

The ls -l command output format

Output format example	-rw-r--r--@ 1 roup staff 5111 9 Jun 14:30 readme.rst.txt										
Fields	-	rw-	r--	r--	@	1	roup	staff	5111	9 Jun 14:30	readme.rst.txt
	Device Type:	Owner	Group	Word	On macOS only:		ownership				
Description <i>Note:</i> use the info ls command to see more information related to your system.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Regular file.b Block special file.c Character special file.d Directory.l Symbolic link.p FIFO.s Socket.w Whiteout.	Permissions: <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.			<ul style="list-style-type: none">• @ has extended attributes• % dataless fiile or directory	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 : kilo• M : mega• G : giga	Date of last modification	Name of the file