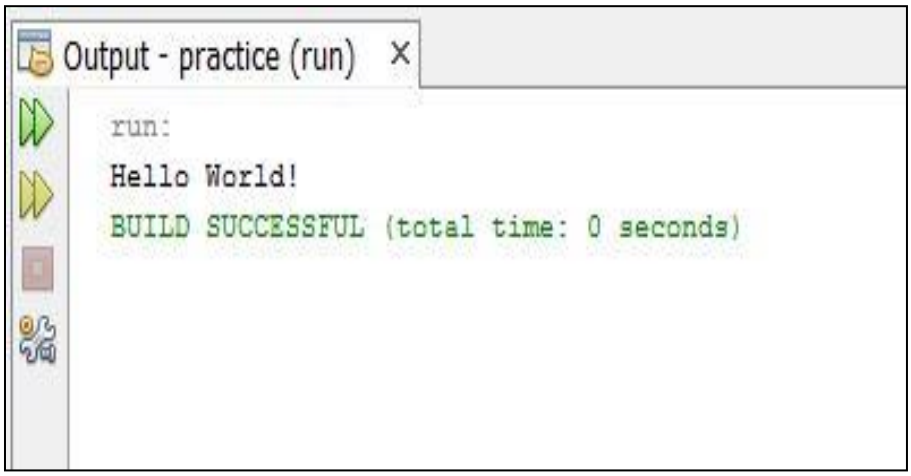

Output - practice (run)
run:
Hello World!
BUILD SUCCESSFUL (total time: 0 seconds)

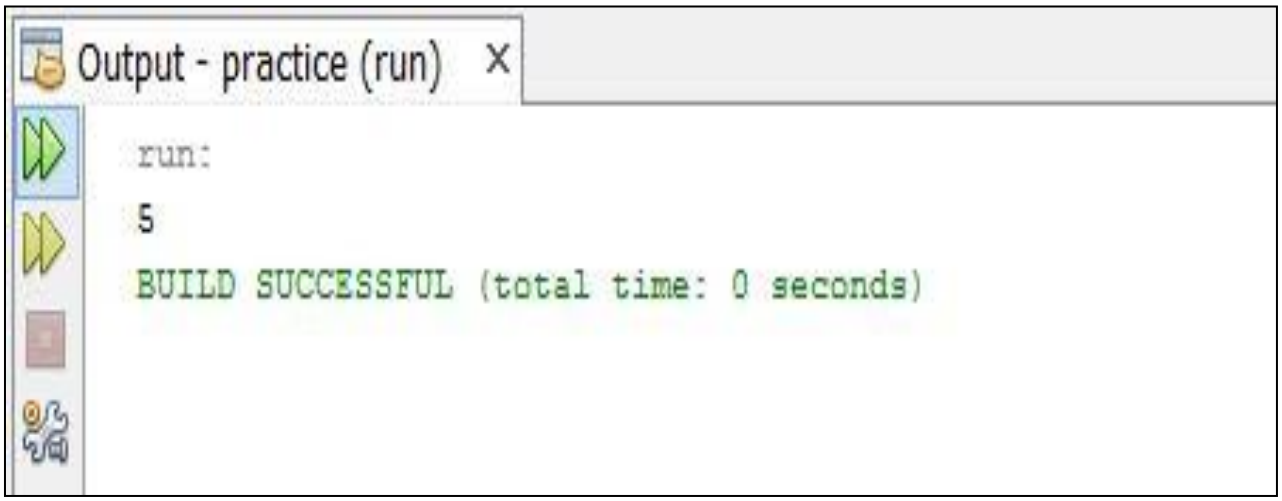
Program 1

Objective : Understanding the basics of programming.

Task : To print “Hello World” as output.

Code:

```
public class helloworld {

   public static void main(String[] args) {
         System.out.println("Hello World!");
   }
}
```


Output - practice (run)
run:
5
BUILD SUCCESSFUL (total time: 0 seconds)

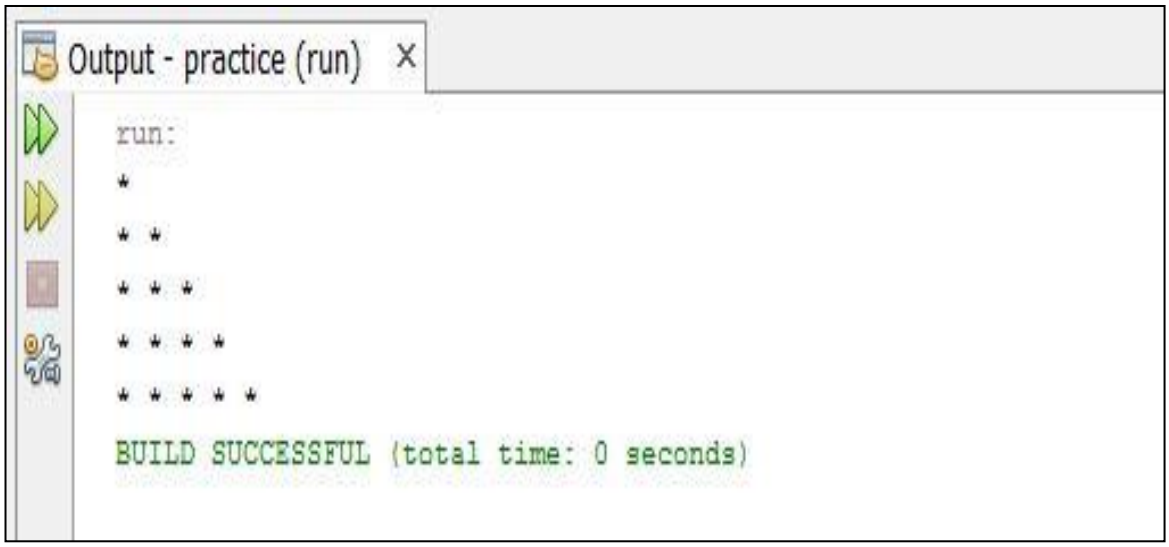
Program 2

Objective : Understanding the use of mathematical operators.

Task : To print the sum of two nos.

Code:

```
 public class adding {

public static void main(String[] args) {
        int a =2;
        int b =3;
        System.out.println(a+b);

    }

}
```


Output - practice (run)
run:
*
* *
* * *
* * * *
* * * * *
BUILD SUCCESSFUL (total time: 0 seconds)

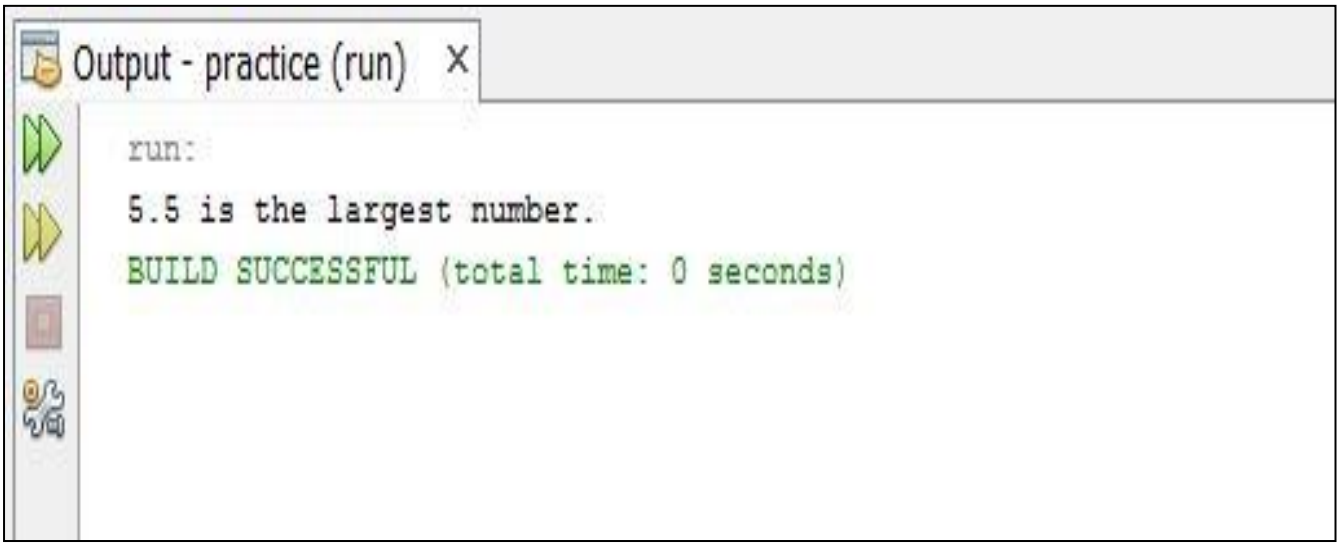
Program 3

Objective: Understanding the use of loops.

Task : To print the character '*' in pattern.

Code:

```
public class nestedloop  {
   public static void main(String[] args)
         {
      int i, j;
      for(i=0; i<5; i++)
      {
         for(j=0; j<=i; j++)
         {
            System.out.print("* ");
         }
         System.out.println();
      }
   }
}
```

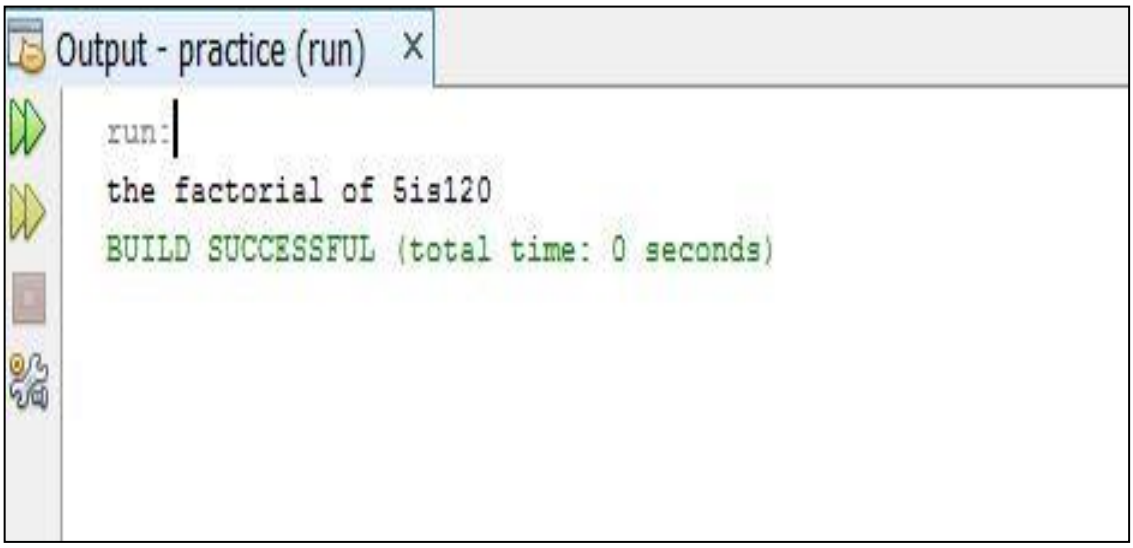

Output - practice (run)
run:
5.5 is the largest number.
BUILD SUCCESSFUL (total time: 0 seconds)

Program 4
Objective : Understanding the use of relational operators.

Task : To find the greatest numbers of given 3 numbers.

Code:

```
public static void main(String[] args) {
   double n1 = -4.5, n2 = 3.9, n3 = 5.5;
     if(n1 >= n2) {
        if(n1 >= n3)
           System.out.println(n1 + " is the largest number.");
        else
           System.out.println(n3 + " is the largest number.");
     } else {
        if(n2 >= n3)
           System.out.println(n2 + " is the largest number.");
        else
           System.out.println(n3 + " is the largest number.");
     }
     }
```


Output - practice (run)
run:
the factorial of 5is120
BUILD SUCCESSFUL (total time: 0 seconds)

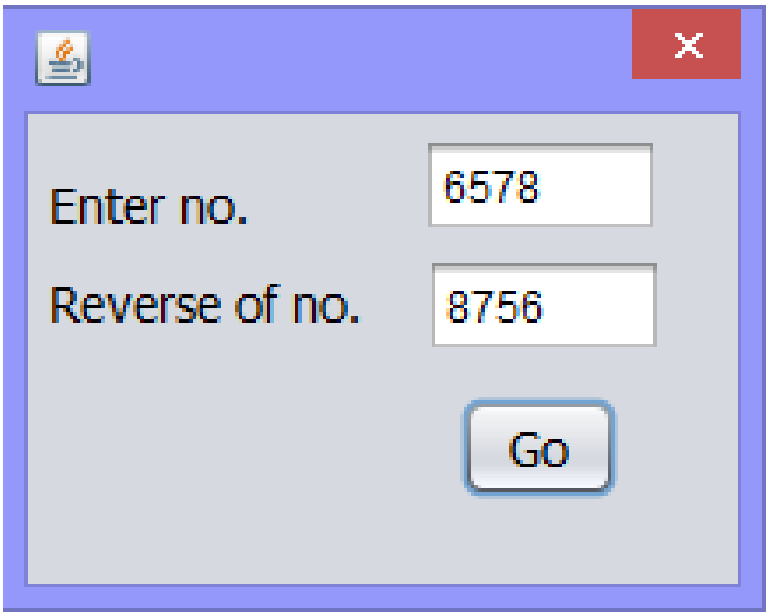
Program 5

Objective : Understanding the use of loops.

Task : To calculate factorial of a natural number.

Code:

```
 public class factorial {
        public static void main(String[] args){

          int num=5;
            long i=0,fact=1;
            i = num;
            while(num !=0) {
               fact = fact*num;
               --num;
                     }
            System.out.println("the factorial of "+i+"is"+fact);
            }
}
```


Enter no.
6578
Reverse of no.
8756
Go

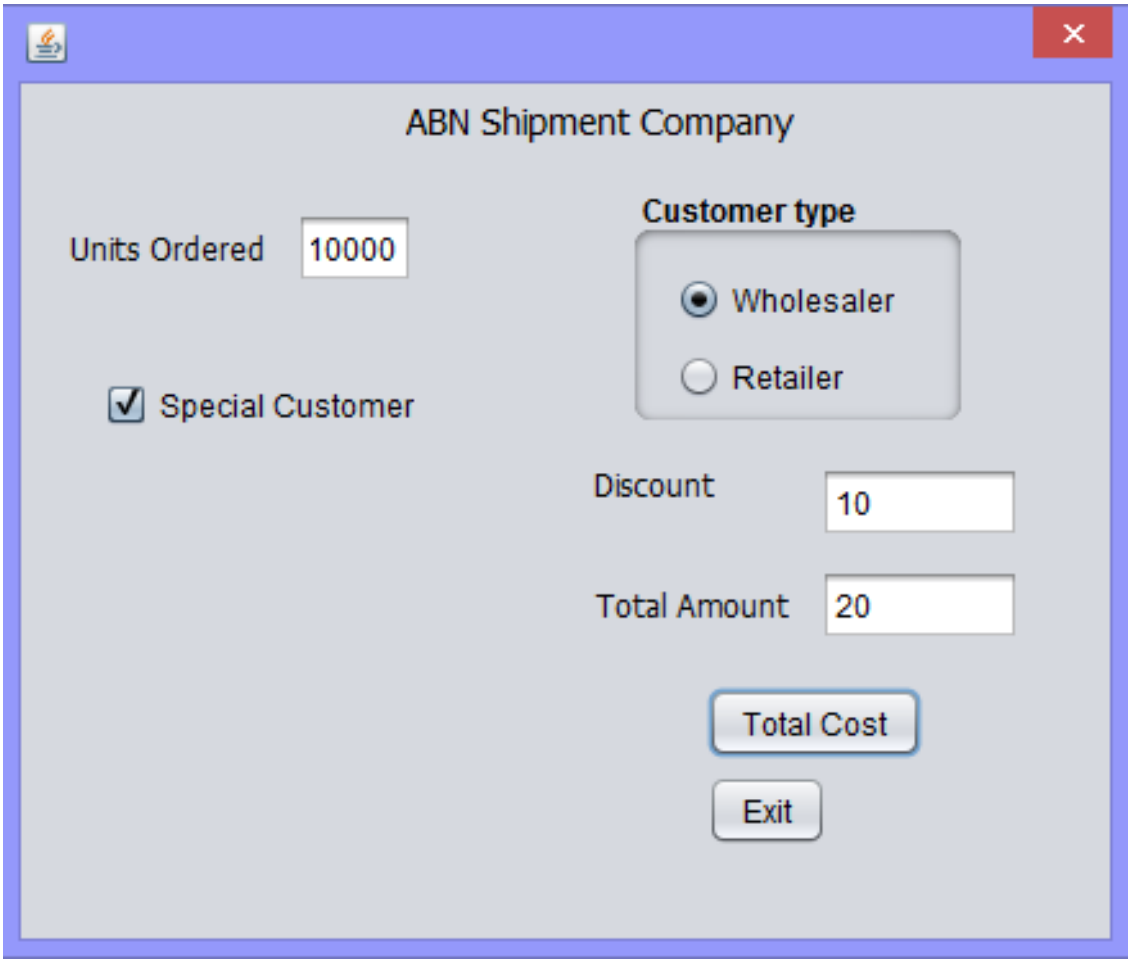
Program 6

Objective : Understanding the use of loops.

Task : To display the reverse of a number.

Code:

```
 int n1=Integer.parseInt(ta1.getText());
       int rev=0;
       while(n1>0)

       {int digit=n1%10;
          rev=rev*10 + digit;
          n1=n1/10;
          ta2.setText(""+rev);
             }
```


ABN Shipment Company
Units Ordered
10000
Customer type
Wholesaler
Retailer
Special Customer
Discount
10
Total Amount
20
Total Cost
Exit

Program 7

Objective: Understanding and developing a logic to solve a problem. Understanding and use of Nested conditions in the Real life applications.

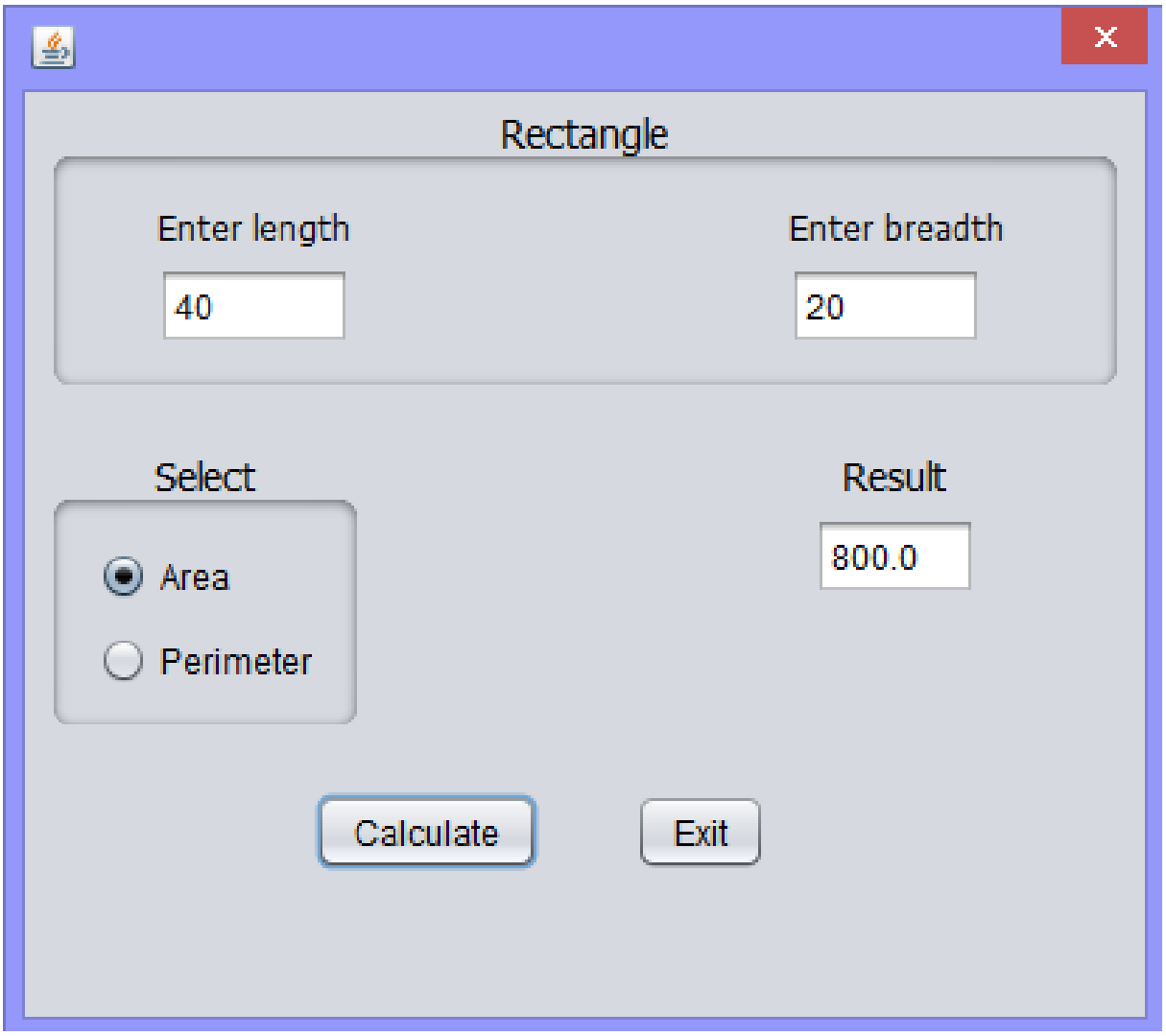
Task : To develop an app that calculates discount and net amount for a company.

Code behind Total Cost button:

```
int no=Integer.parseInt(units.getText());
        int p=0;
        if(no>=1 && no<=15)
        { p=w.isSelected() ? 50:60;}

        else if(no>=16 && no<=20)
        { p=w.isSelected() ? 45:55;}

        else if(no>=21 && no<=30)
        { p=w.isSelected() ? 40:50;}

         else if(no>=31 && no<=50)
        { p=w.isSelected() ? 35:45;}

         else if(no>50)
        { p=w.isSelected() ? 30:40;}

        int disc=spl.isSelected() ? 10:0;
        int totl=p-disc;
        total.setText(""+totl);
        discount.setText(""+disc);
```

Code behind Exit button:

```
 System.exit(0);
```


Rectangle
Enter length
40
Enter breadth
20
Select
Area
Perimeter
Result
800.0
Calculate
Exit

Program 8

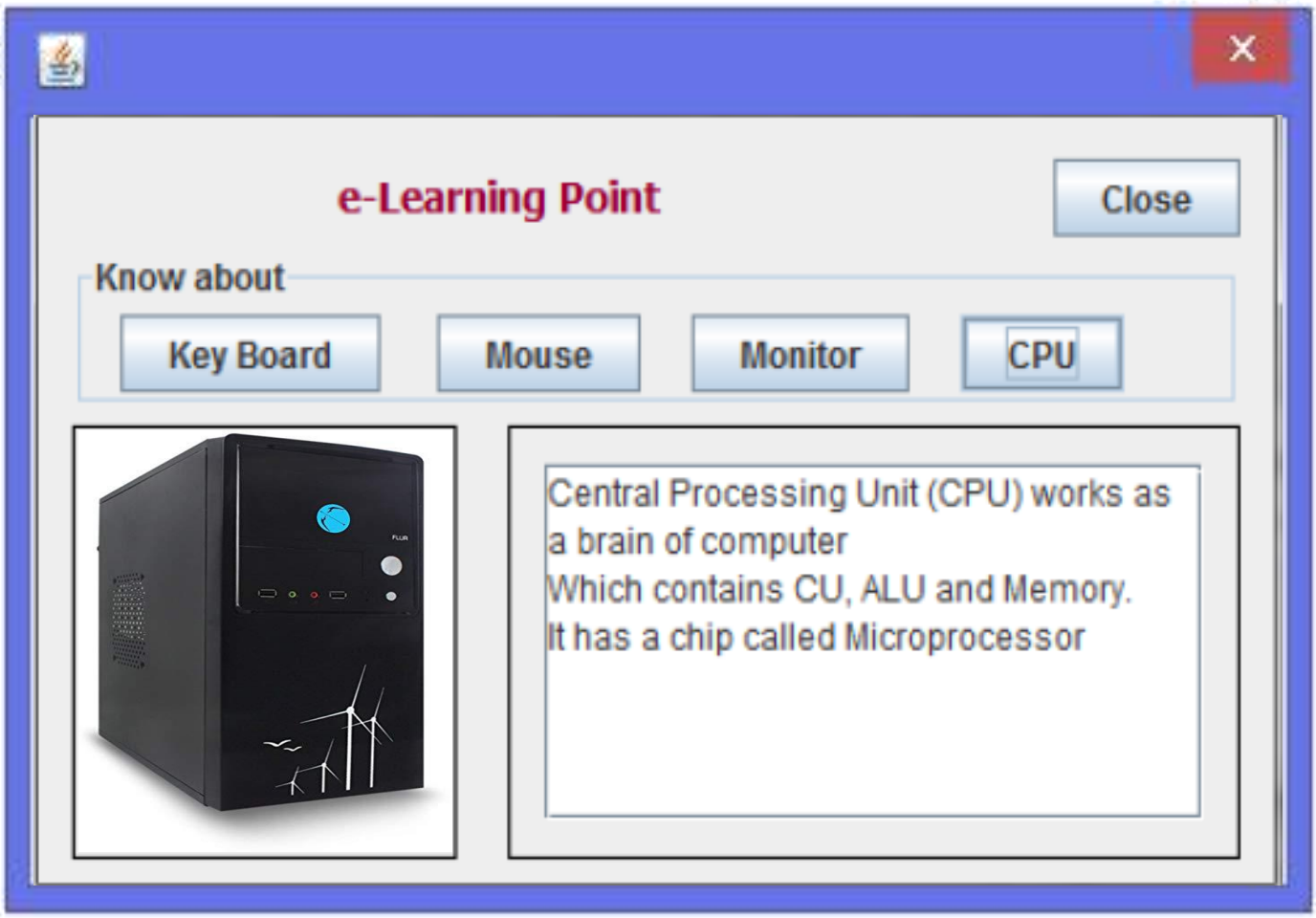
Objective: Use of JPanel in real life .

Task: Develop a Java Desktop Application using class the implement the rectangle class & calculate the area & perimeter of a rectangle.

Code behind Total Calculate button:

```
Double l=Double.parseDouble(length.getText());
    Double b=Double.parseDouble(breadth.getText());

    Double r;
    if(ar.isSelected())
       r=l*b;
    else r=2*(l+b);

    result.setText(""+r);
```

Code behind Exit button: System.exit(0);


e-Learning Point
Close
Know about
Key Board
Mouse
Monitor
CPU
Central Processing Unit (CPU) works as
a brain of computer
Which contains CU, ALU and Memory.
It has a chip called Microprocessor

Program 9

Objective: Displaying images on a Label and Text Area control.

Task: Develop an e-learning application with images and text information.

Code behind CPU button:

```
 private void jButton5ActionPerformed(java.awt.event.ActionEvent evt) {

        ta.append("Central Processing Unit(CPU) works as the brain of the
computer."+'\n');

        ta.append("It contains ALU, MU and CU."+'\n');

        ta.append("It has a chip called microprocessor"+'\n');

        image.setIcon(new
ImageIcon("C:\\Users\\user\\downloads\\cpu.jpg"));

    }
```

Code behind Mouse button:

```
    private void
jButton3ActionPerformed(java.awt.event.ActionEvent evt) {

        ta.append("A computer mouse is a hand-held pointing device that
detects two-dimensional motion relative to a surface."+'\n');
        ta.append("This motion is typically translated into the motion of a
pointer on a display,"+'\n');

        ta.append("which allows a smooth control of the graphical user
interface."+'\n');

        image.setIcon(new
ImageIcon("C:\\Users\\user\\downloads\\cpu.jpg"));

    }
```

Code behind Monitor button:

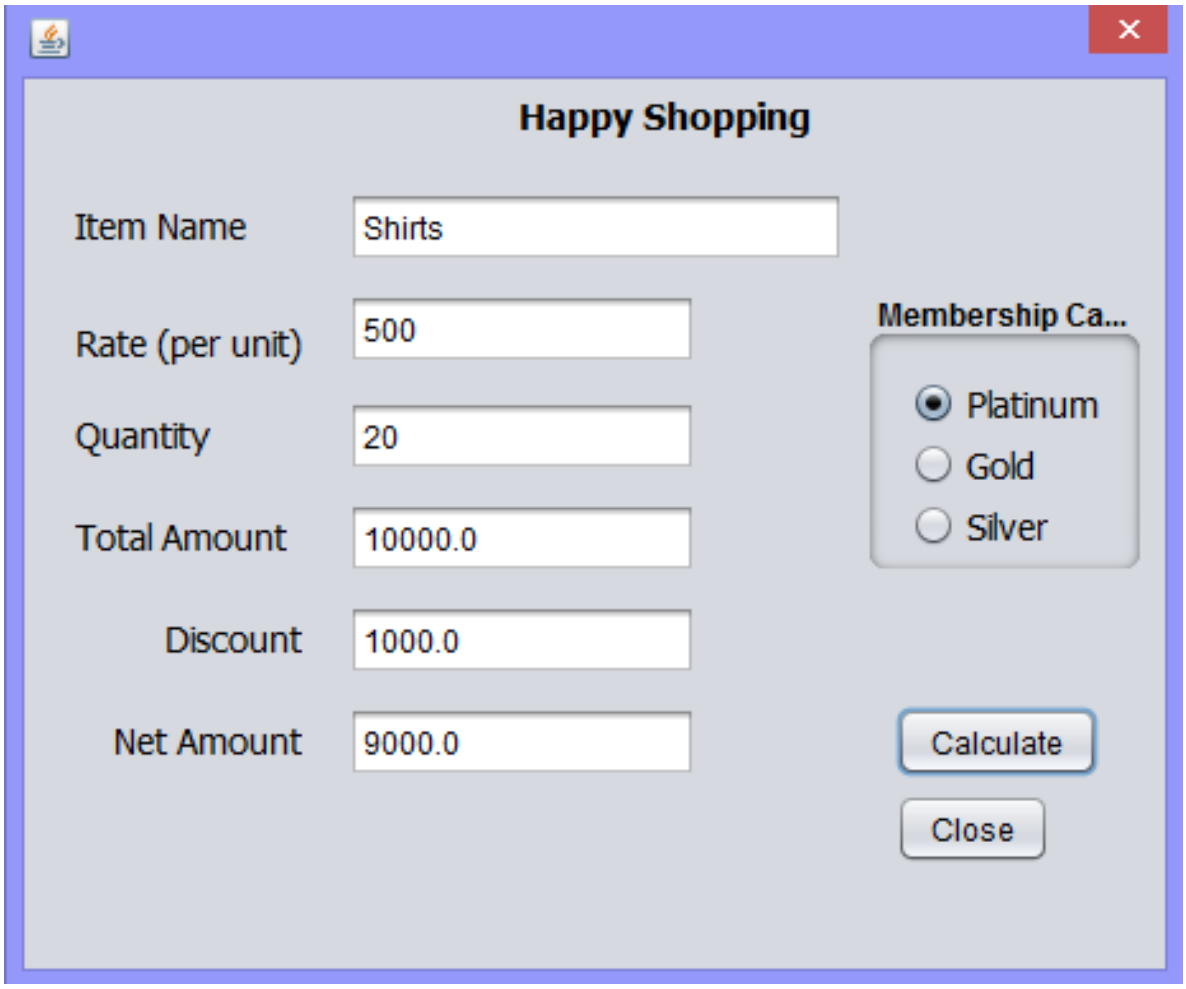
```
    private void
jButton4ActionPerformed(java.awt.event.ActionEvent evt) {

        ta.append("A computer monitor is an output device which displays
information in pictorial form."+'\n');

        ta.append("A monitor usually comprises the display device, circuitry, casing,
and power supply."+'\n');

        image.setIcon(new
ImageIcon("C:\\Users\\user\\downloads\\monitor.jpg"));

    }
```

Code behind Keyboard button:

```
    private void
jButton2ActionPerformed(java.awt.event.ActionEvent evt) {
        ta.append("In computing, a computer keyboard is a typewriter-style
device which uses an arrangement"+'\n');

        ta.append("of buttons or keys to act as mechanical levers or electronic
switches.");

        ta.append("Following the decline of punch cards and paper tape, interaction
via");

        ta.append("teleprinter-style keyboards became the main input method for
computers.");

        image.setIcon(new
ImageIcon("C:\\Users\\user\\downloads\\keyboard.jpg"));

    }
```

Code behind Close button:

```
System.exit(0);
```


Happy Shopping
Item Name
Shirts
Rate (per unit)
500
Quantity
20
Total Amount
10000.0
Discount
1000.0
Net Amount
9000.0
Membership Ca...
Platinum
Gold
Silver
Calculate
Close

Program 10

Objective: Understanding and using the Radio Button in Real-life application to determine the selection of choice and calculations accordingly.

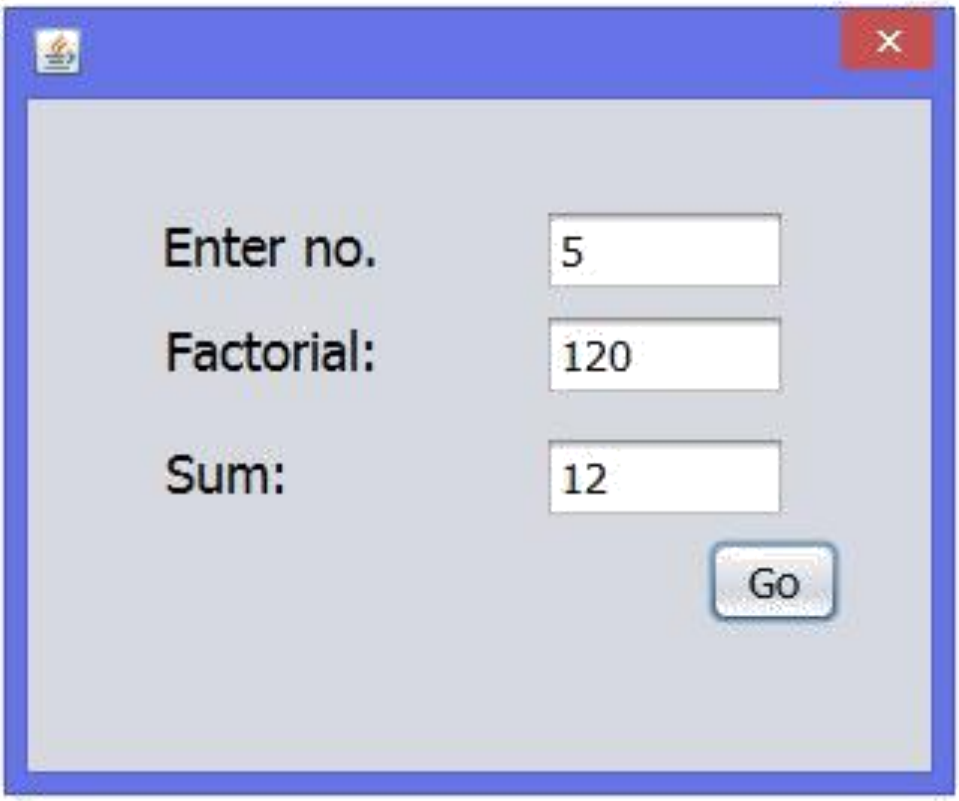
Task: Develop a Billing application for Happy Shoping- A retail chain involved in sales of Readymade garments. The happy Shoping offers discount to its members holding Platinum, Gold and Silver card. The 10% discount is given to Platinum card, 8% to Gold Card and 5% to Silver Card holders on sales amount.

Code behind Calculate button:

```
Double r=Double.parseDouble(rate.getText());
    Double n=Double.parseDouble(quantity.getText());
    Double totl=r*n;
    total.setText(""+totl);
    Double disc=1.0;

   if(platinum.isSelected())
      disc=0.1*totl;

   else if(gold.isSelected())
      disc=0.08*totl;

   else if(silver.isSelected())
      disc=0.05*totl;

   discount.setText(""+disc);
   Double amt=totl-disc;

   net.setText(""+amt);
```

Code behind Close button:

```
System.exit(0);
```


Enter no.
5
Factorial:
120
Sum:
12
Go

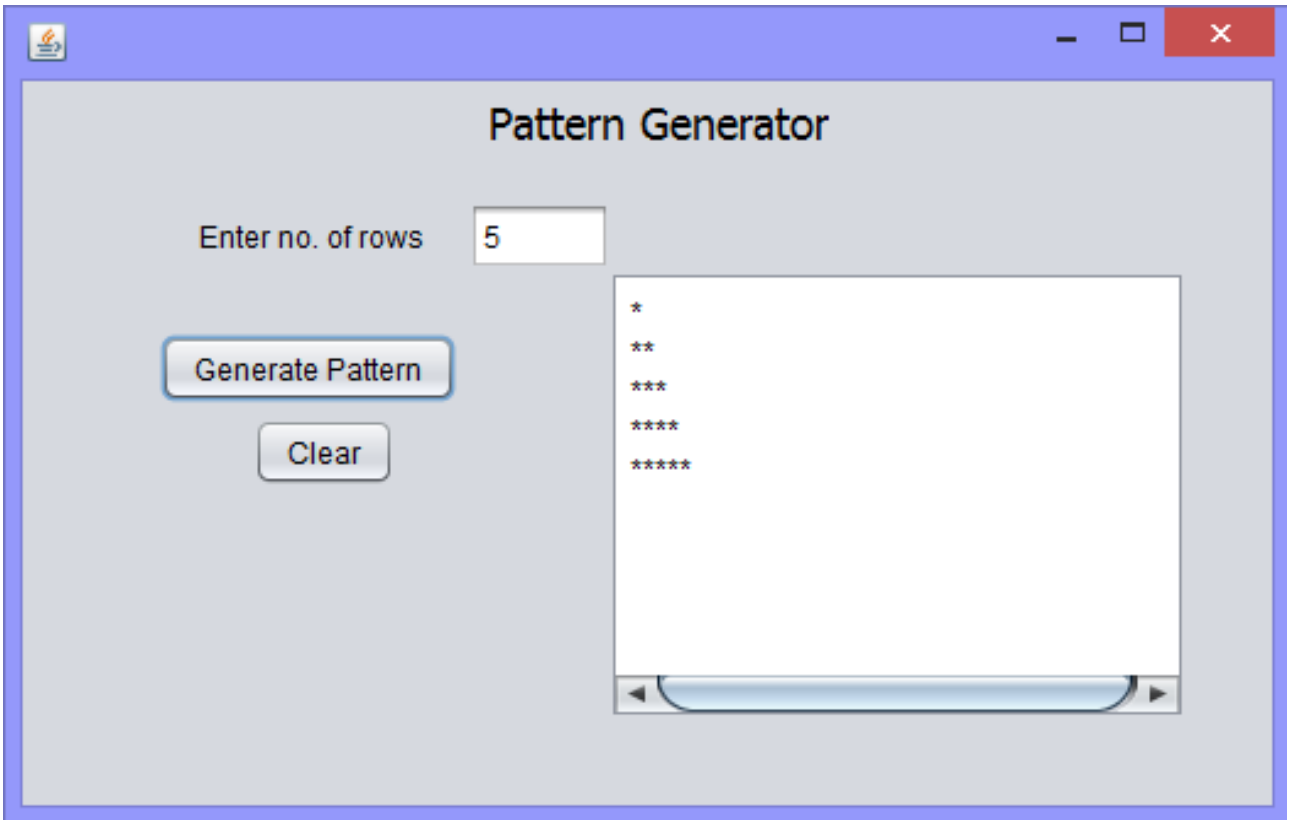
Program 11

Objective : Understanding the use of loops.

Task : Develop an application to calculate sum of n natural nos. and factorial of no.

Code:

```
int i, f=1, s;

Int n=Integer.parseInt(n1.getText()); {for (i=1;

i<=n; i++) f=f*i;

factorial.setText(""+f);}



{s= n/2*(n+1);

 sum.setText(""+s);
```


Pattern Generator
Enter no. of rows
5
Generate Pattern
Clear
*
**
***
****
*****

Program 12

Objective: Understanding the looping concept for pattern generation.

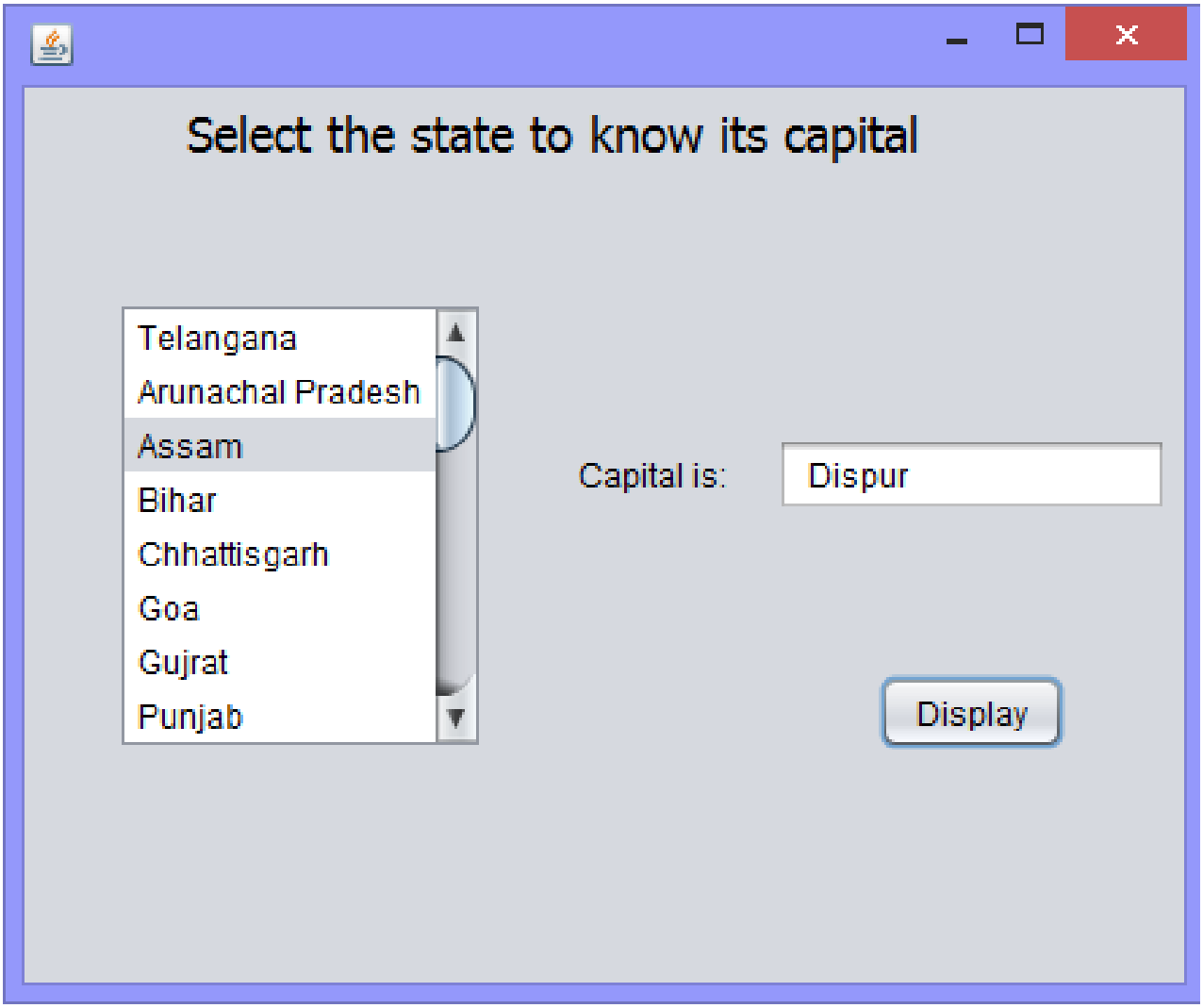
Task: Develop an application to display star pattern.

Code behind generate pattern:

```
 int rows= Integer.parseInt(tf.getText());

       for(int i=1;i<=rows;i++)
{
for (int j = 1; j <= i; j++)
{
ta.append("*");
}
ta.append(""+'\n');
}
```

Code behind generate pattern:

```
ta.setText(null);
```


Select the state to know its capital
Telangana
Arunachal Pradesh
Assam
Bihar
Chhattisgarh
Goa
Gujrat
Punjab
Capital is:
Dispur
Display

Program 13

Objective: Understanding and using JLists in Real-life application to determine the selection of choice and display result accordingly.

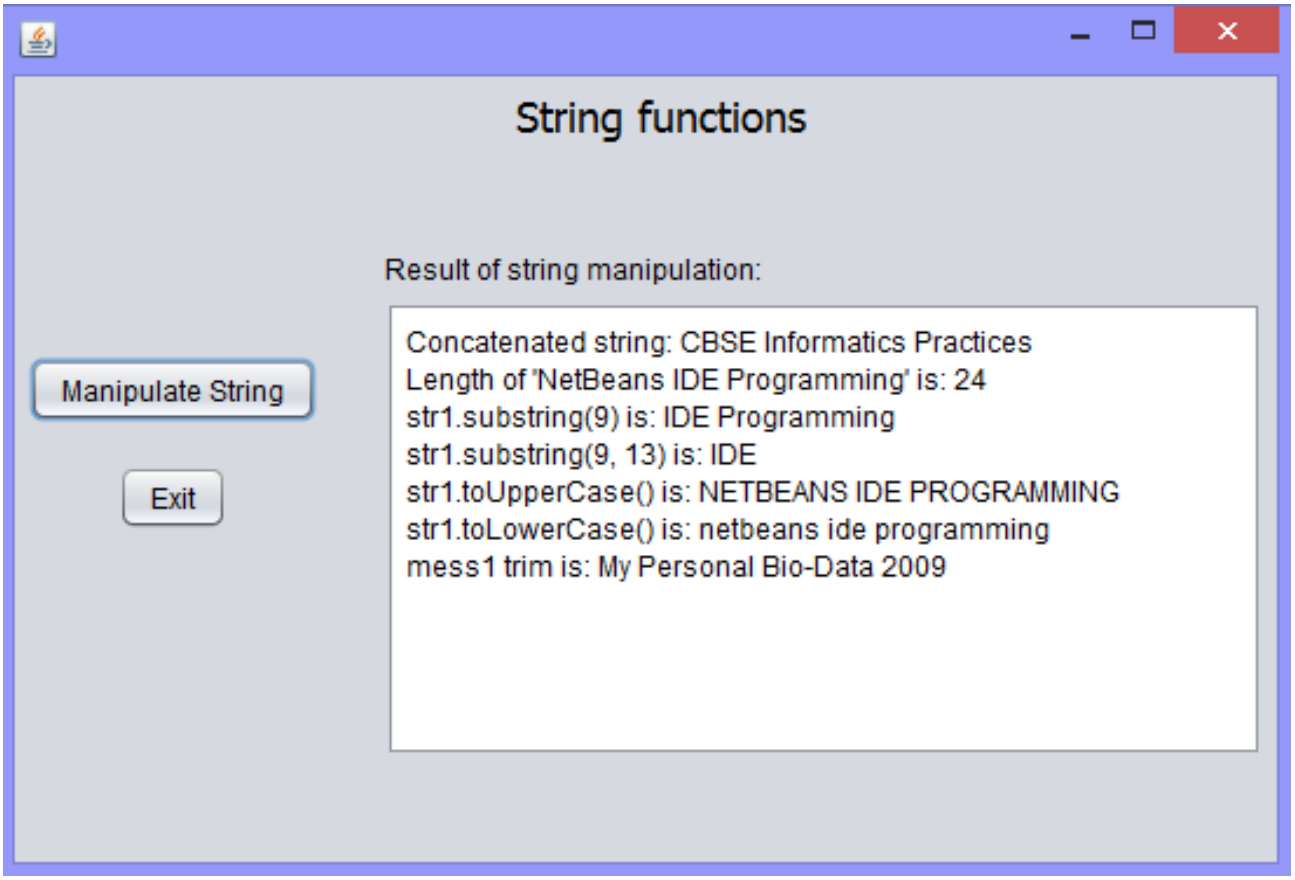
Task: Using List Box control to show the list of states & display the Capital of the selected state.

Code:

```
 int i = list1.getSelectedIndex ();
String name = null;
            switch (i)
{
case 0 : name = (" Hyderabad ");
        break;

case 1 : name = (" Itanagar ");
        break;

case 2 : name = ( " Dispur ");
        break;

case 3 : name = ( " Patna ");
        break;

case 4 : name = (" Raipur ");
        break;

case 5 : name = (" Panaji");
        break;

case 6 : name = (" Ahmedabad ");
        break;

case 7 : name = (" Chandigarh ");
        break;

case 8 : name = (" Shimla ");
        break;
```

```
case 9 : name = (" Srinagar");
        break;

case 10 : name = (" Ranchi");
        break;

case 11 : name = (" Bangalore");
        break;

case 12 : name = (" Thiruvananthapuram ");
        break;

case 13 : name = (" Bhopal");
        break;

case 14 : name = (" Mumbai");
        break;

case 15 : name = (" Imphal");
        break;

case 16 : name = (" Shillong");
        break;

case 17 : name = (" Aizawl");
        break;

case 18 : name = (" Kohima");
        break;

case 19 : name = (" Bhubaneshwar");
        break;

case 20 : name = (" Chandigarh");
        break;

case 21 : name = (" Jaipur");
        break;

case 22 : name = (" Gangtok");
```

```
        break;

case 23 : name = (" Chennai");
        break;

case 24 : name = (" Agartala");
        break;

case 25 : name = (" Lucknow");
        break;

case 26 : name = (" Dehradun");
        break;

case 27 : name = (" Kolkata");
        break;

default: name = null;
}
t1.setText(" " + name);
```


String functions
Result of string manipulation:
Manipulate String
Exit
Concatenated string: CBSE Informatics Practices
Length of 'NetBeans IDE Programming' is: 24
str1.substring(9) is: IDE Programming
str1.substring(9, 13) is: IDE
str1.toUpperCase() is: NETBEANS IDE PROGRAMMING
str1.toLowerCase() is: netbeans ide programming
mess1 trim is: My Personal Bio-Data 2009

Program 14

Objective: Using String library functions .

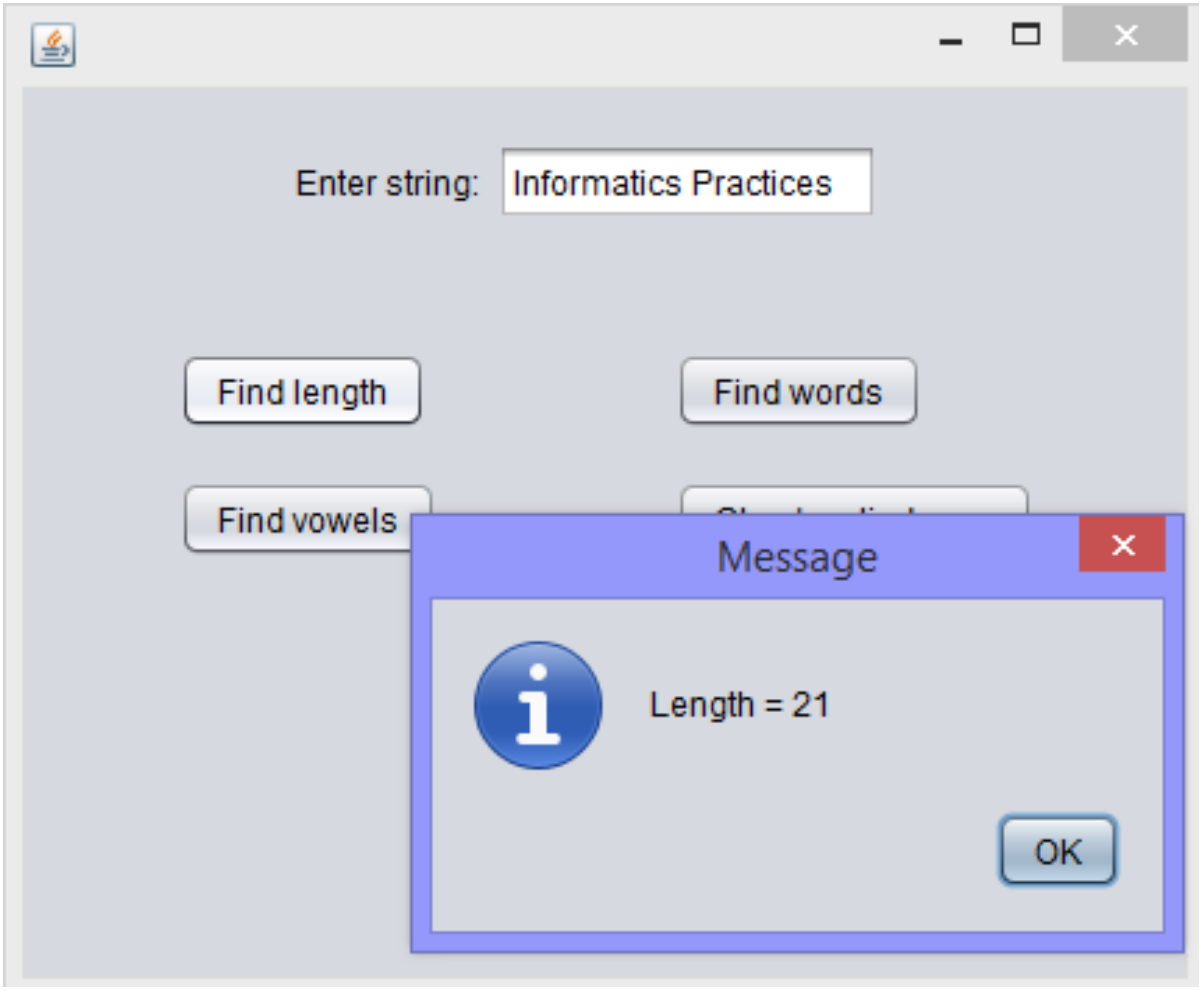
Task: Develop an Application which takes a string from the user and displays the result using different string functions.

Code on Manipulate String:

```
 String Board = "CBSE";
String str = " Informatics Practices";
Board = Board.concat(str); // Concatenate str with Board
String str1 = "NetBeans IDE Programming";
int ln = str1.length();
String nStr = str1.substring(9); // Index starts from 9th position
String nStr1 = str1.substring(9, 13); // Index start from 9th position till 13th
String uCase = str1.toUpperCase(); // Converts into uppercase letters
String LCase = str1.toLowerCase(); // Converts into lowercase letters
String mess1 = " My Personal Bio-Data ";
String Year = "2009";
String nTrim = mess1.trim() + " " + Year;
ta.append("Concatenated string: " + Board + "\n");
ta.append("Length of '" + str1 + "' is: " + ln + "\n");
ta.append("str1.substring(9) is: " + nStr + "\n");
ta.append("str1.substring(9, 13) is: " + nStr1 + "\n");
ta.append("str1.toUpperCase() is: " + uCase + "\n");
ta.append("str1.toLowerCase() is: " + LCase + "\n");
ta.append("mess1 trim is: " + nTrim + "\n");
```

Code on Exit:

```
System.exit(0);
```


Enter string:
Informatics Practices
Find length
Find words
Find vowels
Message
Length = 21
OK

Program 15

Objective: Using String library functions .

Task : Develop an application to accept a String and perform following functions :- (1) find length of the string (2) find no of words in it (3) find string is palindrome or not (4) find number of vowels in it. All output to be displayed using JOptionPane.

Code behind Find length:

```
String str = strtf.getText();
    JOptionPane.showMessageDialog(rootPane, "Length = " + str.length());
```

Code behind Find words:

```
String str = strtf.getText();
int s = 1 ;
for(int i = 0;i<str.length();i++)
{
if(str.charAt(i) == ' ')
{
s++ ;
}
}
JOptionPane.showMessageDialog(rootPane, "N.of word = " + s);
```

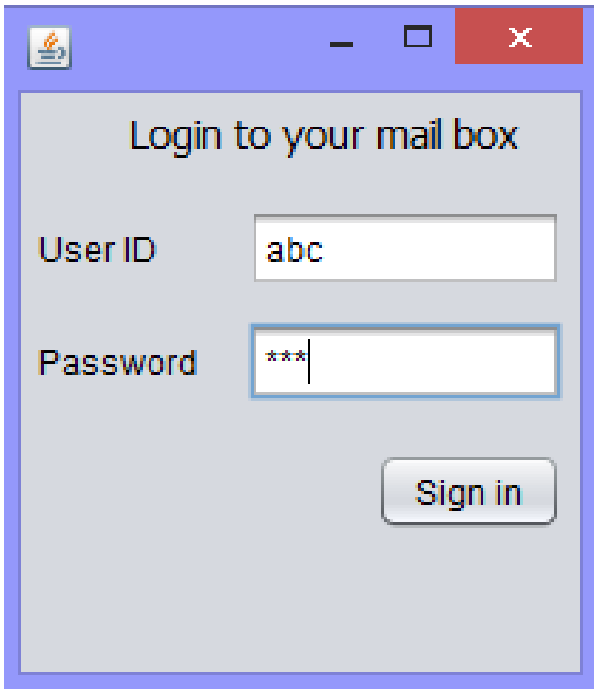
Code behind Find vowels:

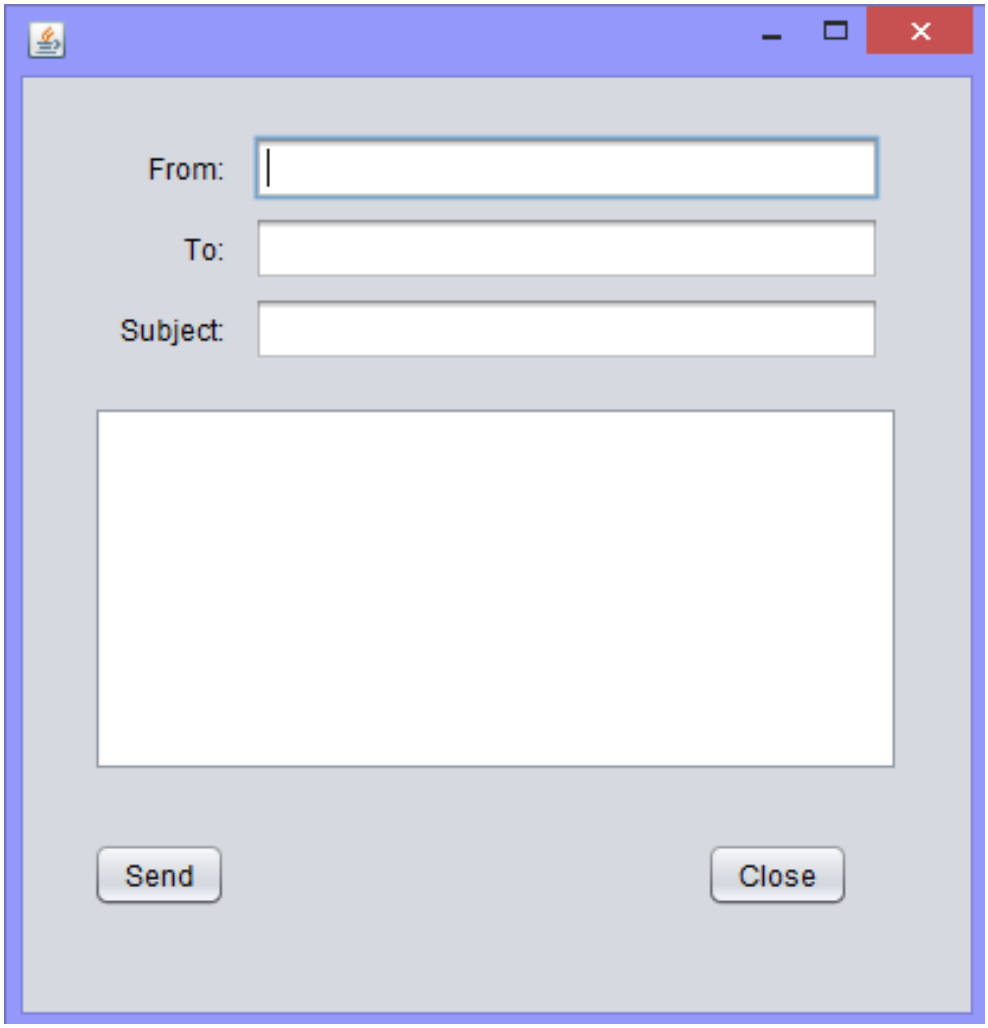
```
String str = strtf.getText();
int i ;
int vowel = 0;
for(i = 0; i<str.length(); i++)
{
switch(str.charAt(i))
{
case 'A' :
case 'E' :
case 'I' :
case 'O' :
case 'U' :
case 'a' :
```

```
case 'e' :
case 'i' :
case 'o' :
case 'u' : vowel++ ;
}
}
JOptionPane.showMessageDialog(rootPane, "N.of vowels are = " + vowel);
```

Code behind Check Palindrome:

```
 String str = strtf.getText();
int i = 0; int j = str.length()-1;
int flag = 0 ;
while(i < str.length()/2)
{
if(str.charAt(i)!= str.charAt(j))
{
flag = 1 ;
break;
}
else
{
i++;
j--;
}
}
if(flag ==1)
{
JOptionPane.showMessageDialog(rootPane, "It is not a palindrome");
}
else
{
JOptionPane.showMessageDialog(rootPane, "It is a palindrome");
}
```


Login to your mail box
User ID
abc
Password
***
Sign in


From:
To:
Subject:
Send
Close

Program 16

Objective: Developing Multi-Frame Application using JDialog Control.

Task: Develop an e-Mail sending Application which facilitates the login and composing screen as given below. A Message box also displayed with proper message when invalid password is given by user and when mail is sent after pressing Send button.

Code on Sign in:

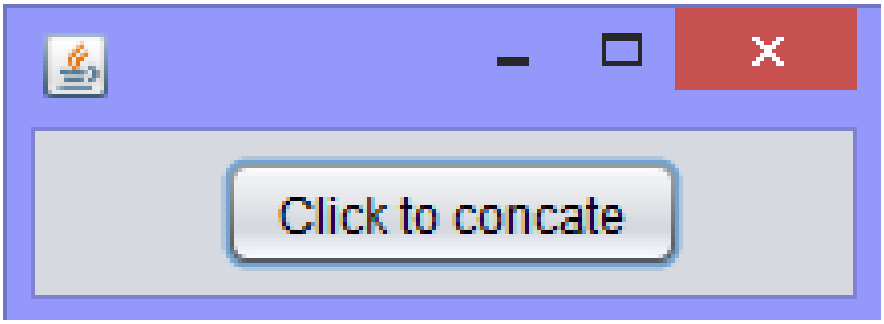
```
email_compose obj=new email_compose();
      String uname="abc";
      String pass="def";
      String un=username.getText();
      String pw=password.getText();

      if(un.equals(uname) && pw.equals(pass))
      { obj.setVisible(true);
         this .dispose();}
```

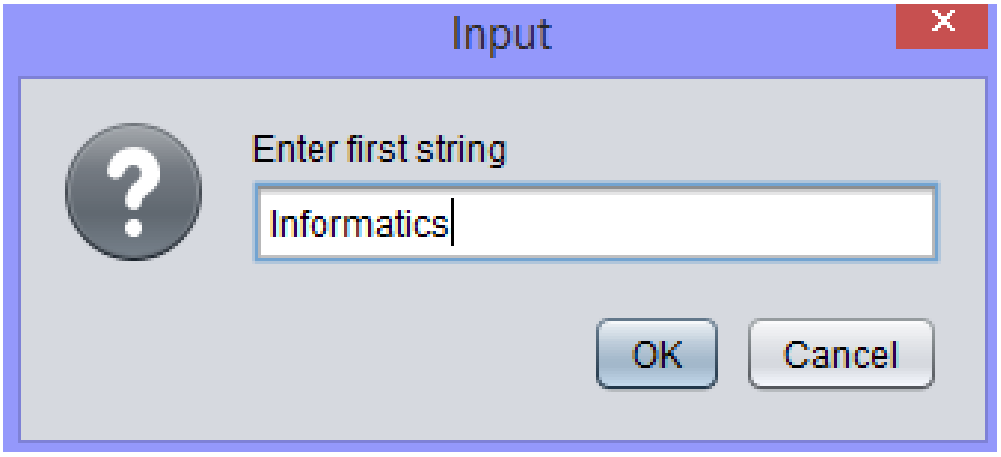
Code on Send:

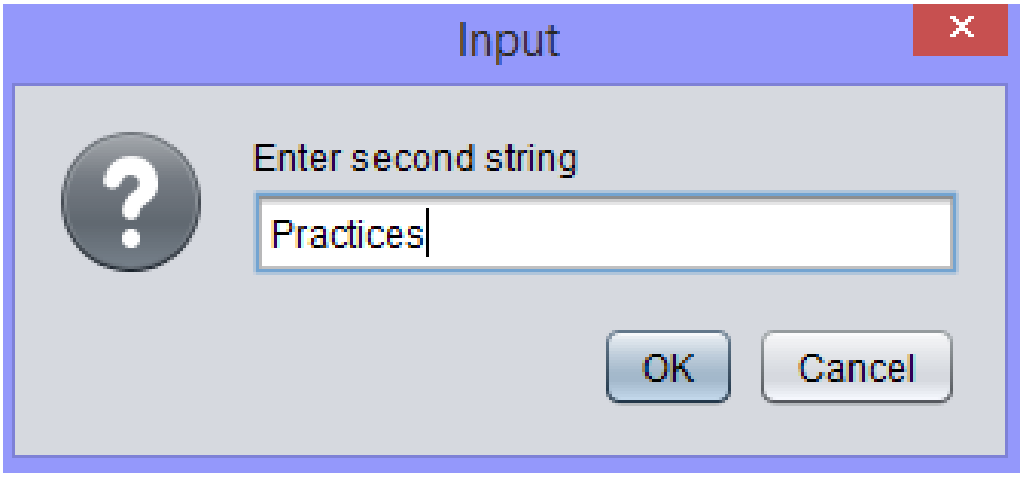
```
JOptionPane.showMessageDialog(null,"Sent!");
      this.dispose();
```

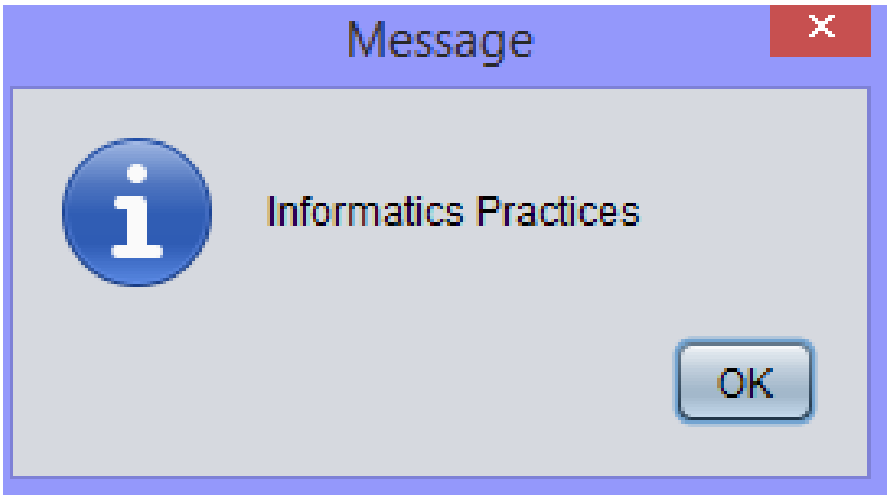
Code on Close:

```
System.exit(0);
```


Click to concate


Input
Enter first string
Informatics
OK
Cancel


Input
Enter second string
Practices
OK
Cancel


Message
Informatics Practices
OK

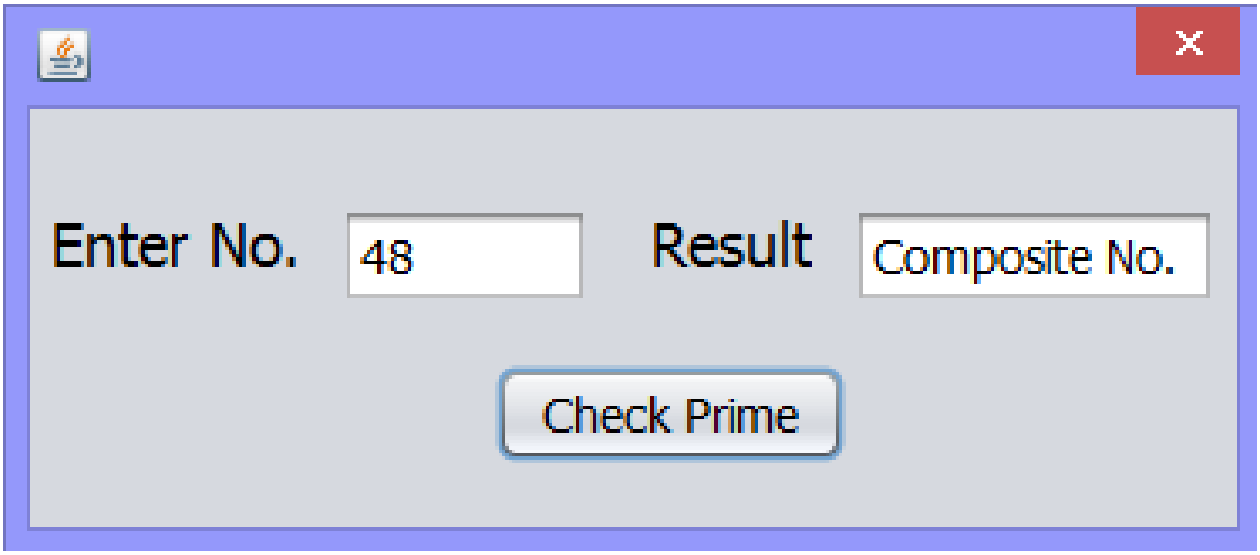
Program 17

Objective: Understanding and use of Java‟s String functions and understanding use of Input dialog window and Message Dialogue window in real life.

Task: Develop an application which takes strings as input from two different Input Dialog windows and write a code to display the concatenated strings in Message Dialog Box.

Code:

```
String str1 = JOptionPane.showInputDialog("Enter first string ");
      String str2 = JOptionPane.showInputDialog("Enter second string ");

JOptionPane.showMessageDialog(this, str1 + " " + str2);
```


Enter No.
48
Result
Composite No.
Check Prime

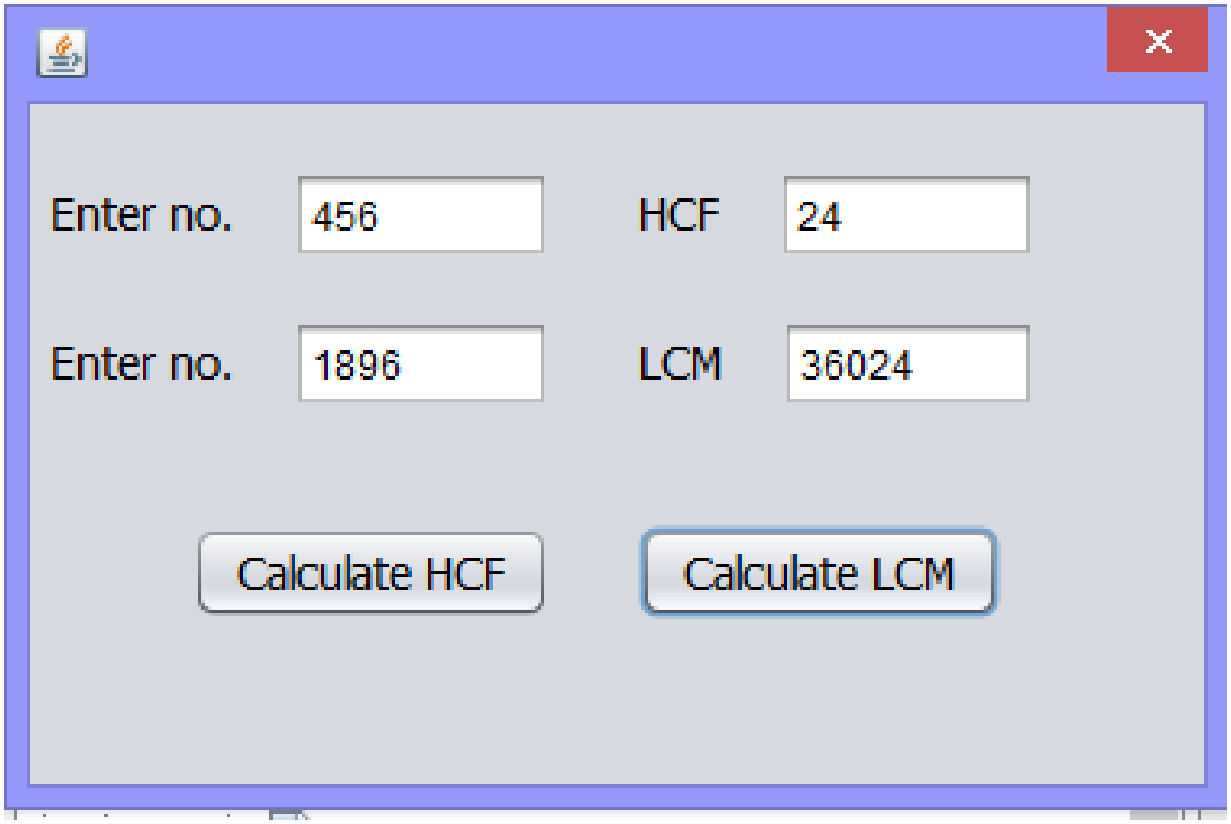
Program 18

Objective: Understanding the use of loops.

Task : Develop an application which takes number as input and checks if it is prime or composite.

Code:

```
int i;
int n=Integer.parseInt(ta1.getText());
for(i=2; i<n; i++)
if(n%i==0)
{ta2.setText("Composite No.");
   break;}
   else if(i==(n-1))
   {ta2.setText("Prime No.");
   }
```


Enter no.
456
HCF
24
Enter no.
1896
LCM
36024
Calculate HCF
Calculate LCM

Program 19

Objective: Understanding the use of loops.

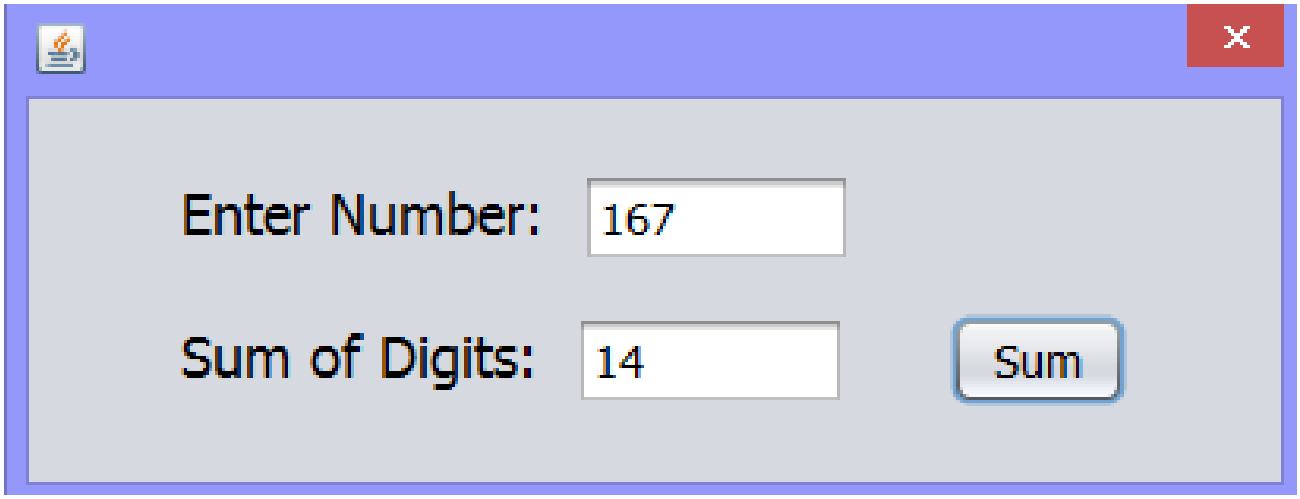
Task : Develop an application which takes 2 numbers as input and calculates their HCF and LCM.

Code for HCF:

```
int n1=Integer.parseInt(ta1.getText());
      int n2=Integer.parseInt(ta2.getText());
      int hcf=1;

      for(int i=1;i<=n1 || i>=n2;++i)
         if(n1%i==0 && n2%i==0)
            hcf=i;
      ta3.setText(""+hcf);
```

Code for LCM:

```
int n1=Integer.parseInt(ta1.getText());
      int n2=Integer.parseInt(ta2.getText());

      int lcm=(n1>n2)?n1:n2;
      while (true)
      {if(lcm%n1==0 && lcm%n2==0)
      {ta4.setText(""+lcm);
      break;
      }
      ++lcm;
      }
```


Enter Number:
167
Sum of Digits:
14
Sum

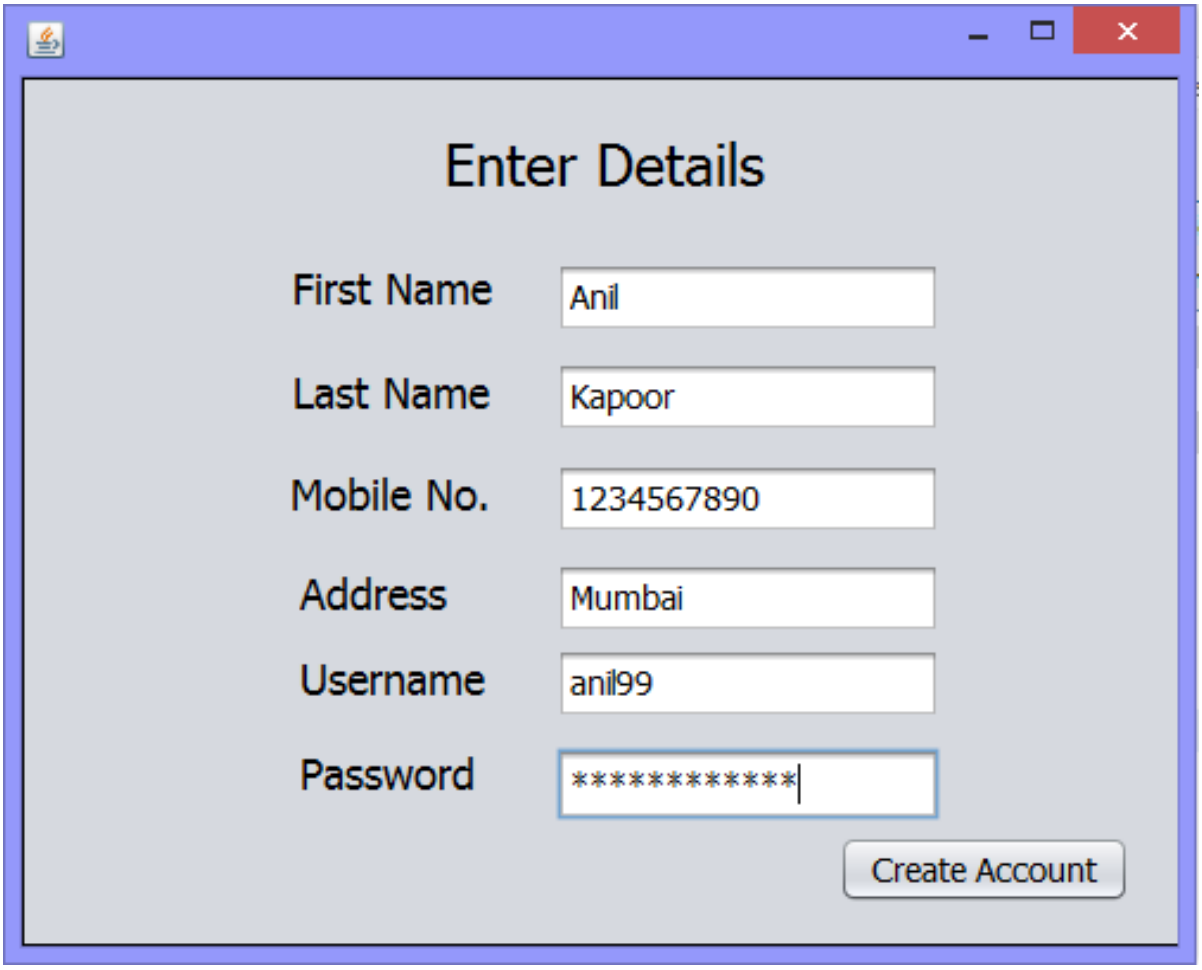
Program 20

Objective: Understanding the use of loops and mathematical operations.

Task: Develop an application to compute the sum of digits for given number.

Code:

```
int a;
 int b=0;
 long n;
 n=Long.parseLong(ta1.getText());

 while(n>0)
 { a=(int)(n%10);
 b=b+a;
 n=n/10;
 }
 ta2.setText(""+b);
```


Enter Details
First Name
Anil
Last Name
Kapoor
Mobile No.
1234567890
Address
Mumbai
Username
anil99
Password
****
Create Account

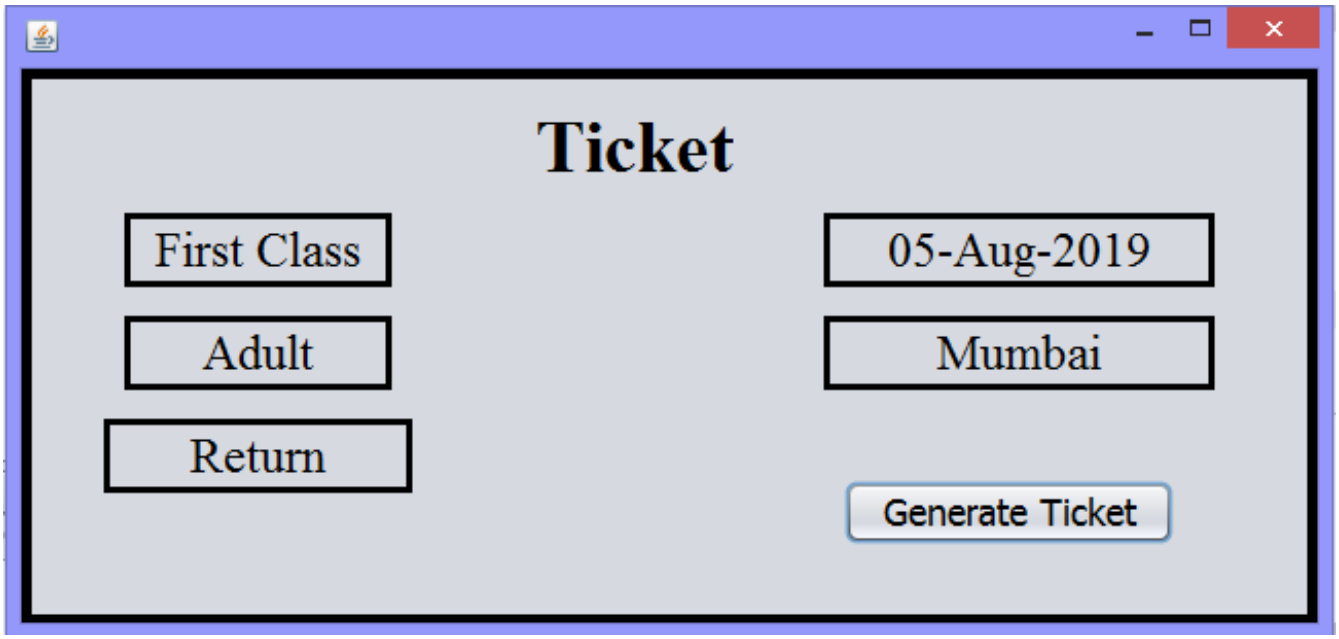
Program 21

Objective : Understanding the Database Handling in JAVA application.

Task: Develop an application which saves user entered data in a mysql database.

Code:

```
String fn =fname.getText();
        String ln =lname.getText();
        int mob=Integer.parseInt(mobile.getText());
        String add =address.getText();
        String un =uname.getText();
        String pw =pass.getText();

        try{
           Class.forName("java.sql.Driver");
           Connection
con=DriverManager.getConnection("jdbc:mysql://localhost/accounts","root","root"
);

           Statement stmt=con.createStatement();

           String query= "Insert into records values('"+fn+"' , '"+ln+"' , '"+mob+"' ,
'"+add+"' , '"+un+"' , '"+pw+"')";

           int rs=stmt.executeUpdate(query);

           JOptionPane.showMessageDialog(null, "Account Created!");

        }
        catch(Exception e)
        {JOptionPane.showMessageDialog(null,e.getMessage());
        }
```


Ticket
First Class
05-Aug-2019
Adult
Mumbai
Return
Generate Ticket

Program 22

Objective : Understanding the Database Handling in JAVA application.

Task: Develop an application which retrives data from a pre-exiting mysql database.

Code:

```
Calendar timer=Calendar.getInstance();
      SimpleDateFormat TDate=new SimpleDateFormat("dd-MMM-yyyy");
      Date.setText(TDate.format(timer.getTime()));

      try {
         Class.forName("java.sql.Driver");
         Connection
con=DriverManager.getConnection("jdbc:mysql://localhost/accounts","root","root"
);
         Statement stmt=con.createStatement();
         String query="select * from main";
         ResultSet rs=stmt.executeQuery(query);
         while(rs.next())
         {
            String cls=rs.getString("Class");
            String type=rs.getString("Adult");
            String dest=rs.getString("Destination");
            String typ=rs.getString("Type");

            Cls.setText(""+cls);
            Ad.setText(""+type);
            Dest.setText(""+dest);
            Type.setText(""+typ);
         }
      }
      catch(Exception e)
      {
         JOptionPane.showMessageDialog(this,e.getMessage());
      }
```

GLOBAL WARMING- A BURNING ISSUE

WHAT IS GLOBAL WARMING?

Global warming is when the earth heats up (the temperature rises). It happens when greenhouse gases **(carbon dioxide, water vapor, nitrous oxide, and methane)** trap heat and light from the sun in the earth's atmosphere, which increases the temperature. This hurts many people, animals, and plants. Many cannot take the change, so they die.

WHAT CAUSES GLOBAL WARMING?

Many things cause global warming. One thing that causes global warming is electrical pollution. Electricity causes pollution in many ways, some worse than others. In most cases, fossil fuels are burned to create electricity. Fossil fuels are made of dead plants and animals. Some examples of fossil fuels are oil and petroleum. Many pollutants (chemicals that pollute the air, water, and land) are sent into the air when fossil fuels are burned. Some of these chemicals are called greenhouse gasses. We use these sources of energy much more than the sources that give off less pollution. Petroleum, one of the sources of energy, is used a lot.

WHAT ARE PEOPLE DOING TO STOP GLOBAL WARMING?

People are doing many things to try to stop global warming:
* One thing people are doing is carpooling. Carpooling is driving with someone to a place that you are both going to. This minimizes the amount of greenhouse gases put into the air.
* Another thing that people are doing is being more careful about leaving things turned on like the television, computer, and the lights. This helps our planet.
* More people are even riding busses, walking to school, and riding their bikes to lower the amount of greenhouse gases in the air.
* Planting trees and recycling also helps. If you recycle, less trash goes to the dump, and less trash gets burned. As a result, there are fewer greenhouse gasses in our atmosphere.
* Watch what you buy. Many things, such as hairspray and deodorant, now are made to have less of an impact on the atmosphere. Less greenhouse gasses will rise into the air, and global warming will slow down.

Program 23

Objective : Understanding the Web Page and use of different Tags and attributes.

Task : Create a webpage describing global warming.

Code :

```
<HTML>
<HEAD>
<TITLE>GLOBAL WARMING</TITLE>
<H1><CENTER>GLOBAL WARMING- A BURNING
ISSUE</CENTER></H1>
</HEAD>
<BODY TOPMARGIN ="30" LEFTMARGIN="350" RIGHTMARGIN="350"
bgcolor="cyan">

<b>WHAT IS GLOBAL WARMING?</b>
<Br>
<Br>
Global warming is when the earth heats up (the temperature rises). It happens
when greenhouse gases <b><u>(carbon dioxide, water vapor, nitrous oxide, and
methane)</b></u> trap heat and light from the sun in the earth's atmosphere,
which increases the temperature. This hurts many people, animals, and plants.
Many cannot take the change, so they die.
<Br>
<BR>
<br>
<b>WHAT CAUSES GLOBAL WARMING?</b>
<Br>
<Br>
Many things cause global warming. One thing that causes global warming is
electrical pollution. Electricity causes pollution in many ways, some worse than
others. In most cases, fossil fuels are burned to create electricity. Fossil fuels are
made of dead plants and animals. Some examples of fossil fuels are oil and
petroleum. Many pollutants (chemicals that pollute the air, water, and land) are
sent into the air when fossil fuels are burned. Some of these chemicals are called
greenhouse gasses. We use these sources of energy much more than the sources
that give off less pollution. Petroleum, one of the sources of energy, is used a lot.
```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* Planting trees and recycling also helps. If you recycle, less trash goes to the dump, and less trash gets burned. As a result, there are fewer greenhouse gasses in our atmosphere.

* Watch what you buy. Many things, such as hairspray and deodorant, now are made to have less of an impact on the atmosphere. Less greenhouse gasses will rise into the air, and global warming will slow
down.

</BODY>
</HTML>

ADMISSSION ENQUIRY FORM

Name

Gender Male Female

E-mail

Select Stream

Science
Commerce
Arts

Comment

Send Clear

Program 24

Objective: Understanding the Web Form and use of different components to design an interactive form.

Task : Design an admission enquiry form.

Code :

```
<html>
<head><title> My page </title> </Head>
<body>
<H1> <U>ADMISSSION ENQUIRY FORM </u></h1>
<b>Name </b> <Input type=Text name="st_name"><br>
<b>Gender </b>
<Input type=Radio name="gender" value="Male"> Male
<Input type=Radio name="gender" value="Female"> Female<Br>
<b>E-mail </B><Input type=Text Name ="email"> <br>
<b>Select Stream</b><Br>
<Input type=Radio name="a" value="Science"> Science<Br>
<Input type=Radio name="b" value="Commerce"> Commerce<Br>
<Input type=Radio name="c" value="Arts"> Arts<Br>
</SELECT> <Br>
Comment<Br>
<TextAREA name="comment" Rows=5 cols=50> </TEXTAREA><br>
<INPUT Type="Submit" Value="Send">
<INPUT Type="Reset" Value ="Clear">
</Form>
</body>
</html>
```