

# Einrichten vom W-Lan beim ARCH Linux Default Image

## Quelle Wifi/Wlan Config

- einloggen als root z.b. `ssh root@<pikvm-ip-adresse>`
- Filesystem ReadWrite einstellen (rw)
- W-lan Service einschalten „`systemctl enable netctl-auto@wlan0.service`“
- W-LAN per GUI oder CLI konfigurieren
  - `wifi-menu -o #GUI`
  - `wpa_passphrase wifiname this_is_my_great_and_secure_key_1234567890 #CLI WPA-Key`
  - `nano /etc/netctl/wlan0-wifiname #CLI Konfigurations file`

## Login & filesystem RW

```
ssh root@pikvm
rw
```

## GUI

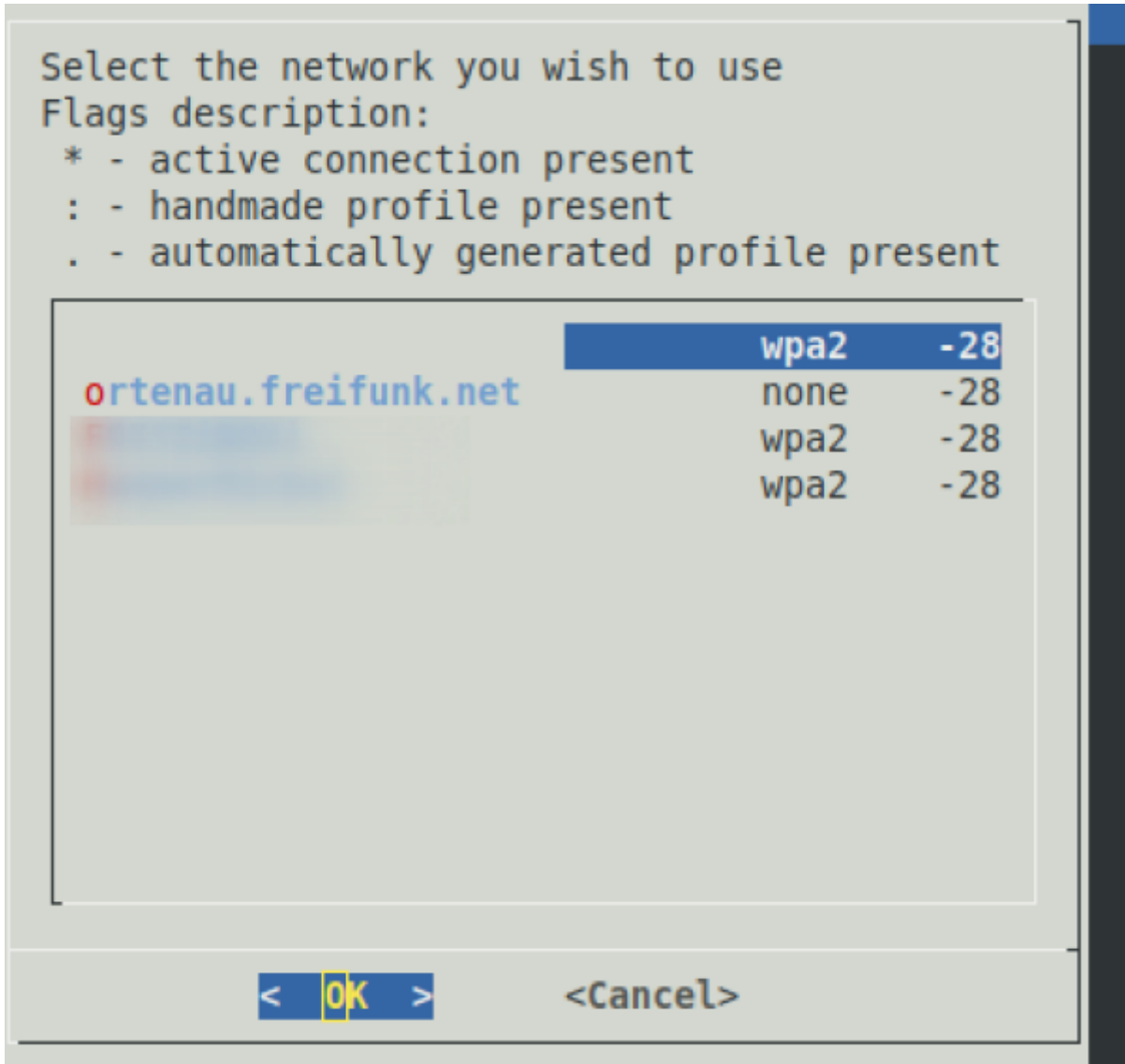
### TIPP

[ The -o makes sure that the WiFi passphrase is stored encrypted. ]

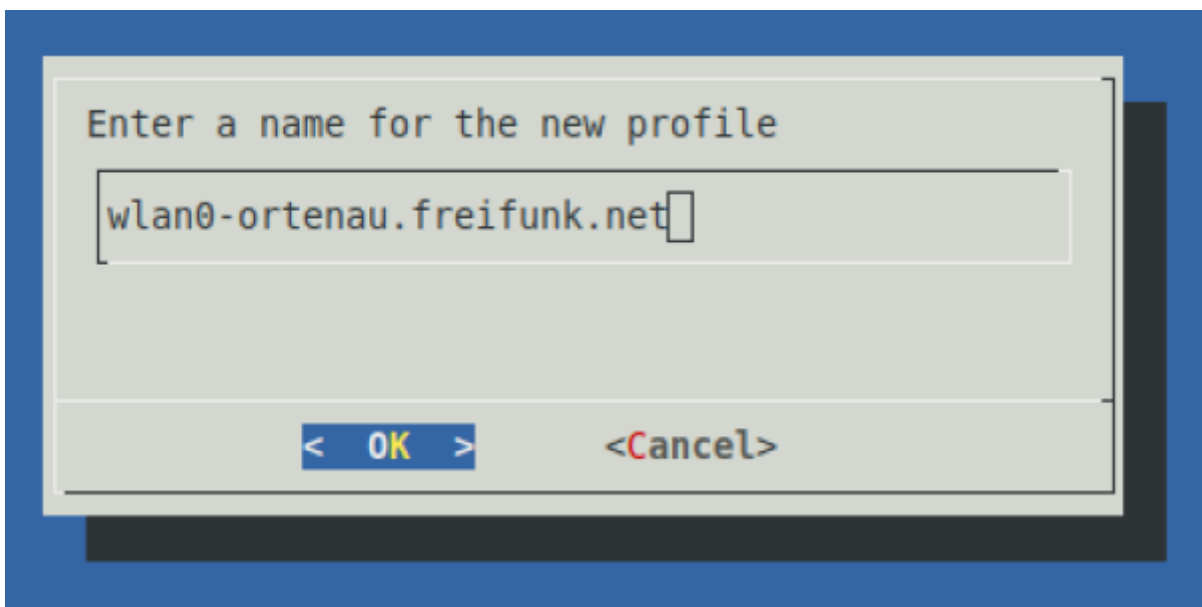
```
wifi-menu -o
```

### Netzwerk wird Gescannt

- Scan



- auswählen



- WPA-Key eingeben



- alle Konfiguration werden unter „ls /etc/netctl/“ gespeichert

## Manuelle

- WPA-Key generieren

```
wpa_passphrase WLANname mein_wpa_schluesse1_1234567890
```

- Ergebniss

```
network={
  ssid="WLANname"
  #psk="mein_wpa_schluesse1_1234567890"
  psk=31afdb053606d4768eb7766bb98e2d10fcb8d79f401cb859bcadc61c99fc46fd
}
```

### TIPP

[ den string psk=..... vorher kopieren/speichern ]

- neues W-Lan Profil anlegen

```
nano /etc/netctl/WLANname
```

```
Description='Mein W-LAN'
Interface=wlan0
Connection=wireless
Security=wpa
ESSID=WLANname
IP=dhcp
```

Key=\ "31afdb053606d4768eb7766bb98e2d10fcb8d79f401cb859bcadc61c99fc46fd

```
GNU nano 5.3 /etc/netctl/wlan0-wifiname Modified
Description='Mein W-LAN'
Interface=wlan0
Connection=wireless
Security=wpa
ESSID=WLANname
IP=dhcp
Key=\ "31afdb053606d4768eb7766bb98e2d10fcb8d79f401cb859bcadc61c99fc46fd
^G Help      ^O Write Out  ^W Where Is   ^K Cut        ^T Execute    ^C Location
^X Exit      ^R Read File  ^\ Replace    ^U Paste      ^J Justify    ^_ Go To Line
```

- WLAN einschalten

netctl-auto switch-to wlan0-wifiname

- RO einschalten

ro

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