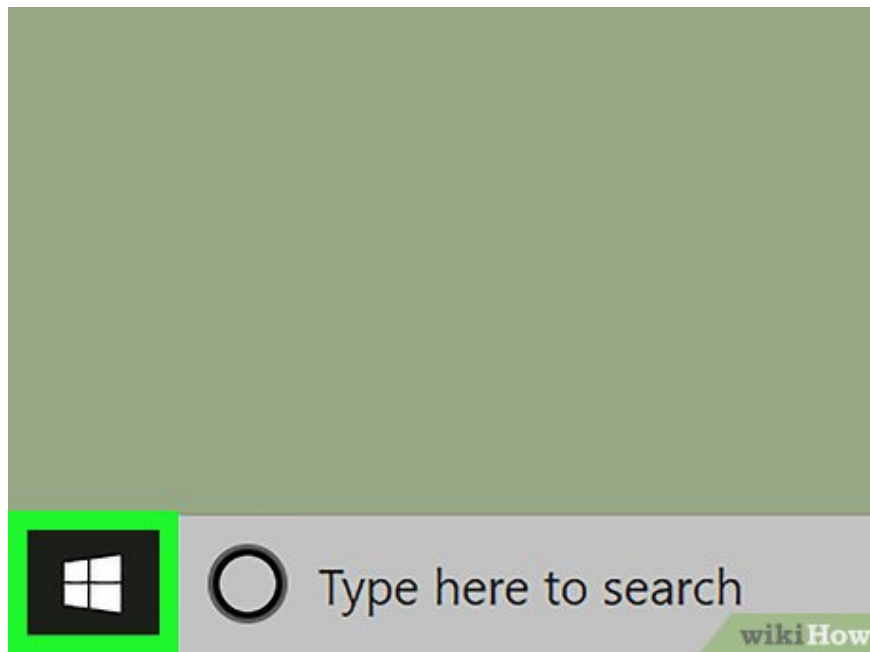


How to Check the Graphics Card on Your Computer

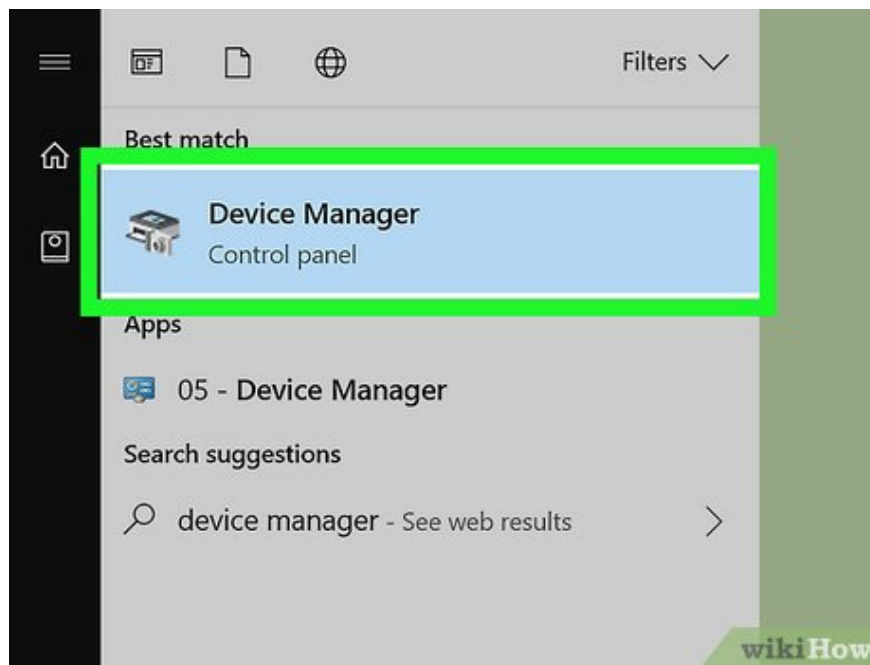
This is an article showing how to find graphics card information on Windows, Mac and Linux computers.

On Windows



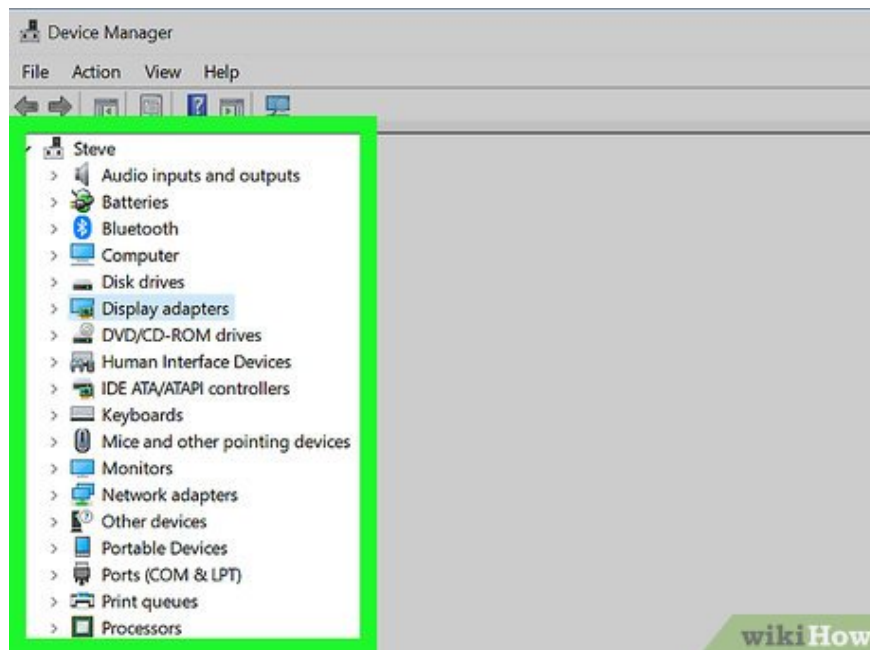
Open Start . Click the Windows icon in the bottom left corner of the screen.

You can also right-click Start to open the advanced options menu.



Open Device Manager. Type `device manager` Start, then click **Device Manager** . It's above the search results.

If you right-clicked Start, click **Device Manager** in the menu that appears.



Look for the "Display adapters" heading. Scroll down until you find this title in the Device Manager window.

The options in the Device Manager window are arranged alphabetically, so you'll see the "Display adapters" heading in the "D" section.

If you see indented options below the "Display adapters" heading, skip to the next step.



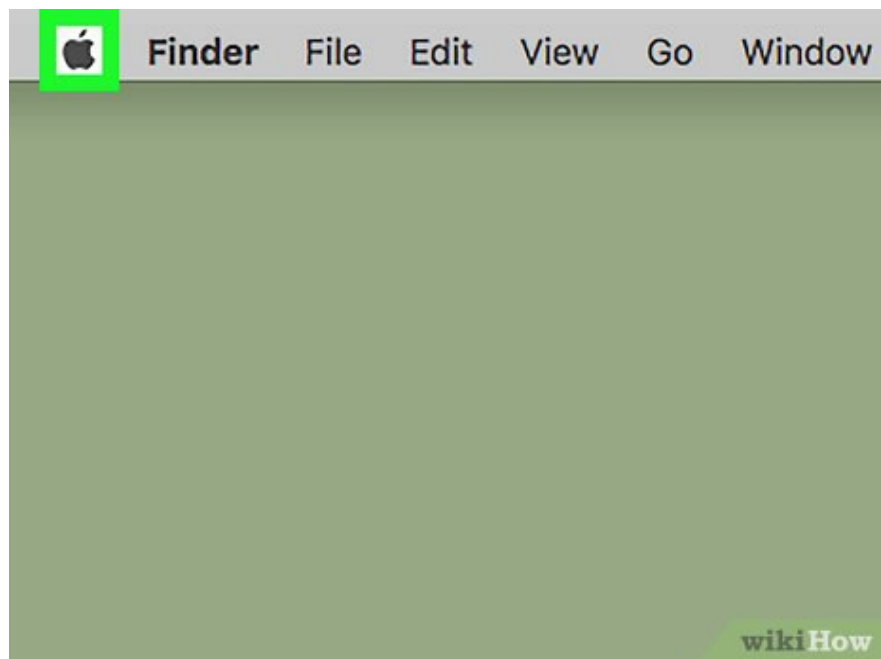
Double-click the "Display adapters" heading. This immediately expands the title and shows you the installed graphics card information.



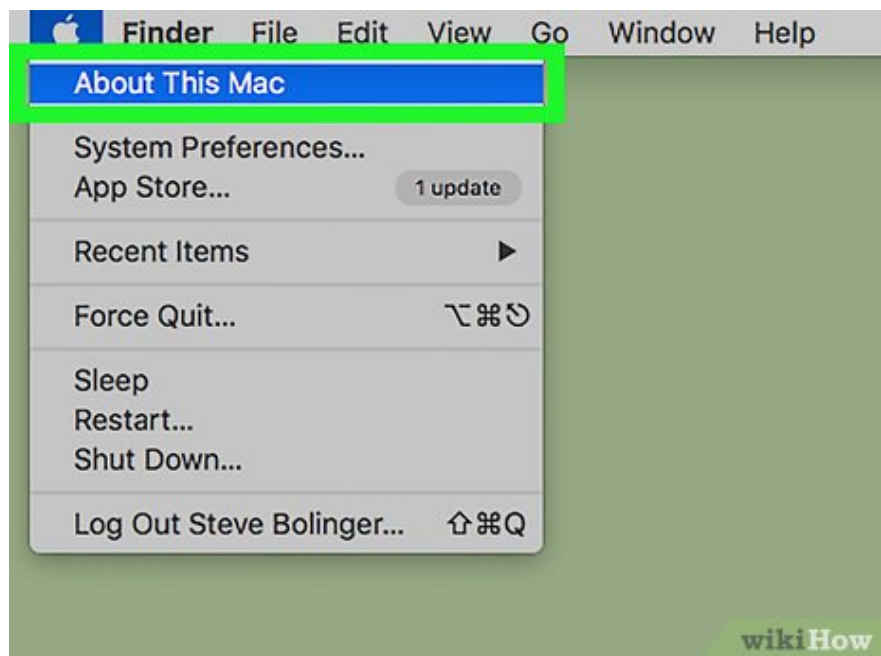
View graphics card information. The name of the installed graphics card displays below the "Display adapters" heading. If you see multiple names here, it means the computer has an additional graphics card installed in addition to the built-in one.

You can search the name of the graphics card online for more details.

On Mac



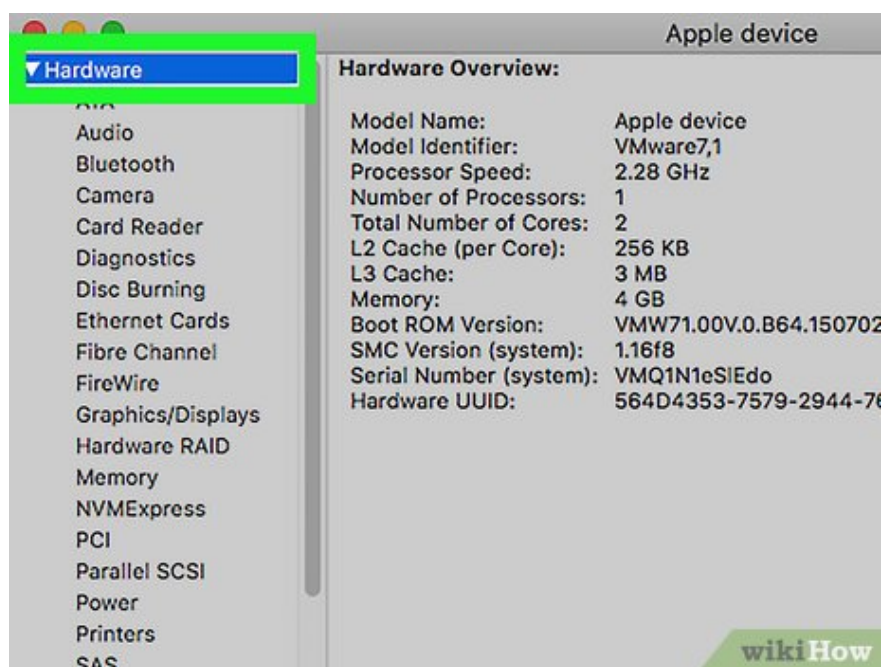
Open the Apple menu. Click the Apple icon in the top left corner of the screen. A menu will appear here.



Click About This Mac . This is the option at the top of the menu that appears.



Click **System Report...** (**System Report**). This is the option below the About This Mac window.



Click **?** to the left of **Hardware** . This is the option in the left pane of the System Report window.



Click **Graphics/Displays** . This option is in the middle of the group of options displayed under the **Hardware** heading in the left pane.



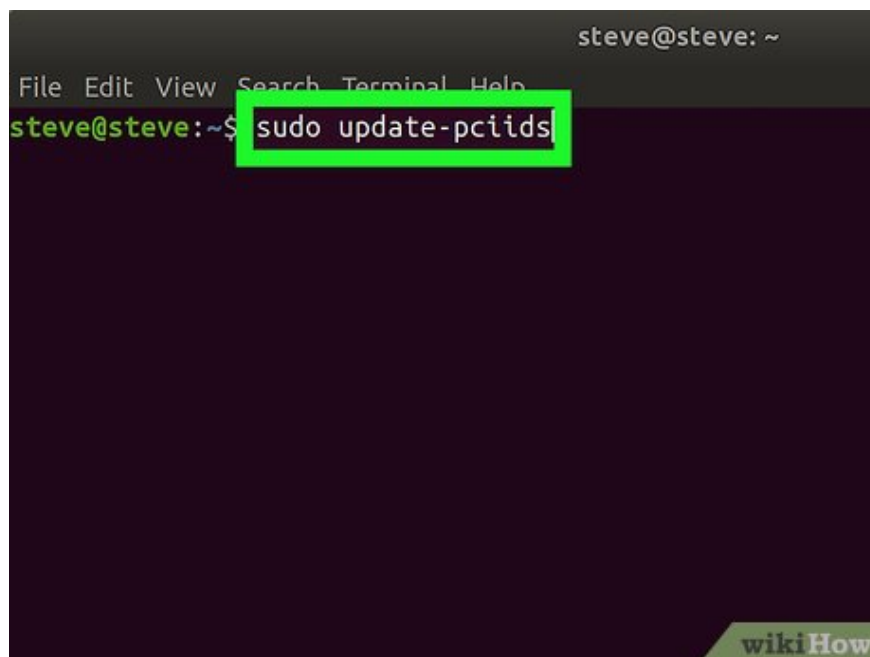
Find the name of the **graphics card**. This information appears at the top of the right pane.

You can also view the graphics card specifications listed below the graphics card name.

On Linux



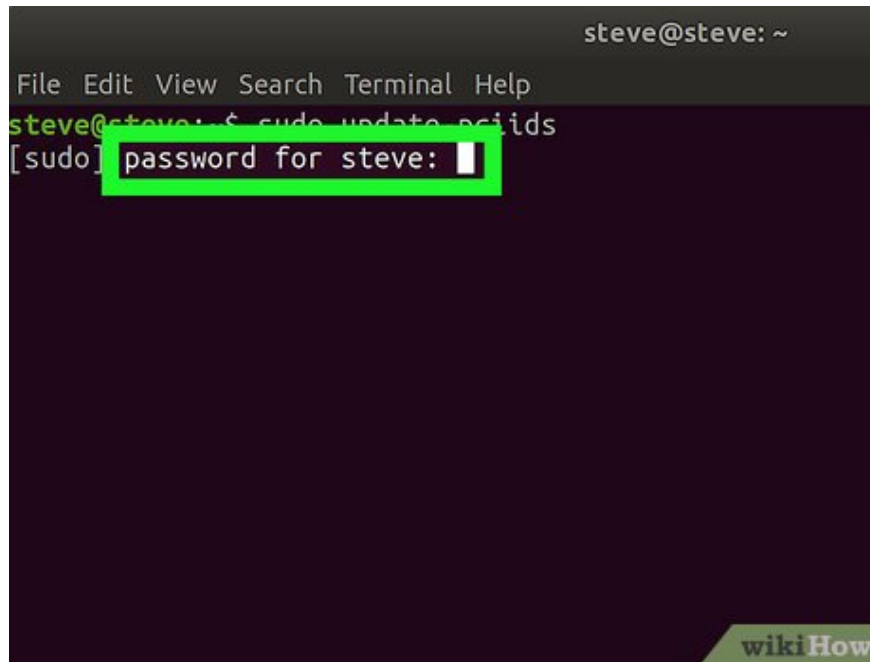
Open Terminal. Click the Terminal app with the black box icon, or press `Alt+Ctrl+T` at the same time to open a new Terminal window.



Update the computer's PCI components list. You need to enter the following command into Terminal, then press `? Enter`.

```
sudo update-pciids
```

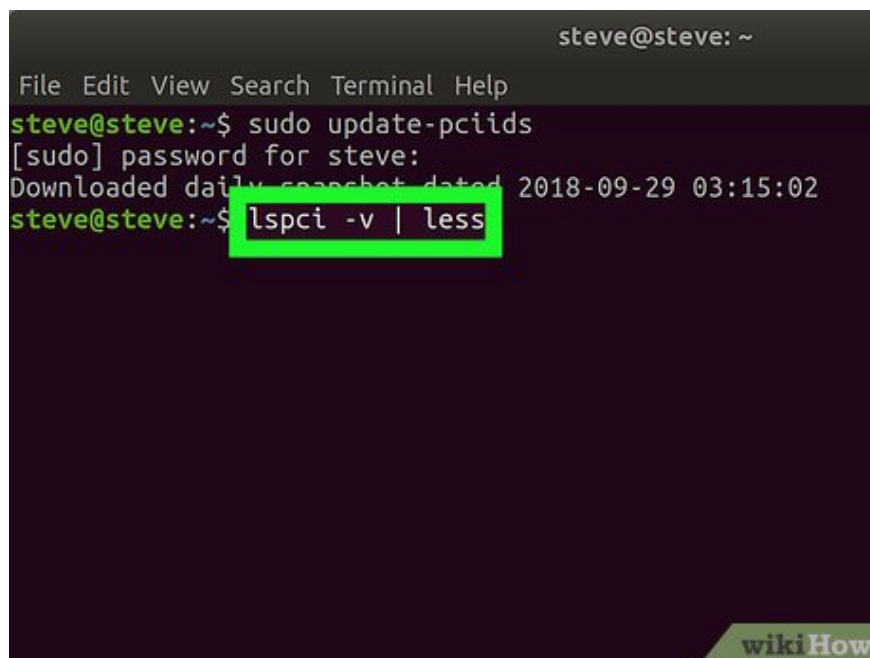
```
steve@steve: ~  
File Edit View Search Terminal Help  
steve@steve:~$ sudo update-pciids  
[sudo] password for steve: █
```

A terminal window with a dark background and light text. The prompt is 'steve@steve: ~'. The menu bar shows 'File Edit View Search Terminal Help'. The user has entered 'sudo update-pciids'. The terminal now shows '[sudo] password for steve:' followed by a single white character, which is highlighted with a red box. A 'wikiHow' logo is in the bottom right corner.

Enter password. Enter the password you use to log in to your computer, then press `? Enter`. This will confirm the command and update the computer's PCI component list.

The password's characters will not be displayed when you type it into Terminal.

```
steve@steve: ~  
File Edit View Search Terminal Help  
steve@steve:~$ sudo update-pciids  
[sudo] password for steve:  
Downloaded daily snapshot dated 2018-09-29 03:15:02  
steve@steve:~$ lspci -v | less
```

A terminal window with a dark background and light text. The prompt is 'steve@steve: ~'. The menu bar shows 'File Edit View Search Terminal Help'. The user has entered 'sudo update-pciids'. The terminal shows '[sudo] password for steve:' followed by a blank line. The next line shows 'Downloaded daily snapshot dated 2018-09-29 03:15:02'. The user has entered 'lspci -v | less', which is highlighted with a red box. A 'wikiHow' logo is in the bottom right corner.

Find your computer's PCI components list. You need to enter the following command and press `? Enter` to open the list of installed and integrated PCI components (including graphics card):

```
lspci -v | less. less
```

```
steve@steve: ~
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
Memory at febfe000 (64-bit, non-prefetchable) [size=8K]
Capabilities: <access denied>
Kernel driver in use: vmw_vmci
Kernel modules: vmw_vmci
00:0f.0 VGA compatible controller: VMware SVGA II Adapter (prog-if
oller])
Subsystem: VMware SVGA II Adapter
Flags: bus master, medium devsel, latency 64, IRQ 16
I/O ports at 1070 [size=16]
Memory at e8000000 (32-bit, prefetchable) [size=128M]
Memory at fe000000 (32-bit, non-prefetchable) [size=8M]
[virtual] Expansion ROM at 000c0000 [disabled] [size=128K]
Capabilities: <access denied>
Kernel driver in use: vmwgfx
Kernel modules: vmwgfx
00:10.0 SCSI storage controller: LSI Logic / Symbios Logic 53c1030
MPT Dual Ultra320 SCSI (rev 01)
Subsystem: VMware LSI Logic Parallel SCSI Controller
Flags: bus master, medium devsel, latency 64, IRQ 17
I/O ports at 1400 [size=256]
Memory at feba0000 (64-bit, non-prefetchable) [size=128K]
```

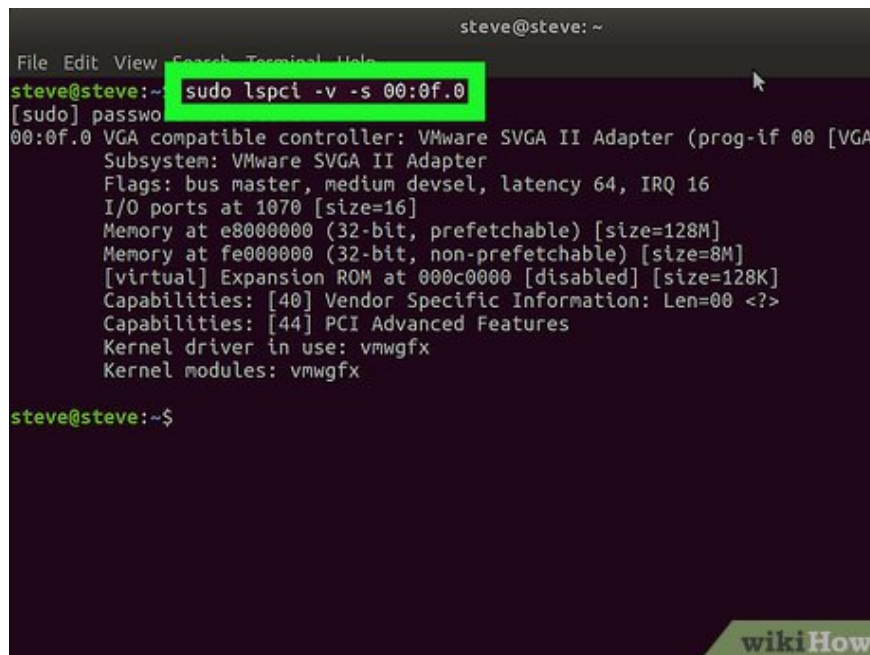
Find the graphics card. Scroll up the Terminal window until you find the heading "Video controller", "VGA compatible", "3D" or "Integrated graphics; the name of the graphics card appears next to this heading.

```
steve@steve:
File Edit View Search Terminal Help
Memory at febfe000 (64-bit, non-prefet
Capabilities: <access denied>
Kernel driver in use: vmw_vmci
Kernel modules: vmw_vmci
00:0f.0 VGA compatible controller: VMware SVGA
otter])
Subsystem: VMware SVGA II Adapter
Flags: bus master, medium devsel, late
I/O ports at 1070 [size=16]
Memory at e8000000 (32-bit, prefetchab
Memory at fe000000 (32-bit, non-prefet
[virtual] Expansion ROM at 000c0000 [d
Capabilities: <access denied>
Kernel driver in use: vmwgfx
```

Note the graphics card ID number. This is the number displayed to the left of the graphics card title, and usually has the format: 00:00.0



Open a new Terminal window. Press Alt+ Ctrl+ T again, or right-click the Terminal app and click **New Terminal Window** or something similar.



Find graphics card information. Enter the following command into Terminal - remember to replace "00:02.0" with the graphics card ID number and press `Enter` to see detailed information of the graphics card:

```
sudo lspci -v -s 00:02.0
```

You finished reading the article "**How to Check the Graphics Card on Your Computer**" edited by the [TipsMake](#) team. We hope this article has provided you with many useful tech tips and tricks. You can search for similar articles on tips and guides. Thank you for reading and for following us regularly.
