Notes 4

Wildcards.

* Wildcard

The * matches anything and nothing and matches any number of characters

- Examples
    - Lists all files that end in a specific extension
        - `ls *.txt`
    - Lists more than one file in a dictionary
        - `ls *.txt *.pdf`
    - Lists all files that start with a specific word in a dictionary
        - `ls file.*`

? Wildcard

The ? matches precisely one character

- Examples
    - Lists all the files in the current dictatory (excluding hidden files)
        - `ls`
    - Lists all hidden files in the current directory
        - `ls ./.??*`
    - Lists all the hidden files in the parent directory
        - `ls ../.??*`

[] Wildcard

The [] matches a single character in a range

- Example
    - 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
        - `la f[aeiou]*`
    - To match all files that have a range of letter after f
        - `ls f[a-z]*`

{} Wildcard

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

- Example
    - To create a whole dictionary 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`
    - `touch file{A..Z}.txt`
- To remove multiple files in a single directory
    - `rm -r {dir1,dir2,dir3,file.txt,file.py}`