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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 metacharacter matches precisely one character.

- Examples:
 - · List all hidden files in the current directory
 - 'ls ./.??*'
 - List all the files that have a two character between letter b and k.
 - 'ls b??k*'
 - List all the files that have a 3 letter file extension
 - 'ls *.???'

[] Wildcard

The [] wildcard match a single character in a range.

- Examples
 - Match all files that have a vowel after letter f.
 - 'ls f[aeiou]*'
 - Match all files that do not have a vowel after letter f.
 - 'ls f[!aeiou]*'
 - Match all files that have a range of letters after f.
 - 'ls f[a-z]*'

Brace Expansion

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}'

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- To create a N number of files use.
 - 'touch website{1..5}.html'
- Remove multiple files in a single directory.
 - 'rm -r {dir1,dir2,dir3,file.txt,file.py}'

Practice

