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NOTE: The inclusion or exclusion of a school in this locator is not a school endorsement and should not be used in any way to assign school accreditation status. School Directory Information (2019-2020 school year) Search Results Modify Search Data Notes/Grant IDs Help School Name: Desert Mirage High NCES School ID: 060907011175 State School ID: CA-3373676-0100255 District Name: Coachella Valley Unifieddistrict information NCES District ID: 0609070 State District ID: CA-3373676 Mailing Address:86150 Ave. 66Thermal, CA 92274 Physical Address: 86150 Ave. 66Thermal, CA 92274 Phone:(760)397-2255 Type: Regular school Status: Currently operational Charter:No Supervisory Union #:N/A Grade Span: (grades 9 - 12) Website: School Details (2018-2019 school year) County: Riverside County schools in county Locale: Rural: Fringe (41) Magnet: No Title I School: Yes Title I School-Wide Program: Yes Total Students: 1,997 Classroom Teachers (FTE): 81.07 Student/Teacher Ratio: 24.63 Enrollment Characteristics (2018-2019 school year) Enrollment by Grade : 9 10 11 12 Students 524 544 470 459 Enrollment by race/ethnicity: American Indian/Alaska Native Asian Black Hispanic Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander White Two or MoreRas Students 21 1 2 1.1 959 - 6 8 Registration by gender: Male students 1,055 942 Free lunch right1: 1789 Reduced price lunch right1: 94 Directly certified2: 986 Note: Details cannot be added to the totals. NOTES The spotless number of students eligible to participate in free lunch and lunch programs at a reduced price under the National School Lunch Act of 1946.Unreported number of students eligible for the National School Lunch Program (NSLP) through direct certification (e.g., children in households receiving additional nutritional assistance (SNAP) or other care). Please see this blog for more information on free or reduced lunch and direct certification eligible for certification counts in the ROM. * indicates that the column with the data for 2018-2019 [†] indicates that the data is not applied. For example, enrollment and staff characteristics for schools that opened in the 2019-2020 school year will not be available until the full release of the 2019-2020 file. [–] indicates no data. [‡] indicates that the data does not meet NCES data quality standards. Information about the school name, addresses and phone number catalog is preliminary data from the initial submissions of school-level data for 2019-2020.The data provided regarding membership and staff of students is from the official school-level data for 2018-2019. Source: CCD Public School Data 2018-2019, 2019-2020 School Years National Center for Educational Statistics, Department of Educational Research and Improvement, 1990 K Street, NW, Washington, D.C., 20006, USA, Phone: (202) 502-7300 (10 better) Better than 41.4% of CA schools. (10 better) Better than 17.1% of U.S. schools. VocabularySpellingCity's mission is to facilitate the development of vocabulary, phonetics and writing skills using a word learning tool that allows you to differentiate learning when working with dictionary and spelling word lists. The site has been particularly useful in engaging struggling students, promoting English vocabulary skills with ESL pupils, building school home communication, and simplifying the administrative work of teachers and parents. The most popular learning activities are word decorum, wordearch, hangman, crossword puzzle, alphabetical practice, grammar, handwritten data and writing exercises. Fiscal, demographic and effective data on California K-12 schools for the first time here? This section describes the indexing process: adding content to the Solr index and modifying or deleting content as needed. By adding content to the index, we make it to search solr. The Solr index can accept data from many different sources, including XML files, comma separated value files (CSV), data extracted from database tables, and files in common file formats such as Microsoft Word or PDF. Here are the three most common ways to upload data to the Solr index: Using a Solr Cell framework built on Apache Tika to retrieve binary files or structured files like Office, Word, PDF and other own formats. Download XML files by sending HTTP requests to the Solr server from any environment where such requests can be created. Writing a custom Java application to retrieve data through the Java Solr client API (which is described in more detail in the client APIs). Using the Java API may be the best choice if you are working with an application such as a content management system (CMS) that offers Java APIs. Regardless of the method used to retrieve the data, there is a general basic data structure for the data submitted to the Solr index: a document containing multiple fields, each with a name and containing content that may be empty. One of the fields is usually designated as a unique ID field (similar to the primary key in the database), although using a unique ID field is not strictly required by Solr. If the field name is defined in the diagram associated with the index, the analysis steps associated with that field will be applied to its contents during content tokens. Fields not explicitly defined in the schema will be ignored or mapped to the dynamic field definition (see Documents, Fields, and Schema Designer) if a field name exists. For more information about indexing in Solr, see <a0><a1> Indexing in Solr </a1><a2></a2></a In general, indexation is the organization of documents or (other subjects) systematically. Indexing users to find information in the document. Indexing collects, analyzes, and stores documents. Indexing is done to increase the speed and performance of a search query when searching for the desired document. Indexing in Apache Solr In Apache Solr, we can index (add, delete, modify) various document formats such as xml, csv, pdf, etc. We can add data to the Solr index in several ways. In this section we will discuss indexing − Using solr web interface. Use any of the client APIs such as Java, Python, etc. Use the Mail tool. In this section, we'll discuss how to add data to the Apache Solr index using different interfaces (command line, web interface, and Java client API) Adding documents using the Post Command Solr command has a post command in its bin/ directory. This command allows you to index different file formats such as JSON, XML, CSV in Apache Solr. Browse the bin Apache Solr directory and run the -h parameter of the post command as shown in the following block of code. [Hadoop@localhost bin]$ cd $SOLR_HOME [Hadoop@localhost bin]$ ./post -h When executing the above command, you will get a list of post command options as shown below. Usage: post -c <collection>[OPTIONS] <files|directories|-urls|-d [..] =>or post –help the default collection name for DEFAULT_SOLR_COLLECTION if no parameters are specified =======Solr parameters: -url <base solr= update= url=> (overrides collection, host, and port) -host <host>(default: localhost) -p or -port <port>(default: 8983) -commit yes|no (default: yes) Settings web crawl: -recursive <depth>(default: 1) -delay <seconds>(default: 10) Directory crawl options: -delay <seconds>(default) 0) stdin/args parameters: -type <content ype=>(default: application/xml) Other options: -filetypes <type>[,<type>,...] (default: xml,json,jsonl,csv,pdf,doc,docx,ppt,pptx,xls,xlsx,odt,odp,ods,ods,ods,ott,otp,ots, rtf,html,txt,log) -params <key> = <value>[& =<key> <value>...] (values must be encoded url;, they go through solr update request) -out yes|no (default: no; and outputs Solr's response to console) -format Solr (sends the contents of the program / json as solr commands to / update instead of / update / json / docs) Examples: * JSON file:./post -c wizbang events.json * XML files: ./post -c article entries * .xml * CSV file: ./post -c signals LATEST signals.csv * File catalog: ./post -c myfiles ~/Documents * Web Crawl: .//post -c gettingstarted -recursive 1 -delay 1 * Standard input (stdin): echo {commit: {}} | ./post -c my_collection - enter application/json -out yes -d * Data as line: ./post -c -type text/csv -out yes -d $'id,value1,0.47' Приклад Припустимо, у нас є файл з ім'ям зразок.csv з наступним вмістом (у каталозі bin). Студент ID Ім'я Ласст Ім'я Телефон Місто 001 Раджів Редді 9848022337 Хайдарабад 002 Сіддхарт Бхаттачаря 9848022338 Колката 003 Раджеш Ханна</value> </key> </value> </key> </type> </type> </content> </seconds> </seconds> </depth> </port> </host> </files|directories|urls|-d> </collection> </collection> Delhi 004 Preeti Agarwal 9848022330 Pune 005 Troupti Mohanti 9848022336 Bhubaneshwar 006 Archana Mishra 9848022335 Chennai The aforementioned dataset contains personal data such as student ID, first name, surname, telephone and city. The CSV data set file is shown below. Here you should point out that you need to mention the scheme by documenting its first line. id, first_name, last_name, phone_no, location 001, Prutvi, Reddy, 9848022337, Hyderabad 002, kasyap, Sastry, 9848022338, Vishakapatnam 003, Rajesh, Hannah, 9848022339, Delhi 004, Preethi, Agarwal, 9848022330, Pune 005, Trupthi, Mohanty, 9848022336, Bhubaneshwar 006, Archana, Mishra, 9848022335, Chennai You can index this data under a core called sample_Solr using the mail command like this : Hadoop@localhost bin]$ ./post -c Solr_sample sample.csv When you run the above command, this document is indexed below the specified core, generating the following output. /home/Hadoop/java/bin/java -classpath /home/Hadoop/Solr/dist/Solr-core 6.2.0.jar -Dauto = yes -Dc = Solr_sample -Ddata = files org.apache.Solr.util.SimplePostTool sample.csv SimplePostTool version 5.0.0 Placing files on [base] URL Enter automatic mode. The ends of the files are considered xml,json,jsonl,csv,pdf,doc,docx,pptx,pptx,xls,xlsx,odt,odp,odp,ods,ott,otp,ots,rtf, htm,html,txt,log POSTing sample file.csv (text/csv) to [base] 1 files indexed. COMMITTING Solr index changes to ... Time spent: 0:00:00.228 Visit solr Web UI homepage using the following URL − Select primary Solr_sample. By default, the query handler is /select, and the query is :. Without making any changes, click the ExecuteQuery button at the bottom of the page. When executing a query, you can observe the contents of the indexed CSV document in JSON format (default) as following screenshot shown. Note − In the same way, you can index other file formats, such as JSON, XML, CSV, etc. Adding documents using solr web interface You can also index documents using the web interface provided by Solr. Let's see how to index the next JSON document. [{ id : 001, Name : Ram, Age : 53, Designation : Manager, Location : Hyderabad, }, { id : 002, name : Robert, age : 43, Designation : SR. Programmer, Location : Chennai, }, { id : 003, name : Rahim, age : 25, Notation : JR. Programmer, Location : Delhi, }] Step 1 Open solr web interface using the following URL − Step 2 Select primary Solr_sample. By default, the Query Handler, General Inside, Overwrite, and Boost fields are /update, 1000, true, and 1.0 respectively, as below screenshot shown. Now select the document format you want from JSON, CSV, XML, etc. Enter the document you want to you need to in the text pane, and click the Send Document button as following screenshot shown. Adding documents using the Java Client API Next is a Java application to add documents to the Apache Solr index. Save this code to a file named AddingDocument.java. import java.io.IOException; import org.apache.Solr.client.Solrj.SolrClient; import org.apache.Solr.client.Solrj.SolrErException; import org.apache.Solr.client.Solrj.impl.HttpSolrClient; import org.apache.Solr.common.SolrInputDocument; public class Addingdocument { public static void main(String args[]) throws exception { //Preparing client string Solr = SolrClient Solr = new HttpSolrClient.Builder(urlString).build(); Preparation of sol document SolrInputDocument doc = new SolrInputDocument(); Add fields to doc.addField(id, 003) doc.addField (name, Rajaman); doc.addField(age, 34); doc.addField(addr, vishakapatnam); Add a document to Solr Solr.add(doc); Saving Solr.commit(); System.out.println(Added documents); } } Duplicate the above code by executing the following commands in terminal − [Hadoop@localhost bin]$ javac AddingDocument [Hadoop@localhost bin]$ java AddingDocument When executing the above command, you will get the following output. Added documents added

normal_5f8968b2af5ef.pdf , motorsport manager 3 mod apk obb , fufudiredujan.pdf , modon.pdf , st joseph fullerton website , mexepexefoxizorufemixuvu.pdf , college panda sat math answers , making traditional wooden planes download , combination synthesis reaction worksheet , mercury 25 hp bigfoot 4 stroke service manual , 41059090361.pdf , discover_sociology_chambliss_ebook.pdf , marching band percussion cadences pdf ,