

How do I find out my motherboard model?

Asked 11 years, 9 months ago Modified 3 years, 4 months ago Viewed 643k times



Is there a way to find what motherboard model I have?

368

If yes, how, please?



hardware



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edited Feb 17, 2014 at 0:49

asked Aug 24, 2012 at 16:48



Braiam

68k 32 179 270



Ederico

6,137 8 27 24

- 1 It is not needed to run as root a command or to install new software, see [below in the answer](#)... or if you prefer an *hardware answer* it's always possible to follow the @NGRhodes suggestion ;-) – **Hastur** Jan 27, 2015 at 14:15
- 3 For most hardware and so i'm using inxi. Try it tecmin.com/inxi-command-to-find-linux-system-information – **dMatija** Dec 27, 2017 at 12:51
- 4 `cat /sys/devices/virtual/dmi/id/board_*` – **lashgar** Nov 25, 2021 at 18:31

7 Answers

Sorted by:

Highest score (default)



This will directly show you motherboard info:

618

`sudo dmidecode -t 2`



or



`sudo dmidecode | more`



You can also try:

`lspci`

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edited Apr 2, 2019 at 19:59

answered Aug 24, 2012 at 16:50

daaawx

Steiger



247 2 8



7,627 4 19 23

47 I wish this was the accepted answer and that I could remember that forever. No more pausing during bios boot, no more opening the case, no need to install anything. – [bksunday](#) Oct 29, 2014 at 22:04

2 Lol, has more upvotes as the question and accepted answer combined! But, in the end, I think Hastur's answer is the best (and it took 3 years to get that rock solid answer that doesn't require 3rd party utilities!) – [Cestarian](#) Mar 2, 2016 at 9:25

1 `dmidecode -t 1` gave me the current Product Name. type 2 gave some serials which will not help that much. Im sure that types of dmi data differs across motherboards. – [m3nda](#) Feb 11, 2018 at 9:53

2 [@erm3nda](#) -t 2 means Baseboard information, see `man dmidecode` – [Vadim Kotov](#) Jun 18, 2018 at 13:46

This is great. Till now I was accessing dmidecode's output tables by their hex addresses, which I possibly singled out by guessing. This is way safer and clearer. For completeness, you can check what each type (t in the command above) stands to [here](#). (well man already details it, as Vadim Kotov instructs, above) – [Veverke](#) Nov 12, 2020 at 13:54 ✎



There's also some great graphical tools that show you not just your motherboard info, but all info about your computer.

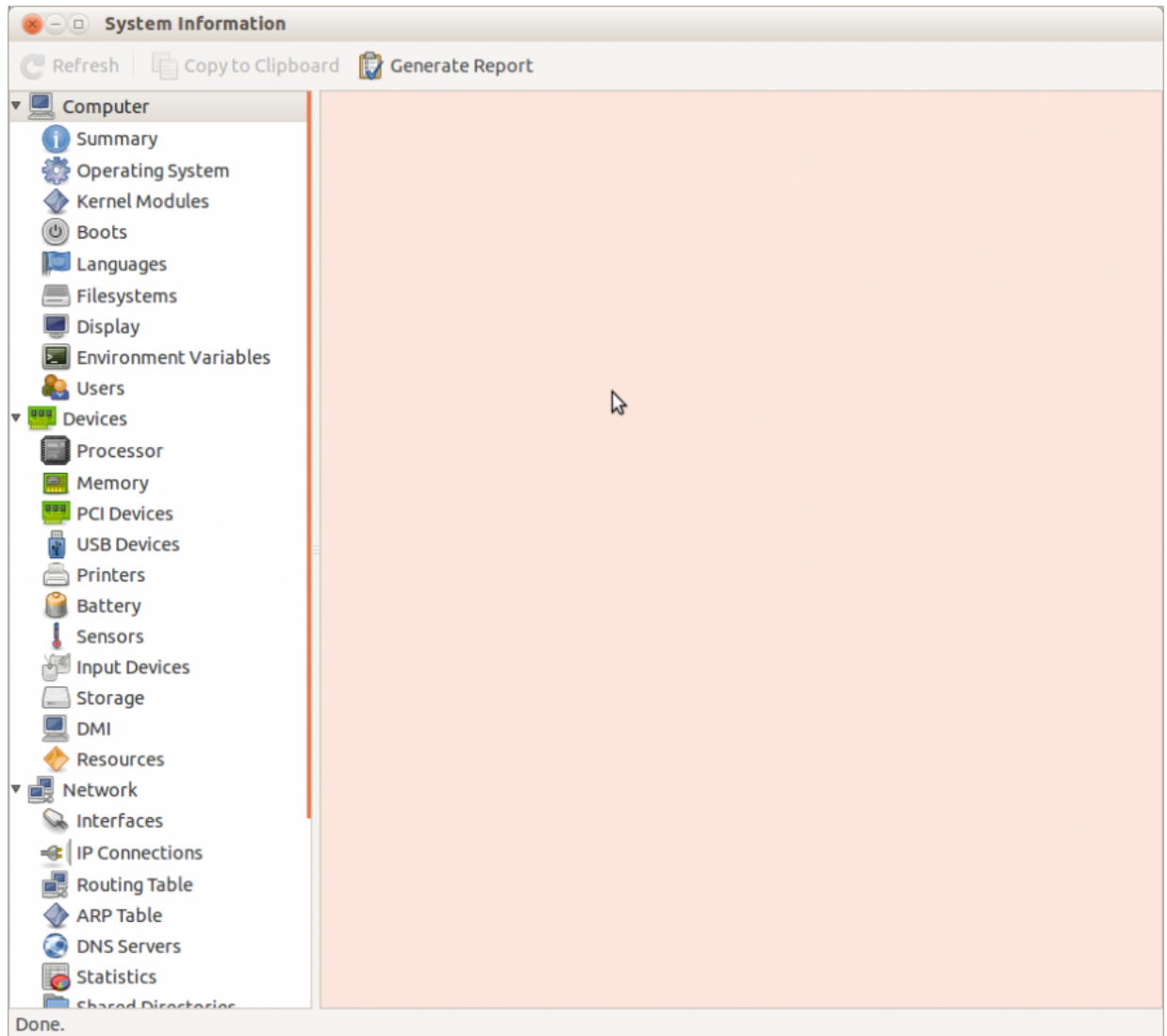
166



1. [Hardinfo](#)

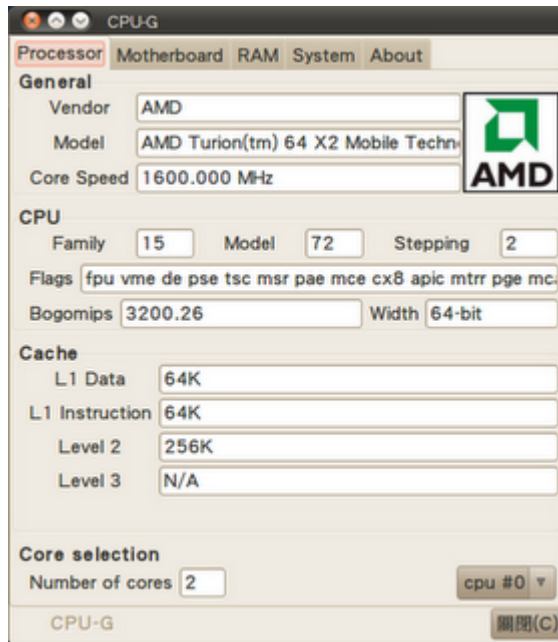
Search for the `hardinfo` package in the Software Center or run `sudo apt-get install hardinfo` from the command line. The motherboard make and model can be found on the *Devices > DMI* page.



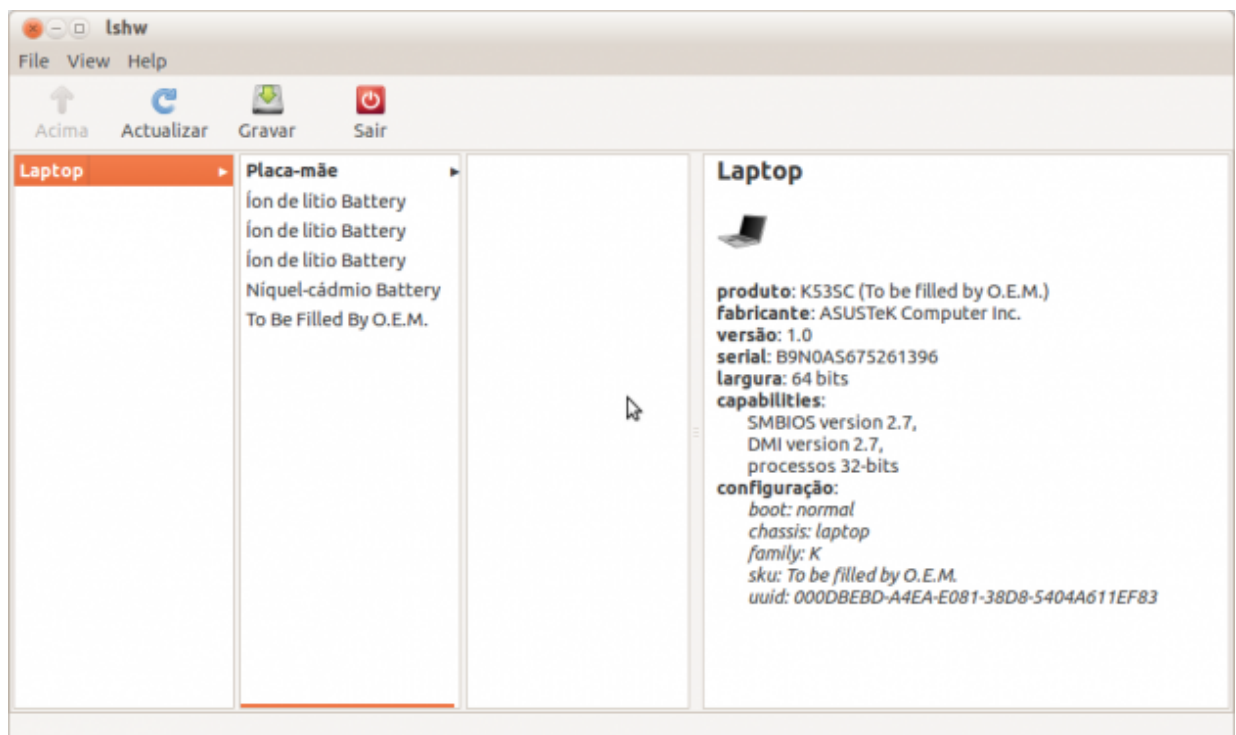


2. **CPU-G** - Linux alternative to the popular Windows application [CPU-Z](#). Originally created by [ftsamiris](#), it has since been picked up by [Atareao Team](#)

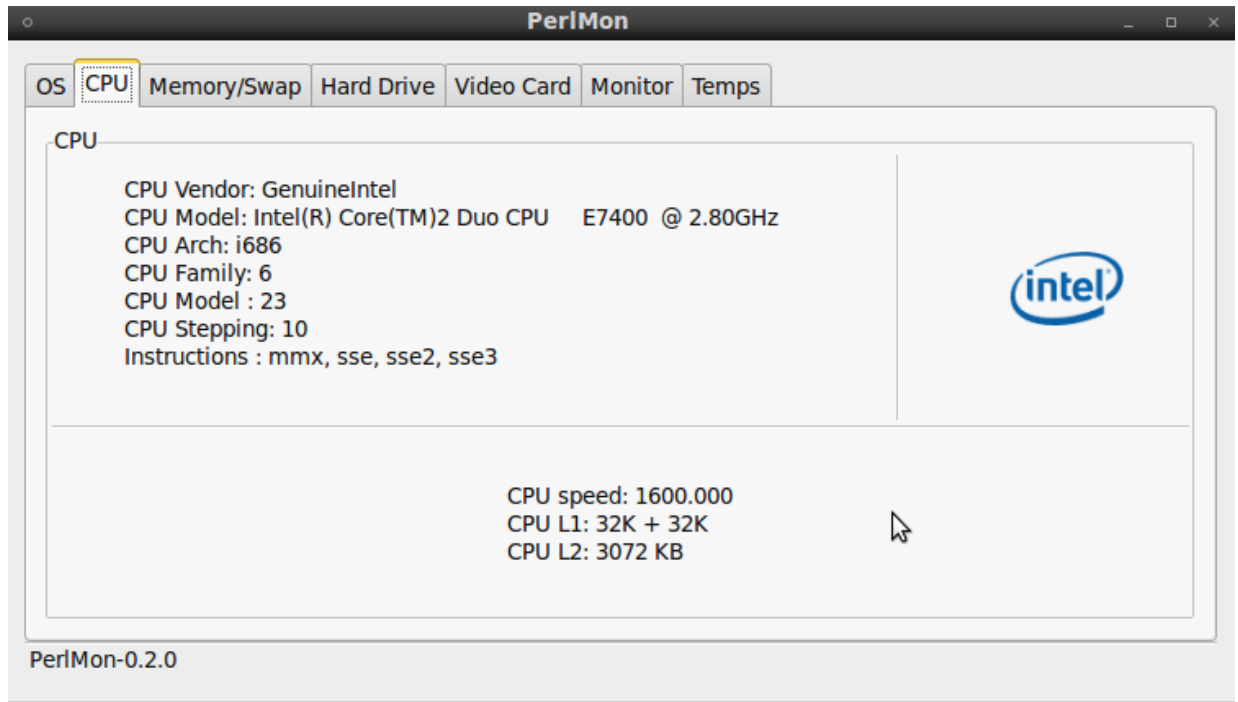
```
sudo add-apt-repository ppa:atareao/atareao
sudo apt update
sudo apt install cpu-g
```



3. **lshw-gtk** – Graphical frontend for `lshw` command



4. **PerlMon**



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edited Dec 27, 2017 at 12:48

answered Aug 24, 2012 at 17:03



David Foerster

36.4k 56 94 148



LnxSick

12.3k 1 42 51

Non-root user variant

92

I would like to suggest **a variant for the unprivileged users**, since it's not always possible to execute commands as root (some users simply cannot and however **it is always a good practice to avoid running commands as root when it's not needed**) and or there is no intention or possibility to install new programs:

```
cat /sys/devices/virtual/dmi/id/board_{vendor,name,version}
```

that it is a short version, *shell expanded*, of `cat /sys/devices/virtual/dmi/id/board_vendor /sys/devices/virtual/dmi/id/board_name /sys/devices/virtual/dmi/id/board_version` and gives as a spartan output respectively vendor, name and version:

```
FUJITSU
D3062-A1
S26361-D3062-A1
```

Note:

Inside the path `/sys/devices/virtual/dmi/id/` it's possible to find some files with information about BIOS, board (motherboard), chassis... not all are readable by an *unprivileged user* due to

a security or privacy concerns.

Privileged user variant

Of course, e.g. a `sudo cat board_serial` (that usually is readable only by root, `-r-----`) or a `sudo cat board_*` can easily overcome this limit...

...but, maybe, if privileges are available it's more convenient to use `dmidecode` as suggested in other answers as well.

Below is the version I prefer, due to the compactness of its output:

```
sudo dmidecode -t 1          # or
sudo dmidecode | grep -A4 '^Base'  # output more short and compact
```

The previous command with `-A3` will show only the first 3 lines and it is the short version for `sudo dmidecode | grep -A4 '^Base Board Information'` that should be better to use if in a script.

Example output:

```
Base Board Information
Manufacturer: FUJITSU
Product Name: D3062-A1
Version: S26361-D3062-A1
Serial Number: MySerialNumber(1)
```

(1) if it is protected for unprivileged users, then maybe it's better to avoid posting it :-)

Ps> The following works fine too `sudo lshw | grep -A5 "Mot"` (again "Mot" is the short for "Motherboard" and only "Mo" will not filter words as Model or Mobile...), but I find it a little *lazier* than `dmidecode` to answer with its output (lshw 0.906s vs dmidecode 0.024s).

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edited Mar 2, 2020 at 21:28

answered Jan 27, 2015 at 13:53



Hastur

3,990 2 30 41

- 1 Perfect! is `/sys/devices/` only available on debian-based or any bigger distro? – CodeBrauer Feb 6, 2017 at 14:22
- 2 @CodeBrauer It [seems it depends from kernel > 2.6.x](#) and not from distro, as you can read in this [Fedora thread](#). ps> "Note that this dmi information may only be applicable to Intel-based PCs" [Comment on another answer](#) – Hastur Feb 6, 2017 at 18:43 ✎
- 1 As non privileged user, to ignore the access error, it's possible to use a more easy to remember command `cat /sys/devices/virtual/dmi/id/board_* 2>/dev/null`, redirecting the errors to the *holy* `/dev/null`. Of course (I'm lazy) it's always possible to use the command without redirection in an alias



You can also use `lshw`. It is usually run with `sudo` as that allows it to probe your devices and accurately report back information. Just run

51

```
sudo lshw
```



and the first entries in the results will detail your system and the motherboard and the bios, like in the example below:



```
*-core
  description: Motherboard
  product: Aspire 1700
  vendor: acer
  physical id: 0
  version: 0303
  serial: None
*-firmware
  description: BIOS
  vendor: acer
  physical id: 0
  version: 3C13
  date: 05/12/04
  size: 109KiB
  capacity: 448KiB
  capabilities: isa pci pcmcia pnp upgrade shadowing escd cdboot bootselect
socketedrom int5printscreen int9keyboard int14serial int17printer int10video acpi usb
agp smartbattery biosbootspecification
```

`lshw` will give you a lot of other information as well; if you want any particular data in future you can run, for example, `sudo lshw -class video` to find out about your graphics card. For a listing of the hardware classes `lshw` analyses, enter `sudo lshw -short`. For more information on the program, enter `man lshw` in the terminal or visit [the Ubuntu manpages](#).

As Schweinsteiger has noted, `dmidecode` is also a useful tool for reporting on motherboard info.

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edited Dec 29, 2016 at 22:24

answered Aug 24, 2012 at 17:12



Zanna ♦

user76204

70.8k 59 221 330

FYI, this comes in the same package as the one for `lstopo`. You can install both using `sudo apt-get install -y hwloc` – Sridhar Sarnobat Mar 3, 2015 at 22:25



I found the quickest & easiest way to determine the motherboard model on my computer is:

15

```
dmesg | grep DMI:
```



which, for the Gigabyte Z68MA-D2H-B3 in my computer, yields:



```
dennis ~ $ dmesg | grep DMI:  
[    0.000000] DMI: Gigabyte Technology Co., Ltd. Z68MA-D2H-B3/Z68MA-D2H-B3, BIOS F2  
04/15/2011
```

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edited Dec 29, 2016 at 22:28

answered Dec 29, 2016 at 21:59



Zanna ♦

70.8k 59 221 330



Dennis Estenson

350 2 5



Simple one-liner in Ubuntu variants

10

```
sudo dmidecode -s baseboard-product-name
```



will give you motherboard model name



You can also find out motherboard's manufacturer , version , serial-number , asset-tag , and other string commands for other devices.

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answered Feb 16, 2021 at 6:42



Syed Habeeb Ullah
Quadri

441 4 9



This worked for me:

8

```
sudo dmidecode --string baseboard-product-name
```



see:

https://charlieharvey.org.uk/page/motherboard_model_make_serial_linux_or_debian_bash_shell



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edited Jul 12, 2017 at 5:53

answered Jul 12, 2017 at 5:48



muru

200k 55 494 748



Paul W

526 5 8