man

El comando **man** nos permite consultar el manual de referencia de un comando instalado en el sistaema. Este manual está elaborado por el desarrollador del comando y contiene información sobre su funcionamiento.

Funcionamiento

Los manuales del sistema constan de una estructura común, que se resume en los sigientes apartados

NAME
> Provides the name of the command and a very brief description.

SYNOPSIS
> A brief summary of the command or function's interface. A summary of how the command line syntax of the program looks.

DESCRIPTION
> Provides a more detailed description of the command.

OPTIONS
> Lists the options for the command as well as a description of how they are used. Often this information will be found in the DESCRIPTION section and not in a separate OPTIONS section.

FILES
> Lists the files that are associated with the command as well as a description of how they are used. These files may be used to configure the command's more advanced features. Often this information will be found in the DESCRIPTION section and not in a separate FILES section.

AUTHOR
> The name of the person who created the man page and (sometimes) how to contact the person.

REPORTING BUGS
> Provides details on how to report problems with the command.

COPYRIGHT
> Provides basic copyright information.

SEE ALSO
> Provides you with an idea of where you can find additional information. This also will often include other commands that are related to this command.

Secciones

Los manuales del sistema se clasifican en diferentes secciones, en función del tipo de contenido al que hacen referencia:

1	Comandos generales
2	Llamadas al sistema
3	Bibliotecas C de funciones
4	Ficheros especiales (dispositivos y drivers)
5	Formato de ficheros

6	Juegos
7	Misc
8	Comandos de administració del sistema i demonios
9	Rutinas del kernel

Opciones

El comando man, a su vez, también dispone de su propio manual, en el cuál podemos encontrar algunas opciones con las que acompañar a la ejecución del comando:

- -a: Muestra todas las paginas de manual coincidentes con el argumento pasado
- -f: Busca todos los manuales que coincidan con el patrón dado y muestra una breve descripción.
- -k: Busca todos los manuales que contengan el patrón dado en su descripción y muestra una breve descripción.

Ejemplos

Ejemplo 1

Buscar los manuales que contengan en su descripción el patrón "lock program"

```
$ man -k "lock program"
vlock (1)            - Virtual Console lock program
```

Ejemplo 2

Buscar todos los manuales relacionados con el patrón "hostname", y visualozarlos uno detrás de otro.

```
$ man -f hostname
hostname (7)         - hostname resolution description
hostname (1)         - show or set the system's host name
hostname (5)         - Local hostname configuration file

$ man -a hostname
HOSTNAME(1)                              Linux Programmer's Manual

NAME
       hostname - show or set the system's host name
       domainname - show or set the system's NIS/YP domain name
       ypdomainname - show or set the system's NIS/YP domain name
       nisdomainname - show or set the system's NIS/YP domain name
       dnsdomainname - show the system's DNS domain name

SYNOPSIS
```

       hostname [-a|--alias] [-d|--domain] [-f|--fqdn|--long] [-A|--all-
fqdns] [-i|--ip-address] [-I|--all-ip-ad-dresses] [-s|--short] [-y|--yp|--
nis] hostname [-b|--boot] [-F|--file filename] [hostname] hostname [-h|--
help] [-V|--version]
       domainname [nisdomain] [-F file]
       ypdomainname [nisdomain] [-F file]
       nisdomainname [nisdomain] [-F file]
       dnsdomainname

DESCRIPTION
       Hostname is used to display the system's DNS name, and to display or
set its hostname or NIS domain name.
GET NAME
       When called without any arguments, the program displays the current
names:
...

--Man-- next: hostname(5) [view (return) | skip (Ctrl-D) | quit (Ctrl-C)]

HOSTNAME(5)   hostname

NAME
       hostname - Local hostname configuration file

SYNOPSIS
       /etc/hostname

DESCRIPTION
       The /etc/hostname file configures the name of the local system that
is set during boot using the sethostname(2) system call. It should contain a
single newline-terminated hostname string. Comments (lines starting with a
`#') are ignored. The hostname may be a free-form string up to 64 characters
in length; however, it is recommended that it consists only of 7-bit ASCII
lower-case characters and no spaces or dots, and limits itself to the format
allowed for DNS domain name labels, even though this is not a strict
requirement.
...

--Man-- next: hostname(7) [view (return) | skip (Ctrl-D) | quit (Ctrl-C)]

HOSTNAME(7)   Linux Programmer's Manual

NAME
       hostname - hostname resolution description

DESCRIPTION
       Hostnames are domains, where a domain is a hierarchical, dot-
separated list of subdomains; for example, the machine "monet", in the
"example" subdomain of the "com" domain would be represented as
"monet.example.com".

```
       Each element of the hostname must be from 1 to 63 characters long and
the entire hostname, including the dots, can be at most 253 characters long.
Valid characters for hostnames are ASCII(7) letters from a to z, the digits
from 0 to 9, and the hyphen (-).  A hostname may not start with a hyphen.
...
```

Ejemplo 3

[Construir tu propio manual](#)

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