



PROGRAM STUDI
Teknik Informatika
FAKULTAS ILMU KOMPUTER
UNIVERSITAS DIAN NUSWANTORO

MATA KULIAH
DASAR KOMPUTASI



[Background](https://www.freepik.com/free-photos-vectors/background)
vector created by freepik - www.freepik.com

CSS

-pemrograman web sederhana-

Team Pengajar Dasar Komputasi
2020

Capaian Pembelajaran

Mahasiswa dapat mengatur style pada halaman Web untuk membuat halaman web menjadi lebih menarik.

Kemampuan Akhir yang Diharapkan

1. Mahasiswa dapat memahami pengaturan CSS
2. Mahasiswa dapat menerapkan CSS pada halaman Web.





APA ITU CSS (Cascading Style Sheets)?

- cara untuk mengatur style suatu dokumen HTML,
- mengatur bagaimana element-elemen HTML disajikan pada layar monitor, kertas, dan media lain,

Syntax CSS

Selector

h1

Declaration

Declaration

{color:blue; font-size:12px;}

Property

Value

Property

Value

Contoh:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
p {
  color: red;
  text-align: center;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
  <p>Hello World!</p>
  <p>Style paragraphs ini diatur menggunakan CSS.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

Penyisipan CSS

- external
- internal
- Inline

Urutan prioritas pengaturan CSS inline,internal,external

Inline CSS

Latih4_5.html

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<body>

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

</body>
</html>
```

This is a heading

This is a paragraph.

Internal CSS

Latih4_4.html

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

h1 {
  color: maroon;
  margin-left: 40px;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

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

</body>
</html>
```

This is a heading

This is a paragraph.

ExternalCSS

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

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

</body>
</html>
```

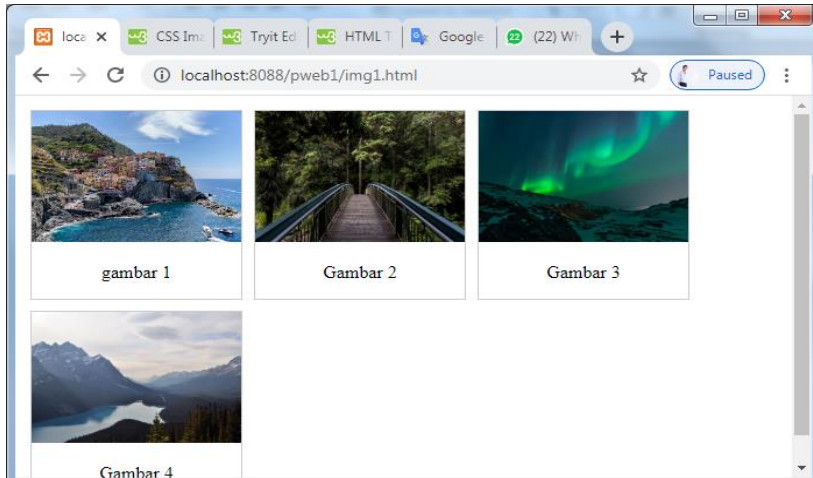
mystyle.css

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

This is a heading

This is a paragraph.

Mengatur Image



```

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
div.gallery {
  margin: 5px;
  border: 1px solid #ccc;
  float: left;
  width: 180px;
}

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

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

div.desc {
  padding: 15px;
  text-align: center;
}
</style>
</head>

```

```

<body>

<div class="gallery">
  <a target="_blank" href="img_5terre.jpg">
    
  </a>
  <div class="desc">gambar 1</div>
</div>

<div class="gallery">
  <a target="_blank" href="img_forest.jpg">
    
  </a>
  <div class="desc">Gambar 2</div>
</div>

<div class="gallery">
  <a target="_blank" href="img_lights.jpg">
    
  </a>
  <div class="desc">Gambar 3</div>
</div>

<div class="gallery">
  <a target="_blank" href="img_mountains.jpg">
    
  </a>
  <div class="desc">Gambar 4</div>
</div>

</body>
</html>

```

Mengatur Fonts, ukuran, dan warna

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
h1 {
  color: blue;
  font-family: verdana;
  font-size: 300%;
}
p {
  color: red;
  font-family: courier;
  font-size: 160%;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h1>Heading</h1>
<p>Paragraf.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

Heading

Paragraf.

Mengatur Margin

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
p {
  border: 2px solid powderblue;
  margin: 50px;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h1>heading</h1>

<p>paragraph 1.</p>
<p>paragraph 2.</p>
<p>paragraph 3.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

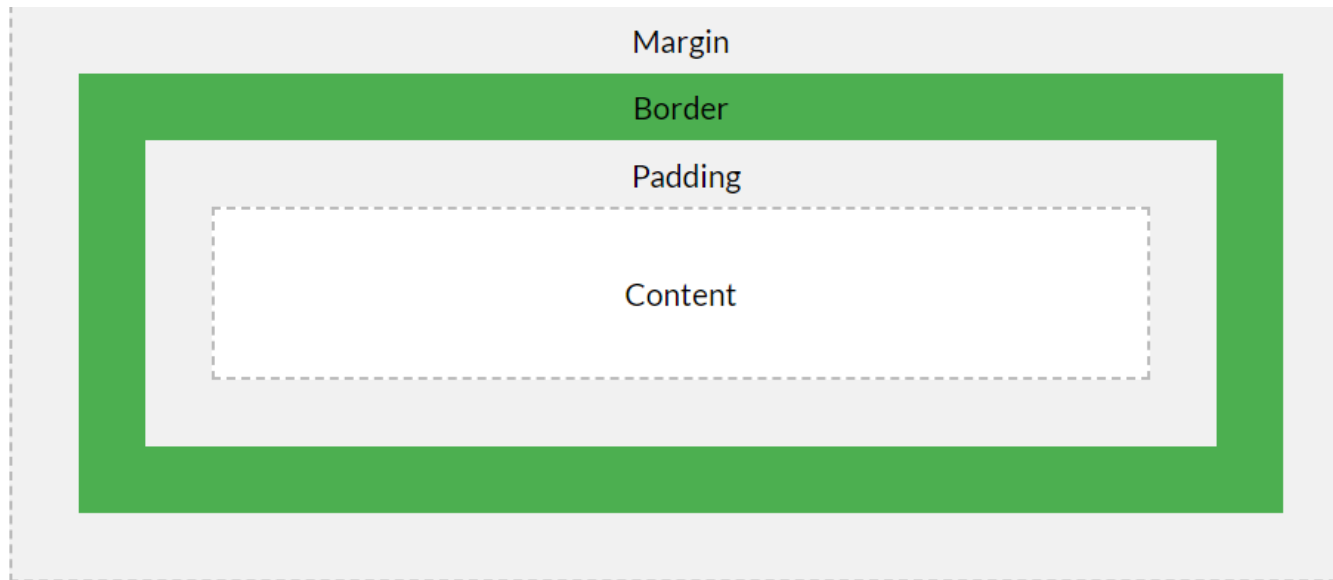
heading

paragraph 1.

paragraph 2.

paragraph 3.

Box Model



Mengatur Background

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

<h1>Hello World!</h1>

<p>Halaman ini memiliki warna background light
blue!</p>

</body>
</html>
```

Hello World!

Halaman ini memiliki warna background light blue!

Mengatur Background

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

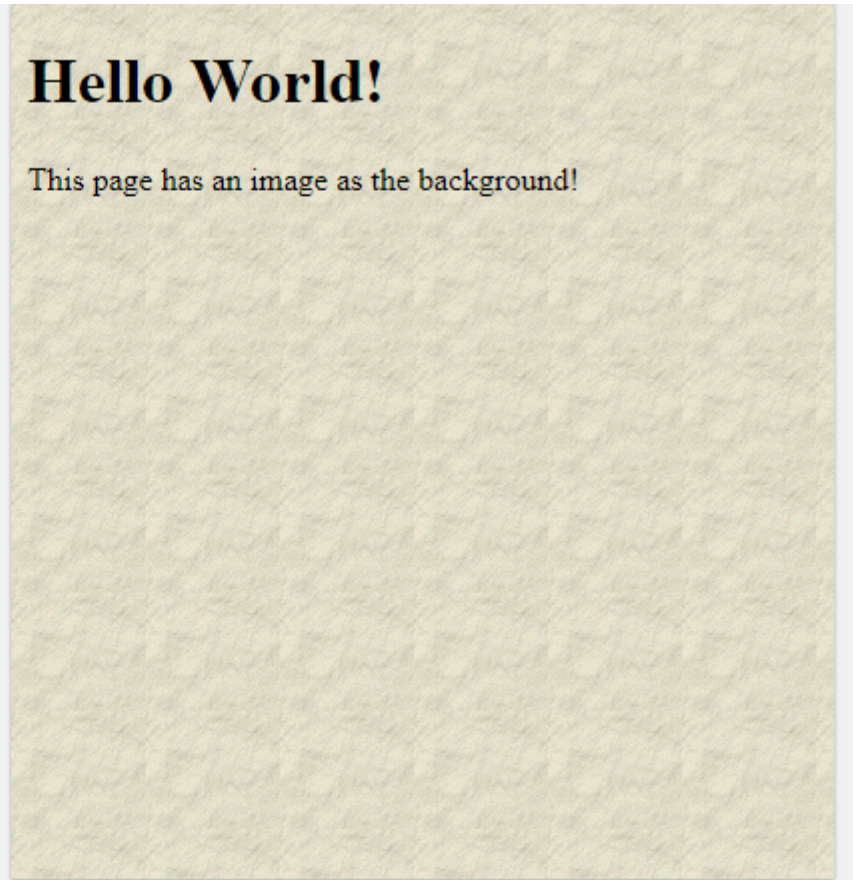
<h1>Hello World!</h1>

<p>This page has an image as the background!
</p>

</body>
</html>
```

Hello World!

This page has an image as the background!



Mengatur Background

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
h1 { background-color: green;}

div { background-color: lightblue;}

p { background-color: yellow;}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h1>CSS background-color example!</h1>
<div>
This is a text inside a div element.
<p>This paragraph has its own background color.
</p>
We are still in the div element.
</div>

</body>
</html>
```

CSS background-color example!

This is a text inside a div element.

This paragraph has its own background color.

We are still in the div element.

background dengan shorthand property

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
body {
  background: #ffffff url("img_tree.png") no-repeat right top;
  margin-right: 200px;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h1>The background Property</h1>

<p>The background property is a shorthand property for specifying all the
background properties in one declaration.</p>

<p>Here, the background image is only shown once, and it is also
positioned in the top-right corner.</p>

<p>We have also added a right margin, so that the text will not write over
the background image.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

The background Property

The background property is a shorthand property for specifying all the background properties in one declaration.

Here, the background image is only shown once, and it is also positioned in the top-right corner.

We have also added a right margin, so that the text will not write over the background image.

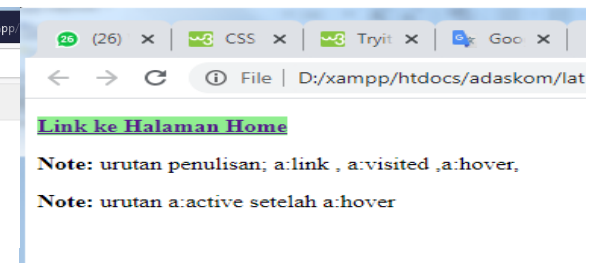
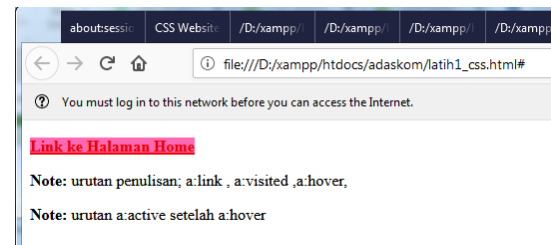
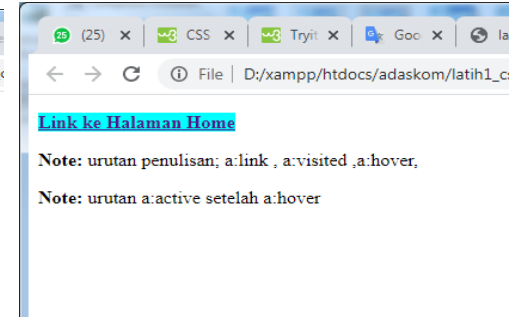
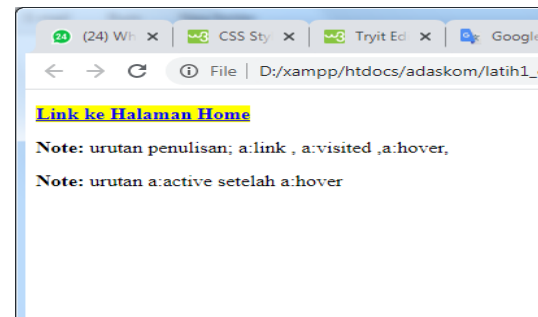


Mengatur Link

```

1  <!DOCTYPE html>
2  <html>
3  <head>
4  <style>
5  a:link {
6      background-color: yellow;
7  }
8
9  a:visited {
10     background-color: cyan;
11 }
12
13 a:hover {
14     background-color: lightgreen;
15 }
16
17 a:active {
18     background-color: hotpink;
19 }
20 </style>
21 </head>
22 <body>
23
24 <p><b><a href="#" target="_blank">Link ke Halaman Home</a></b></p>
25 <p><b>Note:</b> urutan penulisan; a:link , a:visited ,a:hover, </p>
26 <p><b>Note:</b> urutan a:active setelah a:hover </p>
27
28 </body>
29 </html>
30

```



selector sederhana

| Nama elemen | id | class |
|--|---|--|
| p { text-align: center; color: red; } | #para1 { text-align: center; color: red; } | .center { text-align: center; color: red; } |

selector sederhana

- pemilihan element-elemen menggunakan name, id, dan class

| Nama elemen | id | class |
|--|---|--|
| p { text-align: center; color: red; } | #para1 { text-align: center; color: red; } | .center { text-align: center; color: red; } |

Contoh selector sederhana

Pemilihan selector menggunakan ID

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
#para1 {
  text-align: center;
  color: red;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<p id="para1">Hello World!</p>
<p>This paragraph is not affected by
the style.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

Hello World!

This paragraph is not affected by the style.

Contoh selector sederhana

Pemilihan selector menggunakan Class

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

<h1 class="center">Red and center-aligned
heading</h1>
<p class="center">Red and center-aligned
paragraph.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

Red and center-aligned heading

Red and center-aligned paragraph.

selector sederhana

- Memilih elemen secara Keseluruhan dan Kelompok

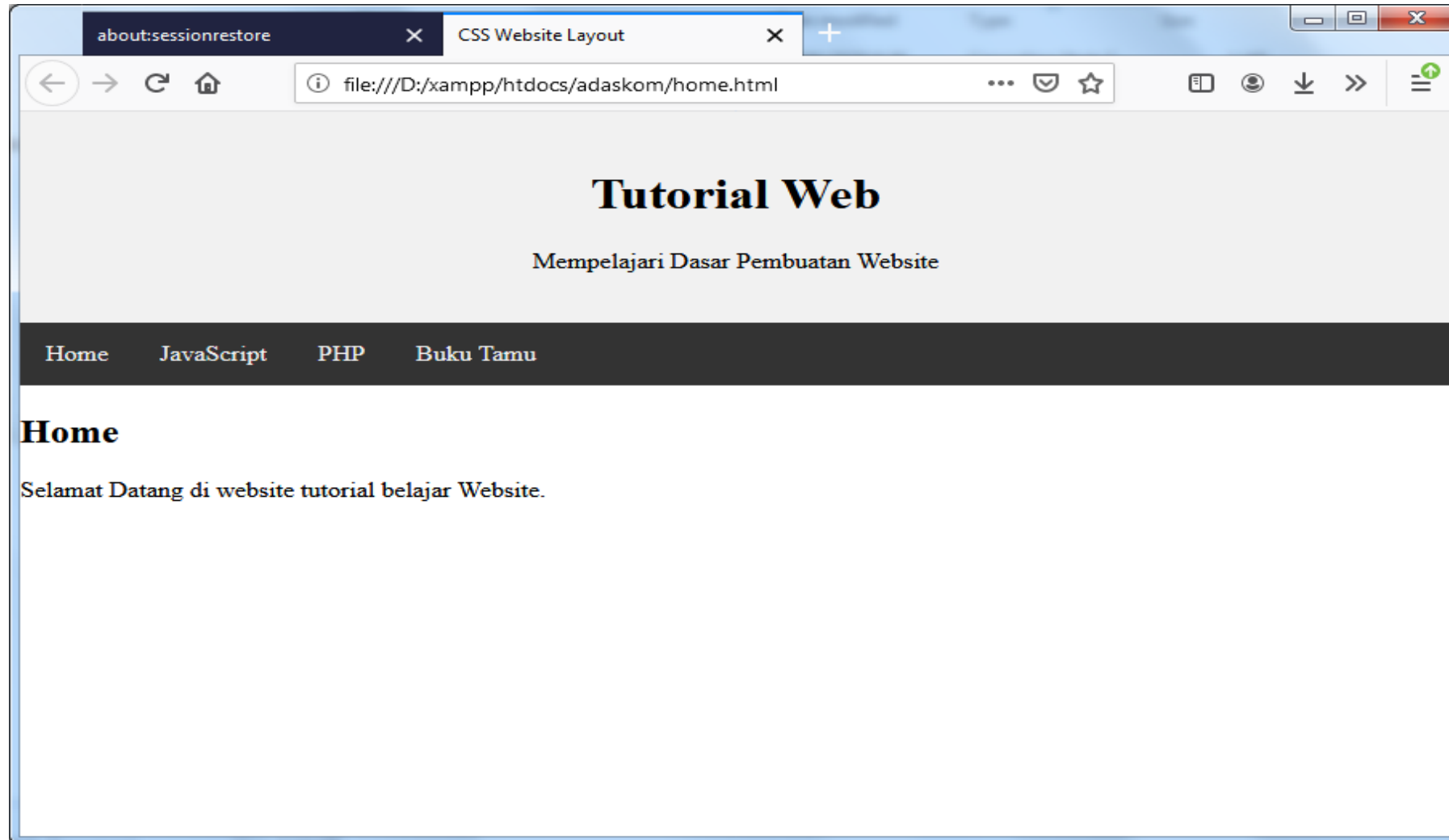
| universal | group |
|---|--|
| <pre>* { text-align: center; color: blue; }</pre> | <pre>h1, h2, p { text-align: center; color: red; }</pre> |

Memilih elemen secara universal

```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3 <head>
4 <style>
5   *{text-align:center}
6 </style>
7 </head>
8 <body>
9
10 <h1>This is a heading</h1>
11 <p>This is a paragraph.</p>
12
13 </body>
14 </html>
```



Latihan



```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
<title>CSS Website Layout</title>
<meta charset="utf-8">
<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1">
<style>
* { box-sizing: border-box;
}
body {
margin: 0;}
/* Style the header */
.header {
background-color: #f1f1f1;
padding: 20px;
text-align: center;
}
/* Style the top navigation bar */
.topnav {
overflow: hidden;
background-color: #333;
}
/* Style the topnav links */
.topnav a {
float: left;
display: block;
color: #f2f2f2;
text-align: center;
padding: 14px 16px;
text-decoration: none;
}
```

```
/* Change color on hover */
.topnav a:hover {
background-color: #ddd;
color: black;
}

</style>
</head>
<body>

<div class="header">
<h1>Tutorial Web</h1>
<p>Mempelajari Dasar Pembuatan Website</p>
</div>

<div class="topnav">
<a href="#">Home</a>
<a href="#">JavaScript</a>
<a href="#">PHP</a>
<a href="buku_tamu.php">Buku Tamu</a>
</div>

<div class="row">
<div class="column">
<h2>Home</h2>
<p>Selamat Datang di website tutorial belajar
Website.</p>
</div>

</div>

</body>
</html>
```

RANGKUMAN

Dengan menggunakan CSS kita dapat mengontrol warna, font, ukuran teks, jarak antar elemen, bagaimana elemen diposisikan dan ditata, mengatur background dsb

SUMBER PUSTAKA

- www.w3schools.com



THANKS

ANY QUESTIONS?