Week Report 6

Summary on Wildcards

A. Summary of the Presentation.

- Wildcards:

    - Definition: Wildcards represent letter and characters use to specify a file name for searches.

    - Wildcards are officially called metacharacter wildcards.

    - Wildcard is a star (*) character.

        - Example: ls *.txt
            - This will match all files edn in .txt

    - when to use Whilecard:

        - when you want to list all files with a particular file extension
        - when you remember a portion of the name
        - when you want to copy, move or move all files that match a particular naming convention
        - Example:

            !

    - List files inside a single column.

        - First: ls -X1
        - Second: ls -X1 *.css

- The Wildcard (*) replaces the name of the files because we do not care about the file name in this instances.

- The Wildcard:

    - The brackets wildcard match a single character in a range.

- The brackets wildcard use the exclamation mark to reverse the match.
    - Example: match everything except vowels [!aeiou]
    - Example: any character except numbers [!0-9]
    - Examples:
        1. To match all files that you have a vowel after letter f:
            - Example: ls f[aeiou]*
        2. To match all files that do not have a vowel after letter f:
            - Example: ls f[!aeiou]*
        3. To match all the files whose name does nto have a number in their file name:
            - Example: ls *[!0-9]*.*
        4. to match all files whose name begins with a letter form a-p or start with letter s or c:
            - ls[a-psc]*
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- Whilecard Rule:

- !Pic4](pic4.png)!