

Arch Linux

Resources

- ISO: [Archlinux](#) (Torrent Mostly Recommended)

Virtual Machine:

- [VirtualBox](#) or [VMWare](#)

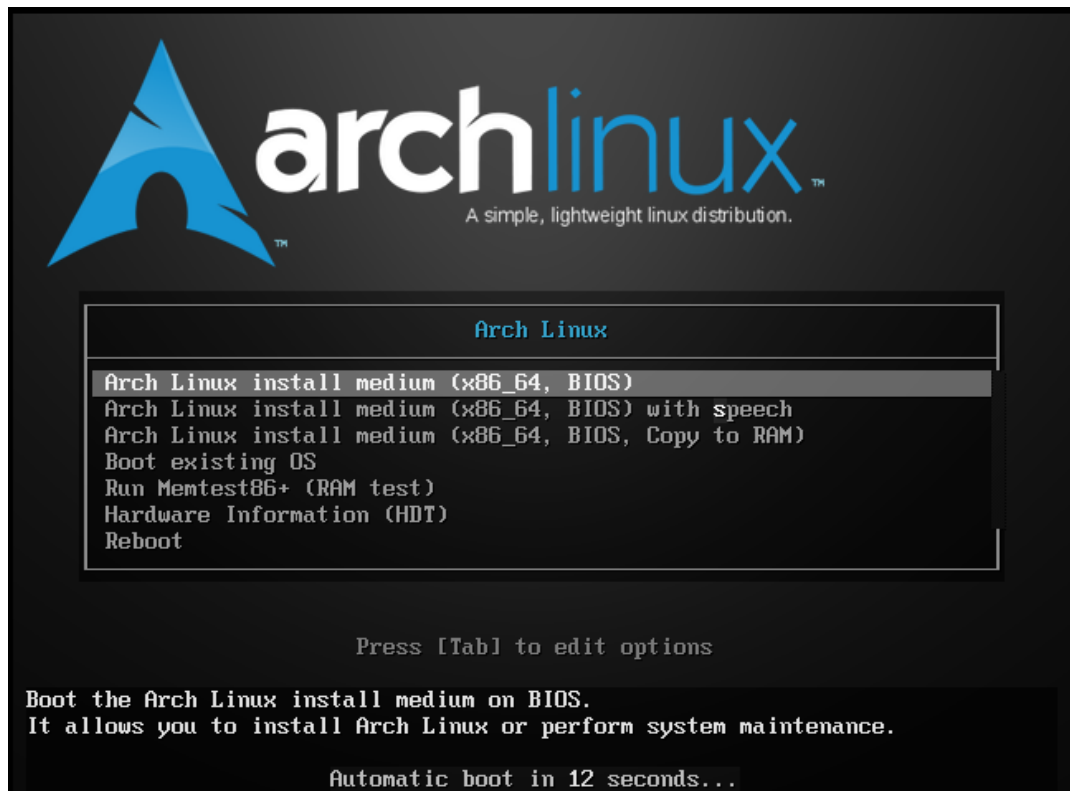
Host :

- [Rufus](#) or [balenaEtcher](#)

Poner como Comprobar el checksum para evitar descargas malware

Installation

Power on The machine and Boot Arch



```
Arch Linux 5.18.1-arch1-1 (tty1)

archiso login: root (automatic login)

To install Arch Linux follow the installation guide:
https://wiki.archlinux.org/title/Installation\_guide

For Wi-Fi, authenticate to the wireless network using the iwctl utility.
For mobile broadband (WWAN) modems, connect with the mmcli utility.
Ethernet, WLAN and WWAN interfaces using DHCP should work automatically.

After connecting to the internet, the installation guide can be accessed
via the convenience script Installation_guide.

root@archiso ~ #
```

Temporal Keyboard configuration

- Spanish Keyboard:

```
#loadkeys es
```

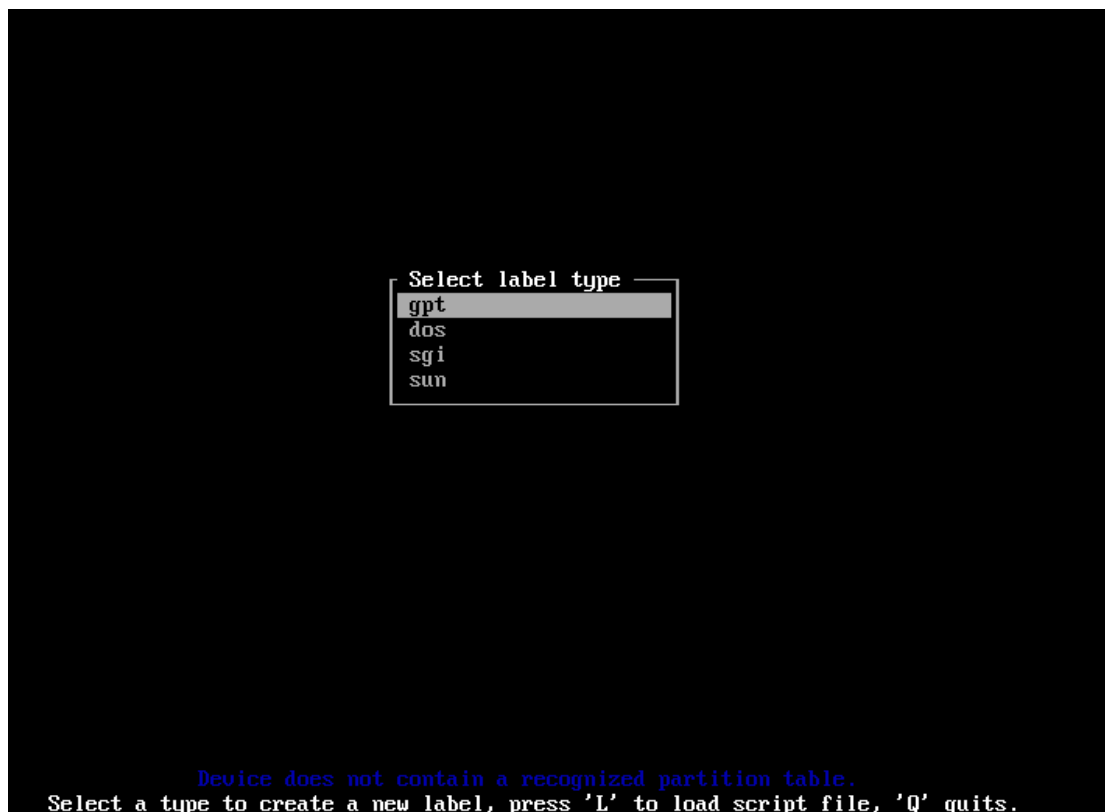
Test the internet connection

```
# ping -c1 8.8.8.8
```

Partition configuration

- VMachine : choose DOS
- HOST : choose gpt

```
#cfdisk
```



select New and choose the first partition's size , do it as much as partitions you want
if u dont know anything about partition types install ubuntu or debian, get more
experience and try arch again

```

Disk: /dev/sda
Size: 100 GiB, 107374182400 bytes, 209715200 sectors
Label: dos, identifier: 0x5e5b2247

>>  Device      Boot      Start        End      Sectors    Size    Id Type
    Free space                2048        209715199    209713152    100G

[ New ] [ Quit ] [ Help ] [ Write ] [ Dump ]

Create new partition from free space
```

```

Disk: /dev/sda
Size: 100 GiB, 107374182400 bytes, 209715200 sectors
Label: dos, identifier: 0x5e5b2247

>>  Device      Boot      Start        End      Sectors    Size    Id Type
    Free space                2048        209715199    209713152    100G

Partition size: 512M

May be followed by M for MiB, G for GiB, T for TiB, or S for sectors.
```

```

Disk: /dev/sda
Size: 100 GiB, 107374182400 bytes, 209715200 sectors
Label: dos, identifier: 0x5e5b2247

```

Device	Boot	Start	End	Sectors	Size	Id	Type
>> Free space		2048	209715199	209713152	100G		

```


```

[primary]

[extended]

```

0 primary, 0 extended, 4 free

```

set swap :
when u have reach the limit space you'll see this screen
select the partition for swap and choose the type of partition
you must to select Linux Swap / Solaris (82)

Linux Swap / Solaris (82)

```

Disk: /dev/sda
Size: 100 GiB, 107374182400 bytes, 209715200 sectors
Label: dos, identifier: 0x5e5b2247

Device      Boot      Start      End      Sectors  Size  Id Type
/dev/sda1                2048     1050623    1048576   512M  83 Linux
/dev/sda2          1050624    189794303   188743680    90G  83 Linux
>> /dev/sda3          189794304    209715199    19920896    9.5G  83 Linux

Partition type: Linux (83)

[Bootable] [ Delete ] [ Resize ] [ Quit ] [ Type ] [ Help ] [ Write ] [ Dump ]

```

Next you have to select write, say yes and quit

```
# lsblk
```

```

Signing disks:
root@archiso ~ # lsblk
NAME        MAJ:MIN RM  SIZE RO TYPE MOUNTPOINTS
loop0       7:0    0 688.2M  1 loop /run/archiso/airootfs
sda         8:0    0   100G  0 disk
├─sda1      8:1    0   512M  0 part
├─sda2      8:2    0    90G  0 part
└─sda3      8:3    0    9.5G  0 part
sr0        11:0    1 861.3M  0 rom  /run/archiso/bootmnt
root@archiso ~ #

```

Format partitions

boot:

```
# mkfs.vfat -F 32 /dev/sda1
```

system:

```
# mkfs.ext4 /dev/sda2
```

swap:

```
# mkswap /dev/sda3  
# swapon
```

Mount partitions

```
# mount /dev/sda2 /mnt  
# mkdir -p /mnt/boot  
# mount /dev/sda1 /mnt/boot
```

This is the result :

```
root@archiso ~ # lsblk  
NAME        MAJ:MIN RM  SIZE RO TYPE MOUNTPOINTS  
loop0       7:0    0 688.2M  1 loop /run/archiso/airootfs  
sda          8:0    0  100G  0 disk  
├─sda1       8:1    0   512M  0 part /mnt/boot  
├─sda2       8:2    0    90G  0 part /mnt  
└─sda3       8:3    0    9.5G  0 part  
sr0         11:0    1 861.3M  0 rom  /run/archiso/bootmnt  
root@archiso ~ #
```

basic Installation :

```
# pacstrap /mnt linux linux-firmware networkmanager grub wpa_supplicant  
base base-devel
```

fstab generation

```
# genfstab -U /mnt > /mnt/etc/fstab
```


Users and Root password

```
# arch-chroot /mnt
```

Root password

```
# passwd
```

User

-m : if you want to create /home folder

```
# useradd -m -p password username
```

wheel group

is like sudoers on debian

Add user on this group

```
# usermod -aG wheel username
```

Modify the sudoers file

```
# pacman -S vim nano  
# nano /etc/sudoers
```

You have to uncomment the line 85
with nano you can see the line number :

```
RightCtrl + 3 and RightAlt + 3
```

```
84 ## Uncomment to allow members of group wheel to execute any command
85 # %wheel ALL=(ALL:ALL) ALL
86
87 ## Same thing without a password
88 # %wheel ALL=(ALL:ALL) NOPASSWD: ALL
89
90 ## Uncomment to allow members of group sudo to execute any command
91 # %sudo ALL=(ALL:ALL) ALL
92
93 ## Uncomment to allow any user to run sudo if they know the password
94 ## of the user they are running the command as (root by default).
95 # Defaults targetpw # Ask for the password of the target user
96 # ALL ALL=(ALL:ALL) ALL # WARNING: only use this together with 'Defaults targetpw'
97
98 ## Read drop-in files from /etc/sudoers.d
99 @includedir /etc/sudoers.d
100
```

Help Write Out Where Is Cut Execute Location Undo
Exit Read File Replace Paste Justify Go To Line Redo

set location

```
# nano /etc/locale.gen
```

uncomment the lines

```
177 en_US.UTF-8 UTF-8
200 es_ES.UTF-8 UTF-8
```

```
# locale-gen
```

set keymap permanent
create and write this content

```
# nano /etc/vconsole.conf

KEYMAP=es
```

GRUB

```
# grub-install /dev/sda
# grub-mkconfig -o /boot/grub/grub.cfg
```

set Hostname

add these lines

```
# echo yourhostname > /etc/hostname
# nano /etc/hosts

127.0.0.1    localhost
::1         localhost
127.0.0.1    yourhostname.localhost yourhostname
```

there is no spaces, use the tabulator , except between
`yourhostname.localhost yourhostname`

Reboot
exit chroot
if all is done , after reboot we have arch without GUI

```
# exit
till u exit chroot
# reboot now
```

NetworkManager and wpa supplicant
if you have no internet :

```
# systemctl start NetworkManager.service
# systemctl enable NetworkManager.service
```

```
# systemctl start wpa_supplicant.service
# systemctl enable wpa_supplicant.service
```

AUR repos

```
# pacman -S git
```

change to your system user

```
# su username
$ cd
```

```
$ mkdir -p Desktop/username/repos  
$ cd !$
```

!\$ means last content separated by spaces of last command

```
$ git clone https://aur.archlinux.org/paru-bin.git  
$ cd paru-bin  
$ makepkg -si
```

BlackArch repos

```
$ cd ~/Desktop/username/repos  
$ mkdir blackarch  
$ cd !$  
$ curl -O https://blackarch.org/strap.sh  
$ chmod +x strap.sh  
$ sudo su  
# ./strap.sh
```

up to here the installation of arch without GUI

GUI Install and customization

Gnome

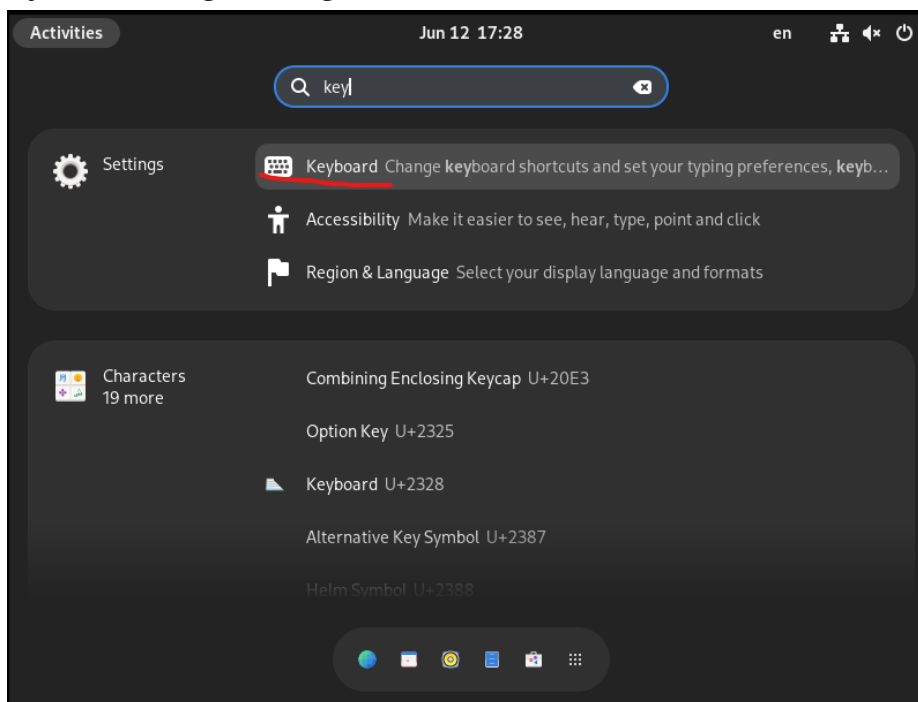
```
# pacman -S xorg xorg-server gnome
```

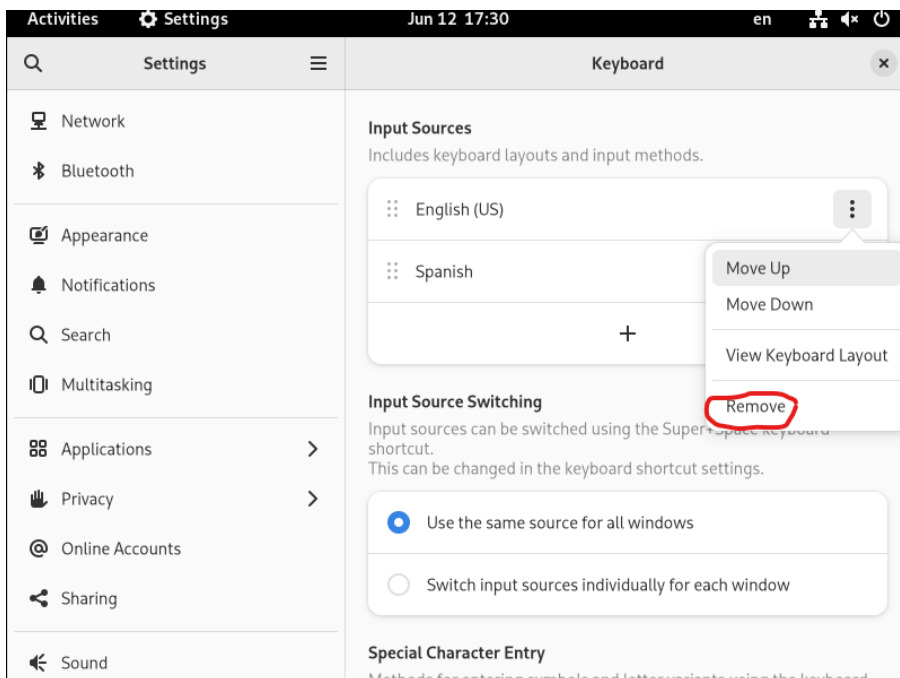
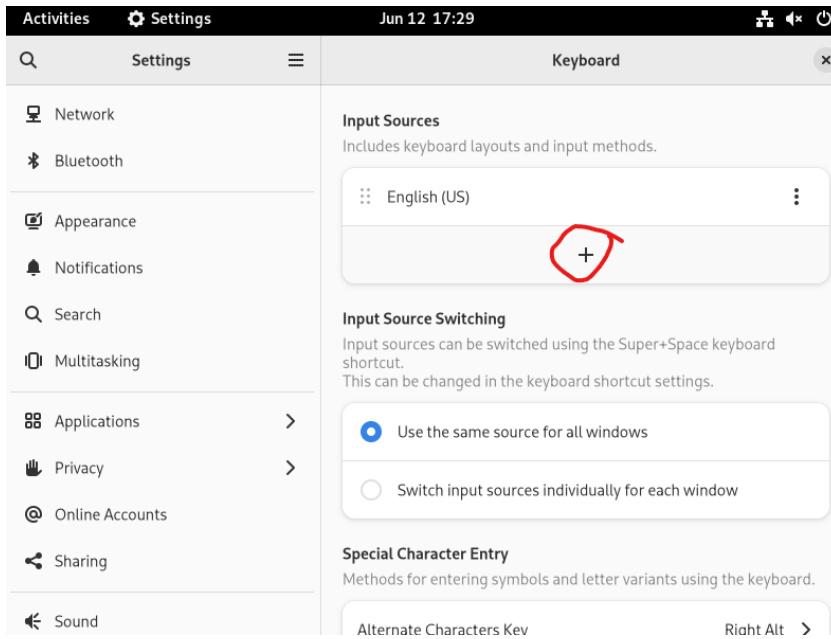
let all default (means spam enter)

the default terminal dont works , IDK why , Install kitty

```
# pacman -S alacritty  
# pacman -S gtkmm  
# systemctl enable gdm.service  
# systemctl start gdm.service
```

Keyboard configuration gnome





QTILE

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

```
# pacman -S picom feh alacritty dmenu lightdm lightdm-gtk-greeter qtile
xorg xorg-server
# nano /etc/lightdm/lightdm.conf
```

change this line

```
102 #greeter-session=example-gtk-gnome
```

to

```
greeter-session=lightdm-gtk-greeter
```

```
# systemctl enable lightdm.service
# reboot
```

Login With qtile interface

Default Shortcuts [qtile](#)

Basic shortcut:

mod + <enter>: open terminal

```
# setxkbmap es
```

VMWare tools (VMWare Only)

```
# pacman -S open-vm-tools
# pacman -S xf86-video-vmware xf86-input-vmmouse
# systemctl enable vmtoolsd
# reboot now
```