Capstone Task - IoT Sensor Data Logger on Raspberry Pi

(Day 1 – Phase 1: System Update & Directory Setup)

Tasks:

Refresh package lists and upgrade the system.

```
salch@salch-VirtualBox:-$ sudo apt update
[sudo] password for salch:
Get:1 http://eg.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-security InRelease [129 kB]
Htt:2 http://eg.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy InRelease
Get:3 http://eg.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-security/maln and64 DEP-11 Metadata [24.5 kB]
Get:4 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-security/restricted and64 DEP-11 Metadata [268 kB]
Get:5 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-security/restricted and64 DEP-11 Metadata [268 kB]
Get:6 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-security/restricted and64 DEP-11 Metadata [268 kB]
Get:6 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-security/restricted and64 DEP-11 Metadata [268 kB]
Get:7 http://security.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-security/restricted and64 DEP-11 Metadata [268 kB]
Get:8 http://eg.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-security/multurerse and64 DEP-11 Metadata [268 kB]
Get:9 http://eg.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-updates/main amd64 Packages [2,881 kB]
Get:10 http://eg.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-updates/nain and64 DEP-11 Metadata [212 kB]
Get:11 http://eg.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-updates/nain and64 DEP-11 Metadata [212 kB]
Get:12 http://eg.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-updates/nain and64 DEP-11 Metadata [212 kB]
Get:13 http://eg.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-updates/nain and64 DEP-11 Metadata [212 kB]
Get:14 http://eg.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-updates/nain and64 DEP-11 Metadata [359 kB]
Get:16 http://eg.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-updates/nain and64 DEP-11 Metadata [359 kB]
Get:16 http://eg.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-updates/nain and64 DEP-11 Metadata [212 kB]
Get:17 http://eg.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-backports/nainand64 DEP-11 Metadata [212 kB]
Get:18 http://eg.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-backports/nainad64 DEP-11 Metadata [212 kB]
Get:18 http://eg.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-backports/nainad64 DEP-11 Metadata [212 kB]
Get:18 http://eg.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-backports/mainad64 DEP-11 Metadata [212 kB]
Get:20 http://eg.archive.ubuntu.com/ubuntu jammy-backp
```

Verify system details: kernel version, user, time.

```
saleh@saleh-VirtualBox:~$ uname -r
6.8.0-78-generic
saleh@saleh-VirtualBox:~$ whoami
saleh
saleh@saleh-VirtualBox:~$ date
30 2025 أشن, EEST 08:32:39
```

Create /home/<username>/iot_logger with

subdirectories: logs, scripts, data.

```
saleh@saleh-VirtualBox:~$ cd /home/saleh
saleh@saleh-VirtualBox:~$ mkdir -p iot_logger/{logs,scripts,data}
saleh@saleh-VirtualBox:~$ ls -R iot_logger
iot_logger:
data logs scripts
iot_logger/data:
iot_logger/logs:
iot_logger/scripts:
saleh@saleh-VirtualBox:~$
```

Open-Ended Questions:

Draw or describe the Linux architecture layers
 (hardware → kernel → shell → user space). Where do
 system calls fit?

Hardware: Processor, RAM, permanent storage, and peripheral devices.

Kernel: Linux's main component; it handles hardware, manages memory, runs processes, and oversees devices.

System Calls: Serve as the kernel and user program interfaces (such as open(), read(), and write()).

Shell: Command interpreters such as bash and zsh that turn user commands into system calls.

User Space: Programs and applications that communicate with the shell or use libraries directly.

-System calls are placed between the user space and the kernel (as they enable programs to invoke services from the kernel).

 Explain the purpose of these directories: /, /bin, /sbin, /usr, /etc, /var?

/ → Root directory that serves as the entry point for the Linux file system.

/bin → Essential user binaries that must be available in single-user mode (/bin/ls, /bin/cp, /bin/mv).

/ sbin → System binaries (/sbin/reboot, /sbin/ifconfig), used largely by the root or administrator.

/ usr → User programs and their accompanying libraries (/usr/bin, /usr/lib).

/ etc → Configuration files (for example, /etc/passwd,
/etc/ssh/sshd_config).

/var → Variable files such as logs, spool files, and caches.

 Why does Linux treat everything as a file? Explain the difference between a program and a process?

Linux has a universal file system where everything is a file: regular files, directories, devices, sockets, and pipes. This obstraction makes it easier to interact with everything: all is read and writable.

Examples:

/dev/sda → hard disk

/dev/tty → terminal

/proc/cpuinfo → CPU information

Program: an array of instructions (Python script, binary executable). It lives on disk.

Process: a program's instance that is running (has memory, PID, and state).