

# 10일 (토)

## 1. Codecademy - Learn CSS

### Lesson 1. Syntax and Selectors

- **Inline Style**

```
<h2 style="text-align: center;">Centered text</h2>

<p style="color: blue; font-size: 18px;">Blue, 18-point text</p>
```

- **Write CSS in HTML File**

```
<head>
  <style>
    h1 {
      color: blue;
    }
  </style>
</head>
```

- **Write CSS in Separate Files**

```
<head>
  <link href="style.css" type="text/css" rel="stylesheet">
</head>
```

- **<link> Link Element**

```
<!-- How to link an external stylesheet with href, rel, and type attributes -->

<link href="../path/to/stylesheet/style.css" rel="stylesheet" type="text/css">
```

- **href** 외부 파일을 불러오는 속성
- **rel** : 현재 문서와 연결된 문서의 관계를 나타내는 속성

- **type** 연결된 콘텐츠의 타입을 정의하는 속성

- **CSS Type Selectors**

```
/* Selects all <p> tags */
p {
}
```

- **CSS class selectors**

```
.calendar-cell {
  color: #fff;
}
```

- **HTML attributes with multiple values**

```
<div class="value1 value2 value3"></div>
```

- **CSS ID selectors**

```
#job-title {
  font-weight: bold;
}
```

- **Class and ID Selectors**

```
/* Selects all elements with class="column" */
.column {
}

/* Selects element with id="first-item" */
#first-item {
}
```

- **Selector Specificity ( 셀렉터 특이성 )**

css의 특이성 → 같은 요소를 가르키는 다수의 프로퍼티 충돌이 있을때 사용되는 랭킹시스템, 랭킹이 가장 높은 것이 적용된다. 랭킹은 id > class > type selector

```
h1#header {
  color: blue;
} /* implemented */

h1 {
```

```
color: red;
} /* Not implemented */
```

- **Chaining Selectors**

```
/* Select h3 elements with the section-heading class */
h3.section-heading {
  color: blue;
}

/* Select elements with the section-heading and button class */
.section-heading.button {
  cursor: pointer;
}
```

- **CSS descendant selector**

```
div p { }
```

```
section ol li { }
```

- **Groups of CSS Selectors**

```
h1, h2 {
  color: red;
}
```

## Lesson 2. Visual Rules

- **CSS 선언**

```
/*  
CSS declaration format:  
property-name: value;  
*/  
  
/* CSS declarations */  
text-align: center;  
color: purple;  
width: 100px;
```

- **font-family**

```
h2 {  
  font-family: Verdana;  
}  
  
#page-title {  
  font-family: "Courier New";  
}
```

- **font-size**

```
font-size: 30px;
```

- **font-weight**

```
font-weight: bold;
```

- **text-align**

```
text-align: right;
```

- **color**

```
p {  
  color : #2a2aff ;  
}
```

```
span {  
  color : green ;  
}
```

- **background-color**

```
background-color: blue;
```

- **Opacity**

```
opacity: 0.5;
```

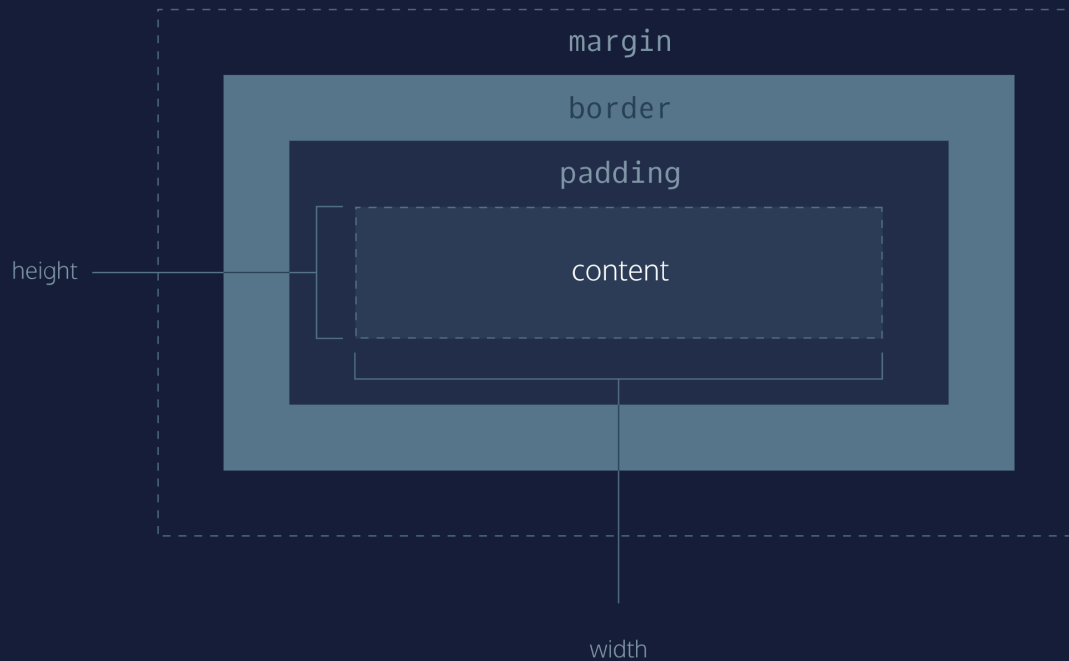
- **background-image**

```
background-image: url("nyan-cat.gif");
```

## Lesson 3. The Box Model

- **height** 와 **width** 는 **content** 의 크기이다.

## The Box Model

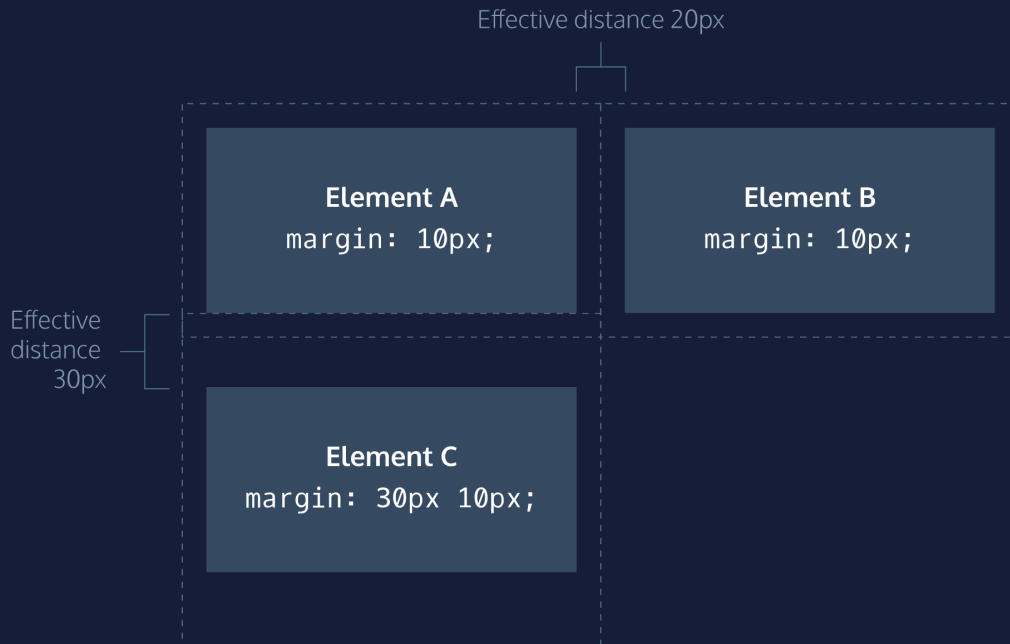


- **CSS Margin Collapse**

```
/* The vertical margins will collapse to 30 pixels
instead of adding to 50 pixels. */
.block-one {
  margin: 20px;
}

.block-two {
  margin: 30px;
}
```

## Vertical Margins Collapse



- **CSS auto keyword**

```
div {  
  margin: auto;  
}
```

- **Resetting Defaults**

디폴트 마진, 패딩값을 없애기 위해 외부 css 맨 위에는 아래 코드를 먼저 적고 시작한다.

```
* {  
  margin: 0;  
  padding: 0;  
}
```

- **Dealing with overflow**

```
small-block {  
  overflow: scroll;  
}
```

```
}
```

- **Height and Width Maximums/Minimums**

```
/* Any element with class "column" will be at most 200 pixels wide, despite the width property value of 500 pixels. */  
.column {  
  max-width: 200px;  
  width: 500px;  
}
```

- **The visibility Property**

```
.invisible-elements {  
  visibility: hidden;  
}
```

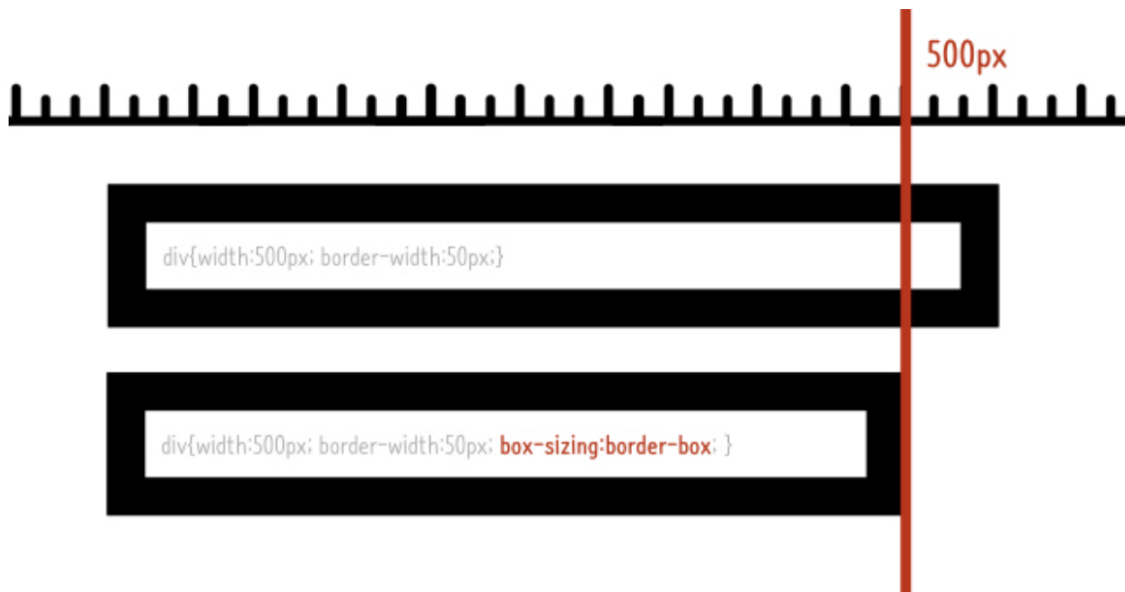
\*\* visibility : hidden; VS display : none; 의 차이점

<https://mber.tistory.com/m/42>

- **The property box-sizing of CSS box model**

```
.container {  
  box-sizing: border-box;  
}
```





- **CSS box-sizing: border-box**

```
#box-example {  
  box-sizing: border-box;  
}
```

## 오늘의 단어

- Specificity : 특수함 , 특이성
- collapse: 붕괴하다 무너지다.
- comprise : ~로 구성되다.