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MISSION NAME:- GLOB Patterns and Wildcards

*) The patterns we create a match filename are called glob patterns.

*) Glob patterns are built from special characters called wildcards and from regular characters.

*) Wildcard * → Placeholder for any number of characters, including zero characters and spaces, which means it can also match several words.

*) Passing * as an argument to ls will cause it to list all non-hidden files and directories in the working directory, plus all files at the root of the listed directories.

*) Wildcards can also be used in conjunction with other characters to form more complex patterns, just like regular expressions. This is done by concatenating wildcards with other characters.

*) The wildcard ? matches any character exactly one time.

Eg:- ?its will match @its, fits, hits.

*) "\" is called the escape characters.

*) Square bracket wildcard [-].
↳ Matches exactly one occurance of any character(-s) mentioned in [ ].
Eg:- [aeu]bot → will match abot, ebot and ubot.

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* Character classes:-

[:alpha:] → the usual letters
[:digits:] → 0 through 9
[:lower:] → lowercase letters
[:upper:] → uppercase letters
[:alnum:] → numbers and letters.

Eg:- File/directory name that ends with a number or letter:-

ls *[[:alnum:]]

Note that character classes are enclosed in square brackets.

* Eg:- mv *.html html-files
mv 201[!9]*.csv archive
mv 2019*.csv data

* find command:-

Syntax:- find [location] -name [filename]

can be used "/" to search the entire system

case-sensitive.

Syntax:- find [location] -iname [filename]

Not-case sensitive.