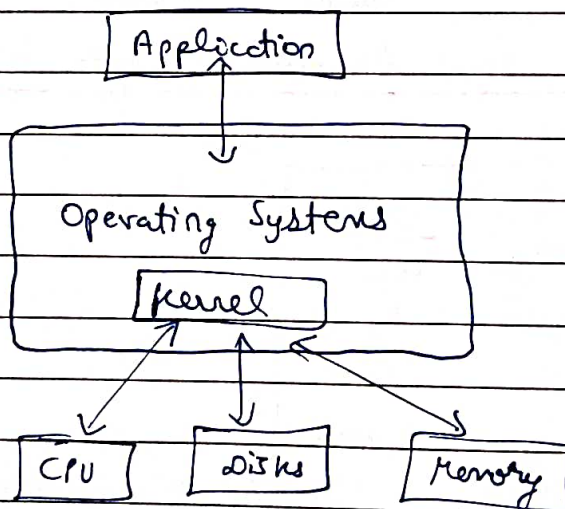
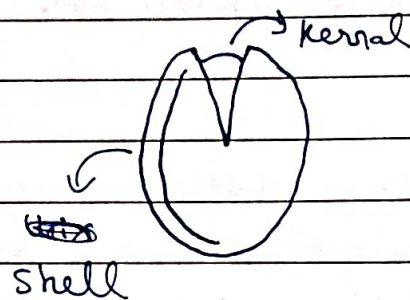


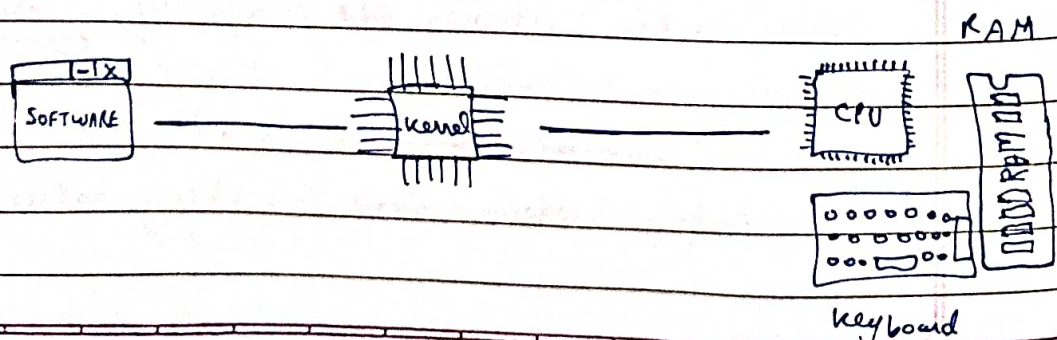
Unix

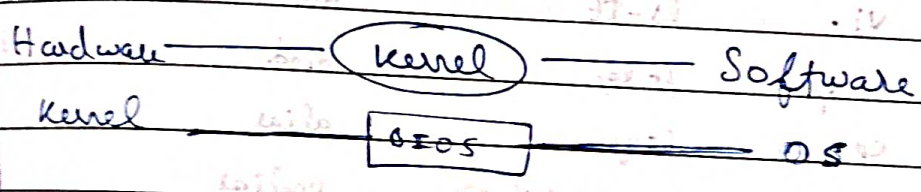
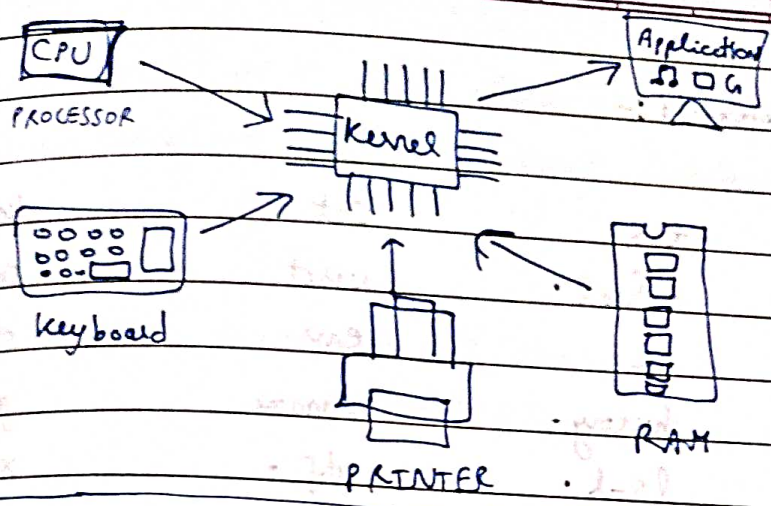
- ① Install Git Bash on Windows
- ② Use VS Code to execute Unix
VScode → Termini → New terminal

The Command line



Kernel Manages Communication between Hardware and Software



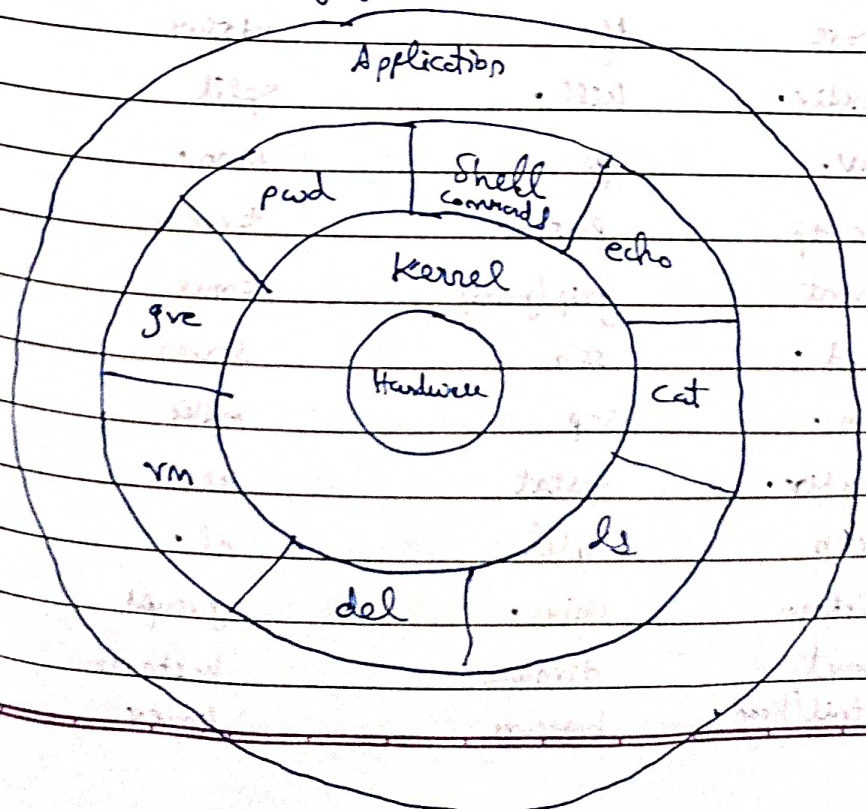


LINUX → Graphical User Interface (GUI)

UNIX → Command Line Interface (CLI)

BASH = Bourne Again Shell

Unix is made up of four main parts



Unix Commands :-

grep.	tar	set	tee
sed.	telnet.	unset	shopt
awk.	wc	env	shift
jq.	history.	unname	g++
wc.	ls-l.	df.	xargs
vi.	ls-lt	du.	Crontab
nohup	fsck	bind	type
cp.	fsq	alias	info
mv	mv <file> <file2>	unalias	rev
cat.	ctrl+C.	column	ifconfig
chmod.	date -u	find	ping
cd.	more -a.txt	touch.	dig
date.	cp a.txt b.txt	diff	wget
echo.	whoami.	Comm	elinks
ftp	more.	join	display
ls.	w.	tr	datamash
lpr	clear.	md5	virtualenv
more	df.	md5sum	Isosf
mkdir.	kill.	split	brew
mv.	ps	nano.	yum
ncftp	passwd.	tree	fold
print	gzip/gunzip	tmux	mount
pwd.	ssh	screen	exit -
rm.	scp	make	
rmkdir.	qstat	yes	
rsh	qdel	nl.	
setenv	uniq.	groups	
sort	dirname	hostname	
tail/head.	basename	finger	

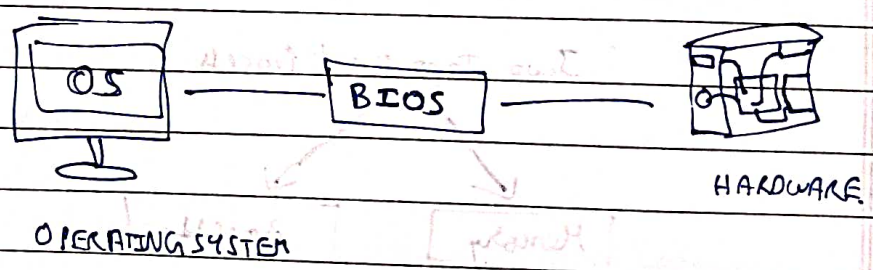
Older ver) PATA → Parallel Advanced Technology Attachment
(New ver) SATA → Serial Advanced Technology Attachment.

Windows → Commercial

Linux → Open Source

We aren't purchasing Windows OS, we are purchasing only the Licence

BIOS → helps in communicating between Operating System and hardware.



SSD → First In First Out (FIFO)

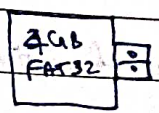
Formatting & Repairing Disk

FAT - [File Allocation Table]

NTFS → New Technology File System

NTFS > 4GB

FAT32 < 4GB

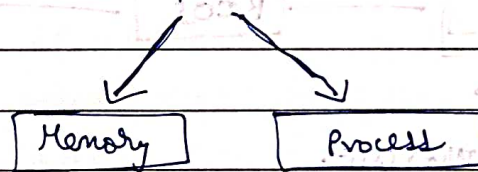


Mkdir → Create directory
Rmdir → remove directory

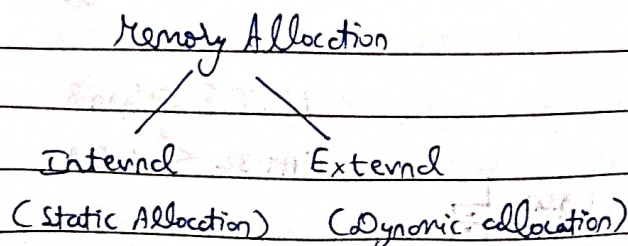
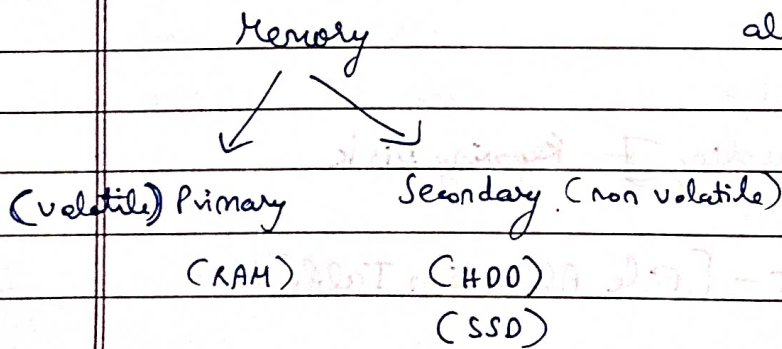
Input Devices → keyboard
Mouse
Joystick
Trackpad

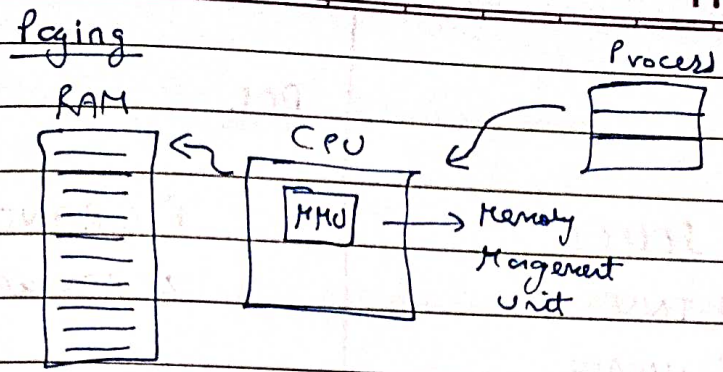
Output Devices → Monitor
Printer

Two Important Process



RAM → When computer switched off
all the Memory will get
lost.





SQL

W3 Schools

Create
Read
Update
Destroy

C
R
U
D

- 1) DDL - Data Definition Language
- 2) DQL - Data Query Language
- 3) DML - Data Manipulation Language
- 4) DCL - Data Control Language
- 5) TCL - Transaction Control Language

DPL

- 1) Create
- 2) Alter
- 3) Drop
- 4) Truncate
- 5) Rename

DQL

- 1) SELECT
- 2) WHERE
- 3) JOIN
- 4) GROUP BY -
- 5) HAVING
- 6) ORDER BY -

DML

- 1) SELECT
- 2) INSERT
- 3) UPDATE
- 4) DELETE

DCL

- 1) GRANT
- 2) REVOKE

TCL

- 1) COMMIT
- 2) ROLLBACK
- 3) SAVEPOINT
- 4) SET TRANSACTION.

How To Create a Table -

SELECT * from Customer;

CREATE TABLE table-name {

column1 datatype,

column2 datatype,

column3 datatype,

.....

};

Execute → sqliteonline.com

(X) - Select * from products; → Selects everything

id	name	price
1	pen	1.2
2	pencil	NOLL

- Select name, price from products; → Select Specific

name	price
pen	1.2
pencil	NOLL

(X)

Select * from products where id = 1

id	name	price
1	pen	1.2

UPDATE products

Set price = 0.80

WHERE id = 2



It will update at the particular ID

UPDATE products

Set price = 0.80



It will update all the price to 0.80

Delete From products

WHERE id = 2



It will delete the particular ID

Delete from products



It will delete all the products

PostgreSQL

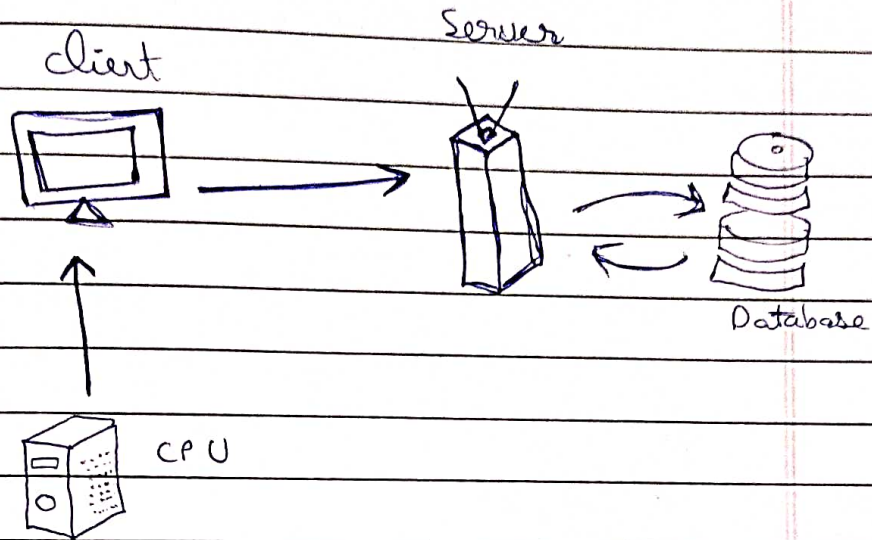


POSTGRESQL



INDIA

POSTGRESQL → world's most Advanced Open Source
Relational Database



Postgre SQL

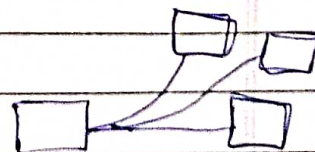
logs.csv

CSV → Comma Separated Values

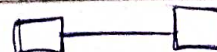
pg admin (software) → To execute PostgreSQL

Relationship Types

One To Many



One To One



Many To Many

