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 also know as metacharacter wildcards.
    - You can use a wildcard to get a long list of all files in the current directory starting with new.
    - Use wildcards to manage to directories faster
    - Move or delete a group of files
    - Locate files on a portion of their filenames
    - create files and directories quicker
  - Wildcard is a star (*) character.
    - Example: ls *.txt
      - This will match all files edn in .txt
- Benefits of using Wildcard:
  - 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:
    - For example, `ls *.txt` will match all files that end in .txt regardless of the size of the file name.

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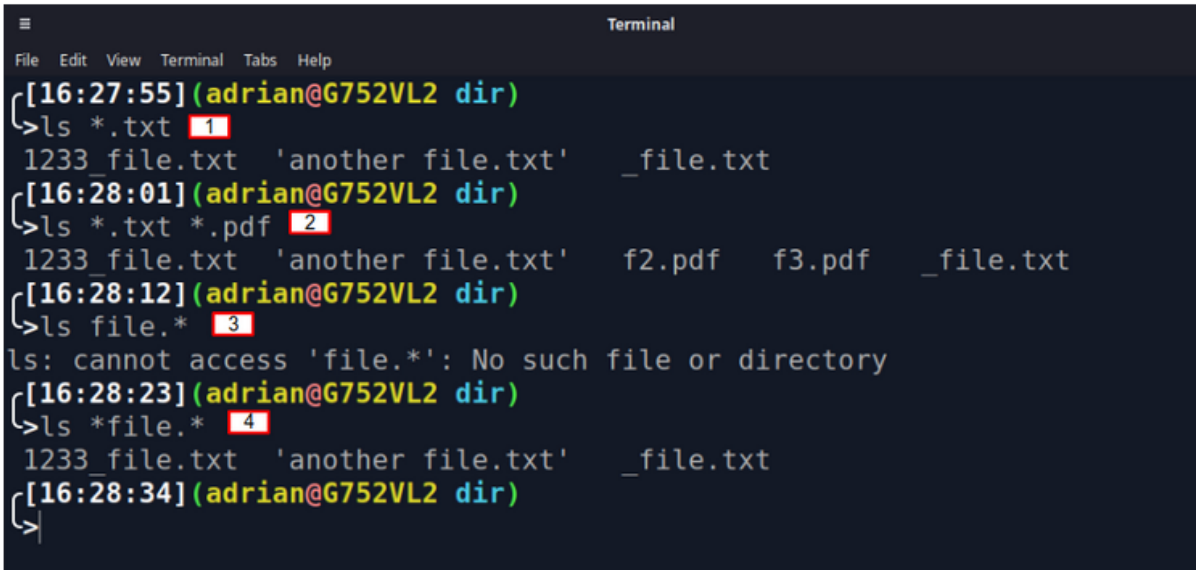

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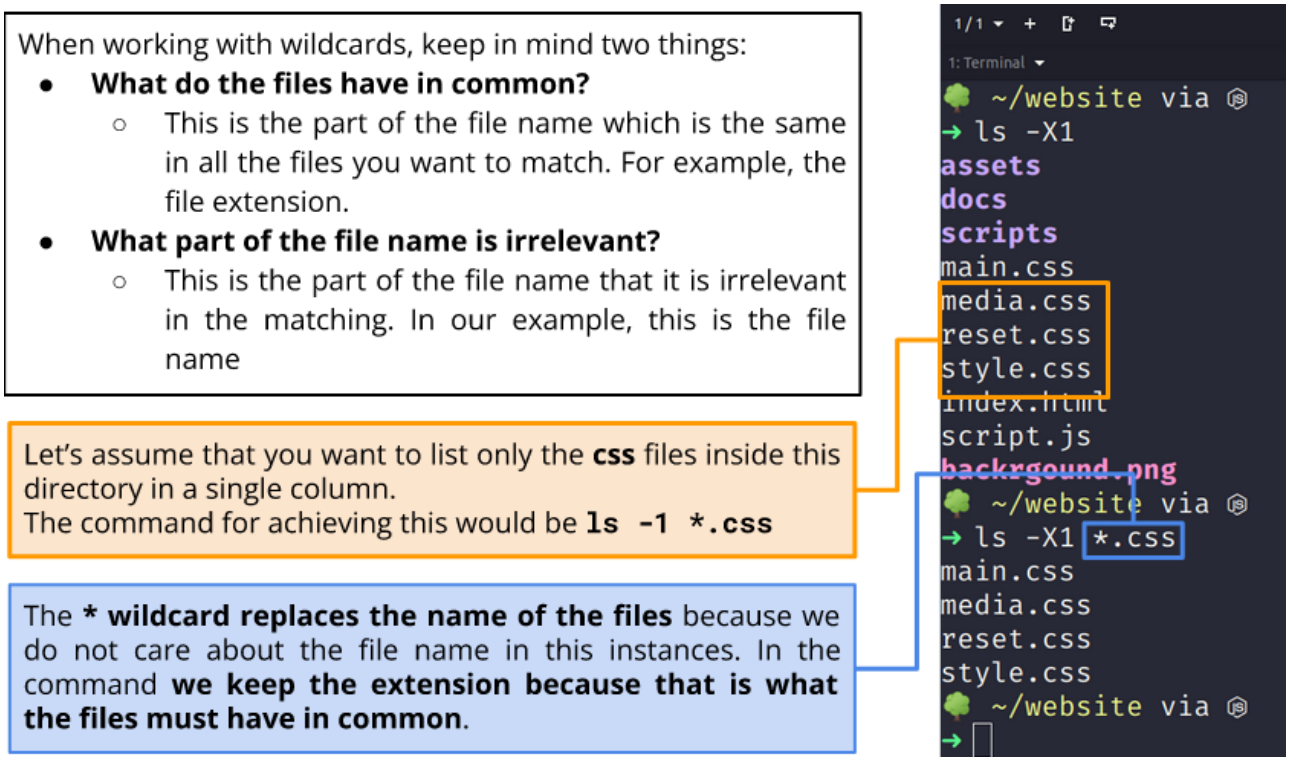
- Formula: List only the CSS files



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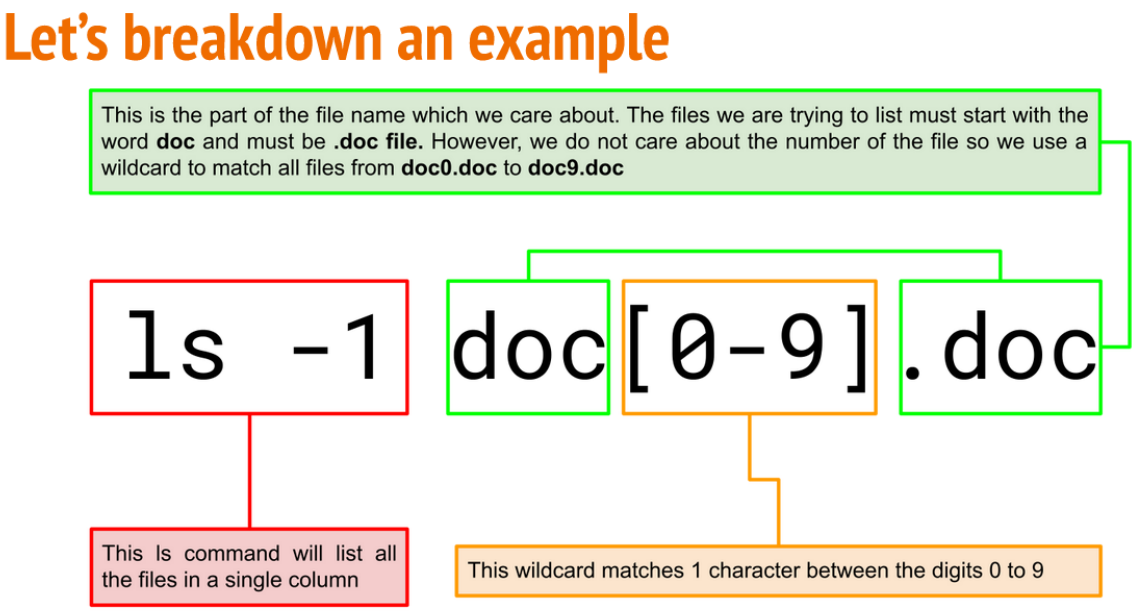
- List files inside a single column.
  - First: ls -X1
  - Second: ls -X1 *.css
- The Wildcard (*) replaces the name of the files because we do not care about the file name in this instances.
- The Wildcard:
  - The brackets wildcard match a single character in a range.
  - The brackets wildcard use 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]*

- Whilecard Rule:



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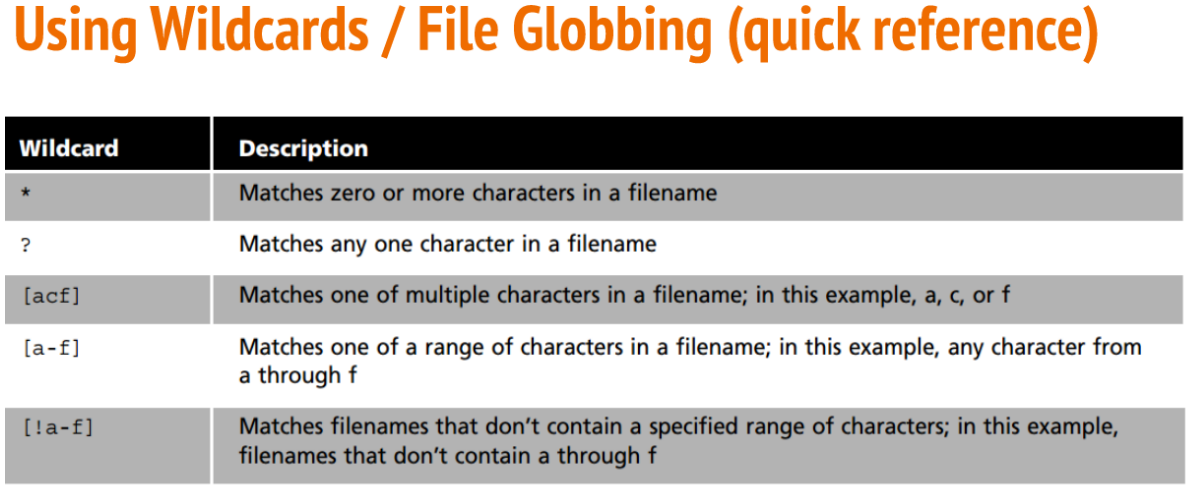

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- Using Brace Expansion

- Brace expansion {} is not a wildcard
    - To create a whole directory structure in a single command:
        - mkdir -p music/{jazz,rock}/ {mpfiles, videos, offiles}/new{1..3}
    -
- To create a N number of files use:
    - touch website {1..5}.html
    - touch file{A..Z}.html
- to remove multiple files in a single directory
    - rm -r{dir1,dir2,dir3,file.txt,file.py}