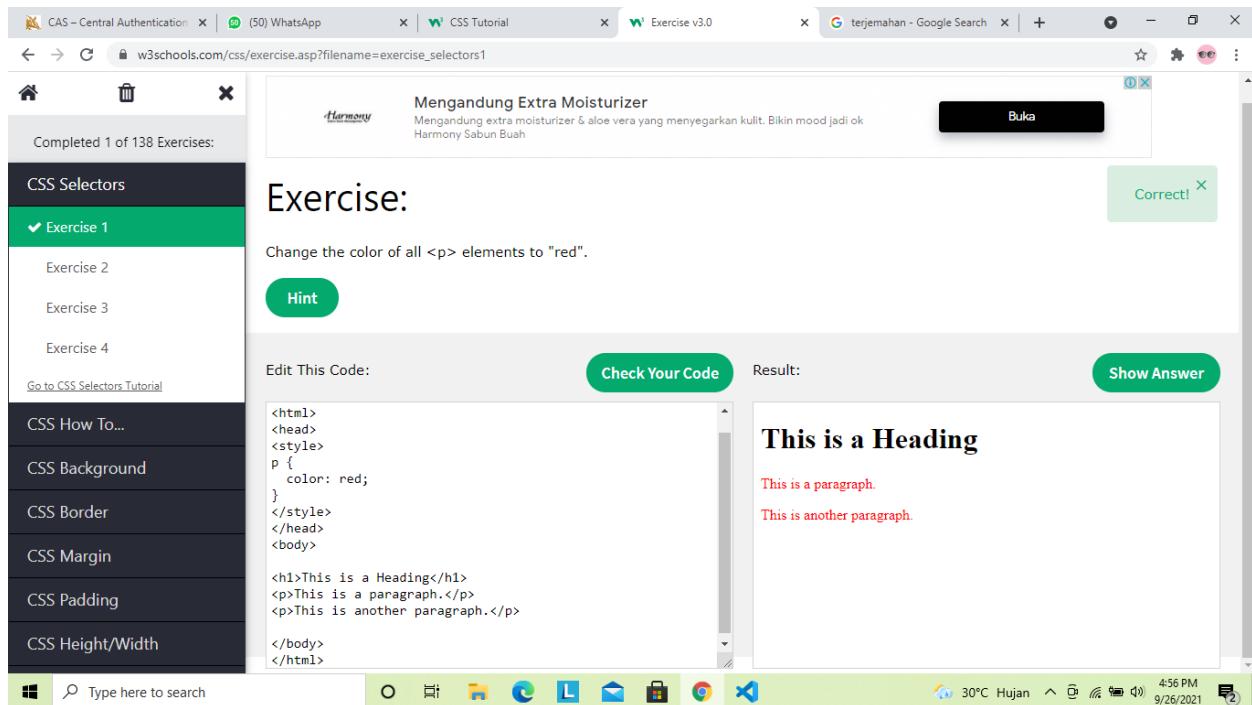


Laporan Pelatihan CSS pada laman web <https://www.w3schools.com/html/>

Risma Arnadila (2009198)

• CSS Selektors



Gambar 1. Exercise 1

Completed 2 of 138 Exercises:

CSS Selectors

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

[Go to CSS Selectors Tutorial](#)

Exercise:

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

Hint

Edit This Code:

```
<!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>
```

Check Your Code

Result:

This is a Heading

This is a paragraph.

This is another paragraph.

Show Answer

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Gambar 2. Exercise 2

Completed 3 of 138 Exercises:

CSS Selectors

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

[Go to CSS Selectors Tutorial](#)

Exercise:

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

Hint

Edit This 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>
```

Check Your Code

Result:

This is a Heading

This is a paragraph.

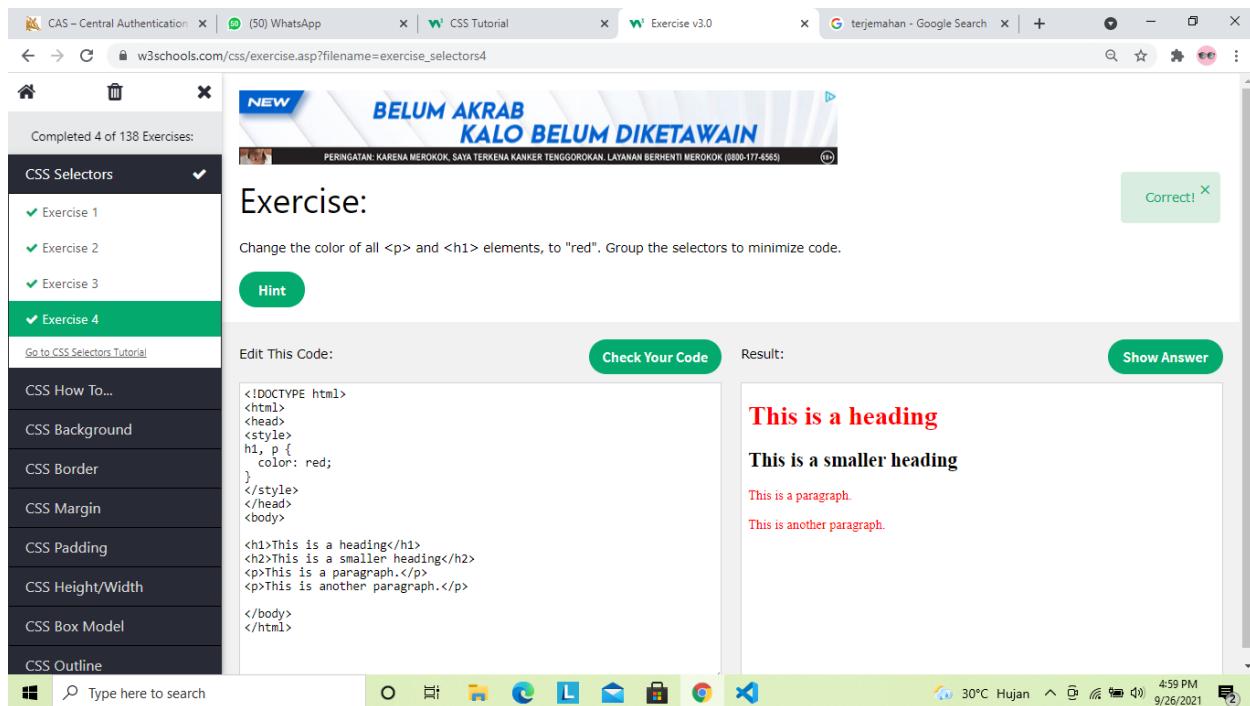
This is another paragraph.

This is also a paragraph.

Show Answer

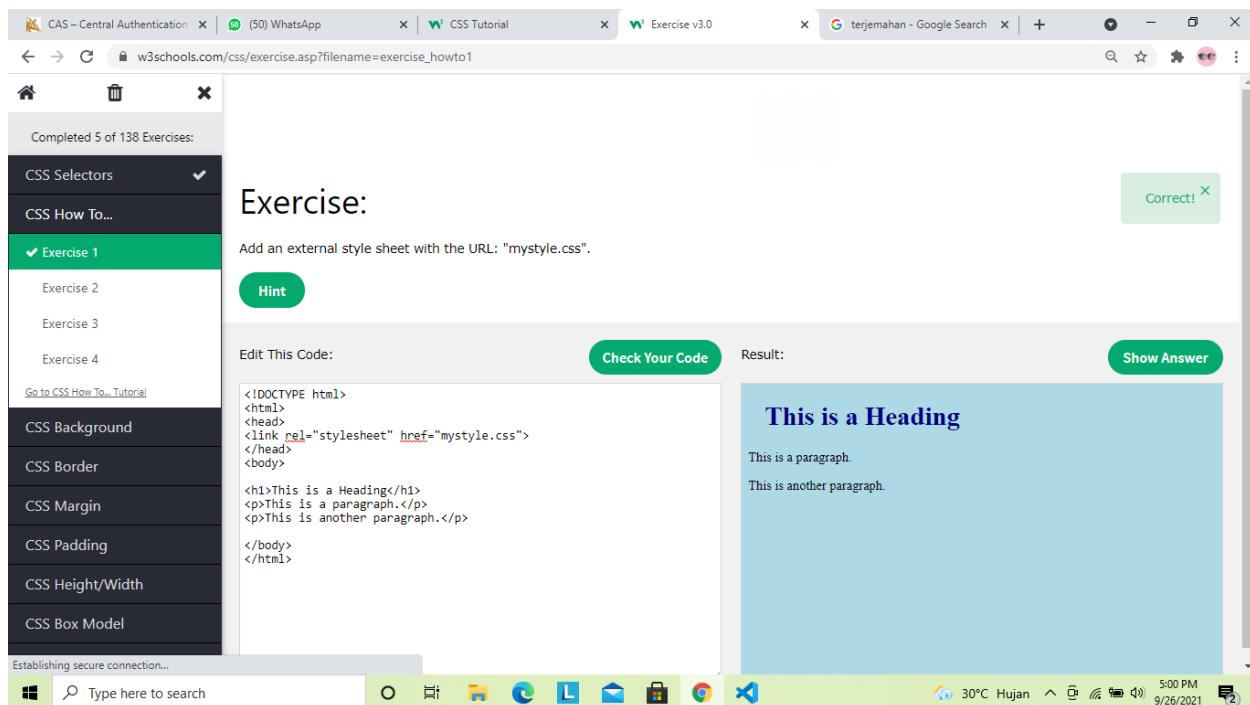
458 PM 9/26/2021

Gambar 3. Exercise 3

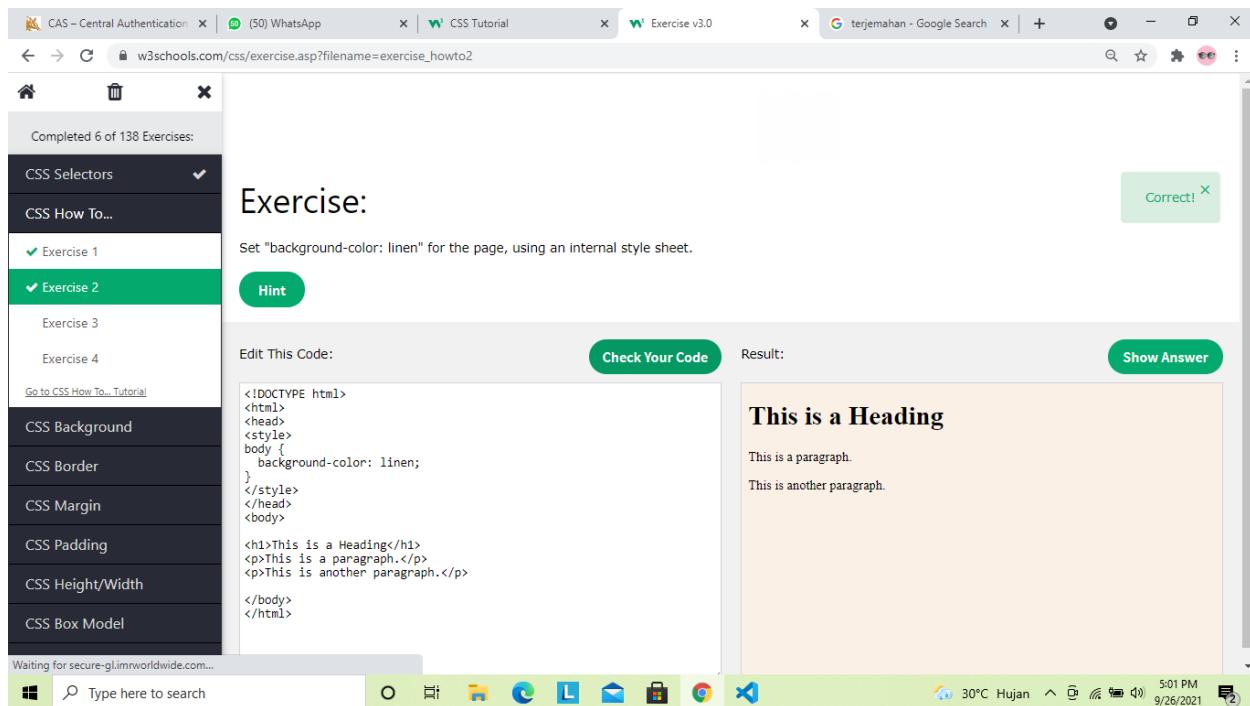


Gambar 4. Exercise 4

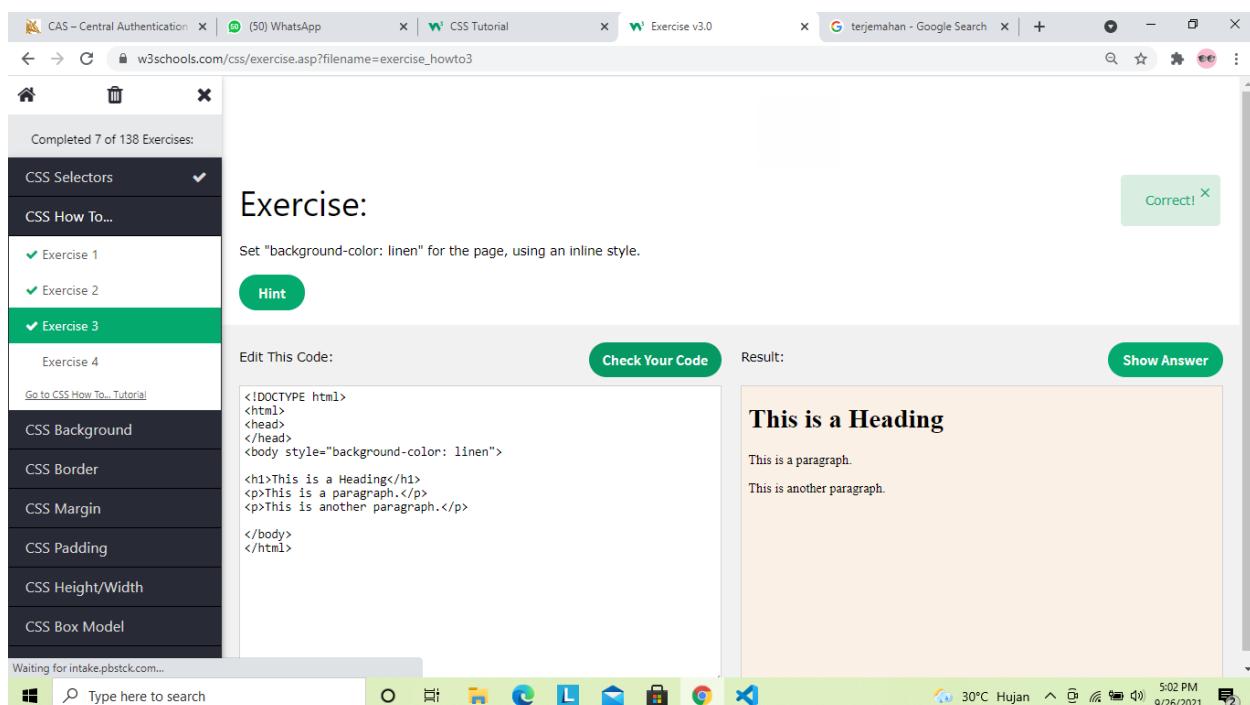
- **CSS How To...**



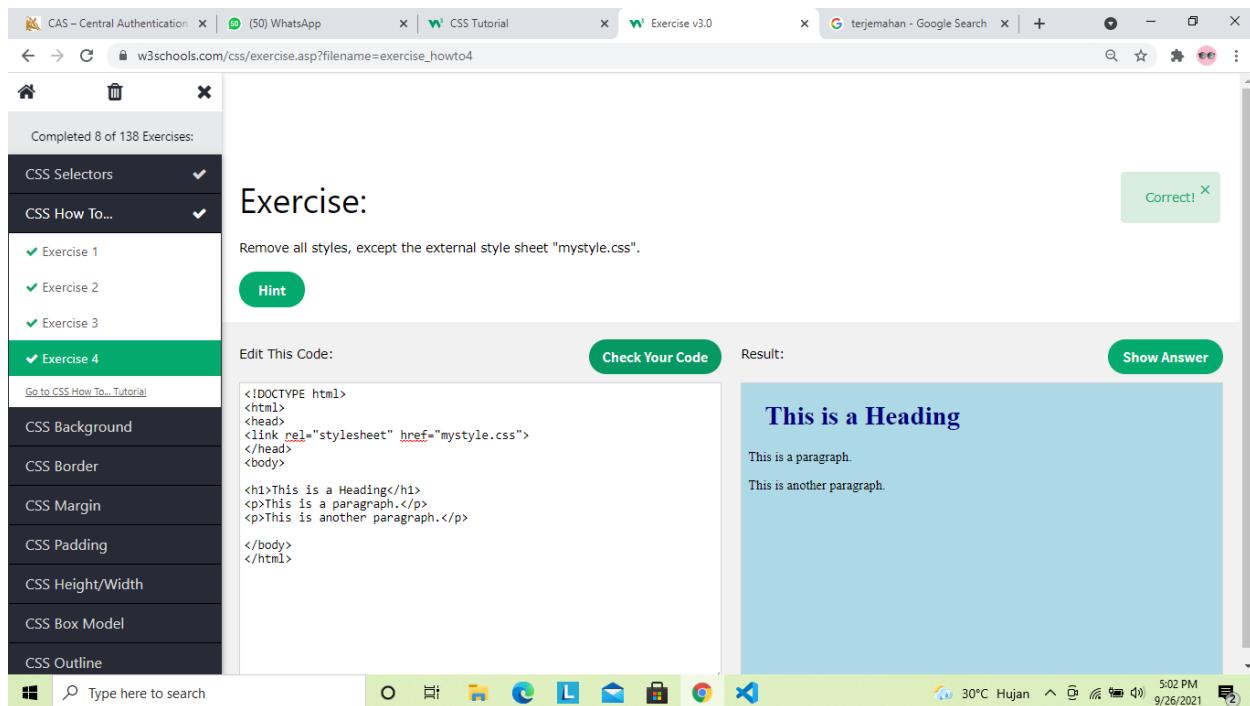
Gambar 1. Exercise 1



Gambar 2. Exercise

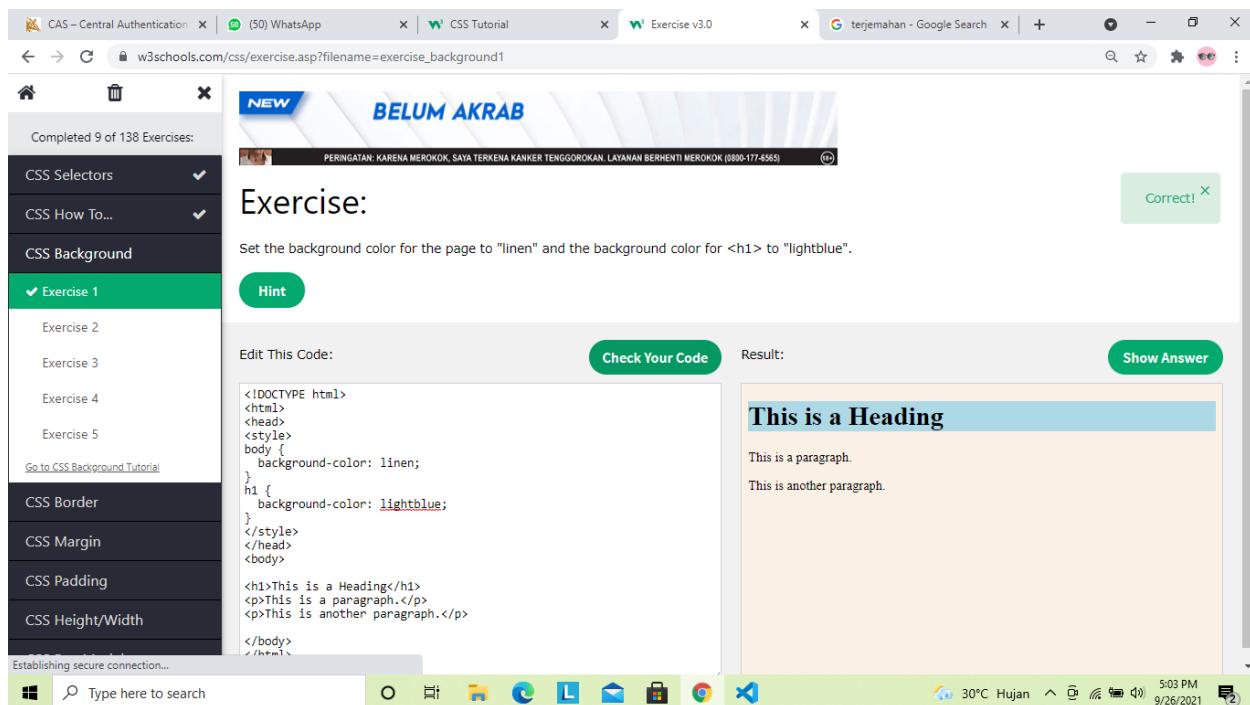


Gambar 3. Exercise 3

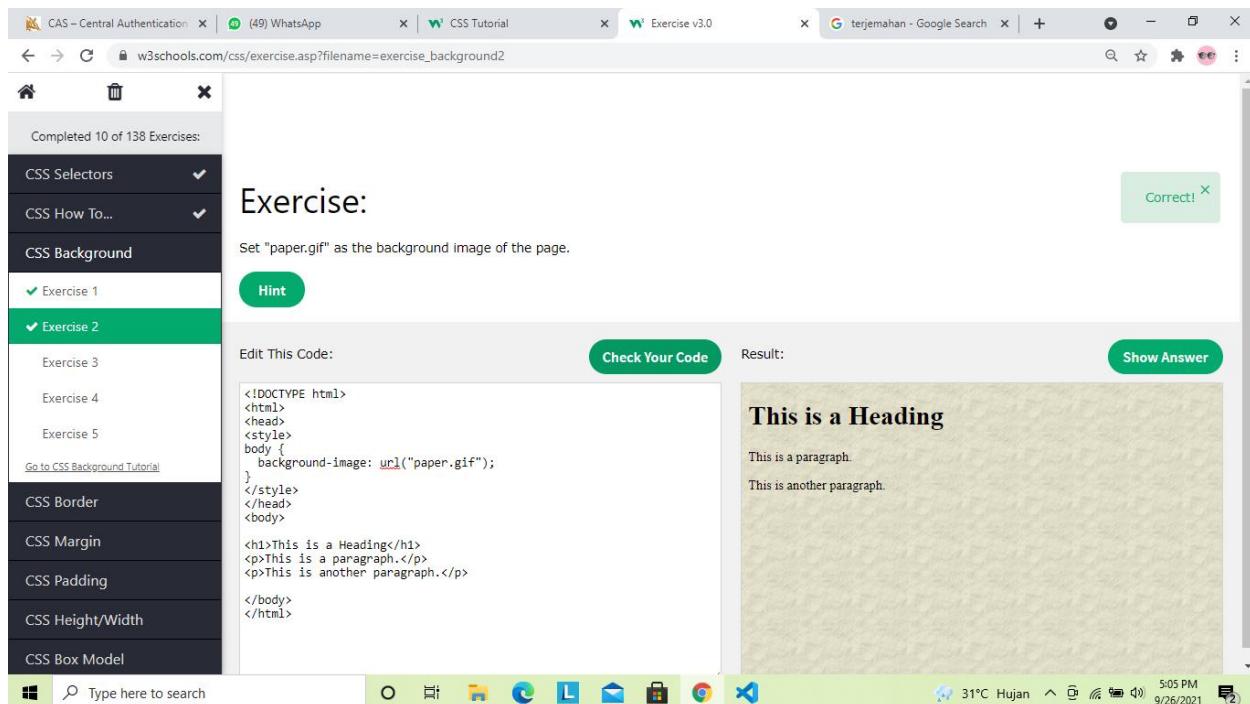


Gambar 4. Exercise 4

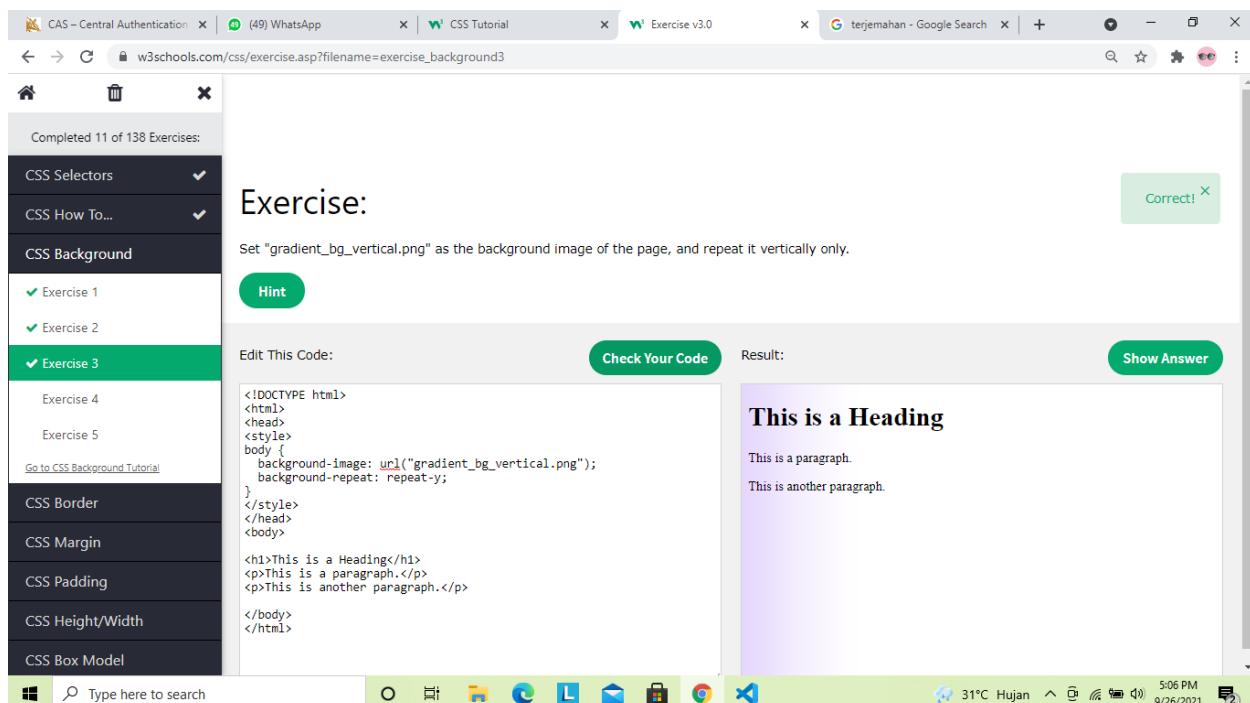
• CSS Background



Gambar 1. Exercise 1



Gambar 2. Exercise 2



Gambar 3. Exercise 3

Completed 12 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](#)
- CSS Border
- CSS Margin
- CSS Padding
- CSS Height/Width
- CSS Box Model

Exercise:

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

Hint

Edit This Code:

```
<!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>

Result:

This is a Heading

This is a paragraph.
This is another paragraph.

5:07 PM 9/26/2021

Gambar 4. Exercise 4

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](#)
- CSS Border
- CSS Margin
- CSS Padding
- CSS Height/Width
- CSS Box Model

Exercise:

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

Hint: The background property contains:
background-color background-image background-repeat background-attachment background-position

Edit This Code:

Result:

This is a Heading

This is a paragraph.
This is another paragraph.

5:18 PM 9/26/2021

Gambar 5. Exercise 5

- **CSS Border**

The screenshot shows a web browser window with multiple tabs open. The active tab is titled "w3schools.com/css/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_border1". On the left, there's a sidebar with a navigation menu for CSS topics like Selectors, How To..., Background, and Border. Under "Border", "Exercise 1" is selected. The main content area has a heading "Exercise:" followed by the task: "Set a "4px", "dotted" border for <p>.". A "Hint" button is available. Below it, a code editor shows the following CSS:

```
<!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>
```

There are "Check Your Code" and "Show Answer" buttons. The result panel displays the text "This is a Heading" above a dotted border and "This is a paragraph." with a dotted border. A green "Correct!" button is visible in the top right corner.

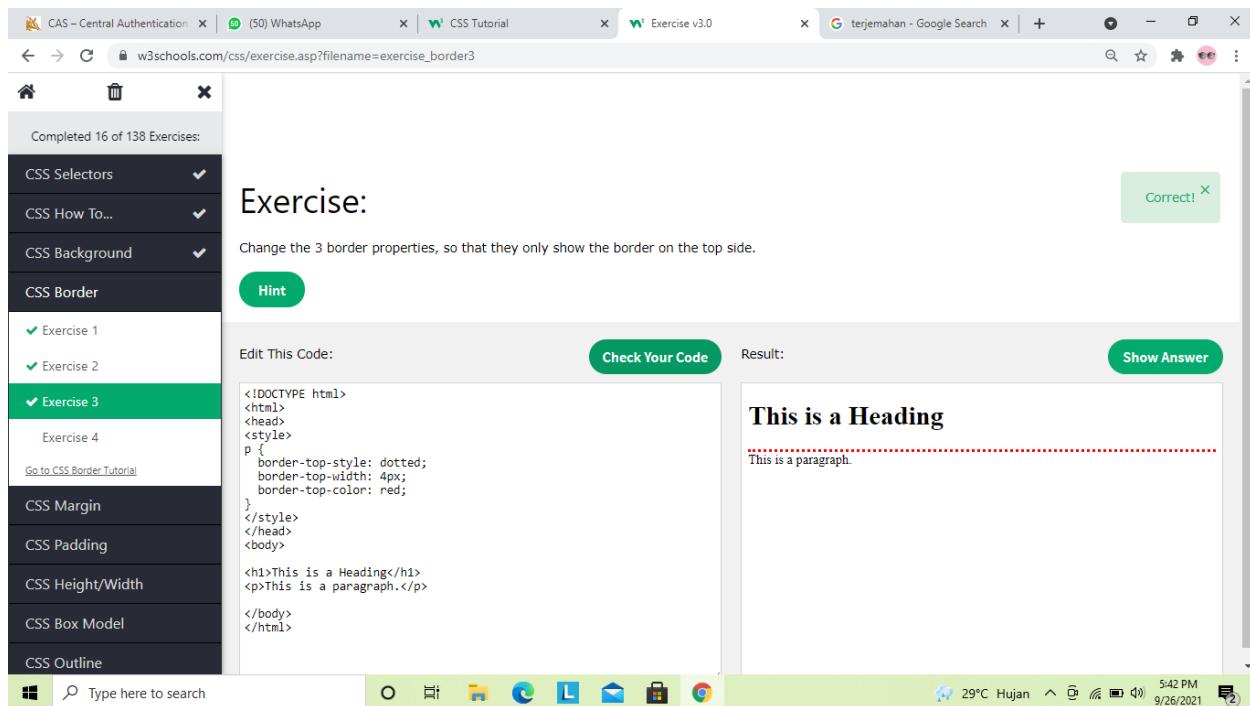
Gambar 1. Exercise 1

This screenshot shows the same browser setup as Gambar 1, but the sidebar indicates "Exercise 2" is selected under the Border topic. The task is to "Set the border color for <p> to "red"". The code editor contains the following CSS:

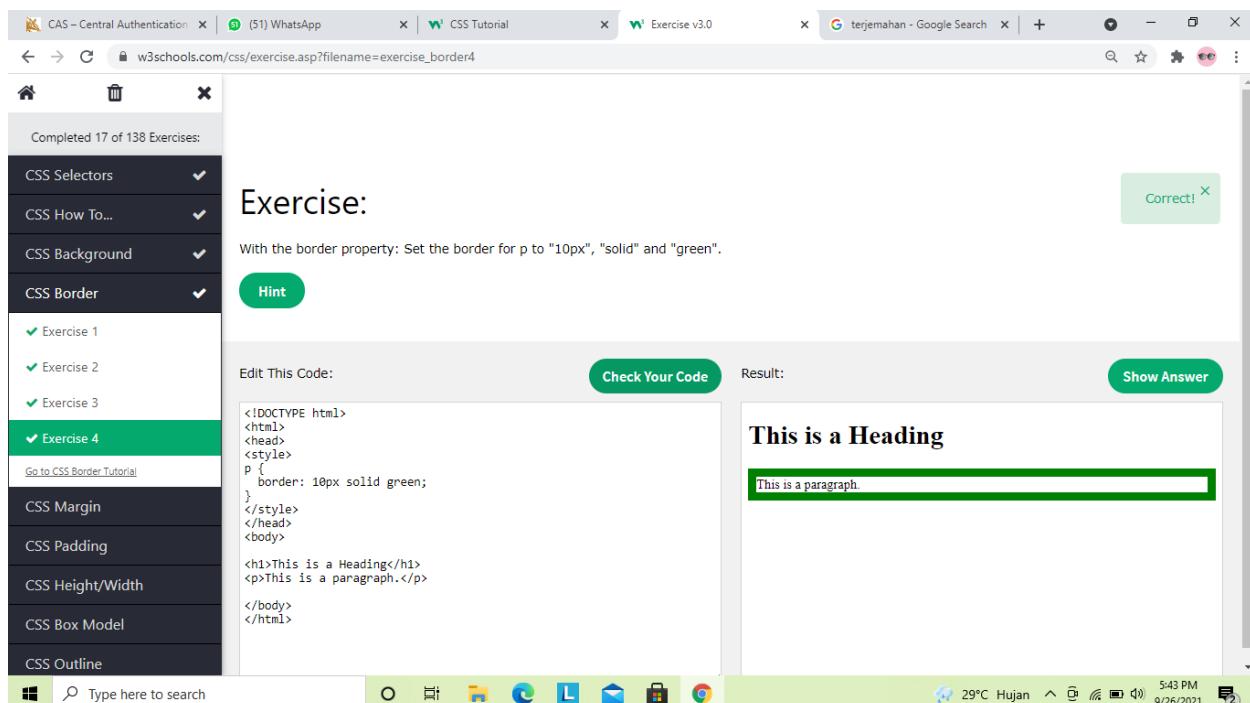
```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
p {
    border-style: dotted;
    border-width: 4px;
    border-color: red;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<h1>This is a Heading</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

The result panel shows the text "This is a Heading" above a red dotted border and "This is a paragraph." with a red dotted border. A green "Correct!" button is visible in the top right corner.

Gambar 2. Exercise 2



Gambar 3. Exercise 3



Gambar 4. Exercise 4

- **CSS Margin**

The screenshot shows a Windows desktop environment with a taskbar at the bottom. The taskbar includes icons for File Explorer, Task View, Edge browser, Mail, and Google Chrome. The main window is a web browser displaying a CSS exercise from w3schools.com. The left sidebar lists various CSS topics with dropdown menus. Under 'CSS Margin', 'Exercise 1' is selected. The exercise asks to set the left margin of `<h1>` to "20px". The code editor contains the following HTML and CSS:

```

<!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>

```

The 'Check Your Code' button is visible above the result area. The result shows the heading 'This is a Heading' with a blue background and a 20px left margin. A green 'Correct!' button is in the top right corner of the result area.

Gambar 1. Exercise 1

This screenshot is similar to Gambar 1, showing the same Windows desktop setup and w3schools.com exercise page. In this version, 'Exercise 2' is selected under the 'CSS Margin' topic. The exercise asks to set all margins for `<h1>` to "25px". The code editor contains the following HTML and CSS:

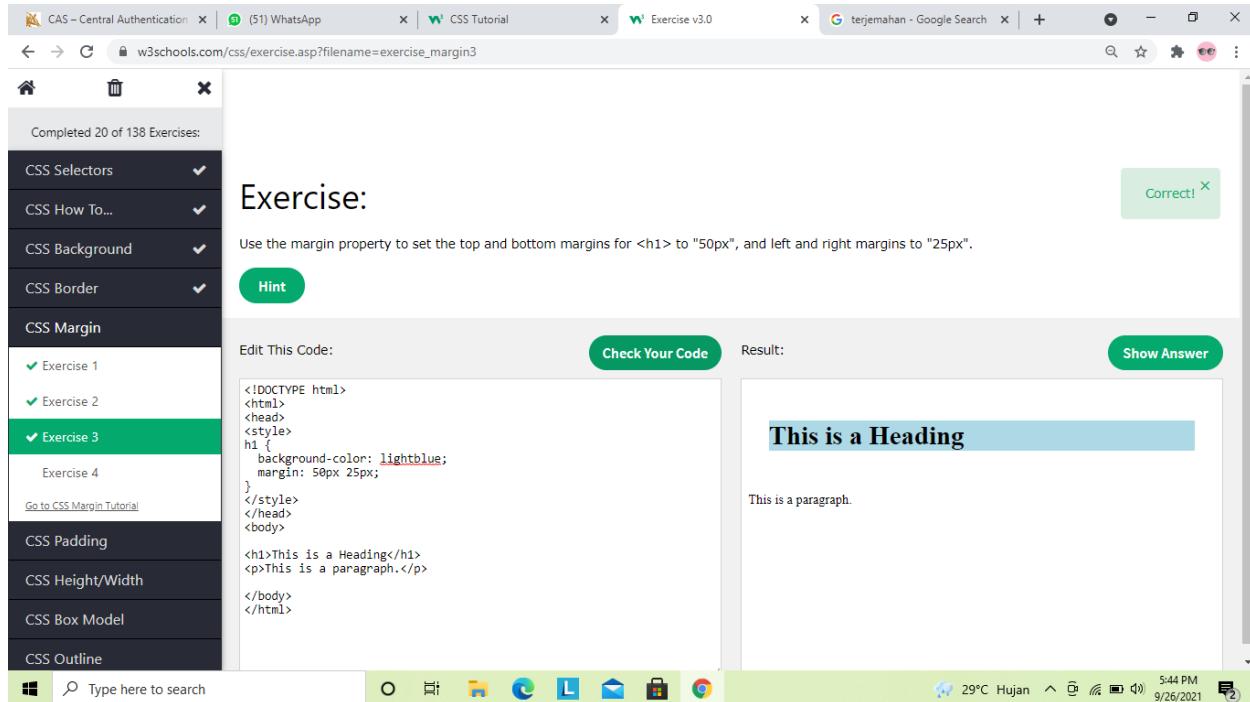
```

<!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>

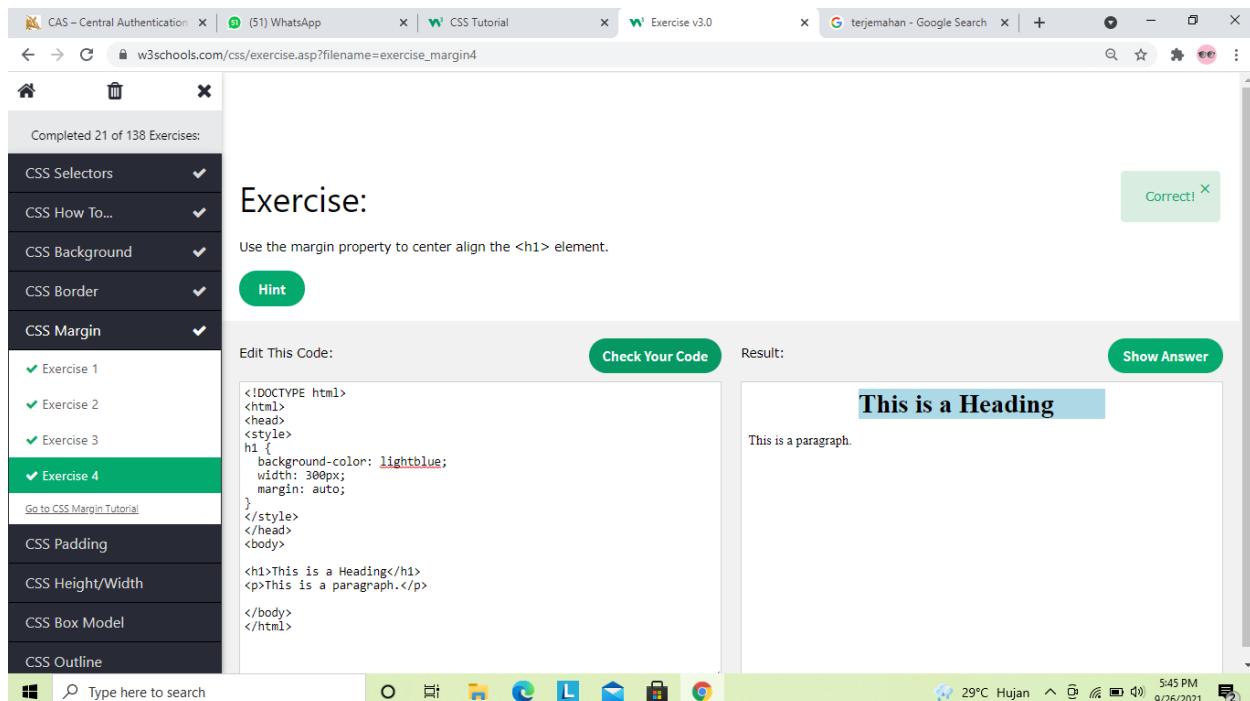
```

The 'Check Your Code' button is visible above the result area. The result shows the heading 'This is a Heading' with a blue background and all four margins set to 25px. A green 'Correct!' button is in the top right corner of the result area.

Gambar 2. Exercise 2



Gambar 3. Exercise 3



Gambar 4. Exercise 4

- **CSS Padding**

Completed 22 of 138 Exercises:

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

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

Hint

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

```
<!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.

Gambar 1. Exercise 1

Completed 23 of 138 Exercises:

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

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

Hint

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

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
p {
    background-color: lightblue;
    padding: 50px;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

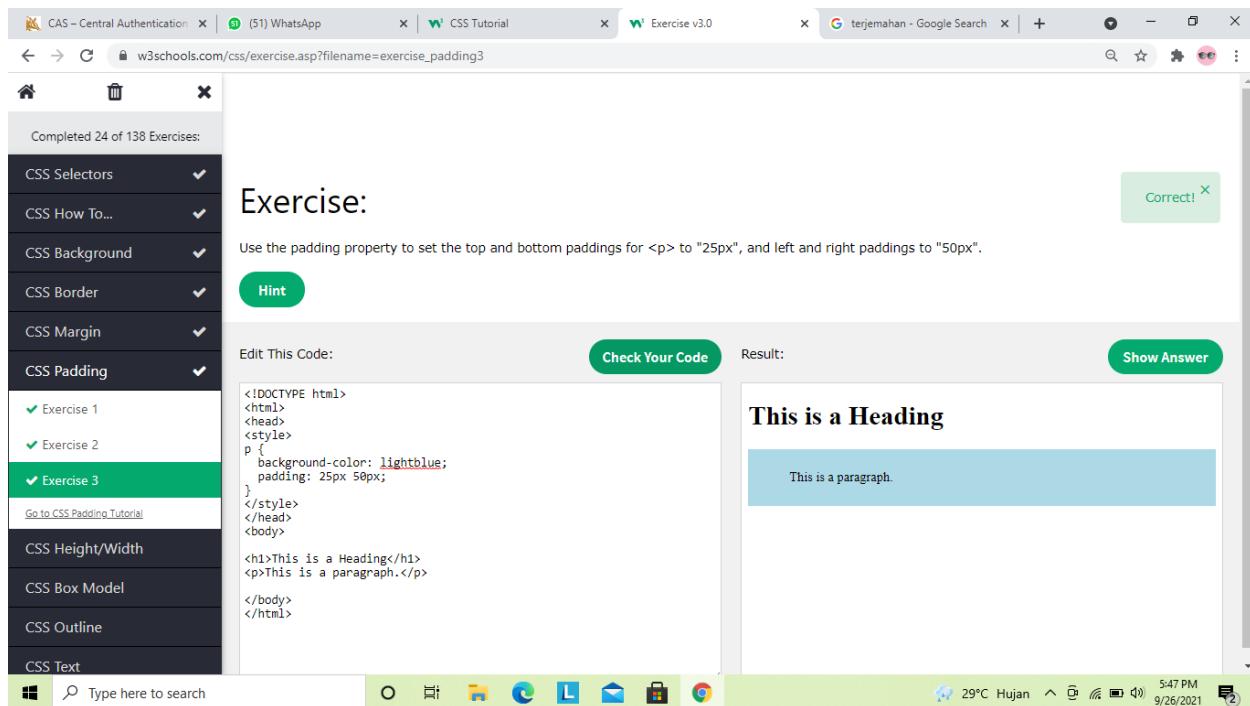
<h1>This is a Heading</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

This is a Heading

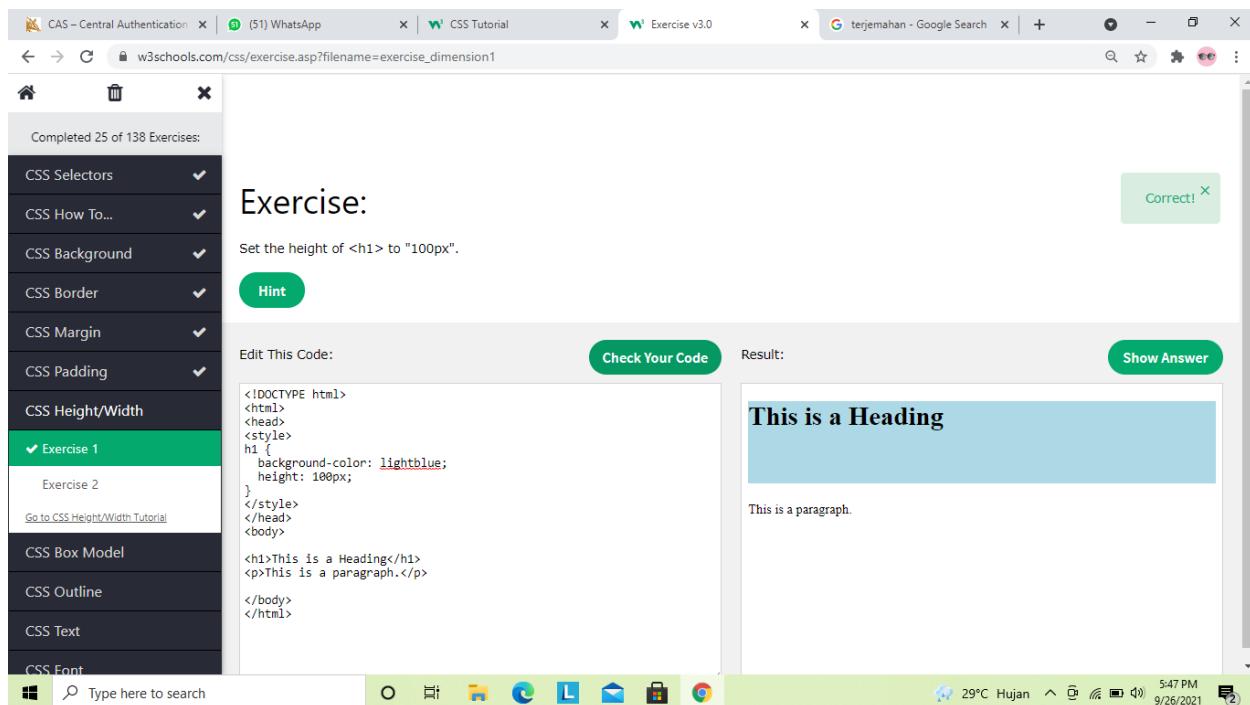
This is a paragraph.

Gambar 2. Exercise 2

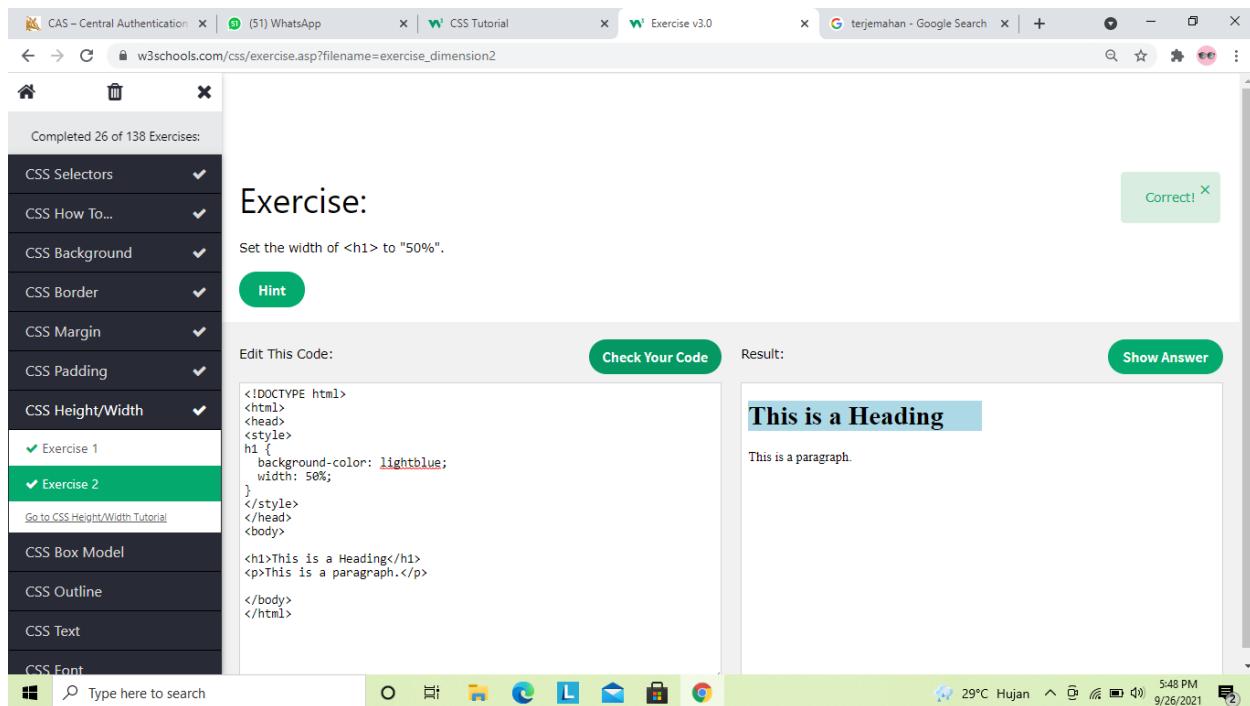


Gambar 3. Exercise 3

• CSS Height/Width

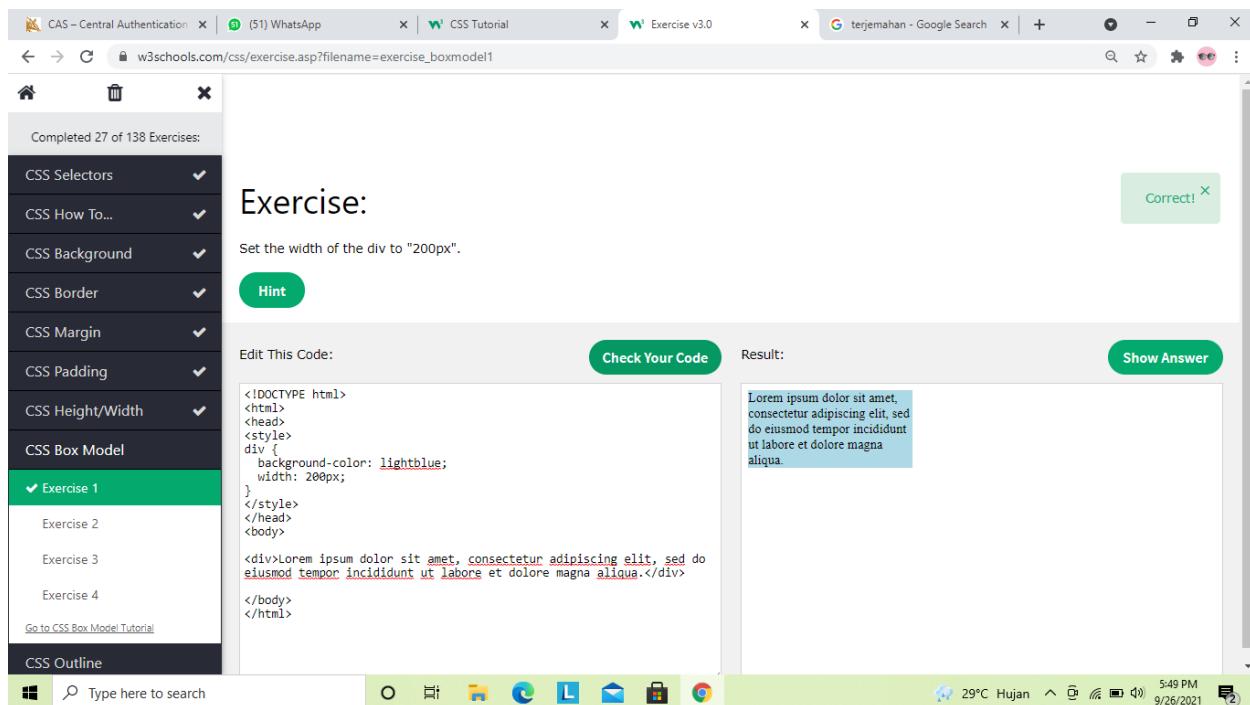


Gambar 1. Exercise 1



Gambar 2. Exercise 2

• CSS Box Model



Gambar 1. Exercise 1

The screenshot shows a Microsoft Edge browser window with multiple tabs open. The active tab is 'w3schools.com/css/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_boxmodel2'. On the left, there's a sidebar with a list of CSS topics and exercises. 'Exercise 2' is selected. The main content area has a banner for Alibaba Cloud. Below it, the word 'Exercise:' is followed by a hint button. A text input field contains the following code:

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

There are three buttons: 'Check Your Code', 'Result:', and 'Show Answer'. The 'Result:' box displays the output of the code: a lightblue box with 25px padding containing the placeholder text 'Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed do eiusmod tempor incididunt ut labore et dolore magna aliqua.' A green 'Correct!' button is visible in the top right corner.

Gambar 2. Exercise 2

This screenshot shows the same browser setup as Gambar 2, but the exercise number is different. The sidebar shows 'Exercise 3' is selected. The main content area has a banner for quickbooks. The exercise instructions ask to set the border of the div to "25px solid navy". The code editor contains the following code:

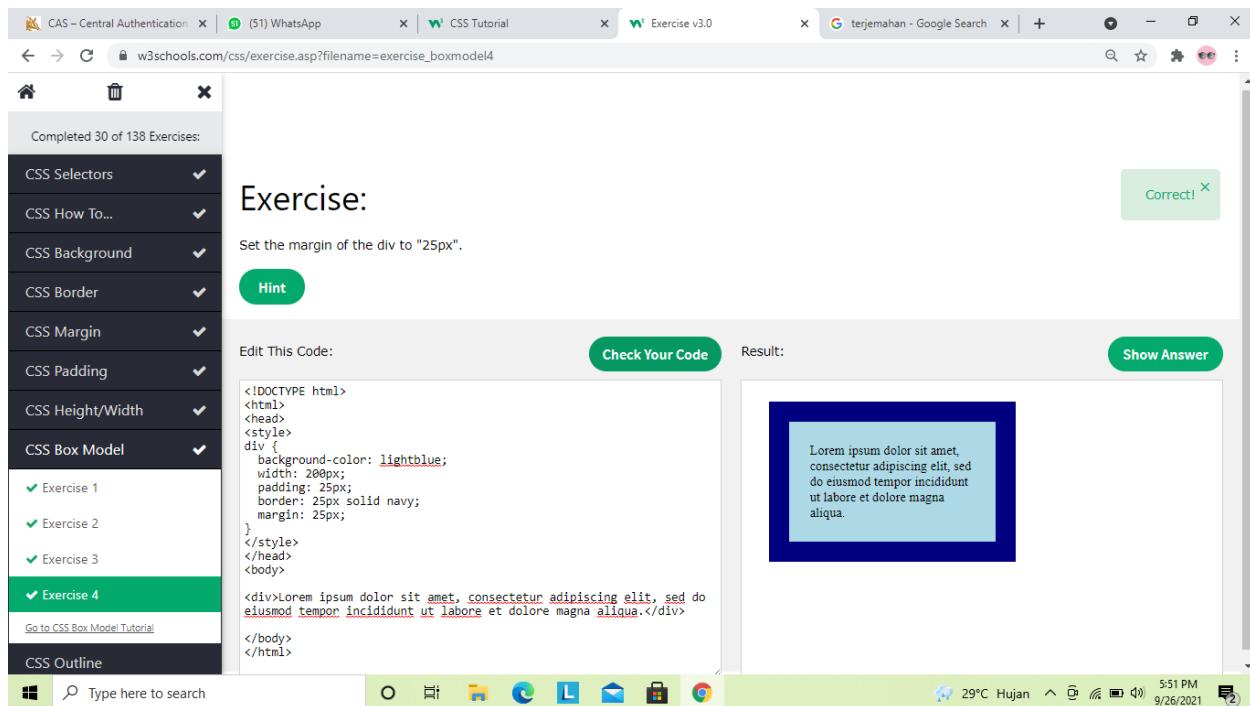
```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
div {
    background-color: lightblue;
    width: 200px;
    padding: 25px;
    border: 25px solid navy;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

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

</body>
</html>
```

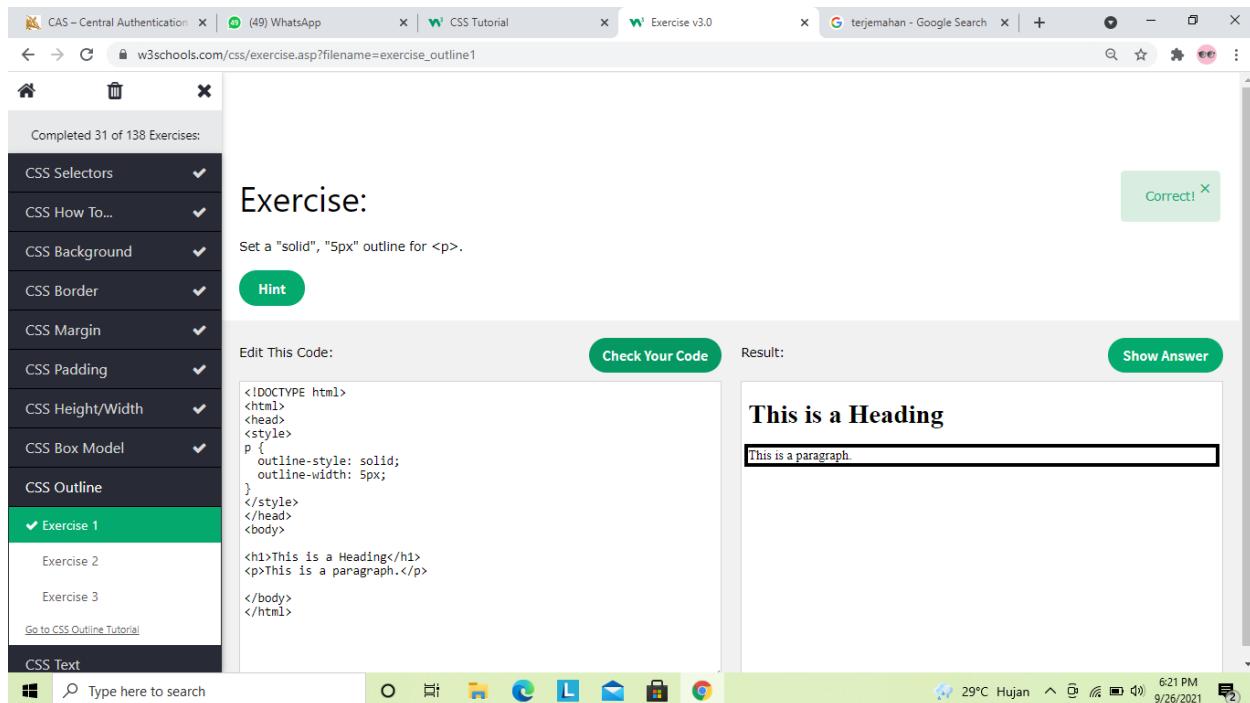
The 'Result:' box shows a dark blue box with a 25px solid navy border containing the placeholder text. A green 'Correct!' button is visible in the top right corner.

Gambar 3. Exercise 3

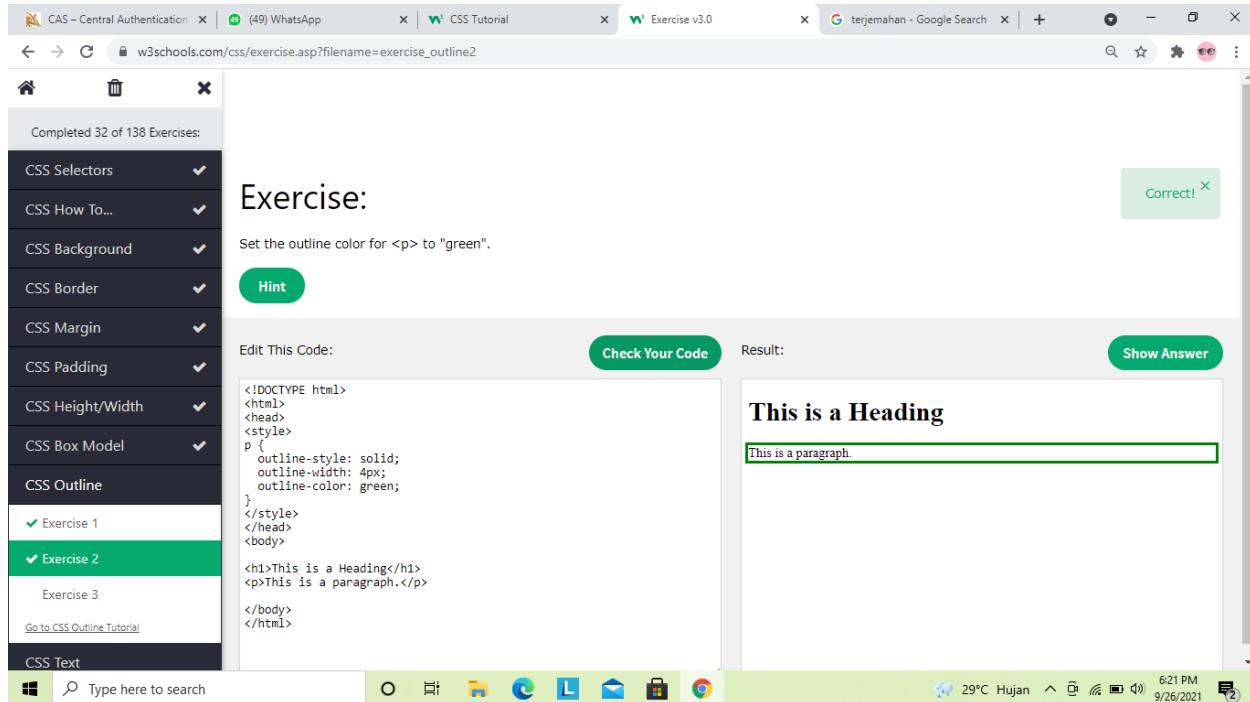


Gambar 4. Exercise 4

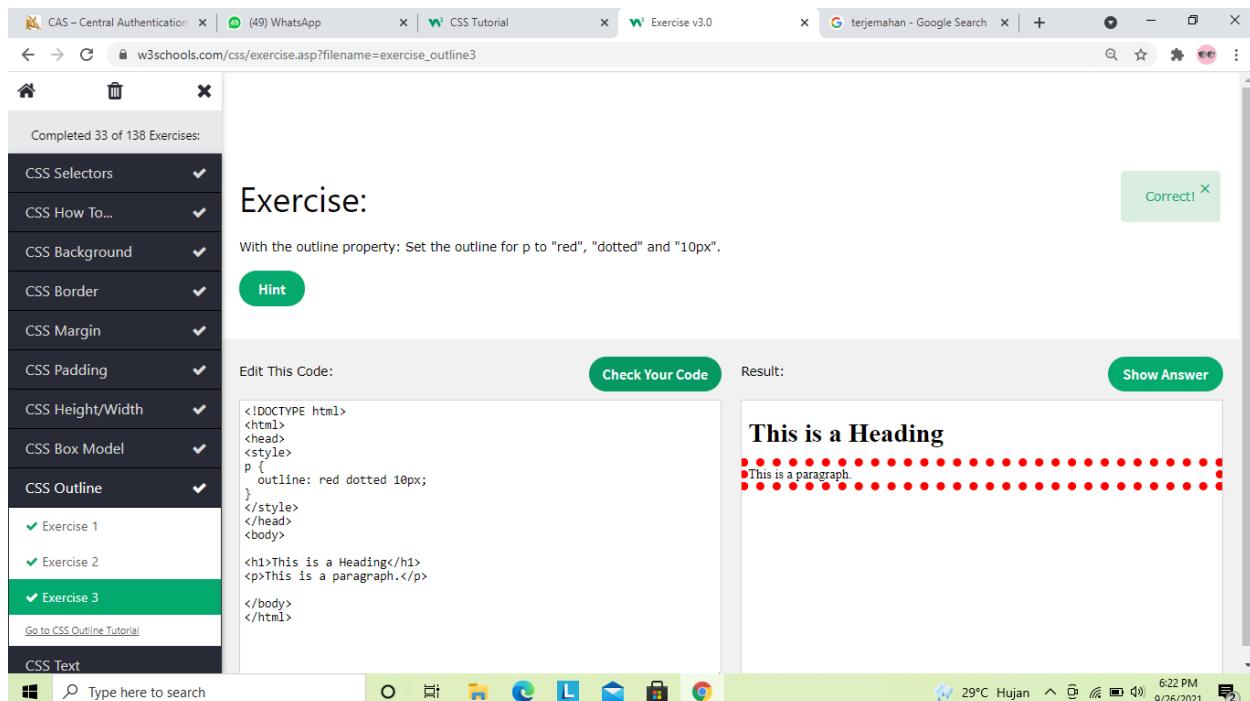
• CSS Outline



Gambar 1. Exercise 1

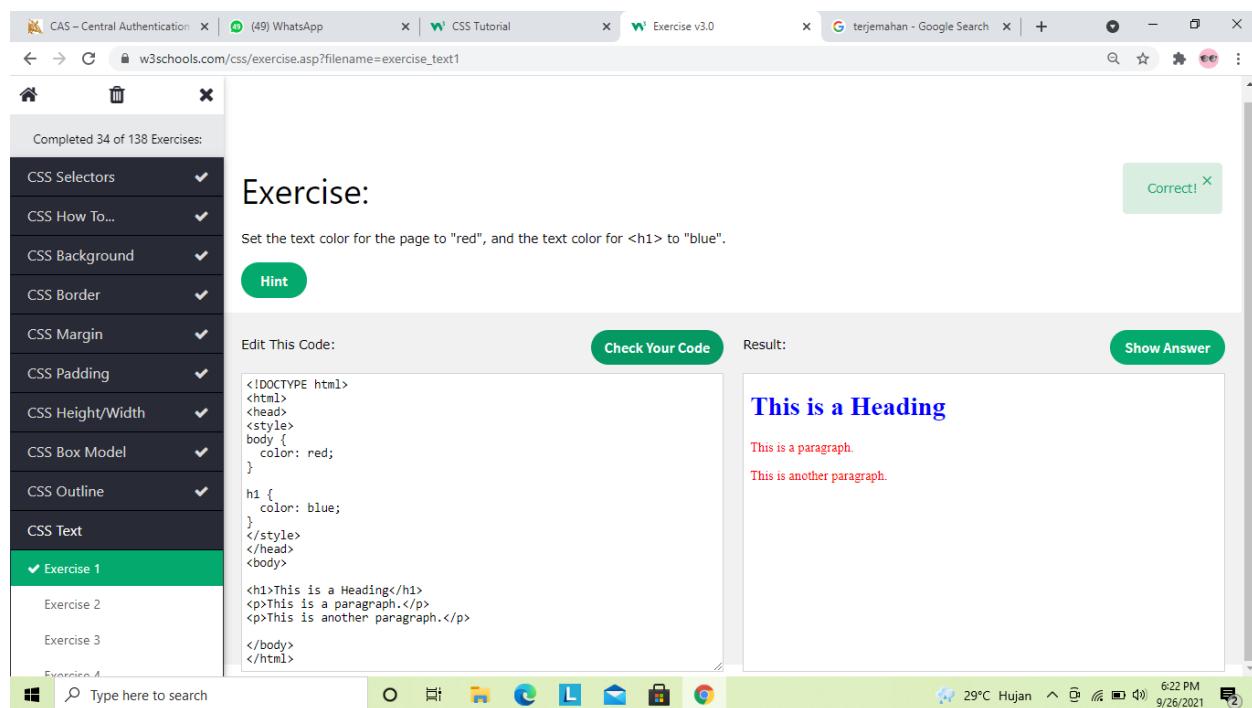


Gambar 2. Exercise 2

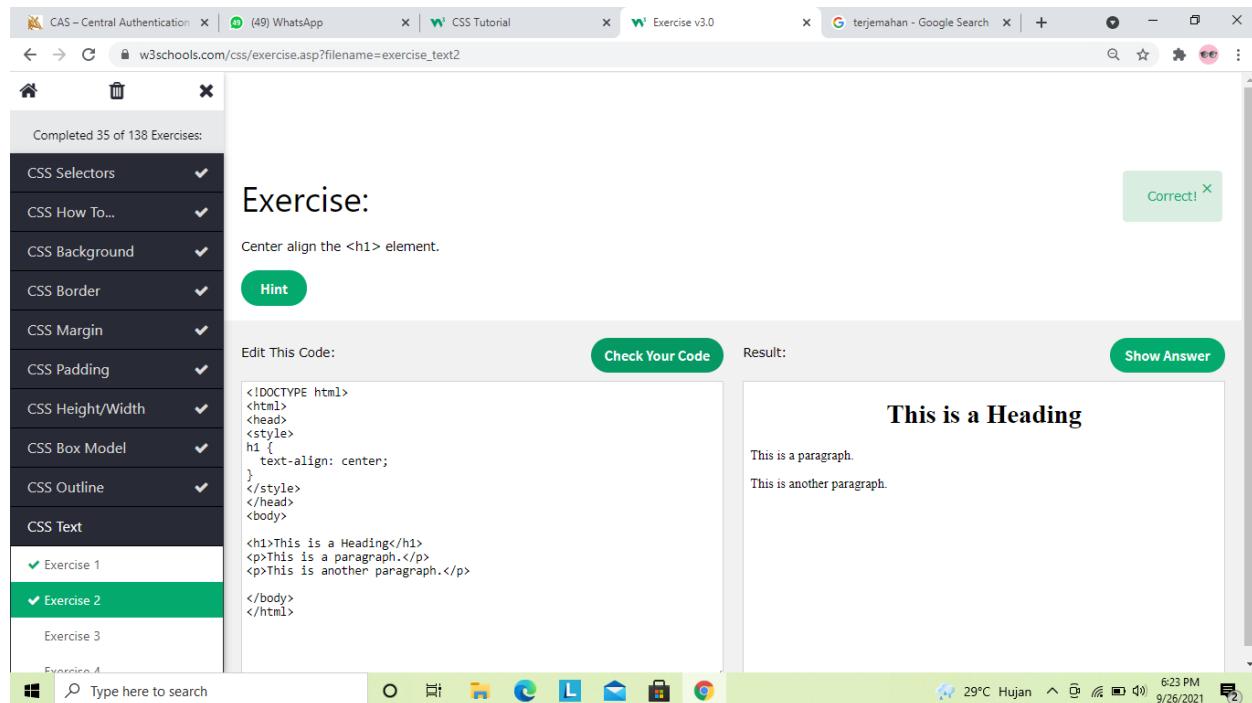


Gambar 3. Exercise 3

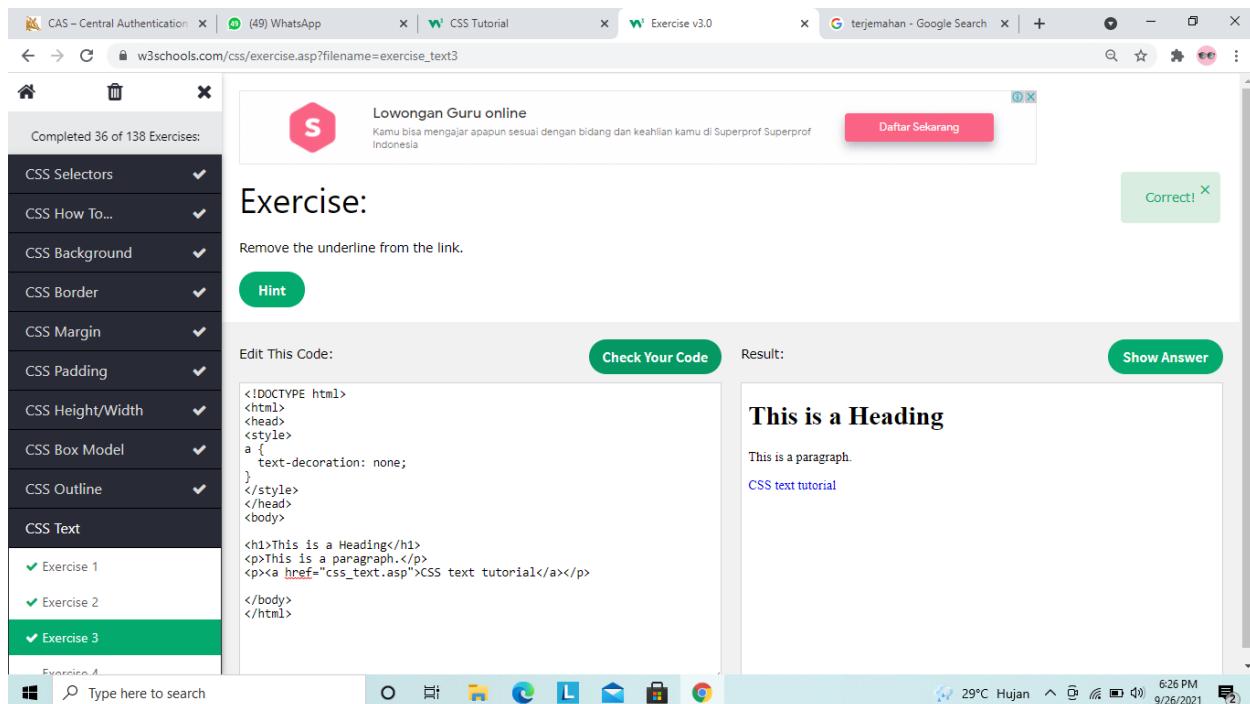
- CSS Text



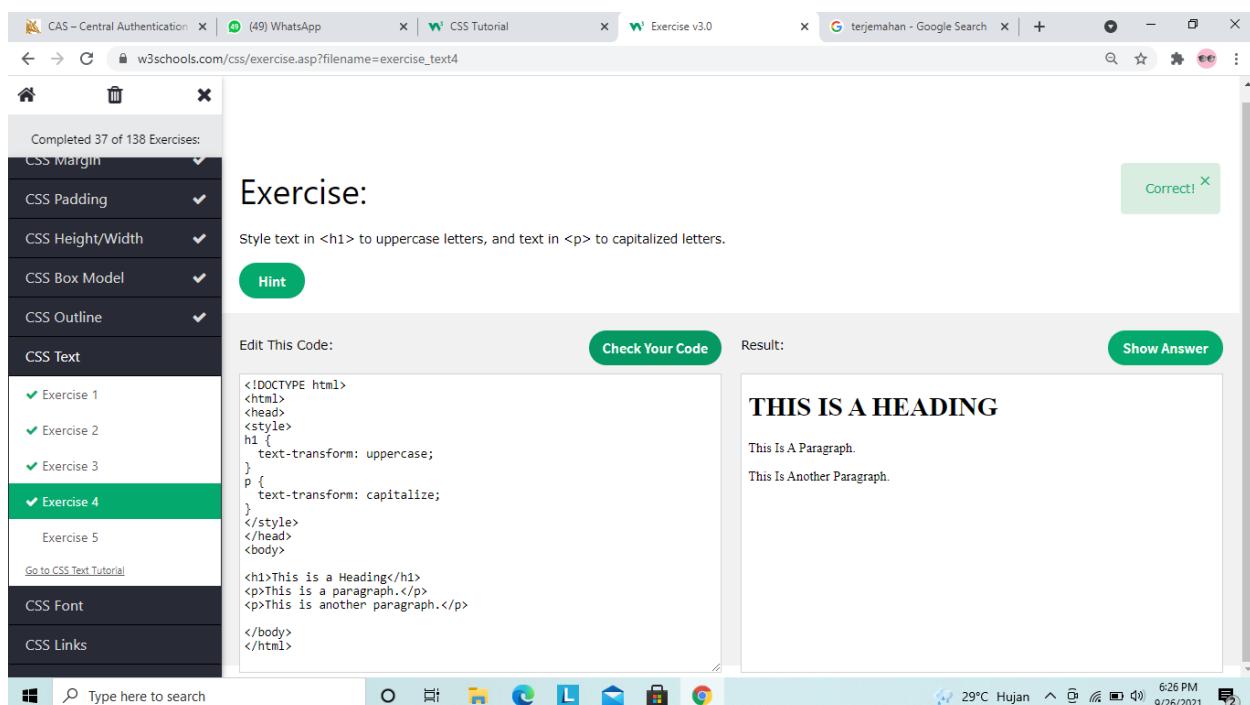
Gambar 1. Exercise 1



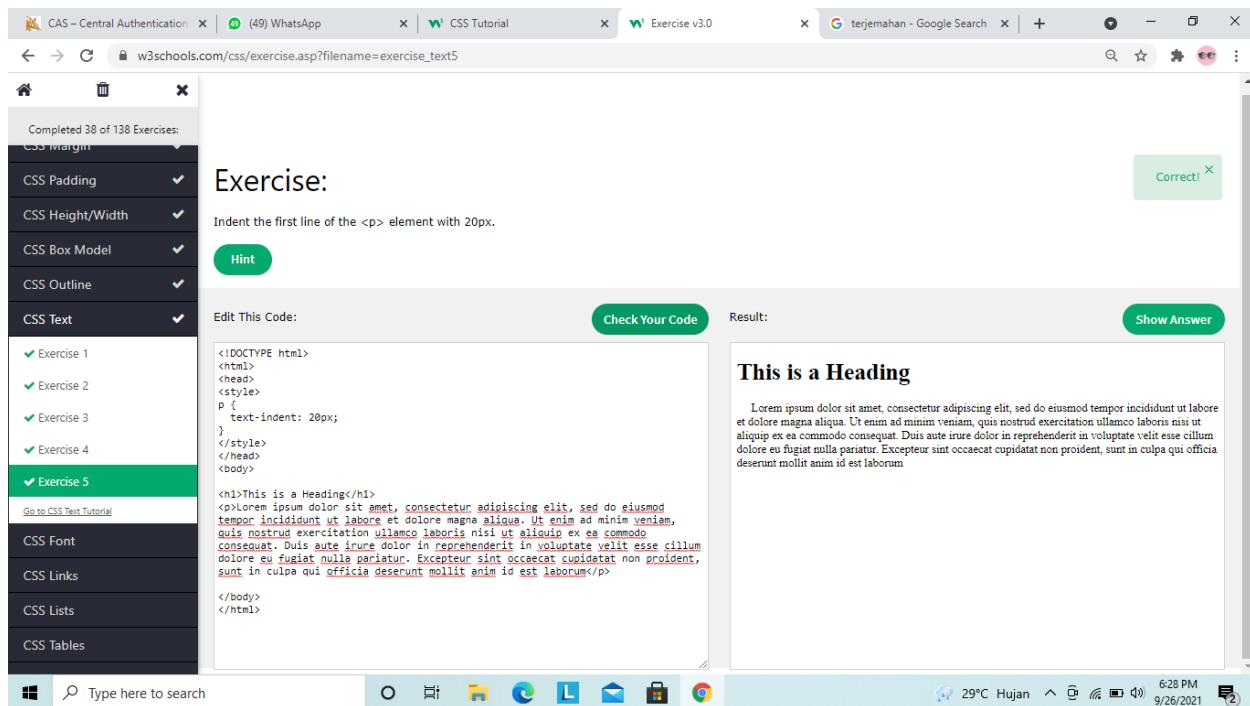
Gambar 2. Exercise 2



Gambar 3. Exercise 3

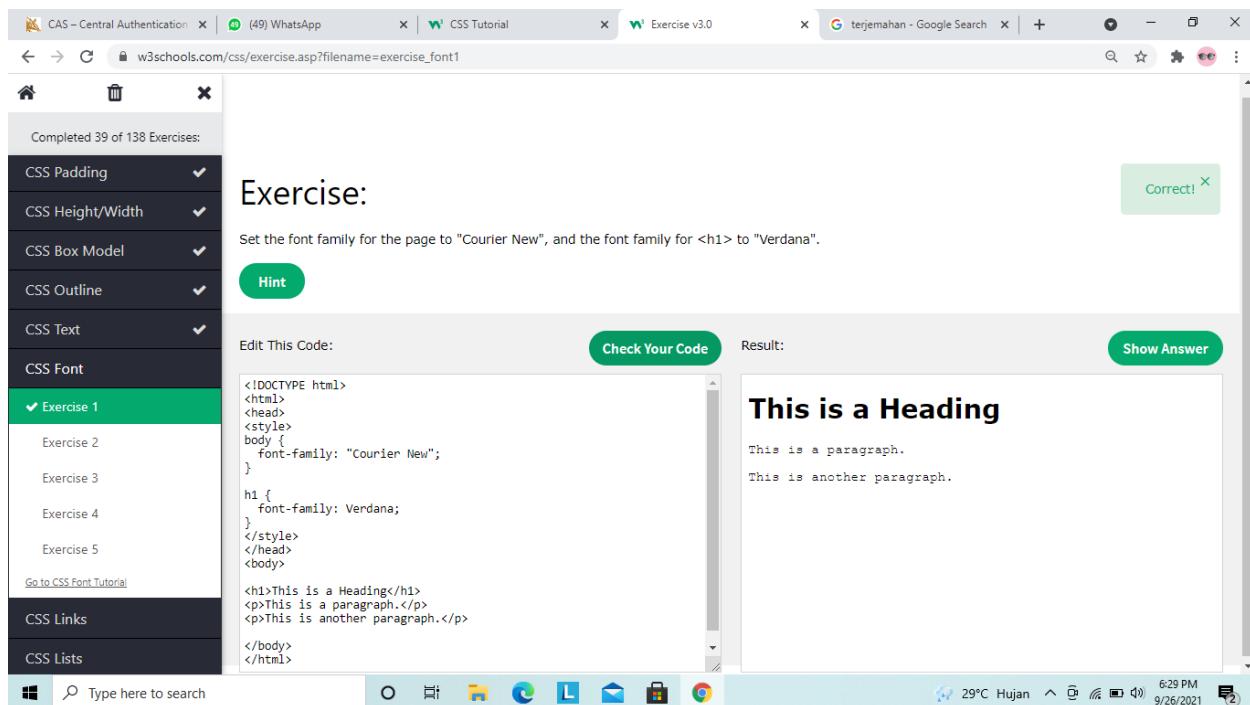


Gambar 4. Exercise 4

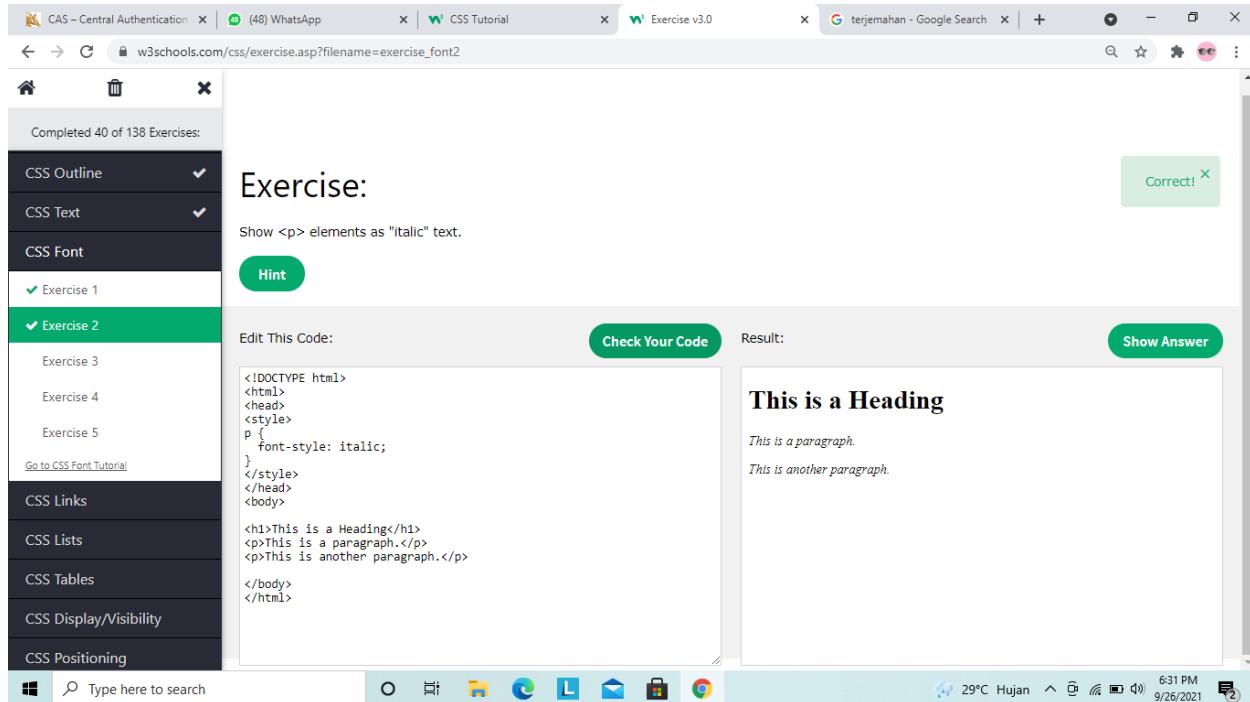


Gambar 5. Exercise 5

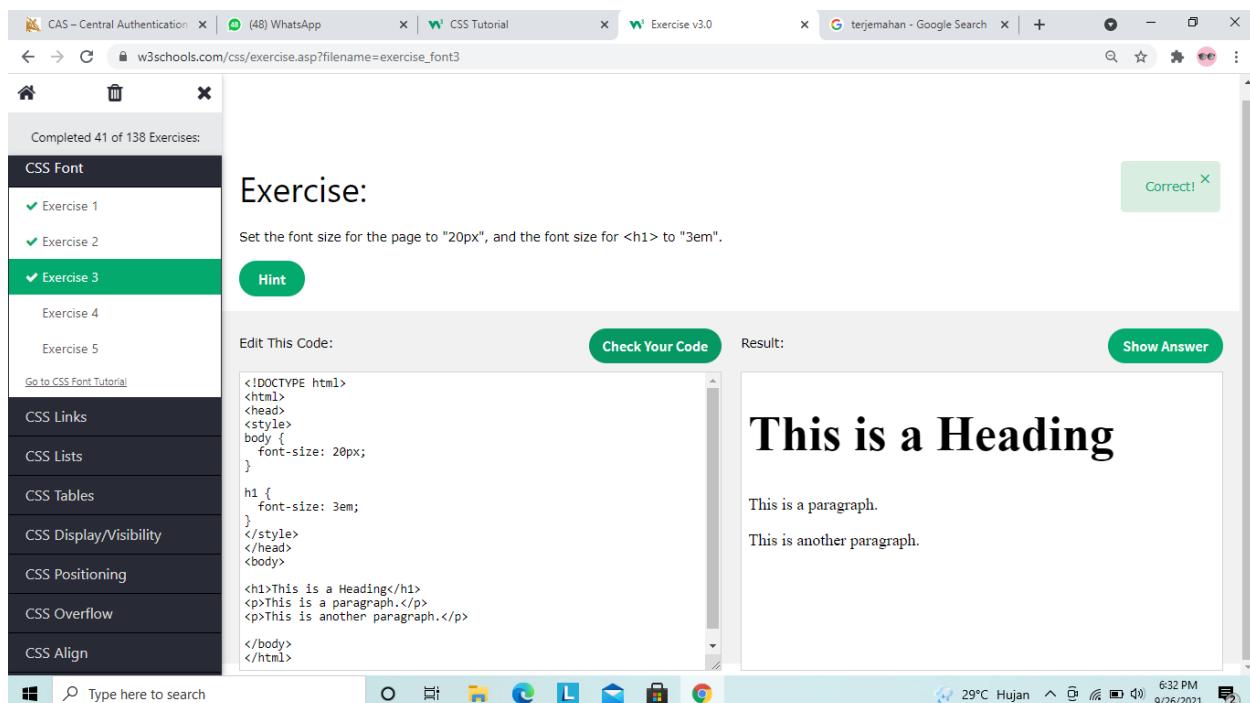
- **CSS Font**



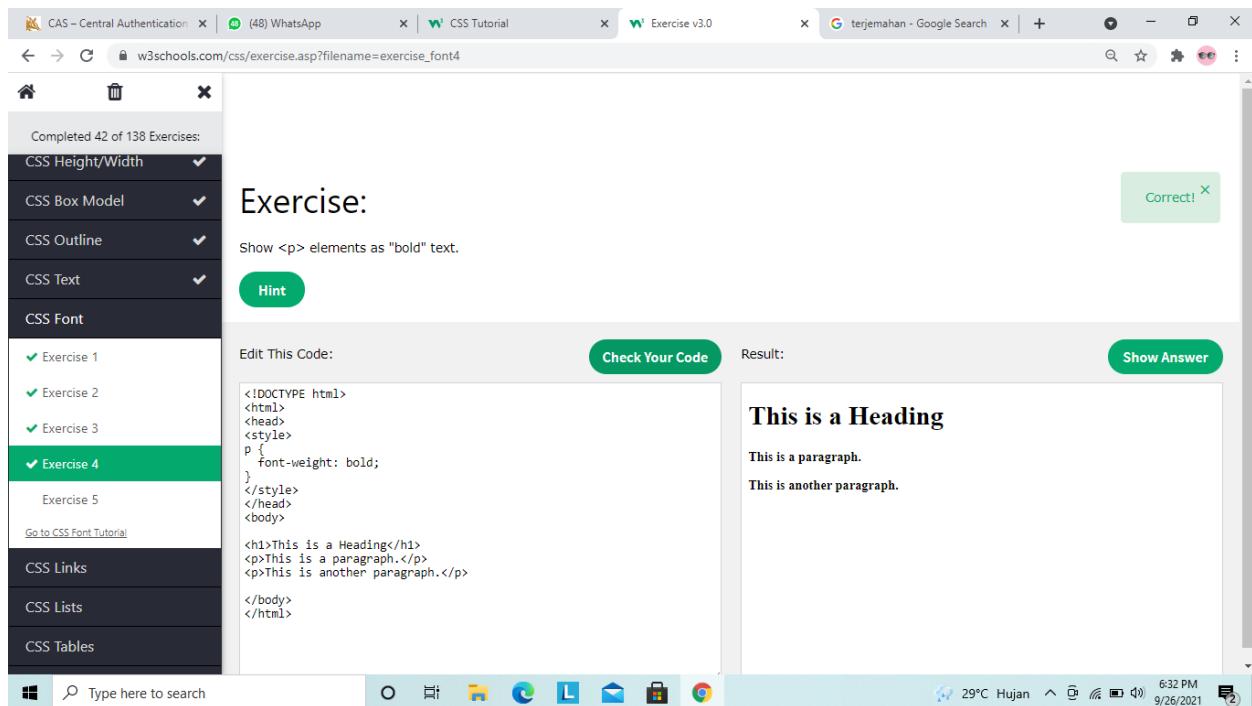
Gambar 1. Exercise 1



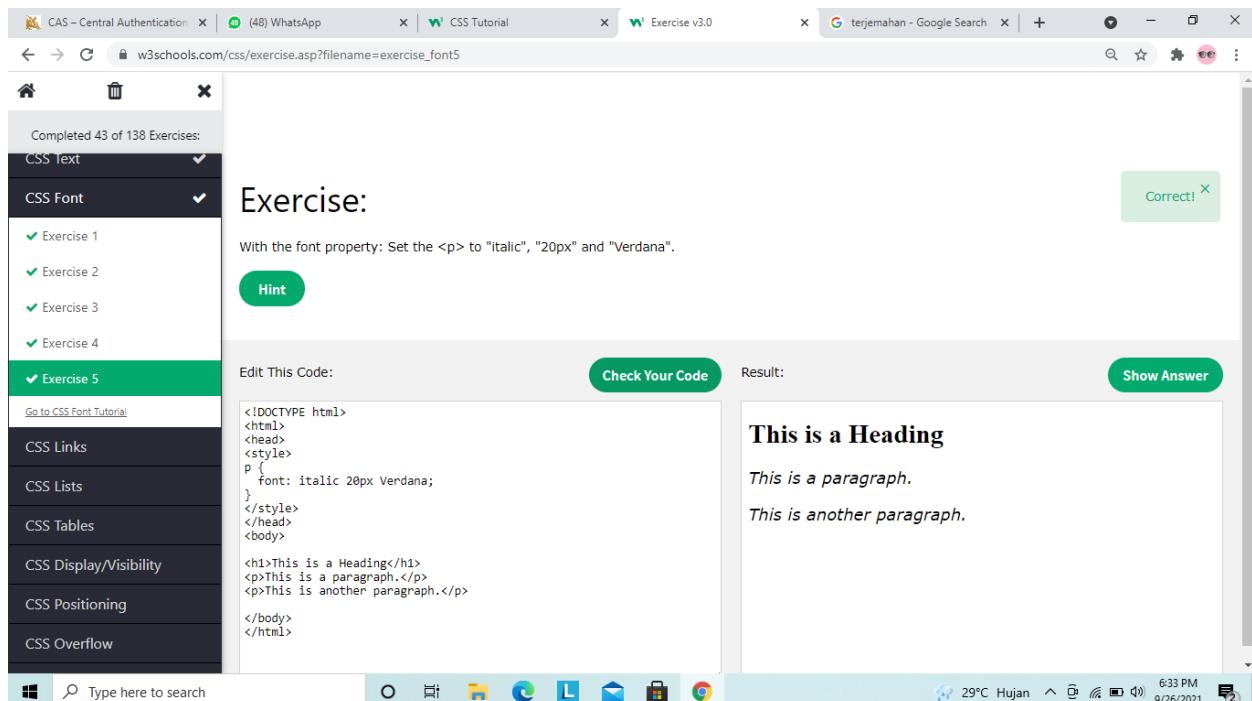
Gambar 2. Exercise 2



Gambar 3. Exercise 3

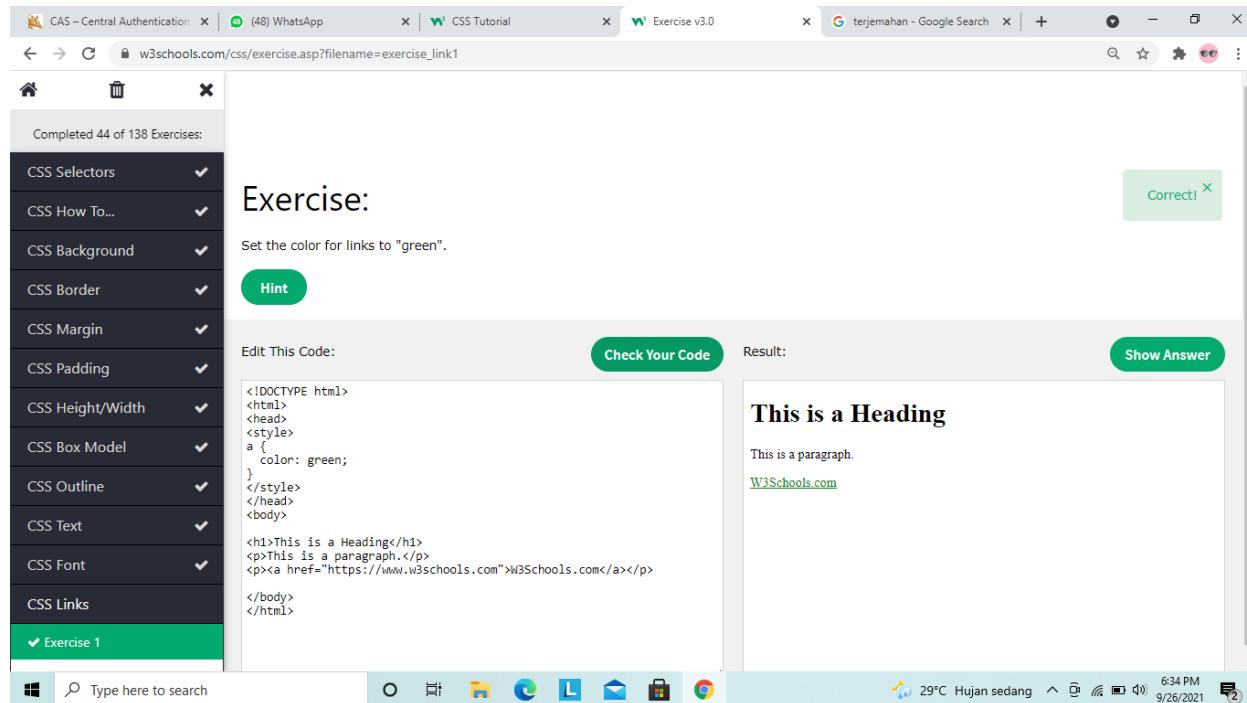


Gambar 4. Exercise 4

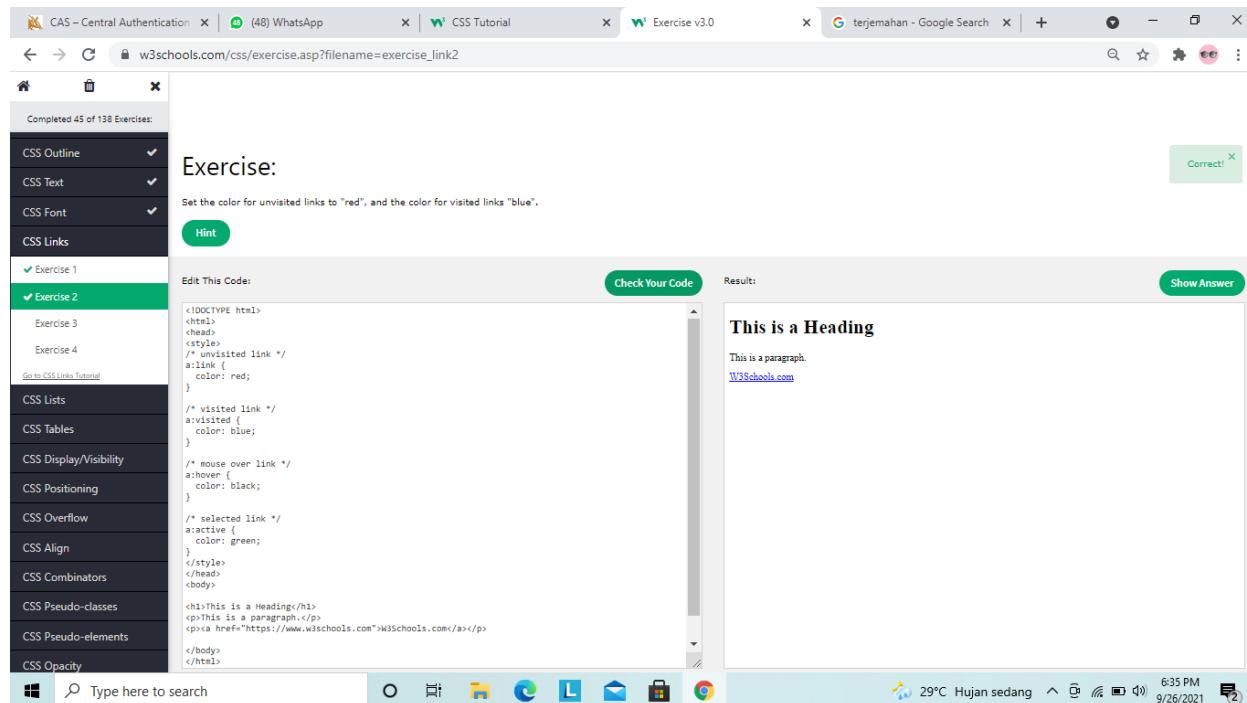


Gambar 5. Exercise 5

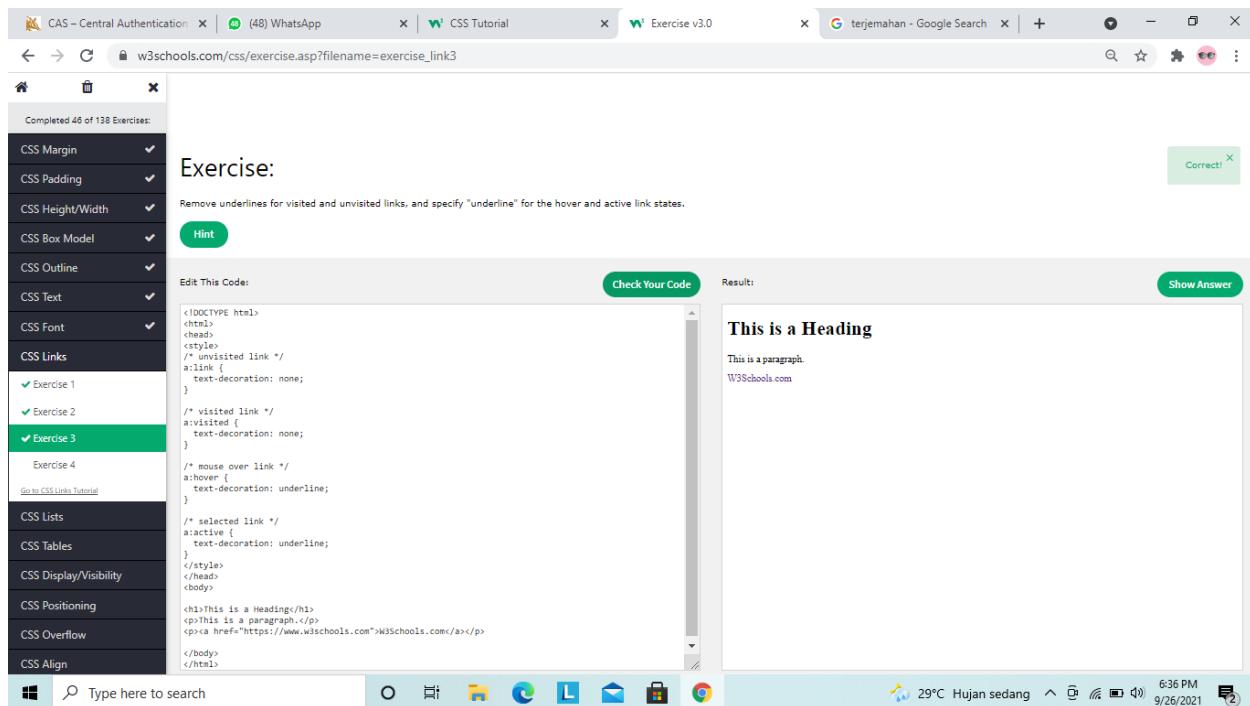
• CSS Links



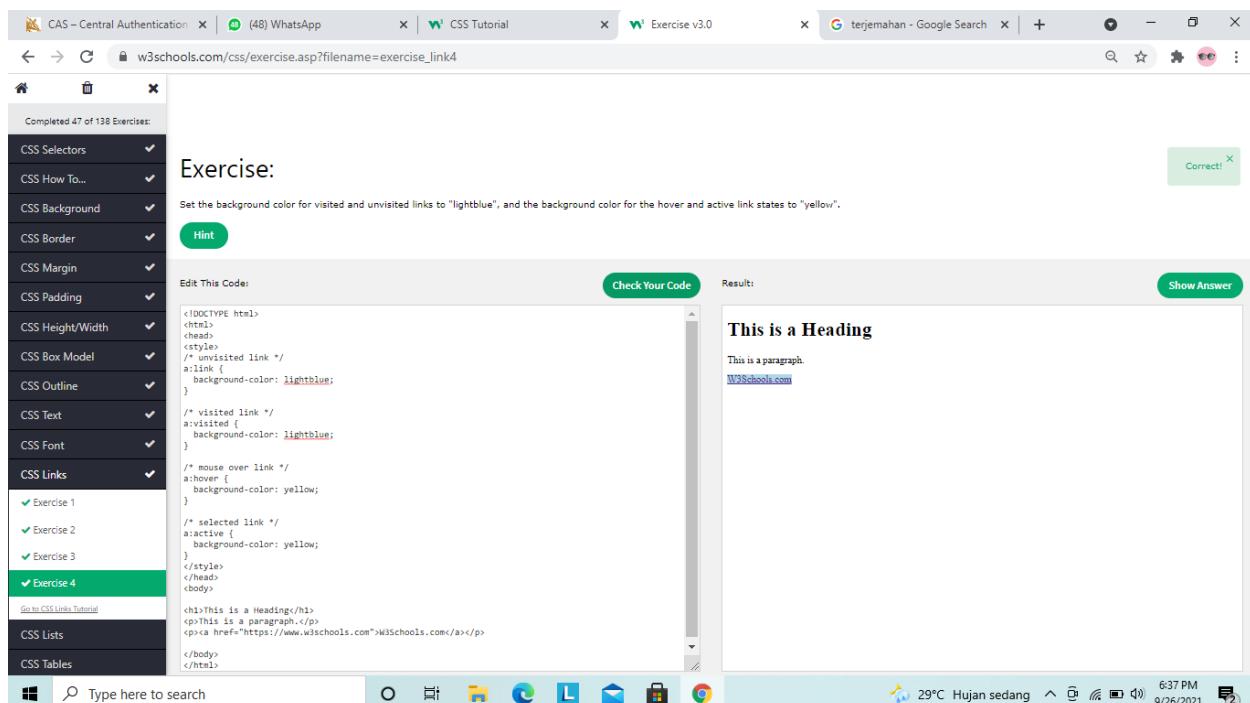
Gambar 1. Exercise 1



Gambar 2. Exercise 2



Gambar 3. Exercise 3



Gambar 4 Exercise 4

• CSS Lists

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
- Exercise 1**
- Exercise 2
- Exercise 3
- Exercise 4
- [Go to CSS Lists Tutorial](#)
- CSS Tables

Exercise:

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

Hint

Edit This 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>
</body>
</html>
```

Check Your Code

Result:

This is an unordered list:

- Coffee
- Tea
- Coca Cola

This is an ordered list:

- I Coffee
- II Tea
- III Coca Cola

29°C Hujan sedang 6:39 PM 9/26/2021

Gambar 1. Exercise 1

Completed 49 of 138 Exercises:

- CSS Outline
- CSS Text
- CSS Font
- 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

Exercise:

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

Hint

Edit This 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>
```

Check Your Code

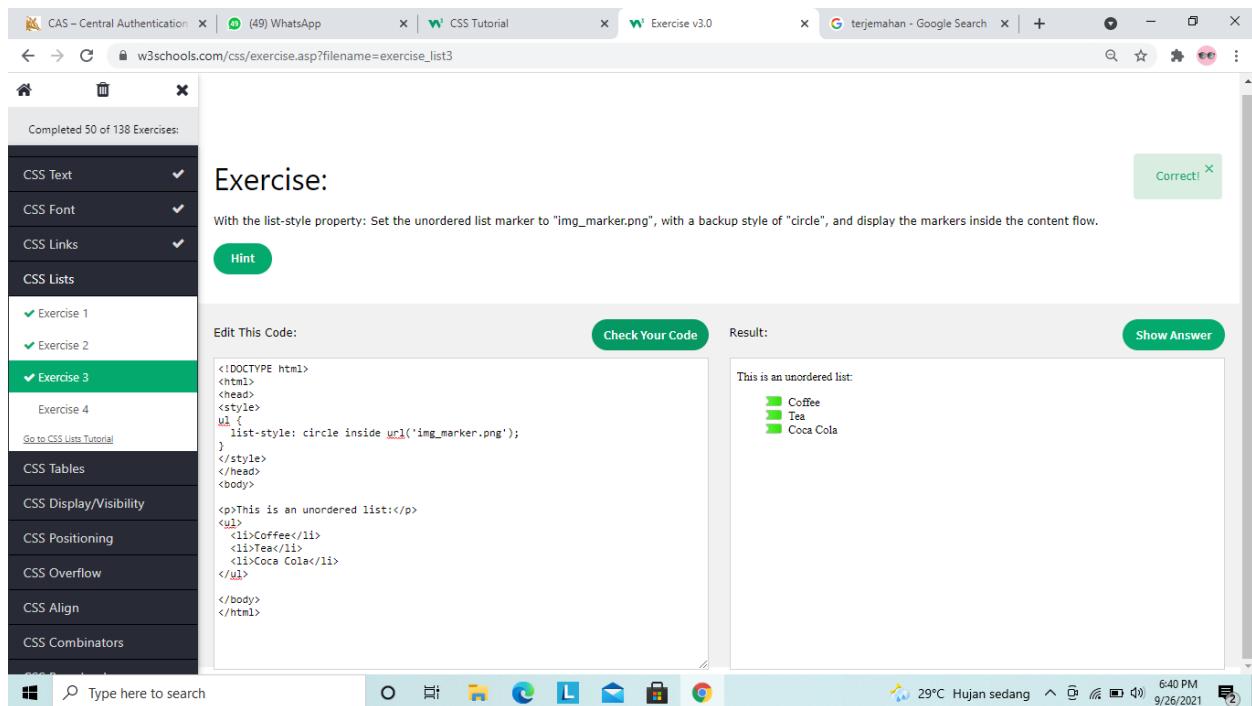
Result:

This is an unordered list:

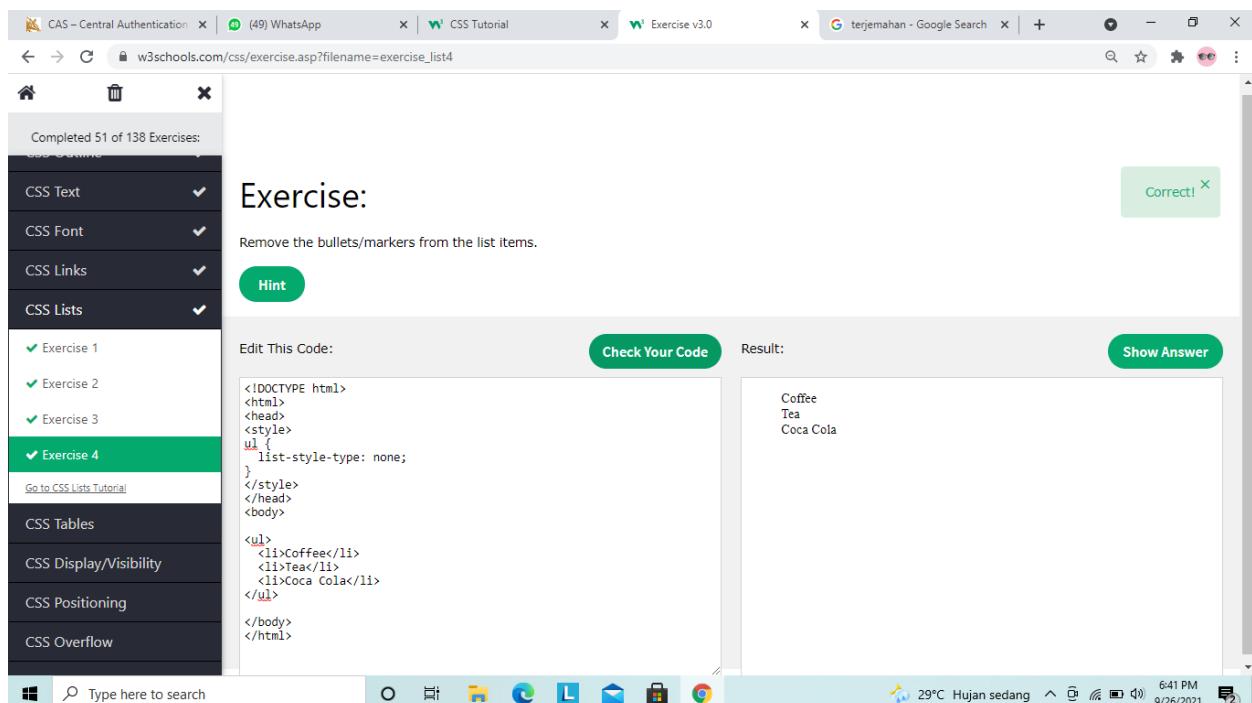
- Coffee
- Tea
- Coca Cola

29°C Hujan sedang 6:39 PM 9/26/2021

Gambar 2. Exercise 2



Gambar 3. Exercise 3



Gambar 4. Exercise 4

• CSS Tables

Exercise:

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

Hint

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

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






```

Correct!

Gambar 1. Exercise 1

Exercise:

Collapse the table borders into a single border.

Hint

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

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






```

Correct!

Gambar 2. Exercise 2

The screenshot shows a Microsoft Edge browser window with several tabs open. The active tab is titled 'Exercise v3.0' and displays an exercise from w3schools.com. The exercise title is 'Exercise:'. It asks to set the width of the table to "100%". A 'Hint' button is available. Below it is an 'Edit This Code:' section containing the following HTML and CSS:

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



| Firstname | Lastname |
|-----------|----------|
| Peter     | Griffin  |
| Lori      | Griffin  |



</body>
</html>
```

Below the code is a 'Check Your Code' button. To the right is a 'Result:' section showing a table with two rows and two columns, matching the expected output. A 'Show Answer' button is also present. On the left sidebar, under 'CSS Tables', 'Exercise 3' is selected. The status bar at the bottom shows the date and time: 9/26/2021 6:44 PM.

Gambar 3. Exercise 3

The screenshot shows a Microsoft Edge browser window with several tabs open. The active tab is titled 'Exercise v3.0' and displays an exercise from w3schools.com. The exercise title is 'Exercise:'. It asks to set the text alignment in <td> elements to "right". A 'Hint' button is available. Below it is an 'Edit This Code:' section containing the following HTML and CSS:

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



| Firstname | Lastname |
|-----------|----------|
| Peter     | Griffin  |
| Lori      | Griffin  |



</body>
</html>
```

Below the code is a 'Check Your Code' button. To the right is a 'Result:' section showing a table with two rows and two columns, where the text in the 'Lastname' column is aligned to the right. A 'Show Answer' button is also present. On the left sidebar, under 'CSS Tables', 'Exercise 4' is selected. The status bar at the bottom shows the date and time: 9/26/2021 6:44 PM.

Gambar 4. Exercise 4

The screenshot shows a browser window with several tabs open. The active tab is titled "Exercise v3.0" and contains a CSS exercise. The exercise asks to set the padding in <th> elements to "15px". A code editor shows the following HTML and CSS:

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

<table>
    <thead>
        <tr>
            <th>Firstname</th>
            <th>Lastname</th>
        </tr>
    </thead>
    <tbody>
        <tr>
            <td>Peter</td>
            <td>Griffin</td>
        </tr>
        <tr>
            <td>Lois</td>
            <td>Griffin</td>
        </tr>
    </tbody>
</table>


```

The result section shows a table with two rows and two columns, with the data from the exercise. A green "Correct!" button is visible in the top right corner.

Gambar 5. Exercise 5

The screenshot shows a browser window with several tabs open. The active tab is titled "Exercise v3.0" and contains a CSS exercise. The exercise asks to set the background color of <th> elements to "lightblue". A code editor shows the following HTML and CSS:

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

<table>
    <thead>
        <tr>
            <th>Firstname</th>
            <th>Lastname</th>
        </tr>
    </thead>
    <tbody>
        <tr>
            <td>Peter</td>
            <td>Griffin</td>
        </tr>
        <tr>
            <td>Lois</td>
            <td>Griffin</td>
        </tr>
    </tbody>
</table>


```

The result section shows a table with two rows and two columns, with the data from the exercise. A green "Correct!" button is visible in the top right corner.

Gambar 6. Exercise 6

- **CSS Display/Visibility**

The screenshot shows a Microsoft Edge browser window with several tabs open. The active tab is titled "Exercise v3.0" and displays an exercise from w3schools.com. The exercise is about hiding an

element while maintaining its space. The code editor contains the following HTML and CSS:

```
<!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>
```

The "Result" panel shows two paragraphs of text: "This is a paragraph." and "This is another paragraph.", indicating that the heading is successfully hidden. A green "Correct!" button is visible in the top right corner.

Gambar 1. Exercise 1

The screenshot shows a Microsoft Edge browser window with several tabs open. The active tab is titled "Exercise v3.0" and displays an exercise from w3schools.com. The exercise is about hiding an

element so it does not take up any space. The code editor contains the following HTML and CSS:

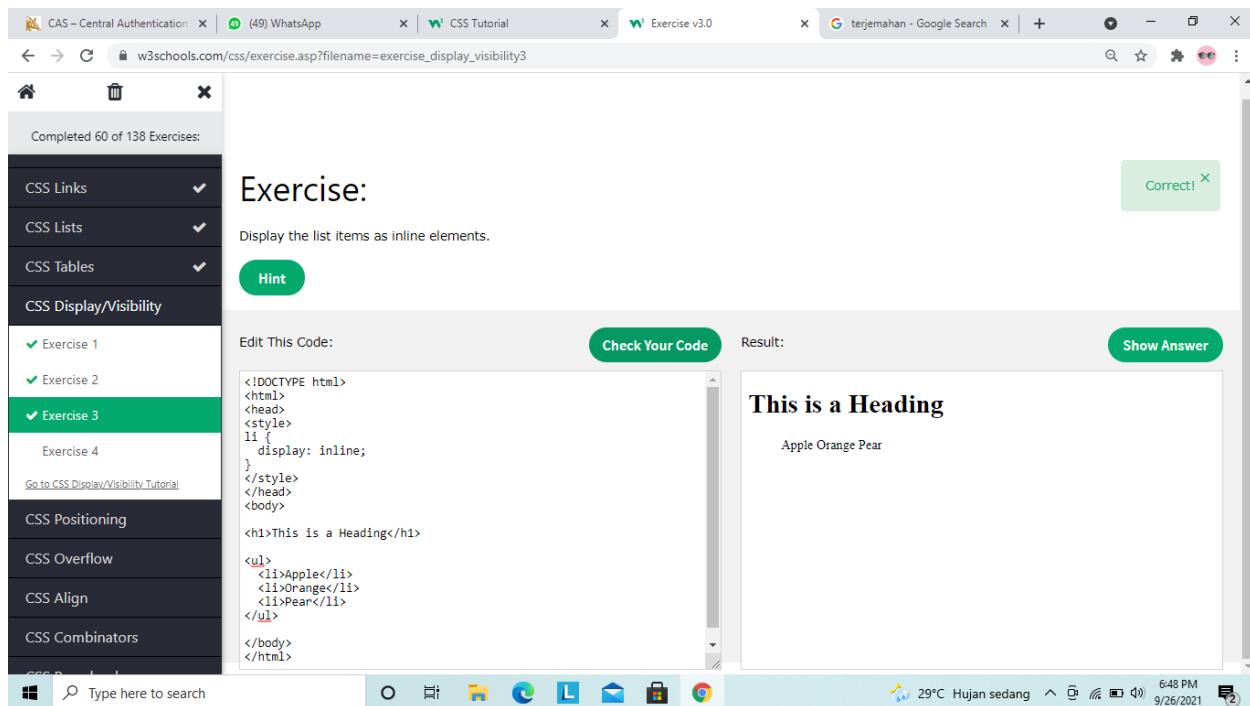
```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
h1 {
  display: none;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

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

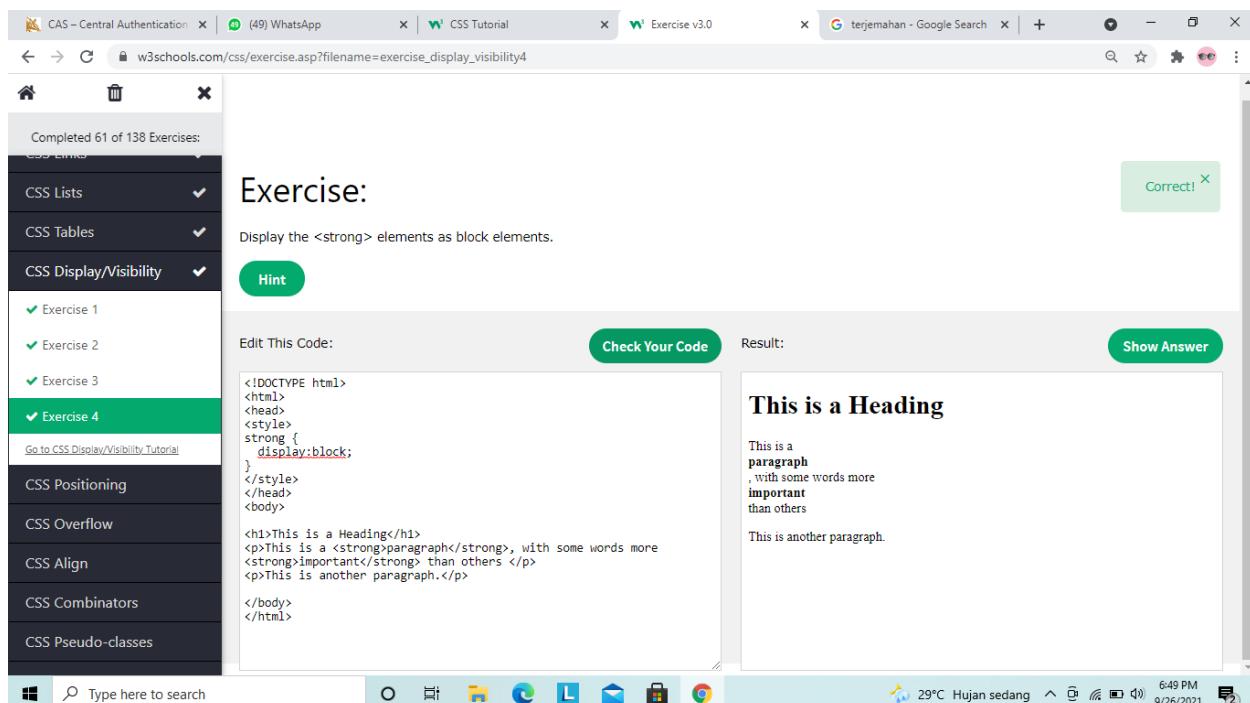
</body>
</html>
```

The "Result" panel shows two paragraphs of text: "This is a paragraph." and "This is another paragraph.", indicating that the heading is successfully hidden. A green "Correct!" button is visible in the top right corner.

Gambar 2. Exercise 2



Gambar 3. Exercise 3



Gambar 4. Exercise 4

• CSS Positioning

Completed 62 of 138 Exercises:

- 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

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: **Show Answer**

```
<!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.

This is a Heading

Gambar 1. Exercise 1

Completed 63 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 `<h1>` element 20px left, and 30px down, relative to its normal position.

Hint

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

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
h1 {
    position: relative;
    top: 30px;
    left: -20px;
    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.

This is a Heading

Gambar 2. Exercise 2

Completed 64 of 138 Exercises:

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** Result: **Show Answer**

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
h1 {
    position: absolute;
    top: 100px;
    left: 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.

This is a Heading

Gambar 3. Exercise 3

Completed 65 of 138 Exercises:

Exercise:

Position the `` element behind the text.

Hint

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

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

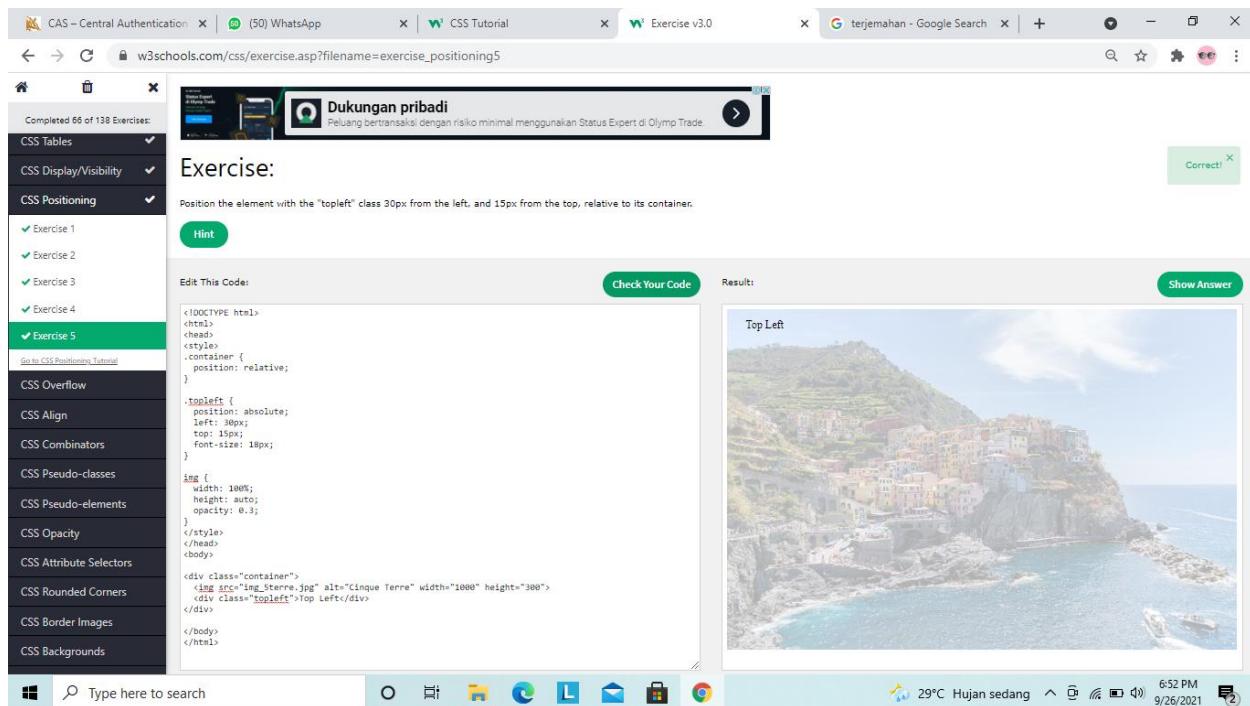
<h1>This is a Heading</h1>
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>
<p>This is another paragraph.</p>


</body>
</html>
```

This is a paragraph.
This is another paragraph.

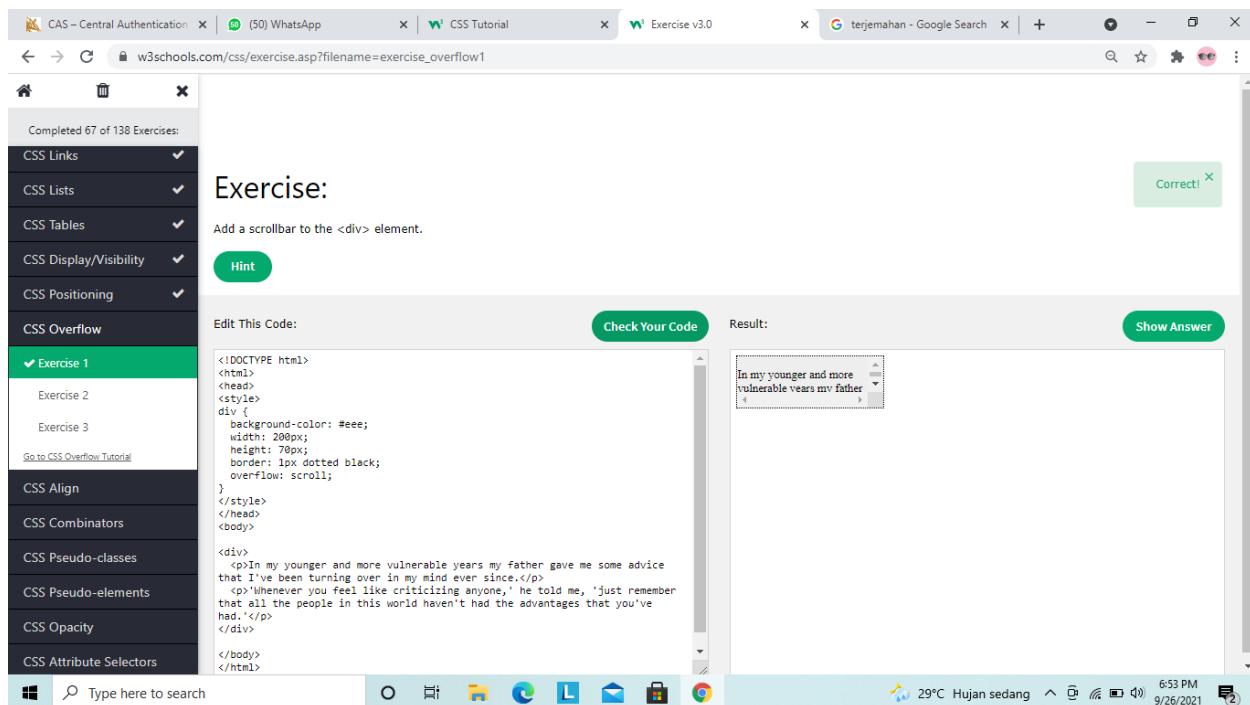
This is a Heading

Gambar 4. Exercise 4



Gambar 5. Exercise 5

- **CSS Overflow**



Gambar 1. Exercise 1

The screenshot shows a Microsoft Edge browser window with multiple tabs open. The active tab is titled "Exercise v3.0" and displays a CSS exercise from w3schools.com. The sidebar on the left lists various CSS topics, and "Exercise 2" is selected. The main content area contains an "Exercise:" heading, a hint button, and a code editor. The code editor shows the following HTML and CSS:

```
<!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>
```

The "Result" panel shows the output of the code, which is a solid lightblue square with no visible text content.

Gambar 2. Exercise 2

The screenshot shows a Microsoft Edge browser window with multiple tabs open. The active tab is titled "Exercise v3.0" and displays a CSS exercise from w3schools.com. The sidebar on the left lists various CSS topics, and "Exercise 3" is selected. The main content area contains an "Exercise:" heading, a hint button, and a code editor. The code editor shows the following HTML and CSS:

```
<!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>

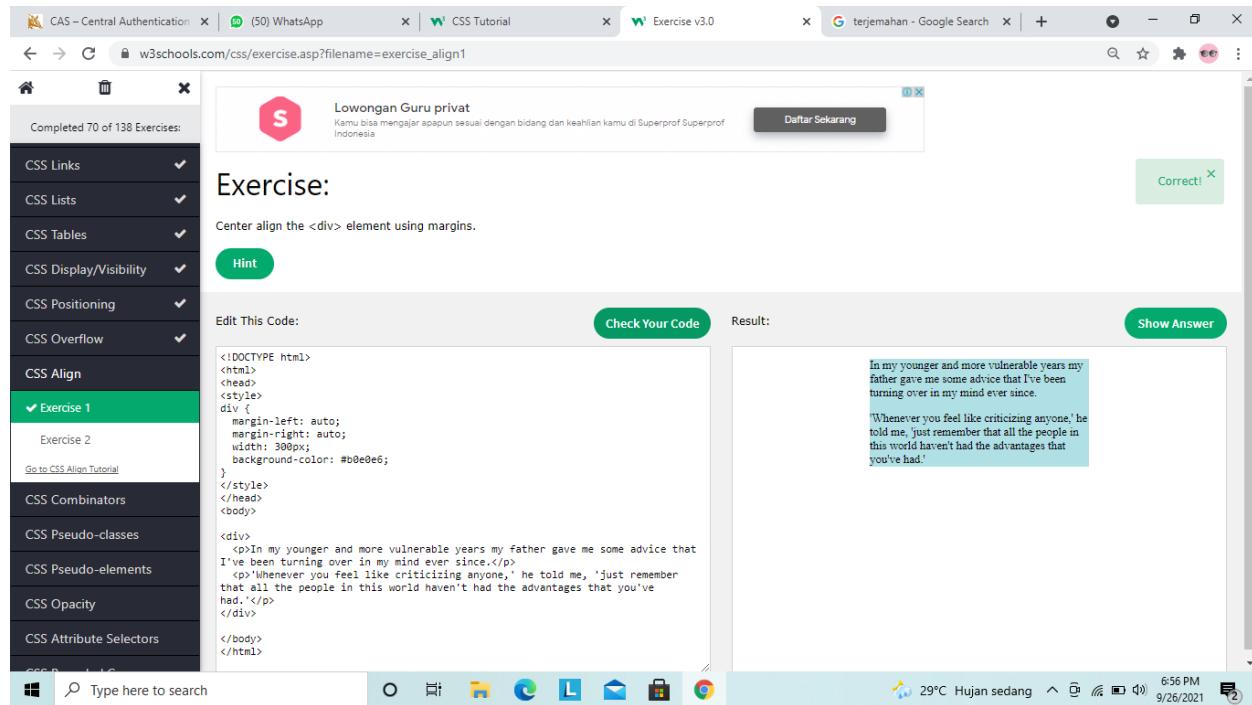
<div>
<p>In my younger and more vulnerable years my father gave me some advice that I've been turning over in my mind ever since.</p>
</div>

</body>
</html>
```

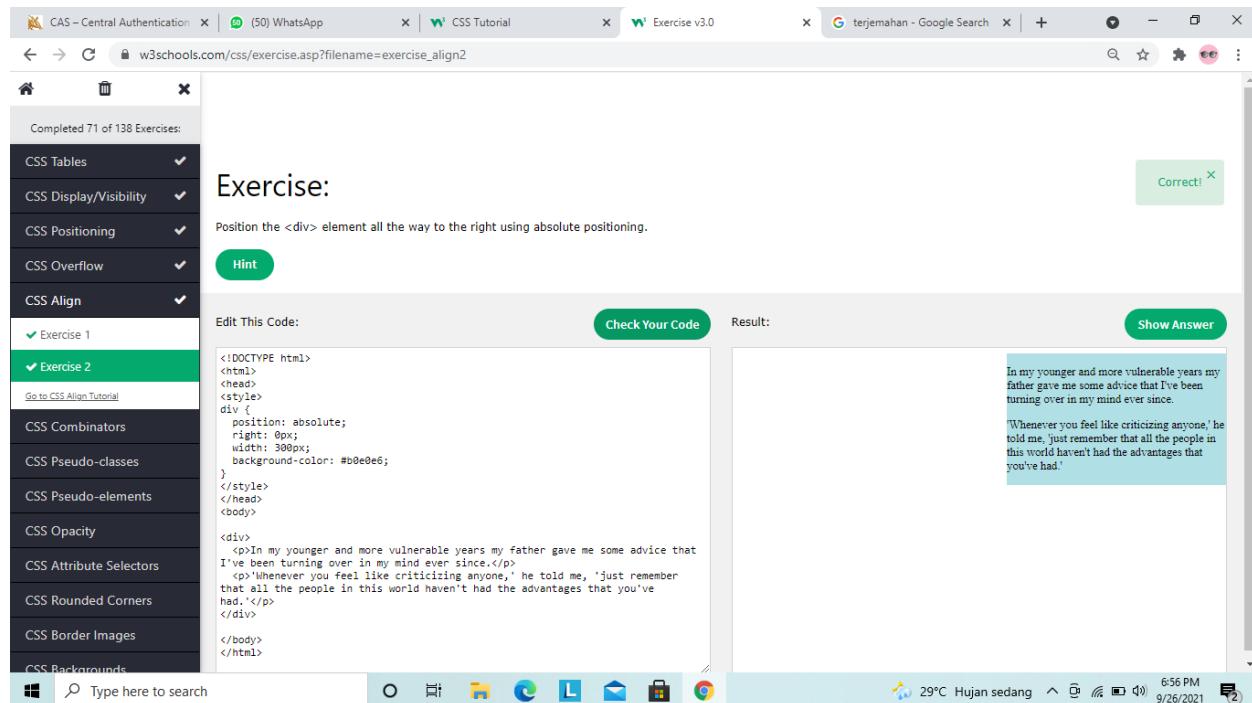
The "Result" panel shows a horizontal scrollbar appearing on the right side of the div container, indicating that the content is longer than the container's width.

Gambar 3. Exercise 3

• CSS Align



Gambar 1. Exercise 1



Gambar 2. Exercise 2

• CSS Combinators

Completed 72 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
- CSS Attribute Selectors

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.

Show Answer

Gambar 1. Exercise 1

Completed 73 of 138 Exercises:

- 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
- CSS Rounded Corners
- CSS Border Images
- CSS Backgrounds

Exercise:

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

Show Answer

Gambar 2. Exercise 2

Completed 74 of 138 Exercises:

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

Exercise:

Change the color of the first `<p>` element that is directly after `<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.

Show Answer

Gambar 3. Exercise 3

Completed 75 of 138 Exercises:

- CSS Overflow
- 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:

```
<!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

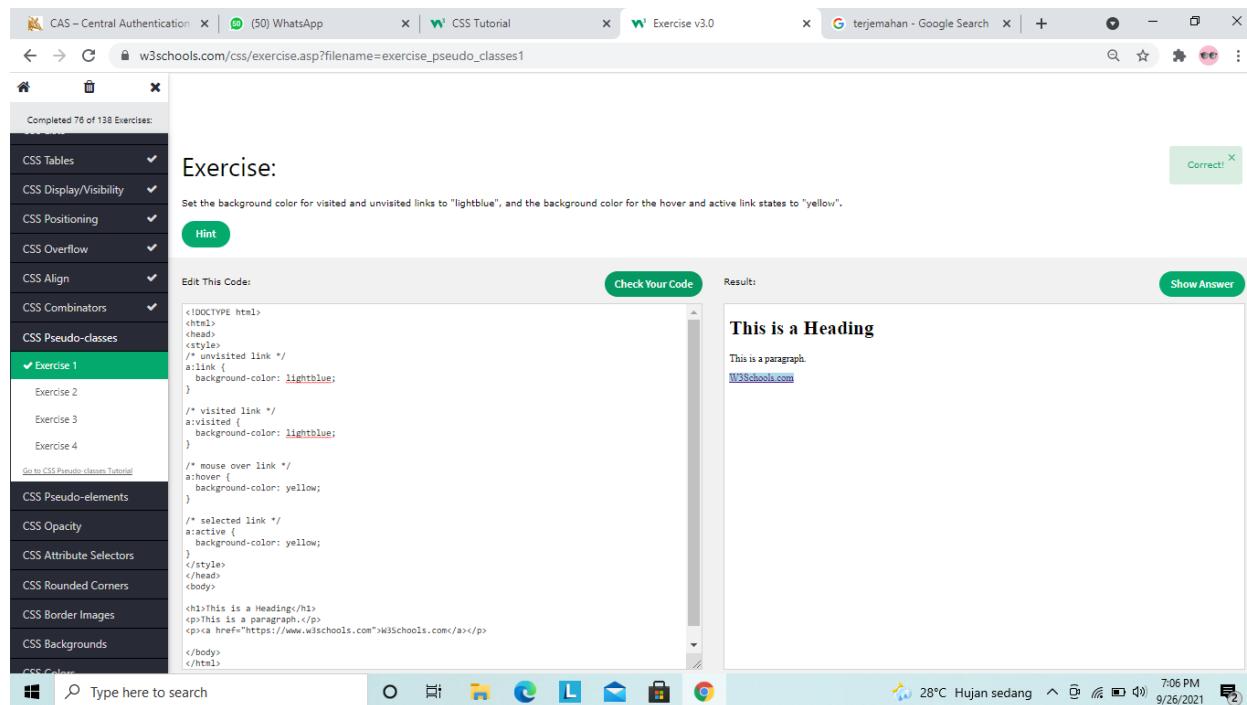
Result:

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.

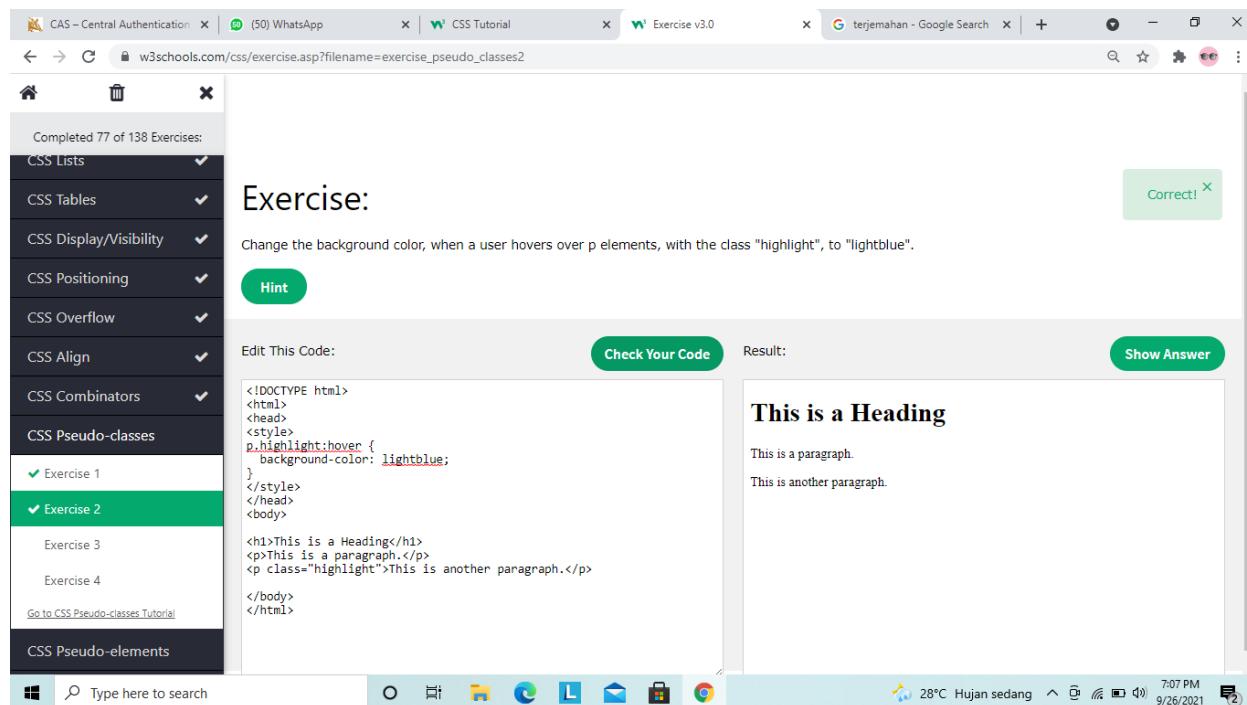
Show Answer

Gambar 4. Exercise 4

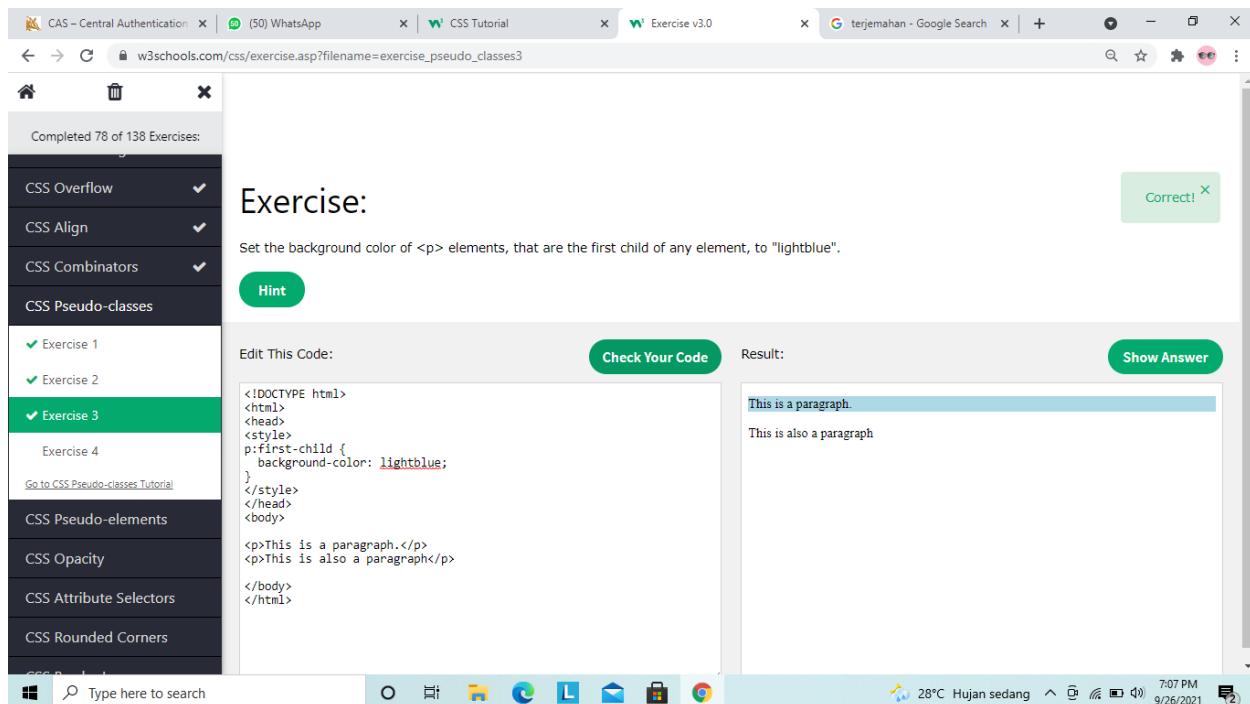
• CSS Pseudo-classes



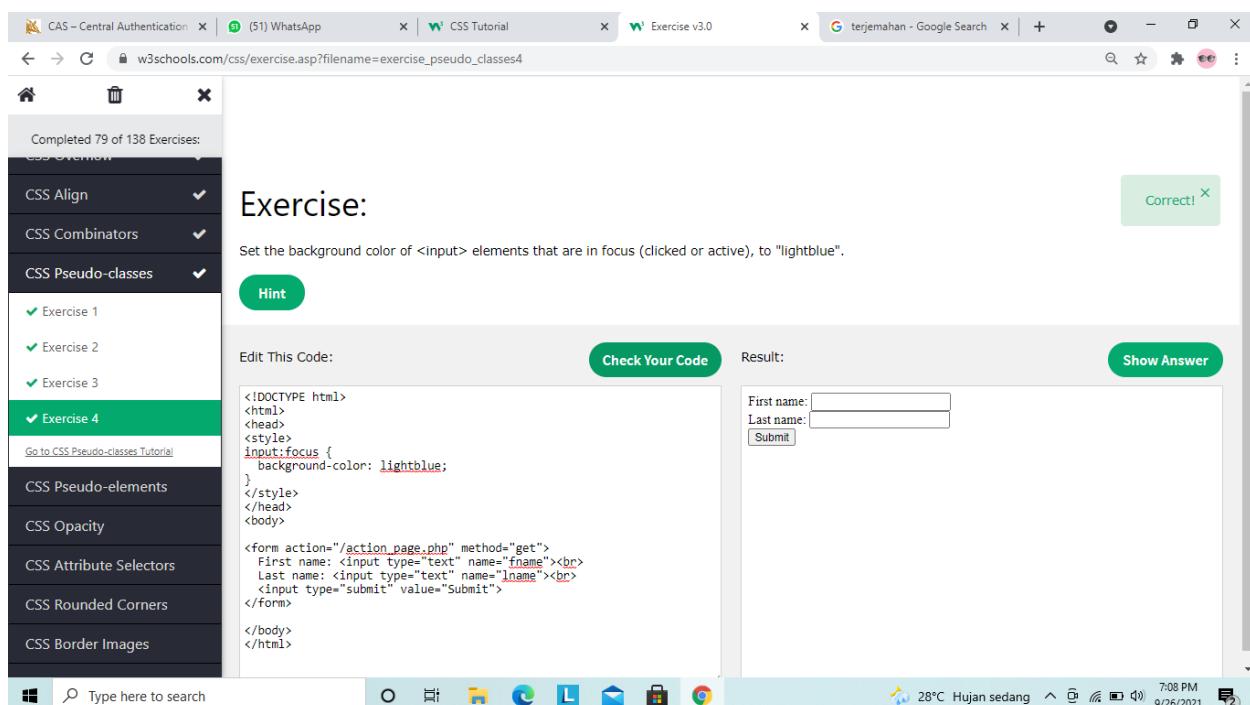
Gambar 1. Exercise 1



Gambar 2. Exercise 2



Gambar 3. Exercise 3



Gambar 4. Exercise 4

• CSS Pseudo-elements

The screenshot shows a Microsoft Edge browser window with multiple tabs open. The active tab is titled "Exercise v3.0" and displays an exercise from w3schools.com. The sidebar on the left lists various CSS topics, and the main content area shows an exercise about using the ::first-line pseudo-element.

Exercise:

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

Edit This Code:

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

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.'

Check Your Code **Show Answer**

Gambar 1. Exercise 1

The screenshot shows a Microsoft Edge browser window with multiple tabs open. The active tab is titled "Exercise v3.0" and displays an exercise from w3schools.com. The sidebar on the left lists various CSS topics, and the main content area shows an exercise about using the ::first-letter pseudo-element.

Exercise:

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

Edit This Code:

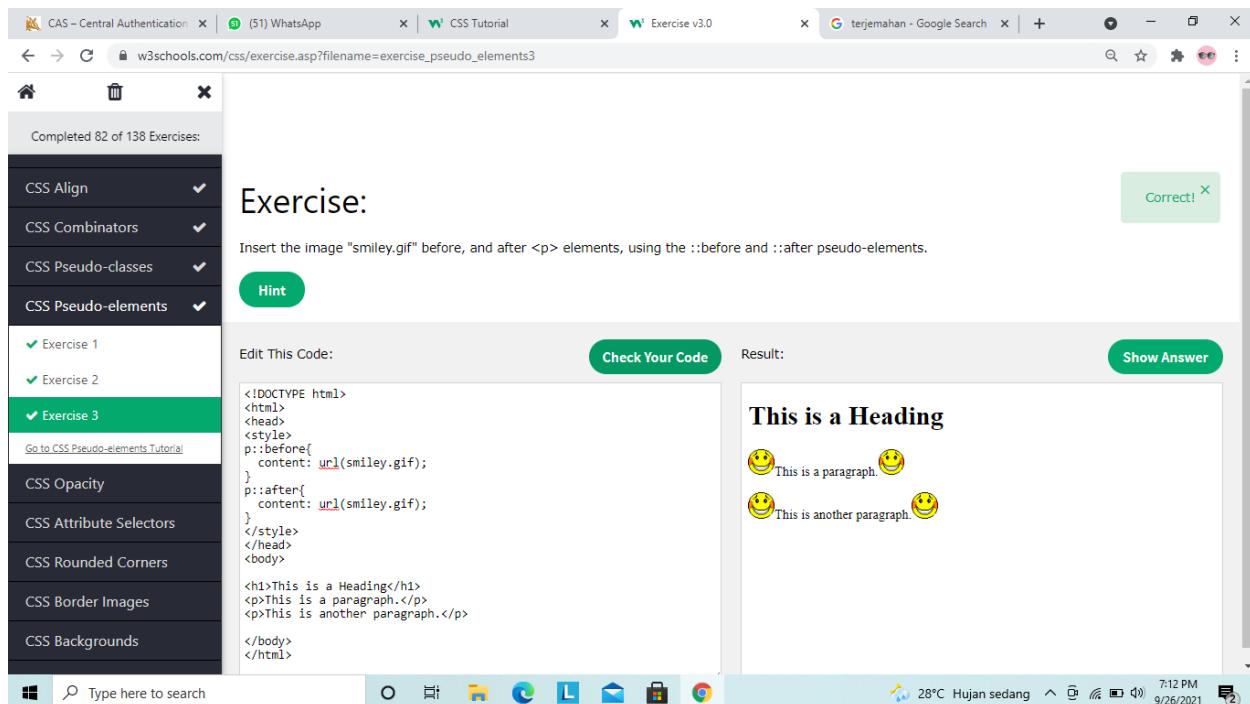
```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
p::first-letter {
    color: red;
    font-size: xx-large;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
```

Result:

I n 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.'

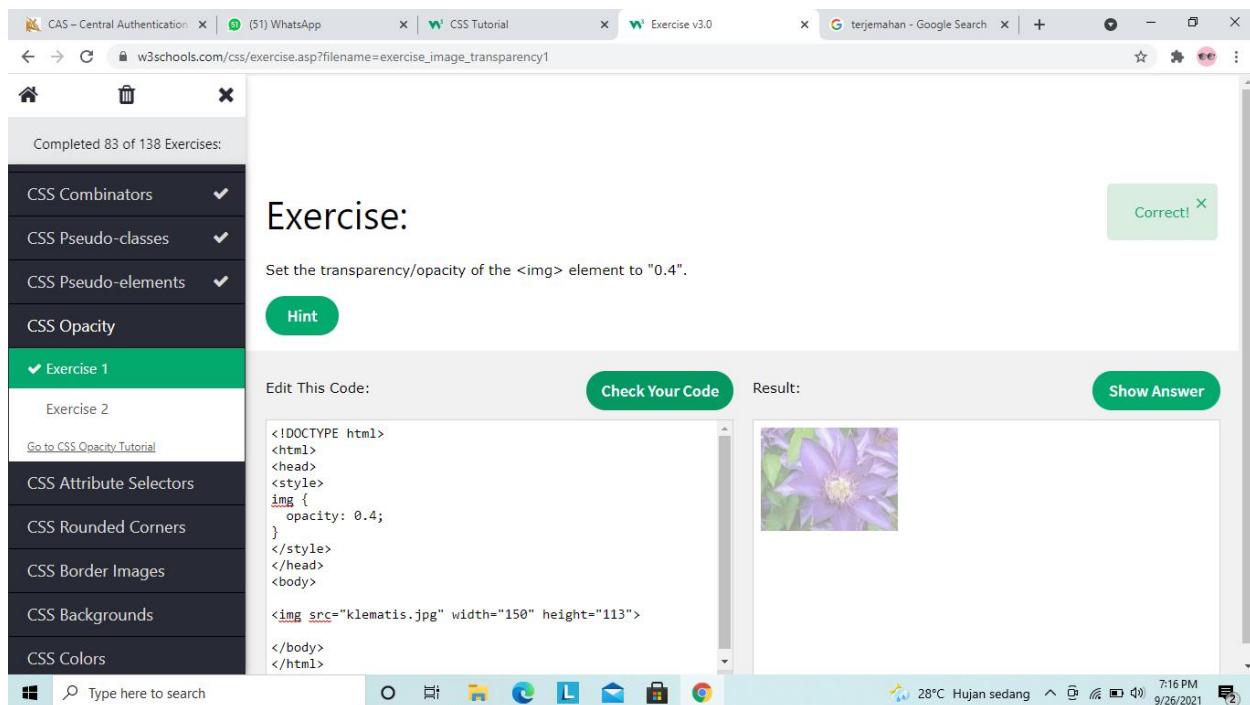
Check Your Code **Show Answer**

Gambar 2. Exercise 2

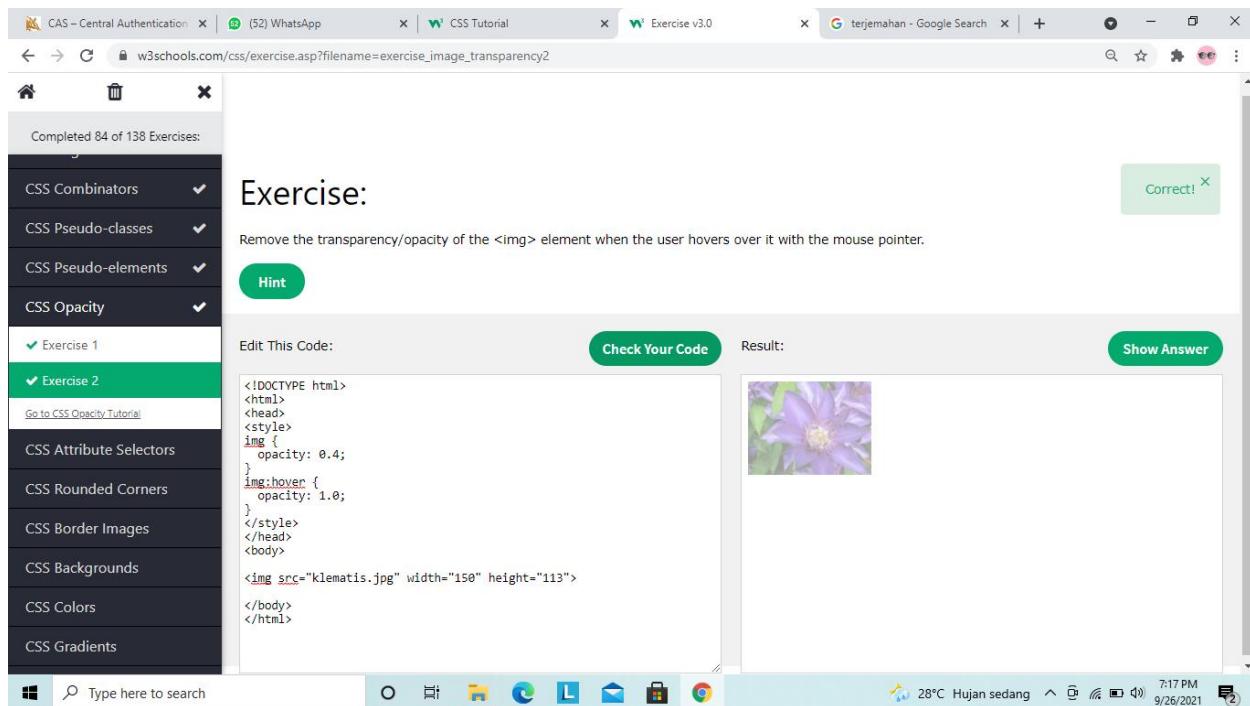


Gambar 3. Exercise 3

• CSS Opacity

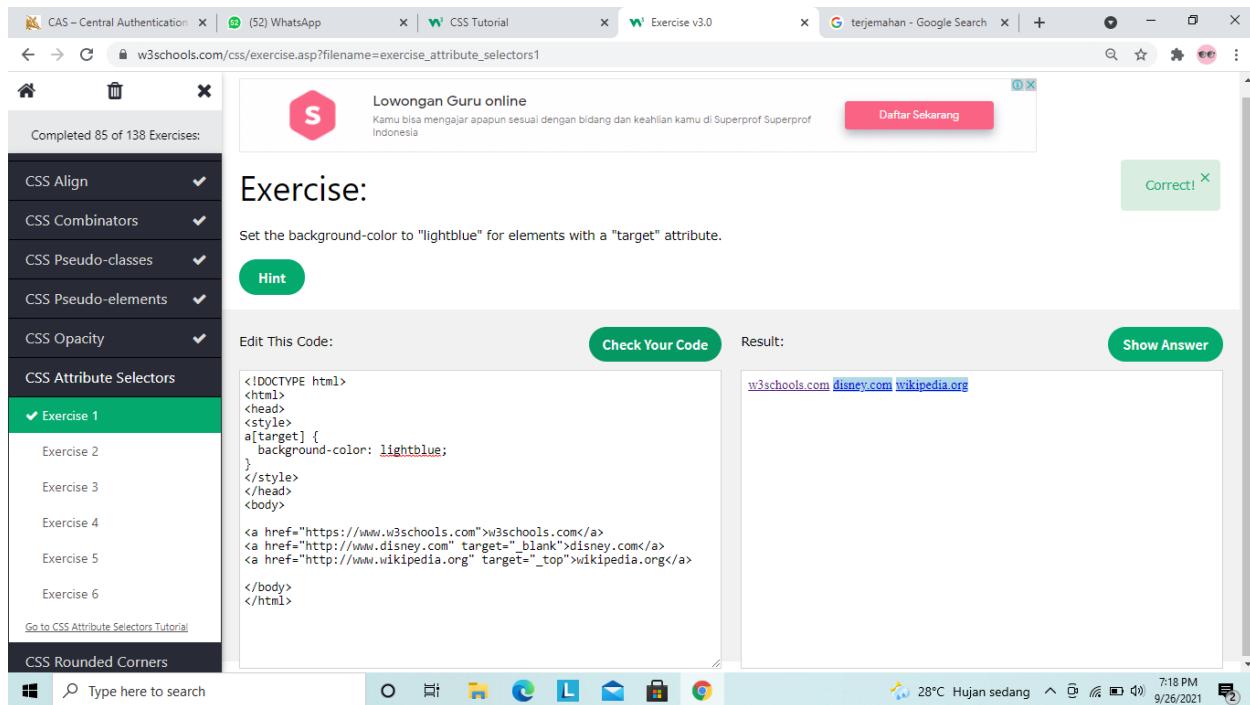


Gambar 1. Exercise 1



Gambar 2. Exercise 2

• CSS Attribute Selectors



Gambar 1. Exercise 1

```

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

```

The Result panel shows four links: w3schools.com, disney.com, wikipedia.org, and another link whose title is not visible. A green 'Correct!' button is visible in the top right corner.

Gambar 2. Exercise 2

```

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






```

The Result panel shows four flower images. The first and third images have red borders around them, while the second and fourth do not. A green 'Correct!' button is visible in the top right corner.

Gambar 3. Exercise 3

Completed 88 of 138 Exercises:

- CSS Pseudo-elements
- CSS Opacity
- CSS Attribute Selectors
- Exercise 4**
- Exercise 5
- Exercise 6
- [Go to CSS Attribute Selectors Tutorial](#)

Exercise:

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

Hint

Edit This Code: **Check Your Code** **Show Answer**

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






</body>
</html>
```

Result:

Gambar 4. Exercise 4

Completed 89 of 138 Exercises:

- CSS Pseudo-classes
- CSS Pseudo-elements
- CSS Opacity
- CSS Attribute Selectors
- Exercise 5**
- Exercise 6
- [Go to CSS Attribute Selectors Tutorial](#)

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** **Show Answer**

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

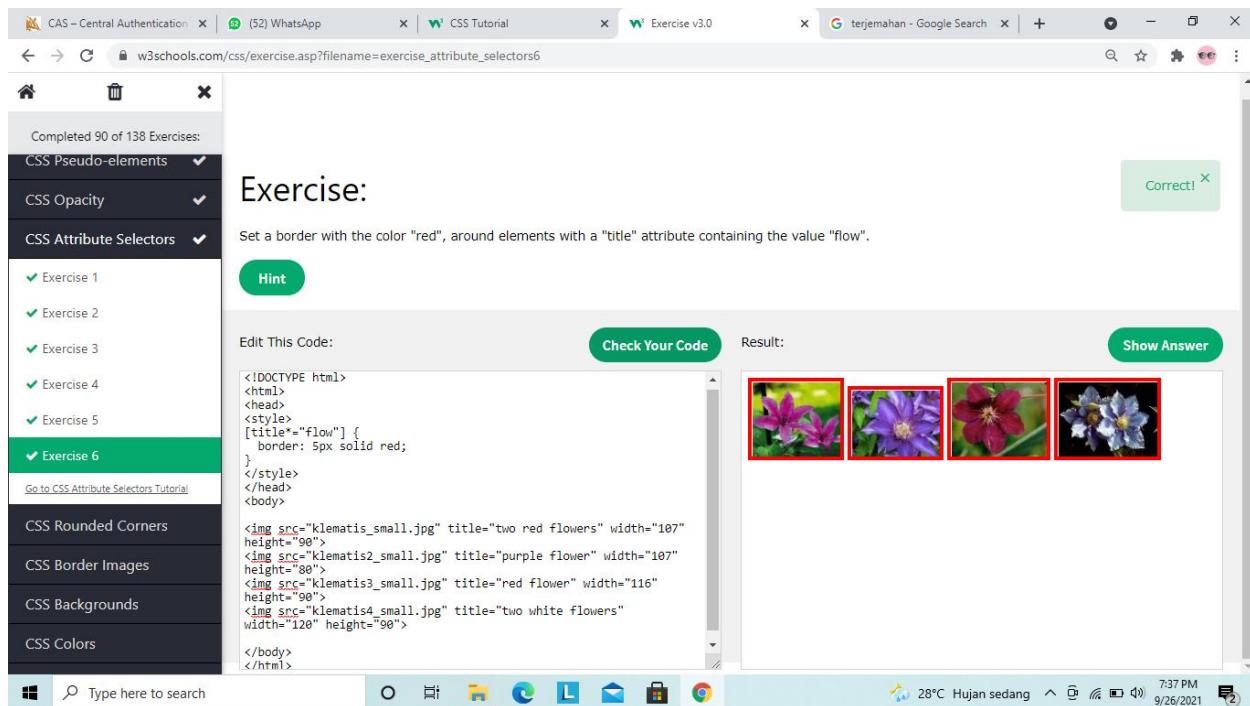





</body>
</html>
```

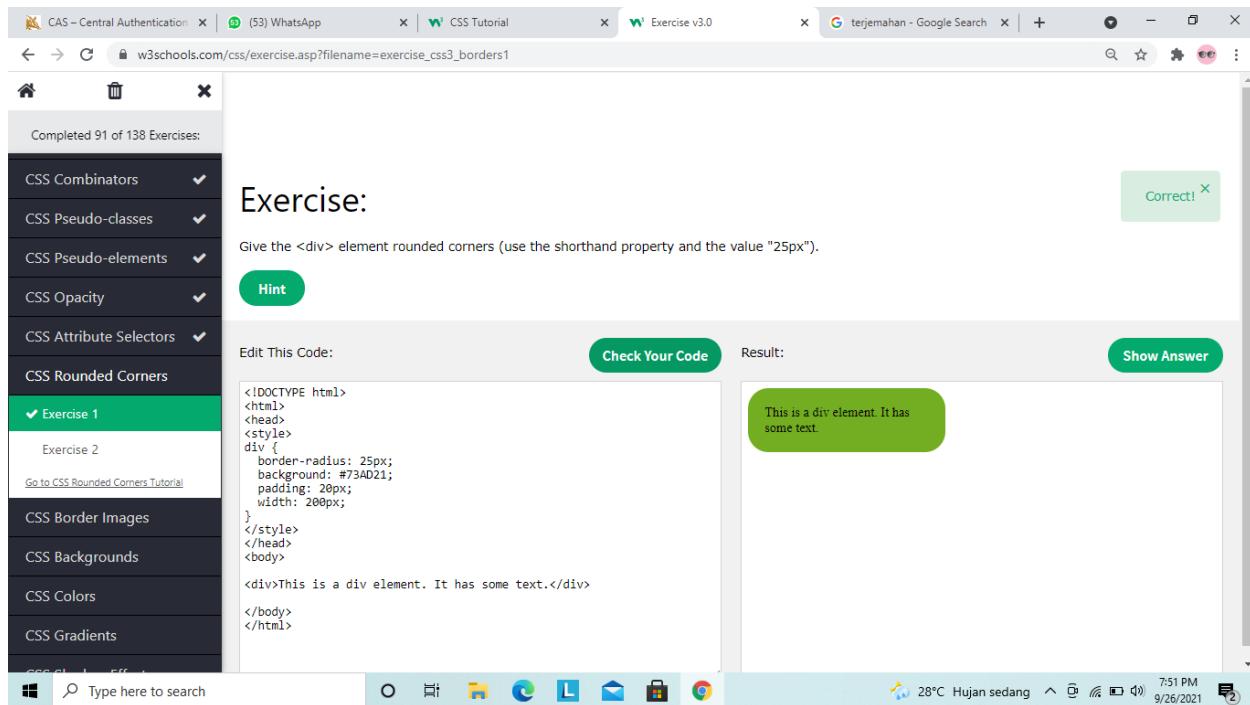
Result:

Gambar 5. Exercise 5

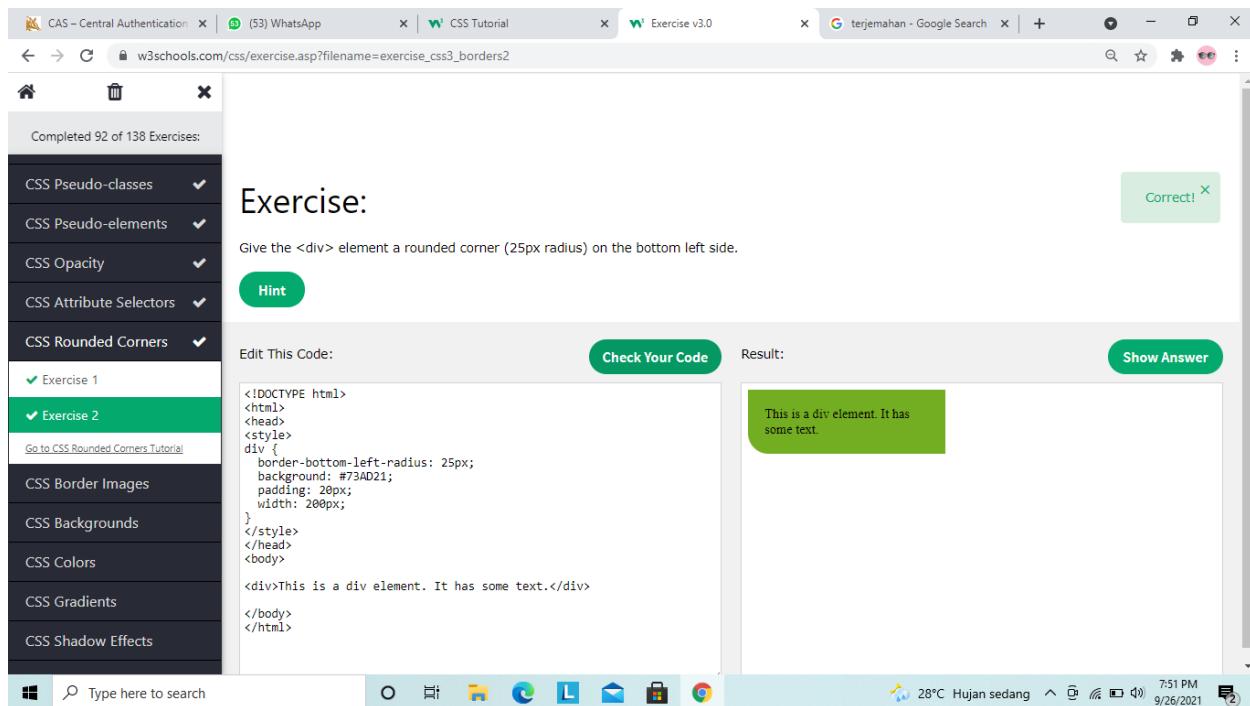


Gambar 6. Exercise 6

- **CSSRounded Corners**

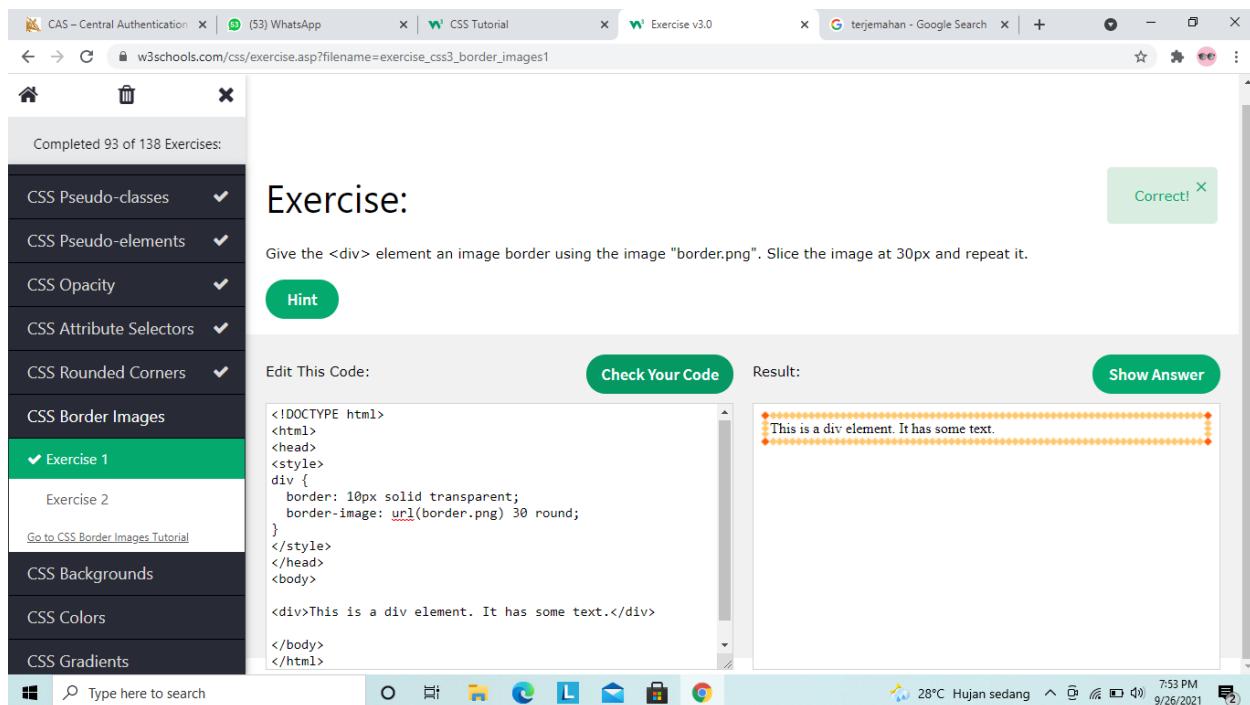


Gambar 1. Exercise 1

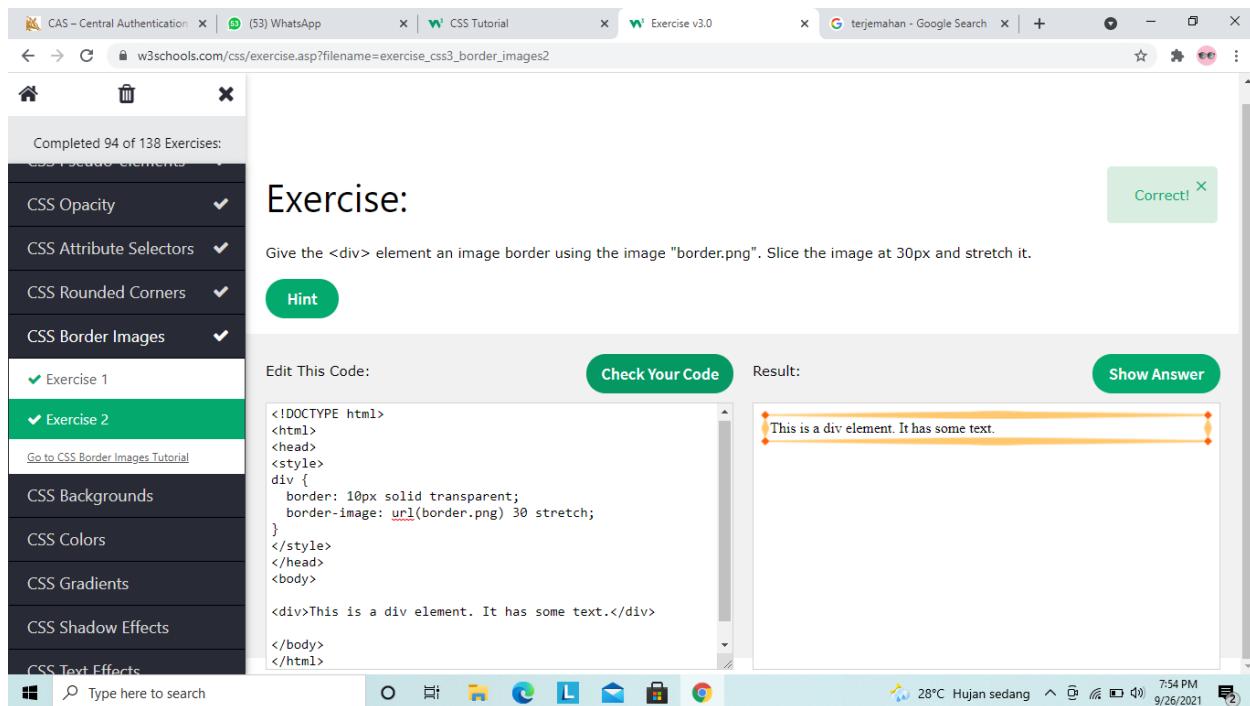


Gambar 2. Exercise 2

- **CSS Border Images**

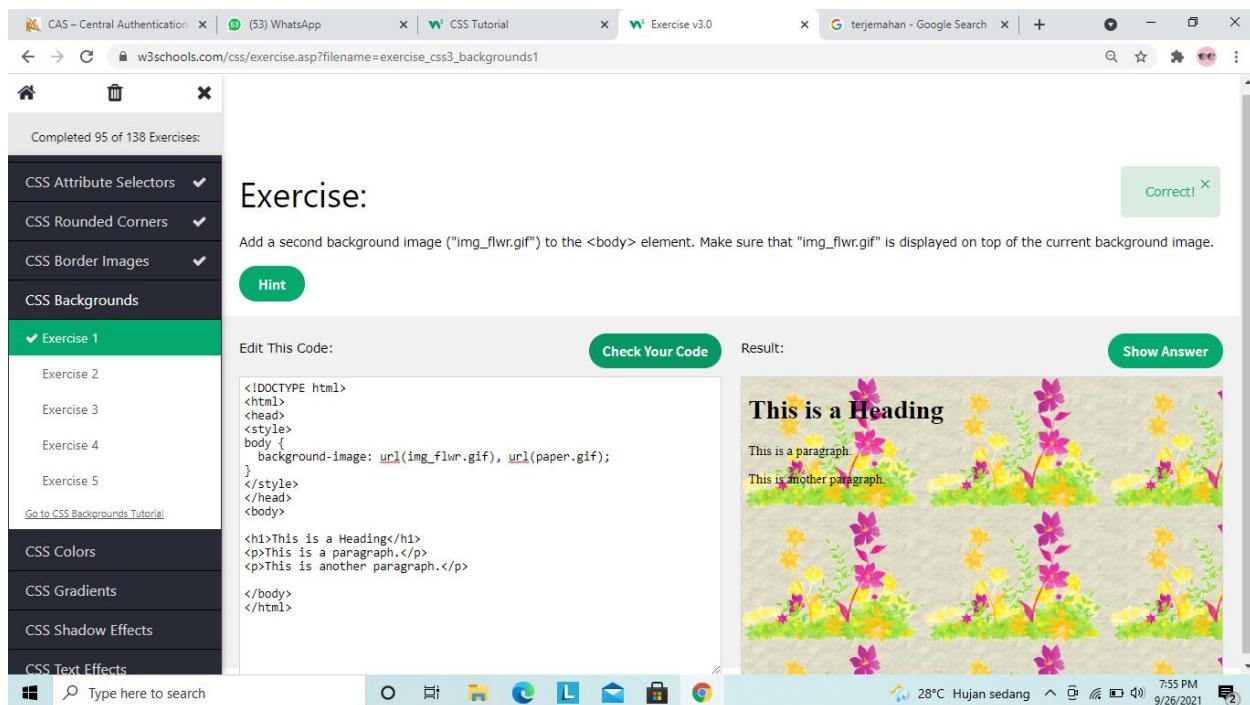


Gambar 1. 1 Exercise 1



Gambar 2. Exercise 2

• CSS Backgrounds



Gambar 1. Exercise 1

Completed 96 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](#)

Exercise:

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

Edit This Code:

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

Check Your Code

Result:

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

Show Answer

Gambar 2. Exercise 2

Completed 97 of 138 Exercises:

- 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 so it always fits the entire page.

Edit This Code:

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

Check Your Code

Result:

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

Show Answer

Gambar 3. Exercise 3

Completed 98 of 138 Exercises:

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

CSS Web Fonts

[CSS3 Tutorials](#)

Type here to search

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](#) Result: [Show Answer](#)

```
<!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>
```

Correct! ✅

28°C Hujan sedang 7:59 PM 9/26/2021

Gambar 4. Exercise 4

Completed 99 of 138 Exercises:

CSS Attribute Selectors ✓

CSS Rounded Corners ✓

CSS Border Images ✓

CSS Backgrounds

Exercise 1

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Exercise 5

[Go to CSS Backgrounds Tutorial](#)

CSS Colors

CSS Gradients

CSS Shadow Effects

CSS Text Effects

[CSS3 Tutorials](#)

Type here to search

Exercise:

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

Hint

Edit This Code: [Check Your Code](#) Result: [Show Answer](#)

```
<!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>
```

Correct! ✅

28°C Hujan sedang 8:00 PM 9/26/2021

Gambar 5. Exercise 5

- CSS Colors

The screenshot shows a Microsoft Edge browser window with multiple tabs open. The active tab is titled "Exercise v3.0" and displays an exercise from w3schools.com. The sidebar on the left lists various CSS topics, with "CSS Colors" and "Exercise 1" selected. The main content area contains an exercise prompt: "Set the opacity for the background color of the <h1> element to \"0.3\" by using a RGBA color instead of RGB." Below this is a code editor with 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>
```

Below the code editor are "Check Your Code" and "Show Answer" buttons. The result panel shows the heading "This is a Heading" with a green background, indicating the exercise is correct.

Gambar 1. Exercise 1

The screenshot shows a Microsoft Edge browser window with multiple tabs open. The active tab is titled "Exercise v3.0" and displays an exercise from w3schools.com. The sidebar on the left lists various CSS topics, with "CSS Colors" and "Exercise 2" selected. The main content area contains an exercise prompt: "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%." Below this is a code editor with the following HTML and CSS:

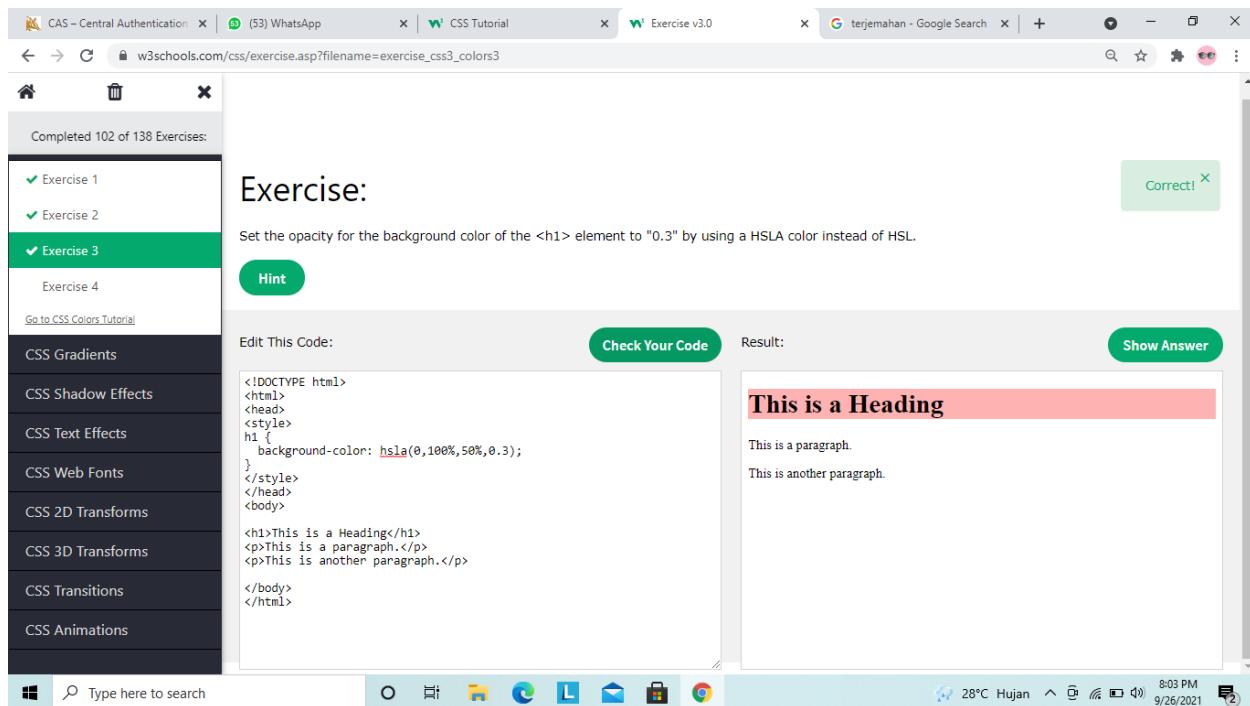
```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
h1 {
    background-color: hsl(0,100%,50%);
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

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

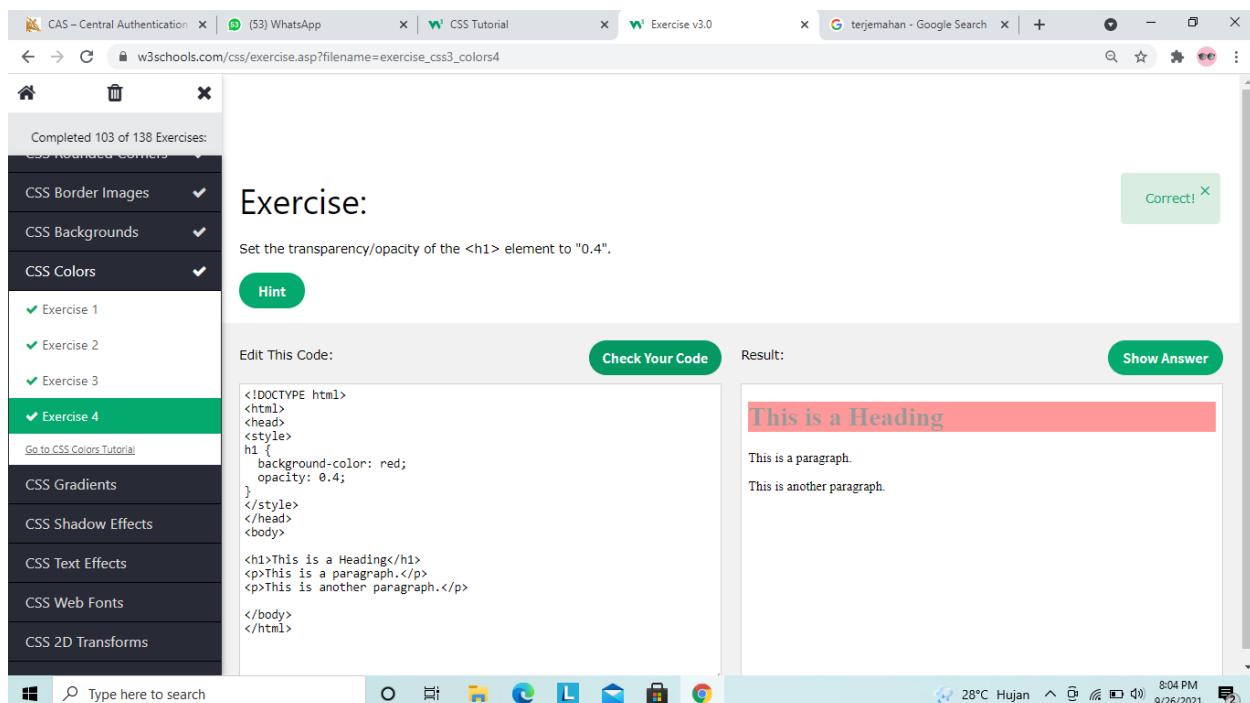
</body>
</html>
```

Below the code editor are "Check Your Code" and "Show Answer" buttons. The result panel shows the heading "This is a Heading" with a red background, indicating the exercise is correct.

Gambar 2. Exercise 2



Gambar 3. Exercise 3



Gambar 4. Exercise 4

• CSS Gradients

The screenshot shows a Windows desktop environment with a taskbar at the bottom. The taskbar includes icons for File Explorer, Task View, Edge browser, Mail, OneDrive, and Google Chrome. The system tray shows the date as 9/26/2021 and the time as 8:08 PM.

The main window is a web browser displaying the URL w3schools.com/css/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_css3_gradients1. The page title is "Exercise:".

The left sidebar lists completed exercises: "Completed 104 of 138 Exercises:" followed by "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", and "Exercise 7".

The "Exercise 1" section is highlighted with a green background. It contains the following exercise details:

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 button

Result: A preview window showing a vertical gradient from white at the top to green at the bottom.

Show Answer button

Gambar 1. Exercise 1

The screenshot shows a Windows desktop environment with a taskbar at the bottom. The taskbar includes icons for File Explorer, Task View, Edge browser, Mail, OneDrive, and Google Chrome. The system tray shows the date as 9/26/2021 and the time as 8:10 PM.

The main window is a web browser displaying the URL w3schools.com/css/exercise.asp?filename=exercise_css3_gradients2. The page title is "Exercise:".

The left sidebar lists completed exercises: "Completed 105 of 138 Exercises:" followed by "CSS Border Images", "CSS Backgrounds", "CSS Colors", "CSS Gradients", "Exercise 1", and "Exercise 2".

The "Exercise 2" section is highlighted with a green background. It contains the following exercise details:

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>

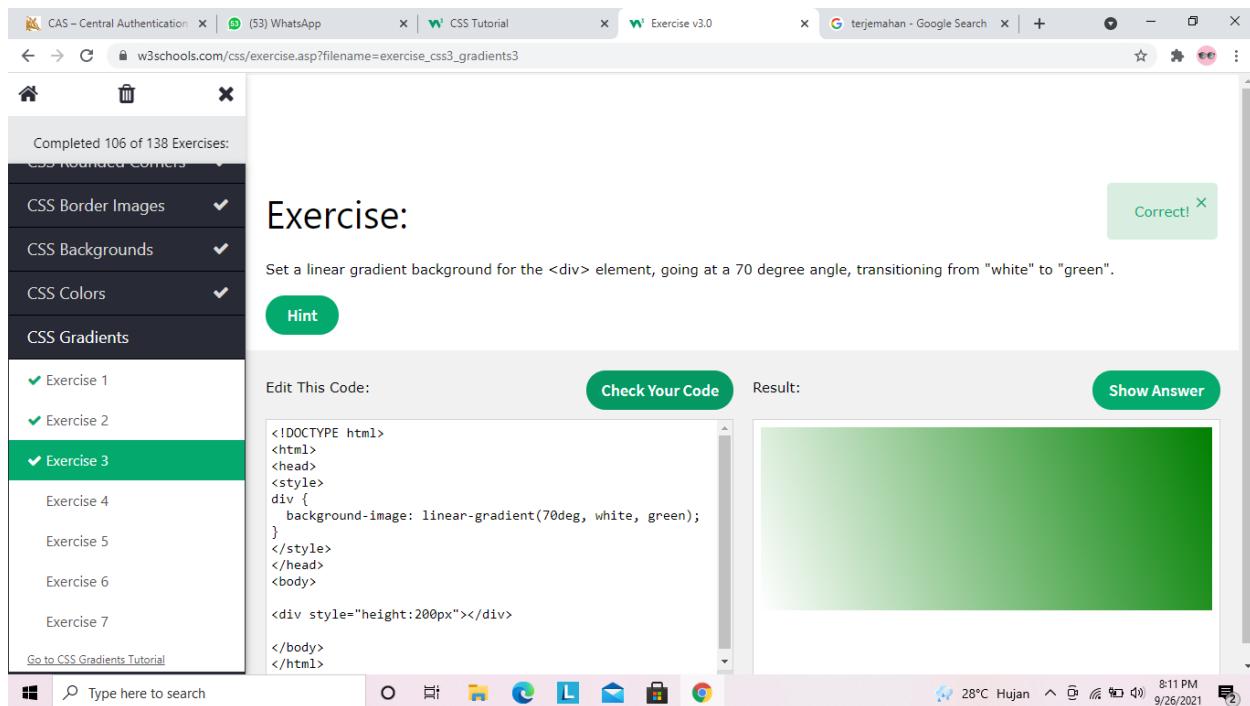
</body>
</html>
```

Check Your Code button

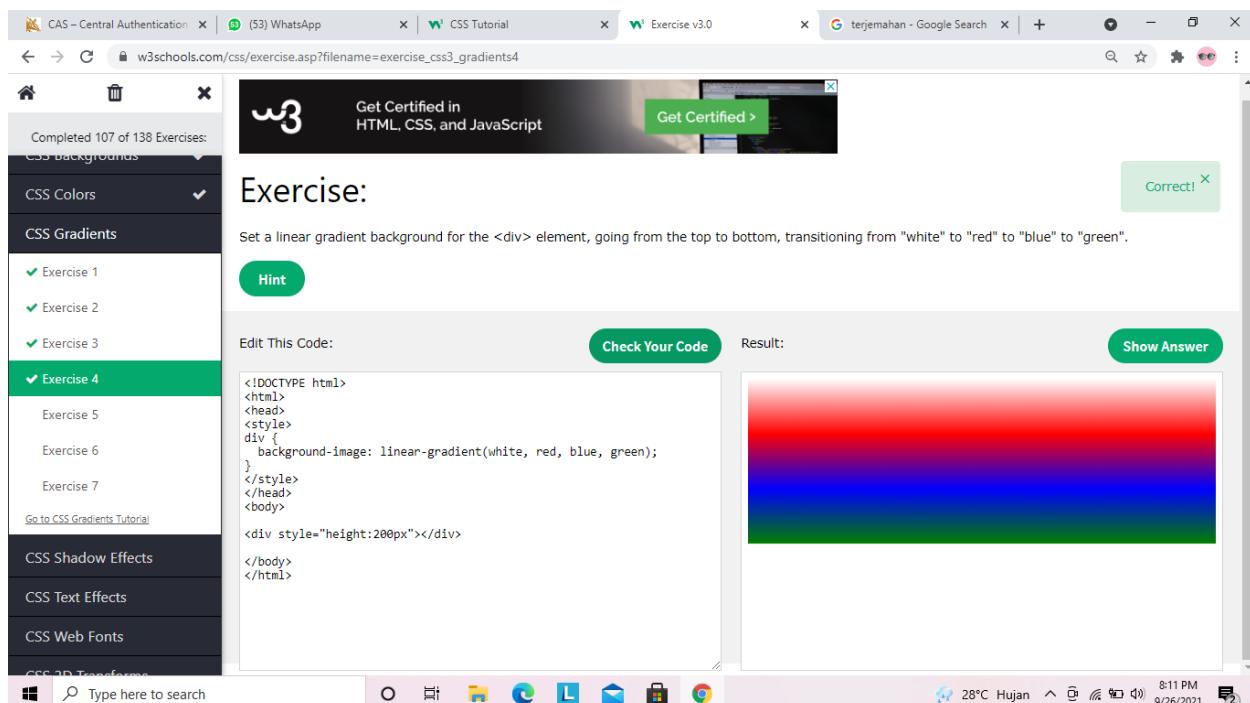
Result: A preview window showing a diagonal gradient from white at the top-left to green at the bottom-right.

Show Answer button

Gambar 2. Exercise 2



Gambar 3. Exercise 3



Gambar 4. Exercise 4

Completed 108 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](#)

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: **Show Answer**

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

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

</body>
</html>
```

Gambar 5. Exercise 5

Completed 109 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](#)

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Daftar Sekarang

Exercise:

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

Hint

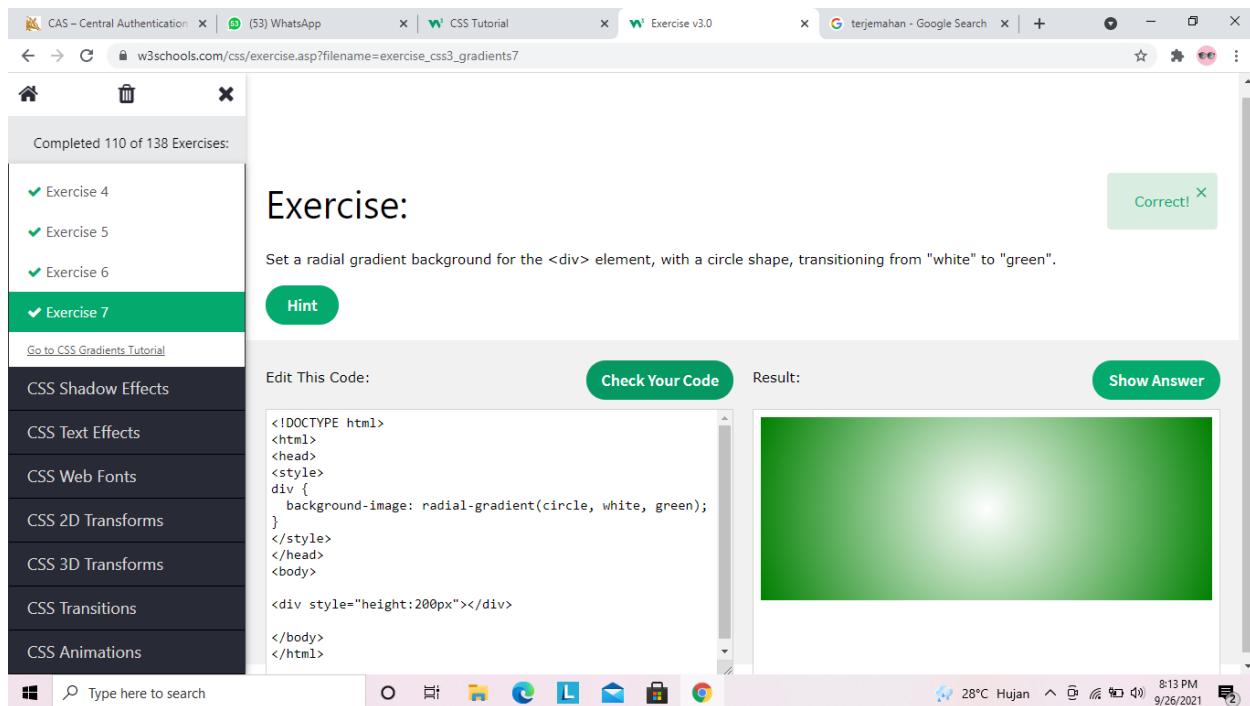
Edit This Code: **Check Your Code** Result: **Show Answer**

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

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

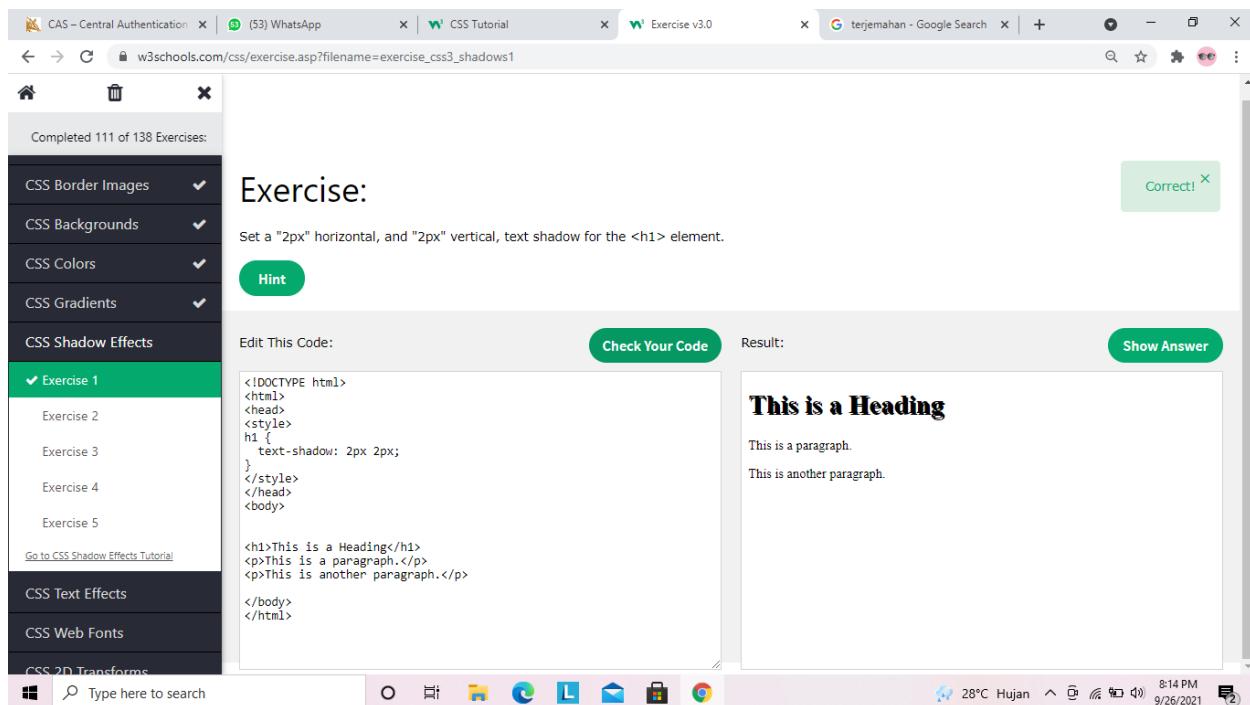
</body>
</html>
```

Gambar 6. Exercise 6

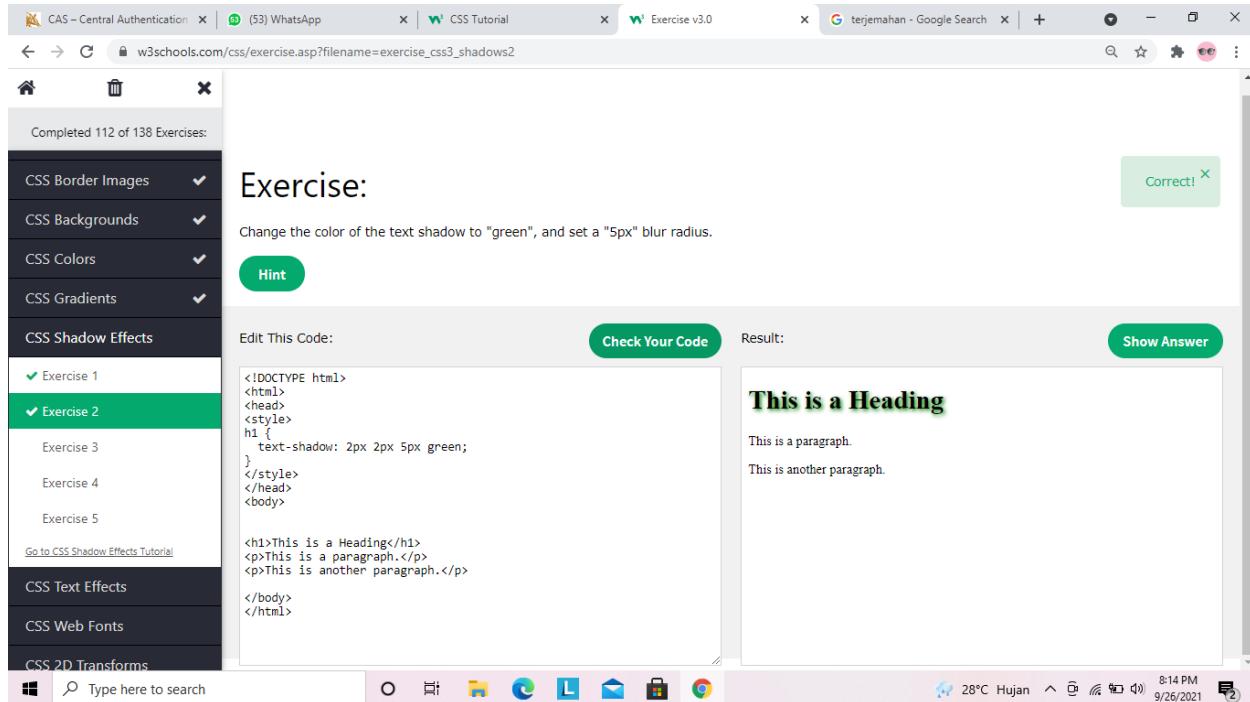


Gambar 7. Exercise 7

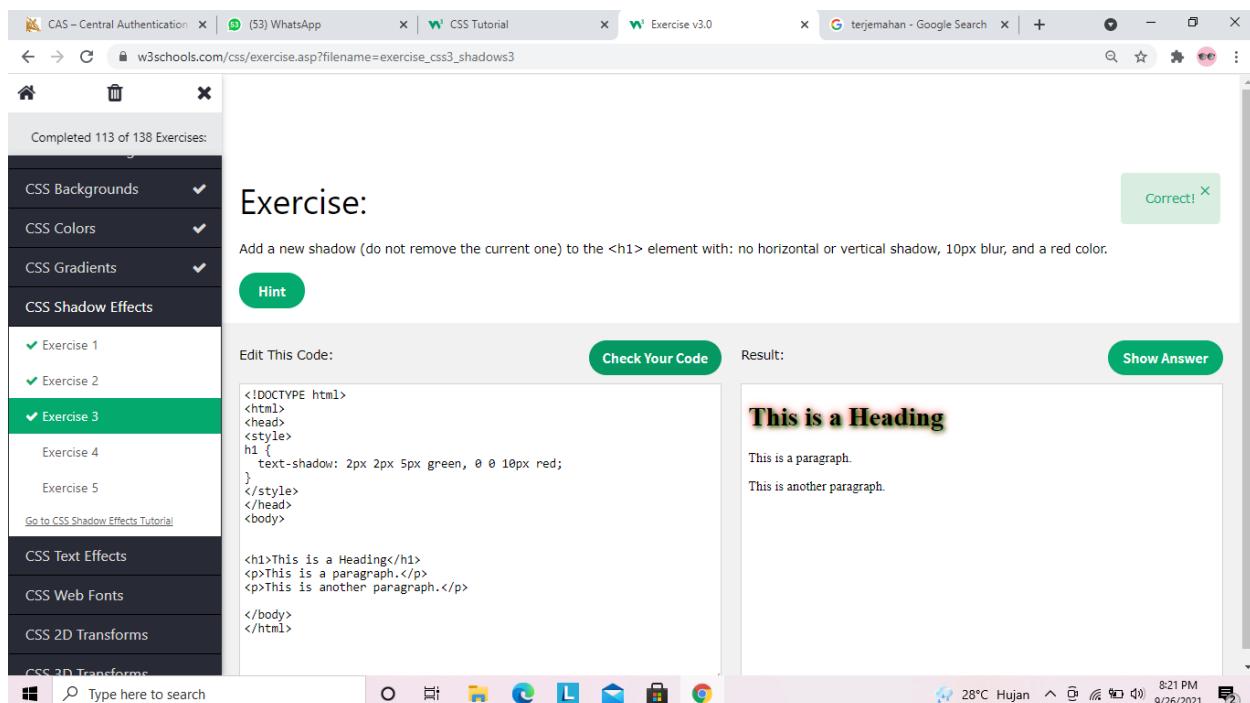
• CSS Shadow Effects



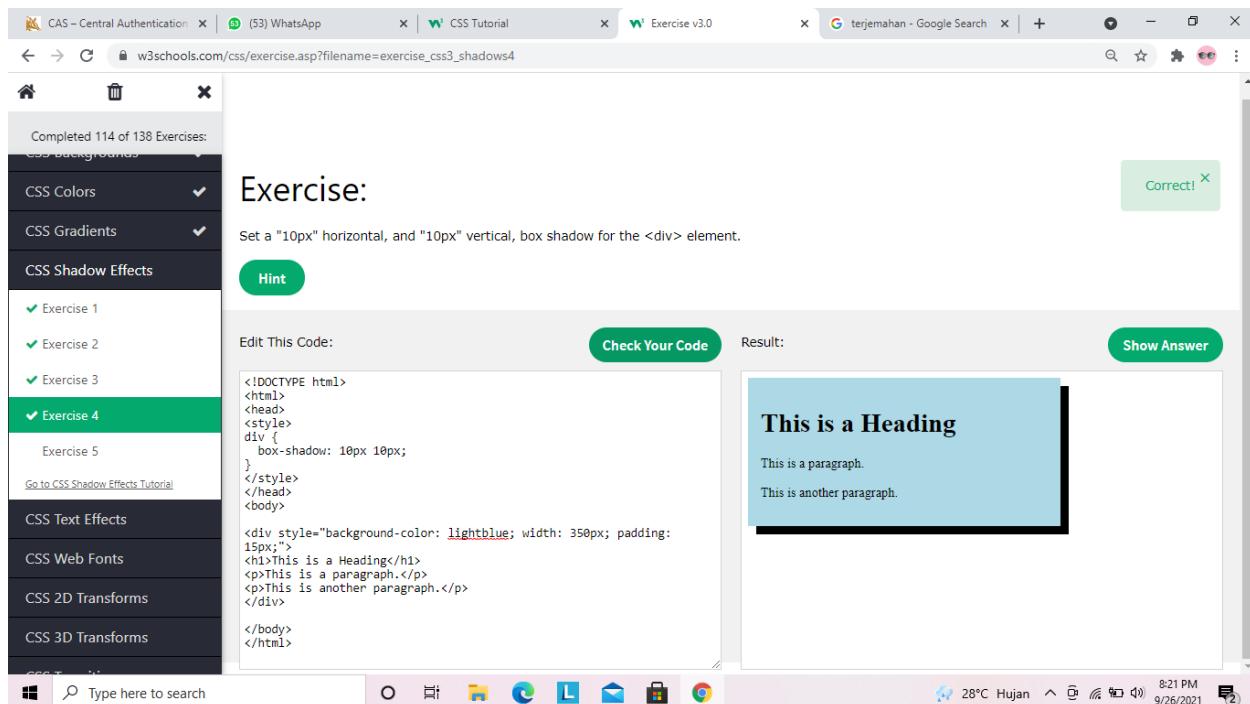
Gambar 1. Exercise 1



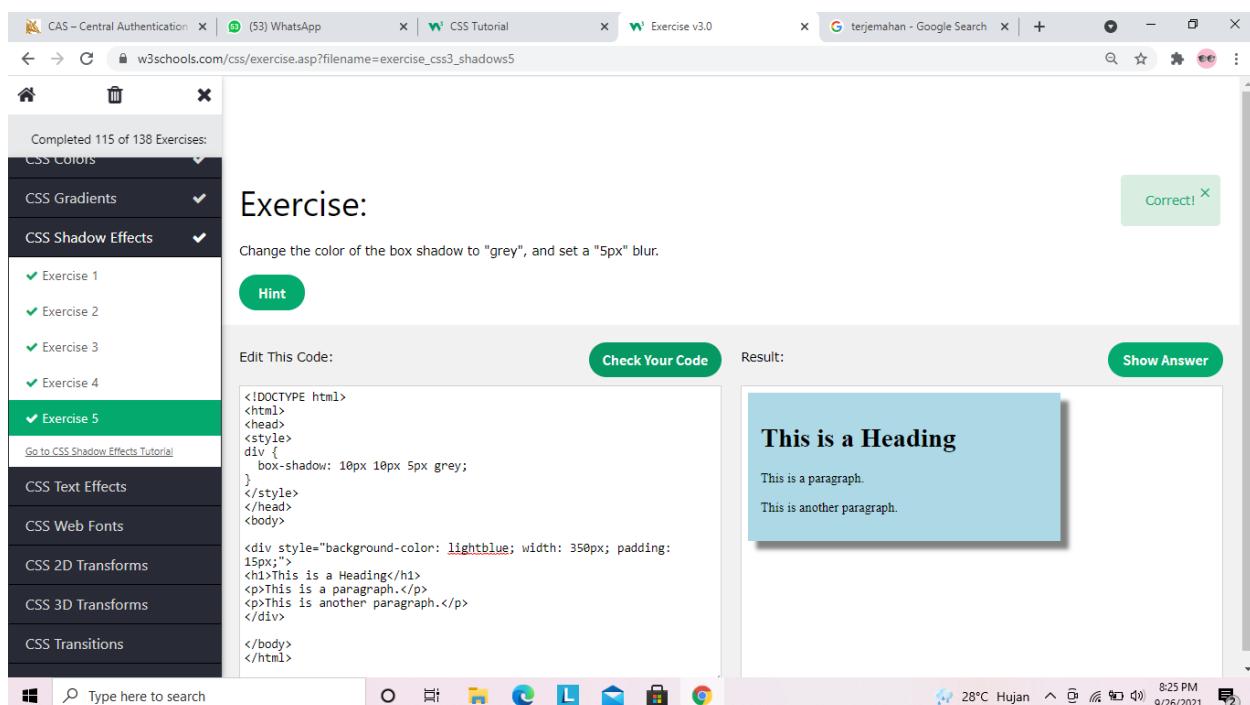
Gambar 2. Exercise 2



Gambar 3. Exercise 3

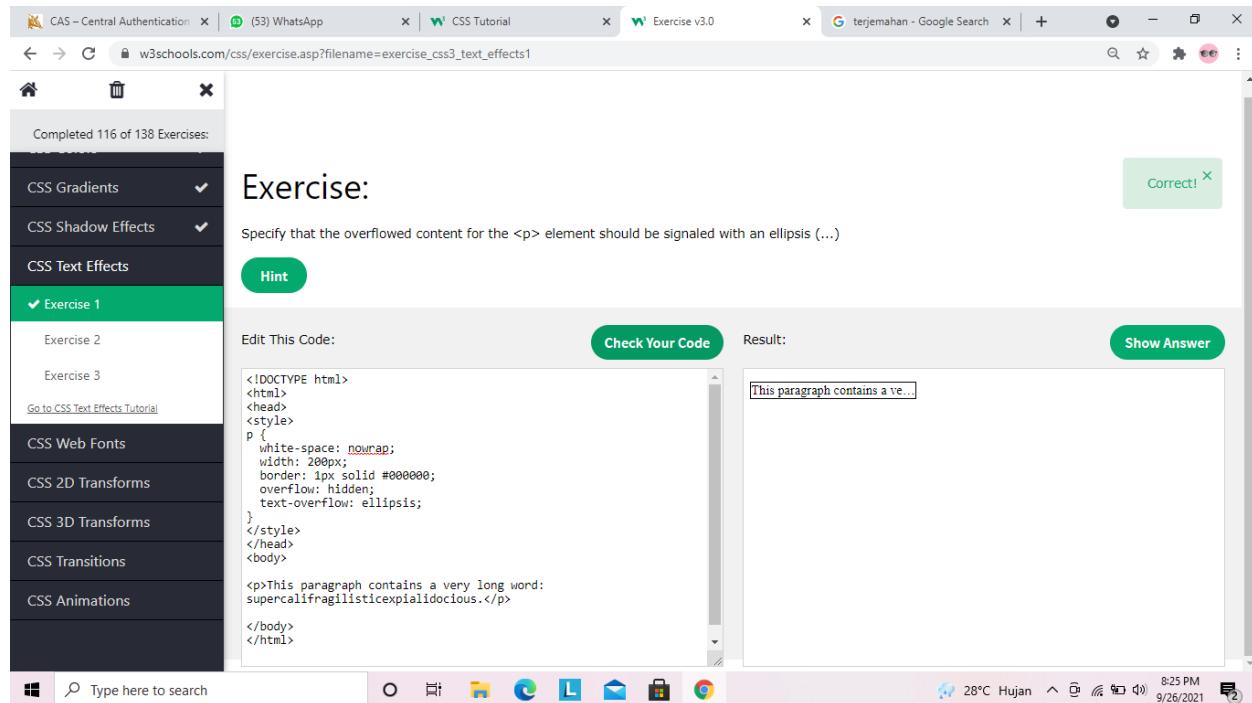


Gambar 4. Exercise 4

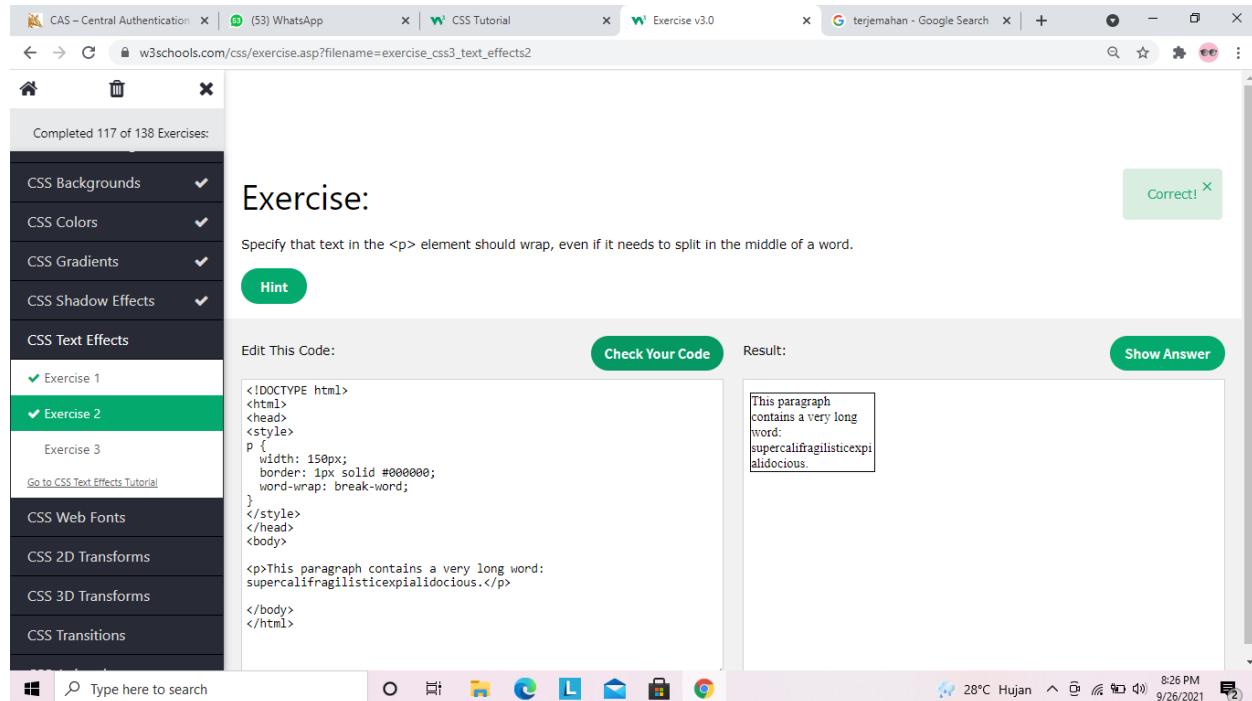


Gambar 5. Exercise 5

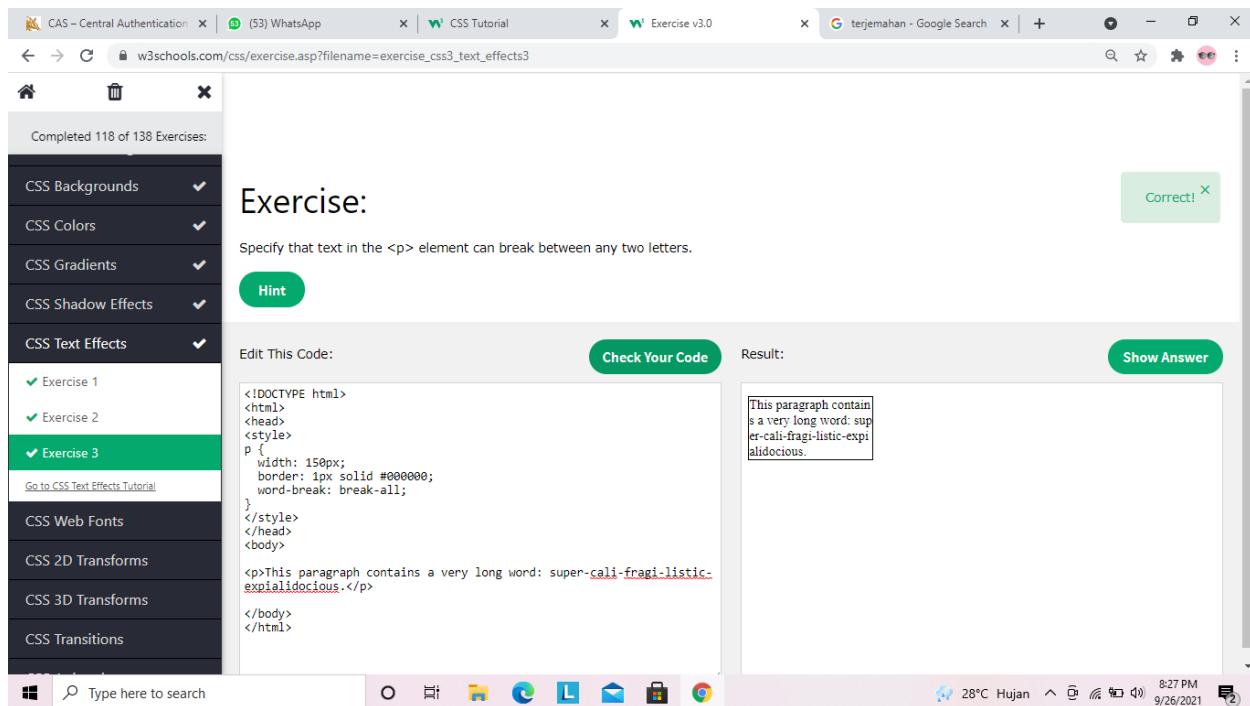
- **CSS Text Effects**



Gambar 1. Exercise 1

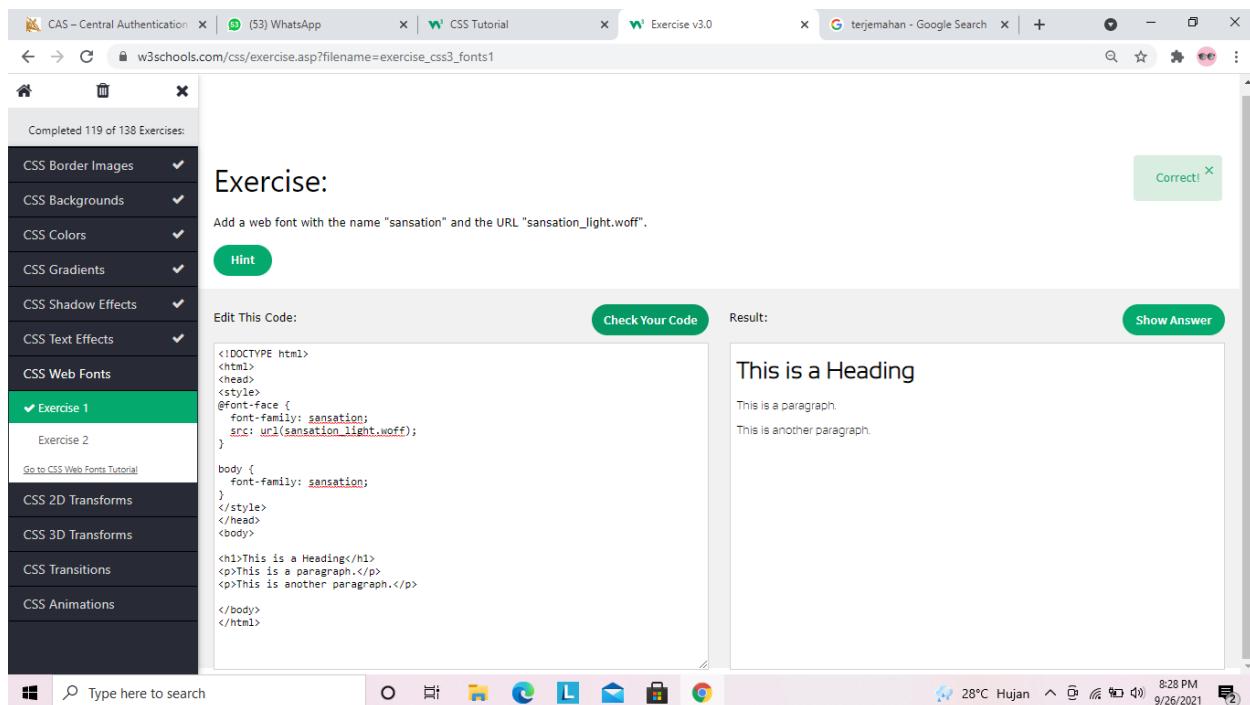


Gambar 2. Exercise 2

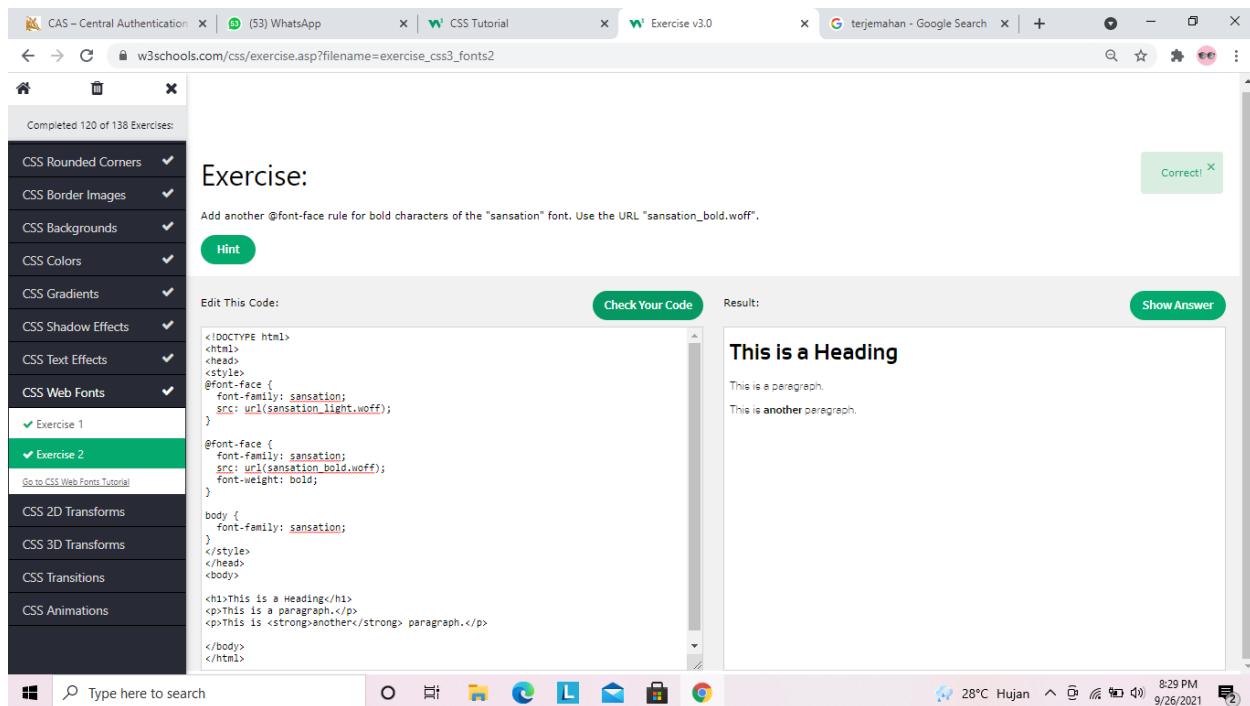


Gambar 3. Exercise 3

- **CSS Web fonts**

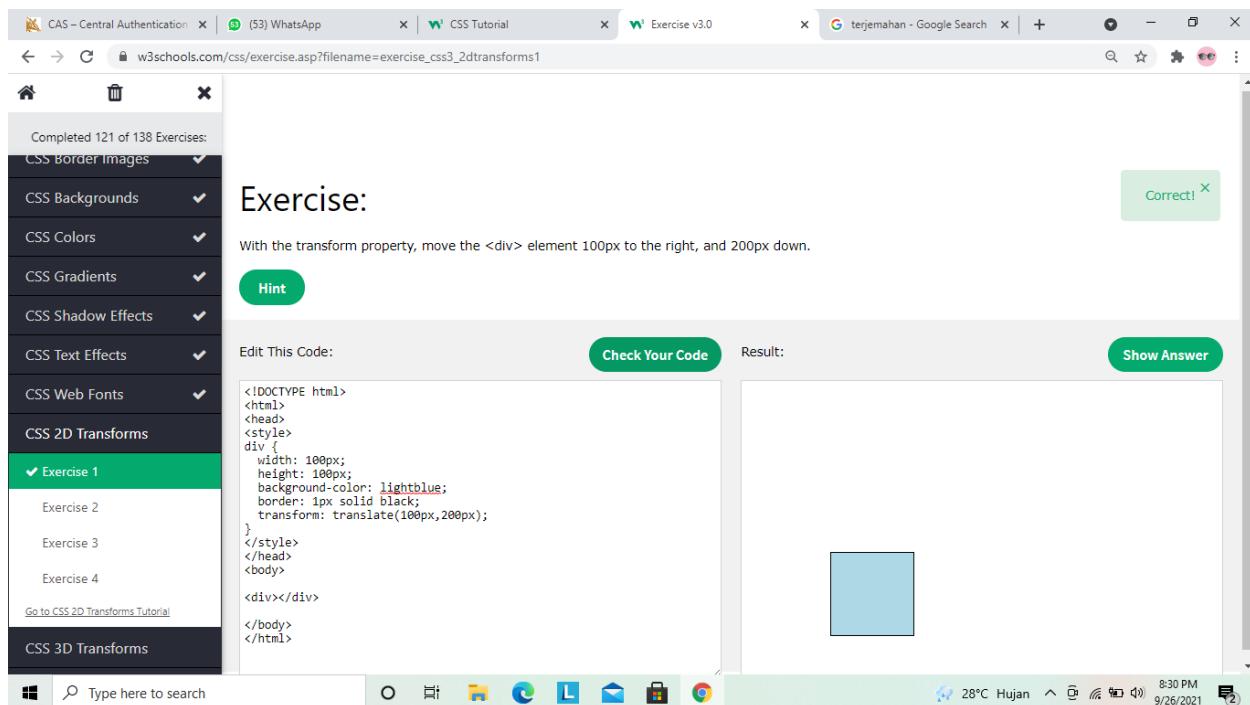


Gambar 1. Exercise

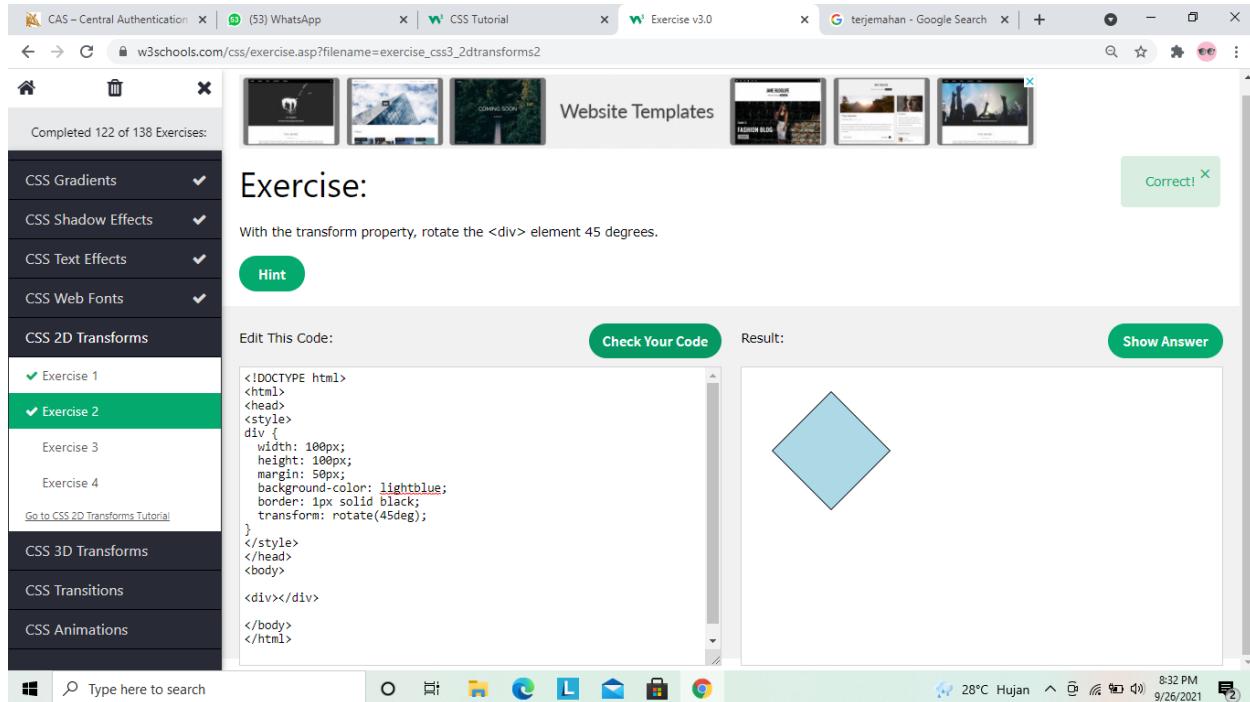


Gambar 2. Exercise

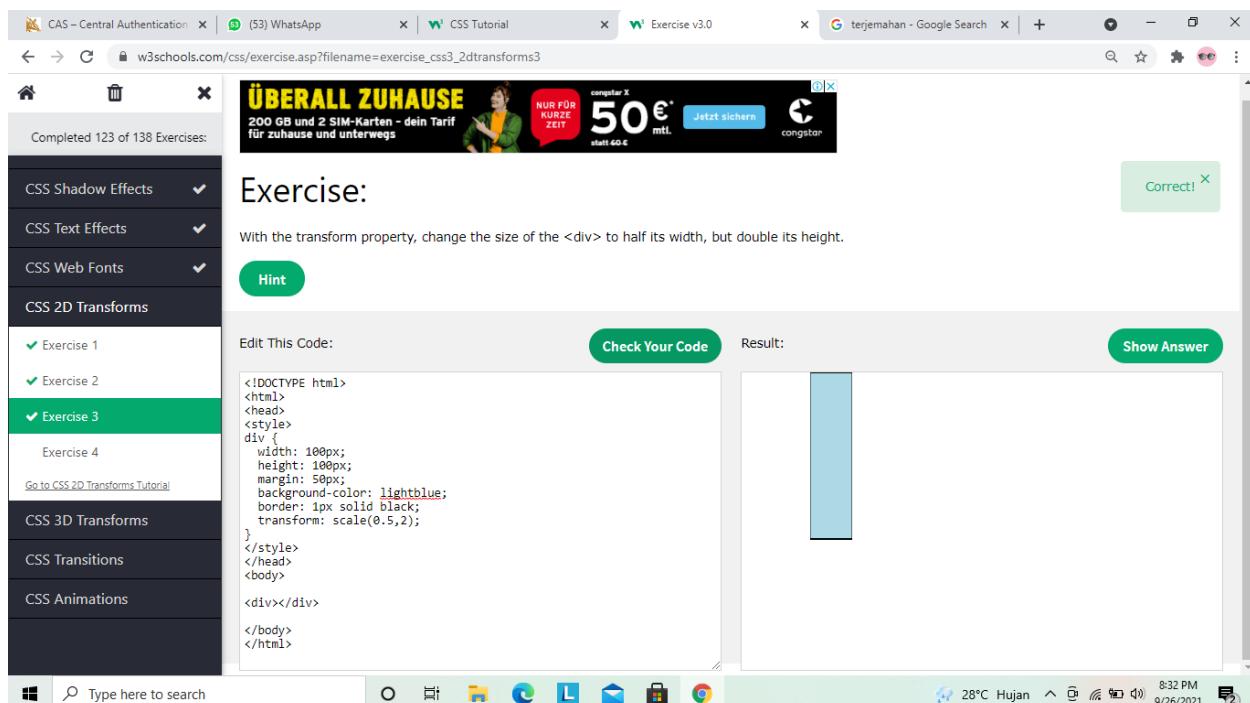
• CSS 2D Transforms



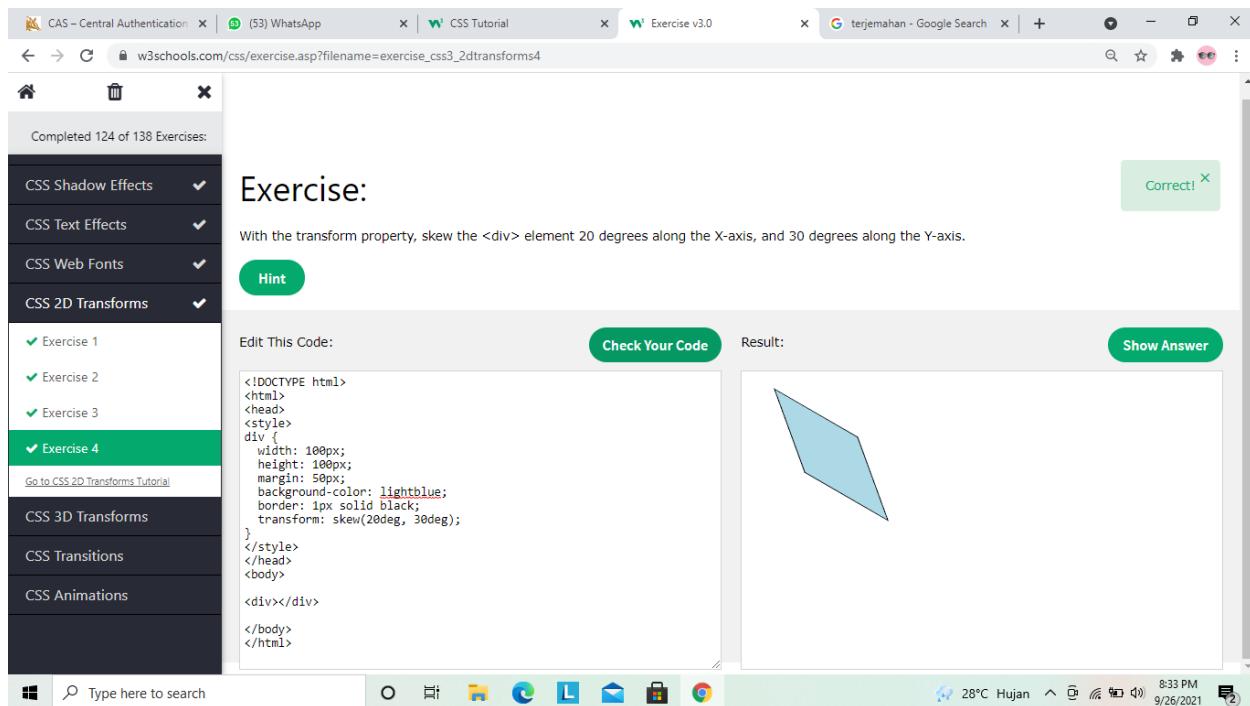
Gambar 1. Exercise 1



Gambar 2. Exercise 2

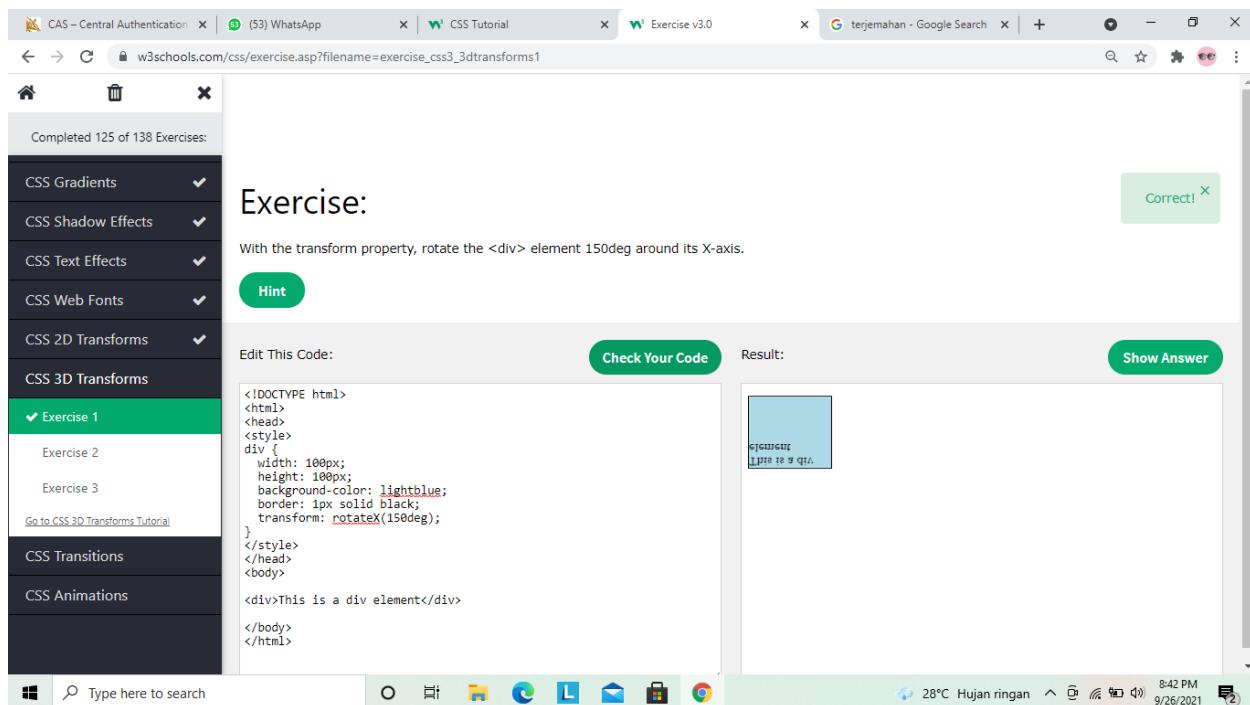


Gambar 3. Exercise 3

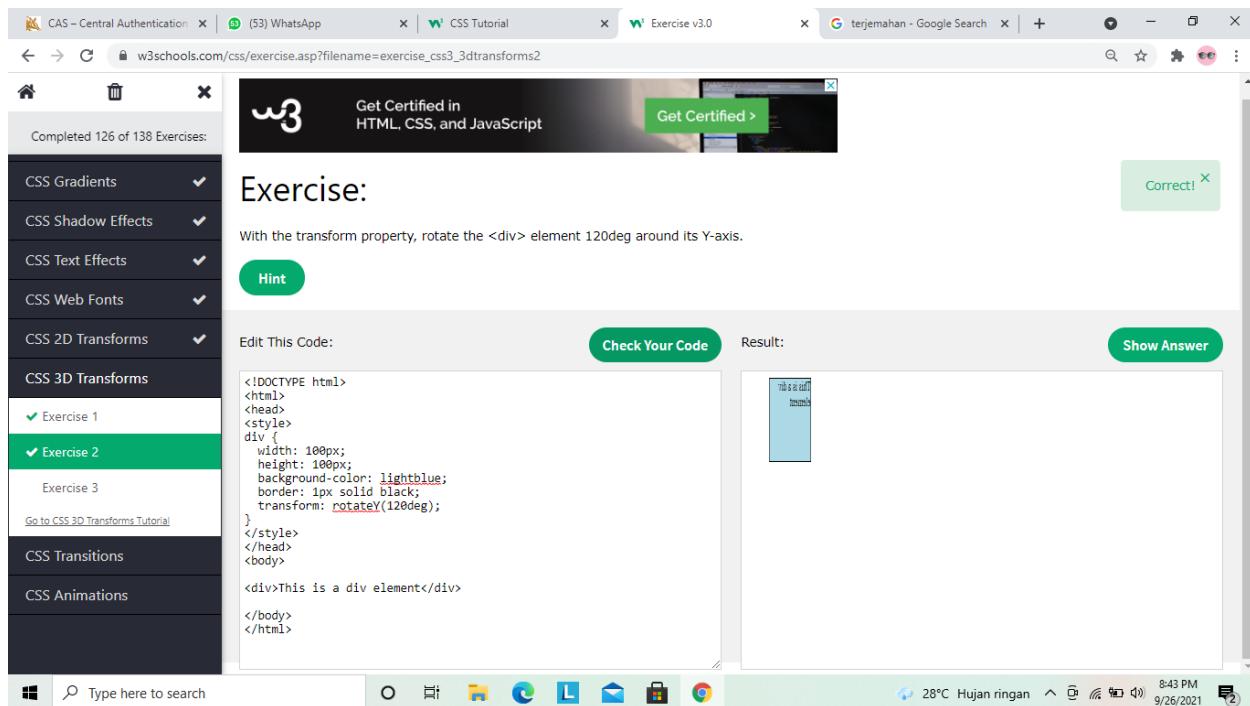


Gambar 4. Exercise 4

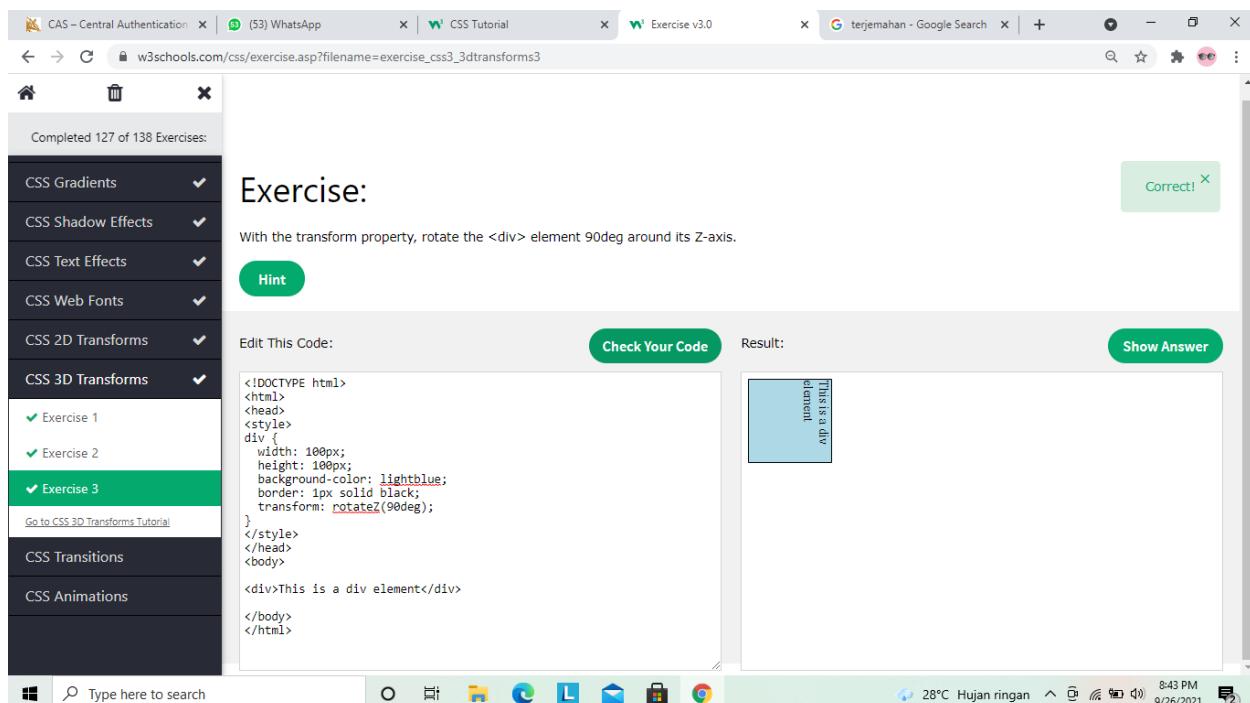
• CSS 3D Transforms



Gambar 1. Exercise 1

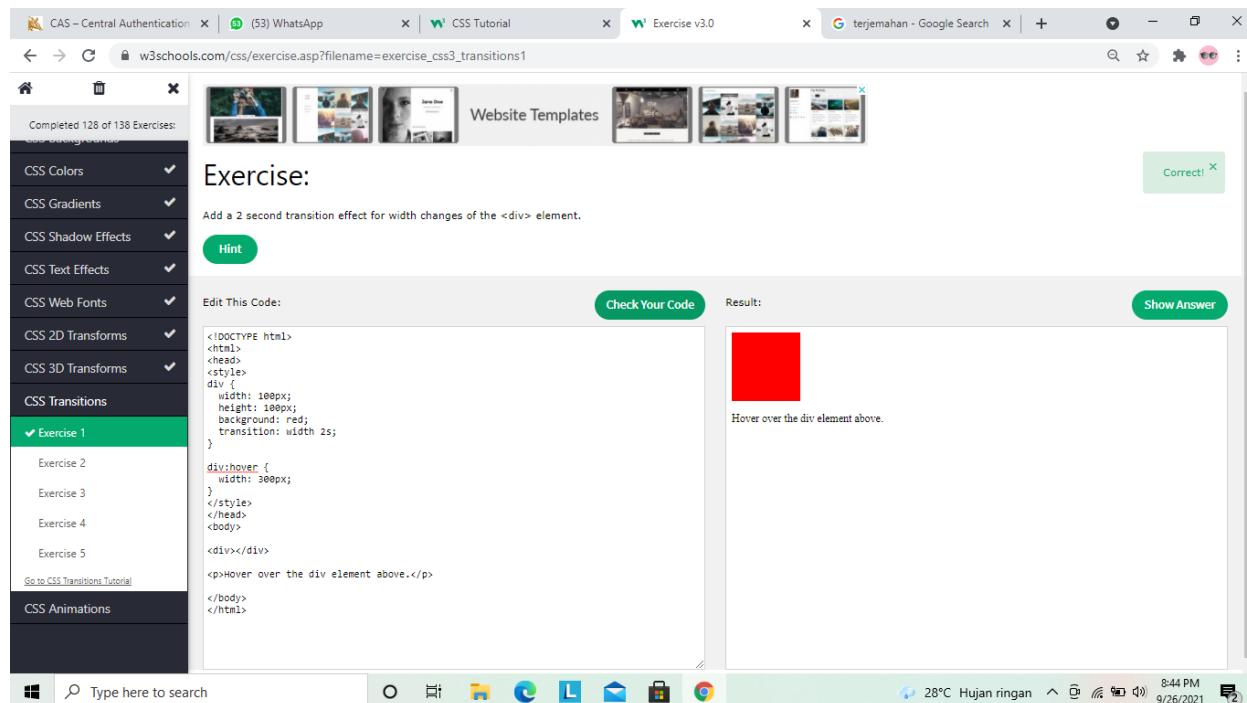


Gambar 2. Exercise 2

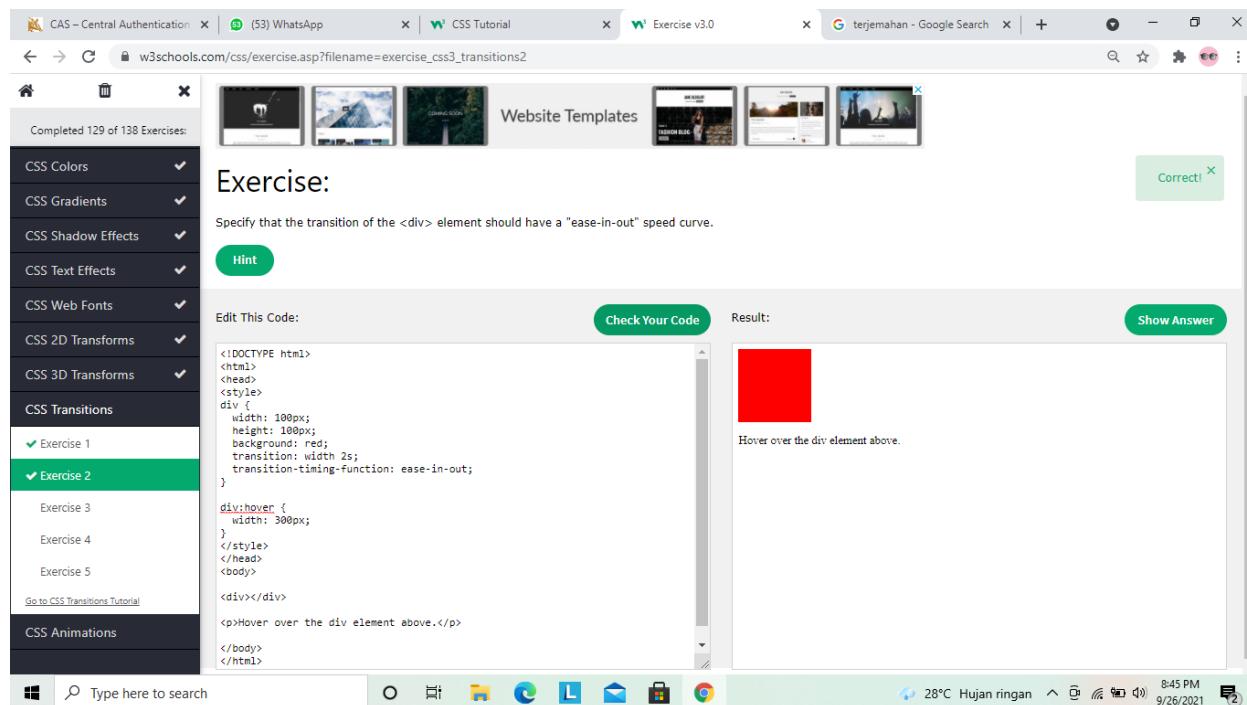


Gambar 3. Exercise 3

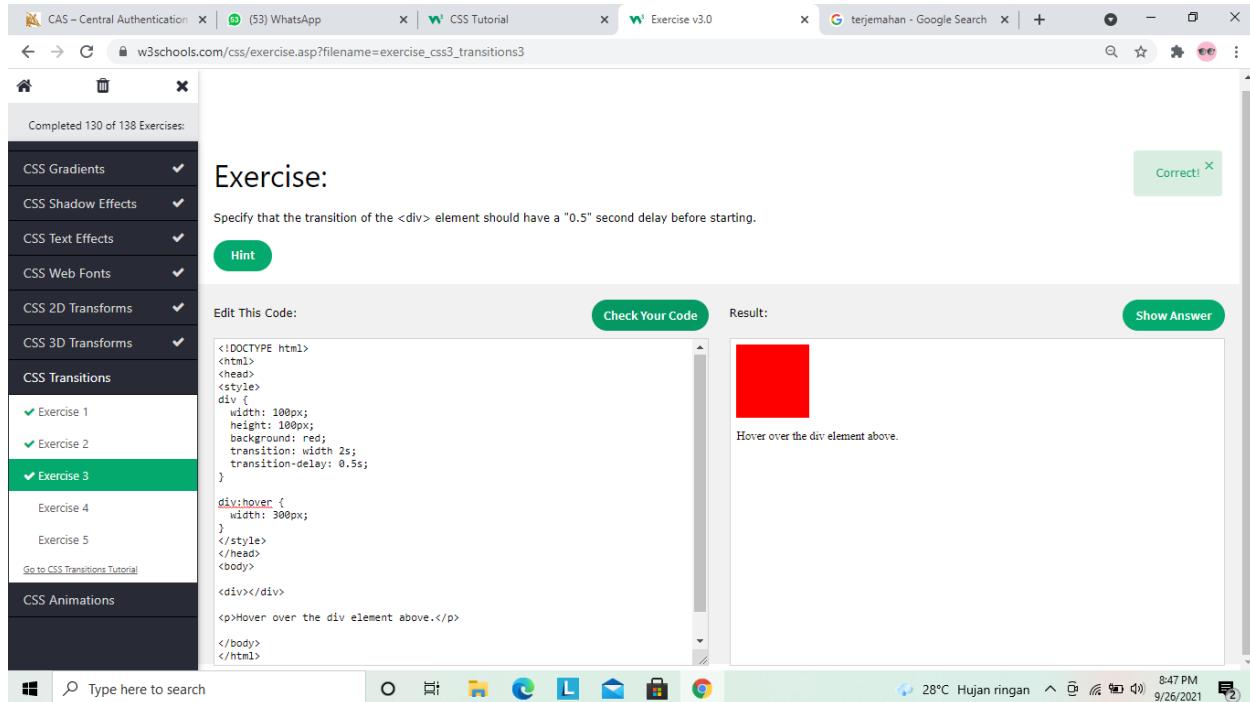
• CSS Transforms



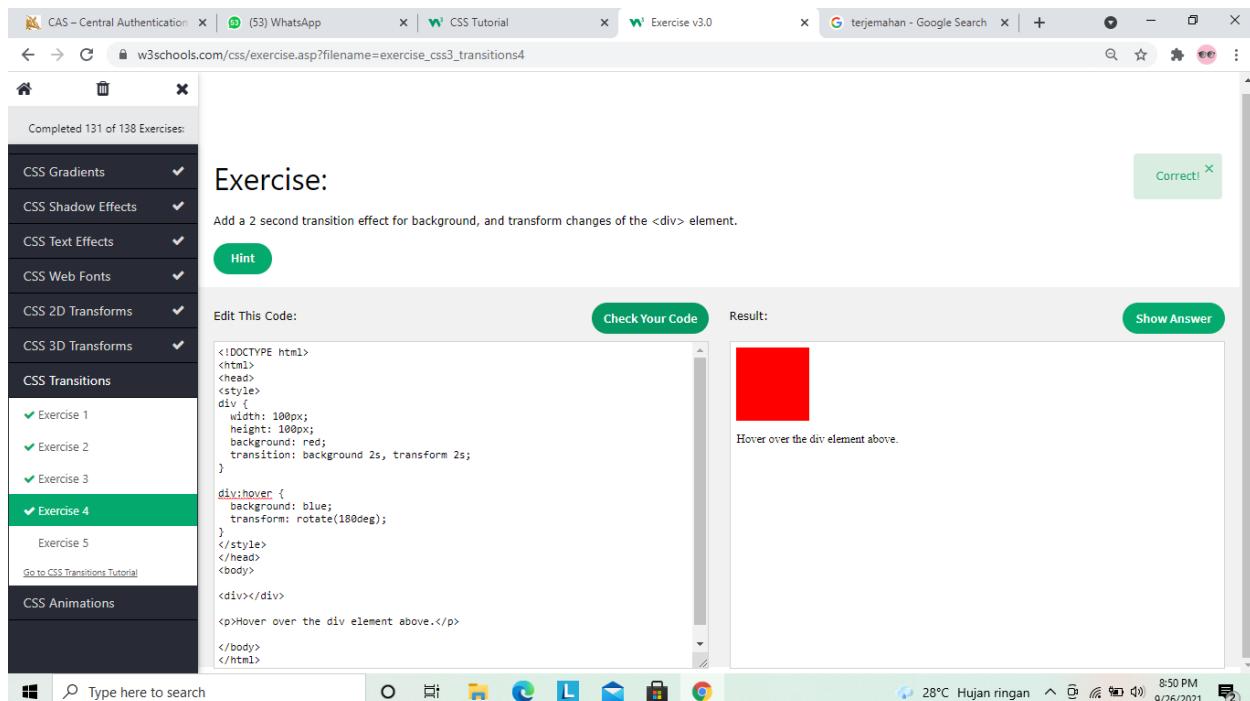
Gambar 1. Exercise 1



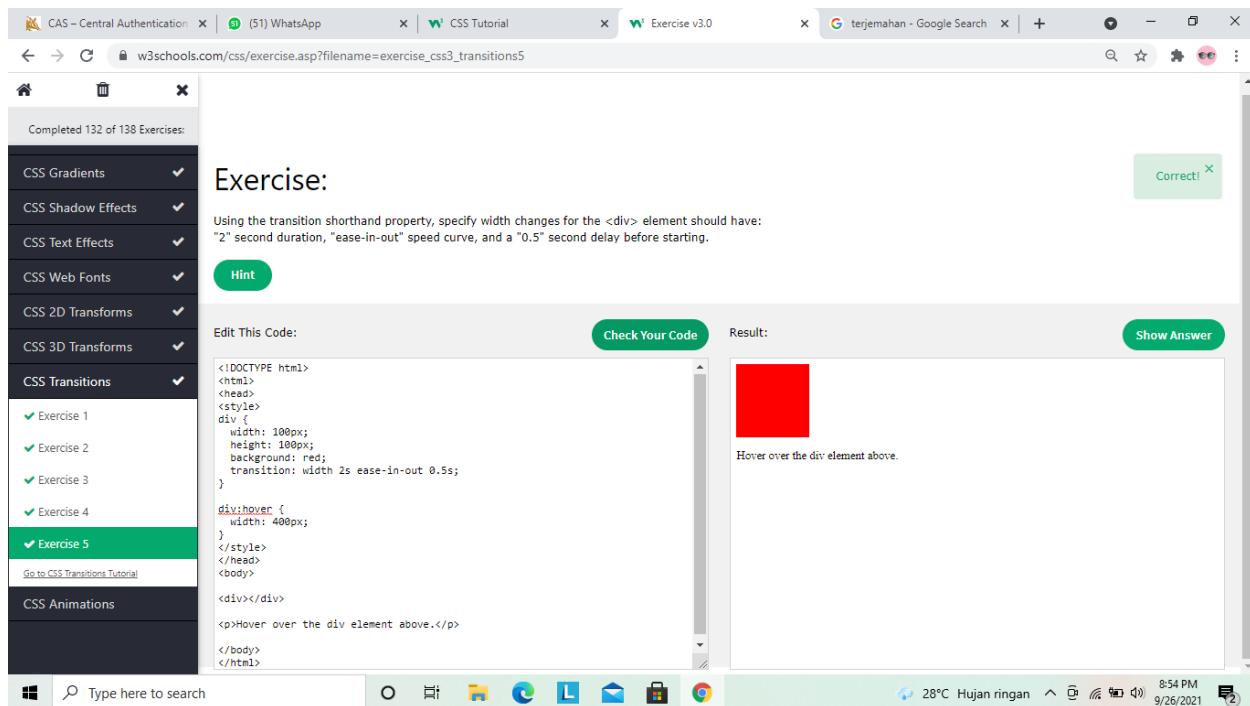
Gambar 2. Exercise 2



Gambar 3. Exercise 3

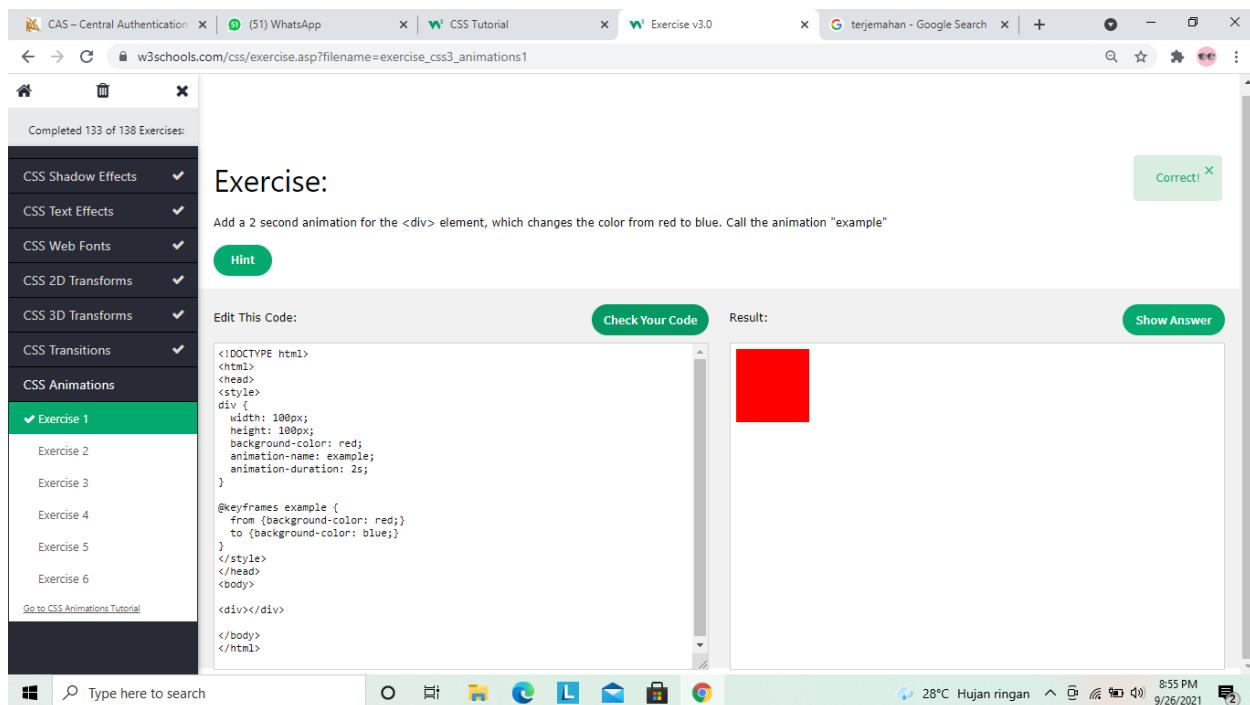


Gambar 4. Exercise 4

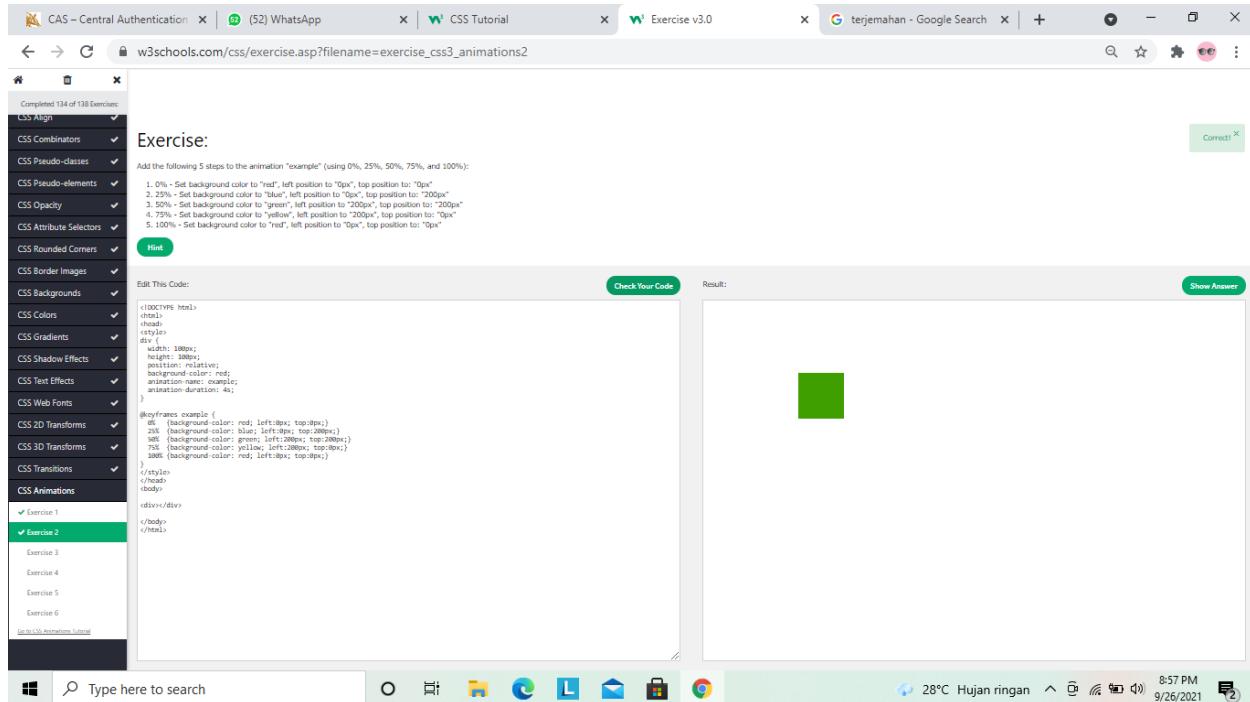


Gambar 5. Exercise 5

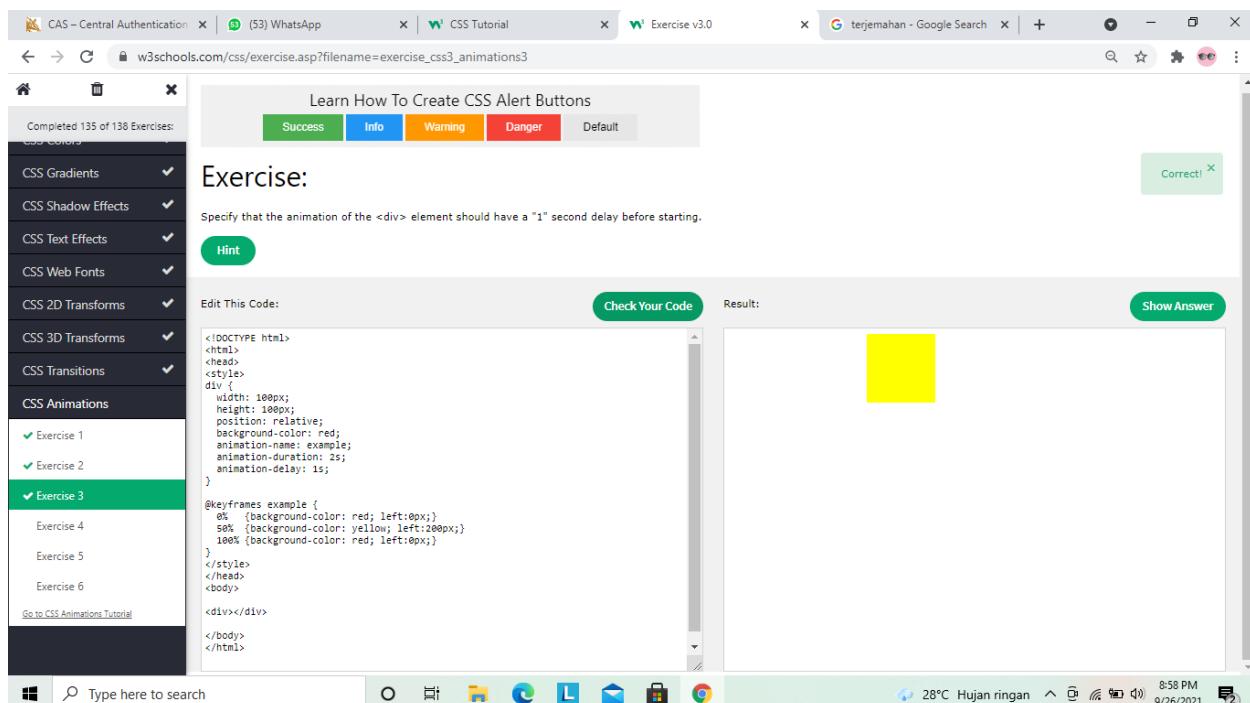
• CSS Animations



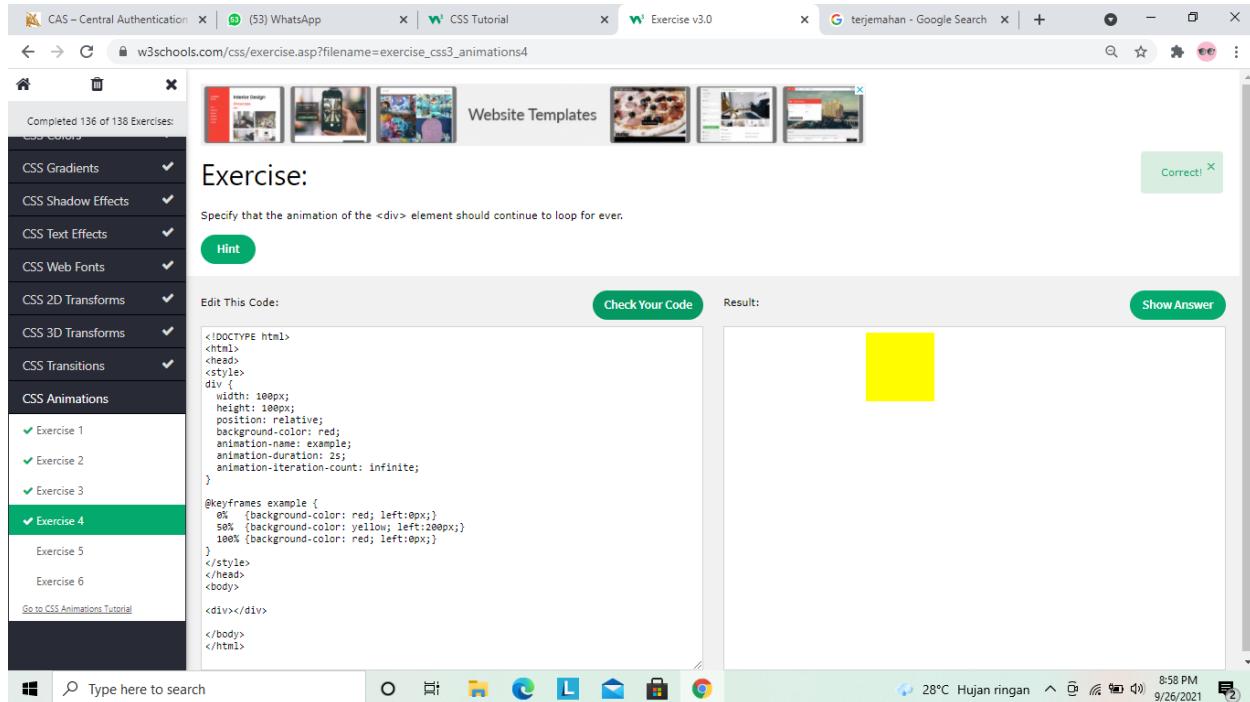
Gambar 1. Exercise 1



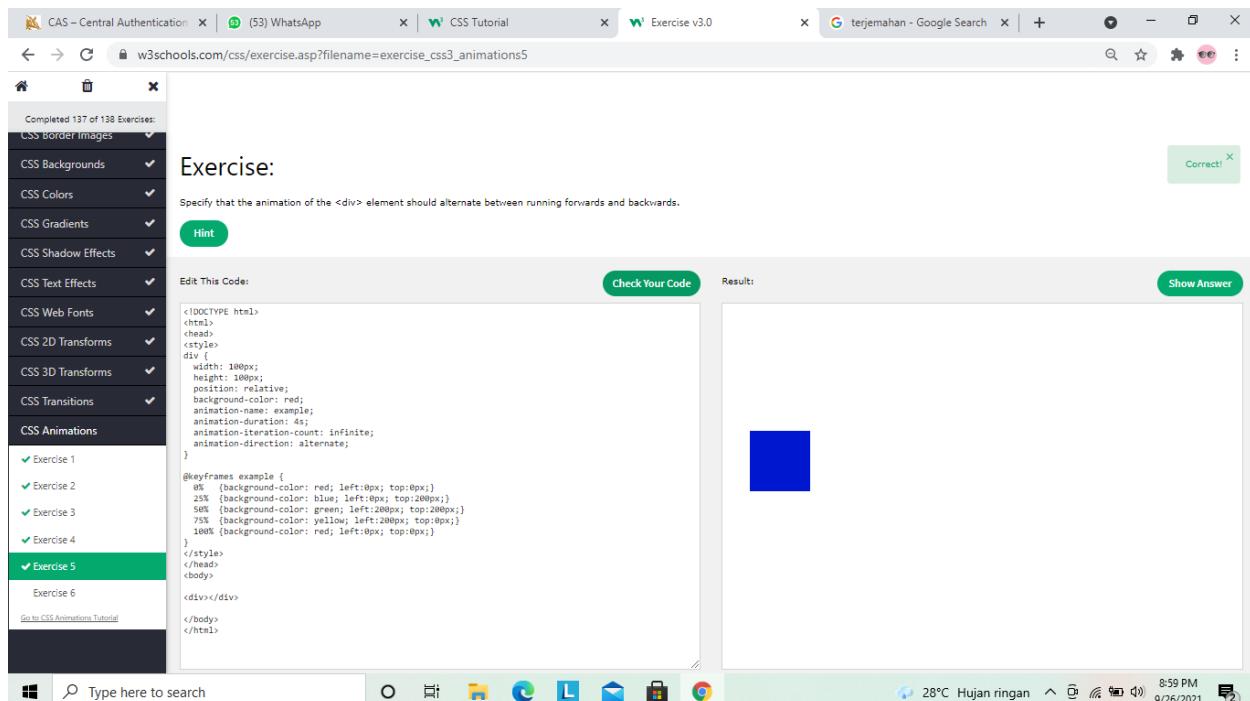
Gambar 2. Exercise 2



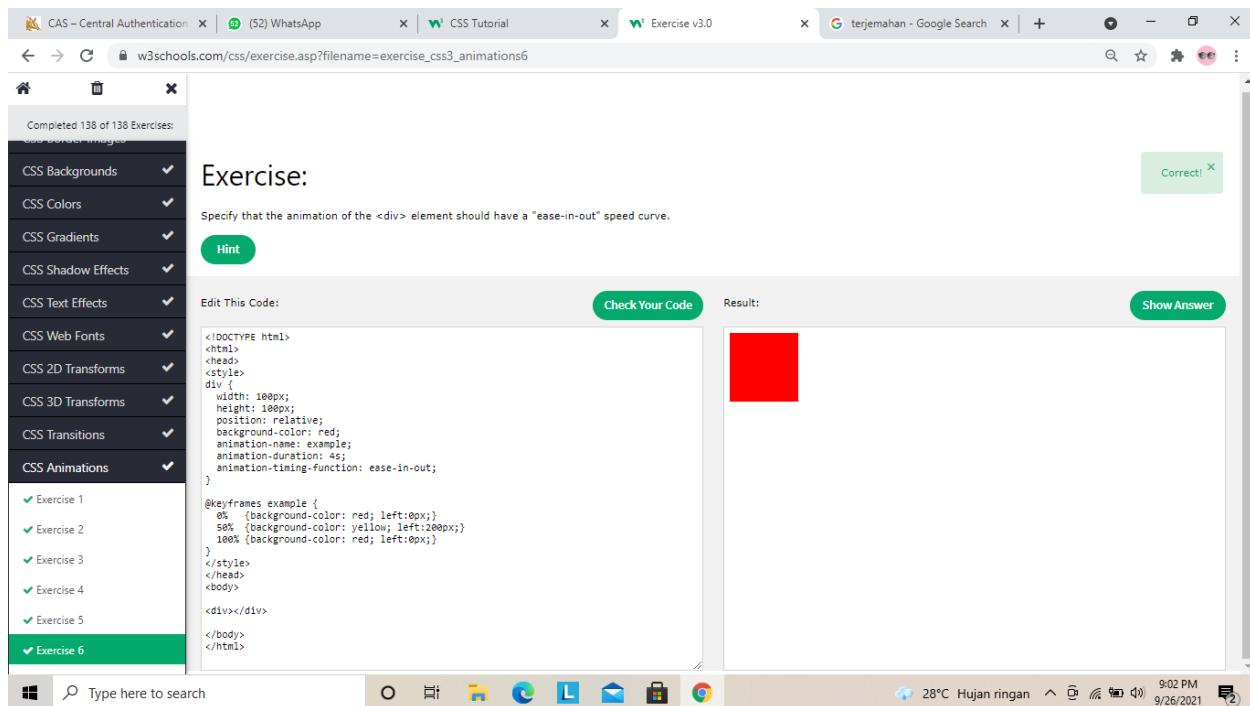
Gambar 3. Exercise 3



Gambar 4. Exercise 4



Gambar 5. Exercise 5



Gambar 6. Exercise 6

Bukti Pengerjaan latihan

