EXPERIMENT NO.:5 CREATE A WEB PAGE TO LINK A DIFFERENT LOCATION ON SAME WEB PAGE

INPUT

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html lang="en">

<head>

    <meta charset="UTF-8">

    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">

    <title>Document</title>

</head>

<body text="white" bgcolor="black">

    <nav>

        <a href='#H1'>TROPICAL CLIMATE</a><br>

        <a href='#H2'>DRY CLIMATE</a><br>

        <a href='#H3'>TEMPERATE CLIMATE</a><br>

        <a href='#H4'>MONSOON</a><br>

        <a href='#H5'>SAVVANA CLIMATE</a><br>

        <a href='#H6'>OCEANIC CLIMATE</a>

    </nav><hr>

    <h1 id="H1">TROPICAL CLIMATE</h1>

    <P><h2>Tropical climates are defined by a <u>monthly average temperature of 18 °C (64 °F) or higher in the coolest month</u>,

         featuring hot temperatures and high humidity all year-round. Annual precipitation is often abundant in tropical climates,

         and shows a seasonal rhythm but may have seasonal dryness to varying degrees. There are normally only two seasons in tropical

          climates, a <b>wet (rainy/monsoon) season<b> and a <b>dry season</b>.

           The annual temperature range in tropical climates is normally very small.

         Sunlight is intense in these climates.Tropical climates normally have only two seasons, a wet season and a dry season.

          Depending on the location of the region, the wet and dry seasons can have varying duration<h2></p>

            <img src="c:\Users\rutik\OneDrive\Documents\Desktop\tropical climate.jpg" alt="" height="500" width="500" style="border: 5px solid paleturquoise" >                                     </P>

          <img src="tropical 2.jpg" alt=""  align="right" hight="500"  width="400" style="border:5px solid paleturquoise"><br>

          <p>The <big>word Tropical</big> specifically means places near the equator. The word is also sometimes used in a general sense

             for a tropical climate,

             a climate that is warm to hot and moist year-round. This includes tropical rainforests with lush vegetation.

     can acces here for more <a href="https://www.tropicalstormrisk.com/">ADVANCED INFO OF TROPICAL CLIMATE</a></p><hr>

            <h1 id="H2">DRY CLIMATE</h1>

            <p> Regions lying within the dry climate group occur where precipitation is low. There are two dry climate types:

                 arid and semiarid. Most arid climates receive 10 to 30 centimeters (four to 12 inches) of rain each year, and semiarid

                 climates receive enough to support extensive grasslands. Temperatures in both arid and semiarid climates show large

             daily and seasonal variations. The hottest spots in the world are in arid climates. The temperature in the arid Death

            Valley National Park, California, U.S., reached 56.7° Celsius (134° Fahrenheit) on July 10, 1913—the highest

            temperature ever recorded Although rainfall is limited in all dry climates, there are a few parts of the world where

         it never rains. One of the driest places on Earth is the Atacama Desert of Chile, on the west coast of SouthAmerica. <br>

             <img src="dry3.jpg"  align="centre"  alt="" height="300"  width="400">

             <img src="dry2.jpg"  align="right"  alt="" height="300"  width="305">

             <img src="dry.jpg"   align="left"   alt="" height="300"  width="300">

                </p>

                <hr>

      <h1 id="H3">TEMPERATE CLIMATE</h1>

      <P><u>emperate climates of the Earth are characterized by relatively moderate mean annual temperatures,

         with average monthly temperatures above 10°C in their warmest months and above −3°C in their colder months

         (Trewartha and Horn, 1980). </u> regions with a temperate climate present four seasons, and temperatures can change greatly

         between summer and winter (McColl, 2005). Most people live in temperate zones, and human population densities in coastal

          regions are about three times higher than the global average (Small and Nicholls, 2003). Globally, nearly all temperate

          coastal regions experienced net immigration during the last century (Neumann et al., 2015), and the increasing

          population associated with rapid economic growth (Hugo, 2011; Smith, 2011) has led to extensive conversion of natural coastal

           wetlands to agriculture, aquaculture,and silviculture, as well as industrial and residential uses (Valiela, 2006).</P>

    <img src="temparate 1.jpg"  alt=""  height="300" width="500" style="border: 5px solid pink">

    <img src="temperate 2.jpg" align="right"  height="300" width="400"  style="border: 5px solid pink"><hr>

    <h1 id="H4">MOSOON</h1>

    <p>The word monsoon comes from the Arabic word 'mausim' which translates as 'season', which is suggestive of the seasonal nature of

        the monsoon and its associated rains.A monsoon climate is characterised by a dramatic seasonal change in direction of the

         prevailing winds of a region which brings a marked change in rainfall. The monsoon climate results in high annual rainfall

         totals exceeding 1.5 m (5 ft) in many places.Monsoons lead to distinct wet and dry seasons in many areas throughout the

         tropics and are most often associated with the Indian Ocean.. </p>

    <img src="monsoon.jpg" height="300"  width="300">

    <img src="monsoon 2.jpg"  height="300"  width="300"><BR>

    <a href="https://www.tropmet.res.in/monsoon/monsoon2/">MONSOON NATURE</a>!!!click here to know more.<hr>

    <h1 id="H5">SAVVANA CLIMATE</h1>

    <p>In general, savannas grow in tropical regions 8° to 20° from the Equator. Conditions are warm to hot in all seasons,

         but significant rainfall occurs for only a few months each year—about October to March in the Southern Hemisphere

         and April to September in the Northern Hemisphere. Mean annual precipitation is generally 80 to 150 cm (31 to 59 inches),

          although in some central continental locations it may be as low as 50 cm (20 inches). The dry season is typically longer

           than the wet season, but it varies considerably,

   <img src="savana 1.jpg"   height="300"  width="300"></p>

   <p>climate is mostly rare</p> <hr>

   <h1 id="H6">OCIANIC CLIMATE</h1>

   <p>An oceanic climate, also known as a marine climate or maritime climate, is the temperate climate sub-type

    in Köppen classification represented as Cfb, typical of west coasts in higher middle latitudes of continents,

     generally featuring cool to warm summers and cool to mild winters (for their latitude), with a relatively narrow annual

      temperature range and few extremes of temperature. Oceanic climates can be found in both hemispheres generally between

     40 and 60 degrees latitude,

     with subpolar versions extending to 70 degrees latitude in some coastal areas.</p><br>

     <img src="oceanic.jpg"   align="centre"  height="300" width="300">

     <img src="ocean2.jpg"  align="left"   height="300"  width="300" >

     <img src="ocean3.jpg"  align="right"  height="300"  width="400">

     <p>Overall temperature characteristics of the oceanic climates feature cool temperatures and infrequent extremes of temperature.

        In the Köppen climate classification, oceanic climates have a mean temperature of 0 °C (32 °F) or higher (or −3 °C (27 °F)

         or higher) in the coldest month, compared to continental climates where the coldest month has a mean temperature of below 0 °C

      (32 °F) (or −3 °C (27 °F)) in the coldest month.

         Summers are warm but not hot, with the warmest month having a mean temperature below 22 °C (72 °F).</p>

</body>

</html>