Work case 5

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* The Linux operating system has a variety of mechanisms for working with peripheral equipment such as printers and USB sticks. To connect a printer, Linux typically uses a driver system that automatically recognises the device and provides the appropriate drivers for its operation. When a USB flash drive is connected to the computer, Linux automatically detects it and mounts it to access the stored data. This provides user convenience and quick access to peripherals without the need to manually configure the system.
* The mount operation is used to integrate an external device, such as a USB flash drive or external hard drive, with the operating system's file system. Mounting makes the device's file system readable and writable by users. This allows you to conveniently work with external devices, using them to store and share data. Mounting is usually performed using the mount command in the terminal or automatic mounting, which can be configured in the system.
* One of the main differences between working with peripherals in Linux and Windows is the approach to drivers. In Linux, some drivers can be included directly in the system kernel, allowing support for many devices without the need to download separate drivers. In Windows, drivers are usually installed separately for each device. In addition, the way peripherals are configured and managed may differ depending on the functionality and interfaces of each operating system.