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(1)

```
<html>
<head>
<title> Customer data </title>
</head>
<body>
<?PHP
$conn = MySqli_connect("localhost", "root", "");
if (!conn)
{
die("not connected");
}
$db = MySqli_select_db("customer", $conn);
$query = "select * From costomer";
$result = MySqli_query($conn, $query)
?>
```

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```
<table border = '1' >
<tr>
    <th> C-no </th>
    <th> C. Name </th>
    <th> item-Purchase </th>
    <th> Mob-No. </th>
</tr>
< ? PHP
    while ( $row = MySqli- fetch - array( $sql))
{
    echo "<tr>";
    echo "<td>". $row [C-No']. "</td>";
    echo "<td>" . $row ['C-Name'] "</td>";
    echo "<td>. $row ['item-Purchase'], "<td>";
    echo "<td>. $row ['Mob-No'] "</td>";
    echo "<|tr>"
}
? >
</table>
</body>
</html>
```

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(2)

```
<html>
<head>
<script src = "http://ajax.....jQuery.min.js"
</script>
<script>
  $(document).ready(function(){
  $("#hide").click(function(){
  $("p").hide();
});
$("#show).click(Function() {
      $("p").show();
});
});
</script>
<body>
      <p> click on hide to hide me &
          click on show to show me </p>
```

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```
<button id = "hide"> Hide </button>
<button id = "show"> Show </button>

<body>
</html>
```

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(3)

```
# Dplyr library function
library (dplyr)
setwd ("G:/MCA")
mydata <- read.csv("Vechicle.csv")
mydata
# descriptive statistics
summary(mydata)
dim(mydata)
str (mydata)
names(mydata)
# select function
mysubdata <- select (mydata, cars, average)
mysubdata
# filter and arrange function
mysubdata1 <- filer(mydata, average > 40)
mysubdata1
```

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```
mysubdata2 <- arrange(mydata, desc(average))
mysubdata3 <- arrange(mydata, desc(speed))

# Top and Bottom 5 average cars
head(mysubdata2)
tail(mysubdata2)

# mutate function (to add to column to dataset
mydata <- mutate(mydata, model = year)

# Different plot of DataSet

# histogram
his(mydata$average, col = c('blue', 'green', 'red'),
xlab = "Average", ylab = "cars", break = 50)

# scattered Plot
plot(mydata$speed, col = c('blue', 'green',
'red'), xlab = "cars", ylab = "speed")
```

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```
# Barplot
Barplot(mydata $average, col = c("blue", 'green',
'red'), xlab = "cars", ylab = 'average")
```

```
# Boxplot
Boxplot(mydata $average, col = c('blue', 'green',
'red'), xlab = "cars", ylab = "average")
```

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(4) Disscuss Descriptive & Inferential Statistics of above dataset

Descriptive Statistics :-

It describes the important characteristics / Properties of the data using the measures the central tendency like mean / median / mode and the measures of dispersion like range, standard deviation, variance etc.
Data can be summarized and represented in an accurate way using charts, tables & graphs.

For Example : We have marks of 1000 students and we may be interested in the overall performance of those students & the distribution as well as the spread of marks. Descriptive statistics provides us the tools to define our data in a most understandable & appropriate way.

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Inferential Statistics :-

It is about using data from sample and then making inferences about the larger population from which the sample is drawn. The goal of the inferential statistics is to draw conclusions from a sample & generalize them to the population It determines the probability of the characteristics of the sample using probability theory. The most common methodologies used are hypothesis test, Analysis of variance etc.

For Example :

Suppose we are interested in the exam marks of all the students in India. But it is not feasible to measure the exam marks of

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all the students in India. So now we will measure the masks of a smaller sample of students, for example 1000 students. This sample will now represent the large population of Indian students. We would consider this sample for our statistical study for studying the population from which it's deduced.

Descriptive	Inferential
(1) Concerned with the describing the target population.	Make inferences from the sample and generalize them to the population
(2) Organize, analyze and present the data in a meaningful manner.	Compares, test & predicts future outcomes.
(3) Final results are shown in form of charts tables & Graphs	Final result is the probability scores.

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Descriptive Statistics

```
summary(mydata)
dim(mydata)
str(mydata)
names(mydata)
```

Inferential Statistics

1) chi-squared test

```
model <- chisq.test(mydata)
model
# output p-value = 0.334263 > 0.05
```

Thus 'mydata' is highly correlated and we accept the Null hypothesis

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2) # Correlation coefficient

cor(mydata $ Cars, mydata $ average)

output 0.97534 > 0.8

Thus cars & average is strongly correlated to each other

3) Anova test

mysubdata 4 <- aov (mydata $ average ~ mydata $ speed)

mysubdata 4

output Pr (>F) is 0.0014 as this value is less than 0.05 then we reject Null Hypothesis & accept the alternative Hypothesis

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4> T-test

This gives us the T-score for the dataset

t.test(mydata, mu = 100)

Here P-value is 0.334263 > 0.05

So we accept the NULL Hypothesis