`-l'
`--format=long'
`--format=verbose'
     In addition to the name of each file, print the file type, file
     mode bits, number of hard links, owner name, group name, size, and
     timestamp (*note Formatting file timestamps::), normally the
     modification time. Print question marks for information that
     cannot be determined.

     Normally the size is printed as a byte count without punctuation,
     but this can be overridden (*note Block size::). For example, `-h'
     prints an abbreviated, human-readable count, and
     `--block-size="'1"' prints a byte count with the thousands
     separator of the current locale.

     For each directory that is listed, preface the files with a line
     `total BLOCKS', where BLOCKS is the total disk allocation for all
     files in that directory. The block size currently defaults to 1024
     bytes, but this can be overridden (*note Block size::). The
     BLOCKS computed counts each hard link separately; this is arguably
     a deficiency.

     The file type is one of the following characters:

    `-'
          regular file

    `b'
          block special file

    `c'
          character special file

    `C'
          high performance ("contiguous data") file

    `d'
          directory

    `D'
          door (Solaris 2.5 and up)

    `l'
          symbolic link

    `M'
          off-line ("migrated") file (Cray DMF)

    `n'
          network special file (HP-UX)

`p'
     FIFO (named pipe)

`P'
     port (Solaris 10 and up)

`s'
     socket

`?'
     some other file type

The file mode bits listed are similar to symbolic mode specifications (*note Symbolic Modes::). But `ls' combines multiple bits into the third character of each set of permissions as follows:

`s'
     If the set-user-ID or set-group-ID bit and the corresponding executable bit are both set.

`S'
     If the set-user-ID or set-group-ID bit is set but the corresponding executable bit is not set.

`t'
     If the restricted deletion flag or sticky bit, and the other-executable bit, are both set. The restricted deletion flag is another name for the sticky bit. *Note Mode Structure::.

`T'
     If the restricted deletion flag or sticky bit is set but the other-executable bit is not set.

`x'
     If the executable bit is set and none of the above apply.

`-'
     Otherwise.

Following the file mode bits is a single character that specifies whether an alternate access method such as an access control list applies to the file. When the character following the file mode bits is a space, there is no alternate access method. When it is a printing character, then there is such a method.

GNU `ls' uses a `.' character to indicate a file with an SELinux security context, but no other alternate access method.

A file with any other combination of alternate access methods is
marked with a `+' character.

On a regular (MBR) system, there are a maximum of 4 reg. partitions.
On a GPT system, you can have up to 128 partitions.