notes 4

Week Report 6

Wildcards

* wildcard

the * wild card matches from zero to any number of characters.

- EX:
- list all of thr 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

wildcard ? metacharacter matches precisely one character (useful for hidden files)

- EX:
- list all hidden files
- `ls .??*` this will match all files that start with a or and have any character after it
- this will match all files that start with a b
- `ls b??k*`
- this will match sll the files that start with f
- `ls f?l*`

[] wildcard

The Brackets wildcard match a single character in range

- EX:
- to match all files that 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]*`

Brace Expansion

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

- EX
- To create a whole directory structure in a single command
- `mkdir -p music/{jazz,rock}/{mp3files,videos,oggfiles}/new{1..3}`
- Remove multiple files in a single directory
- `rm -rn {dir1,dir2,dir3,file.txt,file.py}`
- To create a N number of files use:
- `touch website{1..5}.html`