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Week Report 6

Wildcards:

Represents letters and characters used to specify a file name for searches

* Wildcards

The main wildcard is a star or asterisk. A star alone matches anything and nothing and matches and number of characters.

Examples: List all the text files in a directory:

```
ls *.txt
```

List all the files that start with the word file:

```
ls file*
```

Copy all the mp4 files:

```
cp Downloads/*.mp4 ~/Videos/Movies/
```

? Wildcards:

Matches one character and very useful hen working with hidden files.

Examples: List all hidden files in the current directory:

```
ls ./.??*
```

List all files that have a two character between letter b and k:

```
ls b??k*
```

List all the files that have a 3 letter file extension:

```
ls *.??
```

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[] Wildcards:

Match a single character in a range and use the exclamation mark to reverse the match.

Examples: List all files that have a vowel after letter f:

```
ls f[aeiou]*
```

List all files whose name begins with a letter from a-p or start with letter s or c:

```
ls [a-psc]*
```

List all files whose name begins with any 3 combinations of numbers and the current user's username:

```
ls [0-9][0-9]$USER
```

Brace Expansion:

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,rock}/{mp3files,videos,oggfiles}/new{1..3}
```

To create a N number of files use:

```
touch website{1..5}.html
touch file{001.10}.py
touch file{{a..z}, {0..10}}.js
```

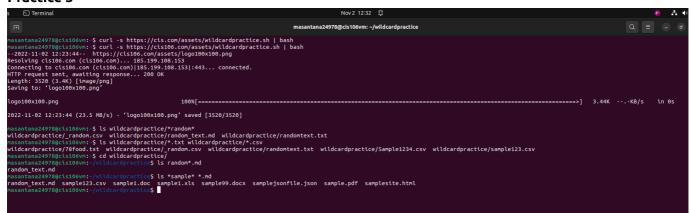
Remove multiple files in a single directory:

```
rm -r {dir1,dir2,dir3,file.txt,file.py}
```

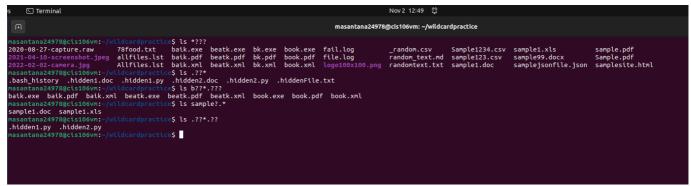
Practice

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Practice 5



Practice 6



Practice 7

