# CSE3001 - INTERNET AND WEB PROGRAMMING

Lab Assignment - 2: Hyperlinks

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## CODE

## index.html

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
     <title>Penguins</title>
  </head>
  <body>
     <center><h1 id="top">Penguins of the Antarctic</h1>
     <div style="display: inline-grid; grid-template-columns: auto auto auto;">
     <div style="padding: 5px;"><a href='./penguins/emperor.jpg'><img</pre>
src="./penguins/emperor.jpg" width="300"/></a>
       <br><a href="#p1"><h3>Emperor</h3></a>
     </div>
     <div style="padding: 5px;"><a href='./penguins/adelie.jpg'><img src="./penguins/adelie.jpg"</pre>
width="300"/></a>
       <br><a href="#p1"><h3>Adelie</h3></a>
     </div>
     <div style="padding: 5px;"><a href='./penguins/gentoo.jpg'><img</pre>
src="./penguins/gentoo.jpg" width="300"/></a>
       <br><a href="#p1"><h3>Gentoo</h3></a>
     </div>
     <div style="padding: 5px;"><a href='./penguins/chinstrap.jpg'><img</pre>
src="./penguins/chinstrap.jpg" width="300"/></a>
       <br><a href="#p1"><h3>Chinstrap</h3></a>
     </div>
     <div style="padding: 5px;"><a href='./penguins/macaroni.jpg'><img</pre>
src="./penguins/Macaroni.jpg" width="300"/></a>
```

Of all the penguin species on the planet, emperor penguins may be the most emblematic.<br/>
br>lt helps that they're also the largest: Emperor penguins grow up to 122 cm tall (48 inches) and weigh 22 to 45 kg (49 to 99 pounds). They live on crustaceans, squid, and fish, and are usually found in the Ross Sea and Weddell regions, especially Snow Hill Island. Forming large colonies on the sea ice, emperor penguins rarely head north to sub-Antarctic waters.

<a href="desc.html#p1">Read More</a>

```
<br><h2 id="p2">Adelie Penguin</h2>
```

The most widely distributed penguin species in the world, Adélies are found on the northerly Antarctic pack ice during the winter and in the summer return to the continental coastline and Antarctic islands.
There are an estimated 2.5 million breeding pairs of Adélie penguins in Antarctica.

<a href="desc.html#p2">Read More</a>

```
<br><h2 id="p3">Gentoo Penguin</h2>
```

There are estimated to be about 300,000 breeding pairs of gentoo penguins in the Antarctic region, putting them second only to emperor penguins in terms of population scarcity.
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Sentoo penguins live in large, gregarious breeding colonies along the coastlines of the northern Antarctic Peninsula, South Sandwich Islands, South Shetlands, South Orkneys, and in the sub-Antarctic Falklands and South Georgia. They build nests on beaches and in grass tussocks and are highly aggressive in defending their turf.

<a href="desc.html#p3">Read More</a>

```
<br><h2 id="p4">Chinstrap Penguin</h2>
```

With roughly seven million pairs of chinstrap penguins in the world, it's not surprising when one of these penguins is spotted from an expedition ship. Adult chinstrap penguins are one of the most abundant penguins in the world, with an average height of 68 to 76 cm (27 to 30 inches) and weight between 3.2 to 5.3 kg (7.1 to 11.7 pounds).

<a href="desc.html#p4">Read More</a>

```
<br><h2 id="p5">Macaroni Penguin</h2>
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Macaroni penguins are found close to the Antarctic Convergence, breeding in the Falklands, South Georgia, South Sandwich, and South Orkney Islands. They form huge colonies that can number in the hundreds of thousands and are located on hillsides as well as rocky cliffs.

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<a href="desc.html#p5">Read More</a>
```

<a href="desc.html#p6">Read More</a>

```
<br><h2 id="p6">Rockhopper Penguin</h2>
```

```
<br><a href="#top" style="text-decoration: none;"><h1>Top</h1></a></div></body>
```

# desc.html

</html>

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Temperatures can plummet to -50 degrees Celsius (-58 degrees Fahrenheit) and winds reach speeds up to 200 kph (124 mph) during the emperor breeding period.<br/>
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The female lays a single egg, then passes it over to the male, who incubates it while she heads to sea to feed. During a nine-week period, the male fasts while keeping the egg warm, losing up to 45 percent of his body weight.<br/>

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When the female comes back in August, it's the male's turn to head out to sea and feed. He often has to trek up to 100 km (62 miles) over the ice to find food. Once fed, he returns and helps the female rear the chick. And when the sea ice starts to break up in December and January, the emperor penguin family heads out to sea. Scientists think the adults take the chick to sea when food is plentiful so that it can learn to be independent.

<br>><br>>Emperor penguins dive deeper and longer than any bird, reaching over 200 meters (700 feet) and staying underwater for up to 18 minutes. And while they have a high survival rate, they're also the least common penguin: Only around 220,000 breeding pairs are alive today. They live about 15-20 years in the wild.

```
<br><br><h2 id="p2">Adelie Penguin</h2>
```

There are an estimated 2.5 million breeding pairs of Adélie penguins in Antarctica. They weigh from 3.6 to 6.0 kg (7.9 to 13.2 pounds), grow between 46 to 71 cm (18 to 28 inches) tall, and their preferred diet is fish and krill. Though Adélie penguins can dive to 175 meters (574 feet), they usually catch their meals near the surface. <br/>
br>

Adélie penguins live in tightly-packed breeding colonies that number in the thousands, giving birth to chicks during the Southern Hemisphere summer, usually in December. Their breeding season is one of the shortest of all the penguin species, and courtship is similarly brief, with a lot of flipper-waving and calls. The Adélie female lays two eggs in mid-November, and both parents take care of them before they hatch.<br/>
br>

There are estimated to be about 300,000 breeding pairs of gentoo penguins in the Antarctic region, putting them second only to emperor penguins in terms of population scarcity.<br/>
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Gentoos use stones to form their nests, and males often give stones to females as courtship gifts. They'll also attract females by "trumpeting" skyward, and if a female gentoo chooses a mate, both sexes point their bills at the nest the female has built. <br/>
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| Stone | Comparison | C

Egg-laying can occur as early as June but in colder areas is delayed until December. Gentoo penguins are monogamous and have up to three breeding seasons, but generally they find new partners after that.

<br>>Female gentoo penguins lay two eggs, switching incubation duties with males daily. After hatching about 35 days later, it takes another month for gentoo penguin chicks to fledge, at which point they're able to venture out to the sea. Unlike other penguins, gentoo chicks fledge prior to becoming independent.

```
<br><h2 id="p4">Chinstrap Penguin</h2>
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Chinstrap penguins are near-shore feeders, usually foraging among pack ice. And because they feed by pursuit, they have short dive times of less than a minute and seldom dive to depths of more than 60 meters (200 feet). Most of their dives are less than 45 m (150 feet). <a href="https://doi.org/10.2007/bit.2

When in water chinstrap penguins reach speeds of about 30 kph (18 mph), and on land they slide around the ice on their stomachs with their feet and flippers propelling them.

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In South Georgia, macaroni penguins arrive to breed in late October and lay their eggs two weeks later. Females lay two eggs, the first much smaller than the second, and the smaller egg rarely hatches.<br/>
<br/>
br>

Both parents share incubating duties, but it comes at a great energy expense: Adult macaronis lose up to half their body weight in the process. The young macaroni chick fledges for two months after hatching, with just one parent staying at home to look after it. This focus on raising one chick means that the macaroni penguin population doesn't have the boom-bust population cycle like some other penguin species.

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<br><br><h2 id="p6">Rockhopper Penguin</h2>
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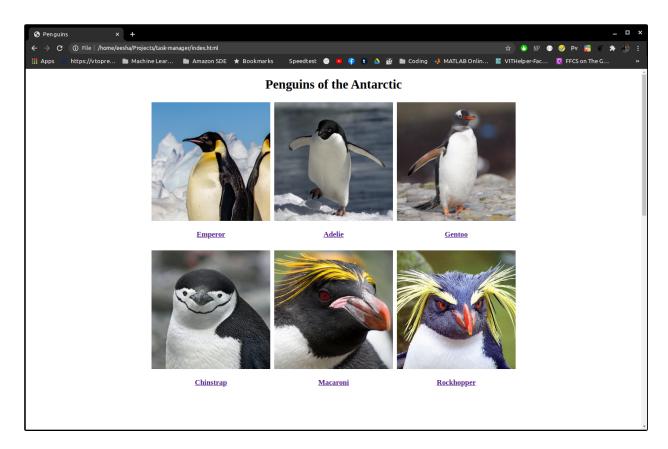
On our Antarctica voyages, we mostly see northern and southern rockhopper penguins. Rockhoppers are one of the smallest penguin species, and the smallest of the crested penguins, with an average height of 50 cm (19.7 inches) and weight of 2.5 kg (5.5 pounds). They usually stick to shallow water but can dive up to 100 meters (330 feet) in pursuit of prey, which consists mostly of fish, krill, and small crustaceans. Rockhopper penguins get their name from their preferred habitat of rocky, windswept shorelines on the islands north of Antarctica.<br/>
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During their annual breeding times, rockhoppers gather in chatty colonies that often number in the hundreds of thousands. They construct burrows in tall tussock grasses near shore, returning each year to the same breeding site, nest, and sometimes, the same mate.

</body>
</html>

## **SCREENSHOTS**

## index.html







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It helps that they're also the largest: Emperor penguins grow up to 122 cm tall (48 inches) and weigh 22 to 45 kg (49 to 99 pounds). They live on crustaceans, squid, and fish, and are usually found in the Ross Sea and Weddell regions, especially Snow Hill Island. Forming large colonies on the sea ice, emperor penguins rarely head north to sub-Antarctic waters.

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Top

## desc.html



## Penguins of the Antarctic

#### Emperor Penguin

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Emperors are the only penguins (or any bird species) in the Antarctic that breeds during the winter. Baby emperor penguin chicks are born between the end of July and the middle of August, but they're unable to explore the sea alone until January.

Temperatures can plummet to -50 degrees Celsius (-58 degrees Fahrenheit) and winds reach speeds up to 200 kph (124 mph) during the emperor breeding period.

The female lays a single egg, then passes it over to the male, who incubates it while she heads to sea to feed. During a nine-week period, the male fasts while keeping the egg warm, losing up to 45 percent of his body weight.

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#### Rockhopper Penguin

Because there's contention as to what distinguishes a rockhopper penguin, the species has been divided into three fairly distinct subspecies by reproductive behavior and breeding location: northern, southern, and eastern rockhopper penguin.

On our Antarctica voyages, we mostly see northern and southern rockhopper penguins. Rockhoppers are one of the smallest penguin species, and the smallest of the crested penguins, with an average height of 50 cm (19.7 inches) and weight of 2.5 kg (5.5 pounds). They usually stick to shallow water but can dive up to 100 meters (330 feet) in pursuit of prey, which consists mostly of fish, krill, and small crustaceans. Rockhopper penguins get their name from their preferred habitat of rocky, windswept shorelines on the islands north of Antarctica.

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