

Invisible Shield 웹 튜터링 보고서

1. HTML - 생활코딩 HTML 코스 - (웹 서버 운영하기 이전까지)

 	글씨 진하게 표시
<u> </u>	밑줄
<h1> </h1> ~ <h6> </h6>	제목
 	줄 바꾸기
<p> </p>	단락
style="margin:~px"	태그와 태그 사이의 여백
	이미지
 	목차
 	번호 부여되는 목차
<title> </title>	웹 페이지 이름
<meta charset="utf-8">	문자 깨짐 방지
<body> </body>	본문
<head> </head>	문서에 대한 정보
<html> </html>	HTML 문서
 	링크
클라이언트 컴퓨터	정보 요청하는 컴퓨터
서버 컴퓨터	요청에 응답하는 컴퓨터

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1html
1 <!doctype html>
2 <html>
3 <head>
4 <title>WEB1 - HTML</title>
5 <meta charset="utf-8">
6 </head>
7 <body>
8 <h1><a href="index.html">WEB</a></h1>
9 <ol>
10 <li><a href="1.html">HTML</a></li>
11 <li><a href="2.html">CSS</a></li>
12 <li><a href="3.html">JavaScript</a></li>
13 </ol>
14 <h2>HTML이란 무엇인가?</h2>
15 <p><a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/HTML" target="blank" title="html specification">Hypertext Markup Language (HTML)</a> is the standard markup language for <strong>creating <u>web</u> pages</strong> and web applications. Web browsers receive HTML documents from a web server or from local storage and render them into multimedia web pages. HTML describes the structure of a web page semantically and originally included cues for the appearance of the document.</p>
16 
17 <p style="margin-top:45px;">HTML elements are the building blocks of HTML pages. With HTML constructs, images and other objects, such as interactive forms, may be embedded into the rendered page. It provides a means to create structured documents denoting structural semantics for text such as headings, paragraphs, lists, links, quotes and other items. HTML elements are delineated by tags, written using angle brackets.</p>
18 </body>
19 </html>

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2html
1 <!doctype html>
2 <html>
3 <head>
4 <title>WEB1 - CSS</title>
5 <meta charset="utf-8">
6 </head>
7 <body>
8 <h1><a href="index.html">WEB</a></h1>
9 <ol>
10 <li><a href="1.html">HTML</a></li>
11 <li><a href="2.html">CSS</a></li>
12 <li><a href="3.html">JavaScript</a></li>
13 </ol>
14 <h2>CSS</h2>
15 <p>Cascading Style Sheets (CSS) is a style sheet language used for describing the presentation of a document written in a markup language like HTML. CSS is a cornerstone technology of the World Wide Web, alongside HTML and JavaScript. CSS is designed to enable the separation of presentation and content, including layout, colors, and fonts. This separation can improve content accessibility, provide more flexibility and control in the specification of presentation characteristics, enable multiple web pages to share formatting by specifying the relevant CSS in a separate .css file, and reduce complexity and repetition in the structural content. Separation of formatting and content also makes it feasible to present the same markup page in different styles for different rendering methods, such as on-screen, in print, by voice (via speech-based browser or screen reader), and on Braille-based tactile devices. CSS also has rules for alternate formatting if the content is accessed on a mobile device.
16 </p>
17 </body>
18 </html>

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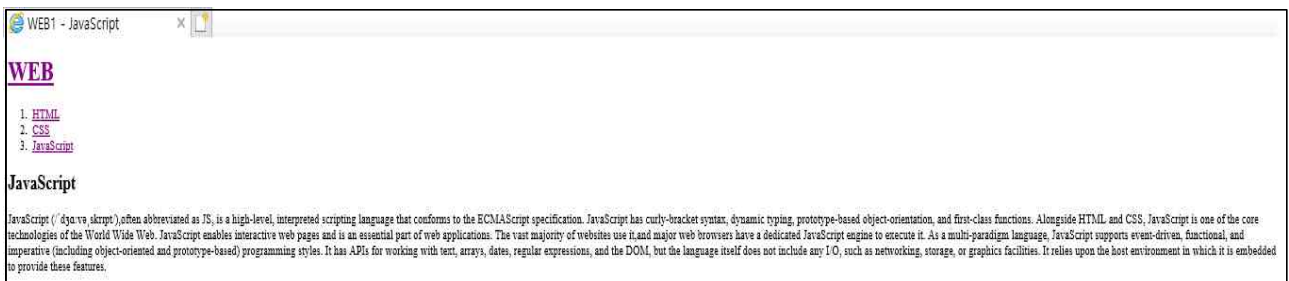
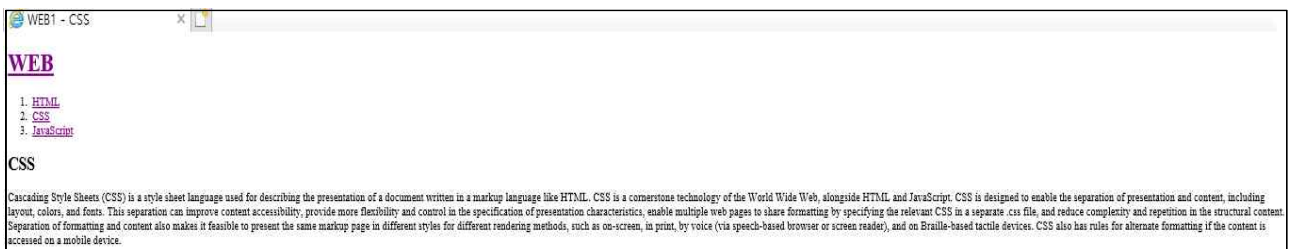
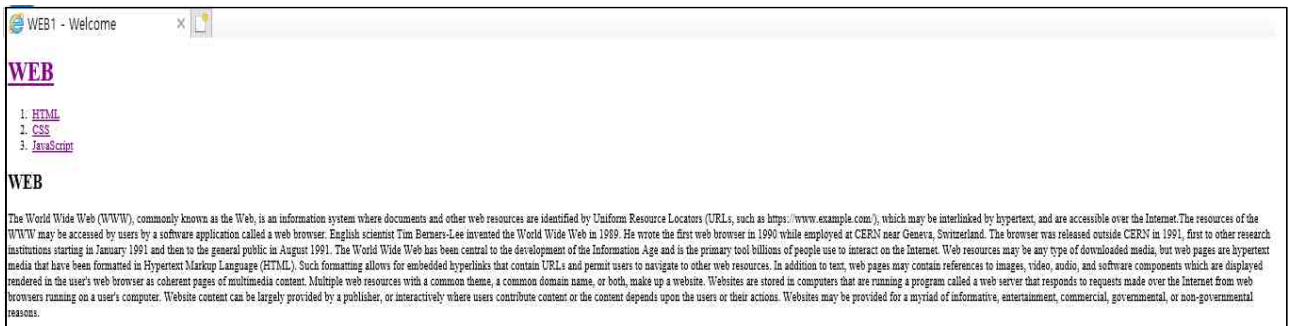
3html
1 <!doctype html>
2 <html>
3 <head>
4 <title>WEB1 - JavaScript</title>
5 <meta charset="utf-8">
6 </head>
7 <body>
8 <h1><a href="index.html">WEB</a></h1>
9 <ol>
10 <li><a href="1.html">HTML</a></li>
11 <li><a href="2.html">CSS</a></li>
12 <li><a href="3.html">JavaScript</a></li>
13 </ol>
14 <h2>JavaScript</h2>
15 <p>JavaScript (often abbreviated as JS, is a high-level, interpreted scripting language that conforms to the ECMAScript specification. JavaScript has curly-bracket syntax, dynamic typing, prototype-based object-orientation, and first-class functions. Alongside HTML and CSS, JavaScript is one of the core technologies of the World Wide Web. JavaScript enables interactive web pages and is an essential part of web applications. The vast majority of websites use it, and major web browsers have a dedicated JavaScript engine to execute it. As a multi-paradigm language, JavaScript supports event-driven, functional, and imperative (including object-oriented and prototype-based) programming styles. It has APIs for working with text, arrays, dates, regular expressions, and the DOM, but the language itself does not include any I/O, such as networking, storage, or graphics facilities. It relies upon the host environment in which it is embedded to provide these features.
16 </p>
17 </body>
18 </html>

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index.html
1 <!doctype html>
2 <html>
3 <head>
4 <title>WEB1 - Welcome</title>
5 <meta charset="utf-8">
6 </head>
7 <body>
8 <h1><a href="index.html">WEB</a></h1>
9 <ol>
10 <li><a href="1.html">HTML</a></li>
11 <li><a href="2.html">CSS</a></li>
12 <li><a href="3.html">JavaScript</a></li>
13 </ol>
14 <h2>WEB</h2>
15 <p>The World Wide Web (WWW), commonly known as the Web, is an information system where documents and other web resources are identified by Uniform Resource Locators (URLs, such as https://www.example.com/), which may be interlinked by hypertext, and are accessible over the Internet. The resources of the WWW may be accessed by users by a software application called a web browser. English scientist Tim Berners-Lee invented the World Wide Web in 1989. He wrote the first web browser in 1990 while employed at CERN near Geneva, Switzerland. The browser was released outside CERN in 1991, first to other research institutions starting in January 1991 and then to the general public in August 1991. The World Wide Web has been central to the development of the Information Age and is the primary tool billions of people use to interact on the Internet. Web resources may be any type of downloaded media, but web pages are hypertext media that have been formatted in Hypertext Markup Language (HTML). Such formatting allows for embedded hyperlinks that contain URLs and permit users to navigate to other web resources. In addition to text, web pages may contain references to images, video, audio, and software components which are displayed rendered in the user's web browser as coherent pages of multimedia content. Multiple web resources with a common theme, a common domain name, or both, make up a website. Websites are stored in computers that are running a program called a web server that responds to requests made over the Internet from web browsers running on a user's computer. Website content can be largely provided by a publisher, or interactively where users contribute content or the content depends upon the users or their actions. Websites may be provided for a myriad of informative, entertainment, commercial, governmental, or non-governmental reasons.
16 </p>
17 </body>
18 </html>

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2. Git - 생활코딩 Git

