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(1.) Scripting Language.

```
<head>
<title> blank_entry </title>
<script>
function validate ()
{
    var message = " ";
    fname = document.forms ["FORM"]["FNAME"].value;
    lname = document.forms ["FORM"]["LName"].value;
    id = document.forms ["FORM"]["ID"].value;
    age = document.forms ["FORM"]["Age"].value;
    if (fname == " ")
        message = message + "First name not filled" + "\n";
    if (lname == " ")
        message = message + "Last name not filled" + "\n";
    if (id == " ")
        message = message + "ID not filled" + "\n";
    if (age == " ")
        message = message + "Age not filled" + "\n";
    alert (message);
}
</script>
</head>
<body>
<form name = "FORM" onsubmit = "return validate()">
First name <input type = "text" name = "FNAME"> <br>
```

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```
Last Name < input type = "text" name = "LName" ><br>
ID < input type = "number" name = "ID" ><br>
Age < input type = "number" name = "Age" ><br>
< input type = "submit" value = "submit" >
</form>
</body>
</html>
```

(2.) Student Registration

student_form.php

```
<html lang = "en">
<head>
<title> Student_Registration </title>
</head>
<body>
<h1> Register </h1>
<form action = "linked_page.php" method = "POST">
  Username : < input type = "text" name = "username" ><br>
  Email : < input type = "email" name = "email" ><br>
  Password : < input type = "password" name = "password" > <br>
  Confirm password : < input type = "password" name = "password_confirm" >
                                                    <br>
  < input type = "submit" value = "Register" name = "Submit" >
</form>
<? php
  if(isset ( $_POST ['Submit' ]))
    {
      header ("location : linked_page.php");
    }
?>
</body>
</html>
```

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linked page.php

```
<?php
$username = $_POST["username"];
$email = $_POST["email"];
$password = $_POST["password"];
$passwordConfirm = $_POST["password_confirm"];

$data = $_POST;
if (empty($data['username']) ||
    empty($data['password']) ||
    empty($data['email']) ||
    empty($data['password_confirm']))
{
    die("Please fill all required fields!");
}
if ($data['password'] !== $data['password_confirm'])
{
    die('Password and Confirm password should match!');
}
echo "<h2> User's Input :</h2>";
echo "Name = $username";
echo "<br>";
echo "Email = $email";
echo "<br>";
echo "Password = $password";
echo "<br>";
?>
```

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R.

(3.)

```
library(dplyr)
setwd("D:/megha/R")
mydata <- read.csv("crime_against_children_during 2001-2012.csv")
mydata
```

→ `names(mydata)`

→ `summary(mydata)`

→ `dim(mydata)`

→ `subdata <- select(mydata, STATE.UT, CRIME.HEAD, X2010)`
`subdata`

→ `subdata2 <- select(mydata, CRIME.HEAD, X2010)`
`subdata2`

→ `subdata3 <- select(mydata, ~~CRIME.~~ -X2010)`
`subdata3`

→ `subdata4 <- select(~~sub~~ mydata, -(X2003:X2012))`
`subdata4`

→ `subdata5 <- arrange(mydata, X2002)`
`subdata5`

→ `head(subdata4, 5)`

→ `tail(subdata4, 5)`

→ `barplot(subdata2$X2010, xlab="crime.head", ylab="X2010", main="X2010 vs crime.head", col="blue", names.arg=subdata2$CRIME.HEAD)`

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→ hist (subdata2 $ X2010 , xlab = "crime head", ylab = "~~xto~~ X2010", main = "X2010 vs crime head", col = "pink", border = "red", breaks = 10)

(4.) Descriptive and inferential statistics.

Descriptive	Inferential
• it gives information about raw data which describes the data in some manner.	• it makes inference about population using data drawn from the population
• It helps in organizing, analyzing, and to present data in a meaningful manner.	• It allows us to compare data, make hypothesis and predictions.
• can be achieved with the help of charts, graphs.	• can be achieved by probability.

⇒ In our dataset used, we can see the minimum, maximum, Median, Mean, Quartile, 2nd quartile, 3rd quartile of the data (crimes) in particular year from 2001 to 2012. This is the descriptive analysis.

⇒ From our data, conclusion can be drawn that crime against children has increased over the year. As in 2001, mean of crime was 162.76 whereas in 2012, it increased to 511.54. This is inferential statistics.

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