

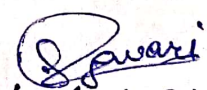
Name - Shubham Gwari Univ. Roll no. - 2101212 Student Id: 2171197
 Date - 15/03/2022 Course - MCA Sem - I Section - D
 Subject Name - Scripting language lab
 Subject Code - PMC103 Page no. - 1

1. A Javascript function to validate form fields, if form contains empty fields the function alerts the user.

The form ~~has~~ has name Form and contains field named a, b, c and d.

Code:

```
<script type="text/javascript">
function validateForm() {
  var a = document.forms["Form"]["answera"].value;
  var b = document.forms["Form"]["answerb"].value;
  var c = document.forms["Form"]["c"].value;
  var d = document.forms["Form"]["d"].value;
  var value = true;
  var msg = "Enter given fields : ";
  if (a == " ") {
    alert msg += "a";
    value = false;
  }
  if (b == " ") {
    msg += "b";
    value = false;
  }
  if (c == " ") {
    msg += "c";
    value = false;
  }
  if (d == " ") {
    msg += "d";
    value = false;
  }
}
```


 Student Signature

```
if (!value)
    alert(msg);
```

```
return value;
```

```
}
```

```
</script>
```

```
<form method="post" name="Form" onsubmit="return
    validateForm()" action="">
```

```
<textarea cols="30" rows="2" name="a">
```

```
</textarea>
```

```
<textarea cols="30" rows="2" name="b">
```

```
</textarea>
```

```
<textarea cols="30" rows="2" name="c">
```

```
</textarea>
```

```
<textarea cols="30" rows="2" name="d">
```

```
</textarea>
```

```
</form>
```

P. Bware
Student Signature

2. Student Registration form in PHP

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html lang="en">
```

```
<head>
```

```
<title> PHP Registration form </title>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<h1> PHP Registration form </h1>
```

```
<form method="post">
```

```
<table>
```

```
<tr>
```

```
<td colspan="2"> <?php echo @ $msg: ?> </td>
```

```
</tr>
```

```
<tr>
```

```
<td> <b> Student Name </b> </td>
```

```
<td>
```

```
<input type="text" placeholder="Student Name">
```

```
</td>
```

```
</tr>
```

```
<tr>
```

```
<td> <b> Enter your email </b> </td>
```

```
<td> <input type="email" placeholder="Enter Email">
```

```
</td>
```

```
</tr>
```

```
<tr>
```

```
<td> <b> Enter Password </b> </td>
```

```
<td> <input type="password"> </td>
```

```
</tr>
```


<tr>

<td>Enter your address</td>

<td><textarea name="add"> Enter address
</textarea></td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td>Gender</td>

<td>

Male <input type="radio">

Female <input type="radio">

</td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td>Select Date Birth</td>

<td>

<select name="mm">

<option> Month </option>

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<? PHP >

```
for ($i = 1; $i <= 12; $i++)
```

```
{ echo "<option value = '$i'>". $i . "</option>"; }
```

```
?>
```

</select>

<select name = "dd">

<option value = " " > Date </option>

<? PHP

```
for ($i = 1; $i <= 31; $i++)
```

```
{ echo "<option value = '$i'>". $i . "</option>"; }
```

```
?>
```

</select>

<select name = "yy">

<option value = " " > Year </option>

<? PHP >

```
<for ($i = 1900; $i <= 2015; $i++)
```

```
{ echo "<option value = '$i'>". $i . "</option>"; }
```

```
?>
```

</select>

</td>

</tr>

</tr>

<td colspan = "2" align = "center">

<input type = "submit" >

<input type = "submit">

<input type = "reset">

</td>

</tr>

</table>

Power
Student Sign

</form>

</body>

</html>

<? PHP >

extract(\$_POST);

if(isset(\$save))

{ \$dob = \$yy. "-" . \$mm. "-" . \$dd;

\$h = implode(" ", \$hobb);

if(!\$return)

{ \$msg = "". ucfirst(\$e). "

already exist choose another email ";

{
else.
}

\$msg = " Your data saved ";

{

}

?>

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Date - 15/03/22 course - MCA Sem - I Section - D
Subject Name - R Lab.
Subject code - PMC103 Page - 1

3. we are using Titanic dataset to analyze load data:

=> `titanic <- read.csv("C:/Users/Desktop/titanic.csv",
header = TRUE, sep = ",")`

peek at your data

=> `view(titanic)`

This helps us to familiarise with data.

=> `head(titanic, 10)`

return first 10 rows.

=> `tail(titanic, 10)`

return bottom, 10 rows

=> `names(titanic)`

This helps us in checking out column names.

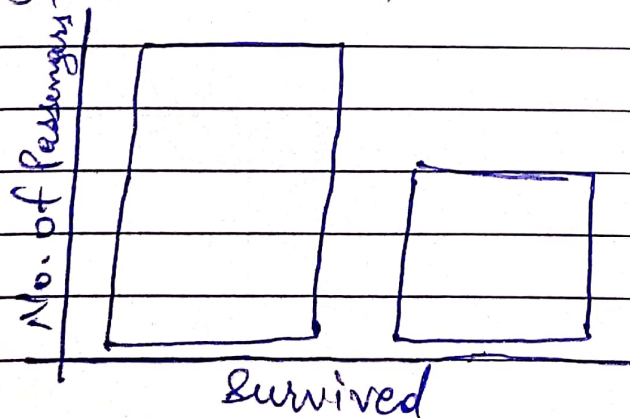
=> `summary(titanic)`

It is one of the most important functions that help in summarising each attribute in the dataset. It gives the descriptive statistics of the data.

• Analysis and visualizations

• survival rate:

`ggplot(titanic, aes(x = Survived)) + geom_bar()`



Survived

□ 0

■ 1

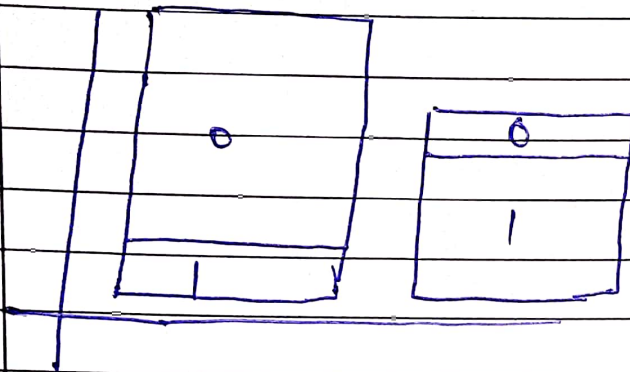
Shubham

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Topic _____

Date _____

- Survival rate based gender :



Survived

0

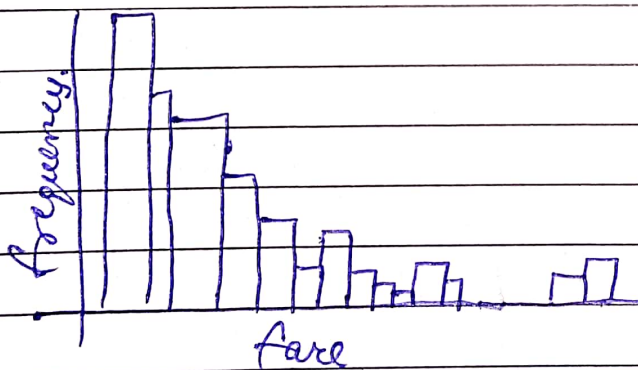
1

```
ggplot(titanic, aes(x = sex, fill = survived)) +
  theme_bw() + geom_bar() +
  labs(x = "Number of Passengers",
       title = "Survival rate by gender")
```

- Distribution of fare rate :

```
hist(titanic$fare, main = "Fare per person", xlab = "fare", col = 'grey', breaks = 40, xlim = c(0, 50))
```

Fare per person



Topic _____

Date _____

4. • Descriptive statistics

Summary: Gives us the descriptive stats like

- In case of Numerical data:
Gives: Mean, Mode, Median, Range.
- Measure of central Tendency

⇒ Mean (Titanic \$ fare)

320.20421

[On Average person spent \$32 to board the Titanic]

⇒ Mode (Titanic \$ Age) [Most common age on Titanic]

24

⇒ Median (Titanic \$ fare)

14.542

- Measure of spread

⇒ Range (Titanic \$ fare)

0.000 512.3292

[It shows lowest and highest value of fare]

⇒ Var (Titanic \$ fare)

2469.1157

⇒ Sqrt (Var (Titanic \$ fare))

49.6943

- Inferential Statistics

- Hypothesis Testing:

new_data ← subset (Titanic, Titanic \$ Pclass == 1)

z.test2 = function (a, b, n) { sample_mean = mean(a)

popmean = mean(b)

(n = nrow(n))

var_b = var(b)

Zeta = (sample_mean - pop_mean) / (sqrt(var_b/c))

return Zeta.

Z.test2 (new_data \$ survived, Titanic \$ survived, new_data)

7.423828