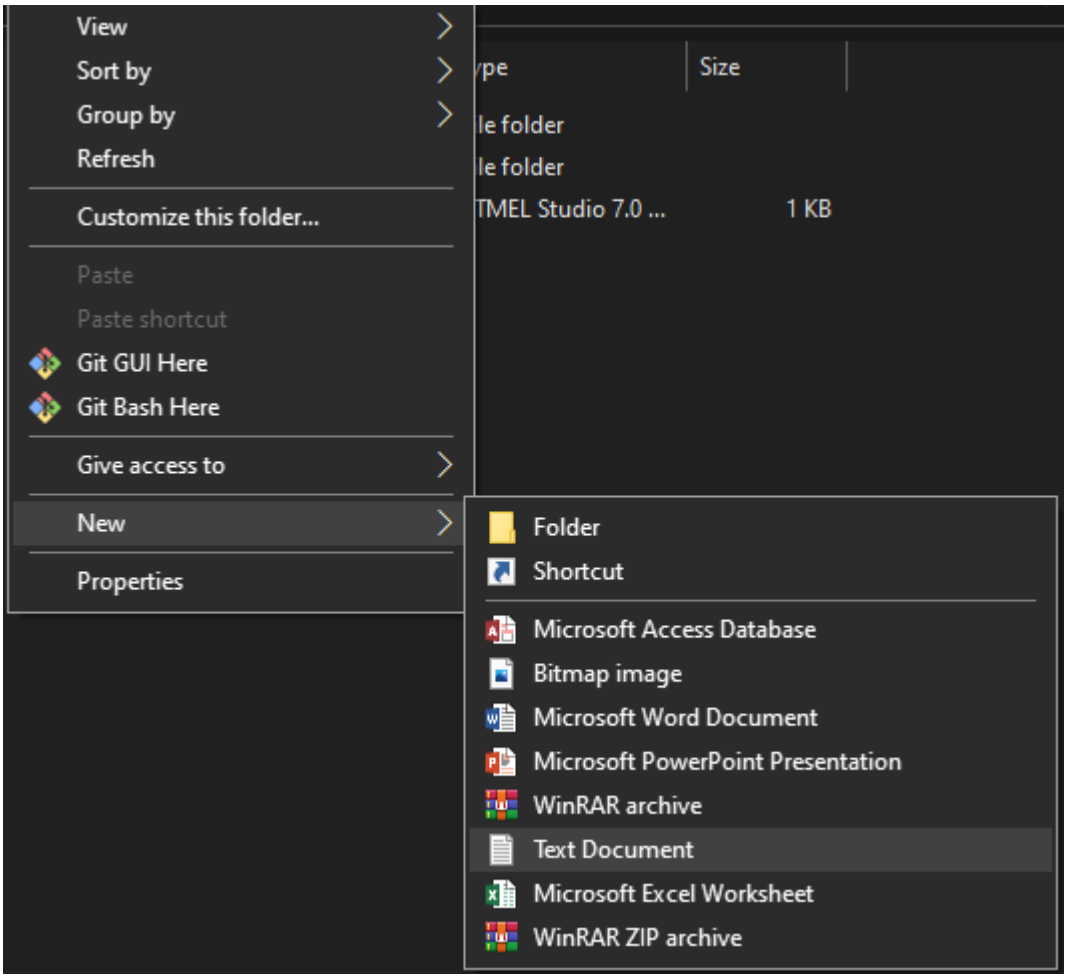
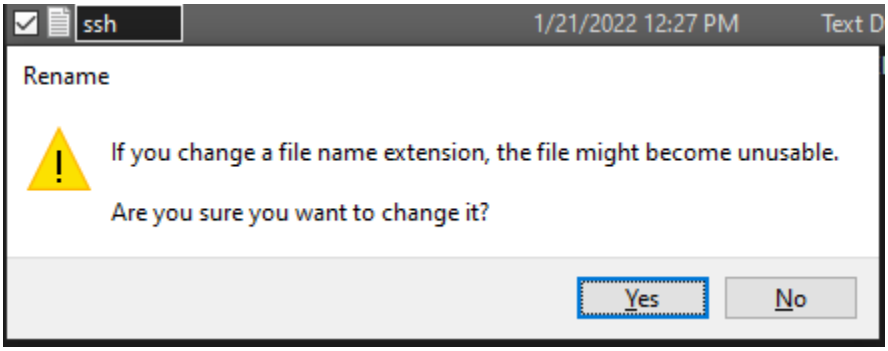
Step1: Write OS to SD Card

Step2: Open “Boot” folder → New → Text Document



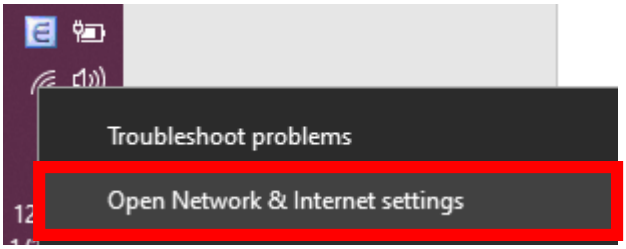
Naming: “ssh” without any extensions.

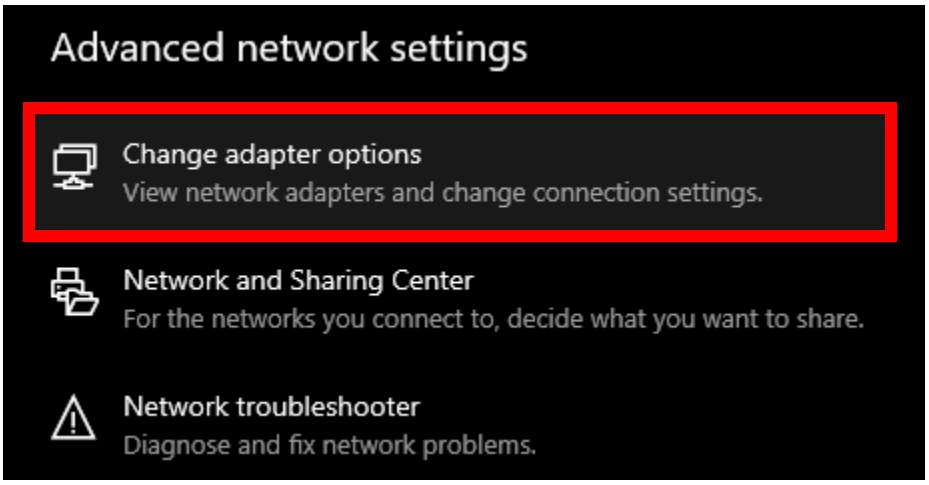
Click **Yes.**



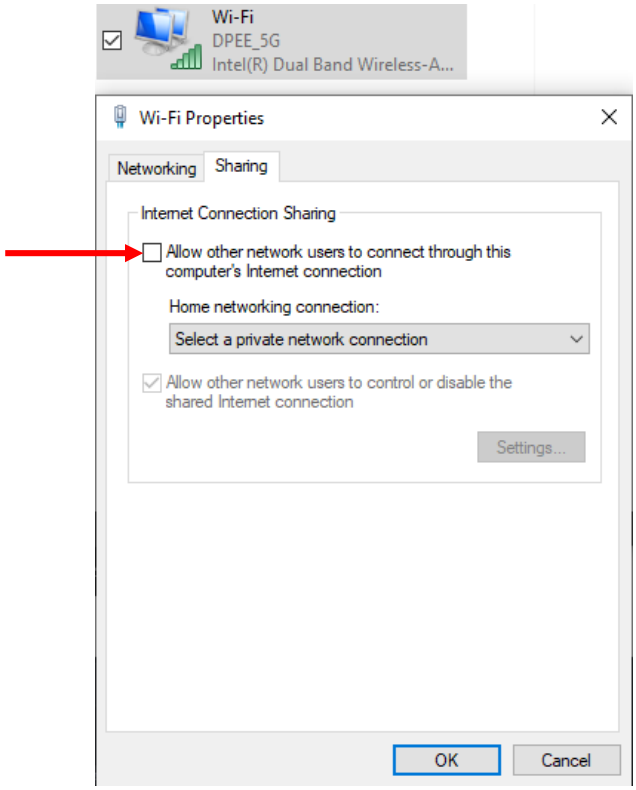
Step4: Attach SD Card to Raspberry Pi, power supply, Ethernet cable.

Step5: Sharing wifi from Laptop

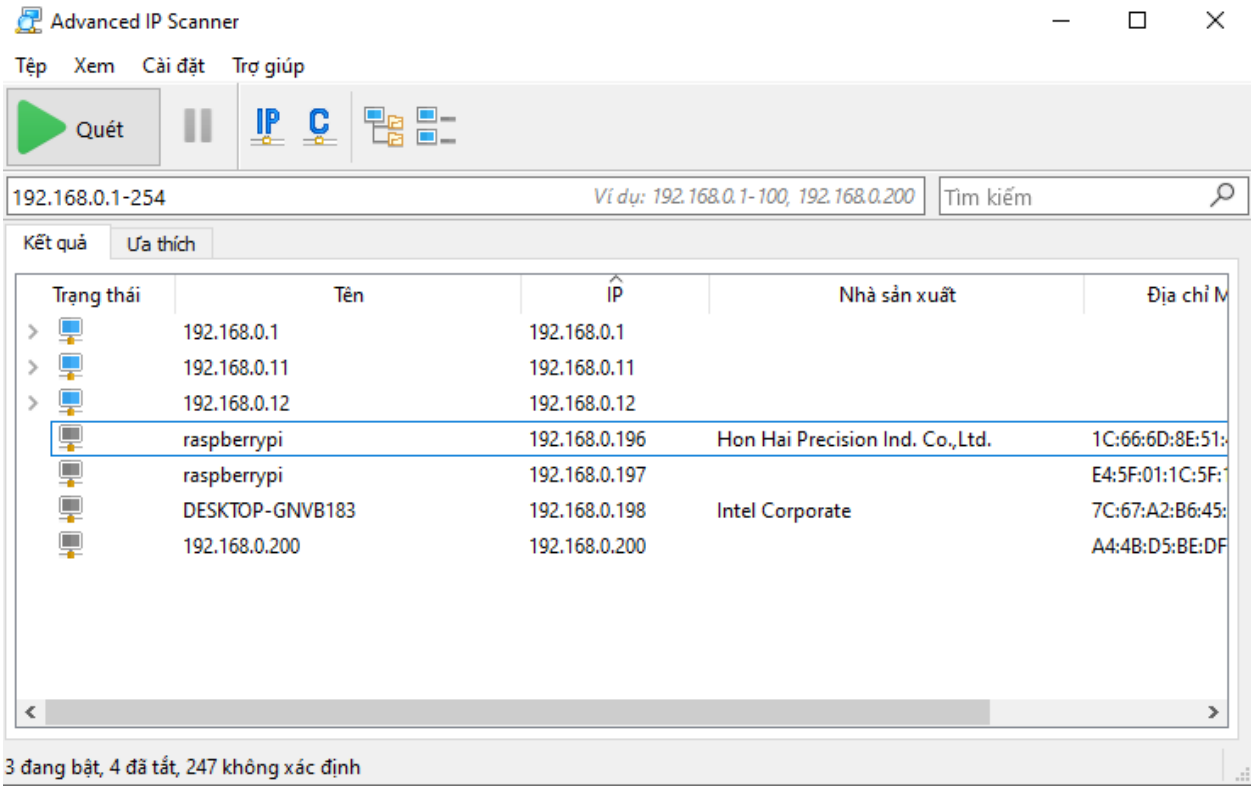




Right click "Wi-Fi" → **Properties** → tab **Sharing** → Click "**Allow other network users to connect …" → OK**



Step6: Scan IP for Raspberry



Step7: Open terminal on PC (Laptop). Type: ssh pi@{ip of raspberry}

Eg:

```
C:\Users\ASUS>ssh pi@192.168.137.49
The authenticity of host '192.168.137.49 (192.168.137.49)' can't be established.
ECDSA key fingerprint is SHA256:oYWt63Fdha4xIR59315u7GkCpWHN5odhQvGB3cC5EAU.
Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no/[fingerprint])? yes
Warning: Permanently added '192.168.137.49' (ECDSA) to the list of known hosts.
pi@192.168.137.49's password:
Linux raspberrypi 5.10.63-v7l+ #1459 SMP Wed Oct 6 16:41:57 BST 2021 armv7l

The programs included with the Debian GNU/Linux system are free software;
the exact distribution terms for each program are described in the
individual files in /usr/share/doc/*/copyright.

Debian GNU/Linux comes with ABSOLUTELY NO WARRANTY, to the extent
permitted by applicable law.
Last login: Fri Jan 21 04:41:07 2022

SSH is enabled and the default password for the 'pi' user has not been changed.
This is a security risk - please login as the 'pi' user and type 'passwd' to set a new password.


Wi-Fi is currently blocked by rfkill.
Use raspi-config to set the country before use.

pi@raspberrypi:~ $ sudo apt-get update
Get:1 http://raspbian.raspberrypi.org/raspbian bullseye InRelease [15.0 kB]
Get:2 http://archive.raspberrypi.org/debian bullseye InRelease [23.5 kB]
Get:3 http://raspbian.raspberrypi.org/raspbian bullseye/main armhf Packages [13.2 MB]
Get:4 http://archive.raspberrypi.org/debian bullseye/main armhf Packages [247 kB]
```

Step8: update raspberry: **"sudo apt-get update"**

Step9: Install XRDP: **"sudo apt-get install xrdp"**

Step10: Enable VNC: **"sudo raspi-config" → Enable VNC … → Sudo reboot**

After Step 10, user can remote desktop to raspberry **if using Raspberry Pi 3**

With **Raspberry Pi 4,** we have to config xorg.conf

Step11: SSH Raspberry via Terminal → "**cd /etc/X11/xrdp" → "sudo vi xorg.conf"**

Replace **Option "DRMDevice" "/dev/dri/renderD128"** to **Option "DRMDevice" ""**

→ESC → type **:wq** (write and quit) → **Sudo reboot**

matt335672 commented on 25 Nov, 2021 Member

OK - that's interesting.

I can't see how `pi` is opening the file `/dev/dri/renderD128`, as it doesn't seem to have permissions (I don't have a rPI myself to look at). It clearly is however, and then it looks like it's hanging when it tries to use the device.

Can you also post the contents of `.xorgxrdp.10.log` for user sailbork?

Also, try this; can you edit the file `/etc/X11/xrdp/xorg.conf`, and find this line:-

```
Option "DRMDevice" "/dev/dri/renderD128"
```

Comment it out, and replace it with a line with no value:-

```
#Option "DRMDevice" "/dev/dri/renderD128"
Option "DRMDevice" ""
```

That should stop the driver trying to use the DRI device, and may prevent the hang.

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