Welcome to the YazilimTasarimKaliplari20 wiki!

Unresolved directive in <stdin> - include::Admonition[]

C++

Code block with title and syntax highlightingview result

Example 1: Convert Octal Number to Decimal

```
#include <iostream>
#include <cmath>
using namespace std;
int octalToDecimal(int octalNumber);
int main()
  int octalNumber;
  cout << "Enter an octal number: ";
  cin >> octalNumber;
  cout << octalNumber << " in octal = " << octalToDecimal(octalNumber) << " in decimal";</pre>
// Function to convert octal number to decimal
int octalToDecimal(int octalNumber)
    int decimalNumber = 0, i = 0, rem;
    while (octalNumber != 0)
       rem = octalNumber % 10;
       octalNumber /= 10;
       decimalNumber += rem * pow(8, i);
    return decimalNumber;
```

Inline (literal)

Output

```
Enter an octal number: 2341
2341 in octal = 1249 in decimal
```

In the program, the octal number is stored in the variable octalNumber and passed to function octalToDecimal().

This function converts the octal number passed by user to its equivalent decimal number and returns it to main() function.

Image

Block

Linux

Figure 1: Linux Logo



Inline Click to get the party started. Click when you need a break. Inline image with positioning role What a beautiful formatting program! Sunset

Embedded

Document Title

Link

External

- https://asciidoctor.org automatic!
- Asciidoctor
- Asciidoctor @ GitHub

With spaces and special characters

- URL with special characters
- URL with special characters

Relative

• Docs

Link with attributes

- Discuss Asciidoctor
- <u>Discuss Asciidoctor</u>
- Google, Yahoo, Bing

Inline anchors

- Inline anchors make arbitrary content referenceable.
- Inline anchors can be applied to a phrase like this one.
- Use a cross reference to link to this location.
- The xreflabel attribute will be used as link text

Internal cross references

- See [paragraphs] to learn how to write paragraphs.
- Learn how to organize the document into sections.

Linux Bash Script Code

Hello World

```
require 'sinatra'
get '/hi' do
"Hello World!"
end
```

Using echo to Print

```
#!/bin/bash
echo "Printing text"
echo -n "Printing text without newline"
echo -e "\nRemoving \t special \t characters\n"
```

Using Comments

```
#!/bin/bash

# Adding two values
((sum=25+35))

#Print the result
echo Ssum
```

Using the AND Operator

```
#!/bin/bash
echo -n "Enter Number:"
read num

if [[ ( $num -lt 10 ) && ( $num%2 -eq 0 ) ]]; then
echo "Even Number"
else
echo "Odd Number"
fi
```

List

Properties of Linux::

1. Linux Pros

- Linux is free: As in free beer, they say. If you want to spend absolutely nothing, you don't even have to pay the price of a CD. Linux can be downloaded in its entirety from the Internet completely for free. No registration fees, no costs per user, free updates, and freely available source code in case you want to change the behavior of your system.
- Linux is portable to any hardware platform: A vendor who wants to sell a new type of computer and who doesn't know what kind of OS his new machine will run (say the CPU in your car or washing machine), can take a Linux kernel and make it work on his hardware, because documentation related to this activity is freely available.
- Linux was made to keep on running: As with UNIX, a Linux system expects to run without rebooting all the time. That is why a lot of tasks are being executed at night or scheduled automatically for other calm moments, resulting in higher availability during busier periods and a more balanced use of the hardware. This property allows for Linux to be applicable also in environments where people don't have the time or the possibility to control their systems night and day.
- Linux is secure and versatile: The security model used in Linux is based on the UNIX idea of security, which is
 known to be robust and of proven quality. But Linux is not only fit for use as a fort against enemy attacks from the
 Internet: it will adapt equally to other situations, utilizing the same high standards for security. Your development
 machine or control station will be as secure as your firewall.

- Linux is scalable: From a Palmtop with 2 MB of memory to a petabyte storage cluster with hundreds of nodes: add or remove the appropriate packages and Linux fits all. You don't need a supercomputer anymore, because you can use Linux to do big things using the building blocks provided with the system. If you want to do little things, such as making an operating system for an embedded processor or just recycling your old 486, Linux will do that as well.
- The Linux OS and most Linux applications have very short debug-times: Because Linux has been developed and tested by thousands of people, both errors and people to fix them are usually found rather quickly. It sometimes happens that there are only a couple of hours between discovery and fixing of a bug.

2. Linux Cons

- There are far too many different distributions: "Quot capites, tot rationes", as the Romans already said: the more people, the more opinions. At first glance, the amount of Linux distributions can be frightening, or ridiculous, depending on your point of view. But it also means that everyone will find what he or she needs. You don't need to be an expert to find a suitable release.
- Linux is not very user friendly and confusing for beginners: It must be said that Linux, at least the core system, is less userfriendly to use than MS Windows and certainly more difficult than MacOS, but... In light of its popularity, considerable effort has been made to make Linux even easier to use, especially for new users. More information is being released daily, such as this guide, to help fill the gap for documentation available to users at all levels.
- Is an Open Source product trustworthy? How can something that is free also be reliable? Linux users have the choice whether to use Linux or not, which gives them an enormous advantage compared to users of proprietary software, who don't have that kind of freedom. After long periods of testing, most Linux users come to the conclusion that Linux is not only as good, but in many cases better and faster that the traditional solutions. If Linux were not trustworthy, it would have been long gone, never knowing the popularity it has now, with millions of users. Now users can influence their systems and share their remarks with the community, so the system gets better and better every day. It is a project that is never finished, that is true, but in an ever changing environment, Linux is also a project that continues to strive for perfection.

Table

Table with two columns, a header, and two rows of content

Name	Extension
Markdown	.md
AsciiDoctor	.asciidoc

Title

AsciiDoctor

Asciidoctor is a fast, open source text processor and publishing toolchain for converting AsciiDoc content to HTML5, DocBook, PDF, and other formats. Asciidoctor is written in Ruby and runs on all major operating systems. The Asciidoctor project is hosted on GitHub.

To simplify installation, Asciidoctor is packaged and distributed as a RubyGem (aka gem) to RubyGems.org. It's also distributed as a package for popular Linux distributions and macOS. In addition to running on Ruby, Asciidoctor can be executed on a JVM using AsciidoctorJ or in any JavaScript environment (including the browser) using Asciidoctor.js.

AsciiDoc Processing

Asciidoctor reads and parses text written in the AsciiDoc syntax, then feeds the parse tree to a set of built-in converters to produce HTML5, DocBook 5, and man(ual) page output. You have the option of using your own converter or loading Tilt-supported templates to customize the generated output or produce additional formats.

Asciidoctor is a drop-in replacement for its predecessor, AsciiDoc Python (asciidoc.py). The Asciidoctor test suite has > 2,350 tests to ensure compatibility with the AsciiDoc syntax.

In addition to the classic AsciiDoc syntax, Asciidoctor recognizes additional markup and formatting options, such as font-based icons (e.g., [fire]) and UI elements (e.g., button:[Save]). Asciidoctor also offers a modern, responsive theme based on Foundation to style the HTML5 output.

Video

Block

Your browser does not support the video tag.

Your browser does not support the video tag.

Embedded Youtube video

Last updated 2020-03-11 23:26:04 +0300