

**PRACTICE REPORT**  
**WEB PROGRAMMING LAB WORKS**  
**MODULE 7**  
***“CSS (Cascading Style Sheets)”***



**Assembled by:**  
**ONIC AGUSTINO**  
**L200234275**  
**X**

**PROGRAM STUDI TEKNIK INFORMATIKA**  
**FAKULTAS KOMUNIKASI DAN INFORMATIKA**  
**UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SURAKARTA**  
**TAHUN 2024/2025**

## PRACTICE

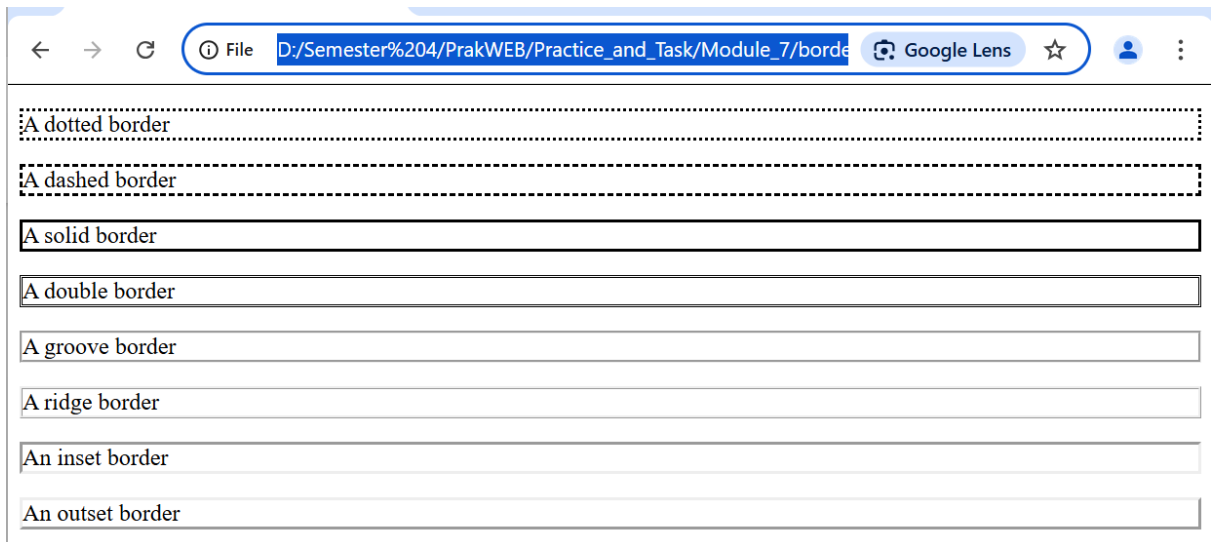
### 1. Experiment 1 (Border)

```
Module_7 > <> border.html > html > head > style > p.ridge
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>Border</title>
7      <style type="text/css">
8          p.dotted {border-style: dotted;}
9          p.dashed {border-style: dashed;}
10         p.solid {border-style: solid;}
11         p.double {border-style: double;}
12         p.groove {border-style: groove;}
13         p.ridge {border-style: ridge;}
14         p.inset {border-style: inset;}
15         p.outset {border-style: outset;}
16     </style>
17 </head>
18 <body>
19     <p class="dotted">A dotted border</p>
20     <p class="dashed">A dashed border</p>
21     <p class="solid">A solid border</p>
22     <p class="double">A double border</p>
23     <p class="groove">A groove border</p>
24     <p class="ridge">A ridge border</p>
25     <p class="inset">An inset border</p>
26     <p class="outset">An outset border</p>
27 </body>
28 </html>
```

Picture 1.1 The Code.

(Explanation)

This HTML code displays different types of borders on paragraph elements using CSS. In the `<style>` section, several classes such as `.dotted`, `.dashed`, `.solid`, `.double`, `.groove`, `.ridge`, `.inset`, and `.outset` are defined with different `border-style` properties. Then, inside `<body>`, some `<p>` elements are assigned these classes to display various border styles, such as dotted, dashed, solid, double, as well as three-dimensional effects such as groove, ridge, inset, and outset. By using this code, users can understand the different appearance of each border type in CSS. This is useful for improving the design of web pages by varying the border style on certain elements.



Picture 1.2 The Output.

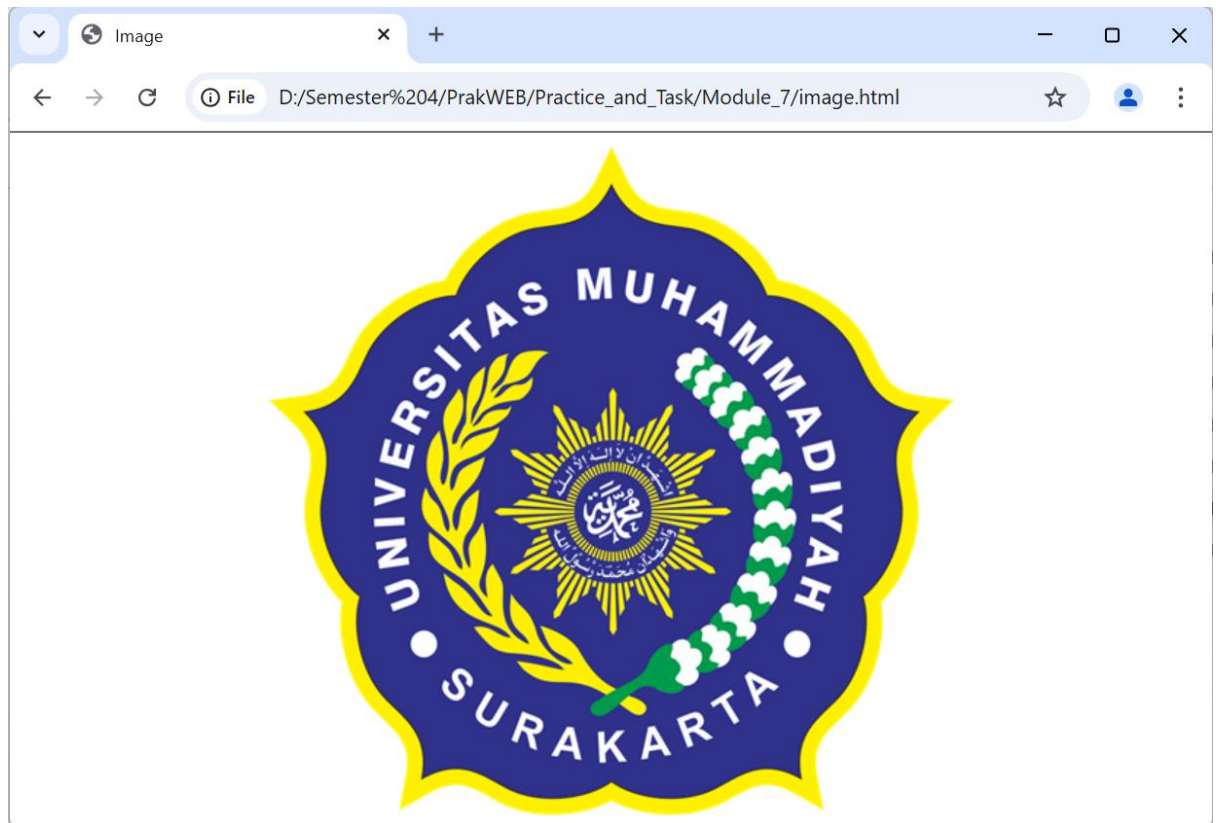
## 2. Experiment 2 (Image)

```
Module_7 > <> image.html > html > body
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>Image</title>
7      <style type="text/css">
8          body{
9              background-image: url('ums.png');
10             background-repeat: no-repeat;
11             background-position: center center;
12             background-attachment: fixed;
13         }
14     </style>
15 </head>
16 <body>
17
18 </body>
19 </html>
```

Picture 2.1 the code.

### (Explanation)

This HTML code displays a web page with a background image using CSS. In the ``<style>`` section, the `background-image` property is used to set the `'ums.png'` image as the page background. The `background-repeat: no-repeat;` property ensures that the image does not repeat, while the `background-position: center center;` property keeps the image centered on the page horizontally and vertically. In addition, the `background-attachment: fixed;` property ensures that the background image remains still while the user scrolls the page. With this code, the web page gets a more attractive look with the background image fixed at the center position.



Picture 2.2 the output.

### 3. Trial 3 (Shadow)

```
Module_7 > shadow.html
1  <html>
2  <head>
3      <title>Shadow</title>
4      <style type="text/css">
5          H1{text-shadow: 5px 5px 5px #FF0000}
6          .posisi1 {position: relative; top: 15;
7              left: 25; z-index: 10; color: #000000; font-family: arial; font-size: 25pt}
8          .posisi2 {position: relative; top: -22
9              ; left: 28; z-index: 6; color: #00ccff; font-family: Arial; font-size: 25pt}
10         .posisi3 {position: relative; top: -59
11             ; left: 29; z-index: 6; color: #ff00ff; font-family: Arial; font-size: 25pt};
12     </style>
13 </head>
14 <body>
15     <div class="posisi1">Web Programming with CSS</div>
16     <div class="posisi2">Web Programming with CSS</div>
17     <div class="posisi3">Web Programming with CSS</div>
18     <h1>Shadow Effects with CSS3</h1>
19 </body>
20 </html>
```

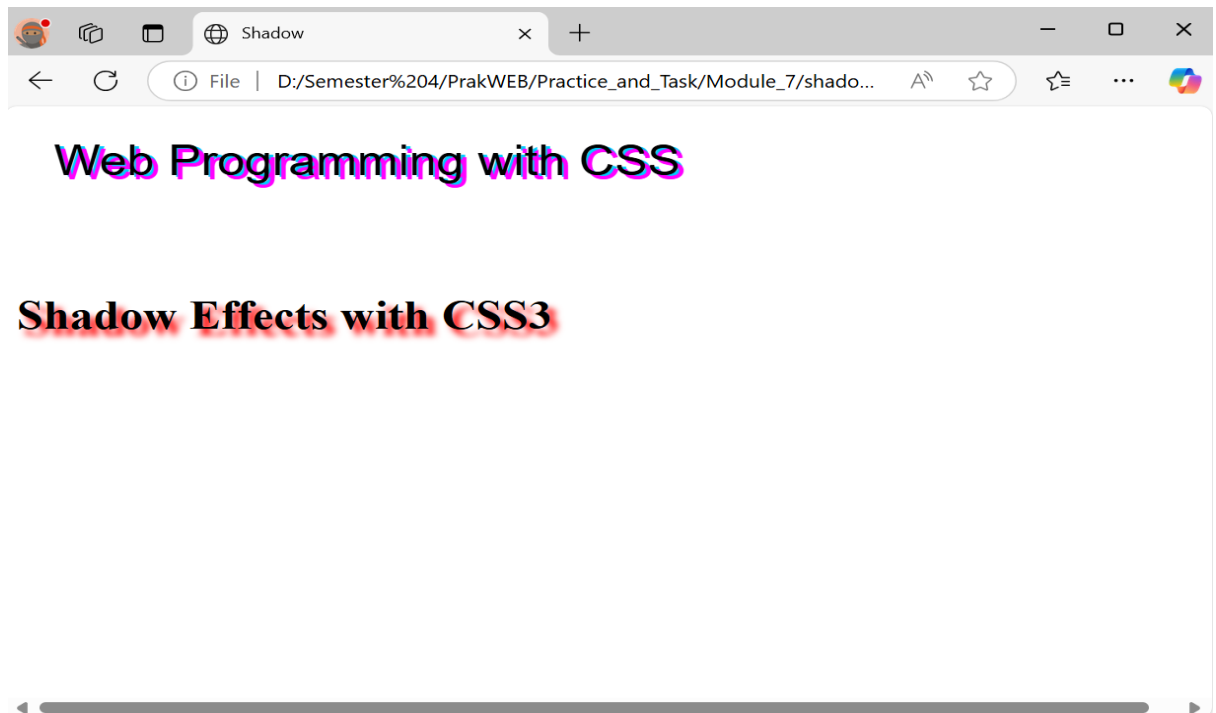
Picture 3.1 the code.

#### (Explanation)

This HTML code demonstrates the text shadow and relative positioning effects using CSS. The `text-shadow` property is applied to the `

# ` element, giving it a red shadow effect with a 5px horizontal, vertical, and blur shift. Additionally, three ` ` elements with the classes `.posisi1`, `.posisi2`, and `.posisi3` have the same text

but are positioned slightly differently using `position: relative`, creating a stacked text effect with different colors (black, light blue, and purple). The `z-index` property is used to control the stacking order of the elements so that the text shadow effect is clearly visible.



Picture 3.2 the output.

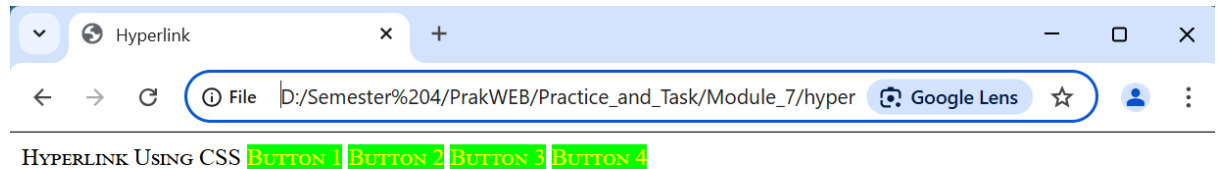
#### 4. Experiment 4 (Hyperlink)

```
Module_7 > <> hyperlink.html > html
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>Hyperlink</title>
7      <style type="text/css">
8          body{font-variant: small-caps;}
9          A:link {text-decoration: none; color: yellow; background-color: lime;}
10         A:visited {text-decoration: none; color: green; background-color: lime;}
11         A:active {text-decoration: none; color: yellow; background-color: lime;}
12         A:hover {text-decoration: underline; color: white; background-color: lime;}
13     </style>
14 </head>
15 <body>
16     Hyperlink Using CSS
17     <a href="#">Button 1</a>
18     <a href="#">Button 2</a>
19     <a href="#">Button 3</a>
20     <a href="#">Button 4</a>
21 </body>
22 </html>
```

Picture 4.1 the code.

(Explanation)

This HTML code applies special styles to hyperlinks using CSS. The `font-variant: small-caps;` property on the `<body>` element changes all text to small caps. Four CSS rules are applied to the `<a>` element to change the appearance of hyperlinks under various conditions: `A:link` sets the text color to yellow on a green background for unvisited links, `A:visited` changes the text color to green after the link is visited, `A:active` retains the yellow color when the link is clicked, and `A:hover` adds an underline and changes the text color to white when the cursor hovers over the link. With these rules, the appearance of hyperlinks becomes more attractive and responsive to user interaction.



---

Picture 4.2 the output.

## 5. Experiment 5 (Form Using External Style)

```
Module_7 > <> form.html > html > body > form
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>Form</title>
7      <link rel="stylesheet" href="style.css" type="text/css" />
8    </head>
9    <body>
10     <h2><marquee>Free Registration</marquee></h2>
11     <form action="process.php" method="post" name="form">
12       <table width="68%" border="0" align="center" cellpadding="0">
13         <tr>
14           <td class="td" width="15%">Nama</td>
15           <td width="2%">:</td>
16           <td width="83%"><input type="text" name="txtName" id="txtName" /></td>
17         </tr>
18         <tr>
19           <td class="td">Birth Date</td>
20           <td>:</td>
21           <td>
22             <input
23               type="text"
24               name="txtDate"
25               id="txtDate"
26               size="4"
27               maxlength="2"
28             />
29             <input
30               type="text"
31               name="txtMonth"
32               id="txtMonth"
33               size="4"
34               maxlength="2"
35             />
36             <input
37               type="text"
38               name="txtYear"
39               id="txtYear"
40               size="8"
41               maxlength="4"
42             />
43           </td>
44         </tr>
45         <tr>
46           <td class="td">Alamat</td>
47           <td>&nbsp;</td>
48           <td>
49             <textarea
50               name="txtAddress"
51               id="txtAddress"
52               cols="40"
53               rows="2"
54             ></textarea>
55           </td>
56         </tr>
57         <tr>
58           <td class="td">City</td>
```

```

59         <td>:</td>
60         <td><input type="text" name="txtCity" id="txtCity" /></td>
61     </tr>
62     <tr>
63         <td>&nbsp;</td>
64         <td>&nbsp;</td>
65         <td>
66             <input type="submit" name="btnSend" id="btnSend" value="Send" />
67             <input
68                 type="reset"
69                 name="btnCancel"
70                 id="btnCancel"
71                 value="Cancel"
72             />
73         </td>
74     </tr>
75 </table>
76 </form>
77 </body>
78 </html>
Module_7 > # style.css > ...
1  body{background: blue;}
2  h2{font-family: comic sans ms; background-color: red; text-align: center;}
3  table{background: grey;}
4  .td{font-weight: bold;}

```

Picture 5.1 the code.

#### (Explanation)

This HTML code displays a simple registration form with multiple inputs using a table for organization. The form has several input fields, including a name (`txtName`), a date of birth consisting of three separate inputs for the day, month, and year (`txtDate`, `txtMonth`, `txtYear`), an address (`txtAddress`), and a city (`txtCity`). The "Send" button (`btnSend`) is used to send the data to the `process.php` file via the `POST` method, while the "Cancel" button (`btnCancel`) is used to reset the form. The "Free Registration" title uses the `<marquee>` element, which makes the text move, although this element is considered obsolete in modern HTML standards. Additionally, there is a small error with the `cellpandding` attribute, which should be written as `cellpadding` to function correctly.



The image shows a web browser window with a single tab titled "Form". The address bar displays the file path "D:/Semester%204/PrakWEB/Practice\_and\_Task/Module\_7/form.". The page has a blue background. At the top, there is a red horizontal bar with the text "Free Registration" in black. Below this bar, there is a gray rectangular area containing a registration form. The form has the following fields and labels:

- Nama :** followed by a single-line text input field.
- Birth Date :** followed by three separate single-line text input fields, likely for day, month, and year.
- Alamat :** followed by a single-line text input field.
- City :** followed by a single-line text input field.

At the bottom of the gray area, there are two buttons: "Send" and "Cancel".

Picture 5.2 the output.

## ASSIGNMENT

1. Create a form border in experiment 5 using one of the border styles in eperiment  
1 Write the script and attach the results that appear in the browser.

```
Module_7 > <> form.html > html > body > form.table1 > table
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>Form</title>
7      <link rel="stylesheet" href="style.css" type="text/css" />
8    </head>
9    <body>
10     <h2><marquee>Free Registration</marquee></h2>
11     <form action="process.php" method="post" name="form" class="table1">
12       <table width="100%" border="0" align="center" cellpadding="0">
13         <tr>
14           <td class="td" width="15%">Nama</td>
15           <td width="2%">:</td>
16           <td width="83%"><input type="text" name="txtName" id="txtName" /></td>
17         </tr>
18         <tr>
19           <td class="td">Birth Date</td>
20           <td>:</td>
21           <td>
22             <input
23               type="text"
24               name="txtDate"
25               id="txtDate"
26               size="4"
27               maxlength="2"
28             />/
29             <input
30               type="text"
31               name="txtMonth"
32               id="txtMonth"
33               size="4"
34               maxlength="2"
35             />/
36             <input
37               type="text"
38               name="txtYear"
39               id="txtYear"
40               size="8"
41               maxlength="4"
42             />
```

```

43     </td>
44 </tr>
45 <tr>
46     <td class="td">Alamat</td>
47     <td>&nbsp;</td>
48     <td>
49         <textarea
50             name="txtAddress"
51             id="txtAddress"
52             cols="40"
53             rows="2"
54         ></textarea>
55     </td>
56 </tr>
57 <tr>
58     <td class="td">City</td>
59     <td>:</td>
60     <td><input type="text" name="txtCity" id="txtCity" /></td>
61 </tr>
62 <tr>
63     <td>&nbsp;</td>
64     <td>&nbsp;</td>
65     <td>
66         <input type="submit" name="btnSend" id="btnSend" value="Send" />
67         <input
68             type="reset"
69             name="btnCancel"
70             id="btnCancel"
71             value="Cancel"
72         />
73     </td>
74 </tr>
75 </table>
76 </form>
77 </body>
78 </html>

```

```

Module_7 > # style.css > ...
1  body{background: blue;}
2  h2{font-family: comic sans ms; background-color: red; text-align: center;}
3  table{background: grey;}
4  .td{font-weight: bold;}
5  form.table1{border-style: dashed;}
6

```

Picture 1.1 the code html and css

(Explanation)

This HTML and CSS code creates a simple registration form with a predefined design. The form uses a table (<table>) to position the inputs, with fields including name, date of birth (separated into day, month, and year), address, and city. In the <style> section,

the page has a blue background (`background: blue;`), while the `h2` heading uses the *Comic Sans MS* font, has a red background, and is centered. The form has a dashed border (`border-style: dashed;`) with a gray table (`background: grey;`), and the text within the `<td>` is made bold using the `.td` class.

(Screenshot Output)

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the title 'Form'. The address bar displays the file path: `D:/Semester%204/PrakWEB/Practice_and_Task/Module_7/form.html`. The page has a solid blue background. At the top, there is a red horizontal bar containing the text 'Free Registration' in a bold, black, sans-serif font. Below this bar is a registration form enclosed in a dashed black border. The form contains a gray table with the following structure:

<b>Nama</b>	:	<input type="text"/>
<b>Birth Date</b>	:	<input type="text"/> / <input type="text"/> / <input type="text"/>
<b>Alamat</b>	:	<input type="text"/>
<b>City</b>	:	<input type="text"/>
<input type="button" value="Send"/> <input type="button" value="Cancel"/>		

Picture 1.2 the output.