Using the 'ls -l' option will display a long listing format of content one per line of the current directory. The line started with some characteristics of "file or directory permission, Owner and Group Name, File size, created/modified date and time, file/folder name".

'ls -a' will list all the hidden files started with (DOT '.') format along with the normal files. In Unix/Linux all hidden files begin with the dot '.' the formats are marked hidden.

Using 'ls -F' will add '/' classification at the end of each directory. In the above example, you can see all the directories are listed with '/' sign at the end.

The 'ls -g' option is similar to the 'ls -l' option, but with the '-g' option it will skip the owner details of the files and directories. In the above example it lists all the files without owner details.

The 'ls -i' option will list the index (called inode) number of each file and directory. In the above example you can have some number index/inode printed before the files and directories.

Using 'ls -m' will display all the files and directories separated by a comma.

Using the 'ls -n' option will list the UID (User ID) and GID (Group ID) of all the files and directory as one per line. In the above example you can see a normal user and group (UID and GID) has 1000 whereas the root UID and GID has 0.

The 'ls -r' option will list all files and directories in reverse order. In the above example you can see, all the files and directories are sorted in reverse alphabetical order.

Using the 'ls -lR' option will long list in the tree format of all directory and sub-directories.

Option 'ls -t' will list out all the recently modified files and folders first. In the above example you can see a folder named 'linuxteck' and a file named 'test' are listed in the first place. These two files are the newly created ones.
Using the 'ls -lh' option will show the size of each file in a human-readable format. Reading files in bytes may get confusing instead we can read files in KB,MB,GB etc, it is much easier "e.g.," To read 5782242 bytes will get confused whereas to read 5.7 M is much more user-friendly.

option	description
`ls -a`	list all files including hidden file starting with '.'
`ls --color`	colored list [=always/never/auto]
`ls -d`	list directories - with ' */'
`ls -F`	add one char of */=>@| to enteries
`ls -i`	list file's inode index number
`ls -l`	list with long format - show permissions
`ls -la`	list long format including hidden files
`ls -lh`	list long format with readable file size
`ls -ls`	list with long format with file size
`ls -r`	list in reverse order
`ls -R`	list recursively directory tree
`ls -s`	list file size
`ls -S`	sort by file size
`ls -t`	sort by time & date
`ls -X`	sort by extension name

List directory *Documents/Books* with *relative* path:

```
$ ls Documents/Books
```

List directory */home/user/Documents/Books* with *absolute* path.

```
$ ls /home/user/Documents/Books
```

List root directory:

```
$ ls /
```

List parent directory:

```
$ ls ..
```

List user's home directory (e.g: /home/user):

```
$ ls ~
```

List with long format:

```
$ ls -l
```

Show hidden files:

```
$ ls -a
```

List with long format and show hidden files:

```
$ ls -la
```

Sort by date/time:

```
$ ls -t
```

Sort by file size:

```
$ ls -S
```

List all subdirectories:

```
$ ls *
```

Recursive directory tree list:

```
$ ls -R
```

List only text files with wildcard:

```
$ ls *.txt
```

ls redirection to output file:

```
$ ls > out.txt
```

List directories only:

```
$ ls -d */
```

List files and directories with full path:

```
$ ls -d $PWD/*
```