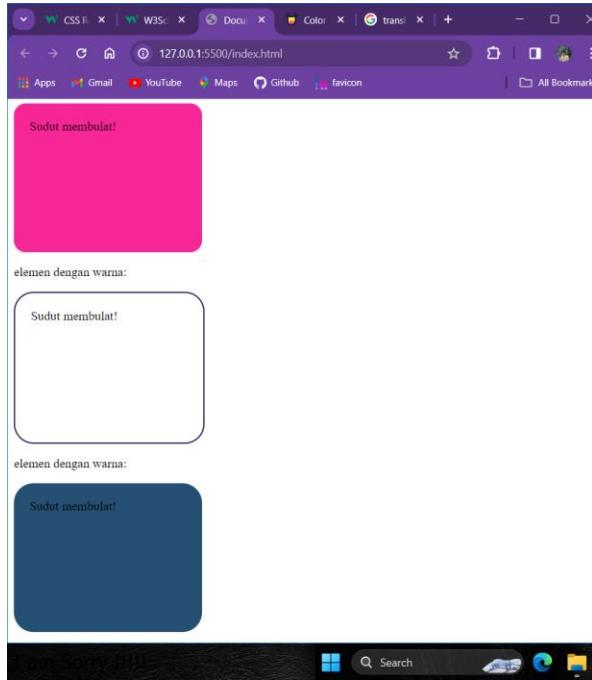


DOKUMENTASI CSS ADVANCE

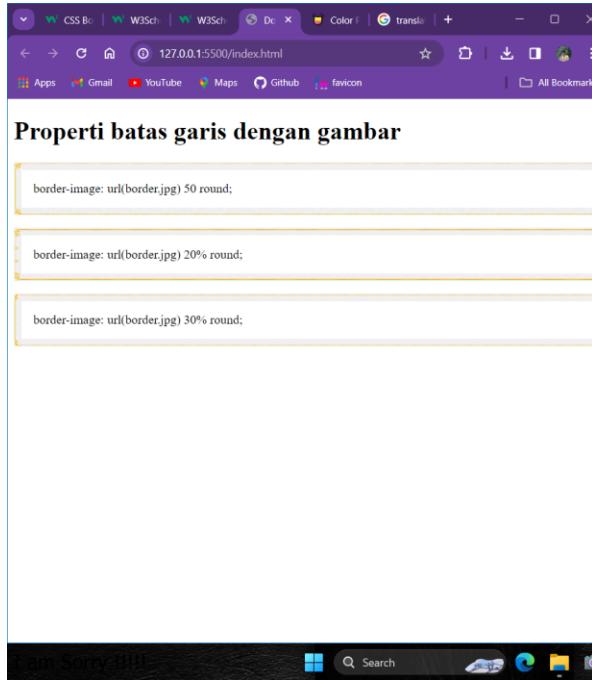
1. Rounded Corners



The screenshot shows a browser window displaying three examples of rounded corners. The first example has a pink background with rounded corners and the text "Sudut membulat!". The second example has a white background with rounded corners and the text "Sudut membulat!". The third example has a dark blue background with rounded corners and the text "Sudut membulat!".

```
index.html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
<meta charset="UTF-8">
<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
<title>Document</title>
<link rel="stylesheet" href="style.css">
</head>
<body>
<h1>Properti radius</h1>
<p>elemen dengan warna:</p>
<p id="rcorners1">Sudut membulat!</p>
<p id="rcorners2">Sudut membulat!</p>
<p id="rcorners3">Sudut membulat!</p>
</body>
</html>
```

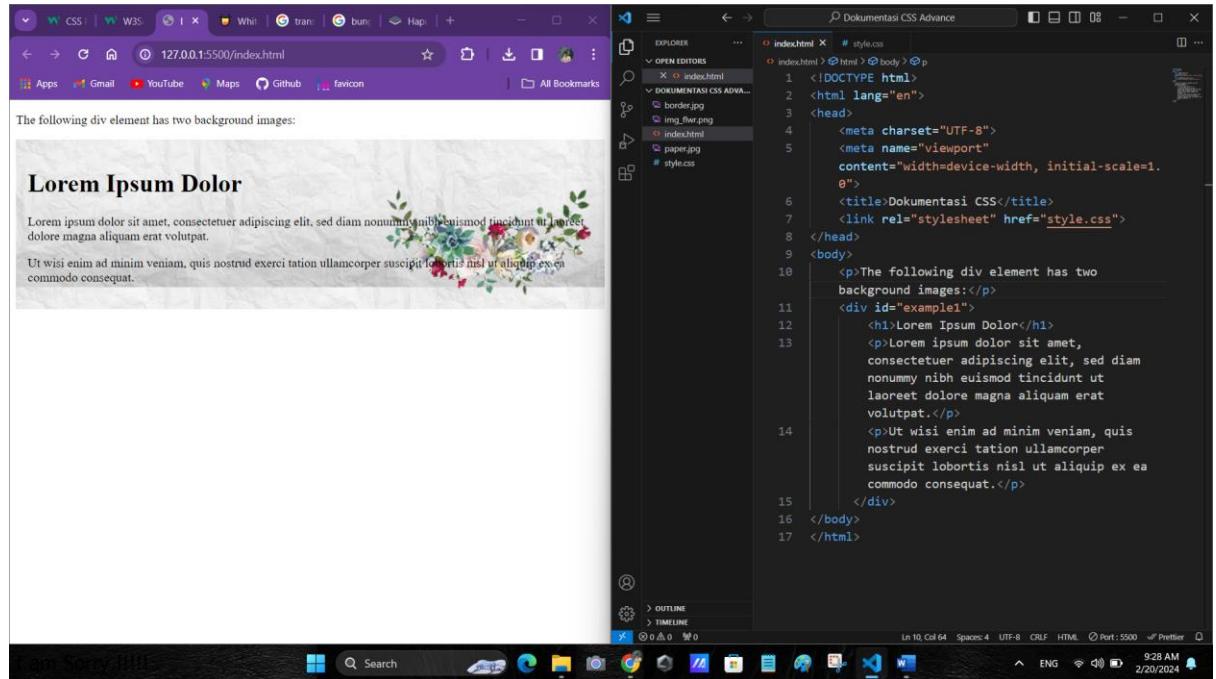
2. Border Images



The screenshot shows a browser window displaying three examples of border images. The first example has a border image of 50% roundness. The second example has a border image of 20% roundness. The third example has a border image of 30% roundness. All examples have a yellow border.

```
index.html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
<meta charset="UTF-8">
<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
<title>Dokumentasi CSS</title>
<link rel="stylesheet" href="style.css">
</head>
<body>
<h1>Properti batas garis dengan gambar</h1>
<p>border-image: url(border.jpg) 50 round;</p>
<p>border-image: url(border.jpg) 20% round;</p>
<p>border-image: url(border.jpg) 30% round;</p>
</body>
</html>
```

3. Backgrounds



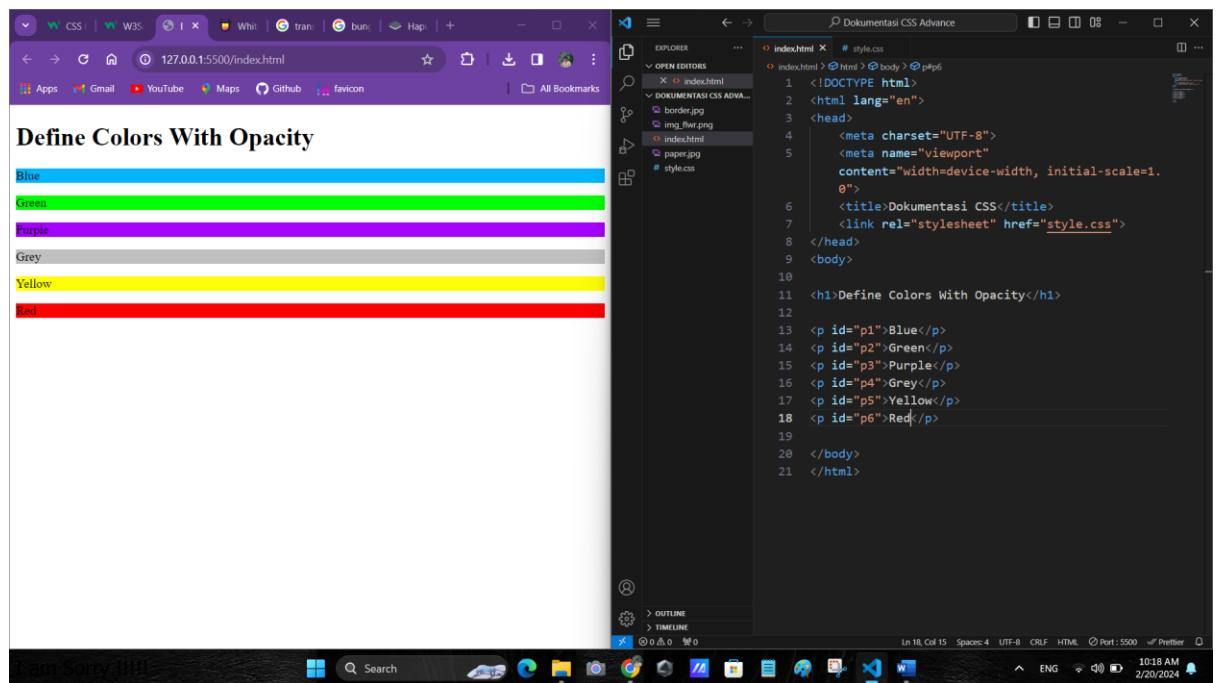
The following div element has two background images:

Latin Text Placeholder

Latin text placeholder content.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
    <title>Dokumentasi CSS</title>
    <link rel="stylesheet" href="style.css">
</head>
<body>
    <p>The following div element has two background images:</p>
    <div id="example1">
        <h1>Latin Text Placeholder</h1>
        <p>Latin text placeholder content.</p>
    </div>
</body>
</html>
```

4. Colors



Define Colors With Opacity

Blue
Green
Purple
Grey
Yellow
Red

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
    <title>Dokumentasi CSS</title>
    <link rel="stylesheet" href="style.css">
</head>
<body>
    <h1>Define Colors With Opacity</h1>
    <p id="p1">Blue</p>
    <p id="p2">Green</p>
    <p id="p3">Purple</p>
    <p id="p4">Grey</p>
    <p id="p5">Yellow</p>
    <p id="p6">Red</p>
</body>
</html>
```

5. Color Keywords

The screenshot shows a browser window displaying a page titled "Kata kunci warna". The page content includes the text "Beberapa teks" and "Nilai warna elemen body". The background of the page is pink. To the right of the browser is a code editor window titled "Dokumentasi CSS Advance". The code editor displays the following CSS code:

```
index.html # style.css
1 body {
2   color: #rgb(255, 0, 242);
3 }
4
5 div {
6   box-shadow: 0px 0px 15px currentcolor;
7   border: 5px solid currentcolor;
8   padding: 15px;
9 }
```

The status bar at the bottom of the code editor shows: Line 6, Col 30, Spaces: 4, UTF-8, CRLF, CSS, Port: 5500, Prettier.

6. Linear Gradients

The screenshot shows a browser window displaying a page titled "Linear Gradient". The page content includes the text "Ini linear gradient di mulai dari warna ungu di atas kiri transisi warna biru ke bawah kiri:". Below the text is a rectangular area with a vertical linear gradient from purple at the top to blue at the bottom. To the right of the browser is a code editor window titled "Dokumentasi CSS Advance". The code editor displays the following HTML and CSS code:

```
index.html # style.css
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html lang="en">
3   <head>
4     <meta charset="UTF-8">
5     <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
6     <title>Dokumentasi CSS</title>
7     <link rel="stylesheet" href="style.css">
8   </head>
9   <body>
10    <h1>Linear Gradient</h1>
11    <p>Ini linear gradient di mulai dari warna ungu di atas kiri transisi warna biru ke bawah kiri:</p>
12    <div id="gradi1"></div>
13  </body>
14 </html>
```

The status bar at the bottom of the code editor shows: Line 11, Col 85, Spaces: 4, UTF-8, CRLF, HTML, Port: 5500, Prettier.

7. Radial Gradients

The screenshot displays a Windows desktop environment. On the left is a Visual Studio Code (VS Code) interface with an 'EXPLORER' sidebar containing files like 'index.html', 'img_flwr.png', and 'style.css'. The main code editor area has the following CSS:

```
#grad2 {  
    height: 150px;  
    width: 200px;  
    background-color: red; /* For browsers that  
    do not support gradients */  
    background-image: radial-gradient(circle, rgb(221, 0, 255), rgb(187, 255, 0), rgb(0, 2, 128));  
}
```

On the right is a web browser window titled 'CSS Conic Gradients' with the URL '127.0.0.1:5500/index.html'. The page content includes the text 'Radial Gradient' and 'Ellipse (this is default): Circle:' followed by an image of a radial gradient circle.

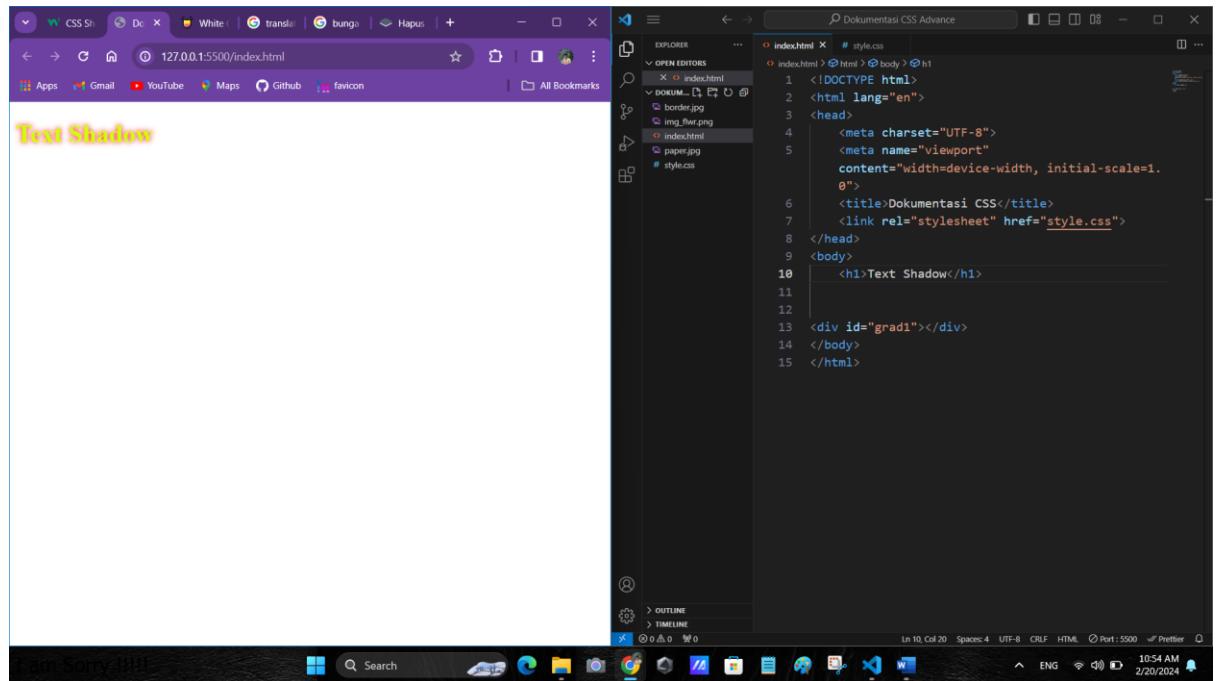
8. Conic Gradient

The screenshot displays a Windows desktop environment. On the left is a Visual Studio Code (VS Code) interface with an 'EXPLORER' sidebar containing files like 'index.html', 'img_flwr.png', and 'style.css'. The main code editor area has the following CSS:

```
#grad1 {  
    height: 200px;  
    width: 200px;  
    background-color: red; /* For browsers that  
    do not support gradients */  
    background-image: conic-gradient(red,  
    yellow, green, blue, rgb(255, 255, 255));  
    border-radius: 50%;  
}
```

On the right is a web browser window titled 'CSS Conic Gradients' with the URL '127.0.0.1:5500/index.html'. The page content includes the text 'Conic Gradient' followed by an image of a conic gradient circle.

9. Shadows Effect



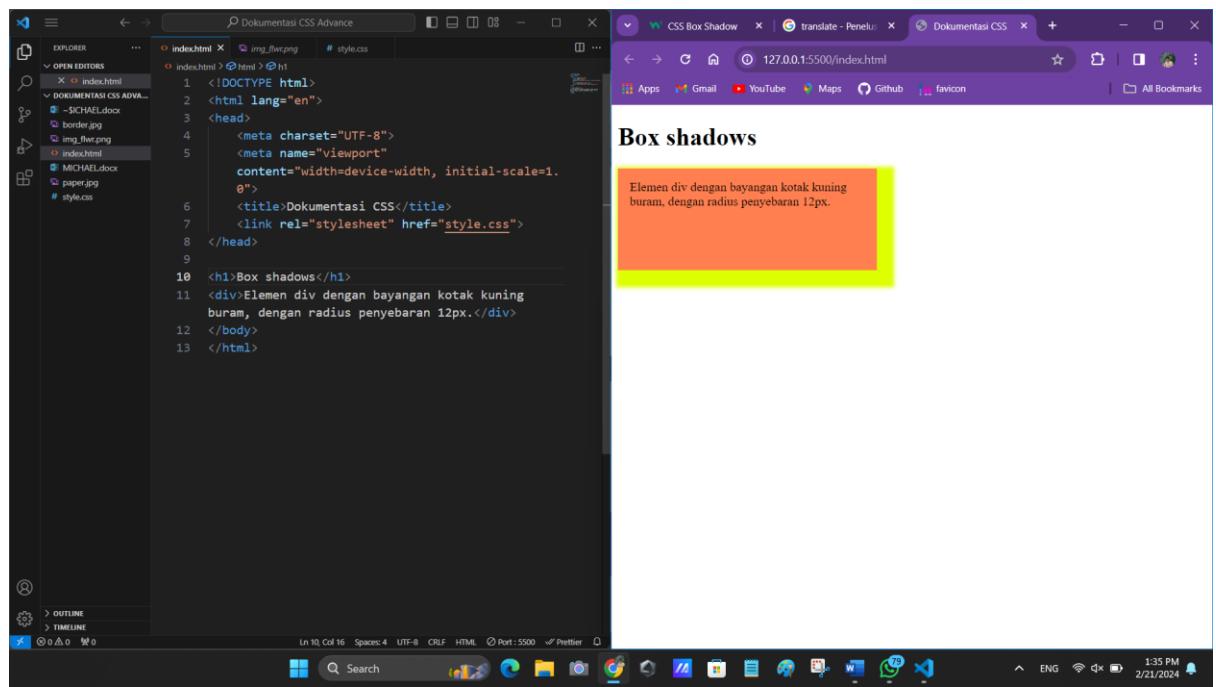
The screenshot shows a Windows desktop environment. On the left is a code editor (VS Code) with an open file named 'index.html'. The code contains an

Text Shadow

. On the right is a web browser window displaying the same content. The browser's title bar says 'Dokumentasi CSS Advance'. The page itself has a blue background and displays the text 'Text Shadow' in yellow.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
<meta charset="UTF-8">
<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
<title>Dokumentasi CSS</title>
<link rel="stylesheet" href="style.css">
</head>
<body>
<h1>Text Shadow</h1>
</body>
</html>
```

10. Box shadows



The screenshot shows a Windows desktop environment. On the left is a code editor (VS Code) with an open file named 'index.html'. The code contains an

Box shadows

 and a

element with a box shadow. On the right is a web browser window displaying the same content. The browser's title bar says 'Dokumentasi CSS'. The page shows a red rectangular box with a yellow box shadow around it.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
<meta charset="UTF-8">
<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
<title>Dokumentasi CSS</title>
<link rel="stylesheet" href="style.css">
</head>
<body>
<h1>Box shadows</h1>
<div>Elemen div dengan bayangan kotak kuning buram, dengan radius penyebaran 12px.</div>
</body>
</html>
```

11. Text effects

The screenshot shows a browser window displaying a page titled "Text effects". The page contains a paragraph of text with a note: "This paragraph contains some text. The lines will break at any character." A callout box highlights the text "will-break-all" and "word-break: break-all;". To the right, a code editor shows the CSS file "style.css" with the following code:

```
# style.css
# style.css > p.test1
p.test1 {
    height: 100px;
    border: 1px solid #000000;
    word-break: keep-all;
    writing-mode: vertical-rl;
}

p.test2 {
    width: 140px;
    border: 1px solid #000000;
    word-break: break-all;
}
```

The status bar at the bottom indicates the port is 5500.

12. 2D Transform

The screenshot shows a browser window displaying a page titled "2D Transform". The page contains a blue box with a note: "Elemen ini dipindahkan 100 piksel ke kanan, dan 150 piksel ke bawah dari posisinya saat ini." To the right, a code editor shows the HTML and CSS files. The HTML file "index.html" contains:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
    <title>Dokumentasi CSS</title>
    <link rel="stylesheet" href="style.css">
</head>
<body>
    <h1>2D Transform</h1>
    <div>
        Elemen ini dipindahkan 100 piksel ke kanan, dan 150 piksel ke bawah dari posisinya saat ini.
    </div>
</body>
</html>
```

The CSS file "style.css" contains:

```
# style.css
# style.css > h1
h1 {
    color: red;
}

# style.css > div
div {
    background-color: blue;
    color: white;
    padding: 10px;
    transform: translate(100px, 150px);
```

The status bar at the bottom indicates the port is 5500.

13. 3D Transforms

The screenshot shows a code editor with a dark theme. On the left is the Explorer sidebar with files like index.html, img_flew.png, and style.css. The main editor area has the following CSS:

```
div {
    width: 300px;
    height: 100px;
    background-color: #rgb(0, 255, 72);
    border: 1px solid black;
}
#myDiv {
    transform: rotateX(150deg);
}
```

To the right is a browser window displaying the result. The title bar says "CSS 3D Tr..." and the address bar shows "127.0.0.1:5500/index.html". The page content is titled "3D Transform" and contains the text "element div" above two green rectangular boxes. A tooltip at the bottom of the second box says "rotar 90 grados hacia la izquierda 150 grados". The browser taskbar at the bottom shows various icons.

14. Transition

The screenshot shows a code editor with a dark theme. On the left is the Explorer sidebar with files like index.html, img_flew.png, and style.css. The main editor area has the following CSS:

```
div {
    width: 100px;
    display: flex;
    margin: 25vh;
    justify-content: center;
    height: 100px;
    background: #rgb(0, 200, 255);
    transition: width 2s, height 2s, transform 2s;
}
div:hover {
    width: 300px;
    height: 300px;
    transform: rotate(180deg);
}
```

To the right is a browser window displaying the result. The title bar says "CSS Trans..." and the address bar shows "127.0.0.1:5500/index.html". The page content is titled "Transition" and contains the text "box" above a single blue square. The browser taskbar at the bottom shows various icons.

15. Transition

The screenshot shows a code editor with two tabs open: 'index.html' and '# style.css'. The '# style.css' tab contains the following CSS code:

```
div {
    width: 100px;
    height: 100px;
    background-color: red;
    position: relative;
    animation-name: gerak;
    animation-duration: 4s;
    animation-delay: 2s;
}

@keyframes gerak {
    0% {background-color: red; left:0px; top:0px;}
    25% {background-color: yellow; left:200px; top:0px;}
    50% {background-color: blue; left:200px; top:200px;}
    75% {background-color: green; left:0px; top:200px;}
    100% {background-color: red; left:0px; top:0px;}
}
```

To the right, a browser window displays the result of the CSS. It shows a square element that changes color from red to yellow to blue to green over time, demonstrating the transition effect.

16. Tooltip

The screenshot shows a code editor with two tabs open: 'index.html' and '# style.css'. The '# style.css' tab contains the following CSS code:

```
div.tooltip {
    position: relative;
    display: inline-block;
    border-bottom: 1px solid black;
}

div.tooltip .tooltiptext {
    position: absolute;
    bottom: -10px;
    left: 50%;
    width: fit-content;
    background-color: white;
    border: 1px solid black;
    padding: 5px;
    font-size: 10px;
    z-index: 1;
    opacity: 0;
    visibility: hidden;
    transition: opacity 0.3s, visibility 0.3s;
}

div.tooltip:hover .tooltiptext {
    opacity: 1;
    visibility: visible;
}
```

To the right, a browser window displays the result of the CSS. It shows a tooltip text 'Tooltip text' appearing when the mouse hovers over a specific element.

17. Style Image

The screenshot shows a code editor interface with two tabs open: style.css and #style.css. The #style.css tab contains the following CSS code:

```
img {
  border-radius: 55%;}
```

Below the code editor is a browser window displaying the result. The image is a circular version of SpongeBob SquarePants, where his body is shaped into a circle while his head and arms remain in their original forms.

18. Reflection

The screenshot shows a code editor interface with two tabs open: style.css and #style.css. The #style.css tab contains the following CSS code:

```
img {
  -webkit-box-reflect: right;}
```

Below the code editor is a browser window displaying the result. The image shows two orange heart shapes reflected in a wavy black line, with the word "Reflection" written above the line.

19. Object-Fit

The screenshot shows a code editor with two tabs: 'index.html' and '# style.css'. The 'index.html' tab contains the following HTML code:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
    <title>Dokumentasi CSS Advance</title>
    <link rel="stylesheet" href="style.css">
</head>
<body>
    <h1>Object-Fit</h1>
    
</body>
</html>
```

The '# style.css' tab contains the following CSS rule:

```
img {
    width: 300px;
    height: 300px;
    object-fit: cover;
    object-position: 15% 10%;}
```

To the right of the code editor is a browser window displaying the result. The page title is 'Object-Fit'. It features a large, orange heart-shaped logo centered on the page, which is perfectly scaled and positioned according to the 'object-fit: cover;' rule.

20. Object-Position

The screenshot shows a code editor with two tabs: 'index.html' and '# style.css'. The '# style.css' tab contains the following CSS rule:

```
img {
    width: 300px;
    height: 300px;
    object-fit: cover;
    object-position: 15% 10%;}
```

To the right of the code editor is a browser window displaying the result. The page title is 'Object-Position'. It features a large, orange heart-shaped logo centered on the page, with its top-left corner shifted towards the top-left corner of the container by 15% of the width and 10% of the height, as specified by the 'object-position' rule.

21. Masking

The screenshot shows a code editor with two tabs: 'index.html' and 'style.css'. The 'index.html' tab contains the following HTML code:

```
<html lang="en">
</head>
<h1>Masking</h1>
<div class="mask1">
    <p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Reiciendis dicta repellat exercitationem laudantium numquam quos recusandae suscipit corporis distinctio? Nostrum soluta fugit, ad culpa tempora eaque magnam earum est quasi.</p>
    <p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Alias nam neque dolore in nulla recusandae odio ipsum, enim eius adipisci temporibus esse unde. Cumque itaque beatae laborum laudantium iste maxime!</p>
</div>
</body>
</html>
```

The 'style.css' tab contains the following CSS code:

```
.mask1 {
    background-color: #fff;
    border: none;
    color: black;
    padding: 20px;
    text-align: center;
    text-decoration: none;
    display: inline-block;
    font-size: 16px;
    margin: 4px 2px;
    cursor: pointer;
}
```

To the right, a browser window displays the result. It shows two paragraphs of placeholder text ('Lorem ipsum...') with a yellow-to-white gradient mask applied to the first paragraph. The second paragraph is unaffected.

22. Button

The screenshot shows a code editor with two tabs: 'index.html' and 'style.css'. The 'style.css' tab contains the following CSS code:

```
.button {
    background-color: #aa0404;
    border: none;
    color: white;
    padding: 20px;
    text-align: center;
    text-decoration: none;
    display: inline-block;
    font-size: 16px;
    margin: 4px 2px;
    cursor: pointer;
}

.button1 {border-radius: 20px;}
.button2 {border-radius: 5px;}
.button3 {border-radius: 10px;}
.button4 {border-radius: 15px;}
.button5 {border-radius: 75%;}
```

To the right, a browser window displays five red buttons with different border-radius values: '20px', '5px', '10px', '15px', and '75%'. The '75%' button is notably rounded on all four corners.

23. Pagination

The screenshot shows a code editor on the left and a web browser on the right. The code editor displays the following CSS code:

```
.pagination { display: inline-block; } .pagination a { color: black; float: left; padding: 8px 16px; text-decoration: none; transition: background-color .3s; border: 1px solid #ddd; } .pagination a.active { background-color: #ff0000; color: white; border: 1px solid #000000; } .pagination a:hover:not(.active) {background-color: #ddd;}
```

The browser window on the right shows a page titled "Pagination" with a navigation bar containing links numbered 1 through 6. The link labeled "2" is highlighted with a red background.

24. Multiple Columns

The screenshot shows a code editor on the left and a web browser on the right. The code editor displays the following CSS code:

```
.koran { column-count: 3; column-gap: 40px; }
```

The browser window on the right shows a page titled "Multiple Columns" with three columns of text. The first column contains: "Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Molestias cum pariatur vero a,". The second column contains: "accusamus, ab modi enim esse neque reprehenderit repudiandae eveniet ducimus ipsam! Porro,". The third column contains: "cumque? In sapiente corporis perspiciatis."

25. User Interface

The screenshot shows a code editor on the left and a browser window on the right. The code editor displays the following CSS:

```
.box{border: 2px solid; padding: 20px; width: 300px; resize: both; overflow: auto;}
```

The browser window shows a page titled "User interface" with the content "User interface" and a paragraph of placeholder text: "Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipiscing elit. Molestias cum pariatur vero a, accusamus, ab modi enim esse neque reprehenderit repudiandae eveniet ducimus ipsam! Porro, cumque? In sapiente corporis perspiciatis."

26. Variables var function

The screenshot shows a code editor on the left and a browser window on the right. The code editor displays the following CSS:

```
:root { --blue: #1100ff; --gray: #a5a5a5; } body { background-color: var(--blue); } h2 { border-bottom: 2px solid var(--blue); } .container { color: var(--blue); background-color: var(--gray); padding: 15px; } button { background-color: var(--gray); color: var(--blue); border: 1px solid var(--blue); padding: 5px; }
```

The browser window shows a page titled "Variables var function" with a blue background. A section titled "Lorem Ipsum" contains the text "Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Etiam semper diam at erat pulvinar, at pulvinar felis blandit." Below the text are two buttons: "Yes" and "No".

27. Overriding Variables

The screenshot shows a code editor interface with an HTML file named 'index.html' and a CSS file named 'style.css'. The HTML contains a heading 'Overriding Variables' and a paragraph with two buttons ('Yes' and 'No'). The CSS file defines a variable \$color and uses it to style the paragraph. A browser window next to the editor shows the rendered content with the text 'Overriding Variables' and 'Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Etiam semper diam at erat pulvinar, at pulvinar felis blandit.' followed by a 'Yes' button.

```
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
    <title>Dokumentasi CSS</title>
    <link rel="stylesheet" href="style.css">
</head>
<body>
    <h1>Overriding Variables</h1>
    <div class="container">
        <h2>Lorem Ipsum</h2>
        <p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Etiam semper diam at erat pulvinar, at pulvinar felis blandit.</p>
        <p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Etiam semper diam at erat pulvinar, at pulvinar felis blandit.</p>
        <p><button>Yes</button><br><button>No</button></p>
    </div>
</body>
</html>
```

```
/* style.css */
:root {
    --color: red;
}

.container p {
    color: var(--color);
}
```

28. Variables & Js

The screenshot shows a code editor interface with an HTML file named 'index.html' and a JavaScript file named 'myScript.js'. The HTML contains a heading 'Get and Change CSS Variable With JavaScript' and a paragraph with two buttons ('Yes' and 'No'). The JavaScript file contains functions 'myFunction_get()' and 'myFunction_set()' which interact with a CSS variable \$color. A browser window next to the editor shows the rendered content with the text 'Get and Change CSS Variable With JavaScript' and 'Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Etiam semper diam at erat pulvinar, at pulvinar felis blandit.' followed by a 'Yes' button. Below the browser window are two buttons: 'Get CSS Variable with JavaScript' and 'Change CSS Variable with JavaScript'.

```
<html>
<head>
    <link href="style.css" type="text/css" rel="stylesheet"/>
</head>
<body>
    <h1>Get and Change CSS Variable With JavaScript</h1>
    <div class="container">
        <h2>Lorem Ipsum</h2>
        <p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Etiam semper diam at erat pulvinar, at pulvinar felis blandit.</p>
        <p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Etiam semper diam at erat pulvinar, at pulvinar felis blandit.</p>
        <p><button>Yes</button><br><button>No</button></p>
    </div>
</body>
</html>
```

```
/* style.css */
:root {
    --color: red;
}

.container p {
    color: var(--color);
}

/* myScript.js */
function myFunction_get() {
    alert("Get CSS Variable with JavaScript");
}

function myFunction_set() {
    alert("Change CSS Variable with JavaScript");
}
```

29. Variables & Media Query

The screenshot shows a code editor with an open file named 'style.css'. The code defines several CSS variables and uses them in a media query. A browser window next to it displays the resulting page with the heading 'Lorem Ipsum'.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1">
<style>
/* Variable declarations */
:root {
--blue: #0090ff;
--white: #ffffff;
}

.container {
--fontsize: 25px;
}

/* Styles */
body {
background-color: var(--blue);
}

h2 {
border-bottom: 2px solid var(--blue);
}

.container {
color: var(--blue);
background-color: var(--white);
padding: 15px;
font-size: var(--fontsize);
}

```

Using Variables in Media Queries

Lorem Ipsum

When the browser's width is 450px or wider, set the --fontsize variable value to 50px and the --blue variable value to lightblue. Resize the browser window to see the effect.

30. Box-Sizing

The screenshot shows a code editor with an open file named 'index.html'. It contains HTML code with a 'div1' element and a 'div2' element nested within a 'div1'. The 'div1' has a large amount of placeholder text. A browser window next to it shows the rendered page with a red border around the 'div2' element.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
<meta charset="UTF-8">
<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
<title>Dokumentasi CSS</title>
<link rel="stylesheet" href="style.css">
</head>
<h1>Box-sizing</h1>
<div class="div1">Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Minima quisquam, eveniet optio esse porro explicabo ipsam ab possimus repudiandae expedita, fugiat sapiente, voluptatibus enim molestias. Ut querat ab repudiandae perspiciatis.</div>
<br>
<div class="div2">Michael</div>
</body>
</html>
```

Box-sizing

Michael

31. Media Query

The screenshot shows a code editor with a file named style.css open. The code contains CSS rules for a menu system. It includes a general rule for .wrapper and .main, followed by a rule for #leftsidebar (width: auto; float: none; margin-left: 4px;). Then there's a rule for #menulist (margin: 0; padding: 0;). The main part of the code is a media query @media screen and (min-width: 480px) { which applies styles to #leftsidebar (width: 200px; float: left;) and #main (margin-left: 216px;). Below the code editor is a browser window displaying the result. The browser title is "Media Query". The content shows a horizontal menu with five items: "Menu-item 1", "Menu-item 2", "Menu-item 3", "Menu-item 4", and "Menu-item 5". A note says: "Resize the browser window to see the effect!". A detailed description below states: "This example shows a menu that will float to the left of the page if the viewport is 480 pixels wide or wider. If the viewport is less than 480 pixels, the menu will be on top of the content."

```
.wrapper {overflow: auto;}
#main {margin-left: 4px;}
#leftsidebar {
    width: auto;
    float: none;
    margin-left: 4px;
}
#menulist {
    margin: 0;
    padding: 0;
}

@media screen and (min-width: 480px) {
    #leftsidebar {width: 200px; float: left;}
    #main {margin-left: 216px;}
}
```

32. MQ Examples

The screenshot shows a code editor with a file named style.css open. The code demonstrates responsive design techniques. It starts with a global rule * { box-sizing: border-box; } followed by a rule for .column (float: left; width: 25%; padding: 20px;). Then there's a rule for .row:after (content: "", display: table; clear: both;). The final part of the code is a media query @media screen and (max-width: 992px) { which applies a width of 50% to .column, and another media query @media screen and (max-width: 600px) { which applies a width of 100% to .column. Below the code editor is a browser window displaying the result. The browser title is "MQ Examples". The content is divided into four columns labeled "Kolom 1", "Kolom 2", "Kolom 3", and "Kolom 4". Each column contains placeholder text: "Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Delectus reiciendis a beatae minima tempora eos. Debitis culpa aliquam tempora inventore blanditiis dolores, libero quos, laboriosam quisquam accusantium, consectetur tenetur suscipit!" for Kolom 1 and Kolom 2, and "Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing elit. Eligendi labore error quidem quam culpa ad deserunt tempore, mollitia temporibus veritatis quisquam totam, soluta ipsam recusandae sint iure, doloribus sit nesciunt." for Kolom 3 and Kolom 4.

```
* {
    box-sizing: border-box;
}
.column {
    float: left;
    width: 25%;
    padding: 20px;
}
.row:after {
    content: "";
    display: table;
    clear: both;
}

@media screen and (max-width: 992px) {
    .column {
        width: 50%;
    }
}

@media screen and (max-width: 600px) {
    .column {
        width: 100%;
    }
}
```

33. Flexbox

The screenshot shows a code editor with an HTML file named index.html and a CSS file named style.css. The HTML contains a flex container with three items labeled 1, 2, and 3. The browser preview on the right shows three yellow rectangular boxes arranged horizontally.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
    <title>Dokumentasi CSS</title>
    <link rel="stylesheet" href="style.css">
</head>
<body>
    <h1>Flexbox</h1>
    <div class="flex-container">
        <div>1</div>
        <div>2</div>
        <div>3</div>
    </div>
</body>
</html>
```

34. Flex Container

The screenshot shows a code editor with an HTML file named index.html and a CSS file named style.css. The HTML contains a flex container with three items labeled 1, 2, and 3. The browser preview on the right shows three white rectangular boxes with red borders, stacked vertically.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
    <title>Dokumentasi CSS</title>
    <link rel="stylesheet" href="style.css">
</head>
<body>
    <h1>Flex Container</h1>
    <div class="flex-container">
        <div>1</div>
        <div>2</div>
        <div>3</div>
    </div>
</body>
</html>
```

35. Flex Items

The screenshot shows a code editor on the left and a browser preview on the right. The code editor displays the following CSS:

```
.flex-container {
  display: flex;
  height: 280px;
  background-color: #4f4949;
}

.flex-container > div {
  background-color: #rgb(204, 0, 250);
  color: #rgb(0, 0, 0);
  width: 100px;
  margin: 10px;
  text-align: center;
  line-height: 75px;
  font-size: 30px;
}
```

The browser preview shows four square boxes labeled 1, 2, 3, and 4, arranged horizontally with some spacing between them.

36. Flex Responsive

The screenshot shows a code editor on the left and a browser preview on the right. The code editor displays the following CSS:

```
* {
  box-sizing: border-box;
}

.flex-container {
  display: flex;
  flex-wrap: wrap;
  font-size: 30px;
  text-align: center;
}

.flex-item-left {
  background-color: #f1f1f1;
  padding: 10px;
  flex: 50%;
}

.flex-item-right {
  background-color: #dodgerblue;
  padding: 10px;
  flex: 50%;
}

@media (max-width: 800px) {
  .flex-item-right, .flex-item-left {
    flex: 100%;
}
}
```

The browser preview shows two horizontal boxes, one blue and one white, which merge into a single large box when the screen width is reduced.