Listing Files in Bash and Z Shell

You can list all of the files in the current directory by just typing **ls**.

```
$  ls
```

This will just print the names of files and directories. To see more information, add the **l** (long) option. If the first letter in the line is *d*, then the file is a directory. If it is just -, than the file is a regular file. Besides permissions, users, links and groups (which we will talk about later), you will get the file size (in blocks), date and time of modification and the name of the file.

The **h** option will show you the filesize in a more human readable format (in bytes).
You can sort files by size with **S** option and by modification time with **t** option. The biggest (and most recently created) file will be shown at the top. You can reverse the order with the **r** command.

Files with a dot in front of them are **hidden files**. The only way you can see them is by adding the **a** option.

ls also takes arguments. You can pass the name of more directories and all of their contents will be listed out. If you don't want to see all of the subdirectories expanded, you can add the **d** option.