

## Laporan Pelatihan CSS di Website W3schools

The screenshot shows a browser window with three tabs: "CSS Backgrounds", "Bagaimana cara menambahkan", and "Latihan v3.0". The main content area is titled "Latihan:" and displays the following text: "Ubah warna semua elemen <p> menjadi 'merah'." Below this is a "Petunjuk" button. A code editor shows the following HTML and CSS:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
#para1 {
color: red;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<h1>This is a Heading</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>
<p>This is another paragraph.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

To the right of the code editor is a "Periksa Kode Anda" button. The results section shows the output: "Ini adalah Judul" (This is a Heading), "Ini adalah sebuah paragraf." (This is a paragraph.), and "Ini adalah paragraf lain." (This is another paragraph.). There is also a link "Activate" at the bottom right.

Gambar 1

The screenshot shows a browser window with three tabs: "CSS Selectors", "Bagaimana cara menambahkan", and "Latihan v3.0". The main content area is titled "Exercise:" and displays the following text: "Change the color of the element with id='para1', to 'red'." Below this is a "Hint" button. A code editor shows the following HTML and CSS:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
#para1 {
color: red;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<h1>This is a Heading</h1>
<p id="para1">This is a paragraph.</p>
<p>This is another paragraph.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

To the right of the code editor is a "Check Your Code" button. The results section shows the output: "This is a Heading", "This is a paragraph.", and "This is another paragraph.". There is also a link "Activate" at the bottom right.

Gambar 2

The screenshot shows a web browser window for w3schools.com with the URL `w3schools.com/css/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_selectors3`. The page title is "Latihan:". On the left, there's a sidebar titled "Pemilih CSS" with a list of exercises: Latihan 1, Latihan 2, **Latihan 3**, Latihan 4, and "Buka Tutorial Pemilih CSS". The main content area has a heading "Latihan:" and a sub-instruction: "Ubah warna semua elemen dengan kelas "colortext", menjadi "merah".". Below this is a "Petunjuk" button. A "Sunting Kode Ini" text area contains the following CSS code:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
.colortext {
  color: red;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h1>This is a Heading</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>
<p class="colortext">This is another paragraph.</p>
<p class="colortext">This is also a paragraph.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

To the right of the code is a "Periksa Kode Anda" button and a "Hasil:" panel. The "Hasil:" panel displays the output of the CSS applied to the HTML content. It shows the heading and first two paragraphs in red, while the third paragraph remains black.

Gambar 3

The screenshot shows a web browser window for w3schools.com with the URL `w3schools.com/css/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_selectors4`. The page title is "Latihan:". On the left, there's a sidebar titled "Pemilih CSS" with a list of exercises: Latihan 1, Latihan 2, Latihan 3, **Latihan 4**, and "Buka Tutorial Pemilih CSS". The main content area has a heading "Latihan:" and a sub-instruction: "Ubah warna semua elemen <p> dan <h1> menjadi "merah". Kelompokkan pemilih untuk meminimalkan kode.". Below this is a "Petunjuk" button. A "Sunting Kode Ini" text area contains the following CSS code:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
h1, p {
  color: red;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h1>This is a heading</h1>
<h2>This is a smaller heading</h2>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>
<p>This is another paragraph.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

To the right of the code is a "Periksa Kode Anda" button and a "Hasil:" panel. The "Hasil:" panel displays the output of the CSS applied to the HTML content. It shows both the heading and all three paragraphs in red.

Gambar 4

The screenshot shows a browser window for w3schools.com. The URL in the address bar is `w3schools.com/css/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_howto1`. The left sidebar lists various CSS topics: Completed 5 of 138 Exercises, CSS Selectors, CSS How To..., Exercise 1 (which is selected and highlighted in green), Exercise 2, Exercise 3, and Exercise 4. Below the sidebar is a banner for "SAMPOERNA 234" with a price of "RP 12.000 /BUNGKUS (ISI 12 BATANG)". The main content area has a heading "Exercise:" and a sub-instruction: "Add an external style sheet with the URL: \"mystyle.css\"." A "Hint" button is available. Below this is a code editor with the following HTML and CSS:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<link rel="stylesheet" href="mystyle.css">
</head>
<body>

<h1>This is a Heading</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>
<p>This is another paragraph.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

To the right of the code editor is a "Check Your Code" button. The "Result" panel shows the output of the code, which includes a heading and two paragraphs.

Gambar 5

The screenshot shows a browser window for w3schools.com. The URL in the address bar is `w3schools.com/css/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_howto1`. The left sidebar lists various CSS topics: Menyelesaikan 6 dari 138 Latihan, Pemilih CSS (selected and highlighted in green), CSS Bagaimana..., Latihan 1, Latihan 2 (which is selected and highlighted in green), Latihan 3, and Latihan 4. Below the sidebar is a banner for "Latar Belakang CSS". The main content area has a heading "Latihan:" and a sub-instruction: "Setel \"warna latar: linen\" untuk halaman, menggunakan lembar gaya internal." A "Petunjuk" button is available. Below this is a code editor with the following HTML and CSS:

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

<h1>This is a Heading</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>
<p>This is another paragraph.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

To the right of the code editor is a "Periksa Kode Anda" button. The "Hasil" panel shows the output of the code, which includes a heading and two paragraphs.

Gambar 6

The screenshot shows a web browser window for w3schools.com. The URL is w3schools.com/css/exercise.asp?filename=exercise\_howto3. The page title is "Exercise: Set "background-color: linen" for the page, using an inline style." On the left, there's a sidebar with a navigation menu for CSS Selectors and CSS How To... sections. Under "CSS How To...", "Exercise 3" is highlighted with a green background. The main content area contains the exercise instructions and a code editor. The code editor has a "Check Your Code" button. To the right, the "Result:" section displays the output of the code: "This is a Heading" in blue, "This is a paragraph." in black, and "This is another paragraph." in black.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
</head>
<body style="background-color: linen">
<h1>This is a Heading</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>
<p>This is another paragraph.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

## Latihan 7

This screenshot shows the same exercise page as above, but Exercise 4 is now highlighted in the sidebar. The exercise instructions ask to remove all styles except the external style sheet "mystyle.css". The code editor shows the HTML structure with a link to "mystyle.css" in the head section. The result shows the heading in blue and the paragraphs in black, indicating that the CSS from "mystyle.css" is being applied.

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

## Gambar 8

The screenshot shows a browser window for w3schools.com. The URL in the address bar is `w3schools.com/css/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_background1`. On the left, a sidebar lists various CSS topics with dropdown menus: CSS Selectors, CSS How To..., CSS Background, Exercise 1 (which is selected and highlighted in green), Exercise 2, Exercise 3, Exercise 4, and Exercise 5. Below the sidebar is a link to "Go to CSS Background Tutorial". The main content area has a header "Exercise:" followed by the instruction: "Set the background color for the page to \"linen\" and the background color for <h1> to \"lightblue\"." A "Hint" button is available. Below the hint is a code editor with the following HTML and CSS:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
body {
    background-color: linen;
}
h1 {
    background-color: lightblue;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h1>This is a Heading</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>
<p>This is another paragraph.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

Next to the code editor is a "Check Your Code" button. To the right is a "Result:" section showing the output of the code. The heading "This is a Heading" has a light blue background, while the surrounding text "This is a paragraph." and "This is another paragraph." have a light beige background.

Gambar 9

The screenshot shows a browser window for w3schools.com. The URL in the address bar is `w3schools.com/css/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_background2`. The sidebar is identical to Gambar 9, showing Exercise 2 as the selected exercise. The main content area has a header "Exercise:" followed by the instruction: "Set \"paper.gif\" as the background image of the page." A "Hint" button is available. Below the hint is a code editor with the following HTML and CSS:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
body {
    background-image: url("paper.gif");
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h1>This is a Heading</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>
<p>This is another paragraph.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

Next to the code editor is a "Check Your Code" button. To the right is a "Result:" section showing the output of the code. The heading "This is a Heading" has a textured paper background, while the surrounding text "This is a paragraph." and "This is another paragraph." have a light beige background.

Gambar 10

The screenshot shows a web-based CSS exercise interface. On the left, a sidebar lists exercises: 'Completed 11 of 138 Exercises' followed by 'CSS Selectors', 'CSS How To...', 'CSS Background', 'Exercise 1', 'Exercise 2', 'Exercise 3' (which is selected), 'Exercise 4', 'Exercise 5', and 'Go to CSS Background Tutorial'. Below these are 'CSS Border', 'CSS Margin', 'CSS Padding', and 'CSS Height/Width'. The main area has a banner at the top with text 'ISI WAKTU LIAT KARYA SERU DI EDISI PALING BARU' and an image of a magazine cover. Below the banner, the word 'Exercise:' is displayed in bold. A sub-instruction says 'Set "gradient\_bg\_vertical.png" as the background image of the page, and repeat it vertically only.' A 'Hint' button is available. The 'Edit This Code:' section contains the following HTML and CSS:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
body {
    background-image: url("gradient_bg_vertical.png");
    background-repeat: repeat-y;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<h1>This is a Heading</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>
<p>This is another paragraph.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

The 'Check Your Code' button is visible. To the right, the 'Result:' section shows a purple background with white text: 'This is a Heading', 'This is a paragraph.', and 'This is another paragraph.'.

Gambar 11

The screenshot shows a web-based CSS exercise interface. On the left, a sidebar lists exercises: 'Completed 12 of 138 Exercises' followed by 'CSS Selectors', 'CSS How To...', 'CSS Background', 'Exercise 1', 'Exercise 2', 'Exercise 3', 'Exercise 4' (which is selected), 'Exercise 5', and 'Go to CSS Background Tutorial'. Below these are 'CSS Border', 'CSS Margin', 'CSS Padding', and 'CSS Height/Width'. The main area has a banner at the top with text 'ISI WAKTU LIAT KARYA SERU DI EDISI PALING BARU' and an image of a magazine cover. Below the banner, the word 'Exercise:' is displayed in bold. A sub-instruction says 'Specify that the background image should be shown once, in the top right corner.' A 'Hint' button is available. The 'Edit This Code:' section contains the following HTML and CSS:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
body {
    background-image: url("img_tree.png");
    background-repeat: no-repeat;
    background-position: top right;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<h1>This is a Heading</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>
<p>This is another paragraph.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

The 'Check Your Code' button is visible. To the right, the 'Result:' section shows a pink tree image in the top right corner of the page, with white text: 'This is a Heading', 'This is a paragraph.', and 'This is another paragraph.'.

Gambar 12

Completed 13 of 138 Exercises:

- CSS Selectors
- CSS How To...
- CSS Background**
- Exercise 1
- Exercise 2
- Exercise 3
- Exercise 4
- Exercise 5**

[Go to CSS Background Tutorial](#)

**Exercise:**

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

**Hint**

Edit This Code: Check Your Code Result:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
body {
background: url("img_tree.png") no-repeat top right;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<h1>This is a Heading</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>
<p>This is another paragraph.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

This is a Heading

This is a paragraph.  
This is another paragraph.



Activate Window  
Go to Settings to *i*

Gambar 13

Completed 14 of 138 Exercises:

- CSS Selectors
- CSS How To...
- CSS Background
- CSS Border**
- Exercise 1**
- Exercise 2
- Exercise 3
- Exercise 4

[Go to CSS Border Tutorial](#)

**Exercise:**

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

**Hint**

Edit This Code: Check Your Code Result:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
p {
border-style: dotted;
border-width: 4px;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<h1>This is a Heading</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

This is a Heading

This is a paragraph.

Gambar 14

The screenshot shows a user interface for a CSS exercise. On the left, a sidebar lists various CSS topics with completion status: CSS Selectors (Completed), CSS How To... (Completed), CSS Background (Completed), and CSS Border (Completed). Under 'CSS Border', 'Exercise 2' is selected. The main area displays the following exercise details:

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

**Edit This Code:**

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
p {
    border-style: dotted;
    border-width: 4px;
    border-color: red;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<h1>This is a Heading</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

**Check Your Code** button

**Result:**

This is a Heading  
-----  
This is a paragraph.

Ac Go

Gambar 15

The screenshot shows a user interface for a CSS exercise. On the left, a sidebar lists various CSS topics with completion status: CSS Selectors (Completed), CSS How To... (Completed), CSS Background (Completed), and CSS Border (Completed). Under 'CSS Border', 'Exercise 3' is selected. The main area displays the following exercise details:

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

**Hint**

**Edit This Code:**

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
p {
    border-top-style: dotted;
    border-top-width: 4px;
    border-top-color: red;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<h1>This is a Heading</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

**Check Your Code** button

**Result:**

This is a Heading  
-----  
This is a paragraph.

Gambar 16

The screenshot shows a web browser window for w3schools.com. The URL is [w3schools.com/css/exercise.asp?filename=exercise\\_border4](https://www.w3schools.com/css/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_border4). The left sidebar lists completed exercises under 'Completed 17 of 138 Exercises:':

- CSS Selectors
- CSS How To...
- CSS Background
- CSS Border**
- Exercise 1
- Exercise 2
- Exercise 3
- Exercise 4**
- [Go to CSS Border Tutorial](#)

The main content area has a banner from 'theTradeDesk'. It says 'Unleash the full power of your' and features a 'Hint' button. Below it, the word 'Exercise:' is bolded. A note says 'With the border property: Set the border for p to "10px", "solid" and "green".' There is a 'Check Your Code' button next to a code editor.

**Edit This Code:**

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
p {
    border: 10px solid green;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

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

</body>
</html>
```

**Result:**

This is a Heading

This is a paragraph.

Activate Window  
Go to Settings

Gambar 17

The screenshot shows a web browser window for w3schools.com. The URL is [w3schools.com/css/exercise.asp?filename=exercise\\_margin1](https://www.w3schools.com/css/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_margin1). The left sidebar lists completed exercises under 'Completed 18 of 138 Exercises:':

- CSS Selectors
- CSS How To...
- CSS Background
- CSS Border**
- CSS Margin**
- Exercise 1**
- Exercise 2
- Exercise 3
- Exercise 4
- [Go to CSS Margin Tutorial](#)

The main content area has a banner from 'theTradeDesk'. It says 'Unleash the full power of your' and features a 'Hint' button. Below it, the word 'Exercise:' is bolded. A note says 'Set the left margin of <h1> to "20px".' There is a 'Check Your Code' button next to a code editor.

**Edit This Code:**

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
h1 {
    background-color: lightblue;
    margin-left: 20px;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

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

</body>
</html>
```

**Result:**

This is a Heading

This is a paragraph.

Activate Window  
Go to Settings

Gambar 18

The screenshot shows a web browser window for w3schools.com. The title bar says "w3schools.com/css/exercise.asp?filename=exercise\_margin2". The page header includes a navigation bar with icons for back, forward, and search, followed by the URL. Below the header, a sidebar lists completed exercises: "Completed 18 of 138 Exercises:" followed by "CSS Selectors", "CSS How To...", "CSS Background", "CSS Border", and "CSS Margin". A green button labeled "Exercise 1" is visible. The main content area has a heading "Exercise:" and a task: "Set all margins for <h1> to '25px'." A "Hint" button is present. A code editor box contains the following HTML and CSS:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
h1 {
    background-color: lightblue;
    margin: 25px;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<h1>This is a Heading</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

A "Check Your Code" button is located above the code editor. To the right, a "Result:" section displays the output of the code: "This is a Heading" in a light blue box and "This is a paragraph." below it.

Gambar 19

The screenshot shows a web browser window for w3schools.com. The title bar says "w3schools.com/css/exercise.asp?filename=exercise\_margin3". The page header includes a navigation bar with icons for back, forward, and search, followed by the URL. Below the header, a sidebar lists completed exercises: "Completed 20 of 138 Exercises:" followed by "CSS Selectors", "CSS How To...", "CSS Background", "CSS Border", and "CSS Margin". A green button labeled "Exercise 3" is visible. The main content area has a heading "Exercise:" and a task: "Use the margin property to set the top and bottom margins for <h1> to '50px', and left and right margins to '25px'." A "Hint" button is present. A code editor box contains the following HTML and CSS:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
h1 {
    background-color: lightblue;
    margin: 50px 25px;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<h1>This is a Heading</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

A "Check Your Code" button is located above the code editor. To the right, a "Result:" section displays the output of the code: "This is a Heading" in a light blue box and "This is a paragraph." below it.

Gambar 20

w3schools.com/css/exercise.asp?filename=exercise\_margin4

Completed 21 of 138 Exercises:

- CSS Selectors ✓
- CSS How To... ✓
- CSS Background ✓
- CSS Border ✓
- CSS Margin ✓

Exercise:

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

**Hint**

Edit This Code: **Check Your Code** Result:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
h1 {
background-color: lightblue;
width: 300px;
margin: auto;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

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

</body>
</html>
```

This is a Heading

This is a paragraph.

Activate Window  
Go to Settings

Gambar 21

w3schools.com/css/exercise.asp?filename=exercise\_padding1

Completed 22 of 138 Exercises:

- CSS Selectors ✓
- CSS How To... ✓
- CSS Background ✓
- CSS Border ✓
- CSS Margin ✓
- CSS Padding

Exercise:

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

**Hint**

Edit This Code: **Check Your Code** Result:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
p {
background-color: lightblue;
padding-top: 30px;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

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

</body>
</html>
```

This is a Heading

This is a paragraph.

Activate Window  
Go to Settings

Gambar 22

The screenshot shows a browser window with the URL [w3schools.com/css/exercise.asp?filename=exercise\\_padding3](https://www.w3schools.com/css/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_padding3). The page title is "Exercise: Set all paddings for <p> to "50px".". On the left, there's a sidebar with a navigation menu for CSS topics, including "CSS Padding" which is currently selected. Under "CSS Padding", there are three exercises: "Exercise 1", "Exercise 2" (which is highlighted in green), and "Exercise 3". A "Hint" button is available. The main area contains an "Edit This Code:" text input and a "Check Your Code" button. The code input shows the following HTML and CSS:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
p {
background-color: lightblue;
padding: 50px;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<h1>This is a Heading</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

The "Result:" panel shows the output of the code. It displays a heading "This is a Heading" and a paragraph "This is a paragraph." both with a light blue background color and 50px padding.

Gambar 23

This screenshot shows the same exercise page as Gambar 23, but with Exercise 3 selected. The URL is [w3schools.com/css/exercise.asp?filename=exercise\\_padding3](https://www.w3schools.com/css/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_padding3). The "Edit This Code:" input now contains the following code:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
p {
background-color: lightblue;
padding: 25px 50px;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<h1>This is a Heading</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

The "Result:" panel shows the heading and paragraph with updated padding values: the heading has 25px top/bottom padding and 50px left/right padding, while the paragraph has 25px top/bottom padding and 50px left/right padding.

Gambar 24

The screenshot shows a browser window for w3schools.com. On the left, a sidebar lists completed exercises: CSS Selectors, CSS How To..., CSS Background, CSS Border, CSS Margin, CSS Padding, and CSS Height/Width. Under 'CSS Height/Width', 'Exercise 1' is selected, highlighted in green. The main content area has a heading 'Exercise:' followed by the instruction 'Set the height of <h1> to "100px".' A 'Hint' button is available. Below it, there are two input fields: 'Edit This Code:' containing the following HTML and CSS code, and a 'Check Your Code' button, which is currently greyed out.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
h1 {
    background-color: lightblue;
    height: 100px;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

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

</body>
</html>
```

The 'Result:' section shows the output of the code: a blue box containing the text 'This is a Heading'. Below it, a paragraph 'This is a paragraph.' is displayed. A small 'Activate V' button is located at the bottom right of the result area.

Gambar 25

This screenshot is identical to Gambar 25, showing the same exercise setup and successful result. The sidebar shows completed exercises, and the main area displays the 'Exercise:' instructions, code editor, and resulting output where 'This is a Heading' is shown in a blue box.

Gambar 26

The screenshot shows a browser window with the URL [w3schools.com/css/exercise.asp?filename=exercise\\_boxmodel1](https://www.w3schools.com/css/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_boxmodel1). On the left, a sidebar lists completed exercises: CSS Selectors, CSS How To..., CSS Background, CSS Border, CSS Margin, CSS Padding, CSS Height/Width, and CSS Box Model. The 'CSS Box Model' section is highlighted. Below the sidebar, a green bar indicates 'Exercise 1' is selected. The main content area has a title 'Exercise:' and a task: 'Set the width of the div to "200px".' A 'Hint' button is available. The 'Edit This Code:' box contains the following code:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
div {
    background-color: lightblue;
    width: 200px;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<div>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua.</div>

</body>
</html>
```

The 'Check Your Code' button is visible. The 'Result:' box shows the output: 'Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua.' with a light blue background.

Gambar 27

This screenshot shows the same exercise page after completing Exercise 1. The sidebar now includes 'Exercise 2'. The main content area has a title 'Exercise:' and a task: 'Set the padding of the div to "25px".' A 'Hint' button is available. The 'Edit This Code:' box contains the following code:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
div {
    background-color: lightblue;
    padding: 25px;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<div>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua.</div>

</body>
</html>
```

The 'Check Your Code' button is replaced by a 'Correct!' button with a green background and white text. The 'Result:' box shows the output: 'Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua.' with a light blue background. A 'Show Answer' button is also present.

Gambar 28

The screenshot shows a user interface for a CSS exercise. On the left, a sidebar lists various CSS topics with checkmarks: CSS Selectors, CSS How To..., CSS Background, CSS Border, CSS Margin, CSS Padding, CSS Height/Width, and CSS Box Model. Under 'CSS Box Model', 'Exercise 3' is highlighted with a green background. Below the sidebar, there's a 'Completed 29 of 138 Exercises:' message. The main area has a title 'Exercise:' and a task: 'Set the border of the div to "25px solid navy".' A 'Hint' button is available. The 'Edit This Code:' section contains the following HTML and CSS:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
div {
    background-color: lightblue;
    width: 200px;
    padding: 25px;
    border: 25px solid navy;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<div>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua.</div>
</body>
</html>
```

The 'Check Your Code' button is visible. The 'Result:' section shows a blue box with white text containing the placeholder text 'Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua.'

Gambar 29

This screenshot shows the same exercise interface as Gambar 29, but 'Exercise 4' is now highlighted in the sidebar under 'CSS Box Model'. The 'Completed 30 of 138 Exercises:' message remains. The task is 'Set the margin of the div to "25px".' A 'Hint' button is present. The 'Edit This Code:' section contains the following code:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
div {
    background-color: lightblue;
    width: 200px;
    padding: 25px;
    border: 25px solid navy;
    margin: 25px;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<div>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua.</div>
</body>
</html>
```

The 'Check Your Code' button is visible. The 'Result:' section shows a blue box with white text containing the placeholder text 'Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua.'

Gambar 30

Completed 31 of 138 Exercises:

- CSS Selectors ✓
- CSS How To... ✓
- CSS Background ✓
- CSS Border ✓
- CSS Margin ✓
- CSS Padding ✓
- CSS Height/Width ✓
- CSS Box Model ✓
- CSS Outline
- ✓ Exercise 1
- Exercise 2
- Exercise 3

**Exercise:**

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

**Hint**

Edit This Code: **Check Your Code**

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
p {
    outline-style: solid;
    outline-width: 5px;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

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

</body>
</html>
```

Result:

This is a Heading

This is a paragraph.

Activate Window

The screenshot shows a user interface for a CSS exercise. On the left, a sidebar lists completed exercises: CSS Selectors, CSS How To..., CSS Background, CSS Border, CSS Margin, CSS Padding, CSS Height/Width, CSS Box Model, and CSS Outline. Below these are three exercises: Exercise 1 (marked with a checkmark), Exercise 2, and Exercise 3. The main area contains a heading 'Exercise:' followed by the task 'Set a "solid", "5px" outline for <p>.'. A 'Hint' button is present. Below this is a code editor with the following HTML and CSS:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
p {
    outline-style: solid;
    outline-width: 5px;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

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

</body>
</html>
```

 and a 'Check Your Code' button. To the right is a 'Result:' section showing the heading 'This is a Heading' and the paragraph 'This is a paragraph.' with a prominent black outline. At the bottom right, there is a link 'Activate Window'.

Gambar 31

Completed 32 of 138 Exercises:

- CSS Selectors ✓
- CSS How To... ✓
- CSS Background ✓
- CSS Border ✓
- CSS Margin ✓
- CSS Padding ✓
- CSS Height/Width ✓
- CSS Box Model ✓
- CSS Outline
- ✓ Exercise 1
- ✓ Exercise 2
- Exercise 3

**Killat Creative**  
WE CREATE IMPACTFUL BRANDS

**Exercise:**

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

**Hint**

Edit This Code: **Check Your Code**

Result:

This is a Heading

This is a paragraph.

Act Go to

The screenshot shows a user interface for a CSS exercise. On the left, a sidebar lists completed exercises: CSS Selectors, CSS How To..., CSS Background, CSS Border, CSS Margin, CSS Padding, CSS Height/Width, CSS Box Model, and CSS Outline. Below these are three exercises: Exercise 1 (marked with a checkmark), Exercise 2 (marked with a checkmark), and Exercise 3. The main area contains a heading 'Exercise:' followed by the task 'Set the outline color for <p> to "green".'. A 'Hint' button is present. Below this is a code editor with the following HTML and CSS:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
p {
    outline-style: solid;
    outline-width: 4px;
    outline-color: green;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

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

</body>
</html>
```

 and a 'Check Your Code' button. To the right is a 'Result:' section showing the heading 'This is a Heading' and the paragraph 'This is a paragraph.' with a green outline. At the bottom right, there is a link 'Act' and 'Go to'.

Gambar 32

The screenshot shows a user interface for a coding exercise. On the left, a sidebar lists completed exercises: CSS Selectors, CSS How To..., CSS Background, CSS Border, CSS Margin, CSS Padding, CSS Height/Width, CSS Box Model, and CSS Outline. The 'CSS Outline' section is currently selected, indicated by a green bar at the bottom of the list. Below the sidebar, there are three exercises: Exercise 1, Exercise 2, and Exercise 3, each with a green checkmark icon. A link 'Go to CSS Outline Tutorial' is also present. At the top right, there is a 'WIRE WITH CONFIDENCE' banner with a 'Check your grammar, spelling, and punctuation instantly with Grammarly' message and a green button. The main area is titled 'Exercise:' and contains instructions: 'With the outline property: Set the outline for p to "red", "dotted" and "10px".' A 'Hint' button is available. Below the instructions, there is a code editor with the following HTML and CSS:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
p {
    outline: red dotted 10px;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<h1>This is a Heading</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

Next to the code editor is a 'Check Your Code' button. To the right, under the heading 'Result:', the output is displayed: 'This is a Heading' followed by a red dotted border, and 'This is a paragraph.' below it.

Gambar 33

The screenshot shows a user interface for a coding exercise. On the left, a sidebar lists completed exercises: CSS Selectors, CSS How To..., CSS Background, CSS Border, CSS Margin, CSS Padding, CSS Height/Width, CSS Box Model, CSS Outline, and CSS Text. The 'CSS Text' section is currently selected, indicated by a black bar at the bottom of the list. Below the sidebar, there are four exercises: Exercise 1, Exercise 2, Exercise 3, and Exercise 4, each with a green checkmark icon. A link 'Selengkapnya' is also present. At the top right, there is a 'Promo PermataTabungan Bebas' banner with a 'Buka rekeningnya dan dapatkan e-voucher Rp 50ribu dari PermataTabungan Bebas PermataBank' message and a 'Selengkapnya' button. The main area is titled 'Exercise:' and contains instructions: 'Set the text color for the page to "red", and the text color for <h1> to "blue".' A 'Hint' button is available. Below the instructions, there is a code editor with the following HTML and CSS:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
body {
    color: red;
}
h1 {
    color: blue;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<h1>This is a Heading</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>
<p>This is another paragraph.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

Next to the code editor is a 'Check Your Code' button. To the right, under the heading 'Result:', the output is displayed: 'This is a Heading' in blue, 'This is a paragraph.' in red, and 'This is another paragraph.' in red.

Gambar 34

The screenshot shows a user interface for a coding exercise. On the left, a sidebar lists completed exercises: "Completed 35 of 138 Exercises:" followed by a list of CSS topics with checkmarks: CSS Selectors, CSS How To..., CSS Background, CSS Border, CSS Margin, CSS Padding, CSS Height/Width, CSS Box Model, CSS Outline, and CSS Text. Under "CSS Text", "Exercise 2" is highlighted with a green background. Below the sidebar, there's a "Hint" button. The main area has a "Result:" section on the right showing the output of the user's code. The code editor contains the following HTML and CSS:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
h1 {
    text-align: center;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h1>This is a Heading</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>
<p>This is another paragraph.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

Gambar 35

The screenshot shows a user interface for a coding exercise. On the left, a sidebar lists completed exercises: "Completed 36 of 138 Exercises:" followed by a list of CSS topics with checkmarks: CSS Selectors, CSS How To..., CSS Background, CSS Border, CSS Margin, CSS Padding, CSS Height/Width, CSS Box Model, CSS Outline, and CSS Text. Under "CSS Text", "Exercise 3" is highlighted with a green background. Below the sidebar, there's a "Hint" button. The main area has a "Result:" section on the right showing the output of the user's code. The code editor contains the following HTML and CSS:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
a {
    text-decoration: none;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h1>This is a Heading</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>
<p><a href="css_text.asp">CSS text tutorial</a></p>

</body>
</html>
```

Gambar 36

Completed 37 of 138 Exercises:

- CSS Selectors ✓
- CSS How To... ✓
- CSS Background ✓
- CSS Border ✓
- CSS Margin ✓
- CSS Padding ✓
- CSS Height/Width ✓
- CSS Box Model ✓
- CSS Outline ✓
- CSS Text
- Exercise 1 ✓
- Exercise 2 ✓
- Exercise 3 ✓
- Exercise 4**

## Exercise:

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

**Hint**

Edit This Code: Check Your Code Result:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
h1 {
    text-transform: uppercase;
}
p {
    text-transform: capitalize;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h1>This is a Heading</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>
<p>This is another paragraph.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

**THIS IS A HEADING**

This Is A Paragraph.  
This Is Another Paragraph.

Activ

Gambar 37

Completed 38 of 138 Exercises:

- CSS Selectors ✓
- CSS How To... ✓
- CSS Background ✓
- CSS Border ✓
- CSS Margin ✓
- CSS Padding ✓
- CSS Height/Width ✓
- CSS Box Model ✓
- CSS Outline ✓
- CSS Text
- Exercise 1 ✓
- Exercise 2 ✓
- Exercise 3 ✓
- Exercise 4 ✓
- Exercise 5**

## Exercise:

Indent the first line of the <p> element with 20px.

**Hint**

Edit This Code: Check Your Code Result: Show Answer

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
p {
    text-indent: 20px;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h1>This is a Heading</h1>
<p>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</p>

</body>
</html>
```

**This is a Heading**

Lore 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

Activate Windows  
Go to Settings to activate Windows.

Gambar 38

Completed 39 of 138 Exercises:

- CSS Selectors
- CSS How To...
- CSS Background
- CSS Border
- CSS Margin
- CSS Padding
- CSS Height/Width
- CSS Box Model
- CSS Outline
- CSS Text
- CSS Font
- Exercise 1
- Exercise 2

**Exercise:**

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

**Hint**

Edit This Code: Check Your Code

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
body {
    font-family: "Courier New";
}

h1 {
    font-family: Verdana;
}

</style>
</head>
<body>

<h1>This is a Heading</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>
<p>This is another paragraph.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

Result:

**This is a Heading**

*This is a paragraph.*

*This is another paragraph.*

Gambar 39

Completed 40 of 138 Exercises:

- CSS Selectors
- CSS How To...
- CSS Background
- CSS Border
- CSS Margin
- CSS Padding
- CSS Height/Width
- CSS Box Model
- CSS Outline
- CSS Text
- CSS Font
- Exercise 1
- Exercise 2

**Exercise:**

Show `<p>` elements as "italic" text.

**Hint**

Edit This Code: Check Your Code

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
p {
    font-style: italic;
}

</style>
</head>
<body>

<h1>This is a Heading</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>
<p>This is another paragraph.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

Result:

**This is a Heading**

*This is a paragraph.*

*This is another paragraph.*

Gambar 40

Completed 41 of 138 Exercises:  
CSS Font

Exercise 1  
 Exercise 2  
 Exercise 3  
Exercise 4  
Exercise 5  
[Go to CSS Font Tutorial](#)

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

**Hint**

Edit This Code: [Check Your Code](#)

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
body {
    font-size: 20px;
}

h1 {
    font-size: 3em;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h1>This is a Heading</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>
<p>This is another paragraph.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

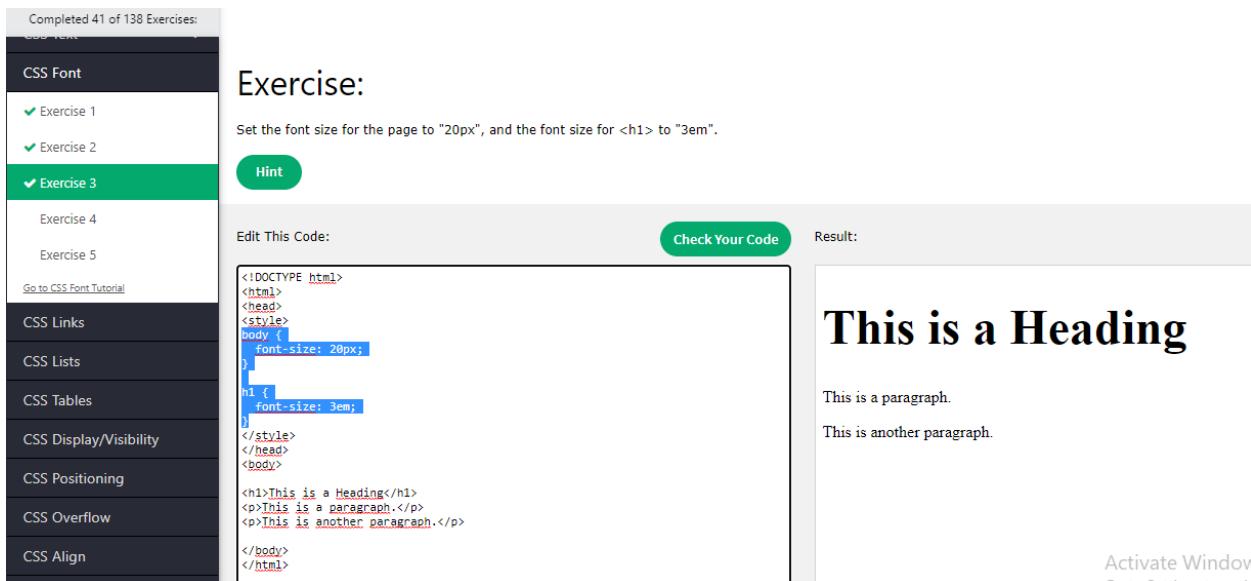
Result:

This is a Heading

This is a paragraph.

This is another paragraph.

Activate Window



Gambar 41

Completed 42 of 138 Exercises:  
CSS Font

Exercise 1  
 Exercise 2  
 Exercise 3  
 Exercise 4  
Exercise 5  
[Go to CSS Font Tutorial](#)

**Exercise:**  
Show `<p>` elements as "bold" text.

**Hint**

Edit This Code: [Check Your Code](#)

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
p {
    font-weight: bold;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h1>This is a Heading</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>
<p>This is another paragraph.</p>

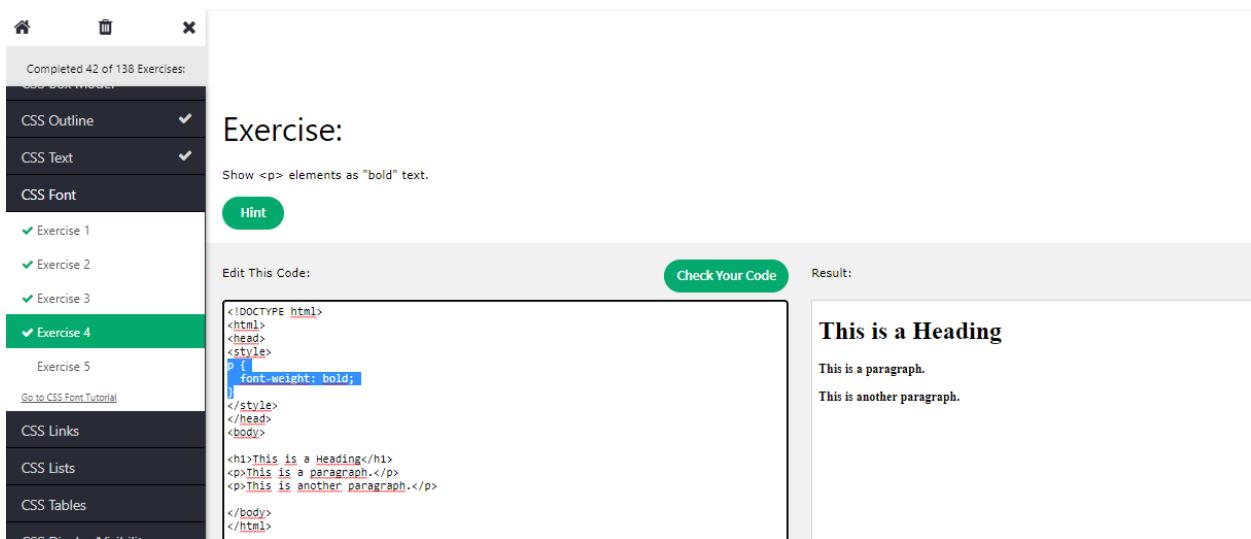
</body>
</html>
```

Result:

This is a Heading

This is a paragraph.

This is another paragraph.



Gambar 42

The screenshot shows a user interface for a CSS exercise. On the left, a sidebar lists completed exercises: CSS Outline, CSS Text, CSS Font, Exercise 1, Exercise 2, Exercise 3, Exercise 4, and Exercise 5 (which is highlighted with a green background). Below these are links to CSS Font Tutorial, CSS Links, CSS Lists, CSS Tables, CSS Display/Visibility, and CSS Positioning. The main area has a title "Exercise:" and instructions: "With the font property: Set the <p> to \"italic\", \"20px\" and \"Verdana\"." A "Hint" button is available. The "Edit This Code" section contains the following HTML and CSS code:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
p {
    font: italic 20px Verdana;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h1>This is a Heading</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>
<p>This is another paragraph.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

The "Check Your Code" button is visible. The "Result" section displays the rendered HTML with the specified styling applied to the paragraphs.

Gambar 43

The screenshot shows a user interface for a CSS exercise. On the left, a sidebar lists completed exercises: CSS Selectors, CSS How To..., CSS Background, CSS Border, CSS Margin, CSS Padding, CSS Height/Width, CSS Box Model, CSS Outline, CSS Text, CSS Font, CSS Links, and Exercise 1 (which is highlighted with a green background). Below these are links to Exercise 2. The main area has a title "Exercise:" and instructions: "Set the color for links to \"green\"." A "Hint" button is available. The "Edit This Code" section contains the following HTML and CSS code:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
a {
    color: green;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h1>This is a Heading</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>
<p><a href="https://www.w3schools.com">W3Schools.com</a></p>

</body>
</html>
```

The "Check Your Code" button is visible. The "Result" section displays the rendered HTML with the link color set to green.

Gambar 44

Completed 45 of 138 Exercises:

- CSS Selectors ✓
- CSS How To... ✓
- CSS Background ✓
- CSS Border ✓
- CSS Margin ✓
- CSS Padding ✓
- CSS Height/Width ✓
- CSS Box Model ✓
- CSS Outline ✓
- CSS Text ✓
- CSS Font ✓
- CSS Links

Exercise:

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

**Hint**

Edit This Code: **Check Your Code**

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
/* unvisited link */
a:link {
    color: red;
}

/* visited link */
a:visited {
    color: blue;
}

/* mouse over link */
a:hover {
    color: black;
}

/* selected link */
a:active {
    color: green;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
```

Result:

**This is a Heading**

This is a paragraph.  
W3Schools.com

Activate Window  
Go to Settings to acti

Gambar 45

Completed 46 of 138 Exercises:

- CSS Selectors ✓
- CSS How To... ✓
- CSS Background ✓
- CSS Border ✓
- CSS Margin ✓
- CSS Padding ✓
- CSS Height/Width ✓
- CSS Box Model ✓
- CSS Outline ✓
- CSS Text ✓
- CSS Font ✓
- CSS Links

Exercise:

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

**Hint**

Edit This Code: **Check Your Code**

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
/* unvisited link */
a:link {
    text-decoration: none;
}

/* visited link */
a:visited {
    text-decoration: none;
}

/* mouse over link */
a:hover {
    text-decoration: underline;
}

/* selected link */
a:active {
    text-decoration: underline;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
```

Result:

**This is a Heading**

This is a paragraph.  
W3Schools.com

Activate Window  
Go to Settings to acti

Gambar 46

Completed 47 of 138 Exercises:

- CSS Selectors
- CSS How To...
- CSS Background
- CSS Border
- CSS Margin
- CSS Padding
- CSS Height/Width
- CSS Box Model
- CSS Outline
- CSS Text
- CSS Font
- CSS Links

**Exercise:**

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

**Hint**

Edit This Code: **Check Your Code**

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
/* unvisited link */
a:link {
background-color: lightblue;
}

/* visited link */
a:visited {
background-color: lightblue;
}

/* mouse over link */
a:hover {
background-color: yellow;
}

/* selected link */
a:active {
background-color: yellow;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
```

This is a heading

This is a paragraph.

W3Schools.com

Activate Windows  
Go to Settings to activate

Exercise 1

Exercise 2

Exercise 3

Exercise 4

Gambar 47

Completed 48 of 138 Exercises:

- CSS Selectors
- CSS How To...
- CSS Background
- CSS Border
- CSS Margin
- CSS Padding
- CSS Height/Width
- CSS Box Model
- CSS Outline
- CSS Text
- CSS Font
- CSS Links
- CSS Lists

**Exercise:**

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

**Hint**

Edit This Code: **Check Your Code**

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
ul {
list-style-type: square;
}

ol {
list-style-type: upper-roman;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<p>This is an unordered list:</p>
<ul>
<li>Coffee</li>
<li>Tea</li>
<li>Coca Cola</li>
</ul>

<p>This is an ordered list:</p>
<ol>
<li>Coffee</li>
<li>Tea</li>
<li>Coca Cola</li>
</ol>
```

This is an unordered list:

- Coffee
- Tea
- Coca Cola

This is an ordered list:

- Coffee
- Tea
- Coca Cola

Activate Windows  
Go to Settings to activate

Exercise 1

Exercise 2

Exercise 3

Gambar 48

Completed 49 of 138 Exercises:

CSS Links ✓

CSS Lists

✓ Exercise 1

✓ Exercise 2

Exercise 3

Exercise 4

[Go to CSS Lists Tutorial](#)

CSS Tables

CSS Display/Visibility

CSS Positioning

CSS Overflow

CSS Align

CSS Combinators

CSS Pseudo-classes

## Exercise:

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

Hint

Edit This Code: Check Your Code

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
ul {
    list-style-image: url('sqpurple.gif');
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<p>This is an unordered list:</p>
<ul>
    <li>coffee</li>
    <li>Tea</li>
    <li>Coca Cola</li>
</ul>

</body>
</html>
```

Result:

This is an unordered list:

- Coffee
- Tea
- Coca Cola

Gambar 49

Completed 50 of 138 Exercises:

CSS Links ✓

CSS Lists

✓ Exercise 1

✓ Exercise 2

✓ Exercise 3

Exercise 4

[Go to CSS Lists Tutorial](#)

CSS Tables

CSS Display/Visibility

CSS Positioning

CSS Overflow

CSS Align

CSS Combinators

CSS Pseudo-classes

## Exercise:

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

Hint

Edit This Code: Check Your Code

Check your grammar, spelling, and punctuation instantly with Grammarly

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
ul {
    list-style: circle inside url('img_marker.png');
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<p>This is an unordered list:</p>
<ul>
    <li>coffee</li>
    <li>Tea</li>
    <li>Coca Cola</li>
</ul>

</body>
</html>
```

Result:

This is an unordered list:

- Coffee
- Tea
- Coca Cola

Gambar 50

Completed 51 of 138 Exercises:

- CSS Links
- CSS Lists
- Exercise 1
- Exercise 2
- Exercise 3
- Exercise 4**

[Go to CSS Lists Tutorial](#)

CSS Tables

CSS Display/Visibility

CSS Positioning

CSS Overflow

CSS Align

CSS Combinators

CSS Pseudo-classes

CSS Pseudo-elements

CSS Opacity

CSS Attribute Selectors

Type here to search

Edit This Code: **Check Your Code**

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
ul {
    list-style-type: none;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<ul>
    <li>Coffee</li>
    <li>Tea</li>
    <li>Coca Cola</li>
</ul>

</body>
</html>
```

Result:

Coffee  
Tea  
Coca Cola

Activate Window  
Go to Settings to act

Gambar 51

Completed 52 of 138 Exercises:

- CSS Outline
- CSS Text
- CSS Font
- CSS Links
- CSS Lists
- Exercise 1**

[Go to CSS Tables Tutorial](#)

CSS Tables

Exercise 2

Exercise 3

Exercise 4

Exercise 5

Exercise 6

CSS Display/Visibility

CSS Positioning

CSS Overflow

CSS Align

Type here to search

Edit This Code: **Check Your Code**

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
table, th, td{
    border: 2px solid green;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<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>
```

Result:

Firstname	Lastname
Peter	Griffin
Lois	Griffin

Gambar 52

Completed 53 of 138 Exercises:

- CSS Links ✓
- CSS Lists ✓
- CSS Tables**
- ✓ Exercise 1
- Exercise 2**
- Exercise 3
- Exercise 4
- Exercise 5
- Exercise 6

[Go to CSS Tables Tutorial](#)

**Exercise:**

Collapse the table borders into a single border.

**Hint**

Edit This Code: Check Your Code

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
table {
    border-collapse: collapse;
}
table, td, th {
    border: 1px solid black;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<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>
```

Result:

Firstname	Lastname
Peter	Griffin
Lois	Griffin

Gambar 53

Completed 54 of 138 Exercises:

- ✓ Exercise 1
- ✓ Exercise 2
- Exercise 3**
- Exercise 4
- Exercise 5
- Exercise 6

[Go to CSS Tables Tutorial](#)

**Exercise:**

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

**Hint**

Edit This Code: Check Your Code

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
table {
    width: 100%;
}
table, td, th {
    border: 1px solid black;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<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>
```

Result: Show Answer

Firstname	Lastname
Peter	Griffin
Lois	Griffin

Activate Windows  
Go to Settings to activate Windows.

Gambar 54

Completed 55 of 138 Exercises:

- CSS Lists
- CSS Tables
  - Exercise 1
  - Exercise 2
  - Exercise 3
  - Exercise 4**
- Exercise 5
- Exercise 6

[Go to CSS Tables Tutorial](#)

Exercise:

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

Hint

Edit This Code: Check Your Code

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
table, td, th {
    border: 1px solid black;
}
td {
    text-align: right;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<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>
```

Result:

Firstname	Lastname
Peter	Griffin
Lois	Griffin

Gambar 55

Completed 56 of 138 Exercises:

- CSS Font
- CSS Links
- CSS Lists
- CSS Tables**
  - Exercise 1
  - Exercise 2
  - Exercise 3
  - Exercise 4
  - Exercise 5**
- Exercise 6

[Go to CSS Tables Tutorial](#)

Exercise:

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

Hint

Edit This Code: Check Your Code

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
table, td, th {
    border: 1px solid black;
}
th {
    padding: 15px;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<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>
```

Result:

Firstname	Lastname
Peter	Griffin
Lois	Griffin

Gambar 56

Completed 57 of 138 Exercises:

- ✓ Exercise 4
- ✓ Exercise 5
- ✓ **Exercise 6**

[Go to CSS Tables Tutorial](#)

CSS Display/Visibility

CSS Positioning

CSS Overflow

CSS Align

CSS Combinators

CSS Pseudo-classes

CSS Pseudo-elements

CSS Opacity

CSS Attribute Selectors

CSS Rounded Corners

CSS Border Images

CSS Backgrounds

CSS Grids

Exercise:

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

Hint

Edit This Code:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
table, td, th {
    border: 1px solid black;
}
th {
    background-color: lightblue;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<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>
```

Check Your Code

Result:

Firstname	Lastname
Peter	Griffin
Lois	Griffin

Gambar 57

Completed 58 of 138 Exercises:

[Stop seeing this ad](#) Why this ad? ⓘ

CSS Display/Visibility

- ✓ **Exercise 1**
- Exercise 2
- Exercise 3
- Exercise 4

[Go to CSS Display/Visibility Tutorial](#)

CSS Positioning

CSS Overflow

CSS Align

CSS Combinators

CSS Pseudo-classes

CSS Pseudo-elements

CSS Opacity

CSS Attribute Selectors

Exercise:

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

Hint

Edit This Code:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
h1 {
    visibility: hidden;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h1>This is a Heading</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>
<p>This is another paragraph.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

Check Your Code

Result:

This is a paragraph.  
This is another paragraph.

Gambar 58

The screenshot shows a web-based CSS exercise interface. On the left, a sidebar lists completed exercises: CSS Links, CSS Lists, CSS Tables, and CSS Display/Visibility. Under CSS Display/Visibility, 'Exercise 2' is selected and highlighted in green. The main area is titled 'Exercise:' and contains the instruction: 'Hide the <h1> element. It should **not** take up any space.' A 'Hint' button is available. Below the hint is a code editor with the following HTML and CSS:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
h1 {
    display: none;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h1>This is a Heading</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>
<p>This is another paragraph.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

Below the code editor is a 'Check Your Code' button. To the right, under 'Result:', the output is shown as two paragraphs: 'This is a paragraph.' and 'This is another paragraph.'

Gambar 59

The screenshot shows a web-based CSS exercise interface. On the left, a sidebar lists completed exercises: CSS Text, CSS Font, CSS Links, CSS Lists, CSS Tables, and CSS Display/Visibility. Under CSS Display/Visibility, 'Exercise 3' is selected and highlighted in green. The main area is titled 'Exercise:' and contains the instruction: 'Display the list items as inline elements.' A 'Hint' button is available. Below the hint is a code editor with the following HTML and CSS:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
li {
    display: inline;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h1>This is a Heading</h1>
<ul>
    <li>Apple</li>
    <li>Orange</li>
    <li>Pear</li>
</ul>

</body>
</html>
```

Below the code editor is a 'Check Your Code' button. To the right, under 'Result:', the output is shown as a single heading 'This is a Heading' followed by the list items: 'Apple Orange Pear'.

Gambar 60

Completed 61 of 138 Exercises:

- CSS Font
- CSS Links
- CSS Lists
- CSS Tables
- CSS Display/Visibility

Exercise:

Display the `<strong>` elements as block elements.

Hint

Edit This Code: Check Your Code Result:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
strong {
    display:block;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h1>This is a Heading</h1>
<p>This is a <strong>paragraph</strong>, with some words more
strong>important</strong> than others </p>
<p>This is another paragraph.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

This is a Heading

This is a paragraph, with some words more important than others

This is another paragraph.

Gambar 61

Completed 62 of 138 Exercises:

- CSS Outline
- CSS Text
- CSS Font
- CSS Links
- CSS Lists
- CSS Tables
- CSS Display/Visibility
- CSS Positioning

Exercise:

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

Hint

Edit This Code: Check Your Code Result:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
h1 {
    position: fixed;
    top: 50px;
    right: 50px;
    color: red;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h1>This is a Heading</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>
<p>This is another paragraph.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

This is a paragraph.

This is another paragraph.

Gambar 62

Completed 63 of 138 Exercises:

- CSS Text ✓
- CSS Font ✓
- CSS Links ✓
- CSS Lists ✓
- CSS Tables ✓
- CSS Display/Visibility ✓
- CSS Positioning**
- ✓ Exercise 1
- ✓ Exercise 2**
- Exercise 3
- Exercise 4
- Exercise 5

[Go to CSS Positioning Tutorial](#)

- CSS Overflow
- CSS Align

Harga Awesome 

## Exercise:

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

**Hint**

Edit This Code: Check Your Code

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
h1 {
    color: red;
    position: relative;
    top: 30px;
    left: -20px;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h1>This is a Heading</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>
<p>This is another paragraph.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

Result:

This is a Heading  
This is a paragraph.  
This is another paragraph.

Gambar 63

Completed 64 of 138 Exercises:

- CSS Font ✓
- CSS Links ✓
- CSS Lists ✓
- CSS Tables ✓
- CSS Display/Visibility ✓
- CSS Positioning**
- ✓ Exercise 1
- ✓ Exercise 2
- ✓ Exercise 3**
- Exercise 4
- Exercise 5

[Go to CSS Positioning Tutorial](#)

- CSS Overflow
- CSS Align

Harga Awesome 

## Exercise:

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

**Hint**

Edit This Code: Check Your Code

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
h1 {
    color: red;
    position: absolute;
    top: 100px;
    left: 50px;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h1>This is a Heading</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>
<p>This is another paragraph.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

Result:

This is a Heading  
This is a paragraph.  
This is another paragraph.

Gambar 64

Completed 65 of 138 Exercises:

- CSS Links ✓
- CSS Lists ✓
- CSS Tables ✓
- CSS Display/Visibility ✓
- CSS Positioning**
- ✓ Exercise 1
- ✓ Exercise 2
- ✓ Exercise 3
- ✓ Exercise 4**
- Exercise 5

[Go to CSS Positioning Tutorial](#)

- CSS Overflow
- CSS Align
- CSS Combinators

**Exercise:**

Position the `<img>` element behind the text.

**Hint**

Edit This Code: Check Your Code

```
<!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>This is a paragraph.</p>
<p>This is another paragraph.</p>


</body>
</html>
```

Result:

Gambar 65

- CSS Lists ✓
- CSS Tables ✓
- CSS Display/Visibility ✓
- CSS Positioning**
- ✓ Exercise 1
- ✓ Exercise 2
- ✓ Exercise 3
- ✓ Exercise 4
- ✓ Exercise 5**

[Go to CSS Positioning Tutorial](#)

- CSS Overflow
- CSS Align
- CSS Combinators
- CSS Pseudo-classes
- CSS Pseudo-elements
- CSS Opacity
- CSS Attribute Selectors

**Exercise:**

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

**Hint**

Edit This Code: Check Your Code

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
.container {
  position: relative;
}

.topleft {
  font-size: 18px;
  position: absolute;
  left: 30px;
  top: 15px;
}

img {
  width: 100%;
  height: auto;
  opacity: 0.3;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<div class="container">
  
  <div class="topleft">Top Left</div>
</div>
```

Result:

Gambar 66

Completed 67 of 138 Exercises:

- CSS Text ✓
- CSS Font ✓
- CSS Links ✓
- CSS Lists ✓
- CSS Tables ✓
- CSS Display/Visibility ✓
- CSS Positioning ✓
- CSS Overflow
- Exercise 1**
- Exercise 2
- Exercise 3
- [Go to CSS Overflow Tutorial](#)
- CSS Align
- CSS Combinators
- CSS Pseudo-classes
- CSS Pseudo-elements

## Exercise:

Add a scrollbar to the <div> element.

**Hint**

Edit This Code: Check Your Code

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
div {
    background-color: #eee;
    width: 200px;
    height: 70px;
    border: 1px dotted black;
    overflow: scroll;
}

</style>
</head>
<body>

<div>
<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.</p>
<p>'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>
</div>

</body>
</html>
```

Result:

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.'

Gambar 67

Completed 68 of 138 Exercises:

- CSS Font ✓
- CSS Links ✓
- CSS Lists ✓
- CSS Tables ✓
- CSS Display/Visibility ✓
- CSS Positioning ✓
- CSS Overflow
- Exercise 1**
- Exercise 2**
- Exercise 3
- [Go to CSS Overflow Tutorial](#)
- CSS Align
- CSS Combinators
- CSS Pseudo-classes
- CSS Pseudo-elements

## Exercise:

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

**Hint**

Edit This Code: Check Your Code

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
div {
    background-color: lightblue;
    width: 200px;
    height: 200px;
    overflow: hidden;
}

</style>
</head>
<body>

<div>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.</div>

</body>
</html>
```

Result:

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.

Gambar 68

Completed 69 of 138 Exercises:

- CSS Links ✓
- CSS Lists ✓
- CSS Tables ✓
- CSS Display/Visibility ✓
- CSS Positioning ✓
- CSS Overflow ✓

Exercise:

Add a horizontal scrollbar to <div>.

Hint

Edit This Code: Check Your Code Result:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
div {
background-color: #eee;
width: 150px;
height: 70px;
border: 1px dotted black;
white-space: nowrap;
overflow-x: scroll;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<div>
<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.</p>
</div>

</body>
</html>
```

In my younger and more vulnerable years my father gave me some advice that I've been turning over in my mind ever since.

Gambar 69

Completed 70 of 138 Exercises:

- CSS Links ✓
- CSS Lists ✓
- CSS Tables ✓
- CSS Display/Visibility ✓
- CSS Positioning ✓
- CSS Overflow ✓
- CSS Align
- Exercise 1 ✓
- Exercise 2

Go to CSS Align Tutorial

Exercise:

Center align the <div> element using margins.

Hint

Edit This Code: Check Your Code Result:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
div {
margin-left: auto;
margin-right: auto;
width: 300px;
background-color: #b0e0e6;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<div>
<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.</p>
<p>'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>
</div>

</body>
</html>
```

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.'

Activate Wind

Gambar 70

Completed 71 of 138 Exercises:

- CSS Links
- CSS Lists
- CSS Tables
- CSS Display/Visibility
- CSS Positioning
- CSS Overflow
- CSS Align
  - Exercise 1
  - Exercise 2
- [Go to CSS Align Tutorial](#)

## Exercise:

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

[Hint](#)

Edit This Code:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
div {
    width: 300px;
    background-color: #b8e0e6;
    position: absolute;
    right: 0px;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<div>
    <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.</p>
    <p>'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>
</div>

</body>
</html>
```

[Check Your Code](#)

Result:

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.'

[Show Answer](#)

Activate Windows

Gambar 71

Completed 72 of 138 Exercises:

- CSS Links
- CSS Lists
- CSS Tables
- CSS Display/Visibility
- CSS Positioning
- CSS Overflow
- CSS Align
- CSS Combinators
  - Exercise 1
  - Exercise 2
  - Exercise 3
  - Exercise 4
- [Go to CSS Combinators Tutorial](#)
- CSS Pseudo-classes
- CSS Pseudo-elements

## Exercise:

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

[Hint](#)

Edit This Code:

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

<div>
    <p>This is a paragraph inside a div element.</p>
    <p>This is another paragraph inside a div element.</p>
    <span><p>This a paragraph inside a span element, inside a div element.</p></span>
</div>

<p>This is a paragraph, not inside a div element.</p>
<p>This is another paragraph, not inside a div element.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

[Check Your Code](#)

Result:

This is a paragraph inside a div element.

This is another paragraph inside a div element.

This a paragraph inside a span element, inside a div element.

This is a paragraph, not inside a div element.

This is another paragraph, not inside a div element.

Gambar 72

Completed 73 of 138 Exercises:

- CSS Lists
- CSS Tables
- CSS Display/Visibility
- CSS Positioning
- CSS Overflow
- CSS Align
- CSS Combinators**
- Exercise 1
- Exercise 2**
- Exercise 3
- Exercise 4

[Go to CSS Combinators Tutorial](#)

- CSS Pseudo-classes
- CSS Pseudo-elements
- CSS Opacity

**Exercise:**

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

**Hint**

Edit This Code: **Check Your Code**

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

<div>
<p>This is a paragraph inside a div element.</p>
<p>This is another paragraph inside a div element.</p>
<span><p>This a paragraph inside a span element, inside a div element.</p></span>
</div>

<p>This is a paragraph, not inside a div element.</p>
<p>This is another paragraph, not inside a div element.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

Result:

This is a paragraph inside a div element.  
This is another paragraph inside a div element.  
This a paragraph inside a span element, inside a div element.  
This is a paragraph, not inside a div element.  
This is another paragraph, not inside a div element.

Gambar 73

Completed 74 of 138 Exercises:

- CSS Tables
- CSS Display/Visibility
- CSS Positioning
- CSS Overflow
- CSS Align
- CSS Combinators**
- Exercise 1
- Exercise 2
- Exercise 3**
- Exercise 4

[Go to CSS Combinators Tutorial](#)

- CSS Pseudo-classes
- CSS Pseudo-elements
- CSS Opacity
- CSS Attribute Selectors

**Exercise:**

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

**Hint**

Edit This Code: **Check Your Code**

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

<div>
<p>This is a paragraph inside a div element.</p>
<p>This is another paragraph inside a div element.</p>
<span><p>This a paragraph inside a span element, inside a div element.</p></span>
</div>

<p>This is a paragraph, not inside a div element.</p>
<p>This is another paragraph, not inside a div element.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

Result:

This is a paragraph inside a div element.  
This is another paragraph inside a div element.  
This a paragraph inside a span element, inside a div element.  
This is a paragraph, not inside a div element.  
This is another paragraph, not inside a div element.

Gambar 74

Completed 75 of 138 Exercises:

- CSS Align
- CSS Combinators
- ✓ Exercise 1
- ✓ Exercise 2
- ✓ Exercise 3
- ✓ Exercise 4**
- [Go to CSS Combinators Tutorial](#)

## Exercise:

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

**Hint**

Edit This Code: Check Your Code

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

<div>
    <p>This is a paragraph inside a div element.</p>
    <p>This is another paragraph inside a div element.</p>
    <span><p>This a paragraph inside a span element, inside a div element.</p></span>
</div>

<p>This is a paragraph, not inside a div element.</p>
<p>This is another paragraph, not inside a div element.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

Result:

This is a paragraph inside a div element.  
 This is another paragraph inside a div element.  
 This a paragraph inside a span element, inside a div element.  
 This is a paragraph, not inside a div element.  
 This is another paragraph, not inside a div element.

Gambar 75

Completed 76 of 138 Exercises:

- CSS Lists
- CSS Tables
- CSS Display/Visibility
- CSS Positioning
- CSS Overflow
- CSS Align
- CSS Combinators
- ✓ Exercise 1**
- Exercise 2
- Exercise 3
- Exercise 4
- [Go to CSS Pseudo-classes Tutorial](#)

## Exercise:

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

**Hint**

Edit This Code: Check Your Code

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
/* unvisited link */
a:link {
    background-color: lightblue;
}

/* visited link */
a:visited {
    background-color: lightblue;
}

/* mouse over link */
a:hover {
    background-color: yellow;
}

/* selected link */
a:active {
    background-color: yellow;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
```

**This is a Heading**

This is a paragraph.  
[W3Schools.com](#)

Gambar 76

Completed 77 of 138 Exercises:

- CSS Tables
- CSS Display/Visibility
- CSS Positioning
- CSS Overflow
- CSS Align
- CSS Combinators

**CSS Pseudo-classes**

- Exercise 1
- Exercise 2**
- Exercise 3
- Exercise 4

[Go to CSS Pseudo-classes Tutorial](#)

**CSS Pseudo-elements**

## Exercise:

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

**Hint**

Edit This Code: **Check Your Code** Result:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
.p.highlight:hover {
    background-color: lightblue;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h1>This is a Heading</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>
<p class="highlight">This is another paragraph.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

**This is a Heading**

This is a paragraph.

This is another paragraph.

The screenshot shows a sidebar on the left with a list of completed exercises: CSS Tables, CSS Display/Visibility, CSS Positioning, CSS Overflow, CSS Align, and CSS Combinators. Below this is a section for 'CSS Pseudo-classes' containing 'Exercise 1', 'Exercise 2' (which is highlighted in green), 'Exercise 3', and 'Exercise 4'. At the bottom of this section is a link to 'Go to CSS Pseudo-classes Tutorial'. To the right is the main exercise area. It starts with the heading 'Exercise:' and a task description: 'Change the background color, when a user hovers over p elements, with the class "highlight", to "lightblue.". A 'Hint' button is available. Below this is a code editor with an 'Edit This Code' button and a 'Check Your Code' button. The code editor contains an HTML and CSS snippet. To the right of the code editor is a 'Result:' section showing the output of the code: 'This is a Heading' (in bold), 'This is a paragraph.', and 'This is another paragraph.' (with 'This is another paragraph.' having a light blue background). The entire interface has a clean, modern design with a light gray background and dark gray header bars.

Gambar 77

Completed 78 of 138 Exercises:

- CSS Align
- CSS Combinators
- CSS Pseudo-classes**
- Exercise 1
- Exercise 2
- Exercise 3**
- Exercise 4

[Go to CSS Pseudo-classes Tutorial](#)

**CSS Pseudo-elements**

**CSS Opacity**

**CSS Attribute Selectors**

**CSS Rounded Corners**

## Exercise:

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

**Hint**

Edit This Code: **Check Your Code** Result:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
*:first-child {
    background-color: lightblue;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<p>This is a paragraph.</p>
<p>This is also a paragraph</p>

</body>
</html>
```

**This is a paragraph.**

This is also a paragraph

The screenshot shows a sidebar on the left with a list of completed exercises: CSS Align, CSS Combinators, 'CSS Pseudo-classes' (which is highlighted in green), Exercise 1, Exercise 2, Exercise 3 (which is highlighted in green), and Exercise 4. Below this is a section for 'CSS Pseudo-elements', 'CSS Opacity', 'CSS Attribute Selectors', and 'CSS Rounded Corners'. To the right is the main exercise area. It starts with the heading 'Exercise:' and a task description: 'Set the background color of <p> elements, that are the first child of any element, to "lightblue.". A 'Hint' button is available. Below this is a code editor with an 'Edit This Code' button and a 'Check Your Code' button. The code editor contains an HTML and CSS snippet. To the right of the code editor is a 'Result:' section showing the output of the code: 'This is a paragraph.' (with a light blue background) and 'This is also a paragraph'. The entire interface has a clean, modern design with a light gray background and dark gray header bars.

Gambar 78

Completed 79 of 138 Exercises:

- CSS Positioning ✓
- CSS Overflow ✓
- CSS Align ✓
- CSS Combinators ✓
- CSS Pseudo-classes ✓

- ✓ Exercise 1
- ✓ Exercise 2
- ✓ Exercise 3
- ✓ Exercise 4**

[Go to CSS Pseudo-classes Tutorial](#)

- CSS Pseudo-elements
- CSS Opacity
- CSS Attribute Selectors
- CSS Rounded Corners

## Exercise:

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

[Hint](#)

Edit This Code:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
input:focus {
    background-color: lightblue;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<form action="/action_page.php" method="get">
    First name: <input type="text" name="fname"><br>
    Last name: <input type="text" name="lname"><br>
    <input type="submit" value="Submit">
</form>

</body>
</html>
```

[Check Your Code](#)

Result:

First name:   
 Last name:

Gambar 79

Completed 80 of 138 Exercises:

- CSS Tables
- CSS Display/Visibility ✓
- CSS Positioning ✓
- CSS Overflow ✓
- CSS Align ✓
- CSS Combinators ✓
- CSS Pseudo-classes ✓
- CSS Pseudo-elements
- ✓ Exercise 1**
- Exercise 2
- Exercise 3

[Go to CSS Pseudo-elements Tutorial](#)

- CSS Opacity
- CSS Attribute Selectors

## Exercise:

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

[Hint](#)

Edit This Code:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
p::first-line {
    color: red;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<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>
```

[Check Your Code](#)

Result:

[Correct! ✅](#)

[Show Answer](#)

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.'

Gambar 80

Completed 81 of 138 Exercises:

- CSS Display/Visibility ✓
- CSS Positioning ✓
- CSS Overflow ✓
- CSS Align ✓
- CSS Combinators ✓
- CSS Pseudo-classes ✓
- CSS Pseudo-elements
- ✓ Exercise 1**
- ✓ Exercise 2**
- Exercise 3

[Go to CSS Pseudo-elements Tutorial](#)

- CSS Opacity
- CSS Attribute Selectors

## Exercise:

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

[Hint](#)

Edit This Code:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
p:first-letter {
    color: red;
    font-size: xx-large;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<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>
```

[Check Your Code](#)

Result:

[Correct! ✅](#)

[Show Answer](#)

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.'

Gambar 81

Completed 82 of 138 Exercises:

- CSS Positioning ✓
- CSS Overflow ✓
- CSS Align ✓
- CSS Combinators ✓
- CSS Pseudo-classes ✓
- CSS Pseudo-elements ✓

**Exercise:**

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

**Hint**

Edit This Code:
Check Your Code

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
::before{
    content: url(smiley.gif);
}
p::after{
    content: url(smiley.gif);
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h1>This is a Heading</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>
<p>This is another paragraph.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

**Result:**

**This is a Heading**

(Smiley face) This is a paragraph. (Smiley face)

(Smiley face) This is another paragraph. (Smiley face)

Gambar 82

Completed 83 of 138 Exercises:

- CSS Display/Visibility ✓
- CSS Positioning ✓
- CSS Overflow ✓
- CSS Align ✓
- CSS Combinators ✓
- CSS Pseudo-classes ✓
- CSS Pseudo-elements ✓

**Exercise:**

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

**Hint**

Edit This Code:
Check Your Code

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
img {
    opacity: 0.4;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>



</body>
</html>
```

**Result:**

Gambar 83

Completed 84 of 138 Exercises:

- CSS Positioning ✓
- CSS Overflow ✓
- CSS Align ✓
- CSS Combinators ✓
- CSS Pseudo-classes ✓
- CSS Pseudo-elements ✓
- CSS Opacity ✓**
- Exercise 1
- Exercise 2**
- [Go to CSS Opacity Tutorial](#)
- CSS Attribute Selectors
- CSS Rounded Corners
- CSS Border Images

## Exercise:

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

**Hint**

Edit This Code:
**Check Your Code**
Result:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
img:hover {
    opacity: 1.0;
}
img {
    opacity: 0.4;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

</body>
</html>
```



Gambar 84

Completed 85 of 138 Exercises:

- CSS Positioning ✓
- CSS Overflow ✓
- CSS Align ✓
- CSS Combinators ✓
- CSS Pseudo-classes ✓
- CSS Pseudo-elements ✓
- CSS Opacity ✓
- CSS Attribute Selectors**
- Exercise 1**
- Exercise 2
- Exercise 3
- Exercise 4
- Exercise 5

## Exercise:

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

**Hint**

Edit This Code:
**Check Your Code**
Result:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
[target] {
    background-color: lightblue;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<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>
```

w3schools.com disney.com wikipedia.org

Gambar 85

Completed 86 of 138 Exercises:

- CSS Overflow ✓
- CSS Align ✓
- CSS Combinators ✓
- CSS Pseudo-classes ✓
- CSS Pseudo-elements ✓
- CSS Opacity ✓
- CSS Attribute Selectors**
- ✓ Exercise 1
- Exercise 2**
- Exercise 3
- Exercise 4
- Exercise 5
- Exercise 6

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## Exercise:

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

**Hint**

Edit This Code: Check Your Code

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
@target=_blank" {
background-color: lightblue;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<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>
```

Result: [w3schools.com](https://www.w3schools.com) [disney.com](http://www.disney.com) [wikipedia.org](http://www.wikipedia.org)

Gambar 86

Completed 87 of 138 Exercises:

- CSS Opacity ✓
- CSS Attribute Selectors**
- ✓ Exercise 1
- ✓ Exercise 2
- Exercise 3**
- Exercise 4
- Exercise 5
- Exercise 6
- [Go to CSS Attribute Selectors Tutorial](#)
- CSS Rounded Corners
- CSS Border Images
- CSS Backgrounds
- CSS Colors

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## Exercise:

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

**Hint**

Edit This Code: Check Your Code

Result:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
[title="red"] {
border: 5px solid red;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>







```

Gambar 87

Completed 88 of 138 Exercises:

- CSS Pseudo-elements
- CSS Opacity
- CSS Attribute Selectors
- Exercise 1
- Exercise 2
- Exercise 3
- Exercise 4**
- Exercise 5
- Exercise 6
- [Go to CSS Attribute Selectors Tutorial](#)
- CSS Rounded Corners
- CSS Border Images
- CSS Backgrounds
- CSS Colors

**Exercise:**

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

**Hint**

Edit This Code: **Check Your Code**

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
[title^="red"] {
    border: 5px solid red;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>






</body>
</html>
```

Result:

Gambar 88

Completed 89 of 138 Exercises:

- CSS Pseudo-classes
- CSS Pseudo-elements
- CSS Opacity
- CSS Attribute Selectors
- Exercise 1
- Exercise 2
- Exercise 3
- Exercise 4
- Exercise 5**
- Exercise 6
- [Go to CSS Attribute Selectors Tutorial](#)
- CSS Rounded Corners
- CSS Border Images

**Exercise:**

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

**Hint**

Edit This Code: **Check Your Code**

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
[title$="flower"] {
    border: 5px solid red;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>






</body>
</html>
```

Result:

Gambar 89

Completed 90 of 138 Exercises:

- CSS Pseudo-elements
- CSS Opacity
- CSS Attribute Selectors
- Exercise 1
- Exercise 2
- Exercise 3
- Exercise 4
- Exercise 5
- Exercise 6**
- [Go to CSS Attribute Selectors Tutorial](#)
- CSS Rounded Corners
- CSS Border Images
- CSS Backgrounds

**Exercise:**

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

**Hint**

Edit This Code: **Check Your Code**

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
[title*= "flow"] {
    border: 5px solid red;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>






</body>
</html>
```

Result:

Gambar 90

Completed 91 of 138 Exercises:

- CSS Overflow ✓
- CSS Align ✓
- CSS Combinators ✓
- CSS Pseudo-classes ✓
- CSS Pseudo-elements ✓
- CSS Opacity ✓
- CSS Attribute Selectors ✓
- CSS Rounded Corners
- Exercise 1
- Exercise 2

[Go to CSS Rounded Corners Tutorial](#)

- CSS Border Images
- CSS Backgrounds

## Exercise:

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

Hint

Edit This Code:

Check Your Code

Result:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
div {
    background: #73AD21;
    padding: 20px;
    width: 200px;
    border-radius: 25px;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<div>This is a div element. It has some text.</div>

</body>
</html>
```

This is a div element. It has some text.

Gambar 91

Completed 92 of 138 Exercises:

- CSS Align ✓
- CSS Combinators ✓
- CSS Pseudo-classes ✓
- CSS Pseudo-elements ✓
- CSS Opacity ✓
- CSS Attribute Selectors ✓
- CSS Rounded Corners ✓
- Exercise 1
- Exercise 2

[Go to CSS Rounded Corners Tutorial](#)

- CSS Border Images
- CSS Backgrounds
- CSS Colors

## Exercise:

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

Hint

Edit This Code:

Check Your Code

Result:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
div {
    background: #73AD21;
    padding: 20px;
    width: 200px;
    border-bottom-left-radius: 25px;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<div>This is a div element. It has some text.</div>

</body>
</html>
```

This is a div element. It has some text.

Gambar 92

Completed 93 of 138 Exercises:

- CSS Align ✓
- CSS Combinators ✓
- CSS Pseudo-classes ✓
- CSS Pseudo-elements ✓
- CSS Opacity ✓
- CSS Attribute Selectors ✓
- CSS Rounded Corners ✓
- CSS Border Images

✓ Exercise 1

Exercise 2

[Go to CSS Border Images Tutorial](#)

CSS Backgrounds

CSS Colors

## Exercise:

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

Hint

Edit This Code: Check Your Code

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
div {
    border: 10px solid transparent;
    border-image: url(border.png) 30 round;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<div>This is a div element. It has some text.</div>

</body>
</html>
```

Result:

The screenshot shows a code editor interface. On the left is a sidebar with a list of CSS topics and exercises. Under 'CSS Border Images', 'Exercise 1' is selected. The main area contains a code editor with the following CSS and HTML:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
div {
    border: 10px solid transparent;
    border-image: url(border.png) 30 round;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<div>This is a div element. It has some text.</div>

</body>
</html>
```

A green button labeled 'Check Your Code' is visible. To the right is a 'Result' panel showing a yellow-bordered div containing the text 'This is a div element. It has some text.'

Gambar 93

Completed 94 of 138 Exercises:

- CSS Combinators ✓
- CSS Pseudo-classes ✓
- CSS Pseudo-elements ✓
- CSS Opacity ✓
- CSS Attribute Selectors ✓
- CSS Rounded Corners ✓
- CSS Border Images

✓ Exercise 1

✓ Exercise 2

[Go to CSS Border Images Tutorial](#)

CSS Backgrounds

CSS Colors

CSS Gradients

## Exercise:

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

Hint

Edit This Code: Check Your Code

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
div {
    border: 10px solid transparent;
    border-image: url(border.png) 30 stretch;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<div>This is a div element. It has some text.</div>

</body>
</html>
```

Result:

The screenshot shows a code editor interface. On the left is a sidebar with a list of CSS topics and exercises. Under 'CSS Border Images', 'Exercise 2' is selected. The main area contains a code editor with the following CSS and HTML:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
div {
    border: 10px solid transparent;
    border-image: url(border.png) 30 stretch;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<div>This is a div element. It has some text.</div>

</body>
</html>
```

A green button labeled 'Check Your Code' is visible. To the right is a 'Result' panel showing a yellow-bordered div containing the text 'This is a div element. It has some text.'

Gambar 94

Completed 95 of 138 Exercises:

- CSS Combinators
- CSS Pseudo-classes
- CSS Pseudo-elements
- CSS Opacity
- CSS Attribute Selectors
- CSS Rounded Corners
- CSS Border Images
- CSS Backgrounds**
- Exercise 1
- Exercise 2
- Exercise 3
- Exercise 4
- Exercise 5

[Go to CSS Backgrounds Tutorial](#)

**Exercise:**

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.

**Hint**

Edit This Code: Check Your Code

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
body {
    background-image: url(img_flwr.gif), url(paper.gif);
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h1>This is a Heading</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>
<p>This is another paragraph.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

Result:

Gambar 95

Completed 96 of 138 Exercises:

- CSS Pseudo-classes
- CSS Pseudo-elements
- CSS Opacity
- CSS Attribute Selectors
- CSS Rounded Corners
- CSS Border Images
- CSS Backgrounds**
- Exercise 1
- Exercise 2**
- Exercise 3
- Exercise 4
- Exercise 5

[Go to CSS Backgrounds Tutorial](#)

**Exercise:**

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

**Hint**

Edit This Code: Check Your Code

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
body {
    background: url(img_flwr.gif);
    background-repeat: no-repeat;
    background-size: 100px 80px;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h1>This is a Heading</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>
<p>This is another paragraph.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

Result:

Gambar 96

Completed 97 of 138 Exercises:

- ✓ Exercise 1
- ✓ Exercise 2
- ✓ Exercise 3**
- Exercise 4
- Exercise 5

[Go to CSS Backgrounds Tutorial](#)

CSS Colors

CSS Gradients

CSS Shadow Effects

CSS Text Effects

CSS Web Fonts

CSS 2D Transforms

CSS 3D Transforms

CSS Transitions

CSS Animations

**Exercise:**

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

**Hint**

Edit This Code: Check Your Code

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
html {
    background: url(img_flwr.jpg) no-repeat center center fixed;
    background-size: cover;
}

body {
    color: white;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h1>This is a Heading</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>
<p>This is another paragraph.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

Result: Show

This is a Heading

This is a paragraph.

This is another paragraph.

Gambar 97

Completed 98 of 138 Exercises:

- CSS Opacity
- CSS Attribute Selectors
- CSS Rounded Corners
- CSS Border Images
- CSS Backgrounds**
- ✓ Exercise 1
- ✓ Exercise 2
- ✓ Exercise 3
- ✓ Exercise 4**
- Exercise 5

[Go to CSS Backgrounds Tutorial](#)

CSS Colors

CSS Gradients

CSS Shadow Effects

CSS Text Effects

**Exercise:**

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

**Hint**

Edit This Code: Check Your Code

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
div {
    border: 10px solid black;
    padding: 35px;
    background: url(img_flwr.gif);
    background-repeat: no-repeat;
    background-origin: content-box;
}

</style>
</head>
<body>

<div>
    <h1>This is a Heading</h1>
    <p>This is a paragraph.</p>
    <p>This is another paragraph.</p>
</div>

</body>
</html>
```

Result:

This is a Heading

This is a paragraph.

This is another paragraph.

Gambar 98

The screenshot shows a web-based exercise interface. On the left, a sidebar lists completed exercises (99 of 138) and a navigation menu with categories like CSS Colors, CSS Gradients, etc. The main area is titled "Exercise:" and contains a hint button. A code editor shows the following HTML and CSS:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
div {
    border: 10px dotted black;
    padding: 35px;
    background: lightblue;
    background-clip: padding-box;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<div>
<h1>This is a Heading</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>
<p>This is another paragraph.</p>
</div>

</body>
</html>
```

A "Check Your Code" button is present. To the right, a "Result:" section shows a blue background with white text and a dotted border.

Gambar 99

The screenshot shows a web-based exercise interface. On the left, a sidebar lists completed exercises (100 of 138) and a navigation menu with categories like CSS Backgrounds, CSS Colors, etc. The main area is titled "Exercise:" and contains a hint button. A code editor shows the following HTML and CSS:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
h1 {
    background-color: rgba(0,255,0,0.3);
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h1>This is a Heading</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>
<p>This is another paragraph.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

A "Check Your Code" button is present. To the right, a "Result:" section shows a green background with white text.

Gambar 100

Completed 101 of 138 Exercises:

- CSS Pseudo-elements ✓
- CSS Opacity ✓
- CSS Attribute Selectors ✓
- CSS Rounded Corners ✓
- CSS Border Images ✓
- CSS Backgrounds ✓
- CSS Colors**
- Exercise 1
- Exercise 2**
- Exercise 3
- Exercise 4

[Go to CSS Colors Tutorial](#)

**CSS Gradients**

## Exercise:

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%.

**Hint**

Edit This Code: **Check Your Code**

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
h1 {
    background-color: hsl(0,100%,50%);
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h1>This is a Heading</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>
<p>This is another paragraph.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

Result:

This is a Heading

This is a paragraph.

This is another paragraph.

Gambar 101

Completed 102 of 138 Exercises:

- CSS Opacity ✓
- CSS Attribute Selectors ✓
- CSS Rounded Corners ✓
- CSS Border Images ✓
- CSS Backgrounds ✓
- CSS Colors**
- Exercise 1
- Exercise 2
- Exercise 3**
- Exercise 4

[Go to CSS Colors Tutorial](#)

**CSS Gradients**

**CSS Shadow Effects**

## Exercise:

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

**Hint**

Edit This Code: **Check Your Code**

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
h1 {
    background-color: hsla(0,100%,50%,0.3);
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h1>This is a Heading</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>
<p>This is another paragraph.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

Result:

This is a Heading

This is a paragraph.

This is another paragraph.

Gambar 102

Completed 103 of 138 Exercises:

- CSS Attribute Selectors ✓
- CSS Rounded Corners ✓
- CSS Border Images ✓
- CSS Backgrounds ✓
- CSS Colors ✓
- Exercise 4**
- [Go to CSS Colors Tutorial](#)
- CSS Gradients
- CSS Shadow Effects
- CSS Text Effects

## Exercise:

Set the transparency-opacity of the `<h1>` element to "0.4".

[Hint](#)

Edit This Code:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
h1 {
    background-color: red;
    opacity: 0.4;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h1>This is a Heading</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>
<p>This is another paragraph.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

[Check Your Code](#)

Result:

This is a Heading

This is a paragraph.

This is another paragraph.

Gambar 103

Completed 104 of 138 Exercises:

- CSS Backgrounds ✓
- CSS Colors ✓
- CSS Gradients
- Exercise 1**
- Exercise 2
- Exercise 3
- Exercise 4
- Exercise 5
- Exercise 6
- Exercise 7
- [Go to CSS Gradients Tutorial](#)
- CSS Shadow Effects

## Exercise:

Set a linear gradient background for the `<div>` element, going from the top to bottom, transitioning from "white" to "green".

[Hint](#)

Edit This Code:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
div {
    background-image: linear-gradient(white, green);
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<div style="height:200px"></div>

</body>
</html>
```

[Check Your Code](#)

Result:

Gambar 104

Completed 105 of 138 Exercises:

- CSS Opacity
- CSS Attribute Selectors ✓
- CSS Rounded Corners ✓
- CSS Border Images ✓
- CSS Backgrounds ✓
- CSS Colors ✓
- CSS Gradients
- Exercise 1**
- Exercise 2**
- Exercise 3
- Exercise 4
- Exercise 5
- [Go to CSS Gradients Tutorial](#)

## Exercise:

Set a linear gradient background for the `<div>` element, going from the top left to the bottom right, transitioning from "white" to "green".

[Hint](#)

Edit This Code:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
div {
    background-image: linear-gradient(to bottom right, white, green);
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<div style="height:200px"></div>

</body>
</html>
```

[Check Your Code](#)

Result:

Gambar 105

Completed 106 of 138 Exercises:

- CSS Attribute Selectors
- CSS Rounded Corners
- CSS Border Images
- CSS Backgrounds
- CSS Colors
- CSS Gradients

Exercise 1

Exercise 2

**Exercise 3**

Exercise 4

Exercise 5

Exercise 6

**Exercise:**

Set a linear gradient background for the `<div>` element, going at a 70 degree angle, transitioning from "white" to "green".

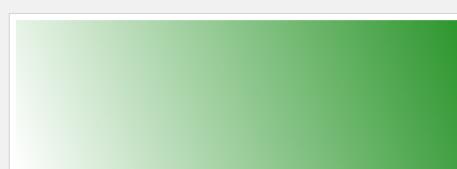
**Hint**

Edit This Code: **Check Your Code** Result:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
div {
    background-image: linear-gradient(70deg, white, green);
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<div style="height:200px"></div>

</body>
</html>
```



Gambar 106

Completed 107 of 138 Exercises:

- CSS Rounded Corners
- CSS Border Images
- CSS Backgrounds
- CSS Colors
- CSS Gradients

Exercise 1

Exercise 2

Exercise 3

**Exercise 4**

Exercise 5

Exercise 6

Exercise 7

**Exercise:**

Set a linear gradient background for the `<div>` element, going from the top to bottom, transitioning from "white" to "red" to "blue" to "green".

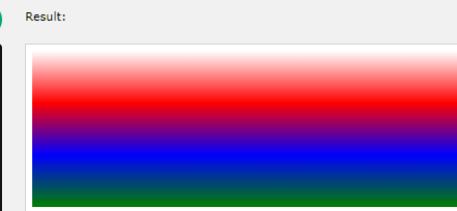
**Hint**

Edit This Code: **Check Your Code** Result:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
div {
    background-image: linear-gradient(white, red, blue, green);
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<div style="height:200px"></div>

</body>
</html>
```



Gambar 107

Completed 108 of 138 Exercises:

- CSS Border Images
- CSS Backgrounds
- CSS Colors
- CSS Gradients

Exercise 1

Exercise 2

Exercise 3

Exercise 4

**Exercise 5**

Exercise 6

Exercise 7

[Go to CSS Gradients Tutorial](#)

**Exercise:**

Set a linear gradient background for the `<div>` element, going from the top to bottom, transitioning from "rgba(0,255,0,0.2)" to "rgba(0,255,0,1)".

**Hint**

Edit This Code: **Check Your Code** Result:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
div {
    background-image: linear-gradient(rgba(0,255,0,0.2), rgba(0,255,0,1));
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<div style="height:200px"></div>

</body>
</html>
```



Gambar 108

Completed 109 of 138 Exercises:

- CSS Backgrounds
- CSS Colors
- CSS Gradients
- Exercise 1
- Exercise 2
- Exercise 3
- Exercise 4
- Exercise 5
- Exercise 6**
- Exercise 7
- [Go to CSS Gradients Tutorial](#)
- CSS Shadow Effects

**Exercise:**

Set a radial gradient background for the <div> element, transitioning from "white" to "green".

**Hint**

Edit This Code: **Check Your Code**

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
div {
    background-image: radial-gradient(white, green);
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<div style="height:200px"></div>
</body>
</html>
```

Result:

Gambar 109

Completed 110 of 138 Exercises:

- CSS Colors
- CSS Gradients**
- Exercise 1
- Exercise 2
- Exercise 3
- Exercise 4
- Exercise 5
- Exercise 6
- Exercise 7**
- [Go to CSS Gradients Tutorial](#)
- CSS Shadow Effects
- CSS Text Effects

**Exercise:**

Set a radial gradient background for the <div> element, with a circle shape, transitioning from "white" to "green".

**Hint**

Edit This Code: **Check Your Code**

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
div {
    background-image: radial-gradient(circle, white, green);
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<div style="height:200px"></div>
</body>
</html>
```

Result:

Gambar 110

Completed 111 of 138 Exercises:

- CSS Opacity
- CSS Attribute Selectors
- CSS Rounded Corners
- CSS Border Images
- CSS Backgrounds
- CSS Colors
- CSS Gradients**
- CSS Shadow Effects
- Exercise 1**
- Exercise 2
- Exercise 3
- Exercise 4
- Exercise 5
- - - - -

**Exercise:**

Set a "2px" horizontal, and "2px" vertical, text shadow for the <h1> element.

**Hint**

Edit This Code: **Check Your Code**

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

<h1>This is a Heading</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>
<p>This is another paragraph.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

Result:

**This is a Heading**

This is a paragraph.

This is another paragraph.

Gambar 111

Completed 112 of 138 Exercises:

- CSS Attribute Selectors ✓
- CSS Rounded Corners ✓
- CSS Border Images ✓
- CSS Backgrounds ✓
- CSS Colors ✓
- CSS Gradients ✓
- CSS Shadow Effects**
- ✓ Exercise 1
- Exercise 2**
- Exercise 3
- Exercise 4
- Exercise 5

[Go to CSS Shadow Effects Tutorial](#)

[CSS Text Effects](#)

**Exercise:**

Change the color of the text shadow to "green", and set a "5px" blur radius.

**Hint**

Edit This Code: **Check Your Code** Result:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
h1 {
    text-shadow: 2px 2px 5px green;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h1>This is a Heading</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>
<p>This is another paragraph.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

**This is a Heading**

This is a paragraph.  
This is another paragraph.

Gambar 112

Completed 113 of 138 Exercises:

- CSS Rounded Corners ✓
- CSS Border Images ✓
- CSS Backgrounds ✓
- CSS Colors ✓
- CSS Gradients ✓
- CSS Shadow Effects
- ✓ Exercise 1
- ✓ Exercise 2
- Exercise 3**
- Exercise 4
- Exercise 5

[Go to CSS Shadow Effects Tutorial](#)

[CSS Text Effects](#)

**Exercise:**

Add a new shadow (do not remove the current one) to the `<h1>` element with: no horizontal or vertical shadow, 10px blur, and a red color.

**Hint**

Edit This Code: **Check Your Code** Result:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
h1 {
    text-shadow: 2px 2px 5px green, 0 0 10px red;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h1>This is a Heading</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>
<p>This is another paragraph.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

**This is a Heading**

This is a paragraph.  
This is another paragraph.

Gambar 113

Completed 114 of 138 Exercises:

- CSS Border Images ✓
- CSS Backgrounds ✓
- CSS Colors ✓
- CSS Gradients ✓
- CSS Shadow Effects
- ✓ Exercise 1
- ✓ Exercise 2
- ✓ Exercise 3
- Exercise 4**
- Exercise 5

[Go to CSS Shadow Effects Tutorial](#)

[CSS Text Effects](#)

[CSS Web Fonts](#)

[CSS 2D Transforms](#)

**Exercise:**

Set a "10px" horizontal, and "10px" vertical, box shadow for the `<div>` element.

**Hint**

Edit This Code: **Check Your Code** Result:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
div {
    box-shadow: 10px 10px;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<div style="background-color: lightblue; width: 350px; padding: 15px;">
<h1>This is a Heading</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>
<p>This is another paragraph.</p>
</div>

</body>
</html>
```

**This is a Heading**

This is a paragraph.  
This is another paragraph.

Gambar 114

Completed 115 of 138 Exercises:

- CSS Colors
- CSS Gradients
- CSS Shadow Effects
- Exercise 1
- Exercise 2
- Exercise 3
- Exercise 4
- Exercise 5**
- [Go to CSS Shadow Effects Tutorial](#)
- CSS Text Effects
- CSS Web Fonts
- CSS 2D Transforms
- CSS 3D Transforms

**Exercise:**  
Change the color of the box shadow to "grey", and set a "5px" blur.

**Hint**

Edit This Code: **Check Your Code**

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
div {
  box-shadow: 10px 10px 5px grey;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<div style="background-color: lightblue; width: 350px; padding: 15px;">
<h1>This is a Heading</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>
<p>This is another paragraph.</p>
</div>

</body>
</html>
```

Result:

This is a Heading  
This is a paragraph.  
This is another paragraph.

Gambar 115

Completed 116 of 138 Exercises:

- CSS Attribute Selectors
- CSS Rounded Corners
- CSS Border Images
- CSS Backgrounds
- CSS Colors
- CSS Gradients
- CSS Shadow Effects
- Exercise 1**
- Exercise 2
- Exercise 3
- [Go to CSS Text Effects Tutorial](#)
- CSS Web Fonts
- CSS 2D Transforms

**Exercise:**  
Specify that the overflowed content for the <p> element should be signaled with an ellipsis (...)

**Hint**

Edit This Code: **Check Your Code**

Result:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
p {
  white-space: nowrap;
  width: 200px;
  border: 1px solid #000000;
  overflow: hidden;
  text-overflow: ellipsis;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<p>This paragraph contains a very long word: supercalifragilisticexpialidocious.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

This paragraph contains a ve...

Gamabr 116

Completed 117 of 138 Exercises:

- CSS Rounded Corners
- CSS Border Images
- CSS Backgrounds
- CSS Colors
- CSS Gradients
- CSS Shadow Effects
- CSS Text Effects**
- Exercise 1
- Exercise 2**
- Exercise 3
- [Go to CSS Text Effects Tutorial](#)
- CSS Web Fonts
- CSS 2D Transforms

**Exercise:**  
Specify that text in the <p> element should wrap, even if it needs to split in the middle of a word.

**Hint**

Edit This Code: **Check Your Code**

Result:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
p {
  width: 150px;
  border: 1px solid #000000;
  word-wrap: break-word;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<p>This paragraph contains a very long word: supercalifragilisticexpialidocious.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

This paragraph contains a very long word:  
supercalifragilisticexpialidocious.

Gambar 117

Completed 118 of 138 Exercises:

- CSS Border Images ✓
- CSS Backgrounds ✓
- CSS Colors ✓
- CSS Gradients ✓
- CSS Shadow Effects ✓
- CSS Text Effects ✓**
- Exercise 1
- Exercise 2
- Exercise 3**
- [Go to CSS Text Effects Tutorial](#)

**Exercise:**

Specify that text in the `<p>` element can break between any two letters.

**Hint**

Edit This Code: Check Your Code

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
p {
    width: 150px;
    border: 1px solid #000000;
    word-break: break-all;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<p>This paragraph contains a very long word: super-cali-fragi-listic-expialidocious.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

Result:

This paragraph contains a very long word: super-cali-fragi-listic-expialidocious.

Gambar 118

Completed 119 of 138 Exercises:

- CSS Rounded Corners ✓
- CSS Border Images ✓
- CSS Backgrounds ✓
- CSS Colors ✓
- CSS Gradients ✓
- CSS Shadow Effects ✓
- CSS Text Effects ✓**
- CSS Web Fonts**
- Exercise 1
- Exercise 2
- [Go to CSS Web Fonts Tutorial](#)

**Exercise:**

Add a web font with the name "sansation" and the URL "sansation\_light.woff".

**Hint**

Edit This Code: Check Your Code

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
@font-face {
    font-family: sansation;
    src: url(sansation_light.woff);
}
body {
    font-family: sansation;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h1>This is a Heading</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>
<p>This is another paragraph.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

Result:

**This is a Heading**

This is a paragraph.

This is another paragraph.

Gambar 119

Completed 120 of 138 Exercises:

- CSS Rounded Corners ✓
- CSS Border Images ✓
- CSS Backgrounds ✓
- CSS Colors ✓
- CSS Gradients ✓
- CSS Shadow Effects ✓
- CSS Text Effects ✓**
- CSS Web Fonts ✓**
- Exercise 1
- Exercise 2**
- [Go to CSS Web Fonts Tutorial](#)

**Exercise:**

Add another @font-face rule for bold characters of the "sansation" font. Use the URL "sansation\_bold.woff".

**Hint**

Edit This Code: Check Your Code

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
@font-face {
    font-family: sansation;
    src: url(sansation_light.woff);
}

@font-face {
    font-family: sansation;
    src: url(sansation_bold.woff);
    font-weight: bold;
}

body {
    font-family: sansation;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
```

Result:

**This is a Heading**

This is a paragraph.

This is another paragraph.

Gambar 120

Completed 121 of 138 Exercises: **70% OFF** for 3 months Buy Now 

## Exercise:

With the transform property, move the <div> element 100px to the right, and 200px down.

**Hint**

Edit This Code: **Check Your Code** Result:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
div {
    width: 100px;
    height: 100px;
    background-color: lightblue;
    border: 1px solid black;
    transform: translate(100px, 200px);
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<div></div>

</body>
</html>
```



Gambar 121

Completed 122 of 138 Exercises:

## Exercise:

With the transform property, rotate the <div> element 45 degrees.

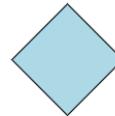
**Hint**

Edit This Code: **Check Your Code** Result:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
div {
    width: 100px;
    height: 100px;
    margin: 50px;
    background-color: lightblue;
    border: 1px solid black;
    transform: rotate(45deg);
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<div></div>

</body>
</html>
```



Gambar 122

Completed 123 of 138 Exercises:

## Exercise:

With the transform property, change the size of the <div> to half its width, but double its height.

**Hint**

Edit This Code: **Check Your Code** Result:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
div {
    width: 100px;
    height: 100px;
    margin: 50px;
    background-color: lightblue;
    border: 1px solid black;
    transform: scale(0.5,2);
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<div></div>

</body>
</html>
```



Gambar 123

Completed 124 of 138 Exercises:

- CSS Backgrounds ✓
- CSS Colors ✓
- CSS Gradients ✓
- CSS Shadow Effects ✓
- CSS Text Effects ✓
- CSS Web Fonts ✓
- CSS 2D Transforms** ✓
- Exercise 1
- Exercise 2
- Exercise 3
- Exercise 4**
- [Go to CSS 2D Transforms Tutorial](#)
- CSS 3D Transforms
- CSS Transitions

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## Exercise:

With the transform property, skew the <div> element 20 degrees along the X-axis, and 30 degrees along the Y-axis.

[Hint](#)

Edit This Code: [Check Your Code](#)

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
div {
    width: 100px;
    height: 100px;
    margin: 50px;
    background-color: lightblue;
    border: 1px solid black;
    transform: skew(20deg, 30deg);
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<div></div>

</body>
</html>
```

Result:

Gambar 124

Completed 125 of 138 Exercises:

- CSS Border Images ✓
- CSS Backgrounds ✓
- CSS Colors ✓
- CSS Gradients ✓
- CSS Shadow Effects ✓
- CSS Text Effects ✓
- CSS Web Fonts ✓
- CSS 2D Transforms ✓
- CSS 3D Transforms**
- Exercise 1
- Exercise 2
- Exercise 3
- [Go to CSS 3D Transforms Tutorial](#)

Exercise:

With the transform property, rotate the <div> element 150deg around its X-axis.

[Hint](#)

Edit This Code: [Check Your Code](#)

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
div {
    width: 100px;
    height: 100px;
    background-color: lightblue;
    border: 1px solid black;
    transform: rotate(150deg);
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<div>This is a div element</div>
</body>
</html>
```

Result:

Gambar 125

Completed 126 of 138 Exercises:

- CSS Border Images
- CSS Backgrounds
- CSS Colors
- CSS Gradients
- CSS Shadow Effects
- CSS Text Effects
- CSS Web Fonts
- CSS 2D Transforms
- CSS 3D Transforms

Exercise:

With the transform property, rotate the <div> element 120deg around its Y-axis.

Hint

Edit This Code: Check Your Code Result:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
div {
  width: 100px;
  height: 100px;
  background-color: lightblue;
  border: 1px solid black;
  transform: rotatey(120deg);
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<div>This is a div element</div>
</body>
</html>
```



Gambar 126

Completed 127 of 138 Exercises:

- CSS Border Images
- CSS Backgrounds
- CSS Colors
- CSS Gradients
- CSS Shadow Effects
- CSS Text Effects
- CSS Web Fonts
- CSS 2D Transforms
- CSS 3D Transforms

Exercise:

With the transform property, rotate the <div> element 90deg around its Z-axis.

Hint

Edit This Code: Check Your Code Result:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
div {
  width: 100px;
  height: 100px;
  background-color: lightblue;
  border: 1px solid black;
  transform: rotatez(90deg);
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<div>This is a div element</div>
</body>
</html>
```



Gambar 127

Completed 128 of 138 Exercises:

- CSS Colors
- CSS Gradients
- CSS Shadow Effects
- CSS Text Effects
- CSS Web Fonts
- CSS 2D Transforms
- CSS 3D Transforms
- CSS Transitions**
- Exercise 1**
- Exercise 2
- Exercise 3
- Exercise 4
- Exercise 5

[Go to CSS Transitions Tutorial](#)

**CSS Animations**

**Exercise:**

Add a 2 second transition effect for width changes of the <div> element.

**Hint**

Edit This Code: **Check Your Code** Result:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
div {
  width: 100px;
  height: 100px;
  background: red;
  transition: width 2s;
}

div:hover {
  width: 300px;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<div></div>

<p>Hover over the div element above.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

Hover over the div element above.

Gambar 128

Completed 130 of 138 Exercises:

- CSS Colors
- CSS Gradients
- CSS Shadow Effects
- CSS Text Effects
- CSS Web Fonts
- CSS 2D Transforms
- CSS 3D Transforms
- CSS Transitions**
- Exercise 1**
- Exercise 2**
- Exercise 3**
- Exercise 4
- Exercise 5

[Go to CSS Transitions Tutorial](#)

**CSS Animations**

**Exercise:**

Specify that the transition of the <div> element should have a "ease-in-out" speed curve.

**Hint**

Edit This Code: **Check Your Code** Result:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
div {
  width: 100px;
  height: 100px;
  background: red;
  transition: width 2s ease-in-out;
}

div:hover {
  width: 300px;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<div></div>

<p>Hover over the div element above.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

Hover over the div element above.

Gambar 129

Completed 130 of 138 Exercises:

Dapatkan hadiah langsung up to Rp399k dari vivo. Beli vivo V21 sekarang!

[Open >](#)

- CSS Colors
- CSS Gradients
- CSS Shadow Effects
- CSS Text Effects
- CSS Web Fonts
- CSS 2D Transforms
- CSS 3D Transforms
- CSS Transitions**
- Exercise 1**
- Exercise 2**
- Exercise 3**
- Exercise 4
- Exercise 5

[Go to CSS Transitions Tutorial](#)

**Exercise:**

Specify that the transition of the <div> element should have a "0.5" second delay before starting.

**Hint**

Edit This Code: **Check Your Code** Result:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
div {
  width: 100px;
  height: 100px;
  background: red;
  transition: width 2s;
  transform: rotate(-15deg);
  opacity: 0.5;
}

div:hover {
  width: 300px;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<div></div>

<p>Hover over the div element above.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

Hover over the div element above.

Gambar 130

Completed 131 of 138 Exercises:

- CSS Colors
- CSS Gradients
- CSS Shadow Effects
- CSS Text Effects
- CSS Web Fonts
- CSS 2D Transforms
- CSS 3D Transforms
- CSS Transitions**
- Exercise 1
- Exercise 2
- Exercise 3
- Exercise 4**
- Exercise 5

[Go to CSS Transitions Tutorial](#)

[CSS Animations](#)

**Exercise:**

Add a 2 second transition effect for background, and transform changes of the <div> element.

**Hint**

Edit This Code: **Check Your Code**

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
div {
    width: 100px;
    height: 100px;
    background: red;
    transition: background 2s, transform 2s;
}

div:hover {
    background: blue;
    transform: rotate(180deg);
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<div></div>

<p>Hover over the div element above.</p>
```

Result:

Hover over the div element above.

Gambar 131

Completed 132 of 138 Exercises:

- CSS Colors
- CSS Gradients
- CSS Shadow Effects
- CSS Text Effects
- CSS Web Fonts
- CSS 2D Transforms
- CSS 3D Transforms
- CSS Transitions**
- Exercise 1
- Exercise 2
- Exercise 3
- Exercise 4
- Exercise 5**

[Go to CSS Transitions Tutorial](#)

**Exercise:**

Using the transition shorthand property, specify width changes for the <div> element should have: "2" second duration, "ease-in-out" speed curve, and a "0.5" second delay before starting.

**Hint**

Edit This Code: **Check Your Code**

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
div {
    width: 100px;
    height: 100px;
    background: red;
    transition: width 2s ease-in-out 0.5s;
}

div:hover {
    width: 400px;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<div></div>

<p>Hover over the div element above.</p>
```

Result:

Hover over the div element above.

Gambar 132

Completed 133 of 138 Exercises:

- CSS Colors
- CSS Gradients
- CSS Shadow Effects
- CSS Text Effects
- CSS Web Fonts
- CSS 2D Transforms
- CSS 3D Transforms
- CSS Transitions
- CSS Animations**
- Exercise 1**
- Exercise 2
- Exercise 3
- Exercise 4
- Exercise 5
- Exercise 6

[Go to CSS Animations Tutorial](#)

**Exercise:**

Add a 2 second animation for the <div> element, which changes the color from red to blue. Call the animation "example"

**Hint**

Edit This Code: **Check Your Code**

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
div {
    width: 100px;
    height: 100px;
    background-color: red;
    animation-name: example;
    animation-duration: 2s;
}

@keyframes example {
    from {background-color: red;}
    to {background-color: blue;}
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<div></div>

</body>
</html>
```

Result:

Gambar 133

Completed 134 of 138 Exercises:  
CSS 2018/3

- CSS Gradients ✓
- CSS Shadow Effects ✓
- CSS Text Effects ✓
- CSS Web Fonts ✓
- CSS 2D Transforms ✓
- CSS 3D Transforms ✓
- CSS Transitions ✓
- CSS Animations ✓

Exercise:

Add the following 5 steps to the animation "example" (using 0%, 25%, 50%, 75%, and 100%):

- 0% - Set background color to "red", left position to "0px", top position to "0px"
- 25% - Set background color to "blue", left position to "0px", top position to "200px"
- 50% - Set background color to "green", left position to "200px", top position to "200px"
- 75% - Set background color to "yellow", left position to "200px", top position to "0px"
- 100% - Set background color to "red", left position to "0px", top position to "0px"

Hint

Edit This Code: Check Your Code Result:

```
<style>
background-color: red;
animation-name: example;
animation-duration: 4s;
}

@keyframes example {
  0% {background-color: red; left:0px; top:0px;}
  25% {background-color: blue; left:0px; top:200px;}
  50% {background-color: green; left:200px; top:200px;}
  75% {background-color: yellow; left:200px; top:0px;}
  100% {background-color: red; left:0px; top:0px;}
}
</style>
</head>
</body>
```



Gambar 134

Completed 135 of 138 Exercises:  
CSS 2018/3

- CSS Gradients ✓
- CSS Shadow Effects ✓
- CSS Text Effects ✓
- CSS Web Fonts ✓
- CSS 2D Transforms ✓
- CSS 3D Transforms ✓
- CSS Transitions ✓
- CSS Animations ✓

Exercise:

Specify that the animation of the <div> element should have a "1" second delay before starting.

Hint

Edit This Code: Check Your Code Result:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
div {
  width: 100px;
  height: 100px;
  position: relative;
  background-color: red;
  animation-name: example;
  animation-duration: 2s;
  animation-delay: 1s;
}

@keyframes example {
  0% {background-color: red; left:0px;}
  50% {background-color: yellow; left:200px;}
  100% {background-color: red; left:0px;}
}
</style>
</head>
</body>
```



Gambar 135

Completed 136 of 138 Exercises:  
CSS Colors

- CSS Gradients ✓
- CSS Shadow Effects ✓
- CSS Text Effects ✓
- CSS Web Fonts ✓
- CSS 2D Transforms ✓
- CSS 3D Transforms ✓
- CSS Transitions ✓
- CSS Animations**

Exercise:

Specify that the animation of the <div> element should continue to loop for ever.

**Hint**

Edit This Code: Check Your Code

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
div {
  width: 100px;
  height: 100px;
  position: relative;
  background-color: red;
  animation-name: example;
  animation-duration: 2s;
  animation-iteration-count: infinite;
}

@keyframes example {
  0% {background-color: red; left:0px;}
  50% {background-color: yellow; left:200px;}
  100% {background-color: red; left:0px;}
}
</style>
```

Result:

Gambar 136

Completed 137 of 138 Exercises:  
CSS Colors

- CSS Gradients ✓
- CSS Shadow Effects ✓
- CSS Text Effects ✓
- CSS Web Fonts ✓
- CSS 2D Transforms ✓
- CSS 3D Transforms ✓
- CSS Transitions ✓
- CSS Animations**

Exercise:

Specify that the animation of the <div> element should alternate between running forwards and backwards.

**Hint**

Edit This Code: Check Your Code

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
div {
  width: 100px;
  height: 100px;
  position: relative;
  background-color: red;
  animation-name: example;
  animation-duration: 4s;
  animation-iteration-count: infinite;
  animation-direction: alternate;
}

@keyframes example {
  0% {background-color: red; left:0px; top:0px;}
  25% {background-color: blue; left:0px; top:200px;}
  50% {background-color: green; left:200px; top:0px;}
  75% {background-color: yellow; left:200px; top:200px;}
  100% {background-color: red; left:0px; top:0px;}
}
```

Result:

Gambar 137

Completed 138 of 138 Exercises:

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## Exercise:

Specify that the animation of the <div> element should have a "ease-in-out" speed curve.

**Hint**

Edit This Code: **Check Your Code**

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
div {
  width: 100px;
  height: 100px;
  position: relative;
  background-color: red;
  animation-name: example;
  animation-duration: 4s;
  animation-timing-function: ease-in-out;
}

@keyframes example {
  0% {background-color: red; left:0px;}
  50% {background-color: yellow; left:200px;}
  100% {background-color: red; left:0px;}
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<div></div>
```

Result:

Gambar 138