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TUGAS 3 – PEMROGRAMAN WEB DASAR

CSS

Home

```
body {  
  background-color: lightblue;  
}  
  
h1 {  
  color: white;  
  text-align: center;  
}  
  
p {  
  font-family: verdana;  
  font-size: 20px;  
}
```

Penjelasan: menggunakan aturan CSS di atas, Anda dapat mengatur tampilan halaman web Anda dengan memperhatikan warna latar belakang, warna teks, tata letak teks, dan jenis font.

Introduction

Penjelasan: CSS digunakan untuk menentukan gaya halaman web , termasuk desain, tata letak, dan variasi tampilan untuk berbagai perangkat dan ukuran layar.

Contohnya:

```
body {  
  background-color: lightblue;  
}  
  
h1 {  
  color: white;  
  text-align: center;  
}  
  
p {  
  font-family: verdana;  
  font-size: 20px;  
}
```

Syntax:

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

Penjelasan : Digunakan untuk mewarnai huruf dan memindahkan text di Tengah

Css Selector

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

Penjelasan :Dengan menambahkan aturan CSS ini, semua teks di dalam elemen paragraf (p) akan berada ditengah dan berwarna merah.

Css How To

```
<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html>  
<head>  
<link rel="stylesheet" href="mystyle.css">  
</head>  
<body>  
  
<h1>This is a heading</h1>  
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>  
  
</body>  
</html>
```

file CSS eksternal dan menautkannya ke dalam halaman HTML , Jadi dapat secara terpusat mengelola gaya dan tampilan halaman web secara terpisah dari struktur konten HTML yang akan terhubung ke my style.css yang berisi

```
body {  
  background-color: lightblue;  
}
```

```
h1 {  
  color: navy;  
  margin-left: 20px;  
}
```

internal css

```
<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html>  
<head>  
<style>  
body {  
  background-color: linen;  
}
```

```
h1 {  
  color: maroon;  
  margin-left: 40px;  
}
```

```

</style>
</head>
<body>

<h1>This is a heading</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>

</body>
</html>

```

Penjelasan:menampilkan halaman web dengan judul "This is a heading" (berupa elemen <h1>) yang berwarna maroon dan memiliki margin kiri sebesar 40 piksel, serta sebuah paragraf "This is a paragraph." (berupa elemen <p>) dengan gaya bawaan.

Inline Css

```

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<h1 style="color:blue;text-align:center;">This is a heading</h1>
<p style="color:red;">This is a paragraph.</p>

</body>
</html>

```

Penjelasan : Hampir sama seperti internal hanya saja warna text dan posisi huruf di dalam element.

CSS Koment

Contoh:

```

/* This is a single-line comment */
p {
  color: red;
}

```

Bisa saja langsung menambahkan Comment di depan code seperti:

```

p {
  color: red; /* Set text color to red */
}

```

bisa juga di tengah2 code seperti:

```

p {
  color: /*red*/blue;
}

```

contoh dari html dan css:

```

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
p {
  color: red; /* Set text color to red */
}

```

```

}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h2>My Heading</h2>

<!-- These paragraphs will be red -->
<p>Hello World!</p>
<p>This paragraph is styled with CSS.</p>
<p>CSS comments are not shown in the output.</p>

</body>
</html>

```

Penjelasan :dari kodingan di atas ada comment untuk memilih teks mana yang akan di beri warna merah <!-- These paragraphs will be red --> ini menjelaskan bahwa nanti di bagian hello word dan ke bawahnya teks nya akan berwarna merah.

CSS Color:

```

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<h1 style="background-color:Tomato;">Tomato</h1>
<h1 style="background-color:Orange;">Orange</h1>
<h1 style="background-color:DodgerBlue;">DodgerBlue</h1>
<h1 style="background-color:MediumSeaGreen;">MediumSeaGreen</h1>
<h1 style="background-color:Gray;">Gray</h1>
<h1 style="background-color:SlateBlue;">SlateBlue</h1>
<h1 style="background-color:Violet;">Violet</h1>
<h1 style="background-color:LightGray;">LightGray</h1>

</body>
</html>

```

Penjelasan: Memberikan Warna.

Css Background color:

```

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

<h1 style="background-color:DodgerBlue;">Hello World</h1>

```

```
<p style="background-color:Tomato;">
```

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed diam nonummy nibh euismod tincidunt ut laoreet dolore magna aliquam erat volutpat.

Ut wisi enim ad minim veniam, quis nostrud exerci tation ullamcorper suscipit lobortis nisl ut aliquip ex ea commodo consequat.

```
</p>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

Penjelasan: Akan Diberikan Warna di bagian belakang teks nya.

Css Teks:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<h3 style="color:Tomato;">Hello World</h3>
```

```
<p style="color:DodgerBlue;">Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed diam nonummy nibh euismod tincidunt ut laoreet dolore magna aliquam erat volutpat.</p>
```

```
<p style="color:MediumSeaGreen;">Ut wisi enim ad minim veniam, quis nostrud exerci tation ullamcorper suscipit lobortis nisl ut aliquip ex ea commodo consequat.</p>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

Penjelasan: Dibagian ini Pewarnaan langsung pada teks nya tersebut.

Css border:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<h1 style="border: 2px solid Tomato;">Hello World</h1>
```

```
<h1 style="border: 2px solid DodgerBlue;">Hello World</h1>
```

```
<h1 style="border: 2px solid Violet;">Hello World</h1>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

Penjelasan:Dibagian Ini akan membuat border berwarna pada sebuah teks.

Css background color

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<style>
body {
  background-color: lightblue;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<h1>Hello World!</h1>
<p>This page has a light blue background color!</p>
</body>
</html>
```

Penjelasan :Untuk Memberikan warna pada bagian semua teks.

Background Image:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
body {
  background-image: url("paper.gif");
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<h1>Hello World!</h1>
<p>This page has an image as the background!</p>
</body>
</html>
```

Penjelasan :untuk memberikan warna background pada sebuah foto.

Css Border

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
p.dotted {border-style: dotted;}
p.dashed {border-style: dashed;}
p.solid {border-style: solid;}
```

```

p.double {border-style: double;}
p.groove {border-style: groove;}
p.ridge {border-style: ridge;}
p.inset {border-style: inset;}
p.outset {border-style: outset;}
p.none {border-style: none;}
p.hidden {border-style: hidden;}
p.mix {border-style: dotted dashed solid double;}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<h2>The border-style Property</h2>
<p>This property specifies what kind of border to display:</p>
<p class="dotted">A dotted border.</p>
<p class="dashed">A dashed border.</p>
<p class="solid">A solid border.</p>
<p class="double">A double border.</p>
<p class="groove">A groove border.</p>
<p class="ridge">A ridge border.</p>
<p class="inset">An inset border.</p>
<p class="outset">An outset border.</p>
<p class="none">No border.</p>
<p class="hidden">A hidden border.</p>
<p class="mix">A mixed border.</p>
</body>
</html>

```

Penjelasan : Memberikan Berbagai macam border di setiap teks.

Css Border Color

```

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
p.one {
  border-style: solid;
  border-color: red;
}

```

```

p.two {
  border-style: solid;
  border-color: green;
}
p.three {
  border-style: dotted;
  border-color: blue;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<h2>The border-color Property</h2>
<p>This property specifies the color of the four borders:</p>
<p class="one">A solid red border</p>
<p class="two">A solid green border</p>
<p class="three">A dotted blue border</p>
<p><b>Note:</b> The "border-color" property does not work if it is used alone. Use the "border-style" property
to set the borders first.</p>
</body>
</html>

```

Penjelasan:Memberikan Warna Pada Setiap Border.

Css Margins

```

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
div {
  border: 1px solid black;
  margin-top: 100px;
  margin-bottom: 100px;
  margin-right: 150px;
  margin-left: 80px;
  background-color: lightblue;
}
</style>
</head>

```



```
<body>
<h2>Using individual margin properties</h2>
<div>This div element has a top margin of 100px, a right margin of 150px, a bottom margin of 100px, and a left
margin of 80px.</div>
</body>
</html>
```

Penjelasan: Untuk Mengatur Posisi Pada Sebuah Teks.

Css Padding

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
div {
    border: 1px solid black;
    background-color: lightblue;
    padding-top: 50px;
    padding-right: 30px;
    padding-bottom: 50px;
    padding-left: 80px;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<h2>Using individual padding properties</h2>
<div>This div element has a top padding of 50px, a right padding of 30px, a bottom padding of 50px, and a left
padding of 80px.</div>
</body>
</html>
```

Penjelasan : Digunakan Untuk Merubah Ukuran Sebuah Border agar posisinya pas dengan teks.

CSS Height/Width:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
div {
    height: 200px;
    width: 50%;
```

```

background-color: powderblue;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<h2>Set the height and width of an element</h2>
<div>This div element has a height of 200px and a width of 50%.</div>
</body>
</html>

```

Penjelasan: Digunakan Untuk Membentuk sebuah border berwarna biru yang mengatur Panjang dan lebarnya.

CSS box model:

```

</style>
</head>
<body>
<h2>Demonstrating the Box Model</h2>
<p>The CSS box model is essentially a box that wraps around every HTML element. It consists of: borders, padding, margins, and the actual content.</p>
<div>This text is the content of the box. We have added a 50px padding, 20px margin and a 15px green border. 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.</div>
</body>
</html>

```

Penjelasan: Digunakan Untuk Membuat Sebuah Kotak berwarna yang berisikan Sebuah teks.

Css Outline:

```

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
p {outline-color:red;}
p.dotted {outline-style: dotted;}
p.dashed {outline-style: dashed;}
p.solid {outline-style: solid;}
p.double {outline-style: double;}
p.groove {outline-style: groove;}
p.ridge {outline-style: ridge;}
p.inset {outline-style: inset;}

```

```

p.outset {outline-style: outset;}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<h2>The outline-style Property</h2>

<p class="dotted">A dotted outline</p>

<p class="dashed">A dashed outline</p>

<p class="solid">A solid outline</p>

<p class="double">A double outline</p>

<p class="groove">A groove outline. The effect depends on the outline-color value.</p>

<p class="ridge">A ridge outline. The effect depends on the outline-color value.</p>

<p class="inset">An inset outline. The effect depends on the outline-color value.</p>

<p class="outset">An outset outline. The effect depends on the outline-color value.</p>

</body>

</html>

```

Penjelasan : Digunakan Dibagian luar pada sebuah border.

Css teks Color

```

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<style>

body {

    color: blue;

}

h1 {

    color: green;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<h1>This is heading 1</h1>

<p>This is an ordinary paragraph. Notice that this text is blue. The default text color for a page is defined in the body selector.</p>

<p>Another paragraph.</p>

</body>

</html>

```

Penjelasan :Digunakan Untuk Memberikan Warna Pada Sebuah Teks.

Teks Align:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<style>

h1 {

    text-align: center;

}

h2 {

    text-align: left;

}

h3 {

    text-align: right;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<h1>Heading 1 (center)</h1>

<h2>Heading 2 (left)</h2>

<h3>Heading 3 (right)</h3>

<p>The three headings above are aligned center, left and right.</p>

</body>

</html>
```

Penjelasan :Digunakan untuk mengatur posisi Teks.

Teks Decoration:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<style>

h1 {

    text-decoration: overline;

}

h2 {

    text-decoration: line-through;

}


```

```

h3 {
    text-decoration: underline;
}

p.ex {
    text-decoration: overline underline;
}

</style>
</head>
<body>
<h1>Overline text decoration</h1>
<h2>Line-through text decoration</h2>
<h3>Underline text decoration</h3>
<p class="ex">Overline and underline text decoration.</p>
<p><strong>Note:</strong> It is not recommended to underline text that is not a link, as this often confuses
the reader.</p>
</body>
</html>

```

Penjelasan :Digunakan Untuk memberikan Sebuah Sebuah Garis Pada Sebuah Teks.

Css Text

```

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
p {
    text-indent: 50px;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<h1>Using text-indent</h1><p>In my younger and more vulnerable years my father gave me some advice that
I've been turning over in my mind ever since. 'Whenever you feel like criticizing anyone,' he told me, 'just
remember that all the people in this world haven't had the advantages that you've had.'</p>
</body>
</html>

```

Penjelasan :Digunakan Untuk Memberikan Jarak Antar Teks.

Teks Shadow

```

<!DOCTYPE html>

```

```
<html>
<head>
<style>
h1 {
  text-shadow: 2px 2px;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<h1>Text-shadow effect!</h1>
</body>
</html>
```

Penjelasan: Digunakan Untuk Membuat Sebuah Bayangan Pada Sebuah Teks.

CSS Font:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
.p1 {
  font-family: "Times New Roman", Times, serif;
}

.p2 {
  font-family: Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;
}

.p3 {
  font-family: "Lucida Console", "Courier New", monospace;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<h1>CSS font-family</h1>
<p class="p1">This is a paragraph, shown in the Times New Roman font.</p>
<p class="p2">This is a paragraph, shown in the Arial font.</p>
<p class="p3">This is a paragraph, shown in the Lucida Console font.</p>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

Penjelasan : Digunakan Untuk Membuat Sebuah Karakter Teks.

Css Icons

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<title>Font Awesome Icons</title>
```

```
<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1">
```

```
<script src="https://kit.fontawesome.com/a076d05399.js" crossorigin="anonymous"></script>
```

```
<!--Get your own code at fontawesome.com-->
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<h1>Font Awesome icon library</h1>
```

```
<p>Some Font Awesome icons:</p>
```

```
<i class="fas fa-cloud"></i>
```

```
<i class="fas fa-heart"></i>
```

```
<i class="fas fa-car"></i>
```

```
<i class="fas fa-file"></i>
```

```
<i class="fas fa-bars"></i>
```

```
<p>Styled Font Awesome icons (size and color):</p>
```

```
<i class="fas fa-cloud" style="font-size:24px;"></i>
```

```
<i class="fas fa-cloud" style="font-size:36px;"></i>
```

```
<i class="fas fa-cloud" style="font-size:48px;color:red;"></i>
```

```
<i class="fas fa-cloud" style="font-size:60px;color:lightblue;"></i>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

Penjelasan:Digunakan Untuk Membuat Sebuah Icon.

Css Link

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<head>
```

```
<style>
```

```
a {
```

```
  color: hotpink;
```

```
}
```

```
</style>
</head>
<body>
<h2>Style a link with a color</h2>
<p><b><a href="default.asp" target="_blank">This is a link</a></b></p>
</body>
</html>
```

Penjelasan :Digunakan Untuk Membuat Sebuah Link yang berwarna.

CSS list

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
ul.a {
  list-style-type: circle;
}
ul.b {
  list-style-type: square;
}
ol.c {
  list-style-type: upper-roman;
}
ol.d {
  list-style-type: lower-alpha;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<h2>The list-style-type Property</h2>
<p>Example of unordered lists:</p>
<ul class="a">
  <li>Coffee</li>
  <li>Tea</li>
  <li>Coca Cola</li>
</ul>
<ul class="b">
```



```

<li>Coffee</li>
<li>Tea</li>
<li>Coca Cola</li>
</ul>
<p>Example of ordered lists:</p>
<ol class="c">
  <li>Coffee</li>
  <li>Tea</li>
  <li>Coca Cola</li>
</ol>
<ol class="d">
  <li>Coffee</li>
  <li>Tea</li>
  <li>Coca Cola</li>
</ol>
</body>
</html>

```

Penjelasan :Digunakan Untuk Membuat Sebuah Daftar Menu.

Css Table

```

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
table, th, td {
  border: 1px solid;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<h2>Add a border to a table:</h2>
<table>
  <tr>
    <th>Firstname</th>
    <th>Lastname</th>
  </tr>
  <tr>

```

```

        <td>Peter</td>
        <td>Griffin</td>
    </tr>
    <tr>
        <td>Lois</td>
        <td>Griffin</td>
    </tr>
</table>
</body>
</html>

```

Penjelasan :Digunakan Untuk Membuat Sebuah Border Pada Sebuah Tabel.

CSS Tabel Size

```

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
table, td, th {
    border: 1px solid black;
}
table {
    border-collapse: collapse;
    width: 100%;
}
th {
    height: 70px;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<h2>The width and height Properties</h2>
<p>Set the width of the table, and the height of the table header row:</p>
<table>
    <tr>
        <th>Firstname</th>
        <th>Lastname</th>
        <th>Savings</th>

```

```
</tr>

<tr>

  <td>Peter</td>

  <td>Griffin</td>

  <td>$100</td>

</tr>

<tr>

  <td>Lois</td>

  <td>Griffin</td>

  <td>$150</td>

</tr>

<tr>

  <td>Joe</td>

  <td>Swanson</td>

  <td>$300</td>

</tr>

<tr>

  <td>Cleveland</td>

  <td>Brown</td>

  <td>$250</td>

</tr>

</table>

</body>

</html>
```

Penjelasan: Digunakan Untuk Membuat Ukuran Pada Sebuah Tabel.

CSS Display

```
<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<style>

a {

  display: block;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>
```

```
<h1>Display links as block elements</h1>
<a href="/html/default.asp" target="_blank">HTML</a>
<a href="/css/default.asp" target="_blank">CSS</a>
<a href="/js/default.asp" target="_blank">JavaScript</a>
</body>
</html>
```

Penjelasan: Digunakan Untuk Agar Link Jadi menyusun Kebawah.

Css Max-Width

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
div.ex1 {
    width: 500px;
    margin: auto;
    border: 3px solid #73AD21;
}
div.ex2 {
    max-width: 500px;
    margin: auto;
    border: 3px solid #73AD21;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<h2>CSS Max-width</h2>
<div class="ex1">This div element has width: 500px;</div>
<br>
<div class="ex2">This div element has max-width: 500px;</div>
<p><strong>Tip:</strong> Drag the browser window to smaller than 500px wide, to see the difference between
the two divs!</p>
</body>
</html>
```

Penjelasan: Digunakan Untuk Mengubah Ukuran Pada Sebuah Border.

Css Position

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```

<html>
<head>
<style>
div.static {
    position: static;
    border: 3px solid #73AD21;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<h2>position: static;</h2>
<p>An element with position: static; is not positioned in any special way; it is always positioned according to the normal flow of the page:</p>
<div class="static">
This div element has position: static;
</div>

```

Penjelasan :Digunakan Untuk Mengubah Posisi Pada Sebuah Border.

Css Z-Index

```

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
img {
    position: absolute;
    left: 0px;
    top: 0px;
    z-index: -1;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<h1>This is a heading</h1>

<p>Because the image has a z-index of -1, it will be placed behind the text.</p>
</body>
</html>

```

Penjelasan: Digunakan Agar Teks Berada Didepan Sebuah Gambar.

Css Overflow

```
<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<style>

#overflowTest {

    background: #4CAF50;

    color: white;

    padding: 15px;

    width: 50%;

    height: 100px;

    overflow: scroll;

    border: 1px solid #ccc;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<h2>CSS Overflow</h2>

<p>The overflow property controls what happens to content that is too big to fit into an area.</p>

<div id="overflowTest">This text is really long and the height of its container is only 100 pixels. Therefore, a scrollbar is added to help the reader to scroll the content. Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed diam nonummy nibh euismod tincidunt ut laoreet dolore magna aliquam erat volutpat. Ut wisi enim ad minim veniam, quis nostrud exerci tation ullamcorper suscipit lobortis nisl ut aliquip ex ea commodo consequat. Duis autem vel eum iriure dolor in hendrerit in vulputate velit esse molestie consequat, vel illum dolore eu feugiat nulla facilisis at vero eros et accumsan et iusto odio dignissim qui blandit praesent luptatum zzril delenit augue dui dolore te feugait nulla facilisi. Nam liber tempor cum soluta nobis eleifend option congue nihil imperdiet doming id quod mazim placerat facer possim assum. Typi non habent claritatem insitam; est usus legentis in iis qui facit eorum claritatem.</div>

</body>

</html>
```

Penjelasan : Digunakan Untuk Membuat Sebuah Teks Jadi Panjang Dan juga Bisa di scroll.

Css Float

```
<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<style>

img {

    float: right;
```

```

}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<h2>Float Right</h2>
<p>In this example, the image will float to the right in the paragraph, and the text in the paragraph will wrap around the image.</p>
<p>
Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Phasellus imperdiet, nulla et dictum interdum, nisi
lorem egestas odio, vitae scelerisque enim ligula venenatis dolor. Maecenas nisl est, ultrices nec congue eget,
auctor vitae massa. Fusce luctus vestibulum augue ut aliquet. Mauris ante ligula, facilisis sed ornare eu, lobortis
in odio. Praesent convallis urna a lacus interdum ut hendrerit risus congue. Nunc sagittis dictum nisi, sed
ullamcorper ipsum dignissim ac. In at libero sed nunc venenatis imperdiet sed ornare turpis. Donec vitae dui
eget tellus gravida venenatis. Integer fringilla congue eros non fermentum. Sed dapibus pulvinar nibh tempor
porta. Cras ac leo purus. Mauris quis diam velit.</p>
</body>
</html>

```

Penjelasan :Digunakan Untuk Agar Sebuah Gambar Bisa Berada Diposisi Kanan Sebuah Teks.

Css Inline-Block

```

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
span.a {
    display: inline; /* the default for span */
    width: 100px;
    height: 100px;
    padding: 5px;
    border: 1px solid blue;
    background-color: yellow;
}
span.b {
    display: inline-block;
    width: 100px;
    height: 100px;
    padding: 5px;
    border: 1px solid blue;
    background-color: yellow;
}

```

```

span.c {
    display: block;
    width: 100px;
    height: 100px;
    padding: 5px;
    border: 1px solid blue;
    background-color: yellow;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<h1>The display Property</h1>
<h2>display: inline</h2>
<div>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Vestibulum consequat scelerisque elit sit amet
consequat. Aliquam erat volutpat. <span class="a">Aliquam</span> <span class="a">venenatis</span> gravida
nisl sit amet facilisis. Nullam cursus fermentum velit sed laoreet. </div>
<h2>display: inline-block</h2>
<div>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Vestibulum consequat scelerisque elit sit amet
consequat. Aliquam erat volutpat. <span class="b">Aliquam</span> <span class="b">venenatis</span> gravida
nisl sit amet facilisis. Nullam cursus fermentum velit sed laoreet. </div>
<h2>display: block</h2>
<div>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Vestibulum consequat scelerisque elit sit amet
consequat. Aliquam erat volutpat. <span class="c">Aliquam</span> <span class="c">venenatis</span> gravida
nisl sit amet facilisis. Nullam cursus fermentum velit sed laoreet. </div>
</body>
</html>

```

Penjelasan :Digunakan Untuk Menandai Sebuah Teks Dengan Menggunakan Sebuah Border.

Css Align Center

```

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
.center {
    text-align: center;
    border: 3px solid green;
}
</style>
</head>

```



```
<body>
<h2>Center Text</h2>
<div class="center">
  <p>This text is centered.</p>
</div>
</body>
</html>
```

Penjelasan :Digunakan Untuk Agar Sebuah Teks Posisi Berada Ditengah.

Css Combinator

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
div p {
  background-color: yellow;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<h2>Descendant Selector</h2>
<p>The descendant selector matches all elements that are descendants of a specified element.</p>
<div>
  <p>Paragraph 1 in the div.</p>
  <p>Paragraph 2 in the div.</p>
  <section><p>Paragraph 3 in the div.</p></section>
</div>
<p>Paragraph 4. Not in a div.</p>
<p>Paragraph 5. Not in a div.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

Penjelasan:Digunakan Untuk Menambahkan Warna Pada Sebuah Teks Yang Dipilih.

CSS Pseudo-class

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
```

```

/* unvisited link */
a:link {
    color: red;
}
/* visited link */
a:visited {
    color: green;
}
/* mouse over link */
a:hover {
    color: hotpink;
}
/* selected link */
a:active {
    color: blue;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<h2>Styling a link depending on state</h2>
<p><b><a href="default.asp" target="_blank">This is a link</a></b></p>
<p><b>Note:</b> a:hover MUST come after a:link and a:visited in the CSS definition in order to be effective.</p>
<p><b>Note:</b> a:active MUST come after a:hover in the CSS definition in order to be effective.</p>
</body>
</html>

```

Penjelasan: Digunakan Untuk Mengubah Warna Tombol Pada Sebuah Link Sebelum Di Pencet.

Css Pseudo-Element

```

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
p::first-line {
    color: #ff0000;
    font-variant: small-caps;

```

```

}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<p>You can use the ::first-line pseudo-element to add a special effect to the first line of a text. Some more text.
And even more, and more, and more, and more, and more, and more, and more, and more, and more, and more,
and more, and more.</p>

</body>
</html>

```

Penjelasan : Digunakan Untuk Mengubah warna teks dan mengubah ukuran dari teks tersebut.

Css Opacity

```

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
img {
  opacity: 0.5;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h1>Image Transparency</h1>

<p>The opacity property specifies the transparency of an element. The lower the value, the more
transparent:</p>

<p>Image with 50% opacity:</p>



</body>
</html>

```

Penjelasan :Digunakan Untuk Mengubah Kejelasan Pada Sebuah Gambar.

Css Navigaion Bar

```

<ul>

  <li><a href="default.asp">Home</a></li>

  <li><a href="news.asp">News</a></li>

  <li><a href="contact.asp">Contact</a></li>

  <li><a href="about.asp">About</a></li>

</ul>

```

```
ul {  
  
    list-style-type: none;  
    margin: 0;  
  
    padding: 0; width:  
    200px;  
  
    background-color: #f1f1f1;  
}  
  
li a {  
  
    display: block; color:  
    #000; padding: 8px  
    16px;  
  
    text-decoration: none;  
}  
  
/* Change the link color on hover */li  
a:hover {  
  
    background-color: #555;  
    color: white;  
}
```

```
ul {  
  
    list-style-type: none;  
  
    margin: 0;  
  
    padding: 0; overflow:  
    hidden;  
  
    background-color: #333;  
}
```

```
li {  
  
    float: left;  
}
```

```
li a {
```

```

display: block; color:
white;

text-align: center; padding:
14px 16px; text-
decoration: none;
}

/* Change the link color to #111 (black) on hover */li
a:hover {

background-color: #111;

}

```

Penjelasan :Digunakan Untuk Membuat Sebuah Tombol Navigasi Horizontal maupun Vertical.

Css Dropdrown

```

<style>

/* Style The Dropdown Button */

.dropbtn {

background-color: #4CAF50; color:
white;

padding: 16px; font-
size: 16px; border:
none; cursor:
pointer;

}

/* The container <div> - needed to position the dropdown content */

.dropdown { position:
relative;

display: inline-block;

}

/* Dropdown Content (Hidden by Default) */

.dropdown-content {
display: none; position:
absolute;

background-color: #f9f9f9; min-
width: 160px;

box-shadow: 0px 8px 16px 0px rgba(0,0,0,0.2); z-
index: 1;

}

```

```

/* Links inside the dropdown */

.dropdown-content a {
  color: black; padding:
  12px 16px;

  text-decoration: none;
  display: block;
}

/* Change color of dropdown links on hover */
.dropdown-content a:hover {background-color: #f1f1f1}

/* Show the dropdown menu on hover */
.dropdown:hover .dropdown-content {
  display: block;
}

/* Change the background color of the dropdown button when the dropdown content is shown
*/
.dropdown:hover .dropbtn {
  background-color: #3e8e41;
}

</style>

<div class="dropdown">

  <button class="dropbtn">Dropdown</button>

  <div class="dropdown-content">

    <a href="#">Link 1</a>

    <a href="#">Link 2</a>

    <a href="#">Link 3</a>

  </div>

</div>

```

Penjelasan :Digunakan Untuk Membuat Sebuah Tombol Pilihan Yang Akan Dikunjungi

Css Galeri

```
<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<style>

div.gallery {
    margin: 5px;
    border: 1px solid #ccc;
    float: left;
    width: 180px;
}

div.gallery:hover {
    border: 1px solid #777;
}

div.gallery img {
    width: 100%;
    height: auto;
}

div.desc {
    padding: 15px;
    text-align: center;
}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<div class="gallery">

    <a target="_blank" href="img_5terre.jpg">

        

    </a>

    <div class="desc">Add a description of the image here</div>

</div>

<div class="gallery">

    <a target="_blank" href="img_forest.jpg">

        

    </a>

    <div class="desc">Add a description of the image here</div>
```

```

</div>
<div class="gallery">
  <a target="_blank" href="img_lights.jpg">
    
  </a>
  <div class="desc">Add a description of the image here</div>
</div>
<div class="gallery">
  <a target="_blank" href="img_mountains.jpg">
    
  </a>
  <div class="desc">Add a description of the image here</div>
</div>
</body>
</html>

```

Penjelasan: Digunakan Untuk Membuat Sebuah Pilihan Gambar.

Css Image Spirits

```

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
#navlist {
  position: relative;
}
#navlist li {
  margin: 0;
  padding: 0;
  list-style: none;
  position: absolute;
  top: 0;
}
#navlist li, #navlist a {
  height: 44px;
  display: block;
}

```



```

#home {
    left: 0px;
    width: 46px;
    background: url('img_navsprites.gif') 0 0;
}
#prev {
    left: 63px;
    width: 43px;
    background: url('img_navsprites.gif') -47px 0;
}
#next {
    left: 129px;
    width: 43px;
    background: url('img_navsprites.gif') -91px 0;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<ul id="navlist">
    <li id="home"><a href="default.asp"></a></li>
    <li id="prev"><a href="css_intro.asp"></a></li>
    <li id="next"><a href="css_syntax.asp"></a></li>
</ul>
</body>
</html>

```

Penjelasan :Digunakan Untuk Membuat Sebuah Tombol Navigasi.

CSS Attr Selector

```

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
a[target] {
    background-color: yellow;
}
</style>
</head>

```

```

<body>
<h2>CSS [attribute] Selector</h2>
<p>The links with a target attribute gets a yellow background:</p>
<a href="https://www.w3schools.com">w3schools.com</a>
<a href="http://www.disney.com" target="_blank">disney.com</a>
<a href="http://www.wikipedia.org" target="_top">wikipedia.org</a>
</body>
</html>

```

Penjelasan :Digunakan Untuk Memilih warna pada sebuah link.

CSS Forms

```

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<style>
input[type=text], select {
  width: 100%;
  padding: 12px 20px;
  margin: 8px 0;
  display: inline-block;
  border: 1px solid #ccc;
  border-radius: 4px;
  box-sizing: border-box;
}
input[type=submit] {
  width: 100%;
  background-color: #4CAF50;
  color: white;
  padding: 14px 20px;
  margin: 8px 0;
  border: none;
  border-radius: 4px;
  cursor: pointer;
}
input[type=submit]:hover {
  background-color: #45a049;
}

```

```

div {
  border-radius: 5px;
  background-color: #f2f2f2;
  padding: 20px;
}
</style>
<body>
<h3>Using CSS to style an HTML Form</h3>
<div>
  <form action="/action_page.php">
    <label for="fname">First Name</label>
    <input type="text" id="fname" name="firstname" placeholder="Your name..">
    <label for="lname">Last Name</label>
    <input type="text" id="lname" name="lastname" placeholder="Your last name..">
    <label for="country">Country</label>
    <select id="country" name="country">
      <option value="australia">Australia</option>
      <option value="canada">Canada</option>
      <option value="usa">USA</option>
    </select>

    <input type="submit" value="Submit">
  </form>
</div>
</body>
</html>

```

Penjelasan :Digunakan Untuk Membuat Sebuah Formulir.

CSS Counters

```

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
body {
  counter-reset: section;
}
h2::before {

```

```

    counter-increment: section;
    content: "Section " counter(section) ": ";
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<h1>Using CSS Counters</h1>
<h2>HTML Tutorial</h2>
<h2>CSS Tutorial</h2>
<h2>JavaScript Tutorial</h2>
<h2>Python Tutorial</h2>
<h2>SQL Tutorial</h2>
</body>
</html>

```

Penjelasan: Digunakan untuk membuat bagian – bagian yang diberi angka

CSS Website Layout

```
/* The navbar container */
```

```

.topnav { overflow:
  hidden;

  background-color: #333;
}

```

```
/* Navbar links */
```

```

.topnav a {float:
  left;

  display: block; color:
  #f2f2f2; text-align:
  center;

  padding: 14px 16px; text-
  decoration: none;
}

```

```
/* Links - change color on hover */
```

```

.topnav a:hover { background-
  color: #ddd;color: black;
}

```

```
/* Create three equal columns that float next to each other */
```

```

.column { float:
left;

width: 33.33%;

}

/* Clear floats after the columns */

.row:after { content:
""; display: table;
clear: both;

}

/* Responsive layout - makes the three columns stack on top of each other instead of next to
each other on smaller screens (600px wide or less) */

@media screen and (max-width: 600px) {

.column { width:
100%;

}

}

```

Penjelasan :Digunakan Untuk Membuat Sebuah Tata Letak Pada Sebuah Website.

CSS Units

```

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
h1 {
font-size: 60px;
}
p {
font-size: 25px;
line-height: 50px;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<h1>This is heading 1</h1>
<h2>This is heading 2</h2>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>
<p>This is another paragraph.</p>
</body>
</html>

```

Penjelasan :Digunakan Untuk Untuk Mengatur Font dan ukuran Pada Sebuah Teks.

CSS Specifity

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
p { color: red;}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<p>Hello World!</p>
</body>
</html>
```

Penjelasan :Digunakan Untuk Mengubah dan Memilih Warna Pada Sebuah Teks