

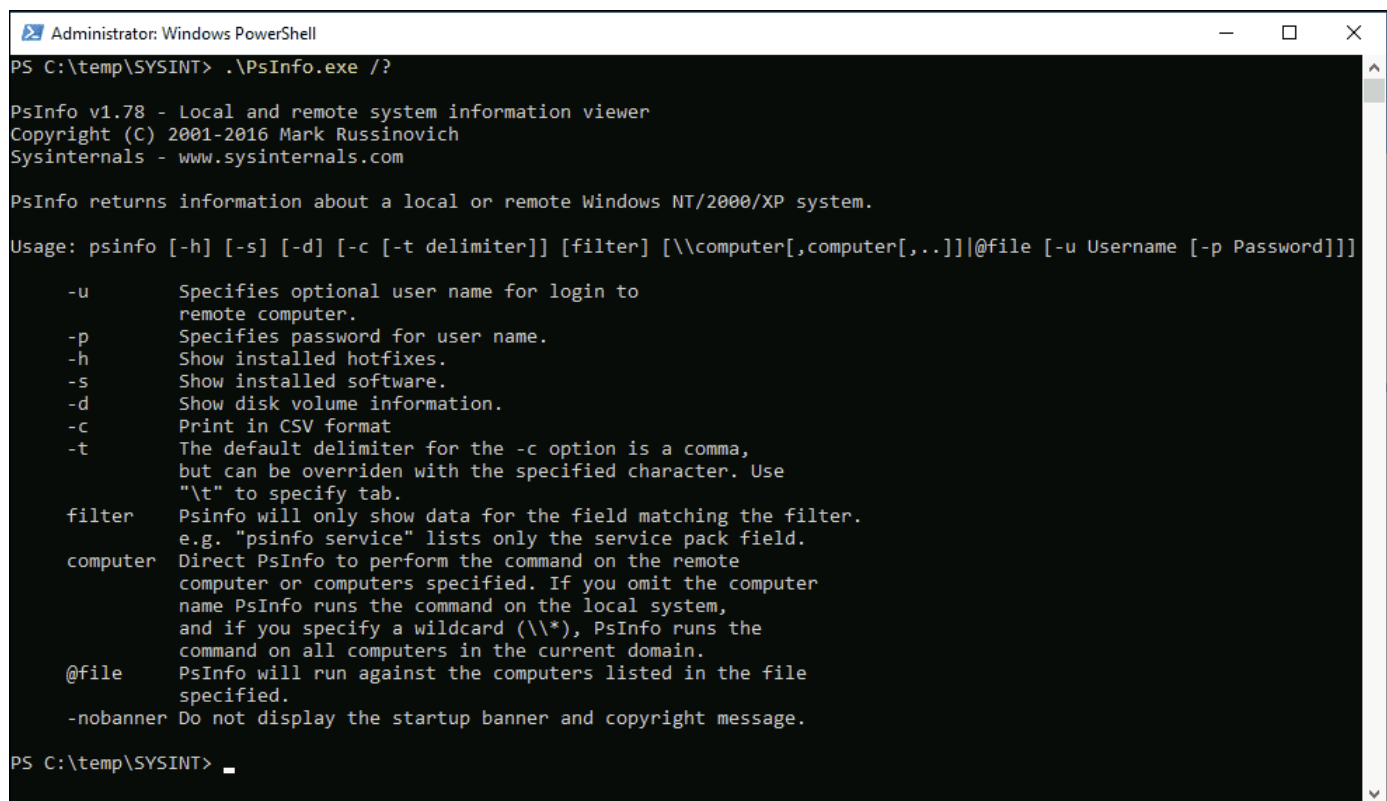
## PsInfo - Get disk space, installed applications, and other information about local and remote Windows systems

PsInfo, a command-line tool that is part of the Sysinternals suite, gets key information about Windows systems, such as the type of installation, available disk space, installed applications, kernel build number, uptime, registered owner, and the number of processors.

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PsInfo is a relatively small tool with only a few available options. To display the options, run `psinfo /?`.



```
Administrator: Windows PowerShell
PS C:\temp\SYSINT> .\PsInfo.exe /?

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PsInfo returns information about a local or remote Windows NT/2000/XP system.

Usage: psinfo [-h] [-s] [-d] [-c [-t delimiter]] [filter] [\\computer[,computer[,..]]@file [-u Username [-p Password]]]

    -u          Specifies optional user name for login to
                remote computer.
    -p          Specifies password for user name.
    -h          Show installed hotfixes.
    -s          Show installed software.
    -d          Show disk volume information.
    -c          Print in CSV format
    -t          The default delimiter for the -c option is a comma,
                but can be overridden with the specified character. Use
                "\t" to specify tab.
    filter      Psinfo will only show data for the field matching the filter.
                e.g. "psinfo service" lists only the service pack field.
    computer    Direct PsInfo to perform the command on the remote
                computer or computers specified. If you omit the computer
                name PsInfo runs the command on the local system,
                and if you specify a wildcard (\\*), PsInfo runs the
                command on all computers in the current domain.
    @file       PsInfo will run against the computers listed in the file
                specified.
    -nobanner   Do not display the startup banner and copyright message.

PS C:\temp\SYSINT>
```

### 1. Get local information

By default, PsInfo gets information from a local computer and does not require administrative rights to do so. To gather information from remote systems, administrative rights are required, which will be covered later in the post. To get information from a local computer, simply run `psinfo` from a command line.

```
Administrator: Windows PowerShell
PS C:\temp\SYSINT> .\PsInfo.exe

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System information for \\DC:
Uptime:                8 days 16 hours 49 minutes 12 seconds
Kernel version:        Windows Server 2022 Standard, Multiprocessor Free
Product type:          Standard Edition (Domain Controller)
Product version:       6.3
Service pack:          0
Kernel build number:   20348
Registered organization:
Registered owner:      Windows User
IE version:             9.0000
System root:           C:\Windows
Processors:            2
Processor speed:       2.6 GHz
Processor type:        Intel(R) Xeon(R) CPU E5-2670 0 @
Physical memory:       256 MB
Video driver:          VMware SVGA 3D
PS C:\temp\SYSINT>
```

PsInfo basic output

## 2. PsInfo on 64-bit

On a 64-bit version of Windows, the values for physical memory and IE version are not displayed correctly. In my example, I have a VM with 8 GB of RAM and IE version 11. Unfortunately, PsInfo was last updated in 2016, and it is unclear whether this will ever be fixed.

## 3. Get installed applications

You can limit the output to only selected rows of information by using the full or partial name of the field. For example, to show only information about processors, use **psinfo process**, which will show all three rows related to processors. Unfortunately, an attempt to query different rows (such as **psinfo process, kernel**) ends up with an empty result.

To get a list of installed applications, add the **-s** option. This information is taken from the uninstall keys in the registry.

```
Administrator: Windows PowerShell
C:\temp\SYSINT>PsInfo.exe -s

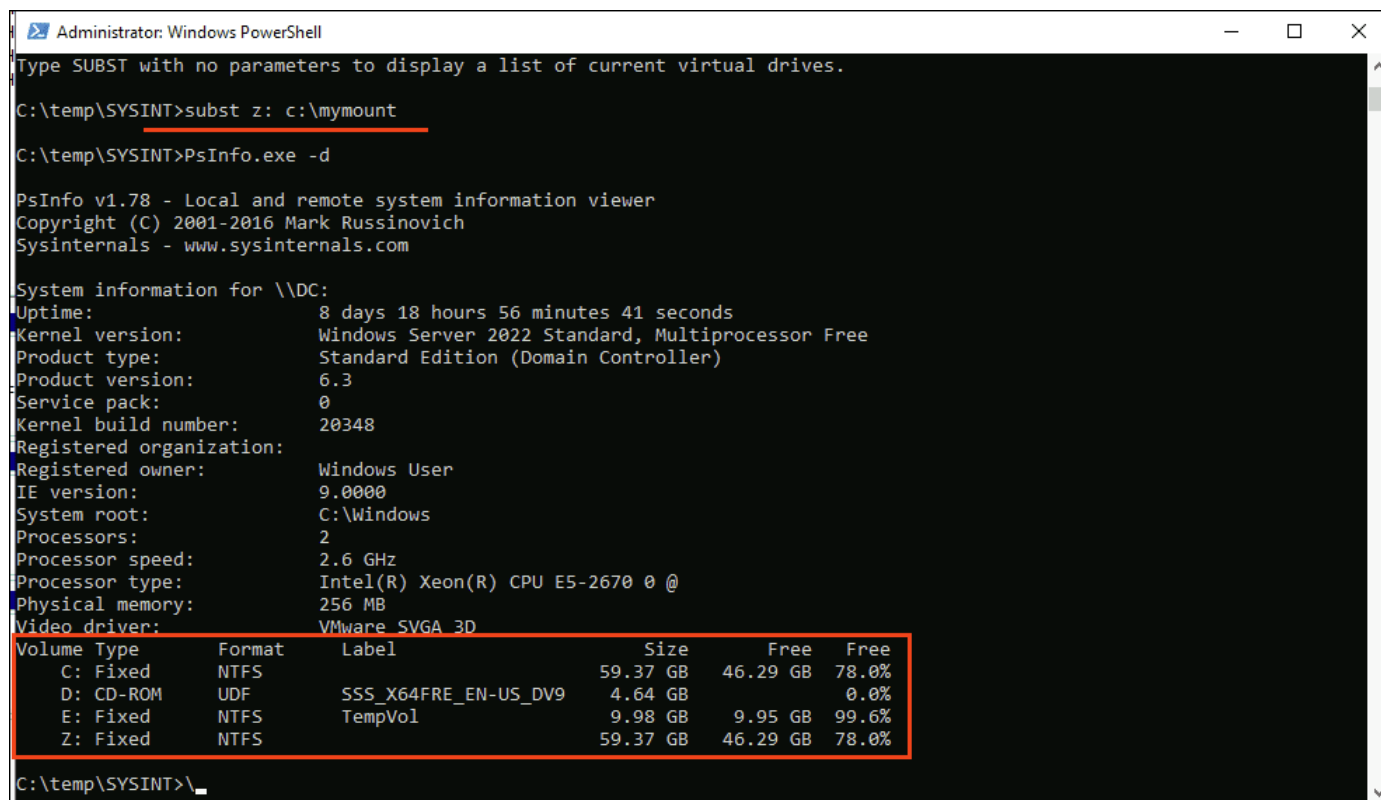
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System information for \\DC:
Uptime:                8 days 16 hours 58 minutes 6 seconds
Kernel version:        Windows Server 2022 Standard, Multiprocessor Free
Product type:          Standard Edition (Domain Controller)
Product version:       6.3
Service pack:          0
Kernel build number:   20348
Registered organization:
Registered owner:      Windows User
IE version:             9.0000
System root:           C:\Windows
Processors:            2
Processor speed:       2.6 GHz
Processor type:        Intel(R) Xeon(R) CPU E5-2670 0 @
Physical memory:       256 MB
Video driver:          VMware SVGA 3D
Applications:
Microsoft Edge 107.0.1418.26
Microsoft Edge Update 1.3.169.31
Microsoft Visual C++ 2015-2019 Redistributable (x64) - 14.24.28127 14.24.28127.4
Microsoft Visual C++ 2015-2019 Redistributable (x86) - 14.24.28127 14.24.28127.4
Microsoft Visual C++ 2019 X86 Additional Runtime - 14.24.28127 14.24.28127
Microsoft Visual C++ 2019 X86 Minimum Runtime - 14.24.28127 14.24.28127
C:\temp\SYSINT>
```

Use the s option to get installed software

#### 4. Get available disk space

If you want to get the available disk space, you can query the disk volume information by adding the **-d** parameter to the command. Only volumes with assigned drive letters are shown. Also, if you are using SUBST associations (assigning a drive letter to a folder), PsInfo will show the same statistics as the real volume. In the example below, I have a Z: drive mapped to C:\mymount.



```
Administrator: Windows PowerShell
Type SUBST with no parameters to display a list of current virtual drives.
C:\temp\SYSINT>subst z: c:\mymount
C:\temp\SYSINT>PsInfo.exe -d

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System information for \\DC:
Uptime: 8 days 18 hours 56 minutes 41 seconds
Kernel version: Windows Server 2022 Standard, Multiprocessor Free
Product type: Standard Edition (Domain Controller)
Product version: 6.3
Service pack: 0
Kernel build number: 20348
Registered organization:
Registered owner: Windows User
IE version: 9.0000
System root: C:\Windows
Processors: 2
Processor speed: 2.6 GHz
Processor type: Intel(R) Xeon(R) CPU E5-2670 0 @
Physical memory: 256 MB
Video driver: VMware SVGA 3D
Volume Type Format Label Size Free Free
C: Fixed NTFS 59.37 GB 46.29 GB 78.0%
D: CD-ROM UDF SSS_X64FRE_EN-US_DV9 4.64 GB 0.0%
E: Fixed NTFS TempVol 9.98 GB 9.95 GB 99.6%
Z: Fixed NTFS 59.37 GB 46.29 GB 78.0%
C:\temp\SYSINT> \_
```

#### Disk volume information

Other disk information that is shown might be a mapped network drive (shown as type Remote). However, as network drive maps are done within the user context, PsInfo can only show mapped drives for the user running the tool. When querying drive information from remote computers, PsInfo runs under the SYSTEM context, so only drives mapped under the SYSTEM account are reported.

The option **-h** was used to show installed hotfixes; however, it is deprecated and no longer works in newer operating systems.

#### 5. Use PsInfo on remote systems

All PsTools utilities support remote operations using a syntax that is consistent across the entire suite. Not all the utilities perform the operation the same way; there might be different requirements. PsInfo has the following system requirements for remote systems:

- Requires Admin\$ share to be accessible
- Requires Remote Registry service

PsInfo also supports querying multiple computer names in one command. To query information from a remote system:

```
psinfo \\ws2022 or psinfo \\192.168.1.10
```

```
Administrator: Windows PowerShell
C:\temp\SYSINT>psinfo \\ws2022

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System information for \\ws2022:
Uptime:                64 days 21 hours 39 minutes 13 seconds
Kernel version:        Windows Server 2022 Standard, Multiprocessor Free
Product type:          Standard Edition
Product version:       6.3
Service pack:          0
Kernel build number:   20348
Registered organization:
Registered owner:      Windows User
IE version:            9.0000
System root:           C:\Windows
Processors:            2
Processor speed:       2.6 GHz
Processor type:        Intel(R) Xeon(R) CPU E5-2670 0 @
Physical memory:       256 MB
Video driver:          Microsoft Basic Display Adapter

C:\temp\SYSINT>
```

Gathering information from a remote system

You can also query several servers at the same time. This can be accomplished in multiple ways. The first option is to use a comma-separated command, like this:

```
psinfo \\ws2022,ws2016
```

Another option is to create a text file with one server name per line, and then run this command:

```
psinfo @myservers.txt.
```

```
Administrator: Windows PowerShell
C:\temp\SYSINT>psinfo @myservers.txt

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System information for \\ws2016:
Uptime:                0 days 0 hours 22 minutes 48 seconds
Kernel version:        Windows Server 2016 Standard, Multiprocessor Free
Product type:          Standard Edition
Product version:       6.3
Service pack:          0
Kernel build number:   14393
Registered organization:
Registered owner:      Windows User
IE version:            9.0000
System root:           C:\Windows
Processors:            2
Processor speed:       2.6 GHz
Processor type:        Intel(R) Xeon(R) CPU E5-2670 0 @
Physical memory:       260 MB
Video driver:          VMware SVGA 3D

System information for \\ws2022:
Uptime:                64 days 22 hours 7 minutes 12 seconds
Kernel version:        Windows Server 2022 Standard, Multiprocessor Free
Product type:          Standard Edition
Product version:       6.3
Service pack:          0
Kernel build number:   20348
Registered organization:
Registered owner:      Windows User
IE version:            9.0000
System root:           C:\Windows
Processors:            2
Processor speed:       2.6 GHz
Processor type:        Intel(R) Xeon(R) CPU E5-2670 0 @
Physical memory:       256 MB
Video driver:          Microsoft Basic Display Adapter

C:\temp\SYSINT>
```

Query information from remote systems using a text file

The last option is to run **psinfo \\\***, which queries all servers found in the domain or workgroup.

Another common feature across PsTools is the use of alternate credentials on the remote system. As you may imagine, this is handy when you run the query from an account that does not have administrative permissions on the remote systems. The syntax is as follows:

```
Psinfo \\ws2022 -u LAB\Administrator -p Password
```

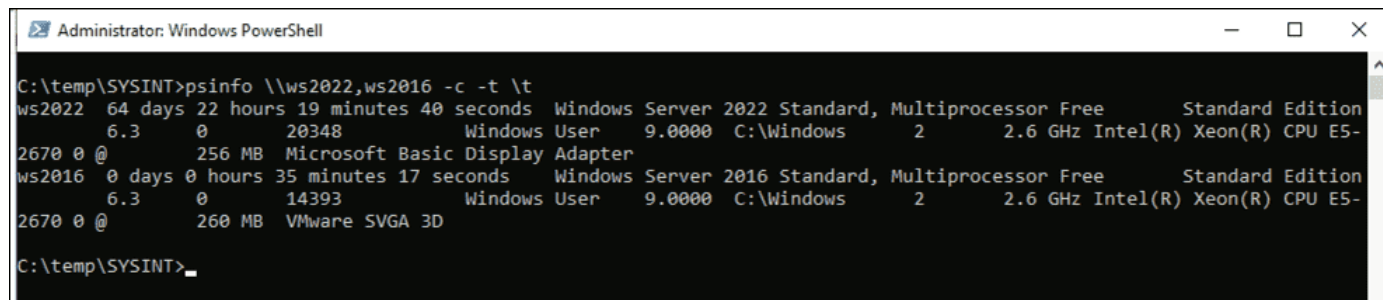
If you have a space in the username, simply use the "LAB\User Name" syntax. If you omit the **-p**, the tool will prompt for the password. All the utilities use the WNetAddConnection2 API, so passwords are not sent in clear text over the network.

## 6. Create CSV output

The last feature to mention today is CSV output. This is mainly useful when querying multiple computers at the same time. To create CSV output from a remote system, use the following:

```
psinfo \\ws2022,ws2016 -c.
```

If you want to have a different delimiter, use the **-t** parameter followed by the desired character. To use the tab character, use **\t**.



```
Administrator: Windows PowerShell
C:\temp\SYSINT>psinfo \\ws2022,ws2016 -c -t \t
ws2022 64 days 22 hours 19 minutes 40 seconds Windows Server 2022 Standard, Multiprocessor Free Standard Edition
6.3 0 20348 Windows User 9.0000 C:\Windows 2 2.6 GHz Intel(R) Xeon(R) CPU E5-
2670 0 @ 256 MB Microsoft Basic Display Adapter
ws2016 0 days 0 hours 35 minutes 17 seconds Windows Server 2016 Standard, Multiprocessor Free Standard Edition
6.3 0 14393 Windows User 9.0000 C:\Windows 2 2.6 GHz Intel(R) Xeon(R) CPU E5-
2670 0 @ 260 MB VMware SVGA 3D
C:\temp\SYSINT>
```

Tab delimited list of information

To export the results to a CSV or TXT file directly, use the standard console redirection syntax: