The Is -I command output format

Fields	-	rw-	r	r	@	1	jdoe	staff	5111	9 Jun 14:30	readme.rst.txt
	Device Type:	Owner	er Group Word		Optional Extra field		ownership		1		
Note: use the info 1s command to see more information related to your system. See Also: Is @ wikipedia with all the identified external links.	 Regular file. Block special file. Character special file. CHigh performance (contiguous data) file. Door (Solaris). I (letter 1) 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. 	Discretionary Access Control (DAC) Permissions: • read, • write, • other: • 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-			 macOS only: @ has extended attributes. dataless file or directory. Linux only: Flag that file has SELinux security context 	of links or	User ownership: user that owns the file or directory		Size in bytes. With 1s -1h, size format is human readable with units: k: kilo M: mega G: giga	Date of last modification. Date format might be affected by the LANG environment variable. On Linux, you can change the date format with the —time-style option. For example: 1s -1time-style="long-iso"	Name of the file.
Extra Notes:	POSIX File System Permissions	exec	cutable bit If the exice of the about the state of the st	is not set. ecutable bit is set and ove apply. ise. nd S bits identify whe se are special permis For example, if the u	context is shown with Is -Z option.	orogram, who	nen run by any user, to s set, another user will	be run with the effe	orogram as if it was roo		hip fields).
SELinux: With -Z option: References:	SELinux security context • Shown with the -Z option between ownership & size for the Is -I output: in place of _ above. • SELinux Notebook • Table of Contents • Red Hat SELinux • SELinux @ Gentoo wiki • SELinux @ ArchLinux wiki • SELinux @ Rocky Linux 8 wiki • SELinux @ Alma Linux 9 wiki	• ? The ? is displayed when the file has no associated SELinux security context.									
		SELinux contexts follow the SELinux user:role:type:level syntax with the following fields (as described in the SELinux RedHat web page:									
		• user (u) The <u>SELinux user</u> identity. This can be associated to one or more roles that the SELinux user is allowed to use.									
		• role (role (r) The <u>SELinux role</u> . This can be associated				to one or more types the SELinux user is allowed to access.				
		• type (.	t)	The SELinux type	of the file (the SELinux	ux object). It defines what access permissions the SELinux user has to that object.					
		• level		 <u>SELinux security level</u> field (or range). It is only present if the policy supports MCS or MLS. The entry can consist of: A single security level that contains a sensitivity level and zero or more categories (e.g. s0, s1:c0, s7:c10.c15). A range that consists of two security levels (a low and high) separated by a hyphen (e.g. s0 - s15:c0.c1023). 							