**WORK-CASE №5**

1. Розгляньте дані питання та дайте відповіді: (Робив Савіч Матвій)

● 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.

Flash drive: first you need to connect the flash drive to the USB port of the computer. Linux will automatically recognize the flash drive and mount it as a device. After that, the file manager will show this flash drive in the list of available devices and you can perform any actions with the files on the flash drive.

Printer: first you need to connect the printer to the USB port of the computer. Linux will automatically detect the printer and install the drivers for it. To set various printing parameters, you need to add the printer in the system print manager (CUPS).

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

The essence of mounting is to attach a file system to a specific directory in the file system hierarchy. This operation allows the system to access the contents of this drive or device like normal files and directories. First, you need to connect the flash drive to the computer. Then you need to select the directory to which you need to connect the flash drive. To indicate to the system which device needs to be connected and where to mount it, use the “mount” command. After successful mounting, the contents of the device appear in the mount point and you can work with it as you would with normal files and directories.

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

Drivers:

The majority of peripheral device drivers for Windows are typically provided by the device makers and are frequently installed automatically upon device connection.

In Linux, many drivers are included in the kernel itself and they support many devices. However, some devices may require additional drivers to be installed or may be developed by the community.

Modularity:

Windows generally offers less modularity and deep customization for non-expert users.

When it comes to managing peripherals, Linux is more modular. If you are comfortable with the command line and system configuration, you can adjust and handle more specific aspects.

Interface:

Windows provides users with a friendly graphical interface to interact with peripheral devices. Usually, connecting a new device in Windows is accompanied by automatic detection and installation of drivers.

Linux also has a GUI for managing peripherals, but sometimes you'll need to manually configure devices via the command line, especially for less supported models.

Support:

Games and apps that might need particular graphics and sound card settings are typically better supported on Windows.

Vultures and apps can be supported on Linux, but their functionality may be restricted because official drivers and manufacturer support are lacking.

License and open source:

In Windows, drivers are usually supplied by manufacturers and limited by license agreements.

Linux is based on open source, which allows the development community to create drivers and develop support for various devices.

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 через команди в терміналі). (Робив Козаченко Микита)

Flash drive: first you need to connect the flash drive to the computer. Then you need to open the file manager. Next, we go to the flash drive mounting point. Find the desired file on the flash drive and copy it to a folder on the virtual machine.

Printer: first you need to connect the printer to the computer. You need to open the file to be printed using the program on the virtual machine. You can select the "Print" option in the program. Next, select our printer from the list of available printers and click "Print."