

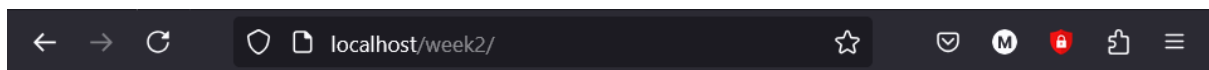
JOBSHEET-2: CSS

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Link github: <https://github.com/Garrss/Desain-dan-Pemograman-Web/tree/main/week2>

Practical Section 1



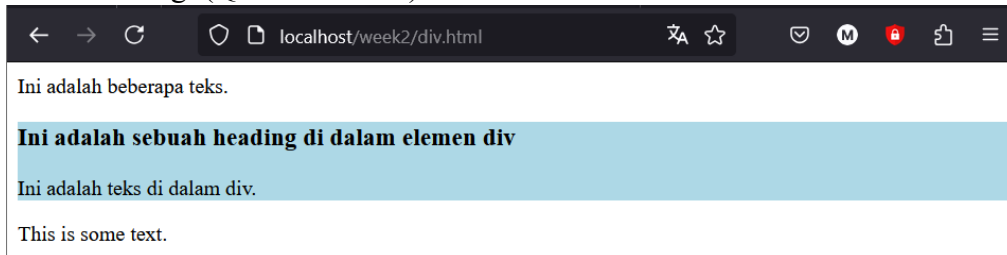
```
week2 > index.html > html > body
1 <html>
2   <head>
3     <title>Main Page</title>
4     <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="style.css" />
5   </head>
6   <body>
7     <h2>Welcome To Dasarweb</h2>
8   </body>
9 </html>
10
```

```
week2 > # style.css > h2
1 h2 {
2   color: orange;
3   font-family: Trebuchet MS;
4   text-align: center;
5 }
6
```

Practical Section 2

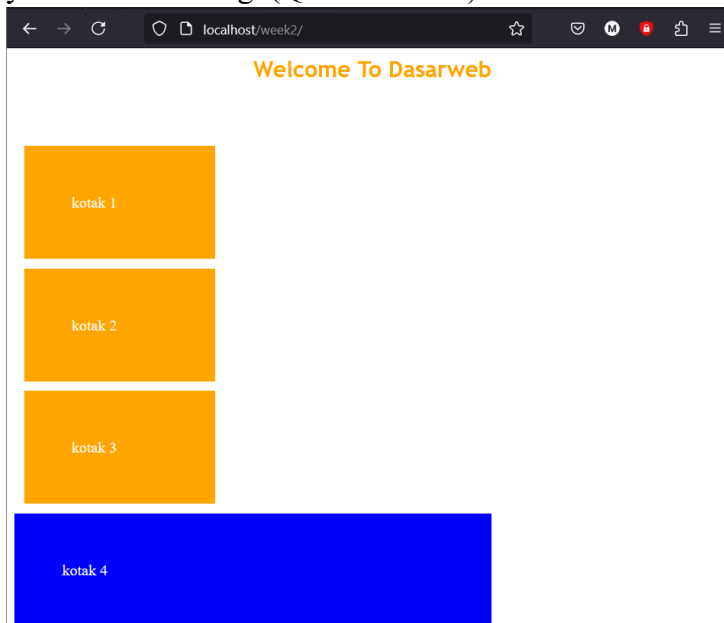
```
week2 > div.html > html > body > p
1 <html>
2   <body>
3     <p>Ini adalah beberapa teks.</p>
4
5     <div style="background-color: lightblue">
6       <h3>Ini adalah sebuah heading di dalam elemen div</h3>
7       <p>Ini adalah teks di dalam div.</p>
8     </div>
9
10    <p>This is some text.</p>
11  </body>
12 </html>
13
```

1. What do you understand from using div on the file? Record below your understanding. (Question No. 1)



The `<div>` element in HTML is a block-level placeholder used to group HTML elements, allowing the application of styles or layouts to specific pieces of content.

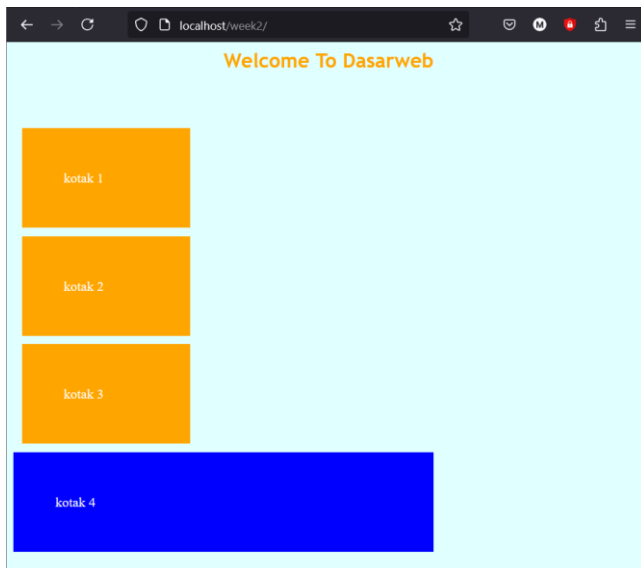
2. What do you understand from the use of class and id in index.html? Record below your understanding. (Question No.2)



Class: used for styling multiple elements, can be reused across multiple elements.

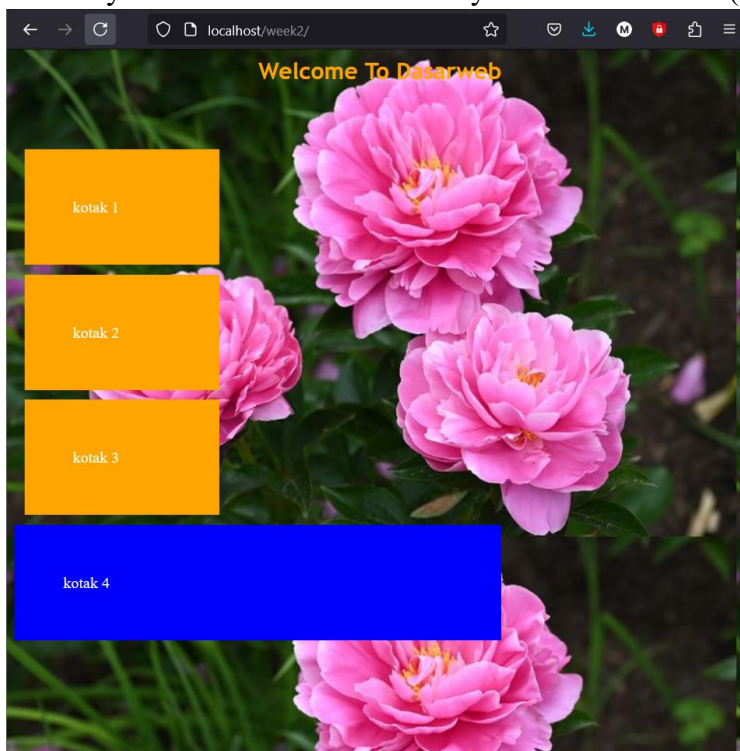
Id: used for uniquely styling or identifying a single element, should be unique in the HTML document.

3. Record your observations and write your answer below. (Question No. 3)



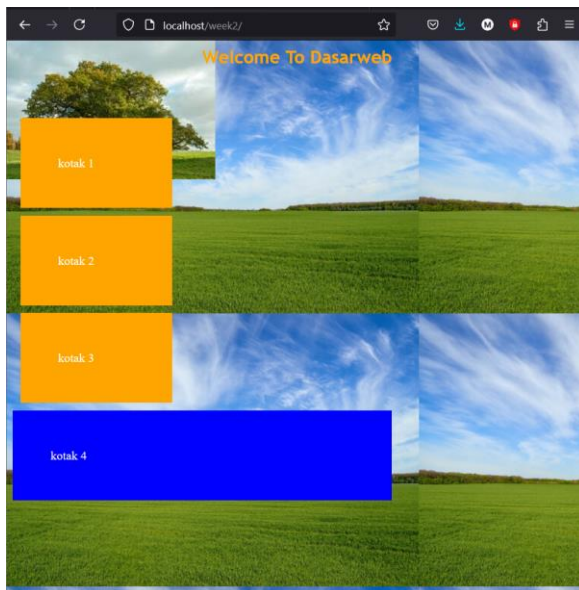
The background will change to a light cyan color, and the text in the box will be visible and white, because the color of the box has not changed.

4. Record your observations and write your answer below. (Question No. 4)



The background will change to flowers, because the background is linked to the URL "bunga2.jpg".

5. Record your observations and write your answer below. (Question No. 5)



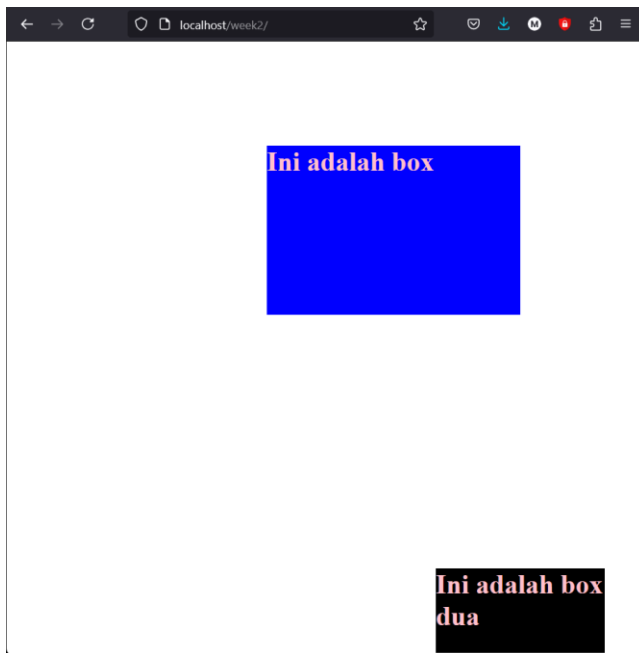
The body will display two background images: one that does not repeat (Tree1.jpg) and one that repeats (field1.jpg). The overall background effect will be a combination of these two images.

6. Note here what you observe from the code above. (Question No. 6)



- The first <div> with the class "box" will appear with a blue background, pink text, and dimensions of 300px width and 200px height. It will have a 30-pixel margin on all sides, creating space around it.
- The second <div> with the class "box-dua" will appear with a black background, pink text, and dimensions of 200px width and 100px height. The margin-left: 500px will push this element 500 pixels to the right from the left edge of its parent container, creating a horizontal offset.
- Both <div> elements will have a consistent style for the <h1> text (pink color), but they will have different background colors, dimensions, and margin settings, resulting in different visual positions and sizes on the page.

7. Note here what you observe from the code above. (Question No. 7)



the margin on .box will be bigger, because previously it was 30px, now it is 300px.

8. Record your observations and write your answer below.



- The <h2> heading will be centered horizontally on the page.
- The first <div> with the class "box" will have a blue background, centered "cornsilk"-colored text, and a size of 300px width and 200px height. The padding: 20px will add 20 pixels of space inside the border on all sides, creating additional inner space between the border and its content.
- The second <div> with the class "box-dua" will have a red background, centered "cornsilk"-colored text, and a size of 600px width and 100px height. The padding-left: 70px will add 70 pixels of space inside the left side of the border only, creating extra space on the left side of the content but not on the other sides.

9. Record your observations and write your answer below. (Question No. 9)



Belajar Padding dengan CSS



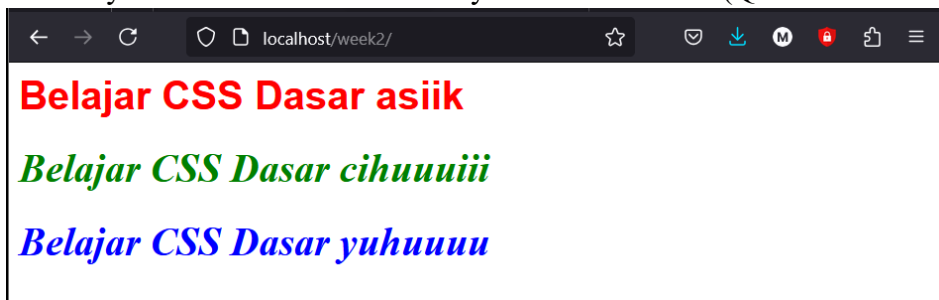
Ini adalah box



Ini adalah box dua

padding on .box will be bigger. Because previously the padding size was 20px, it has become 200px.

10. Record your observations and write your answer below (Question No. 10)



Belajar CSS Dasar asiik

Belajar CSS Dasar cihuuuiii

Belajar CSS Dasar yuhuuuu

- This code demonstrates how using different CSS classes can apply various text styles to `<h1>` elements:
 - tulisan_satu sets the color and font type.
 - tulisan_dua emphasizes a larger font size and italic style.
 - tulisan_tiga emphasizes a blue color with bold weight and oblique style.
- Each `<h1>` element will have a unique appearance due to the different colors, font sizes, types, and styles applied by each class.

11. Write the code you added here (Question No. 12)



[Klik di sini](#)



- The CSS is designed to style the link in the following ways:
Set a font size of 20pt.
Change the text color to blue when the link is in its default state and to red when hovered over.
- Due to the mismatch in class names between the HTML and CSS, the styles will not be applied. To fix this, the class name in the HTML should match the class selector in the CSS (Link should be changed to link or vice versa).

12. Write the code you added here (Question No. 12)

13. Record your observations and write your answer below (Question No. 13)





Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua. Ut enim ad minim veniam, quis nostrud exercitation ullamco laboris nisi ut aliquip ex ea commodo consequat. Duis aute irure dolor in reprehenderit in voluptate velit esse cillum dolore eu fugiat nulla pariatur. Excepteur sint occaecat cupidatat non proident, sunt in culpa qui officia deserunt mollit anim id est laborum.



Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua. Ut enim ad minim veniam, quis nostrud exercitation ullamco laboris nisi ut aliquip ex ea commodo consequat. Duis aute irure dolor in reprehenderit in voluptate velit esse cillum dolore eu fugiat nulla pariatur. Excepteur sint occaecat cupidatat non proident, sunt in culpa qui officia deserunt mollit anim id est laborum.

The CSS code applies a blue text color only to the elements with the class "tulisan_warna". As a result, the first paragraph will appear in blue, while the second paragraph will retain the default text color (black).

14. Write the code you added here (question no 14)

```
week2 > # styleText.css >  .tulisan_warna
1  .tulisan_warna {
2      color:  blue;
3      text-align: center;
4  }
5
```

15. Write the code you added here (question no. 15)

```
week2 > # styleText.css >  .tulisan_warna
1  ∨ .tulisan_warna {
2      color:  blue;
3      text-align: center;
4      text-decoration: underline;
5  }
6
```

16. Write the code you added here (question no 16)

Mengatur format text dengan CSS

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua. Ut enim ad minim veniam, quis nostrud exercitation ullamco laboris nisi ut aliquip ex ea commodo consequat. Duis aute irure dolor in reprehenderit in voluptate velit esse cillum dolore eu fugiat nulla pariatur. Excepteur sint occaecat cupidatat non proident, sunt in culpa qui officia deserunt mollit anim id est laborum.

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua. Ut enim ad minim veniam, quis nostrud exercitation ullamco laboris nisi ut aliquip ex ea commodo consequat. Duis aute irure dolor in reprehenderit in voluptate velit esse cillum dolore eu fugiat nulla pariatur. Excepteur sint occaecat cupidatat non proident, sunt in culpa qui officia deserunt mollit anim id est laborum.

```
week2 > # styleText.css > ? .tulisn_warna
1 .tulisn_warna {
2     color: blue;
3     text-align: center;
4     text-decoration: underline;
5     letter-spacing: 5px;
6 }
7
```

17. Record your observations and write your answer below (Question No. 17)

localhost/week2/

```
position static;
```

Position static digunakan untuk mengatur element menjadi statis secara default. Elemen akan mengikuti posisi normal secara default, elemen tidak dipengaruhi oleh properti seperti top, bottom, left dan right.:

Elemen ini diatur menggunakan posisi: static;

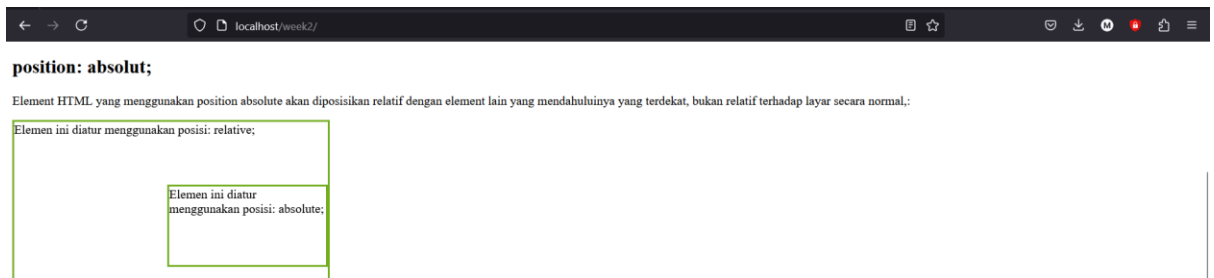
position: relative;

Sebuah element HTML yang menggunakan position relative akan terletak pada posisi normal. Mengatur properti atas, kanan, bawah, dan kiri dari elemen yang diposisikan dengan "relatif" akan membuatnya jauh dari posisi normalnya. Konten lain tidak akan disesuaikan agar sesuai dengan celah yang ditinggalkan oleh elemen tersebut.:

Elemen ini diatur menggunakan posisi : relative;

position: fixed;

Sebuah element HTML yang di setting dengan position fixed akan memiliki sifat tetap, tanpa ada perubahan bahkan jika halaman website di scroll. Berlaku pengaturan left, bottom, top dan right pada position fixed:



position: sticky;

Cobalah untuk **scroll** untuk mengetahui bagaimana posisi sticky bekerja.

Catatan: IE/edge 15 dan versi yang lebih lama tidak mendukung sticky.

Hola Aku adalah sticky!

Dalam contoh ini, elemen sticky menempel pada posisi atas halaman (top:0), ketika mencapai posisi scrollnya.

Cobalah untuk melakukan scroll.

Cobalah untuk melakukan scroll. Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipisicing elit. Officia nam fugit laborum doloribus sequi facere ullam natus pariatur debitis laboriosam?

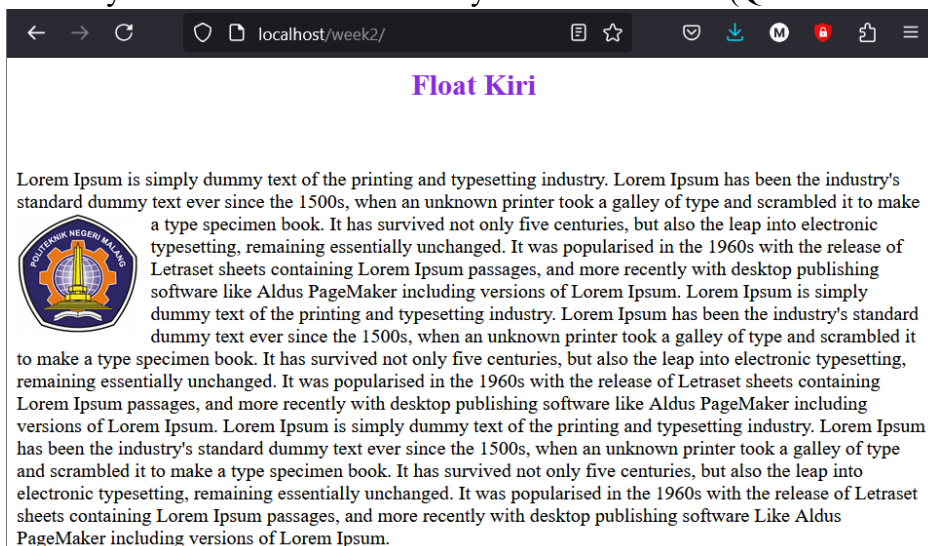
Cobalah untuk melakukan scroll. Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipisicing elit. Expedita impedit tempora modi adipisci alias provident laboriosam possimus aperiam hic beatae.

Elemen ini diatur menggunakan posisi : fixed;

Position in CSS is used to set the position of an HTML element. This CSS position property is used to determine the position of an HTML element as desired.

- Relative: Moves relative to it's normal position.
- Static: Default, unaffected by top/bottom/left/right.
- Absolute: Positioned relative to the nearest positioned ancestor.
- Fixed: Stays fixed in the viewport, unaffected by scrolling.
- Sticky: Sticks to a position as user's scroll, until a certain point.

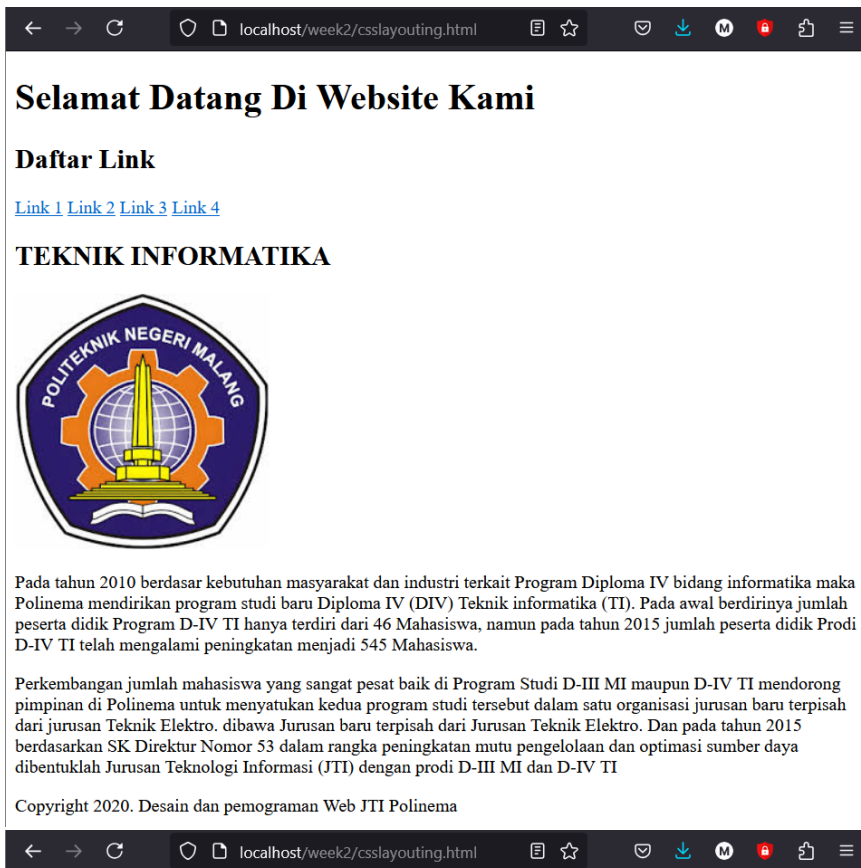
18. Record your observations and write your answer below. (Question No. 18)



An image (img) is inserted within the paragraph, alongside a large block of text.

- gambar: The image is floated to the left (float: left) and resized to 100px width. A margin-right: 10px ensures some space between the image and the text.

19. Observe whether the results of the two programs are the same or different, explain the reason (Question No. 19)



Selamat Datang Di Website Kami

Daftar Link

[Link 1](#) [Link 2](#) [Link 3](#) [Link 4](#)

TEKNIK INFORMATIKA



Pada tahun 2010 berdasar kebutuhan masyarakat dan industri terkait Program Diploma IV bidang informatika maka Polinema mendirikan program studi baru Diploma IV (DIV) Teknik informatika (TI). Pada awal berdirinya jumlah peserta didik Program D-IV TI hanya terdiri dari 46 Mahasiswa, namun pada tahun 2015 jumlah peserta didik Prodi D-IV TI telah mengalami peningkatan menjadi 545 Mahasiswa.

Perkembangan jumlah mahasiswa yang sangat pesat baik di Program Studi D-III MI maupun D-IV TI mendorong pimpinan di Polinema untuk menyatukan kedua program studi tersebut dalam satu organisasi jurusan baru terpisah dari jurusan Teknik Elektro, dibawa Jurusan baru terpisah dari Jurusan Teknik Elektro. Dan pada tahun 2015 berdasarkan SK Direktur Nomor 53 dalam rangka peningkatan mutu pengelolaan dan optimasi sumber daya dibentuklah Jurusan Teknologi Informasi (JTI) dengan prodi D-III MI dan D-IV TI

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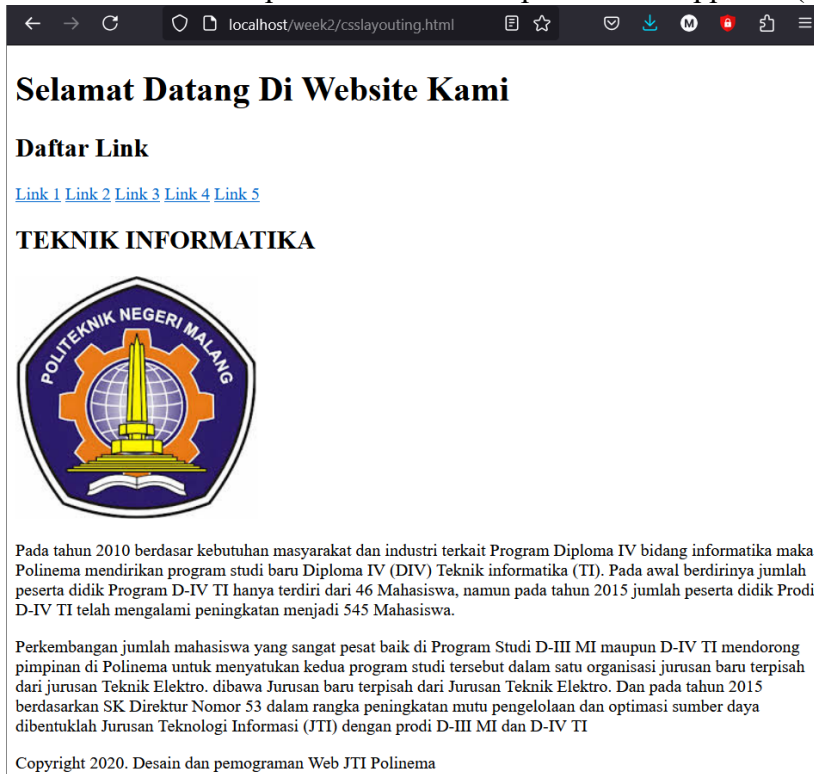
There is no diifrence because <did> have no meaning and the class hasn't been created.

20. Run the code and capture the results. Explain what happened (Question No. 20)



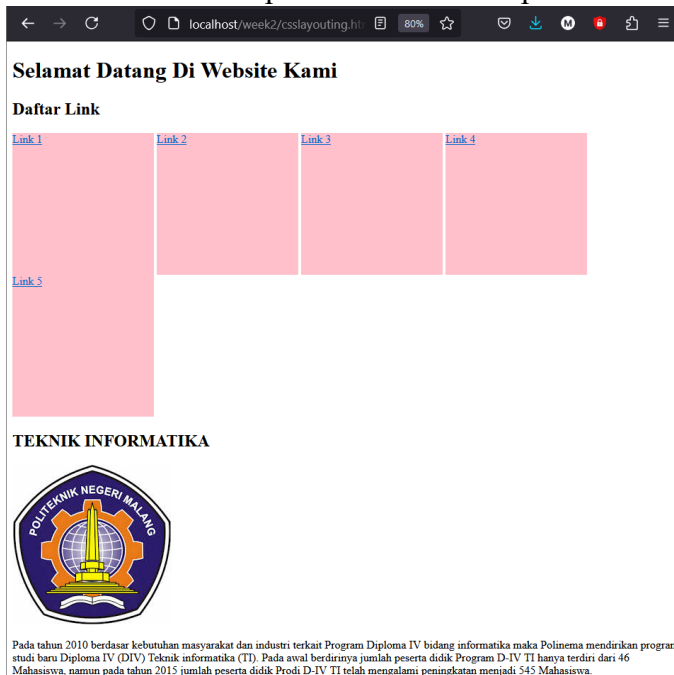
The background color has changed because we add style to the navigation class and the main class.

21. Run the code and capture the results. Explain what happened (Question No. 21)



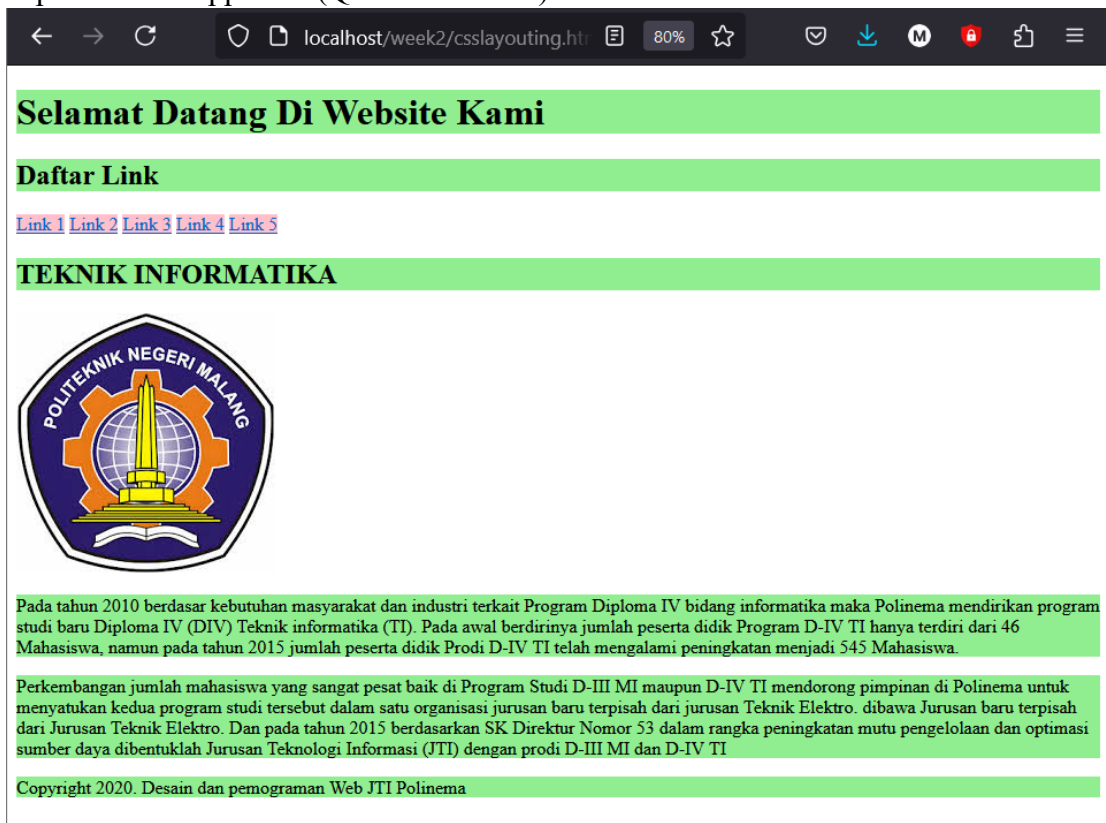
The background color has been removed because we deleted the style, and the link 5 has been added.

22. Run the code and capture the results. Explain what happened. (Question No. 22)



Inline-block use to set the height and width of an element.

23. Run the program and try to resize the web page. Capture the results, observe and explain what happened. (Question No. 23)



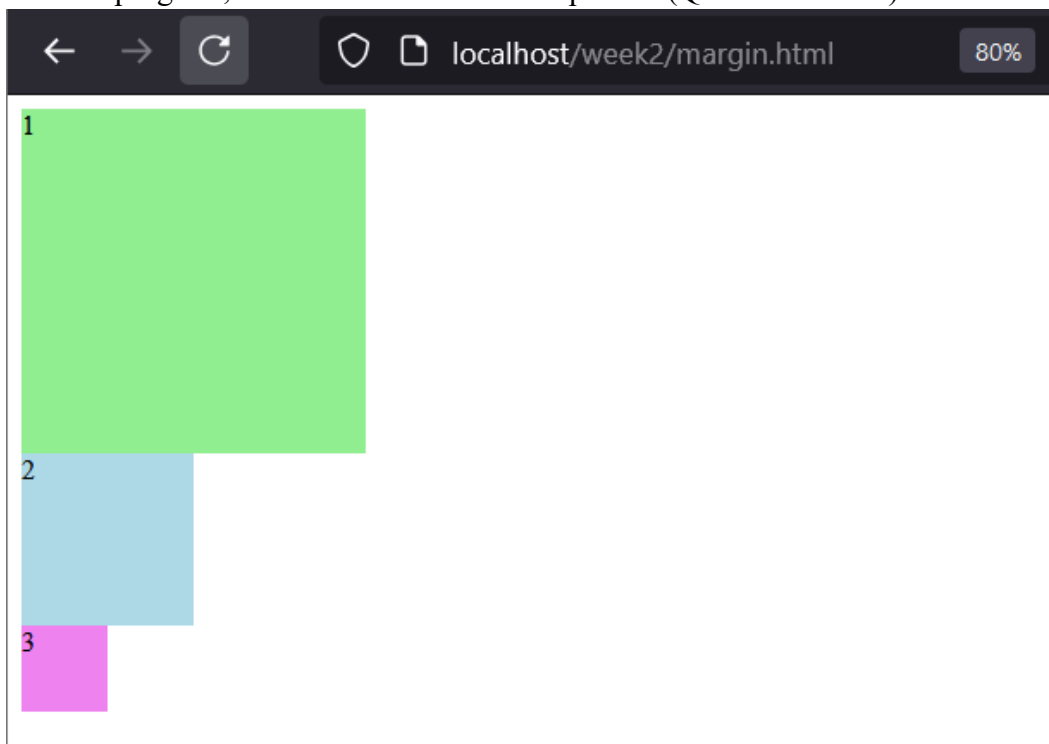
This sets the background color of all (<h1>), (<h2>), and (<p>) elements to light green.

24. Run the program. Capture the results, observe and explain what happened. (Question No. 24)



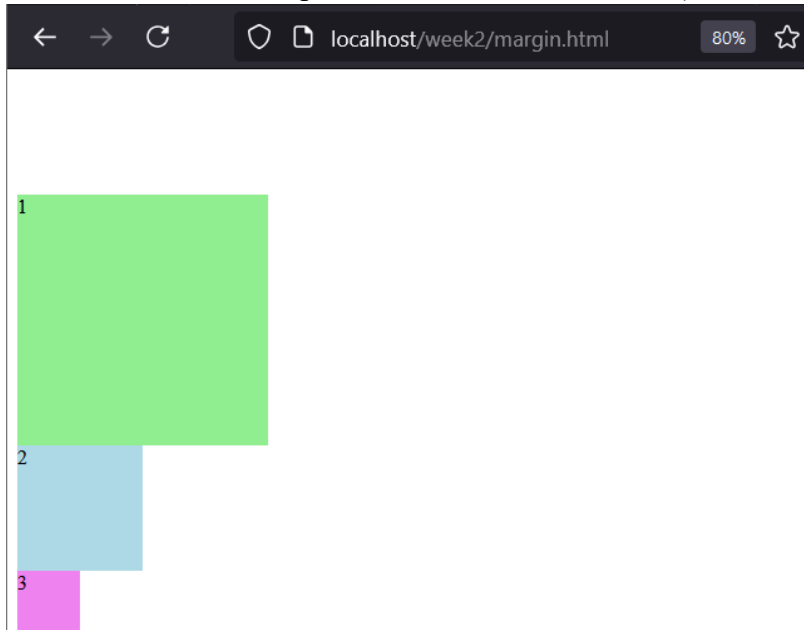
Elements with the class .main will be 600px wide and have a light green background. And <h2> with class .main will have a pink background, overriding the light green for that specific heading.

25. Run the program, observe the results and explain it (Question No. 25)



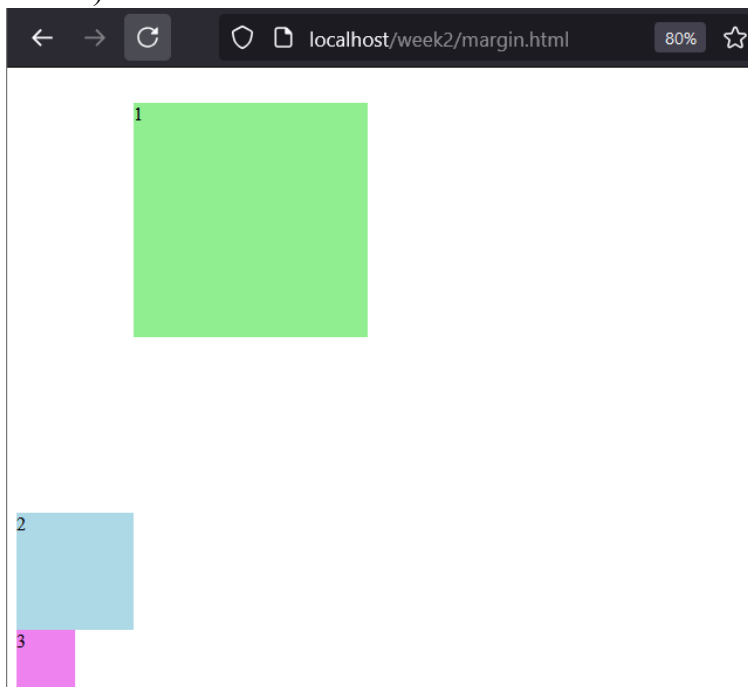
The div elements are styled with different dimensions and colors. They stack vertically due to their block-level nature, with each div clearly visible due to its unique background color and size.

26. Next is to give a margin, where the margin is the transparent area around the box. Add a style to the margin-top marginstyle.css of 100px on class .satu, save it and then run it in a web browser. Capture and observe the results (Question No. 26)



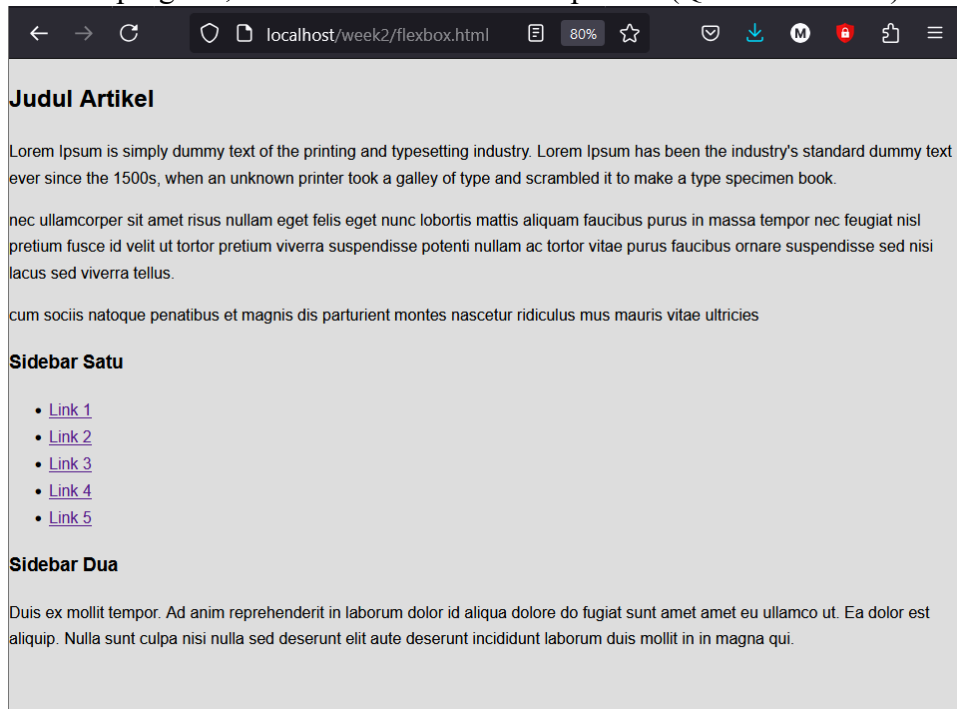
By adding margin-top: 100px; to the .satu class, we introduce a 100-pixel gap above the element. This margin creates space around the box without affecting the layout of other elements directly but ensures there is clear separation at the top.

27. Run the program. Capture the results, observe and explain what happened. (Question No. 27)



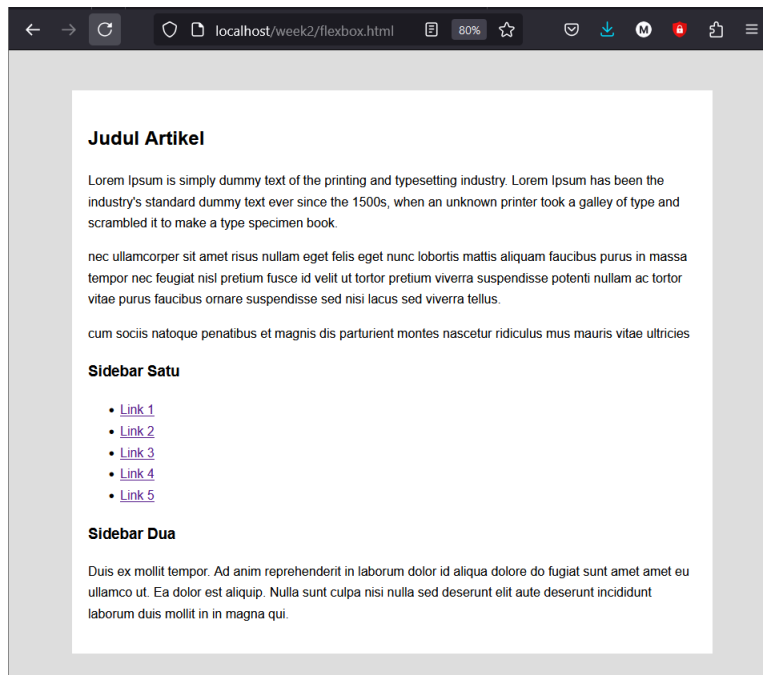
The .satu element will be positioned with 100 pixels of space to its left, 30 pixels above, 150 pixels below, and 50 pixels to its right.

28. Run the program, observe the results and explain it (Question No. 28)



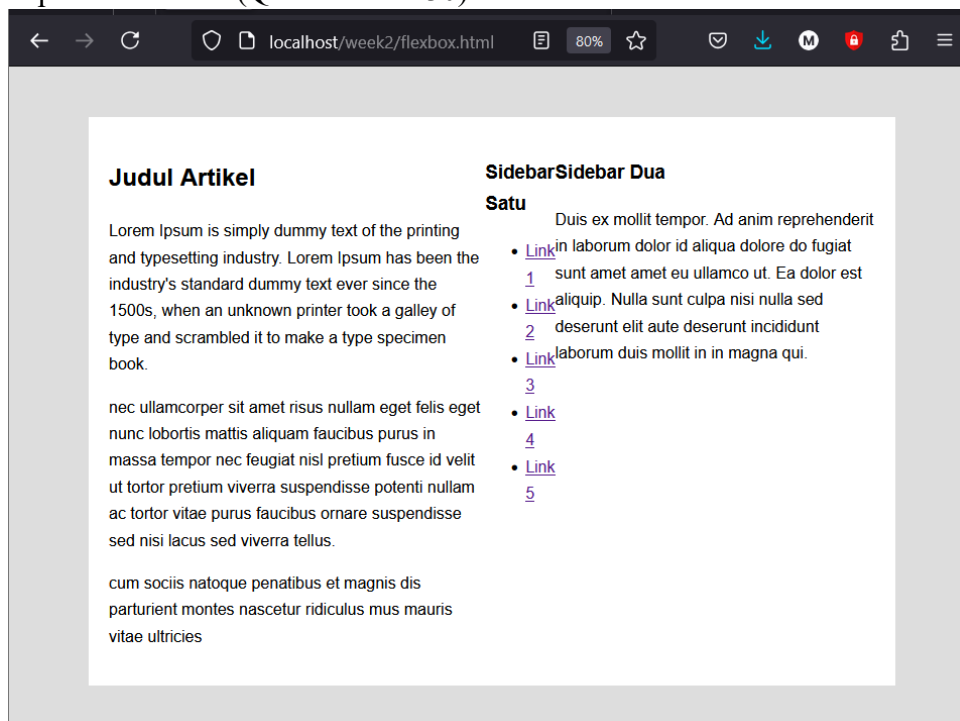
- `html, body { margin: 0; padding: 0; }` This resets the default margin and padding of both the `<html>` and `<body>` elements to zero.
- `font-family:` This sets the default font for the entire page to Arial, with Helvetica and sans-serif as fallbacks if Arial is unavailable.
- `background-color: #ddd;` This gives the body a light gray background (`#ddd` corresponds to a hex color).
- `line-height: 1.65;` This increases the space between lines of text
- `padding-bottom: 1000px;` This adds an extra 1000 pixels of space at the bottom of the page.

29. Run the program. Capture the results, observe and explain what happened.
(Question No. 29)



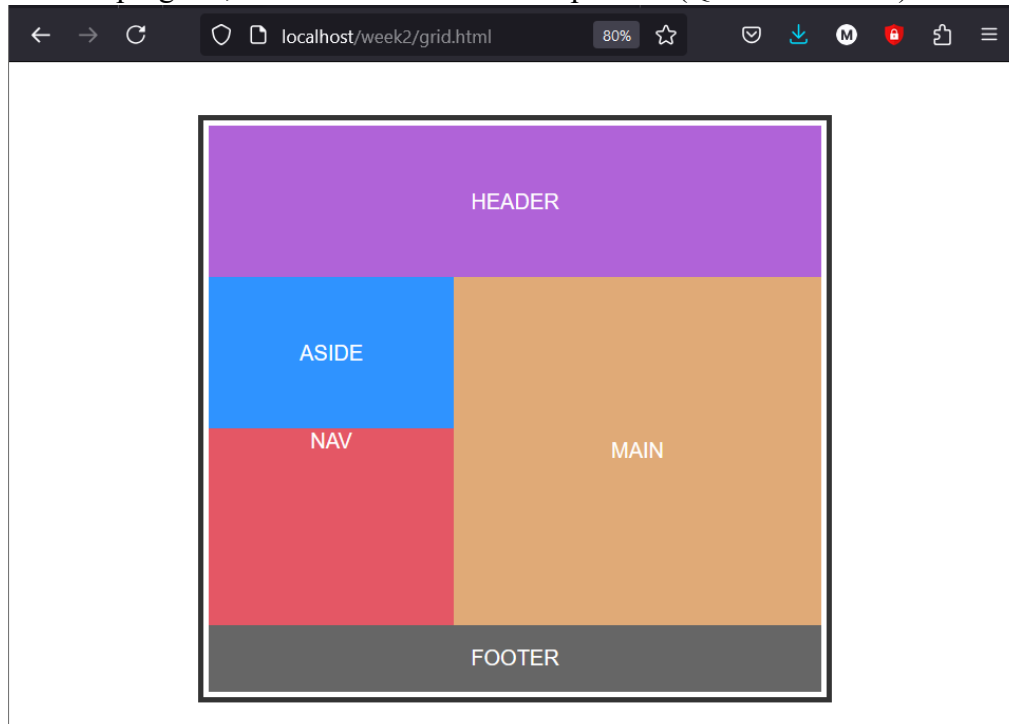
The container is given a fixed width of 800px and is centered horizontally with a 50px margin on top and bottom. The container also has a white background with 20px of padding inside. Then, the box-sizing: border-box; rule ensures the padding and border are included within the specified width of the container.

30. Add a display property on a container-satu selector with a flex value. Capture and explain the result (Question No. 30)



Adding display: flex; to .container-satu arranges its child elements horizontally by default. This enables flexbox properties for alignment and spacing, though additional properties are needed for specific adjustments.

31. Run the program, observe the results and explain it. (Question No. 31)



Grid layout applied:

- The CSS Grid layout is applied to the .container class, creating a structured grid layout where different sections (header, aside, nav, main, and footer) are arranged as specified by the grid-template-areas.

Element Arrangement:

- Header spans the top two columns (header header), meaning it stretches across the entire width of the container.
- Aside occupies the first column in the second row (aside main), and the main content takes up the second column in the second row.
- Nav is placed in the first column in the third row (nav main), and main content continues in the second column, extending down from the second to the third row.
- Footer spans both columns at the bottom (footer footer)

Grid Template Structure:

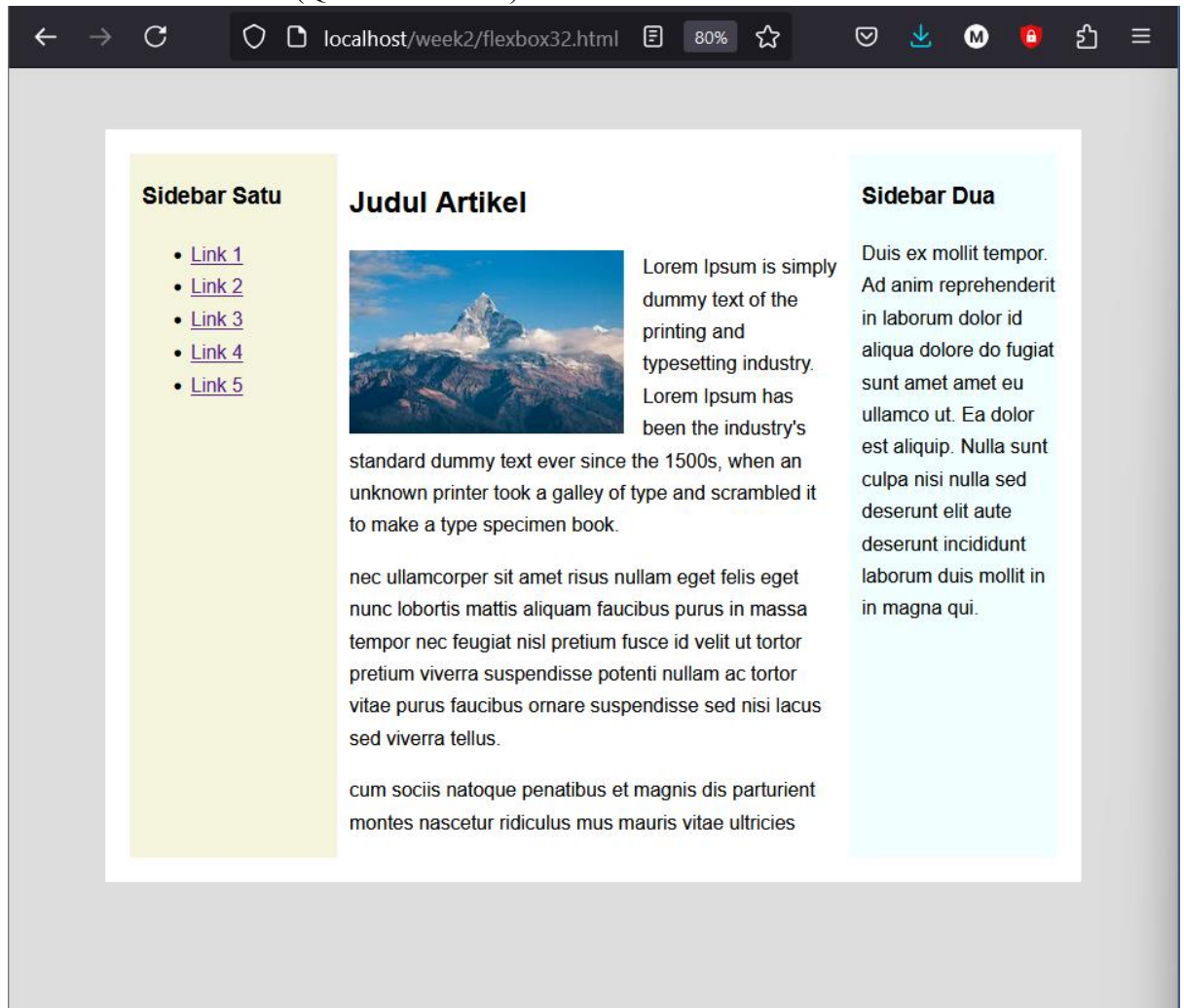
- The layout uses two columns with widths defined by 1fr (1 fraction) and 1.5fr (1.5 fractions), meaning the second column is 1.5 times wider than the first.
- The rows have variable sizes, with the first two rows having equal height, and the third row being 1.3 times larger than the first two rows.

Alignment and Spacing:

- The header and main elements are centrally aligned both horizontally and vertically due to the use of justify-content: center and align-items: center.
- The aside and nav elements are vertically centered with padding (padding: 60px 0 for aside and padding: 100px 0 for nav), while footer is aligned at the bottom with a fixed height.

JOB SHEET 2 TASKS

32. JOB SHEET 2 TASKS (Question No. 32)



Flexbox32.html (html class)

flexbox32.css (css class)