Notes 6

There are only 3 wildcards. Here is how they work:

Wildcard	definition	example
*	matches 0 to any number of characters	`ls ~/Downloads/*.png`
?	matches 1 character	`ls ~/Downloads/f?ll.sh`
[]	matches 1 character from a set	`ls ~/Downloads/f[0-9]ll.sh`

* (Star/Asterisk) Wildcard

- matches 0 to any number of characters.

Example(s):

- List all the txt files: `ls *.txt`
- Move all the `.sh` (Shell Scripts) files: `mv wildcard_extra_practice/*.sh wildcard_extra_practice/scripts/`
- List and then move all the image files in the wildcard_extra_practice directory. You will need to create a directory first. `mkdir wildcard_extra_practice/images/ ls wildcard_extra_practice/img-*.* mv -v wildcard_extra_practice/img-*.* wildcard_extra_practice/images/`

? (Question Mark) Wildcard

- matches 1 character

Example(s):

- List all files that contain a 4 letter file extension: `ls -1X wildcard_extra_practice/* .????`
- List all the files that contain a 4 letter file extension and start with a letter i: `ls -1X wildcard_extra_practice/i* .????`

[] (Square Brackets) Wildcard

- matches 1 character from a set

Example(s):

- List all files that start with a capital letter: `ls wildcard_extra_practice/[A-Z]`
- List all the files that contain a number in their name: `ls wildcard_extra_practice/*[0-9]*`
- List all the files that start with a capital letter and have a 2 character file extension: `ls wildcard_extra_practice/[A-Z]* .??`