The `ls` command in Unix/Linux is used to list files and directories in the current working directory. However, there are several options and variations of the `ls` command that you can use to customize its behavior and get different types of information about files and directories. Here are some examples:

1. \*\***List Hidden Files**\*\*: By default, `ls` does not show hidden files (files whose names start with a dot). You can use the `-a` option to show hidden files:

ls -a

2. \*\***Long Listing Format**\*\*: You can use the `-l` option to display files in long listing format, which provides detailed information about each file, including permissions, owner, group, size, and modification date:

ls -l

3. \*\***List Files in a Specific Directory**\*\*: You can specify a directory path to list files and directories in that directory:

ls /path/to/directory

4. \*\***Sort Files by Modification Time**\*\*: You can use the `-t` option to sort files by modification time, with the newest files first:

ls -t

5. \*\***Sort Files by Size**\*\*: You can use the `-S` option to sort files by size, with the largest files first:

ls -S

6. \*\***List Subdirectories Recursively**\*\*: You can use the `-R` option to list files and directories recursively, showing the contents of subdirectories as well:

ls -R

7. \*\***Show File Types**\*\*: You can use the `-F` option to append indicators to filenames to indicate the file type (e.g., `/` for directories, `\*` for executable files, `@` for symbolic links):

ls -F

8. \*\***Colorized Output**\*\*: Some versions of `ls` support colorized output to highlight different types of files. You can enable this with the `--color` option:

ls --color