

MAN(I)

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NAME

`man` — print on-line documentation

SYNOPSIS

`man` *section title* ...
`man -s` *section title* ...
`man -ph` *section title* ...
`man -st` *section title* ...
`man` *title*

DESCRIPTION

Man is a shell command file that prints on-line documentation on the standard output by use of *nroff(I)* or *troff(I)*. On-line documentation consists of manual pages from the UNIX or MERT Programmer's Manuals.

The command line to print *manual pages* consists of

`man [term] [section] title ...`

where "term" is one of the following:

`-ph` produces photocomposed output (if you have the device);
`-st` adapts the output to a STARE device (if you have one).
`-s` prints the SYNOPSIS section of the manual page only

Section is the section identification, [1-8] i.e. one digit for UNIX and [a-g] i.e. one letter for MERT. It is specified as a single Arabic decimal digit or lower case letter. If *section* is omitted on the command line, all sections of both manuals are searched, and those containing an item with the named *title* will be indicated. (The *title* may appear in several sections).

Title is the name of the manual page. One or more titles may be specified in a single command. (All must be in the same section.)

Thus, the command line

`man -st 1 ed man`

would print out (on a Stare device) the currently installed versions of the commands *ed*, *man*, all of which can currently be found in Section I of the manual.

DIAGNOSTICS

There is no section ..

FILES

`/man/man[1-8a-g]` are directories containing the manual page files.
`man (V)` format of these pages
`/usr/bin/man` is a shell file implementing this command.

SEE ALSO

For those who wish to *write* manual pages similar to those accessed by this command, see *PWBIUNIX Manual Page Macros*, by E. M. Piskorik.