# Question 2

- **Write a bash script to echo your name 25 times**

  `for i in {1..25}`

- **What command should I use to display the first 30 entries of syslog file?**

  `head -n 30 /var/log/syslog`

- **What command should I use to display the last 30 entries of syslog file?**

  `tail -n 30 /var/log/syslog`

- **What command should I use to arrange the entries of a file**
  - **Alphabetically**

    `ls -l|sort`

  - **Reverse order**

    `ls -l|sort -r`

  - **Numerical order**

    `ls -l|sort -n`

- **Copee is a hard-working cop. He found a case and almost at the verge of cracking it. It could be his best breakthrough. He has the list of criminals but lots of duplicates are there. He needs to find the only one that is different. He sought your help. How will you sort this issue?**

  He can display the file's content in the terminal of linux using "cat filename.txt" command while the current directory is the folder which the file is located and use "unique -u filename.txt" (filename specifies actual file name in the directory which the user intends to use) which shows the unique lines in the file which here is the list of names.

- **What are the Three parts of file's permission?**

  `There are three types of permission for a linux file they are`
  `1) Read(r)`

  The read permission allows the user to open the file and read its contents. However, the user is not allowed to modify or change the contents of the file

  `2)Write(w)`

The write permission allows the user to modify or change the contents of the file,

**3)Execute(x)**

This permission allows the user to execute the program or the code. If a user is not permitted to execute, then he/ she may read or modify code, but they would not be able to execute it.

For specifying permission type we use these symbols mentioned below,

Execute (-x), -w- (write), -wx (execute + write) , read (r-), r-x (read + execute), rw (read + write), rwx (read + write + execute)