```
|-- tmp
`-- usr

8 directories, 5 files
```

The `tree` command comes with many interesting options, let us look at a few of them:

- To highlight only files matched by the pattern, use the following syntax:

  ```
  $ tree path -P PATTERN # Pattern should be wildcard
  ```

  For example:

  ```
  $ tree PATH -P "*.sh" # Replace PATH with a directory path
  |-- home
  |    |-- packtpub
  |    |    `-- automate.sh
  ```

- To highlight only files excluding the match pattern:

  ```
  $ tree path -I PATTERN
  ```

- To print the size along with files and directories, use the `-h` option:

  ```
  $ tree -h
  ```

There's more...

Let's see an interesting option that is available with the `tree` command.

HTML output for tree

It is possible to generate an HTML output from the `tree` command. For example, use the following command to create an HTML file with the tree output:

```
$ tree PATH -H http://localhost -o out.html
```

Replace `http://localhost` with the URL where you are planning to host the file. Replace `PATH` with a real path for the base directory. For the current directory use `.` as `PATH`.

The web page generated from the directory listing will look as follows:

```
Directory Tree

http://localhost
|-- bin
|-- etc
|-- home
|   |-- pactpub
|   |   `-- automate.sh
|   `-- slynux
|-- opt
|-- tmp
`-- usr


8 directories, 1 file


tree v1.5.3 (c) 1996 - 2009 by Steve Baker and Thomas Moore
HTML output hacked and copyleft (c) 1998 by Francesc Rocher
Charsets / OS/2 support (c) 2001 by Kyosuke Tokoro
```