SYSTEM INFORMATION

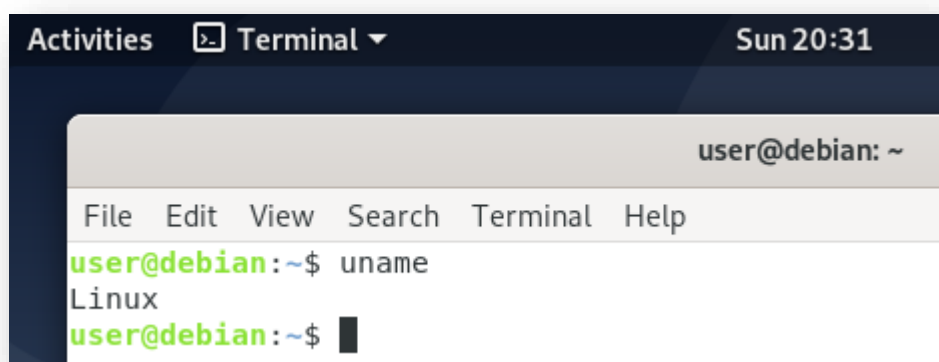How can I know which kernel version is currently running?

How can I know how much disk space the system has?

How can I find out how much RAM the system has?

Linux systems come equipped with a series of very simple but very useful commands to get to know our own server or our desktop.
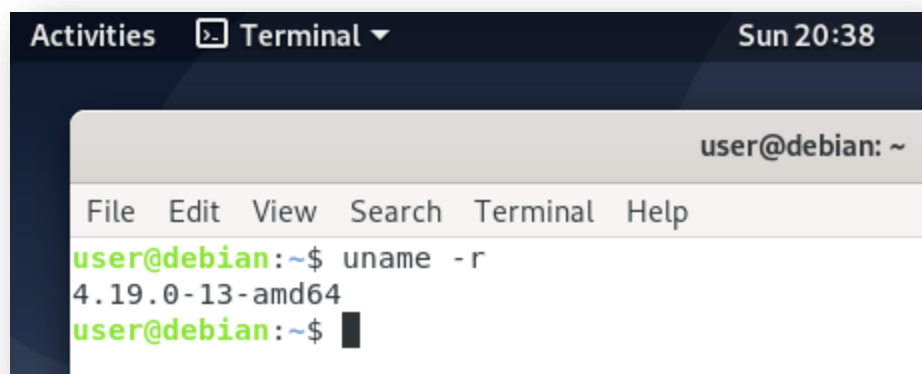
Let's start with the one that gives us a general idea of what type of systems we are working with:

1. **uname**: this command brings information about the system. It depends on which option or flag we use it with so that the information varies, for example if we used just **"uname"** we´re going to have this output
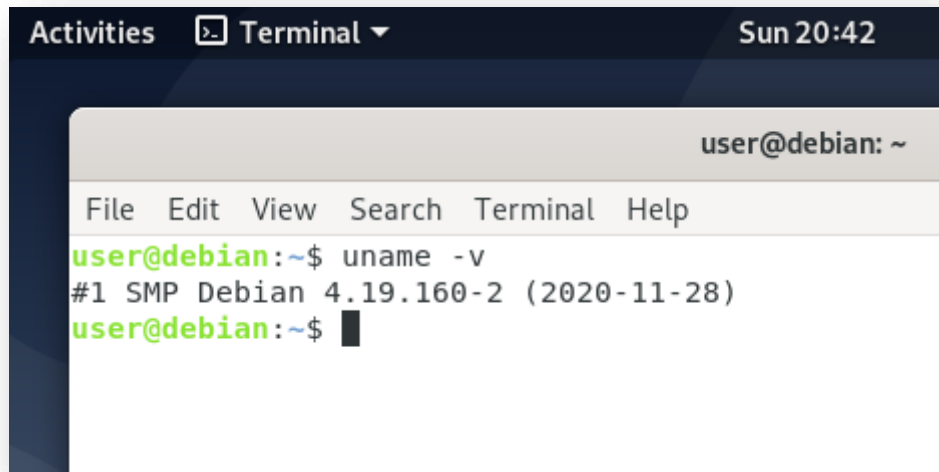

With this command we verify that we are working with a Linux kernel. But let´s try with a flag like -r we can get the kernel release: **"uname –r"**
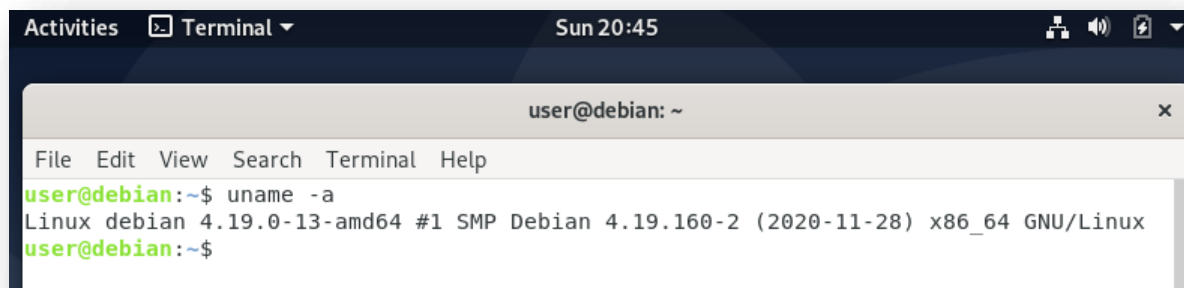
With the flag –v we can find out which kernel version we have**: "uname -v"**

With this output we already know that we are facing a Debian Linux version 4.19.160.-2

But we also have a parameter that allows us to know all the related information in a single output: **"uname -a"**
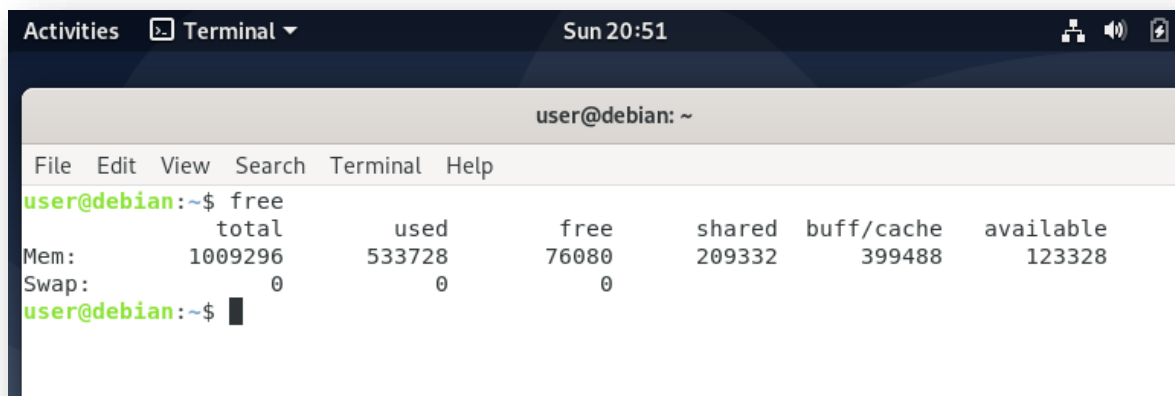

It will depend on what information you need, if a very specific one, such as the kernel version or the release date or if all the information in a single command.

My advice is that for more detail we always consult the internal documentation of the command, for example "**man uname"**

On the other hand, we need to know what our ram memory capacity is. to achieve that we have the command **"free"**
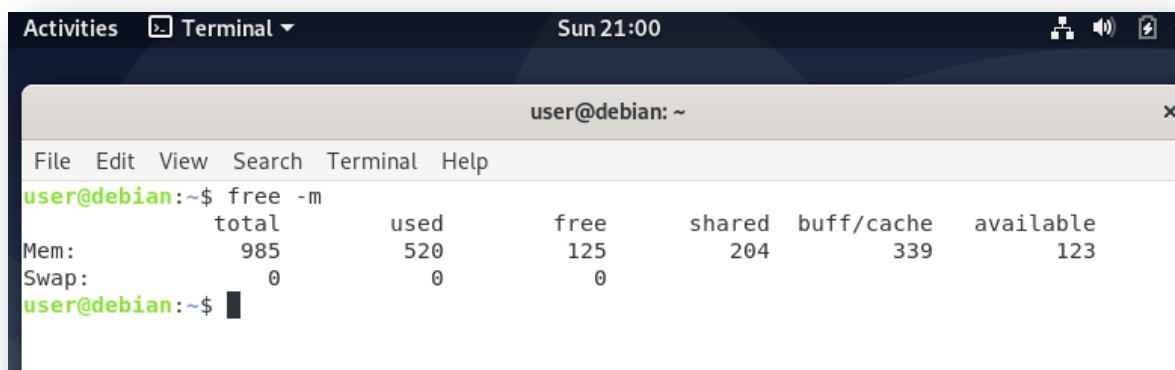
```
Activities     Terminal ▾                    Sun 20:51                              ⚡ ◀) ▣

                                    user@debian: ~                                          ✕

File  Edit  View  Search  Terminal  Help
user@debian:~$ free
              total        used        free      shared  buff/cache   available
Mem:        1009296      533728       76080      209332      399488      123328
Swap:             0           0           0
user@debian:~$ █
```

In this output we can get the Total installed memory, the memory used, the free memory among other details.

The default information is expressed in kilobytes, but if it is difficult for us to read that format, we can use the options "-m" or "-g" that expresses the output in megabytes or in gigabytes.
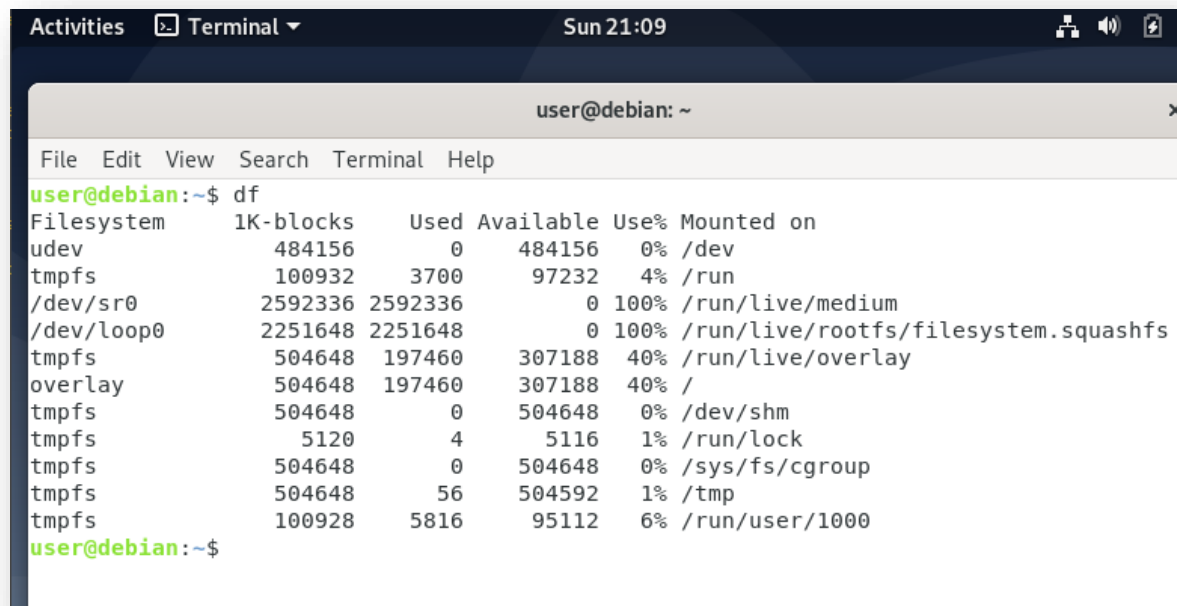
```
Activities     Terminal ▾                    Sun 21:00                              ⚡ ◀) ▣ ▾

                                    user@debian: ~                                          ✕

File  Edit  View  Search  Terminal  Help
user@debian:~$ free -m
              total        used        free      shared  buff/cache   available
Mem:            985         520         125         204         339         123
Swap:             0           0           0
user@debian:~$ █
```

Now let's find out about our hard drive space. This is very important, especially when we administer services that generate a large amount of information.
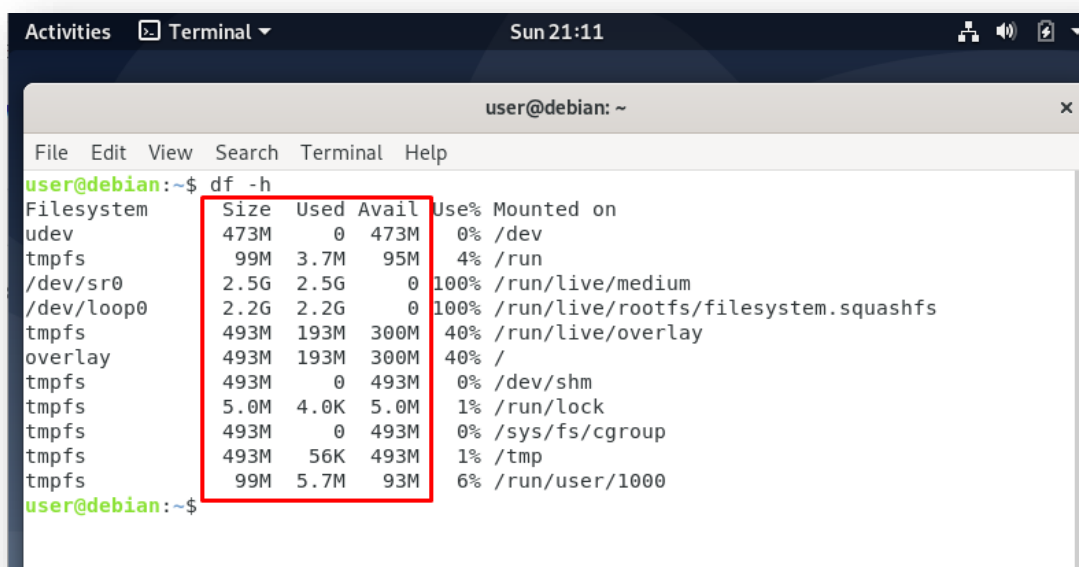
To access our information on hard drives and their available space, we have the command **"df"**

Once again, in order to read this information a little easier, we have the "**-h**" option that refers to Human (h) for understanding the output.