

Finding System Information:

```
uname -a  
cat /etc/redhat-release  
dmidecode
```

uname:

Sometimes it is required to quickly determine details like kernel name, version, hostname, etc of the Linux box you are using.

Even though you can find all these details in respective files present under the proc filesystem, it is easier to use uname utility to get these information quickly.

The basic syntax of the uname command is:

```
uname [OPTION]...
```

Now lets look at some examples that demonstrate the usage of 'uname' command.

uname without any option

When the 'uname' command is run without any option then it prints just the kernel name. So the output below shows that its the 'Linux' kernel that is used by this system.

```
$ uname  
Linux
```

You can also use uname -s, which also displays the kernel name.

```
$ uname -s  
Linux
```

Get the network node host name using -n option

Use uname -n option to fetch the network node host name of your Linux box.

```
$ uname -n  
dev-server
```

The output above will be the same as the output of the hostname command.

Get kernel release using -r option

uname command can also be used to fetch the kernel release information. The option -r can be used for this purpose.

```
$ uname -r  
2.6.32-100.28.5.el6.x86_64
```

Get the kernel version using -v option

uname command can also be used to fetch the kernel version information. The option -v can be used for this purpose.

```
$ uname -v  
#1 SMP Wed Feb 2 18:40:23 EST 2011
```

Get the machine hardware name using -m option

uname command can also be used to fetch the machine hardware name. The option -m can be used for this purpose. This indicates that it is a 64-bit system.

```
$ uname -m  
x86_64
```

Get the processor type using -p option

uname command can also be used to fetch the processor type information. The option -p can be used for this purpose. If the uname command is not able to fetch the processor type information then it produces 'unknown' in the output.

```
$ uname -p  
x86_64
```

Sometimes you might see 'unknown' as the output of this command, if uname was not able to fetch the information on processor type.

Get the hardware platform using -i option

uname command can also be used to fetch the hardware platform information. The option -i can be used for this purpose. If the uname command is not able to fetch the hardware platform information then it produces 'unknown' in the output.

```
$ uname -i  
x86_64
```

Sometimes you might see 'unknown' as the output of this command, if uname was not able to fetch the information about the platform.

Get the operating system name using the -o option

uname command can also be used to fetch the operating system name. The option -o can be used for this purpose.

For example :

```
$ uname -o  
GNU/Linux
```

cat /etc/redhat-release:

- This file provides information about your system distribution and its version
- You can also run /etc/*rel* for systems that are not on CentOS or Redhat