

Chapitre 5: Documentation

Linux pour tous – page 44 à 48

Contenu du cours

- Aide en ligne
 - Option help
 - Manuel en ligne
 - Pages info
- Recherche d'aide sur Internet

Aide en ligne

- Il existe 3 types d'aide en ligne:
 - Option help
 - man, manuel en ligne
 - Pages info
- Ce ne sont pas toutes les commandes qui sont assorties d'un message d'aide.

Option help

- La plupart des commandes disposent d'une option *help*;
- Permet d'obtenir une information sommaire.

```
$ ls --help
```

```
Usage: ls [OPTION]... [FILE]...
```

```
List information about the FILES (the current directory by default).
```

```
Sort entries alphabetically if none of -cftuSUX nor --sort.
```

-a, --all	do not hide entries starting with .
-A, --almost-all	do not list implied . and ..
-b, --escape	print octal escapes for nongraphic
--block-size=SIZE	use SIZE-byte blocks
-B, --ignore-backups	do not list implied entries ending
-c	with -lt: sort by, and show, ctime

man, manuel en ligne

- Les commandes de Linux sont associées à une **page de manuel**.
- Les pages de manuel sont visualisées grâce au programme *more*:
 - q: sortir;
 - [Espace]: page suivante;
 - b: page précédente.

man, manuel en ligne

```
$ man ls
```



```
gills@anny: /home/gills
Fichier  Édition  Affichage  Terminal  Onglets  Aide
LS(1)                                Manuel de l'utilisateur Linux                                LS(1)

NOM
    ls, dir, vdir - Afficher le contenu d'un répertoire.

SYNOPSIS
    ls [options] [fichier...]
    dir [fichier...]
    vdir [fichier...]

Options POSIX : [-CFRacdilqrtl] [--]

Options GNU (forme courte) : [-labcdfgiklmnopqrstuvwxyABCDGHLNQPSUX]
[-w cols] [-T cols] [-I motif] [--full-time] [--show-control-chars]
[--block-size=taille]      [--format={long,verbose,commas,across,vertical,
single-column}]             [--sort={none,time,size,extension}]
[--time={atime,access,use,ctime,status}] [--color[={none,auto,always}]]
[--help] [--version] [--]

DESCRIPTION
    La commande ls affiche tout d'abord l'ensemble de ses arguments
    fichiers autres que des répertoires. Puis ls affiche l'ensemble des
    fichiers contenus dans chaque répertoire indiqué. Si aucun argument

Manual page ls(1) line 1
```

man, manuel en ligne

- Les pages manuel sont classées en sections:
 1. commandes utilisateur
 2. appels systèmes
 3. appels à des bibliothèques
 4. périphériques
 5. formats de fichiers
 6. jeux
 7. commandes complémentaires
 8. commandes système
 9. noyau

```
$ man -k swapon
```

```
swapon, swapoff (2) - start/stop swapping to file/device
```

```
swapon, swapoff (8) - enable/disable devices and files for paging and swapping
```

info, pages *info*

```
$ info ls
```

```
File: coreutils.info, Node: ls invocation, Next: dir invocation, Up: Directory listing
```

10.1 `ls': List directory contents

=====

The `ls' program lists information about files (of any type, including directories). Options and file arguments can be intermixed arbitrarily, as usual.

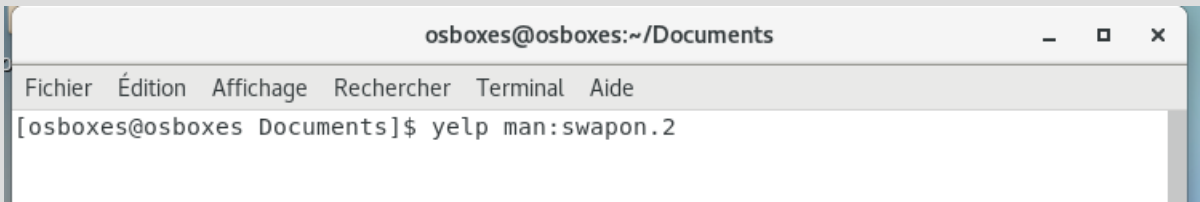
For non-option command-line arguments that are directories, by default `ls' lists the contents of directories, not recursively, and omitting files with names beginning with `.'. For other non-option arguments, by default `ls' lists just the file name. If no non-option argument is specified, `ls' operates on the current directory, acting as if it had been invoked with a single argument of `.'.

By default, the output is sorted alphabetically, according to the locale settings in effect.(1) If standard output is a terminal, the output is in columns (sorted vertically) and control characters are output as question marks; otherwise, the output is listed one per line and control characters are output as-is.

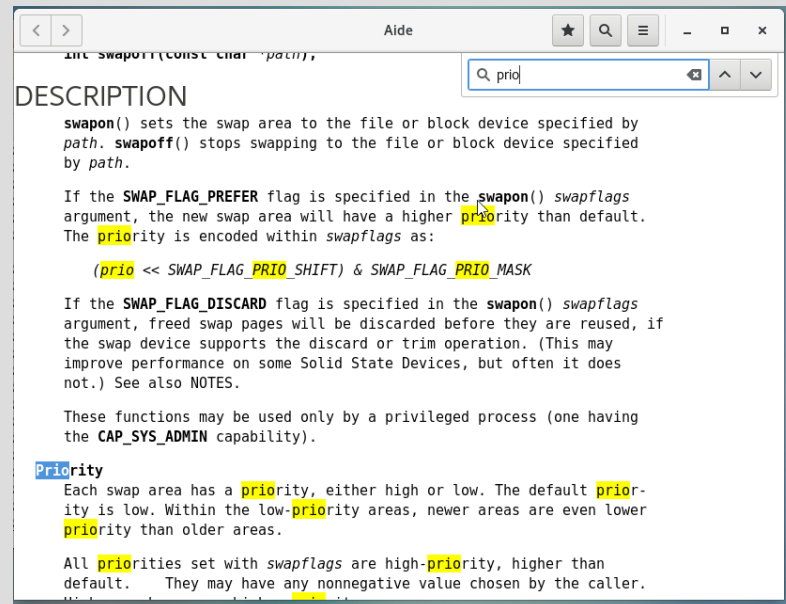
```
--zz-Info: (coreutils.info.gz)ls invocation, 57 lignes --Top-----
```


man, manuel en ligne

- Utilitaire yelp



```
osboxes@osboxes:~/Documents
Fichier Édition Affichage Rechercher Terminal Aide
[osboxes@osboxes Documents]$ yelp man:swapon.2
```



Aide

DESCRIPTION

swapon() sets the swap area to the file or block device specified by *path*. **swapoff()** stops swapping to the file or block device specified by *path*.

If the **SWAP_FLAG_PREFER** flag is specified in the **swapon()** *swapflags* argument, the new swap area will have a higher **priority** than default. The **priority** is encoded within *swapflags* as:

$(prio \ll SWAP_FLAG_PRIORITY_SHIFT) \& SWAP_FLAG_PRIORITY_MASK$

If the **SWAP_FLAG_DISCARD** flag is specified in the **swapon()** *swapflags* argument, freed swap pages will be discarded before they are reused, if the swap device supports the discard or trim operation. (This may improve performance on some Solid State Devices, but often it does not.) See also NOTES.

These functions may be used only by a privileged process (one having the **CAP_SYS_ADMIN** capability).

Priority

Each swap area has a **priority**, either high or low. The default **priority** is low. Within the low-**priority** areas, newer areas are even lower **priority** than older areas.

All **priorities** set with *swapflags* are high-**priority**, higher than default. They may have any nonnegative value chosen by the caller.

Recherche d'aide sur Internet

- Linux Documentation Project (www.tldp.org):
 - Les howto;
 - Les guides;
 - Les FAQ (questions fréquemment posées);
 - Le manuel en ligne.
- docs.redhat.com
- doc.ubuntu-fr.org