«Київський фаховий коледж зв’язку»

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**ЗВІТ ПО ВИКОНАННЮ**

**СРС\_WORK-CASE №5**

з дисципліни: «Операційні системи»

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групи РПЗ-23Б

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Київ 2025

№1(Мірошніченко)

1. In Linux, the mount command is used to attach file systems (such as hard drives, USB drives, or network shares) to a specific directory in the file system hierarchy.

**The essence of the mounting operation:**

* Mounting allows Linux to treat external devices, such as flash drives or printers, as part of the file system.
* Each device has its own mount point (for example, /mnt/usb for a flash drive or /dev/sda1 for a hard drive partition).

**How is the installation carried out:**

* When you connect a flash drive to your computer, the Linux OS automatically creates a mount point and accesses the device through it.
* For example, when connecting a flash drive, its contents can be mounted using the command:

mount /dev/sdb1 /mnt/usb

This allows access to the contents of the flash drive through the /mnt/usb directory.

* To disconnect (unmount) a device, the command is used:

umount /mnt/usb

This will safely disconnect the flash drive or other device from the system.

1. **Linux:**

* In Linux, the user is usually responsible for mounting and unmounting devices, although some distributions may do this automatically.
* Linux uses the concept of mount points. Peripheral devices are not attached to individual drive letters (as in Windows), but to specific directories in the file system.
* When connecting a USB flash drive, the system can automatically create a mount point

**Windows:**

* In Windows, the system automatically assigns drive letters to each connected device. The user can see these devices in Windows Explorer.
* When a flash drive or hard drive is connected, Windows automatically mounts the device and gives it a drive letter, allowing the user to work with it without having to manually mount it.
* Printers in Windows are usually added through the Control Panel or by automatically finding and installing drivers.

**Working with a flash drive in Linux:**

* Automatic mounting: When you connect a flash drive, Linux automatically creates a mount point
* Manual mounting: If it did not mount automatically, use the command:

sudo mount /dev/sdb1 /mnt/usb

* Unmount: To safely disconnect, use:

sudo umount /mnt/usb

**Working with a printer in Linux:**

* Adding a printer: The printer connects via USB or network.
* Print: To print, use the command:

lp /path/to/document.pdf

* Printer Management: Check the status:

lpstat -p

№2(Михальов)

1. **Connecting a flash drive to a virtual machine.**

* In VirtualBox, connect the flash drive through the Devices → USB menu.
* If the flash drive is not mounted automatically, open a terminal and mount it with the command: sudo mount /dev/sdb1 /mnt/usb

1. **Copying a file from a flash drive via a graphical interface**

* Open the file manager and see the flash drive in the list of devices.
* Drag the file from the flash drive to the desired folder on the virtual machine.

1. **Printing a file via the graphical interface**

* Open the file, select File → Print, select the printer from the list, and click Print.

1. **Copying a file via terminal**

* To copy a file, use the cp command:

cp /mnt/usb/filename.txt ~/Documents

1. **Printing a file via terminal**

* To print, use the command:

lp ~/Documents/filename.txt

Висновок: We covered connecting a flash drive to a virtual machine, mounting it, and copying files both through the graphical interface and using the terminal.