

Graphics Card

The Debian operating system comes with innate support for many AMD, Nvidia and Intel graphics hardware. Depending on the manufacturer, the open-source driver's hardware integration and functionality can be limited until proprietary drivers are installed.

Skip this step when using a Raspberry Pi.

AMD/ATI



Modern AMD graphics (2015 or later) are fully supported and run stable out-of-the-box using the [open-source AMDGPU software maintained by Debian](#).

AMD provide their own proprietary drivers, but they can [cause system instability](#) and should be avoided.

Intel



Integrated graphics, like those found in Intel processors since 1999, are fully supported and run stable out-of-the-box using [X.org's Intel Graphics Driver](#). While [older models require a different driver](#), they are still fully supported.

Nvidia



Nvidia graphic drivers are partly closed-source and privately owned by Nvidia.

Debian can support basic features with most Nvidia graphics card using the open-source [Nouveau Driver](#) maintained by freedesktop. This driver has limitations though and may not perform optimally under some conditions.

Media applications like [Plex](#) or [Jellyfin](#) require the proprietary Nvidia drivers to be installed on your system. They are also required for [connecting your graphics card to the Docker engine](#) for use by services.

Before you can install the proprietary Nvidia drivers, you need to ensure which graphics card you have and [which driver versions are supported](#) for your card. Newer cards work with the unified driver, while legacy cards are supported through specific driver release versions. This can be a finicky process.

Debian [provides instructions](#) for how to install the Nvidia graphics card drivers. Alternatively, you can use the [nvidia-detect script](#) to identify and install the correct drivers.

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