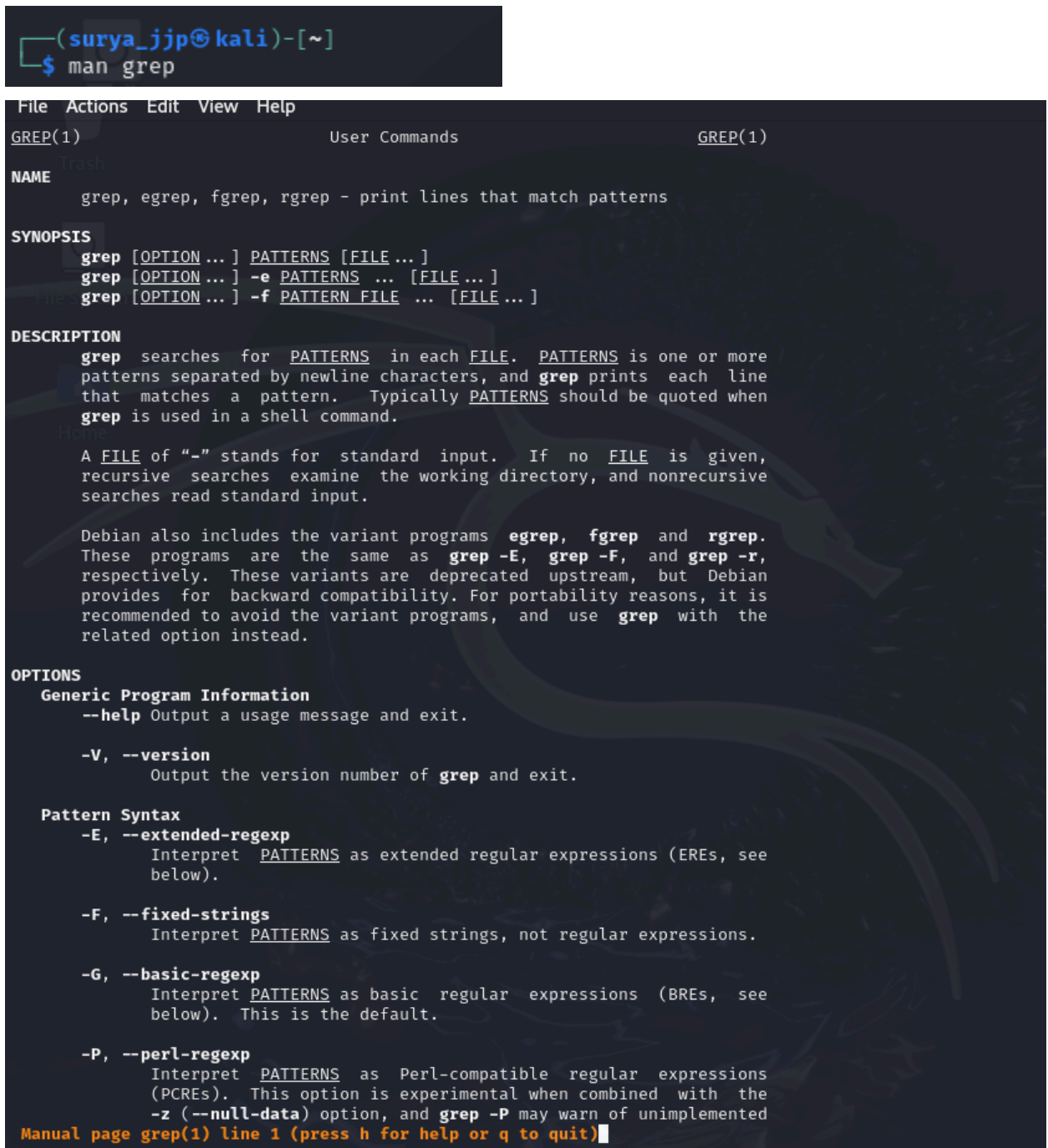


Explore the different methods to get help from the linux environment

1) Man Page

```
(surya_jjp@kali)-[~]
$ man grep
```



```
File Actions Edit View Help
GREP(1) User Commands GREP(1)
NAME
    grep, egrep, fgrep, rgrep - print lines that match patterns
SYNOPSIS
    grep [OPTION ...] PATTERNS [FILE ...]
    grep [OPTION ...] -e PATTERNS ... [FILE ...]
    grep [OPTION ...] -f PATTERN FILE ... [FILE ...]
DESCRIPTION
    grep searches for PATTERNS in each FILE. PATTERNS is one or more
    patterns separated by newline characters, and grep prints each line
    that matches a pattern. Typically PATTERNS should be quoted when
    grep is used in a shell command.
    A FILE of "-" stands for standard input. If no FILE is given,
    recursive searches examine the working directory, and nonrecursive
    searches read standard input.
    Debian also includes the variant programs egrep, fgrep and rgrep.
    These programs are the same as grep -E, grep -F, and grep -r,
    respectively. These variants are deprecated upstream, but Debian
    provides for backward compatibility. For portability reasons, it is
    recommended to avoid the variant programs, and use grep with the
    related option instead.
OPTIONS
    Generic Program Information
    --help Output a usage message and exit.
    -V, --version
        Output the version number of grep and exit.
    Pattern Syntax
    -E, --extended-regexp
        Interpret PATTERNS as extended regular expressions (EREs, see
        below).
    -F, --fixed-strings
        Interpret PATTERNS as fixed strings, not regular expressions.
    -G, --basic-regexp
        Interpret PATTERNS as basic regular expressions (BREs, see
        below). This is the default.
    -P, --perl-regexp
        Interpret PATTERNS as Perl-compatible regular expressions
        (PCREs). This option is experimental when combined with the
        -z (--null-data) option, and grep -P may warn of unimplemented
        Manual page grep(1) line 1 (press h for help or q to quit)
```

2) Help Option

```

(surya_jjp@kali)-[~]
$ ls --help
Usage: ls [OPTION]... [FILE]...
List information about the FILES (the current directory by default).
Sort entries alphabetically if none of -cftuvSUX nor --sort is specified.

Mandatory arguments to long options are mandatory for short options too.
-a, --all                do not ignore entries starting with .
-A, --almost-all        do not list implied . and ..
    --author              with -l, print the author of each file
-b, --escape              print C-style escapes for nongraphic characters
    --block-size=SIZE    with -l, scale sizes by SIZE when printing them;
                        e.g., '--block-size=M'; see SIZE format below

-B, --ignore-backups     do not list implied entries ending with ~
-c                        with -lt: sort by, and show, ctime (time of last
                        change of file status information);
                        with -l: show ctime and sort by name;
                        otherwise: sort by ctime, newest first

-C                        list entries by columns
    --color[=WHEN]       color the output WHEN; more info below
-d, --directory          list directories themselves, not their contents
-D, --dired               generate output designed for Emacs' dired mode
-f                        list all entries in directory order
-F, --classify[=WHEN]   append indicator (one of */=>@|) to entries WHEN
                        likewise, except do not append '*'
    --file-type           likewise, except do not append '*'
    --format=WORD         across -x, commas -m, horizontal -x, long -l,
                        single column -1, verbose -l, vertical -C

```

3) Apropos Command

```

(surya_jjp@kali)-[~]
$ apropos network
interfaces (5) - network interface configuration for ifup and ifdown
aireplay-ng (8) - inject packets into a wireless network to generate traffic
atk6-extract_networks6 (8) - (unknown subject)
byteorder (3) - convert values between host and network byte order
ctstat (8) - unified linux network statistics
dhclient-script (8) - DHCP client network configuration script
dirmngr (8) - GnuPG's network access daemon
dumppcap (1) - Dump network traffic
endhostent (3) - get network host entry
endnetent (3) - get network entry
endnetgrent (3) - handle network group entries
ethtool (8) - query or control network driver and hardware settings
fping (8) - send ICMP ECHO_REQUEST packets to network hosts
freeaddrinfo (3) - network address and service translation
freehostent (3) - get network hostnames and addresses
gai_cancel (3) - asynchronous network address and service translation
gai_error (3) - asynchronous network address and service translation
gai_strerror (3) - network address and service translation
gai_suspend (3) - asynchronous network address and service translation
getaddrinfo (3) - network address and service translation
getaddrinfo_a (3) - asynchronous network address and service translation
gethostbyaddr (3) - get network host entry
gethostbyaddr_r (3) - get network host entry
gethostbyname (3) - get network host entry
gethostbyname2 (3) - get network host entry
gethostbyname2_r (3) - get network host entry
gethostbyname_r (3) - get network host entry
gethostent (3) - get network host entry
gethostent_r (3) - get network host entry
getipnodebyaddr (3) - get network hostnames and addresses

```

4) Whatis Command

```

(surya_jjp@kali)-[~]
$ whatis ls
ls (1) - list directory contents

```

5) Shell Built-in Help

```
(surya_jjp@kali)-[~]
$ help cd
cd: cd [-L|[-P [-e]] [-@]] [dir]
Change the shell working directory.

Change the current directory to DIR. The default DIR is the value of the
HOME shell variable. If DIR is "-", it is converted to $OLDPWD.

The variable CDPATH defines the search path for the directory containing
DIR. Alternative directory names in CDPATH are separated by a colon (:).
A null directory name is the same as the current directory. If DIR begins
with a slash (/), then CDPATH is not used.

If the directory is not found, and the shell option `cdable_vars' is set,
the word is assumed to be a variable name. If that variable has a value,
its value is used for DIR.

Options:
  -L      force symbolic links to be followed: resolve symbolic
          links in DIR after processing instances of `..'
  -P      use the physical directory structure without following
          symbolic links: resolve symbolic links in DIR before
          processing instances of `..'
  -e      if the -P option is supplied, and the current working
          directory cannot be determined successfully, exit with
          a non-zero status
  -@      on systems that support it, present a file with extended
          attributes as a directory containing the file attributes

The default is to follow symbolic links, as if `-L' were specified.
`..' is processed by removing the immediately previous pathname component
back to a slash or the beginning of DIR.

Exit Status:
Returns 0 if the directory is changed, and if $PWD is set successfully when
-P is used; non-zero otherwise.
```

6) which and whereis command

```
(surya_jjp@kali)-[~]
$ which ls
/usr/bin/ls
```

```
(surya_jjp@kali)-[~]
$ whereis python
python: /usr/bin/python /usr/share/python /usr/share/man/man1/python.1.gz
```

7) '/usr/share/doc' Directory

```
(surya_jjp@kali)-[~]
$ cd /usr/share/doc/bash

(surya_jjp@kali)-[/usr/share/doc/bash]
$ █
```