windows in are summarized by so-called layouts. Switching between different layouts and modifying options of the currently active layout is done by pressing keys in the group.