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Listing Files

The `ls` command is used to list the contents of a directory. You've already seen it used a few times before in examples, but this page will help ensure you are comfortable with its use.

```
ls [OPTIONS] [FILE]
```

By default, when the `ls` command is used with no options or arguments, it will list the files in the current directory:

```
sysadmin@localhost:~$ ls
Desktop  Documents  Downloads  Music  Pictures  Public  Templates
```

To learn the details about a file, such as the type of file, the permissions, ownerships or the timestamp, perform a long listing using the `-l` option to the `ls` command. Below, a listing of the `/var/log` directory is used as an example, since it provides a variety of output:

```
sysadmin@localhost:~$ ls -l /var/log/
total 844
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 18047 Dec 20 2017 alternatives.log
drwxr-x--- 2 root adm 4096 Dec 20 2017 apache2
drwxr-xr-x 1 root root 4096 Dec 20 2017 apt
-rw-r----- 1 syslog adm 1346 Oct 2 22:17 auth.log
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 47816 Dec 7 2017 bootstrap.log
-rw-rw---- 1 root utmp 0 Dec 7 2017 btmp
-rw-r----- 1 syslog adm 547 Oct 2 22:17 cron.log
-rw-r----- 1 root adm 85083 Dec 20 2017 dmesg
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 325238 Dec 20 2017 dpkg.log
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 32064 Dec 20 2017 faillog
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 4096 Dec 7 2017 fsck
-rw-r----- 1 syslog adm 106 Oct 2 19:57 kern.log
-rw-rw-r-- 1 root utmp 292584 Oct 2 19:57 lastlog
-rw-r----- 1 syslog adm 19573 Oct 2 22:57 syslog
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 4096 Apr 11 2014 upstart
-rw-rw-r-- 1 root utmp 384 Oct 2 19:57 wtmp
```

Each line corresponds to a file contained within the directory. The information can be broken down into fields separated by spaces. The fields are as follows:

File Type

```
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 18047 Dec 20 2017 alternatives.log
d  rwxr-x--- 2 root adm 4096 Dec 20 2017 apache2
```

The first field actually contains ten characters, where the first character indicates the type of file and the next nine specify permissions. The file types are:

Symbol	File Type	Description
d	directory	A file used to store other files.
-	regular file	Includes readable files, images files, binary files, and compressed files.
l	symbolic link	Points to another file.
s	socket	Allows for communication between processes.
p	pipe	Allows for communication between processes.
b	block file	Used to communicate with hardware.
c	character file	Used to communicate with hardware.

The first file `alternatives.log` is a regular file `-`, while the second file `apache2` is a directory `d`.



Toggle onscreen keyboard

Permissions

```
d  rwxr-xr-x  2 root  root  4096 Apr 11 2014 upstart
```

Permissions indicate how certain users can access a file. Keep reading to learn more about permissions.

Hard Link Count

```
-rw-r----- 1 syslog adm 1346 Oct 2 22:17 auth.log
```

This number indicates how many hard links point to this file. Hard links are beyond the scope of this module, but are covered in the [NDG Linux Essentials](#) course.

User Owner

```
-rw-r----- 1 syslog adm 106 Oct 2 19:57 kern.log
```

User `syslog` owns this file. Every time a file is created, the ownership is automatically assigned to the user who created it.

Group Owner

```
-rw-rw-r-- 1 root utmp 292584 Oct 2 19:57 lastlog
```

Indicates which group owns this file

File Size

```
-rw-r----- 1 syslog adm 19573 Oct 2 22:57 syslog
```

Directories and larger files may be shown in kilobytes since displaying their size in bytes would present a very large number. Therefore, in the case of a directory, it might actually be a multiple of the block size used for the file system. Block size is the size of a series of data stored in the filesystem.

Timestamp

```
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 4096 Dec 7 2017 fsck
```

This indicates the time that the file's contents were last modified.

Filename

```
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 47816 Dec 7 2017 bootstrap.log
```

The final field contains the name of the file or directory.

Consider This

In the case of symbolic links, a file that points to another file, the link name will be displayed along with an arrow and the pathname of the original file.

```
lrwxrwxrwx. 1 root root 22 Nov 6 2012 /etc/grub.conf -> ..
```

Symbolic links are beyond the scope of this module, but are covered in the [NDG Linux Essentials](#) course.

Sorting

By default the output of the `ls` command is sorted alphabetically by filename. It can sort by other methods as well.

Follow Along

The options in examples below will be combined with the `-l` option so the relevant details of the files are displayed. Notice fields corresponding to the search option.

The `-t` option will sort the files by timestamp:

```
sysadmin@localhost:~$ ls -lt /var/log
total 844
-rw-r----- 1 syslog adm 19573 Oct 2 22:57 syslog
-rw-r----- 1 syslog adm 1346 Oct 2 22:17 auth.log
-rw-r----- 1 syslog adm 547 Oct 2 22:17 cron.log
-rw-rw-r-- 1 root utmp 292584 Oct 2 19:57 lastlog
-rw-rw-r-- 1 root utmp 384 Oct 2 19:57 wtmp
-rw-r----- 1 syslog adm 106 Oct 2 19:57 kern.log
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 18047 Dec 20 2017 alternatives.log
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 32064 Dec 20 2017 faillog
-rw-r----- 1 root adm 85083 Dec 20 2017 dmesg
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 325238 Dec 20 2017 dpkg.log
drwxr-x--- 2 root adm 4096 Dec 20 2017 apache2
drwxr-xr-x 1 root root 4096 Dec 20 2017 apt
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 47816 Dec 7 2017 bootstrap.log
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 4096 Dec 7 2017 fsck
```

```
-rw-rw---- 1 root  utmp      0 Dec  7 2017 btmp
drwxr-xr-x 2 root  root    4096 Apr 11 2014 upstart
```

The **-S** option will sort the files by file size:

```
sysadmin@localhost:~$ ls -l -S /var/log
total 844
-rw-r--r-- 1 root  root 325238 Dec 20 2017 dpkg.log
-rw-rw-r-- 1 root  utmp 292584 Oct  2 19:57 lastlog
-rw-r----- 1 root  adm  85083 Dec 20 2017 dmesg
-rw-r--r-- 1 root  root  47816 Dec  7 2017 bootstrap.log
-rw-r--r-- 1 root  root  32064 Dec 20 2017 faillog
-rw-r----- 1 syslog adm  19573 Oct  2 22:57 syslog
-rw-r--r-- 1 root  root  18047 Dec 20 2017 alternatives.log
drwxr-x--- 2 root  adm  4096 Dec 20 2017 apache2
drwxr-xr-x 1 root  root  4096 Dec 20 2017 apt
drwxr-xr-x 2 root  root  4096 Dec  7 2017 fsck
drwxr-xr-x 2 root  root  4096 Apr 11 2014 upstart
-rw-r----- 1 syslog adm  1346 Oct  2 22:17 auth.log
-rw-r----- 1 syslog adm   547 Oct  2 22:17 cron.log
-rw-rw-r-- 1 root  utmp   384 Oct  2 19:57 wtmp
-rw-r----- 1 syslog adm   106 Oct  2 19:57 kern.log
-rw-rw---- 1 root  utmp      0 Dec  7 2017 btmp
```

The **-r** option will reverse the order of any type of sort. Notice the difference when it is added to the previous example:

```
sysadmin@localhost:~$ ls -lSr /var/log
total 844
-rw-rw---- 1 root  utmp      0 Dec  7 2017 btmp
-rw-r----- 1 syslog adm   106 Oct  2 19:57 kern.log
-rw-rw-r-- 1 root  utmp   384 Oct  2 19:57 wtmp
-rw-r----- 1 syslog adm   654 Oct  2 23:17 cron.log
-rw-r----- 1 syslog adm  1669 Oct  2 23:17 auth.log
drwxr-xr-x 2 root  root  4096 Apr 11 2014 upstart
drwxr-xr-x 2 root  root  4096 Dec  7 2017 fsck
drwxr-xr-x 1 root  root  4096 Dec 20 2017 apt
drwxr-x--- 2 root  adm  4096 Dec 20 2017 apache2
-rw-r--r-- 1 root  root  18047 Dec 20 2017 alternatives.log
-rw-r----- 1 syslog adm  19680 Oct  2 23:17 syslog
-rw-r--r-- 1 root  root  32064 Dec 20 2017 faillog
-rw-r--r-- 1 root  root  47816 Dec  7 2017 bootstrap.log
-rw-r----- 1 root  adm  85083 Dec 20 2017 dmesg
-rw-rw-r-- 1 root  utmp 292584 Oct  2 19:57 lastlog
-rw-r--r-- 1 root  root 325238 Dec 20 2017 dpkg.log
```

The numbers in file size field switch from descending to ascending.

Used alone the **-r** option will list the files in reverse alphabetical order:

```
sysadmin@localhost:~$ ls -r /var/log
wtmp      lastlog  faillog  cron.log  auth.log  alternatives.log
upstart   kern.log  dpkg.log  btmp      apt
syslog    fsck      dmesg    bootstrap.log  apache2
```

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