

# 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
```

```
}
```

```
<box 80% red|TIPP>
den string psk=..... vorher kopieren/speichern
</box>
```

\* neues W-Lan Profil anlegen

```
<code>
nano /etc/netctl/wlan0-wifiname
```

```
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
```

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