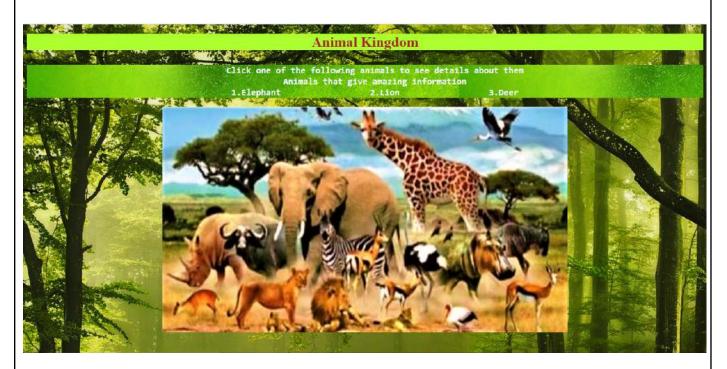
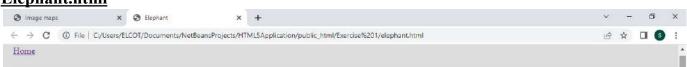
## INTERNET PROGRAMMING

# **EXERCISE 1: OUTPUT:**

#### Exercise1.html



## Elephant.html



# Elephant 🧖



Elephants are the largest existing land animals. Three living species are currently recognised: the African bush elephant, the African forest elephant, and the Asian elephant. They are the only surviving members of the family Elephantidae and the order Proboscidea.

Elephants are scattered throughout sub-Saharan Africa, South Asia, and Southeast Asia and are found in different habitats, including savannahs, forests, deserts, and marshes. They are herbivorous, and they stay near water when it is accessible. They are considered to be keystone species, due to their impact on their environments. Elephants have a fission-fusion society, in which multiple family groups come together to socialise

Elephants are the largest land mammals on earth and have distinctly massive bodies, large ears, and long trunks. They use their trunks to pick up objects, trumpet warnings, greet other elephants, or suck up water for drinking or bathing, among other uses. Both male nd female African elephants grow tusks and each individual can either be left- or right-tusked, and the one they use more is usually smaller because of wear and tear. Elephant tusks serve many purposes. These extended teeth can be used to protect the elephant's trunk, lift and move objects, gather food, and strip bark from trees. They can also be used for defense. During times of drought, elephants even use their tusks to dig holes to find water underground.

#### 5 Facts about Elephants

- 1. The word "elephant" comes from the Greek word "elephas" which means "ivory".
- 2. Elephants spend between 12 to 15 hours eating grass, plants and fruit every single day! They use their long trunks to smell their food and lift it up into their mouth.

  3. Elephants are highly social animals with incredible memories. It's really true that elephants never forget.
- 4. African bush elephants are the largest land animals in the world they can weigh up to 14,000 pounds
- 5. Elephants are afraid of bees.

# Lion.html

Image maps



x 3 Lion

The Lion is a muscular, broad-chested cat with a short, rounded head, a reduced neck and round

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X S Elephant

A new-born lion has dark spots, which fade as the cub reaches adulthood. The tail of all lions nds in a dark, hairy tuft that in some lions conceals an approximately 5mm long, hard "spine" or spur" that is formed from the final, fused sections of tail bone.

Skeletal muscles of the lion make up 58.8% of its body weight and represents the highest ercentage of muscles among mammals. The lion prefers grassy plains and savannahs, scrub pordering rivers and open woodlands with bushes. It rarely enters closed forests.

The lion is the most social of all wild felid species, living in groups of related individuals with their offspring. Such a group is called a "pride". Groups of male lions are called "coalitions". The size and weight of adult lions varies across global range and habitats. The lion is a generalist hypercarnivore and is considered to be both an apex and keystone predator due to its wide prey spectrum. Its prey consists mainly of ungulates weighing 190-550kg, particularly blue wildebeest, plains zebra, African buffalo, gemsbok and giraffe. They also hunt common warthog depending on

availability, despite weighing less than the preferred weight range. In India, chital and sambar deer are the most common wild prey.

X 3 Deer

← → C ① File | C:/Users/ELCOT/Documents/NetBeansProjects/HTML5Application/public html/Exercise%201/lion.html

# 5 Facts about Lion

- 1. A lion can run for short distances at 50 mph and leap as far as 36 feet.
- 2. A lion's heels don't touch the ground when it walks
- 3. Even though the lion is sometimes referred to as the "king of the jungle," it actually only lives in grasslands and plains.

x 3 Elephant

- 4. A lion may sleep up to 20 hours a day.
- 5. A lion's roar can be heard from as far as 5 miles away.

# Deer.html

(3) Image maps



Deer or true deer are hoofed ruminant mammals forming the family Cervidae. The two main groups of deer are the Cervinae, including the muntjac, the elk (wapiti), the red deer, and the fallow deer; and the Capreolinae, including the reindeer (caribou), white-tailed deer, the roe deer, and the moose

Deer constitute the second most diverse family of artiodactyla after bovids. Though of a similar build, deer are trongly distinguished from antelopes by their antiers, which are temporary and regularly regrown unlike the

Characteristics typical of deer include long, powerful legs, a diminutive tail and long ears. Deer exhibit a broad variation in physical proportions. The largest extant deer is the moose, which is nearly 2.6 metres tall and weighs up to 800 kilograms (1,800 lb). The elk stands 1.4–2 metres at the shoulder and weighs 240–450 kilograms. The northern pudu is the smallest deer in the world; it reaches merely 32-35 centimetres at the noulder and weighs 3.3-6 kilograms. The southern pudu is only slightly taller and heavier.

Deer are native to all continents except Australia and Antarctica, and many species have been widely introduced beyond their original habitats as game animals. One species, the reinder (also known as the caribou), has been domesticated. Some swamp and island species are endangered, but most continental species are

flourishing under protection and good management. Deer, when granted some protection, readily exploit man-made disturbances caused by agriculture, forestry, and urbanization.

#### 5 Facts about Deer

- eer can jump up to 10ft high and are very good swimmers
- 2. All species of deer have antiers, with the exception of the Chinese water deer. Instead of antiers, they have long canine teeth which can be as long as 8cm1
- 3. Deer can be occasionally carnivorous.
- 4. Deer has 90 km/hr of running speed.
- 5. Deer are the only group of animals in the world to have antiers.