

通配符与特殊符号

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# 通配符 ( wildcard )

- Bash 环境下提供的一个非常有用的功能

\*

?

[]

[-]

[^]

# 例子

- `ll -d /etc/cron*`
- `ll -d /etc/?????`
- `ll -d /etc/*[0-9]*`
- `ll -d /etc/[^a-z]*`
- `cp -r /etc/[^a-z]* /tmp`

# 例子

- `find / -name 'a*'`
- `find /bin/ -name '?????'`

Base of file name (the path with the leading directories removed) matches **shell pattern** pattern. The metacharacters ('\*', '?', and '[') match a '.' at the start of the base name

# find 对正则表达式的支持

- `find /bin/ -regex '.*e.*'`
- `find /bin -regex '/bin/....'`

File name matches regular expression pattern. This is a match on **the whole path, not a search**. For example, to match a file named `./fubar3`, you can use the regular expression `.*bar.` or `.*b.*3`, but not `f.*r3`. The regular expressions understood by `find` are **by default Emacs Regular Expressions**, but this can be changed with the `-regextype` option.

`-regextype`

emacs (this is the default), posix-awk, posix-basic, posix-egrep and posix-extended.

# 特殊符号

#	/
\	> >>
	< <<
:	' '
~	" "
\$	` `
&	( )
	{ }