

[SS64](#)[Linux >](#)[How-to >](#) [Search](#)

uname

Print system information, print information about the machine and operating system it is run on. If no options are given, 'uname' acts as if the '-s' option were given.

Syntax

```
uname [options]...
```

Options

-a	--all	Print all of the below information.
-m	--machine	Print the machine (hardware) type.
-n	--nodename	Print the machine's network node hostname.
-p	--processor	Print the machine's processor type.
-r	--kernel-release	Print the kernel release.
-s	--kernel-name	<u>Print the kernel name.</u>
-v	--kernel-version	Print the kernel version.
-i	--hardware-platform	Print the hardware platform or "unknown".
-o	--operating-system	Print the operating system.

If multiple options or '-a' are given, the selected information is printed in this order:

```
SYSNAME NODENAME RELEASE OSVERSION MACHINE
```

The full documentation for uname is maintained as a Texinfo manual. If the info and uname programs are properly installed at your site, the command:

```
info coreutils aquname invocationaq
```

should give you access to the complete manual.

The OSVERSION, at least, might be multiple words.

For example:

```
$uname -a
```

```
=> Linux hayley 1.0.4 #3 Thu May 12 18:06:34 1994 i486
```

"What's in a name? That which we call a rose by any other name would smell as sweet" ~ William Shakespeare

Related linux commands

[env](#) - Display, set, or remove environment variables.
[groups](#) - Print group names a user is in.
[hostname](#) - Print or set system name.
[id -un](#) - Print user and group id's.
[logname](#) - Print current login name.
[ps](#) - list processes.
[tty](#) - Print filename of terminal on stdin.
[users](#) - Print login names of users currently logged in.
[who](#) - Print who is currently logged in.
[whoami](#) - Print the current user id and name.
Equivalent Windows command: [ECHO %USERNAME%](#)

