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DAY5

Set an environment variable for sensor type.

```
ahmed@ahmed-HP-Laptop-15-da0xxx:/opt/iot_shared/scripts$ export SEN_TYPE=temperature
ahmed@ahmed-HP-Laptop-15-da0xxx:/opt/iot_shared/scripts$ echo $SE
$SECONDS    $SEN_TYPE
ahmed@ahmed-HP-Laptop-15-da0xxx:/opt/iot_shared/scripts$ echo $SEN_TYPE
temperature
ahmed@ahmed-HP-Laptop-15-da0xxx:/opt/iot_shared/scripts$
```

Write scripts/sensor_script.py to simulate data logging (timestamps + random values).

```
ahmed@ahmed-HP-Laptop-15-da0xxx: /opt/iot_shared/scripts
GNU nano 6.2 sensor_script.py
import time
import random
from datetime import datetime
while True:
    timestamp = datetime.now().strftime("%Y-%m-%d %H:%M:%S")
    value = random.uniform(20.0, 30.0)
    log_entry = f"{timestamp}, {value:.2f}\n"
    print(log_entry)
    time.sleep(5)
```

```
ahmed@ahmed-HP-Laptop-15-da0xxx:/opt/iot_shared/scripts$ nano sensor_script.py
ahmed@ahmed-HP-Laptop-15-da0xxx:/opt/iot_shared/scripts$ python3 sensor_script.py
2025-09-04 21:13:37, 22.34

2025-09-04 21:13:42, 20.16

2025-09-04 21:13:47, 29.59

2025-09-04 21:13:52, 26.82
```

Redirect script output to logs/temperature.log while running as a background process.

```
ahmed@ahmed-HP-Laptop-15-da0xxx: /opt/iot_shared/scripts  ×  ahmed@ahmed-HP-Laptop-15-da0xxx: ~
GNU nano 6.2 sensor_script.py
import time
import random
from datetime import datetime
while True:
    timestamp = datetime.now().strftime("%Y-%m-%d %H:%M:%S")
    value = random.uniform(20.0, 30.0)
    log_entry = f"{timestamp}, {value:.2f}\n"
    print(log_entry, flush=True)
    time.sleep(5)
```

```
ahmed@ahmed-HP-Laptop-15-da0xxx: /opt/iot_shared/scripts$ nano sensor_script.py
ahmed@ahmed-HP-Laptop-15-da0xxx: /opt/iot_shared/scripts$ python3 sensor_script.py > ../logs/temperature.log 2>&1 &
[1] 170039
ahmed@ahmed-HP-Laptop-15-da0xxx: /opt/iot_shared/scripts$ tail -f ../logs/temperature.log
2025-09-04 21:25:32, 23.89

2025-09-04 21:25:37, 24.11

2025-09-04 21:25:42, 27.47

2025-09-04 21:25:47, 26.52

2025-09-04 21:25:52, 27.49

2025-09-04 21:25:57, 28.37

2025-09-04 21:26:02, 25.64
```

Find the PID of the process, inspect file descriptors in /proc/<pid>/fd.

```
ahmed@ahmed-HP-Laptop-15-da0xxx: /opt/iot_shared/scripts$ nano sensor_script.py
ahmed@ahmed-HP-Laptop-15-da0xxx: /opt/iot_shared/scripts$ jobs -l
[1]+ 170039 Running                  python3 sensor_script.py > ../logs/temperature.log 2>&1 &
ahmed@ahmed-HP-Laptop-15-da0xxx: /opt/iot_shared/scripts$ cat /proc/170039/fd
cat: /proc/170039/fd: Is a directory
ahmed@ahmed-HP-Laptop-15-da0xxx: /opt/iot_shared/scripts$ ls /proc/170039/fd
0 1 2
ahmed@ahmed-HP-Laptop-15-da0xxx: /opt/iot_shared/scripts$ ls -l /proc/170039/fd
total 0
lrwx----- 1 ahmed ahmed 64 Sep  4 21:30 0 -> /dev/pts/4
l-wx----- 1 ahmed ahmed 64 Sep  4 21:30 1 -> /opt/iot_shared/logs/temperature.log
l-wx----- 1 ahmed ahmed 64 Sep  4 21:30 2 -> /opt/iot_shared/logs/temperature.log
ahmed@ahmed-HP-Laptop-15-da0xxx: /opt/iot_shared/scripts$
ahmed@ahmed-HP-Laptop-15-da0xxx: /opt/iot_shared/scripts$ cat /proc/170039/fd/1
2025-09-04 21:25:32, 23.89

2025-09-04 21:25:37, 24.11

2025-09-04 21:25:42, 27.47

2025-09-04 21:25:47, 26.52

2025-09-04 21:25:52, 27.49

2025-09-04 21:25:57, 28.37

2025-09-04 21:26:02, 25.64

2025-09-04 21:26:07, 26.33
```

Filter log data into another file.

I will filter only the degree > 28.

```
ahmed@ahmed-HP-Laptop-15-da0xxx:/opt/iot_shared$ awk -F, '{ if ($2 > 28) print $0 }' logs/temperature.log
2025-09-04 21:25:57, 28.37
2025-09-04 21:26:17, 29.20
2025-09-04 21:26:32, 29.45
2025-09-04 21:26:42, 28.08
2025-09-04 21:28:13, 28.97
2025-09-04 21:28:58, 28.37
2025-09-04 21:29:08, 29.83
2025-09-04 21:29:33, 29.95
2025-09-04 21:29:38, 28.10
2025-09-04 21:29:58, 28.46
2025-09-04 21:30:53, 28.88
2025-09-04 21:31:13, 29.99
2025-09-04 21:31:48, 28.01
```

Use wildcards to copy logs to data/.

```
ahmed@ahmed-HP-Laptop-15-da0xxx:/opt/iot_shared$ ls
data  hard.log  logs  scripts  soft.log
ahmed@ahmed-HP-Laptop-15-da0xxx:/opt/iot_shared$ cp logs/*.log data/
ahmed@ahmed-HP-Laptop-15-da0xxx:/opt/iot_shared$ ls -l data/
total 28
-rw-r--r-- 1 ahmed ahmed 12813 Aug 31 16:26 services
-rw-rw-r-- 1 ahmed ahmed  9604 Sep  5 15:38 temperature.log
ahmed@ahmed-HP-Laptop-15-da0xxx:/opt/iot_shared$
```

Clear variable when done.

```
ahmed@ahmed-HP-Laptop-15-da0xxx:/opt/iot_shared$ export SENSOR_TYPE=temp
ahmed@ahmed-HP-Laptop-15-da0xxx:/opt/iot_shared$ echo $$
$SECONDS      $SHELL          $SRANDOM      $STM32CubeMX_PATH
$SENSOR_TYPE  $SHELLOPTS        $SSH_AGENT_LAUNCHER $STM32_PRG_PATH
$SESSION_MANAGER $SHLVL          $SSH_AUTH_SOCK $SYSTEMD_EXEC_PID
ahmed@ahmed-HP-Laptop-15-da0xxx:/opt/iot_shared$ echo $SENSOR_TYPE
temp
ahmed@ahmed-HP-Laptop-15-da0xxx:/opt/iot_shared$ unset SENSOR_TYPE
ahmed@ahmed-HP-Laptop-15-da0xxx:/opt/iot_shared$ echo $SENSOR_TYPE

ahmed@ahmed-HP-Laptop-15-da0xxx:/opt/iot_shared$
```

Run a pipeline (e.g., `ls -l | grep .py`).

While it's running, inspect the FDs in `/proc/<pid>/fd`.

Hint: To give yourself time, put a sleep in one command of the pipeline so the process stays alive long enough for inspection.

```
ahmed@ahmed-HP-Laptop-15-da0xxx:/opt/iot_shared$ (ls -l; sleep 30) | grep ".py"
ahmed@ahmed-HP-Laptop-15-da0xxx:/opt/iot_shared$ (ls -l; sleep 120) | grep ".py"
```

in another terminal

```
ahmed@ahmed-HP-Laptop-15-da0xxx:/opt/iot_shared$ ps aux | grep grep
ahmed    9202  0.0  0.0  9536 2560 pts/0    S+   16:02   0:00 grep --color=auto .py
ahmed    9251  0.0  0.0  9404 2560 pts/1    S+   16:02   0:00 grep --color=auto grep
ahmed@ahmed-HP-Laptop-15-da0xxx:/opt/iot_shared$ ls -l /proc/9202/fd
total 0
lr-x----- 1 ahmed ahmed 64 Sep  5 16:03 0 -> 'pipe:[55715]'
lrwx----- 1 ahmed ahmed 64 Sep  5 16:03 1 -> /dev/pts/0
lrwx----- 1 ahmed ahmed 64 Sep  5 16:03 2 -> /dev/pts/0
```

Open-Ended Questions:

What's the difference between ' ' and " " in shell?

' ' → used when we need the exact string inside it without any expanding

" " → used when we need to evaluate some expression inside the string

example :

NAME=Ahmed

echo 'Hello \$NAME' # → Hello \$NAME

echo "Hello \$NAME" # → Hello Ahmed

Explain [-f filename] vs [-d dirname].

-f → file exists and is a *regular file*.

-d → directory exists.

Explain stdout/stderr redirection, appending vs overwrite. How can you confirm redirection using file descriptors?

- every process has 3 std files (input-output-stderr)
- output → the output of the utility will be here
- stderr → contains error messages

appending >> → will add the content at the tail of the file

override > → remove old content and replace with a new one

- we can confirm redirection throw getting process id and inspect file descriptor

Show an example of a for loop in bash. Then, write a simple bash calculator that does add/subtract.

```
GNU nano 6.2 scripts/loop.sh
#!/bin/bash
for i in {1..5}; do
    echo "Count: $i"
done

ahmed@ahmed-HP-Laptop-15-da0xxx:/opt/iot_shared$ nano scripts/loop.sh
ahmed@ahmed-HP-Laptop-15-da0xxx:/opt/iot_shared$ chmod +x scripts/loop.sh
ahmed@ahmed-HP-Laptop-15-da0xxx:/opt/iot_shared$ ./scripts/loop.sh
Count: 1
Count: 2
Count: 3
Count: 4
Count: 5
ahmed@ahmed-HP-Laptop-15-da0xxx:/opt/iot_shared$
```

```
GNU nano 6.2 scripts/calc.sh
#!/bin/bash

echo "Enter first number:"
read a

echo "Enter second number:"
read b

echo "Choose operation (+ or -):"
read op

if [ "$op" = "+" ]; then
    result=$((a + b))
    echo "Result: $result"
elif [ "$op" = "-" ]; then
    result=$((a - b))
    echo "Result: $result"
else
    echo "Invalid operation"
fi

[ Read 20 lines ]
^G Help      ^O Write Out  ^W Where Is   ^K Cut        ^T Execute    ^C Location   M-U Undo
^X Exit      ^R Read File  ^\ Replace    ^U Paste       ^J Justify    ^_ Go To Line  M-E Redo
```

```
ahmed@ahmed-HP-Laptop-15-da0xxx:/opt/iot_shared$ nano scripts/loop.sh
ahmed@ahmed-HP-Laptop-15-da0xxx:/opt/iot_shared$ nano scripts/calc.sh
ahmed@ahmed-HP-Laptop-15-da0xxx:/opt/iot_shared$ chmod +x scripts/calc.sh
ahmed@ahmed-HP-Laptop-15-da0xxx:/opt/iot_shared$ ./scripts/calc.sh
Enter first number:
5
Enter second number:
3
Choose operation (+ or -):
+
Result: 8
ahmed@ahmed-HP-Laptop-15-da0xxx:/opt/iot_shared$
```