Linux OS – 7 Days of Bash Tasks 🐧

> 💬 "Go and get it" – لا تنتظر كل شيء جاهزًا!

📌 قواعد البحث عن الحلول

1. ابحث باستخدام Google أولًا.
2. استخدم ChatGPT للتوضيح فقط، وليس للحل المباشر.
3. تجنب النسخ المباشر للأسئلة في ChatGPT ❌.

✅ Day 1: System Basics

1. Display the Linux distribution name and version.
2. Print the current username and its user ID (UID).
3. Show the system's hostname and local IP address.
4. List all environment variables.
5. Detects whether the current system is running Linux.
6. Display the system uptime in a readable format.
7. Show the CPU model and count the number of cores.
8. Display total and available RAM in a human-readable format.
9. Determine whether the system is 32-bit or 64-bit.
10. Monitor CPU and memory usage live in the terminal.

✅ Day 2: Files & Permissions

1. Create a file and write the text "Hello Linux" into it.
2. 4. Check the size of a specific file in bytes.
3. 7. List all files (including hidden) in a directory with their permissions and sizes.
4. 10. Change the permissions of a script to make it executable.
5. 13. Recursively change the owner of all files in a directory to a specific user.

6. 16. Find all files larger than 100MB on the system.
7. 19. Create a symbolic link to an existing file.
8. 22. Display the owner and permissions of a file.
9. 25. Compare the contents of two text files.
10. 28. Show the disk usage of each subdirectory inside /home.

✅ Day 3: Processes & Services

1. List all currently running processes.
2. Find the process ID (PID) of a running program like sshd or nginx.
3. Kill a process by its name.
4. Display the memory usage of a specific process.
5. Show the top five processes by CPU usage.
6. Start a systemd service using systemctl.
7. Check whether a specific service is enabled at boot.
8. Restart a specific service (e.g., cron, apache2).
9. View logs for a service using journalctl.
10. Monitor live process activity using a terminal tool.
