

# HOWTO articles - Window Managers

This section contains how to articles intended to guide users to setup and maintain window managers on Slackware based systems.

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## Overview of Slackware Administration HOWTOS

Page	Description	Tags
<a href="#">Dual Monitors</a>	Dual Monitors Known to work on Slackware 14.1 and XFCE If you are running XFCE and your secondary monitor isn't working, check and make sure it's enabled in XFCE's SETTINGS: SETTINGS > SETTING MANAGER > DISPLAY > display name in column on left > USE THIS OUTPUT	<a href="#">howtos</a> , <a href="#">software</a> , <a href="#">window managers</a> , <a href="#">dual monitors</a> , <a href="#">monitors</a> , <a href="#">dual displays</a> , <a href="#">displays</a> , <a href="#">author arfon</a>
<a href="#">Enlightenment DR17</a>	Enlightenment DR17 What is E17? Enlightenment DR17 (E17) is the long awaited successor of E16, a window manager which was distributed in Slackware 10 years ago. It is classed as a "desktop shell", providing the things you need to operate your desktop (or laptop), but not a whole suite of applications. This includes launching applications, managing their windows, and doing other system tasks like suspending, rebooting, managing files, etc.	<a href="#">howtos</a> , <a href="#">e17</a> , <a href="#">author ngc891</a>
<a href="#">i3 Tiling Window Manager</a>	i3 Tiling Window Manager i3 is a very lightweight, flexible and customisable tiling window manager with excellent multi-monitor support. Tiling window managers aim at maximising the screen space by tiling all opened windows in a non-overlapping mode. As all the bells and whistles of traditional desktops are virtually non-existent in tiling window managers, they have a very minimalist look and are mostly keyboard-focused. If the concept of tiling window managers is still puzzling, please check t...	<a href="#">howtos</a> , <a href="#">i3</a> , <a href="#">i3status</a> , <a href="#">wm</a> , <a href="#">software</a> , <a href="#">author sycamorex</a>
<a href="#">Setting a Keyboard Layout</a>	Setting a Keyboard Layout Setting a keyboard layout is a necessary step if you do not want the default us layout. Furthermore, some people quite often need to switch between layouts. Below you'll find ways of setting / changing the keyboard layout both in the console and in X.	<a href="#">howtos</a> , <a href="#">keyboard</a> , <a href="#">settings</a> , <a href="#">hardware</a> , <a href="#">author sycamorex</a>
<a href="#">Keyboard Layout in Fluxbox</a>	Keyboard Layout in Fluxbox If you have set the keyboard layout system-wide, you do not need to do anything. If, however, you switch between layouts on a regular basis, Fluxbox lets you easily add this functionality to the menu. Fluxbox Menu 1. Open the Fluxbox menu config file:	<a href="#">howtos</a> , <a href="#">hardware</a> , <a href="#">keyboard</a> , <a href="#">settings</a> , <a href="#">fluxbox</a> , <a href="#">author sycamorex</a>

<p><a href="#">Keyboard Layout in i3</a></p>	<p>Keyboard Layout in i3 i3 Window Manager i3wm does not come with stock Slackware. If you want to install this extremely configurable tiling window manager, please visit SlackBuilds. Make sure you also install i3status, which will let you display all sorts of useful information in a panel.</p>	<p><a href="#">howtos</a>, <a href="#">hardware</a>, <a href="#">keyboard</a>, <a href="#">settings</a>, <a href="#">i3</a>, <a href="#">author sycamorex</a></p>
<p><a href="#">Keyboard Layout in KDE</a></p>	<p>Keyboard Layout in KDE If you haven't set the keyboard layout system-wide, you can specify it in KDE System Settings. The following steps have been tested on Slackware 14 (KDE SC 4.8.5) Setting Keyboard Layout 1. Open Input Devices from the System Settings panel.</p>	<p><a href="#">howtos</a>, <a href="#">hardware</a>, <a href="#">keyboard</a>, <a href="#">settings</a>, <a href="#">kde</a>, <a href="#">author sycamorex</a></p>
<p><a href="#">Keyboard Layout in Xfce</a></p>	<p>Keyboard Layout in Xfce If you haven't set the keyboard layout system-wide, you can specify it in Xfce 4 Settings Manager. Setting Keyboard Layout 1. Open Xfce 4 Settings Manager Menu =&gt; Settings =&gt; Settings Manager 2. Click on the Keyboard icon. 3. Switch to the</p>	<p><a href="#">howtos</a>, <a href="#">hardware</a>, <a href="#">keyboard</a>, <a href="#">settings</a>, <a href="#">xfce</a>, <a href="#">author sycamorex</a></p>
<p><a href="#">Remote X: Linux to Linux</a></p>	<p>Remote X: Linux to Linux As X11 in its newer versions doesn't allow incoming tcp connections by default anymore (see the relative commit), since Slackware 14.2 you have to launch your X server (the one which has to display the remote application) explicitly enabling them, like</p>	<p><a href="#">howtos</a>, <a href="#">software</a>, <a href="#">x windows</a>, <a href="#">x11</a>, <a href="#">author arfon</a></p>
<p><a href="#">Remote X: Windows to Linux</a></p>	<p>Remote X: Windows to Linux Plain Ol' Vanilla Remote X11 1) Install Xming and Xming-fonts * Download from &lt;<a href="http://sourceforge.net/projects/xming/files/">http://sourceforge.net/projects/xming/files/</a>&gt; 2) Add the Linux machine's DNS name(s) and/or IP address to the C:\Program Files\xming\X0.hosts file. File should look something like:</p>	<p><a href="#">howtos</a>, <a href="#">software</a>, <a href="#">x windows</a>, <a href="#">x11</a>, <a href="#">author arfon</a></p>
<p><a href="#">SLiM (Simple Login Manager)</a></p>	<p>SLiM (Simple Login Manager) SLiM is an acronym for Simple Login Manager. If you use one of the lightweight desktop environments like Xfce, Fluxbox, Blackbox or WindowMaker, you might want to use SLiM. Slackware ships with two login managers who could theoretically do the job but each have their shortcomings:</p>	<p><a href="#">howtos</a>, <a href="#">software</a>, <a href="#">slim</a>, <a href="#">login manager</a>, <a href="#">author kikinovak</a></p>
<p><a href="#">How To Take a Screenshot ?</a></p>	<p>How To Take a Screenshot ? Taking a screenshot can be done in several ways. The easiest is to use a graphics program (for example KSnapshot, The GIMP, or xpaint) and choose the built-in screenshot or snapshot menu option. The method may be very different from one application to another, so I have chosen</p>	<p><a href="#">howtos</a>, <a href="#">software</a>, <a href="#">author zithro</a></p>
<p><a href="#">VNC</a></p>	<p>VNC NOTE: for the following examples, 192.168.1.34 will be the REMOTE machine (VNC server). Setup VNC Server (on Slackware) USING TigerVNC: On your remote machine, install TigerVNC via slackpkg slackpkg install tigervnc Start the VNC server:</p>	<p><a href="#">howtos</a>, <a href="#">software</a>, <a href="#">x windows</a>, <a href="#">x11</a>, <a href="#">vnc</a>, <a href="#">tightvnc</a>, <a href="#">putty</a>, <a href="#">author arfon</a></p>
<p><a href="#">XFCE Applications Menu</a></p>	<p>XFCE Applications Menu How to manipulate the XFCE Applications Menu. Add an app to the XFCE menu To add an installed app to the [system wide] XFCE APPLICATIONS MENU, as root: 1) Create the .desktop file: vi /usr/share/applications/APPNAME.desktop</p>	<p><a href="#">howtos</a>, <a href="#">software</a>, <a href="#">xfce</a>, <a href="#">slackware 13.37</a>, <a href="#">slackware 14.0</a>, <a href="#">slackware 14.1</a>, <a href="#">author arfon</a></p>

<a href="#">XFCE - Handy Launchers</a>	XFCE - Handy Launchers Create a launcher 1) Somewhere on the blank desktop, RIGHT CLICK 2) Select CREATE LAUNCHER SSH LAUNCHER 1) NAME -> anything you want 2) COMMAND -> ssh MACHINE_NAME_OR_IP 3) CLICK -> RUN IN TERMINAL SSH LAUNCHER WITH VNC TUNNELING (GO TO THE BACKGROUND)	<a href="#">howtos</a> , <a href="#">window managers</a> , <a href="#">xfce</a> , <a href="#">launcher</a> , <a href="#">ssh</a> , <a href="#">vnc</a> , <a href="#">author arfon</a>
<a href="#">Xmonad as a Windowmanager for Slackware</a>	Xmonad as a Windowmanager for Slackware Xmonad is a tiling window manager. For information about tiling window managers please read this wiki: wikipedia For Xmonad read here Required packages Xmonad is not included in Slackware by default, but available via SlackBuilds.org. Xmonad is written in Haskell and therefore some packages of the Haskell series are required in order to build Xmonad. Here are the packages in the correct build order:	<a href="#">howtos</a> , <a href="#">windowmanager</a> , <a href="#">tiling-windowmanager</a> , <a href="#">haskell</a> , <a href="#">xmonad</a> , <a href="#">author markush</a>

[howtos, topic page](#)

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