WORK-CASE №5

***Готував матеріал студент Мішин А.О.***

**1.Working with peripherals in Linux:**

* **Printer: Linux uses drivers to work with the printer, which can be built into the system kernel or installed separately. To install a printer, the user must select the appropriate driver that supports his printer and configure the printer with special commands or through the graphical user interface.**
* **USB flash drive: When you insert a USB flash drive into a USB port, Linux automatically recognizes the device and mounts it in the system. The file manager will show the flash drive and the user can easily read and write files to it.**

**2.Mounting operation:**

* **Mounting is the operation by which a virtual file object (such as a disk or flash drive) becomes readable and writable on the system. In Linux, this means attaching an external device (such as a flash drive) to the file system in a way that allows the user to interact with it.**
* **Mounting is used to connect external drives, network shares, and other devices. In Linux, this is often done with the mount command, which allows you to specify the mount point (the directory where the device will be available) and the device itself.**

**3.Differences when working with peripherals in Linux and Windows:**

* **Drivers: In Windows, drivers for many devices can be installed automatically or the user can download them from the manufacturer's website. On Linux, installing drivers can require more effort and knowledge, especially for specialized or less popular hardware.**
* **Mounting devices: In Linux, mounting devices often requires manually specifying a mounting point, whereas in Windows, this operation is usually performed automatically when a new device is connected.**
* **Management: Linux gives users more control over the process of mounting and configuring devices. In Windows, this process can be more automated and hidden from the user.**