

Tips for 'ls'

This tip demonstrates some useful variations of one of the most common commands in a linux system: ls.

Use '-s' to print the file size and '-S' to sort by file size.

Code Listing 1: Listing file by size

```
// add -r to print in reverse
# ls -sSh
```

Use '-t' and '--time-style=long-iso' to print files sorted by modification time in a standard output format.

Code Listing 2: Listing files by date

```
# ls -lgt --time-style=long-iso
```

Use '--sort=extension' to sort files by their extension (to see perl scripts, shell scripts, etc. listed in a group).

Code Listing 3: Sorting files by extension/version

```
# ls -lgo --sort=extension

// or sort by version
# ls -lgo --sort=version
```

Note: The '-g' and '-o' options remove the owner and group columns from the output. There are many more options, but these are just a few that may prove to be useful.
<http://www.gentoo.org/news/en/gwn/20031215-newsletter.xml>