INXI CLI-SYSTEMINFORMATIONSVÆRKTØJ

Inxi er et kraftfuldt kommandolinjesysteminformationsscript designet til både konsol og IRC (Internet Relay Chat, er et virtuelt debatforum på Internet, hvor folk fra hele verden kan mødes og skrive (chatte) med hinanden.)

Det bruges til hardwareinformation, og fungerer også som en fejlretning.

Den viser praktisk information om systemhardware (harddisk, lydkort, grafikkort, netværkskort, CPU, RAM og mere), sammen med systemoplysninger om drivere, Xorg, skrivebordsmiljø, kerne, GCC-version(er), processer, oppetid, hukommelse og en bred vifte af andre nyttige oplysninger.

Dets output adskiller sig dog lidt mellem kommandolinjen og IRC, med nogle få standardfiltre og farveindstillinger, der gælder for IRC-brug. De understøttede IRC-klienter omfatter: , Pidgin, IircII, Irssi, Konversation, Kopete, KSirc, KVIrc, Weechat og Xchat plus alle andre, der er i stand til at vise enten indbygget eller eksternt Inxi output.

Sådan installeres Inxi

Generelt kan du installere inxi fra din distributions softwarelager eller appcenter. For eksempel på Fedora, Mageia eller lignende:

sudo dnf install inxi

```
$ sudo dnf install inxi
```

På Debian, Elementary, Linux Mint eller lignende:

sudo apt install inxi

```
$ sudo apt install inxi
```

Før vi begynder at bruge det, kan vi køre en kommando, som skal kontrollere at alle programmer, afhængigheder plus anbefalinger, og forskellige mapper, og vise hvilke pakker vi skal installere for at tilføje support til en given funktion.

inxi --recommends

```
$ inxi --recommends
```

```
inxi will now begin checking for the programs it needs to operate.

Check inxi --help or the man page (man inxi) to see what options are
available.
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
Test: core tools:

Perl version:  5.022003
Current shell: Bash 5.2.21
Default shell: bash
sh links to: /bin/bash
Package managers detected:
 pm: apt
 pm: rpm
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
Test: recommended system programs:

Note: IPMI sensors are generally only found on servers. To access that data,
you only need one of the ipmi items.

blockdev: --admin -p/-P (filesystem blocksize)..................... Present
bt-adapter: -E bluetooth data (if no hciconfig, btmgmt)........... Present
btmgmt: -E bluetooth data (if no hciconfig)....................... Missing
dig: -i wlan IP................................................... Present
dmidecode: -M if no sys machine data; -m.......................... Present
doas: -Dx hddtemp-user; -o file-user (alt for sudo)................ Missing
fdisk: -D partition scheme (fallback)............................. Present
file: -o unmounted file system (if no lsblk)...................... Present
fruid_print: -M machine data, Elbrus only......................... Missing
hciconfig: -E bluetooth data (deprecated, good report)............ Present
hddtemp: -Dx show hdd temp, if no drivetemp module................ Present
ifconfig: -i ip LAN (deprecated).................................. Present
ip: -i ip LAN..................................................... Present
ipmitool: -s IPMI sensors (servers)............................... Missing
ipmi-sensors: -s IPMI sensors (servers)........................... Missing
lsblk: -L LUKS/bcache; -o unmounted file system (best option)..... Present
lsusb: -A usb audio; -J (optional); -N usb networking............. Present
lvs: -L LVM data.................................................. Missing
mdadm: -Ra advanced mdraid data................................... Missing
modinfo: Ax; -Nx module version................................... Present
runlevel: -I fallback to Perl..................................... Present
sensors: -s sensors output (optional, /sys supplies most)......... Present
smartctl: -Da advanced data....................................... Present
strings: -I sysvinit version...................................... Present
sudo: -Dx hddtemp-user; -o file-user (try doas!).................. Present
tree: --debugger 20,21 /sys tree.................................. Present
upower: -sx attached device battery info.......................... Present
uptime: -I uptime................................................. Present
```

Når den køres uden nogen flag, vil **Inxi** producere output, der har at gøre med systemets CPU, kerne, oppetid, hukommelsesstørrelse, harddiskstørrelse, antal processer, anvendt klient og inxi version:

inxi

```
[carl@andersen ~]$ inxi
CPU: 12-core (8-mt/4-st) 12th Gen Intel Core i7-12700 (-MST AMCP-)
speed/min/max: 2040/800/4800:4900:3600 MHz Kernel: 6.4.14-pclos1 x86_64
Up: 1h 47m Mem: 3.61/125.59 GiB (2.9%) Storage: 2.73 TiB (1.9% used)
Procs: 344 Shell: Bash inxi: 3.3.31
```

Vis Linux-kerne- og distributionsoplysninger

inxi -S

```
[carl@andersen ~]$ inxi -S
System:
  Host: andersen Kernel: 6.4.14-pclos1 arch: x86_64 bits: 64 Desktop: MATE
    v: 1.26.2 Distro: PCLinuxOS 2024
```

Du kan kombinere muligheder for inxi for at få komplekse output, når det understøttes. Til f.eks. giver inxi **-S** systeminformation, og **-v** giver detaljeret output:

inxi -Sv

```
[carl@andersen ~]$ inxi -Sv
CPU: 12-core (8-mt/4-st) 12th Gen Intel Core i7-12700 (-MST AMCP-)
speed/min/max: 2040/800/4800:4900:3600 MHz Kernel: 6.4.14-pclos1 x86_64
Up: 4h 55m Mem: 4.12/125.59 GiB (3.3%) Storage: 2.73 TiB (1.9% used)
Procs: 388 Shell: Bash inxi: 3.3.31
```

Få oplysninger om Cpu'en med flaget **-C**:
inxi -C

```
[carl@andersen ~]$ inxi -C
CPU:
  Info: 12-core (8-mt/4-st) model: 12th Gen Intel Core i7-12700 bits: 64
    type: MST AMCP cache: L2: 12 MiB
  Speed (MHz): avg: 2035 min/max: 800/4800:4900:3600 cores: 1: 2100 2: 2100
    3: 2100 4: 2100 5: 2100 6: 2100 7: 2100 8: 2100 9: 2100 10: 2100 11: 2100
    12: 2100 13: 2100 14: 2100 15: 800 16: 2100 17: 2100 18: 2100 19: 2100
    20: 2100
```

Overvågning af processer af CPU og hukommelsesforbrug

Flaget **-t** brugt sammen med **c** (CPU) og/eller **m** (hukommelse) viser top 5 mest aktive processer, der spiser CPU og/eller hukommelse som vist nedenfor:

inxi -t c

```
[carl@andersen ~]$ inxi -t c
Processes:
  CPU top: 5 of 356
  1: cpu: 5.3% command: opera pid: 9856
  2: cpu: 4.2% command: python3 pid: 16425
  3: cpu: 3.7% command: soffice.bin pid: 16292
  4: cpu: 3.3% command: opera pid: 9892
  5: cpu: 2.1% command: xorg pid: 1219
```

Linux hukommelsesbrug

inxi -t m

```
[carl@andersen ~]$ inxi -t m
Processes:
  System RAM: total: N/A available: 125.59 GiB used: 3.94 GiB (3.1%)
  Memory top: 5 ( 1 processes) of 360
  1: mem: 702.8 MiB (0.5%) command: opera pid: 9856
  2: mem: 425.0 MiB (0.3%) command: soffice.bin pid: 16292
  3: mem: 262.0 MiB (0.2%) command: opera pid: 15909
  4: mem: 245.8 MiB (0.1%) command: opera pid: 9893
  5: mem: 239.8 MiB (0.1%) command: opera pid: 10017
```

Linux CPU og hukommelsesbrug

inxi -t cm

```
[carl@andersen ~]$ inxi -t cm
Processes:
  CPU top: 5 of 369
  1: cpu: 4.8% command: python3 pid: 19865
  2: cpu: 4.5% command: opera pid: 9856
  3: cpu: 3.2% command: opera pid: 9892
  4: cpu: 2.3% command: xorg pid: 1219
  5: cpu: 1.0% command: soffice.bin pid: 16292
  System RAM: total: N/A available: 125.59 GiB used: 4.01 GiB (3.2%)
  Memory top: 5 of 369
  1: mem: 703.9 MiB (0.5%) command: opera pid: 9856
  2: mem: 463.9 MiB (0.3%) command: soffice.bin pid: 16292
  3: mem: 265.6 MiB (0.2%) command: opera pid: 15909
  4: mem: 245.7 MiB (0.1%) command: opera pid: 9893
  5: mem: 239.3 MiB (0.1%) command: opera pid: 10017
```

Vi kan bruge cm-tal (tallet kan være 1-20) til at angive et andet tal end 5, den kommandoen nedenfor viser os de 10 mest aktive processer, der spiser CPU og hukommelse.

inxi -t cm10

```
[carl@andersen ~]$ inxi -t cm10
Processes:
  CPU top: 10 of 383
  1: cpu: 4.4% command: opera pid: 9856
  2: cpu: 4.3% command: openshot-qt started-by: python3 pid: 20731
  3: cpu: 3.1% command: opera pid: 9892
  4: cpu: 2.6% command: gimp-2.10 pid: 20856
  5: cpu: 2.4% command: xorg pid: 1219
  6: cpu: 1.6% command: pdfarranger started-by: python3 pid: 20946
  7: cpu: 1.5% command: python3 pid: 20958
  8: cpu: 1.1% command: bluefish pid: 20812
  9: cpu: 1.0% command: soffice.bin pid: 16292
  10: cpu: 0.8% command: opera pid: 15750
  System RAM: total: N/A available: 125.59 GiB used: 4.41 GiB (3.5%)
  Memory top: 10 of 383
  1: mem: 704.6 MiB (0.5%) command: opera pid: 9856
  2: mem: 466.6 MiB (0.3%) command: soffice.bin pid: 16292
  3: mem: 274.0 MiB (0.2%) command: openshot-qt started-by: python3
    pid: 20731
  4: mem: 266.3 MiB (0.2%) command: opera pid: 15909
  5: mem: 245.8 MiB (0.1%) command: opera pid: 9893
  6: mem: 239.5 MiB (0.1%) command: opera pid: 10017
  7: mem: 237.7 MiB (0.1%) command: opera pid: 10102
  8: mem: 235.2 MiB (0.1%) command: opera pid: 19027
  9: mem: 228.9 MiB (0.1%) command: opera pid: 10123
  10: mem: 228.0 MiB (0.1%) command: opera pid: 10116
```

Selvfølgelig kan vi hente en bestemt hardware detaljer. For at hente lyd-/kort hardwaredetaljerne skal du køre følgende kommando:

inxi -A

```
[carl@andersen ~]$ inxi -A
Audio:
  Device-1: Intel Alder Lake-S HD Audio driver: snd_hda_intel
  API: ALSA v: k6.4.14-pclos1 status: kernel-api
  Server-1: PulseAudio v: 16.1 status: active
```

Ligeledes kan du hente oplysningerne om grafikkortoplysninger.

inxi -G

```
[carl@andersen ~]$ inxi -G
Graphics:
  Device-1: Intel AlderLake-S GT1 driver: i915 v: kernel
  Display: server: X.org v: 1.21.1.10 driver: X: loaded: modesetting,v4l
    dri: iris gpu: i915 resolution: 1920x1080~60Hz
  API: OpenGL v: 4.6 vendor: intel mesa v: 23.3.1 renderer: Mesa Intel UHD
    Graphics 770 (ADL-S GT1)
```

Hvad med harddisk information? Det er også muligt. For at se **harddisk** information, skal du køre følgende kommando:

inxi -D

```
[carl@andersen ~]$ inxi -D
Drives:
  Local Storage: total: 2.73 TiB used: 53.82 GiB (1.9%)
  ID-1: /dev/nvme0n1 vendor: Kingston model: SNV2S1000G size: 931.51 GiB
  ID-2: /dev/sda vendor: Seagate model: ST2000DM008-2UB102 size: 1.82 TiB
```

Den næste kommando vil gøre det muligt for os at se en komplet liste over harddiskpartitioner i forhold til størrelse, brugt og tilgængelig plads, filsystem samt filsystemtype på hver partition med **-p** flaget:

inxi -p

```
[carl@andersen ~]$ inxi -p
Partition:
  ID-1: / size: 914.6 GiB used: 53.82 GiB (5.9%) fs: ext4 dev: /dev/root
  ID-2: /boot/EFI size: 285.4 MiB used: 152 KiB (0.1%) fs: vfat
    dev: /dev/nvme0n1p1
  ID-3: swap-1 size: 977 MiB used: 0 KiB (0.0%) fs: swap dev: /dev/nvme0n1p2
```

Processer og hukommelsesforbrug

Få opsummeret systeminfo i forhold til samlet antal processer, oppetid og hukommelsesbrug:

inxi -I

```
[carl@andersen ~]$ inxi -I
Info:
  Processes: 362 Uptime: 2h 51m Memory: total: N/A available: 125.59 GiB
  used: 3.84 GiB (3.1%) Shell: Bash inxi: 3.3.31
```

Sådan får du vist **bios** og **bundkort** detaljer:

inxi -M

```
[carl@andersen ~]$ inxi -M
Machine:
  Type: Desktop Mobo: Gigabyte model: B660M DS3H DDR4 v: x.x
    serial: <superuser required> UEFI: American Megatrends LLC. v: F20
    date: 10/25/2022
```

Du kan tjekke din batteritilstand ved at bruge flaget **-B** . Resultatet viser systembatteri-id, opladningstilstand og andre oplysninger:

inxi -B

```
[carl@andersen ~]$ inxi -B
Battery:
ID-1: BATT charge: 44.3 Wh (85.2%) condition: 52.0/53.2 Wh
```

Find oplysninger om netværkskort

For at vise netværkskortoplysninger kan vi gøre brug af **-N** flag:

inxi -N

```
[carl@andersen ~]$ inxi -N
Network:
  Device-1: Realtek RTL8125 2.5GbE driver: r8169
```

Netværksgrænseflader

Kommandoen, der følger, viser os avancerede netværkskortoplysninger inklusive interface, hastighed, mac-id, tilstand, IP'er osv.:

inxi -Nni

```
[carl@andersen ~]$ inxi -Nni
Network:
  Device-1: Realtek RTL8125 2.5GbE driver: r8169
  IF: eth0 state: up speed: 100 Mbps duplex: full mac:
  IP v4:                  type: dynamic noprefixroute scope: global
  IF-ID-1: tun0 state: unknown speed: 10000 Mbps duplex: full mac: N/A
  IP v4:                scope: global
  WAN IP: ;; connection timed out; no servers could be reached
```

CPU-temperatur og blæserhastighed

Vi kan holde styr på den hardware installerede/konfigurerede sensoroutput ved at bruge **-s** flag:

inxi -s

```
[carl@andersen ~]$ inxi -s
Sensors:
  System Temperatures: cpu: 28.0 C mobo: N/A
  Fan Speeds (rpm): N/A
```

Find vejrrapport

Vi kan også se info (selvom anvendt API er upålidelig) for den aktuelle placering med **-w** eller **-W** <anden_placering> for at indstille en anden placering.

inxi -w

```
[carl@andersen ~]$ inxi -w
Weather:
  Report: temperature: 3.66 C (39 F) conditions: broken clouds
  Locale: Copenhagen, 17, DNK current time: tir 26 dec 2023 11:10:43 CET
    (Europe/Copenhagen) Source: OpenWeatherMap.org
```

Hvis du bor i Slagelse

inxi -W Slagelse,Denmark

```
[carl@andersen ~]$ inxi -W Slagelse,Denmark
Weather:
  Report: temperature: 3.23 C (38 F) conditions: overcast clouds
  Locale: Slagelse, Denmark current time: tir 26 dec 2023 11:25:48 CET
    Source: OpenWeatherMap.org
```

Du kan også se det rundt i verden f.eks. med følgende kommandoer:

```
[carl@andersen ~]$ inxi -W Mumbai,India
Weather:
  Report: temperature: 31.99 C (90 F) conditions: smoke
  Locale: Mumbai, India current time: tir 26 dec 2023 11:31:59 CET
    Source: OpenWeatherMap.org
[carl@andersen ~]$ inxi -W Nairobi,Kenya
Weather:
  Report: temperature: 21.93 C (71 F) conditions: broken clouds
  Locale: Nairobi, Kenya current time: tir 26 dec 2023 11:32:29 CET
    Source: OpenWeatherMap.org
```

Tastatur

For at se hvilket tastatur og mus bruger du **-J** flaget

inxi -J

```
[carl@andersen ~]$ inxi -J
USB:
  Hub-1: 1-0:1 info: hi-speed hub with single TT ports: 16 rev: 2.0
  Device-1: 1-3:2 info: Chicony Amazon Basics mouse type: mouse rev: 2.0
  Hub-2: 1-5:3 info: Lenovo KB USB2.0 Hub ports: 2 rev: 2.0
  Device-1: 1-5.2:5 info: Lenovo Programmable Keyboard type: keyboard,HID
    rev: 2.0
  Hub-3: 1-7:4 info: Genesys Logic Hub ports: 4 rev: 2.0
  Device-1: 1-11:6 info: Integrated Express ITE Device type: HID rev: 2.0
  Hub-4: 2-0:1 info: super-speed hub ports: 10 rev: 3.1
```

Find alle arkiv Informationer

Vi kan se et distro-lagerdata med flaget **-r**

inxi -r

```
[carl@andersen ~]$ inxi -r
Repos:
  Active apt repos in: /etc/apt/sources.list
    1: rpm http://ftp.nluug.nl/pub/os/Linux/distr/pclinuxos/pclinuxos/apt/ pclinuxos/64bit x86_64 kde5 xfce4 mate
```

Se alt information

For at se alt information, udfør følgende kommando:

inxi --admin --verbosity=7 --filter --no-host --width

```
[carl@andersen ~]$ inxi --admin --verbosity=7 --filter --no-host --width
System:
  Kernel: 6.4.14-pclos1 arch: x86_64 bits: 64 compiler: gcc v: 12.3.0
    clocksource: tsc available: hpet,acpi_pm
    parameters: BOOT_IMAGE=/boot/vmlinuz-6.4.14-pclos1
    root=UUID=72cf7f91-1bc6-4093-b40a-a3158a025603
    root=UUID=72cf7f91-1bc6-4093-b40a-a3158a025603 splash quiet noiswmd
    resume=UUID=6f36ee53-e131-47a2-a810-f0928936ef9d audit=0 vga=788
  Desktop: MATE v: 1.26.2 info: mate-panel wm: marco v: 1.26.2 dm: 1: GDM
    v: 2.20.11 2: XDM Distro: PCLinuxOS 2024
Machine:
  Type: Desktop Mobo: Gigabyte model: B660M DS3H DDR4 v: x.x
    serial: <superuser required> UEFI: American Megatrends LLC. v: F20
    date: 10/25/2022
Battery:
  Message: No system battery data found. Is one present?
Memory:
  System RAM: total: N/A available: 125.59 GiB used: 4.04 GiB (3.2%)
  RAM Report: permissions: Unable to run dmidecode. Root privileges required.
CPU:
  Info: model: 12th Gen Intel Core i7-12700 bits: 64 type: MST AMCP
    arch: Alder Lake gen: core 12 level: v3 note: check built: 2021+
    process: Intel 7 (10nm ESF) family: 6 model-id: 0x97 (151) stepping: 2
    microcode: 0x26
  Topology: cpus: 1x cores: 12 mt: 8 tpc: 2 st: 4 threads: 20 smt: enabled
    cache: L1: 1024 KiB desc: d-4x32 KiB, 8x48 KiB; i-8x32 KiB, 4x64 KiB
    L2: 12 MiB desc: 8x1.2 MiB, 1x2 MiB L3: 25 MiB desc: 1x25 MiB
  Speed (MHz): avg: 2040 high: 2100 min/max: 800/4800:4900:3600 scaling:
    driver: intel_pstate governor: powersave cores: 1: 2100 2: 2100 3: 2100
    4: 2100 5: 2100 6: 2100 7: 2100 8: 2100 9: 900 10: 2100 11: 2100 12: 2100
    13: 2100 14: 2100 15: 2100 16: 2100 17: 2100 18: 2100 19: 2100 20: 2100
    bogomips: 84480
  Flags: 3dnowprefetch abm acpi adx aes aperfmperf apic arat
    arch_capabilities arch_lbr arch_perfmon art avx avx2 avx_vnni bmi1 bmi2
    bts clflush clflushopt clwb cmov constant_tsc cpuid cpuid_fault cx16 cx8
    de ds_cpl dtes64 dtherm dts ept ept_ad erms est f16c flexpriority
    flush_l1d fma fpu fsgsbase fsrm fxsr gfni hfi ht hwp hwp_act_window
    hwp_epp hwp_notify hwp_pkg_req ibpb ibrs ibrs_enhanced ibt ida intel_pt
    invpcid lahf_lm lm mca mce md_clear mmx monitor movbe movdir64b movdiri
    msr mtrr nonstop_tsc nopl nx ospke pae pat pbe pclmulqdq pconfig pdcm
    pdpelgb pebs pge pku pln pni popcnt pse pse36 pts rdpid rdrand rdseed
    rdtscp rep_good sdbg sep serialize sha_ni smap smep smx split_lock_detect
    ss ssbd sse sse2 sse4_1 sse4_2 ssse3 stibp syscall tm tm2 tme tpr_shadow
    tsc tsc_adjust tsc_deadline_timer tsc_known_freq umip vaes vme vmx vnmi
    vpclmulqdq vpid waitpkg x2apic xgetbv1 xsave xsavec xsaveopt xsaves
    xtopology xtpr
  Vulnerabilities:
  Type: gather_data_sampling status: Not affected
  Type: itlb_multihit status: Not affected
  Type: l1tf status: Not affected
  Type: mds status: Not affected
  Type: meltdown status: Not affected
  Type: mmio_stale_data status: Not affected
  Type: retbleed status: Not affected
  Type: spec_rstack_overflow status: Not affected
  Type: spec_store_bypass mitigation: Speculative Store Bypass disabled via
    prctl
  Type: spectre_v1 mitigation: usercopy/swapgs barriers and __user pointer
    sanitization
  Type: spectre_v2 mitigation: Enhanced / Automatic IBRS, IBPB: conditional,
    RSB filling, PBRSB-eIBRS: SW sequence
  Type: srbds status: Not affected
  Type: tsx_async_abort status: Not affected
Graphics:
  Device-1: Intel Alder Lake-S GT1 vendor: Gigabyte driver: i915 v: kernel
    ports: active: HDMI-A-3 empty: DP-1, DP-2, DP-3, HDMI-A-1, HDMI-A-2
    bus-ID: 00:02.0 chip-ID: 8086:4680 class-ID: 0300
  Display: server: X.org v: 1.21.1.10 compositor: marco v: 1.26.2 driver: X:
    loaded: modesetting,v4l dri: iris gpu: i915 display-ID: :0.0 screens: 1
  Screen-1: 0 s-res: 1920x1080 s-dpi: 96 s-size: 508x285mm (20.00x11.22")
    s-diag: 582mm (22.93")
  Monitor-1: HDMI-A-3 mapped: HDMI-3 model: ASUS VP248 serial: <filter>
    built: 2019 res: 1920x1080 hz: 60 dpi: 92 gamma: 1.2
    size: 531x298mm (20.91x11.77") diag: 609mm (24") ratio: 16:9 modes:
    max: 1920x1080 min: 720x400
  API: OpenGL v: 4.6 vendor: intel mesa v: 23.3.1 glx-v: 1.4 es-v: 3.2
    direct-render: yes renderer: Mesa Intel UHD Graphics 770 (ADL-S GT1)
    device-ID: 8086:4680 memory: 122.64 GiB unified: yes
Audio:
  Device-1: Intel Alder Lake-S HD Audio vendor: Gigabyte driver: snd_hda_intel
    v: kernel alternate: snd_sof_pci_intel_tgl bus-ID: 00:1f.3 chip-ID: 8086:7ad
0
    class-ID: 0403
  API: ALSA v: k6.4.14-pclos1 status: kernel-api with: aoss
    type: oss-emulator tools: alsactl,alsamixer,amixer
  Server-1: JACK v: 1.9.21 status: off tools: jack_control
  Server-2: PulseAudio v: 16.1 status: active tools: pacat,pactl,pavucontrol
Network:
  Device-1: Realtek RTL8125 2.5GbE vendor: Gigabyte driver: r8169 v: kernel
    pcie: gen: 2 speed: 5 GT/s lanes: 1 port: 3000 bus-ID: 03:00.0
    chip-ID: 10ec:8125 class-ID: 0200
  IF: eth0 state: up speed: 100 Mbps duplex: full mac: <filter>
  IP v4: <filter> type: dynamic noprefixroute scope: global
    broadcast: <filter>
Bluetooth:
  Message: No bluetooth data found.
Logical:
  Message: No logical block device data found.
RAID:
  Message: No RAID data found.
Drives:
  Local Storage: total: 2.73 TiB used: 58.58 GiB (2.1%)
  SMART Message: Unable to run smartctl. Root privileges required.
  ID-1: /dev/nvme0n1 maj-min: 259:0 vendor: Kingston model: SNV2S1000G
    size: 931.51 GiB block-size: physical: 512 B logical: 512 B speed: 63.2 Gb/s
    lanes: 4 tech: SSD serial: <filter> fw-rev: SBJ00101 temp: 31.9 C
    scheme: GPT
  ID-2: /dev/sda maj-min: 8:0 vendor: Seagate model: ST2000DM008-2UB102
    size: 1.82 TiB block-size: physical: 4096 B logical: 512 B speed: 6.0 Gb/s
    tech: HDD rpm: 7200 serial: <filter> fw-rev: 0001 scheme: GPT
  SMART Message: Unknown smartctl error. Unable to generate data.
  Optical-1: /dev/sr0 vendor: N/A model: N/A rev: N/A dev-links: cdrom,dvd
  Features: speed: N/A multisession: N/A audio: N/A dvd: N/A rw: none
    state: N/A
Partition:
  ID-1: / raw-size: 930.28 GiB size: 914.6 GiB (98.31%) used: 58.58 GiB (6.4%)
    fs: ext4 block-size: 4096 B dev: /dev/nvme0n1p3 maj-min: 259:3 label: N/A
    uuid: 72cf7f91-1bc6-4093-b40a-a3158a025603
  ID-2: /boot/EFI raw-size: 286 MiB size: 285.4 MiB (99.80%)
    used: 152 KiB (0.1%) fs: vfat block-size: 512 B dev: /dev/nvme0n1p1
    maj-min: 259:1 label: N/A uuid: 8D43-573B
Swap:
  Kernel: swappiness: 10 (default 60) cache-pressure: 50 (default 100)
    zswap: no
  ID-1: swap-1 type: partition size: 977 MiB used: 0 KiB (0.0%) priority: -2
    dev: /dev/nvme0n1p2 maj-min: 259:2 label: N/A
    uuid: 6f36ee53-e131-47a2-a810-f0928936ef9d
Unmounted:
  ID-1: /dev/sda1 maj-min: 8:1 size: 1.82 TiB fs: ext4 label: N/A
    uuid: ad6df273-da1b-4962-b545-e6a23551775a
USB:
  Hub-1: 1-0:1 info: hi-speed hub with single TT ports: 16 rev: 2.0
    speed: 480 Mb/s (57.2 MiB/s) lanes: 1 mode: 2.0 chip-ID: 1d6b:0002
    class-ID: 0900
  Device-1: 1-3:2 info: Chicony Amazon Basics mouse type: mouse
    driver: hid-generic,usbhid interfaces: 1 rev: 2.0 speed: 1.5 Mb/s (183 KiB/s
)
    lanes: 1 mode: 1.0 power: 100mA chip-ID: 04f2:0939 class-ID: 0301
  Hub-2: 1-5:3 info: Lenovo KB USB2.0 Hub ports: 2 rev: 2.0
    speed: 480 Mb/s (57.2 MiB/s) lanes: 1 mode: 2.0 power: 480mA
    chip-ID: 17ef:102c class-ID: 0900
  Device-1: 1-5.2:5 info: Lenovo Programmable Keyboard type: keyboard,HID
    speed: 480 Mb/s (57.2 MiB/s) lanes: 1 mode: 2.0 power: 480mA
    chip-ID: 17ef:102c class-ID: 0900
  Device-1: 1-5.2:5 info: Lenovo Programmable Keyboard type: keyboard,HID
    driver: hid-generic,usbhid interfaces: 2 rev: 2.0 speed: 1.5 Mb/s (183 KiB/s
)
    lanes: 1 mode: 1.0 power: 100mA chip-ID: 17ef:60d2 class-ID: 0300
  Hub-3: 1-7:4 info: Genesys Logic Hub ports: 4 rev: 2.0
    speed: 480 Mb/s (57.2 MiB/s) lanes: 1 mode: 2.0 power: 100mA
    chip-ID: 05e3:0608 class-ID: 0900
  Device-1: 1-11:6 info: Integrated Express ITE Device type: HID
    driver: hid-generic,usbhid interfaces: 1 rev: 2.0 speed: 12 Mb/s (1.4 MiB/s)
    lanes: 1 mode: 1.1 power: 100mA chip-ID: 048d:5702 class-ID: 0300
  Hub-4: 2-0:1 info: super-speed hub ports: 10 rev: 3.1
    speed: 20 Gb/s (2.33 GiB/s) lanes: 2 mode: 3.2 gen-2x2 chip-ID: 1d6b:0003
    class-ID: 0900
Sensors:
  System Temperatures: cpu: 29.0 C mobo: N/A
  Fan Speeds (rpm): N/A
Info:
  Processes: 400 Uptime: 5h 38m wakeups: 0 Init: SysVinit v: 3.08 runlevel: 5
  default: 5 tool: service Compilers: gcc: 12.3.0 clang: 15.0.6 Packages:
  pm: dpkg pkgs: 0 tools: apt,apt-get,synaptic pm: rpm pkgs: 2162 libs: 979
  Shell: Bash v: 5.2.21 running-in: terminator inxi: 3.3.31
```

Hjælp

For at se en hurtig hjælp, og åbn man-siden for en komplet liste over muligheder.

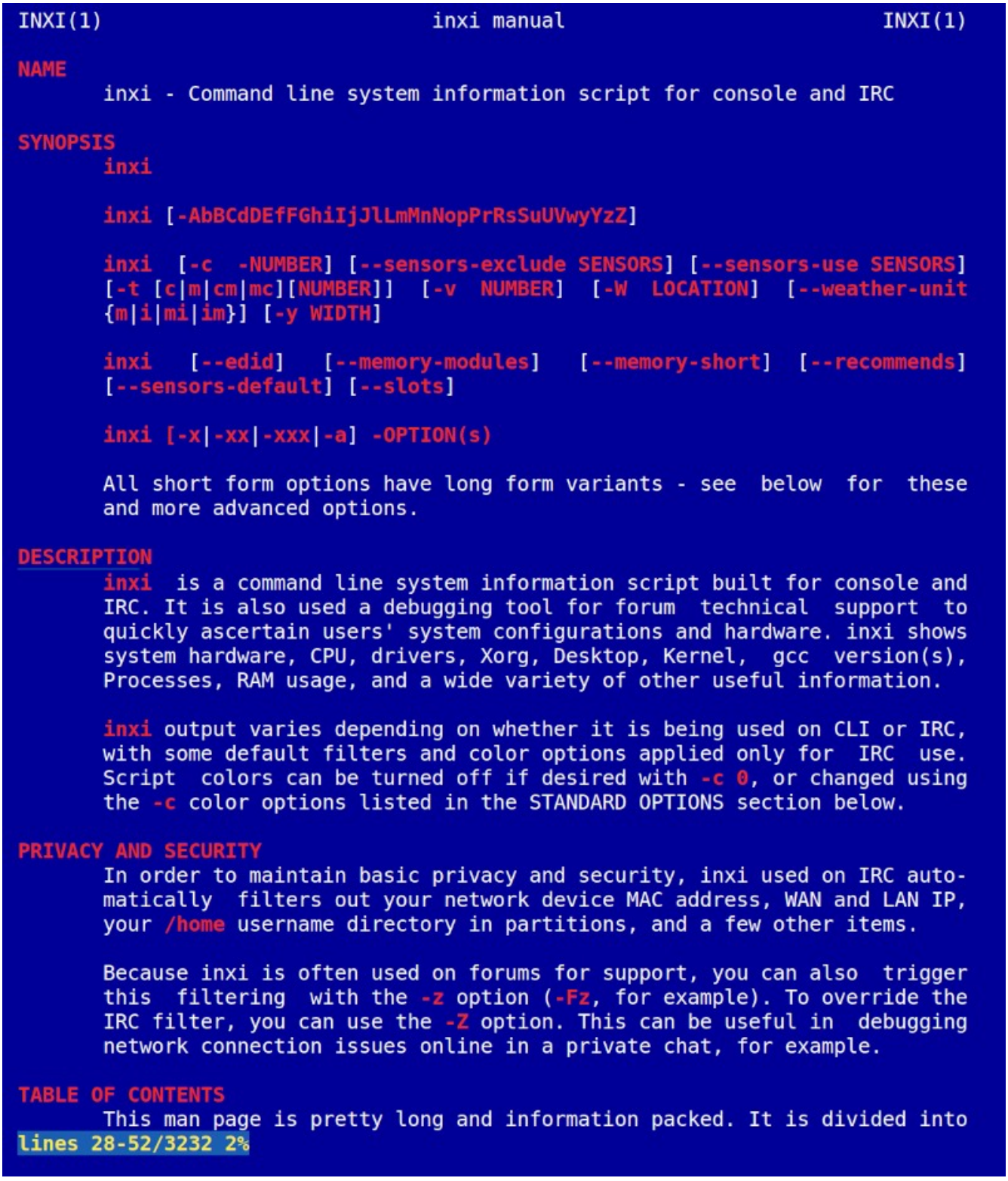
inxi -h #Hurtig hjælp (screenshot, et lille udsnit)

```
[carl@andersen ~]$ inxi -h
inxi supports the following options. For more detailed information, see
man inxi. If you start inxi with no arguments, it will display a short system
summary.

You can use these options alone or together, to show or add the item(s) you
want to see: A, B, C, D, E, G, I, J, L, M, N, P, R, S, W, d, f, i, j, l, m, n,
o, p, r, s, t, u, w, --edid, --slots. If you use them with -v [level], -b or
-F, inxi will add the requested lines to the output.

Examples: inxi -v4 -c6 OR inxi -bDc 6 OR inxi -FzjJxy 80
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
See Filter Options for output filtering, Output Control Options for colors,
sizing, output changes, Extra Data Options to extend Main output, Additional
Options and Advanced Options for less common situations.
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
Main Feature Options:
 -A, --audio   Audio/sound devices(s), driver; active sound APIs and servers.
 -b, --basic   Basic output, short form. Same as inxi -v 2.
 -B, --battery System battery info, including charge, condition voltage (if
               critical), plus extra info (if battery present/detected).
 -C, --cpu     CPU output (if each item available): basic topology, model,
               type (see man for types), cache, average CPU speed, min/max
               speeds, per core clock speeds.
```

man inxi #åbn man side (screenshot, et lille udsnit)



```
INXI(1)                          inxi manual                          INXI(1)

NAME
       inxi - Command line system information script for console and IRC

SYNOPSIS
       inxi

       inxi [-AbBCdDEfFGhiIjJlLmMnNopPrRsSuUVwyYzZ]

       inxi  [-c  -NUMBER] [--sensors-exclude SENSORS] [--sensors-use SENSORS]
       [-t [c|m|cm|mc][NUMBER]]  [-v  NUMBER]  [-W  LOCATION]  [--weather-unit
       {m|i|mi|im}] [-y WIDTH]

       inxi   [--edid]   [--memory-modules]   [--memory-short]  [--recommends]
       [--sensors-default] [--slots]

       inxi [-x|-xx|-xxx|-a] -OPTION(s)

       All short form options have long form variants - see  below  for  these
       and more advanced options.

DESCRIPTION
       inxi  is a command line system information script built for console and
       IRC. It is also used a debugging tool for forum  technical  support  to
       quickly ascertain users' system configurations and hardware. inxi shows
       system hardware, CPU, drivers, Xorg, Desktop, Kernel,  gcc  version(s),
       Processes, RAM usage, and a wide variety of other useful information.

       inxi output varies depending on whether it is being used on CLI or IRC,
       with some default filters and color options applied only for  IRC  use.
       Script  colors can be turned off if desired with -c 0, or changed using
       the -c color options listed in the STANDARD OPTIONS section below.

PRIVACY AND SECURITY
       In order to maintain basic privacy and security, inxi used on IRC auto-
       matically  filters out your network device MAC address, WAN and LAN IP,
       your /home username directory in partitions, and a few other items.

       Because inxi is often used on forums for support, you can also  trigger
       this  filtering  with the -z option (-Fz, for example). To override the
       IRC filter, you can use the -Z option. This can be useful in  debugging
       network connection issues online in a private chat, for example.

TABLE OF CONTENTS
       This man page is pretty long and information packed. It is divided into
lines 28-52/3232 2%
```

For mere information, besøg det officielle GitHub Repository