Week Report 6

Wildcards

* Wildcard

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

- Example:
 - 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 matches a single character

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

• List all the files that are hidden.

· List all the files that start with letter f

The [] wildcard matches a single character in a range

- Examples:
 - List all the files that start with a lowercase letter and have a 3 letter file extension

List all the files that start with an uppercase character and have a number in the name

• List all the file that start with a punctuation sign

Brace Expansion

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

Practice

• Examples:

• To create a whole directory structure in a single command

To create a N number of files use

```
1: atovar@cis106: ~/music ~
atovar@cis106:~/music$ website{1..5}.html
website1.html: command not found
atovar@cis106:~/music$ touch website{1..5}.html
atovar@cis106:~/music$ tree
      mp3files
        oggfiles
           new2
    rock
       mp3files
        oggfiles
        videos
        ___ new3
   website1.html
    website2.html
    website3.html
   website4.html
   website5.html
26 directories, 5 files
atovar@cis106:~/music$
```

Remove multiple files in a single directory

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