



Linux Ubuntu 26.04 Manual Pages on command 'ls.1'

\$ man ls.1

LS(1) General Commands Manual LS(1)

NAME

ls - List directory contents. Ignore files and directories starting with a '.' by default

SYNOPSIS

```
ls [--help] [--format] [-C] [-l|--long] [-x] [-T|--tabsize] [-m] [--zero] [-D|--dired]
[--hyperlink] [-1] [-o] [-g] [-n|--numeric-uid-gid] [--quoting-style] [-N|--literal]
[-b|--escape] [-Q|--quote-name] [-q|--hide-control-chars] [--show-control-chars] [--time]
[-c] [-u] [--hide] [-l|--ignore] [-B|--ignore-backups] [--sort] [-S] [-t] [-v] [-X]
[-U] [-L|--dereference] [--dereference-command-line-symlink-to-dir] [-H|--dereference-com?
mand-line] [-G|--no-group] [--author] [-a|--all] [-A|--almost-all] [-f] [-d|--directory]
[-h|--human-readable] [-k|--kibibytes] [--si] [--block-size] [-i|--inode] [-r|--reverse]
[-R|--recursive] [-w|--width] [-s|--size] [--color] [--indicator-style] [-F|--classify]
[--file-type] [-p] [--time-style] [--full-time] [-Z|--context] [--group-directories-first]
[-V|--version] [paths]
```

DESCRIPTION

List directory contents. Ignore files and directories starting with a '.' by default

OPTIONS

--help Print help information.

--format

Set the display format.

-C Display the files in columns.

-l, --long

Display detailed information.

-x List entries in rows instead of in columns.

-T, --tabsize <COLS>

Assume tab stops at each COLS instead of 8

-m List entries separated by commas.

--zero List entries separated by ASCII NUL characters.

-D, --dired

generate output designed for Emacs' dired (Directory Editor) mode

--hyperlink[=<WHEN>] [default: never]

hyperlink file names WHEN

Possible values:

? always

? auto

? never

-1 List one file per line.

-o Long format without group information. Identical to --format=long with --no-group.

-g Long format without owner information.

-n, --numeric-uid-gid

-l with numeric UIDs and GIDs.

--quoting-style

Set quoting style.

Possible values:

? literal

? locale

? shell

? shell-escape

? shell-always

? shell-escape-always

? clocale

? c

? escape

-N, --literal

Use literal quoting style. Equivalent to `--quoting-style=literal`

-b, --escape

Use escape quoting style. Equivalent to `--quoting-style=escape`

`-Q, --quote-name`

Use C quoting style. Equivalent to `--quoting-style=c`

`-q, --hide-control-chars`

Replace control characters with '?' if they are not escaped.

`--show-control-chars`

Show control characters 'as is' if they are not escaped.

`--time=<field>`

Show time in `<field>`: access time (-u): atime, access, use; change time (-t): ctime, status. modification time: mtime, modification. birth time: birth, creation;

`-c` If the long listing format (e.g., `-l`, `-o`) is being used, print the status change time (the 'ctime' in the inode) instead of the modification time. When explicitly sorting by time (`--sort=time` or `-t`) or when not using a long listing format, sort according to the status change time.

`-u` If the long listing format (e.g., `-l`, `-o`) is being used, print the status access time instead of the modification time. When explicitly sorting by time (`--sort=time` or `-t`) or when not using a long listing format, sort according to the access time.

`--hide <PATTERN>`

do not list implied entries matching shell PATTERN (overridden by `-a` or `-A`)

`-I, --ignore <PATTERN>`

do not list implied entries matching shell PATTERN

`-B, --ignore-backups`

Ignore entries which end with `~`.

`--sort=<field>`

Sort by `<field>`: name, none (-U), time (-t), size (-S), extension (-X) or width

Possible values:

? name

? none

? time

? size

? version

? extension

? width

-S Sort by file size, largest first.

-t Sort by modification time (the 'mtime' in the inode), newest first.

-v Natural sort of (version) numbers in the filenames.

-X Sort alphabetically by entry extension.

-U Do not sort; list the files in whatever order they are stored in the directory. This is especially useful when listing very large directories, since not doing any sorting can be noticeably faster.

-L, --dereference

When showing file information for a symbolic link, show information for the file the link references rather than the link itself.

--dereference-command-line-symlink-to-dir

Do not follow symlinks except when they link to directories and are given as command line arguments.

-H, --dereference-command-line

Do not follow symlinks except when given as command line arguments.

-G, --no-group

Do not show group in long format.

--author

Show author in long format. On the supported platforms, the author always matches the file owner.

-a, --all

Do not ignore hidden files (files with names that start with '.').

-A, --almost-all

In a directory, do not ignore all file names that start with '.', only ignore '.' and '..'.

-f List all files in directory order, unsorted. Equivalent to -aU. Disables --color unless explicitly specified.

-d, --directory

Only list the names of directories, rather than listing directory contents. This will not follow symbolic links unless one of '--dereference-command-line (-H)', '--dereference (-L)', or '--dereference-command-line-symlink-to-dir' is specified.

-h, --human-readable

Print human readable file sizes (e.g. 1K 234M 56G).

-k, --kibibytes

default to 1024-byte blocks for file system usage; used only with -s and per direc?

tory totals

--si Print human readable file sizes using powers of 1000 instead of 1024.

--block-size=<BLOCK_SIZE>

scale sizes by BLOCK_SIZE when printing them

-i, --inode

print the index number of each file

-r, --reverse

Reverse whatever the sorting method is e.g., list files in reverse alphabetical order, youngest first, smallest first, or whatever.

-R, --recursive

List the contents of all directories recursively.

-w, --width <COLS>

Assume that the terminal is COLS columns wide.

-s, --size

print the allocated size of each file, in blocks

--color

Color output based on file type.

Possible values:

? always

? auto

? never

--indicator-style

Append indicator with style WORD to entry names: none (default), slash (-p), file-type (--file-type), classify (-F)

Possible values:

? none

? slash

? file-type

? classify

-F, --classify[=<when>]

Append a character to each file name indicating the file type. Also, for regular

files that are executable, append '*'. The file type indicators are '/' for directories, '@' for symbolic links, '|' for FIFOs, '=' for sockets, '>' for doors, and nothing for regular files. when may be omitted, or one of:

none - Do not classify. This is the default.

auto - Only classify if standard output is a terminal.

always - Always classify. Specifying --classify and no when is equivalent to --classify=always. This will not follow symbolic links listed on the command line unless the --dereference-command-line (-H), --dereference (-L), or --dereference-command-line-symlink-to-dir options are specified.

Possible values:

? always

? auto

? never

--file-type

Same as --classify, but do not append '*'

-p Append / indicator to directories.

--time-style <TIME_STYLE>

time/date format with -l; see TIME_STYLE below

--full-time

like -l --time-style=full-iso

-Z, --context

print any security context of each file

--group-directories-first

group directories before files; can be augmented with a --sort option, but any use of --sort=none (-U) disables grouping

-V, --version

Print version

[paths]

EXTRA

The TIME_STYLE argument can be full-iso, long-iso, iso, locale or +FORMAT. FORMAT is interpreted like in date. Also the TIME_STYLE environment variable sets the default style to use.

VERSION

v(utils coreutils) 0.8.0

