

How to setup international keyboard in X Windows with Xmodm

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How to setup international keyboard in Linux or Unix with Xmodmap. The Xmodmap is a file that XFree86 reads in order to give you a keyboard layout. This solution will work for you in setting up any international keyboard for (Debian, RedHat, Mandrake, CorelLinux) Linux, FreeBSD, OpenBSD, NetBSD and possibly every Unix that uses XFree86 and KDE. The advantage of this howto is that it is not architecture specific and will work on all other systems. However, it is a little experimental in that that it bypasses some standardized XFree86 solutions (with respect to its older versions), although a standard form of internationalization is included too.

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1. [Introduction](#)

1.1 Copyright

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1.2 Revision history

Version 1.0.0

Initial version Summer 1999

Version 1.1

Added copyright information and slight modifications pertaining to newer systems

Version 1.2

Completely rebuilt, added the possibility to force the system to read Xmodmap; some national Xmodmap files added, more information included on building up the standard Xmodmap files

Version 1.3

Minor corrections, spell checking and editation made, few more Xmodmap files added; list of what all ISO8859* specifications mean

Version 1.4

Correction of script for including X Window fonts to StarOffice

1.3 Introduction

The international keyboard Xmodmap HOWTO. Copyright (C) 1999, 2001 Juraj Sipos (xvudpapc@savba.sk). Imagine you use a Linux or BSD OS and want to write a business letter to a person that has a foreign name with a slash or idiaresis. Danish language uses signs like ø and Spanish like ñ.

This is the Xmodmap Howto. With this information you can make your own international keyboard layout without installing any additional packages. The following information will help you set up German, Spanish, Italian, Slovak, Czech, Polish, Slovenian, Croatian, Danish, Dutch, French, Finnish, Norwegian, Estonian, Latvian, Swedish and other keyboards. You can also alternatively look at my hompage at <http://freebsd.nfo.sk> to see layouts of various keyboards. In case you want to install Greek, Hebrew or Russian language, follow my information and apply changes pertinent to these languages also with respect to other documentation (e.g., install Greek fonts, etc., see the Cyrillic, Hebrew, or Danish howto). This howto does not cover the /etc/X11/XF86Config file XKB configuration and don't mail me with questions regarding this matter. There are other howtos in Linux Documentation project, so please look there.

2. Setting up international keyboard in X Windows with Xmodmap

2.1 Quick start

Make your own .Xmodmap file according to information in this file.

Write the following to your .bash_profile in home directory:

```
export LANG=language export LC_ALL=langauge
```

where "language" is the language you want to use. The languages can be found in the file locale.alias in /usr/X11R6/lib/X11/locale. Run "exit" command on the console and log in again for bash to read the statement from its .bash_profile.

Install fonts (best are ISO8859-2 Type1 fonts for Czech or Slovak), put them in path to your XF86Config. Start X Server.

Please note that the KDE 2.0 text editor doesn't display ISO8859-2 fonts even if you have them in path. The "Latin2" statement in this editor's menu seems not to work. Install another simple text editor where you can CHOOSE fonts (the GNOME's gedit or kedit from older KDE will do). Open a dialog window from menu, select font and choose ISO8859-2 charset.

Run the command "xmodmap /.Xmodmap" from an X terminal window to force the system to read the Xmodmap file.

Switch the keyboard and enjoy.

The other, XKB solution, which is not covered in this file but mentioned at least as it pertains to

internationalization too, is another way of configuring international keyboard, and both the XKB and XMODMAP solutions are independent of one another. You may alternatively edit the `/etc/X11/Xf86Config` file as explained in a Danish Howto, or issue this command in an X terminal window for the Slovak keyboard:

```
setxkbmap -model pc102 -symbols 'czsk(us_sk_qwertz)' setxkbmap cs -option grp:shift_toggle
```

qwerty or qwertz means that the letter z Z and y Y are swapped. The "grp:shift_toggle" gives you an option to switch between keyboards. You may also try to write Option "XkbOptions" "grp:ctrl_shift_toggle" to your `XF86Config` file, which will change keyboards by pressing Ctrl and Shift at the same time.

To see a variety of languages (symbols), look in the file `symbols.dir` in `/usr/X11R6/lib/X11/xkb` directory. Note that some symbols are only in sources and not in binaries.

As you see, this looks quite complicated too and it gets even more difficult when you realize that many national keymaps are not included in the standard XFree86 binary distribution, although they are included in its sources. The `kikbd` utility for handling international keyboard layouts was removed from KDE 2.0 and documentation is quite insufficient. A simple way would be to start KDE, change the international keyboard settings and immediately write in the language you chose (this will work for German and other languages maybe, but in Eastern European keyboards some letters may not function).

Moreover, the KDE 2.0 command "`kcmsshell Personalization/kcmlayout`" will not show you a Croatian or Macedonian keyboard. And although it shows a Czechoslovakian keyboard, Czechoslovakia does not exist as a country anymore and users may be confused with how to define Czech or Slovak language.

Some X Windows managers override `.Xmodmap` setting. If `.Xmodmap` doesn't work immediately, a good way is to force the system to read it from your root (home) directory. You will do this by issuing the following command from an X terminal window:

```
xmodmap ~/.Xmodmap
```

After I installed the Slovak keyboard in KDE with Xmodmap file that used the standard definitions for ISO8859-2 keycode entities (lcaron, scaron, etc.), I couldn't write in Slovak or Czech, so I made few changes to the Xmodmap file explained later in this file. After applying these changes, no other changes were necessary.

2.2 How to do it

2.3 This experimental or nonstandard solution is not necessary for newer versions of XFree86

Put the following in you `.bash_profile`:

```
export LC_ALL=language
```

```
export LANG=language
```

OR

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```
export LC_CTYPE=sk_SK export LC_ALL=sk_SK
```

OR for csh shell

```
setenv LC_ALL=language setenv LANG=language
```

and have the standard Xmodmap file in your home directory. If you ask me where you may obtain such "standard" Xmodmap files, go to GNOME ../share directory. The file /usr/X11R6/lib/X11/locale/locale.alias contains the aliases for languages, so look there in order to find out what is ca_ES or br_FR, or to find out the exact syntax for your language (you cannot write "croatia" but you must write "croatian", not "Croatian"; this is very important, as Unix is case sensitive).

Now you must install the pertinent language fonts and put path in XF86Config file to these fonts. If you want to internationalize your keyboard, use the standard Xmodmap definitions first and use right alt to switch between keyboards (if you use GNOME Xmodmap files). If it does not work, do the following:

- a) Copy the "Compose" file from: /usr/X11R6/lib/X11/locale/iso8859-2 to: /usr/X11R6/lib/X11/locale/iso8859-1 directory (yes, iso8859-1, not iso8859-2). Back up the original "Compose" file if you want (alternatively, copy other iso885*** Compose files to the iso8859-1 directory).
- b) Put the included .Xmodmap file to your root directory (Slovak language, or make your own .Xmodmap file, or choose from the ones listed here).
- c) Install ISO8859-2 fonts (or other pertinent fonts).

You may try to issue the command:

```
xset q
```

to see which fonts are in your path.

If you want to add fonts in your path from X Windows, issue the command:

```
xset fp+ /usr/fonts_path
```

```
xset fp rehash
```

d) Disable every "Scroll Lock" uncommented line in your XF86Config, because our .Xmodmap for the Slovak language uses the Scroll Lock to switch between keyboards.

e) Put the appropriate fontpath for your newly installed fonts in the XF86Config file, if necessary (Mandrake 7.2 does not require this). The .Xmodmap solution may be applied to all X keyboards; .Xmodmap file overrides all settings of keyboard layouts as defined in /usr/X11R6/lib/X11/xkb/symbols/, where are symbols for many international keyboards.

First, I must say that in my solution (in older XFree86 versions), different mapping is used for .Xmodmap keycodes for some ISO8859-2 keycode entities. ISO8859-2 definitions (keycode entities) like lcaron, zcaron actually do not work. This means that the ISO8859-1 definitions must be used instead and they will either give you what they say they are (aacute [á], eacute [é], etc.), or they will not give you what they say they are (using ISO8859-2 fonts, putting "threequarters" in your .Xmodmap file will not give you "3/4" but "z" with a caron, a reverses ^ above it). For example, "mu" will give lcaron, "oslash" rcaron, etc.

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However, other key definitions, for example, adieresis (a with two dots above it), uacute (u with a slash above it), as well as dead_diaeresis do not require a substitution of other definitions and work pretty well, as they're defined everywhere (a dead key is a key you press, hold it, yet nothing happens, but after pressing another key you will get a special letter).

The original "Compose" file in ../iso8859-1 directory can be fully utilized for English, Slovak or Czech keyboard layouts (Polish, Hungarian, Slovenian, Croatian) in some older XFree86 distributions, but there is only one problem – dead keys do not work. That's why you have to copy the "Compose" file from the iso8859-2 directory to iso8859-1 directory, or alternatively, you can edit the "Compose" file in iso8859-1 directory.

You can leave the Keyboard section in your XF86Config file without much change. Put (if it's not already there) the following in the "Keyboard" section:

Section "Keyboard"

Protocol "Standard"

XkbRules "xfree86"

XkbModel "pc101"

XkbLayout "us"

Some X Windows managers and/or environments override .Xmodmap settings, so if you use KDE and .Xmodmap doesn't work, force the system to read it by issuing the command "xmodmap /.Xmodmap". Alternatively, you can have 60 .Xmodmap files like .Xmo1, .Xmo2, .Xmo3, .Xmo4, etc., and you may force the system to read them (xmodmap /.Xmo1). The dot means it is a hidden file and it is not necessary. You may also have xmo1, xmo2, or xmo3 Xmodmap files.

You may write in a national keyboard only with applications that have access to your ISO8859-2 fonts (or other fonts), but this may not work with StarOffice or with other applications that have their own built-in fonts. StarOffice has its own fonts directory – for afm fonts in StarOffice/share/xp3/fontmetrics/afm, and for ps fonts in StarOffice/share/xp3/pssoftfonts, so you must add the ISO8859-2 fonts to these directories (to tell StarOffice to use these fonts too) and edit fonts.dir file and add the symlinked fonts there. Here is a script that will do it for you. Cut it, name it "so52", make it executable (chmod +x so52), copy it to the StarOffice/share/xp3 directory and execute it there.

```
-----cut_here-----

#!/bin/sh

# Put path to your StarOffice here

STAR_OFFICE_ROOT=/mnt/StarOffice5.2

FONTS_DIR=/usr/X11R6/lib/X11/fonts/ISO8859-2/Type1

# -----

# Don't edit the skript here
```

```
# -----  
  
XP3_DIR=$STAR_OFFICE_ROOT/share/xp3  
  
if [ -e $XP3_DIR/psstd.fonts.il2 ]; then  
  
echo "Changes were already done!"  
  
echo "If there's a problem, delete the file"  
  
echo " $XP3_DIR/psstd.fonts.il2"  
  
exit 1  
  
fi  
  
if [ -e $FONTS_DIR/afm ]; then  
  
AFM_DIR=$FONTS_DIR/afm  
  
else  
  
AFM_DIR=$FONTS_DIR  
  
fi  
  
# Link AFM files.  
  
ln -sf $AFM_DIR/*.aA[fF][mM] $XP3_DIR/fontmetrics/afm  
  
# Link PFB files.  
  
ln -sf $FONTS_DIR/*.pP[fF][bB] $XP3_DIR/pssoftfonts  
  
grep "\.pfb" $FONTS_DIR/fonts.dir \  
  
| sed -e 's/\.pfb /, /g' -e 's/-0-0-0-0-/-%d-%d-%d-%d/g' \  
  
> $XP3_DIR/psstd.fonts.il2  
  
cat $XP3_DIR/psstd.fonts.il2 >> $XP3_DIR/psstd.fonts  
  
-----cut_here-----
```

StarOffice 5.2 fully recognizes Word97 documents even written in other languages, but for the older versions or other editors, you may use a converter from iso8859-2 to win1250 encoding.

StarOffice 5.2 can be thus used by professional translators who may translate in any languages and give outputs in MS Word97 or rtf format.

2.4 Xmodmap theory and standard Xmodmap solution

If you want to edit and make your own .Xmodmap keyboard layout definitions, I'll explain one line of the .Xmodmap file to make clear what you should do.

This explanation can be used for all keycodes. For example, the line:

```
keycode 0x11 = 8 asterisk aacute 8
```

(note: keycode 0x11 is derived from the "xkeycaps" utility; you can also use the X Windows "xev" utility to explore keyboard puzzles.)

says that the first pair, the default one, (number "8" and "asterisk") will display number "8" when you press keycode 0x11 ("8"), will display asterisk when a "shift" key is pressed. After pressing the scroll lock, there's another definition: ISO_NEXT_GROUP, which means that when you press the default "8" key, no "8" will be displayed, but aacute ("á"); when you press the "shift" key, number "8" will be displayed. So if you change "aacute" and "8", anything you put instead of "aacute" and "8" will be displayed, for example:

```
keycode 0x11 = 8 asterisk semicolon colon
```

will give you "semicolon" and "colon" in your 0x11 keycode after pressing the Scroll Lock.

The ISO_NEXT_GROUP is defined by another line. If this line is not defined, you will be able to use only two definitions ("8" and "asterisk") – look at my .Xmodmap file. If you delete the ISO_NEXT_GROUP (the next pair of definitions on the right), you will have only one group of keyboard definitions ("8" and "asterisk"). Be careful when editing the .Xmodmap file. You mustn't delete definitions that enable utilization of the Scroll Lock unless you know what you are doing (or you map the second keyboard by right Alt). These are the lines such as:

```
keycode 0x4e = ISO_Next_Group
```

```
add mod5 = ISO_Next_Group,
```

etc. You must also keep in mind that Unixes are case sensitive. If you want to find out more about keycodes, install the package "xkeycaps" or use "xev".

2.5 Experimental .Xmodmap sample file for the Slovak language typewriter layout _____ cut_here _____

```
keycode 0x09 = Escape
```

```
keycode 0x43 = F1 F11 F1 Multi_key
```

```
keycode 0x44 = F2 F12 F2 F12
```

```
keycode 0x45 = F3 F13 F3 F13 idiaeresis
```

```
keycode 0x46 = F4 F14 F4 F14 mu yen
```

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keycode 0x47 = F5 F15 F5 F15 guillemotright guillemotleft

keycode 0x48 = F6 F16 F6 F16 ograve

keycode 0x49 = F7 F17 F7 dead_abovedot oacute

keycode 0x4A = F8 F18 F8 dead_breve acute

keycode 0x4B = F9 F19 F9 dead_cedilla ugrave

keycode 0x4C = F10 F20 F10 dead_ogonek

keycode 0x5F = F11 F21 dead_acute dead_caron

keycode 0x60 = F12 F22 dead_abovering dead_diaeresis

keycode 0x6F = Print Execute dead_iota

keycode 0x4E = ISO_Next_Group

keycode 0x6E = Pause

keycode 0x31 = grave asciitilde semicolon dead_diaeresis

keycode 0x0A = 1 exclam plus 1

keycode 0x0B = 2 at mu 2

keycode 0x0C = 3 numbersign onesuperior 3

keycode 0x0D = 4 dollar egrave 4

keycode 0x0E = 5 percent 0x0bb 5

keycode 0x0F = 6 asciicircum threequarters 6

keycode 0x10 = 7 ampersand yacute 7

keycode 0x11 = 8 asterisk aacute 8

keycode 0x12 = 9 parenleft iacute 9

keycode 0x13 = 0 parenright eacute 0

keycode 0x14 = minus underscore equal percent

keycode 0x15 = equal plus dead_acute dead_caron

keycode 0x33 = backslash bar ograve parenright

keycode 0x16 = BackSpace

2.4 Xmodmap theory and standard Xmodmap solution

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keycode 0x6A = Insert

keycode 0x61 = Home

keycode 0x63 = Prior

keycode 0x4D = Num_Lock Pointer_EnableKeys

keycode 0x70 = KP_Divide slash

keycode 0x3F = KP_Multiply asterisk

keycode 0x52 = KP_Subtract minus

keycode 0x17 = Tab ISO_Left_Tab

keycode 0x18 = q Q

keycode 0x19 = w W

keycode 0x1A = e E

keycode 0x1B = r R

keycode 0x1C = t T

keycode 0x1D = y Y z Z

keycode 0x1E = u U

keycode 0x1F = i I

keycode 0x20 = o O

keycode 0x21 = p P

keycode 0x22 = bracketleft braceleft acute slash

keycode 0x23 = bracketright braceright diaeresis parenleft

keycode 0x24 = Return

keycode 0x6B = Delete

keycode 0x67 = End

keycode 0x69 = Next

keycode 0x4F = KP_Home 7 KP_Home

keycode 0x50 = KP_Up 8

2.4 Xmodmap theory and standard Xmodmap solution

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keycode 0x51 = KP_Prior 9

keycode 0x56 = KP_Add plus

keycode 0x42 = Caps_Lock

keycode 0x26 = a A

keycode 0x27 = s S

keycode 0x28 = d D

keycode 0x29 = f F

keycode 0x2A = g G

keycode 0x2B = h H

keycode 0x2C = j J

keycode 0x2D = k K

keycode 0x2E = l L

keycode 0x2F = semicolon colon ocircumflex quotedbl

keycode 0x30 = apostrophe quotedbl section exclam

keycode 0x53 = KP_Left 4

keycode 0x54 = KP_Begin 5

keycode 0x55 = KP_Right 6

keycode 0x32 = Shift_L ISO_Next_Group

keycode 0x34 = z Z y Y

keycode 0x35 = x X

keycode 0x36 = c C

keycode 0x37 = v V

keycode 0x38 = b B

keycode 0x39 = n N

keycode 0x3A = m M

keycode 0x3B = comma less comma question

2.4 Xmodmap theory and standard Xmodmap solution

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keycode 0x3C = period greater period colon

keycode 0x3D = slash question minus underscore

keycode 0x3E = Shift_R

keycode 0x62 = Up

keycode 0x57 = KP_End 1

keycode 0x58 = KP_Down 2

keycode 0x59 = KP_Next 3

keycode 0x6C = KP_Enter Return

keycode 0x25 = Control_L ISO_Next_Group

!keycode 0x40 = Alt_L Meta_L

keycode 0x40 = Meta_L Alt_L

keycode 0x41 = space

keycode 0x71 = Alt_R Meta_R

keycode 0x6D = Control_R

keycode 0x64 = Left

keycode 0x68 = Down

keycode 0x66 = Right

keycode 0x5A = KP_Insert 0

keycode 0x5B = KP_Delete period

!keysym Alt_L = Meta_L

!keysym F12 = Multi_key

clear Shift

!clear Lock

clear Control

clear Mod1

clear Mod2

```
clear Mod3

clear Mod4

clear Mod5

add Shift = Shift_L Shift_R

add Control = Control_L Control_R

!add Mod1 = Alt_L Alt_R

add Mod1 = Meta_L Alt_R

add Mod2 = Num_Lock

add Mod5 = ISO_Next_Group

!add Mod1 =

!add Mod2 = Alt_R Alt_L Mode_switch

keycode 0x73 = ISO_Next_Group

keycode 0x74 = dead_acute dead_diaeresis

keycode 0x75 = dead_caron dead_abovering

_____cut_here_____
```

You may find almost any xmodmap file in the GNOME directory in (SuSE) /opt/gnome/share/xmodmap (with standard ISO8859–1,2 and other definitions). To switch between the keyboards, use right Alt. It is defined in these Xmodmap files already.

2.6 Character sets

The purpose of the following info is to help you build any .Xmodmap keyboard layout with ISO8859–2 or other fonts. The ISO8859–2 Character Set file is included here for you to know which names are used for pertinent keys. You should not bother about the numbers, but notice how keys are named. Much of this information is useful to build a keyboard with ISO8859–1 characters only, or a combination of Eastern European characters and Western characters. If you're going to use other languages than the Central European or Western European ones, find a pertinent table for your ISO*** character set on Internet. The gdkkeysyms.h file, that contains all the crazy names for keycode entities including hexcodes, is in (RedHat) /usr/include/gdk/ directory. If no gdkkeysyms.h file is on your system, see the file /usr/X11R6/include/X11/keysymdef.h, or try to look in /lib/perl5/site_perl/5.6.0/i386-linux/GTK/keysyms.pm (it also contains names of keycode entities including hex codes). If you have a newer version of PERL, the "5.6.0" may differ. The similar should apply to other systems (FreeBSD), as all these use PERL.

2.7 ISO–8859–2 (ISO Latin2) character set

Xmodmap entity Visually

space

exclam !

quotedbl "

numbersign #

dollar \$

percent

ampersand &

quoteright '

parenleft (

parenright)

asterisk *

plus +

comma ,

hyphen –

period .

slash /

zero 0

one 1

two 2

three 3

four 4

five 5

six 6

seven 7

eight 8

nine 9

colon :

semicolon ;

less < <

equal =

greater > >

question ?

at @

A A

B B

C C

D D

E E

F F

G G

H H

I I

J J

K K

L L

M M

N N

O O

P P

Q Q

R R

S S

T T

U U

V V

W W

X X

Y Y

Z Z

bracketleft [

backslash \

bracketright]

asciicircum ^

underscore _

quoteleft `

a a

b b

c c

d d

e e

f f

g g

h h

i i

j j

k k

l l

m m

n n

o o

p p

q q

r r

s s

t t

u u

v v

w w

x x

y y

z z

braceleft {

bar |

braceright }

tilde

space

Aogonek

breve

Lslash

currency

Lcaron

Sacute

section

dieresis

Scaron

Scedilla

Tcaron

Zacute

hyphen

Zcaron

Zdotaccent

degree

aogonek

ogonek

lslash

acute

lcaron

sacute

caron

cedilla

scaron

scedilla

tcaron

zacute

hungarumlaut

zcaron

zdotaccent

Racute

Aacute

Acircumflex

Abreve

Adieresis

Lacute

Cacute

Ccedilla

Ccaron

Eacute

Eogonek

Edieresis

Ecaron

Iacute

Icircumflex

Dcaron

Eth

Nacute

Ncaron

Oacute

Ocircumflex

Ohungarumlaut

Odieresis

multiply

Rcaron

Uring

Uacute

hungarumlaut

Udieresis

Yacute

Tcedilla

germandbls

racute

aacute

acircumflex

abreve

adieresis

iacute

cacute

ccedilla

ccaron

eacute

eogonek

edieresis

ecaron

iacute

icircumflex

dcaron

dbar

nacute

ncaron

oacute

ocircumflex

ohungarumlaut

odieresis

divide

rcaron

uring

uacute

uhungarumlaut

udieresis

yacute

tcedilla

dotaccent

First, try to see if standard definitions will give you (after installing pertinent fonts and building Xmodmap with keyboard definitions for X) what they say they are. If they will not give you what they say they are (some keycodes will be unfunctional), then put to your `bash_profile` the "export LANG=language" and "export LC_ALL=language" statements and if you are still unsuccessful, you must make a substitution. Definitions which will not give you what they say they are can be traced by their visual shape in Western Latin 1 encoding. If you are a Czech, for example, you may issue a command:

```
setxkbmap -model pc102 -symbols 'czsk(us_cz_qwertz)' setxkbmap cs -option grp:shift_toggle
```

and see what will give you an X terminal window (press both Shift keys or press alt and hold it to see the other keyboard layout). This means that by pressing a letter "3" you will get a real "onesuperior" key. It is good that X terminal window does not make use of ISO8859-2 fonts now, so you will see what you must use instead of scaron (scaron = onesuperior). By putting "onesuperior" in an `.Xmodmap` file you will get a REAL "scaron", but obviously, only with use of ISO8859-2 fonts (with use of ISO8859-1 fonts, you will get a REAL "onesuperior").

Thus, the X terminal window will show you fonts like micron, onesuperior, threequarters, and so on. You will see what you must substitute. But if you don't know what "?" is called in ISO terminology, find and download an appropriate character set table for ISO8859-1, or look in `gdkkeysyms.h` file, `/lib/perl5/site_perl/5.6.0/i386-linux/GTK/keysyms.pm` file, or `../ISO8859-1/Compose` file. Alternatively, you may experiment with all codes defined in `/usr/X11R6/lib/X11/locale/ISO8859-1/Compose` file. You must use the ISO8859-1 entities when the system refuses to display the ISO8859-2 entities correctly.

How to setup international keyboard in X Windows with Xmodmap

The following symbols on your right is what I found out through my research. This is just an example. When you use a "Pound" definition in the Xmodmap file, the X Windows will display you a Lslash instead (in relation to using iso8859-2 fonts, of course). When you choose some easy KDE text editor, select iso8859-2 fonts charset from the fonts menu. NOTE: vowel *acute (uacute, eacute, etc.) signs require no substitution, therefore I omitted iacute, aacute, etc., here.

ISO8859-1 entity will give you the: ISO8859-2 entity

in our nonstandard or experimental Xmodmap keycode definition

egrave ccaron

ugrave uring

agrave racute

ecircumflex "c" with something at the bottom of it

ucircumflex Lslash "Pound" in Xmodmap gives you Lslash.

Lcaron Writing "yen" will give us Lcaron

Scaron copyright (will give us Scaron)

Tcaron guillemotleft (will give us Tcaron)

Zcaron registered

lcaron mu

scaron onesuperior

tcaron guillemotright

zcaron threequarters

Cacute AE

Eogonek find out yourself

Edieresis Edieresis

ecaron igrave

onequarter zacute

questiondown z with a ring above it

Dcaron find out yourself

Ooblique Rcaron

thorn t with something at the bottom of it

Sterling Lstroke

yen Lcaron

copyright Scaron

brokenbar Sacute

macron Z with something above it

paragraph sacute

periodcentered caron

masculine s with something at the bottom of it

onequarter zacute

ecircumflex d with a line above it

ETH Dstroke

Ntilde Nacute

Otilde O with two dots above it

registered Zcaron

Nacute Ograve

macron ograve

Ocircumflex Ocircumflex

ccaron egrave

macron ntilde

sect1>ISO* specifications

2.8 The standard ISO8859–2 definitions in the Xmodmap file

The example of a standard .Xmodmap file from keycode 0x31 to 0x33. This file will make X Server correctly display lcaron, scaron, etc., if you use a newer version of XFree86 and have a LC_LANG=language and LC_ALL=language statements in your bash_profile. Just copy the following text from keycode 0x31 to 0x33 to the above-listed Xmodmap file (delete the experimental definitions from keycode 0x31 to 0x33).

keycode 0x31 = grave asciitilde semicolon dead_diaeresis

keycode 0x0A = 1 exclam plus 1

keycode 0x0B = 2 at lcaron 2

keycode 0x0C = 3 numbersign scaron 3

keycode 0x0D = 4 dollar ccaron 4

keycode 0x0E = 5 percent tcaron 5

keycode 0x0F = 6 asciicircum scaron 6

keycode 0x10 = 7 ampersand yacute 7

keycode 0x11 = 8 asterisk aacute 8

keycode 0x12 = 9 parenleft iacute 9

keycode 0x13 = 0 parenright eacute 0

keycode 0x14 = minus underscore equal percent

keycode 0x15 = equal plus dead_acute dead_caron

keycode 0x33 = backslash bar ograve parenright

3. [How this Xmodmap solution works on various systems](#)

3.1 SuSE 6.4 and 7.0

SuSE 7.0 with XFree86 version 3.3.6 and KDE 2.0 (this also applies to SuSE 6.4)

KDE 2.0 No **LANG=language** and **LC_ALL=language** statements are necessary in your **bash_profile**. You may use the Xmodmap file with standard ISO8859–2 keycode definitions (not "threequarters" but "scaron", etc.). Unfortunately, although you may immediately start writing with ISO8859–2 keycodes, the dead keys are not working properly and **export LANG=language** does not work here in order to make these dead keys work. There's also some bug with fonts or something – KDE 2.0 does not properly handle ISO8859–2 fonts together with Xmodmap. Old **kedit**, newest **GNOME's gedit** and **StarOffice** work well (after applying the above script for StarOffice).

After copying the Compose file from `/usr/X11R6/lib/X11/locale/iso8859-2/` to the `/usr/X11R6/lib/X11/locale/iso8859-1/`, you may start elegantly working with dead keys. This was also tested on StarOffice 5.2. The FontPath must be in `/etc/XF86Config`, not in `/etc/X11/Xf86Config`. If you put the FontPath for ISO8859-2 fonts to the `/etc/X11/Xf86Config` file, StarOffice may not see these fonts properly. While working with StarOffice, you must NOT use the fonts from the StarOffice itself, but the ones from the `../ISO8859-2` directory.

The following is the FontPath section for ISO8859-2 fonts from my SuSE 7.0 `/etc/XF86Config` file:

```
FontPath "/usr/X11R6/lib/X11/fonts/ISO8859-2/Type1"
```

```
FontPath "/usr/X11R6/lib/X11/fonts/ISO8859-2/Type1/afm"
```

```
FontPath "/usr/X11R6/lib/X11/fonts/ISO8859-2/Type1/pfm"
```

3.2 SuSE 7.0 with Xfree86 version 3.3.6 and KDE 1.x

Same as with KDE 2.0.

3.3 Mandrake Linux 7.2

Mandrake Linux 7.2 – as it should be (KDE 2.0 without Xmodmap)

Yes, as it should be – I used the "kcmshell Personalization/kcmlayout", command, which is in the menu in Configuration > KDE > Personalization > keyboard layout and after just putting the `LC_ALL=language` and `LANG=language` statements, StarOffice worked immediately (with ISO8859-2 fonts in its directory) and I only switched the keyboards. I chose Czechoslovakian as the second language and could write in Czech with ISO8859-2 characters on my screen. Here only the `LANG=language` and `LC_ALL=language` statements in the `bash_profile` were sufficient (as well as the script for putting the ISO8859-2 fonts for StarOffice). Unfortunately, the KDE 2.0 kedit could not visualize the ISO8859-2 fonts and after switching the keyboard and selecting ISO8859-2 charset I saw this: ?????? instead of lcaron, scaron, etc., but *acute symbols (uacute, aacute, etc.) displayed well.

The maps in `/usr/X11R6/lib/X11/xkb/symbols` can be modified on the fly, while in X; you only have to switch keyboards from the panel (click on icon). You can edit those maps and modify the for your choice. After changing some Czech definitions to Slovak StarOffice displayed them well.

```
sect2>The "cs" symbol file modified for Slovak
```

You can modify this file as you like, but rather use the original files from `../xkb/symbols` directory. After selecting the keyboard in KDE or XFree86 for Czechoslovakia, you will see on screen the letters you chose. The following map uses English and Slovak definitions. This is an alternative to Xmodmap (changing "percent" to "zcaron" will give you "zcaron", changing "exclam" to "plus" will give you "plus" where "exlam" was initially.

```
// $XConsortium: cs /main/3 1996/08/31 12:19:14 kaleb $
```

```
partial default alphanumeric_keys
```

```
xkb_symbols "basic" {  
  
    // Describes the differences between a very simple en_US  
  
    // keyboard and a very simple Czech(Czechoslovakia) keybaord  
  
    name[Group1]= "Czech";  
  
    key { [ dead_diaeresis, dead_abovering ],  
  
    [ grave, asciitilde ] };  
  
    key { [ q, Q ],  
  
    [ q, Q ] };  
  
    key { [ plus, 1 ],  
  
    [ 1, exclam ] };  
  
    key { [ y, Y ],  
  
    [ z, Z ] };  
  
    key { [ s, S ],  
  
    [ s, S ] };  
  
    key { [ a, A ],  
  
    [ a, A ] };  
  
    key { [ w, W ],  
  
    [ w, W ] };  
  
    key { [ lcaron, 2 ],  
  
    [ 2, at ] };  
  
    key { [ c, C ],  
  
    [ c, C ] };  
  
    key { [ x, X ],  
  
    [ x, X ] };  
  
    key { [ d, D ],  
  
    [ d, D ] };
```

```
key { [ ccaron, 4 ],  
[ 4, dollar ] };  
  
key { [ scaron, 3 ],  
[ 3, numbersign ] };  
  
key { [ f, F ],  
[ f, F ] };  
  
key { [ t, T ],  
[ t, T ] };  
  
key { [ r, R ],  
[ r, R ] };  
  
key { [ tcaron, 5 ],  
[ 5, percent ] };  
  
key { [ h, H ],  
[ h, H ] };  
  
key { [ g, G ],  
[ g, G ] };  
  
key { [ z, Z ],  
[ y, Y ] };  
  
key { [ zcaron, 6 ],  
[ 6, asciicircum ] };  
  
key { [ m, M ],  
[ m, M ] };  
  
key { [ u, U ],  
[ u, U ] };  
  
key { [ yacute, 7 ],  
[ 7, ampersand ] };
```

```
key { [ aacute, 8 ],  
[ 8, asterisk ] };  
  
key { [ comma, question ],  
[ comma, less ] };  
  
key { [ k, K ],  
[ k, K ] };  
  
key { [ i, I ],  
[ i, I ] };  
  
key { [ o, O ],  
[ o, O ] };  
  
key { [ eacute, 0 ],  
[ 0, parenright ] };  
  
key { [ iacute, 9 ],  
[ 9, parenleft ] };  
  
key { [ period, colon ],  
[ period, greater ] };  
  
key { [ minus, underscore ],  
[ slash, question ] };  
  
key { [ uacute, quotedbl ],  
[ semicolon, colon ] };  
  
key { [ p, P ],  
[ p, P ] };  
  
key { [ equal, percent ],  
[ minus, underscore ] };  
  
key { [ section, exclam ],  
[ apostrophe, quotedbl ] };
```

```
key { [ uacute, slash ],
[ bracketleft, braceleft ] };

key { [ dead_acute, dead_caron ],
[ equal, plus ] };

key { [ ncaron, parenright ],
[ ncaron, bar ] };

key { [ less, greater ],
[ backslash, brokenbar ] };

key { [ adiaeresis, parenleft ],
[ bracketright, braceright ] };

key { [ Scroll_Lock ] };

// End alphanumeric section

// begin modifier mappings

modifier_map Shift { Shift_L };

modifier_map Lock { Caps_Lock };

modifier_map Control{ Control_L };

modifier_map Mod3 { Mode_switch };

};
```

Mandrake Linux 7.2 with XFree86 version 3.3.6

Apply the standard .Xmodmap keycodes (scaron, lcaron, not "threequarters" or "mu", etc.) and issue the command: "xmodmap /.Xmodmap" and you may work by switching the keyboards by pressing scroll lock (if you use my Xmodmap file; if you use other Xmodmap file, try right Alt or whatever that is defined in the Xmodmap file).

The FontPath statement in /etc/X11/XF86Config and /etc/X11/XF86Config does not have to be changed:

```
FontPath "unix/:1"
```

The XFree86 reads automatically your fonts, but I put the ISO8859-2 fonts to /usr/share/fonts directory (same as in RedHat). Surprisingly, you do not have to copy the ../ISO8859-2/Compose file to ../ISO8859-1 directory and dead keys work nice.

3.4 RedHat 5.1, 5.2, 6.0, 6.1 and 6.2 (XFree86 3.3.6 and older)

No LANG=language and LC_ALL=language statements are necessary in your bash_profile. Here the "experimental" Xmodmap solution works ("mu" instead of "Icaron", etc.) and you must copy the Compose file from ../ISO8859-2 to ISO8859-1 directory in order for dead keys to work. There is only one XF86Config file in /etc/X11 and its FontPath is the same as in SuSE 7.0 above.

3.5 FreeBSD 3.1 and 3.2

Same as with RedHat 5.1, 5.2, 6.0, 6.1, 6.2

3.6 FreeBSD 4.1

No LANG=language and LC_ALL=language statements are necessary in your bash_profile. Here this depends on XFree86. FreeBSD 4.1 handles better the LANG and LC_ALL statements (with XKB). Because the FreeBSD guys are too conservative about the newer software, they ship FreeBSD with older versions of XFree86. In FreeBSD 4.1 the experimental Xmodmap solution works and you have to copy the ../ISO8859-2/Compose file to ../ISO8859-1 directory to make the dead keys work.

3.7 Corel Linux 1.0 and 1.1

Same as with FreeBSD.

3.8 ISO* specifications

----- ISO8859-0
old, replaced by ISO 8859-14 and ISO 8859-15.

ISO8859-1 Western Europe: Danish, Dutch, English, Faeroese, Finnish, Flemish, French, German, Icelandic, Irish, Italian, Norwegian, Portuguese, Spanish, and Swedish. Many other languages can be written with this.

ISO8859-2 Eastern Europe: Czech, Slovak, English, German, Hungarian, Polish, Romanian, Serbo-Croatian, Slovak, Slovene.

ISO8859-3 English, Esperanto, Galician, Maltese and Turkish.

ISO8859-4 English, Baltic languages – Estonian, Latvian, Lithuanian, and Scandinavian languages – Danish, Faeroese, Icelandic, Lappish, Norwegian, and Swedish.

ISO8859-5 Latin/Cyrillic alphabet: Bulgarian, Byelorussian, English, Macedonian, Russian, Serbian, Ukrainian.

ISO8859-6 Latin/Arabic alphabet: English, Arabic.

ISO8859-7 Latin/Greek alphabet: English, Greek.

ISO8859-8 Latin/Hebrew alphabet: English, Hebrew.

ISO8859–9 Latin alphabet: Danish, Dutch, English, Finnish, French, German, Irish, Italian, Norwegian, Portuguese, Spanish, Swedish, Turkish, formed by extending ISO8859–1.

ISO8859–10 Latin alphabet: Modification of ISO8859–4

ISO8859–11 Latin/Thai alphabet.

ISO8859–12 Reserved.

ISO8859–13 Baltic.

ISO8859–14 Celtic

ISO8859–15 Similar to Latin–1

ISO8859–16 Albanian, Croatian, English, Finnish, French, German, Hungarian, Irish Gaelic, Italian, Latin, Polish, Romanian, Slovenian, Lithuanian, and Scandinavian languages (Danish, Faeroese, Icelandic).

4. [Some national Xmodmap files](#)

Please note: I'am not the author of these files and don't mail me if you find something incorrect in them. These files were taken from the GNOME distribution and the main focus of this howto is to tell you how to map various keycode entities. Use right Alt to switch the keyboard.

4.1 German

clear Mod1

clear Mod2

keycode 9 = Escape Escape

keycode 10 = 1 exclam

keycode 11 = 2 quotedbl twosuperior

keycode 12 = 3 section threesuperior

keycode 13 = 4 dollar dollar

keycode 14 = 5 percent

keycode 15 = 6 ampersand

keycode 16 = 7 slash braceleft

keycode 17 = 8 parenleft bracketleft

How to setup international keyboard in X Windows with Xmodmap

keycode 18 = 9 parenright bracketright

keycode 19 = 0 equal braceright

keycode 20 = ssharp question backslash

keycode 21 = dead_acute dead_grave

keycode 22 = BackSpace Delete

keycode 23 = Tab Tab

keycode 24 = q Q at

keycode 25 = w

keycode 26 = e

keycode 27 = r

keycode 28 = t

keycode 29 = z

keycode 30 = u

keycode 31 = i

keycode 32 = o

keycode 33 = p

keycode 34 = udiaeresis Udiaeresis

keycode 35 = plus asterisk dead_tilde

keycode 36 = Return

keycode 37 = Control_L

keycode 38 = a

keycode 39 = s

keycode 40 = d

keycode 41 = f

keycode 42 = g

keycode 43 = h

4. Some national Xmodmap files

keycode 44 = j
keycode 45 = k
keycode 46 = l
keycode 47 = odiaeresis Odiaeresis
keycode 48 = adiaeresis Adiaeresis
keycode 49 = dead_circumflex degree
keycode 50 = Shift_L
keycode 51 = numbersign apostrophe
keycode 52 = y
keycode 53 = x
keycode 54 = c
keycode 55 = v
keycode 56 = b
keycode 57 = n
keycode 58 = m
keycode 59 = comma semicolon
keycode 60 = period colon Multi_key
keycode 61 = minus underscore
keycode 62 = Shift_R
keycode 63 = KP_Multiply
keycode 64 = Alt_L Meta_L
keycode 65 = space space
keycode 66 = Caps_Lock
keycode 67 = F1 F11
keycode 68 = F2 F12
keycode 69 = F3 F13

keycode 70 = F4 F14

keycode 71 = F5 F15

keycode 72 = F6 F16

keycode 73 = F7 F17

keycode 74 = F8 F18

keycode 75 = F9 F19

keycode 76 = F10 F20

keycode 77 = Num_Lock

keycode 78 = Scroll_Lock

keycode 79 = KP_7

keycode 80 = KP_8

keycode 81 = KP_9

keycode 82 = KP_Subtract

keycode 83 = KP_4

keycode 84 = KP_5

keycode 85 = KP_6

keycode 86 = KP_Add

keycode 87 = KP_1

keycode 88 = KP_2

keycode 89 = KP_3

keycode 90 = KP_0

keycode 91 = KP_Decimal

keycode 94 = less greater bar

keycode 95 = F11 F11

keycode 96 = F12 F12

keycode 108 = KP_Enter

4. Some national Xmodmap files

keycode 109 = Control_R

keycode 112 = KP_Divide

keycode 113 = Mode_switch

keycode 114 = Break

keycode 110 = Find

keycode 98 = Up

keycode 99 = Prior

keycode 100 = Left

keycode 102 = Right

keycode 115 = Select

keycode 104 = Down

keycode 105 = Next

keycode 106 = Insert

! right windows–logo key

! in "windows" keyboards the position of the key is annoying, is where AltGr

! usually resides, so go define it as AltGr

keycode 116 = Mode_switch

! right windows–menu key

keycode 117 = Multi_key

add Mod1 = Alt_L

add Mod2 = Mode_switch

4.2 Hungarian

clear Mod1

clear Mod2

!charset "iso-8859-2"

How to setup international keyboard in X Windows with Xmodmap

keycode 9 = Escape

keycode 10 = 1 apostrophe asciitilde

keycode 11 = 2 quotedbl dead_caron

keycode 12 = 3 plus dead_circumflex

keycode 13 = 4 exclam dead_breve

keycode 14 = 5 percent degree

keycode 15 = 6 slash dead_ogonek

keycode 16 = 7 equal dead_grave

keycode 17 = 8 parenleft dead_abovedot

keycode 18 = 9 parenright dead_acute

keycode 19 = odiaeresis Odiaeresis dead_doubleacute

keycode 20 = udiaeresis Udiaeresis dead_diaeresis

keycode 21 = oacute Oacute dead_cedilla

keycode 22 = BackSpace Delete

keycode 23 = Tab Tab

keycode 24 = q Q backslash

keycode 25 = w W bar

keycode 26 = e E currency

keycode 27 = r

keycode 28 = t

keycode 29 = z

keycode 30 = u

keycode 31 = i I iacute Iacute

keycode 32 = o

keycode 33 = p

keycode 34 = odoubleacute Odoubleacute division

4.2 Hungarian

How to setup international keyboard in X Windows with Xmodmap

keycode 35 = uacute Uacute

keycode 36 = Return

keycode 37 = Control_L

keycode 38 = a

keycode 39 = s S dstroke

keycode 40 = d D Dstroke

keycode 41 = f F bracketleft

keycode 42 = g G bracketright

keycode 43 = h

keycode 44 = j J Iacute iacute

keycode 45 = k K lstroke Lstroke

keycode 46 = l L Lstroke lstroke

keycode 47 = eacute Eacute dollar

keycode 48 = aacute Aacute ssharp

keycode 49 = 0 section

keycode 50 = Shift_L

keycode 51 = udoubleacute Udoubleacute currency

keycode 52 = y Y greater

keycode 53 = x X numbersign

keycode 54 = c C ampersand

keycode 55 = v V at

keycode 56 = b B braceleft

keycode 57 = n N braceright

keycode 58 = m

keycode 59 = comma question semicolon

keycode 60 = period colon Multi_key

4.2 Hungarian

keycode 61 = minus underscore asterisk

keycode 62 = Shift_R

keycode 63 = KP_Multiply

keycode 64 = Alt_L Meta_L

keycode 65 = space space

keycode 66 = Caps_Lock

keycode 67 = F1 F11

keycode 68 = F2 F12

keycode 69 = F3 F13

keycode 70 = F4 F14

keycode 71 = F5 F15

keycode 72 = F6 F16

keycode 73 = F7 F17

keycode 74 = F8 F18

keycode 75 = F9 F19

keycode 76 = F10 F20

keycode 77 = Num_Lock

keycode 78 = Scroll_Lock

keycode 79 = KP_7

keycode 80 = KP_8

keycode 81 = KP_9

keycode 82 = KP_Subtract

keycode 83 = KP_4

keycode 84 = KP_5

keycode 85 = KP_6

keycode 86 = KP_Add

4.2 Hungarian

keycode 87 = KP_1

keycode 88 = KP_2

keycode 89 = KP_3

keycode 90 = KP_0

keycode 91 = KP_Decimal

keycode 94 = iacute Iacute less

keycode 95 = F11 F11

keycode 96 = F12 F12

keycode 108 = KP_Enter

keycode 109 = Control_R

keycode 112 = KP_Divide

keycode 113 = Mode_switch

keycode 114 = Break

keycode 110 = Find

keycode 98 = Up

keycode 99 = Prior

keycode 100 = Left

keycode 102 = Right

keycode 115 = Select

keycode 104 = Down

keycode 105 = Next

keycode 106 = Insert

keycode 107 = Delete

! as dead_ogonek, dead_caron, dead_breve and dead_doubleacute doesn't exist

! (yet), I put also compose lines for use with respectively dead_cedilla,

! dead_circumflex, dead_tilde and dead_tilde

add Mod1 = Alt_L

add Mod2 = Mode_switch

4.3 Czech

! Converted keytable file to xmodmap file

clear Mod1

clear Mod2

keycode 9 = Escape Escape

keycode 10 = plus 1 asciitilde

keycode 11 = ecaron 2 dead_caron

keycode 12 = scaron 3 asciicircum

keycode 13 = ccaron 4 dead_breve

keycode 14 = rcaron 5 degree

keycode 15 = zcaron 6 dead_ogonek

keycode 16 = yacute 7 dead_grave

keycode 17 = aacute 8 dead_abovedot

keycode 18 = iacute 9 dead_acute

keycode 19 = eacute 0 dead_doubleacute

keycode 20 = equal percent dead_diaeresis

keycode 21 = dead_acute dead_caron dead_cedilla

keycode 22 = BackSpace Delete

keycode 23 = Tab Tab

keycode 24 = q Q backslash

keycode 25 = w W bar

keycode 26 = e E currency

keycode 27 = r

keycode 28 = t

keycode 29 = z

keycode 30 = u

keycode 31 = i

keycode 32 = o

keycode 33 = p

keycode 34 = uacute slash division

keycode 35 = parenright parenleft

keycode 36 = Return

keycode 37 = Control_L

keycode 38 = a

keycode 39 = s S dstroke Dstroke

keycode 40 = d D Dstroke dstroke

keycode 41 = f F bracketleft

keycode 42 = g G bracketright

keycode 43 = h

keycode 44 = j

keycode 45 = k K lstroke Lstroke

keycode 46 = l L Lstroke lstroke

keycode 47 = uring quotedbl dollar

keycode 48 = section exclam ssharp

keycode 49 = semicolon degree

keycode 50 = Shift_L

keycode 51 = dead_diaeresis dead_acute currency

keycode 52 = y Y greater

keycode 53 = x X numbersign

4.3 Czech

keycode 54 = c

keycode 55 = v V at

keycode 56 = b B braceleft

keycode 57 = n N braceright

keycode 58 = m

keycode 59 = comma question

keycode 60 = period colon Multi_key

keycode 61 = minus underscore

keycode 62 = Shift_R

keycode 63 = KP_Multiply

keycode 64 = Alt_L Meta_L

keycode 65 = space space

keycode 66 = Caps_Lock

keycode 67 = F1 F11

keycode 68 = F2 F12

keycode 69 = F3 F13

keycode 70 = F4 F14

keycode 71 = F5 F15

keycode 72 = F6 F16

keycode 73 = F7 F17

keycode 74 = F8 F18

keycode 75 = F9 F19

keycode 76 = F10 F20

keycode 77 = Num_Lock

keycode 78 = Scroll_Lock

keycode 79 = KP_7

4.3 Czech

keycode 80 = KP_8
keycode 81 = KP_9
keycode 82 = KP_Subtract
keycode 83 = KP_4
keycode 84 = KP_5
keycode 85 = KP_6
keycode 86 = KP_Add
keycode 87 = KP_1
keycode 88 = KP_2
keycode 89 = KP_3
keycode 90 = KP_0
keycode 94 = ampersand asterisk less
keycode 95 = F11 F11
keycode 96 = F12 F12
keycode 108 = KP_Enter
keycode 109 = Control_R
keycode 112 = KP_Divide
keycode 113 = Mode_switch
keycode 114 = Break
keycode 110 = Find
keycode 98 = Up
keycode 99 = Prior
keycode 100 = Left
keycode 102 = Right
keycode 115 = Select
keycode 104 = Down

keycode 105 = Next

keycode 106 = Insert

! right windows–logo key

! in "windows" keyboards the position of the key is annoying, is where AltGr

! usually resides, so go define it as AltGr

keycode 116 = Mode_switch

! right windows–menu key

keycode 117 = Multi_key

add Mod1 = Alt_L

add Mod2 = Mode_switch

4.4 Polish

! The "AltGr" (right Alt) key generates Mode_switch

keycode 0x09 = Escape

keycode 0x43 = F1

keycode 0x44 = F2

keycode 0x45 = F3

keycode 0x46 = F4

keycode 0x47 = F5

keycode 0x48 = F6

keycode 0x49 = F7

keycode 0x4A = F8

keycode 0x4B = F9

keycode 0x4C = F10

keycode 0x5F = F11

keycode 0x60 = F12

How to setup international keyboard in X Windows with Xmodmap

keycode 0x6F = Print

keycode 0x4E = Multi_key

keycode 0x6E = Pause

keycode 0x31 = grave asciitilde

keycode 0x0A = 1 exclam

keycode 0x0B = 2 at

keycode 0x0C = 3 numbersign

keycode 0x0D = 4 dollar

keycode 0x0E = 5 percent

keycode 0x0F = 6 asciicircum

keycode 0x10 = 7 ampersand section

keycode 0x11 = 8 asterisk

keycode 0x12 = 9 parenleft

keycode 0x13 = 0 parenright

keycode 0x14 = minus underscore

keycode 0x15 = equal plus

keycode 0x33 = backslash bar

keycode 0x16 = BackSpace

keycode 0x6A = Insert

keycode 0x61 = Home

keycode 0x63 = Prior

keycode 0x4D = Num_Lock

keycode 0x70 = KP_Divide

keycode 0x3F = KP_Multiply

keycode 0x52 = KP_Subtract

keycode 0x17 = Tab

4.4 Polish

keycode 0x18 = Q

keycode 0x19 = W

keycode 0x1A = e E eogonek Eogonek

keycode 0x1B = R

keycode 0x1C = T

keycode 0x1D = Y

keycode 0x1E = U

keycode 0x1F = I

keycode 0x20 = o O oacute Oacute

keycode 0x21 = P

keycode 0x22 = bracketleft braceleft

keycode 0x23 = bracketright braceright

keycode 0x24 = Return

keycode 0x6B = Delete

keycode 0x67 = End

keycode 0x69 = Next

keycode 0x4F = KP_7

keycode 0x50 = KP_8

keycode 0x51 = KP_9

keycode 0x56 = KP_Add

keycode 0x42 = Caps_Lock

keycode 0x26 = a A aogonek Aogonek

keycode 0x27 = s S sacute Sacute

keycode 0x28 = D

keycode 0x29 = F

keycode 0x2A = G

4.4 Polish

keycode 0x2B = H

keycode 0x2C = J

keycode 0x2D = K

keycode 0x2E = l L lstroke Lstroke

keycode 0x2F = semicolon colon

keycode 0x30 = apostrophe quotedbl

keycode 0x53 = KP_4

keycode 0x54 = KP_5

keycode 0x55 = KP_6

keycode 0x32 = Shift_L

keycode 0x34 = z Z zabovedot Zabovedot

keycode 0x35 = x X xacute Xacute

keycode 0x36 = c C cacute Cacute

keycode 0x37 = V

keycode 0x38 = B

keycode 0x39 = n N nacute Nacute

keycode 0x3A = M

keycode 0x3B = comma less

keycode 0x3C = period greater Multi_key

keycode 0x3D = slash question

keycode 0x3E = Shift_R

keycode 0x62 = Up

keycode 0x57 = KP_1

keycode 0x58 = KP_2

keycode 0x59 = KP_3

keycode 0x6C = KP_Enter

4.4 Polish

How to setup international keyboard in X Windows with Xmodmap

keycode 0x25 = Control_L

keycode 0x40 = Alt_L Meta_L

keycode 0x41 = space

keycode 0x71 = Mode_switch

keycode 0x6D = Control_R

keycode 0x64 = Left

keycode 0x68 = Down

keycode 0x66 = Right

keycode 0x5A = KP_0

keycode 0x5B = KP_Decimal

! right windows–logo key

! in "windows" keyboards the position of the key is annoying, is where AltGr

! usually resides, so go define it as AltGr

keycode 116 = Mode_switch

! right windows–menu key

keycode 117 = Multi_key

clear Shift

clear Lock

clear Control

clear Mod1

clear Mod2

clear Mod3

clear Mod4

clear Mod5

add Shift = Shift_L Shift_R

add Lock = Caps_Lock

4.4 Polish

```
add Control = Control_L Control_R
```

```
add Mod1 = Alt_L
```

```
!Mode_switch
```

```
add Mod2 = Mode_switch
```

4.5 French

```
clear Mod1
```

```
clear Mod2
```

```
keycode 9 = Escape Escape
```

```
keycode 10 = ampersand 1
```

```
keycode 11 = eacute 2 dead_tilde
```

```
keycode 12 = quotedbl 3 numbersign
```

```
keycode 13 = apostrophe 4 braceleft
```

```
keycode 14 = parenleft 5 bracketleft
```

```
keycode 15 = minus 6 bar
```

```
keycode 16 = egrave 7 dead_grave
```

```
keycode 17 = underscore 8 backslash
```

```
keycode 18 = ccedilla 9 asciicircum
```

```
keycode 19 = agrave 0 at
```

```
keycode 20 = parenright degree bracketright
```

```
keycode 21 = equal plus braceright
```

```
keycode 22 = BackSpace
```

```
keycode 23 = Tab Tab
```

```
keycode 24 = a
```

```
keycode 25 = z
```

```
keycode 26 = e E currency
```

keycode 27 = r
keycode 28 = t
keycode 29 = y
keycode 30 = u
keycode 31 = i
keycode 32 = o
keycode 33 = p
keycode 34 = dead_circumflex dead_diaeresis
keycode 35 = dollar sterling currency
keycode 36 = Return
keycode 37 = Control_L
keycode 38 = q
keycode 39 = s
keycode 40 = d
keycode 41 = f
keycode 42 = g
keycode 43 = h
keycode 44 = j
keycode 45 = k
keycode 46 = l
keycode 47 = m M
keycode 48 = ugrave percent
keycode 49 = twosuperior
keycode 50 = Shift_L
keycode 51 = asterisk mu
keycode 52 = w

keycode 53 = x

keycode 54 = c

keycode 55 = v

keycode 56 = b

keycode 57 = n

keycode 58 = comma question dead_cedilla

keycode 59 = semicolon period

keycode 60 = colon slash Multi_key

keycode 61 = exclam section

keycode 62 = Shift_R

keycode 63 = KP_Multiply

keycode 64 = Alt_L Meta_L

keycode 65 = space space

keycode 66 = Caps_Lock

keycode 67 = F1 F11

keycode 68 = F2 F12

keycode 69 = F3 F13

keycode 70 = F4 F14

keycode 71 = F5 F15

keycode 72 = F6 F16

keycode 73 = F7 F17

keycode 74 = F8 F18

keycode 75 = F9 F19

keycode 76 = F10 F20

keycode 77 = Num_Lock

keycode 78 = Scroll_Lock

4.5 French

keycode 79 = KP_7
keycode 80 = KP_8
keycode 81 = KP_9
keycode 82 = KP_Subtract
keycode 83 = KP_4
keycode 84 = KP_5
keycode 85 = KP_6
keycode 86 = KP_Add
keycode 87 = KP_1
keycode 88 = KP_2
keycode 89 = KP_3
keycode 90 = KP_0
keycode 92 = Sys_Req
keycode 94 = less greater bar
keycode 95 = F11 F11
keycode 96 = F12 F12
keycode 107 = Delete
keycode 108 = KP_Enter
keycode 109 = Control_R
keycode 112 = KP_Divide
keycode 113 = Mode_switch
keycode 114 = Break
keycode 110 = Find
keycode 98 = Up
keycode 99 = Prior
keycode 100 = Left

4.5 French

keycode 102 = Right

keycode 104 = Down

keycode 105 = Next

keycode 106 = Insert

! right windows–logo key

! in "windows" keyboards the position of the key is annoying, is where AltGr

! usually resides, so go define it as AltGr

keycode 116 = Mode_switch

! right windows–menu key

keycode 117 = Multi_key

add Mod1 = Alt_L

add Mod2 = Mode_switch

4.6 Croatian/Slovenian

clear Mod1

clear Mod2

keycode 9 = Escape

keycode 10 = 1 exclam asciitilde

keycode 11 = 2 quotedbl caron

keycode 12 = 3 numbersign asciicircum

keycode 13 = 4 dollar breve

keycode 14 = 5 percent degree

keycode 15 = 6 ampersand ogonek

keycode 16 = 7 slash grave

keycode 17 = 8 parenleft abovedot

keycode 18 = 9 parenright acute

How to setup international keyboard in X Windows with Xmodmap

keycode 19 = 0 equal doubleacute

keycode 20 = apostrophe question diaeresis

keycode 21 = plus asterisk cedilla

keycode 22 = Delete Delete

keycode 23 = Tab Tab

keycode 24 = q Q backslash

keycode 25 = w W bar

keycode 26 = e

keycode 27 = r

keycode 28 = t

keycode 29 = z

keycode 30 = u

keycode 31 = i

keycode 32 = o

keycode 33 = p

keycode 34 = scaron Scaron division

keycode 35 = dstroke Dstroke multiply

keycode 36 = Return

keycode 37 = Control_L

keycode 38 = a

keycode 39 = s

keycode 40 = d

keycode 41 = f F bracketleft

keycode 42 = g G bracketright

keycode 43 = h

keycode 44 = j

4.6 Croatian/Slovenian

keycode 45 = k K lstroke

keycode 46 = l L Lstroke

keycode 47 = ccaron Ccaron

keycode 48 = cacute Cacute ssharp

keycode 49 = cedilla diaeresis

keycode 50 = Shift_L

keycode 51 = zcaron Zcaron currency

keycode 52 = y

keycode 53 = x

keycode 54 = c

keycode 55 = v V at

keycode 56 = b B braceleft

keycode 57 = n N braceright

keycode 58 = m M section

keycode 59 = comma semicolon

keycode 60 = period colon

keycode 61 = minus underscore

keycode 62 = Shift_R

keycode 63 = KP_Multiply

keycode 64 = Alt_L Meta_L

keycode 65 = space space

keycode 66 = Caps_Lock

keycode 67 = F1 F11

keycode 68 = F2 F12

keycode 69 = F3 F13

keycode 70 = F4 F14

4.6 Croatian/Slovenian

keycode 71 = F5 F15

keycode 72 = F6 F16

keycode 73 = F7 F17

keycode 74 = F8 F18

keycode 75 = F9 F19

keycode 76 = F10 F20

keycode 77 = Num_Lock

keycode 78 = Scroll_Lock

keycode 79 = KP_7

keycode 80 = KP_8

keycode 81 = KP_9

keycode 82 = KP_Subtract

keycode 83 = KP_4

keycode 84 = KP_5

keycode 85 = KP_6

keycode 86 = KP_Add

keycode 87 = KP_1

keycode 88 = KP_2

keycode 89 = KP_3

keycode 90 = KP_0

keycode 91 = KP_Decimal

keycode 92 = X386Sys_Req

keycode 94 = less greater

keycode 95 = F11 F1

keycode 96 = F12 F12

keycode 108 = KP_Enter

4.6 Croatian/Slovenian

keycode 109 = Control_R

keycode 112 = KP_Divide

keycode 113 = Mode_switch

keycode 114 = Break

keycode 110 = Find

keycode 98 = Up

keycode 99 = Prior

keycode 100 = Left

keycode 102 = Right

keycode 104 = Down

keycode 105 = Next

keycode 106 = Insert

add Mod1 = Alt_L

add Mod2 = Mode_switch

4.7 Lithuanian keyboard (AZERTY layout)

clear Mod1

clear Mod2

keycode 9 = Escape Escape

keycode 10 = exclam 1

keycode 11 = quotedbl 2 at

keycode 12 = slash 3 numbersign

keycode 13 = semicolon 4 dollar

keycode 14 = colon 5 percent

keycode 15 = comma 6 asciicircum

keycode 16 = period 7 ampersand

keycode 17 = question 8 asterisk

keycode 18 = parenleft 9

keycode 19 = parenright 0

keycode 20 = underscore minus minus underscore

keycode 21 = plus equal equal plus

keycode 22 = BackSpace

keycode 23 = Tab Tab

keycode 24 = aogonek Aogonek q Q

keycode 25 = zcaron Zcaron w W

keycode 26 = e E currency

keycode 27 = r

keycode 28 = t

keycode 29 = y

keycode 30 = u

keycode 31 = i

keycode 32 = o

keycode 33 = p

keycode 34 = iogonek Iogonek bracketleft braceleft

keycode 35 = leftdoublequotemark doublelowquotemark bracketright braceright

keycode 36 = Return

keycode 37 = Control_L

keycode 38 = a

keycode 39 = s

keycode 40 = d

keycode 41 = f

keycode 42 = g

keycode 43 = h
keycode 44 = j
keycode 45 = k
keycode 46 = l
keycode 47 = uogonek Uogonek semicolon colon
keycode 48 = eabovedot Eabovedot apostrophe quotedbl
keycode 49 = grave asciitilde
keycode 50 = Shift_L
keycode 51 = backslash bar
keycode 52 = z
keycode 53 = umacron Umacron x X
keycode 54 = c
keycode 55 = v
keycode 56 = b
keycode 57 = n
keycode 58 = m
keycode 59 = ccaron Ccaron comma less
keycode 60 = scaron Scaron period greater
keycode 61 = eogonek Eogonek slash question
keycode 62 = Shift_R
keycode 63 = KP_Multiply
keycode 64 = Alt_L Meta_L
keycode 65 = space space
keycode 66 = Caps_Lock
keycode 67 = F1 F11
keycode 68 = F2 F12

keycode 69 = F3 F13

keycode 70 = F4 F14

keycode 71 = F5 F15

keycode 72 = F6 F16

keycode 73 = F7 F17

keycode 74 = F8 F18

keycode 75 = F9 F19

keycode 76 = F10 F20

keycode 77 = Num_Lock

keycode 78 = Scroll_Lock

keycode 79 = KP_7

keycode 80 = KP_8

keycode 81 = KP_9

keycode 82 = KP_Subtract

keycode 83 = KP_4

keycode 84 = KP_5

keycode 85 = KP_6

keycode 86 = KP_Add

keycode 87 = KP_1

keycode 88 = KP_2

keycode 89 = KP_3

keycode 90 = KP_0

keycode 94 = less greater bar

keycode 95 = F11 F11

keycode 96 = F12 F12

keycode 108 = KP_Enter

4.7 Lithuanian keyboard (AZERTY layout)

keycode 109 = Control_R

keycode 112 = KP_Divide

keycode 113 = Mode_switch

keycode 114 = Break

keycode 110 = Find

keycode 98 = Up

keycode 99 = Prior

keycode 100 = Left

keycode 102 = Right

keycode 115 = Select

keycode 104 = Down

keycode 105 = Next

keycode 106 = Insert

! right windows–logo key

! in "windows" keyboards the position of the key is annoying, is where AltGr

! usually resides, so go define it as AltGr

keycode 116 = Mode_switch

! right windows–menu key, redefined as Compose key

keycode 117 = Multi_key

add Mod1 = Alt_L

add Mod2 = Mode_switch

4.8 Polish

! The "& 7" key generates 7, ampersand, and section

! The "E" key generates e, E, eogonek, and Eogonek

! The "O" key generates o, O, oacute, and Oacute

! The "A" key generates a, A, aogonek, and Aogonek

! The "S" key generates s, S, sacute, and Sacute

! The "L" key generates l, L, lstroke, and Lstroke

! The "Z" key generates z, Z, zabovedot, and Zabovedot

! The "X" key generates x, X, zacute, and Zacute

! The "C" key generates c, C, cacute, and Cacute

! The "N" key generates n, N, nacute, and Nacute

! The "AltGr" key generates Mode_switch

keycode 0x09 = Escape

keycode 0x43 = F1

keycode 0x44 = F2

keycode 0x45 = F3

keycode 0x46 = F4

keycode 0x47 = F5

keycode 0x48 = F6

keycode 0x49 = F7

keycode 0x4A = F8

keycode 0x4B = F9

keycode 0x4C = F10

keycode 0x5F = F11

keycode 0x60 = F12

keycode 0x6F = Print

keycode 0x4E = Multi_key

keycode 0x6E = Pause

keycode 0x31 = grave asciitilde

keycode 0x0A = 1 exclam

4.8 Polish

How to setup international keyboard in X Windows with Xmodmap

keycode 0x0B = 2 at

keycode 0x0C = 3 numbersign

keycode 0x0D = 4 dollar

keycode 0x0E = 5 percent

keycode 0x0F = 6 asciicircum

keycode 0x10 = 7 ampersand section

keycode 0x11 = 8 asterisk

keycode 0x12 = 9 parenleft

keycode 0x13 = 0 parenright

keycode 0x14 = minus underscore

keycode 0x15 = equal plus

keycode 0x33 = backslash bar

keycode 0x16 = BackSpace

keycode 0x6A = Insert

keycode 0x61 = Home

keycode 0x63 = Prior

keycode 0x4D = Num_Lock

keycode 0x70 = KP_Divide

keycode 0x3F = KP_Multiply

keycode 0x52 = KP_Subtract

keycode 0x17 = Tab

keycode 0x18 = Q

keycode 0x19 = W

keycode 0x1A = e E eoogonek Eogonek

keycode 0x1B = R

keycode 0x1C = T

4.8 Polish

keycode 0x1D = Y

keycode 0x1E = U

keycode 0x1F = I

keycode 0x20 = o O oacute Oacute

keycode 0x21 = P

keycode 0x22 = bracketleft braceleft

keycode 0x23 = bracketright braceright

keycode 0x24 = Return

keycode 0x6B = Delete

keycode 0x67 = End

keycode 0x69 = Next

keycode 0x4F = KP_7

keycode 0x50 = KP_8

keycode 0x51 = KP_9

keycode 0x56 = KP_Add

keycode 0x42 = Caps_Lock

keycode 0x26 = a A aogonek Aogonek

keycode 0x27 = s S sacute Sacute

keycode 0x28 = D

keycode 0x29 = F

keycode 0x2A = G

keycode 0x2B = H

keycode 0x2C = J

keycode 0x2D = K

keycode 0x2E = l L lstroke Lstroke

keycode 0x2F = semicolon colon

4.8 Polish

keycode 0x30 = apostrophe quotedbl

keycode 0x53 = KP_4

keycode 0x54 = KP_5

keycode 0x55 = KP_6

keycode 0x32 = Shift_L

keycode 0x34 = z Z zabovedot Zabovedot

keycode 0x35 = x X zacute Zacute

keycode 0x36 = c C cacute Cacute

keycode 0x37 = V

keycode 0x38 = B

keycode 0x39 = n N nacute Nacute

keycode 0x3A = M

keycode 0x3B = comma less

keycode 0x3C = period greater Multi_key

keycode 0x3D = slash question

keycode 0x3E = Shift_R

keycode 0x62 = Up

keycode 0x57 = KP_1

keycode 0x58 = KP_2

keycode 0x59 = KP_3

keycode 0x6C = KP_Enter

keycode 0x25 = Control_L

keycode 0x40 = Alt_L Meta_L

keycode 0x41 = space

keycode 0x71 = Mode_switch

keycode 0x6D = Control_R

4.8 Polish

keycode 0x64 = Left

keycode 0x68 = Down

keycode 0x66 = Right

keycode 0x5A = KP_0

keycode 0x5B = KP_Decimal

! right windows–logo key

! in "windows" keyboards the position of the key is annoying, is where AltGr

! usually resides, so go define it as AltGr

keycode 116 = Mode_switch

! right windows–menu key keycode 117 = Multi_key

clear Shift

clear Lock

clear Control

clear Mod1

clear Mod2

clear Mod3

clear Mod4

clear Mod5

add Shift = Shift_L Shift_R

add Lock = Caps_Lock

add Control = Control_L Control_R

add Mod1 = Alt_L

!Mode_switch add Mod2 = Mode_switch

5. [Some Xmodmap tips](#)

If you want to list the current keymap table, issue the command: `xmodmap -pk` | more

How to setup international keyboard in X Windows with Xmodmap

The `xkeycaps` program is a sort of graphical front-end for `xmodmap`. Start it and see which numbers mean which keycode.

To make the mouse buttons left-handed, use a command: `xmodmap -e "pointer = 3 2 1"`

To remove the CapsLock and change it to control key, write this in your Xmodmap file:

```
remove Lock = Caps_Lock keysym Caps_Lock = Control_L add Control = Control_L
```
