

G-sensor Linux auto rotate guideline

1. Copy "Linux_g-sensor" file to root directory
2. Make sure g-sensor is available

A screenshot of a terminal window titled "faw@faw-E-Series-3: ~". The terminal shows the execution of the "monitor-sensor" command. The output indicates that the "iio-sensor-proxy" has appeared and lists the available sensors: accelerometer (normal), no ambient light sensor, and no proximity sensor. It also shows four updates to the accelerometer orientation: right-up, normal, left-up, and bottom-up. Red rectangular boxes highlight specific parts of the output: the first three lines, the initial accelerometer status, and the sequence of orientation changes.

```
faw@faw-E-Series-3: ~  
faw@faw-E-Series-3: ~$ monitor-sensor  
Waiting for iio-sensor-proxy to appear  
+++ iio-sensor-proxy appeared  
=== Has accelerometer (orientation: normal)  
=== No ambient light sensor  
=== No proximity sensor  
Accelerometer orientation changed: right-up  
Accelerometer orientation changed: normal  
Accelerometer orientation changed: left-up  
Accelerometer orientation changed: bottom-up
```

3. Modify the execution permission
 - `chmod +x disable_wayland.sh`
 - `chmod +x autorotate.sh`
4. Modify the wayland setting
 - `sudo ./disable_wayland.sh`
5. After system reboot to desktop, run `autorotate.sh`
 - `sudo ./autorotate.sh`

Turn system to 90°/180°/270°/0° to check display auto-rotate function.

notes,

1. check monitor and touchscreen name
-xrandr --listmonitors
-xinput list
2. If file can't run, please transfer file's format
sudo apt install dos2unix
dos2unix disable wayland.sh