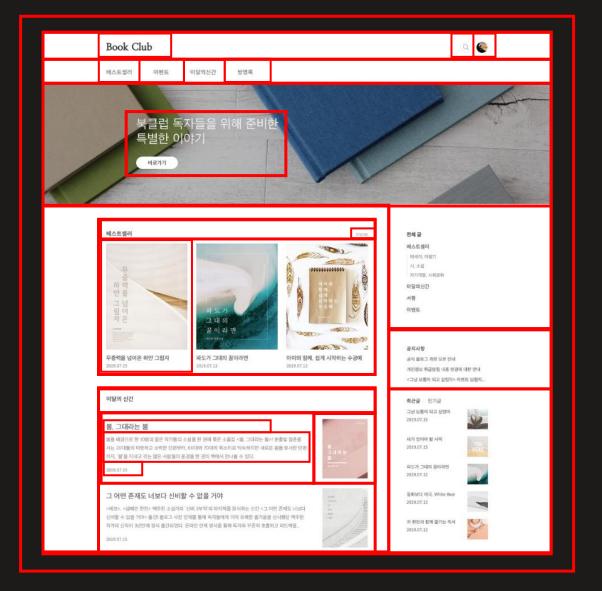
3강 CSS 심화 교육

CSS 레이아웃



CSS 레이아웃 종류

- 1. display
- 2. position
- 3. float
- 4. flex
- 5. grid



display 요소를 어떻게? 보여줄지 결정

inline

나는 inline입니다 나는 inline입니다

- 새로운 요소 생성 시 같은 줄에 표시
- 태그 종류 : <a>, ,
- 태그로 감싸진 내용만큼만 영역 차지
- width, height & margin-top,bottom 변경 불가

display 요소를 어떻게? 보여줄지 결정

block

나는 block입니다 나는 block입니다

- 너비를 100%로 가짐 = 개별 요소마다 줄 바꿈
- 태그 종류 : <h1>, , <div>
- 내용과 별개로 자신의 영역을 가짐
- width, height, margin, padding 변경 가능
- text-align 적용 가능

display 요소를 어떻게? 보여줄지 결정

inline-block

```
inline-block inline-block inline-block

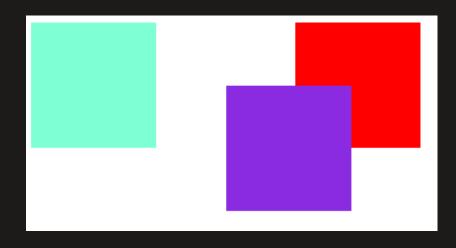
display: inline-block;
```

- inline과 block의 특성을 모두 가짐
- 줄을 바꾸지 않음
- block 처럼 width, height를 가짐
- 상하 margin, padding이 레이아웃에 유효



position 요소의 위치 결정

relative : 상대적인 위치 (원래 요소 기준)



```
.b2 {
    width: 100px;
    height: 100px;
    display: inline-block;
    background-color:blueviolet;
    position: relative;
    left: 50px;
    top: 50px;
}
```

position _{요소의 위치 결정}

absolute : 절대적인 위치 (가장 가까운 부모 기준) 전체적인 흐름에서 벗어나 위치 변경



```
.b2 {
    width: 100px;
    height: 100px;
    display: inline-block;
    background-color:blueviolet;
    position: absolute;
    left: 40px;
    top: 20px;
}
```

position _{요소의 위치 결정}

fixed : 고정된 위치

sticky : 특정 위치에 도착하면 고정

```
.b2 {
                                   .b2 {
   width: 100px;
                                       width: 100px;
    height: 100px;
                                       height: 100px;
    display: inline-block;
                                       display: inline-block;
    background-color:blueviolet;
                                       background-color:blueviolet;
    position: fixed;
                                       position: sticky;
   left: 50px;
                                      left: 50px;
                                      top: 30px;
   top: 30px;
```



position 요소의 위치 결정

z-index

```
z-index = 1;
z-index
= 100;
```

숫자가 클수록 위로 올라가고 작을수록 아래로 내려감 속성이 없으면 z-index : 0 으로 취급



float 기본적인 문서 흐름의 배치에서 벗어나는 것 => margin을 무시하는 것

Lorem Ipsum is simply dummy text of the printing and typesetting industry. Lorem Ipsum has been the industry's standard dummy text ever since the 1500s, when an unknown printer took a galley of type and scrambled it to make a type specimen book. It has survived not only five centuries, but also the leap into electronic typesetting, remaining essentially unchanged. It was popularised in the 1960s with the release of Letraset sheets containing Lorem Ipsum passages, and more recently with desktop publishing software like Aldus PageMaker including versions of Lorem Ipsum.



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각 박스에 float : left; float: right; 적용시키면 텍스트가 범람

float 기본적인 문서 흐름의 배치에서 벗어나는 것 => margin을 무시하는 것

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텍스트에 clear: both; 적용시키면 <u>범람한 텍스트가 원래대로</u> 돌아옴

부모 요소 (flex container)

자식 요소 (flex item)

flex-direction

flex-wrap

justify-content

align-items

align-content

flex- grow

flex-shrink

flex-basis

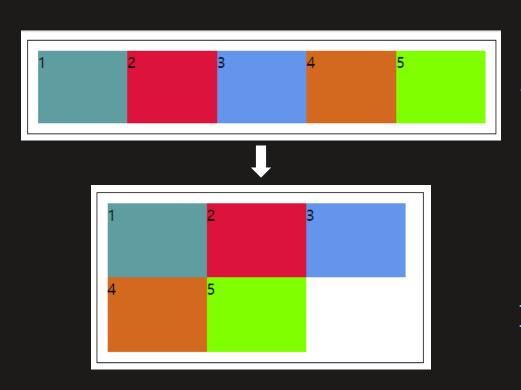
flex



flex-direction: 정렬할 방향을 결정

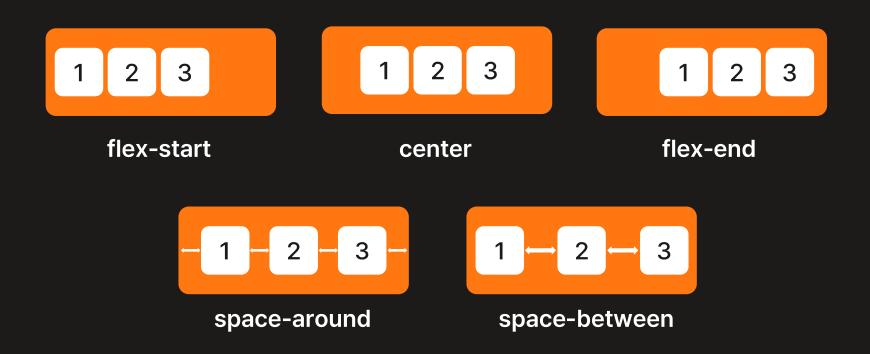
```
.container {
   margin: auto auto;
   padding: 10px;
   height: 100%;
   border: 1px solid black;
   display: flex;
   flex-direction: row;
```

flex-wrap : item이 컨테이너를 벗어나면 줄을 바꾸는 속성

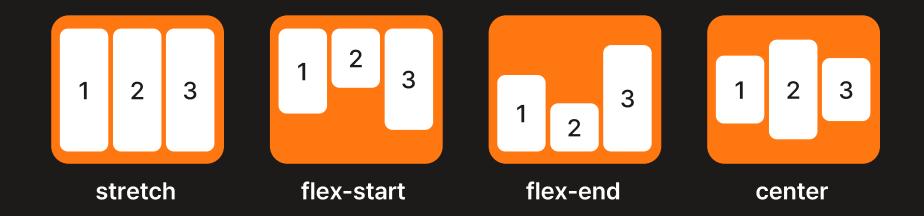


```
.container {
    margin: auto auto;
    padding: 10px;
    height: 100%;
    border: 1px solid black;
    display: flex;
    flex-direction: row;
    flex-wrap: wrap;
}
```

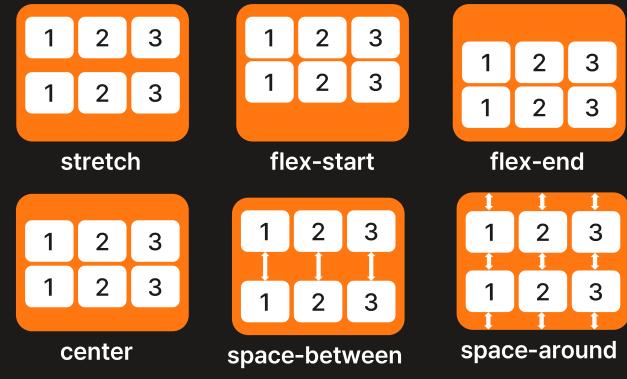
justify-content : direction방향을 기준으로 수평으로 정렬



align-items : direction 방향을 기준으로 수직으로 정렬



align-content : direction 방향을 기준으로 수직으로 여러 줄의 item을 정렬



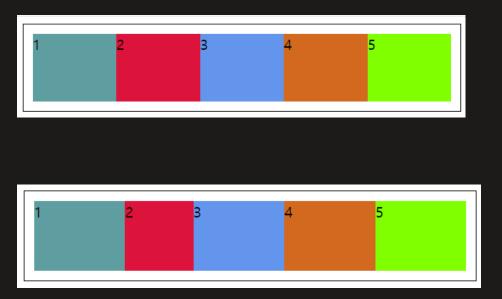
flex-grow : item의 확장과 관련된 속성

```
1 2 3 4 5
```

```
.a2 {
    width: 100px;
    height: 75px;
    background-color: crimson;
    flex-grow: 3;
}
```

```
1 2 3 4 5
```

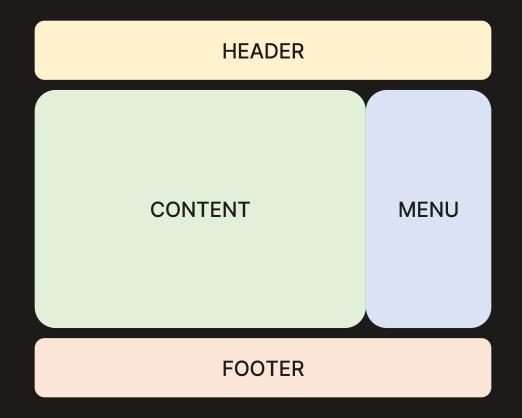
flex-shrink: item의 축소와 관련된 속성



```
.a2 {
    width: 100px;
    height: 75px;
    background-color: crimson;
    flex-shrink: 10;
    /* wrap 작세에 마음 */
}
```



두 가지 방향(가로/세로) 레이아웃 시스템 여러 구간으로 구분하여 복합적인 레이아웃 설정 가능



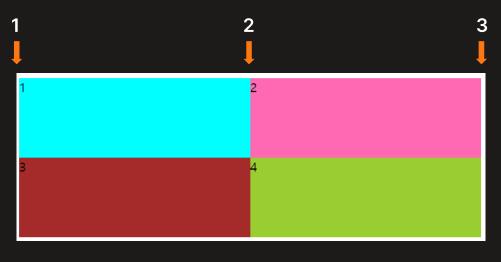


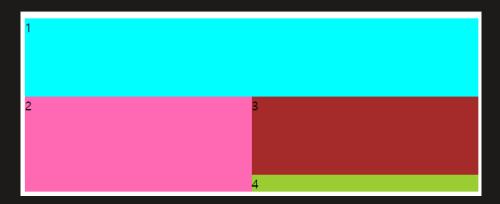
grid 두 가지 방향(가로/세로) 레이아웃 시스템

- 1. 부모<div>와 자식<div>를 선언한다.
- 2. 부모 <div>의 display를 grid로 지정한다.
- 3. grid-template-columns와 grid-template-row의 크기를 지정한다.
- 4. 부모 <div>에는 grid-template-areas, 자식 <div>에는 grid-area를 지정해준다
- 5. <mark>자식 <div>에 row/column의 start와 end를 지정해준다.</mark>
 - → 둘 중 하나의 방법을 선택하여 사용

grid 두 가지 방향(가로/세로) 레이아웃 시스템

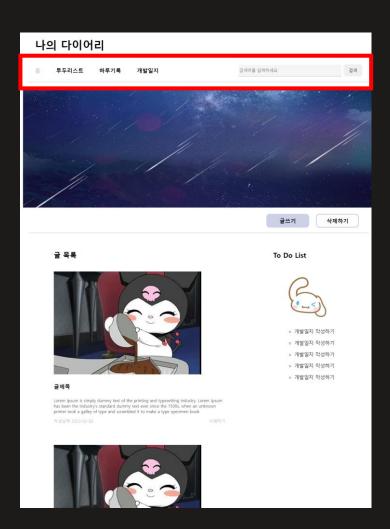
```
.parent {
   display: grid;
   grid-template-columns: 50% 50%;
   grid-template-rows: 100px 100px;
.item1 {
   background-color: aqua;
   grid-column-start: 1;
   grid-column-end: 3;
.item2 {
   background-color: hotpink;
   grid-row-start: 2;
   grid-row-end: 4;
```





실습해보기

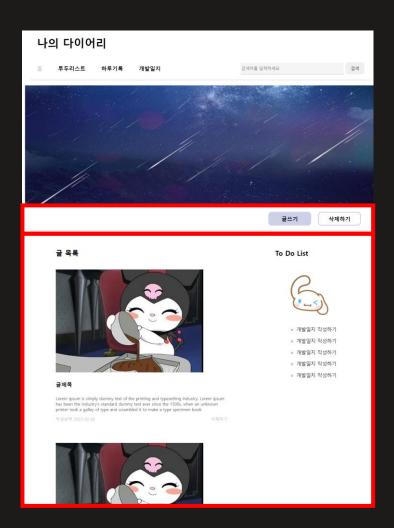
```
nav {
    margin: 15px 20px;
    padding: 0px 15px;
    display: flex;
    flex-direction: row;
    justify-content: space-between;
    align-items: center;
}
```





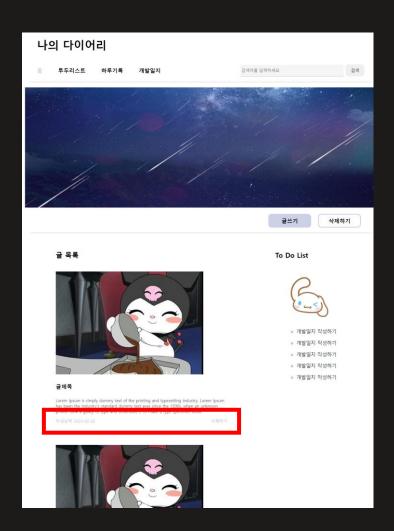
실습해보기

```
.btnwrap {
   display: flex;
   justify-content: end;
.sectionwrap {
    display: flex;
   justify-content: space-around;
.list {
    display: flex;
    flex-direction: column;
    align-items: center;
```



실습해보기

```
.morewrap{
    overflow: hidden;
    color: #BFBFBF;
    font-size: 12px;
.date {
    float:left;
.delete{
   float:right;
```



과 제

html 시간에 만든 자신의 블로그에 오늘 배운 css레이아웃 중 2개 이상 적용해보기



Techit 프론트엔드 강의 중 챕터 8 & 9 듣고 오기



감사합니다