# Week Report 6

#### Wildcards

#### \* Wildcard

The \* wildcard matches from 0 to any number of characters.

- Examples:
  - List all the text file in a directory:
    - ls \* .txt
  - List all the files that start with the word file
    - ls file\*
  - Copy all the mp4 files
    - cp Downloads/\*.mp4 ~/Videos/Movies/

#### ? Wildcard

The? wildcard metacharacter matches prcisely one character.

- Examples:
  - list all the files that have 3 characters and are followed by the word file in the name.

```
ajtavarez@cis106:~/praciceWildcards$ touch 123file.txt
ajtavarez@cis106:~/praciceWildcards$ ls ???file*
123file.txt
ajtavarez@cis106:~/praciceWildcards$ _
```

### [] Wildcard

The brackets wildcard match a single character in a range.

- Examples:
  - To match all the files that have a vowel after letter f:
    - ls f[aeiou]\*
  - To match all files that do not have a vowel after letter f:
    - ls f[!aeiou]\*
  - To match all the files that have a range of letters after f:
    - ls f[a-z]\*

#### **Brace Expansion**

Brace expansion {} is not a wildcard but another feature of bash that allows you to generate arbitrary strings to use with commands.

- Examples:
  - To create a whole directory structure in a single command:

mkdir -p music/{jazz,rock}/{mp3files,videoes,oggfiles}/new{1..3}

```
1: ajtavarez@cis106: ~ \ ajtavarez@cis106: ~ \ mkdir -p music/{jazz,rock}/{mp3files,videoes,oggfiles}/new{1..3} ajtavarez@cis106: ~ \ tree music/

music/

music/

mp3files

new1
new2
new3
oggfiles
new1
new2
new3
videoes
new3
videoes
new1
new2
new3
oggfiles
new1
new2
new3
videoes
new3
oggfiles
new1
new2
new3
videoes
new3
```

## Practice





