

tree(1) - Linux man page

Name

tree - list contents of directories in a tree-like format.

Synopsis

```
tree [-adfgihlnopqrstuvxACDFNS] [-L level [-R]] [-H baseHREF] [-T title] [-o filename] [--nolinks] [-P pattern] [-I pattern] [--inodes] [--device] [--noreport] [--dirsfirst] [--version] [--help] [--filelimit #] [directory ...]
```

Description

Tree is a recursive directory listing program that produces a depth indented listing of files. Color is supported ala *dircolors* if the **LS_COLORS** environment variable is set, output is to a tty, and the **-C** flag is used. With no arguments, *tree* lists the files in the current directory. When directory arguments are given, *tree* lists all the files and/or directories found in the given directories each in turn. Upon completion of listing all files/directories found, *tree* returns the total number of files and/or directories listed.

By default, when a symbolic link is encountered, the path that the symbolic link refers to is printed after the name of the link in the format:

```
name -> real-path
```

If the **-l** option is given and the symbolic link refers to an actual directory, then *tree* will follow the path of the symbolic link as if it were a real directory.

Options

Tree understands the following command line switches:

--help

Outputs a verbose usage listing.

--version

Outputs the version of tree.

-a

All files are printed. By default tree does not print hidden files (those beginning with a dot '.'). In no event does tree print the file system constructs '.' (current directory) and '..' (previous directory).

-d

List directories only.

-f

Prints the full path prefix for each file.

-i

Makes tree not print the indentation lines, useful when used in conjunction with the **-f** option.

-l

Follows symbolic links if they point to directories, as if they were directories. Symbolic links that will result in recursion are avoided when detected.

-x

Stay on the current file-system only. Ala **find -xdev**.

-P pattern

List only those files that match the wild-card *pattern*. Note: you must use the **-a** option to also consider those files beginning with a dot '.' for matching. Valid wildcard operators are '*' (any zero or more characters), '?' (any single character), '['...]' (any single character listed between brackets (optional - (dash) for character range may be used: ex: [A-Z]), and '[^...]' (any single character not listed in brackets) and '|' separates alternate patterns.

-I pattern

Do not list those files that match the wild-card *pattern*.

--noreport

Omits printing of the file and directory report at the end of the tree listing.

-p

Print the file type and permissions for each file (as per ls -l).

-s

Print the size of each file in bytes along with the name.

-h

Print the size of each file but in a more human readable way, e.g. appending a size letter for kilobytes (K), megabytes (M), gigabytes (G), terrabytes (T), petabytes (P) and exabytes (E).

-u

Print the username, or UID # if no username is available, of the file.

-g

Print the group name, or GID # if no group name is available, of the file.

-D

Print the date of the last modification time for the file listed.

--inodes

Prints the inode number of the file or directory

--device

Prints the device number to which the file or directory belongs

-F

Append a '/' for directories, a '=' for socket files, a '*' for executable files and a '|' for FIFO's, as per ls -F

-q

Print non-printable characters in filenames as question marks instead of the default caret notation.

-N

Print non-printable characters as is instead of the default caret notation.

-v

Sort the output by version.

-r

Sort the output in reverse alphabetic order.

-t

Sort the output by last modification time instead of alphabetically.

--dirsfirst

List directories before files.

-n

Turn colorization off always, over-ridden by the **-C** option.

-C

Turn colorization on always, using built-in color defaults if the LS_COLORS environment variable is not set. Useful to colorize output to a pipe.

-A

Turn on ANSI line graphics hack when printing the indentation lines.

-S

Turn on ASCII line graphics (useful when using linux console mode fonts). This option is now equivalent to '--charset=IBM437' and will eventually be depreciated.

-L level

Max display depth of the directory tree.

--filelimit #

Do not descend directories that contain more than # entries.

-R

Recursively cross down the tree each *level* directories (see **-L** option), and at each of them execute **tree** again adding '-o 00Tree.html' as a new option.

-H *baseHREF*

Turn on HTML output, including HTTP references. Useful for ftp sites. *baseHREF* gives the base ftp location when using HTML output. That is, the local directory may be '/local/ftp/pub', but it must be referenced as 'ftp://hostname.organization.domain/pub' (*baseHREF* should be 'ftp://hostname.organization.domain'). Hint: don't use ANSI lines with this option, and don't give more than one directory in the directory list. If you wish to use colors via CCS stylesheet, use the **-C** option in addition to this option to force color output.

-T *title*

Sets the title and H1 header string in HTML output mode.

--charset *charset*

Set the character set to use when outputting HTML and for line drawing.

--nolinks

Turns off hyperlinks in HTML output.

-o *filename*

Send output to *filename*.

Files

/etc/DIR_COLORS

System color database.

~/.dircolors

Users color database.

Environment

LS_COLORS

Color information created by dircolors

TREE_CHARSET

Character set for tree to use in HTML mode.

LC_CTYPE

Locale for filename output.

Author

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HTML output hacked by Francesc Rocher (rocher@econ.udg.es)

Charsets and OS/2 support by Kyosuke Tokoro (NBG01720@nifty.ne.jp)

Bugs

Tree does not prune "empty" directories when the `-P` and `-l` options are used. Tree prints directories as it comes to them, so cannot accumulate information on files and directories beneath the directory it is printing.

The `-h` option rounds to the nearest whole number unlike the `ls` implementation of `-h` which rounds up always. The IEC standard names for powers of 2 corresponding to metric powers of 10 (KiBi, et al.) are silly.

Pruning files and directories with the `-l`, `-P` and `--filelimit` options will lead to incorrect file/directory count reports.

Probably more.

See Also

[dircolors\(1L\)](#), [ls\(1L\)](#), [find\(1L\)](#)

Referenced By

[pass\(1\)](#)