

Chapter 5

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.

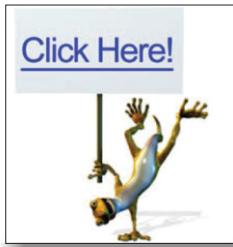
Understanding Links

Lesson 1

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.

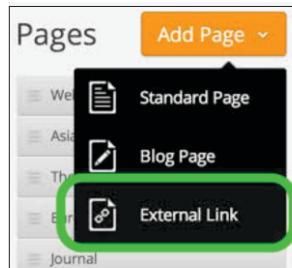
Types of Links

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.



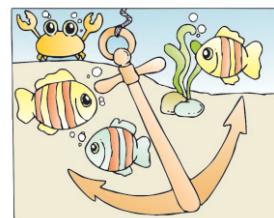
Absolute and Relative Links

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

Lesson 3

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.

HTML Code

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<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.mypc.com">
    PC Standard Specification</a></li>
<li><a href="http://www.ncomputing.com">
    NStation X series</a></li>
<li><a href="http://www.ncomputing.com">
    NStation L series</a></li>
<li><a href="http://www.networking.com">
    Networked PC and Networked NStations</a></li>
</ul>
</body>
</html>
```

Output



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.

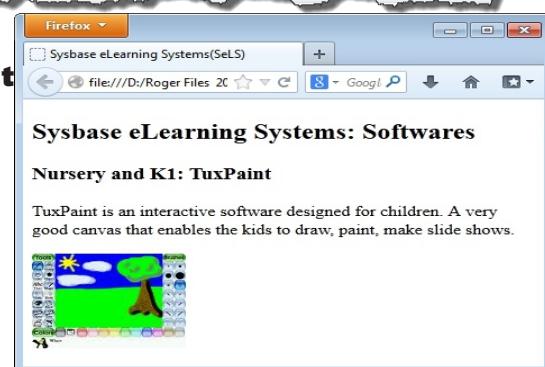
Anytime the user moves the mouse pointer () over the link, it takes the shape of a hand pointer ().

The URL for the link appears in the status bar.

HTML Code

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<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">
</a>
</body>
</html>
```

Output



Opening a Linked Page in a New Window

Lesson 4

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

The screenshot shows a code editor with the following HTML code:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>SeLS Curriculum</title>
</head>
<body>
<font color="red">
<h2 align="center">Sysbase eLearning Systems </h2>
<p align="center"><b>Cross Curriculum Softwares</b></p>
<p align="center"><b>Preschool and Graders Softwares:</b></p>
</font>
<ul style="list-style-type: none; padding-left: 0;">
<li><a href="http://www.tuxpaint.org" target="_blank">TuxPaint</a>①</li>
<li><a href="http://www.tomsynder.com" target="_blank">KidPix</a></li>
<a href="http://www.tech4learning.com" target="_blank">Pixel</a>
<li><a href="http://www.kidspiration.com" target="_blank">Kidspiration</a></li>
<a href="http://www.inspiration.com" target="_blank">Inspiration</a>
<li><a href="http://www.tomsynder.com" target="_blank">Scholastic Keys</a></li>
<a href="http://www.microsoft.com" target="_blank">Microsoft Publisher</a>
<li><a href="http://www.webeasy.com" target="_blank">Web Easy Professional</a></li>
</ul>
</body>
</html>
```

The browser output shows two windows. The main window displays the "SeLS Curriculum" page with a list of software links. A secondary window titled "Tux Paint" is shown, which is the target of the first link (TuxPaint). Both windows have the URL "www.tuxpaint.org" in their address bars.

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

The screenshot shows a code editor with the following HTML code:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>SeLS Curriculum</title>
<base target="main">①
</head>
<body>
<font color="red">
<h2 align="center">Sysbase eLearning Systems </h2>
<p align="center"><b>Cross Curriculum Softwares</b></p>
<p align="center"><b>Preschool and Graders Softwares:</b></p>
</font>
<ul style="list-style-type: none; padding-left: 0;">
<li><a href="http://www.tuxpaint.org">TuxPaint</a></li>
<li><a href="http://www.tomsynder.com">KidPix</a></li>
<a href="http://www.tech4learning.com">Pixel</a>
<li><a href="http://www.kidspiration.com">Kidspiration</a></li>
<a href="http://www.inspiration.com">Inspiration</a>
<li><a href="http://www.tomsynder.com">Scholastic Keys</a></li>
<a href="http://www.microsoft.com">Microsoft Publisher</a>
<li><a href="http://www.webeasy.com">Web Easy Professional</a></li>
</ul>
</body>
</html>
```

The browser output shows two windows. The main window displays the "SeLS Curriculum" page with a list of software links. A secondary window titled "Tux Paint" is shown, which is the target of the first link (TuxPaint). Both windows have the URL "www.tuxpaint.org" in their address bars.

Linking to an Area on the Same Page

Lesson 5

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

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

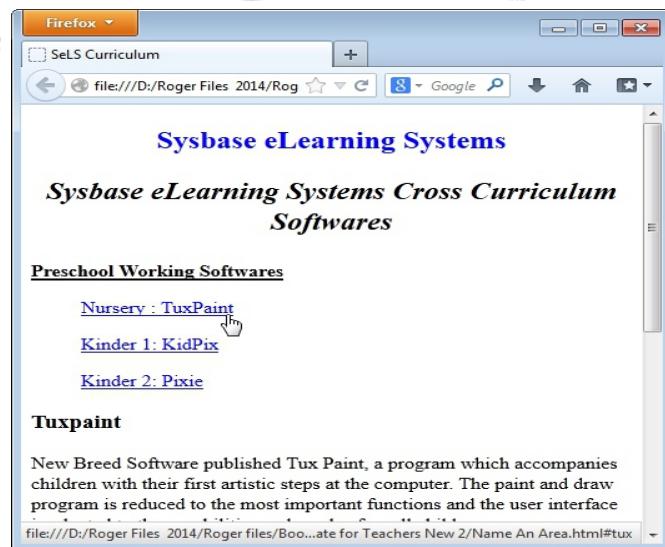
When a user clicks the link, the browser scrolls to the designated section of the page.

HTML Code

The screenshot shows a Notepad window titled "Name An Area.html". The code is as follows:

```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3 <a name="Top"></a>
4 <head>
5 <title>SeLS Curriculum</title>
6 </head>
7 <body leftmargin="60" RIGHTMARGIN="130">
8 <h2 align="center"><font color="blue">Sysbase eLearning Systems</font></h2>
9 <h2 align="center"><font color="blue">Sysbase eLearning Systems Cross Curriculum Softwares</font></h2>
10 <p><b><u>Preschool Working Softwares</u></b></p>
11 <ul style="list-style-type: none; padding-left: 0;">
12 <li><a href="#tux">Nursery : TuxPaint</a></li>
13 <li><a href="#kid">Kinder 1: KidPix</a></li>
14 <li><a href="#pix">Kinder 2: Pixie</a></li>
15 <li><a name="tux">Tuxpaint</a></li>
16 </ul>
17 <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>
18 <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>
19 <h3><a name="kid">KidPix Deluxe</a></h3>
20 <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>
21 <h3><a name="pix">Pixie</a></h3>
22 <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>
23 <p><a href="#Top">Top</a></p>
24 </p>
25 </ul>
26 </body>
27 </html>
```

Output



Linking to Another File Type

Lesson 6

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.

HTML Code

Link to Another File Type

- 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.

- Type **** replacing ? with the full path and name of the file.
- 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.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<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>

<p>Download Tuxpaint activities<br/><a href="TuxPaintAct.zip">here</a></p>
</body>
</html>
```

Output

Sysbase eLearning Systems: Softwares

Nursery and K1: TuxPaint

TuxPaint is an interactive software designed for children. A very good canvas that enables the kids to draw, paint, make slide shows.

Tools

Colors

Download Tuxpaint activities [here](#)

Opening TuxPaintAct.zip

You have chosen to open:

TuxPaintAct.zip

which is a: WinRAR ZIP archive (149 KB)

from: ...DE 6 GRADE 6 2015 Answered Template for Teachers New 2

What should Firefox do with this file?

Open with WinRAR ZIP (default)

Save File

Do this automatically for files like this from now on.

OK Cancel

Linking to an E-mail Address

Lesson 7

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.

HTML Code

Link to an E-mail Address

- 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.

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

The link appears in the Web browser.

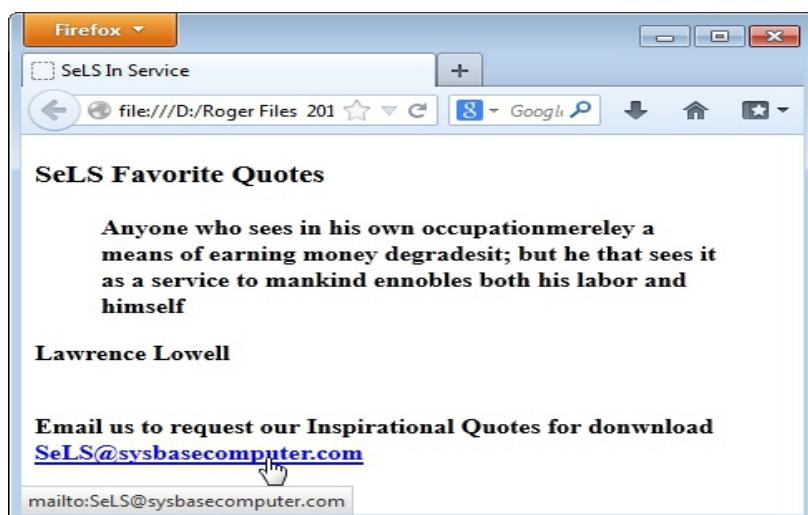
When the link is clicked, the user's e-mail editor opens with the To field prefilled with the e-mail address.

A screenshot of a Notepad window titled "LinkToAnEmail.html". The code is as follows:

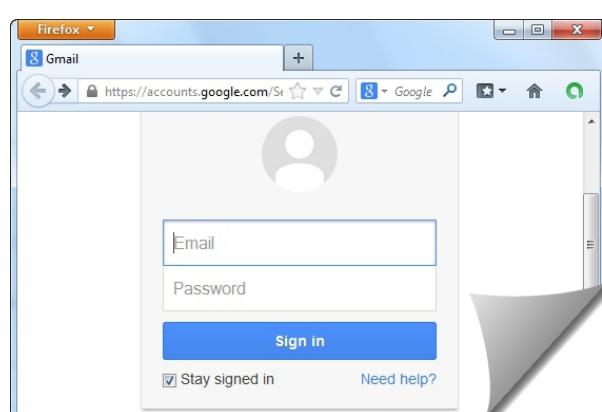
```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>SeLS In Service</title>
</head>
<body>
<h3><b>SeLS Favorite Quotes</b></h3>
<blockquote>Anyone who sees in his own <b>occupation</b> mereley  
a means of earning money degrades</l>it; but he that sees it  
as a service to <l>mankind</l> ennobles both his <b>labor</b>  
and himself</blockquote>
Lawrence Lowell
<br>
<br>
<p><a href="mailto:SeLS@sysbasecomputer.com">SeLS@sysbasecomputer.com</a></p>
</body>
</html>
```

Three numbered callouts point to specific parts of the code: 1 points to the text "Email us to request our Inspirational Quotes for download", 2 points to the `mailto:SeLS@sysbasecomputer.com` link, and 3 points to the closing ``.

Output



Output



Changing Link Colors

Lesson 8

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

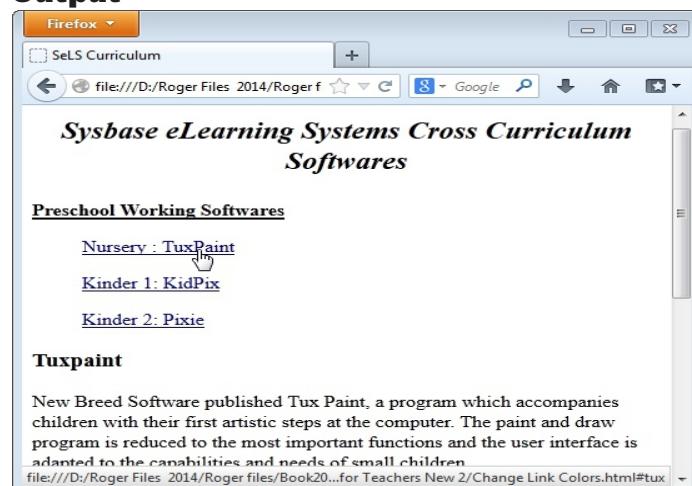
- ① Click within the <BODY> tag and type **LINK=?**, replacing ? with the color value you want to apply to the unselected links on your page.
- ② Type a space.
- ③ Type **ALINK=?**, replacing ? with the color value you want to apply to active links on your page.
- ④ Type a space.
- ⑤ Type **VLINK=?**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

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head><title>SeLS Curriculum</title></head>
<body align="center"><p>Sysbase eLearning Systems Cross Curriculum Softwares</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>
<p><a href="#Top">Top</a></p>
```

Output



Linking to a Web Site

Lesson 9

The web is based on hyperlinks. Each webpage contains active links to other pages, which in turn link to even more pages, until presumably the entire web (or at least a great chunk of it) is bound together. Hyperlinks are underlined by default.

Link to a Web Site

- 1 Add this HTML code to try out.

HTML Code

```
Visit <A HREF="http://kidlat.pagasa.dost.gov.ph/">PagAsa Weather Bureau</A>  
for the latest information on the current weather conditions.
```

- 2 Be sure to close the `<A>` tag and view it in your browser.

Output



Using Relative and Absolute Paths

No matter what type of hyperlink you want to create, the basic syntax is the same. It starts with the `<a>` tag and then uses an `href=` attribute (short for “hyperlink reference”) which provides the URL or the path to the destination.

Absolute Paths

Paths that contain a complete address that anyone can use to get to that page are called absolute paths. Absolute paths are very reliable, but they are also long and awkward to type. For example:

```
<a href="http://www.ckpub.com/latestvideos/videos.html/AvengersUltron.ogv">Avengers-Ultron</a>
```

When you are linking to files in the same website as the link itself, you do not need to include the complete path to the file; you can simply provide its name. When the file is in the same folder, you need only supply the file name.

```
<a href="AvengersUltron.ogv">Avengers-Ultron</a>
```

Relative Paths

When creating a link to a file that’s stored in a subfolder of the current one, you can point to that subfolder but otherwise leave the path relative. For example, suppose that `videos.html` is stored in a folder called `c:\main` and `videos.html` is stored in `c:\main\latestvideos`, which would be considered a subfolder (or child folder) of it. To refer to `videos.html` from within `videos.html`, you would use a tag like this:

```
<a href="latestvideos/videos.html" >Now Showing</a>
```

You can also create a link to a file that is up one level (a parent folder) with a relative reference. For example, suppose you wanted to refer to `index.htm` from within `london.htm` (both in the same locations as before). You would precede the reference with `..` to indicate that the file is one level up:

```
<a href="..//videos.html" >Now Showing</a>
```

LABORATORY MANUAL

Chapter 5: HTML Links

Part 2 HTML

HTML Links is one of the essential element in a Web page. This chapter provides knowledge in inserting different types of links and attributes which gives a better navigation to your 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 5.1 Page Link

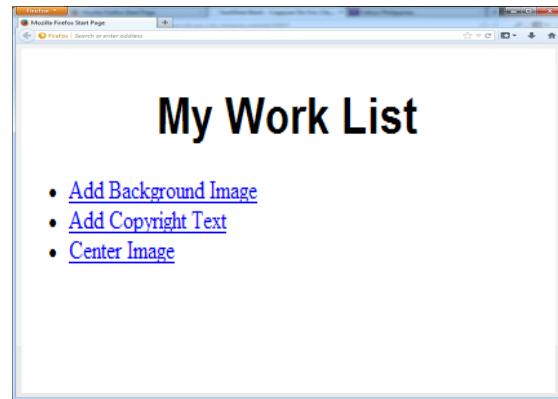
Estimated Completion time: 20-30 Minutes

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.



Preview:



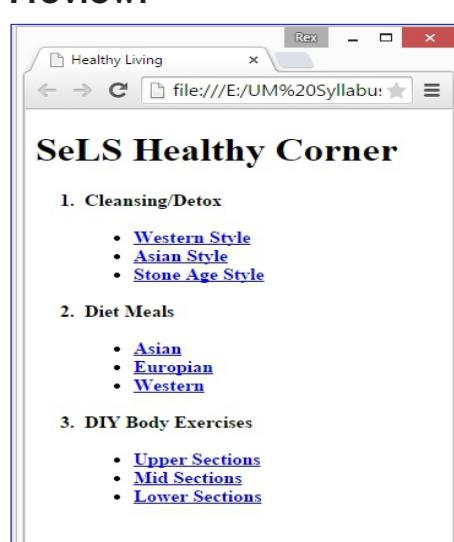
Lab 5.2 Health Links

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:



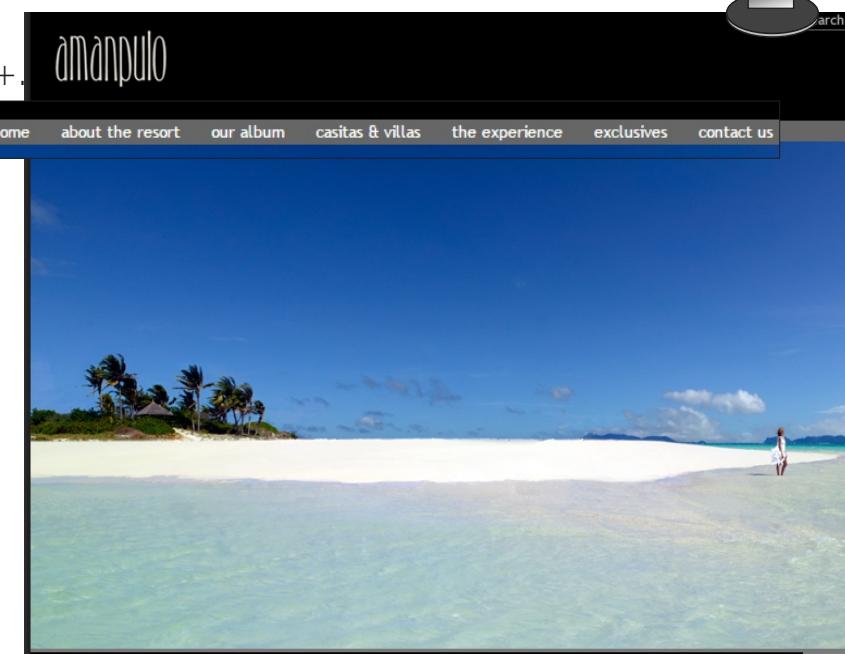
Lab 5.3 Linking Amanpulo

Estimated Completion time: 30-45 Minutes

Directions:

1. Open your HTML document **Amanpulo.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:



Score

Lab 5.4 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.

Score

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](#)

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

Lab 5.5 Link on File

Estimated Completion time: 20-30 Minutes

Directions:

- Launch **Notepad ++**.
- Open your HTML document **SamePageLinks**.
- Add the text **View More Examples** on each of the topic (Past tense, Present tense and Future tense). See sample picture on your right.
- 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



Preview:

here'."/>

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.

[View More Examples](#)

[View More Examples](#)

[View More Examples](#)

[Top](#)

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

Score



Lab 5.6 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

Score



Lab 5.7 Link Coloring

Estimated Completion time: 15-25 Minutes

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 **LinkColoring.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

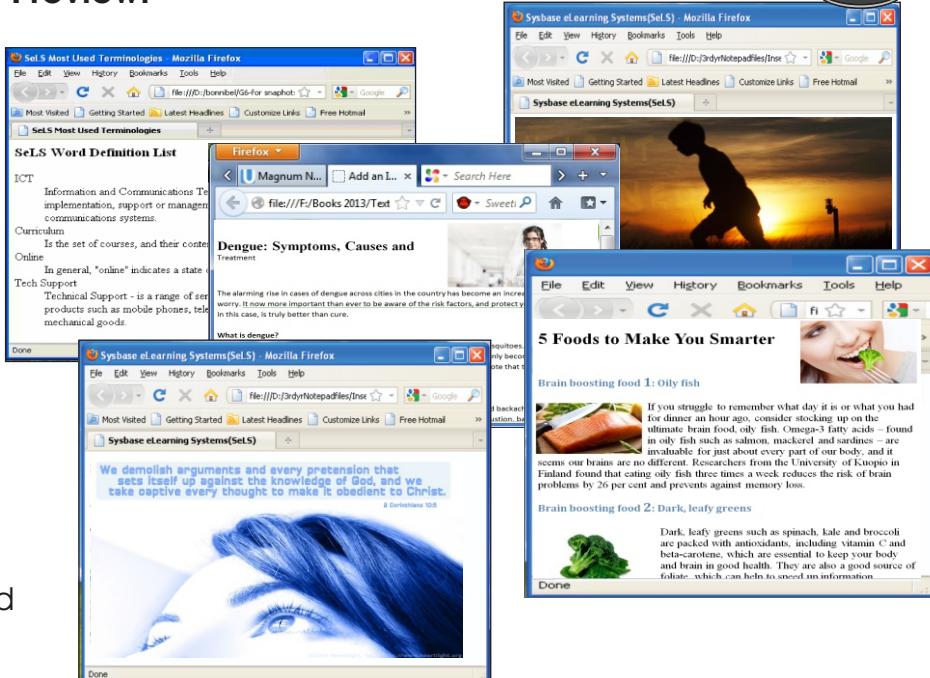
Lab 5.8 Inspired Links

Estimated Completion time: 30-45 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 5.9 All Link Types

Estimated Completion time: 15-30 Minutes

Score

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**.