

Wildcards in Linux

***** matches one or more occurrences of any character, including no character.

```
$ rm tar
```

? represents or matches a single occurrence of any character.

```
$ ls l?st.sh
```

[] matches any occurrence of character enclosed in the square brackets. It is possible to use different types of characters (alphanumeric characters): numbers, letters, other special characters etc.

```
$ ls users- [0- 9][ a-z 0-9 ][0-9]*
```

! negate a set of characters.

```
$ ls users- [0- 9][ !0- 9][ a-z A-Z]*
```

- Represents a range of characters

```
$ ls users- [0- 9][ !0- 9][ a-z A-Z]*
```

Wildcards in SQL

% Represents zero or more characters

```
bl% finds bl, black, blue, and blob
```

_ Represents a single character.

```
h_t finds hot, hat, and hit
```

[] Represents any single character within the brackets.

```
h[oa]t finds hot and hat, but not hit
```

^ Represents any character not in the brackets

```
h[^oa]t finds hit, but not hot and hat
```

- Represents a range of characters

```
c[a-b]t finds cat and cbt
```



By **Ryan (ryan2002)**

cheatography.com/ryan2002/

Not published yet.

Last updated 3rd February, 2020.

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