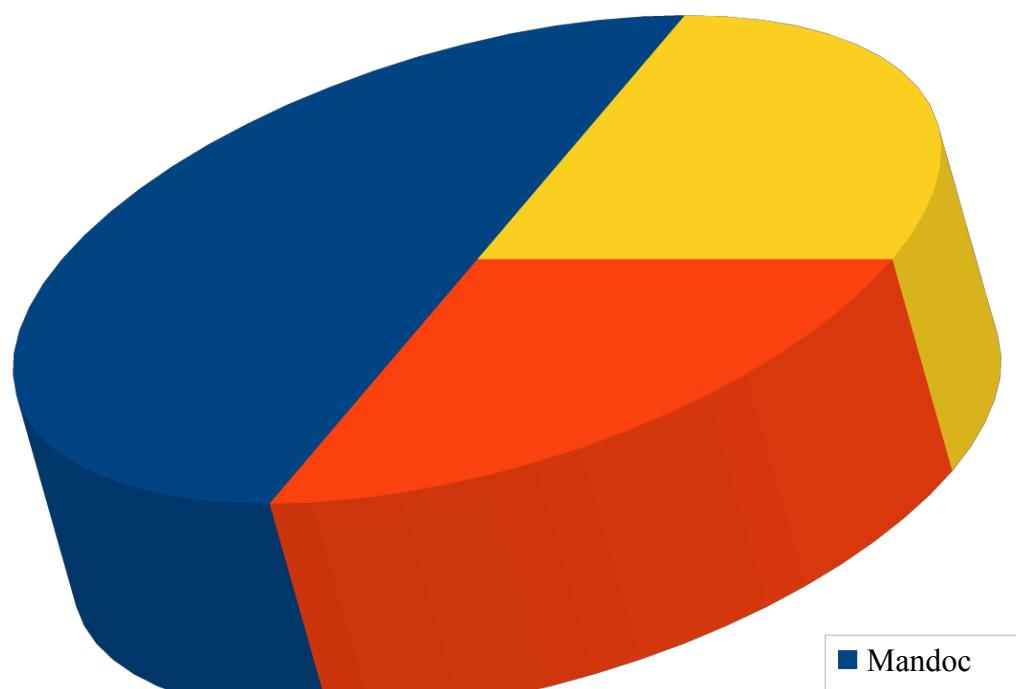
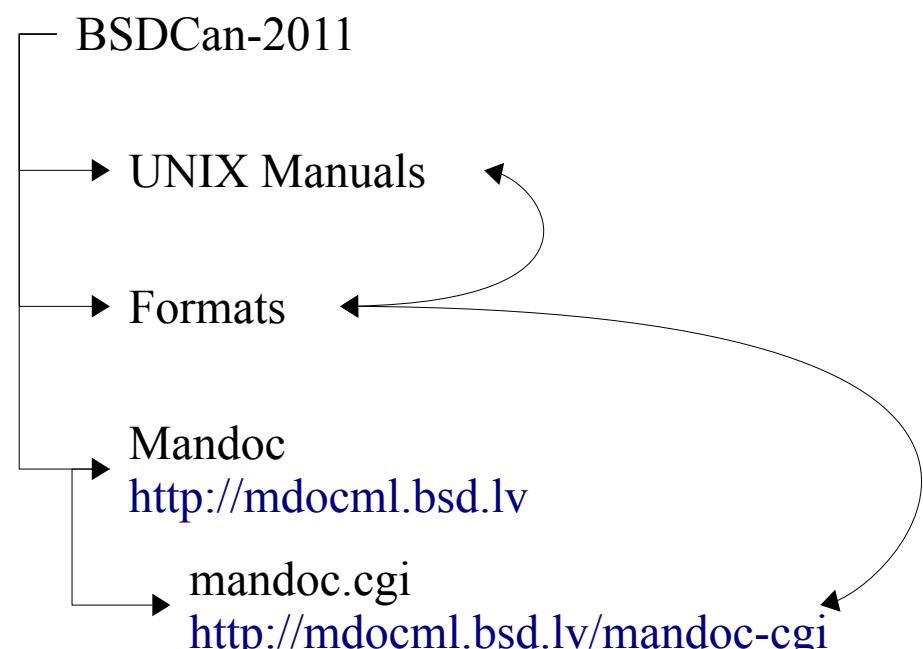
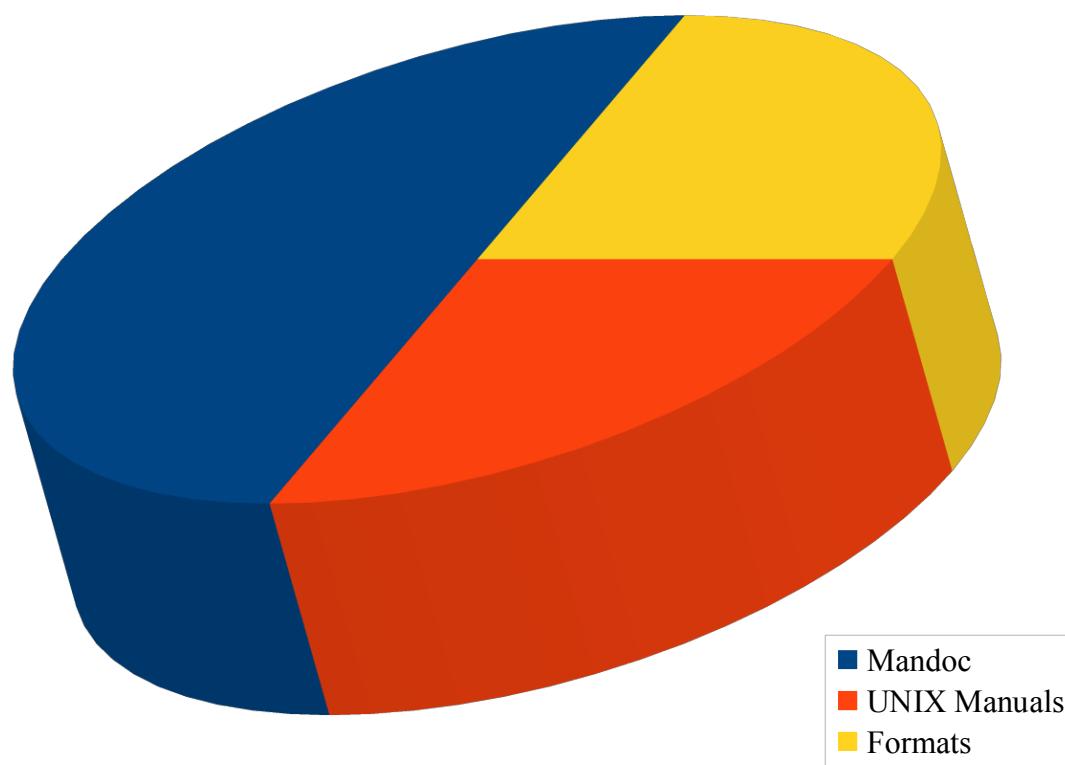
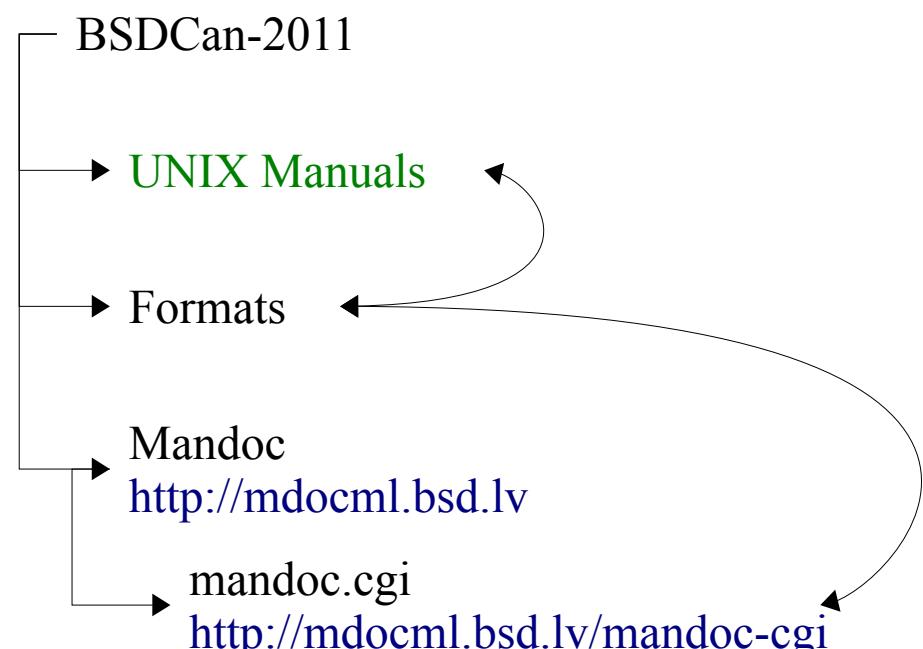




structure



structure



unix manuals – whatis

```
kristaps@ctime: /home/kristaps/checkedout/mandoc-cgi — less ...
MANDOC(1)          General Commands Manual      MANDOC(1)
NAME
mandoc -- format and display UNIX manuals

SYNOPSIS
mandoc [-V] [-mformat] [-Ooption] [-Toutput] [-Wlevel] [file...]

DESCRIPTION
The mandoc utility formats UNIX manual pages for display. The arguments
are as follows:

-mformat
    Input format. See Input Formats for available formats. Defaults
    to -mandoc.

-Ooption
    Comma-separated output options.

-Toutput
    Output format. See Output Formats for available formats.
    Defaults to -Tascii.

-V
    Print version and exit.

-Wlevel
    Specify the minimum message level to be reported on the standard
    error output and to affect the exit status. The level can be
    warning, error, or fatal. The default is -Wfatal; -Wall is an
    alias for -Wwarning. See EXIT STATUS and DIAGNOSTICS for
    details.

    The special option -Wstop tells mandoc to exit after parsing a
    file that causes warnings or errors of at least the requested
    level. No formatted output will be produced from that file. If
    both a level and stop are requested, they can be joined with a
    comma, for example -Werror,stop.

-file
    Read input from zero or more files. If unspecified, reads from
    stdin. If multiple files are specified, mandoc will halt with
    the first failed parse.

By default, mandoc reads mdoc(7) or man(7) text from stdin, implying
-mandoc, and produces -Tascii output.

Input Formats
The mandoc utility accepts mdoc(7) and man(7) input with -mdoc and -man,
respectively. The mdoc(7) format is strongly recommended; man(7) should
only be used for legacy manuals.

A third option, -mandoc, which is also the default, determines encoding
on-the-fly: if the first non-comment macro is 'Dd' or 'Dt', the mdoc(7)
```

MANDOC(1) BSDCan 2011 MANDOC(1) file:///Users/kristaps/checkedout/mandoc1.html Google MANDOC(1) General Commands Manual MANDOC(1)

NAME
mandoc — format and display UNIX manuals

SYNOPSIS
mandoc [-V] [-mformat] [-Ooption] [-Toutput] [-Wlevel] [file...]

DESCRIPTION
The **mandoc** utility formats UNIX manual pages for display. The arguments are as follows:

-**mformat**
Input format. See [Input Formats](#) for available formats. Defaults to **-mandoc**.

-**Ooption**
Comma-separated output options.

-**Toutput**
Output format. See [Output Formats](#) for available formats. Defaults to **-Tascii**.

-**V**
Print version and exit.

-**Wlevel**
Specify the minimum message *level* to be reported on the standard error output and to affect the exit status. The *level* can be **warning**, **error**, or **fatal**. The default is **-Wfatal**; **-Wall** is an alias for **-Wwarning**. See [EXIT STATUS](#) and [DIAGNOSTICS](#) for details.

The special option **-Wstop** tells **mandoc** to exit after parsing a file that causes warnings or errors of at least the requested level. No formatted output will be produced from that file. If both a *level* and *stop* are requested, they can be joined with a comma, for example **-Werror,stop**.

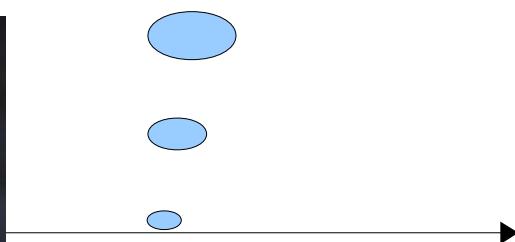
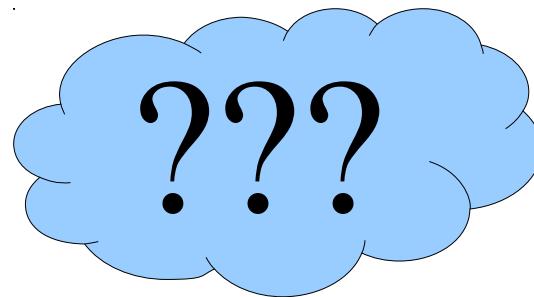
file
Read input from zero or more files. If unspecified, reads from stdin. If multiple files are specified, **mandoc** will halt with the first failed parse.

By default, **mandoc** reads [mdoc\(7\)](#) or [man\(7\)](#) text from stdin, implying **-mandoc**, and produces **-Tascii** output.

Input Formats
The **mandoc** utility accepts [mdoc\(7\)](#) and [man\(7\)](#) input with **-mdoc** and **-man**, respectively. The [mdoc\(7\)](#) format is [strongly recommended](#); [man\(7\)](#) should only be used for legacy manuals.

A third option, **-mandoc**, which is also the default, determines encoding on-the-fly: if the first non-comment macro is 'Dd' or 'Dt', the [mdoc\(7\)](#)

unix manuals – rcslog



```
MANDOC(1)
BSDCan 2011 MANDOC(1) file:///Users/kristaps/checkedout/mdocml/mandoc.1.html
MANDOC(1) General Commands Manual MANDOC(1)

NAME
mandoc — format and display UNIX manuals

SYNOPSIS
mandoc [-V] [-mformat] [-Ooption] [-Toutput] [-Wlevel] [file...]

DESCRIPTION
The mandoc utility formats UNIX manual pages for display. The arguments are as follows:

-mformat
Input format. See Input Formats for available formats. Defaults to -mandoc.

-Ooption
Comma-separated output options.

-Toutput
Output format. See Output Formats for available formats. Defaults to -Tascii.

-V
Print version and exit.

-Wlevel
Specify the minimum message level to be reported on the standard error output and to affect the exit status. The level can be warning, error, or fatal. The default is -Wfatal; -Wall is an alias for -Wwarning. See EXIT STATUS and DIAGNOSTICS for details.

-stop
The special option -Wstop tells mandoc to exit after parsing a file that causes warnings or errors of at least the requested level. No formatted output will be produced from that file. If both a level and stop are requested, they can be joined with a comma, for example -Werror,stop.

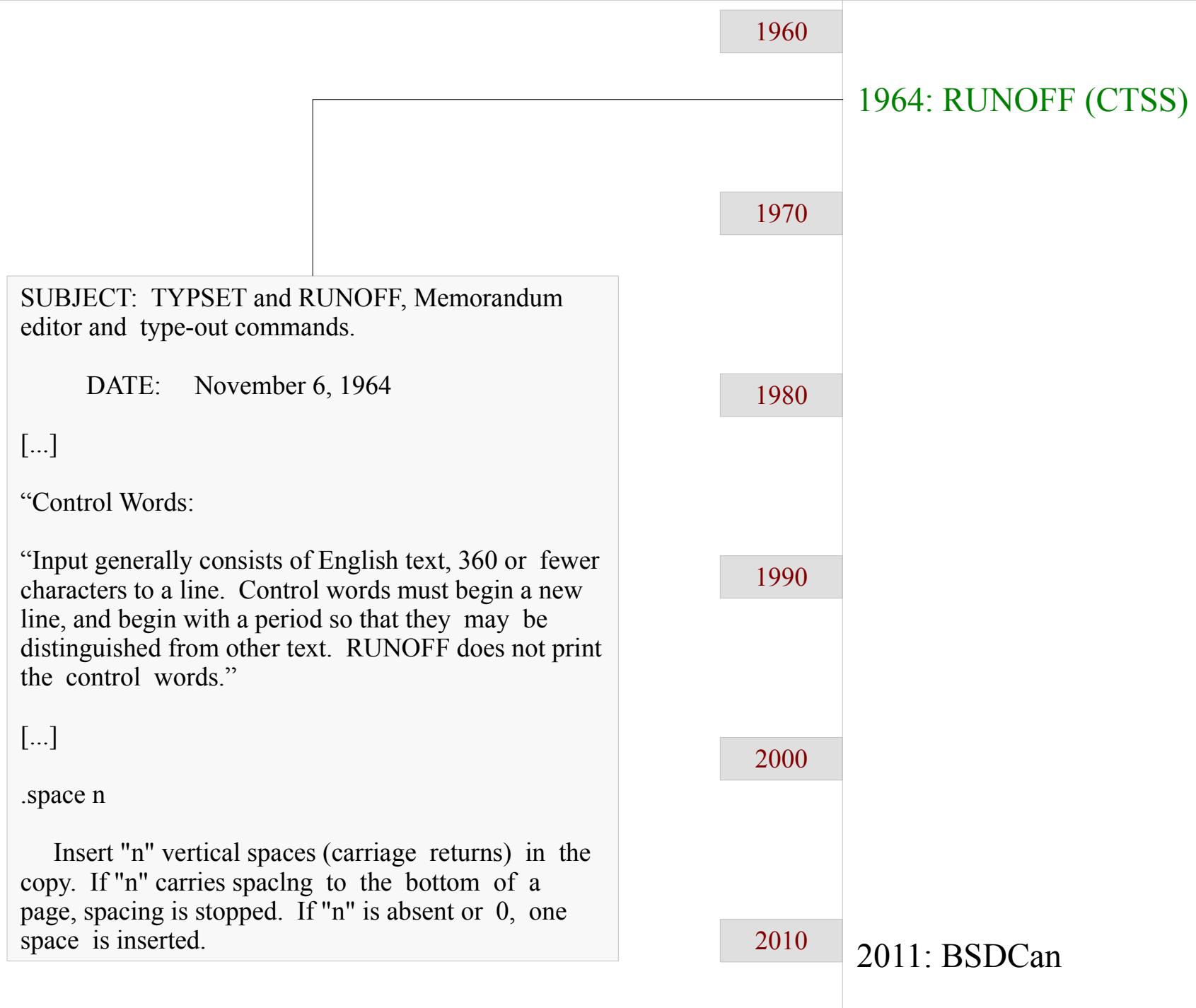
file
Read input from zero or more files. If unspecified, reads from stdin. If multiple files are specified, mandoc will halt with the first failed parse.

By default, mandoc reads mdoc\(7\) or man\(7\) text from stdin, implying -mandoc, and produces -Tascii output.

Input Formats
The mandoc utility accepts mdoc\(7\) and man\(7\) input with -mdoc and -man, respectively. The mdoc\(7\) format is strongly recommended; man\(7\) should only be used for legacy manuals.

A third option, -mandoc, which is also the default, determines encoding on-the-fly: if the first non-comment macro is 'Dd' or
```

unix manuals – rcslog RUNOFF



unix manuals – rcslog runoff

1960	1964: RUNOFF (CTSS) 1966: runoff (Multics)
1970	1970: runoff (UNIX, PDP-7, PDP-11)
1980	
1990	
2000	
2010	2011: BSDCan

unix manuals – rcslog roff

UNIX PROGRAMMER'S MANUAL

K. Thompson

D. M. Ritchie

November 3, 1971

1960

1964: RUNOFF (CTSS)
1966: runoff (Multics)

1970

1970: runoff (UNIX, PDP-7, PDP-11)
1971: roff (UNIX, PDP-11)

1980

1990

2000

2010

2011: BSDCan

This manual is divided into seven sections:

- I. Commands
- II. System calls
- III. Subroutines
- IV. Special files
- V. File formats
- VI. User-maintained programs
- VII. Miscellaneous

The name section repeats the entry name and gives a very short description of its purpose.

The synopsis summarizes the use of the program being described. A few conventions are used, particularly in the Commands section:

Underlined words are considered literals, and are typed just as they appear.

Square brackets ([]) around an argument indicate that the argument is optional. When an argument is given as "name", it always refers to a file name.

Ellipses "..." are used to show that the previous argument-prototype may be repeated.

A final convention is used by the commands themselves. An argument beginning with a minus sign "-" is often taken to mean some sort of flag argument even if it appears in a position where a file name could appear. Therefore, it is unwise to have files whose names begin with "-".

The description section discusses in detail the subject at hand.

The files section gives the names of files which are built into the program.

A see also section gives pointers to related information.

A diagnostics section discusses the diagnostics that may be produced. This section tends to be as terse as the diagnostics themselves.

The bugs section gives known bugs and sometimes deficiencies. Occasionally also the suggested fix is described.

The owner section gives the name of the person or persons to be consulted in case of difficulty. The rule has been that the last one to modify something owns it, so the owner is not necessarily the author. The owner's initials stand for:

unix manuals – rcslog nroff

1960	1964: RUNOFF (CTSS) 1966: runoff (Multics)
1970	1970: runoff (UNIX, PDP-7, PDP-11) 1971: roff (UNIX, PDP-11) 1973: nroff, troff (UNIX, PDP-11)
1980	
1990	
2000	
2010	2011: BSDCan

unix manuals – rcslog nroff

UNIX PROGRAMMER'S MANUAL

Sixth Edition

K. Thompson

D. M. Ritchie

May 1975

1960

1964: RUNOFF (CTSS)
1966: runoff (Multics)

1970

1970: runoff (UNIX, PDP-7, PDP-11)
1971: roff (UNIX, PDP-11)
1973: nroff, troff (UNIX, PDP-11)
1975: nroff, troff (UNIX, C)

1980

1990

2000

2010

2011: BSDCan

This manual is divided into eight sections:

- I. Commands
- II. System calls
- III. Subroutines
- IV. Special files
- V. File formats and conventions
- VI. User-maintained programs
- VII. User-maintained subroutines
- VIII. Maintenance

unix manuals – rcslog ditroff

1960	1964: RUNOFF (CTSS) 1966: runoff (Multics)
1970	1970: runoff (UNIX, PDP-7, PDP-11) 1971: roff (UNIX, PDP-11) 1973: nroff, troff (UNIX, PDP-11) 1975: nroff, troff (UNIX, C)
1980	1982: ditroff (UNIX, C)
1990	
2000	
2010	2011: BSDCan

unix manuals – rcslog groff

1960	1964: RUNOFF (CTSS) 1966: runoff (Multics)
1970	1970: runoff (UNIX, PDP-7, PDP-11) 1971: roff (UNIX, PDP-11) 1973: nroff, troff (UNIX, PDP-11) 1975: nroff, troff (UNIX, C)
1980	1982: ditroff (UNIX, C)
1990	1990: groff (GNU, C++)
2000	
2010	2011: BSDCan

unix manuals – rcslog awf

This is awf, the Amazingly Workable Formatter -- a "nroff -man" or (subset) "nroff -ms" clone written entirely in (old) awk.

It is slow and has many restrictions, but does a decent job on most manual pages and simple -ms documents, and isn't subject to AT&T's brain-damaged licensing that denies many System V users any text formatter at all. It is also a text formatter that is simple enough to be tinkered with, for people who want to experiment.

Type "make r" to run a regression test, formatting the manual page (awf.1) and comparing it to a preformatted copy (awf.1.out). Type "make install" to install it. Pathnames may need changing.

I don't know whether awf will run on 16-bit machines. Data requirements are modest, but I fear the programs are probably big enough to run awk out of space.

I can't believe I really wrote this

Henry Spencer at U of Toronto Zoology
henry@zoo.toronto.edu utzoo!henry
13 July 1990

1960

1964: RUNOFF (CTSS)
1966: runoff (Multics)

1970

1970: runoff (UNIX, PDP-7, PDP-11)
1971: roff (UNIX, PDP-11)
1973: nroff, troff (UNIX, PDP-11)
1975: nroff, troff (UNIX, C)

1980

1982: ditroff (UNIX, C)

1990

1990: groff (GNU, C++), awf (awk)

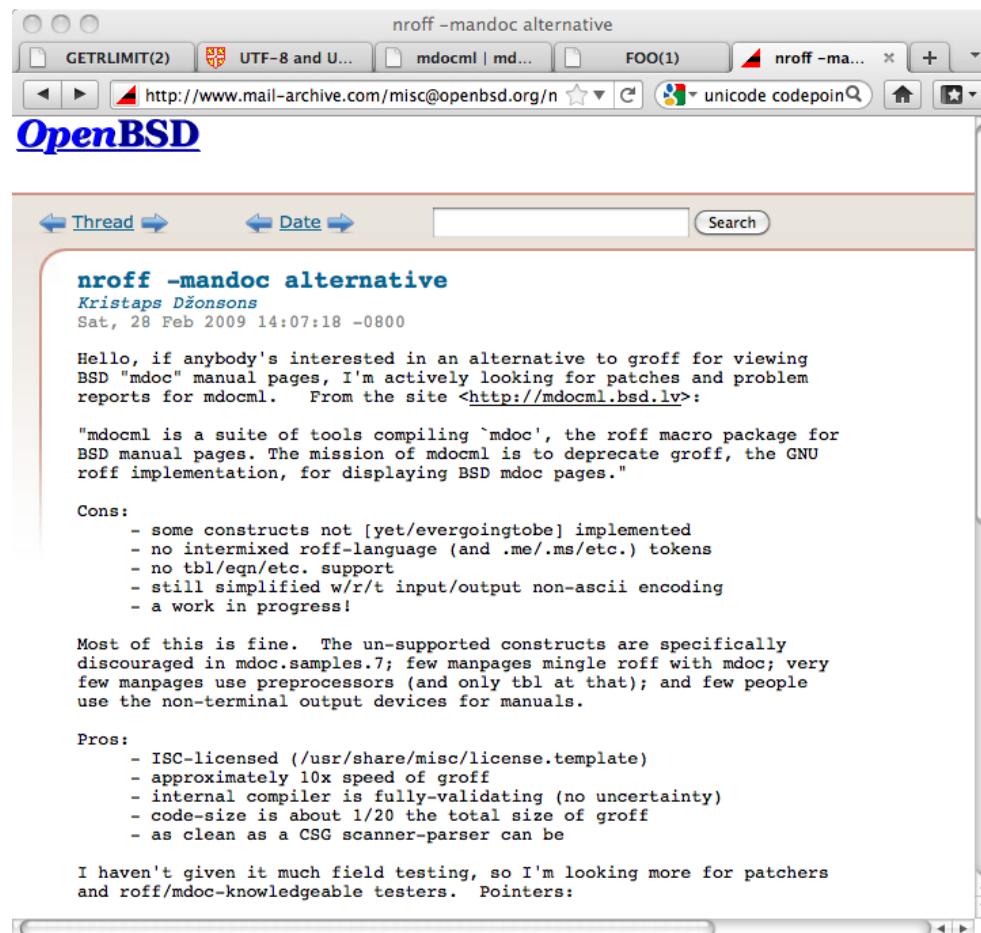
2000

1995 (?): cawf (Minix?, C)

2010

2011: BSDCan

unix manuals – rcslog mandoc



1960

1964: RUNOFF (CTSS)
1966: runoff (Multics)

1970

1970: runoff (UNIX, PDP-7, PDP-11)
1971: roff (UNIX, PDP-11)
1973: nroff, troff (UNIX, PDP-11)
1975: nroff, troff (UNIX, C)

1980

1982: ditroff (UNIX, C)

1990

1990: groff (GNU, C++), awf (awk)

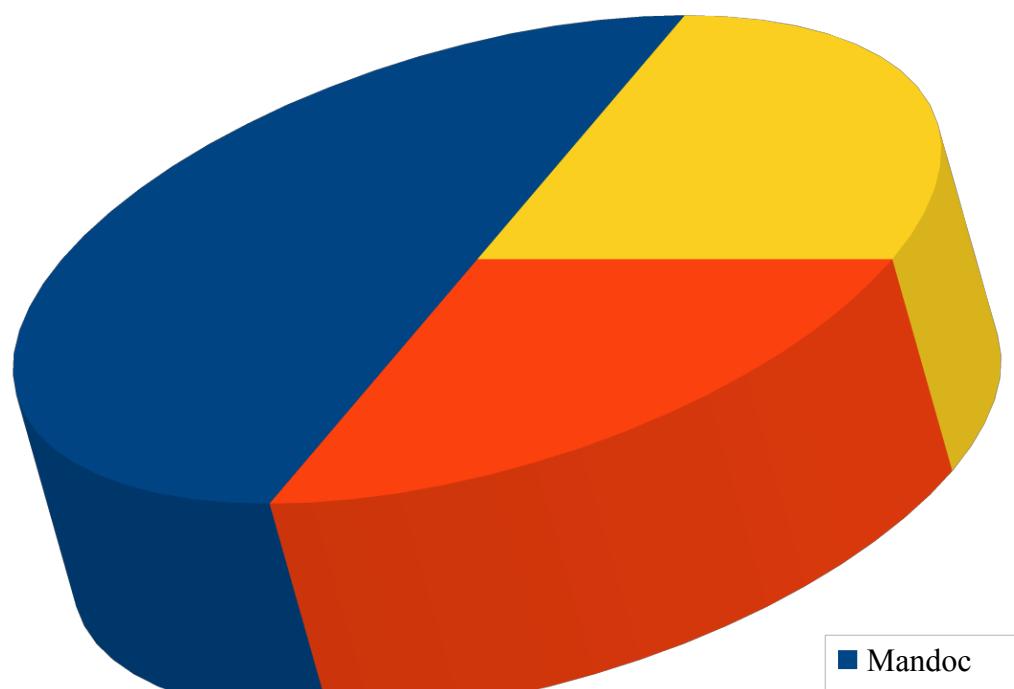
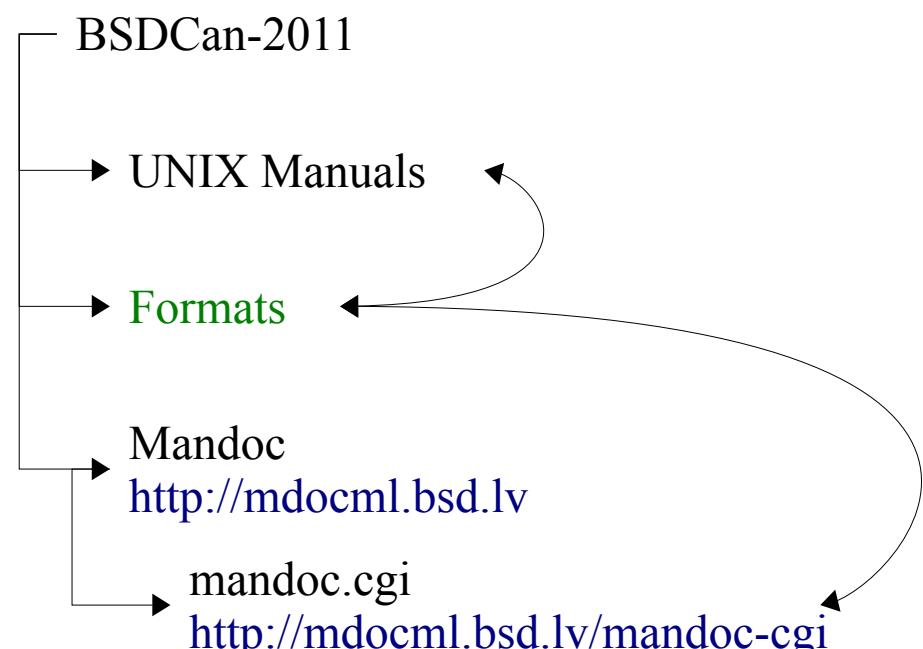
2000

1995 (?): cawf (Minix, C)

2010

2008: mandoc (BSD.lv, C)
2011: BSDCan

structure



■ Mandoc
■ UNIX Manuals
■ Formats

unix manuals – man

```
.N" $Id: mandoc.1,v 1.85 2011/02/09 10:03:02 kristaps Exp $  
.N"  
.N" Copyright (c) 2009, 2010 Kristaps Dzonsons <kristaps@bsd.lv>  
.N"  
.N" Permission to use, copy, modify, and distribute this software for any  
.N" purpose with or without fee is hereby granted, provided that the above  
.N" copyright notice and this permission notice appear in all copies.  
.N"  
.N" THE SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED "AS IS" AND THE AUTHOR DISCLAIMS ALL WARRANTIES  
.N" WITH REGARD TO THIS SOFTWARE INCLUDING ALL IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF  
.N" MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS. IN NO EVENT SHALL THE AUTHOR BE LIABLE FOR  
.N" ANY SPECIAL, DIRECT, INDIRECT, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES OR ANY DAMAGES  
.N" WHATSOEVER RESULTING FROM LOSS OF USE, DATA OR PROFITS, WHETHER IN AN  
.N" ACTION OF CONTRACT, NEGLIGENCE OR OTHER TORTIOUS ACTION, ARISING OUT OF  
.N" OR IN CONNECTION WITH THE USE OR PERFORMANCE OF THIS SOFTWARE.  
.N"  
.Dd $Mdocdate: February 9 2011 $  
.Dt MANDOC 1  
.Os  
.Sh NAME  
.Nm mandoc  
.Nd format and display UNIX manuals  
.Sh SYNOPSIS  
.Nm mandoc  
.Op Fl V  
.Op Fl m Ns Ar format  
.Op Fl O Ns Ar option  
.Op Fl T Ns Ar output  
.Op Fl W Ns Ar level  
.Op Ar file...  
.Sh DESCRIPTION  
The  
.Nm utility formats  
.Ux manual pages for display.  
The arguments are as follows:  
.Bl -tag -width Ds  
.It Fl m Ns Ar format  
Input format.  
See  
.Sx Input Formats  
for available formats.  
Defaults to  
.Fl m Ns Cm andoc .  
.It Fl O Ns Ar option  
Comma-separated output options.  
.It Fl T Ns Ar output  
Output format.  
See  
.Sx Output Formats  
for available formats.
```

1,1

Top



```
MANDOC(1) General Commands Manual MANDOC(1)  
  
NAME  
mandoc -- format and display UNIX manuals  
  
SYNOPSIS  
mandoc [-V] [-format] [-Option] [-Toutput] [-Wlevel] [file...]  
  
DESCRIPTION  
The mandoc utility formats UNIX manual pages for display. The arguments  
are as follows:  
  
-format  
Input format. See Input Formats for available formats. Defaults  
to -mandoc.  
  
-Option  
Comma-separated output options.  
  
-Toutput  
Output format. See Output Formats for available formats.  
Defaults to -Tascii.  
  
-V  
Print version and exit.  
  
-Wlevel  
Specify the minimum message level to be reported on the standard  
error output and to affect the exit status. The level can be  
warning, error, or fatal. The default is -Wfatal; -Wall is an  
alias for -Warning. See EXIT STATUS and DIAGNOSTICS for  
details.  
  
The special option -Wstop tells mandoc to exit after parsing a  
file that causes warnings or errors of at least the requested  
level. No formatted output will be produced from that file. If  
both a level and stop are requested, they can be joined with a  
comma, for example -Werror,stop.  
  
file  
Read input from zero or more files. If unspecified, reads from  
stdin. If multiple files are specified, mandoc will halt with  
the first failed parse.  
  
By default, mandoc reads mdoc(7) or man(7) text from stdin, implying  
-mandoc, and produces -Tascii output.  
  
Input Formats  
The mandoc utility accepts mdoc(7) and man(7) input with -mdoc and -man,  
respectively. The mdoc(7) format is strongly recommended; man(7) should  
only be used for legacy manuals.  
  
A third option, -mandoc, which is also the default, determines encoding  
on-the-fly: if the first non-comment macro is 'Dd' or 'Dt', the mdoc(7)  
:
```

roff (Turing-complete, context-sensitive grammar)

- variables (typed-ish)
- looping
- conditionals
- functions

roff (Turing-complete, context-sensitive grammar)

- variables (typed-ish)
- looping
- conditionals
- functions

.ds stringvar *anything*

.ds hist (Historic groff only.)

.nr register +-*N M*

.nr nS 1

.if \n(nS>0 {
 . if \n(fZ>0 .br
})

roff (Turing-complete, context-sensitive grammar)

- variables (typed-ish)
- looping → `.while cond anything`
- conditionals
- functions

roff (Turing-complete, context-sensitive grammar)

- variables (typed-ish)

- looping

- conditionals

- functions

.if cond *anything*

.if \\n(nS>0 \\{\\
.. if \\n(fZ>0 .br
.\\}

roff (Turing-complete, context-sensitive grammar)

- variables (typed-ish)

```
.de symbol anything
```

- looping

```
.de Ad  
.if \\n(aC==0 \\{\  
. ie \\n(.S==0 .tm Usage: .Ad address ... \\*(Pu (#\\n(.c)  
. el \\{\  
. ds mN Ad
```

- conditionals

```
. aV \\$1 \\$2 \\$3 \\$4 \\$5 \\$6 \\$7 \\$8 \\$9
```

- functions

```
. \\}  
. \\}
```

```
.if \\n(aC>\\n(aP \\{\  
. as b1 \\*(aD
```

- macros

```
. nr aP \\n(aP+1  
. nr cF \\n(.f  
. nr cZ \\n(.s  
. nR
```

```
. \\}
```

```
..
```

unix manuals – rcslog macros

1960	1964: RUNOFF (CTSS) 1966: runoff (Multics)
1970	1970: runoff (UNIX, PDP-7, PDP-11) 1971: roff (UNIX, PDP-11), <i>me</i> (V1) 1973: nroff, troff (UNIX, PDP-11) 1975: nroff, troff (UNIX, C), <i>man</i> (V7)
1980	1982: ditroff (UNIX, C)
1990	1990: groff (GNU, C++), awf (awk) 1992: <i>mdoc</i> (4.4-BSD) 1995 (?): cawf (Minix, C)
2000	
2010	2008: mandoc (BSD.lv, C) 2011: BSDCan

unix manuals – *man*

```
.TH GCC 1 "\*(Dt" "GNU Tools" "GNU Tools"
.SH NAME
gcc, g++ \- GNU project C and C++ Compiler (gcc-2.95)
.SH SYNOPSIS
.B gcc
.RI "[ " option " | " filename " ].\|.\|."
.br
.B g++
.RI "[ " option " | " filename " ].\|.\|."
.SH WARNING
The compiler bundled with OpenBSD differs significantly from the actual
2.95.3 release of the FSF. See gcc-local(1) for details.
.SH WARNING
The information in this man page is an extract from the full
documentation of the GNU C compiler, and is limited to the meaning of
the options.
.PP
This man page is not kept up to date except when volunteers want to
maintain it. If you find a discrepancy between the man page and the
software, please check the Info file, which is the authoritative
documentation.
.PP
.PP
If we find that the things in this man page that are out of date cause
significant confusion or complaints, we will stop distributing the man
page. The alternative, updating the man page when we update the Info
file, is impossible because the rest of the work of maintaining GNU CC
leaves us no time for that. The GNU project regards man pages as
obsolete and should not let them take time away from other things.
.PP
For complete and current documentation, refer to the Info file `\\c
.B gcc\c
\&\|' or the manual
```

```
kristaps@ctime: /home/kristaps/checkedout/mandoc-cgi — grotty — sh — 94x51
GCC(1)                               GNU Tools                               GCC(1)

NAME
gcc, g++ – GNU project C and C++ Compiler (gcc-2.95)

SYNOPSIS
gcc [ option | filename ]...
g++ [ option | filename ]...

WARNING
The compiler bundled with OpenBSD differs significantly from the actual
2.95.3 release of the FSF. See gcc-local(1) for details.

WARNING
The information in this man page is an extract from the full documentation
of the GNU C compiler, and is limited to the meaning of the
options.

This man page is not kept up to date except when volunteers want to
maintain it. If you find a discrepancy between the man page and the
software, please check the Info file, which is the authoritative documentation.

If we find that the things in this man page that are out of date cause
significant confusion or complaints, we will stop distributing the man
page. The alternative, updating the man page when we update the Info
file, is impossible because the rest of the work of maintaining GNU CC
leaves us no time for that. The GNU project regards man pages as
obsolete and should not let them take time away from other things.

For complete and current documentation, refer to the Info file 'gcc' or
the manual Using and Porting GNU CC \(for version 2.0\). Both are made
from the Texinfo source file gcc.texinfo.

DESCRIPTION
The C and C++ compilers are integrated. Both process input files
through one or more of four stages: preprocessing, compilation, assembly,
and linking. Source filename suffixes identify the source language,
but which name you use for the compiler governs default assumptions:
gcc assumes preprocessed (.i) files are C and assumes C style linking.
g++ assumes preprocessed (.i) files are C++ and assumes C++ style linking.

Suffixes of source file names indicate the language and kind of pro-
:[]
```

unix manuals – *mdoc*

.Dd \$Mdocdate: March 5 2011 \$

.Dt LS 1

.Os

.Sh NAME

.Nm ls

.Nd list directory contents

.Sh SYNOPSIS

.Nm ls

.Op Fl 1AaCcFdFfgHhikLlmnopqRrSsTtux

.Op Ar

.Sh DESCRIPTION

For each operand that names a

.Ar file

of a type other than directory,

.Nm

displays its name as well as any requested, associated information.

For each named directory,

.Nm

displays the names of files contained

within that directory, as well as any requested, associated information.

.Pp

If no operands are given, the contents of the current directory are displayed.

If more than one operand is given,

non-directory operands are displayed first; directory and non-directory operands are sorted separately and in lexicographical order.

By default,

.Nm

lists one entry per line to standard

output; the exceptions are to terminals or when the

.Fl C ,

```
kristaps@ctime: /home/kristaps/checkedout/mandoc-cgi — less — sh — 94x51
LS(1)          BSD General Commands Manual          LS(1)

NAME
  ls – list directory contents

SYNOPSIS
  ls [-1AaCcFdFfgHhikLlmnopqRrSsTtux] [file ...]

DESCRIPTION
  For each operand that names a file of a type other than directory, ls displays its name as well as any requested, associated information. For each named directory, ls displays the names of files contained within that directory, as well as any requested, associated information.

  If no operands are given, the contents of the current directory are displayed. If more than one operand is given, non-directory operands are displayed first; directory and non-directory operands are sorted separately and in lexicographical order. By default, ls lists one entry per line to standard output; the exceptions are to terminals or when the -C, -n, or -x options are specified.

  The options are as follows:

  -1      (The numeric digit “one”.) Force output to be one entry per line. This is the default when output is not to a terminal.

  -A      List all entries except for ‘.’ and ‘..’. Always set for the superuser.

  -a      Include directory entries whose names begin with a dot (‘.’).

  -C      Force multi-column output; this is the default when output is to a terminal.

  -c      Use time file’s status was last changed instead of last modification time for sorting (-t) or printing (-g, -l, or -n).

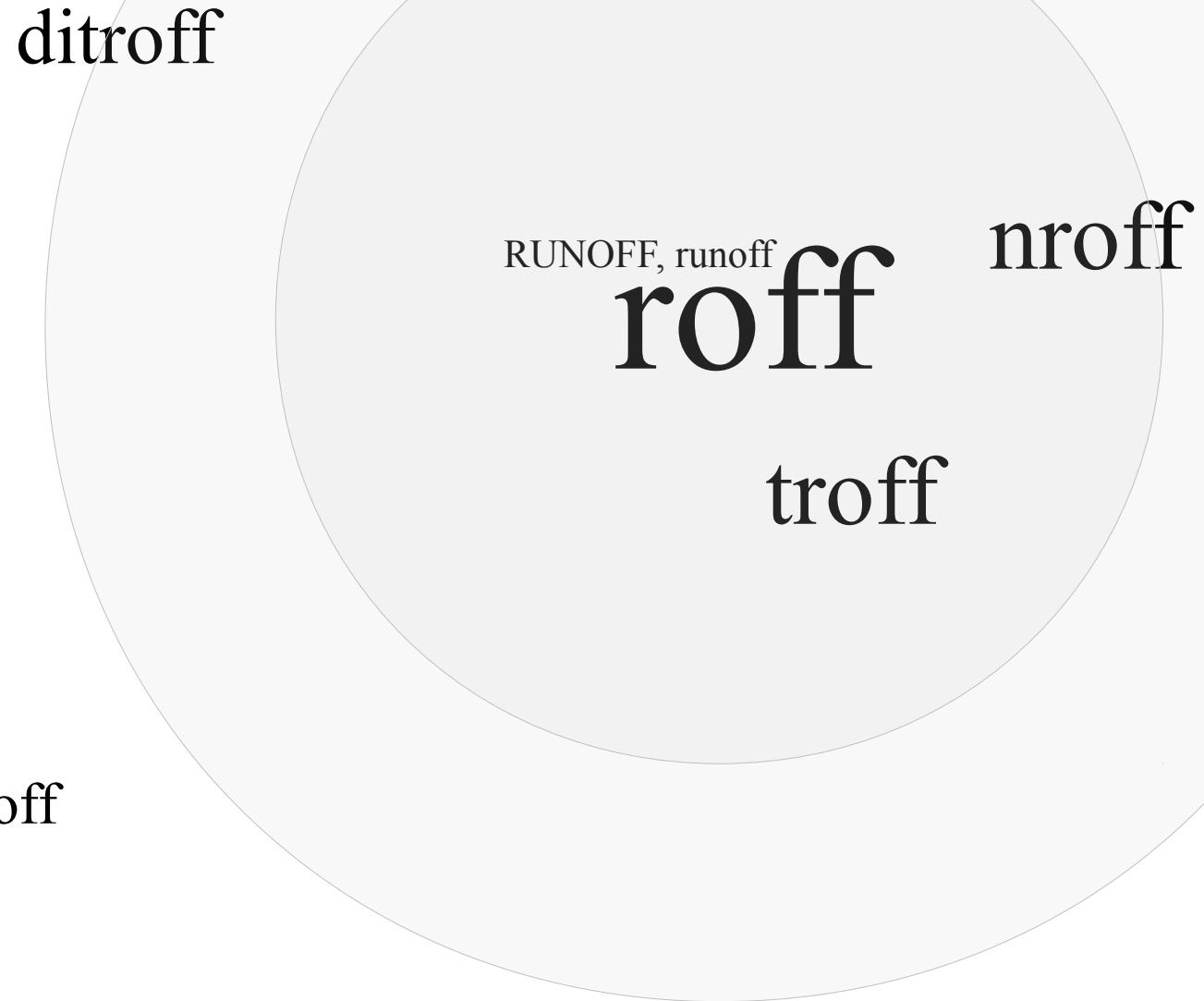
  -d      Directories are listed as plain files (not searched recursively) and symbolic links in the argument list are not indirectioned through.

  -F      Display a slash (‘/’) immediately after each pathname that is a directory, an asterisk (‘*’) after each that is executable, an at sign (@) after each symbolic link, an equal sign (=) after each socket, and a vertical bar (‘|’) after each that is a FIFO.

  -f      Output is not sorted.

  -g      List in long format as in -l, except that the owner is not printed.

  :[]
```



ditroff

RUNOFF, runoff
roff

troff

nroff

cawf
awf
groff

docbook, 1991
linuxbook, 1994

cawf
texinfo, 1993

ditroff

awf

groff

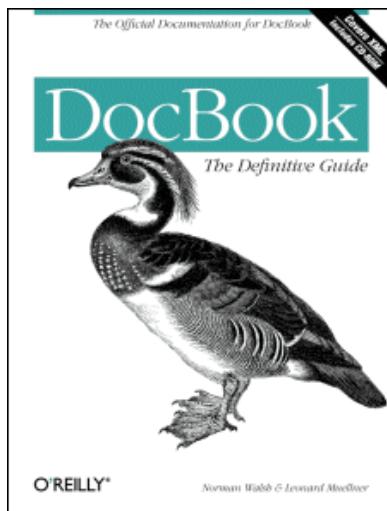
RUNOFF, runoff

roff

troff

nroff

unix manuals – rcslog docbook



1990

1990: groff (GNU, C++)
1991: DocBook (O'Reilly, SGML)

1995

1994: LinuxBook (Linux, SGML)

2000

1998: DocBook (OASIS, XML)
1998: Simplified DocBook

2005

2010

2011: BSDCan

Ref: <http://www.docbook.org/whatis> (DocBook History)

Ref: <http://www.w3.org/Tools/Linuxdoc-SGML.html> (LinuxBook Announcement)

Ref: <http://www.docbook.org/schemas/simplified> (Simplified DocBook)

unix manuals – cat

```
<!DOCTYPE refentry PUBLIC "-//OASIS//DTD DocBook V4.1//EN">
<refentry>
<refentryinfo>
<date>2001-01-01</date>
</refentryinfo>
<refmeta>
<refentrytitle>
<application>foo</application>
</refentrytitle>
<manvolnum>1</manvolnum>
<refmiscinfo>foo 1.0</refmiscinfo>
</refmeta>
<refnamediv>
<refname>
<application>foo</application>
</refname>
<refpurpose>
Does nothing useful.
</refpurpose>
</refnamediv>
<refsynopsisdiv>
<refsynopsisdivinfo>
<date>2001-01-01</date>
</refsynopsisdivinfo>
<cmdsynopsis>
<command>foo</command>
<arg><option>-f</option><replaceable class="parameter">bar</replaceable></arg>
<arg><option>-d</option><replaceable class="parameter">n</replaceable></arg>
<arg rep="repeat"><replaceable class="parameter">file</replaceable></arg>
</cmdsynopsis>
</refsynopsisdiv>
<refsect1>
<refsect1info>
<date>2001-01-01</date>
</refsect1info>
<title>DESCRIPTION</title>
<para>
<command>foo</command> does nothing useful.
</para>
</refsect1>
<refsect1>
<title>OPTIONS</title>
<variablelist>
<varlistentry>
<term>-f <replaceable class="parameter">bar</replaceable></term>
<listitem>
<para>
Takes <filename>bar</filename> as its run
control file. If this were a real program,
there might be more to say here about what
bar is and how it will be used.
</para>
</listitem>
</varlistentry>
<varlistentry>
<term>-d<replaceable class="parameter">n</replaceable></term>
<listitem>
<para>
Do something, where integer
<replaceable class="parameter">n</replaceable>
specifies how many times.
</para>
</listitem>
</varlistentry>
<varlistentry>
<term><replaceable class="parameter">file...</replaceable></term>
<listitem>
<para>
Processes the files in the order listed,
sending all output to stdout.
</para>
</listitem>
</varlistentry>
</variablelist>
</refsect1>
<refsect1>
<title>USAGE</title>
```



unix manuals – cat

```
<!DOCTYPE refentry PUBLIC "-//OASIS//DTD DocBook V4.1//EN">
<refentry>
  <refentryinfo>
    <date>2001-01-01</date>
  </refentryinfo>
  <refmeta>
    <refentrytitle>
      <application>foo</application>
    </refentrytitle>
    <manvolnum>1</manvolnum>
    <refmiscinfo>foo 1.0</refmiscinfo>
  </refmeta>
  <refnamediv>
    <refname>
      <application>foo</application>
    </refname>
    <refpurpose>
      Does nothing useful.
    </refpurpose>
  </refnamediv>
  <refsynopsisdiv>
    <refsynopsisdivinfo>
      <date>2001-01-01</date>
    </refsynopsisdivinfo>
    <cmdsynopsis>
      <command>foo</command>
      <arg><option>-f </option><replaceable class="parameter">bar</replaceable></arg>
      <arg><option>-d</option><replaceable class="parameter">n</replaceable></option></arg>
      <arg rep="repeat"><replaceable class="parameter">file</replaceable></arg>
    </cmdsynopsis>
  </refsynopsisdiv>
  <refsect1>
    <refsect1info>
      <date>2001-01-01</date>
    </refsect1info>
    <title>DESCRIPTION</title>
    <para>
      <command>foo</command> does nothing useful.
    </para>
```



unix manuals – cat

FOO(1)

FOO(1)

NAME

foo - Does nothing useful.

SYNOPSIS

foo [-f bar] [-dn] [file...]

DESCRIPTION

foo does nothing useful.

OPTIONS

-f bar Takes bar as its run control file. If this were a real program, there might be more to say here about what bar is and how it will be used.

-dn Do something, where integer n specifies how many times.

file...

Processes the files in the order listed, sending all output to stdout.

USAGE

foo -f foo.conf -d2 foodata.foo

CAVEATS

Other programs named foo may exist and actually do something!

BUGS

None. Program does nothing.

AUTHOR

Foo E Bar (Original author)

unix manuals – rcslog texinfo



1990

1990: groff (GNU, C++)
1991: DocBook (O'Reilly, SGML)

1995

1993: Texinfo (GNU, info)
1994: LinuxBook (Linux, SGML)

2000

1998: DocBook (OASIS, XML)
1998: Simplified DocBook

2005

2010

2011: BSDCan

unix manuals – cat

```
\input texinfo @c -*-texinfo-*-
@comment $Id: GNU-Sample-Texts.html,v 1.7 2008/09/19 15:44:59 karl Exp $
@comment %**start of header
@setfilename sample.info
@include version.texi
@settitle GNU Sample @value{VERSION}
@syncoindex pg cp
@comment %**end of header
@copying
This manual is for GNU Sample (version @value{VERSION}, @value{UPDATED}),
which is an example in the Texinfo documentation.
```

```
Copyright @copyright{} 2007 Free Software Foundation, Inc.
```

```
@quotation
Permission is granted to copy, distribute and/or modify this document
under the terms of the GNU Free Documentation License, Version 1.2 or
any later version published by the Free Software Foundation; with no
Invariant Sections, with the Front-Cover Texts being ``A GNU Manual,''
and with the Back-Cover Texts as in (a) below. A copy of the
license is included in the section entitled ``GNU Free Documentation
License.''
```

```
(a) The FSF's Back-Cover Text is: ``You have the freedom to
copy and modify this GNU manual. Buying copies from the FSF
supports it in developing GNU and promoting software freedom.''
@end quotation
@end copying
```

```
@dircategory Texinfo documentation system
@direntry
* sample: (sample)Invoking sample.
@end direntry
```

```
@titlepage
@title GNU Sample
@subtitle for version @value{VERSION}, @value{UPDATED}
@author A.U. Thor (@email{bug-texinfo@gnu.org})
@page
@vskip 0pt plus 1fill
@insertcopying
@end titlepage
```

```
@contents
```

```
@ifnottex
@node Top
@top GNU Sample
```

```
This manual is for GNU Sample (version @value{VERSION}, @value{UPDATED}).
@end ifnottex
```

```
@menu
* Invoking sample:::
* Copying This Manual:::
* Index:::
@end menu
```

```
@node Invoking sample
@chapter Invoking sample
```

```
@pindex sample
@cindex invoking @command{sample}
```

```
This is a sample manual. There is no sample program to
invoke, but if there was, you could see its basic usage
and command line options here.
```

```
@node GNU Free Documentation License
@appendix GNU Free Documentation License
```

```
@include fdl.texi
```

```
@node Index
@unnumbered Index
```

```
@printindex cp
```

```
@bye
```

unix manuals – cat

@contents

@ifnottex
@node Top
@top GNU Sample

This manual is for GNU Sample (version @value{VERSION}, @value{UPDATED}).
@end ifnottex

@menu
* Invoking sample::
* Copying This Manual::
* Index::
@end menu

@node Invoking sample
@chapter Invoking sample

@pindex sample
@cindex invoking @command{sample}

This is a sample manual. There is no sample program to invoke, but if there was, you could see its basic usage and command line options here.

@node GNU Free Documentation License
@appendix GNU Free Documentation License

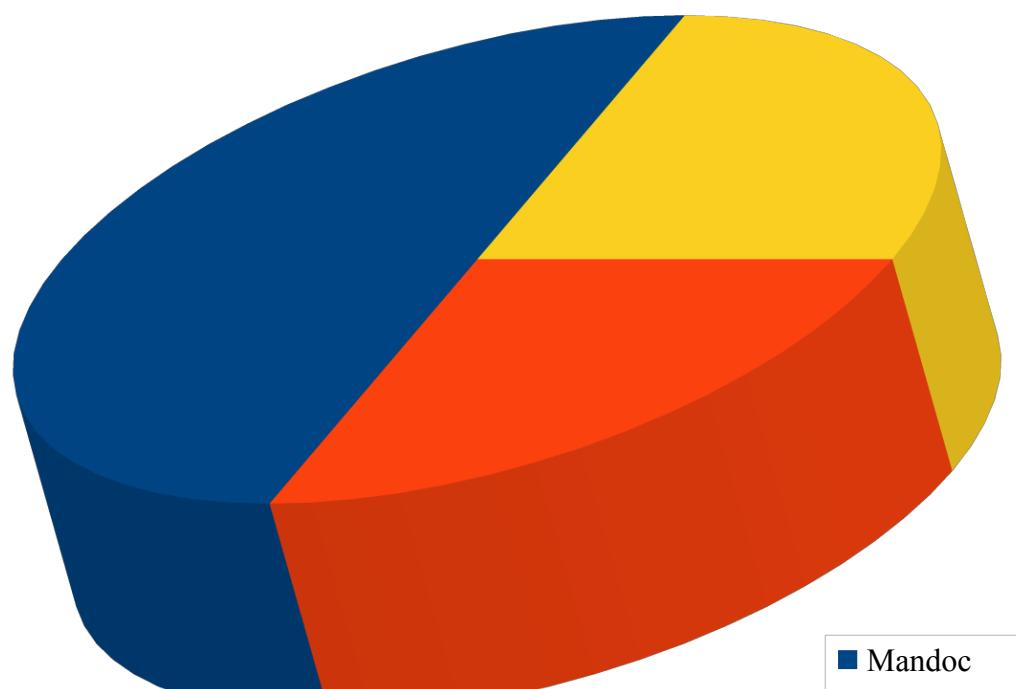
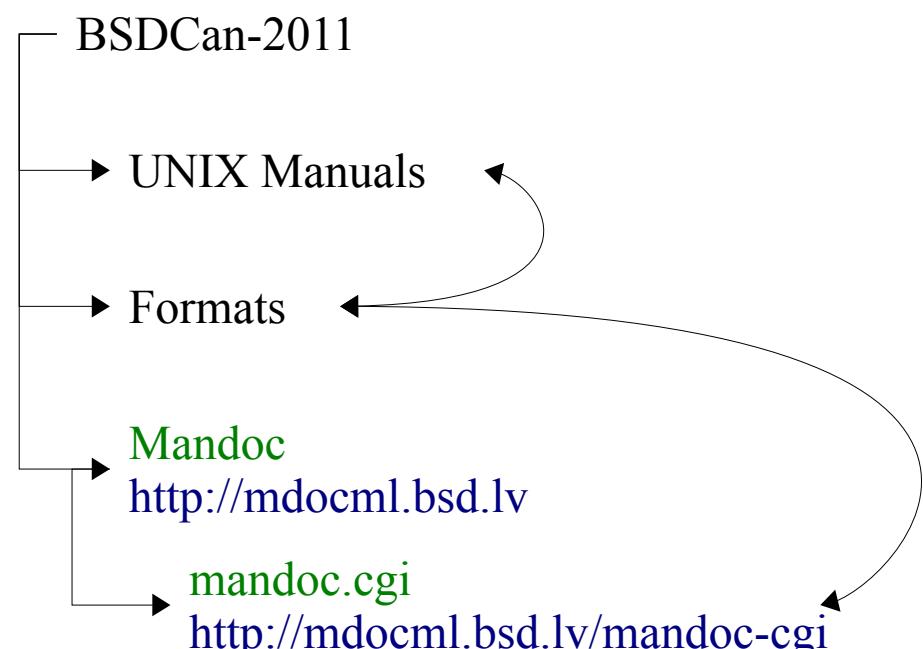
@include fdl.texi

@node Index
@unnumbered Index

@printindex cp

@bye

structure



Encodes information regarding the *presentation style* of the document.

1970

Presentation: roff (*man, me, mm*).

1980

Encodes information regarding the *content* of the document.



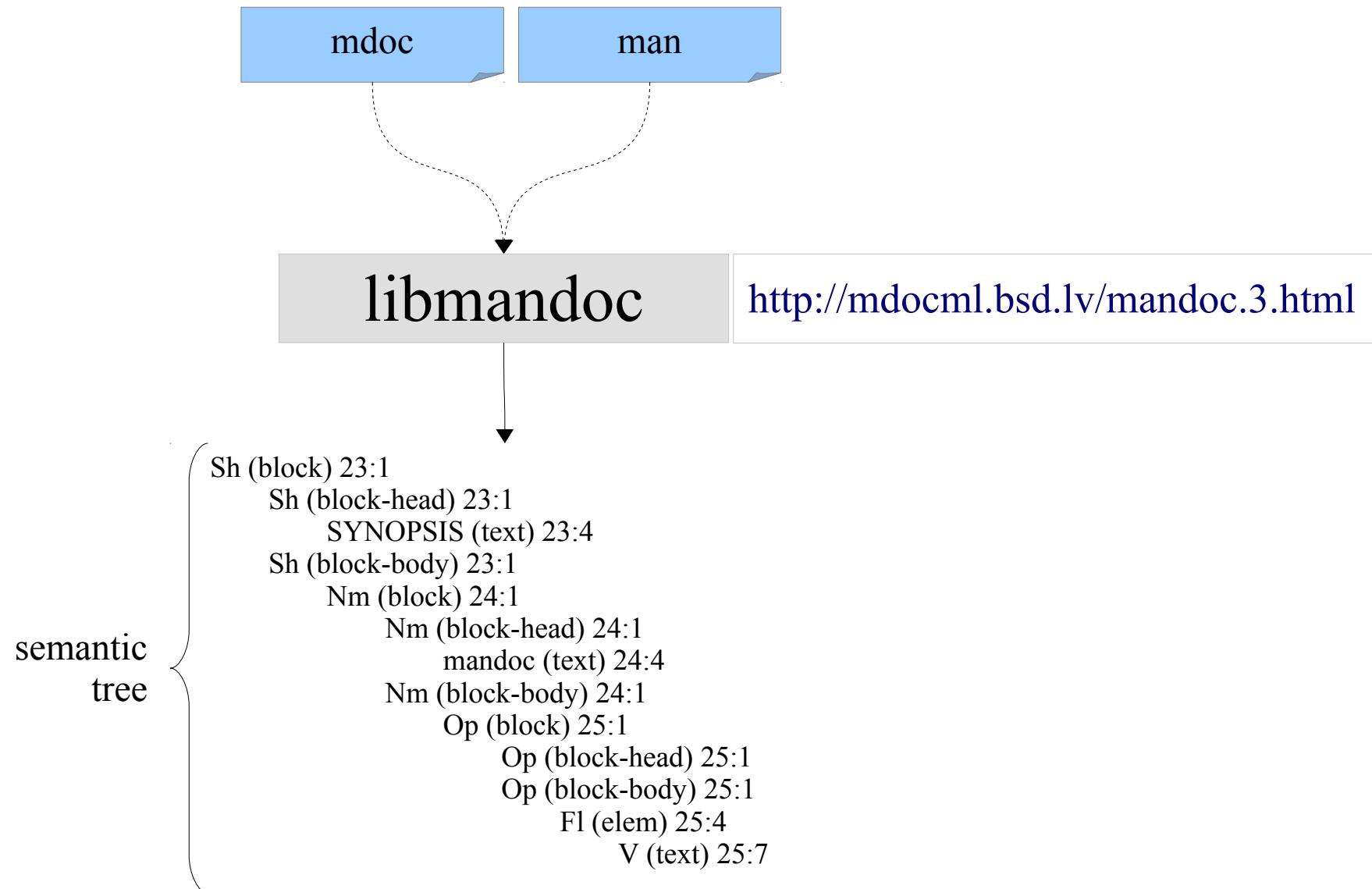
1990

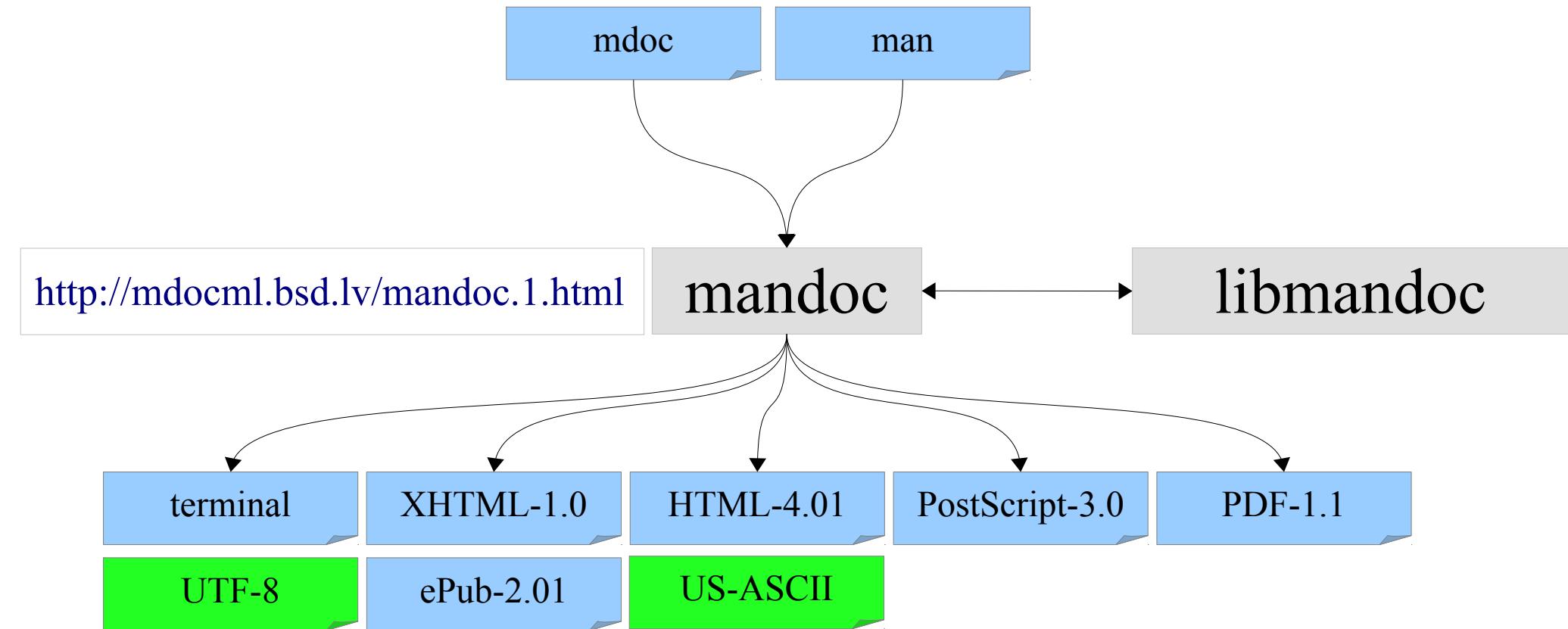
Semantic: roff
(*mdoc*),
DocBook,
LinuxBook

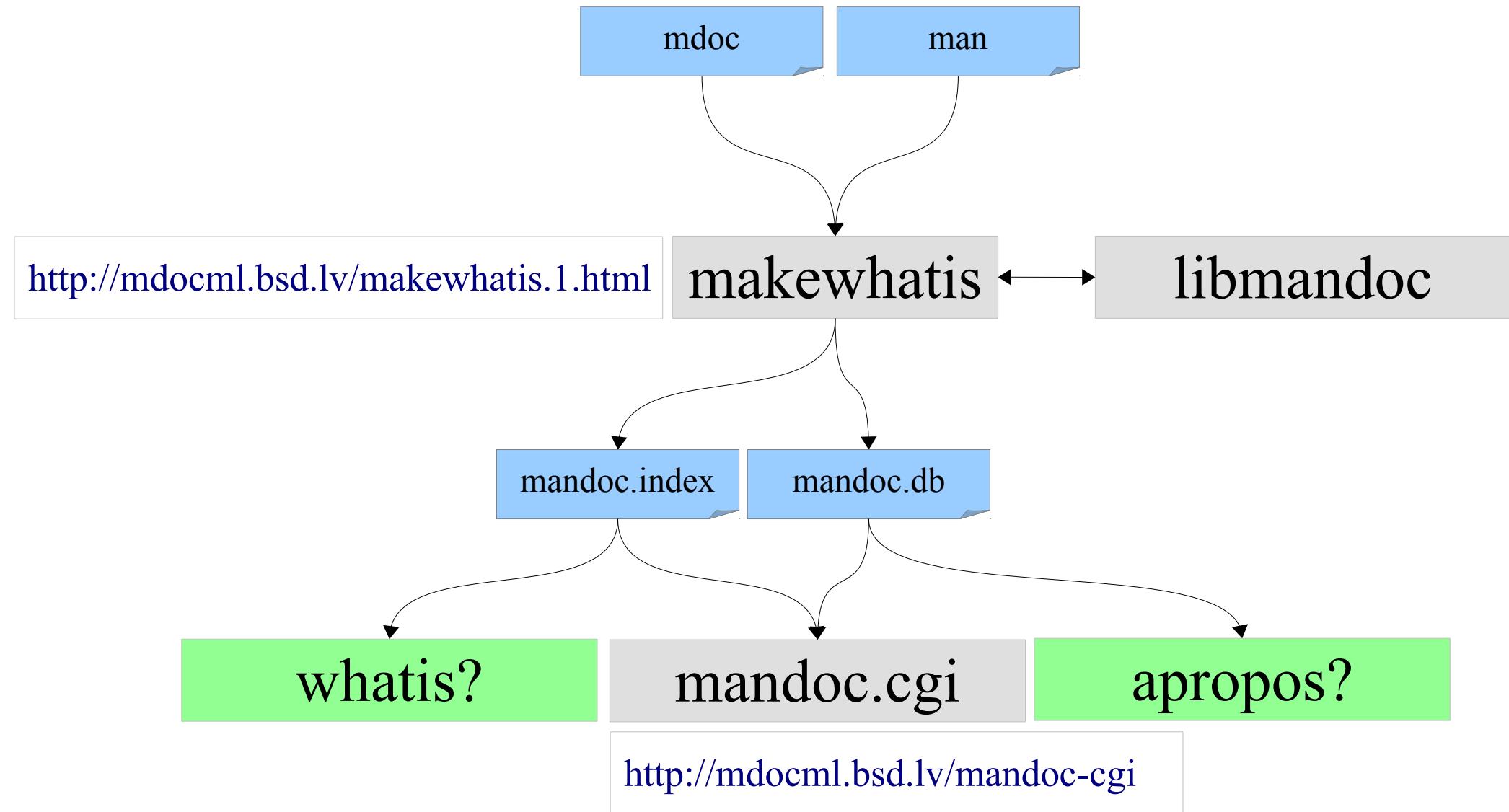
2000

Presentation:
texinfo, perlpod.

2010







goodies: Makefile

```
.SUFFIXES: .1 .1.html .in.1 .1.xhtml .1.pdf
```

```
all: tool.1 tool.1.html
```

```
clean:
```

```
    rm -f tool.1 tool.1.html tool.1.xhtml tool.1.pdf
```

```
.in.1.1:
```

```
    mandoc -Tlint -Wstop $<  
    cp $< $@
```

```
.1.1.xhtml:
```

```
    mandoc -Txhtml -Ostyle=style.css $< >$@
```

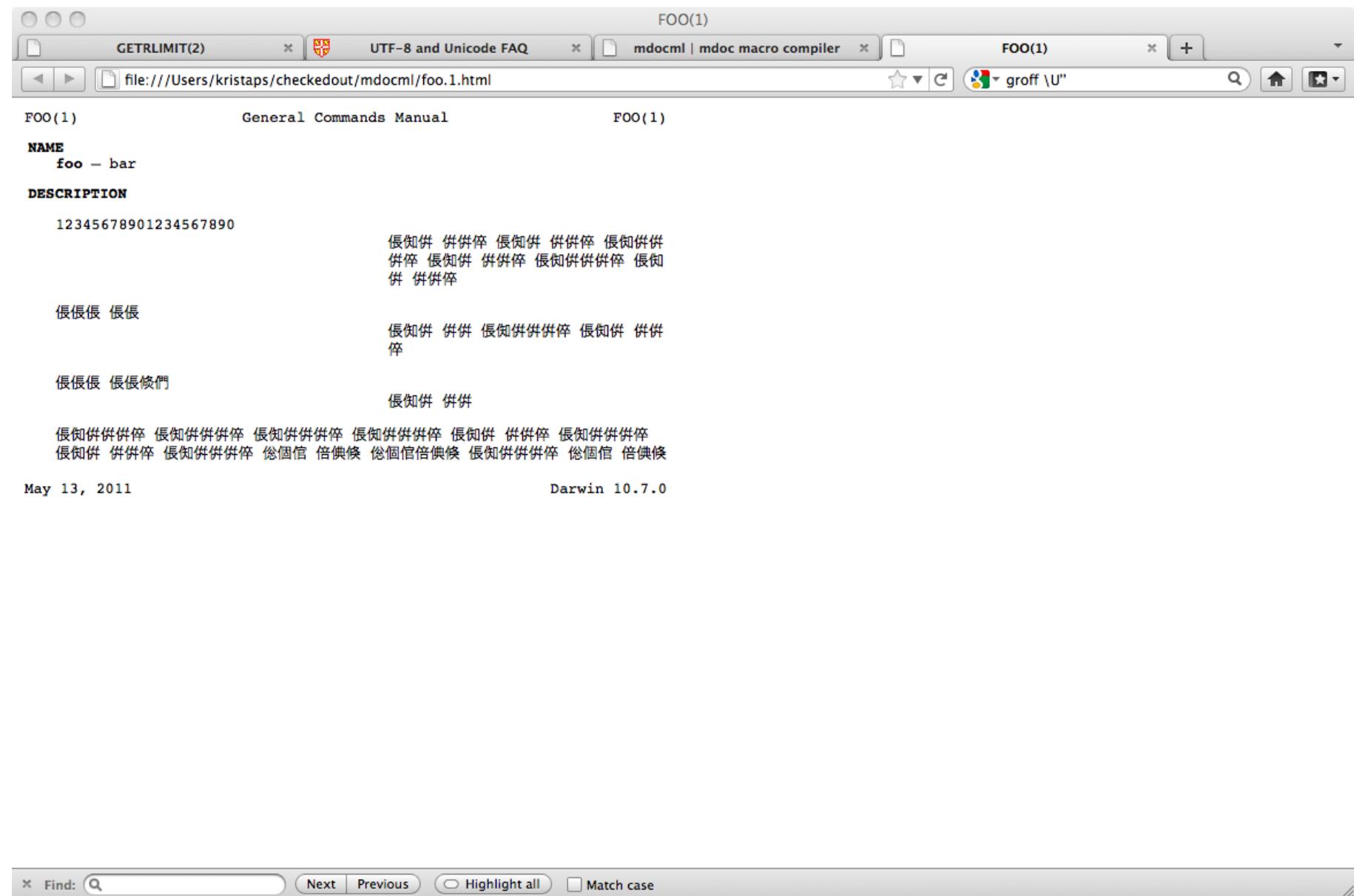
```
.1.1.html:
```

```
    mandoc -Thtml -Ostyle=style.css $< >$@
```

```
.1.1.pdf:
```

```
    mandoc -Tpdf $< >$@
```

goodies: mandoc -Tutf8



goodies: mandoc.cgi

mandoc.cgi | Search

http://mdocml.bsd.lv/cgi-bin/mandoc.cgi?key=1003\.1b&sort=&sec=&arch= Google

mandoc.cgi – indexed UNIX manual pages (on-line demo)

Search terms

Search pattern: 1003\.1b Sort by keyword

Show only: Names Functions Commands Includes Variables Standards Authors Configurations

Auto-generated: Wed May 11 11:43:34 2011 Kristaps Dzonsons Date: 2011/05/07 13:29:09 \$

Showing 3 results.
Search time: 0.012392 seconds.

MLOCKALL(2) – lock (unlock) the address space of a process
IEEE Std 1003.1b-1993 ("POSIX.1") standard – [pdf](#), [postscript](#), [xhtml](#)

NANOSLEEP(2) – high resolution sleep
IEEE Std 1003.1b-1993 ("POSIX.1") standard – [pdf](#), [postscript](#), [xhtml](#)

CLOCK_GETTIME(2) – get/set/calibrate date and time
IEEE Std 1003.1b-1993 ("POSIX.1") standard – [pdf](#), [postscript](#), [xhtml](#)

goodies: mandoc.cgi

CLOCK_GETTIME(2)

CLOCK_GETTIME(2) http://mdocml.bsd.lv/cgi-bin/mandoc.cgi/576.html Google

```
""clock_getres(clockid_t clock_id, struct timespec *tp);
```

DESCRIPTION

The `clock_gettime()` and `clock_settime()` allow the calling process to retrieve or set the value used by a clock which is specified by `clock_id`.

`clock_id` can be one of four values: `CLOCK_REALTIME` for time that increments as a wall clock should, `CLOCK_VIRTUAL` for time that increments only when the CPU is running in user mode on behalf of the calling process, `CLOCK_PROF` for time that increments when the CPU is running in user or kernel mode, or `CLOCK_MONOTONIC` for time that increments at a steady rate (monotonically).

The structure pointed to by `tp` is defined in `<sys/time.h>` as:

```
struct timespec {  
    time_t    tv_sec;          /* seconds */  
    long      tv_nsec;         /* and nanoseconds */  
};
```

Only the superuser may set the time of day. If the system securelevel is greater than 1 (see [init\(8\)](#)), the time may only be advanced. This limitation is imposed to prevent a malicious superuser from setting arbitrary time stamps on files. The system time can still be adjusted backwards using the [adjtime\(2\)](#) system call even when the system is secure.

The resolution (granularity) of a clock is returned by the `clock_getres()` call. This value is placed in a (non-null) `*tp`.

RETURN VALUES

A 0 return value indicates that the call succeeded. A -1 return value indicates an error occurred, and in this case an error code is stored into the global variable `errno`.

ERRORS

The following error codes may be set in `errno`:

- [EINVAL] The `clock_id` was not a valid value.
- [EFAULT] The `tp` argument address referenced invalid memory.
- [EPERM] A user other than the superuser attempted to set the time.

SEE ALSO

[date\(1\)](#), [adjtime\(2\)](#), [ctime\(3\)](#), [timed\(8\)](#)

STANDARDS

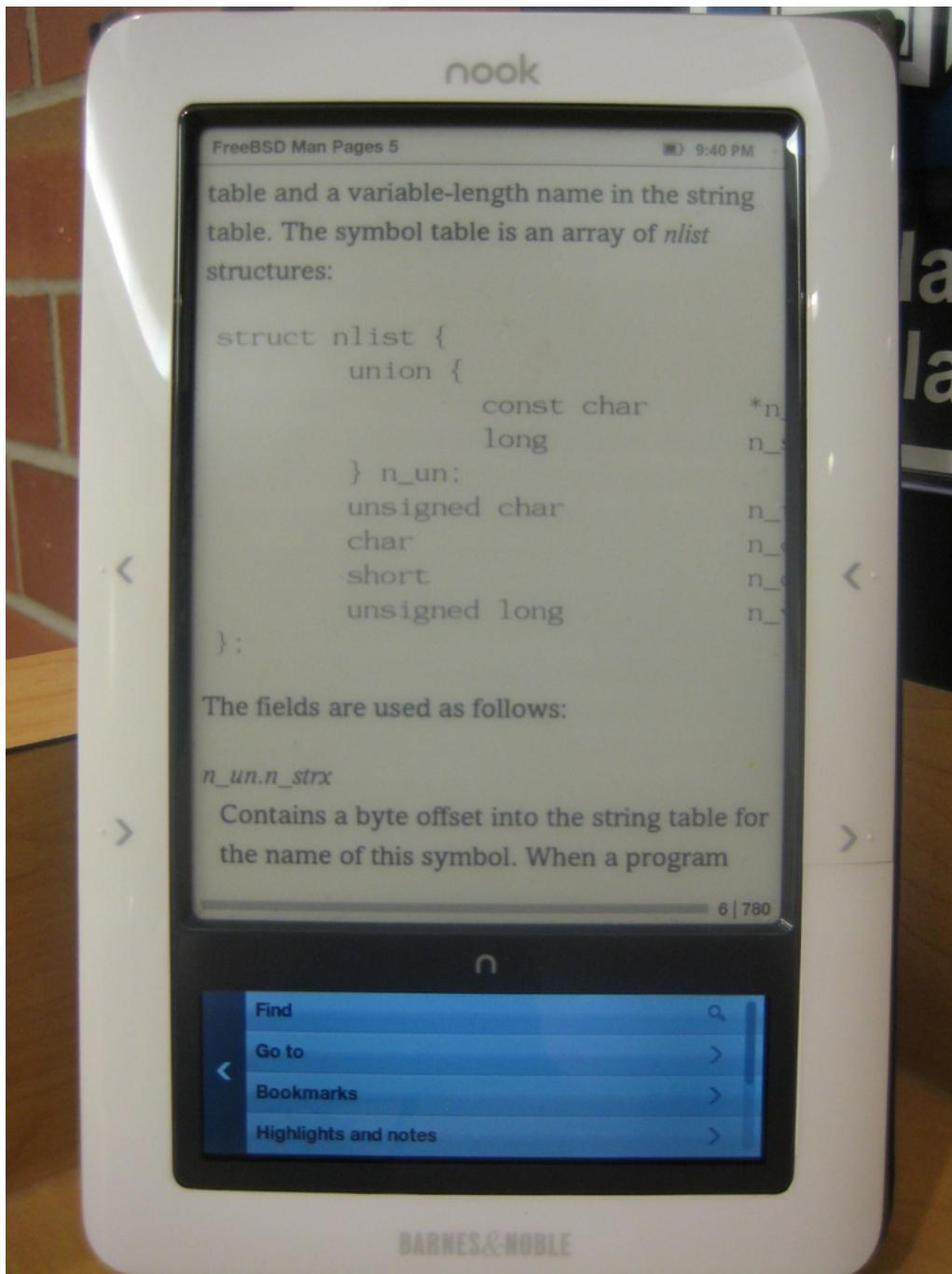
The `clock_gettime()`, `clock_settime()`, and `clock_getres()` functions conform to IEEE Std 1003.1b-1993 ("POSIX.1").

goodies: mandoc.cgi

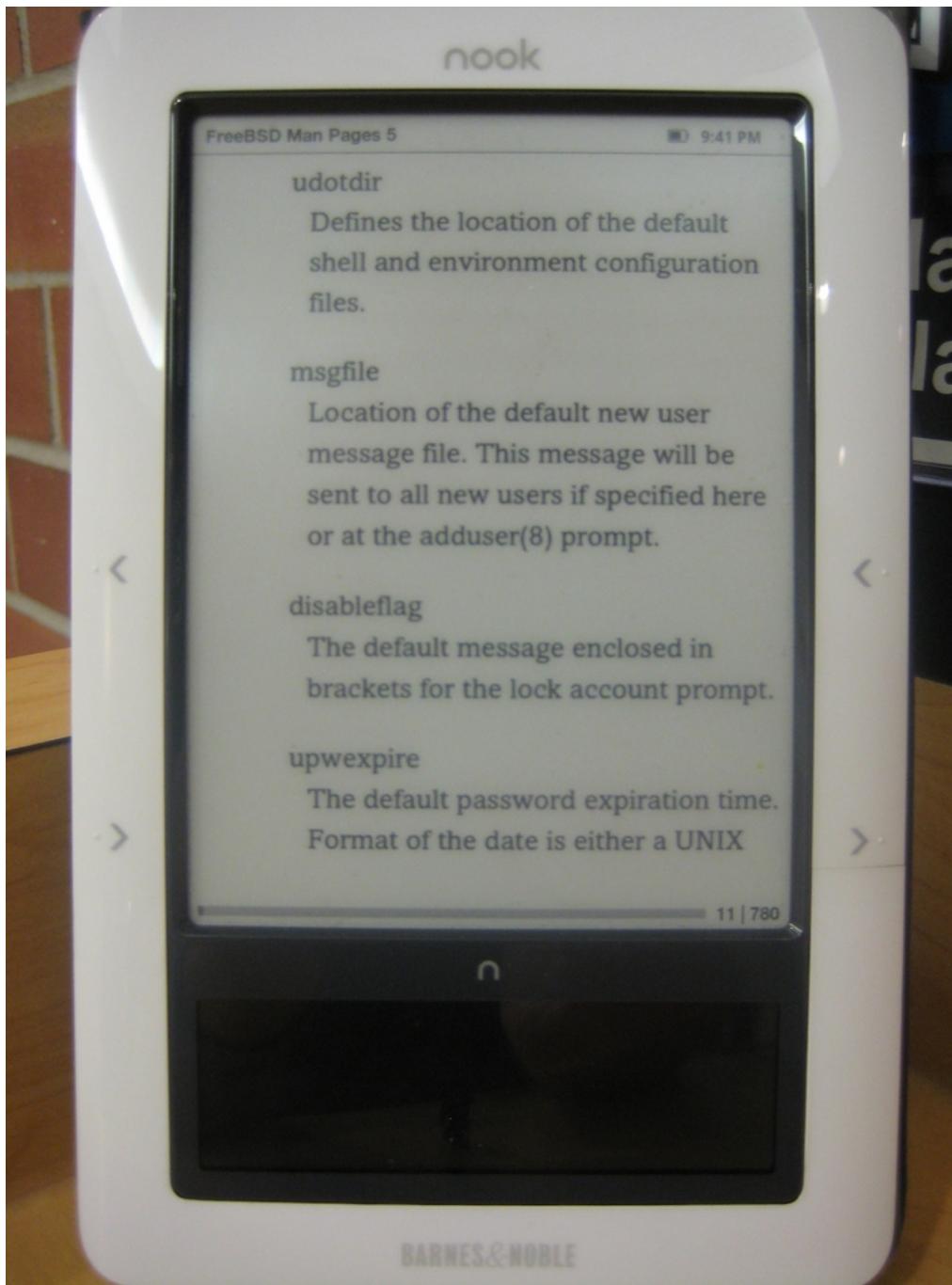
```
kristaps@ctime: /home/kristaps/checkedout/mdocml — vim — sh — 191x52

};  
.Ed  
.Pp  
Only the superuser may set the time of day.  
If the system securelevel is greater than 1 (see  
.Xr init 8 ),  
the time may only be advanced.  
This limitation is imposed to prevent a malicious superuser  
from setting arbitrary time stamps on files.  
The system time can still be adjusted backwards using the  
.Xr adjtime 2  
system call even when the system is secure.  
.Pp  
The resolution (granularity) of a clock is returned by the  
.Fn clock_getres  
call.  
This value is placed in a (non-null)  
.Fa *tp .  
.Sh RETURN VALUES  
A 0 return value indicates that the call succeeded.  
A <-1 return value indicates an error occurred, and in this  
case an error code is stored into the global variable  
.Va errno .  
.Sh ERRORS  
The following error codes may be set in  
.Va errno :  
.Bl -tag -width Er  
.It Bq Er EINVAL  
The  
.Fa clock_id  
was not a valid value.  
.It Bq Er EFAULT  
The  
.Fa tp  
argument address referenced invalid memory.  
.It Bq Er EPERM  
A user other than the superuser attempted to set the time.  
.El  
.Sh SEE ALSO  
.Xr date 1 ,  
.Xr adjtime 2 ,  
.Xr ctime 3 ,  
.Xr timed 8  
.Sh STANDARDS  
The  
.Fn clock_gettime ,  
.Fn clock_settime ,  
and  
.Fn clock_getres  
functions conform to  
[St -p1003.1b-93 .
```

goodies: mandoc -Txhtml (epub)

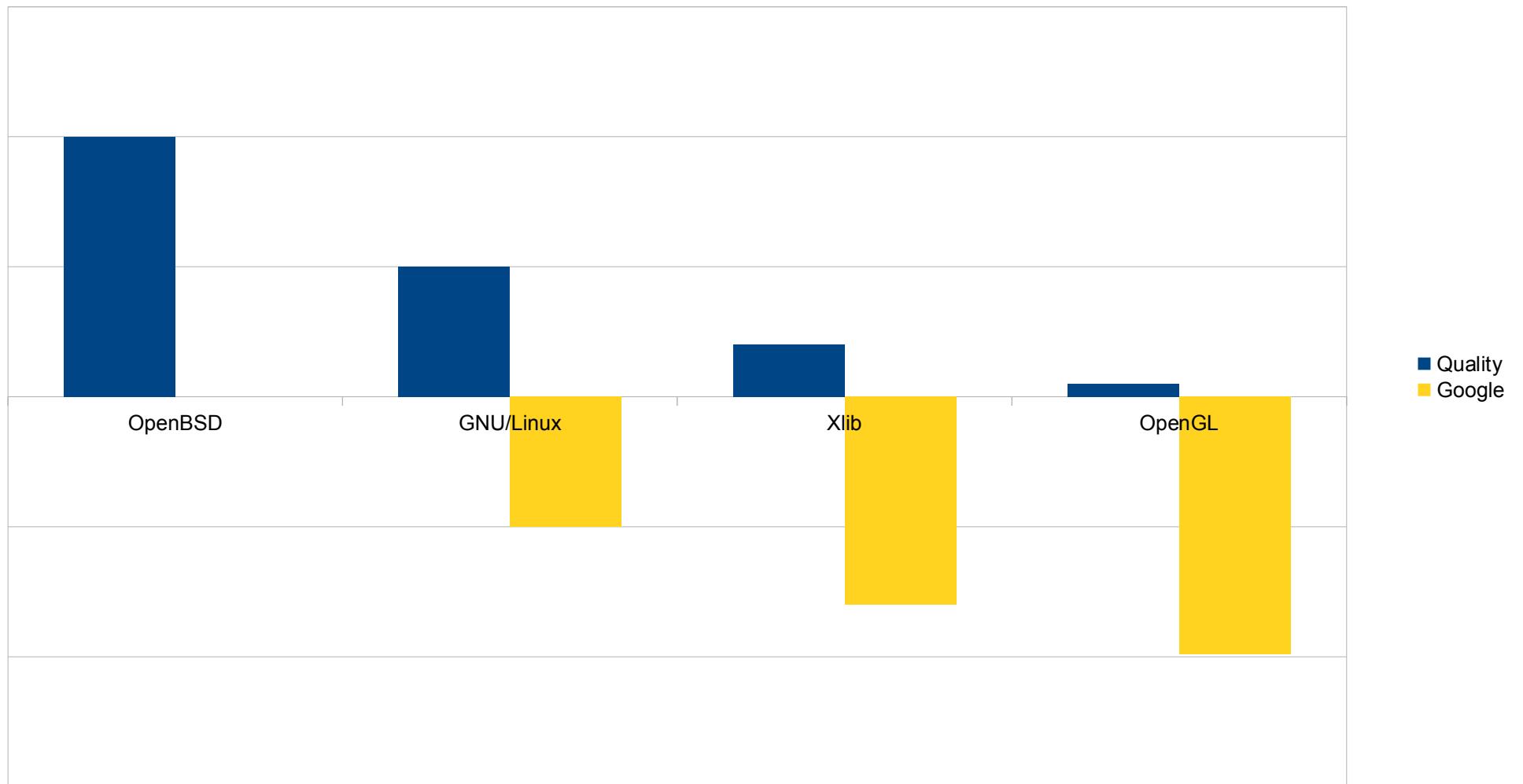


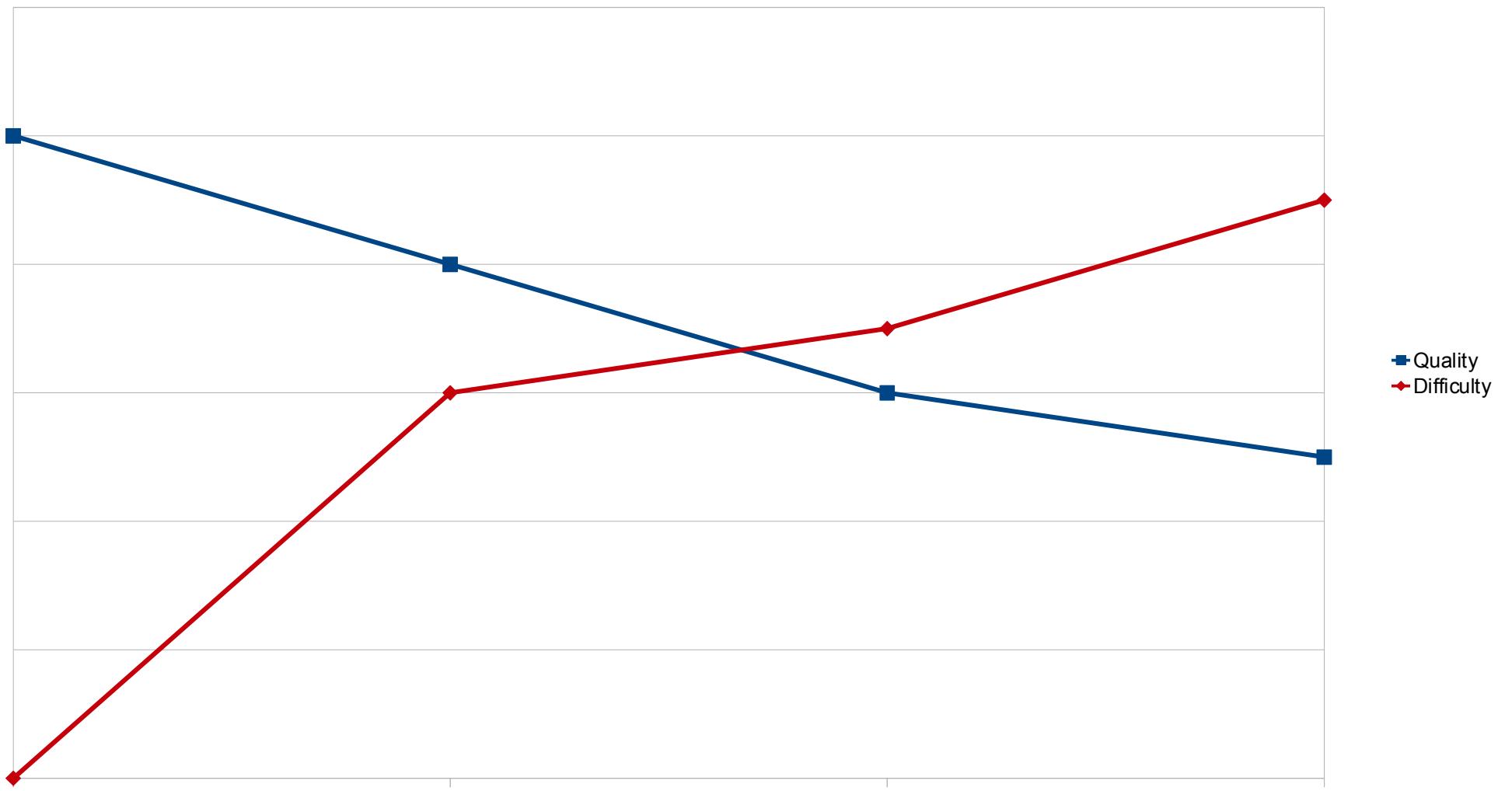
goodies: mandoc -Txhtml (epub)



Thank you!

- ▶ BSDCan Organisers and Sponsors
- ▶ Mandoc Contributors (see Ingo's talk)
- ▶ NYCBUG, Maikls Deksters (Mandoc servers)







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