.com

LINUX COMMANDS 30

I ♥ TecMint :

10 Useful Commands to Collect System and Hardware Information in

Information in Linux

by Aaron Kili | Published: September 16, 2015 | Last Updated: September 18, 2015

It is always a good practice to know the hardware components of your Linux system is running on, this helps you to deal with compatibility issues when it comes to installing packages, drivers on your system.

10 Commands to Check Hardware and System Information in Linux

Therefore in this tips and tricks, we shall look at some useful commands that can help you to extract information about your Linux system and

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hardware components.

1. How to View Linux System Information

To know only system name, you can use **uname** command without any switch will print system information or **uname -s** command will print the kernel name of your system.

```
tecmint@tecmint ~ $ uname
Linux
```

To view your network hostname, use '**-n**' switch with uname command as shown.

```
tecmint@tecmint ~ $ uname -n
tecmint.com
```

To get information about kernel-version, use '**-v**' switch.

```
tecmint@tecmint ~ $ uname -v
#64-Ubuntu SMP Mon Sep 22 21:28:38 UTC 2014
```

To get the information about your kernel release, use '**-r**' switch.

```
tecmint@tecmint ~ $ uname -r
3.13.0-37-generic
```

To print your machine hardware name, use '**-m**' switch:

```
tecmint@tecmint ~ $ uname -m
x86_64
```

All this information can be printed at once by running '**uname -a**' command as shown below.

```
tecmint@tecmint ~ $ uname -a
Linux tecmint.com 3.13.0-37-generic #64-Ubuntu SMP Mon Sep 22 21:28:38 UTC 2014 x86_64 x86_64 x86_64 GNU/Linux
```

- Citrix XenServer Setup Guide for Linux

```
x86_64 GNU/Linux
```

2. How to View Linux System Hardware Information

Here you can use the **lshw tool** to gather vast information about your hardware components such as **cpu**, **disks**, **memory**, **usb controllers** etc.

lshw is a relatively small tool and there are few options that you can use with it while extracting

information. The information provided by **lshw** gathered form different **/proc** files.

Note: Do remember that the **lshw** command executed by superuser (**root**) or **sudo** user.

Read Also: Difference Between su and sudo User in Linux

User in Linux

To print information about your Linux system hardware, run this command.

```
tecmint@tecmint ~ $ sudo lshw
tecmint.com

description: Notebook
product: 20354 (LENOVO_MT_20354_BU_idea_FM_Lenovo Z50-70)
vendor: LENOVO
version: Lenovo Z50-70
serial: 1037407803441
width: 64 bits
capabilities: smbios-2.7 dmi-2.7 vsyscall32
configuration: administrator_password=disabled boot=normal chassis=notebook family=IDEAPAD frontpanel_password=disabled keyboard_password=disabled power-on_password=disabled sku=LENOVO_MT_20354_BU_idea_FM_Lenovo Z50-70 uuid=E4B1D229-D237-E411-9F6E-28D244EBBD98
*-core
description: Motherboard
product: Lancer 5A5
vendor: LENOVO
physical id: 0
```

```
version: 3190005
9WIN
serial: YB063770
69
slot: Type2 - Bo
ard Chassis Loca
tion
*-firmware
description: BIO
S
vendor: LENOVO
physical id: 0
version: 9BCN26W
W
date: 07/31/2014
size: 128KiB
capacity: 4032Ki
B
capabilities: pc
i upgrade shadow
ing cdboot boots
elect edd int13f
loppynec int13fl
oppytoshiba int1
3floppy360 int13

floppy1200 int13
floppy720 int13f
loppy2880 int9ke
yboard int10vide
o acpi usb biosb
ootspecification
 uefi
......
```

You can print a summary of your hardware information by using the **-short** option.

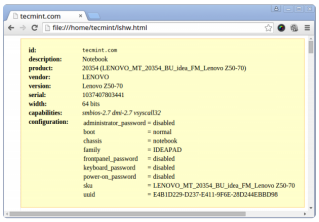
```
tecmint@tecmint
~ $ sudo lshw -s
hort
H/W path       D
evice      Class
          Descri
ption
```

```
==========
==========
==========
=====
system         2
0354 (LENOVO_MT_
20354_BU_idea_FM
_Lenovo Z50-70)
/0
           bus
          Lancer
 5A5
/0/0
           memor
y         128KiB
 BIOS
/0/4
           proce
ssor      Intel(
R) Core(TM) i5-4
210U CPU @ 1.70G

Hz
/0/4/b
           memor
y         32KiB
L1 cache
/0/4/c
           memor
y         256KiB
 L2 cache
/0/4/d
           memor
y         3MiB L
3 cache
/0/a
           memor
y         32KiB
L1 cache
/0/12
           memor
y         8GiB S
ystem Memory
/0/12/0
           memor
y         DIMM [
empty]
/0/12/1
           memor
y         DIMM [
empty]
/0/12/2
```

```
            memor
y          8GiB S
ODIMM DDR3 Synch
ronous 1600 MHz
(0.6 ns)
/0/12/3
            memor
y          DIMM [
empty]
/0/100
            bridg
e          Haswel
l-ULT DRAM Contr
oller
/0/100/2
            displ
ay         Haswel
l-ULT Integrated

 Graphics Contro
ller
/0/100/3
            multi
media      Haswel
l-ULT HD Audio C
ontroller
...
```

If you wish to generate output as a html file, you can use the option **-html**.

```
tecmint@tecmint
~ $ sudo lshw -h
tml > lshw.html
```



Generate Linux Hardware Information in HTML

3. How to View Linux CPU Information

To view information about your CPU, use the lscpu command

as it shows information about your CPU architecture such as number of CPU's, cores, CPU family model, CPU caches, threads, etc from **sysfs** and **/proc/cpuinfo**.

```
tecmint@tecmint ~ $ lscpu
Architecture:          x86_64
CPU op-mode(s):        32-bit, 64-bit
Byte Order:            Little Endian
CPU(s):                4
On-line CPU(s) list:   0-3
Thread(s) per core:    2
Core(s) per socket:    2
Socket(s):             1
NUMA node(s):          1
Vendor ID:
```

```
Vendor ID:
       GenuineIn
tel
CPU family:
       6
Model:
       69
Stepping:
       1
CPU MHz:
       768.000
BogoMIPS:
       4788.72
Virtualization:
       VT-x
L1d cache:
       32K
L1i cache:
       32K
L2 cache:
       256K
L3 cache:
       3072K
NUMA node0 CPU(s
):     0-3
```

4. How to Collect Linux Block Device Information

Block devices are storage devices such as hard disks, flash drives etc. **lsblk** command is used to report information about block devices as follows.

```
tecmint@tecmint
~ $ lsblk
NAME    MAJ:MIN
```

```
NAME    MAJ:MIN
RM   SIZE RO TYP
E MOUNTPOINT
sda       8:0
 0 931.5G  0 dis
k
├─sda1    8:1
 0  1000M  0 par
t
├─sda2    8:2
 0   260M  0 par
t /boot/efi
├─sda3    8:3
 0  1000M  0 par
t
├─sda4    8:4
 0   128M  0 par
t
├─sda5    8:5
 0 557.1G  0 par
t
├─sda6    8:6
 0    25G  0 par
t
├─sda7    8:7
 0  14.7G  0 par
t
├─sda8    8:8
 0     1M  0 par
t
├─sda9    8:9
 0 324.5G  0 par
t /
└─sda10   8:10
 0   7.9G  0 par
t [SWAP]
sr0      11:0
 1  1024M  0 rom
```

If you want to view all block devices on your system then include the **-a** option.

```
tecmint@tecmint
~ $ lsblk -a
NAME    MAJ:MIN
```

```
RM   SIZE RO TYP
E MOUNTPOINT
sda       8:0
 0 931.5G  0 dis
k
├─sda1    8:1
 0  1000M  0 par
t
├─sda2    8:2
 0   260M  0 par
t /boot/efi
├─sda3    8:3
 0  1000M  0 par
t
├─sda4    8:4
 0   128M  0 par
t
├─sda5    8:5
 0 557.1G  0 par
t
├─sda6    8:6
 0    25G  0 par
t
├─sda7    8:7
 0  14.7G  0 par
t
├─sda8    8:8
 0     1M  0 par
t
├─sda9    8:9
 0 324.5G  0 par
t /
└─sda10   8:10
 0   7.9G  0 par
t [SWAP]
sdb       8:16
 1         0 dis
k
sr0      11:0
 1  1024M  0 rom

ram0      1:0
 0    64M  0 dis
k
ram1      1:1
 0    64M  0 dis
k
ram2      1:2
 0    64M  0 dis
k
ram3      1:3
 0    64M  0 dis
```

```
k
ram4       1:4
 0     64M  0 dis
k
ram5       1:5
 0     64M  0 dis
k
ram6       1:6
 0     64M  0 dis
k
ram7       1:7
 0     64M  0 dis
k
ram8       1:8
 0     64M  0 dis
k
ram9       1:9
 0     64M  0 dis
k
loop0      7:0
 0          0 loo
p
loop1      7:1
 0          0 loo
p
loop2      7:2
 0          0 loo
p
loop3      7:3
 0          0 loo
p
loop4      7:4
 0          0 loo
p
loop5      7:5
 0          0 loo
p
loop6      7:6
 0          0 loo
p
loop7      7:7
 0          0 loo
p
ram10      1:10
 0     64M  0 dis
k
ram11      1:11

 0     64M  0 dis
k
ram12      1:12
 0     64M  0 dis
```

```
k
ram13     1:13
 0    64M  0 dis
k
ram14     1:14
 0    64M  0 dis
k
ram15     1:15
 0    64M  0 dis
k
```

5. How to Print USB Controllers Information

The **lsusb** command is used to report information about USB controllers and all the devices that are connected to them.

```
tecmint@tecmint
~ $ lsusb
Bus 001 Device 0
02: ID 8087:8000
 Intel Corp.
Bus 001 Device 0
01: ID 1d6b:0002
 Linux Foundatio
n 2.0 root hub
Bus 003 Device 0
01: ID 1d6b:0003
 Linux Foundatio
n 3.0 root hub
Bus 002 Device 0
05: ID 0bda:b728
 Realtek Semicon
ductor Corp.
Bus 002 Device 0
04: ID 5986:0249
 Acer, Inc
```

```
Bus 002 Device 0
03: ID 0bda:0129
 Realtek Semicon
ductor Corp. RTS
5129 Card Reader
 Controller
Bus 002 Device 0
02: ID 045e:00cb
 Microsoft Corp.
 Basic Optical M
ouse v2.0
Bus 002 Device 0
01: ID 1d6b:0002
 Linux Foundatio
n 2.0 root hub
```

You can use the **-v** option to generate a detailed information about each USB device.

```
tecmint@tecmint
~ $ lsusb -v
```

6. How to Print PCI Devices Information

PCI devices may included usb ports, graphics cards, network adapters etc. The **lspci tool** is used to generate information concerning all PCI

controllers on your system plus the devices that are connected to them.

To print information about PCI devices run the following command.

```
tecmint@tecmint ~ $ lspci
00:00.0 Host bridge: Intel Corporation Haswell-ULT DRAM Controller (rev 0b)
00:02.0 VGA compatible controller: Intel Corporation Haswell-ULT Integrated Graphics Controller (rev 0b)
00:03.0 Audio device: Intel Corporation Haswell-ULT HD Audio Controller (rev 0b)
00:14.0 USB controller: Intel Co

rporation Lynx Point-LP USB xHCI HC (rev 04)
00:16.0 Communication controller: Intel Corporation Lynx Point-LP HECI #0 (rev 04)
00:1b.0 Audio device: Intel Corporation Lynx Point-LP HD Audio Controller (rev 04)
00:1c.0 PCI brid
```

```
ge: Intel Corpor
ation Lynx Point
-LP PCI Express
Root Port 3 (rev
 e4)
00:1c.3 PCI brid
ge: Intel Corpor
ation Lynx Point
-LP PCI Express
Root Port 4 (rev
 e4)
00:1c.4 PCI brid
ge: Intel Corpor
ation Lynx Point
-LP PCI Express
Root Port 5 (rev
 e4)
00:1d.0 USB cont
roller: Intel Co
rporation Lynx P
oint-LP USB EHCI
 #1 (rev 04)
00:1f.0 ISA brid
ge: Intel Corpor
ation Lynx Point
-LP LPC Controll
er (rev 04)
00:1f.2 SATA con
troller: Intel C
orporation Lynx
Point-LP SATA Co
ntroller 1 [AHCI

 mode] (rev 04)
00:1f.3 SMBus: I
ntel Corporation
 Lynx Point-LP S
MBus Controller
(rev 04)
01:00.0 Ethernet
 controller: Rea
ltek Semiconduct
or Co., Ltd. RTL
8111/8168/8411 P
CI Express Gigab
it Ethernet Cont
roller (rev 10)
02:00.0 Network
controller: Real
tek Semiconducto
r Co., Ltd. RTL8
723BE PCIe Wirel
ess Network Adap
```

```
ter
03:00.0 3D contr
oller: NVIDIA Co
rporation GM108M
 [GeForce 840M]
(rev a2)
```

Use the -t option to produce output in a tree format.

```
tecmint@tecmint
~ $ lspci -t
-[0000:00]-+-00.
0
+-02.0
+-03.0
+-14.0
+-16.0
+-1b.0
+-1c.0-[01]----0
0.0
+-1c.3-[02]----0
0.0

+-1c.4-[03]----0
0.0
+-1d.0
+-1f.0
+-1f.2
\-1f.3
```

Use the -v option to produce detailed information about each connected device.

```
tecmint@tecmint
~ $ lspci -v
00:00.0 Host bri
dge: Intel Corpo
ration Haswell-U
LT DRAM Controll
```

```
er (rev 0b)
Subsystem: Lenov
o Device 3978
Flags: bus maste
r, fast devsel,
latency 0
Capabilities:
00:02.0 VGA comp
atible controlle
r: Intel Corpora
tion Haswell-ULT
 Integrated Grap
hics Controller
(rev 0b) (prog-i
f 00 [VGA contro
ller])
Subsystem: Lenov
o Device 380d
Flags: bus maste
r, fast devsel,
latency 0, IRQ 6
2
Memory at c30000
00 (64-bit, non-

prefetchable) [s
ize=4M]
Memory at d00000
00 (64-bit, pref
etchable) [size=
256M]
I/O ports at 600
0 [size=64]
Expansion ROM at
  [disabled]
Capabilities:
Kernel driver in
 use: i915
.....
```

7. How to Print SCSI Devices Information

To view all your

scsi/sata devices, use the **lsscsi** command as follows. If you do not have **lsscsi** tool installed, run the following command to install it.

```
$ sudo apt-get install lsscsi
     [on Debian derivatives]
# yum install lsscsi
     [On RedHat based systems]
# dnf install lsscsi
     [On Fedora 21+ Onwards]
```

After install, run the **lsscsi** command as shown:

```
tecmint@tecmint ~ $ lsscsi
[0:0:0:0]    disk    ATA      ST1000LM024 HN-M 2BA3  /dev/sda
[1:0:0:0]    cd/dvd  PLDS     DVD-RW DA8A5SH   RL61  /dev/sr0
[4:0:0:0]    disk    Generic- xD/SD/M.S.       1.00  /dev/sdb
```

Use the **-s** option to show device sizes.

```
tecmint@tecmint ~ $ lsscsi -s
[0:0:0:0]    disk    ATA      ST1000LM024 HN-M 2BA3  /dev/sda   1.00TB
[1:0:0:0]    cd/dvd  PLDS     DVD-RW DA8A5SH   RL61  /dev/sr0    -
[4:0:0:0]    disk    Generic- xD/SD/M.S.       1.00  /dev/sdb    -
```

8. How to Print Information about SATA Devices

You can find some information about sata devices on your system as follows using the **hdparm** utility. In the example below, I used the block device **/dev/sda1** which the harddisk on my system.

```
tecmint@tecmint ~ $ sudo hdparm /dev/sda1
```

```
/dev/sda1:
multcount     =
 0 (off)
IO_support    =
 1 (32-bit)
readonly      =
 0 (off)
readahead     =
256 (on)
geometry      =
56065/255/63, se
ctors = 2048000,
 start = 2048
```

To print information about device geometry interms of cylinders, heads, sectors, size and the starting offset of the device, use the **-g** option.

```
tecmint@tecmint
~ $ sudo hdparm
-g /dev/sda1
/dev/sda1:
geometry      =
56065/255/63, se
ctors = 2048000,
 start = 2048
```

9. How to Print Linux File System Information

To gather information about file system partitions, you can use

partitions, you can use **fdisk** command. Although the main functionality of **fdisk** command is to modify file system partitions, it can also be used to view information about the different partitions on your file system.

You can print partition information as follows. Remember to run the command as a superuser or else you may not see any output.

```
tecmint@tecmint ~ $ sudo fdisk -l
WARNING: GPT (GUID Partition Table) detected on '/dev/sda'! The util fdisk doesn't support GPT. Use GNU Parted.
Disk /dev/sda: 1000.2 GB, 1000204886016 bytes
255 heads, 63 sectors/track, 121601 cylinders, total 1953525168 sectors
Units = sectors of 1 * 512 = 512 bytes
Sector size (logical/physical):
```

```
512 bytes / 4096
 bytes
I/O size (minimu
m/optimal): 4096
 bytes / 4096 by
tes
Disk identifier:
 0xcee8ad92
Device Boot
 Start         E
nd      Blocks
 Id  System
/dev/sda1
        1  19535
25167   97676258
3+  ee  GPT
Partition 1 does
 not start on ph
ysical sector bo
undary.
```

10. How to Extract Information about Hardware Components

You can also use the dmidecode utility to extract hardware information by reading data from the DMI tables.

To print information about memory, run this command as a superuser.

```
tecmint@tecmint ~ $ sudo dmidecode -t memory
# dmidecode 2.12
# SMBIOS entry point at 0xaaebef98
SMBIOS 2.7 present.
Handle 0x0005, DMI type 5, 24 bytes
Memory Controller Information
Error Detecting Method: None
Error Correcting Capabilities:
None
Supported Interleave: One-way Interleave
Current Interleave: One-way Interleave
Maximum Memory Module Size: 8192 MB
Maximum Total Memory Size: 32768 MB
Supported Speeds:
Other
Supported Memory Types:
Other
Memory Module Voltage: Unknown
Associated Memory Slots: 4
0x0006
0x0007
0x0008
0x0009
Enabled Error Correcting Capabilities:
None

...
```

To print information about system, run this command.

```
tecmint@tecmint ~ $ sudo dmidecode -t system
# dmidecode 2.12
# SMBIOS entry point at 0xaaebef98
SMBIOS 2.7 present.
Handle 0x0001, DMI type 1, 27 bytes
System Information
Manufacturer: LENOVO
Product Name: 20354
Version: Lenovo Z50-70
Serial Number: 1037407803441
UUID: 29D2B1E4-37D2-11E4-9F6E-28D244EBBD98
Wake-up Type: Power Switch
SKU Number: LENOVO_MT_20354_BU_idea_FM_Lenovo Z50-70
Family: IDEAPAD
...
```

To print information about BIOS, run this command.

```
tecmint@tecmint ~ $ sudo dmideco
```

```
- $ sudo dmidecode -t bios
# dmidecode 2.12
# SMBIOS entry point at 0xaaebef98
SMBIOS 2.7 present.
Handle 0x0000, DMI type 0, 24 bytes
BIOS Information
Vendor: LENOVO
Version: 9BCN26WW
Release Date: 07/31/2014
Address: 0xE0000
Runtime Size: 128 kB
ROM Size: 4096 kB
Characteristics:
PCI is supported
BIOS is upgradeable
BIOS shadowing is allowed
Boot from CD is supported
Selectable boot is supported
EDD is supported
Japanese floppy for NEC 9800 1.2 MB is supported (int 13h)
Japanese floppy for Toshiba 1.2 MB is supported (int 13h)
5.25"/360 kB floppy services are

 supported (int 13h)
5.25"/1.2 MB floppy services are supported (int 13h)
3.5"/720 kB floppy services are supported (int 1
```

```
3h)
3.5"/2.88 MB flo
ppy services are
 supported (int
13h)
8042 keyboard se
rvices are suppo
rted (int 9h)
CGA/mono video s
ervices are supp
orted (int 10h)
ACPI is supporte
d
USB legacy is su
pported
BIOS boot specif
ication is suppo
rted
Targeted content
 distribution is
 supported
UEFI is supporte
d
BIOS Revision: 0
.26
Firmware Revisio
n: 0.26
...
```

To print information about processor, run this command.

```
tecmint@tecmint
~ $ sudo dmideco

de -t processor
# dmidecode 2.12
# SMBIOS entry p
oint at 0xaaebef
98
SMBIOS 2.7 prese
nt.
Handle 0x0004, D
MI type 4, 42 by
tes
Processor Inform
ation
Socket Designati
```

```
on: U3E1
Type: Central Processor
Family: Core i5
Manufacturer: Intel(R) Corporation
ID: 51 06 04 00 FF FB EB BF
Signature: Type 0, Family 6, Model 69, Stepping 1
Flags:
...
```

Summary

There are many other ways you can use to obtain information about your system hardware components. Most of these commands use files in the **/proc** directory to extract system information.

Hope you find this tips and tricks useful and remember to post a comment in case you want to add more information to this or if you face any difficulties in using any of the commands. Remember to always stay connected to

Tecmint.

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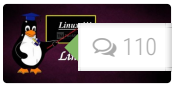

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30 RESPONSES

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Pingbacks 0

Moltke March 14, 2017 at 7:00 am

Where do the html output goes to? I tried the lshw >html but I

can't find it anywhere. By the way, I was curious whether running lshw>txt would work, but it didn't lol

Reply

Ravi Saive

★ March 14, 2017 at 10:40 am

@Moltke,

The html file created in your current working directory, for example if you run the following command from /home/username, the output of html will be

created under /home/username, that you can check with ls command.

sudo lshw -html > lshw.html
ls

Reply

Moltke

March 15, 2017 at 6:26 am

Thank you for your answer. Yes, after posting the question it occurred to me to check the capture again and there it was; /**home/username** on the search bar, so I went to my home folder and found it.

Felt a little bit like a fool and

wanted to delete the comment but it is not possible to do so :)… thanks again for your answer. And nice article! I'm a big fan of this site, always come to check what's new and always find some really useful articles

like this one.

By the way, if I were to do some "benchmarks" on Linux systems, what is the best way to do so? Something else than top, htop or the likes.

I'm running some VMs under virtualbox and I'm curious if it is possible to do and how. I'd like to do that to compare them all cause I'm creating a wiki with all the tests I've done so far for personal use and who knows, maybe even upload it onto the web!!

Reply

Aaron

Kili
March 15, 2017 at 12:53 pm
@Moltke

You can use:
1. glances – a top-like monitoring tool with modern features compared to top
2. smem – reports memory consumption per-process and per-user basis in Linux
3. stress-ng – impose high CPU load and run stress test
4. And there are lot's of other tools you can find here: 20

Comman
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Tools to
Monitor
Linux
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These
are
obviously
not the
only
tools,
but i
believe
using a
collectior
of
various
tools/util
can help
you
come up
with
accurate
and
more
reliable
results.
Thanks.

Reply

Moltke

March
15,
2017
at
11:24
pm

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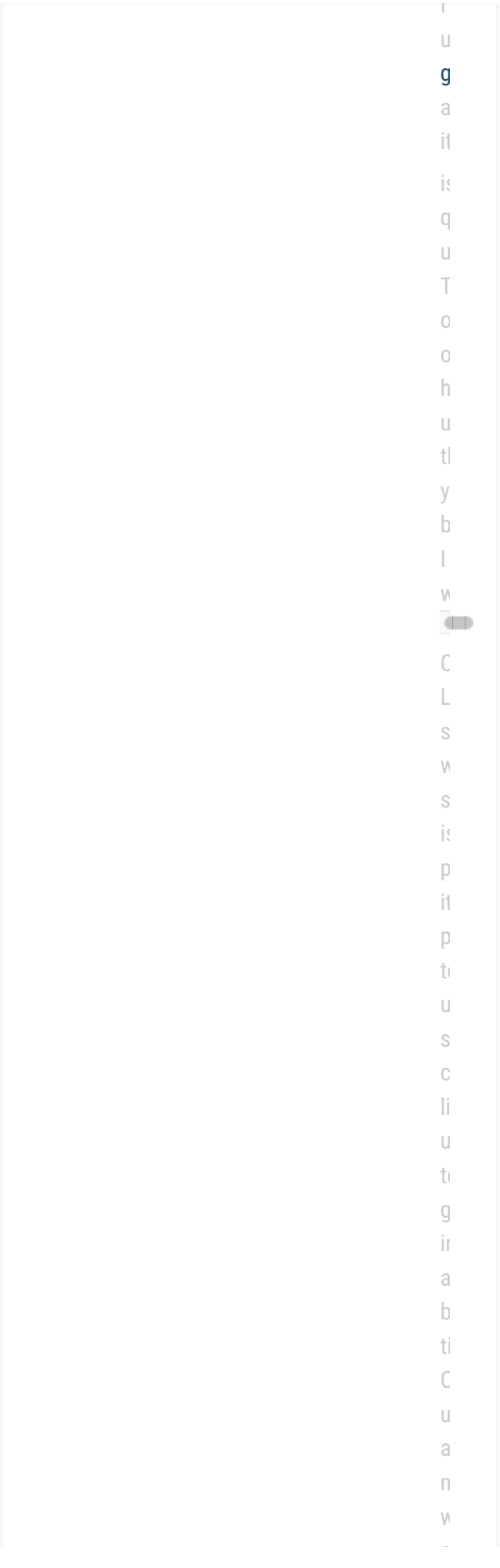

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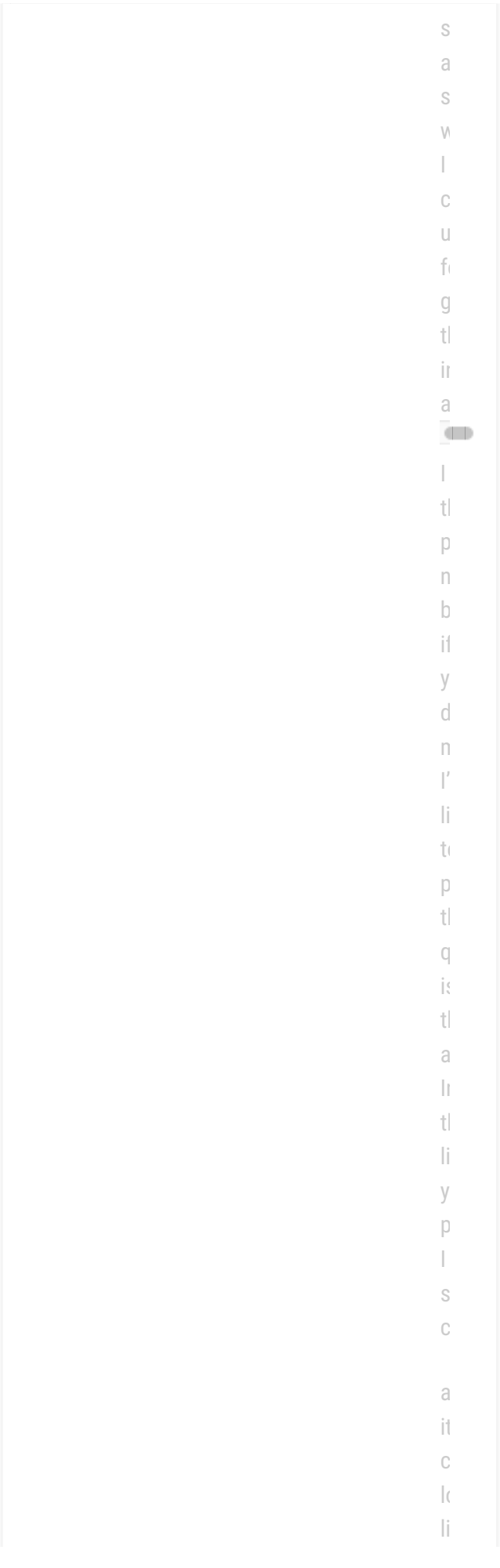

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Michael

January 24, 2017 at 4:29 pm

You can also use smartctl to

check your drives, hpasmcli/hpacucli for hp servers, and ipmitool sdr list to see information about your sensors, fans, etc.

Reply

Kerhep Gasue

November 3, 2016 at 3:56 pm

How can i check hardware in other PCs in networks that has Linux on board? I have been using 3rd party GUI computer hardware inventory from Softinventive Lab software but it`s too pricy. Any clues?

Reply

Aaron Kili

November 10, 2016 at 2:18 pm

@Kerhep

I suppose you mean checking PC hardware info from a Linux machine, we have not come across any specific tools for that purpose, however, you can use network monitoring tools such as Nagios, Zabbix, Monitorix and many more. Although, they may not offer detailed hardware info from PCs.

Reply

Mssm

December 21, 2016 at 11:13 am

You could use “ansible” which is great tool mainly used for automation, orchestration, which can also handy for running standalone commands, which can just use native ssh protocol to query end device and pull out complete hardware dump and show it.

This is again open source, however, there is

an enterprise version called “ansible tower” for which u would need license. Ansible is belongs to Red Hat now.

Reply

Aaron Kili

December 27, 2016 at 6:56 pm

@Mssm

Thanks for the clear, descriptive and above all useful feedback. I’ll surely try it out and hope every user who has faced the same issue as @Kerhap Gause will as well.

Reply

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