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It seems like you're having some trouble getting your Raspberry Pi to display the correct resolution on your Asus PA238 monitor. You've tried editing the /boot/config.txt file and using different HDMI modes, but none of these steps seem to be working.The first thing I'd try is checking if there are any issues with your monitor's EDID (Extended Display Identification Data) settings. You can use tools like edidparser to parse the data from your monitor and see if it's correct. The output you provided shows that the HDMI:EDID version is 1.3, which might be causing some issues.Another thing I'd suggest is trying a different HDMI port on your monitor or using a different cable to rule out any issues with the connection itself.If none of these steps work, it's possible that there's an issue with the Raspberry Pi's display settings or the monitor's compatibility. You may want to try using a different display mode or resolution to see if that resolves the issue.The monitor supports a range of resolutions, including 1920x1080p at 60 Hz and 1680x1050p at 60 Hz. The preferred CEA detail timing format is 1920x1080p @ 60 Hz (16:9), indicating a native resolution. The display also supports GTF HDMI and EDID, with the monitor range offsets set to V min=0, V max=75, H min=24, and H max=83 kHz.The Raspberry Pi 4's quad-core 1.5GHz processor is paired with 2GB, 4GB, or 8GB of RAM in different models, allowing for various configurations to be used. Kali Linux operates on a microSD card and includes the kali-linux-default metapackage by default, much like other platforms. If additional tools are desired, refer to the website's metapackages page. It is recommended that users familiarize themselves with the process of downloading and validating a Kali Linux image or using it to create a bootable device, as detailed instructions can be found in separate articles on these topics.For installing the standard build of Kali Linux on a Raspberry Pi 4, follow these steps:Obtain a fast microSD card with at least 16GB capacity. Class 10 cards are highly recommended for their performance.Download and validate the preferred Kali Raspberry Pi 4 image from the downloads area. The process of validating an image is described in more detail on the website's Downloading Kali Linux page.Use the dd utility to copy the image file to the microSD card, following the same procedure as creating a Kali USB device. In this example, we assume the storage device is located at /dev/sdX, but users should replace this value with the correct drive path.$ xzcat kali-linux-2025.2-raspberry-pi-armhf.img.xz | sudo dd of=/dev/sdX bs=4M status=progress or$ xzcat sudo dd of=/dev/sdX bs=4M status=progressThis process can take a while, deppending on your PC, your microSDs speed, and the size of the Kali Linux image.Once the dd operation is complete, boot up the Raspberry Pi 4 with the microSD plugged in.You should be able to log in to Kali.The bluetooth service on the Raspberry Pi 4 needs a uart helper service before it works. To enable and start the bluetooth service run the following commands:kali@kali:~$ sudo systemctl enable --now hciuart.service kali@kali:~$ sudo systemctl enable --now bluetooth.service By defualt, audio is routed via HDMI, so you wont hear audio via the 3.5mm audio jack. You can run the following command in order to redirect the output:kali@kali:~$ $ sudo amixer -c 0 set numid=3 1 Kali uses LightDM with Xfce on Xorg for the desktop by default. In our testing, we found that many of the HAT systems required setting up a config snippet for display to show up. If you are having issues getting output, it could be the opposite for you, and you may want to try removing the file /etc/X11/Xorg.conf.d/99-vc4.conf and allow Xorg to attempt to use the defaults:kali@kali:~$ sudo mv -v /etc/X11/Xorg.conf.d/99-vc4.conf ~ Another option may be that you may have to modify the config snippet. It is best to consult with whatever documentation your LCD may have.You can add a wpa_supplicant.conf file to the first partition of the microSD card to connect to a wireless network.You can create this file on another Linux system by running wpa_passphrase YOURNETWORK > wpa_supplicant.conf. It will prompt you for the wireless networks password. You can add the password to the command as you run it, but keep in mind that if you do, your Wi-Fi network password will be in your users shell history.We love seeing users come up with their own images and sharing them.As an example, theres a user-created project running Kali on a Raspberry Pi 3, a touch interface and mounted on a drone! We recommend checking out Sticky Fingers to learn more.If you want to customize the Kali Raspberry Pi 4 image, including changes to the packages being installed, changing the desktop environment, increasing or decreasing the image file size or generally being adventurous, check out the Kali-ARM Build-Scripts repository on GitLab, and follow the README.md files instructions. The script to use is raspberry-pi.sh (32-bit) or raspberry-pi-64-bit.sh (64-bit). I recently bought a Raspberry Pi 4 (4GB). I installed the latest version of Raspberry Pi OS (2020-08-20-raspios-buster-armhf-full.zip) on it and plugged it on my 1080p TV, and everything worked as expected. However, when I plug it to a PC monitor (Asus PA238, a 19201080@60Hz monitor), my monitor shows "OUT OF RANGE", and Raspberry Pi OS defaults to 1024768 resolution. This PC monitor works perfectly fine in its nominal mode (19201080@60Hz) with my Linux desktop and my Linux laptop. If I leave the /boot/config.txt file untouched, here is what I have with tvservice: state 0x6 [DVI CUSTOM RGB full 4:3], 1024x768 @ 60.00Hz, progressive pi@raspberrypi:~ $ tvservice -m DMT Group DMT has 17 modes: mode 4: 640x480 @ 60Hz 4:3, clock:25MHz progressive mode 6: 640x480 @ 75Hz 4:3, clock:31MHz progressive mode 8: 800x600 @ 56Hz 4:3, clock:36MHz progressive mode 9: 800x600 @ 60Hz 4:3, clock:40MHz progressive mode 10: 800x600 @ 72Hz 4:3, clock:50MHz progressive mode 11: 800x600 @ 75Hz 4:3, clock:49MHz progressive mode 16: 1024x768 @ 60Hz 4:3, clock:65MHz progressive mode 17: 1024x768 @ 70Hz 4:3, clock:75MHz progressive mode 18: 1024x768 @ 75Hz 4:3, clock:78MHz progressive mode 21: 1152x864 @ 75Hz 4:3, clock:108MHz progressive mode 32: 1280x960 @ 60Hz 4:3, clock:108MHz progressive mode 35: 1280x1024 @ 60Hz 5:4, clock:108MHz progressive mode 36: 1280x1024 @ 75Hz 5:4, clock:135MHz progressive mode 47: 1440x900 @ 60Hz 16:10, clock:106MHz progressive mode 58: 1680x1050 @ 60Hz 16:10, clock:146MHz progressive mode 82: 1920x1080 @ 60Hz 16:9, clock:148MHz progressive mode 85: 1280x720 @ 60Hz 16:9, clock:74MHz progressive pi@raspberrypi:~ $ tvservice -m CEA Group CEA has 18 modes: mode 1: 640x480 @ 60Hz 4:3, clock:25MHz progressive mode 2: 720x480 @ 60Hz 4:3, clock:27MHz progressive ###ARTICLEThe author has been unable to achieve the desired resolution of 1920x1080 using the hdmi_group and hdmi_mode settings in the config.txt file, consistently resulting in a 1024x768 screen. Despite trying various combinations of hdmi_group and hdmi_mode, including preferred formats such as HDMI:EDID version 1.3, code 82, 1920x1080p @ 60 Hz (16:9), the Raspberry Pi OS GUI remains at 1024x768.Using edidparser to parse the asus_pa238_edid.dat file reveals a range of supported resolutions and refresh rates, including 50-75 Hz vertical, 24-83 kHz horizontal, and maximum pixel clock of 170 MHz. However, the preferred format is native, indicating that the system should be able to display the desired resolution.The author has also tried using the "Screen Configuration" tool to select a different resolution, but only the 1920x1080p @ 60 Hz (16:9) option is available, despite its being listed as a supported format. This suggests that there may be an issue with the system's ability to display this resolution.DMT format details extracted from HDMI EDID, including supported resolutions and timings.Manually setting the screen resolution on your Raspberry Pi can resolve issues with displays providing incorrect information, which in turn makes it difficult to work out the correct resolution.With this guide, we will demonstrate how to manually set the screen resolution using both the terminal and desktop interface methods. The Raspberry Pi attempts to automatically determine the best resolution for a display; however, this is not always accurate.A manual approach ensures that the correct resolution is applied.To adjust the screen resolution of your Raspberry Pi on Wayland, first obtain both the device name and a list of supported screen resolutions using the "wlr-randr" tool. Set the "WAYLAND_DISPLAY" environment variable to "wayland-1". This enables interaction with Wayland even when setting screen resolution from the terminal.Upon executing the command, you will receive output showing supported modes and refresh rates for your monitor. Take note of the device name associated with this output.Using this information, set the desired screen resolution in a single command. Fill in four key parameters: , WIDTH (resolution), HEIGHT (resolution), and REFRESHRATE (refresh rate). Ensure that REFRESHRATE matches the recommended value for your display.For instance, to adjust the resolution on HDMI-A-2 to 1920x1080 at 60Hz, use this command: :::Alternatively, consider using xrandr for older Raspberry Pi OS versions or those with monitors older than the Pi 4. Set "DISPLAY=:0" before executing the command to obtain connected monitor information.Subsequently, set the desired screen resolution by replacing , WIDTH (resolution in pixels), and REFRESHRATE (refresh rate) accordingly.To configure your Raspberry Pi's screen resolution, you'll need to modify the "cmdline.txt" file. This process can be done on the Pi itself or by accessing the boot partition of an SD card.First, locate the "cmdline.txt" file in your favorite text editor. You can open it using the command `nano /boot/config.txt`. Append the necessary configuration parameters to the end of the line. The output device name should match the one determined in step 1, followed by ``, the screen resolution width in pixels, ``, the screen resolution height in pixels, and ``, the refresh rate for your screen.For example, setting the Raspberry Pi 5's screen resolution to 1920x1080 at 60Hz on the second HDMI connection (HDMI-A-2) would add the following line: `hdmi_force_mode=1,1280x720@60`Once you've added the configuration parameters, save and exit the file. If you're using Nano, press CTRL + X, Y, and then ENTER to save and quit.However, if your Pi is already running or you're working with an older version of Raspberry Pi OS, you'll need to use a different approach.For those familiar with the Raspberry Pi OS, you can configure the screen resolution by modifying the `config.txt` file in the `/boot/firmware/` folder. To begin, edit the `/boot/firmware/config.txt` file using the command `nano /boot/firmwar config.txt`.You'll need to determine which HDMI group to use, either CEA (Display Standard typically used on TVs) or DMT (standard for monitors). Replace the existing line with the corresponding configuration parameters for your chosen group. If you're unsure, refer to the supported resolutions in the tables provided.Regarding the sequence of video and display parameters, it's essential to follow a specific order. For example, using hdmi_group=2 & hdmi_mode=87 before specifying custom resolution settings may lead to inconsistent behavior.The Raspberry Pi 4's 1080p output is not recognized by the Asus PA238 monitor, which is capable of handling native 1920x1080 @60Hz resolution. The TV service command reveals that the monitor supports multiple resolutions and refresh rates, including 1024x768 @ 60Hz, but the preferred format is 82: 1920x1080 @ 60Hz with a clock frequency of 148MHz. Editing the /boot/config.txt file to use this setting does not resolve the issue, as the monitor displays "OUT OF RANGE" and the Raspberry Pi OS GUI appears in 1024x768 resolution. The Screen Configuration tool offers alternative resolutions, but only 60Hz is available for 1920x1080. Using edidparser, the monitor's EDID data reveals its capabilities, including support for HDMI 1.3 with RGB444|YCbCr422 color encoding. Attempts to use the preferred format in the config.txt file have been unsuccessful, suggesting a compatibility issue between the Raspberry Pi and the monitor.EDID monitor data shows the supported display resolutions and timings, including native formats like 1920x1080p @ 60 Hz. The device also supports DMT formats for various aspect ratios, such as 4:3 and 16:9. HDMI EDID contains a standard timings block x 8, which lists the supported pixel clocks and timing information.EDID data indicates that the monitor is an ASUS model with PA238 name descriptor tag. It supports basic audio, YUV formats like yuv444 and yuv422, and has no underscan capabilities.To change the resolution on your Kali Linux installation on Raspberry Pi 4, you can try editing the /boot/config.txt file. You need to add or edit lines that correspond to the desired resolutions. For example, if you want to use a 1920x1080 resolution, you would add the following line: `hdmi_timeout=1` and then `hdmi_group=1` followed by your desired resolution like so: `hdmi_mode=16@1920x1080`. The Raspberry Pi's hdmi_group and hdmi_mode settings seem to be the primary factors controlling the display resolution. The user has tried various combinations of these settings, but is unable to achieve their desired native resolution of 1920x1080.DMT format: code 10, 800x600p @ 72 Hz in established timing I/II HDMI:EDID found; code 11, 800x600p @ 75 Hz in established timing I/II HDMI:EDID found; code 16, 1024x768p @ 60 Hz in established timing I/II HDMI:EDID found; DMT format: code 17, 1024x768p @ 70 Hz in established timing I/II HDMI:EDID found; code 18, 1024x768p @ 75 Hz in established timing I/II HDMI:EDID found; code 36, 1280x1024p @ 75 Hz in established timing I/II HDMI:EDID standard timings block x 8: 0xD1C0 B300 8140 8180 9500 81C0 714F 0101 HDMI:EDID found DMT format: code 82, 1920x1080p @ 60 Hz (16:9) in standard timing 0; HDMI:EDID found DMT format: code 58, 1680x1050p @ 60 Hz (16:10) in standard timing 1; HDMI:EDID found DMT format: code 32, 1280x960p @ 60 Hz (4:3) in standard timing 2; HDMI:EDID found DMT format: code 35, 1280x1024p @ 60 Hz (5:4) in standard timing 3; HDMI:EDID found DMT format: code 47, 1440x900p @ 60 Hz (16:10) in standard timing 4; HDMI:EDID found DMT format: code 85, 1280x720p @ 60 Hz (16:9) in standard timing 5; HDMI:EDID found DMT format: code 6, 720x480p @ 60 Hz (2) in HDMI:EDID CEA detail timing format; HDMI:EDID found CEA detail timing format: 1280x720p @ 60 Hz (4) in HDMI:EDID; HDMI:EDID found CEA detail timing format: 1280x720p @ 50 Hz (19) in HDMI:EDID; HDMI:EDID found CEA detail timing format: 720x576p @ 50 Hz (17) in HDMI:EDID; DMT format: code 1, 640x480p @ 60Hz in HDMI:EDID found; DMT format: code 2, 720x480p @ 60Hz in HDMI:EDID found; DMT format: code 3, 720x480p @ 60Hz in HDMI:EDID found; HDMI:EDID found CEA format: code 17, 720x576p @ 50Hz in HDMI:EDID; HDMI:EDID found CEA format: code 18, 720x576p @ 50Hz in HDMI:EDID; DMT format: code 4, 1280x720p @ 60Hz in HDMI:EDID found; DMT format: code 20, 1920x1080i @ 50Hz in HDMI:EDID found; HDMI:EDID found CEA format: code 5, 1920x1080i @ 60Hz in HDMI:EDID; HDMI:EDID found CEA format: code 14, 1440x480p @ 60Hz in HDMI:EDID; HDMI:EDID found CEA format: code 15, 1440x480p @ 60Hz in HDMI:EDID; DMT format: code 16, 1920x1080p @ 60 Hz (native) in HDMI:EDID found; DMT format: code 32, 1920x1080p @ 24Hz in HDMI:EDID found; DMT format: code 33, 1920x1080p @ 25Hz in HDMI:EDID found; DMT format: code 34, 1920x1080p @ 30Hz in HDMI:EDID found; HDMI:EDID found audio format 2 channels PCM, sample rate: 32|44|48|96 kHz, sample size: 16|20|24 bits; DMT format: code 7, HDMI VSDB length 5 in HDMI:EDID found; DMT format: code 8, HDMI VSDB has physical address 1.0.0.0 in HDMI:EDID found; HDMI:EDID HDMI VSDB has no extension fields; DMT format: code 9, filtering formats with pixel clock unlimited MHz or h blanking unlimited in HDMI:EDID found; DMT format: code 12, best score mode initialised to CEA (1) 640x480p @ 60 Hz with pixel clock -1224918860 MHz in HDMI:EDID found; DMT format: code 13, best score mode is now CEA (1) 640x480p @ 60 Hz with pixel clock 25 MHz in HDMI:EDID found; DMT format: code 14, best score mode is now CEA (2) 720x480p @ 60 Hz with pixel clock 27 MHz in HDMI:EDID found; DMT format: code 15, CEA mode (3) 720x480p @ 60 Hz with pixel clock 27 MHz has a score of 66472 in HDMI:EDID found; DMT format: code 16, best score mode is now CEA (4) 1280x720p @ 60 Hz with pixel clock 74 MHz in HDMI:EDID found; DMT format: code 17, DMT mode (4) 640x480p @ 60 Hz with pixel clock 25 MHz has a score of 18432 in HDMI:EDID found; DMT format: code 18, best score mode is now CEA (5) 1920x1080i @ 60 Hz with pixel clock 74 MHz in HDMI:EDID found; DMT format: code 19, DMT mode (6) 640x480p @ 75 Hz with pixel clock 31 MHz has a score of 5760 in HDMI:EDID found; DMT format: code 20, DMT mode (8) 800x600p @ 56 Hz with pixel clock 36 MHz has a score of 26880 in HDMI:EDID found; DMT format: code 21, DMT mode (9) 800x600p @ 60 Hz with pixel clock 40 MHz has a score of 28800 in HDMI:EDID found; DMT format: code 22, DMT mode (10) 800x600p @ 72 Hz with pixel clock 50 MHz has a score of 8640 in HDMI:EDID found; DMT format: code 23, DMT mode (11) 800x600p @ 75 Hz with pixel clock 49 MHz has a score of 9000 in HDMI:EDID found; DMT format: code 24, CEA mode (14) 1440x480p @ 60 Hz with pixel clock 54 MHz has a score of 66472 in HDMI:EDID found; DMT format: code 25, CEA mode (15) 1440x480p @ 60 Hz with pixel clock 54 MHz has a score of 66472 in HDMI:EDID found; DMT format: code 26, best score mode is now CEA (16) 1920x1080p @ 60 Hz with pixel clock 148 MHz in HDMI:EDID found; ###ARTICLEDMT mode (16) 1024x768p @ 60 Hz with pixel clock 65 MHz has a score of 47185 HDMI:EDID CEA mode (17) 720x576p @ 50 Hz with pixel clock 27 MHz has a score of 66472 HDMI:EDID DMT mode (17) 1024x768p @ 70 Hz with pixel clock 75 MHz has a score of 13762 HDMI:EDID CEA mode (18) 720x576p @ 50 Hz with pixel clock 27 MHz has a score of 66472 HDMI:EDID DMT mode (18) 1024x768p @ 75 Hz with pixel clock 78 MHz has a score of 14745 HDMI:EDID CEA mode (19) 1280x720p @ 50 Hz with pixel clock 74 MHz has a score of 117160 HDMI:EDID CEA mode (20) 1920x1080i @ 50 Hz with pixel clock 74 MHz has a score of 128680 HDMI:EDID DMT mode (21) 1152x864p @ 75 Hz with pixel clock 108 MHz has a score of 43662 HDMI:EDID CEA mode (29) 1440x576p @ 50 Hz with pixel clock 54 MHz has a score of 66472 HDMI:EDID CEA mode (30) 1440x576p @ 50 Hz with pixel clock 54 MHz has a score of 66472 HDMI:EDID CEA mode (31) 1920x1080p @ 50 Hz with pixel clock 148 MHz has a score of 232360 HDMI:EDID CEA mode (32) 1920x1080p @ 24 Hz with pixel clock 74 MHz has a score of 124532 HDMI:EDID DMT mode (32) 1280x960p @ 60 Hz with pixel clock 108 MHz has a score of 98728 HDMI:EDID CEA mode (33) 1920x1080p @ 25 Hz with pixel clock 74 MHz has a score of 128680 HDMI:EDID CEA mode (34) 1920x1080p @ 30 Hz with pixel clock 74 MHz has a score way more resolution than needed and has a score of 149416 HDMI:EDID DMT mode (35) 1280x1024p @ 60 Hz with pixel clock 108 MHz has a score of 103643 HDMI:EDID DMT mode (36) 1280x1024p @ 75 Hz with pixel clock 135 MHz has a score much too low resolution and has a score of 24576 HDMI:EDID DMT mode (47) 1440x900p @ 60 Hz with pixel clock 106 MHz has a score more than enough resolution for a lower res display and has a score of 102760 HDMI:EDID DMT mode (58) 1680x1050p @ 60 Hz with pixel clock 146 MHz has a score higher than what is needed and has a score of 130840 HDMI:EDID DMT mode (82) 1920x1080p @ 60 Hz with pixel clock 148 MHz has a score still way to high for a lower res display and has a score of 149416 HDMI:EDID DMT mode (85) 1280x720p @ 60 Hz with pixel clock 74 MHz has a much better resolution than needed and has a score of 80296 HDMI0:EDID preferred mode remained as CEA (16) 1920x1080p @ 60 Hz with pixel clock 148 MHz HDMI:EDID has HDMI support and audio support edidparser exited with code 0 The user is experiencing issues with their Raspberry Pi 4's display settings. The monitor only displays at the default resolution of 1824 x 984, despite the user attempting to set it to 1920 x 1080. This issue persists even when using different operating systems such as Kali Linux and Parrot Security OS.The user has tried various methods to resolve this issue, including adding custom screen resolutions to /boot/cmdline.txt and using the `xrandr` command. However, none of these attempts have been successful in achieving the desired resolution.The user is now seeking advice on how to override the auto-select settings and manually set the display resolution to 1920 x 1080. They are considering using an older version of Raspbian that still uses the `/boot/config.txt` file for setting resolutions, rather than the newer Wayland-based system.The recommended operating system for Raspberry Pi, RasPiOS Bookworm, no longer relies on the /boot/config.txt file to set resolutions and other display settings. Instead, the cmdline.txt file in the /boot/firmware directory is used to specify fixed resolutions. However, this only affects the CLI, and desktop applications will use their default resolution unless adjusted in screen configuration.It's essential to consider that certain shader effects may not perform well at 4K resolution on Raspberry Pi 4 but can work at higher resolutions on Raspberry Pi 5. To ensure checking the maximum available resolution, one needs to look beyond cmdline.txt limitations and explore alternatives like xrandr or wlr-randr.For users accessing display hardware directly through command-line applications without relying on desktop environments, setting a specific resolution becomes critical. The cmdline.txt file can only dictate text display resolution, leaving other solutions for more complex scenarios.Setting the correct resolution requires consideration of both graphical user interface (GUI) and non-GUI application needs. It is crucial to be aware that certain resolutions may not work as expected due to hardware limitations or software compatibility issues.Using a cmdline.txt file or modifying the config.txt file can indeed affect the display resolution, but its impact extends beyond just the Raspberry Pi's desktop environment. The cmdline.txt file primarily controls the text display resolution, and forcing it via kernel commands does have an effect on the maximum resolution used by the system.However, according to Scerion666, this approach only applies to command-line programs and not to graphical outputs. He points out that using the cvt command followed by sudo xrandr can set a specific resolution for the X server, which in turn affects desktop display settings.The user's issue with their Raspberry Pi 4 running Kali Linux is puzzling, as they've made changes to the config.txt file according to the manual. Nevertheless, only using the LCD screen results in an unresponsive or distorted image.

Kali raspberry pi screen resolution. Kali linux raspberry pi resolution. Change screen resolution in kali linux on raspberry pi 4. Kali linux raspberry pi screen resolution. Kali linux raspberry pi change resolution.

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