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## Linux: Find out serial / model number and vendor information for SATA and IDE hard disk

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How do I find out the make, model and serial number for my SCSI or IDE hard disks under CentOS Linux server? How do I get vendor information about my disk storage w/o opening my Intel / AMD server chassis?

You need to use the **hdparm** command. It provides a command line interface to various hard disk ioctls supported by the stock Linux ATA/IDE/SATA device driver subsystem i.e. get BIOS information from hard disk.



[1]

## Getting hard disk model and number under Linux

Try command as follows for /dev/sda (SATA). You need to pass -i or -I option which request identification info directly from the drive, which is displayed in a new expanded format:

```
# hdparm -I /dev/sda
# hdparm -I /dev/sda | grep Serial
```

OR for IDE /dev/hda

```
# hdparm -i /dev/hda
```

OR

```
# hdparm -I /dev/hda
```

Sample outputs:

```
/dev/sda:
ATA device, with non-removable media
    Model Number:      SAMSUNG SV2002H
    Serial Number:     0395J1FR904324
    Firmware Revision: RA100-04
Standards:
    Used: ATA/ATAPI-6 T13 1410D revision 1
    Supported: 6 5 4
Configuration:
    Logical          max      current
    cylinders        16383   16383
    heads            16       16
    sectors/track    63       63
    --
    CHS current addressable sectors: 16514064
    LBA user addressable sectors: 39180960
    device size with M = 1024*1024: 19131 MBytes
    device size with M = 1000*1000: 20060 MBytes (20 GB)
Capabilities:
    LBA, IORDY (cannot be disabled)
    Standby timer values: spec'd by Standard, no device specific minimum
    R/W multiple sector transfer: Max = 16 Current = 16
    Recommended acoustic management value: 128, current value: 0
    DMA: mdma0 mdma1 mdma2 udma0 udma1 *udma2 udma3 udma4 udma5
        Cycle time: min=120ns recommended=120ns
    PIO: pio0 pio1 pio2 pio3 pio4
        Cycle time: no flow control=120ns IORDY flow control=120ns
Commands/features:
```

```

    Enabled Supported:
        SMART feature set
        Security Mode feature set
    *   Power Management feature set
    *   Write cache
    *   Look-ahead
    *   Host Protected Area feature set
    *   WRITE_BUFFER command
    *   READ_BUFFER command
    *   NOP cmd
    *   DOWNLOAD_MICROCODE
        SET_MAX security extension
        Automatic Acoustic Management feature set
    *   Mandatory FLUSH_CACHE

Security:
    Master password revision code = 65534
        supported
    not    enabled
    not    locked
    not    frozen
    not    expired: security count
        supported: enhanced erase
    20min for SECURITY ERASE UNIT. 20min for ENHANCED SECURITY ERASE UNIT.

HW reset results:
    CBLID- below Vih
    Device num = 0 determined by the jumper
Checksum: correct

```

## scsi\_id command examples

For **SCSI attached disk** use `scsi_id` command which queries a SCSI device via the SCSI INQUIRY vital product data (VPD) page 0x80 or 0x83 and uses the resulting data to generate a value that is unique across all SCSI devices that properly support page 0x80 or page 0x83.

```

# scsi_id -s /block/sda
# scsi_id -a -s /block/sda
# scsi_id -gus /block/sda

```

Where,

- **-s** : Generate an id for the sysfs-device
- **-a** : Always print information (model, vendor strings) about the device even if it does not support VPD pages.
- **-g** : Treat the device as white listed. The **-g** option must be specified on the command line or in the `scsi_id` configuration file for `scsi_id` to generate any output
- **-u** : Reformat the output : replace all whitespaces by underscores.

## sdparm command

The **sdparm** command can be used to access SCSI modes pages; read VPD pages; send simple SCSI commands. It can provide all information:

```

# sdparm -a /dev/sda
# sdparm --vendor sea /dev/sda

```

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[1] Image: <http://www.cyberciti.biz/faq/faq/category/linux/>

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