Cheatography

Web Development Cheat Sheet

by sally sung via cheatography.com/216190/cs/47180/

HTML (Chapter 01)

Sectioning Elements	<header>, <nav>, <article>, <aside>, <footer>, <section>
Grouping Elements	<blockquote>, <figure>, <figcaption>
Text-Level Elements	, , <cite>, <q>,
Images & Links	
Internal Links	Jump
URL Schemes	E-mail, Call

Selectors (Chapter 02)

*	Matches any element
parent > child	Matches the child element that is a child of the parent element
elem1 + elem2	Matches elem2 that is immediately preceded by the sibling element elem1
elem1 ~ elem2	Matches elem2 that follows the sibling element elem1
Attribute Selectors	h1#intro, .main, a[href^="http"] (http로 시작하는 href)

Text & Box Model (Chapter 02)

Text Decoration	text-decoration: type (none, underline, overline, line-through)
Text Transform	text-transform: type (capitalize, uppercase, lowercase, none)
Font Variant	font-variant : type (normal, small-caps)
Text Align	text-align : left, right, center, or justify
Font	font : normal small-caps bold 0.9em/3em Quicksand, Verdana, Geneva, sans-serif;

Text & Box Model (Chapter 02) (cont)

Pseudo-Classes	a:hover {text-decoration: underline;}
Pseudo-Elements	h1::after {content: " — NEW";}
Box Model	padding: 10px 5px 0px 5px;
Box Sizing	box-sizing: border-box;
Font Sizing	font-size: 1.2em;

Layout & Positioning (Chapter 03)

Display	display: inline-block;, display: inline;, display: block;, display: none;
Horizontal Centering	body {margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;}
Floating	float: left;
Clear	clear: both;
Container Collapse	container::after {clear: both; content: ""; display: table;}
CSS Grid	grid-template-columns: 1fr 2fr; (1:2 비율의 열 생성)
Grid Areas	grid-template-areas: "head head" "side main";
Positioning	position: absolute; (좌표 기반 배치)
Stacking	z-index: 10;
Overflow	overflow: auto;, overflow: scroll;, overflow: hidden;
Clipping	clip: rect(10px, 200px, 150px, 0px);

Graphics & Transforms (Chapter 04 - 01)

Figure Box	<figure><figcaption>Caption</figcaption></figure>
Background Images	background-size: cover; 또는 contain;
Multiple Backgrounds	background: bg1, bg2, color;
Borders	border: 2px solid black;
Rounded Corners	border-radius: 15px 50px;
Border Image	border-image: url(file.png) 50 repeat;
Text Shadow	text-shadow: color offsetX offsetY blur;
Box Shadow	box-shadow: 5px 5px 10px gray;

Graphics & Transforms (Chapter 04)

Figure Box	캡션(figcaption)을 포함하는 독립적인 콘텐츠(figure) 그룹입니다.	<figure><figcaption>Caption</figcaption></figure>
Background Images	background-image: url()로 이미지를 추가하고, background-repeat: no-repeat로 반복을 제어합니다.	background-size: cover; 또는 contain;
Multiple Backgrounds	쉼표로 구분하여 여러 배경을 한 요소에 적용합니다 (순서가 중요함).	background: bg1, bg2, color;

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Graphics & Transforms (Chapter 04) (cont)		
Borders	border: width style color로 두께, 스타일, 색상을 정의합니다.	border: 2px solid black;
Rounded Corners	모서리를 둥글게 처리합니다.	border-radius: 15px 50px;
Border Image	그래픽 이미지 파일을 사용하여 보더를 만듭니다.	border-image: url(file.png) 50 repeat;
Text Shadow	텍스트에 그림자를 추가합니다.	text-shadow: color offsetX offsetY blur;
Box Shadow	블록 요소에 그림자를 추가합니다. inset 키워드로 내부 그림자 가능.	box-shadow: 5px 5px 10px gray;
Gradients	linear-gradient (직선), radial-gradient (방사형)으로 색상을 혼합합니다.	background: linear-gradient-(red, blue);
Opacity	요소 전체의 불투명도를 설정합니다 (0.0~1.0).	opacity: 0.7;

Graphics & Transforms (Chapter 04) (cont)		
2D/3D Transforms	transform 속성을 사용하여 회전(rotate), 크기 조정(scale), 이동(translate), 기울이기(skew)를 적용합니다. perspective는 3D 원근감을 정의합니다.	transform: rotate-(30deg) scale(-1.2);
Filters	이미지의 색상, 밝기, 대비 등을 조정합니다.	filter: grayscale(1.0);, filter: sepia(-0.8);
Image Maps	이미지의 특정 영역(hotspot)에 링크를 만듭니다. <map>, <area>를 사용하며, <img usemap="#name">으로 연결합니다.	<area shape="rect" coords="x1,y1,x2,y2" href="url" />

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