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**Realtek ALC662 @ Intel 82801GB ICH7 - High Definition Audio Controller [A-1] PCI | Added By Users**

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Realtek ALC662 @ Intel 82801GB ICH7 - High Definition Audio Controller [A-1] PCI added by users. DownLOAD: b83e7eba9. . A: It's the Hardware Manager. Open the windows tool. Go to Hardware and check your hardware. It may also list the drivers already installed. You may also need to look into realtek.com/support and see if they have an updated driver for your hardware. Q: How to use awk to copy lines between two strings in a file? I'm using AWK to get the output of ls -l in the form file\_name file\_name 2. I want to copy each line after /file\_name with the file name that it's paired with, and place them into a single file so that it's easy to read. For example, my file looks like this: -rw-r--r-- 1 root root 0 2010-09-09 22:54 file\_name -rw-r--r-- 1 root root 0 2010-09-09 22:54 file\_name 2 And I want to copy this into a new file called renamed.ls which looks like this: /root/file\_name /root/file\_name 2 The only solution I have is to make a temporary file with this command awk 'BEGIN{FS=OFS="/" } {print \$1}' file | sort | uniq > /tmp/newfile and then copy it to the renamed.ls file using cp. Is there a way I can do it with AWK and avoid the temporary file? A: You could do it with just awk: awk '/^file\_name/ { sub(/file\_name/, ""); print; next } { print }' file The first line looks for line that start with /file\_name/. If such line is found, the sub() function is used to remove the file\_name from it. This way you can just get the name of the file. The next line prints all remaining lines. And the final one prints a new blank line. A: How about awk '{sub(/file\_name/, "", \$1)}1' file Or, for added convenience, awk -v OFS=' ' 4bc0debe42

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