



## Become QA Auto



# Збереження результату виконання команди

Бутенко Сергій

## ⦿ Термінал. Запуск

A screenshot of a terminal window. The window has a title bar with a small icon on the left and standard minimize, maximize, and close buttons on the right. The terminal content shows a green prompt 'sergii.butenko@KBP1-LHP-A00394 ~' followed by a white '\$' and a cursor. The background of the terminal is black.

```
sergii.butenko@KBP1-LHP-A00394 ~  
$ |
```



## Збереження результату команди



```
~/cat_folder

sergii.butenko@KBP1-LHP-A00394 ~/cat_folder
$ grep --color -i ukraine my_new_file
sergii Prehistoric Ukraine, as a part of the Pontic steppe in Eastern Europe, played an important role in Eurasian cultural contacts, including the spread of the Chalcolithic, the Bronze Age, Indo-European migrations and the domestication of the horse.[1][2][3]
Part of Scythia in antiquity and settled by Getae in the migration period, Ukraine is also the site of early Slavic expansion, and enters history proper with the establishment of the medieval state of Kievan Rus', which emerged as a powerful nation in the Middle Ages but disintegrated in the 12th century. After the middle of the 14th century, present-day Ukrainian territories came under the rule of three external powers:[4]
After a 1648 rebellion of the Cossacks against the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, Hetman Bohdan Khmelnytsky agreed to the Treaty of Pereyaslav in January 1654. The exact nature of the relationship established by this treaty between the Cossack Hetmanate and Russia remains a matter of scholarly controversy.[5] The agreement precipitated the Russo-Polish War of 1654-67. In consequence, by the Treaty of Perpetual Peace, signed in 1686, the eastern portion of Ukraine (east of the Dnieper River) was to come under Russian rule,[6] 146,000 rubles were to be paid to Poland as compensation for the loss of the Right Bank of Ukraine,[7] and the parties agreed not to sign a separate treaty with the Ottoman Empire.[7] The treaty was strongly opposed in Poland and was not ratified by the Polish-Lithuanian Sejm (parliament) until 1710.[7][8] The legal legitimacy of its ratification
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## ○ Збереження результату команди



```
~/cat_folder  
sergii.butenko@KBP1-LHP-A00394 ~/cat_folder  
$ grep --color -i ukraine my_new_file > search_result  
sergii.butenko@KBP1-LHP-A00394 ~/cat_folder  
$ |
```



# Збереження результату команди



```
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$ cat search_result
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## Збереження результату команди



```
~/cat_folder

sergii.butenko@KBP1-LHP-A00394 ~/cat_folder
$ grep --color -i ukraine14 my_new_file > search_result

sergii.butenko@KBP1-LHP-A00394 ~/cat_folder
$ cat search_result

sergii.butenko@KBP1-LHP-A00394 ~/cat_folder
$
```



## ○ Збереження результату команди



~/cat\_folder

```
sergii.butenko@KBP1-LHP-A00394 ~/cat_folder  
$ grep --color -i ukraine my_new_file >> search_result
```

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sergii.butenko@KBP1-LHP-A00394 ~/cat_folder  
$ cat search_result
```

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$ |
```





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has been disputed.[9] According to Jacek Staszewski, the treaty was not confirm
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```
~/cat_folder

sergii.butenko@KBP1-LHP-A00394 ~/cat_folder
$ grep --color -i 12th my_new_file >> search_result

sergii.butenko@KBP1-LHP-A00394 ~/cat_folder
$ cat search_result
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