

3.5 Практичне завдання “Work-case 5”

Підготувала Чурюмова К.

1 Розгляньте дані питання та дайте відповіді: При роботі з персональним комп'ютером дуже часто виникає необхідність підключати периферійне обладнання. На прикладі принтера та флешки опишіть який механізм має ОС Linux для роботи з ними.

- В чому суть операції монтування, для чого вона використовується та як?

A mount operation refers to the process of attaching a file system that resides on an external device (e.g., a hard drive, a USB drive, a network resource, etc.) to a mount point called a mount point. The essence of mounting is that the contents of the file system become available on the system as a subtree of directories using a mount point. This allows users and applications to access files and directories located on the external device, as well as files and directories located on the local disk.

Mounting is used for various purposes, including:

Expansion of storage space: Mounting an external device (such as a USB drive or network resource) allows you to expand the storage space.

Data backup and recovery: External devices can be mounted to back up data or to restore data from backups.

Data exchange between systems: Mounting network resources allows data to be exchanged between different computers on a network.

Performing various file system operations: Mounting allows performing various file system operations such as viewing, copying, moving, etc.

The mount process can be performed manually using command line commands such as mount. There are also graphical user interfaces for mounting devices on many operating systems. In most cases, the operating system automatically mounts external devices if they are connected to the system.

Підготував Яковенко Н.

- В чому різниця при роботі з периферією у ОС Linux та ОС Windows?

I will answer this question in the form of a table

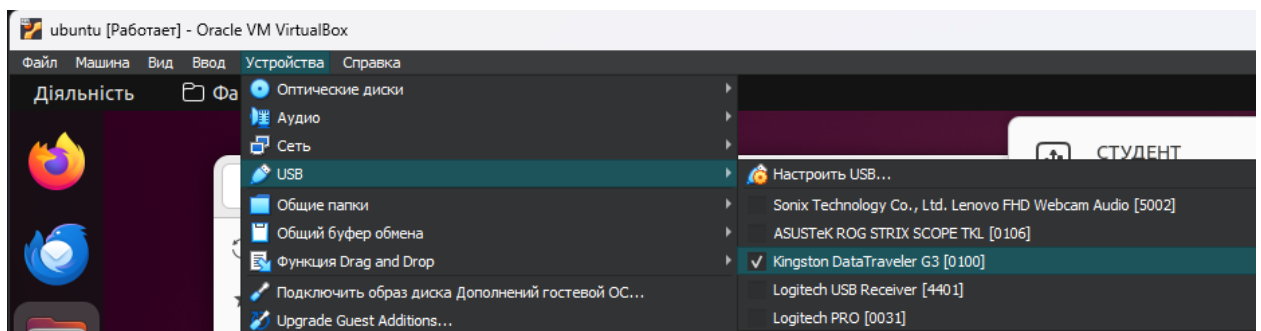
Feature	Linux	Windows
Driver support	Mostly drivers for Linux are free and open-source, available in the operating system repositories. Some	Drivers for Windows are usually provided by the device manufacturer and may be paid.

	devices may require installation of additional drivers, which can be found on the manufacturer's website.	They need to be installed manually or using a driver update tool.
Configuration	Configuring peripherals in Linux can be more complex as it often requires knowledge of the command line and configuration files. However, graphical tools are available that can simplify the process.	Configuring peripherals in Windows is usually more visually intuitive and straightforward, thanks to the graphical user interface.
Flexibility	Linux provides more flexibility in configuring and managing peripherals, making it a better choice for experienced users.	Windows offers less flexibility, but may be more user-friendly for beginners.
Compatibility	Linux may have compatibility issues with some devices, especially new or non-standard ones.	Windows generally has better compatibility with peripherals due to the platform's greater popularity.

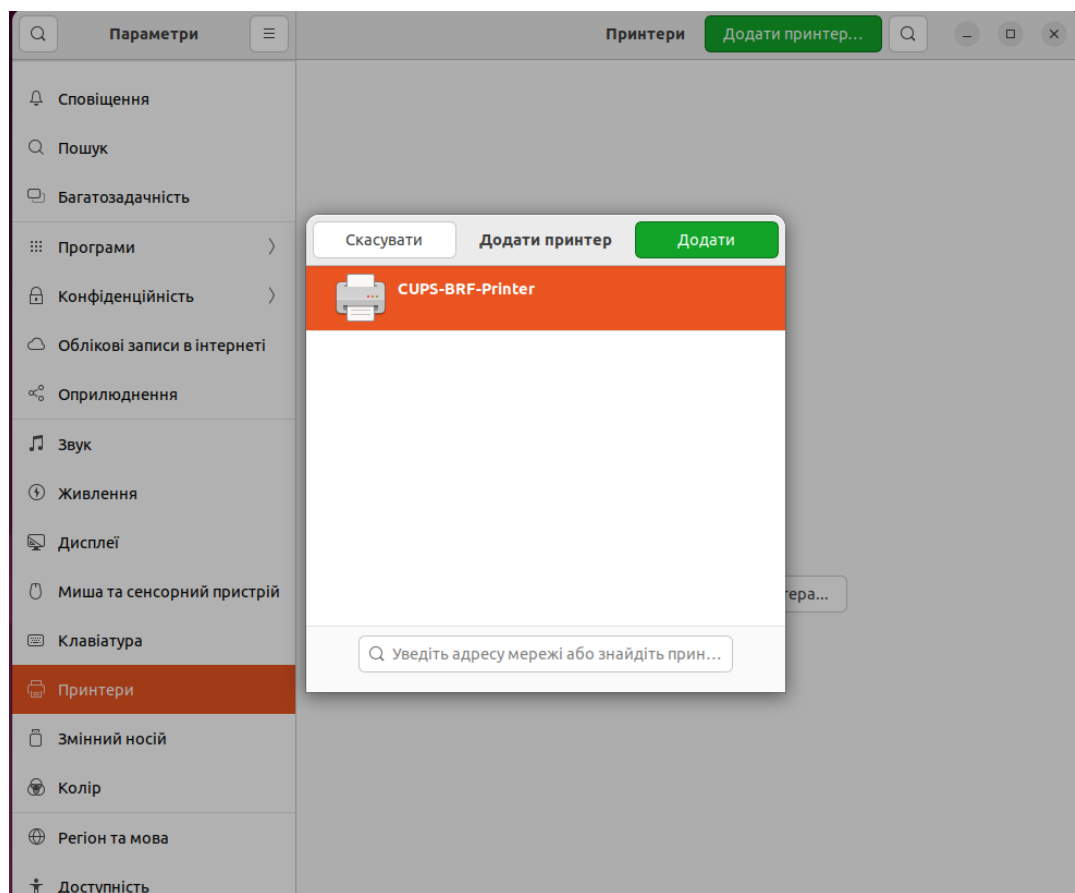
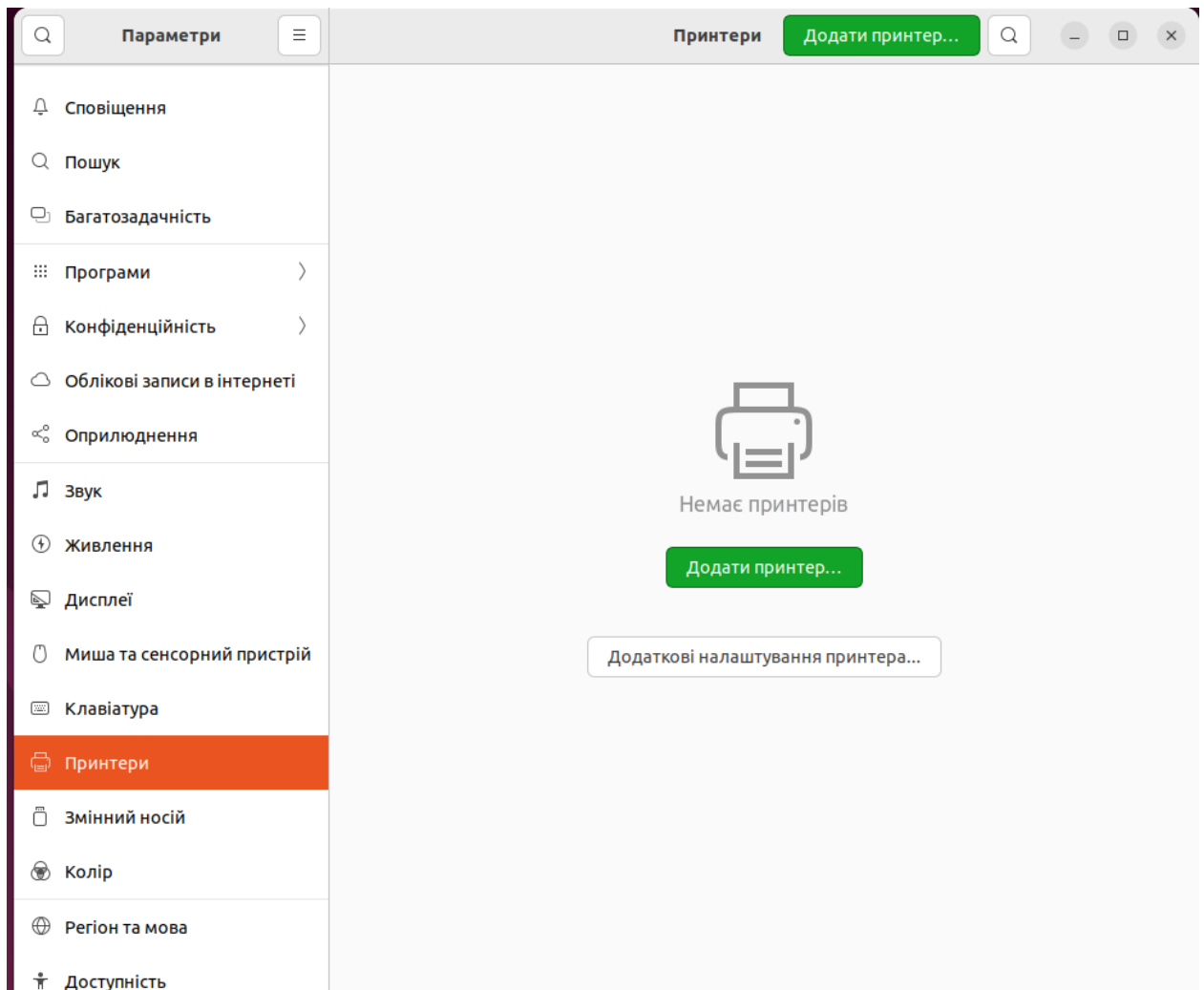
Підготував Скрыга П.

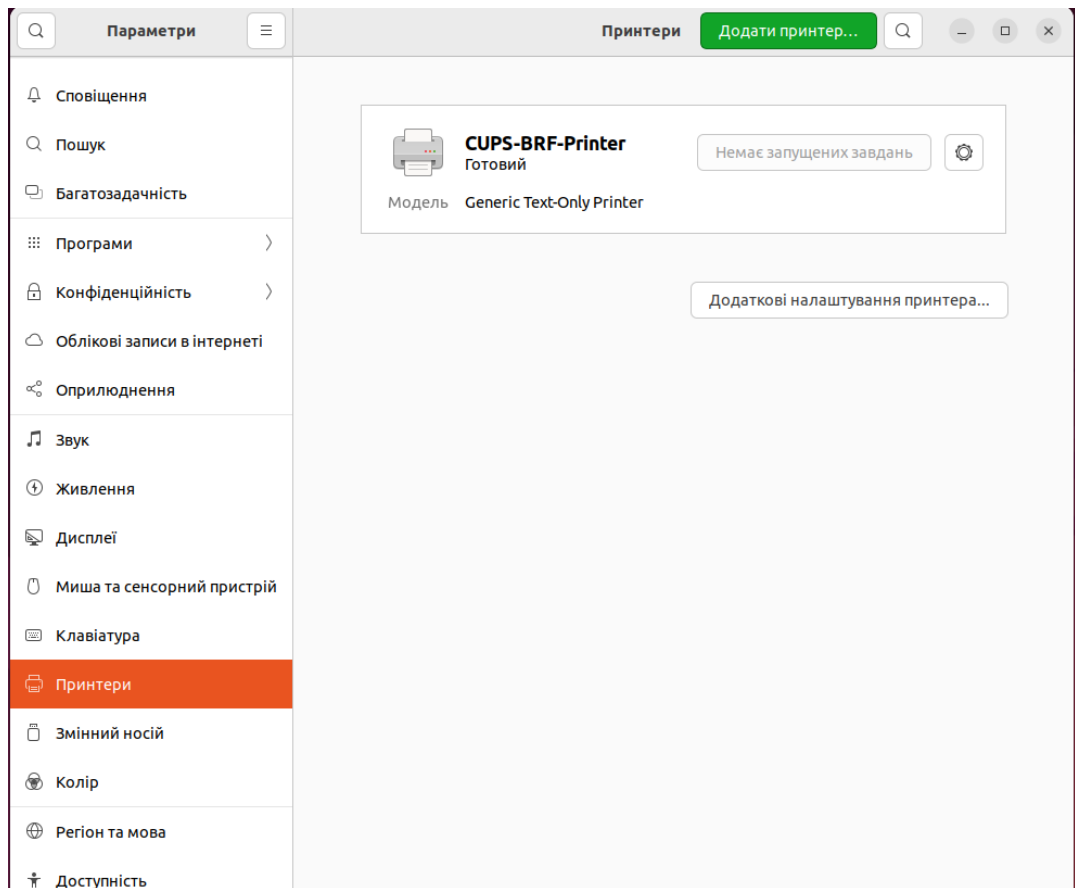
2. Підключіть до вашої віртуальної машини зі встановленою ОС Linux флешку та принтер (за можливості) та через графічний інтерфейс скопіюйте один файл з флешки на віртуальну машину та роздрукуйте його (такі ж самі дії повторіть, але з іншим файлом та через команди в терміналі).

To connect a flash drive, do the following

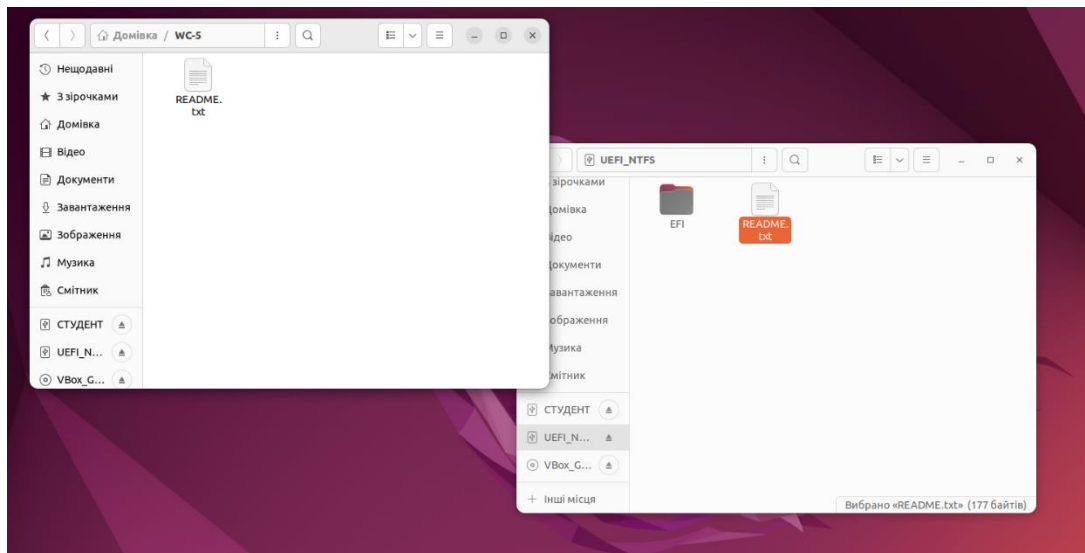


To configure the printer, go to settings->printers

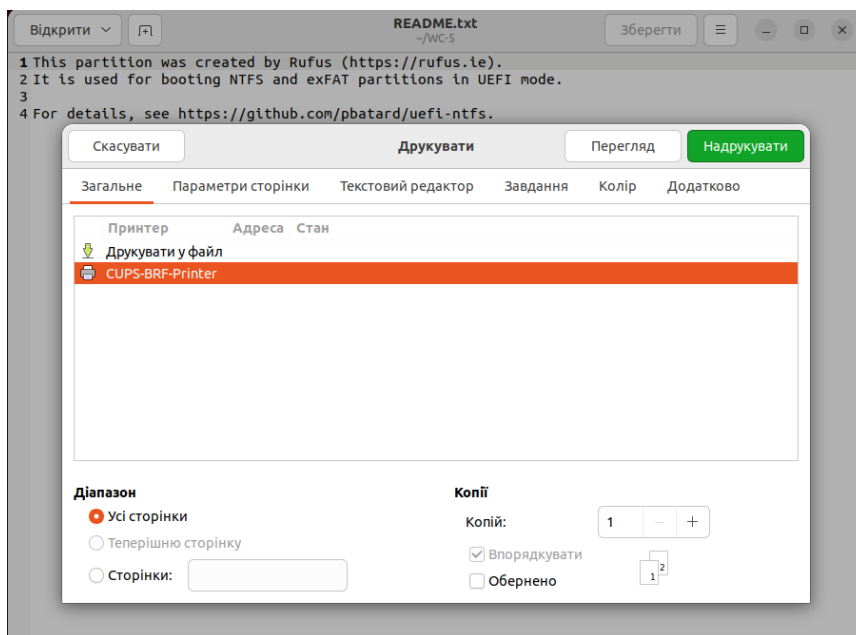
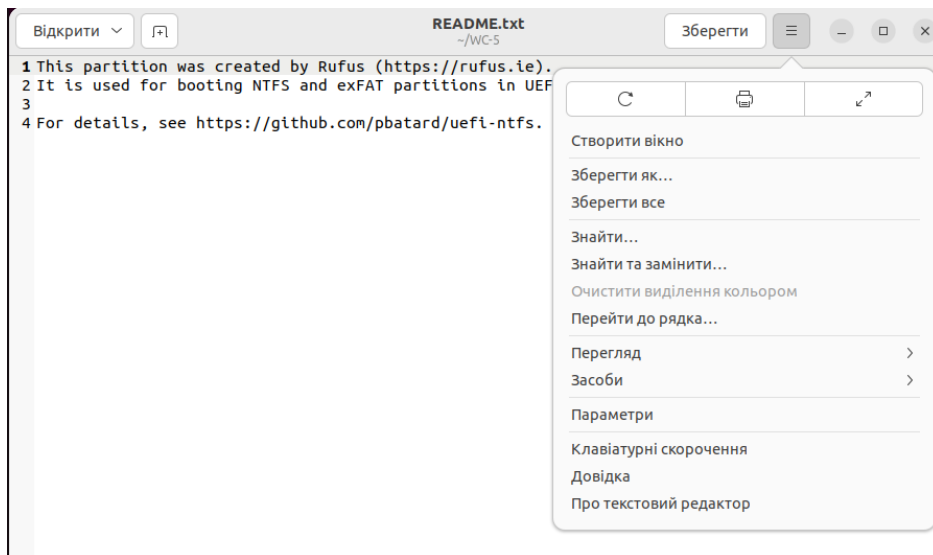




Transfer the file from the flash drive to the WC-5 folder



Open the file editor and press print



Let's transfer a file and print using the console

To transfer a file from a flash drive, use the command

```
foxas@foxas-VirtualBox:~$ cp /media/foxas/UEFI_NTFS/README.txt /home/foxas/WC-5/
```

To print the file, use the following command

```
foxas@foxas-VirtualBox:~$ lp /home/foxas/WC-5/README.txt -d CUPS-BRF-Printer  
request id is CUPS-BRF-Printer-1 (1 file(s))
```