

```
$ ls -al
```

total 94							
drwxr-xr-x	2	john	doc	512	Jul 10 22:25	.	
drwxr-xr-x	4	bin	bin	1024	Jul 8 11:48	..	
-rw-r--r--	1	john	doc	136	Jul 8 14:46	.exerc	
-rw-r--r--	1	john	doc	833	Jul 8 14:51	.profile	
-rw-rw-rw-	1	john	doc	31273	Jul 10 22:25	ch1	
-rw-rw-rw-	1	john	doc	0	Jul 10 21:57	ch2	

Type

Access Modes

# of Links

Owner

Group

Size (in bytes)

Modification Date and Time

Name

Figure 3-5. Output from `ls -al`

### Type

Tells whether the item is a directory (`d`) or a plain file (`-`). (There are other less common types that we don't explain here.)

### Access modes

Specifies three types of users (yourself, your group, all others) who are allowed to read (`r`), write (`w`), or execute (`x`) your files. We'll say more about this in a moment.

### Links

The number of files or directories linked to this one. (This isn't the same sort of *link* as in a web page. We don't discuss filesystem links in this little book.)

### Owner

The user who created or owns this file or directory.

### Group

The group that owns the file or directory. (If your version of Unix doesn't show this column, add the `-g` option to see it.)

### Size (in bytes)

The size of the file or directory. (A directory is actually a special type of file. Here, the "size" of a directory is of the directory file itself, not of all the files in that directory.)