

grep + wildcards

Adapted from materials by Dr. Carrier



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Search a file for a string

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 - Removes partial matches, -w abc does not match abcdef

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- **-r** : Recursive, search files in directory

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We'll revisit these later (regex)...

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 - `ls *.txt`

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Examples:

- ***** : matches any number of characters
 - `ls *.txt`
- **?** : matches any single character
 - `ls data_?.csv`
 - Matches `data_7.csv` but not `data_17.csv`

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Examples:

- ***** : matches any number of characters
 - `ls *.txt`
- **?** : matches any single character
 - `ls data_?.csv`
 - Matches `data_7.csv` but not `data_17.csv`
- **[]** for character class or range
 - `[abc]`, `[a-z]`, `[[:upper:]]`, etc...
 - `[!a]` for complement

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Examples:

- `*` : matches any number of characters
 - `ls *.txt`
- `?` : matches any single character
 - `ls data_?.csv`
 - Matches `data_7.csv` but not `data_17.csv`
- `[]` for character class or range
 - `[abc]`, `[a-z]`, `[[:upper:]]`, etc...
 - `[!a]` for complement
- This is called *globbing*

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Examples:

- `*` : matches any number of characters
 - `ls *.txt`
- `?` : matches any single character
 - `ls data_?.csv`
 - Matches `data_7.csv` but not `data_17.csv`
- `[]` for character class or range
 - `[abc]`, `[a-z]`, `[[:upper:]]`, etc...
 - `[!a]` for complement
- This is called *globbing*
- `man 7 glob` for more info