

Week Report 6

Wildcards

- It is based on the use of letters and characters to specify a file name for searches.
- The main wildcard is the asterisk(*), and it can go with any characters or can be alone. For example, if you want to search all .docx files, we use `ls *.docx`.
- ? is a wildcard that is used to match a character. Also, to see hidden files, we use the command `ls ..`.
Therefore, if we want to search a hidden file with two characters, we use the command `ls ..??`.
- The [] wildcard is extensive, so a chart is necessary:

Command	Meaning
<code>ls f[aeiou]*</code>	Match all file that have a vowel after f
<code>ls f![aeiou]*</code>	Match all file that does not have a vowel after f
<code>ls f[a-z]*</code>	Match all file that have a range of letters after f
<code>ls [0-9]</code>	Match all file that have at least one number
<code>ls ![0-9]</code>	Match all file that does not have a number
<code>ls [a-psc]*</code>	Match all file that have a letter from a to p or start with letters s or c
<code>ls [a-fp-z]*</code>	Match all file that have a letter from a to f or p to z
<code>ls [0-9][0-9][0-9]\$USER</code>	Match all file that begin with any three combination of numbers

Brace expansion

- This feature generates file inside another files. For example, to create a music with two file named jazz and rock, we use the command `mkdir -p music/{jazz,rock}ds`. In the same, to create files with extensions, we use `touch website{1..5}.html`