

The ls -l command output format

Output format example	-rw-r--r--@ 1 jdoe staff 5111 9 Jun 14:30 readme.rst.txt										
Fields	-	rw-	r--	r--	@	1	jdoe	staff	5111	9 Jun 14:30	readme.rst.txt
	Device Type:	Owner	Group	Word	On macOS only:		ownership				
<div>Description</div> <div>Note: use the info ls command to see more information related to your system.</div> <div>See Also:<ul style="list-style-type: none">ls @ wikipedia with all the identified external links.</div>	<div><ul style="list-style-type: none">- Regular file.b Block special file.c Character special file.C High performance (contiguous data) file.d Directory.D Door (Solaris).l (letter l) Symbolic link.M Off-line (migrated) file (Cray DMF).n Network special file (HP-UX).p FIFO (named pipe).P Port (Solaris).s Socket.? Some other file type.</div>	<div>Permissions:</div> <div><ul style="list-style-type: none">read,write,other:<ul style="list-style-type: none">s : If the set-user-ID or set-group-ID and corresponding executable bit are both set.S : If the set-user-ID or set-group-ID 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 of the sticky bit.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.</div>			<div><ul style="list-style-type: none">@ has extended attributes% dataless file or directory</div>	Number of links or directories	User ownership: user that owns the file or directory	Group ownership	Size in bytes. With ls -lh, size format is human readable with units: <ul style="list-style-type: none">k : kiloM : megaG : giga	Date of last modification	Name of the file