

- **VMWare Workstation Player Setup**
- **Configuring Ubuntu Virtual Machine**

Download Ubuntu Desktop

Ubuntu 20.04 LTS

Download the latest LTS version of Ubuntu, for desktop PCs and laptops. LTS stands for long-term support — which means five years, until April 2025, of free security and maintenance updates, guaranteed.

[Ubuntu 20.04 LTS release notes](#)

Recommended system requirements:

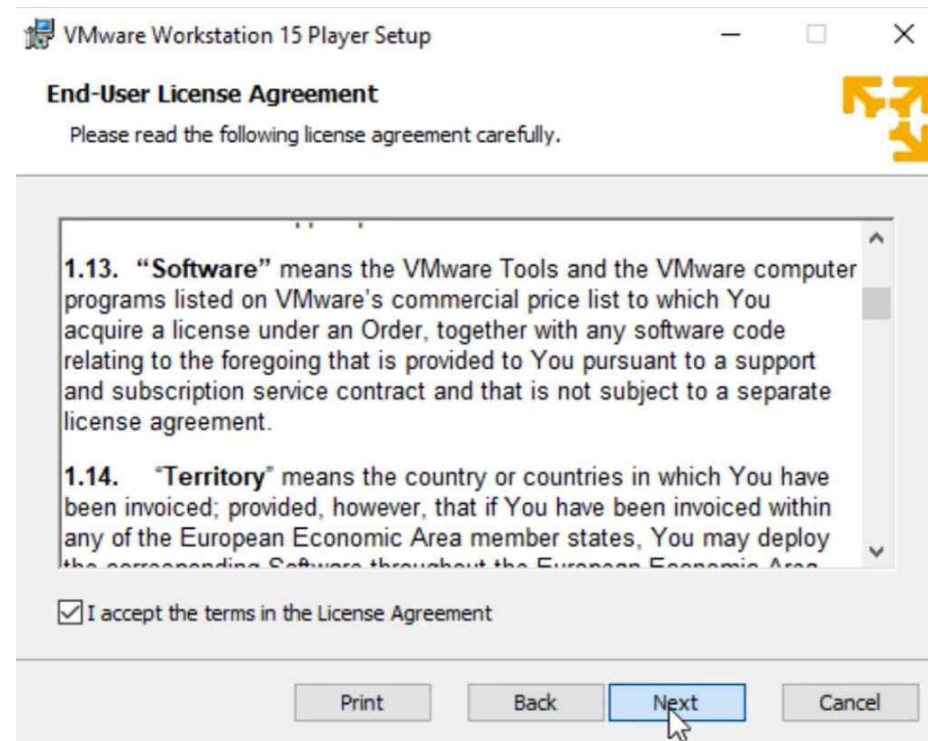
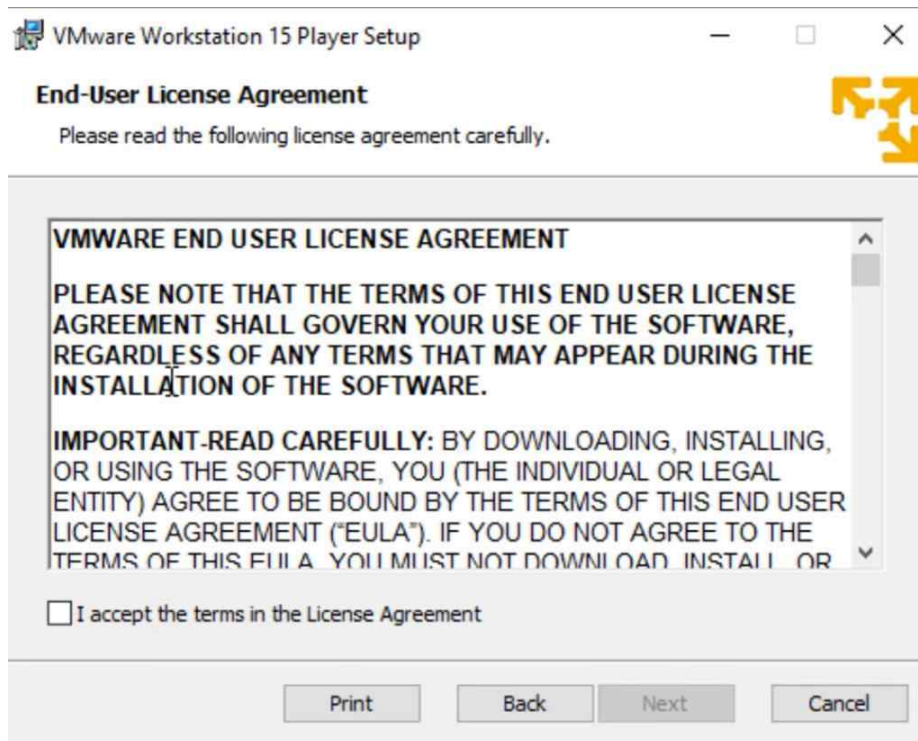
- 2 GHz dual core processor or better
- 4 GB system memory
- 25 GB of free hard drive space
- Either a DVD drive or a USB port for the installer media
- Internet access is helpful

Download

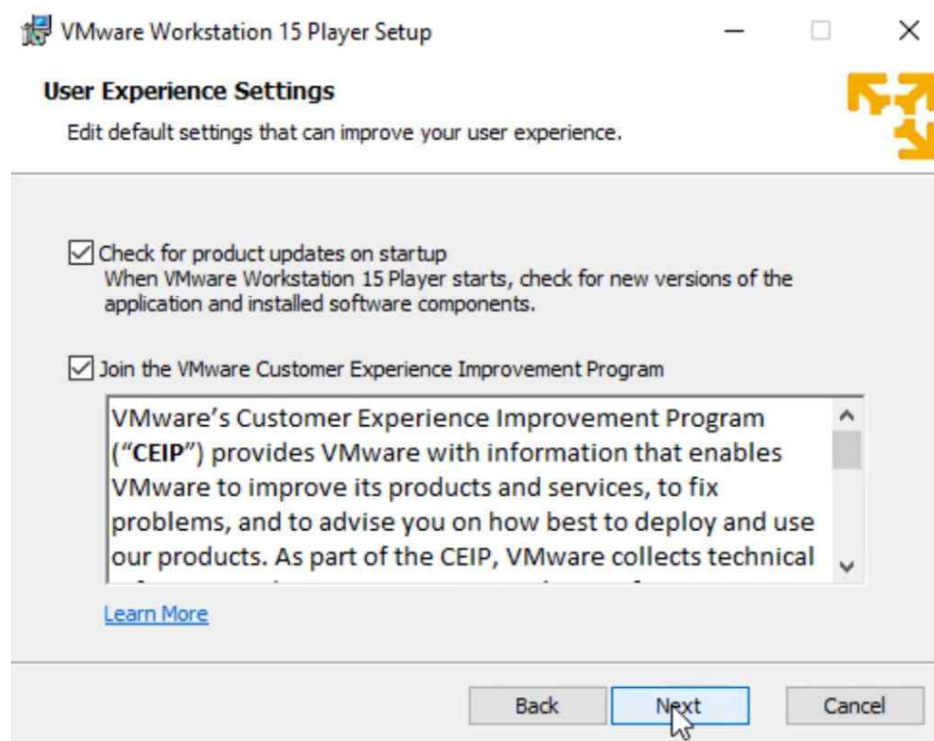
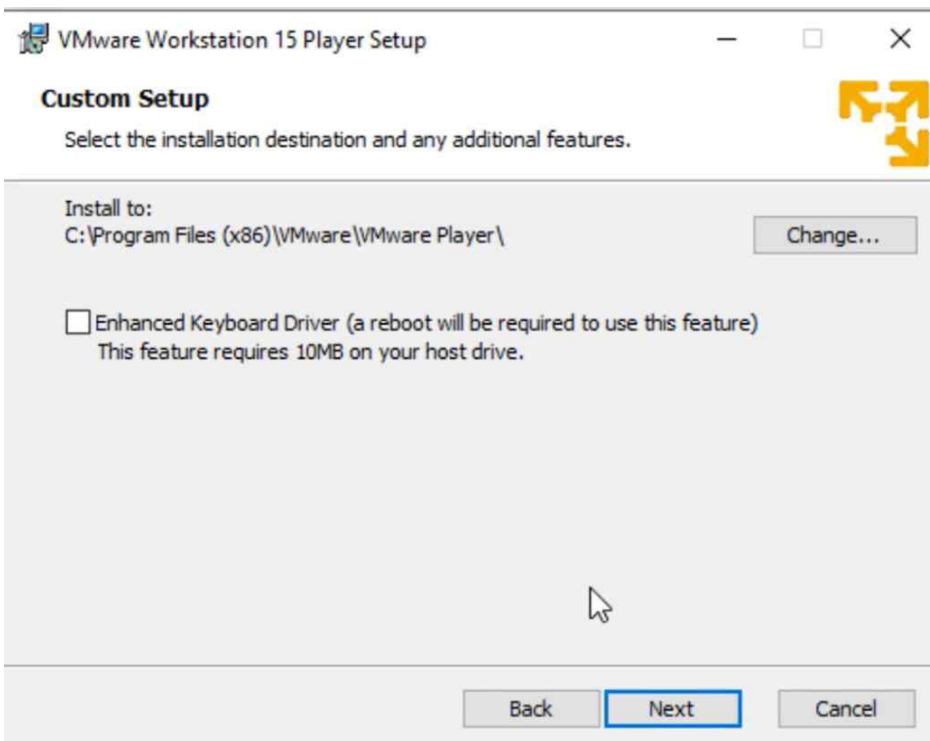
For other versions of Ubuntu Desktop including torrents, the network installer, a list of local mirrors, and past releases [see our alternative downloads](#).



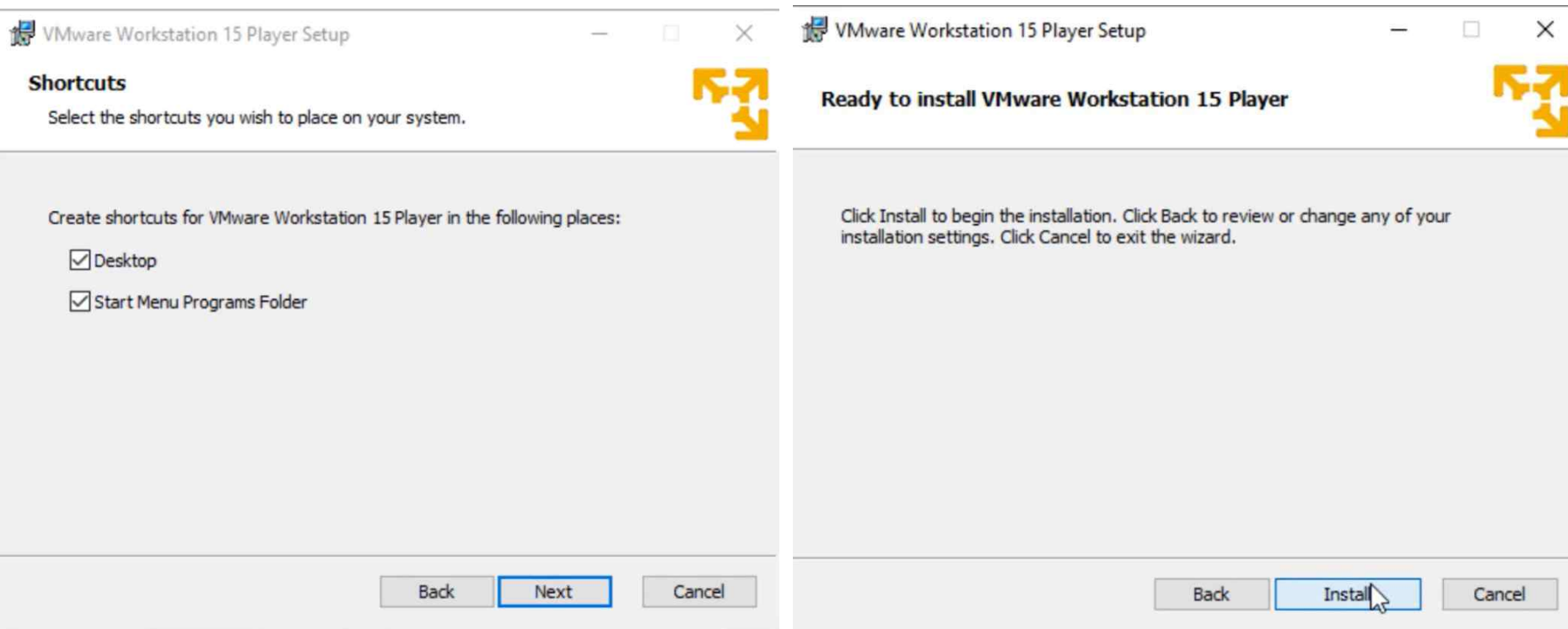
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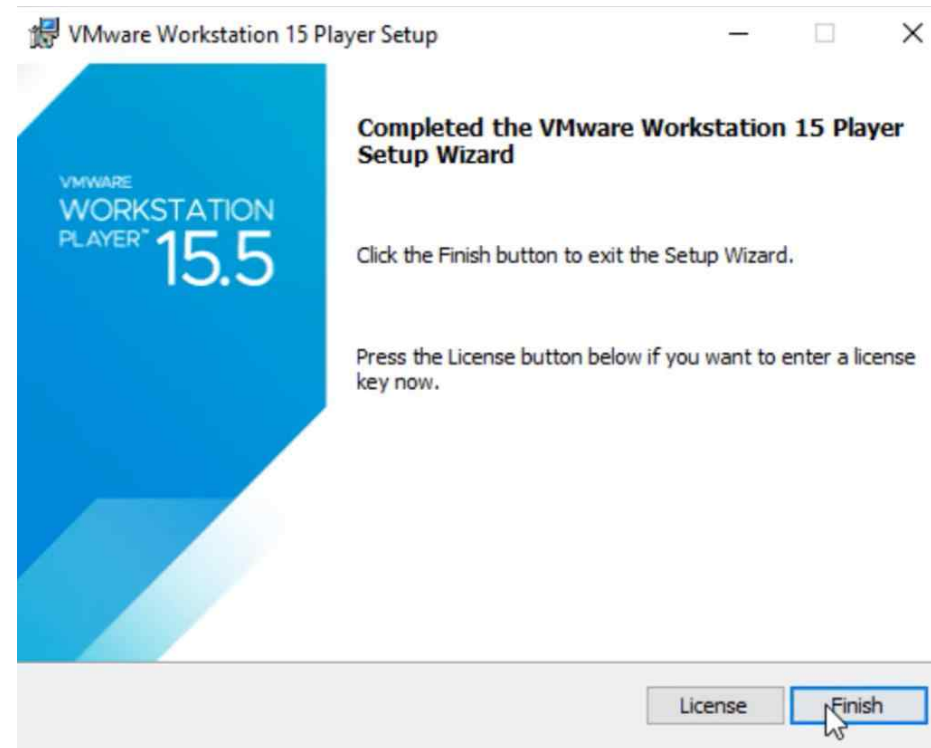
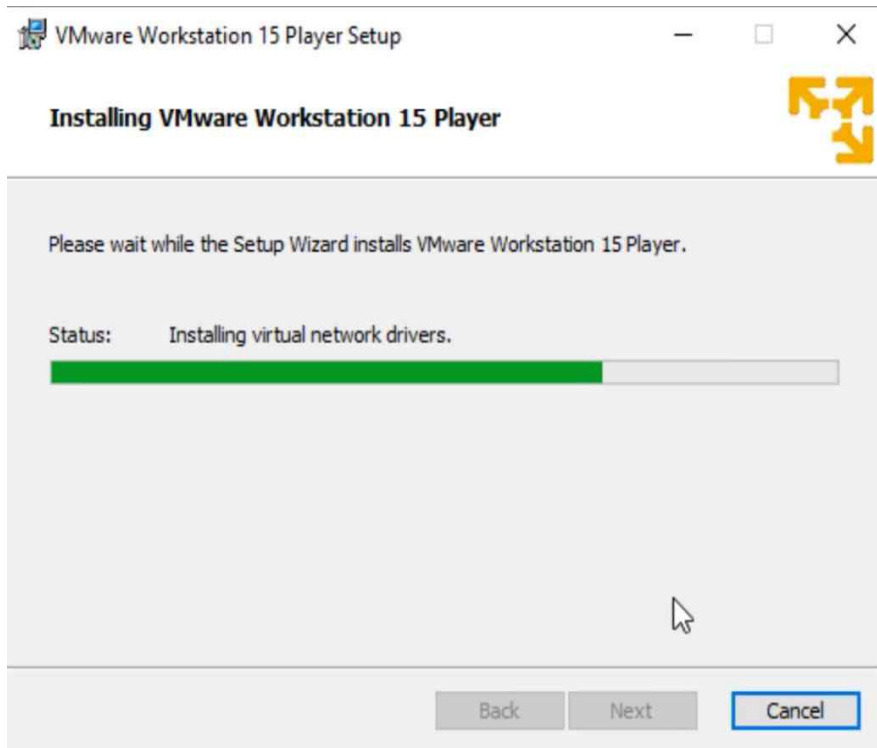
VMWare Workstation Player Setup



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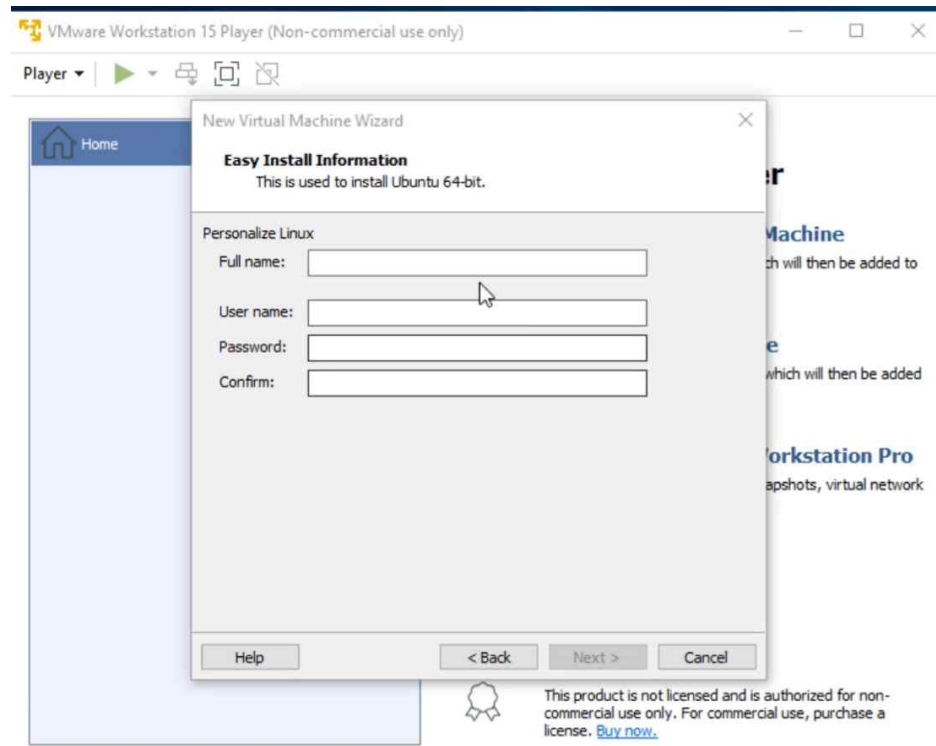
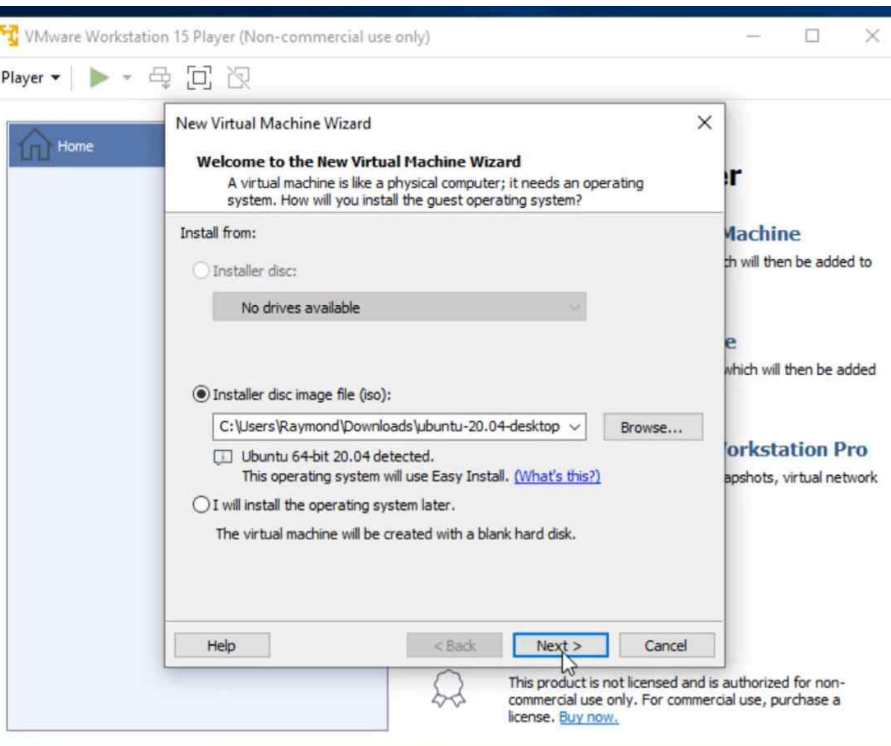


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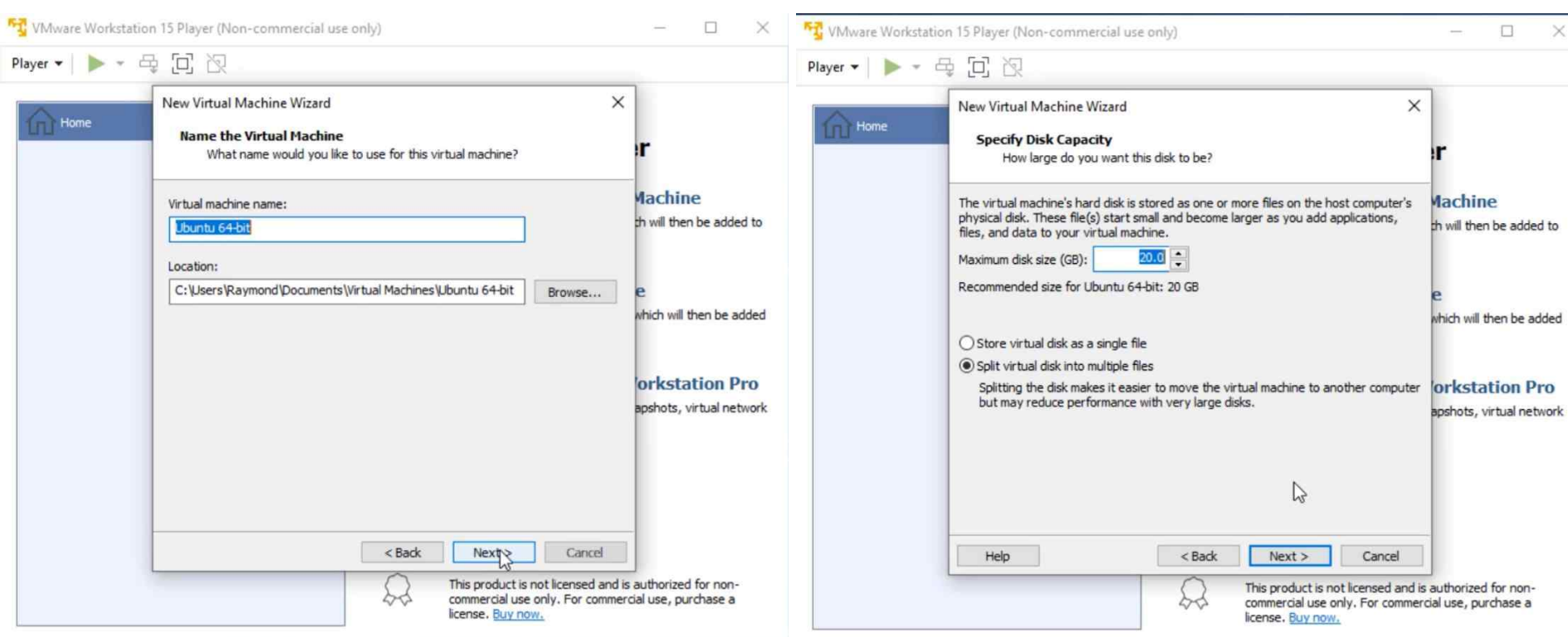


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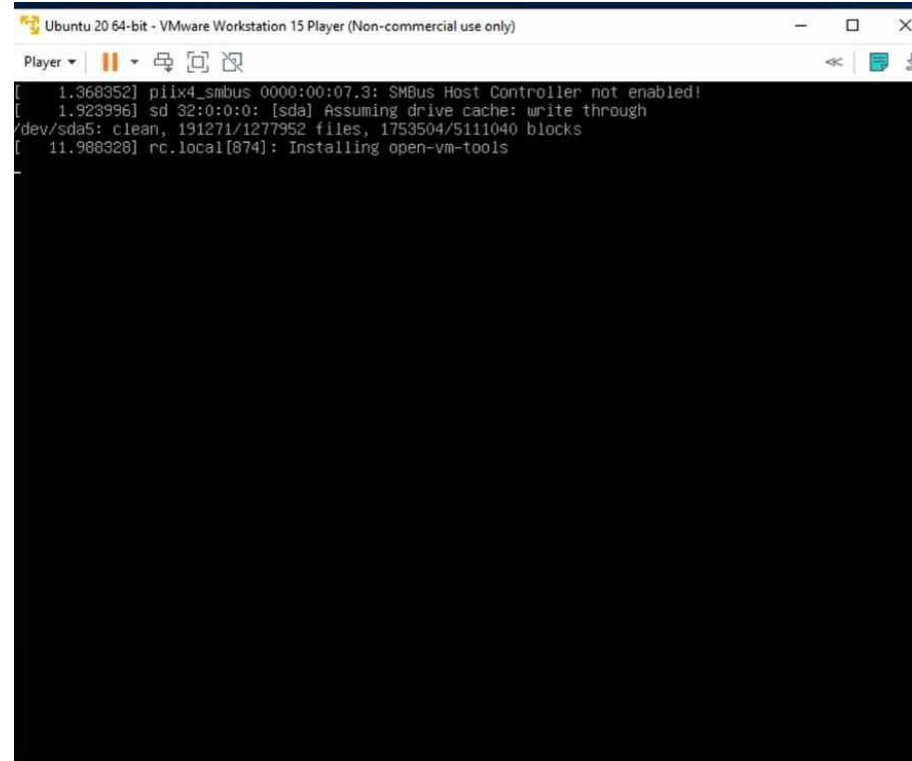
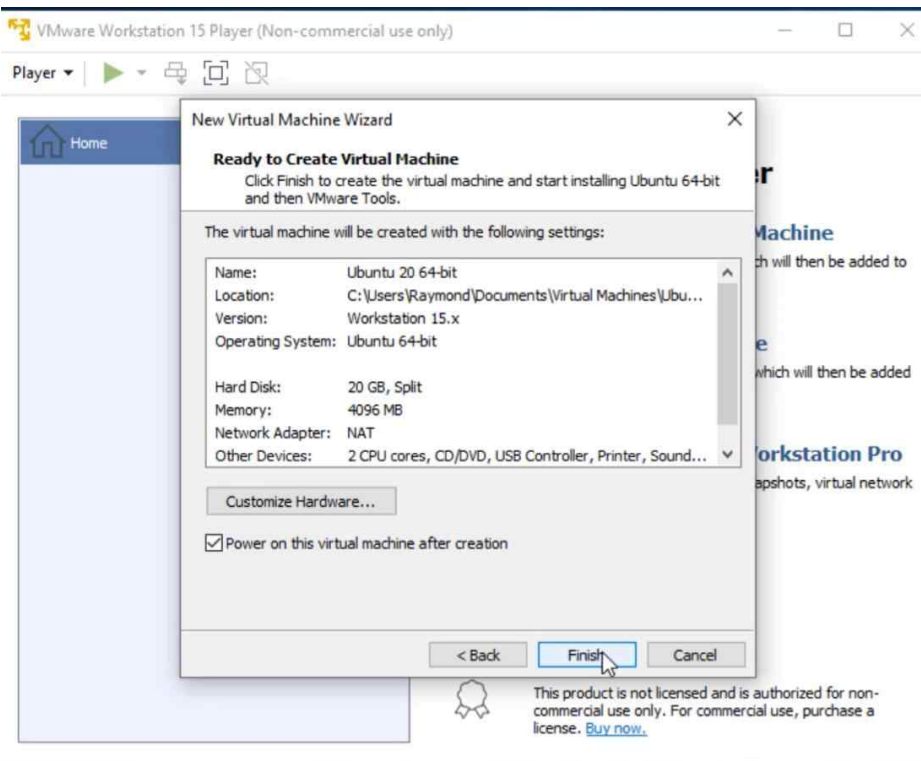
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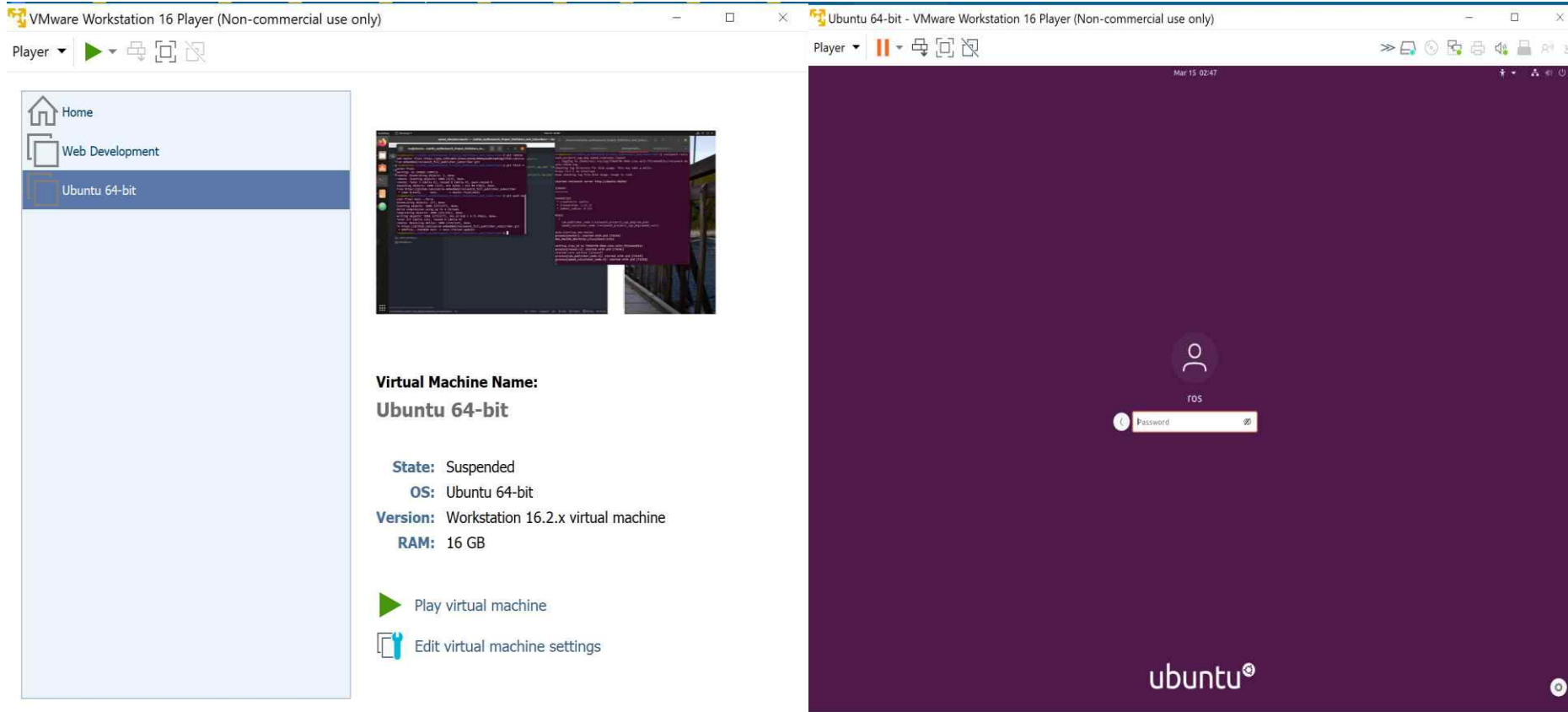
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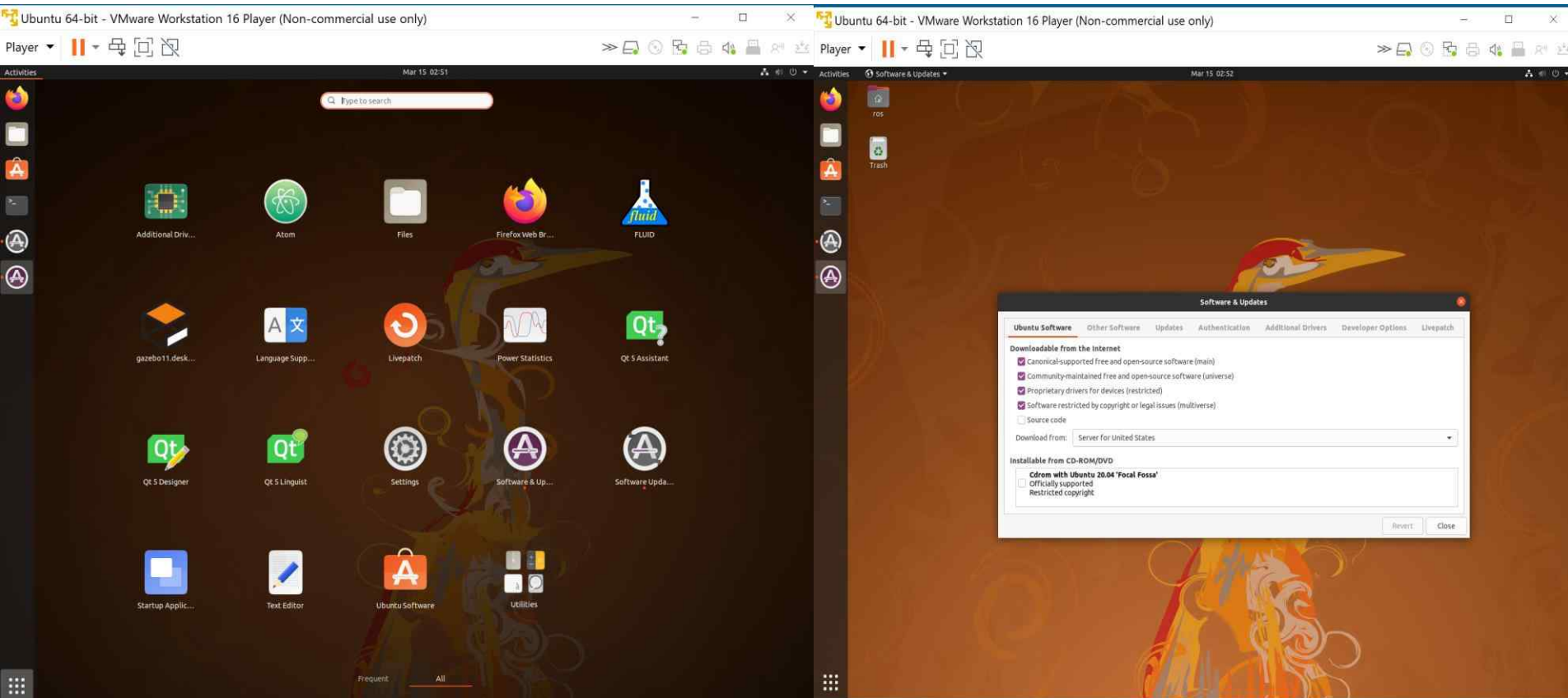
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GIT COMMANDS

GIT CHEAT SHEET

GIT BASICS

git init

will create a new local GIT repository

git clone

is used to copy a repository.

git add

add a file as it looks now to your next commit (stage).

git commit

will create a snapshot of the changes and save it to the git directory.

git push

push local changes to the original

GIT BRANCHING & MERGING

git branch

will list your branches

git checkout

switch to another branch and check it out into your working directory

git merge

will merge the specified branch's history into the current branch

git log

show all commits in the current branch's history-

MAKE A CHANGE

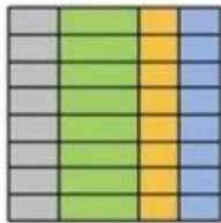
- git status** list new or modified files not yet committed
- git diff** lists down changes and conflicts
- git add [file]** stages the file, ready for commit
- git reset [file]** unstages file, keeping the file changes
- git commit -m "[descriptive message]"**
commit all stages files to versioned history

SYNCHRONIZE

- git remote add <name> <url>**
Create a new connection to a remote repo.
- git fetch** get all the changes from the origin (no merge)
- git pull** get all the latest changes from the origin and merge
- git push** is used to upload your local repository changes to the origin remote repo

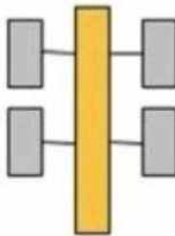
TYPES OF DATABASES

Relational



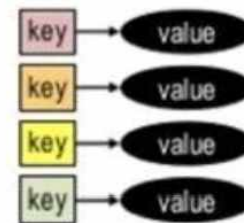
SQL

Analytical (OLAP)



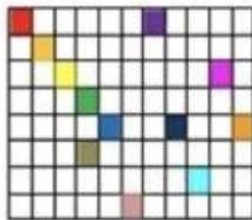
SQL

Key-Value



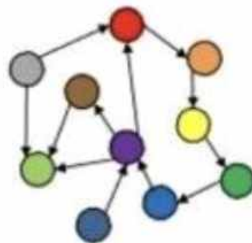
NOSQL

Column-Family



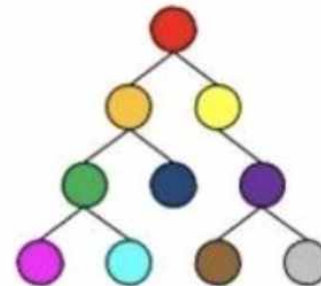
NOSQL

Graph



NOSQL

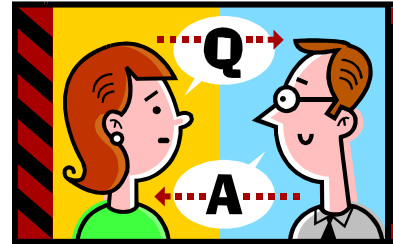
Document



NOSQL

Brief break (if on schedule)

Q&A?



Prof. Mehdi Pirahandeh
E-mail : mehdi at inha dot ac dot kr