


- 예제1) HTML 작성¹⁾



The Code Magazine

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The Basic Language of the Web: HTML



Posted by **Laura Jones** on Monday, June 21st 2027

```
<!-- HTML5 DOCTYPE -->
<html>
  <!-- HEAD -->
  <head>
    <meta charset="UTF-8">
    <title>The Code Magazine</title>
    <link rel="stylesheet" href="css/style.css">
  </head>
  <!-- BODY -->
  <body>
    <!-- HEADER -->
    <div class="header">
      <div class="header-top">
        <div class="container">
          <div class="row">
            <div class="col-md-12">
              <h1>The Code Magazine</h1>
            </div>
          </div>
        </div>
      </div>
      <div class="header-bottom">
        <div class="container">
          <div class="row">
            <div class="col-md-12">
              <div class="header-bottom-content">
                <div class="row">
                  <div class="col-md-6">
                    <h2>Welcome to The Code Magazine</h2>
                  </div>
                  <div class="col-md-6">
                    <h2>We're here to help you learn</h2>
                  </div>
                </div>
              </div>
            </div>
          </div>
        </div>
      </div>
    </div>
    <!-- MAIN -->
    <div class="main">
      <div class="main-top">
        <div class="container">
          <div class="row">
            <div class="col-md-12">
              <h2>Our Features</h2>
            </div>
          </div>
        </div>
      </div>
      <div class="main-bottom">
        <div class="container">
          <div class="row">
            <div class="col-md-12">
              <div class="main-bottom-content">
                <div class="row">
                  <div class="col-md-6">
                    <h3>Feature 1</h3>
                    <p>This is a feature description.</p>
                  </div>
                  <div class="col-md-6">
                    <h3>Feature 2</h3>
                    <p>This is a feature description.</p>
                  </div>
                </div>
              </div>
            </div>
          </div>
        </div>
      </div>
    </div>
    <!-- FOOTER -->
    <div class="footer">
      <div class="container">
        <div class="row">
          <div class="col-md-12">
            <div class="footer-content">
              <div class="row">
                <div class="col-md-6">
                  <h3>Footer 1</h3>
                  <p>This is a footer description.</p>
                </div>
                <div class="col-md-6">
                  <h3>Footer 2</h3>
                  <p>This is a footer description.</p>
                </div>
              </div>
            </div>
          </div>
        </div>
      </div>
    </div>
  </body>
</html>
```

All modern websites and web applications are built using three *fundamental* technologies: HTML, CSS and JavaScript. These are the languages of the web.

In this post, let's focus on HTML. We will learn what HTML is all about, and why you too should learn it.

What is HTML?

HTML stands for **H**yper**T**ext **M**arkup **L**anguage. It's a markup language that web developers use to structure and describe the content of a webpage (not a programming language).

HTML consists of elements that describe different types of content: paragraphs, links, headings, images, video, etc. Web browsers understand HTML and render HTML code as websites.

In HTML, each element is made up of 3 parts:

1. The opening tag
2. The closing tag
3. The actual element

You can learn more at [MDN Web Docs](#).


Why should you learn HTML?

There are countless reasons for learning the fundamental language of the web. Here are 5 of them:

- To be able to use the fundamental web dev language
- To hand-craft beautiful websites instead of relying on tools like Wordpress or Wix
- To build web applications
- To impress friends
- To have fun 😊


Hopefully you learned something new here. See you next time!

Related posts



[How to Learn Web Development](#)

By Jonas Schmedtmann



[The Unknown Powers of CSS](#)

- #: 미지정 경로
- : 기울이기
- : bold, 굵은 글자
- ol: Ordered List
 - <ol type="num">텍스트
- ul: Unordered List
 - 텍스트

¹ 소스코드는 Github에 index 파일로 정리

- 예제2)
- Style tag
 - margin : 외부 여백
 - padding : 내부 여백
 - border : 선의 종류, 두께, 색상
 - 종류 : "border: dotted" , dashed, solid, double, inset, outset
 - <style="border: dotted">
 - 두께 : border-width:10px
 - 두께지정 : border-top, left, right, bottom
 - {border-top-width:5px}
 - 색상 : border-color:blue
 - { border-left-color:yellow;}
 - 다중지정가능 : {border: 5px red solid;} - 순서상관없음

- HTML과 CSS의 연동

```
<link href="style.css" rel="stylesheet">
```

동일 디렉토리에 style.css 파일 생성

- style.css와 연결, relation stylesheet

- HTML 각 파트별(head, body) 연동

```
body{
  color: #444;
  font-family: sans-serif;
  border-top: 10px solid #1098ad;
  position: relative;
}
```

CSS를 적용할 파트명 {내용} : 위 내용은 가장 기본 설정

```
.container{
  width: 800px;
  margin: 0 auto;
  /* margin-right: auto;
  margin-left: auto; */
}

.main-header{
  background-color: #f7f7f7;
  padding: 20px 40px;
  /* padding-left: 40px;
  padding-right: 40px;
  padding-bottom: 20px; */
  margin-bottom: 60px;
  /* height: 80px; */
}
```

- margin 과 padding 은 주석처럼 세부적으로 작성하지 않아도 가능
- .container / .main-header : class로 지정

- Class (object 지정) : 설정된 코드의 집합 #메모리의 포인터 기능

```
<body>
  <header class="main-header">
    <h1> The Code Magazine</h1>
```

HTML - body

- HTML > body - header class="main-header"와
CSS > body.main-header 를 연결

- 예제(3,4)


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By Matilda



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- ul, ol, li : first, last-child 설정 가능

```
ul,
ol{margin-right: 50px; margin-bottom: 10px;}
li:first-child{font-weight: bold;}
li{font-size: 20px; margin-bottom: 10px;}
li:last-child{margin-bottom: 0px;font-style: italic}
```

- li 앞의 ▪ 이 나타나지 않음

```
.related{list-style: none;}
```

- # : id 나 font가 지정되지 않은 사항에 대한 style 정의

```
#author{
  font-style: italic;
  font-size:18px
}
```

- a : href와 관련된 style 정의

```
a:link {color: #777; text-decoration:none}
a:visited {color: #1098ad}
a:hover {color: orange; font-weight: bold; text-decoration: underline orange;}
a:active {background-color: black; font-style: italic; }
```

- link : 기본상태 / visited : 방문이후 / hover : 마우스 올렸을때 / active : 실행중