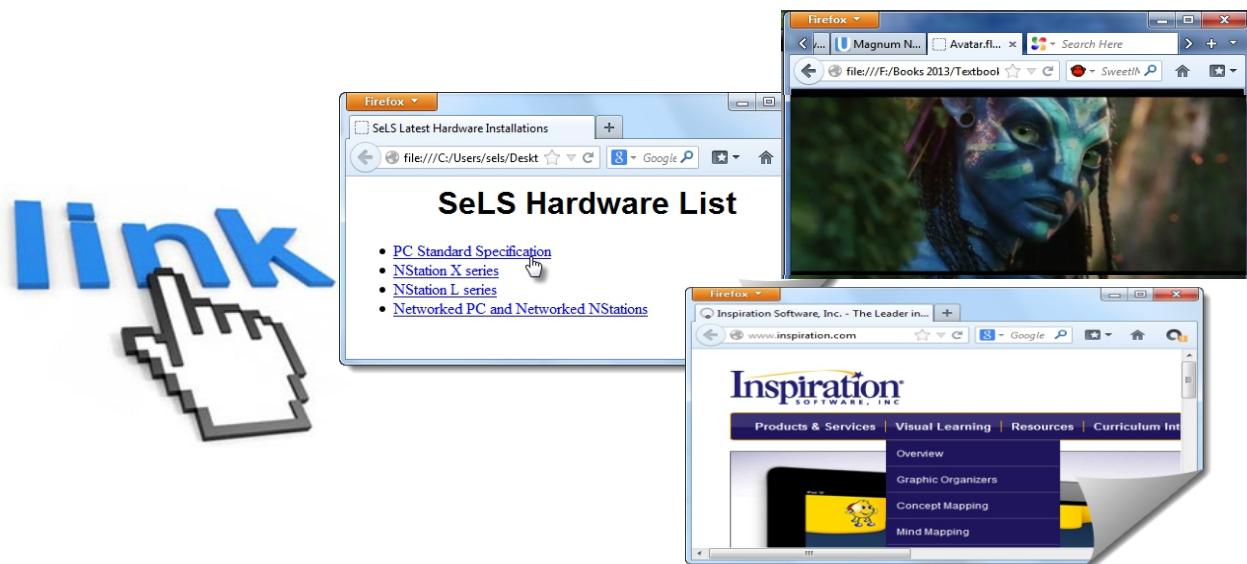


Lesson 4

Are you ready to start adding links to your Web pages? This lesson shows you how to create links in your HTML documents to allow users to jump to other Web sites or to other pages within your own site. You also learn how to add e-mail links and control the appearance of links.



HTML Links

Learning Objectives

After completing this lesson, you should be able to:

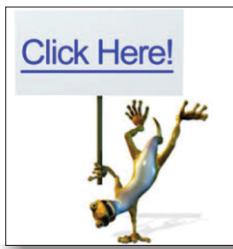
- create different link types;
- explain the uses of HTML links;
- link different pages in the website; and
- add audio and video links.

Understanding Links

Hyperlinks, or links for short, are what make Web pages different from other computer documents. Any publicly accessible Web page can be connected to another by creating a link. Links enable users to navigate from one topic to the next on a Web site and from one Web site to another. The user clicks the link and the browser opens the destination page.

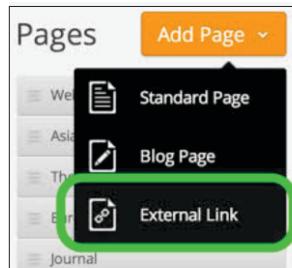
Types of Links

Links can be text or images. Text links typically appear as underlined, differently colored words on a page. Any image on a Web page can also be turned into a link. For example, graphical site maps and navigation bars that appear at the top or side of a page make it easy for users to access other pages on the same Web site. When a user holds the mouse pointer over a link, the pointer takes the shape of a pointing hand , indicating the presence of an active, clickable link.



Link to External Web Pages

You can use links on your Web page to direct users to other pages on the Internet. For example, you might include a link on your company Web page to a local city directory detailing activities and hotels in the area. Or you might add a link on a product page to the manufacturer's Web site.



Link to Other Pages on Your Site

If your Web site consists of more than one page, you can include links to other pages on the site. For example, your main page may provide links to pages about your



business, products, and ordering information as well as to a map of your location. If you maintain a blog, the home page will usually link to postings that you have created in the past.

Link to Other Areas on the Same Page

If your Web page is particularly long, you can provide links to different areas on the page. For example, at the top of a page, you might include links to each section heading or photo that appears below. This allows users to jump right to the information they want to view without having to scroll.



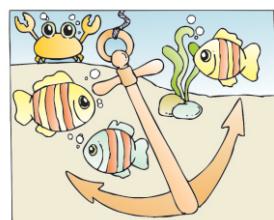
Absolute and Relative Links

You can use two types of links in your HTML documents: absolute and relative. Absolute links use a complete URL to point to a specific page on a specific Web server. Relative links use shorthand to reference a page and don't specify the server. You generally use relative links to reference documents on the same Web site.



Anchor Tags

The HTML code you use to create a link is called an anchor tag, consisting of the beginning `<A>` and the ending ``. The `HREF` attribute works within the opening anchor tag to define the URL, or Web address, to which you want to link.



Understanding URLs

Every page on the Web has a unique address called a *URL*. Short for *Uniform Resource Locator*, a URL identifies the domain name of the Web server and the directory path to the file on that server. Absolute links specify a complete Web page URL, whereas relative links use shorthand to specify pages relative to the page containing the link.

HTTP Prefix

All URLs for Web pages include the standard HTTP (HyperText Transfer Protocol) prefix, as in `http://www.example.com`. While most browsers automatically insert the `http://` prefix for you when you type an address such as `www.example.com`, you must include the prefix when referencing URLs in your HTML.



FTP or MAILTO Prefix

There may be times when you use a prefix other than HTTP in your URLs. If you are linking to a document that resides on a file transfer site, you use the FTP prefix (`ftp://`). If you want to create a link that opens an e-mail program, allowing a user to send an e-mail message, you use the MAILTO prefix (`mailto:`).



URL Errors

One of the easiest mistakes you can make when creating a link is to type the wrong URL. This causes users to get an error message when they click the link. One misplaced letter or missing slash in a URL can result in a broken link. Renaming or rearranging the file structure on your Web server may also break links, requiring you to rewrite the URLs in your HTML.



Domain Name

Following the prefix in a URL is the domain name of the Web server where the page is stored. Typically, domain names correspond to the company or organization hosting your Web page files. Hosts can include commercial companies, educational institutions, and government agencies. In the URL `http://www.example.com`, “**example.com**” is the name of the domain, with “`www`” specifying a Web server at that domain. Occasionally you may use a numeric IP (Internet Protocol) address such as `208.215.179.146` in your URL instead of a domain name.



Directory Path and File Name

Following the domain name in a URL is information about the file name of the HTML page and the directories in which the page is stored. For example, the page located at the URL `http://www.example.com/pages/home.html` has the file name “`home.html`” and is stored inside a directory named “`pages`” on the Web server. You use slashes (/) to separate the domain name, directories, and file name. When you reference a Web site’s home page, you will often leave off the path and file name from a URL, as in `http://www.example.com`. In such cases, the server returns a default page for the site, usually `titledindex.html`, located in the Web server’s root folder.



Linking to Another Page

You can create a link in your HTML document that, when clicked, takes the visitor to another page on the Web. You can link to a page on your own Web site or to a page elsewhere on the Web.

To create a link, you must first know the URL of the page to which you want to link, such as <http://www.yahoo.com>

Insert a Text Link

- ① Type the text you want to use as a link.
- ② Type **** in front of the text, replacing ? with the URL of the page to which you want to link.
- ③ Type **** at the end of the link text.

The screenshot illustrates the process of creating a text link. On the left, the **HTML Code** window shows the following code:

```
<HTML>
<HEAD>
<TITLE>SeLS Latest Hardware Installations </TITLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
<H1 ALIGN="center"><FONT FACE="Arial,Helvetica,sans-serif">SeLS Hardware List</FONT></H1>
<UL>
<LI><A HREF="http://www.mpc.com">PC Standard Specification</A></LI>
<LI><A HREF="http://www.ncomputing.com">NStation X series</A></LI>
<LI><A HREF="http://www.networking.com">Networking PC and Networked NStations</A></LI>
</UL>
</BODY>
</HTML>
```

Three numbered callouts point to specific parts of the code: ① points to the text "PC Standard Specification"; ② points to the opening tag ****; and ③ points to the closing tag ****. On the right, the **Output** window shows a Firefox browser displaying the page with the text "PC Standard Specification" as a blue underlined link.

The Web browser displays the text as an underlined link.

Anytime the user moves the mouse pointer (over the link, it takes the shape of a hand pointer ().

The URL for the link appears in the status bar.

Insert an Image Link

- ① Add the image you want to use as a link using the **** tag.
 - ② Type **** in front of the image code, replacing ? with the URL of the page to which you want to link.
 - ③ Type **** after the image code.
- The Web browser displays the image as a link.

Anytime the user moves the mouse pointer (over the link, it takes the shape of a hand pointer ().

The URL for the link appears in the status bar.

HTML Code

The screenshot illustrates the process of creating an image link. On the left, the **HTML Code** window shows the following code:

```
<HTML>
<HEAD>
<TITLE>Sysbase eLearning Systems (SeLS) </TITLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
<H2>Sysbase eLearning Systems: Softwares</H2>
<H3>Nursery and K1: TuxPaint</H3>
<P>
TuxPaint is an interactive software designed for children. A very good canvas that enables the kids to draw, paint, make slide shows.
</P>
<A HREF="http://www.tuxpaint.org"><IMG SRC="tuxpaint.jpg"></A>
</BODY>
</HTML>
```

Three numbered callouts point to specific parts of the code: ① points to the text "TuxPaint is an interactive software..."; ② points to the opening tag ****; and ③ points to the closing tag ****. On the right, the **Output** window shows a Firefox browser displaying the page with the image of TuxPaint as a blue underlined link.

Opening a Linked Page in a New Window

You can add instructions to an HTML link that tell the browser to open the link page in a new browser window. You may add this instruction if you want to keep a window to your own site open so the user can easily return to your page.

You use a target attribute within the link anchor element () to open links in new windows. To make all the links on your page open in new windows, you can use the BASE element.

Link to a New Window

- Click within the tag for the link you want to edit and type **TARGET=?**, replacing ? with a name for the new window.

Other links on your Web page can reference the same target name to open pages in the same new window.

If you want the link to open in a new, unnamed window, type **_blank**.

When the link is clicked, the linked page opens in the targeted window.

HTML Code

```
<A HREF="http://www.tuxpaint.org" TARGET="_blank">
```

Output

Sysbase eLearning Systems

Cross Curriculum Softwares

Preschool and Graders Softwares:

- TuxPaint
- KidPix
- Pixie
- Kidspiration
- Inspiration
- Scholastic Keys
- Microsoft Publisher
- Web Easy Professional

Tux Paint: Open Drawing Software for Children

TUX © 2002-2006 Inspiration Software, Inc.

Make All Links Open New Windows

- Click between the **<HEAD>** and **</HEAD>** tags and type **<BASE TARGET=?>**, replacing ? with a name for the new window, such as main.

HTML Code

```
BASE TARGET="_blank">
```

Output

Sysbase eLearning Systems

Cross Curriculum Softwares

Preschool and Graders Softwares:

- TuxPaint
- KidPix
- Pixie
- Kidspiration
- Inspiration
- Scholastic Keys
- Microsoft Publisher
- Web Easy Professional

Inspiration Software, Inc. - The Leader in...

Products & Services | Visual Learning | Resources | Curriculum Integration

Overview | Graphic Organizers | Concept Mapping | Mind Mapping

Linking to an Area on the Same Page

You can add links to your page that take the user to another place on the same page. This is particularly useful for longer documents. For example, you can add links that take the user to different headings in your document.

To link to places on the same page, you must assign names to the areas to which you want to link. You can do this with the anchor tag () and the NAME attribute. Such assigned names are sometimes called named anchors.

Name an Area

- ① Click in front of the section of text to which you want to create a link and type ****, replacing ? with a unique name for the area.

It is best to keep your names short and simple, using only letters and numbers.

- ② Type **** at the end of the Section.

Create a Link to the Area

- ③ In front of the text or image you want to turn into a link, type ****, Replacing ? with the name of the section to which you want to link.

Note: Be careful not to leave out the pound sign (#) when linking to other areas of a page.

- ④ Type **** after the link text

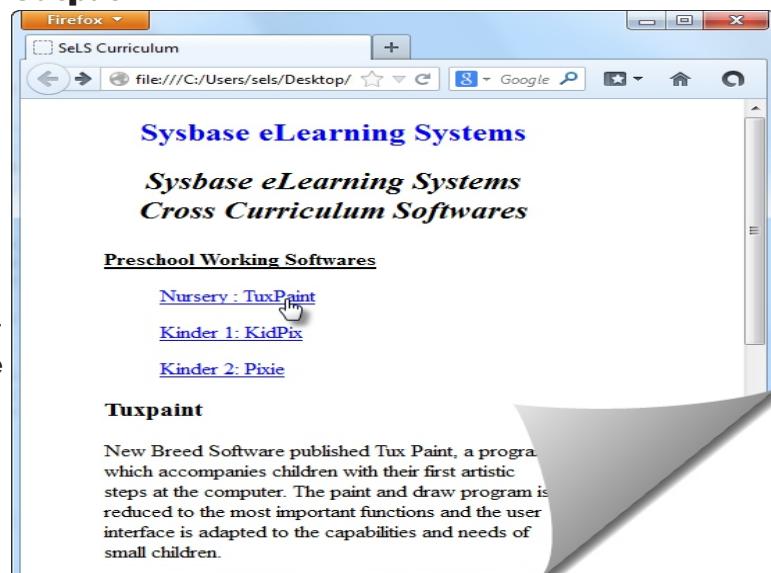
When a user clicks the link, the browser scrolls to the designated section of the page.

HTML Code

The screenshot shows a Windows Notepad window titled "NameAnArea.html". The code is as follows:

```
<HTML><A NAME="Top"></A>
<HEAD><TITLE>SeLS Curriculum</TITLE></HEAD>
<BODY LEFTMARGIN="60" RIGHTMARGIN="130">
<H2 ALIGN="center"><FONT COLOR="blue">Sysbase eLearning Systems</FONT></H2>
<H2 ALIGN="center"><I>Sysbase eLearning Systems Cross Curriculum Softwares</I></H2>
<B><P><A HREF="#">Preschool Working Softwares</A></B></P>
<UL><P><A HREF="#">Nursery : TuxPaint</A></P>
<P><A HREF="#">Kinder 1: KidPix</A></P>
<P><A HREF="#">Kinder 2: Pixie</A></P>
<UL>
<H3><A NAME="tux">Tuxpaint</A></H3>
<P>
New Breed software published Tux Paint, a program which accompanies children with their first artistic steps at the computer. The paint and draw program is reduced to the most important functions and the user interface is adapted to the capabilities and needs of small children.
</P>
<H3><A NAME="kid">KidPix Deluxe</A></H3>
<P>
KidPix is a fun and interactive drawing and painting program. It has 5 separate areas that use animation, pictures and slides to culminate in a slide show presentation. The program can be simple or expanded.
</P>
<H3><A NAME="pix">Pixie</A></H3>
<P>
Pixie is exciting creativity software students can use to further their exploration of the world around them. Teachers can use and create customized activities to help their students gain foundational content knowledge in core subjects or design open-ended lessons combining text, stickers, and paint that help students apply the knowledge they have learned.
<P><A HREF="#">Top</A></P>
</P>
</BODY>
</HTML>
```

Output



Linking to Another File Type

You can add links to non-HTML resources, such as Word document files, spreadsheet files, image files, compressed files, and more. To make such files Web-accessible, you must store them in the same locations on the Web server as your HTML files.

Thanks to special plug-ins, some Web browsers can open certain non-HTML files. For a file that it can't open, a browser may prompt users to save the file on their computers.

Link to Another File Type

- ① Type the text for the link.

It is good form to include a description on the page that identifies what type of file the link opens.

- ② Type ``, replacing ? with the full path and name of the file.
- ③ Type `` at the end of the link text.

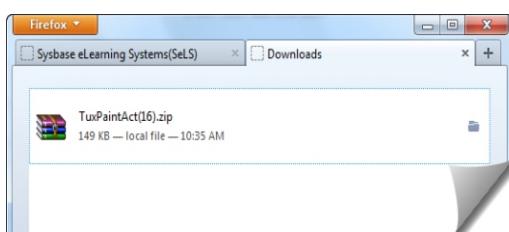
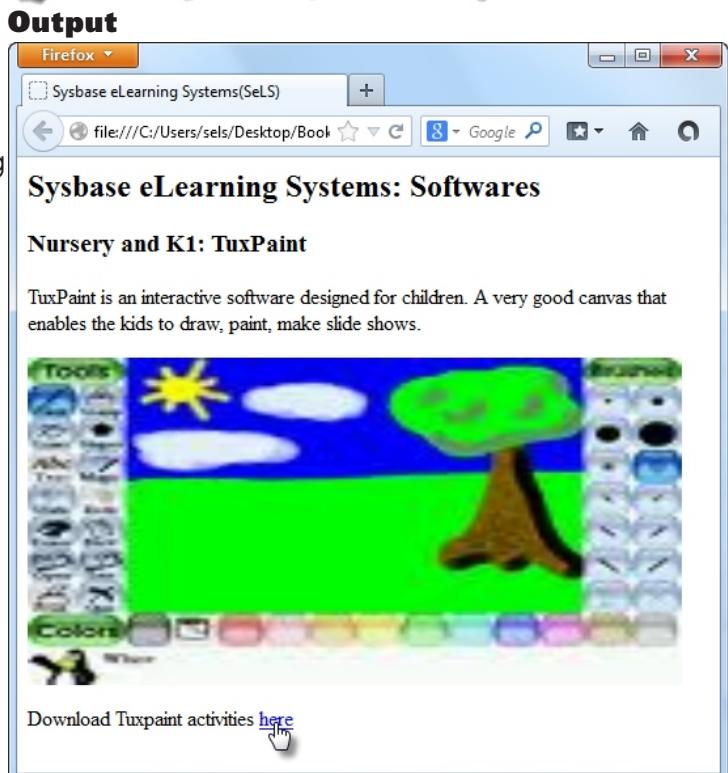
The link appears on the Web page.

When the link is clicked, the browser may display the file in the browser window.

If the browser cannot open the file, a File Download dialog box may appear allowing the user to download the file to his or her computer.

HTML Code

```
<HTML>
<HEAD>
<TITLE>Sysbase eLearning Systems (SeLS) </TITLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
<H2>Sysbase eLearning Systems: Softwares</H2>
<H3>Nursery and K1: TuxPaint</H3>
<P>
TuxPaint is an interactive software designed for children. A very good canvas that enables the kids to draw, paint, make slide shows.
</P>
<IMG SRC="tuxpaint.jpg" WIDTH="500" HEIGHT="250" ALT="Tuxpaint, a paint program for kids">
<P>Download Tuxpaint activities <A HREF="TuxPaintAct.zip">here </A></P>
</BODY>
</HTML>
```



Linking to an E-mail Address

You can create a link in your Web page that allows users to send an e-mail message. Adding e-mail links is a good way to solicit feedback and questions from your Web site visitors.

Link to an E-mail Address

- 1 Type the text you want to use as an e-mail link.

It is standard practice to use the e-mail address as the text link.

- 2 In front of the link text, type ``, replacing ? with the e-mail address you want to use.
- 3 Type `` at the end of the link text.

The link appears in the Web browser.

When the link is clicked, the user's e-mail editor opens with the To field prefilled with the e-mail address.

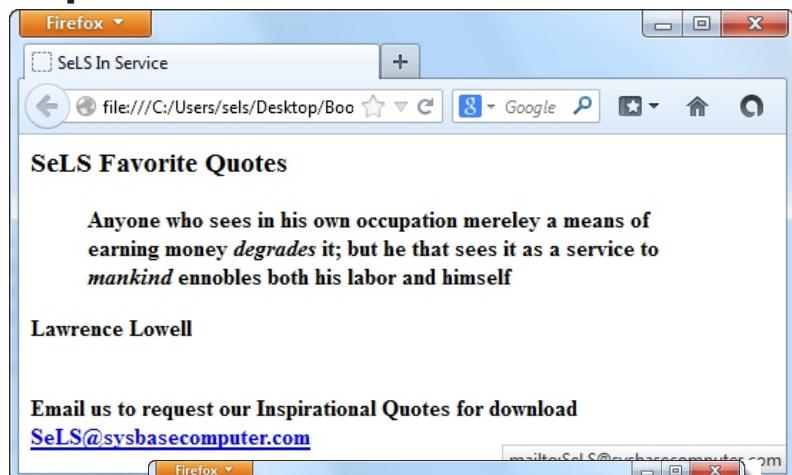
HTML Code

The screenshot shows a Notepad window titled "LkToEmail.html". The code is as follows:

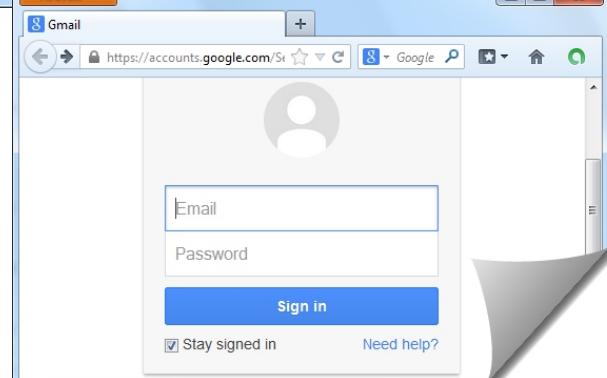
```
<HTML>
<HEAD>
<TITLE>SeLS In Service</TITLE>
</HEAD>
<BODY>
<H3><B>SeLS Favorite Quotes</B></H3>
<BLOCKQUOTE>
Anyone who sees in his own <B>occupation</B> merely a means of earning money <I>degrades</I> it; but he that sees it as a service to <I>mankind</I> ennobles both his <B>labor</B> and himself
</BLOCKQUOTE>
Lawrence Lowell
<BR>
<BR>
<P>Email us to request our Inspirational Quotes for download
<A href="mailto:SeLS@sysbasecomputer.com">
SeLS@sysbasecomputer.com</A>
</P>
</BODY>
</HTML>
```

Annotations: A blue circle labeled "2" points to the "mailto:" part of the href attribute. A blue circle labeled "3" points to the closing tag.

Output



Output



Changing Link Colors

You can control the color of links on a page. Links can appear as different colors depending on whether or not they have been clicked before. You can also define the color that a link turns when a user clicks it.

You assign link colors in the <BODY> tag. Use the LINK attribute to assign a color to unclicked links. Use the ALINK attribute, which stands for active link, to specify the color that appears when a link is being clicked. Use the VLINK attribute, which stands for visited link, to change the color of previously clicked links.

Change Link Colors

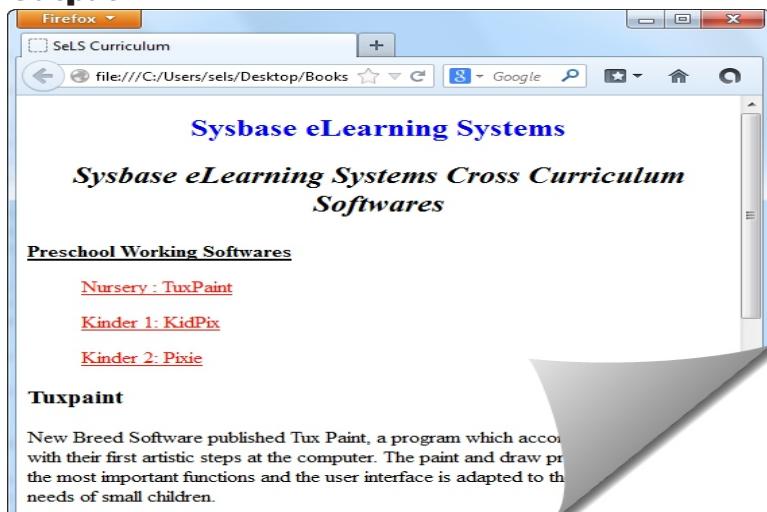
- ① Click within the <BODY> tag and type **LINK=?**, replacing ? with the color value you want to apply to the unselected links on your page.
- ② Type a space.
- ③ Type **ALINK=?**, replacing ? with the color value you want to apply to active links on your page.
- ④ Type a space.
- ⑤ Type **VLINK=?**, replacing ? with the color value you want to apply to the previously selected links on your page.

The browser displays the links in the colors you chose.

HTML Code

```
<HTML><A NAME="Top"></A>
<HEAD><TITLE>SeLS Curriculum</TITLE></HEAD>
<BODY LINK="#FF00FF" ALINK="#00B000" VLINK="#000080">
<H2 ALIGN="center"><FONT COLOR="blue">Sysbase eLearning Systems</FONT></H2>
<H2 ALIGN="center"><I>1</I> base eLearning Systems Cross Curriculum Softwares</I></H2>
<P><B><U>Preschool Working Softwares</U></B></P>
<UL><P><A HREF="#tux">Nursery : TuxPaint</A></P>
<P><A HREF="#kid">Kinder 1: KidPix</A></P>
<P><A HREF="#pix">Kinder 2: Pixie</A></P></UL>
<H3><A NAME="tux">Tuxpaint</A></H3>
<P>New Breed Software published Tux Paint, a program which accompanies children with their first artistic steps at the computer. The paint and draw program is reduced to the most important functions and the user interface is adapted to the capabilities and needs of small children.</P>
<H3><A NAME="kid">KidPix Deluxe</A></H3>
<P>KidPix is a fun and interactive drawing and painting program. It has 5 separate areas that use animation, pictures and slides to culminate in a slide show presentation. The program can be simple or expanded.</P>
<H3><A NAME="pix">Pixie</A></H3>
<P>Pixie is exciting creativity software students can use to further their exploration of the world around them. Teachers can use and create customized activities to help their students gain foundational content knowledge in core subjects or design open-ended lessons combining text, stickers, and paint that help students apply the knowledge they have learned.<P><A HREF="#Top">Top</A></P>
</P>
</BODY>
</HTML>
```

Output



Inserting Multimedia

Do you want to add multimedia and other extra touches to your Web pages? This topic shows you how to use HTML to integrate audio and video to enliven your pages and attract visitors.

Multimedia Elements

The term multimedia encompasses all kinds of dynamic visual and audio data, including graphics, sound, animation, and movies. You can incorporate multimedia elements into your own HTML pages, but first it is useful to understand how such elements work on the Web.

Ways to Use Multimedia

You can use media files in a variety of ways on your Web page. Media can create an ambiance for the site, enhance your site's message, illustrate a product or service, or simply entertain. When choosing a media file and format to add to your page, always consider the main target audience for your pages. Be sure to include information about the multimedia elements on your page in case the user needs to install special programs or plug-ins to view them.

Plug-Ins and Players

Plug-ins

Plug-ins are specialized applications that work with the browser to play media files, typically focusing on a particular file format. If users do not have the right plug-in to play your file, they can easily download it, install it, and use it as part of their Web browser. First introduced by Netscape, plug-ins are now popular among all the browsers. For example, you can install a Flash Player plug-in to allow your browser to play Flash multimedia files.

Finding Media Players

PLAYER

Windows Media Player
Quick Time
Flash Player
Adobe Reader
RealPlayer

WEBSITE

www.microsoft.com/downloads
www.apple.com/quicktime
www.adobe.com/flashplayer
www.adobe.com/adobereader/download
www.real.com

Embedded Files

You can integrate a multimedia file directly onto your page by embedding the file. When the user accesses the page, the file plays as part of the page content. For example, you might embed a video file to play in an area on the Web page. Depending on the file type and setup, the file may play immediately when the user displays the page or when the user activates a button or other feature on the page.

Streaming Media

With streaming media, the user can immediately start viewing or hearing the file as the rest of it continues to download. The data starts downloading into a buffer and then the media player begins playing the file. Adding streaming media to your page is similar to linking or embedding a file, but instead of referencing the actual file, you define a metafile that contains information about the target file's location.

Media Players

Media players are separate programs designed to handle many types of media files. Often called all-in-one players, media players can work both separately and alongside browsers to play multimedia files encountered on and off the Web. Popular media players include Microsoft's Windows Media Player, Apple's QuickTime player, and RealNetworks' RealPlayer. Users can download copies of these popular media players from the Internet. You can help your users by providing links to download locations.

Linking to Audio and Video Files

You can insert links on your Web page that, when clicked, download and play an audio or video file. When you link to a file, the file may open within the Web browser or in a separate application window, depending on the configuration of your computer. Linking is the least complicated way to deliver multimedia files to your Web page visitors.

To link audio or video file to your webpage, use the tag below :

Add A Link Audio Files

- ① Launch the Notepad++.
- ② Create a song playlist with "Select a Song to Play" header.
- ③ Display the following songs in a list using attribute.
- ④ For the first song, type
 How Great
- ⑤ For the second song, type
 Mighty to Save
- ⑥ For the third song, type
 Unfailing Love
- ⑦ Save your document.

HTML Code

The screenshot shows the Notepad++ interface with the file 'Linking to Audio.html' open. The code is as follows:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
    <title>Linking to Audio</title>
</head>
<body>
    <h2>Select a Song to Play</h2> ←②
    <ul> ←③
        <li><a href="How Great Is Our God.wma"> How Great is Our God</a></li>
        <li><a href="Mighty to Save.mp3"> Mighty to Save </a></li>
        <li><a href="Unfailing Love.wma"> Unfailing Love </a></li>
    </ul> ↑④
</body>
</html>
```

Output



When publishing your HTML page to a Web server, make sure you upload the audio or video file along with the HTML document.

Add A Link Video Files

- ① Launch the Notepad++.
- ② Create a list of your Favorite movies with "Favorite Movies" header.
- ③ Display the following songs in a list using attribute.
- ④ For the first movie, type Alice in the Wonderland

For the second movie, type 2012-

- ⑤ Apocalypse
- ⑥ For the third movie, type The Avatar
- ⑦ Save your document.

HTML Code

```
C:\Users\CK-Pub\Desktop\Linking to Video.html - Notepad++
File Edit Search View Encoding Language Settings Macro Run Plugins Window ?
Linking to Video.html
1 <html>
2 <title>Linking to a video</title>
3 <body>
4
5 <h2>Favorite Movies</h2>
6 <li><a href="Alice.flv"> Alice in the Wonderland</a></li>
7 <li><a href="2012.flv"> 2012 - Apocalypse</a></li>
8 <li><a href="Avatar.flv"> Avatar</a></li>
9
10 <h3><font color="red"> Click a movie to watch!</font></h3>
11 </body>
12 </html>
```

Output

The browser window title is "Linking to a video". The page content includes:

Favorite Movies

[Alice and the Wonderland](#)
[2012 - Apocalypse](#)
[Avatar](#)

Click a movie to watch!

Multimedia files also have their own formats with different extensions like: .swf, .wav, .mp3, .mov and .mp4.

Lesson 4 HTML Links

296

Part
HTML
VISUALLESSONGUIDE

6

Laboratory

HTML

Hypertext
Markup
Language
VISUALLESSONGUIDE

Manual

LABORATORY MANUAL

Lesson 4: HTML Links

HTML Links is one of the essential element in a Web page. This lesson provides mastery in inserting different types of links and attributes which gives a better navigation to the Web pages.

Objectives

After completing all the laboratory activities in this lesson, the student will be able to demonstrate the proper use of HTML Links and insert different media link types.



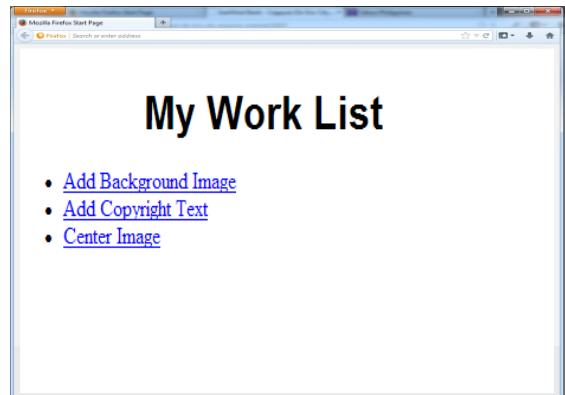
Lab 4.1 Page Link

Estimated Completion time: 5-10 Minutes

Directions:

1. Launch **Notepad ++**.
2. Create a Web page that links at least three (3) of your previous works.
3. Save the HTML document as **LinkPage.html** and view it on your browser.

Sample:



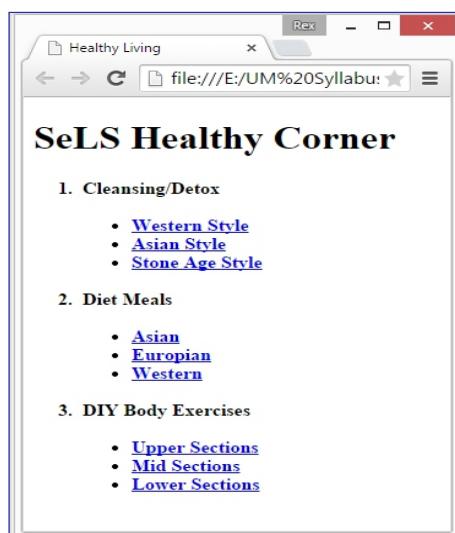
Lab 4.2 Health Links

Estimated Completion time: 30-45 Minutes

Directions:

1. Launch **Notepad ++**.
2. Create a Web page exactly the same page as the picture shown on your right.
3. Provide at least a single page article in each link appropriate for the link topic.
3. Save the HTML document as **Health Links.html** and view it on your browser.

Preview:



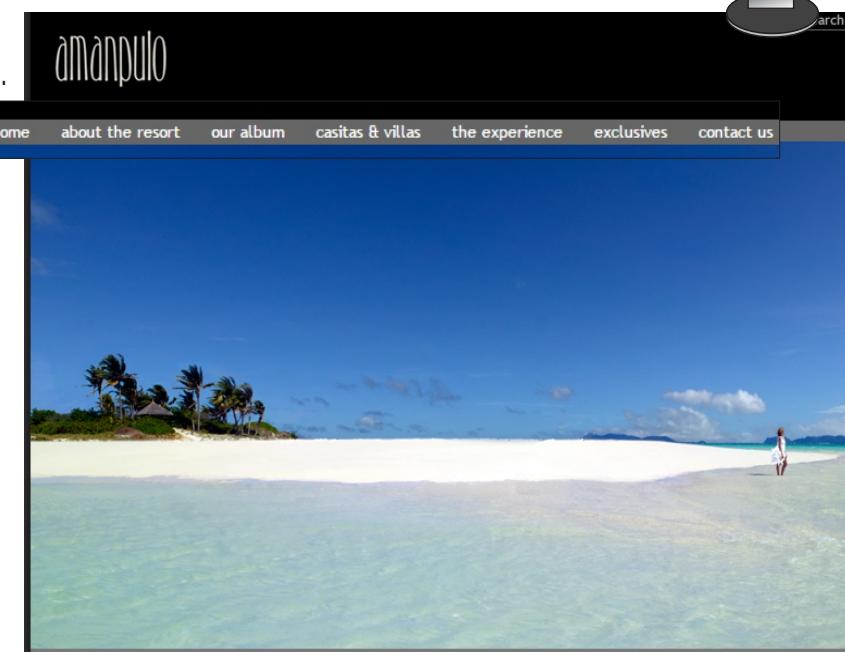
Lab 4.3 Linking Amanpulo

Estimated Completion time: 30-45 Minutes

Directions:

1. Open your HTML document **Amapulo.html** in Notepad ++.
2. Create links on all the navigational text. Each link should have at least one page with some basic information of each link. Each navigation link should open a new window.
3. Use the appropriate and right tags to complete the activity.
4. Save the HTML document as **Linking Amanpulo.html**.

Preview:



Lab 4.4 Same Page Links

Estimated Completion time: 20-30 Minutes

Directions:

1. Launch **Notepad ++**.
2. Create a Web page that links of all the underlined text on the same page.



What is a Verb?

A verb is a word (part of speech) that usually denotes an action, an occurrence, or a state of being. Depending on the language, a verb may vary in form according to many factors, possibly including its tense, aspect, mood and voice.

It may also agree with the person, gender, and/or number of some of its arguments (subject, object, etc.).

The verb is perhaps the most important part of the sentence. A verb or compound verb asserts something about the subject of the sentence and express actions, events, or states of being.

The verb or compound verb is the critical element of the predicate of a sentence.

Simple Verb Tenses

The Simple Past Tense is one of the most common tenses in English. Its form is the same with all subjects. It is usually formed by adding -ED to the verb.

[Past Tense](#)

[Present Tense](#)

[Future Tense](#)

Past Tense

With most verbs, the simple past is created simply by adding -ED. However, with some verbs, you need to add -ES or change the ending a little.

Example: live=lived

Present Tense

The Simple Present Tense is used to express the idea that an action is repeated, usual, or unchanging. The action can be a habit, a hobby, a daily event, a scheduled event or something that often happens. It can also be something a person often forgets or usually does not do.

Example: Every year, the school council elects new members.

Future Tense

The Future Tense expresses an action or situation that will occur in the future. It is used to refer to actions that will take place after the act of speaking or writing. This tense is formed by using will/shall with the simple form of the verb.

Example: The speaker of the House will finish her term in May of 2009.

[Top](#)

Score



- Save the HTML document as **SamePageLinks.html**.

Lab 4.5 Link on File

Estimated Completion time: 20-30 Minutes

Directions:

Preview:

Past Tense

With most verbs, the simple past is created simply by adding -ED. However, with some verbs, you need to add -ES or change the ending a little.

Example: live=lived

Present Tense

The Simple Present Tense is used to express the idea that an action is repeated, usual, or unchanging. The action can be a habit, a hobby, a daily event, a scheduled event or something that often happens. It can also be something a person often forgets or usually does not do.

Example: Every year, the school council elects new members.

Future Tense

The Future Tense expresses an action or situation that will occur in the future. It is used to refer to actions that will take place after the act of speaking or writing. This tense is formed by using will/shall with the simple form of the verb.

Example: The speaker of the House will finish her term in May of 2009.

[Top](#)

Download the whole data about Basic Simple Verb Tense [here](#)

- Below are link files for all the View More Examples: (location:Work Files folder)

[PastTenseMore.pdf](#), [PresentMore.pdf](#), [FutureMore.pdf](#),
[BasicVerb.pdf](#)

- Save the exercise as **Link on File.html**.

Score**Lab 4.6 Link to Email***Estimated Completion time: 1 Hour*

Directions:

1. Launch **Notepad ++**.
2. Open your HTML document **LinkPage**.
3. Link the page to your e-mail.
4. Save the document as **LinktoEmail.html**.

Preview:

My Work List

- [Add Background Image](#)
- [Add Copyright Text](#)
- [Center Image](#)

If you are interested to view my other work files, email me at
tcjune_5veil@yahoo.com

Lab 4.7 Link Coloring*Estimated Completion time: 10-15 Minutes***Score**

Directions:

1. Launch **Notepad ++**.
2. Open your HTML document **SamePageLinks**.
3. Change all the link colors to different colors.
4. Save the HTML document as **Link Coloring.html**.

Preview:

Simple Verb Tenses

The Simple Past Tense is one of the most common tenses in English. Its form is the same with all subjects. It is usually formed by adding -ED to the verb.

[Past Tense](#)

[Present Tense](#)

[Future Tense](#)

Past Tense

With most verbs, the simple past is created simply by adding -ED. However, with some verbs, you need to add -ES or change the ending a little.
Example: live=lived

Score

Lab 4.8 Earthly Section

Estimated Completion time: 15-20 Minutes

Directions:

1. Open the Web page **Mother Earth.html**.
2. Complete the page by inserting Images and creating links for all audi and video clips. Work files are located in the work files folder.
3. Apply the links for audio and video clips as shown.
4. Your output should look like the one on your right.
5. Save the document as **EarthlySection.html** and preview it in your browser.

Preview:



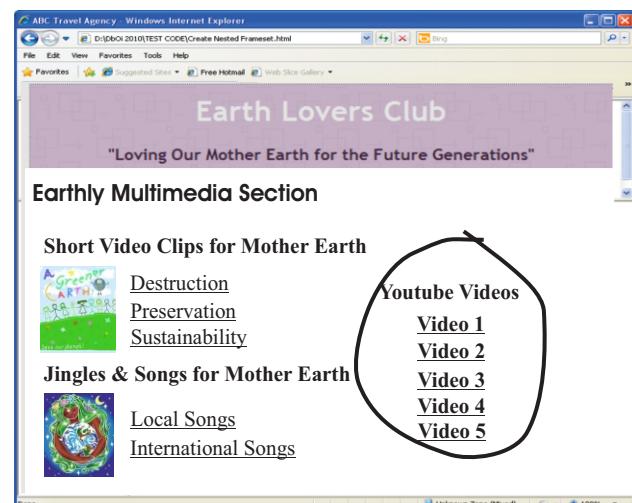
Lab 4.9 U-tube for the Earth

Estimated Completion time: 20-30 Minutes

Directions:

1. Launch **Notepad ++**.
2. Open your previous HTML document **EarthlySection.html**.
3. Add at least 5 links from Youtube videos, link colors should be in green.
4. Save the HTML document as **U-tubeEarth.html**.

Preview:



Score

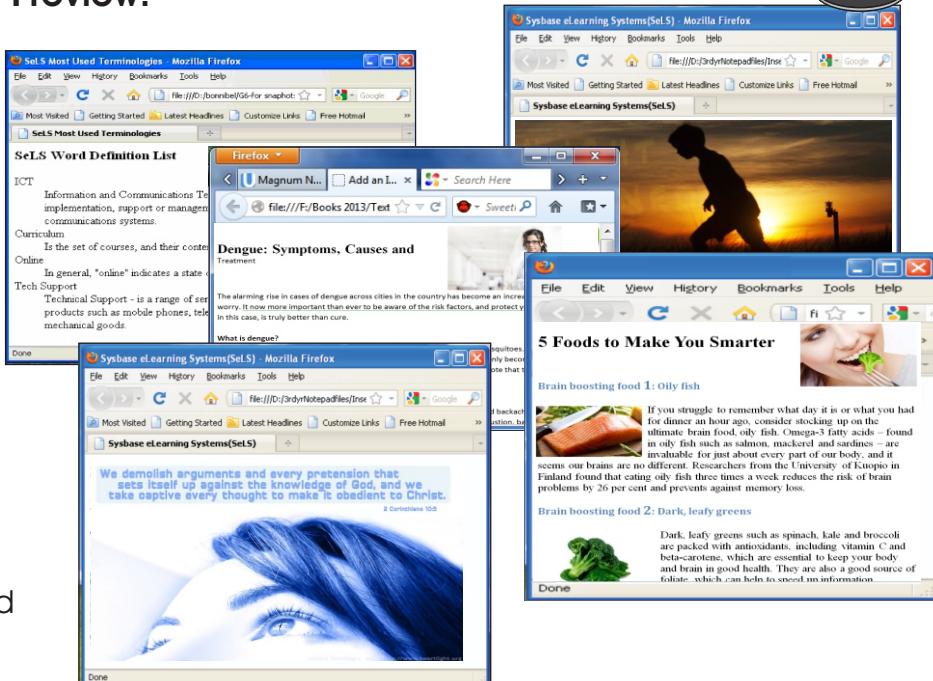
Lab 4.10 Inspired Links

Estimated Completion time: 15-20 Minutes

Preview:

Directions:

1. Launch **Notepad ++**.
2. Create a Web page that has navigational text that links of at least 5 Web pages that you have made. A title and a background is a must to. Use all the tags that you have learned.
3. Save the HTML document as **Inspired Links.html** and preview it in your browser.



Lab 4.11 All Link Types

Estimated Completion time: 10-15 Minutes

Directions:

1. Launch **Notepad ++**.
2. Create a webpage with at least 5 links applying all the types of links.
3. Save the document as **All Link Types.html**.

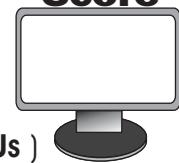
Score

PROJECT MAKING

Hypertext Markup Language

Score

Proj. 4.1 Personal Website



Instructions:

- Create a Navigation Tab (**Home, About Us, Articles, photos, Contact Us**) using the Link tags.
- Insert appropriate text, images and comprehensive Web pages. Use appropriate tags that you have learned.
- Design according to your preference.
- Points will be based according to the rubric below.

1. Create a Navigation Tab (Home, About Us, Articles, Photos, Contact Us) using Link tags.

2. Insert different Audio Media Types.

3. Design and colors can be changed according to preference.

RUBRIC

| Criteria | to Đánh giá |
|--|-------------|
| Clarity, creativity, and unity of the elements added | |
| Expressiveness | |
| Preciseness | |
| Efficiency | |