

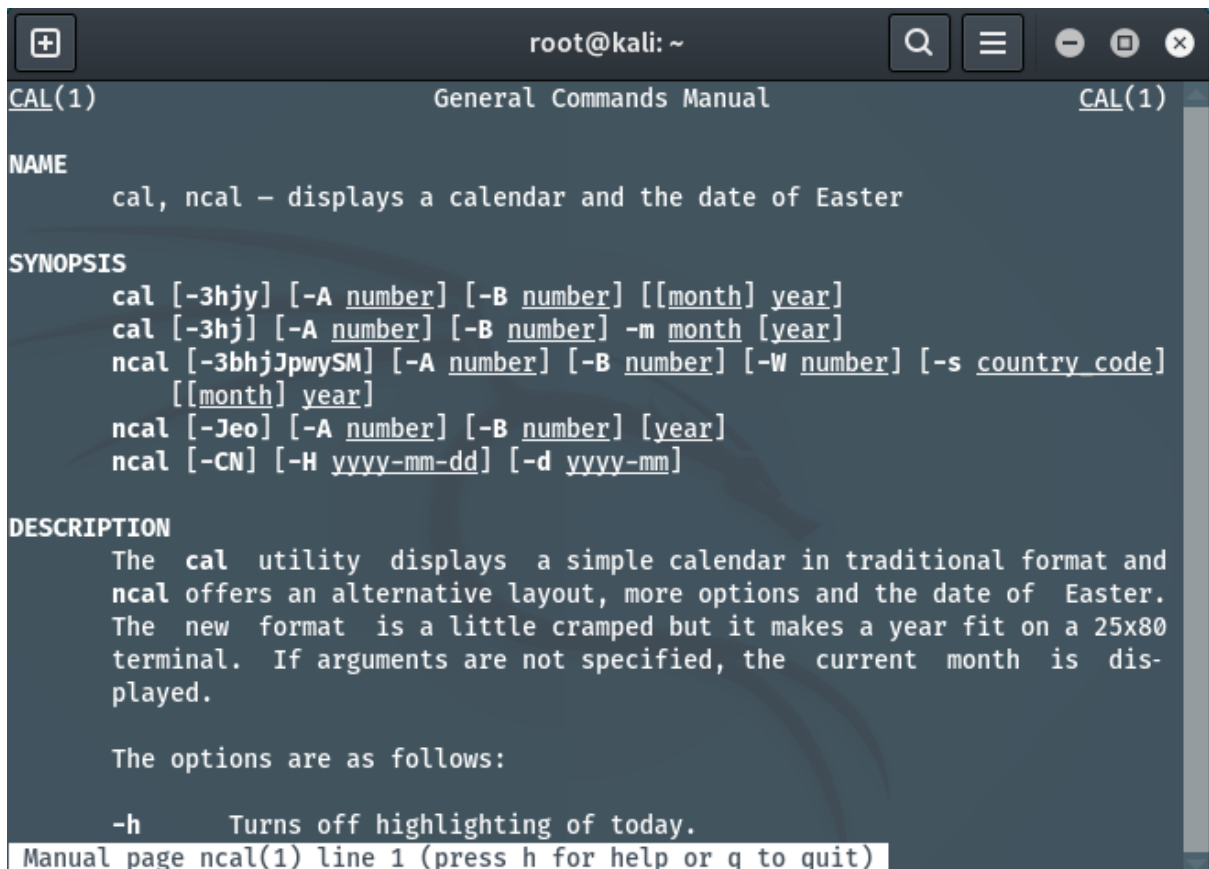
MODULE 6 Linux Manual

MANUAL PANA LINUX

Ingin memberi pemberitahuan

Contoh =

Man ncal



```
root@kali: ~
CAL(1)                                General Commands Manual                                CAL(1)

NAME
    cal, ncal - displays a calendar and the date of Easter

SYNOPSIS
    cal [-3h jy] [-A number] [-B number] [[month] year]
    cal [-3hj] [-A number] [-B number] -m month [year]
    ncal [-3bhjJpwySM] [-A number] [-B number] [-W number] [-s country_code]
        [[month] year]
    ncal [-Jeo] [-A number] [-B number] [year]
    ncal [-CN] [-H yyyy-mm-dd] [-d yyyy-mm]

DESCRIPTION
    The cal utility displays a simple calendar in traditional format and
    ncal offers an alternative layout, more options and the date of Easter.
    The new format is a little cramped but it makes a year fit on a 25x80
    terminal. If arguments are not specified, the current month is displayed.

    The options are as follows:

    -h      Turns off highlighting of today.

Manual page ncal(1) line 1 (press h for help or q to quit)
```

Klik 'panah bawah dan atas' untuk melihat text.

Ketik '/' untuk mencari sesuatu yg diinginkan contoh '/-w' nanti disitu kita diarahkan ke -w

SYNOPSIS

Ringkasan perintah tentang hal itu. Semua option dan parameter bersifat opsional jika ada kurung siku, jika tidak ada tanda siku maka harus diisi

```
CP(1)                                User Commands                                CP(1)

NAME
    cp - copy files and directories

SYNOPSIS
    cp [OPTION]... [-T] SOURCE DEST
    cp [OPTION]... SOURCE... DIRECTORY
    cp [OPTION]... -t DIRECTORY SOURCE...

DESCRIPTION
    Copy SOURCE to DEST, or multiple SOURCE(s) to DIRECTORY.

    Mandatory arguments to long options are mandatory for short options too.

    -a, --archive
        same as -dR --preserve=all

    --attributes-only
        don't copy the file data, just the attributes

    --backup[=CONTROL]
        make a backup of each existing destination file
Manual page cp(1) line 1 (press h for help or q to quit)
```

SOURCE = Sumber file. DEST = file yang ingin dicopy dimna

SECTION PADA MANUAL

Ketik 'man man' dan 'space' maka tampilan akan seperti ini

```
root@kali: ~
types of pages they contain.

1  Executable programs or shell commands
2  System calls (functions provided by the kernel)
3  Library calls (functions within program libraries)
4  Special files (usually found in /dev)
5  File formats and conventions, e.g. /etc/passwd
6  Games
7  Miscellaneous (including macro packages and conventions), e.g.
   man(7), groff(7), man-pages(7)
8  System administration commands (usually only for root)
9  Kernel routines [Non standard]

A manual page consists of several sections.

Conventional section names include NAME, SYNOPSIS, CONFIGURATION, DE-
SCRIPTION, OPTIONS, EXIT STATUS, RETURN VALUE, ERRORS, ENVIRONMENT,
FILES, VERSIONS, STANDARDS, NOTES, BUGS, EXAMPLE, AUTHORS, and SEE ALSO.

The following conventions apply to the SYNOPSIS section and can be used
as a guide in other sections.

bold text           type exactly as shown.
Manual page man(1) line 24 (press h for help or q to quit)
```

Akan menemukannya informasi yang ada nomor 1 sampai 9

Contoh 1. Kita menulis 'man date' atau 'man passwd' maka akan muncul DATE(1) di atas kanan dan atas kiri.

```
DATE(1)
```

Jika kita ketik 'man -k passwd' maka kita akan lihat ada nomor apa saja yang tersedia di perintah itu

```
passwd (1)
passwd (1ssl)
passwd (5)
```

*jenis jenis command (perintah)

Linux memiliki banyak sekali command atau perintah yang bisa anda ketik. Tetapi secara garis besar, semua perintah itu bisa dibagi ke dalam empat buah tipe, yaitu :

- **an executable program.** Biasanya diletakkan di /bin, /usr/bin, /usr/local/bin
- **a build-in shell command.** Ini Adalah perintah yang sudah ada di dalam shell. Contoh cd. Jika ingin menemukan informasi tidak bisa jika menggunakan perintah 'man' , bisa jika menggunakan perintah 'help' -> help cd
- **an alias.** Command yang memiliki nama untuk mewakili perintah tertentu, biasanya kita buat sendiri.

untuk mengetahui jenis sebuah command, maka adna bisa memanfaatkan perintah: **type namacommand**

```
root@kali:~# type ncal
ncal is hashed (/usr/bin/ncal)
root@kali:~# type passwd
passwd is /usr/bin/passwd
```