

New Page

<https://www.youtube.com/embed/SYqYaYhExNE>

Neofetch has long been the tool used by Linux enthusiasts to display their system info. They use it on forums and discussion boards, YouTube videos and so much more. Not only is it a really cool tool, but the information it offers gave us quick access when a certain piece of software or hardware had requirements we wanted to be sure our systems could meet. Sadly, neofetch has gone away. Archived on GitHub, the code is still there, and you can fork the code if you'd like. Before you go do a bunch of dev work to try and keep this tool running, I think it's valuable to know there are alternatives out there. Quite a few alternatives actually exist, and they are pretty great.

If you like any of all of these project, please go to their Github pages, give them a star, and jump into their discussion space (if they have one) and say "thank you" to the developers for making these amazing products for us.

Fastfetch

Fastfetch is, IMO, one of the best alternatives to neofetch out there. It gives more details by default than neofetch did, and is highly configurable. I recommend you check out the built in help, or their usage data on the GitHub page for Fastfetch. There are a myriad of installation options, so find the one that best fits your system, and go grab it. I downloaded the .deb file from their github releases, and used a simple apt command to install it.

[Github Releases for Fastfetch](#)

Download the preferred version for your distro. If you're using Ubuntu or Debian, find the .deb for your system architecture (amd64 or arm64), and download it.

Once downloaded, navigate to your Downloads folder

```
cd ~/Downloads
```

and install Fastfetch with the command:

```
sudo apt install ./<file for fastfetch>.deb -y
```

Once installed, you can run fastfetch to see the default output with

```
fastfetch
```

```
(base) brian@brian-ae7:~$ fastfetch
```

<pre> .',:clooo: .:looooo:. .;looooooooc .oooooooooo' .;loooooool:,''. :oooooooooooc ;loooool;. 'ooooooooooo, ;clool' .cooooooc. ,, :oo, .;clol:,. .loooo' :oooooooooo, 'ooool 'oooooooooooo. loooo. 'ooooooooooool coooo. ,looooooooc. .loooo. .,;;;'. ;oooc ... ,ooool. .cooooc. ..',,. .cooo. ;oooo:. ;oooooooc. :l. .cooooooc,.. cooooooooooo. .:oooooooolc:. .ooooooooooo' .':looooo; ,oooooooooooc ..':::c' .;loooo:' </pre>	<pre> brian@brian-ae7 ----- OS: Ubuntu noble 24.04 x86_64 Host: AE7 Kernel: Linux 6.8.0-36-generic Uptime: 13 hours, 20 mins Packages: 2089 (dpkg), 21 (flatp) Shell: bash 5.2.21 Display (LG Electronics 22"): 19] DE: GNOME 46.0 WM: Mutter (Wayland) WM Theme: Yaru-blue-dark Theme: Yaru-blue-dark [GTK2/3/4] Icons: Yaru-blue [GTK2/3/4] Font: Ubuntu Sans (11pt) [GTK2/3] Cursor: Yaru (24px) Terminal: GNOME Terminal 3.52.0 Terminal Font: Monospace (14pt) CPU: AMD Ryzen 9 7940HS w/ Radeoz GPU: AMD Phoenix1 @ 0.80 GHz [In] Memory: 4.51 GiB / 30.63 GiB (15) Swap: 0 B / 8.00 GiB (0%) Disk (/): 209.42 GiB / 936.79 GiB Local IP (enp1s0): 192.168.10.51* Locale: en_US.UTF-8 </pre>
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If you want to see the fastfetch output configured to look like neofetch, then run

```
fastfetch -c neofetch
```

```
brian@brian-ae7
```

<pre> .',:clooo: .:looooo:. .;looooooooc .oooooooooo' .;loooooool:,''. :oooooooooooc ;loooool;. 'ooooooooooo, ;clool' .cooooooc. ,, :oo, .;clol:,. .loooo' :oooooooooo, 'ooool 'oooooooooooo. loooo. 'ooooooooooool coooo. ,looooooooc. .loooo. .,;;;'. ;oooc ... ,ooool. .cooooc. ..',,. .cooo. ;oooo:. ;oooooooc. :l. .cooooooc,.. cooooooooooo. .:oooooooolc:. .ooooooooooo' .':looooo; ,oooooooooooc ..':::c' .;loooo:' </pre>	<pre> ----- OS: Ubuntu noble 24.04 x86_64 Host: AE7 Kernel: Linux 6.8.0-36-generic Uptime: 13 hours, 22 mins Packages: 2089 (dpkg), 21 (flatpak), 20 (snap) Shell: bash 5.2.21 Resolution: 1920x1080 DE: GNOME 46.0 WM: Mutter (Wayland) WM Theme: Yaru-blue-dark Theme: Yaru-blue-dark [GTK2/3/4] Icons: Yaru-blue [GTK2/3/4] Terminal: GNOME Terminal 3.52.0 Terminal Font: Monospace 14 CPU: AMD Ryzen 9 7940HS w/ Radeon 780M Graphics (16) @ 6.23 GHz GPU: AMD Phoenix1 @ 0.80 GHz [Integrated] Memory: 4516 MiB / 31365 MiB </pre>
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There are tons of configurations with fastfetch so go crazy with it.

Screenfetch

Screenfetch is another nice alternative to neofetch. It gives you a clean breakdown of the system, and is just as easy to install, if not easier. Screenfetch is built in to many of the distribution repositories already, so you can just run

[Screenfetch Github Page](#)

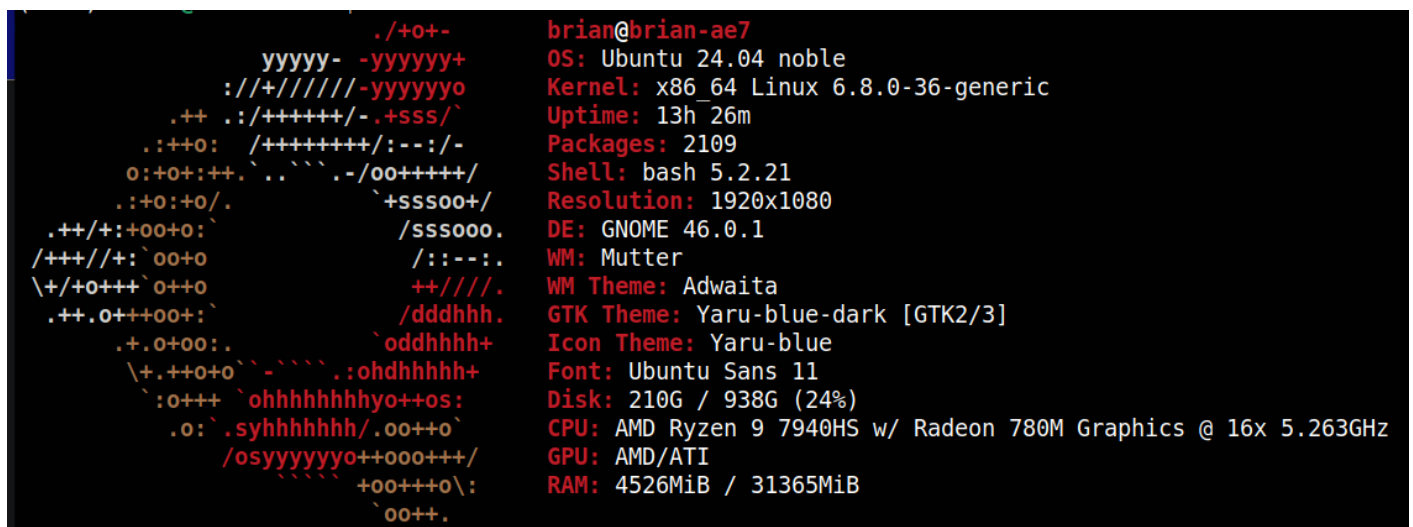
```
sudo apt update && sudo apt install screenfetch -y
```

on a Ubuntu or Debian system. If you're on a Redhat spin, you can try the dnf system with

```
sudo dnf install screenfetch -
```

and so on. Once installed simply run the screenfetch command to see the output.

```
screenfetch
```



```
brian@brian-ae7
OS: Ubuntu 24.04 noble
Kernel: x86_64 Linux 6.8.0-36-generic
Uptime: 13h 26m
Packages: 2109
Shell: bash 5.2.21
Resolution: 1920x1080
DE: GNOME 46.0.1
WM: Mutter
WM Theme: Adwaita
GTK Theme: Yaru-blue-dark [GTK2/3]
Icon Theme: Yaru-blue
Font: Ubuntu Sans 11
Disk: 210G / 938G (24%)
CPU: AMD Ryzen 9 7940HS w/ Radeon 780M Graphics @ 16x 5.263GHz
GPU: AMD/ATI
RAM: 4526MiB / 31365MiB
```

On my system, screenfetch takes a noticeably longer amount of time to run than fastfetch, but as you can see we still get some great information.

CPUFetch

CPUFetch is pretty much exactly how it sounds. It retrieves the CPU information for your system. It's not trying to pull back all of the system information for the entire OS, but just the CPU information alone.

[CPUFetch Github Page](#)

CPUfetch works for Windows, Linux, and MacOS, and you can download the executable files from their Github releases page. Once downloaded on Linux, you'll want to find the file in your file browser, right click it, select Properties, and make the file executable. On some desktops this is a checkbox, on others a switch, but enable it, however it's shown.

If you're running this on a machine with terminal only, then you can set the file executable with the command

```
chmod +x <cpufetch_file_name>
```

Once, you've made the file executable, whether through the GUI or the command line interface, open a terminal, move to the directory with cpufetch is located, and run it with

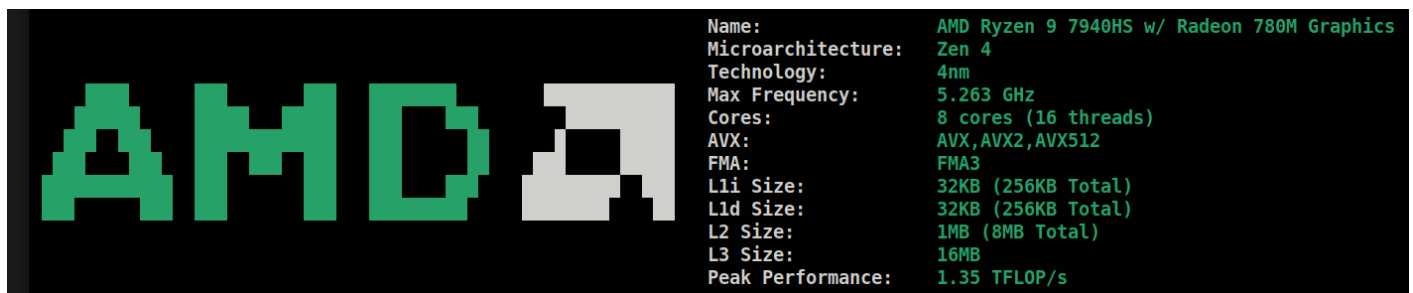
```
./<cpufetch_file_name>
```

In my case the file is in my Downloads folder, so I moved there with

```
cd Downloads
```

then ran the file with

```
./cpufetch_x86-64_linux
```



Pretty nice, clean information, and so simple.

There you have it. Three great neofetch alternatives. Pick one, or use them all. It's all up to you in this amazing world of open source software.

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