LAPORAN PRAKTIKUM CSS EXERCISES W3SCHOOL

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**CSS EXERCISES W3SCHOOL**

# CSS TUTORIAL

## **CSS Syntax**

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Example :

p {  
  color: red;  
  text-align: center;  
}

p = sebagai selector

color = property

red = sebagai value dari property color

text-align = sebagai property

center = sebagai value dari property text-align

## **CSS Selector**

Selektor CSS digunakan untuk menemukan atau memilih elemen HTML yang akan dipercantik. Selektor CSS dibagi menjadi 5 kategori :

1. Simple Selectors : Memilih elemen berdasarkan nama, id, kelas.
2. Combinator Selectors : Memilih elemen berdasarkan hubungan spesifik di antara mereka
3. Pseudo-class selectors : Memilih elemen berdasarkan status tertentu
4. Pseudo-elements selectors : Memilih dan menata bagian elemen
5. Attribute selectors : Memilih elemen berdasarkan atribut atau nilai atribut

### Exercise 1

Change the color of all <p> elements to "red".

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### Exercise 2

Change the color of the element with id="para1", to "red".

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### Exercise 3

Change the color of all elements with the class "colortext", to "red".

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### Exercise 4

Change the color of all <p> and <h1> elements, to "red". Group the selectors to minimize code

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## **CSS How To**

Ada tiga acara untuk menyisipkan Style Sheet :

* External CSS : Dengan style sheet eksternal, Anda dapat mengubah tampilan seluruh situs web hanya dengan mengubah satu file! Setiap halaman HTML harus menyertakan referensi ke file style sheet eksternal di dalam elemen <link>, di dalam bagian head.

Contoh :

Gaya eksternal didefinisikan dalam elemen <link>, di dalam bagian <head> halaman HTML:

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Lembar gaya eksternal dapat ditulis dalam editor teks apa pun, dan harus disimpan dengan ekstensi .css. File .css eksternal tidak boleh berisi tag HTML apa pun.

Berikut adalah tampilan file "mystyle.css":

File .css eksternal tidak boleh berisi tag HTML apa pun

Graphical user interface, text, application

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* Internal CSS

Lembar gaya internal dapat digunakan jika satu halaman HTML memiliki gaya yang unik.

Gaya internal didefinisikan dalam elemen <style>, di dalam bagian <head> halaman HTML:Inline CSS

Graphical user interface, application

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* Inline CSS

Gaya sebaris dapat digunakan untuk menerapkan gaya unik untuk satu elemen.

Untuk menggunakan gaya sebaris, tambahkan atribut gaya ke elemen yang relevan. Atribut style dapat berisi properti CSS apa pun.

Graphical user interface, application

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Multiple Style Sheet :

Jika beberapa properti telah ditentukan untuk pemilih (elemen) yang sama di lembar gaya yang berbeda, nilai dari lembar gaya yang terakhir dibaca akan digunakan.

### Exercise 1

Add an external style sheet with the URL: "mystyle.css".

A picture containing text

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### Exercise 2

Set "background-color: linen" for the page, using an internal style sheet.

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### Exercise 3

Set "background-color: linen" for the page, using an inline style.

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### Exercise 4

Remove all styles, except the external style sheet "mystyle.css".

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Result :

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## **CSS Background**

### Exercise 1

Set the background color for the page to "linen" and the background color for <h1> to "lightblue".

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### Exercise 2

Set "paper.gif" as the background image of the page.

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### Exercise 3

Set "gradient\_bg\_vertical.png" as the background image of the page, and repeat it vertically only.

Graphical user interface, text

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### Exercise 4

Specify that the background image should be shown once, in the top right corner.

Graphical user interface, text, application

Description automatically generated

### Exercise 5

Use the shorthand background property to set background image to "img\_tree.png", show it once, in the top right corner.

Graphical user interface, application

Description automatically generated

## **CSS Border**

### Exercise 1

Set a "4px", "dotted" border for <p>.

Graphical user interface, text, application

Description automatically generated with medium confidence

### Exercise 2

Set the border color for <p> to "red".

Text

Description automatically generated

### Exercise 3

Change the 3 border properties, so that they only show the border on the top side.

Graphical user interface, text, application

Description automatically generated

### Exercise 4

With the border property: Set the border for p to "10px", "solid" and "green".

Graphical user interface, text

Description automatically generated

## **CSS Margin**

### Exercise 1

Set the left margin of <h1> to "20px".

Graphical user interface, application, Word

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### Exercise 2

Set all margins for <h1> to "25px".

Graphical user interface, application

Description automatically generated

### Exercise 3

Use the margin property to set the top and bottom margins for <h1> to "50px", and left and right margins to "25px".

Graphical user interface, application

Description automatically generated

### Exercise 4

Use the margin property to center align the <h1> element.

Graphical user interface, application, Word

Description automatically generated

## **CSS Padding**

### Exercise 1

Set the top padding of <p> to "30px".

Graphical user interface, text, application

Description automatically generated

### Exercise 2

Set all paddings for <p> to "50px".

Graphical user interface, application

Description automatically generated

### Exercise 3

Use the padding property to set the top and bottom paddings for <p> to "25px", and left and right paddings to "50px".

Graphical user interface, text, application

Description automatically generated

## **CSS Height/Width**

### Exercise 1

Set the height of <h1> to "100px".

Graphical user interface, text, application

Description automatically generated

### Exercise 1

Set the width of <h1> to "50%".

Graphical user interface, text, application

Description automatically generated

## **CSS Box Model**

### Exercise 1

Set the width of the div to "200px".

Graphical user interface, application

Description automatically generated

### Exercise 2

Set the padding of the div to "25px".

Graphical user interface, application

Description automatically generated

### Exercise 3

Set the border of the div to "25px solid navy".

Graphical user interface

Description automatically generated

### Exercise 4

Set the margin of the div to "25px".

Graphical user interface

Description automatically generated with medium confidence

## **CSS Outline**

### Exercise 1

Set a "solid", "5px" outline for <p>.

Graphical user interface, text, application

Description automatically generated

### Exercise 2

Set the outline color for <p> to "green".

Graphical user interface, text, application

Description automatically generated

### Exercise 3

With the outline property: Set the outline for p to "red", "dotted" and "10px".

A picture containing text

Description automatically generated

## **CSS Text**

### 11.1 Exercise 1

Set the text color for the page to "red", and the text color for <h1> to "blue".

Graphical user interface, application

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### 11.2 Exercise 2

Center align the <h1> element.

A picture containing text

Description automatically generated

### 11.3 Exercise 3

Remove the underline from the link.

Text

Description automatically generated

### 11.4 Exercise 4

Style text in <h1> to uppercase letters, and text in <p> to capitalized letters.

Graphical user interface, application

Description automatically generated

## **CSS Font**

### Exercise 1

Set the font family for the page to "Courier New", and the font family for <h1> to "Verdana".

Graphical user interface, application

Description automatically generated

### Exercise 2

Show <p> elements as "italic" text.

A picture containing shape

Description automatically generated

### Exercise 3

Set the font size for the page to "20px", and the font size for <h1> to "3em".

Graphical user interface, text, application

Description automatically generated

### Exercise 4

Show <p> elements as "bold" text.

A picture containing shape

Description automatically generated

### Exercise 5

With the font property: Set the <p> to "italic", "20px" and "Verdana".

A picture containing shape

Description automatically generated

## **CSS Links**

### Exercise 1

Set the color for links to "green".

Text

Description automatically generated

### Exercise 2

Set the color for unvisited links to "red", and the color for visited links "blue".

Graphical user interface, application, Teams

Description automatically generated

### Exercise 3

Remove underlines for visited and unvisited links, and specify "underline" for the hover and active link states.

Graphical user interface, application, Teams

Description automatically generated

### Exercise 4

Set the background color for visited and unvisited links to "lightblue", and the background color for the hover and active link states to "yellow".

Graphical user interface, application, Teams

Description automatically generated

## **CSS Lists**

### Exercise 1

Set the list style for unordered lists to "square", and the list style for ordered lists to "upper-roman".

Graphical user interface, text, application, Teams

Description automatically generated

### Exercise 2

Set the image "sqpurple.gif" as the list item marker for the unordered list.

Text

Description automatically generated

### Exercise 3

With the list-style property: Set the unordered list marker to "img\_marker.png", with a backup style of "circle", and display the markers inside the content flow.

Text

Description automatically generated

### Exercise 4

Remove the bullets/markers from the list items.

A picture containing shape

Description automatically generated

## **CSS Tables**

### Exercise 1

Set the border to "2px solid green" for table, th and td elements.

Graphical user interface, application, Teams

Description automatically generated

### Exercise 2

Collapse the table borders into a single border.

Graphical user interface, application, Teams

Description automatically generated

### Exercise 3

Set the width of the table to "100%".

Graphical user interface, application, Teams

Description automatically generated

### Exercise 4

Set the text alignment in <td> elements to "right".

Graphical user interface, application, Teams

Description automatically generated

### Exercise 5

Set the padding in <th> elements to "15px".

Graphical user interface, application, Teams

Description automatically generated

### Exercise 6

Set the background color of <th> elements to "lightblue".

Graphical user interface, application, Teams

Description automatically generated

## **CSS Display/Visibility**

### Exercise 1

Hide the <h1> element. It should still take up the same space as bef

A picture containing text

Description automatically generated

### Exercise 2

Hide the <h1> element. It should not take up any space.

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated with medium confidence

### Exercise 3

Display the list items as inline elements.

A picture containing text

Description automatically generated

### Exercise 4

Display the <strong> elements as block elements.

Text

Description automatically generated

## **CSS Positioning**

### Exercise 1

Position the <h1> element to always be 50px from the top, and 50px from the right, relative to the window/frame edges.

Graphical user interface, text, application

Description automatically generated

### Exercise 2

Position the <h1> element 20px left, and 30px down, relative to its normal position.

A picture containing text

Description automatically generated

### Exercise 3

Position the <h1> element 50px from the left, and 100px from the top, relative to the HTML page.

Graphical user interface

Description automatically generated with low confidence

### Exercise 4

Position the <img> element behind the text.

Graphical user interface, text, application

Description automatically generated

### Exercise 5

Position the element with the "topleft" class 30px from the left, and 15px from the top, relative to its container.

A computer screen capture

Description automatically generated with medium confidence

## **CSS Overflow**

### Exercise 1

Add a scrollbar to the <div> element.

Text

Description automatically generated

### Exercise 2

Specify that the overflowing text in the <div> element should not be visible, not even with scrolling.

Text

Description automatically generated

### Exercise 3

Add a horizontal scrollbar to <div>.

Text

Description automatically generated

## **CSS Align**

### Exercise 1

Center align the <div> element using margins.

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

### Exercise 2

Position the <div> element all the way to the right using absolute positioning.

Graphical user interface, text, chat or text message, website

Description automatically generated

## **CSS Combinators**

### Exercise 1

Change the color of all <p> elements, that are descendants of <div> elements, to "red".

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

### Exercise 2

Change the color of all <p> elements, that are immediate children of <div> elements, to "red".

Graphical user interface, text

Description automatically generated

### Exercise 3

Change the color of the first <p> element that is directly after <div> elements, to "red".

Graphical user interface, text, application

Description automatically generated

### Exercise 4

Change the color of <p> elements, that are the siblings of a <div> element, to "red".

Graphical user interface, text, application, email

Description automatically generated

## **CSS Pseudo\_Classes**

### Exercise 1

Set the background color for visited and unvisited links to "lightblue", and the background color for the hover and active link states to "yellow".

Graphical user interface, text, application

Description automatically generated

### Exercise 2

Change the background color, when a user hovers over p elements, with the class "highlight", to "lightblue".

Graphical user interface, text, application, Word

Description automatically generated

### Exercise 3

Set the background color of <p> elements, that are the first child of any element, to "lightblue".

Graphical user interface, application, Word

Description automatically generated

### Exercise 4

Set the background color of <input> elements that are in focus (clicked or active), to "lightblue".

Graphical user interface, application

Description automatically generated

## **CSS Pseudo\_Elements**

### Exercise 1

Set text color to red, for the first line of the <p> element.

Graphical user interface, text, application

Description automatically generated

### Exercise 2

Set text color to "red", and the text size to "xx-large", for the first letter of the <p> element.

Graphical user interface, text, application

Description automatically generated

### Exercise 3

Insert the image "smiley.gif" before, and after <p> elements, using the ::before and ::after pseudo-elements.

Graphical user interface, text, application, chat or text message

Description automatically generated

## **CSS Opacity**

### Exercise 1

Set the transparency/opacity of the <img> element to "0.4".

Graphical user interface, application

Description automatically generated

### Exercise 2

Remove the transparency/opacity of the <img> element when the user hovers over it with the mouse pointer.

Graphical user interface, application, Word

Description automatically generated

## **CSS Attribute Selectors**

### Exercise 1

Set the background-color to "lightblue" for elements with a "target" attribute.

Graphical user interface, text, application

Description automatically generated

### Exercise 2

Set the background-color to "lightblue" for elements with an attribute like: target="\_blank"

Graphical user interface, text, application

Description automatically generated

### Exercise 3

Set a border with the color "red", around elements with a "title" attribute containing the word "red".

Graphical user interface, application

Description automatically generated

### Exercise 4

Set a border with the color "red", around elements with a "title" attribute starting with "red".

Graphical user interface, application

Description automatically generated

### Exercise 5

Set a border with the color "red", around elements with a "title" attribute ending with the word "flower" (not flower**s**).

Graphical user interface, application

Description automatically generated

### Exercise 6

Set a border with the color "red", around elements with a "title" attribute containing the value "flow".

Graphical user interface, application

Description automatically generated

## **CSS Rounded Corners**

### Exercise 1

Give the <div> element rounded corners (use the shorthand property and the value "25px").

Graphical user interface, text, application, chat or text message

Description automatically generated

### Exercise 2

Give the <div> element a rounded corner (25px radius) on the bottom left side.

Graphical user interface, text, application

Description automatically generated

## **CSS Border Images**

### Exercise 1

Give the <div> element an image border using the image "border.png". Slice the image at 30px and repeat it.

Graphical user interface, application, Word

Description automatically generated

### Exercise 2

Give the <div> element an image border using the image "border.png". Slice the image at 30px and stretch it.

Graphical user interface, application, Word

Description automatically generated

## **CSS Backgrounds**

### Exercise 1

Add a second background image ("img\_flwr.gif") to the <body> element. Make sure that "img\_flwr.gif" is displayed on top of the current background image.

Graphical user interface, text, application, Word

Description automatically generated

### Exercise 2

Change the size of the background image to: width 100px, height 80px.

Graphical user interface, application, Word

Description automatically generated

### Exercise 3

Change the size of the background image so it always fits the entire page.

Graphical user interface, application

Description automatically generated

### Exercise 4

Specify that the background image position should start from the upper left corner of the content-box.

Graphical user interface, application

Description automatically generated

### Exercise 5

Specify that the "painting area" of the background should be to the outside edge of the padding.

Shape

Description automatically generated with low confidence

## **CSS Colors**

### Exercise 1

Set the opacity for the background color of the <h1> element to "0.3" by using a RGBA color instead of RGB.

Graphical user interface, text, application, Word

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### Exercise 2

Set the following HSL color as the background of the <h1> element: Set the Hue to red (0), Saturation to 100%, and lightness to 50%.

Graphical user interface, text, application

Description automatically generated

### Exercise 3

Set the opacity for the background color of the <h1> element to "0.3" by using a HSLA color instead of HSL.

Graphical user interface, application

Description automatically generated

### Exercise 4

Set the opacity for the background color of the <h1> element to "0.3" by using a HSLA color instead of HSL.

Graphical user interface, application

Description automatically generated