

**man** command in Linux is used to display the user manual of any command that we can run on the terminal. It provides a detailed view of the command which includes NAME, SYNOPSIS, DESCRIPTION, OPTIONS, EXIT STATUS, RETURN VALUES, ERRORS, FILES, VERSIONS, EXAMPLES, AUTHORS and SEE ALSO.

Every manual is divided into the following sections:

- Executable programs or shell commands
- System calls (functions provided by the kernel)
- Library calls (functions within program libraries)
- Games
- Special files (usually found in /dev)
- File formats and conventions eg /etc/passwd
- Miscellaneous (including macro packages and conventions),
- System administration commands (usually only for root)
- Kernel routines [Non standard]

**Syntax :**

```
$man [OPTION]... [COMMAND NAME]...
```

### Options and Examples

**1. No Option:** It displays the whole manual of the command.

**Syntax :**

```
$ man [COMMAND NAME]
```

**2. Section-num:** Since a manual is divided into multiple sections so this option is used to display only a specific section of a manual.

**Syntax :**

```
$ man [SECTION-NUM] [COMMAND NAME]
```