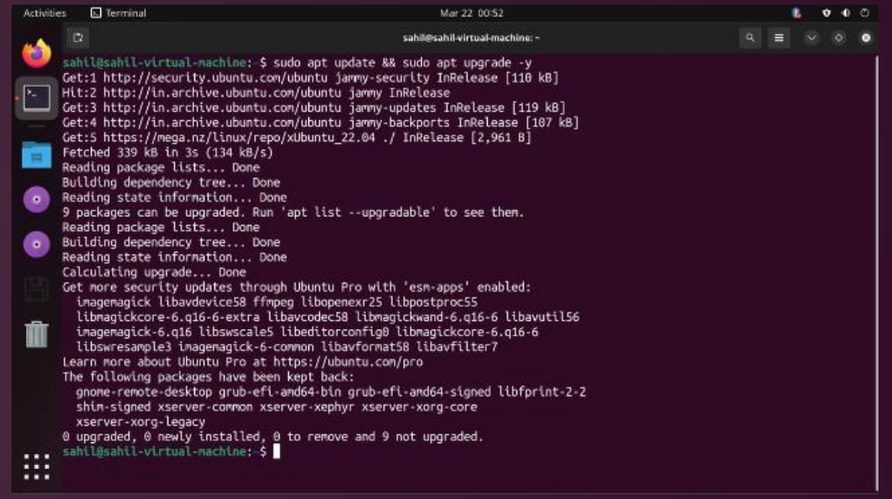
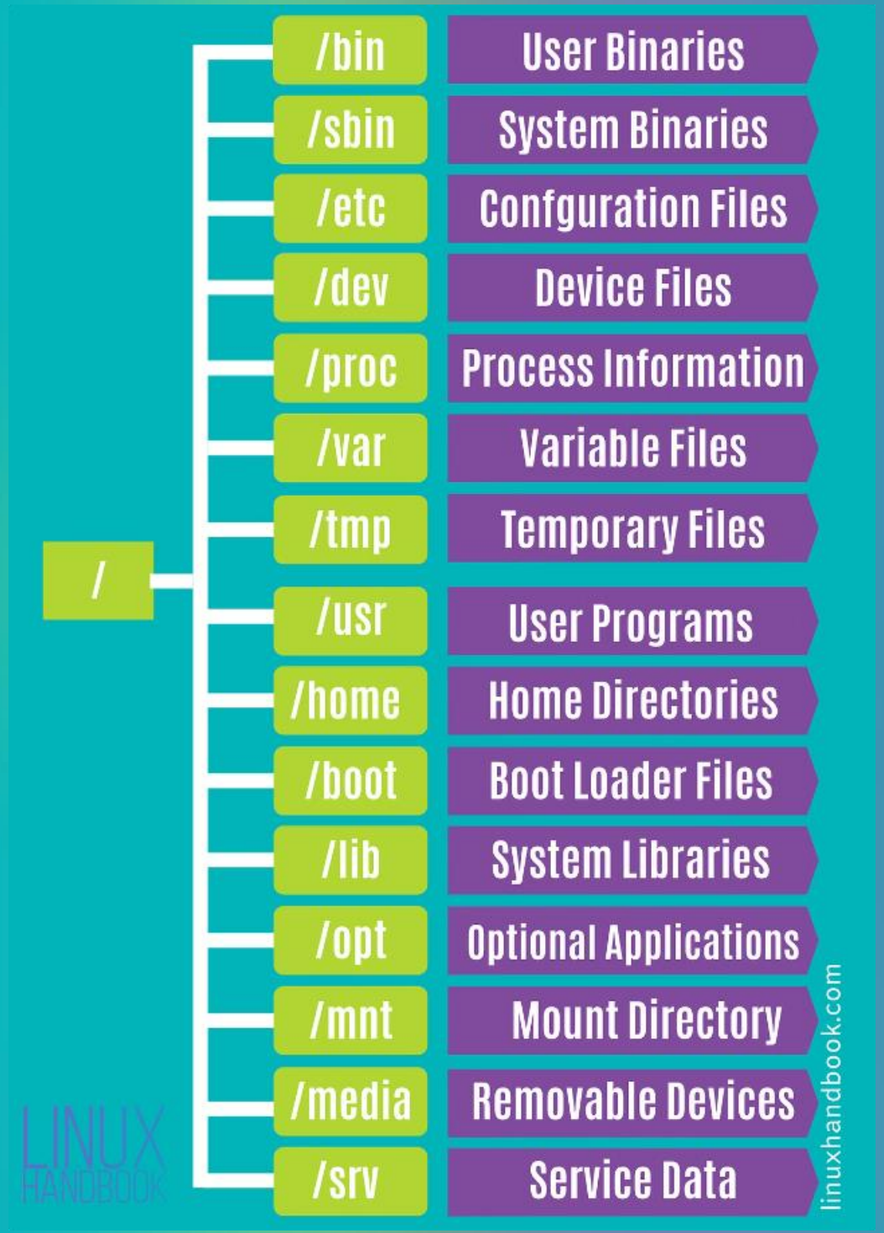
Globbing Options in Linux

Globbing, short for "global substitution," is a powerful feature in Linux shells that allows you to match files and directories using wildcard characters. It simplifies tasks like selecting multiple files for operations like copying, deleting, or moving.

by Pratham Borghare





What is Globbing?

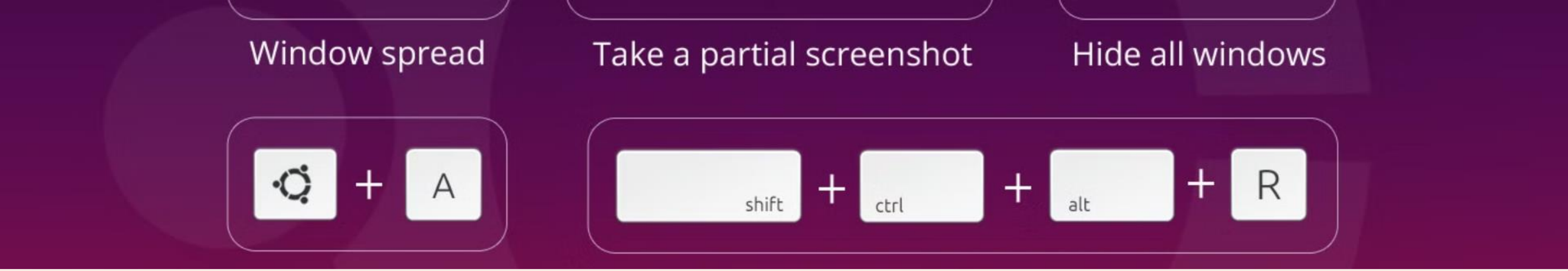
Globbing is a pattern matching mechanism that simplifies file selection in Linux shell commands. It uses special characters, known as wildcards, to match file names and directories based on their patterns.

File Selection

Globbing enables the selection of multiple files with similar names, saving time and effort.

Shell Commands

Globbing integrates seamlessly with shell commands, making it a versatile tool for file management.



Globbing Special Characters

Globbing uses special characters known as wildcards, which represent any character or sequence of characters within a filename.

1 **Asterisk (*)**

Matches any sequence of characters, including zero characters.

2 **Question Mark (?)**

Matches any single character.

3 **Bracket ([ ])**

Matches any single character within the specified range.

4 **Brace ({ })**

Expands to multiple file names based on the provided patterns.

Globbing with Wildcards

Wildcards are the cornerstone of globbing, providing flexibility in pattern matching.

Asterisk (*)

The asterisk (*) matches zero or more characters.

Example: `*.txt` matches all files ending with ".txt".

Question Mark (?)

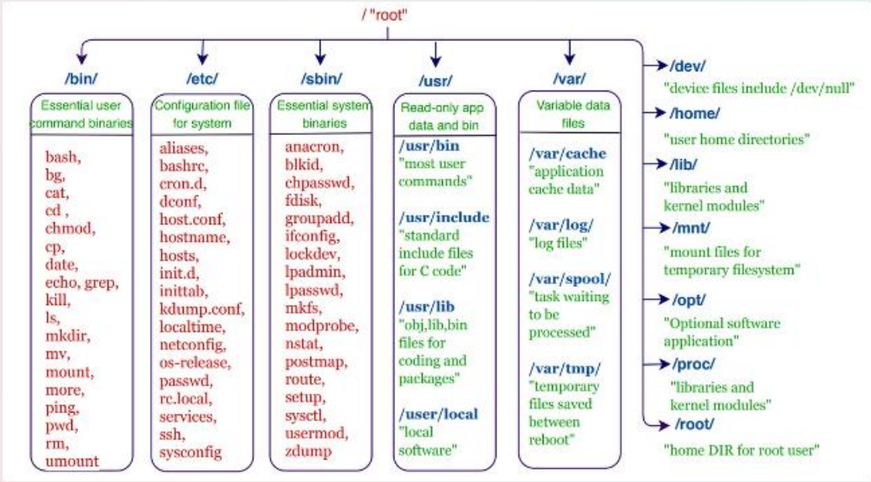
The question mark (?) matches any single character.

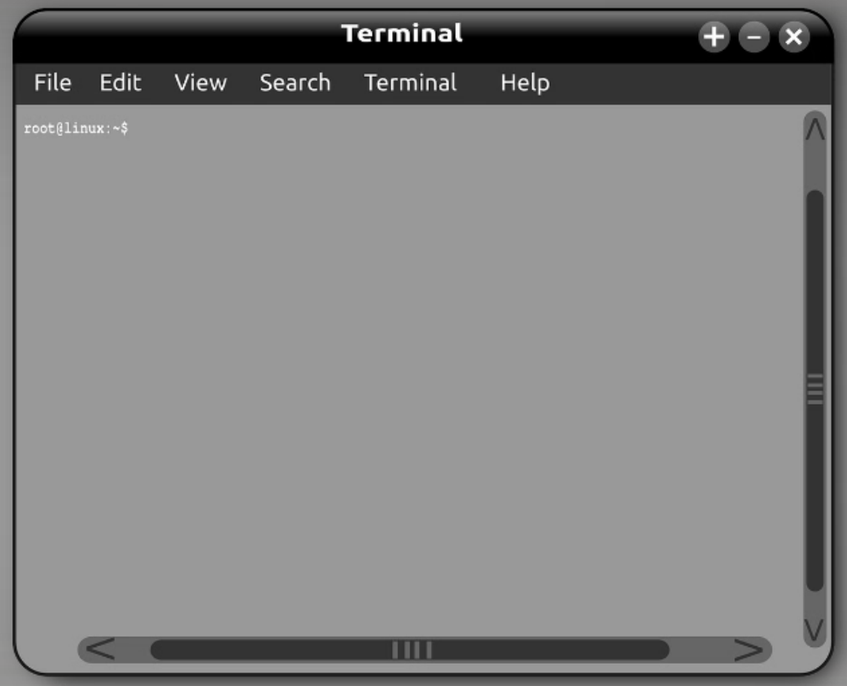
Example: `report?` matches `report1`, `report2`, `reportA`, etc.

Globbing with Character Ranges

Character ranges allow you to specify a set of characters to match within a filename.

Character Range	Description	Example
[a-z]	Matches any lowercase letter from a to z.	files in `[a-z]*.txt`
[A-Z]	Matches any uppercase letter from A to Z.	files in `[A-Z]*.jpg`
[0-9]	Matches any digit from 0 to 9.	files in `report[0-9]*.pdf`





Globbing with Negation

Negation allows you to exclude specific characters or ranges from the pattern.

1

Negation with `!`

The exclamation mark (!) negates the following character range.

2

Example

`[!0-9]*.txt` matches files ending with ".txt" that don't have a digit at the start of their name.

Globbing with Alternatives

Alternatives allow you to specify multiple patterns to match.

1

Braces ({ })

Braces are used to create multiple alternative patterns within a single globbing expression.

2

Example

`file{1,2,3}.txt` matches `file1.txt`, `file2.txt`, and `file3.txt`.

Globbing with Recursive Patterns

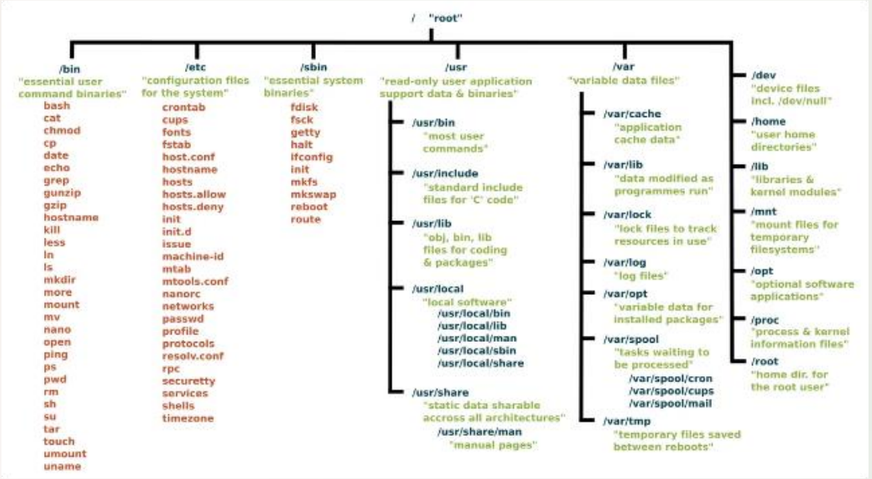
Recursive patterns allow you to match files within subdirectories.

Double Asterisk (**)

The double asterisk (**) matches any number of directories.

Example

`**/*.txt` matches all ".txt" files in the current directory and its subdirectories.



Globbing with Extended Patterns

Extended globbing features provide more advanced pattern matching capabilities.

Bash Option

1

Enabling extended globbing in bash shell with `shopt -s extglob`.

Pattern Matching

2

Extended patterns allow for more complex matching criteria beyond basic wildcards.

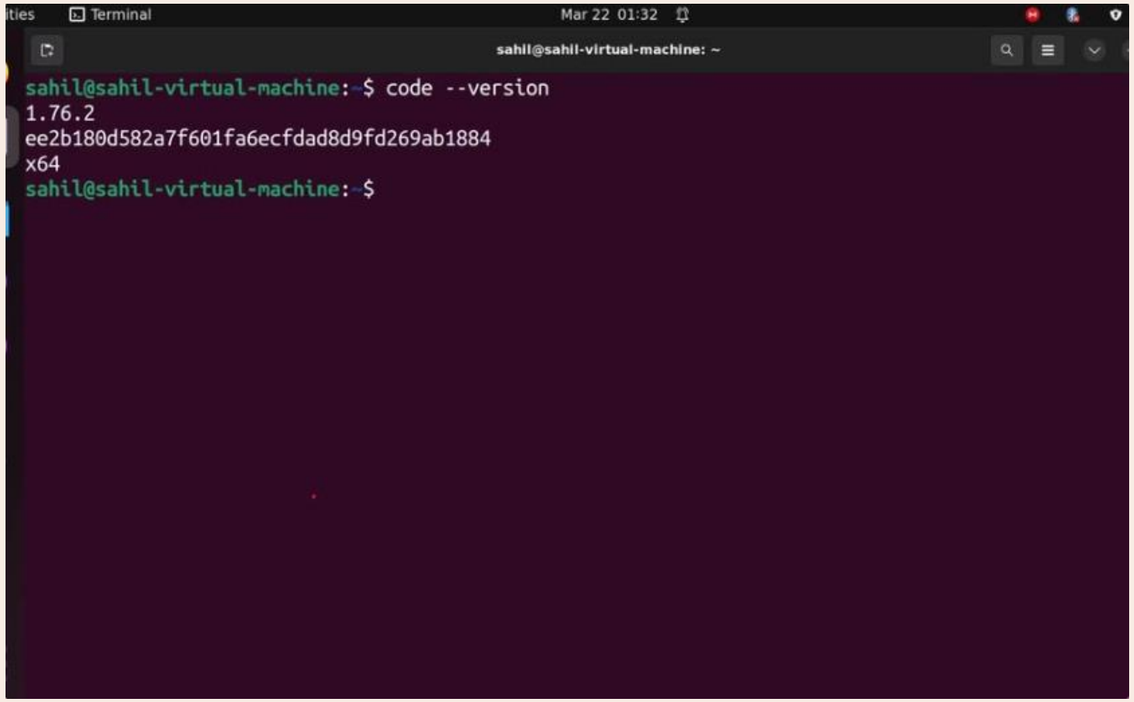
Examples

3

Matching files with a specific prefix: `*(pattern)`.

Globbing Best Practices

Following best practices ensures efficient and safe globbing usage.



Be Specific

Use precise globbing patterns to avoid accidental selection of unwanted files.

Double-Check

Verify the output of globbing expressions before executing potentially destructive commands.