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# 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 matches a single character.

- Examples:
  - List all the files that have 3 characters and are followed by the word file in the name
    - ls ???File\*

# [] Wildcard

The [] wildcard matches a single character in a range. Uses exclamation marks to reverse the match([!aeiou] or [!0-9]).

- Examples:
  - Match all files that have a vowel after the letter f.
    - ls f [aeiou]\*
  - Match all files that DO NOT have a vowel after the letter f.
    - ls f [!aeiou]\*
  - Match all files whose name have at least one number.
    - ls \*[0-9]\*

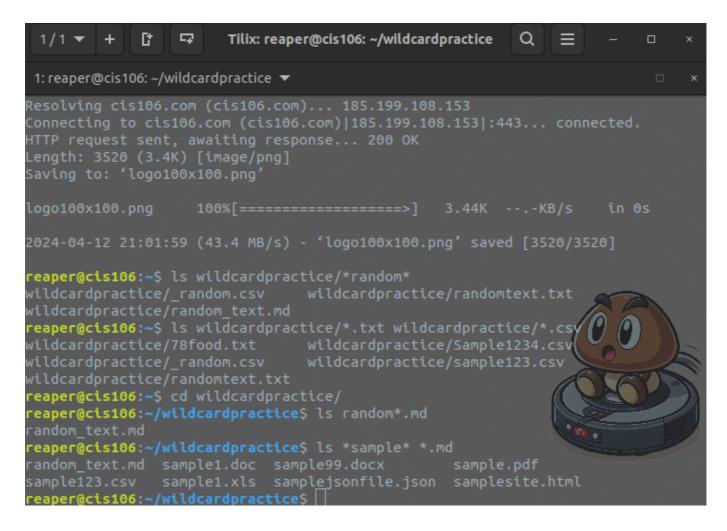
# {} Brace Expansion

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

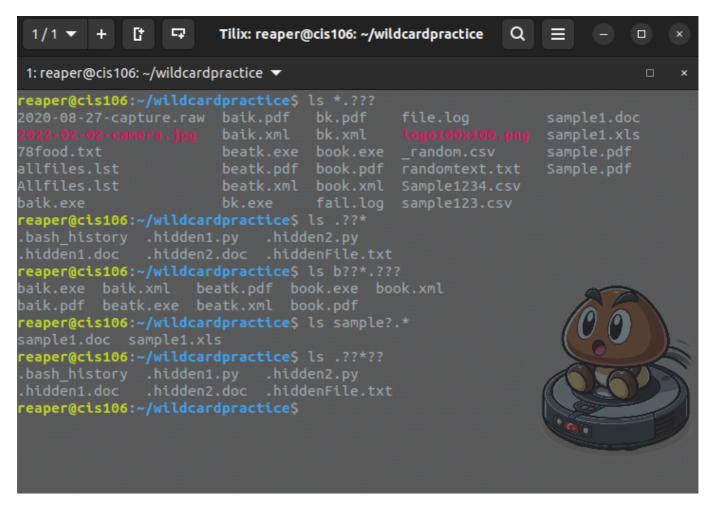
- Examples:
  - To create a whole directory structure in a single command.
    - mkdir -p music/{jazz,rock}/{mp3files,videos,oggfiles}/new{1..3}
  - To create a N number of files use.
    - touch website{1..5}.html
  - To remove multiple files in a single directory.
    - rm -r {dir1,dir2}

### Practice 1

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# Practice 2



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# Practice 3

