

# ls

ls - list directory contents

## SYNOPSIS

ls [*OPTION*]... [*FILE*]...

## Examples

```
ls -laxo
```

Lists files with permissions, shows hidden files, displays in a column format, and doesn't show the group.

```
ls -ltr
```

List all files by the time they were last modified in reverse order. In other words the last files listed are the most recently modified files.

```
ls -ltR
```

List all files in current directory and all subdirectories by the time they were last modifies. The first files listed are the most recently modified

```
ls ~
```

List the contents of your home directory by adding a [tilde](#) after the ls command.

```
ls /
```

List the contents of your root directory.

```
ls ../
```

List the contents of the parent directory.

```
ls */
```

List the contents of all sub directories.

```
ls -d */
```

Only list the directories in the current directory.

## DESCRIPTION

List information about the FILES (the current directory by default). Sort entries alphabetically if none of **-cftuSUX** nor **--sort**.

Mandatory arguments to long options are mandatory for short options too.

-a	Shows you all files, even files that are hidden (these files begin with a dot.)
-A	List all files including the hidden files. However, does not display the working directory (.) or the parent directory (..).
-b	Force printing of non-printable characters to be in octal \ddd notation.
-c	Use time of last modification of the i-node (file created, mode changed, and so forth) for sorting (-t) or printing (-l or -n).
-C	Multi-column output with entries sorted down the columns. Generally this is the default option.
-d	If an argument is a directory it only lists its name not its contents.
-f	Force each argument to be interpreted as a directory and list the name found in each slot. This option turns off -l, -t, -s, and -r, and turns on -a; the order is the order in which entries appear in the directory.
-F	Mark directories with a trailing slash (/), doors with a trailing greater-than sign (>), executable files with a trailing asterisk (*), FIFOs with a trailing vertical bar ( ), symbolic links with a trailing at-sign (@), and AF_Unix address family sockets with a trailing equals sign (=).
-g	Same as -l except the owner is not printed.
-i	For each file, print the i-node number in the first column of the report.
-l	Shows you huge amounts of information (permissions, owners, size, and when last modified.)
-L	If an argument is a symbolic link, list the file or directory the link references rather than the link itself.
-m	Stream output format; files are listed across the page, separated by commas.
-n	The same as -l, except that the owner's UID and group's GID numbers are printed, rather than the associated character strings.
-o	The same as -l, except that the group is not printed.
-p	Displays a <a href="#">slash</a> ( / ) in front of all directories.
-q	Force printing of non-printable characters in file names as the character question mark (?).
-r	Reverses the order of how the files are displayed.
-R	Includes the contents of subdirectories.
-s	Give size in blocks, including indirect blocks, for each entry.
-t	Shows you the files in modification time.
-u	Use time of last access instead of last modification for sorting (with the -t option) or printing (with the -l option).

-x	Displays files in columns.
-1	Print one entry per line of output.
pathnames	File or directory to list.

## Source

<http://www.computerhope.com/unix/uls.htm>