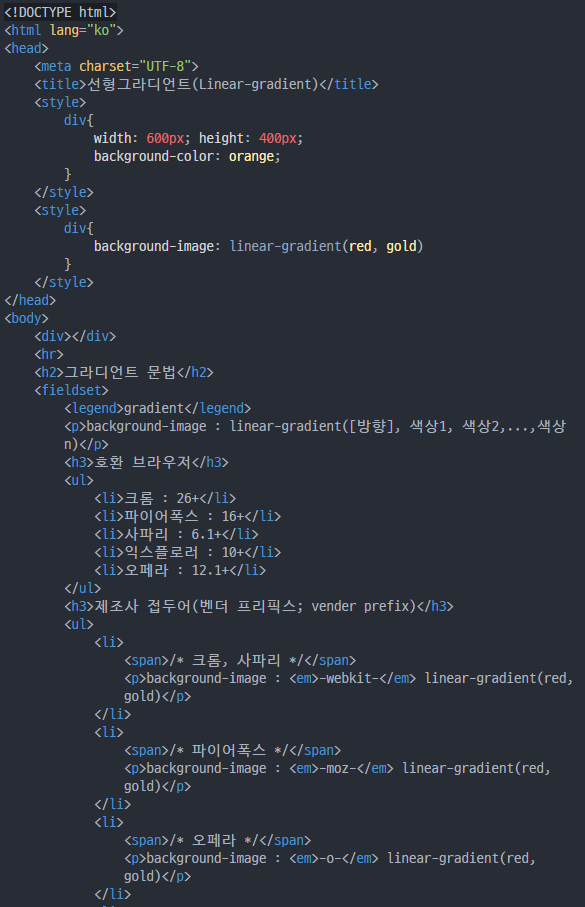
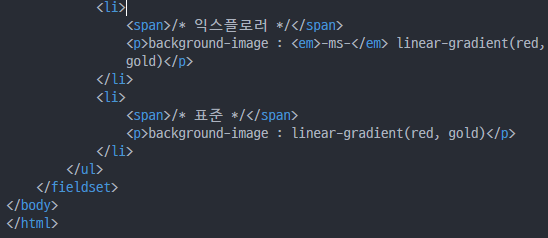
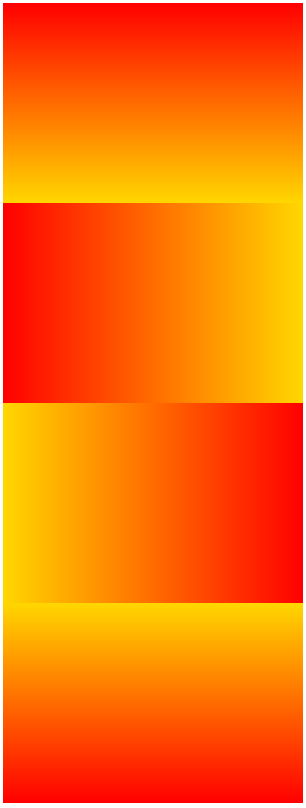
**그라디언트**

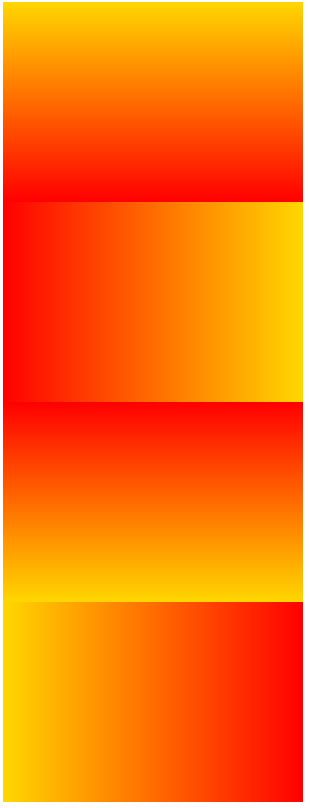
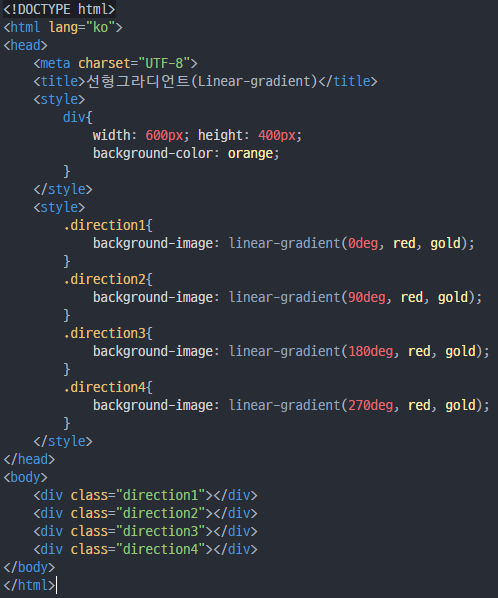


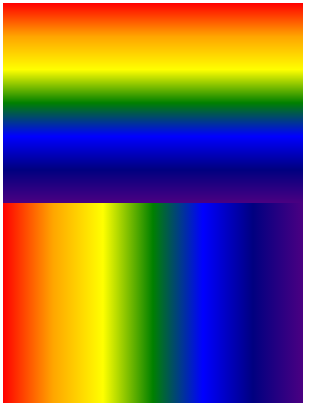
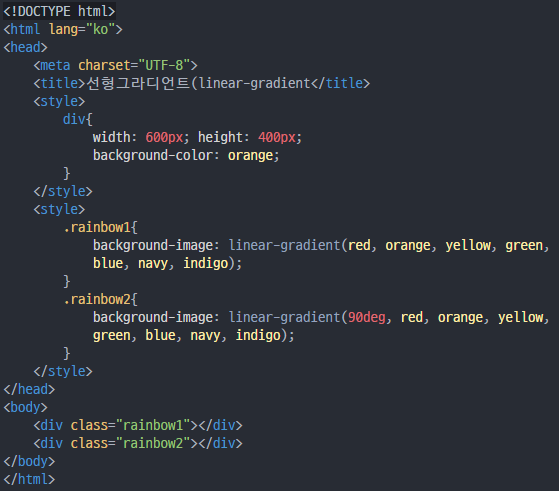


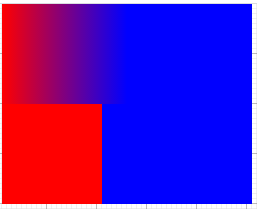
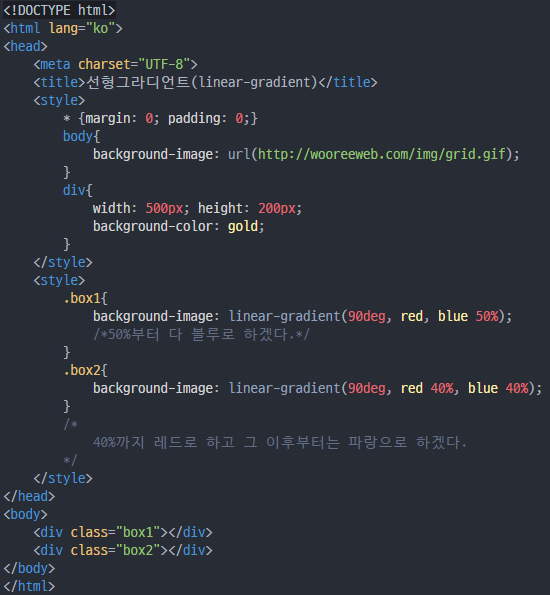


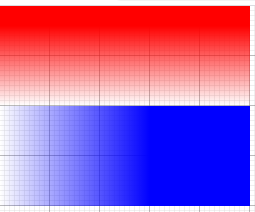
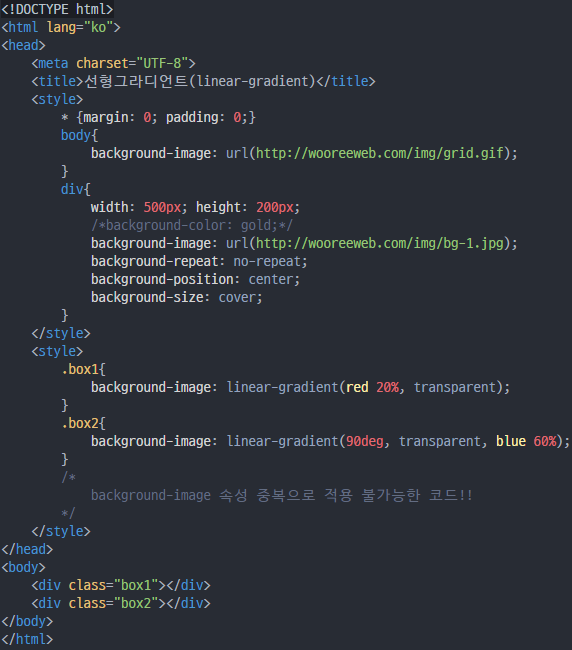




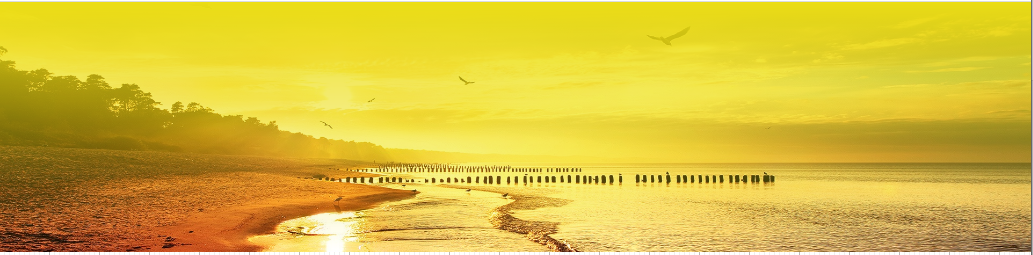


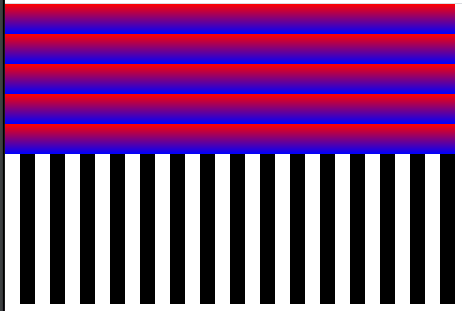
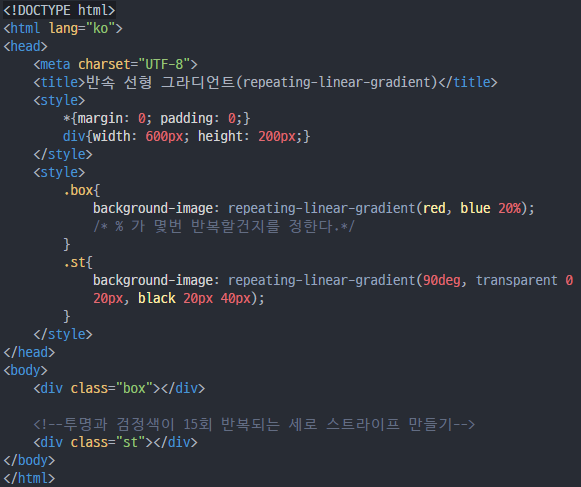


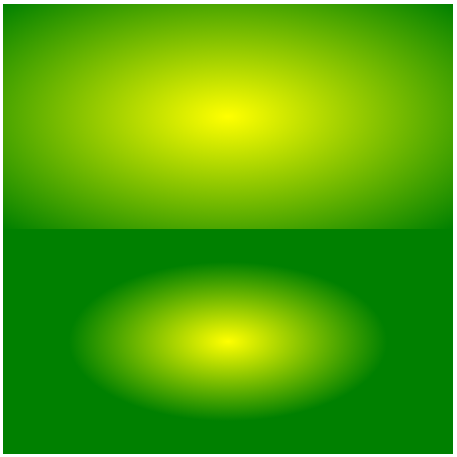
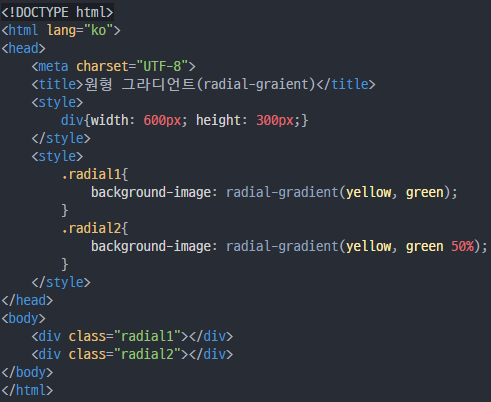






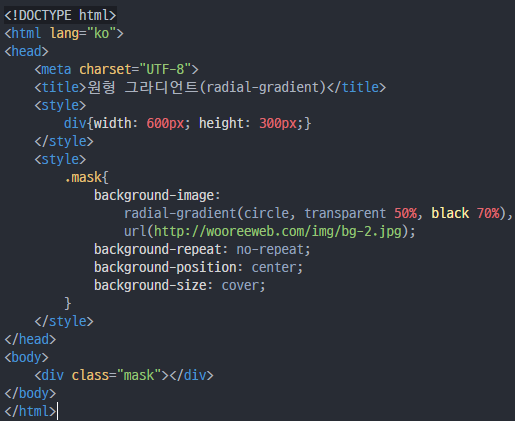


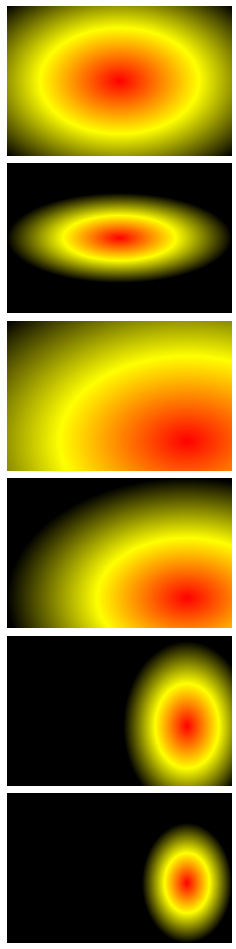






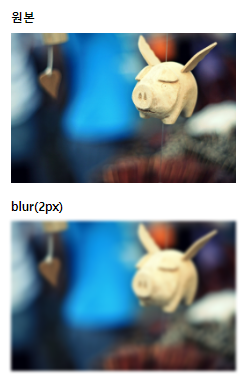
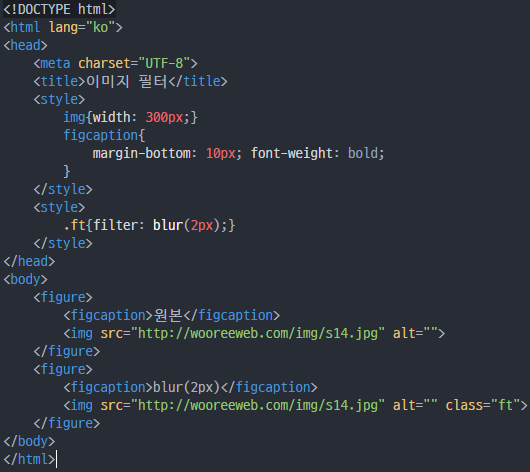




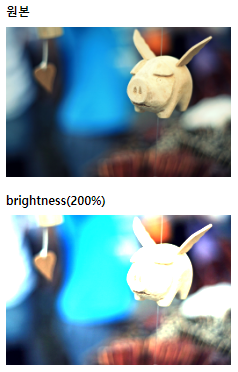


**이미지필터**

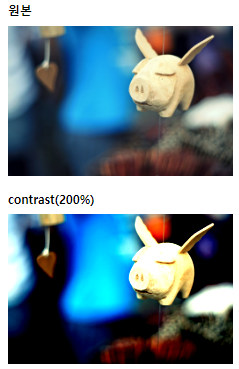
흐림



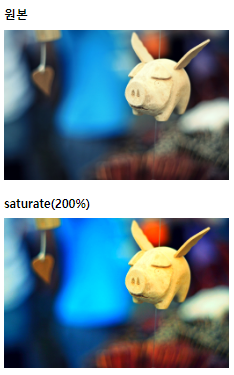
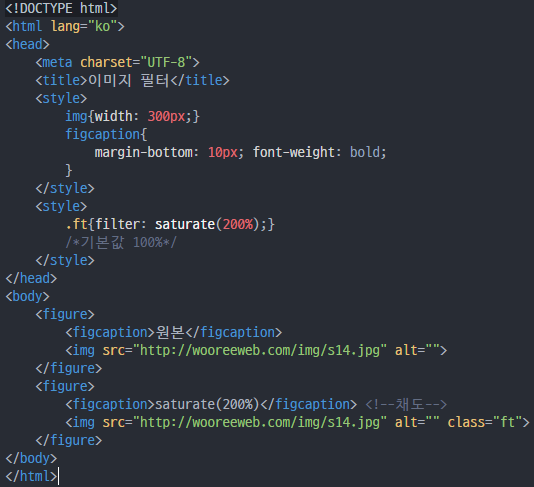
명도



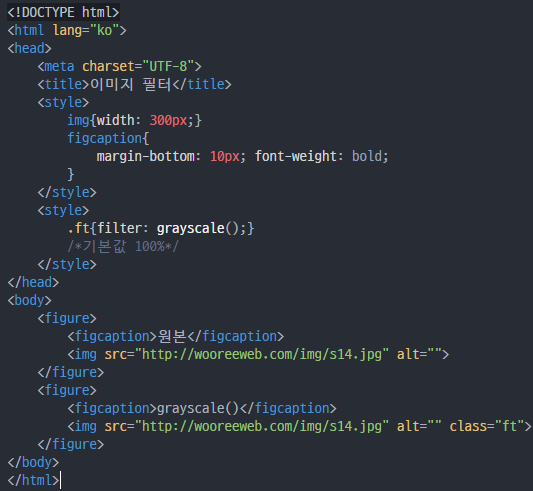
대비



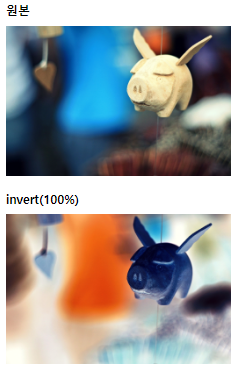
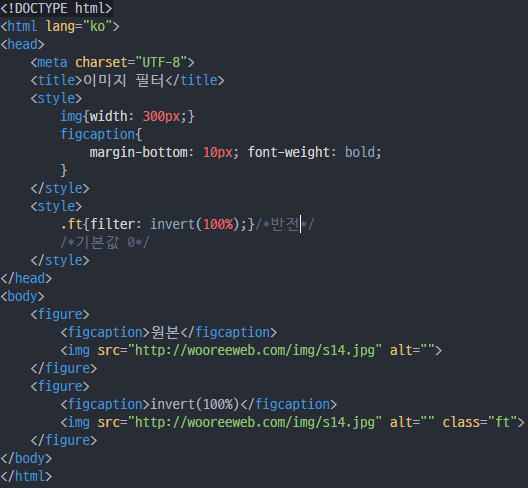
채도



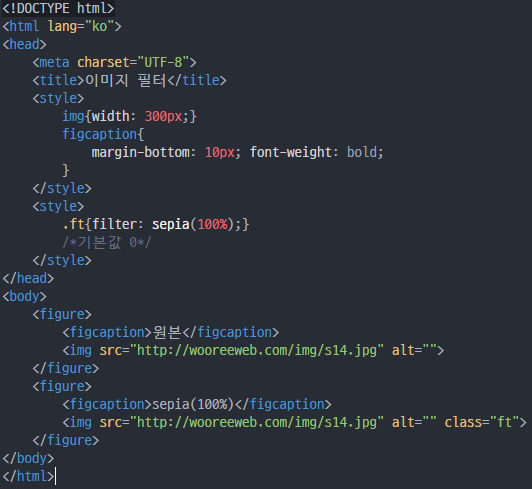
흑백



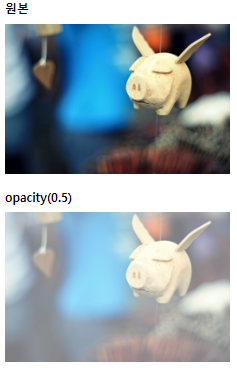
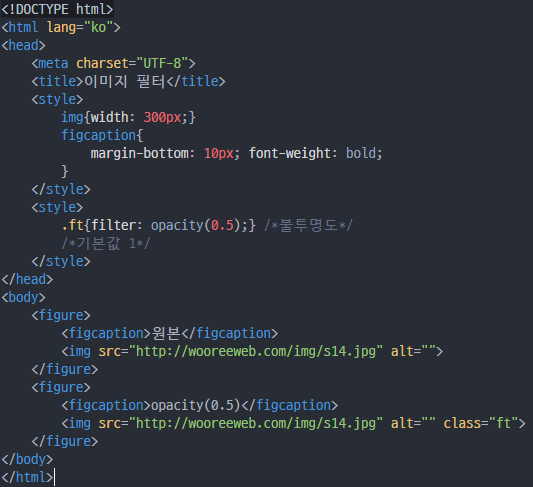
반전



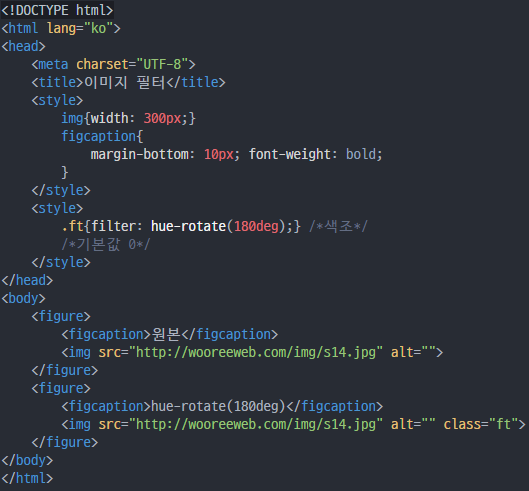
세피아



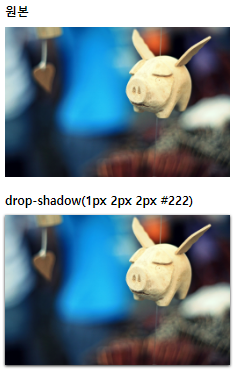
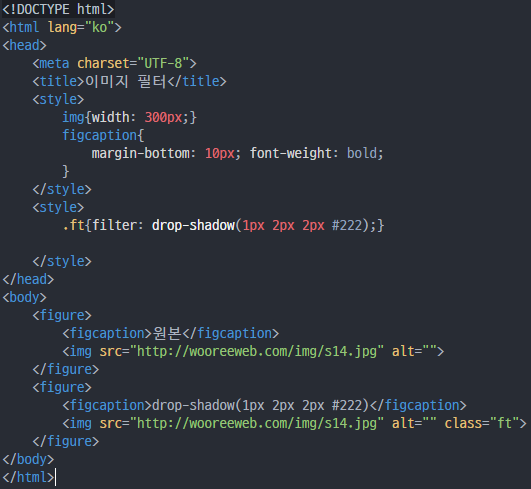
불투명도



색조



그림자



**플로팅 레이아웃**

플로팅 기법

블록 요소를 가로로 배치하기 위해 생겼다.

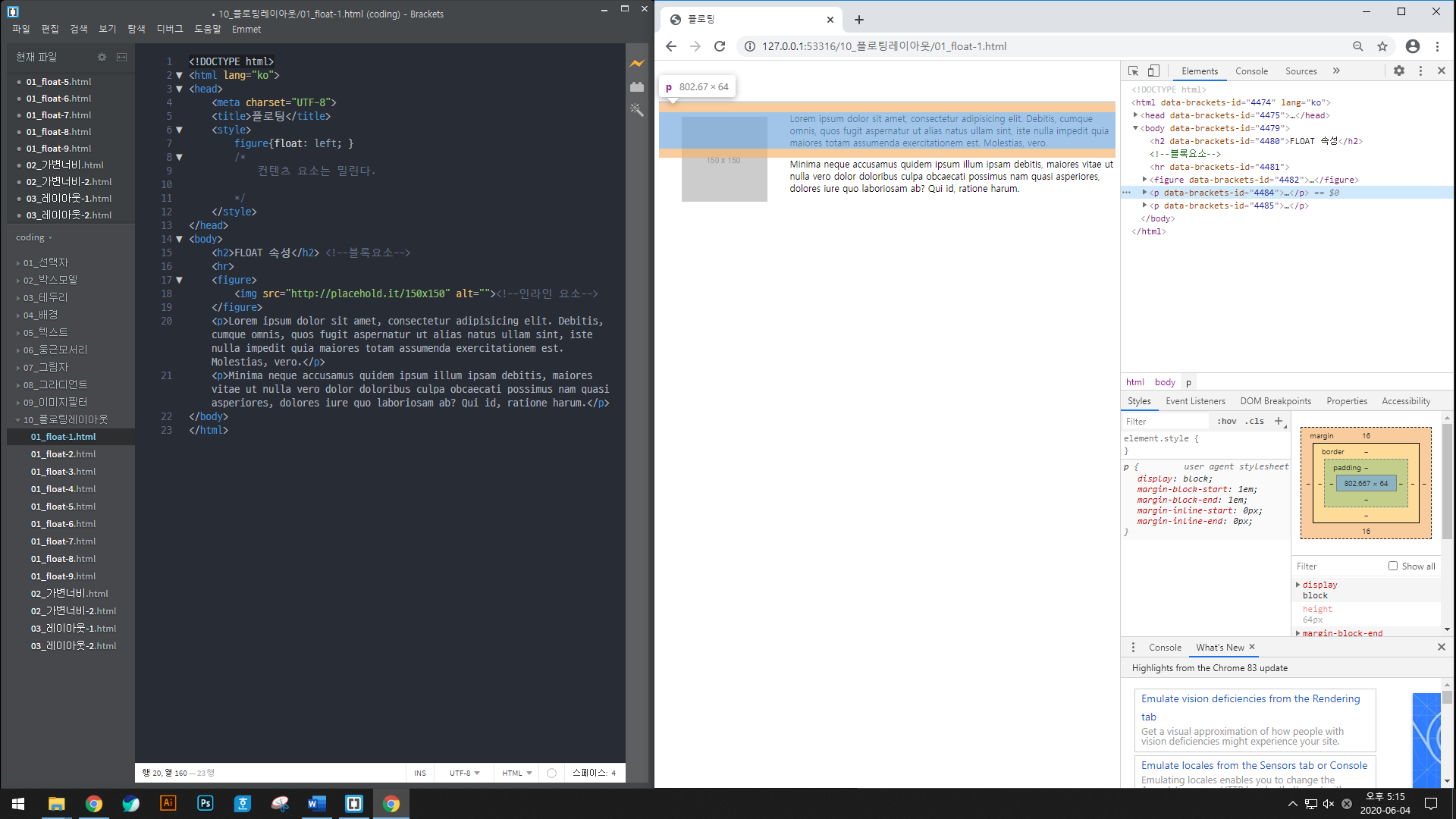
인라인 요소의 좌우 여백을 없애기 위해 사용한다.

Img나 a 태그는 인라인요소 이지만 display:block으로 바꾸면 블록 요소가 된다.

Float은 부유하다(둥둥 뜨다) 라는 뜻이 있다.

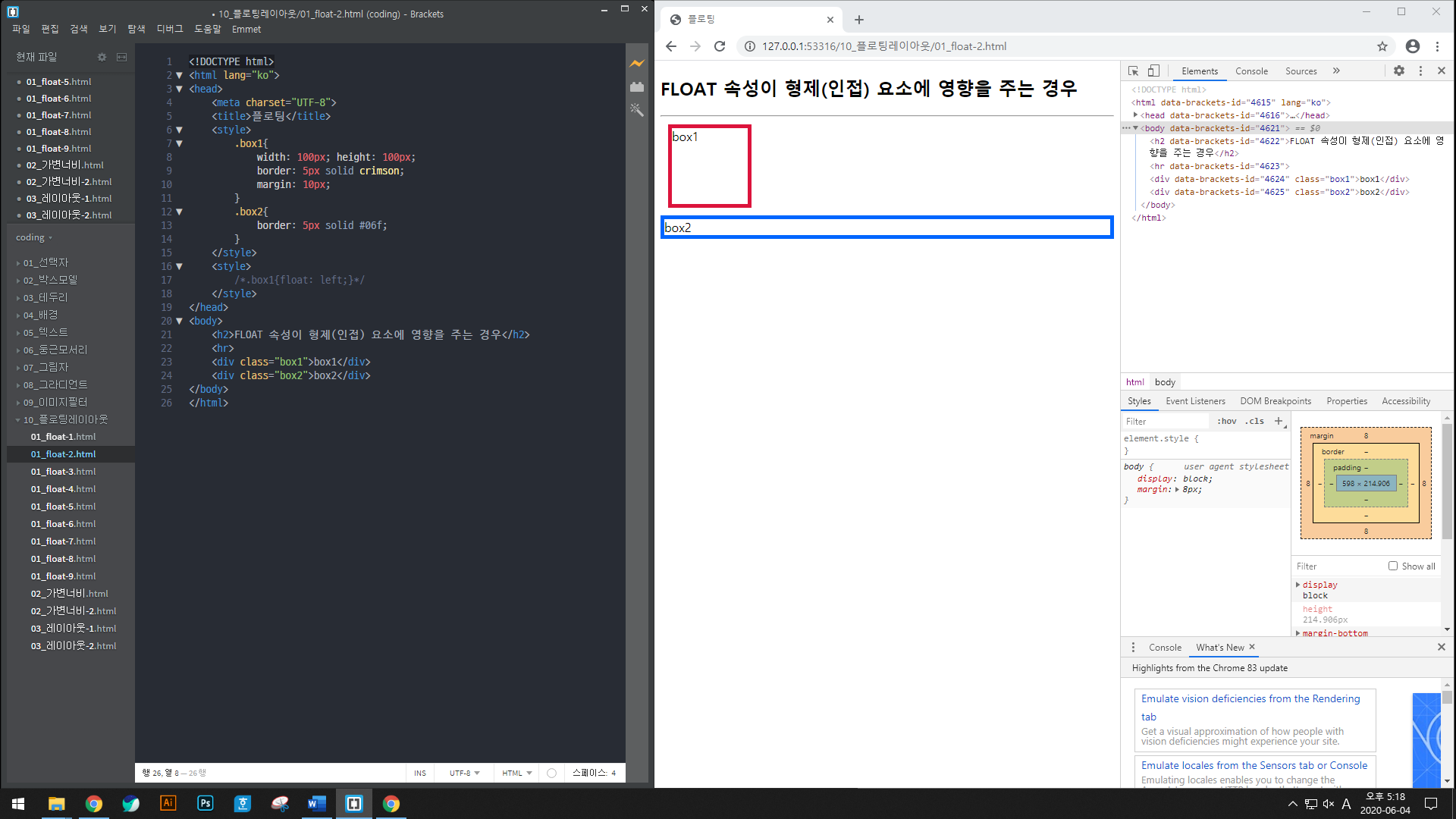
Float과 clear는 세트로 다닌다.

float으로 인해 뜬 자리로 다른 요소가 들어오는데 그때 clear를 해줘야 빈자리로 들어오지 않는다.

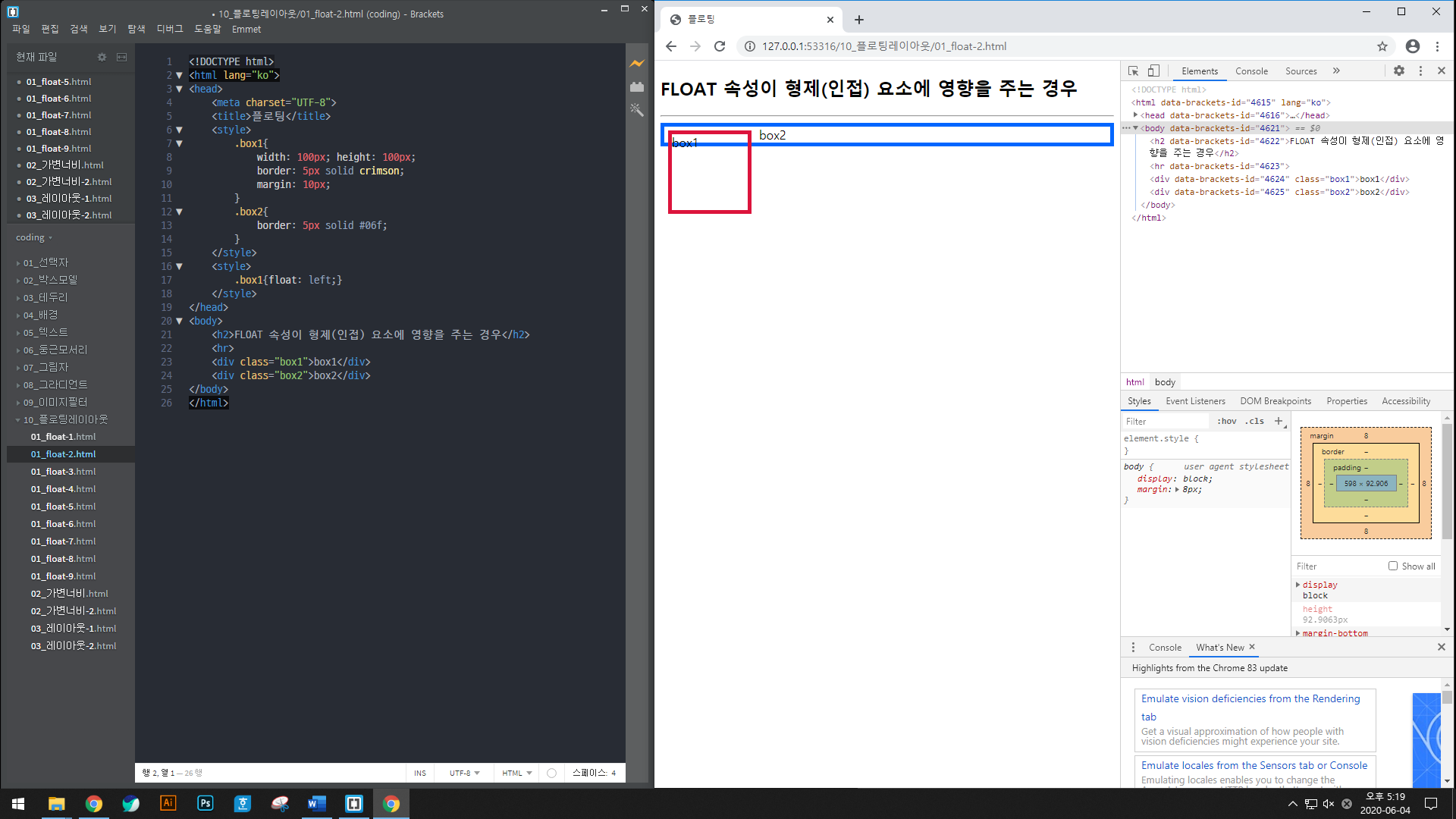


p태그가 다 차지하고 있는 걸 볼 수 있다. – 컨텐츠 요소는 밀린다.

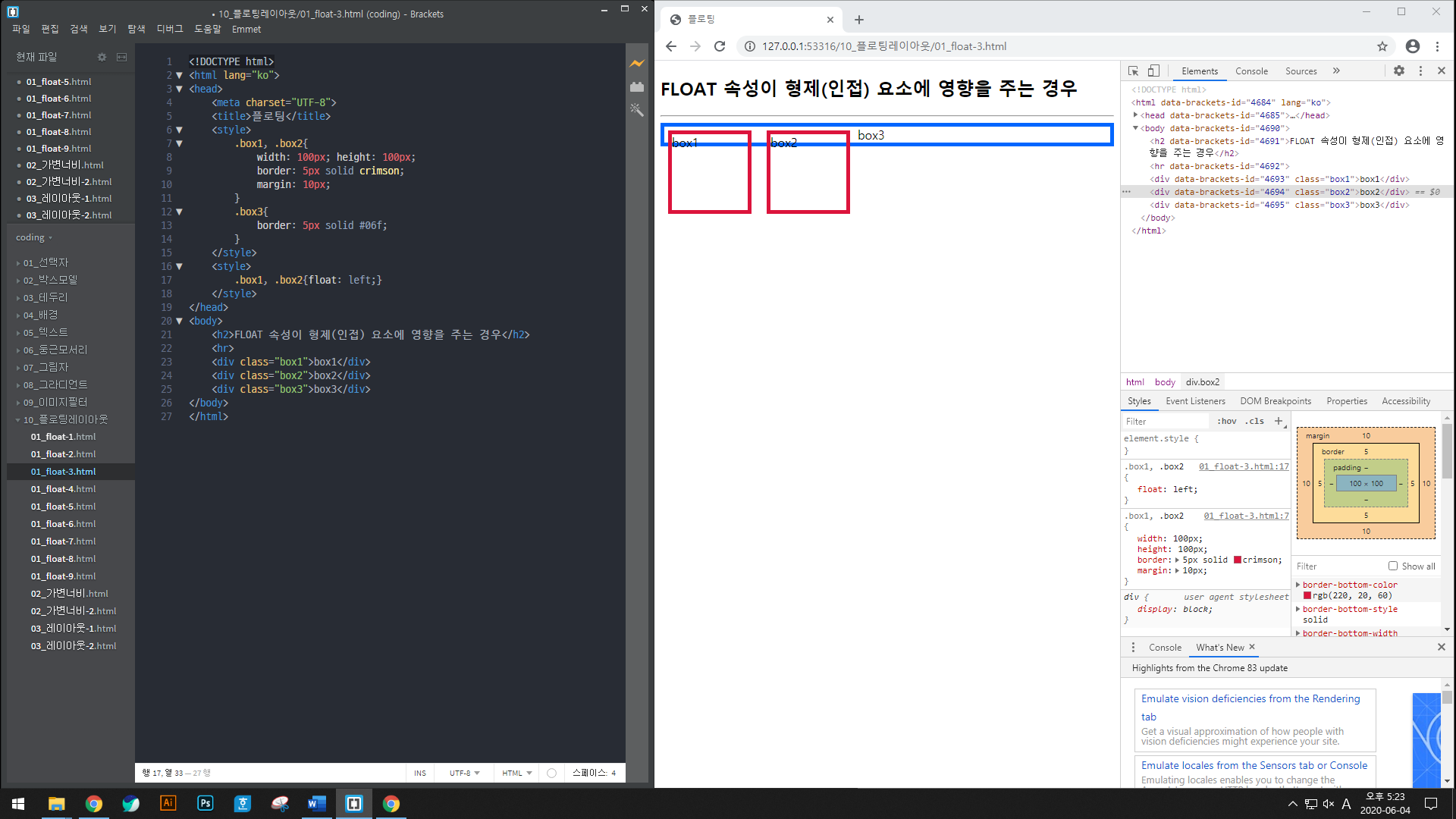
웹은 텍스트가 중요한 요소이다 그렇기 때문에 겹치는 부분을 최소화하려고 한다.



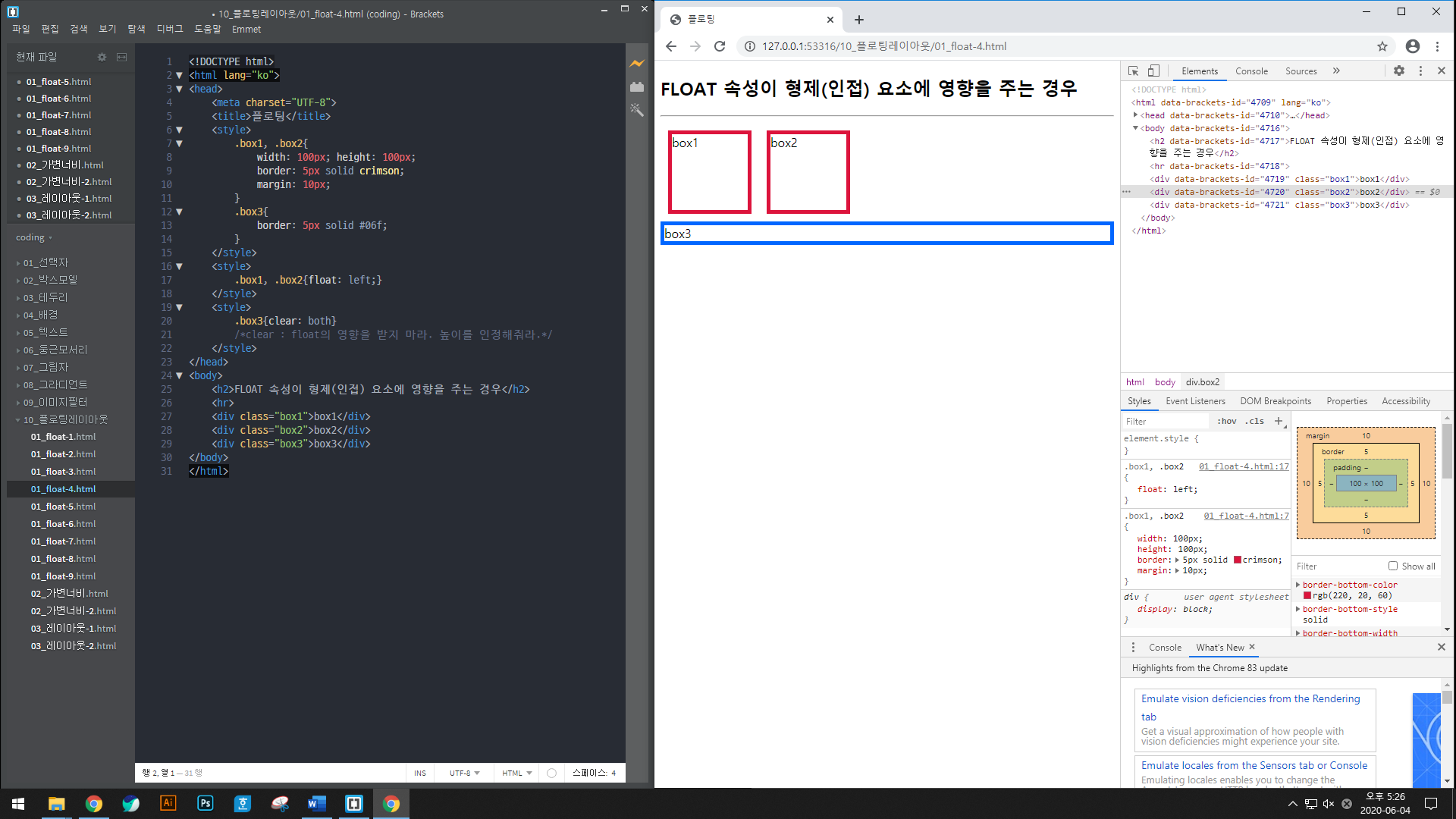
Float을 하기전에는 블록 요소이기 때문에 한 줄 씩 차지한다.



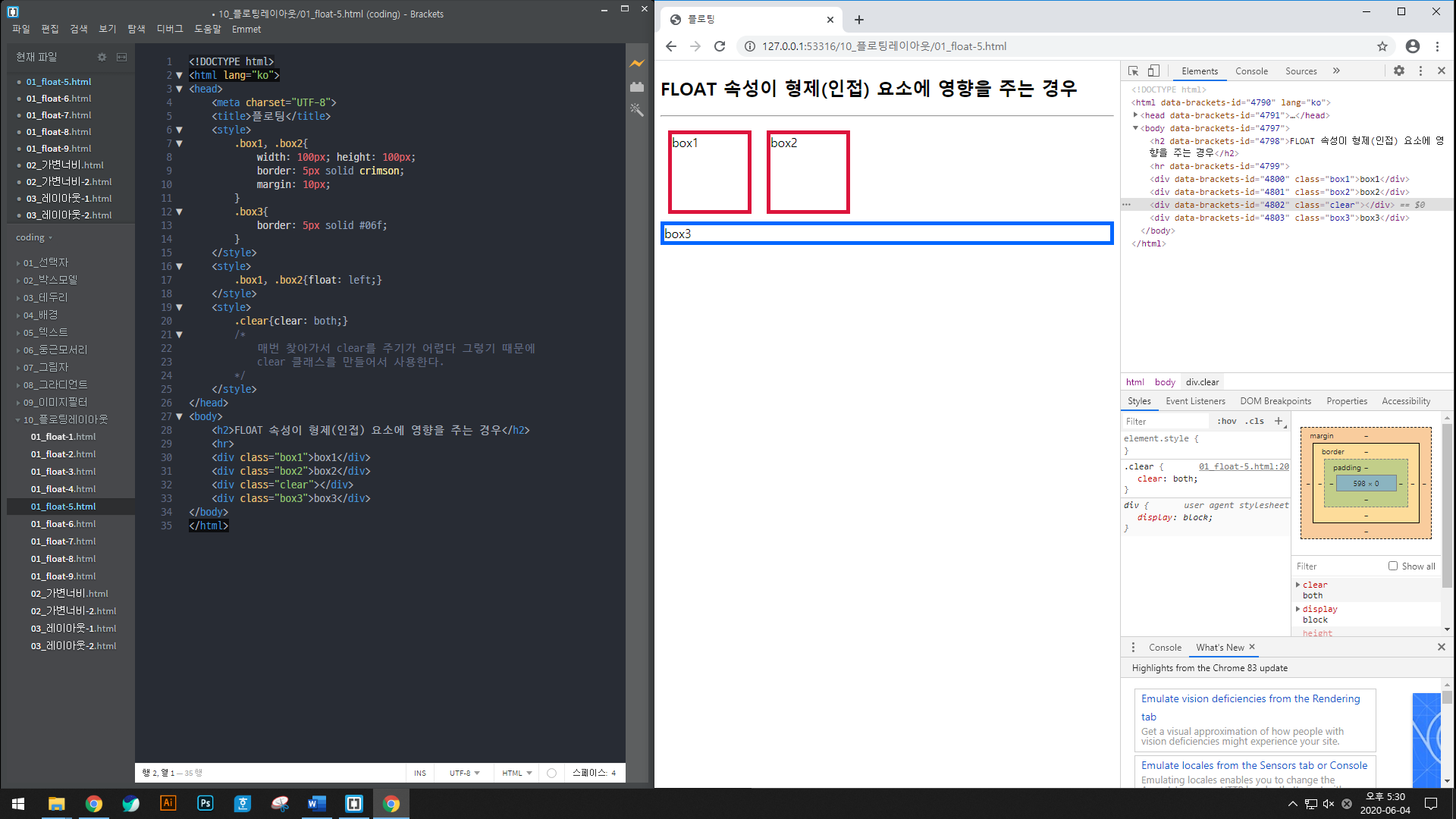
Float을 해주면 box1이 뜨고 그 자리로 box2가 들어간다.



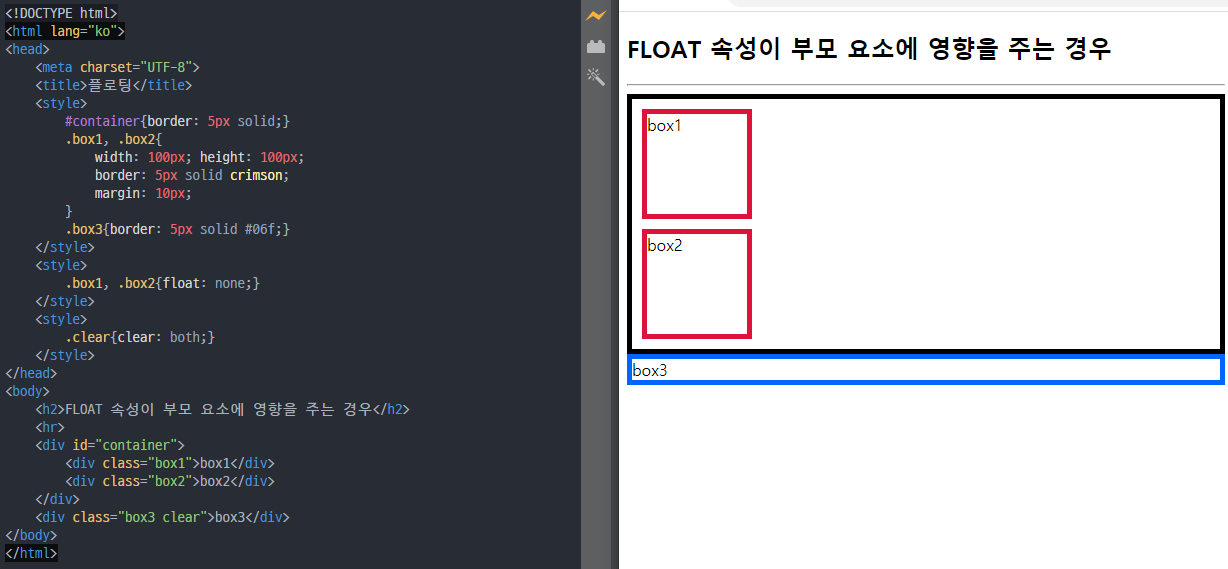
Box1, 과 box2가 둘 다 떠있기 때문에 옆으로 정렬 된다.

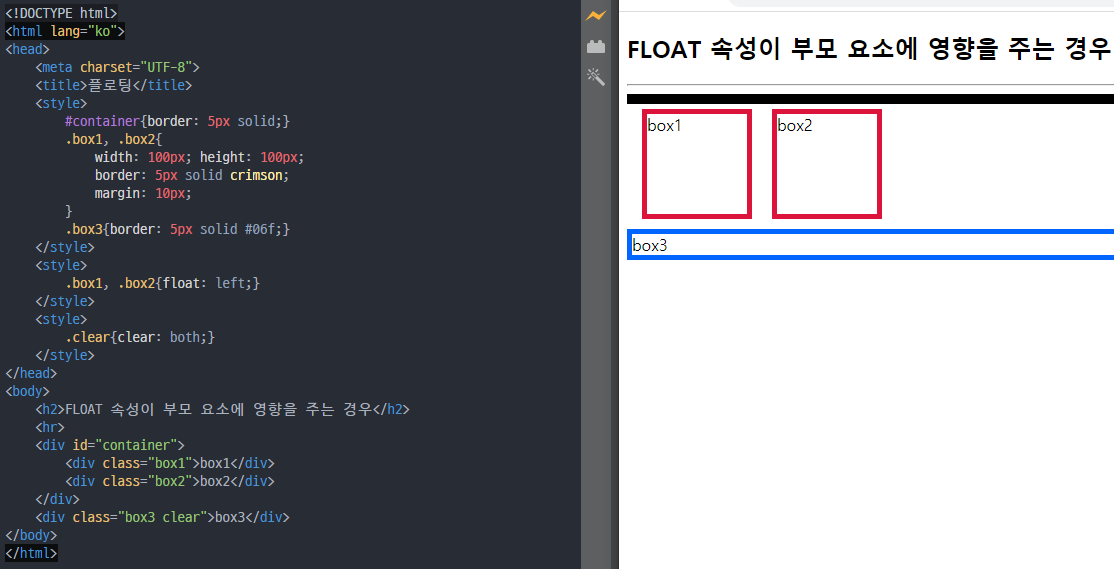


플로팅을 적용하면 플로팅은 형제간의 영향을 준다. 가장 마지막 요소(밑으로 내릴 요소,세로로 배치할 경우)에 clear:both를 해준다.

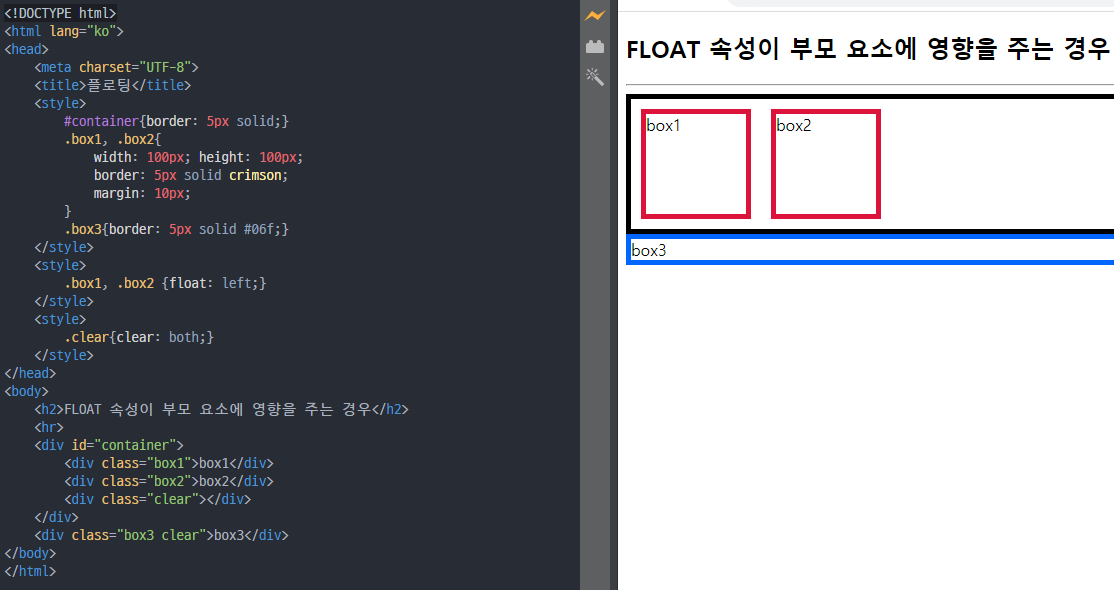


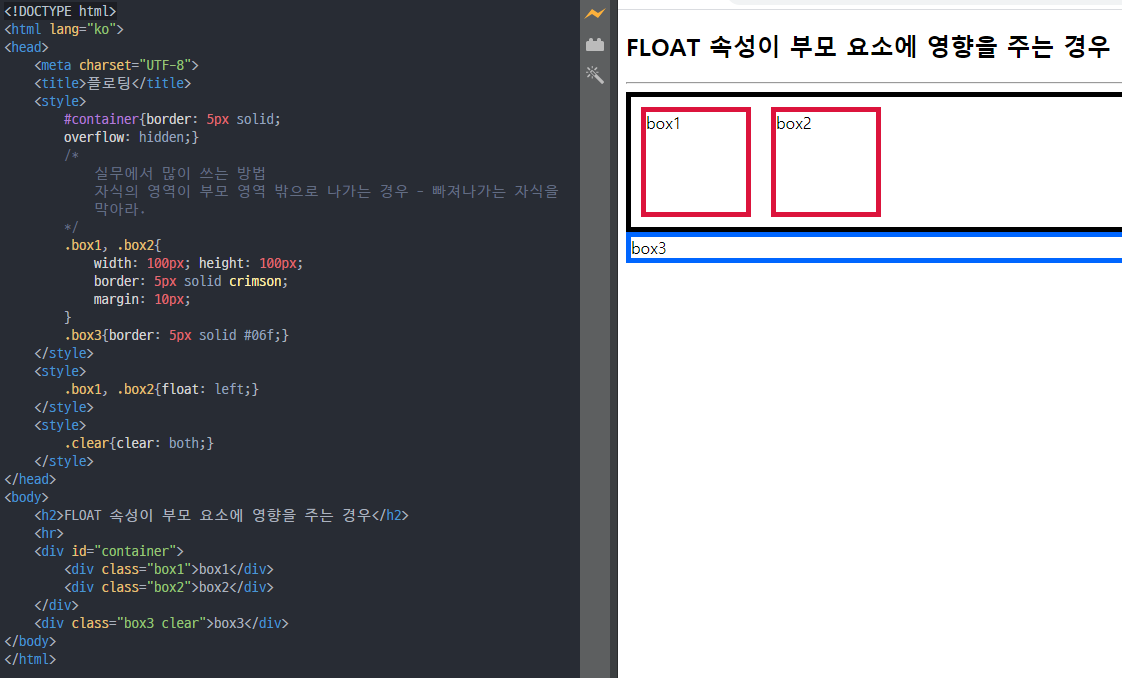
비어 있는 태그가 많아진다.



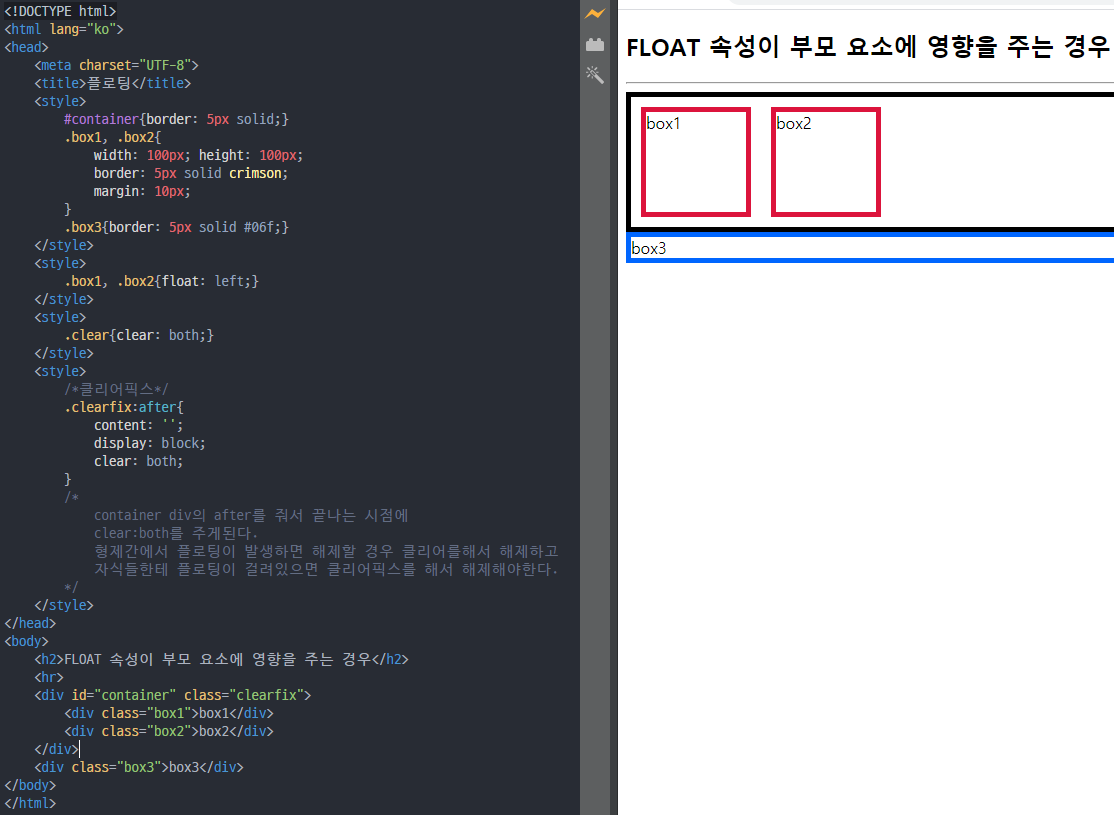


Float:left를 하면 container의 높이가 없어져서 닫혀버린다.





실무에서 많이 쓰는 방법



클리어픽스!!!! 중요하다!!



