

Cygwin/X Frequently Asked Questions

Harold L Hunt, II

Questions and Answers

1. General Information

1.1. What is Cygwin/X?

Cygwin/X is a port of the X Window System to Cygwin; Cygwin provides a UNIX-like API on the Win32 platform.

1.2. What is Cygwin?

Cygwin tools are, in the words of the Cygwin homepage (<http://cygwin.com/>), “ports of the popular GNU development tools and utilities for Windows 95, 98, and NT. They function by using the Cygwin library which provides a UNIX-like API on top of the Win32 API.” Cygwin provides the compiler (gcc), libraries, headers, and other utilities which build and support the operation of Cygwin/X.

1.3. What is the X Window System?

[ScheiflerGettys92]

The X Window System, or X, is a network-transparent window system. With X, multiple applications can run simultaneously in windows, generating text and graphics in monochrome or color on a bitmap display. Network transparency means that application programs can run on machines scattered through the network.

1.4. What is an X Server?

An X Server is a program that provides display and user input services to other programs. In comparison, a file server provides other programs with access to file storage devices. File servers are typically located in a remote location and you use the services of a file server from the machine that you are located at. In contrast, an X Server is typically running on the machine that you are located at; display and user input services may be requested by programs running on your machine, as well as by programs running on remote machines.

1.5. What is an X client?

An X client is a program that utilizes the display and user input services provided by an X Server. X clients may run on the same or disparate machine as the X Server that is providing display and user input services.

1.6. Why port the X Window System to Microsoft Windows?

Porting X Window System to Microsoft Windows benefits many people and projects in many ways:

- Prior to Cygwin/X only commercial, closed source X Servers were available for Microsoft Windows.
- An X Server on Windows may be used to display the output of programs running on remote UNIX machines.
- Cygwin/X, in conjunction with Cygwin, provides a complete compatibility layer for compiling and running UNIX applications on Microsoft Windows.

1.7. Is there a Cygwin/X newsgroup?

No, Cygwin/X does not have a newsgroup; however, we do have a mailing list. See Q: 1.8.

1.8. Is there a Cygwin/X mailing list?

Yes, Cygwin/X has a mailing list, namely, cygwin-xfree@cygwin.com. Visit the Cygwin Mailing Lists (<http://cygwin.com/lists.html>) page to subscribe to cygwin-xfree@cygwin.com as well as to read and search an online archive of the mailing list traffic.

Tip: Post your X-related inquiries to cygwin-xfree@cygwin.com only; do not post nor cross post your inquiries to the cygwin@cygwin.com mailing list. Cygwin's mailing list is only for Cygwin API related inquiries that are not handled by another more-specific list.

2. Installation**2.1. What versions of Windows does Cygwin/X run on?**

Cygwin/X supports Windows 95, Windows 98, Windows Me, Windows NT 4.0, Windows 2000, Windows XP, and Windows Server 2003 as of 2003-12-29.

Cygwin/X requires Cygwin to compile and run. Cygwin is not, as of 2003-12-29, available on Microsoft Windows CE, therefore Cygwin/X is not currently available on Microsoft Windows CE.

2.2. How is Cygwin/X installed?

The Cygwin/X User's Guide (<http://x.cygwin.com/docs/ug/cygwin-x-ug.html>) thoroughly documents the installation process. Installation is performed through Cygwin's **setup.exe** program.

3. Configuration**3.1. Is there an XF86Config file?**

The configfile support was only limited. Because of this and extra dependencies it was removed again. But most of the options which were configurable in the configfile are now available as commandline options. For more information on configuring other keyboard layout see Q: 4.1.1.

3.2. What are the command line arguments for XWin.exe?

The Cygwin/X User's Guide (<http://x.cygwin.com/docs/ug/cygwin-x-ug.html>) documents the command line arguments for XWin.exe.

3.3. Why does XWin.exe ignore the display depth that I pass on the command line?

When running in windowed mode or GDI-based fullscreen mode, XWin.exe must run the X Server at whatever display depth Windows is currently using; in these cases the display depth passed on the command line is ignored. XWin.exe only uses the display depth parameter when running in a DirectDraw-based fullscreen mode, as DirectDraw allows applications to change the display resolution and depth when running in fullscreen mode.

3.4. I have a two button mouse, can I emulate a three button mouse?

Yes. Pass the `-emulate3buttons timeout_in_milliseconds` parameter to XWin.exe, where `timeout_in_milliseconds` is the, optional, maximum number of milliseconds between a button release and opposite button press that will trigger an emulated third button press.

3.5. Is there a Focus-Follows-Mouse feature (Auto-Focus)?

This is a setting of the windowmanager used. The default windowmanager twm has no such feature. But with fvwm2 this can be achieved with the this configuration entry:

```
Focus FocusFollowsMouse
```

Other windowmanagers (eg. windowmaker) have similar features too.

3.6. The option -nounixkill has no effect. How can i prevent the server shutdown an Ctrl-Alt-BackSpace?

There is a keybinding to Ctrl-Alt-BackSpace which is named TerminateServer. Remove this binding and Ctrl-Alt-BackSpace will have no effect.

```
xmodmap -e "keycode 22 = BackSpace"
```

4. Internationalization**4.1. Keyboard support****4.1.1. How do I use a non-U.S. keyboard layout?**

Some keyboard layouts are configured according to the Windows keyboard settings. For these layouts no special change is needed. For all other layouts there is the possibility to configure the layout via commandline options.

The mainoption for changing the layout is `-xkblayout countrycode` where `countrycode` is in most cases the 2 character code which also represents the country in internet adresses (e.g. Australia = au, Deutschland = de, France = fr, Japan = jp, United Kingdom = uk).

Other options for tweaking the XKB layout are `-xkbmodel`, `-xkbvariant`, `-xkboptions` and `-xkbrules`. These are the counterparts for the similar named options known from the XF86Config file.

If the loading fails, check Q: 4.1.5.

4.1.2. Where can I find an xmodmap for my non-U.S. keyboard layout?

You can try using an xmodmap file for your keyboard layout from a GNU/Linux distribution (e.g. RedHat).

Or, you can use **xkeycaps** to automatically generate a modmap for one of over 208 different layouts. See the xkeycaps home page (<http://www.jwz.org/xkeycaps/>) to download and for more information.

4.1.3. How do I get my non-U.S. keyboard modmap to be installed when using xdmcp?

See Q: 4.1.1.

4.1.4. Logging into AIX via XDMCP causes the keyboard to function as if **AltGr** is permanently pressed.

[Pavel Rybníček] The X Keyboard Extension doesn't work with AIX. The X Keyboard Extension is enabled by default, so you must disable it with the `-kb` parameter. An example command line follows.

```
XWin.exe -kb -query aix_hostname_or_ip_address
```

4.1.5. Loading XKB keymaps fails

First check if you are able to change the server to another layout via XKB. The german layout will be good for testing:

```
setxkbmap de -model pc105
```

This worked if pressing "Shift" and "8" produces "(" instead of "*". If it worked then you can skip the next paragraph.

There is currently a problem with the /tmp directory mounted in textmode. You can change the setting to binmode with:

```
mount -b "$(cygpath -m /tmp)" /tmp
```

If this fails with an error message stating insufficient rights, try

```
mount -b -u "$(cygpath -m /tmp)" /tmp
```

Not all keyboard layouts are tested very well and some contain errors or do not work at all. To test if the compiling of your layout works start

```
xkbcomp -w 3 -xkm -m de /etc/X11/xkb/keymap/xfree86 localhost:0.0
```

(replace the "de" with your layout code). This may produce warnings, but must not produce errors. If there are errors then please report them to the mailinglist.

4.1.6. I have Windows XP with Powertoy installed and AltGr does not work. What can I do?

This problem is solved in recent Cygwin/X releases. Use cygwin setup to upgrade the XFree86-xserv package.

4.1.7. AltGr does not work properly when connecting to other unices or to old XFree86.

The older X11 releases on the various commercial unices define the AltGr key as ModeSwitch, MetaR, AltR or similar. Cygwin/X expects it to be ISO_Level3_Switch. For reasons unknown to us this is reset when logging into the remote host. As far as we don't have access to such a machine we are unable to track this down and find a reason.

Sometimes it does help to run

```
DISPLAY=:0.0 setxkbmap languagecode
```

from a cygwin shell. For more information see Q: 4.1.1..

4.2. Display problems

4.2.1. How do I get **bash** to display accents and/or umlauts?

(Heinz Peter Hippenstiel) Add the following lines to `.inputrc` in your Cygwin home directory (e.g. `/home/harold/`):

```
set meta-flag on
set output-meta on # to show 8-bit characters
set convert-meta off # to show it as character, not the octal representation

# Mapping for German umlauts
"\M-a": "ä"
"\M-A": "Ä"
"\M-o": "ö"
"\M-O": "Ö"
"\M-u": "ü"
"\M-U": "Ü"
"\M-s": "ß"
# (TODO: Mapping for accents?)
```

4.2.2. How do I put **bash** into “8 bit” mode?

See Q: 4.2.1.

5. Remote connections

5.1. X11Forwarding does not work with OpenSSH under Cygwin

A1:

OpenSSH 3.8 enables trusted X11 forwarding by default when connecting to an ssh server that supports trusted X11 forwarding. Most ssh servers for GNU/Linux are versions of OpenSSH that do support trusted X11 forwarding, so using OpenSSH 3.8 from Cygwin will result in a connection that uses trusted X11 forwarding by default. You will quickly notice that this is the case if most of your X applications are now killed when you try to copy and paste or if **xdpyinfo** returns only a fraction of the supported extensions that it does if run locally.

It is easiest to just override trusted X11 forwarding by passing `-Y` to **ssh** in place of `-X`. The `-Y` does the same thing as `-X`, but it disables trusted X11 forwarding for the current connection.

A2:

Before establishing the ssh connection the xserver must be started and the environment variable `DISPLAY` must be set for ssh.

```
$ DISPLAY=localhost:0.0
$ export DISPLAY
$ ssh -X remotehost
```

or

```
$ DISPLAY=localhost:0.0 ssh -X remotehost
```

A3:

Make sure you're not starting ssh with the parameter `-x`. This disables *X11Forwarding*. The correct parameter is `-X` (uppercase).

A4:

Check that *X11Forwarding* is not disabled in the openssh client configuration.

The configfiles are by default `~/.ssh/config` and `/etc/ssh_config`. The file in the home directory overrides settings in the global one.

The configfile is split into various sections starting with “Host *wildcard*”. The section applies to all hosts where *wildcard* matches the hostname.

If this section contains an entry “ForwardX11 no” then *X11Forwarding* is disabled. To enable it change the entry to:

```
ForwardX11 yes
```

Starting with OpenSSH 3.8 you will need the switch “ForwardX11Trusted yes” in the client configuration to allow remote clients full access to the xserver. Without it some clients will fail with a similar error:

```
X Error of failed request: BadAtom (invalid Atom parameter)
Major opcode of failed request: 18 (X_ChangeProperty)
Atom id in failed request: 0x114
Serial number of failed request: 370
Current serial number in output stream: 372
```

A5:

Check that *X11Forwarding* is not disabled in the ssh server configuration.

The configfile is by default `/etc/ssh/ssh_config`. If there is an entry “*X11Forwarding no*” then *X11Forwarding* is disabled.

If you have write access to the config file then change it to

```
X11Forwarding yes
```

Otherwise ask your admin to change this for you.

6. XDMCP connections

6.1. XDMCP fatal error: Session declined No valid address

Cygwin/X is sometimes unable to determine which local network interface's address should be reported to the *XDMCP* server; in these cases you need to pass `-from local_host_name_or_ip_address` to *XWin.exe* to specify which interface address to report.

6.2. I get no login screen when using `-query`

[Mika Laitio] For security reasons, XDMCP is not enabled by default on most Linux/UNIX/*NIX/*BSD distributions (RedHat, Mandrake, SuSE, FreeBSD, NetBSD, etc.) by default. You have to manually enable remote logins to your X Display Manager (**x**dm, **k**dm, or **g**dm). The location of the proper config file is distribution/OS dependent, but a short list of known config file locations is given in Table 1. You must change the line:

```
[Xdmcp]
Enable=false
```

to:

```
[Xdmcp]
Enable=true
```

Table 1. Known XDM Configuration File Locations

Distribution/OS	Version	Display Manager	Location
Linux Mandrake	8.1	kdm	/usr/share/config/kdm/kdmrc
Debian GNU/Linux	Unstable	kdm	/etc/kde3/kdm/kdmrc
Debian GNU/Linux	Unstable	gdm	/etc/X11/gdm/gdm.conf

XDMCP will not work correctly if you have a personal firewall installed or the built-in firewall of Windows is activated.

The XDMCP protocol will send and receive data on port 177/UDP. But the actual connections will be made to the local port 6000/TCP. It is safe to allow connections since the xserver has an own security layer. An overview of used ports is given in Table 2.

Table 2. Ports used with XDMCP connections

Port	Protocol	Direction	Comment
177	UDP	Incoming/Outgoing	Actual XDMCP connection
6000+ <i>display</i>	TCP	Incoming	Connection for X11 clients. <i>display</i> is usually 0 except you specify it on the commandline.

6.3. I get no login screen for Solaris

See also Q: 6.4. and Q: 6.5.

[David Dawson] For whatever reason, certain versions of Solaris need fonts that are not provided by Cygwin/X; the result is that you may see the Solaris background tile and the hourglass cursor, but the XDM login prompt will never appear. The simplest solution is to point Cygwin/X at the font server that is

usually running on the Solaris machine. You'll need a command line similar to the following to start your XDMCP session and to connect to the Solaris font server:

```
XWin.exe -query solaris_hostname_or_ip_address -fp  
tcp/solaris_hostname_or_ip_address:7100
```

Note: The `-fp` parameter is a general X Server parameter, it is not specific to Cygwin/X; therefore, the `-fp` is documented in the X Server manual page (<http://freedesktop.org/~xorg/X11R6.7.0/doc/Xserver.1.html>). For additional information about fonts, see Fonts in X11R6.7 (<http://freedesktop.org/~xorg/X11R6.7.0/doc/fonts.html>).

The standard port number for a font server is 7100, however, you may need to ask your system administrator what the font server port number is if you cannot connect to a font server on port 7100. It is also possible that your Solaris machine is not running a font server, in which case you will need to consult your Solaris documentation for instructions on how to run a font server.

6.4. XDMCP freezes with remote Solaris machine!

See also Q: 6.3. and Q: 6.5.

Solaris appears to not support certain display bit depths, such as 24 bits per pixel. Change your Windows display bit depth to 8, 16, or 32 and try logging in again. File a complaint with Sun if this issue is important to you, or change your Solaris machines to use XFree86 instead of the Solaris X Window System.

6.5. Login to CDE on Solaris via XDMCP hangs Cygwin/X.

See also Q: 6.3. and Q: 6.4.

Install the recommended set of patches (<http://www.sun.com/bigadmin/patches/indexRec.html>) for your version of Solaris.

6.6. Where can I find more information about XDMCP.

See the Linux XDMCP HOWTO (<http://en.tldp.org/HOWTO/XDMCP-HOWTO/>) for more information about XDMCP.

7. Troubleshooting

7.1. Is there a log file that I can look at for diagnostic information and error messages?

Yes. The Cygwin/X log file is located at `/tmp/XWin.log`. You will find solutions to the most common error messages in the Section called *Error and Warning Messages*.

7.2. I have a specific error message, what does it mean?

See the Error and Warning Messages section for help with specific error messages. Return to this section if you do not find a specific answer for the error message that you have.

7.3. I have a specific error message that is not addressed in the Error and Warning Messages section.

Search the Cygwin/X mailing list archives (<http://cygwin.com/ml/cygwin-xfree/>) to see if the error message has already been reported and/or addressed. Report the error message to the Cygwin/X mailing list (cygwin-xfree@cygwin.com), how the error message was caused, and the behavior of the X Server

after the error message was generated (exit, freeze, etc.), only if the error message has not been reported, if the circumstances that produced the error message are significantly different from other reports, or if you have additional information regarding the error message to contribute.

7.4. My bug report the Cygwin/X mailing list was ignored. What do I do now?

Some bug reports are deliberately ignored by project members if the bug in question was recently dealt with; did you search the mailing list archives (project-url-ml-search;) for a solution to your problem before submitting your bug report? Some bug reports are ignored if they do not contain sufficient information to understand the situation that produces the bug; did your bug report have enough information? Some bug reports are missed or forgotten, thus some valid bug reports do not receive a reply; simply resubmit such bug reports that have not received a response within 7 days of submission.

7.5. Cygwin/X has very poor performance. What's the reason?

Most likely you have installed some kind of personal firewall, VPN software or any other software that modifies the TCP/IP stack of Windows. Especially Webwasher and some other filtering software are known to slow down the network traffic.

[Dr. Edward Wornar] Certain programs that are installed by various drivers and software packages can consume an incredible amount of system resources and processing time. One known example of such a program is `ATI2evxx.exe`, a utility installed with some ATI Technologies graphics card drivers. Answers That Work (<http://www.answersthatwork.com/>) has information on `ATI2evxx.exe` on their Task List Programs - A (http://www.answersthatwork.com/Tasklist_pages/tasklist_a.htm) page. You may want to try disabling, one-by-one, `ATI2evxx.exe` and other such programs until you find the program that is causing the slowdown.

7.6. I have Microsoft Services for Unix installed and can't type anything. Help me!!!

Microsoft Services for Unix set some environment variables which points Cygwin/X to outdated or not existing files. These variables are

```
XAPPLRESDIR
XCMSDB
XKEYSYMDB
XNLSPATH
```

To have Cygwin/X work correctly you have to unset at least `XKEYSYMDB`.

Reported by Juan Medina, Pavel Rozenboim

7.7. Cygwin/X is extremely slow, especially when using XDMCP to connect to remote machines.

see Q: 7.5..

8. Error and Warning Messages

8.1. IBM ThinkPad's with a TrackPoint mouse doesn't allow simulated mouse wheel scrolling.

[Gerald S. Williams] The TrackPoint driver tries to send scroll up/down messages to the default scrollbar in a window. Cygwin/X does not use Windows scrollbars for X Client windows, so we must configure the TrackPoint driver to send standard `WM_MOUSEWHEEL` messages to the Cygwin/X window. This can be done by editing the TrackPoint configuration file that can be found either in

%SYSTEM_ROOT%\System32\tp4table.dat or %SYSTEM_ROOT%\System32\tp4scrol.dat. Add the following to the “Pass 0 rules” section:

```
; X Windows
*,*,XWin.exe,*,*,Cygwin/X,WheelStd,0,9
```

8.2. _XSERVTransmkdir: Owner of /tmp/.X11-unix should be set to root

This warning message can be ignored; it does not cause any known problems.

8.3. error opening security policy file /usr/X11R6/lib/X11/xserver/SecurityPolicy

This error is harmless.

8.4. Fatal server error: could not open default font 'fixed'

This error occurs for one of two reasons:

1. You do not have the xorg-x11-fnts package installed. This is rarely the problem; but in the event that it is the problem, just rerun Cygwin’s **setup.exe**, select the xorg-x11-fnts package and install it.
2. The mount point for `/usr/X11R6/lib/X11/fonts` was invalid at the time that Cygwin’s **setup.exe** installed the xorg-x11-fnts package. You can confirm that this is the problem by running **mount** from a Cygwin shell and checking the disk path returned for the `/usr/X11R6/lib/X11/fonts` mount point. You have this problem if the mount point is not pointing to a valid folder on your system, or if there are not about 400 files in the `misc/` subdirectory of that folder on your system.

Note: You cannot reliably fix this problem by deleting your Cygwin installation and reinstalling it. The mount points that Cygwin was using will be left in your system settings and the invalid mount point for `/usr/X11R6/lib/X11/fonts` will be used again when you perform the reinstallation. You **SHOULD** follow the instructions below to fix the problem.

To fix the problem, perform the following steps:

- a. Open a Cygwin shell and run **umount /usr/X11R6/lib/X11/fonts**.
- b. Close the Cygwin shell.
- c. Run Cygwin’s **setup.exe**.
- d. For each of the following packages, if they are marked Keep, then select Reinstall, otherwise leave them as they are:
 - xorg-x11-f100
 - xorg-x11-fcyr
 - xorg-x11-fenc
 - xorg-x11-fnts
 - xorg-x11-fscl
- e. Allow Cygwin’s **setup.exe** to download and reinstall the fonts packages. The key to fixing this problem is that the files were previously untarred into an invalid location; removing the mount point for the fonts directory should result in the files being untarred to a valid location.

8.5. Could not init font path element /usr/X11R6/lib/X11/fonts/ */, removing from list!

These warnings are generally harmless since they indicate that default search paths for fonts do not actually contain fonts; this is only a problem if the `misc` path does not contain fonts and/or all of the paths do not contain fonts. For example, this message is generally useless if it only notifies you that `/usr/X11R6/lib/X11/fonts/100dpi` (optional 100 dpi fonts) is being removed.

If you are getting these message and the X Server is also failing to start, then see Q: 8.4. for information on how to fix your fonts.

8.6. The procedure entry point `_check_for_executable` could not be located

Programs that you are attempting to use were compiled against a newer version of Cygwin than is currently on your system. Run Cygwin's setup program to update your installation to the latest version.

8.7. Exception: STATUS_ACCESS_VIOLATION

`cygwin1.dll` uses a shared memory section amongst all loaded copies of `cygwin1.dll`; unfortunately, the layout and usage of the shared memory section changes between versions of `cygwin1.dll`. Loading two different versions of `cygwin1.dll` will cause the shared memory section to become corrupted, which almost always results in an Exception: STATUS_ACCESS_VIOLATION. You must search your filesystem(s) and remove all copies of `cygwin1.dll` except the copy in `/bin`. You must remove the different versions of `cygwin1.dll` even if they are not in your path, as programs that depend on `cygwin1.dll` attempt to load the file from the local directory before searching other paths; thus, it is rather easy, and common, for multiple versions of `cygwin1.dll` to become loaded at the same time if they exist on a particular system.

8.8. Xlib: connection to "`local_host_name_or_ip_address:0.0`" refused by server Xlib: Maximum number of clients reached

Cygwin/X queries `getdtablesize ()` for the maximum number of client connections allowed; by default Cygwin returns 32 from `getdtablesize ()`. Cygwin/X Server Test Series (<http://x.cygwin.com/devel/server/>) release Test44 (<http://x.cygwin.com/devel/server/changelog.html>), released on 2001-08-15, changes the maximum number of clients from 32 to 1024 by passing the square of `getdtablesize ()` to `setdtablesize ()`.

8.9. XIO: fatal IO error 104 (Connection reset by peer) on X server "`127.0.0.1:0.0`"

See Q: 8.8.

8.10. Cannot Open Display: `127.0.0.1:0.0`

Certain classes of software, such as that used for *Virtual Private Networking* and *fire-walling* may cause the IP address `127.0.0.1`, or other local adapter addresses, to be redirected, to become inoperable in some way, or to be operated in a manner that violates the defined operation of IP address.

As a potential remedy, try removing all instances of such software; this may not always fix the problem though, as some software may leave artifacts even after uninstallation is completed. The only way to be sure that you have not found a Cygwin/X bug is to install Windows on a freshly formatted hard drive, followed by Cygwin and Cygwin/X, and finally add your other software one application at a time until Cygwin/X stops working.

Some products that have been reported to cause problems:

Note: These products may not cause problems in all configurations. However, the Cygwin/X project has neither the time, ability, nor resources to help you correctly configure your third-party software.

- Aventail Connect
- Zonealarm PC Firewall from Zonelab

8.11. Out of environment space

Increase your Windows environment space by following the instructions provided by Microsoft (<http://support.microsoft.com/support/kb/articles/Q230/2/05.ASP>).

8.12. Too many parameters

See Q: 8.11.

9. Porting Software

9.1. Is there a list of software that has been ported to Cygwin/X?

Yes, see the Cygwin/X - Ported Software (<http://x.cygwin.com/ported-software.html>) page.

9.2. How do I start porting software to Cygwin/X?

Cygwin/X provides a software interface that is very similar to the software interface provided by GNU/Linux and other UNIX systems. Most software packages will compile on Cygwin/X without any changes at all. To begin with, try to compile a given software package following that package's compilation instructions for GNU/Linux.

9.3. Are there common problems encountered when porting software to Cygwin/X?

One common problem encountered when porting software to Cygwin/X is due to Cygwin's inability to distinguish between files with the same name but different capitalization (e.g. XvMC.h and xvmc.h), which is due to a Windows' limitation.

Example 1. Include Problems

This example is based off an error that actually occurred in the source code tree in `xc/programs/Xserver/Xext/xvmc.c`. `xvmc.c` included `XvMC.h`, as shown below:

```
#include "XvMC.h"
```

The intention was to include the file `xc/include/extensions/XvMC.h`. Unfortunately, there was a file named `xc/programs/Xserver/Xext/xvmc.h` that ended up getting included instead of the desired file, because the precompiler searched the local directory, `xc/programs/Xserver/Xext/`, before searching the rest of the include path. Cygwin can't distinguish between `XvMC.h` and `xvmc.h`, so `xvmc.h` ended up being included in `xvmc.c`. The build process on Cygwin broke because the contents of `XvMC.h` were entirely different than the contents of `xvmc.h`.

The solution was to change the include to specifically reference the desired header:

```
#include "../../include/extensions/XvMC.h"
```

10. Contributing

10.1. Are there step-by-step instructions for contributing to Cygwin/X?

Yes. The Cygwin/X Contributor's Guide (<http://x.cygwin.com/docs/cg/cygwin-x-cg.html>) has step-by-step instructions for obtaining the source, building the source, building debug versions of the source, and even cross-compiling under Linux.

10.2. Are there editors for Windows that understand and preserve UNIX end of line characters?

Yes. Emacs and XEmacs are available for Windows; they both understand and preserve UNIX end of line characters.

10.3. How should I generate patches for Cygwin/X?

Only submit patches that have UNIX end of line characters. See Q: 10.2. for information on editors for Windows that are aware of UNIX end of line characters.

Generally it is better for us if you generate your patches against the X.org CVS tree. For example, run **cvs -z4 diff -U3 hw/xwin/** from `xc/programs/Xserver/` to generate a diff file for all the modified files in `hw/xwin/`. CVS is smart enough to only generate diffs for files that are in the CVS repository; for example, CVS diff will not create diffs for Emacs temporary files.

In the case that you have modified a single file, create the diff with **cvs -z4 diff -U3 *file_name***.

10.4. Where do I submit patches for Cygwin/X?

Submit patches for Cygwin/X to the `cygwin-xfree@cygwin.com` mailing list.

See Q: 10.3. for more information on generating patches.

10.5. Why doesn't the X Window System use GNU's **autoconf?**

The X Window System does not use **autoconf** because **autoconf** was not available when the X Window System was started in 1984.

10.6. What compiler does Cygwin/X use, and which compilers are supported?

Cygwin/X uses the gcc compiler from the Free Software Foundation. Cygwin/X source code is mostly ANSI C compliant, but we cannot guarantee that Cygwin/X will compile with any other compiler, nor can we afford the time to support compilers other than gcc.

See the GCC Home Page (<http://gcc.gnu.org>) for more information on gcc.

10.7. Is cross-compiling from a non-Cygwin platform supported?

Cross-compiling from a non-Cygwin platform is described in the Cygwin/X Contributor's Guide (<http://x.cygwin.com/docs/cg/cygwin-x-cg.html>)

10.8. Where can I get help for installing DocBook on Cygwin?

See SGML for Windows NT: Setting up a free SGML editing and publishing system on Windows NT/Cygwin (http://ourworld.compuserve.com/homepages/hoenicka_markus/cygbook1.html) by Markus Hoenicka.

11. Licenses, Patents, Trademarks, and Copyrights

11.1. What licenses apply to Cygwin/X source code?

Cygwin/X proper isn't covered by a single license, as Cygwin/X is made up of two parts that are covered by distinct licenses: Cygwin and the X Window System.

See Q: 11.2. and Q: 11.3. for more information regarding the licenses that apply to Cygwin/X.

11.2. What licenses apply to the X Window System source code?

X Window System source code is generally licensed under an X11 style license (<http://www.x.org/terms.htm>), which is certified by the Free Software Foundation (<http://www.fsf.org/philosophy/license-list.html#GPLCompatibleLicenses>) as compatible with the GNU GPL.

11.3. What license applies to Cygwin source code?

Cygwin source code is licensed under a modified version of the GNU GPL. Cygwin's license modification specifically allows third-party software under an open source license to be linked with Cygwin without requiring that the source code for the third-party software be distributed under the terms of the GNU GPL. Cygwin's developers went to great trouble to obtain this modification and should be thanked for doing so, as without it the modification, Cygwin/X linking to Cygwin would be the subject of endless discussion.

11.4. Whom holds the copyright on the Cygwin/X source code?

Cygwin/X proper doesn't have a single copyright holder, as Cygwin/X is made up of two parts, namely Cygwin and the X Window System; each part follows a different scheme in regards to whom will hold the copyright on source code.

See Q: 11.5. and Q: 11.6. for more information regarding whom holds the copyright on Cygwin/X source code.

11.5. Whom holds the copyright on the X Window System source code?

Each source code file in the X Window System typically has its own license and copyright statement. Therefore, there is not a general rule for determining whom holds the copyright on a particular X Window System source file, as each author is free to assign the copyright to someone else, to some group, or to keep the copyright themselves. You must inspect the source code file in question to determine whom holds the copyright for that file.

11.6. Whom holds the copyright on the Cygwin source code?

RedHat (<http://redhat.com/>) owns the copyright on the Cygwin source code. RedHat requires that copyright be assigned to RedHat for non-trivial changes to Cygwin. You must fill out a copyright transfer form if you are going to contribute substantial changes to Cygwin.

11.7. What license applies to Motif?

Motif is a closed source product produced by The Open Group (<http://www.opengroup.org/>). However, The Open Group released Open Motif (<http://www.opengroup.org/openmotif/>) on 2000-05-15 under a public license, The Open Group Public License (<http://www.opengroup.org/openmotif/license>), that allows Open Motif to be distributed with and used on Open Source platforms. As of 2001-07-10, Cygwin/X does not qualify as a platform that Open Motif can be distributed with and used on. However, the Open Motif FAQ (<http://www.opengroup.org/openmotif/faq.html>) states, "[...] we hope to be able to make a distribution under a license complying with the Open Source guidelines sometime in the future. For now this is as close as to Open Source as we could get."

11.8. Isn't "XWin" trademarked by StarNet Communications?

No. A quick search at the United States Patent and Trademark Office (<http://www.uspto.gov/>) for "XWin" turns up one dead record and one live record. The live record is for a logo belonging to a rock crusher manufacturer based out of Belgium. Neither trademark affects Cygwin/X, as the dead record is no longer enforceable, while the live record is in an unrelated and distinct industry; there cannot be confusion between rock crushers and computer programs.

Bibliography

Books

- [ScheiflerGettys92] Robert W. Scheifler, James Gettys, Jim Flowers, and David Rosenthal, 1992, 1-55558-088-2, Butterworth-Heinemann, *X Window System: The Complete Reference to Xlib, X Protocol, ICCCM, and XLFD*.
- [Richter99] Jeffrey Richter, 1999, 1-57231-996-8, Microsoft Press, *Programming Applications for Microsoft Windows: Mastering the critical building blocks of 32-bit and 64-bit Windows-based applications*.
- [Petzold99] Charles Petzold, 1999, 1-57231-995-X, Microsoft Press, *Programming Windows: The definitive guide to the Win32 API*.
- [McKay99] Everett N. McKay, 1999, 0-7356-0586-6, Microsoft Press, *Developing User Interfaces for Microsoft Windows: Practical and effective methods for improving the user experience*.
- [JonesOhlund99] Anthony Jones and Jim Ohlund, 1999, 0-7356-0560-2, Microsoft Press, *Network Programming for Microsoft Windows: Clear, practical guide to Microsoft's networking APIs*.
- [Yuan01] Feng Yuan, 2001, 0-13-086985-6, Prentice Hall PTR, *Windows Graphics Programming: Win32 GDI and DirectDraw*.
- [CohenWoodring98] Aaron Cohen and Mike Woodring, 1998, 1-56592-296-4, O'Reilly & Associates, Inc., *Win32 Multithreaded Programming: Building Thread-Safe Applications*.
- [CameronRosenblattRaymond96] Debra Cameron, Bill Rosenblatt, and Eric Raymond, 1996, 1991, 1-56592-152-6, O'Reilly & Associates, Inc., *Learning GNU Emacs: UNIX Text Processing*.
- [Lewine91] Edited by Dale Dougherty, Donald A. Lewine, 1991, 0-937175-73-0, O'Reilly & Associates, Inc., *POSIX Programmer's Guide: Writing Portable UNIX Programs*.
- [KernighanRitchie88] Brian W. Kernighan and Dennis M. Ritchie, 1988, 1978, 0-13-110370-9, Prentice Hall PTR, *The C Programming Language: ANSI C*.

Glossary

F

firewall

Firewall software attempts to protect an internal network from intrusions originating from an external network.

V

Virtual Private Network

Virtual Private Networks are encrypted tunnels through which private data can be safely transmitted over a private network (e.g. the Internet).

X

X Display Manager

An X Display Manager presents a graphical login screen to X users. Often an XDM will allow the user to select a desktop environment or window manager to be for their login session. Some X Display Managers are xdm, gdm (Gnome Display Manager), and kdm (KDE Display Manager).

X Display Manager Control Protocol

XDMCP allows XDM to process logins for users remote to the machine that XDM is running on; login sessions will be run on the machine running XDM. For example, at a university you may use XDMCP to login to an X session running on an engineering department computer from your dorm room.

See Also: X Display Manager.

X11 Forwarding

Some SSH programs like OpenSSH provide a feature where in addition to the normal text channel opened between the local and the remote host another encrypted channel is opened for the communication between the X11 client and the X11 server. The SSH server will act as proxy-server for the X11 clients and will forward all communication to the X11 server.

A. GNU Free Documentation License

Version 1.1, March 2000

Copyright (C) 2000 Free Software Foundation, Inc. 59 Temple Place, Suite 330, Boston, MA 02111-1307 USA
Everyone is permitted to copy and distribute verbatim copies of this license document, but changing it is not allowed.

0. PREAMBLE

The purpose of this License is to make a manual, textbook, or other written document "free" in the sense of freedom: to assure everyone the effective freedom to copy and redistribute it, with or without modifying it, either commercially or noncommercially. Secondly, this License preserves for the author and publisher a way to get credit for their work, while not being considered responsible for modifications made by others.

This License is a kind of "copyleft", which means that derivative works of the document must themselves be free in the same sense. It complements the GNU General Public License, which is a copyleft license designed for free software.

We have designed this License in order to use it for manuals for free software, because free software needs free documentation: a free program should come with manuals providing the same freedoms that the software does. But this License is not limited to software manuals; it can be used for any textual work, regardless of subject matter or whether it is published as a printed book. We recommend this License principally for works whose purpose is instruction or reference.

1. APPLICABILITY AND DEFINITIONS

This License applies to any manual or other work that contains a notice placed by the copyright holder saying it can be distributed under the terms of this License. The "Document", below, refers to any such manual or work. Any member of the public is a licensee, and is addressed as "you".

A "Modified Version" of the Document means any work containing the Document or a portion of it, either copied verbatim, or with modifications and/or translated into another language.

A "Secondary Section" is a named appendix or a front-matter section of the Document that deals exclusively with the relationship of the publishers or authors of the Document to the Document's overall subject (or to related matters) and contains nothing that could fall directly within that overall subject. (For example, if the Document is in part a textbook of mathematics, a Secondary Section may not explain any mathematics.) The relationship could be a matter of historical connection with the subject or with related matters, or of legal, commercial, philosophical, ethical or political position regarding them.

The "Invariant Sections" are certain Secondary Sections whose titles are designated, as being those of Invariant Sections, in the notice that says that the Document is released under this License.

The "Cover Texts" are certain short passages of text that are listed, as Front-Cover Texts or Back-Cover Texts, in the notice that says that the Document is released under this License.

A "Transparent" copy of the Document means a machine-readable copy, represented in a format whose specification is available to the general public, whose contents can be viewed and edited directly and straightforwardly with generic text editors or (for images composed of pixels) generic paint programs or (for drawings) some widely available drawing editor, and that is suitable for input to text formatters or for automatic translation to a variety of formats suitable for input to text formatters. A copy made in an otherwise Transparent file format whose markup has been designed to thwart or discourage subsequent modification by readers is not Transparent. A copy that is not "Transparent" is called "Opaque".

Examples of suitable formats for Transparent copies include plain ASCII without markup, Texinfo input format, LaTeX input format, SGML or XML using a publicly available DTD, and standard-conforming simple HTML designed for human modification. Opaque formats include PostScript, PDF, proprietary formats that can be read and edited only by proprietary word processors, SGML or XML for which the DTD and/or processing tools are not generally available, and the machine-generated HTML produced by some word processors for output purposes only.

The "Title Page" means, for a printed book, the title page itself, plus such following pages as are needed to hold, legibly, the material this License requires to appear in the title page. For works in formats which do not have any title page as such, "Title Page" means the text near the most prominent appearance of the work's title, preceding the beginning of the body of the text.

2. VERBATIM COPYING

You may copy and distribute the Document in any medium, either commercially or noncommercially, provided that this License, the copyright notices, and the license notice saying this License applies to the Document are reproduced in all copies, and that you add no other conditions whatsoever to those of this License. You may not use technical measures to obstruct or control the reading or further copying of the copies you make or distribute. However, you may accept compensation in exchange for copies. If you distribute a large enough number of copies you must also follow the conditions in section 3.

You may also lend copies, under the same conditions stated above, and you may publicly display copies.

3. COPYING IN QUANTITY

If you publish printed copies of the Document numbering more than 100, and the Document's license notice requires Cover Texts, you must enclose the copies in covers that carry, clearly and legibly, all these Cover Texts: Front-Cover Texts on the front cover, and Back-Cover Texts on the back cover. Both covers must also clearly and legibly identify you as the publisher of these copies. The front cover must present the full title with all words of the title equally prominent and visible. You may add other material on the covers in addition. Copying with changes limited to the covers, as long as they preserve the title of the Document and satisfy these conditions, can be treated as verbatim copying in other respects.

If the required texts for either cover are too voluminous to fit legibly, you should put the first ones listed (as many as fit reasonably) on the actual cover, and continue the rest onto adjacent pages.

If you publish or distribute Opaque copies of the Document numbering more than 100, you must either include a machine-readable Transparent copy along with each Opaque copy, or state in or with each Opaque copy a publicly-accessible computer-network location containing a complete Transparent copy of the Document, free of added material, which the general network-using public has access to download anonymously at no charge using public-standard network protocols. If you use the latter option, you must take reasonably prudent steps, when you begin distribution of Opaque copies in quantity, to ensure that this Transparent copy will remain thus accessible at the stated location until at least one year after the last time you distribute an Opaque copy (directly or through your agents or retailers) of that edition to the public.

It is requested, but not required, that you contact the authors of the Document well before redistributing any large number of copies, to give them a chance to provide you with an updated version of the Document.

4. MODIFICATIONS

You may copy and distribute a Modified Version of the Document under the conditions of sections 2 and 3 above, provided that you release the Modified Version under precisely this License, with the Modified Version filling the role of the Document, thus licensing distribution and modification of the Modified Version to whoever possesses a copy of it. In addition, you must do these things in the Modified Version:

- A. Use in the Title Page (and on the covers, if any) a title distinct from that of the Document, and from those of previous versions (which should, if there were any, be listed in the History section of the Document). You may use the same title as a previous version if the original publisher of that version gives permission.
- B. List on the Title Page, as authors, one or more persons or entities responsible for authorship of the modifications in the Modified Version, together with at least five of the principal authors of the Document (all of its principal authors, if it has less than five).
- C. State on the Title page the name of the publisher of the Modified Version, as the publisher.
- D. Preserve all the copyright notices of the Document.
- E. Add an appropriate copyright notice for your modifications adjacent to the other copyright notices.
- F. Include, immediately after the copyright notices, a license notice giving the public permission to use the Modified Version under the terms of this License, in the form shown in the Addendum below.
- G. Preserve in that license notice the full lists of Invariant Sections and required Cover Texts given in the Document's license notice.
- H. Include an unaltered copy of this License.
- I. Preserve the section entitled "History", and its title, and add to it an item stating at least the title, year, new authors, and publisher of the Modified Version as given on the Title Page. If there is no section entitled "History" in the Document, create one stating the title, year, authors, and publisher of the Document as given on its Title Page, then add an item describing the Modified Version as stated in the previous sentence.
- J. Preserve the network location, if any, given in the Document for public access to a Transparent copy of the Document, and likewise the network locations given in the Document for previous versions it was based on. These may be placed in the "History" section. You may omit a network location for a work that was published at least four years before the Document itself, or if the original publisher of the version it refers to gives permission.
- K. In any section entitled "Acknowledgements" or "Dedications", preserve the section's title, and preserve in the section all the substance and tone of each of the contributor acknowledgements and/or dedications given therein.
- L. Preserve all the Invariant Sections of the Document, unaltered in their text and in their titles. Section numbers or the equivalent are not considered part of the section titles.
- M. Delete any section entitled "Endorsements". Such a section may not be included in the Modified Version.
- N. Do not retitle any existing section as "Endorsements" or to conflict in title with any Invariant Section.

If the Modified Version includes new front-matter sections or appendices that qualify as Secondary Sections and contain no material copied from the Document, you may at your option designate some or all of these sections as invariant. To do this, add their titles to the list of Invariant Sections in the Modified Version's license notice. These titles must be distinct from any other section titles.

You may add a section entitled "Endorsements", provided it contains nothing but endorsements of your Modified Version by various parties--for example, statements of peer review or that the text has been approved by an organization as the authoritative definition of a standard.

You may add a passage of up to five words as a Front-Cover Text, and a passage of up to 25 words as a Back-Cover Text, to the end of the list of Cover Texts in the Modified Version. Only one passage of Front-Cover Text and one of Back-Cover Text may be added by (or through arrangements made by) any one entity. If the Document already includes a cover text for the same cover, previously added by you or by arrangement made by the same entity you are acting on behalf of, you may not add another; but you may replace the old one, on explicit permission from the previous publisher that added the old one.

The author(s) and publisher(s) of the Document do not by this License give permission to use their names for publicity for or to assert or imply endorsement of any Modified Version.

5. COMBINING DOCUMENTS

You may combine the Document with other documents released under this License, under the terms defined in section 4 above for modified versions, provided that you include in the combination all of the Invariant Sections of all of the original documents, unmodified, and list them all as Invariant Sections of your combined work in its license notice.

The combined work need only contain one copy of this License, and multiple identical Invariant Sections may be replaced with a single copy. If there are multiple Invariant Sections with the same name but different contents, make the title of each such section unique by adding at the end of it, in parentheses, the name of the original author or publisher of that section if known, or else a unique number. Make the same adjustment to the section titles in the list of Invariant Sections in the license notice of the combined work.

In the combination, you must combine any sections entitled "History" in the various original documents, forming one section entitled "History"; likewise combine any sections entitled "Acknowledgements", and any sections entitled "Dedications". You must delete all sections entitled "Endorsements."

6. COLLECTIONS OF DOCUMENTS

You may make a collection consisting of the Document and other documents released under this License, and replace the individual copies of this License in the various documents with a single copy that is included in the collection, provided that you follow the rules of this License for verbatim copying of each of the documents in all other respects.

You may extract a single document from such a collection, and distribute it individually under this License, provided you insert a copy of this License into the extracted document, and follow this License in all other respects regarding verbatim copying of that document.

7. AGGREGATION WITH INDEPENDENT WORKS

A compilation of the Document or its derivatives with other separate and independent documents or works, in or on a volume of a storage or distribution medium, does not as a whole count as a Modified Version of the Document, provided no compilation copyright is claimed for the compilation. Such a compilation is called an "aggregate", and this License does not apply to the other self-contained works thus compiled with the Document, on account of their being thus compiled, if they are not themselves derivative works of the Document.

If the Cover Text requirement of section 3 is applicable to these copies of the Document, then if the Document is less than one quarter of the entire aggregate, the Document's Cover Texts may be placed on covers that surround only the Document within the aggregate. Otherwise they must appear on covers around the whole aggregate.

8. TRANSLATION

Translation is considered a kind of modification, so you may distribute translations of the Document under the terms of section 4. Replacing Invariant Sections with translations requires special permission from their copyright holders, but you may include translations of some or all Invariant Sections in addition to the original versions of these Invariant Sections. You may include a translation of this License provided that you also include the original English version of this License. In case of a disagreement between the translation and the original English version of this License, the original English version will prevail.

9. TERMINATION

You may not copy, modify, sublicense, or distribute the Document except as expressly provided for under this License. Any other attempt to copy, modify, sublicense or distribute the Document is void, and will automatically terminate your rights under this License. However, parties who have received copies, or rights, from you under this License will not have their licenses terminated so long as such parties remain in full compliance.

10. FUTURE REVISIONS OF THIS LICENSE

The Free Software Foundation may publish new, revised versions of the GNU Free Documentation License from time to time. Such new versions will be similar in spirit to the present version, but may differ in detail to address new problems or concerns. See <http://www.gnu.org/copyleft/>.

Each version of the License is given a distinguishing version number. If the Document specifies that a particular numbered version of this License "or any later version" applies to it, you have the option of following the terms and conditions either of that specified version or of any later version that has been published (not as a draft) by the Free Software Foundation. If the Document does not specify a version number of this License, you may choose any version ever published (not as a draft) by the Free Software Foundation.

How to use this License for your documents

To use this License in a document you have written, include a copy of the License in the document and put the following copyright and license notices just after the title page:

Copyright (c) YEAR YOUR NAME. Permission is granted to copy, distribute and/or modify this document under the terms of the GNU Free Documentation License, Version 1.1 or any later version published by the Free Software Foundation; with the Invariant Sections being LIST THEIR TITLES, with the Front-Cover Texts being LIST, and with the Back-Cover Texts being LIST. A copy of the license is included in the section entitled "GNU Free Documentation License".

If you have no Invariant Sections, write "with no Invariant Sections" instead of saying which ones are invariant. If you have no Front-Cover Texts, write "no Front-Cover Texts" instead of "Front-Cover Texts being LIST"; likewise for Back-Cover Texts.

If your document contains nontrivial examples of program code, we recommend releasing these examples in parallel under your choice of free software license, such as the GNU General Public License, to permit their use in free software.