

sql server 2022 training

SQL Server 2022 Training: Unlocking the Power of the Latest Database Platform

sql server 2022 training offers a unique opportunity for database professionals, developers, and IT administrators to elevate their skills and stay ahead in the evolving world of data management. With the latest release of Microsoft's flagship database platform, SQL Server 2022 introduces a host of new features designed to improve performance, security, and hybrid cloud capabilities. If you're looking to harness these innovations effectively, engaging in comprehensive training tailored to SQL Server 2022 is essential.

In this article, we'll explore why investing time in sql server 2022 training can boost your career, the key areas you need to focus on, and how to make the most of available learning resources.

Why SQL Server 2022 Training Matters

The technology landscape is rapidly changing, and database systems are no exception. SQL Server 2022 builds on the strengths of previous versions but also adds groundbreaking capabilities that require updated knowledge and skills.

Many organizations are migrating workloads to hybrid environments, leveraging cloud integration, and emphasizing data security and compliance more than ever. Without proper training, professionals may struggle to exploit the full potential of SQL Server 2022's new features, such as:

- Azure Synapse Link for near real-time analytics
- Enhanced security with ledger capabilities
- Intelligent query processing improvements
- Seamless integration with Azure Arc for hybrid deployments

By enrolling in dedicated sql server 2022 training programs, you position yourself to deliver better database solutions, optimize performance, and support your organization's digital transformation initiatives more effectively.

Key Focus Areas in SQL Server 2022 Training

When diving into sql server 2022 training, it's helpful to understand the core topics that will give you the strongest foundation and practical expertise.

Understanding New Features and Enhancements

SQL Server 2022 introduces several enhancements that set it apart from earlier releases. Training courses will typically start by familiarizing you with these updates, including:

- **Azure Synapse Link:** Learn how to connect your operational data to Azure Synapse Analytics seamlessly, enabling real-time analytics without impacting transactional workloads.
- **Security Improvements:** Explore the built-in ledger technology, which provides cryptographic proof of data integrity, a boon for industries requiring auditability and compliance.
- **Intelligent Query Processing:** Understand how the query optimizer has been refined to adapt automatically to changing workloads, resulting in improved performance without manual tuning.
- **Cloud Integration:** Get hands-on experience with hybrid cloud scenarios, using Azure Arc to manage SQL Server instances across on-premises and cloud environments.

Database Administration and Performance Tuning

A significant portion of sql server 2022 training is devoted to mastering database administration. This includes:

- Installing and configuring SQL Server 2022 for optimal performance
- Managing backups, restores, and disaster recovery strategies
- Implementing security best practices such as encryption and role-based access control
- Monitoring and diagnosing performance issues using new and existing tools
- Utilizing Query Store and other performance tuning features

These skills ensure that you can maintain a reliable, secure, and high-performing database environment.

Development and Query Optimization

For developers, sql server 2022 training covers writing efficient queries and leveraging new T-SQL features:

- Writing adaptive queries that benefit from intelligent processing
- Using new JSON enhancements and graph database capabilities
- Developing stored procedures, functions, and triggers optimized for the updated engine
- Familiarizing with tools like SQL Server Management Studio (SSMS) and Azure Data Studio for streamlined development workflows

Learning these elements helps developers build scalable, maintainable applications that integrate smoothly with SQL Server 2022.

Choosing the Right SQL Server 2022 Training Path

With multiple learning options available, selecting the right sql server 2022 training approach depends on your background, goals, and preferred learning style.

Instructor-Led Training vs. Self-Paced Learning

Instructor-led courses provide structured learning with direct access to experts, making them ideal if you prefer interactive sessions, real-time Q&A, and hands-on labs. Many training providers offer virtual classrooms or in-person workshops focused on SQL Server 2022's latest features.

Alternatively, self-paced training materials such as video tutorials, official Microsoft documentation, and online courses allow you to learn at your own speed. This flexibility is perfect for professionals balancing work commitments.

Certification Preparation

If advancing your career is a priority, pursuing Microsoft certifications related to SQL Server 2022 can validate your expertise. Training programs geared toward certifications like the Microsoft Certified: Azure Database Administrator Associate or other SQL Server-specific credentials ensure you're well-prepared for exams.

Certification-focused courses often provide practice tests, exam strategies, and in-depth coverage of exam objectives, giving you a competitive edge during job applications or promotions.

Tips to Maximize Your SQL Server 2022 Training Experience

To get the most out of sql server 2022 training, keep these practical tips in mind:

- **Set clear learning goals:** Identify whether you want to specialize in administration, development, or data analytics to focus your training efforts accordingly.
- **Engage in hands-on practice:** Theoretical knowledge is important, but working directly with SQL Server 2022 instances reinforces skills and builds confidence.
- **Join community forums and user groups:** Platforms like SQLServerCentral and Microsoft Tech Community offer valuable peer support and knowledge sharing.
- **Stay updated:** SQL Server evolves continuously, so keep an eye on updates, patches, and new features beyond the 2022 release.
- **Experiment with hybrid cloud features:** Try out Azure integration capabilities in a test environment to understand real-world applications.

The Future of Data Management with SQL Server 2022

As organizations increasingly adopt cloud-first strategies and demand smarter data solutions, SQL Server 2022 training equips professionals to meet these challenges head-on. The platform's hybrid capabilities enable seamless data management across on-premises and cloud infrastructures, while its security advancements address growing compliance needs.

By mastering SQL Server 2022, you not only improve your immediate job performance but also future-proof your skillset against evolving technology trends. Whether you're managing enterprise databases, developing data-driven applications, or architecting cloud solutions, sql server 2022 training is a valuable investment in your professional growth.

Diving into this training journey opens doors to innovation, efficiency, and new career opportunities within the dynamic field of database management.

Frequently Asked Questions

What are the new features introduced in SQL Server 2022?

SQL Server 2022 introduces features such as Azure Synapse Link integration, enhanced performance improvements, new security capabilities, and improved disaster recovery options with distributed availability groups.

Where can I find comprehensive SQL Server 2022 training courses?

Comprehensive SQL Server 2022 training courses are available on platforms like Microsoft Learn, Udemy, Pluralsight, and LinkedIn Learning, offering both beginner and advanced level content.

Is prior experience with earlier versions of SQL Server required for SQL Server 2022 training?

While prior experience with earlier SQL Server versions is helpful, many SQL Server 2022 training programs start with foundational concepts, making them accessible to beginners.

What topics are typically covered in SQL Server 2022 training?

Training usually covers installation, configuration, T-SQL querying, security, performance tuning, backup and recovery, integration with Azure services, and new features specific to SQL Server 2022.

How can SQL Server 2022 training help with cloud integration?

SQL Server 2022 training includes modules on integrating with Azure services like Azure Synapse

Link, Azure Purview, and hybrid cloud management, enabling seamless cloud data workflows.

Are there certification options related to SQL Server 2022 training?

Yes, Microsoft offers certifications such as the Microsoft Certified: Azure Database Administrator Associate and other role-based certifications that cover SQL Server 2022 skills.

What are the best practices taught in SQL Server 2022 training for database security?

Best practices include implementing data encryption, managing access controls, using Always Encrypted features, auditing, and leveraging SQL Server's advanced security features to protect sensitive data.

Can SQL Server 2022 training help DBAs optimize database performance?

Absolutely. Training covers performance tuning techniques, query optimization, indexing strategies, and monitoring tools specific to SQL Server 2022 to help DBAs improve database efficiency.

Additional Resources

SQL Server 2022 Training: Navigating the Latest in Database Management

sql server 2022 training has become an essential pursuit for IT professionals, database administrators, and developers aiming to stay current with Microsoft's most recent advancements in database technology. As organizations increasingly rely on data-driven decision-making, the demand for expertise in handling robust database systems like SQL Server continues to grow. SQL Server 2022, the latest iteration in Microsoft's flagship data platform, introduces several cutting-edge features and improvements that warrant thorough understanding and hands-on training.

Understanding the Significance of SQL Server 2022 Training

The release of SQL Server 2022 marks a significant evolution in the capabilities of relational database management systems (RDBMS). For professionals accustomed to previous versions such as SQL Server 2019 or 2017, the new platform offers enhancements in areas like cloud integration, security, performance optimization, and hybrid data environments. Consequently, sql server 2022 training is not merely a refresher but a critical step toward mastering these advancements and ensuring efficient database administration.

Training programs focused on SQL Server 2022 generally cover a spectrum of topics, ranging from core database concepts to sophisticated features like Azure Synapse Link integration and improved security protocols. This educational journey equips learners with the knowledge to leverage the

platform's full potential, such as real-time analytics, intelligent query processing, and seamless cloud connectivity.

Key Features Driving the Need for Updated Training

SQL Server 2022 introduces several innovative features that distinguish it from previous versions, making dedicated training imperative:

- **Azure Synapse Link Integration:** Enables near real-time analytics by linking operational data stores to Azure Synapse Analytics without impacting transactional workloads.
- **Ledger for Blockchain Capabilities:** Adds cryptographic verification to data, enhancing security and trustworthiness, especially for compliance-sensitive industries.
- **Enhanced Query Performance:** Incorporates advancements in intelligent query processing, improving execution efficiency across diverse workloads.
- **Cloud-Enabled Disaster Recovery:** Facilitates hybrid cloud scenarios by allowing easier failover to Azure cloud services.
- **Security Improvements:** Implements additional encryption and authentication layers to safeguard data integrity and privacy.

Each of these features demands a nuanced understanding, which sql server 2022 training programs are designed to impart through practical exercises, case studies, and theoretical frameworks.

Evaluating SQL Server 2022 Training Options

The marketplace for sql server 2022 training is diverse, ranging from self-paced online courses to instructor-led boot camps and corporate training packages. Selecting the right training path depends on the learner's background, professional goals, and preferred learning style.

Self-Paced Online Courses

Platforms like Microsoft Learn, Udemy, and Coursera offer modular courses that allow learners to progress at their own pace. These courses often include video lectures, quizzes, and hands-on labs using virtual environments. The advantages of self-paced training include flexibility and affordability, making it accessible for individuals balancing full-time jobs or other commitments.

Instructor-Led Training and Workshops

For those seeking a more structured environment, instructor-led training provides direct interaction with experts and the opportunity for immediate feedback. These sessions often incorporate real-world scenarios and group discussions, enhancing comprehension and networking opportunities. Microsoft Certified Trainers (MCTs) typically lead such courses, ensuring curriculum alignment with official certification paths.

Corporate and Customized Training Programs

Organizations investing in upskilling their IT workforce frequently opt for customized training tailored to their infrastructure and data strategies. These programs focus on the specific use cases relevant to the company, integrating proprietary databases, compliance requirements, and performance goals. Corporate training can accelerate adoption of SQL Server 2022 features and improve operational efficiency across teams.

Integrating SQL Server 2022 Training with Career Advancement

The strategic value of sql server 2022 training extends beyond technical proficiency. Certification and mastery of the latest SQL Server version can significantly enhance a professional's marketability in an increasingly competitive job market. According to industry reports, demand for skilled SQL Server administrators and developers continues to rise, with higher compensation linked to advanced certifications.

Certification Pathways

Microsoft offers certification exams targeting SQL Server professionals, such as the Microsoft Certified: Azure Database Administrator Associate and related credentials. These certifications validate a candidate's ability to implement, manage, and optimize SQL Server databases, including the features introduced in the 2022 release. Training aligned with these certifications ensures candidates are well-prepared to succeed in the examinations.

Skillset Expansion and Practical Application

Beyond certification, sql server 2022 training enables professionals to:

- Design and implement cloud-integrated database solutions that leverage Azure services.
- Enhance database security using ledger and encryption features.

- Optimize database performance through improved indexing and query tuning.
- Manage disaster recovery with hybrid cloud strategies.
- Develop real-time analytical solutions using integrated analytics tools.

Such competencies are highly sought after in sectors like finance, healthcare, retail, and government, where data integrity and high availability are paramount.

Challenges and Considerations in SQL Server 2022 Training

While sql server 2022 training offers numerous benefits, prospective learners should be mindful of certain challenges. The rapid evolution of database technologies means that training content can quickly become outdated, necessitating continuous learning beyond initial courses. Additionally, the integration of cloud services requires familiarity with broader cloud computing concepts, which may extend the learning curve for professionals rooted solely in on-premises environments.

Moreover, pricing and access to quality training can vary significantly. Free resources provide a starting point but may lack depth, while premium courses and certifications come at a cost that may not be feasible for all learners.

Balancing Theory and Hands-On Practice

Effective sql server 2022 training must strike a balance between conceptual knowledge and practical application. Hands-on labs and real-world scenarios are critical for reinforcing theoretical concepts, helping learners to troubleshoot, optimize, and deploy SQL Server databases confidently.

The Role of Community and Continuous Learning

Engaging with professional communities, forums, and user groups can complement formal training. These platforms provide insights into emerging best practices, troubleshooting tips, and peer support, which are invaluable for mastering the dynamic features of SQL Server 2022.

As the technology landscape evolves, sql server 2022 training serves as a gateway to maintaining relevance and driving innovation in data management. Whether through structured courses, certifications, or ongoing community engagement, investing in this knowledge is a strategic move for any data professional committed to excellence.

[Sql Server 2022 Training](#)

sql server 2022 training: *SQL All-in-One For Dummies* Allen G. Taylor, Richard Blum, 2024-03-26 The most thorough SQL reference, now updated for SQL:2023 *SQL All-in-One For Dummies* has everything you need to get started with the SQL programming language, and then to level up your skill with advanced applications. This relational database coding language is one of the most used languages in professional software development. And, as it becomes ever more important to take control of data, there's no end in sight to the need for SQL know-how. You can take your career to the next level with this guide to creating databases, accessing and editing data, protecting data from corruption, and integrating SQL with other languages in a programming environment. Become a SQL guru and turn the page on the next chapter of your coding career. Get 7 mini-books in one, covering basic SQL, database development, and advanced SQL concepts Read clear explanations of SQL code and learn to write complex queries Discover how to apply SQL in real-world situations to gain control over large datasets Enjoy a thorough reference to common tasks and issues in SQL development This *Dummies All-in-One* guide is for all SQL users—from beginners to more experienced programmers. Find the info and the examples you need to reach the next stage in your SQL journey.

sql server 2022 training: *SQL Essentials For Dummies* Richard Blum, Allen G. Taylor, 2024-11-13 A right-to-the-point guide on all the key topics of SQL programming *SQL Essentials For Dummies* is your quick reference to all the core concepts of SQL—a valuable common standard language used in relational databases. This useful guide is straightforward—with no excess review, wordy explanations, or fluff—so you get what you need, fast. Great for a brush-up on the basics or as an everyday desk reference, this book is one you can rely on. Strengthen your understanding of the basics of SQL Review what you've already learned or pick up key skills Use SQL to create, manipulate, and control relational databases Jog your memory on the essentials as you work and get clear answers to your questions Perfect for supplementing classroom learning, reviewing for a certification, and staying knowledgeable on the job, *SQL Essentials For Dummies* is the convenient, direct, and digestible reference you've been looking for.

sql server 2022 training: e-Learning, e-Education, and Online Training Weina Fu, Guanglu Sun, 2023-03-08 The two-volume set, LNICST 453 and 454 constitutes the proceedings of the 8th EAI International Conference on e-Learning, e-Education, and Online Training, eLEOT 2022, held in Harbin, China, in July 2022. The 111 papers presented in this volume were carefully reviewed and selected from 226 submissions. This conference has brought researchers, developers and practitioners around the world who are leveraging and developing e-educational technologies as well as related learning, training, and practice methods. The theme of eLEOT 2022 was “New Trend of Information Technology and Artificial Intelligence in Education”. They were organized in topical sections as follows: IT promoted Teaching Platforms and Systems; AI based Educational Modes and Methods; Automatic Educational Resource Processing; Educational Information Evaluation.

sql server 2022 training: ZERO TO MASTERY: THE COMPLETE GUIDE TO LEARNING SQL SERVER AND DATA SCIENCE WITH PYTHON GUI Vivian Siahaan, Rismon Hasiholan Sianipar, 2022-09-29 In this project, we provide you with a SQL SERVER version of an Oracle sample database named OT which is based on a global fictitious company that sells computer hardware including storage, motherboard, RAM, video card, and CPU. The company maintains the product information such as name, description standard cost, list price, and product line. It also tracks the inventory information for all products including warehouses where products are available. Because the company operates globally, it has warehouses in various locations around the world. The company records all customer information including name, address, and website. Each customer has at least one contact person with detailed information including name, email, and phone. The company also places a credit limit on each customer to limit the amount that customer can owe. Whenever a customer issues a purchase order, a sales order is created in the database with the

pending status. When the company ships the order, the order status becomes shipped. In case the customer cancels an order, the order status becomes canceled. In addition to the sales information, the employee data is recorded with some basic information such as name, email, phone, job title, manager, and hire date. In this project, you will write Python script to create every table and insert rows of data into each of them. You will develop GUI with PyQt5 to each table in the database. You will also create GUI to plot: case distribution of order date by year, quarter, month, week, and day; the distribution of amount by year, quarter, month, week, day, and hour; the distribution of bottom 10 sales by product, top 10 sales by product, bottom 10 sales by customer, top 10 sales by customer, bottom 10 sales by category, top 10 sales by category, bottom 10 sales by status, top 10 sales by status, bottom 10 sales by customer city, top 10 sales by customer city, bottom 10 sales by customer state, top 10 sales by customer state, average amount by month with mean and EWM, average amount by every month, amount feature over June 2016, amount feature over 2017, and amount payment in all years.

sql server 2022 training: *The Applied Data Science Workshop On Medical Datasets Using Machine Learning and Deep Learning with Python GUI* Vivian Siahaan, Rismon Hasiholan Sianipar, 2022-01-07 Workshop 1: Heart Failure Analysis and Prediction Using Scikit-Learn, Keras, and TensorFlow with Python GUI Cardiovascular diseases (CVDs) are the number 1 cause of death globally taking an estimated 17.9 million lives each year, which accounts for 31% of all deaths worldwide. Heart failure is a common event caused by CVDs and this dataset contains 12 features that can be used to predict mortality by heart failure. People with cardiovascular disease or who are at high cardiovascular risk (due to the presence of one or more risk factors such as hypertension, diabetes, hyperlipidaemia or already established disease) need early detection and management wherein a machine learning models can be of great help. Dataset used in this project is from Davide Chicco, Giuseppe Jurman. Machine learning can predict survival of patients with heart failure from serum creatinine and ejection fraction alone. BMC Medical Informatics and Decision Making 20, 16 (2020). Attribute information in the dataset are as follows: age: Age; anaemia: Decrease of red blood cells or hemoglobin (boolean); creatinine_phosphokinase: Level of the CPK enzyme in the blood (mcg/L); diabetes: If the patient has diabetes (boolean); ejection_fraction: Percentage of blood leaving the heart at each contraction (percentage); high_blood_pressure: If the patient has hypertension (boolean); platelets: Platelets in the blood (kiloplatelets/mL); serum_creatinine: Level of serum creatinine in the blood (mg/dL); serum_sodium: Level of serum sodium in the blood (mEq/L); sex: Woman or man (binary); smoking: If the patient smokes or not (boolean); time: Follow-up period (days); and DEATH_EVENT: If the patient deceased during the follow-up period (boolean). The models used in this project are K-Nearest Neighbor, Random Forest, Naive Bayes, Logistic Regression, Decision Tree, Support Vector Machine, Adaboost, LGBM classifier, Gradient Boosting, XGB classifier, MLP classifier, and CNN 1D. Finally, you will develop a GUI using PyQt5 to plot boundary decision, ROC, distribution of features, feature importance, cross validation score, and predicted values versus true values, confusion matrix, learning curve, performace of the model, scalability of the model, training loss, and training accuracy. WORKSHOP 2: Cervical Cancer Classification and Prediction Using Machine Learning and Deep Learning with Python GUI About 11,000 new cases of invasive cervical cancer are diagnosed each year in the U.S. However, the number of new cervical cancer cases has been declining steadily over the past decades. Although it is the most preventable type of cancer, each year cervical cancer kills about 4,000 women in the U.S. and about 300,000 women worldwide. Numerous studies report that high poverty levels are linked with low screening rates. In addition, lack of health insurance, limited transportation, and language difficulties hinder a poor woman's access to screening services. Human papilloma virus (HPV) is the main risk factor for cervical cancer. In adults, the most important risk factor for HPV is sexual activity with an infected person. Women most at risk for cervical cancer are those with a history of multiple sexual partners, sexual intercourse at age 17 years or younger, or both. A woman who has never been sexually active has a very low risk for developing cervical cancer. Sexual activity with multiple partners increases the likelihood of many other sexually transmitted infections

(chlamydia, gonorrhea, syphilis). Studies have found an association between chlamydia and cervical cancer risk, including the possibility that chlamydia may prolong HPV infection. Therefore, early detection of cervical cancer using machine and deep learning models can be of great help. The dataset used in this project is obtained from UCI Repository and kindly acknowledged. This file contains a List of Risk Factors for Cervical Cancer leading to a Biopsy Examination. The models used in this project are K-Nearest Neighbor, Random Forest, Naive Bayes, Logistic Regression, Decision Tree, Support Vector Machine, Adaboost, LGBM classifier, Gradient Boosting, XGB classifier, MLP classifier, and CNN 1D. Finally, you will develop a GUI using PyQt5 to plot boundary decision, ROC, distribution of features, feature importance, cross validation score, and predicted values versus true values, confusion matrix, learning curve, performance of the model, scalability of the model, training loss, and training accuracy.

WORKSHOP 3: Chronic Kidney Disease Classification and Prediction Using Machine Learning and Deep Learning with Python GUI

Chronic kidney disease is the longstanding disease of the kidneys leading to renal failure. The kidneys filter waste and excess fluid from the blood. As kidneys fail, waste builds up. Symptoms develop slowly and aren't specific to the disease. Some people have no symptoms at all and are diagnosed by a lab test. Medication helps manage symptoms. In later stages, filtering the blood with a machine (dialysis) or a transplant may be required. The dataset used in this project was taken over a 2-month period in India with 25 features (eg, red blood cell count, white blood cell count, etc). The target is the 'classification', which is either 'ckd' or 'notckd' - ckd=chronic kidney disease. It contains measures of 24 features for 400 people. Quite a lot of features for just 400 samples. There are 14 categorical features, while 10 are numerical. The dataset needs cleaning: in that it has NaNs and the numeric features need to be forced to floats.

Attribute Information:

- Age(numerical) age in years;
- Blood Pressure(numerical) bp in mm/Hg;
- Specific Gravity(categorical) sg - (1.005,1.010,1.015,1.020,1.025);
- Albumin(categorical) al - (0,1,2,3,4,5);
- Sugar(categorical) su - (0,1,2,3,4,5);
- Red Blood Cells(categorical) rbc - (normal,abnormal);
- Pus Cell (categorical) pc - (normal,abnormal);
- Pus Cell clumps(categorical) pcc - (present, notpresent);
- Bacteria(categorical) ba - (present,notpresent);
- Blood Glucose Random(numerical) bgr in mgs/dl;
- Blood Urea(numerical) bu in mgs/dl;
- Serum Creatinine(numerical) sc in mgs/dl;
- Sodium(numerical) sod in mEq/L;
- Potassium(numerical) pot in mEq/L;
- Hemoglobin(numerical) hemo in gms;
- Packed Cell Volume(numerical);
- White Blood Cell Count(numerical) wc in cells/cumm;
- Red Blood Cell Count(numerical) rc in millions/cmm;
- Hypertension(categorical) htn - (yes,no);
- Diabetes Mellitus(categorical) dm - (yes,no);
- Coronary Artery Disease(categorical) cad - (yes,no);
- Appetite(categorical) appet - (good,poor);
- Pedal Edema(categorical) pe - (yes,no);
- Anemia(categorical) ane - (yes,no);
- and Class (categorical) class - (ckd,notckd).

The models used in this project are K-Nearest Neighbor, Random Forest, Naive Bayes, Logistic Regression, Decision Tree, Support Vector Machine, Adaboost, LGBM classifier, Gradient Boosting, XGB classifier, MLP classifier, and CNN 1D. Finally, you will develop a GUI using PyQt5 to plot boundary decision, ROC, distribution of features, feature importance, cross validation score, and predicted values versus true values, confusion matrix, learning curve, performance of the model, scalability of the model, training loss, and training accuracy.

WORKSHOP 4: Lung Cancer Classification and Prediction Using Machine Learning and Deep Learning with Python GUI

The effectiveness of cancer prediction system helps the people to know their cancer risk with low cost and it also helps the people to take the appropriate decision based on their cancer risk status. The data is collected from the website online lung cancer prediction system. Total number of attributes in the dataset is 16, while number of instances is 309. Following are attribute information of dataset:

- Gender: M(male), F(female);
- Age: Age of the patient;
- Smoking: YES=2 , NO=1;
- Yellow fingers: YES=2 , NO=1;
- Anxiety: YES=2 , NO=1;
- Peer_pressure: YES=2 , NO=1;
- Chronic Disease: YES=2 , NO=1;
- Fatigue: YES=2 , NO=1;
- Allergy: YES=2 , NO=1;
- Wheezing: YES=2 , NO=1;
- Alcohol: YES=2 , NO=1;
- Coughing: YES=2 , NO=1;
- Shortness of Breath: YES=2 , NO=1;
- Swallowing Difficulty: YES=2 , NO=1;
- Chest pain: YES=2 , NO=1;
- and Lung Cancer: YES , NO.

The models used in this project are K-Nearest Neighbor, Random Forest, Naive Bayes, Logistic Regression, Decision Tree, Support Vector Machine, Adaboost, LGBM classifier, Gradient Boosting, XGB classifier, MLP

classifier, and CNN 1D. Finally, you will develop a GUI using PyQt5 to plot boundary decision, ROC, distribution of features, feature importance, cross validation score, and predicted values versus true values, confusion matrix, learning curve, performance of the model, scalability of the model, training loss, and training accuracy.

WORKSHOP 5: Alzheimer's Disease Classification and Prediction Using Machine Learning and Deep Learning with Python GUI

Alzheimer's is a type of dementia that causes problems with memory, thinking and behavior. Symptoms usually develop slowly and get worse over time, becoming severe enough to interfere with daily tasks. Alzheimer's is not a normal part of aging. The greatest known risk factor is increasing age, and the majority of people with Alzheimer's are 65 and older. But Alzheimer's is not just a disease of old age. Approximately 200,000 Americans under the age of 65 have younger-onset Alzheimer's disease (also known as early-onset Alzheimer's). The dataset consists of a longitudinal MRI data of 374 subjects aged 60 to 96. Each subject was scanned at least once. Everyone is right-handed. 206 of the subjects were grouped as 'Nondemented' throughout the study. 107 of the subjects were grouped as 'Demented' at the time of their initial visits and remained so throughout the study. 14 subjects were grouped as 'Nondemented' at the time of their initial visit and were subsequently characterized as 'Demented' at a later visit. These fall under the 'Converted' category. Following are some important features in the dataset: EDUC:Years of Education; SES: Socioeconomic Status; MMSE: Mini Mental State Examination; CDR: Clinical Dementia Rating; eTIV: Estimated Total Intracranial Volume; nWBV: Normalize Whole Brain Volume; and ASF: Atlas Scaling Factor. The models used in this project are K-Nearest Neighbor, Random Forest, Naive Bayes, Logistic Regression, Decision Tree, Support Vector Machine, Adaboost, LGBM classifier, Gradient Boosting, XGB classifier, MLP classifier, and CNN 1D. Finally, you will develop a GUI using PyQt5 to plot boundary decision, ROC, distribution of features, feature importance, cross validation score, and predicted values versus true values, confusion matrix, learning curve, performance of the model, scalability of the model, training loss, and training accuracy.

WORKSHOP 6: Parkinson Classification and Prediction Using Machine Learning and Deep Learning with Python GUI

The dataset was created by Max Little of the University of Oxford, in collaboration with the National Centre for Voice and Speech, Denver, Colorado, who recorded the speech signals. The original study published the feature extraction methods for general voice disorders. This dataset is composed of a range of biomedical voice measurements from 31 people, 23 with Parkinson's disease (PD). Each column in the table is a particular voice measure, and each row corresponds one of 195 voice recording from these individuals (name column). The main aim of the data is to discriminate healthy people from those with PD, according to status column which is set to 0 for healthy and 1 for PD. The data is in ASCII CSV format. The rows of the CSV file contain an instance corresponding to one voice recording. There are around six recordings per patient, the name of the patient is identified in the first column. Attribute information of this dataset are as follows: name - ASCII subject name and recording number; MDVP:Fo(Hz) - Average vocal fundamental frequency; MDVP:Fhi(Hz) - Maximum vocal fundamental frequency; MDVP:Flo(Hz) - Minimum vocal fundamental frequency; MDVP:Jitter(%); MDVP:Jitter(Abs); MDVP:RAP; MDVP:PPQ; Jitter:DDP - Several measures of variation in fundamental frequency; MDVP:Shimmer; MDVP:Shimmer(dB); Shimmer:APQ3; Shimmer:APQ5; MDVP:APQ; Shimmer:DDA - Several measures of variation in amplitude; NHR; HNR - Two measures of ratio of noise to tonal components in the voice; status - Health status of the subject (one) - Parkinson's, (zero) - healthy; RPDE,D2 - Two nonlinear dynamical complexity measures; DFA - Signal fractal scaling exponent; and spread1,spread2,PPE - Three nonlinear measures of fundamental frequency variation. The models used in this project are K-Nearest Neighbor, Random Forest, Naive Bayes, Logistic Regression, Decision Tree, Support Vector Machine, Adaboost, LGBM classifier, Gradient Boosting, XGB classifier, MLP classifier, and CNN 1D. Finally, you will develop a GUI using PyQt5 to plot boundary decision, ROC, distribution of features, feature importance, cross validation score, and predicted values versus true values, confusion matrix, learning curve, performance of the model, scalability of the model, training loss, and training accuracy.

WORKSHOP 7: Liver Disease Classification and Prediction Using Machine Learning and Deep Learning with Python GUI

Patients with Liver disease

have been continuously increasing because of excessive consumption of alcohol, inhale of harmful gases, intake of contaminated food, pickles and drugs. This dataset was used to evaluate prediction algorithms in an effort to reduce burden on doctors. This dataset contains 416 liver patient records and 167 non liver patient records collected from North East of Andhra Pradesh, India. The Dataset column is a class label used to divide groups into liver patient (liver disease) or not (no disease). This data set contains 441 male patient records and 142 female patient records. Any patient whose age exceeded 89 is listed as being of age 90. Columns in the dataset: Age of the patient; Gender of the patient; Total Bilirubin; Direct Bilirubin; Alkaline Phosphotase; Alamine Aminotransferase; Aspartate Aminotransferase; Total Protiens; Albumin; Albumin and Globulin Ratio; and Dataset: field used to split the data into two sets (patient with liver disease, or no disease). The models used in this project are K-Nearest Neighbor, Random Forest, Naive Bayes, Logistic Regression, Decision Tree, Support Vector Machine, Adaboost, LGBM classifier, Gradient Boosting, XGB classifier, MLP classifier, and CNN 1D. Finally, you will develop a GUI using PyQt5 to plot boundary decision, ROC, distribution of features, feature importance, cross validation score, and predicted values versus true values, confusion matrix, learning curve, performance of the model, scalability of the model, training loss, and training accuracy.

sql server 2022 training: HOUSE PRICE: ANALYSIS AND PREDICTION USING MACHINE LEARNING WITH PYTHON Vivian Siahaan, Rismon Hasiholan Sianipar, 2022-02-20
The dataset used in this project is taken from the second chapter of Aurélien Géron's recent book 'Hands-On Machine learning with Scikit-Learn and TensorFlow'. It serves as an excellent introduction to implementing machine learning algorithms because it requires rudimentary data cleaning, has an easily understandable list of variables and sits at an optimal size between being too toyish and too cumbersome. The data contains information from the 1990 California census. Although it may not help you with predicting current housing prices like the Zillow Zestimate dataset, it does provide an accessible introductory dataset for teaching people about the basics of machine learning. The data pertains to the houses found in a given California district and some summary stats about them based on the 1990 census data. Be warned the data aren't cleaned so there are some preprocessing steps required! The columns are as follows: longitude, latitude, housing_median_age, total_rooms, total_bedrooms, population, households, median_income, median_house_value, and ocean_proximity. The machine learning models used in this project used to perform regression on median_house_value and to predict it as target variable are K-Nearest Neighbor, Random Forest, Naive Bayes, Logistic Regression, Decision Tree, Support Vector Machine, LGBM classifier, Gradient Boosting, XGB classifier, and MLP classifier. Finally, you will plot boundary decision, distribution of features, feature importance, cross validation score, and predicted values versus true values, confusion matrix, learning curve, performance of the model, scalability of the model, training loss, and training accuracy.

sql server 2022 training: FOUR PROJECTS: PREDICTION AND FORECASTING USING MACHINE LEARNING WITH PYTHON Vivian Siahaan, Rismon Hasiholan Sianipar, 2022-05-25
PROJECT 1: GOLD PRICE ANALYSIS AND FORECASTING USING MACHINE LEARNING WITH PYTHON The challenge of this project is to accurately predict the future adjusted closing price of Gold ETF across a given period of time in the future. The problem is a regression problem, because the output value which is the adjusted closing price in this project is continuous value. Data for this study is collected from November 18th 2011 to January 1st 2019 from various sources. The data has 1718 rows in total and 80 columns in total. Data for attributes, such as Oil Price, Standard and Poor's (S&P) 500 index, Dow Jones Index US Bond rates (10 years), Euro USD exchange rates, prices of precious metals Silver and Platinum and other metals such as Palladium and Rhodium, prices of US Dollar Index, Eldorado Gold Corporation and Gold Miners ETF were gathered. The dataset has 1718 rows in total and 80 columns in total. Data for attributes, such as Oil Price, Standard and Poor's (S&P) 500 index, Dow Jones Index US Bond rates (10 years), Euro USD exchange rates, prices of precious metals Silver and Platinum and other metals such as Palladium and Rhodium, prices of US Dollar Index, Eldorado Gold Corporation and Gold Miners ETF were

gathered. To perform forecasting based on regression adjusted closing price of gold, you will use: Linear Regression, Random Forest regression, Decision Tree regression, Support Vector Machine regression, Naïve Bayes regression, K-Nearest Neighbor regression, Adaboost regression, Gradient Boosting regression, Extreme Gradient Boosting regression, Light Gradient Boosting regression, Catboost regression, and MLP regression. The machine learning models used predict gold daily returns as target variable are K-Nearest Neighbor classifier, Random Forest classifier, Naive Bayes classifier, Logistic Regression classifier, Decision Tree classifier, Support Vector Machine classifier, LGBM classifier, Gradient Boosting classifier, XGB classifier, MLP classifier, and Extra Trees classifier. Finally, you will plot boundary decision, distribution of features, feature importance, predicted values versus true values, confusion matrix, learning curve, performance of the model, and scalability of the model.

PROJECT 2: WIND POWER ANALYSIS AND FORECASTING USING MACHINE LEARNING WITH PYTHON Renewable energy remains one of the most important topics for a sustainable future. Wind, being a perennial source of power, could be utilized to satisfy our power requirements. With the rise of wind farms, wind power forecasting would prove to be quite useful. It contains various weather, turbine and rotor features. Data has been recorded from January 2018 till March 2020. Readings have been recorded at a 10-minute interval. A longterm wind forecasting technique is thus required. The attributes in the dataset are as follows: ActivePower, AmbientTemperature, BearingShaftTemperature, Blade1PitchAngle, Blade2PitchAngle, Blade3PitchAngle, ControlBoxTemperature, GearboxBearingTemperature, GearboxOilTemperature, GeneratorRP, GeneratorWinding1Temperature, GeneratorWinding2Temperature, HubTemperature, MainBoxTemperature, NacellePosition, ReactivePower, RotorRPM, TurbineStatus, WTG, WindDirection, and WindSpeed. To perform forecasting based on regression active power, you will use: Linear Regression, Random Forest regression, Decision Tree regression, Support Vector Machine regression, Naïve Bayes regression, K-Nearest Neighbor regression, Adaboost regression, Gradient Boosting regression, Extreme Gradient Boosting regression, Light Gradient Boosting regression, Catboost regression, and MLP regression. To perform clustering, you will use K-Means algorithm. The machine learning models used predict categorized active power as target variable are K-Nearest Neighbor classifier, Random Forest classifier, Naive Bayes classifier, Logistic Regression classifier, Decision Tree classifier, Support Vector Machine classifier, LGBM classifier, Gradient Boosting classifier, XGB classifier, and MLP classifier. Finally, you will plot boundary decision, distribution of features, feature importance, cross validation score, and predicted values versus true values, confusion matrix, learning curve, performance of the model, scalability of the model, training loss, and training accuracy.

PROJECT 3: MACHINE LEARNING FOR CONCRETE COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH ANALYSIS AND PREDICTION WITH PYTHON Concrete is the most important material in civil engineering. The concrete compressive strength is a highly nonlinear function of age and ingredients. These ingredients include cement, blast furnace slag, fly ash, water, superplasticizer, coarse aggregate, and fine aggregate. The actual concrete compressive strength (MPa) for a given mixture under a specific age (days) was determined from laboratory. This dataset is in raw form (not scaled). There are 1030 observations, 9 attributes, 8 quantitative input variables, and 1 quantitative output variable in dataset. The attributes in the dataset are as follows: Cement (component 1); Blast Furnace Slag (component 2); Fly Ash (component 3); Water (component 4); Superplasticizer (component 5); Coarse Aggregate; Fine Aggregate (component 7); Age; and Concrete compressive strength. To perform regression on concrete compressive strength, you will use: Linear Regression, Random Forest regression, Decision Tree regression, Support Vector Machine regression, Naïve Bayes regression, K-Nearest Neighbor regression, Adaboost regression, Gradient Boosting regression, Extreme Gradient Boosting regression, Light Gradient Boosting regression, Catboost regression, and MLP regression. To perform clustering, you will use K-Means algorithm. The machine learning models used predict clusters as target variable are K-Nearest Neighbor classifier, Random Forest classifier, Naive Bayes classifier, Logistic Regression classifier, Decision Tree classifier, Support Vector Machine classifier, LGBM classifier, Gradient Boosting classifier, XGB classifier, and MLP classifier. Finally, you will plot boundary decision, distribution of

features, feature importance, cross validation score, and predicted values versus true values, confusion matrix, learning curve, performance of the model, scalability of the model, training loss, and training accuracy. PROJECT 4: DATA SCIENCE FOR SALES ANALYSIS, FORECASTING, CLUSTERING, AND PREDICTION WITH PYTHON The dataset used in this project is from Walmart which is a renowned retail corporation that operates a chain of hypermarkets. Walmart has provided a data combining of 45 stores including store information and monthly sales. The data is provided on weekly basis. Walmart tries to find the impact of holidays on the sales of store. For which it has included four holidays' weeks into the dataset which are Christmas, Thanksgiving, Super bowl, Labor Day. In this project, you are going to analyze, forecast weekly sales, perform clustering, and predict the resulting clusters. The dataset covers sales from 2010-02-05 to 2012-11-01. Following are the attributes in the dataset: Store - the store number; Date - the week of sales; Weekly_Sales - sales for the given store; Holiday_Flag - whether the week is a special holiday week 1 - Holiday week 0 - Non-holiday week; Temperature - Temperature on the day of sale; Fuel_Price - Cost of fuel in the region; CPI - Prevailing consumer price index; and Unemployment - Prevailing unemployment rate. To perform regression on weekly sales, you will use: Linear Regression, Random Forest regression, Decision Tree regression, Support Vector Machine regression, Naïve Bayes regression, K-Nearest Neighbor regression, Adaboost regression, Gradient Boosting regression, Extreme Gradient Boosting regression, Light Gradient Boosting regression, Catboost regression, and MLP regression. To perform clustering, you will use K-Means algorithm. The machine learning models used predict clusters as target variable are K-Nearest Neighbor classifier, Random Forest classifier, Naive Bayes classifier, Logistic Regression classifier, Decision Tree classifier, Support Vector Machine classifier, LGBM classifier, Gradient Boosting classifier, XGB classifier, and MLP classifier. Finally, you will plot boundary decision, distribution of features, feature importance, cross validation score, and predicted values versus true values, confusion matrix, learning curve, performance of the model, scalability of the model, training loss, and training accuracy.

sql server 2022 training: GOLD PRICE ANALYSIS AND FORECASTING USING MACHINE LEARNING WITH PYTHON Vivian Siahaan, Rismon Hasiholan Sianipar, 2022-05-23 The challenge of this project is to accurately predict the future adjusted closing price of Gold ETF across a given period of time in the future. The problem is a regression problem, because the output value which is the adjusted closing price in this project is continuous value. Data for this study is collected from November 18th 2011 to January 1st 2019 from various sources. The data has 1718 rows in total and 80 columns in total. Data for attributes, such as Oil Price, Standard and Poor's (S&P) 500 index, Dow Jones Index US Bond rates (10 years), Euro USD exchange rates, prices of precious metals Silver and Platinum and other metals such as Palladium and Rhodium, prices of US Dollar Index, Eldorado Gold Corporation and Gold Miners ETF were gathered. The dataset has 1718 rows in total and 80 columns in total. Data for attributes, such as Oil Price, Standard and Poor's (S&P) 500 index, Dow Jones Index US Bond rates (10 years), Euro USD exchange rates, prices of precious metals Silver and Platinum and other metals such as Palladium and Rhodium, prices of US Dollar Index, Eldorado Gold Corporation and Gold Miners ETF were gathered. To perform forecasting based on regression adjusted closing price of gold, you will use: Linear Regression, Random Forest regression, Decision Tree regression, Support Vector Machine regression, Naïve Bayes regression, K-Nearest Neighbor regression, Adaboost regression, Gradient Boosting regression, Extreme Gradient Boosting regression, Light Gradient Boosting regression, Catboost regression, and MLP regression. The machine learning models used predict gold daily returns as target variable are K-Nearest Neighbor classifier, Random Forest classifier, Naive Bayes classifier, Logistic Regression classifier, Decision Tree classifier, Support Vector Machine classifier, LGBM classifier, Gradient Boosting classifier, XGB classifier, MLP classifier, and Extra Trees classifier. Finally, you will plot boundary decision, distribution of features, feature importance, predicted values versus true values, confusion matrix, learning curve, performance of the model, and scalability of the model.

sql server 2022 training: SIX BOOKS IN ONE: Classification, Prediction, and Sentiment

Analysis Using Machine Learning and Deep Learning with Python GUI Vivian Siahaan, Rismon Hasiholan Sianipar, 2022-04-11

Book 1: BANK LOAN STATUS CLASSIFICATION AND PREDICTION USING MACHINE LEARNING WITH PYTHON GUI The dataset used in this project consists of more than 100,000 customers mentioning their loan status, current loan amount, monthly debt, etc. There are 19 features in the dataset. The dataset attributes are as follows: Loan ID, Customer ID, Loan Status, Current Loan Amount, Term, Credit Score, Annual Income, Years in current job, Home Ownership, Purpose, Monthly Debt, Years of Credit History, Months since last delinquent, Number of Open Accounts, Number of Credit Problems, Current Credit Balance, Maximum Open Credit, Bankruptcies, and Tax Liens. The models used in this project are K-Nearest Neighbor, Random Forest, Naive Bayes, Logistic Regression, Decision Tree, Support Vector Machine, Adaboost, LGBM classifier, Gradient Boosting, and XGB classifier. Three feature scaling used in machine learning are raw, minmax scaler, and standard scaler. Finally, you will develop a GUI using PyQt5 to plot cross validation score, predicted values versus true values, confusion matrix, learning curve, decision boundaries, performance of the model, scalability of the model, training loss, and training accuracy.

Book 2: OPINION MINING AND PREDICTION USING MACHINE LEARNING AND DEEP LEARNING WITH PYTHON GUI Opinion mining (sometimes known as sentiment analysis or emotion AI) refers to the use of natural language processing, text analysis, computational linguistics, and biometrics to systematically identify, extract, quantify, and study affective states and subjective information. This dataset was created for the Paper 'From Group to Individual Labels using Deep Features', Kotzias et. al., KDD 2015. It contains sentences labelled with a positive or negative sentiment. Score is either 1 (for positive) or 0 (for negative). The sentences come from three different websites/fields: imdb.com, amazon.com, and yelp.com. For each website, there exist 500 positive and 500 negative sentences. Those were selected randomly for larger datasets of reviews. Amazon: contains reviews and scores for products sold on amazon.com in the cell phones and accessories category, and is part of the dataset collected by McAuley and Leskovec. Scores are on an integer scale from 1 to 5. Reviews considered with a score of 4 and 5 to be positive, and scores of 1 and 2 to be negative. The data is randomly partitioned into two halves of 50%, one for training and one for testing, with 35,000 documents in each set. IMDb: refers to the IMDb movie review sentiment dataset originally introduced by Maas et al. as a benchmark for sentiment analysis. This dataset contains a total of 100,000 movie reviews posted on imdb.com. There are 50,000 unlabeled reviews and the remaining 50,000 are divided into a set of 25,000 reviews for training and 25,000 reviews for testing. Each of the labeled reviews has a binary sentiment label, either positive or negative. Yelp: refers to the dataset from the Yelp dataset challenge from which we extracted the restaurant reviews. Scores are on an integer scale from 1 to 5. Reviews considered with scores 4 and 5 to be positive, and 1 and 2 to be negative. The data is randomly generated a 50-50 training and testing split, which led to approximately 300,000 documents for each set. Sentences: for each of the datasets above, labels are extracted and manually 1000 sentences are manually labeled from the test set, with 50% positive sentiment and 50% negative sentiment. These sentences are only used to evaluate our instance-level classifier for each dataset³. They are not used for model training, to maintain consistency with our overall goal of learning at a group level and predicting at the instance level. The models used in this project are K-Nearest Neighbor, Random Forest, Naive Bayes, Logistic Regression, Decision Tree, Support Vector Machine, Adaboost, LGBM classifier, Gradient Boosting, and XGB classifier. Three feature scaling used in machine learning are raw, minmax scaler, and standard scaler. Finally, you will develop a GUI using PyQt5 to plot cross validation score, predicted values versus true values, confusion matrix, learning curve, decision boundaries, performance of the model, scalability of the model, training loss, and training accuracy.

Book 3: EMOTION PREDICTION FROM TEXT USING MACHINE LEARNING AND DEEP LEARNING WITH PYTHON GUI In the dataset used in this project, there are two columns, Text and Emotion. Quite self-explanatory. The Emotion column has various categories ranging from happiness to sadness to love and fear. You will build and implement machine learning and deep learning models which can identify what words denote what emotion.

The models used in this project are K-Nearest Neighbor, Random Forest, Naive Bayes, Logistic Regression, Decision Tree, Support Vector Machine, Adaboost, LGBM classifier, Gradient Boosting, and XGB classifier. Three feature scaling used in machine learning are raw, minmax scaler, and standard scaler. Finally, you will develop a GUI using PyQt5 to plot cross validation score, predicted values versus true values, confusion matrix, learning curve, decision boundaries, performance of the model, scalability of the model, training loss, and training accuracy.

Book 4: HATE SPEECH DETECTION AND SENTIMENT ANALYSIS USING MACHINE LEARNING AND DEEP LEARNING WITH PYTHON GUI

The objective of this task is to detect hate speech in tweets. For the sake of simplicity, a tweet contains hate speech if it has a racist or sexist sentiment associated with it. So, the task is to classify racist or sexist tweets from other tweets. Formally, given a training sample of tweets and labels, where label '1' denotes the tweet is racist/sexist and label '0' denotes the tweet is not racist/sexist, the objective is to predict the labels on the test dataset. The models used in this project are K-Nearest Neighbor, Random Forest, Naive Bayes, Logistic Regression, Decision Tree, Support Vector Machine, Adaboost, LGBM classifier, Gradient Boosting, XGB classifier, LSTM, and CNN. Three feature scaling used in machine learning are raw, minmax scaler, and standard scaler. Finally, you will develop a GUI using PyQt5 to plot cross validation score, predicted values versus true values, confusion matrix, learning curve, decision boundaries, performance of the model, scalability of the model, training loss, and training accuracy.

Book 5: TRAVEL REVIEW RATING CLASSIFICATION AND PREDICTION USING MACHINE LEARNING WITH PYTHON GUI

The dataset used in this project has been sourced from the Machine Learning Repository of University of California, Irvine (UC Irvine): Travel Review Ratings Data Set. This dataset is populated by capturing user ratings from Google reviews. Reviews on attractions from 24 categories across Europe are considered. Google user rating ranges from 1 to 5 and average user rating per category is calculated. The attributes in the dataset are as follows: Attribute 1 : Unique user id; Attribute 2 : Average ratings on churches; Attribute 3 : Average ratings on resorts; Attribute 4 : Average ratings on beaches; Attribute 5 : Average ratings on parks; Attribute 6 : Average ratings on theatres; Attribute 7 : Average ratings on museums; Attribute 8 : Average ratings on malls; Attribute 9 : Average ratings on zoo; Attribute 10 : Average ratings on restaurants; Attribute 11 : Average ratings on pubs/bars; Attribute 12 : Average ratings on local services; Attribute 13 : Average ratings on burger/pizza shops; Attribute 14 : Average ratings on hotels/other lodgings; Attribute 15 : Average ratings on juice bars; Attribute 16 : Average ratings on art galleries; Attribute 17 : Average ratings on dance clubs; Attribute 18 : Average ratings on swimming pools; Attribute 19 : Average ratings on gyms; Attribute 20 : Average ratings on bakeries; Attribute 21 : Average ratings on beauty & spas; Attribute 22 : Average ratings on cafes; Attribute 23 : Average ratings on view points; Attribute 24 : Average ratings on monuments; and Attribute 25 : Average ratings on gardens. The models used in this project are K-Nearest Neighbor, Random Forest, Naive Bayes, Logistic Regression, Decision Tree, Support Vector Machine, Adaboost, LGBM classifier, Gradient Boosting, XGB classifier, and MLP classifier. Three feature scaling used in machine learning are raw, minmax scaler, and standard scaler. Finally, you will develop a GUI using PyQt5 to plot cross validation score, predicted values versus true values, confusion matrix, learning curve, decision boundaries, performance of the model, scalability of the model, training loss, and training accuracy.

Book 6: ONLINE RETAIL CLUSTERING AND PREDICTION USING MACHINE LEARNING WITH PYTHON GUI

The dataset used in this project is a transnational dataset which contains all the transactions occurring between 01/12/2010 and 09/12/2011 for a UK-based and registered non-store online retail. The company mainly sells unique all-occasion gifts. Many customers of the company are wholesalers. You will be using the online retail transnational dataset to build a RFM clustering and choose the best set of customers which the company should target. In this project, you will perform Cohort analysis and RFM analysis. You will also perform clustering using K-Means to get 5 clusters. The machine learning models used in this project to predict clusters as target variable are K-Nearest Neighbor, Random Forest, Naive Bayes, Logistic Regression, Decision Tree, Support Vector Machine, LGBM, Gradient Boosting, XGB, and MLP. Finally, you will plot boundary decision, distribution of features, feature

importance, cross validation score, and predicted values versus true values, confusion matrix, learning curve, performance of the model, scalability of the model, training loss, and training accuracy.

sql server 2022 training: SUPERMARKET SALES ANALYSIS AND PREDICTION USING MACHINE LEARNING WITH PYTHON GUI Vivian Siahaan, Rismon Hasiholan Sianipar, 2022-04-15

The dataset used in this project consists of the growth of supermarkets with high market competitions in most populated cities. The dataset is one of the historical sales of supermarket company which has recorded in 3 different branches for 3 months data. Predictive data analytics methods are easy to apply with this dataset. Attribute information in the dataset are as follows: Invoice id: Computer generated sales slip invoice identification number; Branch: Branch of supercenter (3 branches are available identified by A, B and C); City: Location of supercenters; Customer type: Type of customers, recorded by Members for customers using member card and Normal for without member card; Gender: Gender type of customer; Product line: General item categorization groups - Electronic accessories, Fashion accessories, Food and beverages, Health and beauty, Home and lifestyle, Sports and travel; Unit price: Price of each product in \$; Quantity: Number of products purchased by customer; Tax: 5% tax fee for customer buying; Total: Total price including tax; Date: Date of purchase (Record available from January 2019 to March 2019); Time: Purchase time (10am to 9pm); Payment: Payment used by customer for purchase (3 methods are available - Cash, Credit card and Ewallet); COGS: Cost of goods sold; Gross margin percentage: Gross margin percentage; Gross income: Gross income; and Rating: Customer stratification rating on their overall shopping experience (On a scale of 1 to 10). In this project, you will perform predicting rating using machine learning. The machine learning models used in this project to predict clusters as target variable are K-Nearest Neighbor, Random Forest, Naive Bayes, Logistic Regression, Decision Tree, Support Vector Machine, LGBM, Gradient Boosting, XGB, and MLP. Finally, you will plot boundary decision, distribution of features, feature importance, cross validation score, and predicted values versus true values, confusion matrix, learning curve, performance of the model, scalability of the model, training loss, and training accuracy.

sql server 2022 training: *STUDENT ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS AND PREDICTION USING MACHINE LEARNING WITH PYTHON* Vivian Siahaan, Rismon Hasiholan Sianipar, 2022-03-20 The dataset used in this project consists of student achievement in secondary education of two Portuguese schools. The data attributes include student grades, demographic, social and school-related features) and it was collected by using school reports and questionnaires. Two datasets are provided regarding the performance in two distinct subjects: Mathematics (mat) and Portuguese language (por). In the two datasets were modeled under binary/five-level classification and regression tasks. Important note: the target attribute G3 has a strong correlation with attributes G2 and G1. This occurs because G3 is the final year grade (issued at the 3rd period), while G1 and G2 correspond to the 1st and 2nd period grades. It is more difficult to predict G3 without G2 and G1, but such prediction is much more useful. Attributes in the dataset are as follows: school - student's school (binary: 'GP' - Gabriel Pereira or 'MS' - Mousinho da Silveira); sex - student's sex (binary: 'F' - female or 'M' - male); age - student's age (numeric: from 15 to 22); address - student's home address type (binary: 'U' - urban or 'R' - rural); famsize - family size (binary: 'LE3' - less or equal to 3 or 'GT3' - greater than 3); Pstatus - parent's cohabitation status (binary: 'T' - living together or 'A' - apart); Medu - mother's education (numeric: 0 - none, 1 - primary education (4th grade), 2 - 5th to 9th grade, 3 - secondary education or 4 - higher education); Fedu - father's education (numeric: 0 - none, 1 - primary education (4th grade), 2 - 5th to 9th grade, 3 - secondary education or 4 - higher education); Mjob - mother's job (nominal: 'teacher', 'health' care related, civil 'services' (e.g. administrative or police), 'at_home' or 'other'); Fjob - father's job (nominal: 'teacher', 'health' care related, civil 'services' (e.g. administrative or police), 'at_home' or 'other'); reason - reason to choose this school (nominal: close to 'home', school 'reputation', 'course' preference or 'other'); guardian - student's guardian (nominal: 'mother', 'father' or 'other'); traveltime - home to school travel time (numeric: 1 - <15 min., 2 - 15 to 30 min., 3 - 30 min. to 1 hour, or 4 - >1 hour);

studytime - weekly study time (numeric: 1 - <2 hours, 2 - 2 to 5 hours, 3 - 5 to 10 hours, or 4 - >10 hours); failures - number of past class failures (numeric: n if $1 \leq n < 3$, else 4); schoolsup - extra educational support (binary: yes or no); famsup - family educational support (binary: yes or no); paid - extra paid classes within the course subject (Math or Portuguese) (binary: yes or no); activities - extra-curricular activities (binary: yes or no); nursery - attended nursery school (binary: yes or no); higher - wants to take higher education (binary: yes or no); internet - Internet access at home (binary: yes or no); romantic - with a romantic relationship (binary: yes or no); famrel - quality of family relationships (numeric: from 1 - very bad to 5 - excellent); freetime - free time after school (numeric: from 1 - very low to 5 - very high); goout - going out with friends (numeric: from 1 - very low to 5 - very high); Dalc - workday alcohol consumption (numeric: from 1 - very low to 5 - very high); Walc - weekend alcohol consumption (numeric: from 1 - very low to 5 - very high); health - current health status (numeric: from 1 - very bad to 5 - very good); absences - number of school absences (numeric: from 0 to 93); G1 - first period grade (numeric: from 0 to 20); G2 - second period grade (numeric: from 0 to 20); and G3 - final grade (numeric: from 0 to 20, output target). The models used in this project are K-Nearest Neighbor, Random Forest, Naive Bayes, Logistic Regression, Decision Tree, Support Vector Machine, Adaboost, LGBM classifier, Gradient Boosting, and XGB classifier. Three feature scaling used in machine learning are raw, minmax scaler, and standard scaler. Finally, you will develop a GUI using PyQt5 to plot cross validation score, predicted values versus true values, confusion matrix, learning curve, decision boundaries, performance of the model, scalability of the model, training loss, and training accuracy.

sql server 2022 training: ZERO TO MASTERY: THE COMPLETE GUIDE TO LEARNING POSTGRESQL WITH PYTHON GUI Vivian Siahaan, Rismon Hasiholan Sianipar, 2022-09-25 This book uses the PostgreSQL version of MySQL-based Northwind database. The Northwind database is a sample database that was originally created by Microsoft and used as the basis for their tutorials in a variety of database products for decades. The Northwind database contains the sales data for a fictitious company called "Northwind Traders," which imports and exports specialty foods from around the world. The Northwind database is an excellent tutorial schema for a small-business ERP, with customers, orders, inventory, purchasing, suppliers, shipping, employees, and single-entry accounting. The Northwind database has since been ported to a variety of non-Microsoft databases, including PostgreSQL. The Northwind dataset includes sample data for the following: Suppliers: Suppliers and vendors of Northwind; Customers: Customers who buy products from Northwind; Employees: Employee details of Northwind traders; Products: Product information; Shippers: The details of the shippers who ship the products from the traders to the end-customers; and Orders and Order_Details: Sales Order transactions taking place between the customers & the company. In this project, you will write Python script to create every table and insert rows of data into each of them. You will develop GUI with PyQt5 to each table in the database. You will also create GUI to plot: case distribution of order date by year, quarter, month, week, day, and hour; the distribution of amount by year, quarter, month, week, day, and hour; the distribution of bottom 10 sales by product, top 10 sales by product, bottom 10 sales by customer, top 10 sales by customer, bottom 10 sales by supplier, top 10 sales by supplier, bottom 10 sales by customer country, top 10 sales by customer country, bottom 10 sales by supplier country, top 10 sales by supplier country, average amount by month with mean and ewm, average amount by every month, amount feature over June 1997, amount feature over 1998, and all amount feature.

sql server 2022 training: ZERO TO MASTERY: THE COMPLETE GUIDE TO LEARNING SQLITE AND PYTHON GUI Vivian Siahaan, Rismon Hasiholan Sianipar, 2022-08-17 In this project, we provide you with the SQLite version of The Oracle Database Sample Schemas that provides a common platform for examples in each release of the Oracle Database. The sample database is also a good database for practicing with SQL, especially SQLite. The detailed description of the database can be found on: <http://luna-ext.di.fc.ul.pt/oracle11g/server.112/e10831/diagrams.htm#insertedID0>. The four schemas are a set of interlinked schemas. This set of schemas provides a layered approach to complexity: A simple schema Human Resources (HR) is useful for introducing basic topics. An

extension to this schema supports Oracle Internet Directory demos; A second schema, Order Entry (OE), is useful for dealing with matters of intermediate complexity. Many data types are available in this schema, including non-scalar data types; The Online Catalog (OC) subschema is a collection of object-relational database objects built inside the OE schema; The Product Media (PM) schema is dedicated to multimedia data types; The Sales History (SH) schema is designed to allow for demos with large amounts of data. An extension to this schema provides support for advanced analytic processing. The HR schema consists of seven tables: regions, countries, locations, departments, employees, jobs, and job_histories. This book only implements HR schema, since the other schemas will be implemented in the next books.

sql server 2022 training: TRAVEL REVIEW RATING CLASSIFICATION AND PREDICTION USING MACHINE LEARNING WITH PYTHON GUI Vivian Siahaan, Rismon Hasiholan Sianipar, 2022-04-05 The dataset used in this project has been sourced from the Machine Learning Repository of University of California, Irvine (UC Irvine): Travel Review Ratings Data Set. This dataset is populated by capturing user ratings from Google reviews. Reviews on attractions from 24 categories across Europe are considered. Google user rating ranges from 1 to 5 and average user rating per category is calculated. The attributes in the dataset are as follows: Attribute 1 : Unique user id; Attribute 2 : Average ratings on churches; Attribute 3 : Average ratings on resorts; Attribute 4 : Average ratings on beaches; Attribute 5 : Average ratings on parks; Attribute 6 : Average ratings on theatres; Attribute 7 : Average ratings on museums; Attribute 8 : Average ratings on malls; Attribute 9 : Average ratings on zoo; Attribute 10 : Average ratings on restaurants; Attribute 11 : Average ratings on pubs/bars; Attribute 12 : Average ratings on local services; Attribute 13 : Average ratings on burger/pizza shops; Attribute 14 : Average ratings on hotels/other lodgings; Attribute 15 : Average ratings on juice bars; Attribute 16 : Average ratings on art galleries; Attribute 17 : Average ratings on dance clubs; Attribute 18 : Average ratings on swimming pools; Attribute 19 : Average ratings on gyms; Attribute 20 : Average ratings on bakeries; Attribute 21 : Average ratings on beauty & spas; Attribute 22 : Average ratings on cafes; Attribute 23 : Average ratings on view points; Attribute 24 : Average ratings on monuments; and Attribute 25 : Average ratings on gardens. The models used in this project are K-Nearest Neighbor, Random Forest, Naive Bayes, Logistic Regression, Decision Tree, Support Vector Machine, Adaboost, LGBM classifier, Gradient Boosting, XGB classifier, and MLP classifier. Three feature scaling used in machine learning are raw, minmax scaler, and standard scaler. Finally, you will develop a GUI using PyQt5 to plot cross validation score, predicted values versus true values, confusion matrix, learning curve, decision boundaries, performance of the model, scalability of the model, training loss, and training accuracy.

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sql server 2022 training: Practical Machine Learning with Spark Gourav Gupta, Dr. Manish Gupta, Dr. Inder Singh Gupta, 2022-04-28 Explore the cosmic secrets of Distributed Processing for Deep Learning applications KEY FEATURES ● In-depth practical demonstration of ML/DL concepts using Distributed Framework. ● Covers graphical illustrations and visual explanations for ML/DL pipelines. ● Includes live codebase for each of NLP, computer vision and machine learning applications. DESCRIPTION This book provides the reader with an up-to-date explanation of Machine Learning and an in-depth, comprehensive, and straightforward understanding of the architectural techniques used to evaluate and anticipate the futuristic insights of data using Apache Spark. The book walks readers by setting up Hadoop and Spark installations

on-premises, Docker, and AWS. Readers will learn about Spark MLlib and how to utilize it in supervised and unsupervised machine learning scenarios. With the help of Spark, some of the most prominent technologies, such as natural language processing and computer vision, are evaluated and demonstrated in a realistic setting. Using the capabilities of Apache Spark, this book discusses the fundamental components that underlie each of these natural language processing, computer vision, and machine learning technologies, as well as how you can incorporate these technologies into your business processes. Towards the end of the book, readers will learn about several deep learning frameworks, such as TensorFlow and PyTorch. Readers will also learn to execute distributed processing of deep learning problems using the Spark programming language

WHAT YOU WILL LEARN

- Learn how to get started with machine learning projects using Spark.
- Witness how to use Spark MLlib's design for machine learning and deep learning operations.
- Use Spark in tasks involving NLP, unsupervised learning, and computer vision.
- Experiment with Spark in a cloud environment and with AI pipeline workflows.
- Run deep learning applications on a distributed network.

WHO THIS BOOK IS FOR This book is valuable for data engineers, machine learning engineers, data scientists, data architects, business analysts, and technical consultants worldwide. It would be beneficial to have some familiarity with the fundamentals of Hadoop and Python.

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1. Introduction to Machine Learning
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sql server 2022 training: Big Data Analytics for Healthcare Pantea Keikhosrokiani, 2022-05-19

Big Data Analytics and Medical Information Systems presents the valuable use of artificial intelligence and big data analytics in healthcare and medical sciences. It focuses on theories, methods and approaches in which data analytic techniques can be used to examine medical data to provide a meaningful pattern for classification, diagnosis, treatment, and prediction of diseases. The book discusses topics such as theories and concepts of the field, and how big medical data mining techniques and applications can be applied to classification, diagnosis, treatment, and prediction of diseases. In addition, it covers social, behavioral, and medical fake news analytics to prevent medical misinformation and myths. It is a valuable resource for graduate students, researchers and members of biomedical field who are interested in learning more about analytic tools to support their work.

- Presents theories, methods and approaches in which data analytic techniques are used for medical data
- Brings practical information on how to use big data for classification, diagnosis, treatment, and prediction of diseases
- Discusses social, behavioral, and medical fake news analytics for medical information systems

sql server 2022 training: *ITEI 2022* Azah Kamilah Draman, Nadeem Akhtar, Mohd. Faizal Abdollah, 2023-06-14

This volume contains the papers presented at the 2nd International Conference on Internet Technology and Educational Informatization (ITEI 2022), held during December 23th-25th, 2023 in Harbin, China. Today, the rapid development in Internet and education technology poses new challenges to scientists that requires innovative approach and methodology or eventually new educational theories. Internet technology is the prerequisite for educational informatization to be realized. The specific Conference topics include: Artificial Intelligence in Education; User Interfaces and Human Computer Interaction; Distance Education for Computers; Computer Application in Social and Behavioural Sciences; Pedagogy Enhancement with E-Learning; Accessibility to Disabled Users; etc. Also, the Conference is intended to give students and research groups the opportunity to learn more about Internet Technology and Educational Informatization as an important tool in their applications and development. There were about 150 participants from countries all over the world attended the conference and they attended the presentations by scholars representing both institutes and academia. The scientific program consisted of in total 5 talks as well as many oral and poster presentations. Five talks were invited keynote speakers given by Pun Chi Man (University of Macau, China), Yongjun Feng (Shaanxi Normal University, China),

Philippe Fournier-Viger (Shenzhen University, China), Rafidah Md Noor (Universiti Malaya, Malaysia) and Khe Foom HEW (The University of Hong Kong, China). Titles included Privacy Protection in Video Live Streaming, Research of Education Metaverse and Metaverse Education—Take E-Course Explosion as the Center, Advances and Challenges for the Discovery of Interesting Patterns in Network and Educational Data, The Rise of Mobile and Internet Technology in Higher Education and Remote Learning, and Engaging Students in Online Learning Activities Using Chatbots.

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