



Pelatihan Slicing Mockup

Menggunakan Figma dan Bootstrap

Sumber :

Materi Pelatihan Web Desain
oleh Rudi Kurniawan (UI/UX Design Dinustek Semarang)

Tools yang digunakan

Untuk slicing mockup menjadi web template



Elements Console Sources Network Performance Memory > 3 | X

Styles Computed Layout Event Listeners >

Filter :hov .cls + □ ^

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html dir="ltr" lang="id" class="focus-outline-visible">
  <head>...</head>
  <body style="background-color: rgb(255, 255, 255);"> == $0
    <iframe id="backgroundImage" src="chrome-untrusted://new-tab-page/custom_background_image?url="...>
    </iframe>
    <ntp-app>...</ntp-app>
      <script type="module" src="new_tab_page.js">
      </script>
      <link rel="stylesheet" href="chrome://resources/css/text_defaults_md.css">
      <link rel="stylesheet" href="shared_vars.css">
    <dom-module id="cr-icons" assetpath="chrome://resources/">...</dom-module>
    <dom-module id="cr-hidden-style" assetpath="chrome://resources/">...</dom-module>
    <dom-module id="cr-shared-style" assetpath="chrome://resources/">...</dom-module>
    <dom-module id="cr-input-style" assetpath="chrome://resources/">...</dom-module>
      <script type="module" src="./lazy_load.js">
      </script>
    <dom-module id="cr-radio-button-style" assetpath="chrome://resources/">...</dom-module>
  </body>
```

element.style {
 background-color: □rgb(255, 255, 255);
}

body { text_defaults_md.css:20
 font-family: Roboto, 'Segoe UI', Tahoma,
 sans-serif;
 font-size: 81.25%;
}

body { (index):7
 background: □#FFFFFF;
 margin: □ 0;
}

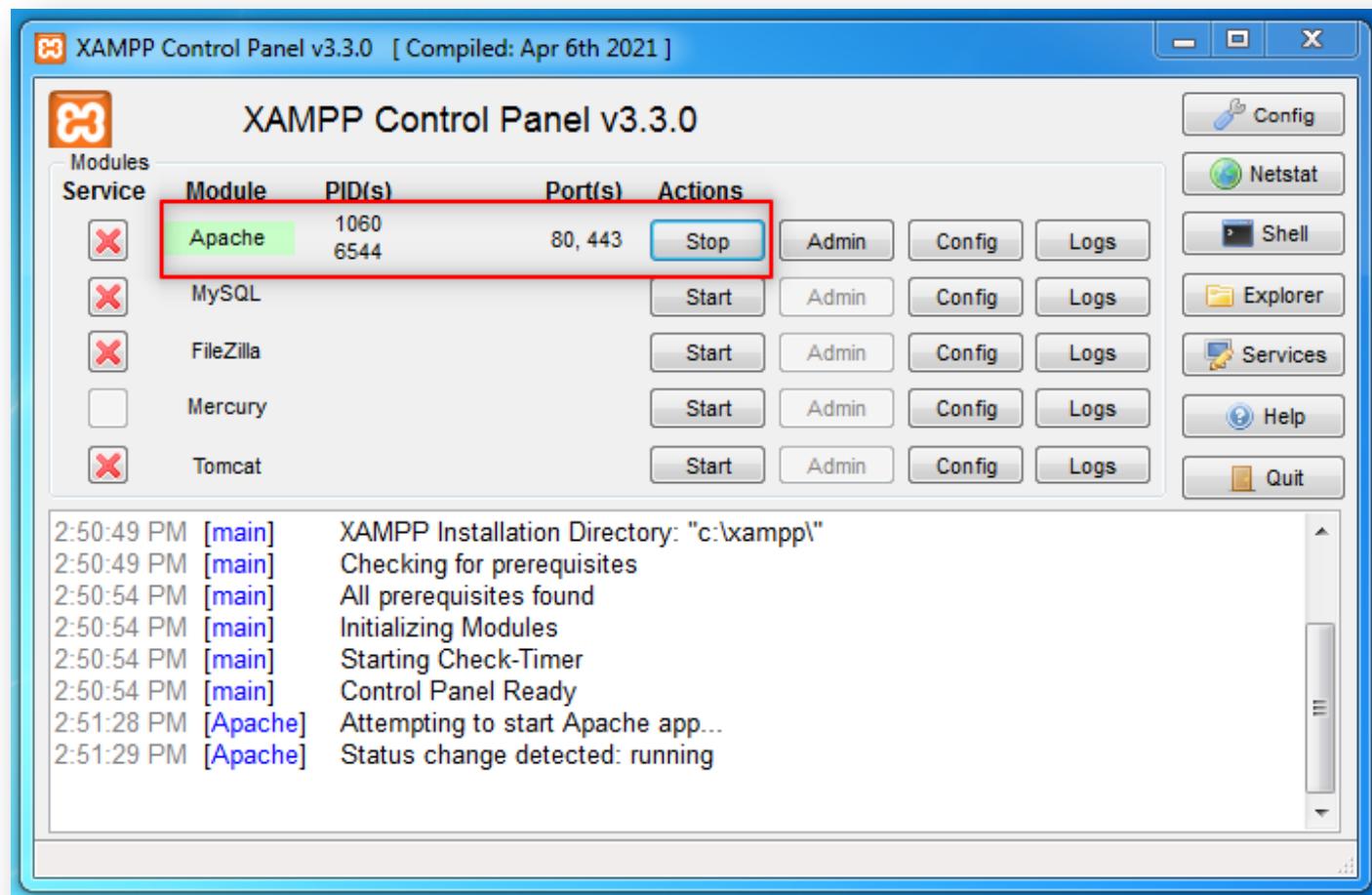
body { user agent stylesheet
 display: block;
 margin: □ 8px;
}

Inherited from html.focus-outline-visible

html { shared_vars.css:10
 --ntp-active-background-color: rgba(var(--google-grey-900-rgb), .16);
 --ntp-background-override-color-rgb: 255,
 255, 255;
 --ntp-background-override-color:
 rgba(var(--ntp-background-override-
 color-rgb));
 --ntp-border-color:



Google Chrome



XAMPP

 Visual Studio Code Docs Updates Blog API Extensions FAQ Learn

Version 1.58 is now available! Read about the new features and fixes from June.

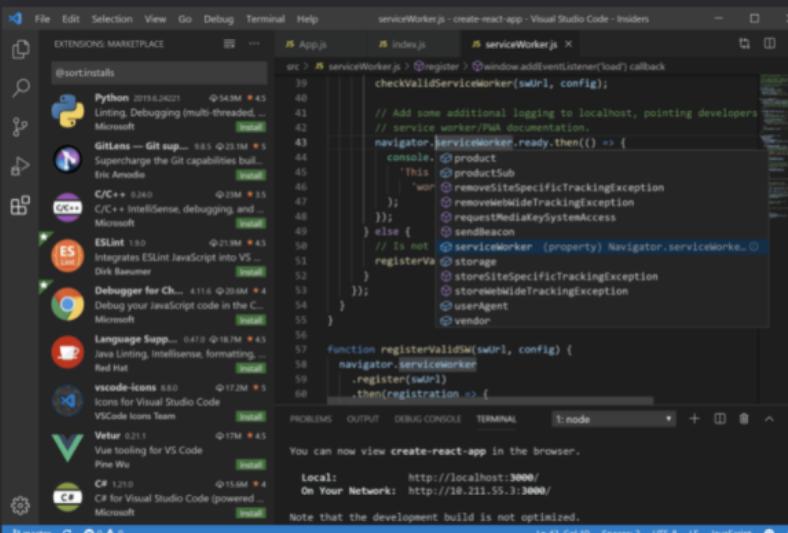
Code editing. Redefined.

Free. Built on open source. Runs everywhere.

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Other platforms and Insiders Edition

By using VS Code, you agree to its
[license](#) and [privacy statement](#).



The screenshot shows the Visual Studio Code interface. The main area displays a code editor with three files: App.js, index.js, and serviceWorker.js. The serviceWorker.js file contains JavaScript code for registering a service worker. The left sidebar shows the 'EXTENSIONS MARKETPLACE' with various installed extensions like Python, GitLens, ESLint, Debugger for Chrome, Language Support for Java, vscode-icons, and others. The bottom status bar shows the current file is 'master', and the terminal tab is active with the command 'node'.



VS Code

```
<html>
```

```
  <head>
```

```
    <meta name="TITLE" content=""/>
```

```
    <meta name="KEYWORDS" content=""/>
```

```
    <meta name="DESCRIPTION" content=""/>
```

```
    <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="style.css" />
```

```
    <script language="javascript" type="text/javascript" src="script.js" />
```

```
  </head>
```

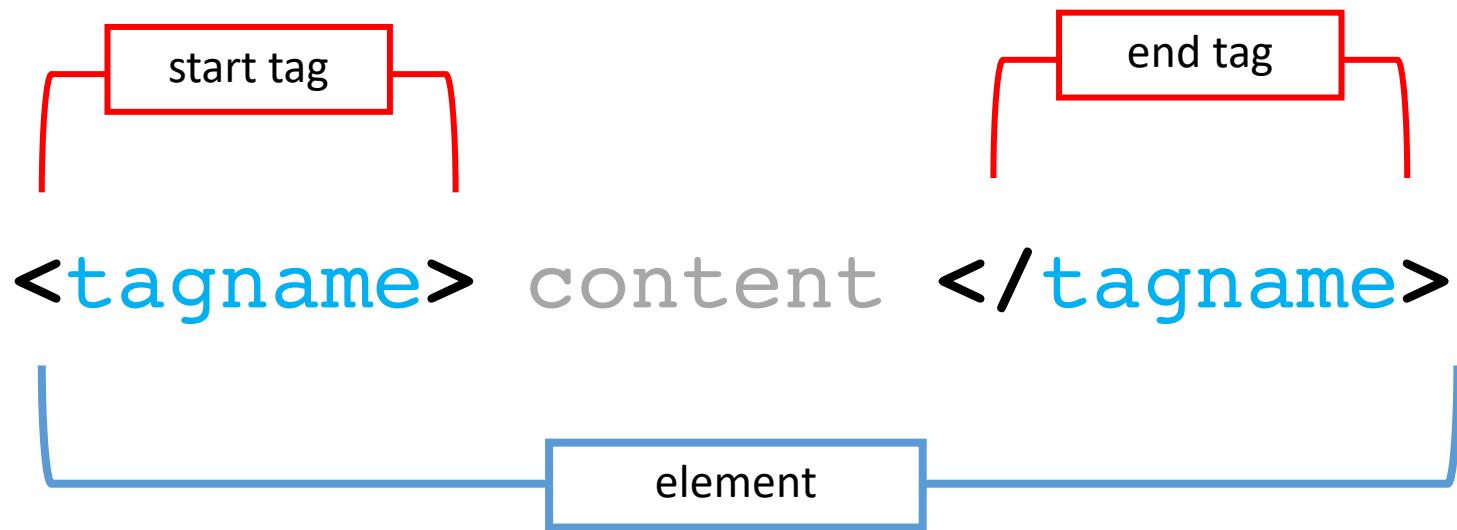
```
<body bgcolor="#FFFFFF" width="100%" height="100%>
```

HTML

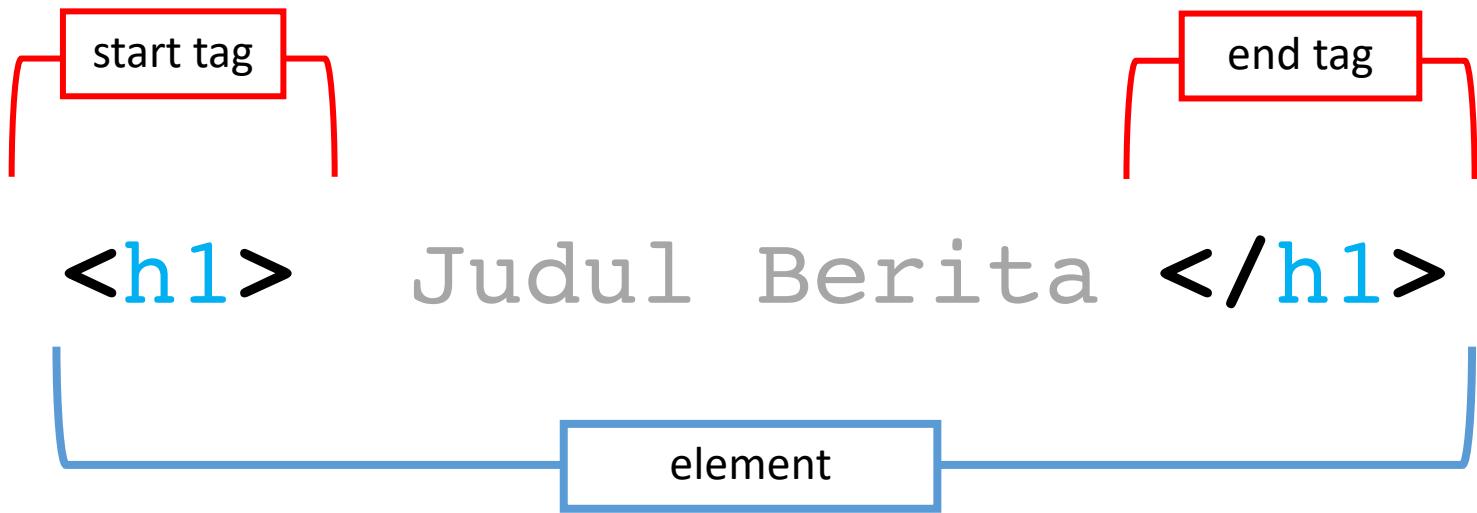
Pengenalan dan Dasar

- HTML stands for “**Hypertext Markup Language**.” It is used **to** create webpages (www.w3.org).
 - HTML pertamakali diperkenalkan oleh **Tim Berners-Lee** pada tahun 1991 dan menjadi **bahasa publikasi standar** untuk World Wide Web.

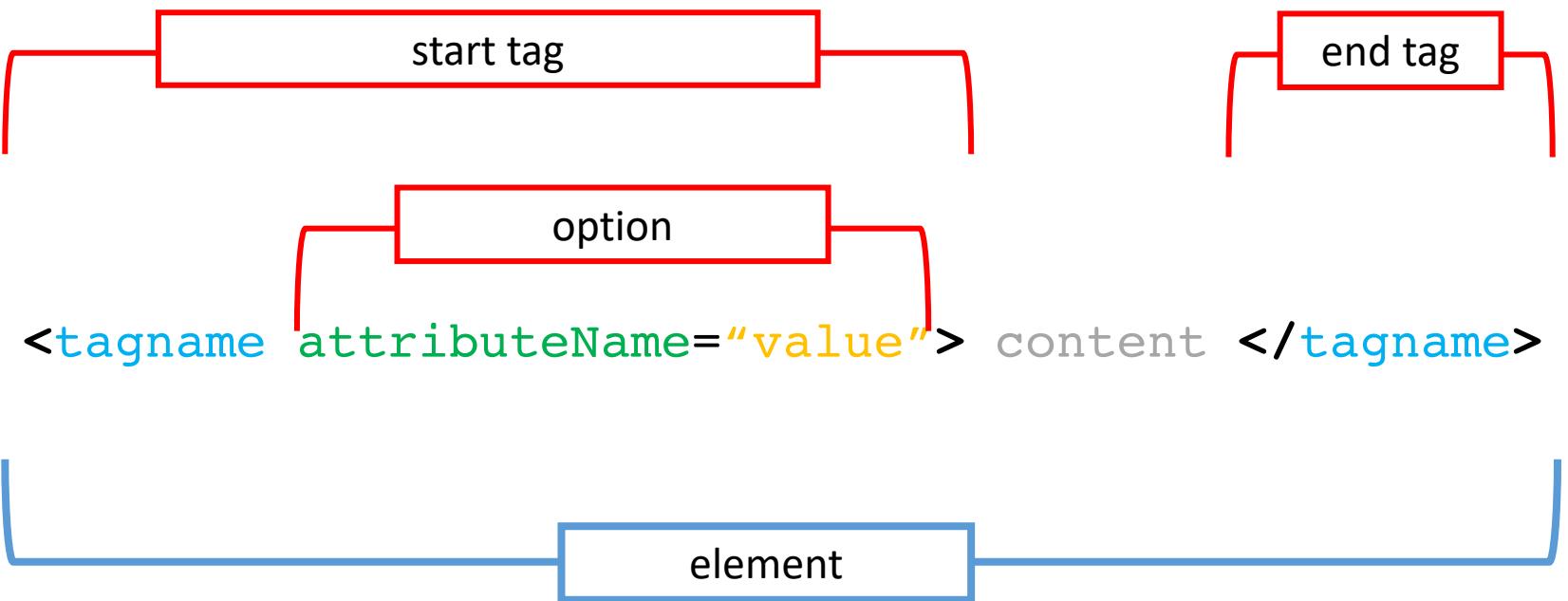
HTML Element



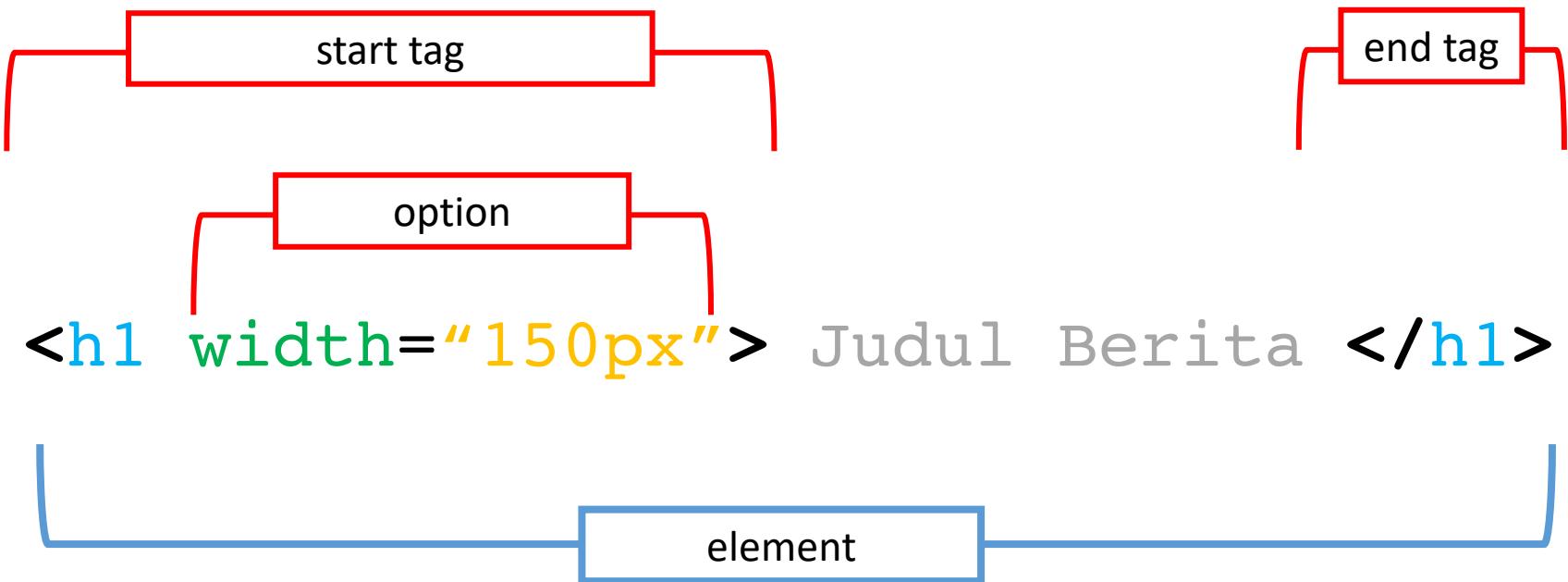
HTML Element



HTML Element with attribute



HTML Element with attribute



Struktur Dokumen HTML

```
→ <!doctype html>
→ <html lang="en">
→ <head>
    <meta charset="utf-8">
    <title>Sample Web page</title>
→ </head>
→ <body>
    <p>Hello!</p>
→ </body>
→ </html>
```

Beberapa Tag HTML

- Heading (h1-h6)

```
<h1>Judul Artikel</h1>
```

- Paragraph

```
<p>Isi artikel</p>
```

- List

```
<ol>
    <li>Urutan Pertama<li>
    <li>Urutan Kedua<li>
</ol>
```

```
<ul>
    <li>Daftar Pertama<li>
    <li>Daftar Kedua<li>
</ul>
```

Beberapa Tag HTML

- Div

```
<div>isi teks atau element lain</div>
```

- Image

```

```

- Link

```
<a href="http://www.dinus.ac.id">teks</a>
```

- Horizontal Rule

```
<hr/>
```

Beberapa Tag HTML

- Table

```
<table>
  <thead>
    <tr>
      <th>Nomor</th>
      <th>Nama Lengkap</th>
    </tr>
  </thead>
  <tbody>
    <tr>
      <td>1</td>
      <td>Eka Wirawan</td>
    </tr>
    <tr>
      <td>2</td>
      <td>Dwi Susilo</td>
    </tr>
  </tbody>
</table>
```

Beberapa Tag HTML

- Form

```
<form name="login" method="post" action="login.php" >
    <input type="text" name="username" />
    <input type="password" name="userpsw" />
    <input type="submit" name="btnlogin" value="LOGIN" />
</form>
```

- HTML 5 tag

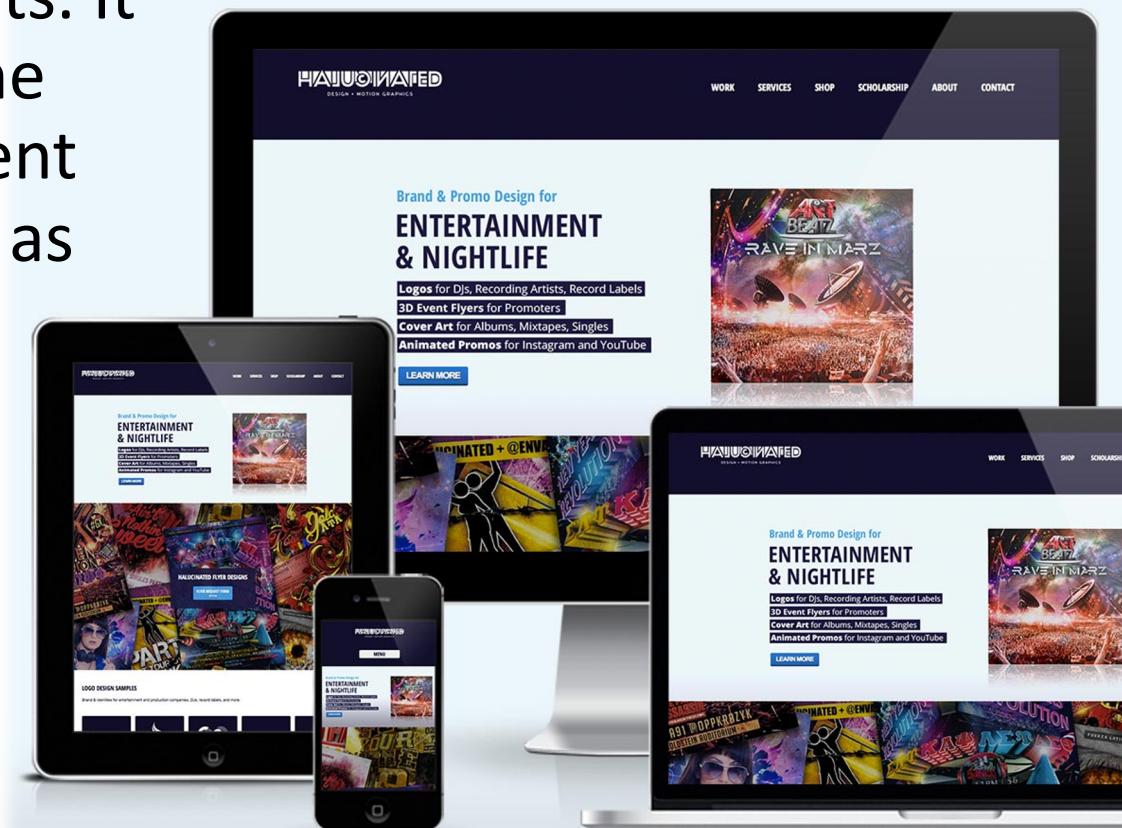
```
<header></header>
<section>
    <article>

        <figure><figcaption>ket.Gambar</figcaption></figure>
    </article>
</section>
<aside></aside>
<footer></footer>
```

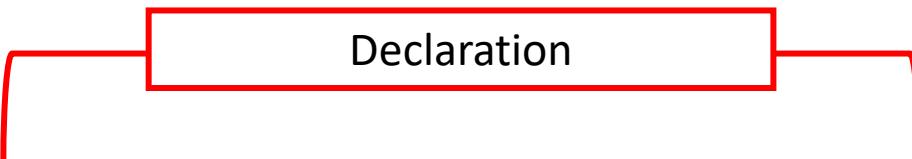
CSS

Pengenalan dan Dasar

Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) is the language for describing the presentation of Web pages, including colors, layout, and fonts. It allows one to adapt the presentation to different types of devices, such as large screens, small screens, or printers (www.w3.org).



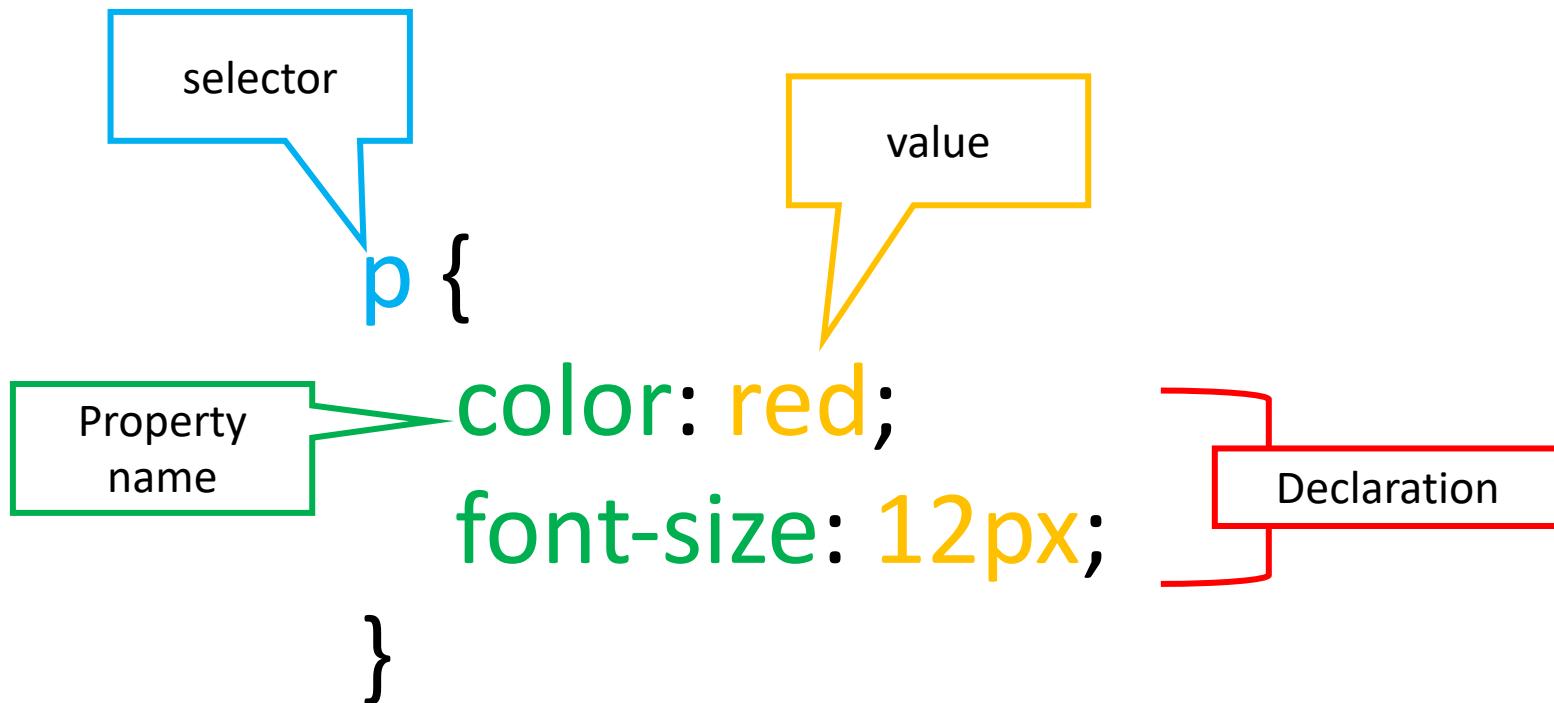
CSS Syntax



The diagram illustrates the basic structure of CSS syntax. It features a blue **selector** followed by a pair of curly braces {}, which enclose a single **Declaration**. The Declaration is represented by a white rectangular box with a red border, containing the text "Declaration". Red lines extend from the left side of the selector to the left edge of the Declaration box, and from the right side of the Declaration box to the right edge of the brace, effectively bracketing the entire declaration block.

```
selector { Declaration }
```

CSS Syntax



Cara menambahkan CSS ke HTML

- Inline CSS

```
<p style="color: red; font-size:12px; ">  
    This is a paragraph  
</p>
```

- Internal CSS

```
<head>  
    <style> p { color: red; font-size:12px; } </style>  
</head>  
<body> <p>This is a paragraph</p> </body>
```

- Eksternal / Link CSS

```
<head>  
    <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="style.css">  
</head>
```

CSS Selector

- Tagname

Index.html

```
<h1>This is Article Title</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph</p>
```

Style.css

```
h1{ font-weight: bold; }
p{ color: red; font-size: 12px; }
```

CSS Selector

- Class

Index.html

```
<p>This is a paragraph</p>
<p class="biru">
    This is a blue paragraph
</p>
```

Style.css

```
p{ color: red; font-size: 12px; }
.biru{ color: blue; }
```

CSS Selector

- ID

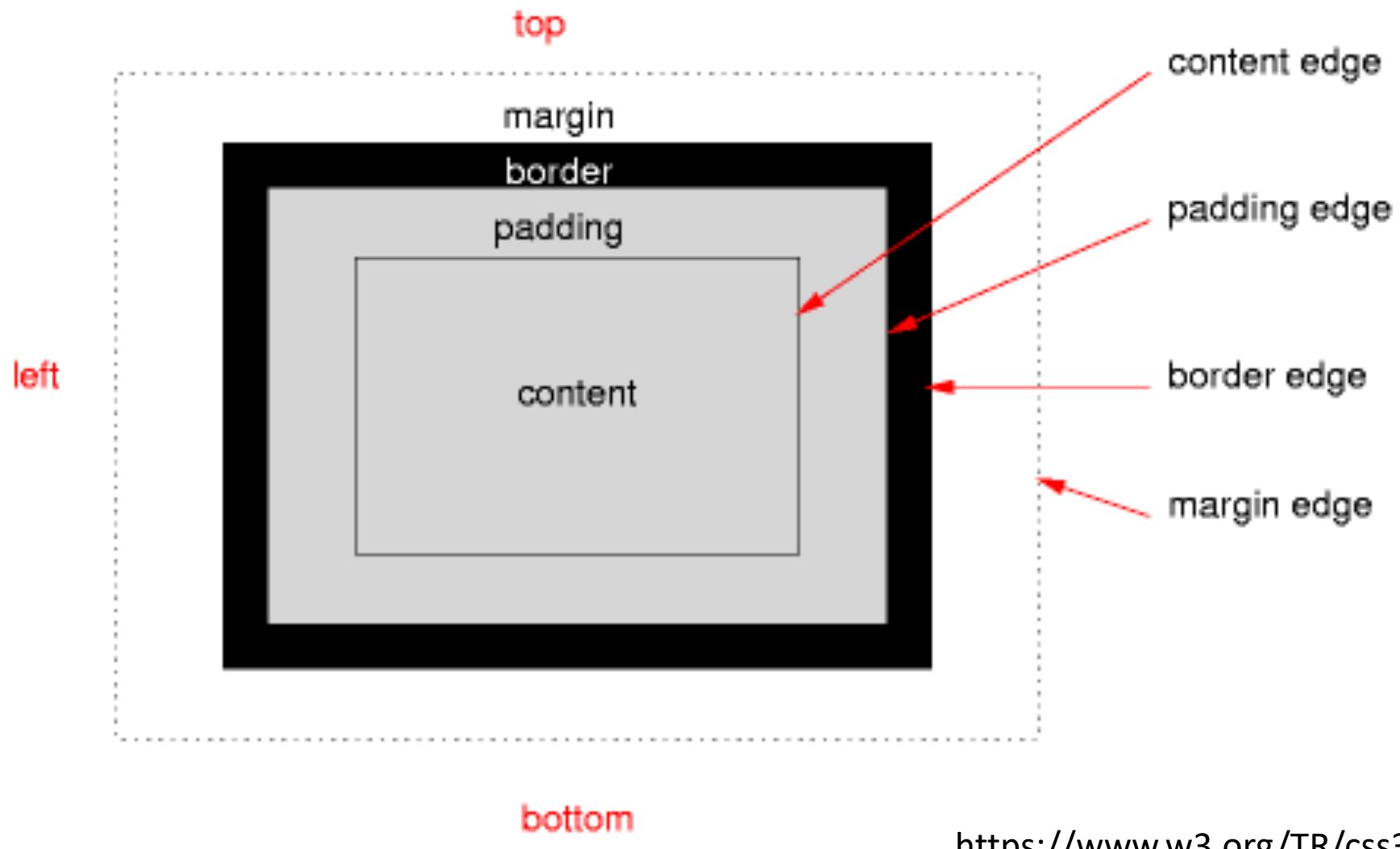
Index.html

```
<p>This is a paragraph</p>
<p class="biru">This is a blue
paragraph</p>
<p id="tebal">This is a paragraph with
id</p>
```

Style.css

```
p{ color: red; font-size: 12px; }
.biru{ color: blue; }
#tebal { font-weight: tebal; }
```

CSS Box Model



CSS Box Model

The screenshot shows a browser's developer tools with the 'Elements' tab selected. On the left, there is a visual representation of a green rectangular box with the text "isi kotak isi kotak isi kotak isi kotak" inside, set against an orange background. A callout box highlights the element with the class ".kotak". Below the visual, the element's dimensions are listed as "div.kotak 160px × 132px". On the right, the browser's source code is displayed, showing the HTML structure and the corresponding CSS styles. The CSS block for ".kotak" includes properties like background-color, color, padding, width, margin, border, and float. The 'Computed' tab in the developer tools interface is also visible, showing a detailed breakdown of the box model components.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  >#shadow-root (open)
  ><head>...</head>
  ><body>
    ...   <div class="kotak">
          isi kotak isi kotak isi kotak isi
          kotak
        </div>
      </body>
    </html>
```

Styles Computed Event Listeners DOM Breakpoints Pro

Filter

```
element.style { } .kotak { background-color: green; color: yellow; padding: 25px; width: 100px; margin: 30px; border: 5px solid black; float: left; } div { display: block; }
```

user ag

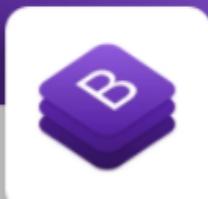
The diagram illustrates the CSS Box Model with a nested structure of boxes. The outermost box is labeled "margin" with dimensions 30px on all sides. Inside it is a box labeled "border" with a thickness of 5px. Within the border is a box labeled "padding" with dimensions of 25px on all sides. The innermost box contains the text "100 × 72". The entire diagram is enclosed in a dashed orange border, representing the overall element's bounding box.

margin	30
border	5
padding	25
100 × 72	25
25	5
5	30

CSS Framework

In the world of web design, a **framework** is defined as a **package** made up of a **structure of files** and **folders of standardized code** (HTML, CSS, JS documents etc.) which can be **used to support** the development of **websites**, as a basis to start building a site.

Bootstrap



Bulma



Foundation



MaterializeCSS



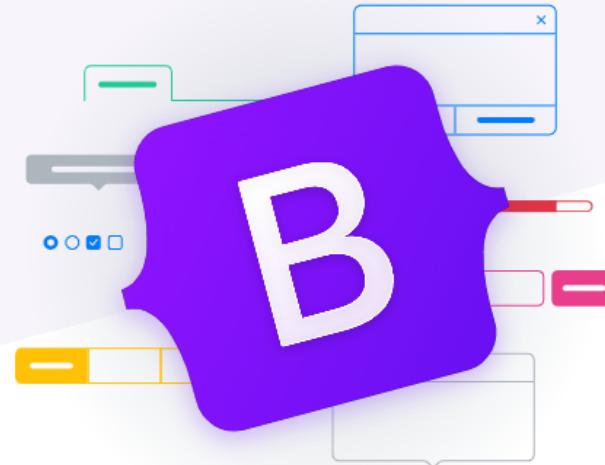


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CSS Framework Bootstrap

1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2		2		2		2		2		2	
	3		3		3		3		3		3
4			4			4			4		
	6			6			6		4		
		8									

Column Grid

Never expand



Always expand Home Link

Search

Expand at sm Home Link Disabled Dropdown ▾

Search

Expand at md Home Link Disabled Dropdown ▾

Search

Expand at lg Home Link Disabled D

Search

Action
Another action
Something else here

Expand at xl



Home

Link

Disabled

Dropdown ▾

Search

Navbar



Card title

Some quick example text to build on the card title and make up the bulk of the card's content.

[Read more...](#)



Card title

Some quick example text to build on the card title and make up the bulk of the card's content.

[Read more...](#)



Card title

Some quick example text to build on the card title and make up the bulk of the card's content.

[Read more...](#)

Card

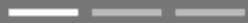
<

First slide

>

First slide label

Some representative placeholder content for the first slide.



Carousel / Slider

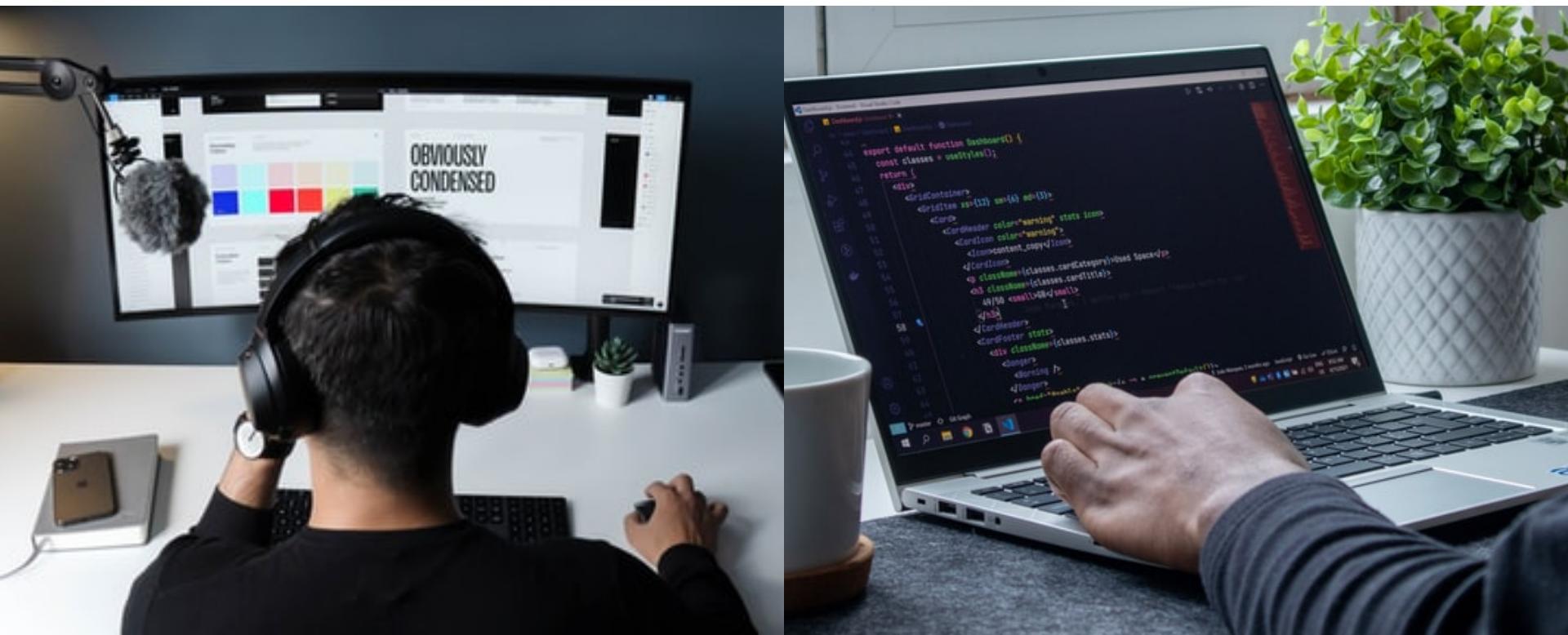
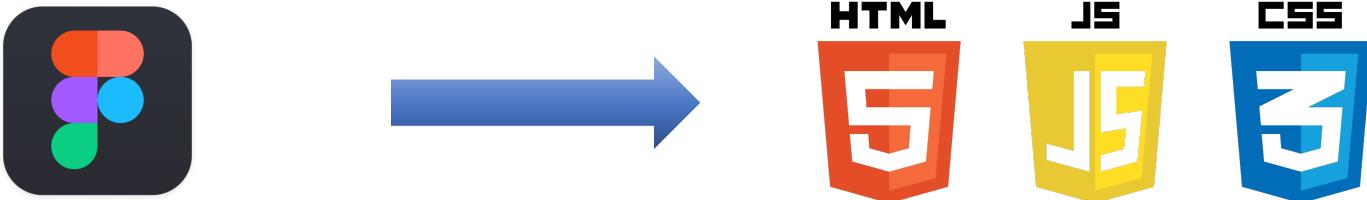
Utility Classes

.bg-primary
.bg-secondary
.bg-success
.bg-danger
.bg-warning
.bg-info
.bg-light
.bg-dark
.bg-body
.bg-white
.bg-transparent

Class	Description
.d-flex	Enable an element to act like a block-level flex container.
.d-inline-flex	Enable an element to act like a inline-level flex container.
.flex-row	Set the direction of flex items from left to right in ltr; right to left in rtl.
.flex-column	Set the direction of flex items from top to bottom.
.flex-row-reverse	Set the direction of flex items from right to left in ltr; left to right in rtl.
.flex-column-reverse	Set the direction of flex items same as .flex-row-reverse but this time bottom to top.
.justify-content-start	Defines the alignment along the main axis. Set and fill flex items toward the start of the flex-direction.

Class	Description
.mt-*	Set a top margin on an element.
.mb-*	Set a bottom margin on an element.
.ml-*	Set a left margin on an element.
.mr-*	Set a right margin on an element.

Proses Handoff





Thank You