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# Week Report 6

### Wild Cards

#### Wild Card \*

An asterisk/star alone matches anything and nothing and matches any number of characters. Examples of when to use the \* wildcard When you want to list all files with a particular file extension. When you do not remember the complete name of a file but you remember a portion of the name. When you want to copy, move, or remove all files that match a particular naming convention. **Examples** is \*.txt lists all file that end in .txt ls \*.txt .pdf list all the files that end in .txt and .pdf ls file. lists all the files with the string "file" regardless of their file extension.

### Wild Card?

The question mark wildcard matches precisely one character. The question mark wildcard proves very useful when working with hidden files. **Examples** Is ./.??\* lists all the hidden files in the current directory Is ../.??\* list all the files in the parent directory Is \*.??? list all the files that have a 3 letter file extension

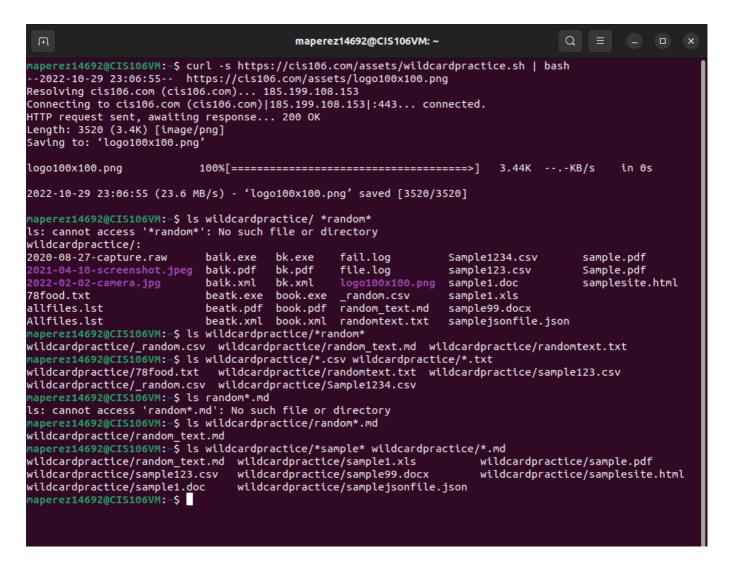
### Wild Card []

The brackets wildcard match a single character in a range. The brackets wildcard use the exclamation mark to reverse the match. For example, match everything except vowels [!aeiou] or any character except numbers [!0-9] **Examples** Is [a-psc]\* match all files whose name begins with a letter a-p or start with letters s or c Is [a-fp-z]\* match all files whose name begins with any of those two sets of characters: letters from a-f or p-z Is f[aeiou]\* match all files that have a vowel after letter f

## **Practice Questions**

### Practice 1

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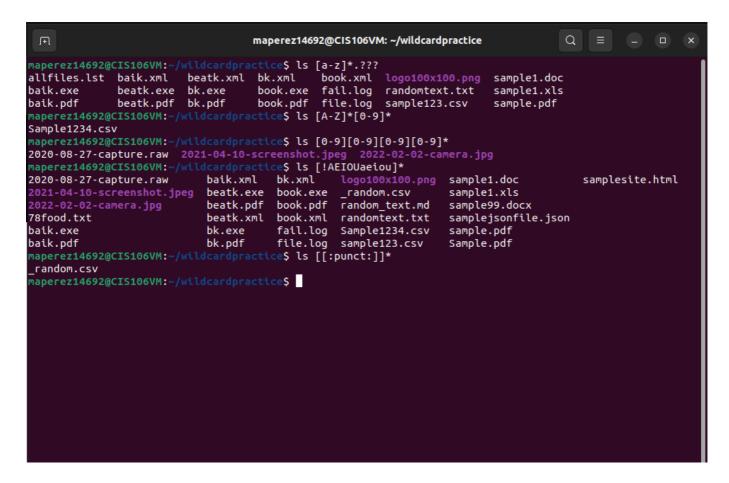


#### Practice 2

```
maperez14692@CIS106VM: ~/wildcardpractice
naperez14692@CIS106VM:~/wildcardpractice$ ls *.???
                         Allfiles.lst
                                        beatk.exe
                                                    bk.pdf
                                                               book.xml
                                                                                  random.csv
                                                                                                   sample1.doc
2020-08-27-capture.raw
                                        beatk.pdf
                                                    bk.xml
                                                               fail.log
                                                                                  randomtext.txt
                                                                                                   sample1.xls
 2022-02-02-camera.jpg
                         baik.exe
78food.txt
                          baik.pdf
                                         beatk.xml
                                                    book.exe
                                                               file.log
                                                                                  Sample1234.csv
                                                                                                   sample.pdf
allfiles.lst
                         baik.xml
                                        bk.exe
                                                    book.pdf
                                                                                 sample123.csv
                                                                                                   Sample.pdf
maperez14692@CIS106VM:~/wildcardpractice$ ls .??*
.bash_history .hidden1.doc .hidd
maperez14692@CIS106VM:~/wildcardpr
                              .hidden1.py .hidden2.doc .hidden2.py .hiddenFile.txt
cardpractice$ ls b??*.???
baik.exe baik.pdf baik.xml beatk.exe beatk.pdf beatk.xml book.exe book.pdf book.xml
maperez14692@CIS106VM:~/wildcardpractice$ ls sample?.*
sample1.doc sample1.xls
maperez14692@CIS106VM:~/wildcardpractice$ ls .??*.??
.hidden1.py .hidden2.py
maperez14692@CIS106VM:~/wildcardpracticeS
```

### Practice 3

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### **Brace Expansion**

Brace expansion {} is not a wildcard but another feature of bash that allows you to generate arbitrary strings to use with commands. **Examples** To create a whole directory structure in a single command mkdir - p music/jazz{jazz,rock}/{mp3files,videos,oggfiles}/new{1..3} To create a N number of files use: touch website{1..5}.html touch file{A..Z}.txt touch file{001..10}.py touch file{{a..z},{0..10}}.js Remove multiple files in single directory rm -r {dir1,dir2,dir3,file.txt,file.py}