

## 1. Create the HTML5 Base Template Scenario:

You're setting up the base document that every page on the portal will use.

**Objective:** Ensure semantic structure and compatibility across browsers.

**Task:**

- Add comments to label sections like "Navigation", "Main", "Footer"
- Save as index.html and open it in Chrome
- Inspect the document structure in Chrome Dev Tools

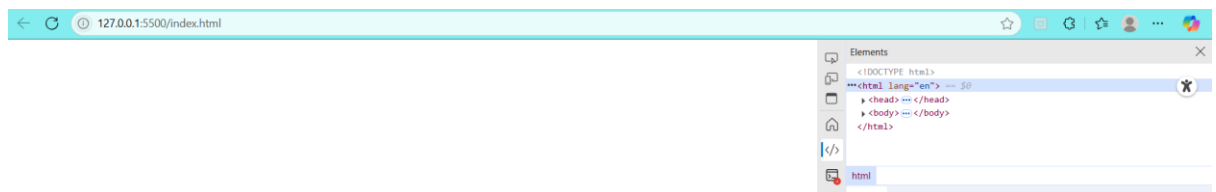
```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <meta charset="UTF-8">
  <title>Community Event Portal</title>
</head>
<body>

  <!-- Navigation -->
  <nav>
    <!-- Navigation links here -->
  </nav>

  <!-- Main -->
  <main>
    <!-- Page content -->
  </main>

  <!-- Footer -->
  <footer>
    <!-- Footer information -->
  </footer>

</body>
</html>
```



## 2. Navigation and Linking Scenario:

Users should navigate between "Home", "Events", and "Contact" sections.

**Objective:** Provide intuitive navigation and section-based references.

**Task:**

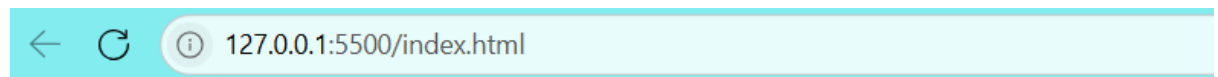
- Use with anchor tags [Events](#)
- Define matching IDs for each section
- Add a link to an external help document

```
<nav>
  <a href="#home">Home</a>
  <a href="#events">Events</a>
  <a href="#contact">Contact</a>
  <a href="help.html" target="_blank">Help</a>
</nav>
```

```
<section id="home">
  <!-- Home content -->
</section>
```

```
<section id="events">
  <!-- Events content -->
</section>
```

```
<section id="contact">
  <!-- Contact content -->
</section>
```



[Home](#) [Events](#) [Contact](#) [Help](#)

## 3. Welcome Message with Styling and ID/Class Scenario:

Display a welcome banner styled uniquely for a logged-in user.

**Objective:** Practice block/inline tags and differentiate id and class

**Task:**

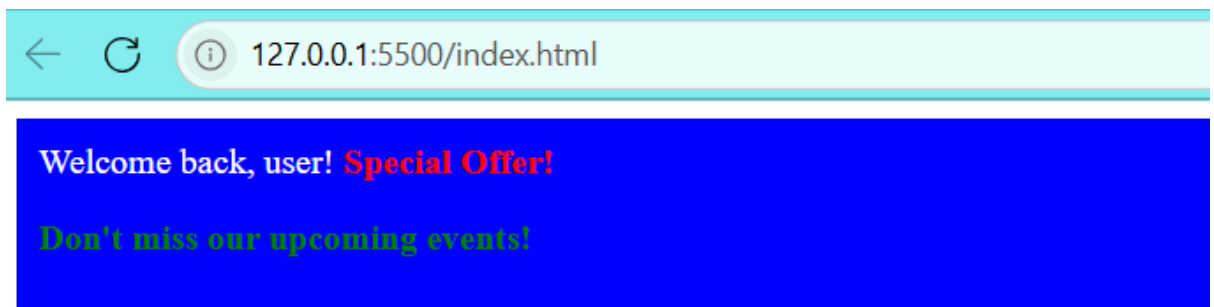
- Use and apply a blue background via internal CSS
- Use inline styles for a special offer (e.g., color red, bold)
- Apply the .highlight class to certain elements for visual emphasis

```

<style>
  #welcomeBanner {
    background-color: blue;
    color: white;
    padding: 10px;
  }
  .highlight {
    font-weight: bold;
    color: green;
  }
</style>

<div id="welcomeBanner">
  Welcome back, user! <span style="color: red; font-weight: bold;">Special
  Offer!</span>
  <p class="highlight">Don't miss our upcoming events!</p>
</div>

```



#### 4. Image Gallery for Community Events Scenario:

Show images from past events in a table layout. Objective: Work with Error! Filename not specified., tables, and formatting tags.

Task:

- Use a with 2 rows and 3 columns of Error! Filename not specified.tags
- Include alt, title, and style each image with borders using a class
- Add a caption to describe each event

```

<table>

  <caption>Highlights from Past Events</caption>

  <tr>

```

```
<td></td>

<td></td>

<td></td>

</tr>

<tr>

<td></td>

<td></td>

<td></td>

</tr>

</table>
```

```
<style>

.gallery-img {

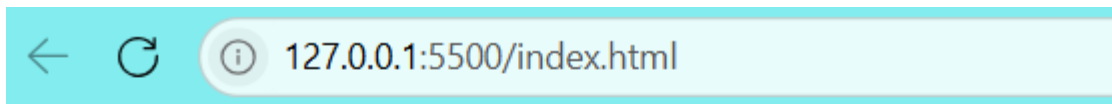
border: 2px solid #333;

width: 150px;

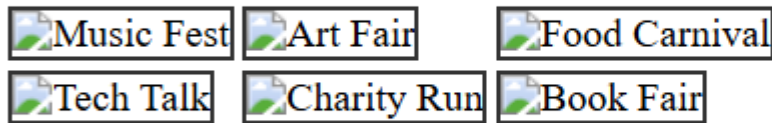
height: 100px;

}

</style>
```



### Highlights from Past Events



#### 5. Event Registration Form Scenario:

Residents need to register for events.

**Objective:** Practice input types, validation, placeholder, autofocus, and output

**Task:**

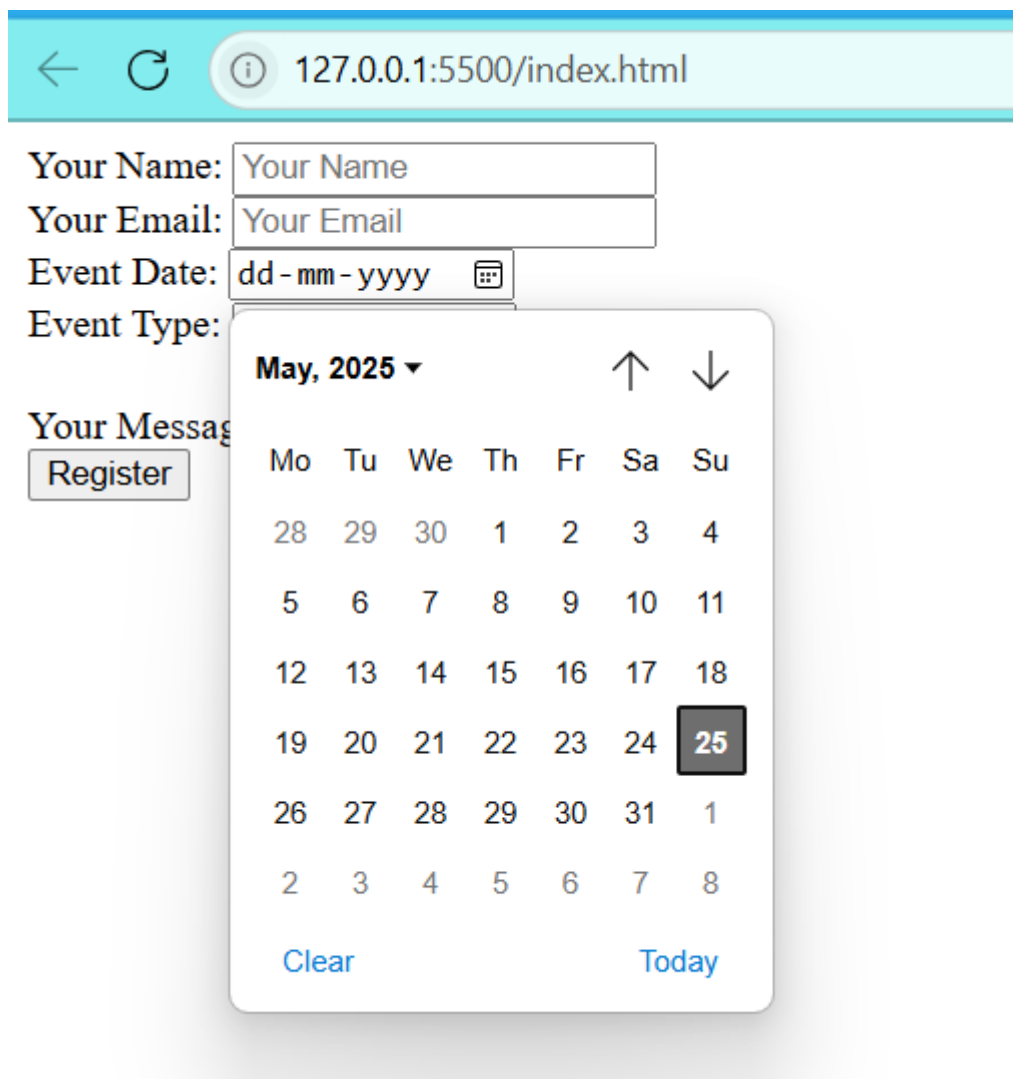
- Include fields: name (text), email (email), date (date), event type (select), message (textarea)
- Add placeholder, required, and autofocus
- Display a confirmation message using when the form is submitted
- Style the form using CSS

```
<body>
<form onsubmit="showConfirmation(); return false;">
  <label for="name">Your Name:</label>
  <input type="text" id="name" name="name" placeholder="Your Name" required
autofocus><br>
  <label for="email">Your Email:</label>
  <input type="email" id="email" name="email" placeholder="Your Email"
required><br>
  <label for="date">Event Date:</label>
  <input type="date" id="date" name="date" required><br>
  <label for="eventType">Event Type:</label>
  <select id="eventType" name="eventType" required>
    <option value="" disabled selected>Select an event</option>
    <option value="music">Music</option>
    <option value="art">Art</option>
  </select><br>
  <label for="message">Your Message:</label>
  <textarea id="message" name="message" placeholder="Your
message"></textarea><br>
```

```
<input type="submit" value="Register"><br>
<output id="confirmation"></output>
</form>
```

```
<script>
function showConfirmation() {
    document.getElementById("confirmation").value = "Registration successful!";
}
</script>
```

```
</body>
```



The screenshot shows a web browser window with the address bar displaying "127.0.0.1:5500/index.html". The page contains a registration form with the following fields and elements:

- Your Name:** A text input field with the placeholder text "Your Name".
- Your Email:** A text input field with the placeholder text "Your Email".
- Event Date:** A date input field with the placeholder text "dd - mm - yyyy" and a calendar icon.
- Event Type:** A dropdown menu.
- Your Message:** A text area.
- Register:** A submit button.

A date picker calendar is open, showing the month of May 2025. The calendar has a header "May, 2025" with up and down arrows. The days of the week are listed as Mo, Tu, We, Th, Fr, Sa, Su. The dates are arranged in a grid, with the 25th of May highlighted in a dark box. At the bottom of the calendar, there are links for "Clear" and "Today".

## 6. Event Feedback with Events Handling Scenario:

Collect real-time feedback and interactions from the user.

**Objective:** Handle blur, change, click, double-click, and keyboard events.

**Task:**

- Use **onblur** to validate a phone number field
- Use **onchange** on a dropdown to display the selected event fee
- **onclick** on a submit button to show a confirmation
- **ondblclick** on an image to enlarge it
- Capture key events in the feedback textarea and count characters

```
<input type="tel" placeholder="Phone" onblur="validatePhone(this)">
```

```
<label for="eventType">Choose event type:</label>
```

```
<select id="eventType" onchange="showFee(this.value)">
```

```
  <option value="100">Concert - $100</option>
```

```
  <option value="50">Art - $50</option>
```

```
</select>
```

```
<p id="feeDisplay"></p>
```

```
<button onclick="alert('Thank you for your feedback!')">Submit</button>
```

```

```

```
<textarea onkeyup="countChars(this)" placeholder="Enter your feedback here"></textarea>
```

```
<p id="charCount">0 characters</p>
```

```
<script>
```

```
function validatePhone(input) {  
  if (!/^d{10}$/.test(input.value)) {  
    alert("Invalid phone number!");  
  }  
}
```

```
function showFee(fee) {  
  document.getElementById("feeDisplay").innerText = "Fee: $" + fee;  
}
```

```
function countChars(textarea) {  
  document.getElementById("charCount").innerText = textarea.value.length + "  
characters";  
}
```

```
</script>
```



### 7. Video Invite with Media Events Scenario:

Show a short event promo video.

**Objective:** Work with and oncanplay event

**Task:**

- Insert a element with source and controls
- Use oncanplay to display a message like "Video ready to play"
- Use onbeforeunload to warn users if they try to leave the form page unfinished

```
<video width="320" height="240" controls oncanplay="readyMsg()">
  <source src="invite.mp4" type="video/mp4">
  Your browser does not support video.
</video>
```

```
<p id="videoStatus"></p>
```

```
<script>
function readyMsg() {
  document.getElementById("videoStatus").innerText = "Video ready to play!";
}
```

```
window.onbeforeunload = function () {
  return "Are you sure you want to leave without submitting the form?";
}
</script>
```



## 8. Saving User Preferences Scenario:

Store preferred event type for returning users.

**Objective:** Work with localStorage, sessionStorage, and deletion

**Task:**

- Save selected event type in localStorage
- On reload, retrieve and pre-select it
- Add a "Clear Preferences" button that clears both localStorage and sessionStorage

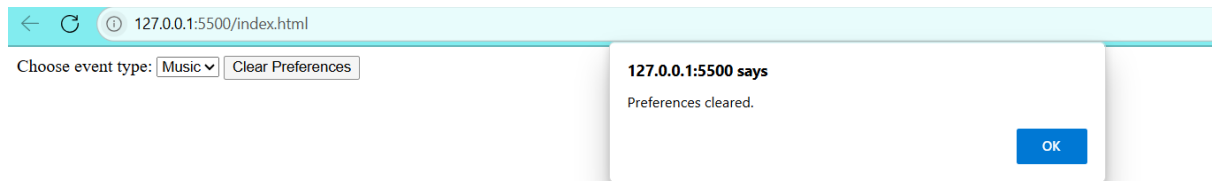
```
<body>
<label for="eventType">Choose event type:</label>
<select id="eventType" onchange="savePreference()">
  <option value="music">Music</option>
  <option value="art">Art</option>
</select>
<button onclick="clearPreferences()">Clear Preferences</button>

<script>
window.onload = function() {
  let savedType = localStorage.getItem("preferredEvent");
  if (savedType) {
    document.getElementById("eventType").value = savedType;
  }
};

function savePreference() {
  const value = document.getElementById("eventType").value;
  localStorage.setItem("preferredEvent", value);
  sessionStorage.setItem("currentSelection", value);
}

function clearPreferences() {
  localStorage.clear();
  sessionStorage.clear();
  alert("Preferences cleared.");
}
</script>
```

</body>



## 9. Geolocation for Event Mapping Scenario:

Locate the nearest event to the user.

Objective: Practice `geolocation.getCurrentPosition`, error handling, and options

Task:

- Create a button “Find Nearby Events”
- On click, use `getCurrentPosition` to get and display coordinates
- Handle permission denial and timeouts
- Use high accuracy options

```
<button onclick="findEvents()">Find Nearby Events</button>
<p id="location"></p>
```

```
<script>
function findEvents() {
  navigator.geolocation.getCurrentPosition(showPos, showError, {
    enableHighAccuracy: true,
    timeout: 10000
  });
}

function showPos(pos) {
  document.getElementById("location").innerText =
    "Latitude: " + pos.coords.latitude + ", Longitude: " + pos.coords.longitude;
}

function showError(error) {
  document.getElementById("location").innerText = "Location access denied or
unavailable.";
}
</script>
```

← ↻ ⓘ 127.0.0.1:5500/index.html

Find Nearby Events

Latitude: 22.6495562, Longitude: 88.4115624