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Week Report 6

Wildcards.

* Wildcard

The * matches any number of characters. You can use the asterisk (*) anywhere in a character string. Example: List all pictures in a directory. ls *.png Here we can see in the result that files starting with A and ending with F. 11 A*f Any file that begins with the letter 'B' ls B* Copy all the MP4 files cp

Downloads/*.mp4 ~/Videos/Movies/

? Wildcard

The? wildcard metacharacter matches precisely one character.

• Example: Any file that begins with list followed by 1 character. 1s List? Any file that begins from a range of a-d and followed by exactly 2 character. 1s [a-d]?? Any file that begins with the letter 'b' followed by exactly two characters and ending with 'y'. 1s B??y To List all hidden Files

The [] Wildcard

The brackets wildcard match a single character in a range.

• Example: To match all the files that have numbers after letter A ls A[0-9] * Find file start with a particular character and is followed by another character. ls [afgh] *o* Finding file that contain the name, 'car' and the extension contains any character from a to x. ls car. [a-x] *

Brace Expansion

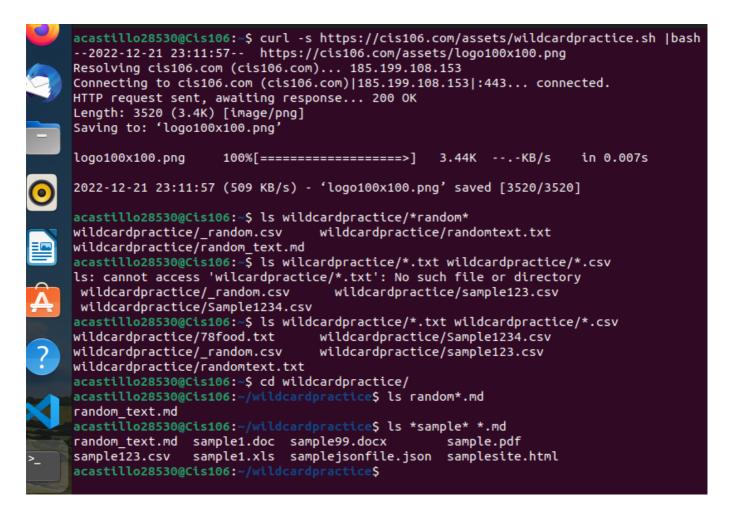
The {} Expansion allow you to generate arbitrary strings to use with commands.

• Example: Create a whole directory. mkdir -p Music/{Bachata,Rap} For removing a directory using the brace command rm -r {dir1, dir2, picture.png, file.txt}

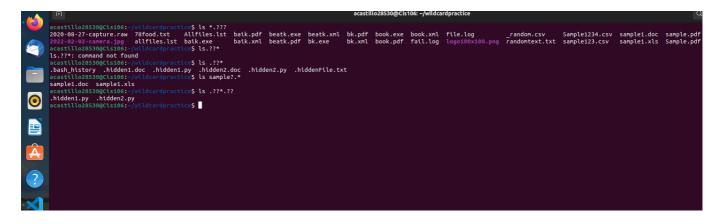
Practice

Practice 5

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Practice 6



Practice 7