

XRDP

- Step 1: Install Xfce4 and xRDPFirst, open your terminal and install the desktop environment and xRDP packages (these examples use Debian/Ubuntu-based distributions):

```
sudo apt update
sudo apt install xfce4 xfce4-goodies xrdp -y
```

- Step 2: Configure the Desktop Session. You need to tell the xRDP server to load the Xfce desktop environment instead of the default Linux desktop. Set Xfce4 as the default for your active user by running:

```
echo "xfce4-session" > ~/.xsession
```

- Make the file executable:

```
chmod +x ~/.xsession
```

- Step 3: Edit the xRDP Startup ScriptTo prevent session dropouts, update the global xRDP configuration file:Open the file with your preferred text editor (e.g., nano):

```
sudo nano /etc/xrdp/startwm.sh
```

- Comment out the last two lines by adding a # at the beginning, so they look like this:

```
# test -x /etc/X11/Xsession && exec /etc/X11/Xsession
# exec /bin/sh /etc/X11/Xsession
```

- Add startxfce4 right before the last line of the file (usually exit 0), ensuring your file ends similarly to this:

```
startxfce4
exit 0
```

Use code with caution. Save and close the file (in nano, press Ctrl+O, Enter, then Ctrl+X).

Step 4: Add the xRDP User to the SSL Cert GroupOn some systems (like newer Ubuntu versions), the xrdp user needs permission to read the SSL certificates, otherwise, you might experience black screen issues: `bashsudo adduser xrdp ssl-cert` Use code with caution.

Step 5: Restart the Service and Open the FirewallRestart the xRDP service to apply all configuration changes: `bashsudo systemctl restart xrdp` Use code with caution. If you are using a firewall (such as ufw), make sure to open the RDP port so your remote device can connect: `bashsudo ufw allow 3389` Use code with caution.

Step 6: ConnectYou can now open the Remote Desktop Connection app on Windows or the Microsoft Remote Desktop app on macOS/Linux. Enter your Linux computer's IP address and log in using your standard Linux username and password. If you're having trouble connecting or seeing a black screen, let me know: What Linux distribution and version are you using (e.g., Ubuntu 24.04, Debian 12)? Are you connecting from a Windows, Mac, or Linux client?

15 sitesHow to switch from gnome to xfce for xrdp?To switch from Gnome to xfce for xrdp on Debian, you can try these steps: 1. Modify `/etc/xrdp/startwm.sh` 2. Comment out the last...RedditCannot connect to Xfce with remote desktopIf you're having trouble connecting to Xfce with remote desktop on Xubuntu, you can try these steps: *`

Edit /etc/xrdp/startwm.sh...Ask UbuntuInstall and configure xrdp to use Remote Desktop

with UbuntuInstall a desktop environment on your Linux VM * ssh
azureuser@myvm.chinanorth2.cloudapp.chinacloudapi.cn. If you're using
Windows...Azure.cn * xrdp certificate mismatch ===== Self-signed certificates =====
===== Trust the Existing Self-Signed Certificate ===== * Launch your *Remote Desktop
Connection* and enter the server's hostname. * Click *View Certificate* on the security
warning prompt. * Go to the Details tab and click *Copy to File*. * Save the .cer file to your
local computer. * Double-click the saved .cer file, click *Install Certificate*, choose *Local
Machine*, and select *Place all certificates in the following store*. Browse and pick the
Trusted Root Certification Authorities** store, then finish the import.

Hostname changed

If the hostname has changed you need to re-issue the self-signed certificate:

```
sudo make-ssl-cert generate-default-snakeoil --force-overwrite
```

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