Week Report 6

> Instructions:

> Weekly Report must include the following: Wildcards. At least 3 examples per wildcard (*,?,[])

> Complete all the practice in the presentation and take screenshots after you complete each practice.
> * Practice 5 * Practice 6 * Practice 7 Brace expansion and how to use it. At least 3 examples

Wildcards

The * Wildcard

The * Wildcard matches zero or any number of characters in a filename.

- Examples:

The ? Wildcard

The ? Wildcard matches precisely one character in a filename. It is very useful when working with hidden files.

- Examples:

```
[17:43:36](adrian@G752VL2 dir)    1
>ls
beet   boat       book.docx   book.pdf   fail.txt
biek   book.doc   book.epub   dir2       file.txt
[17:43:37](adrian@G752VL2 dir)    2
>ls ./.??*
./.hidden1   ./.hidden2   ./.hidden3
[17:43:47](adrian@G752VL2 dir)    3
>cd dir2/
[17:43:53](adrian@G752VL2 dir2)   4
>ls ../.??*
../.hidden1   ../.hidden2   ../.hidden3
[17:44:00](adrian@G752VL2 dir2)   5
>cd ../
[17:44:05](adrian@G752VL2 dir)    6
>ls b??k*
biek   book.doc   book.docx   book.epub   book.pdf
[17:44:25](adrian@G752VL2 dir)    7
>ls f?l*
file.txt
[17:44:47](adrian@G752VL2 dir)    8
>ls *.???
book.doc   book.pdf   fail.txt   file.txt
[17:45:02](adrian@G752VL2 dir)
>
```

The [] Wildcard

The `[]` Wildcard matches a single character in a range. The brackets wildcard `[]` can use the exclamation mark `!` to reverse the match.

- Examples:
  - To match all 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 files that have a range of letters after f:
    - `ls f[a-z]*`
  - To match all files whose name has at least one number:
    - `ls *[0-9]*`
  - To match all the files whose name does not have a number in their file name:
    - `ls *[!0-9].*`
  - To match all files whose name begins with a letter from a-p or start with letters s or c:
    - `ls [a-psc]*`
  - To match all files whose name begins with any of these two sets of characters: letters from a-f or p-z:
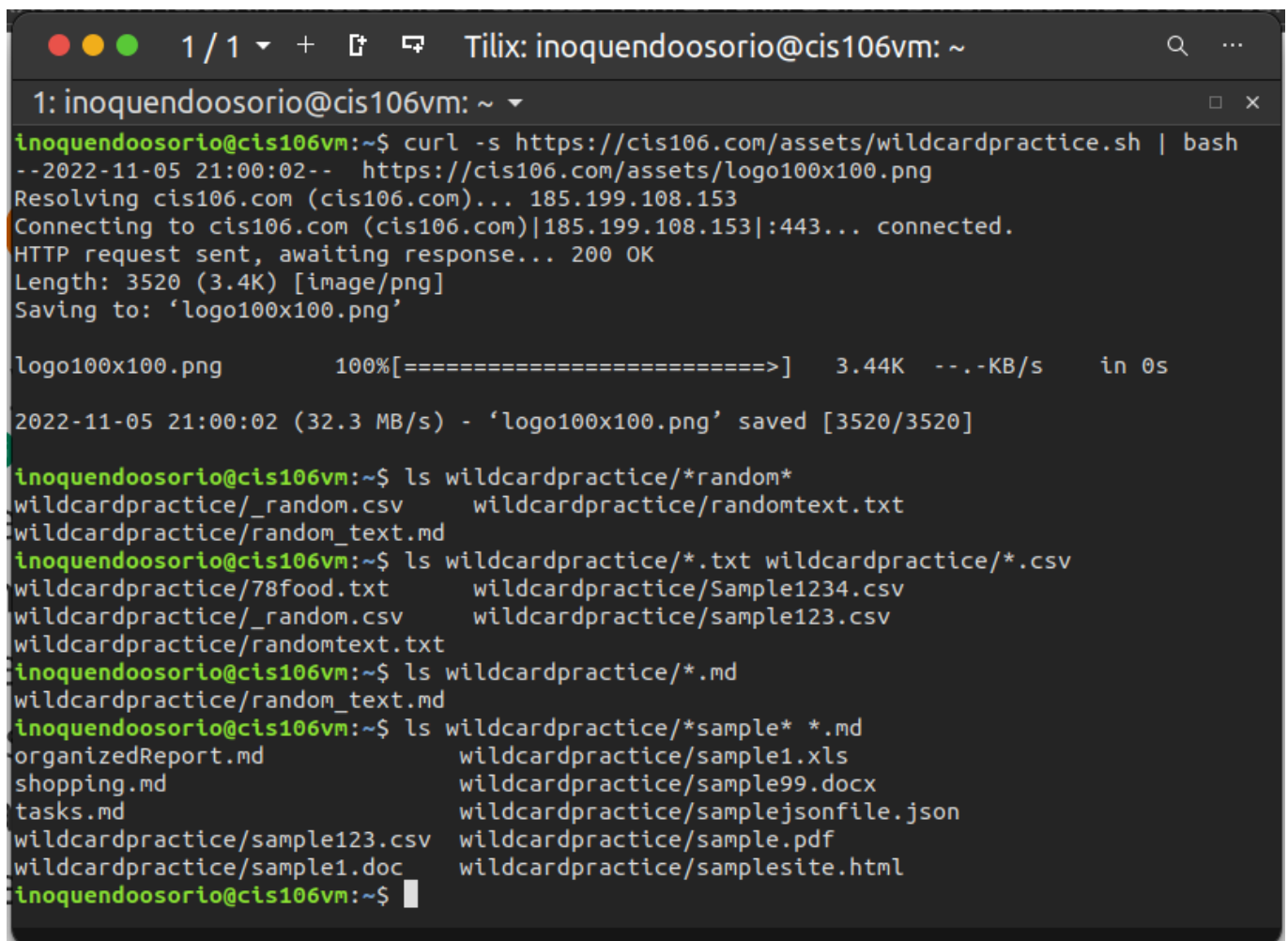   - `ls [a-fp-z]*`

Using Brace Expansion

Brace expansion is not a wildcard, but another feature of the bash shell 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,vidoes,oggfiles}/new{1..3}`
  - To create a N number of files use:
    - `touch website{1..5}.html`
    - `touch file{A..Z}.txt`
    - `touch file{001..10}.py`
    - `touch file{{a..z},{0..10}}.js`
  - Remove multiple files in a single directory
    - `rm -r {dir1,dir2,dir3,file.txt,file.py}`

Practices:

Practice 5

Practice 6

Practice 7

Bonus {brace expansion}

```
inoquendoosorio@cis106vm:~$ mkdir -p music/{jazz,rock}/{mp3files,videos,oggfiles}/new
inoquendoosorio@cis106vm:~$ tree music/
music/
├── jazz                          5 / 5
│   ├── mp3files
│   │   └── new
│   ├── oggfiles
│   │   └── new
│   └── videos
│       └── new
└── rock
    ├── mp3files
    │   └── new
    ├── oggfiles
    │   └── new
    └── videos
        └── new

14 directories, 0 files
inoquendoosorio@cis106vm:~$ ▮
```