[**https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dQ8JgDUS8DA&list=PLS1QulWo1RIb9WVQGJ\_vh-RQusbZgO\_As&index=2**](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dQ8JgDUS8DA&list=PLS1QulWo1RIb9WVQGJ_vh-RQusbZgO_As&index=2)

**Notes:**

* Command ls lists all directories in the current directory
* Command ls has other options and folders you can use. Structure looks like looks like this: ls [options] [fd]
* You can use a name of a directory like Documents: ls Documents/
* That will list all files in that specific directory or any other directory that is specified.
* Command ls / shows the root directories contents.
* Command clear clears the terminal. CTRL+L only adds some lines and scrolls down.
* Pressing TAB attempts to autocomplete a directory’s or file’s name if that name is present.
* Command ls .. gives you contents of your parent directory. If you want to go up 2 directories, use ls ../..
* There are some flags or options:
  + ls -l lists files in a long format (give you the details, rights of the file, size, time, and location)
    - d is for directory.. next are rwxrwxrwx, these are permissions for owner, group and others respectively.. The "-" symbol means that particular right is not available.. e.g., The desktop folder has "drwxr-xr-x", it means d is directory, rwx means owner has permission to read write and execute, group has r-x so group has read and execute but not write permission, others have r-x which is again read and execute but not write permission.
  + ls -a lists all hidden files
  + ls -lS sort the directory by size
  + ls \*.html looks for all the files that have a prefix html
  + ls \*.\* looks for all the files with all extensions
  + ls -lS > output.txt will create an output.txt file and will have all the information of that command in that output.txt file
  + ls -d \*/ lists all the directories and no files
  + man ls will list a manual page for the ls command showing all the other flags, that can be used with the ls command. Command man can be used for any linux commands.