For example:

```
du -c process_log.shpcpu.sh
4  process_log.sh
4  pcpu.sh
8  total
```

Or

```
$ du  -c DIRECTORY
```

For example:

```
$ du -c test/
16  test/
16  total
```

Or

```
$ du -c *.txt
# Wildcards
```

`-c` can be used along with other options like `-a` and `-h`, in which case they will produce their usual output with an extra line containing the total size.

There is another option `-s` (summarize), which will print only the grand total as the output. It will print the total sum, and the flag `-h` can be used along with it to print in human-readable format. This combination has frequent use in practice:

```
$ du -s FILES(s)
$ du -sh DIRECTORY
```

For example:

```
$ du -sh slynux
680K  slynux
```

Printing files in specified units

We can force `du` to print the disk usage in specified units. For example:

- Print the size in bytes (by default) by using:

  ```
  $ du -b FILE(s)
  ```

- Print the size in kilobytes by using:

  ```
  $ du -k FILE(s)
  ```

- Print the size in megabytes by using:

  ```
  $ du -m FILE(s)
  ```

- Print the size in the given BLOCK size specified by using:

  ```
  $ du -B BLOCK_SIZE FILE(s)
  ```

  Here, `BLOCK_SIZE` is specified in bytes.

An example consisting of all the commands is as follows:

```
$ du pcpu.sh
4  pcpu.sh
$ du -b pcpu.sh
439    pcpu.sh
$ du -k pcpu.sh
4  pcpu.sh
$ du -m pcpu.sh
1  pcpu.sh
$ du -B 4  pcpu.sh
1024  pcpu.sh
```

Excluding files from the disk usage calculation

There are circumstances when we need to exclude certain files from the disk usage calculation. Such excluded files can be specified in two ways:

- **Wildcards**: We can specify a wildcard as follows:

  ```
  $ du --exclude "WILDCARD" DIRECTORY
  ```

  For example:

  ```
  $ du --exclude "*.txt" FILES(s)
  # Excludes all .txt files from calculation
  ```

- **Exclude list**: We can specify a list of files to be excluded from a file as follows:

  ```
  $ du --exclude-from EXCLUDE.txt DIRECTORY
  # EXCLUDE.txt is the file containing list
  ```