



Einstellungen von Lightdm

lightdm.conf

1. autologin aktivieren
2. Nummernblock aktivieren ([ab Seite 3](#))
3. Monitorauflösung festlegen ([ab Seite 5](#))

1. Nemo (Dateimanager) starten

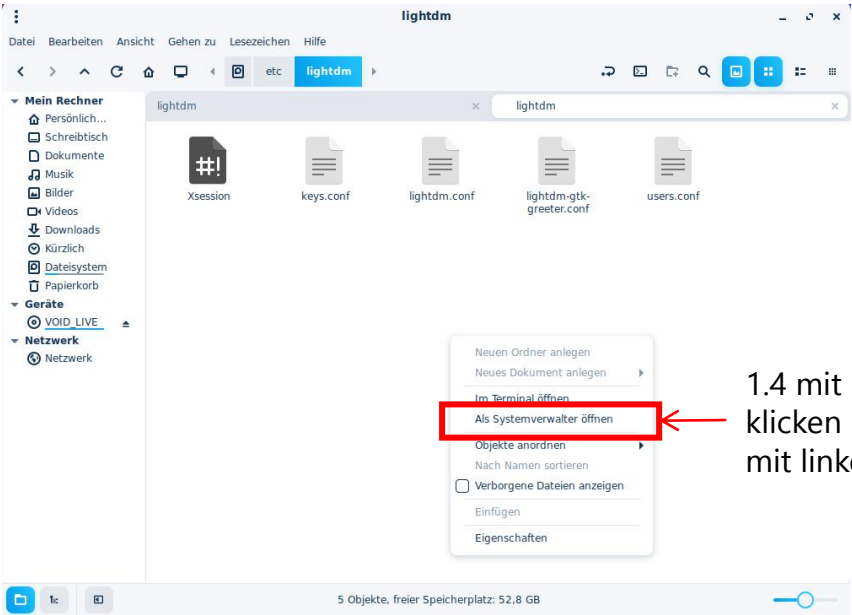
The first screenshot shows the Nemo file manager window titled 'Persönlicher Ordner'. The left sidebar is expanded, and the 'Dateisystem' (File System) option is highlighted with a red box. A red arrow points from the text '1.1 Dateisystem auswählen (linke Maustaste)' to this box.

The second screenshot shows the 'etc' directory. The 'etc' folder is highlighted with a red box. A red arrow points from the text '1.2 Ordner „etc“ öffnen (linke Maustaste)' to this box.

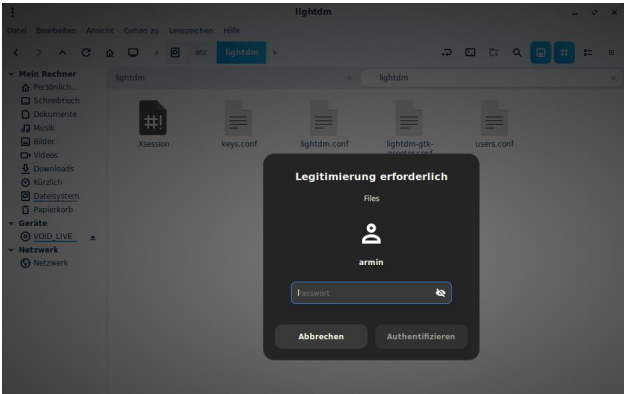
The third screenshot shows the contents of the 'etc' directory. The 'lightdm' folder is highlighted with a red box. A red arrow points from the text '1.3 Ordner „lightdm“ öffnen (linke Maustaste)' to this box.



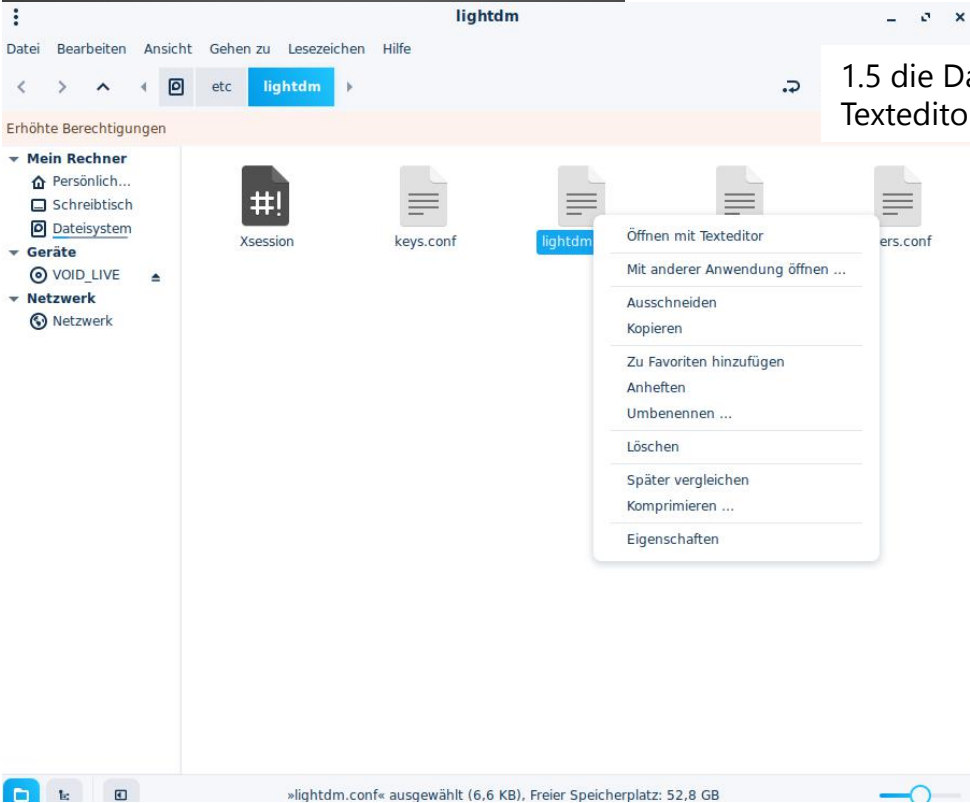
Einstellungen von Lightdm



1.4 mit rechter Maustaste in den Ordner klicken und „Als Systemverwalter öffnen“ mit linker Maustaste starten



Passwort vergeben



1.5 die Datei „lightdm.conf“ mit Texteditor öffnen



Einstellungen von Lightdm

```
Öffnen  lightdm.conf
03.xml  07.xml  lightdm.conf x

#
# General configuration
#
# start-default-seat = True to always start one seat if none are defined in the configuration
# greeter-user = User to run greeter as
# minimum-display-number = Minimum display number to use for X servers
# minimum-vt = First VT to run displays on
# lock-memory = True to prevent memory from being paged to disk
# user-authority-in-system-dir = True if session authority should be in the system location
# guest-account-script = Script to be run to setup guest account
# logind-check-graphical = True to on start seats that are marked as graphical by logind
# log-directory = Directory to log information to
# run-directory = Directory to put running state in
# cache-directory = Directory to cache to
# sessions-directory = Directory to find sessions
# remote-sessions-directory = Directory to find remote sessions
# greeters-directory = Directory to find greeters
# backup-logs = True to move add a .old suffix to old log files when opening new ones
# dbus-service = True if LightDM provides a D-Bus service to control it
#
[LightDM]
# start-default-seat=true
# greeter-user=lightdm
# minimum-display-number=0
# minimum-vt=7
# lock-memory=true
# user-authority-in-system-dir=false
# guest-account-script=guest-account
# logind-check-graphical=true
# log-directory=/var/log/lightdm
# run-directory=/var/run/lightdm
# cache-directory=/var/cache/lightdm
# session-directory=/var/lib/lightdm/sessions:/var/lib/seatd/sessions
```

1.6 in der Datei „lightdm.conf“ nach unten scrollen bis zu dem Eintrag [Seat:*]

```
Öffnen  lightdm.conf
03.xml  07.xml  lightdm.conf x

# autologin-timeout = Number of seconds to wait before running default user
# autologin-session = Session to load for automatic login (overrides user-session)
# autologin-in-background = True if autologin session should not be immediately activated
# exit-on-failure = True if the daemon should exit if this seat fails

[Seat:*]
# type=local

# pam-service=lightdm
# pam-autologin-service=lightdm-autologin
# pam-greeter-service=lightdm-greeter
# xserver-command=X
# xmir-command=Xmir
# xserver-config=
# xserver-layout=
# xserver-allow-tcp=false
# xserver-share=true
# xserver-hostname=
# xserver-display-number=
# xdmcp-manager=
# xdmcp-port=177
# xdmcp-key=
# greeter-session=example-gtk-gnome
# greeter-hide-users=false
# greeter-allow-guest=true
# greeter-show-manual-login=false
# greeter-show-remote-login=true
# user-session=default
# allow-user-switching=true
# allow-guest=true
# guest-session=
# session-wrapper=/etc/lightdm/Xsession
# greeter-wrapper=
# guest-wrapper=
# client-launch-script=
```

1.7 folgende Einträge suchen

```
# autologin-user=
# autologin-user-timeout=0
```

entfernen

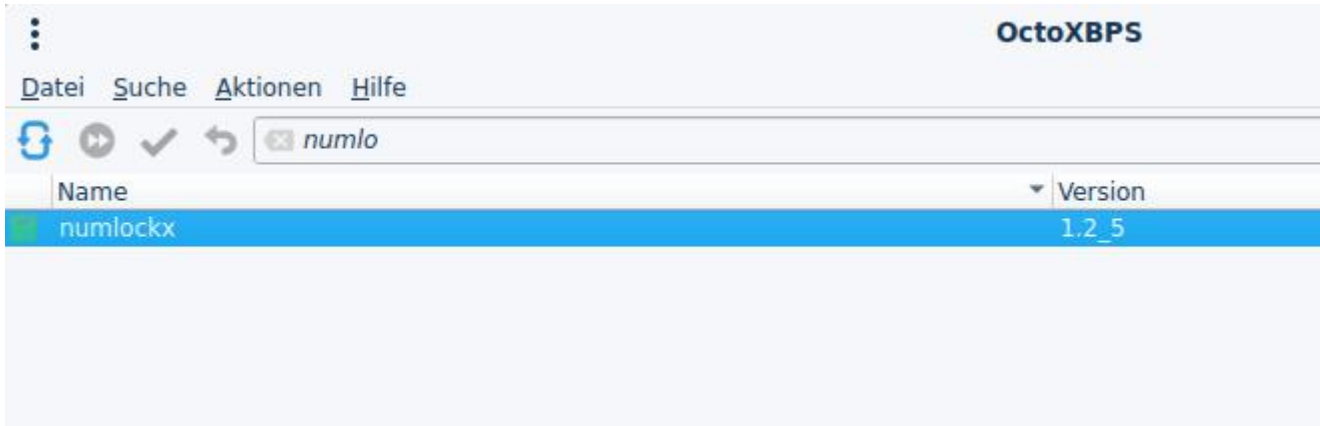
und entsprechend ändern „deinBenutzerName“ entsprechend anpassen

```
autologin-user=deinBenutzerName
autologin-user-timeout=0
```

anschließend neu Starten und der autologin sollte funktionieren

2. Nummernblock beim Start aktivieren

2.1 numlockx - Octoxbps starten und numlockx installieren





Einstellungen von Lightdm

2.2 die Datei „lightdm.conf“ als root öffnen (Schritte 1 bis 1.5)

```
Öffnen  lightdm.conf
03.xml  07.xml  lightdm.conf x
# autologin-user-timeout = number of seconds to wait before logging out user
# autologin-session = Session to load for automatic login (overrides user-session)
# autologin-in-background = True if autologin session should not be immediately activated
# exit-on-failure = True if the daemon should exit if this seat fails
#
[Seat:*]
#pam-service=lightdm
#pam-autologin-service=lightdm-autologin
#pam-greeter-service=lightdm-greeter
#xserver-command=X
#xmir-command=Xmir
#xserver-config=
#xserver-layout=
#xserver-allow-tcp=false
#xserver-share=true
#xserver-hostname=
#xserver-display-number=
#xdmcp-manager=
#xdmcp-port=177
#xdmcp-key=
#greeter-session=example-gtk-gnome
#greeter-hide-users=false
#greeter-allow-guest=true
#greeter-show-manual-login=false
#greeter-show-remote-login=true
#user-session=default
#allow-user-switching=true
#allow-guest=true
#guest-session=
session-wrapper=/etc/lightdm/Xsession
#greeter-wrapper=
#guest-wrapper=
#drienvia-cathin-crit=
```

2.3 in der Datei „lightdm.conf“ nach unten scrollen bis zu dem Eintrag [Seat:*

2.4 die Zeile „greeter-setup-script=/usr/bin/numlockx on“ zwischen: „#greeter-show-remote-login=true“ und „#user-session=default“ einfügen

```
#xdmcp-key=
#greeter-session=example-gtk-gnome
#greeter-hide-users=false
#greeter-allow-guest=true
#greeter-show-manual-login=false
#greeter-show-remote-login=true
greeter-setup-script=/usr/bin/numlockx on
#user-session=default
#allow-user-switching=true
#allow-guest=true
```

anschließend neu Starten und der Nummernblock sollte aktiviert sein



Einstellungen von Lightdm

3. Monitorauflösung festlegen

3.1 zuerst den Namen vom Monitor suchen mit:
`xrandr -q` (ins Terminal eingeben)

3.2 die Datei „lightdm.conf“ als root öffnen (Schritte 1 bis 1.5)

```
lightdm.conf
/etc/lightdm

# autologin-user-timeout = number of seconds to wait before showing default user
# autologin-session = Session to load for automatic login (overrides user-session)
# autologin-in-background = True if autologin session should not be immediately activated
# exit-on-failure = True if the daemon should exit if this seat fails
#

[Seat:*]
#type=local

#pam-service=lightdm
#pam-autologin-service=lightdm-autologin
#pam-greeter-service=lightdm-greeter
#xserver-command=X
#xmir-command=Xmir
#xserver-config=
#xserver-layout=
#xserver-allow-tcp=false
#xserver-share=true
#xserver-hostname=
#xserver-display-number=
#xdmcp-manager=
#xdmcp-port=177
#xdmcp-key=
#greeter-session=example-gtk-gnome
#greeter-hide-users=false
#greeter-allow-guest=true
#greeter-show-manual-login=false
#greeter-show-remote-login=true
#user-session=default
#allow-user-switching=true
#allow-guest=true
#guest-session=
session-wrapper=/etc/lightdm/Xsession
#greeter-wrapper=
#guest-wrapper=
#nslay-session-critics=

#display-setup-script=
#display-stopped-script=
```

3.2 in der Datei „lightdm.conf“ nach unten scrollen bis zu dem Eintrag [Seat:*]

den Eintrag „display-setup-script=“ suchen und anpassen:

entfernen! dann „display-setup-script=xrandr --output (NameVomMonitor) --mode (Displaygröße)“

bei mir sieht die Zeile wie folgt aus:

display-setup-script=xrandr --output Virtual-1 --mode 1920x1080

(das habe ich nur in einer virtuellen Maschine erprobt)