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| **DOCUMENT RULES:** | |
| **Task Number / Name:** | **Linux files** |
| **Task name & column name should be written:** | **Bold (CTRL+B)** |
| **Commands should be written in the after # sign:** | *Italic (CTRL+I) #hostname* |
| **Output photo should be cropped or compressed:**  **Photo could be more than one:**  **If you need extra lines, add the line next after it:** | ***Description photo should be with title bar (CTRL + I + B)*** |
| **All other text should be written:** | Standard |
| **Font name and text size:** | Calibri and 9 |
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Linux

* - one dash informs the system that we will pass one letter argument, like 'l'

ls -l(long)

l means long listing format.

ls - l yazanda fayl haqqinda melumatlar daha etrafli olur.

* -- two dashes means that argument will contain more than one letter. Most commonly it will be an english word.
* ls -a (all)

This command listed much more files than before.

* The first, . simply means the current directory of the user.(ls .)

The second, .. means parent directory.(ls ..)

* a means all, A means almost all(ls -A)
* this command shows the current date and time:date
* The first sort option will be -t. This argument sorts files with the last modification time, newest files come first.

Let's try.

ls -lt

* atime - the last time when file was accessed
* mtime - last modification time. By modification we mean change in the file content.
* ctime - last metadata modification time. We mean here - permissions change, location of the file, etc.
* Ok, now let's print the list and order it by ctime - metadata change.

ls -ltc

* ls -s

This shows the short list of files and allocated space.

* ls -lS it sorts files by size, largest are going first.
* ls -lh we have printed the size of the files not in bytes, but in more readable form, with K, M, or G, that sort of things.h use the powers of 1024. So, 1K is a 1 powered by 1024. We have another otion
* ls --format=commas will print the files separated by commas. We can use shorter syntax and write ls -m
* -l is also the --format option. If you wish to use it in full, use ls --format=long
* ls -lQ prints the filenames in quotes
* --time-style changes the way how the date is formated in long format. Let's experiment:

ls -l

ls -l --time-style=locale

ls -l --time-style=iso

ls -l --time-style=full-iso

* ls -al --author prints the username of the creator of the file.

ls -ald prints directories only. Very useful in some circumstances.

ls -ali prints inodes (there will be a lesson about inodes).

ls -alR recursively prints all subdirectories.

ls -alr prints list in the reversed order.

ls --version prints the version of the binary.

ls --help for help