

## Notes 6

### 1. Asterisk (\*)

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The asterisk (\*) wildcard matches zero or more characters in a file or directory name.

Examples:

\*.txt matches all files with a .txt extension (e.g., file1.txt, document.txt).

data\* matches any files or directories starting with "data" (e.g., data, database, data123).

report matches any file or directory containing the word "report" (e.g., monthly\_report.doc, annual\_report\_2023.pdf).

### 2. Question Mark (?)

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The question mark (?) wildcard matches exactly one character.

Examples:

file?.txt matches files like file1.txt or fileA.txt, but not file.txt or file12.txt.

data-?.csv matches files like data-01.csv or data-XY.csv, but not data-1.csv or data-123.csv.

?jpg matches any single-character filenames ending with .jpg (e.g., a.jpg, b.jpg, but not abc.jpg).

### 3. Square Brackets ([])

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Square brackets are used to specify a set of characters, matching any single character within the brackets.

Examples:

file[12].txt matches file1.txt and file2.txt, but not file3.txt.

[a-z].txt matches any single lowercase letter file (e.g., a.txt, b.txt, etc.).

data-[!0-9].csv matches files like data-a.csv or data-X.csv, but excludes those that have a digit immediately after "data-" (e.g., it excludes data-1.csv).