

DAY-1 Hands-On Activities

Problem 1: Restaurant Menu Webpage (Level-1)

Scenario

A small restaurant wants a **basic menu webpage** to display their offerings online before moving to a full website.

Requirements

Create an HTML page that displays:

1. **Restaurant Name** (Heading)
2. **About the Restaurant** (Paragraph)
3. **Menu Categories** (Unordered List)
4. **Price List** (Table)

Table Structure

Item Name	Category	Price (₹)
Paneer Butter Masala	Main Course	220
Veg Biryani	Main Course	180
Masala Dosa	Breakfast	90
Cold Coffee	Beverages	120

Technical Constraints

- Use proper **HTML boilerplate**
- Use at least **5 HTML elements**
- Use **HTML attributes** such as border, title, align
- Use:
 - `<table>, <tr>, <th>, <td>`
 - ` and `

Learning Outcome

You should be able to:

- Build a complete HTML page structure
- Use tables for structured data
- Use lists for grouped information

Problem 2: Personal Grocery Checklist (Level-1)

Scenario

You are building a **simple webpage for personal use** to plan your weekly grocery shopping. The page should clearly show **priority items** and **optional items**, so it's easy to decide what to buy first.

Requirements

Create an HTML webpage that includes:

1. A **page title**:
Weekly Grocery Checklist
2. A **main heading** displaying the same title.
3. An **Ordered List** showing **high-priority grocery items**, such as:
 - o Rice
 - o Milk
 - o Vegetables
 - o Cooking Oil
4. An **Unordered List** showing **optional or non-essential items**, such as:
 - o Snacks
 - o Ice cream
 - o Soft drinks

Technical Constraints

- Use proper **HTML boilerplate**:
 - o `<!DOCTYPE html>`
 - o `<html>, <head>, <body>`
- Use:
 - o `` and `` correctly
 - o `` for each item
- Add at least **one HTML attribute** (example: title)
- Ensure **proper indentation and readability**

Learning Outcome

You will be able to:

- Create structured content using HTML lists
- Choose the correct list type based on real-world requirements
- Understand how HTML represents **logical order and grouping**
- Build confidence in writing basic but meaningful HTML pages

Problem 3: Employee Onboarding Page (Level-2)

Scenario

A company wants a **basic onboarding page** for new employees that HR can later style using CSS.

Requirements

Use Semantic HTML:

- <header> → Company name & welcome message
- <section> → Employee details
- <article> → Company policies
- <footer> → Contact information

Content Structure

1. Employee Information (Table)

- Employee ID
- Name
- Department
- Joining Date

2. Company Policies (Ordered List)

- Working hours
- Leave policy
- Code of conduct

3. Facilities Provided (Unordered List)

- Laptop
- Internet access
- Training materials

Technical Constraints

- Use **semantic tags only** (no <div> for layout)
- Add **meaningful attributes** (title, lang, etc.)
- Proper indentation & readability

Learning Outcome

Learners should be able to:

- Explain **why semantic HTML matters**
- Differentiate between structural and non-structural tags
- Build readable, SEO-friendly HTML

Problem 4: College Department Information Page (Level-2)

Scenario

A college wants to create a **basic informational webpage** for one of its departments (e.g., Computer Science, Information Technology).

The page will be used by **students and parents** to understand faculty details, subjects offered, and the weekly timetable before the site is enhanced with CSS and backend features.

Requirements

Create an HTML webpage that includes the following sections:

1. Header

- Department Name
- College Name

2. Section 1: Faculty Details

- Display faculty information in a **table** with columns:
 - Faculty Name
 - Designation
 - Subject Handled

3. Section 2: Subjects Offered

- Display the list of subjects using an **unordered list**

4. Section 3: Weekly Timetable

- Display timetable details in a **table** with columns:
 - Day
 - Subject
 - Time Slot

5. Footer

- College address
- Contact information

Technical Constraints

- Use proper **HTML document structure**:
 - <!DOCTYPE html>
 - <html>, <head>, <body>
- Use **semantic HTML elements**:
 - <header>, <section>, <footer>
- Use:
 - <table>, <tr>, <th>, <td>
 - and
- Add meaningful **HTML attributes** such as lang or title
- Avoid CSS and JavaScript (HTML only)

Learning Outcome

You will be able to:

- Build real-world HTML pages with structured content
- Understand how semantic HTML improves readability and maintenance
- Organize information logically using tables and lists
- Prepare HTML content that is ready for CSS styling and backend integration