NAME
       ls - list directory contents

SYNOPSIS
       ls [OPTION]... [FILE]...

DESCRIPTION
       List information about the FILEs (the current directory by default).
       Sort entries alphabetically if none of -cftuvSUX nor --sort.

       Mandatory arguments to long options are mandatory for short options
       too.

       -a, --all
              do not ignore entries starting with .

       -A, --almost-all
              do not list implied . and ..

       --author
              with -l, print the author of each file

       -b, --escape
              print octal escapes for nongraphic characters

       --block-size=SIZE
              use SIZE-byte blocks

       -B, --ignore-backups
              do not list implied entries ending with ~

       -c   with -lt: sort by, and show, ctime (time of last modification of
              file status information) with -l: show ctime and sort by name
              otherwise: sort by ctime

       -C   list entries by columns

       --color[=WHEN]
              control whether color is used to distinguish file types. WHEN
              may be `never', `always', or `auto'

       -d, --directory
              list directory entries instead of contents, and do not derefer-
              ence symbolic links

       -D, --dired
              generate output designed for Emacs' dired mode

       -f   do not sort, enable -aU, disable -ls --color

       -F, --classify
              append indicator (one of */=>@|) to entries

       --file-type
              likewise, except do not append `*'

       --format=WORD
              across -x, commas -m, horizontal -x, long -l, single-column -1,
              verbose -l, vertical -C

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--full-time
       like -l --time-style=full-iso

-g     like -l, but do not list owner

--group-directories-first
       group directories before files.

       augment with a --sort option, but any use  of  --sort=none  (-U)
       disables grouping

-G, --no-group
       in a long listing, don't print group names

-h, --human-readable
       with -l, print sizes in human readable format (e.g., 1K 234M 2G)

--si   likewise, but use powers of 1000 not 1024

-H, --dereference-command-line
       follow symbolic links listed on the command line

--dereference-command-line-symlink-to-dir
       follow  each  command line symbolic link that points to a direc-
       tory

--hide=PATTERN
       do not list implied entries matching shell  PATTERN  (overridden
       by -a or -A)

--indicator-style=WORD
       append indicator with style WORD to entry names: none (default),
       slash (-p), file-type (--file-type), classify (-F)

-i, --inode
       print the index number of each file

-I, --ignore=PATTERN
       do not list implied entries matching shell PATTERN

-k     like --block-size=1K

-l     use a long listing format

-L, --dereference
       when showing file information for a symbolic link, show informa-
       tion  for  the file the link references rather than for the link
       itself

-m     fill width with a comma separated list of entries

-n, --numeric-uid-gid
       like -l, but list numeric user and group IDs

-N, --literal
       print raw entry names (don't treat e.g. control characters  spe-
       cially)

-o     like -l, but do not list group information

-p, --indicator-style=slash
       append / indicator to directories

-q, --hide-control-chars
       print ? instead of non graphic characters
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--show-control-chars
       show  non  graphic  characters  as-is (default unless program is
       `ls' and output is a terminal)

-Q, --quote-name
       enclose entry names in double quotes

--quoting-style=WORD
       use quoting style WORD for entry names: literal, locale,  shell,
       shell-always, c, escape

-r, --reverse
       reverse order while sorting

-R, --recursive
       list subdirectories recursively

-s, --size
       print the allocated size of each file, in blocks

-S     sort by file size

--sort=WORD
       sort  by  WORD  instead of name: none -U, extension -X, size -S,
       time -t, version -v

--time=WORD
       with -l, show time as WORD instead of modification  time:  atime
       -u,  access  -u,  use  -u, ctime -c, or status -c; use specified
       time as sort key if --sort=time

--time-style=STYLE
       with -l, show times using style STYLE: full-iso, long-iso,  iso,
       locale,  +FORMAT.   FORMAT is interpreted like `date'; if FORMAT
       is FORMAT1FORMAT2, FORMAT1 applies to non-recent  files
       and FORMAT2 to recent files; if STYLE is prefixed with `posix-',
       STYLE takes effect only outside the POSIX locale

-t     sort by modification time

-T, --tabsize=COLS
       assume tab stops at each COLS instead of 8

-u     with -lt: sort by, and show, access time with  -l:  show  access
       time and sort by name otherwise: sort by access time

-U     do not sort; list entries in directory order

-v     natural sort of (version) numbers within text

-w, --width=COLS
       assume screen width instead of current value

-x     list entries by lines instead of by columns

-X     sort alphabetically by entry extension

-Z, --context
       print any SELinux security context of each file

-1     list one file per line

--help display this help and exit
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       --version
              output version information and exit

       SIZE  may  be (or may be an integer optionally followed by) one of fol-
       lowing: kB 1000, K 1024, MB 1000*1000, M 1024*1024, and so on for G, T,
       P, E, Z, Y.

       By  default,  color is not used to distinguish types of files.  That is
       equivalent to using --color=none.  Using the --color option without the
       optional  WHEN  argument  is  equivalent to using --color=always.  With
       --color=auto, color codes are output only if standard  output  is  con-
       nected  to  a  terminal  (tty).   The environment variable LS_COLORS can
       influence the colors, and can be set easily by the dircolors command.

   Exit status:
       0      if OK,

       1      if minor problems (e.g., cannot access subdirectory),

       2      if serious trouble (e.g., cannot access command-line argument).

AUTHOR
       Written by Richard M. Stallman and David MacKenzie.

REPORTING BUGS
       Report ls bugs to bug-coreutils@gnu.org
       GNU coreutils home page:
       General help using GNU software:

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SEE ALSO
       The full documentation for ls is maintained as a  Texinfo  manual.   If
       the  info and ls programs are properly installed at your site, the com-
       mand

              info coreutils 'ls invocation'

       should give you access to the complete manual.
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