

# :mod:`fnmatch` --- Unix filename pattern matching

**System Message: ERROR/3 (D:\onboarding-resources\sample-onboarding-resources\cpython-main\Doc\library\ (cpython-main) (Doc) (library) fnmatch.rst, line 1); [backlink](#)**

Unknown interpreted text role "mod".

**System Message: ERROR/3 (D:\onboarding-resources\sample-onboarding-resources\cpython-main\Doc\library\ (cpython-main) (Doc) (library) fnmatch.rst, line 4)**

Unknown directive type "module".

```
.. module:: fnmatch
   :synopsis: Unix shell style filename pattern matching.
```

**Source code:** `:source:`Lib/fnmatch.py``

**System Message: ERROR/3 (D:\onboarding-resources\sample-onboarding-resources\cpython-main\Doc\library\ (cpython-main) (Doc) (library) fnmatch.rst, line 7); [backlink](#)**

Unknown interpreted text role "source".

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Unknown directive type "index".

```
.. index:: single: filenames; wildcard expansion
```

**System Message: ERROR/3 (D:\onboarding-resources\sample-onboarding-resources\cpython-main\Doc\library\ (cpython-main) (Doc) (library) fnmatch.rst, line 11)**

Unknown directive type "index".

```
.. index:: module: re
```

This module provides support for Unix shell-style wildcards, which are *not* the same as regular expressions (which are documented in the `:mod:`re`` module). The special characters used in shell-style wildcards are:

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**System Message: ERROR/3 (D:\onboarding-resources\sample-onboarding-resources\cpython-main\Doc\library\ (cpython-main) (Doc) (library) fnmatch.rst, line 19)**

Unknown directive type "index".

```
.. index::
   single: * (asterisk); in glob-style wildcards
   single: ? (question mark); in glob-style wildcards
   single: [] (square brackets); in glob-style wildcards
   single: ! (exclamation); in glob-style wildcards
   single: - (minus); in glob-style wildcards
```

Pattern	Meaning
*	matches everything
?	matches any single character
[seq]	matches any character in <i>seq</i>
[!seq]	matches any character not in <i>seq</i>

For a literal match, wrap the meta-characters in brackets. For example, `'[?]'` matches the character `'?'`.

**System Message: ERROR/3 (D:\onboarding-resources\sample-onboarding-resources\cpython-**

main\Doc\library\ (cpython-main) (Doc) (library) fnmatch.rst, line 41)

Unknown directive type "index".

```
.. index:: module: glob
```

Note that the filename separator ('/' on Unix) is *not* special to this module. See module `mod:`glob`` for pathname expansion (`mod:`glob`` uses `func:`.filter`` to match pathname segments). Similarly, filenames starting with a period are not special for this module, and are matched by the `*` and `?` patterns.

**System Message: ERROR/3 (D:\onboarding-resources\sample-onboarding-resources\cpython-main\Doc\library\ (cpython-main) (Doc) (library) fnmatch.rst, line 43); [backlink](#)**

Unknown interpreted text role "mod".

**System Message: ERROR/3 (D:\onboarding-resources\sample-onboarding-resources\cpython-main\Doc\library\ (cpython-main) (Doc) (library) fnmatch.rst, line 43); [backlink](#)**

Unknown interpreted text role "mod".

**System Message: ERROR/3 (D:\onboarding-resources\sample-onboarding-resources\cpython-main\Doc\library\ (cpython-main) (Doc) (library) fnmatch.rst, line 43); [backlink](#)**

Unknown interpreted text role "func".

Also note that `func:`functools.lru_cache`` with the `maxsize` of 32768 is used to cache the compiled regex patterns in the following functions: `func:`fnmatch``, `func:`fnmatchcase``, `func:`filter``.

**System Message: ERROR/3 (D:\onboarding-resources\sample-onboarding-resources\cpython-main\Doc\library\ (cpython-main) (Doc) (library) fnmatch.rst, line 49); [backlink](#)**

Unknown interpreted text role "func".

**System Message: ERROR/3 (D:\onboarding-resources\sample-onboarding-resources\cpython-main\Doc\library\ (cpython-main) (Doc) (library) fnmatch.rst, line 49); [backlink](#)**

Unknown interpreted text role "func".

**System Message: ERROR/3 (D:\onboarding-resources\sample-onboarding-resources\cpython-main\Doc\library\ (cpython-main) (Doc) (library) fnmatch.rst, line 49); [backlink](#)**

Unknown interpreted text role "func".

**System Message: ERROR/3 (D:\onboarding-resources\sample-onboarding-resources\cpython-main\Doc\library\ (cpython-main) (Doc) (library) fnmatch.rst, line 49); [backlink](#)**

Unknown interpreted text role "func".

**System Message: ERROR/3 (D:\onboarding-resources\sample-onboarding-resources\cpython-main\Doc\library\ (cpython-main) (Doc) (library) fnmatch.rst, line 53)**

Unknown directive type "function".

```
.. function:: fnmatch(filename, pattern)
```

```
Test whether the *filename* string matches the *pattern* string, returning
:const:`True` or :const:`False`. Both parameters are case-normalized
using :func:`os.path.normcase`. :func:`fnmatchcase` can be used to perform a
case-sensitive comparison, regardless of whether that's standard for the
operating system.
```

```
This example will print all file names in the current directory with the
extension ``.txt``::
```

```
import fnmatch
import os

for file in os.listdir('.'):
    if fnmatch.fnmatch(file, '*.txt'):
        print(file)
```

**System Message: ERROR/3 (D:\onboarding-resources\sample-onboarding-resources\cpython-main\Doc\library\ (cpython-main) (Doc) (library) fnmatch.rst, line 72)**

Unknown directive type "function".

```
.. function:: fnmatchcase(filename, pattern)
```

```
Test whether *filename* matches *pattern*, returning :const:`True` or
:const:`False`; the comparison is case-sensitive and does not apply
:func:`os.path.normcase`.
```

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Unknown directive type "function".

```
.. function:: filter(names, pattern)
```

```
Construct a list from those elements of the iterable *names* that match *pattern*. It is the same
``[n for n in names if fnmatch(n, pattern)]``, but implemented more efficiently.
```

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Unknown directive type "function".

```
.. function:: translate(pattern)
```

```
Return the shell-style *pattern* converted to a regular expression for
using with :func:`re.match`.
```

Example:

```
>>> import fnmatch, re
>>>
>>> regex = fnmatch.translate('*.txt')
>>> regex
'(?s:.*\\.txt)\\Z'
>>> reobj = re.compile(regex)
>>> reobj.match('foobar.txt')
<re.Match object; span=(0, 10), match='foobar.txt'>
```

**System Message: ERROR/3 (D:\onboarding-resources\sample-onboarding-resources\cpython-main\Doc\library\ (cpython-main) (Doc) (library) fnmatch.rst, line 102)**

Unknown directive type "seealso".

```
.. seealso::
```

```
Module :mod:`glob`
    Unix shell-style path expansion.
```