



1.9 ls command

We use ls command to list the files and directories inside any given directory. If you use ls command without any argument, then it will work on the current directory. We will see few examples of the command below.

```
[Nubeera@laptop ~]$ ls
Desktop Documents Downloads Music Pictures Public Templates Videos
[Nubeera@laptop ~]$ ls /tmp/
Cpython          systemd-private-759094c89c594c07a90156139ec4b969-colord.service-
↳hwU1hR hogsuspend
systemd-private-759094c89c594c07a90156139ec4b969-rtkit-daemon. ↳service-AwylGa
sperpdata_Nubeera tracker-extract-files.1000
Plugtmp          tracker-extract-files.1002
[Nubeera@laptop ~]$ ls /
bin  cpython  etc      lib  lost+found  mnt  proc  run  srv  sysroot
usr
Boot dev      home     lib64 media      opt  root  sbin sys  tmp
var
```

In the last two commands we provided a path as the argument to the ls command. / is a special directory, which represents root directory in Linux filesystem. You will learn more about that in the next Chapter.

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