HTML5/CSS3

HTML, HTML5, Web

HTML5

기본 용어 정리

- Element : 요소. HTML에서 시작 Tag와 종료 Tag로 이루어진 모든 명령어들
- Tag : Element의 일부로 시작 Tag와 종료 Tag로 구성.
- Attribute : 속성. Tag의 추가 정보 부여.

구조

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="ko">
<head>
    <title></title>
</head>
<body>
    <h1>hello, world!</h1>
</body>
</html>
```

- 모든 HTML5 문서는 <!DOCTYPE html> Tag를 표기해야 한다! (W3C의 MTML5 명세)

<head> Tag 내부에 입력할 수 있는 Tag

meta	웹 페이지에 **추가 정보** 전달
title	웹 페이지의 **제목**
script	웹 페이지의 **스크립트** 추가
link	웹 페이지에 **다른 파일** 추가
style	웹 페이지에 **스타일시트** 추가
base	웹 페이지의 **기본 경로** 지정

<body> Tag 내부에 입력할 수 있는 Tag

글자 Tag

제목	**h1 ~ h6**	**h**eader. 숫자가 클 수록 작은 글씨.(하위 분류)
본문	**p**	**p**aragraph. 단락.
	br	**br**eak. 개행.
	hr	**hor**izon. 수평선 삽입.
Anchor	**a**	**a**nchor. 이동. 링크 참조

글자 형태	**b**	**b**old.
	i	**i**tallic
	s	**s**mall
	sub	**sub**script. 아래첨자
	sup	**sup**erscript. 위첨자
	ins	**ins**ert. 밑줄
	del	**del**ete. 취소선. (가운데줄)
루비 문자	**ruby, rp**	루비 문자 선언. 브라우저 지원/미지원. 링크 참조
	rt	위에 위치하는 작은 문자. 링크 참조

<a>

웹표준으로 반드시 "**href**" 속성을 입력해야 한다!

- 만약 웹표준을 지키면서 a Tag 사용시에는 **#**을 입력한다.

```
<a href="#">example</a>
```

- Page 내부 이동시에는 이동할 Tag에 **id** 속성을 부여하고, a Tag의 href 속성에 **#ID**를 부여한다.

```
<h1 id="from">From</h1>
<a href="#from">To</a>
```

<ruby>

```
  <!-- 루비 태그를 지원하는 경우 -->
    <ruby>
        <span>大韓民國</span>
        <rt>대한민국</rt>
    </ruby>

    <br />

  <!-- 루비 태그를 지원하지 않는 경우 -->
    <ruby>
        <span>大韓民國</span>
        <rp>(</rp>
        <rt>대한민국</rt>
        <rp>)</rp>
    </ruby>
```

</html> |

목록 Tag

기본 목록	ol, ul	**o**rdered **l**ist, **u**nordered **l**ist
	li	**l**ist **i**tem
정의 목록	dl	**d**efinition **l**ist
	dt	**d**efinition **t**erm
	dd	**d**efinition **d**escription

```
    <ol>
        <li>A</li>
        <li>B</li>
        <li>C</li>
    </ol>

    <ul>
        <li>A</li>
        <li>B</li>
        <li>C</li>
    </ul>

    <dl>
        <dt>definition</dt>
        <dd>(특히 사전에 나오는 단어나 구의) 정의</dd>
        <dd>(어떤 개념의) 의미</dd>
        <dd>선명도</dd>
    </dl>
```

</html> |

Table Tag

현재는 Tag 사용으로 사용 빈도가 줄음.

Tag	**tr**	**t**able **r**ow
	th	**t**able **h**eader
	td	**t**able **d**ata
Element	**border**	테두리 두께
	rowspan **columnspan**	행병합,열병합

```
    <table border="1">
        <tr>
            <th style="background: cyan">Header 1</th>
            <th>Header 2</th>
            <th>Header 3</th>
        </tr>
        <tr>
            <td>Data 1-1</td>
            <td>Data 1-2</td>
            <td rowspan="2">Data 1-2</td>
        </tr>
        <tr>
            <td>Data 2-1</td>
            <td>Data 2-2</td>
        </tr>
        <tr>
            <td colspan="3">Data 3</td>
        </tr>
    </table>
```

</html> |

Image Tag

```
<!-- width, height 잘 사용하지 않음. Stylesheet를 이용하는 것이 일반적. -->
<img src="none" alt="이미지 없음" />
```

 </html> |

Audio Tag

```
  <!-- 음원 출처 : https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:My_Last_Serenade.ogg -->

  <!-- 일반적인 사용 -->
    <audio
src="https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/7/7c/My_Last_Serenade.ogg"
controls="controls"></audio>

  <!-- 특정 음악 포맷을 미지원할 경우 -->
    <!-- IE는 OGG, WAV / Oprea는 WAV 미지원 -->
    <audio controls="controls">
        <source src="sample.mp3" />
        <source
src="https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/7/7c/My_Last_Serenade.ogg" />
    </audio>
```

</html> |

Video, Track Tag

- Video : 영상, Track : 자막.
- Browser마다 Player 형태가 다름. 또한 IE8 이하는 video, track Tag 동작하지 않음.
    - ☞ video.js 사용!

```
 <!-- 영상 출처 : https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Time_Lapse_of_New_York_City.ogv -->

 <!-- 일반적인 사용 -->
    <video src="https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/9/9a/Time_Lapse_of_New_York_City.ogv" controls="controls" width="240"></video>
 <!-- 특정 영상 포맷을 미지원할 경우 -->
    <video poster="http://placehold.it/200x100" controls="controls" width="240">
        <source src="sample.mp4" type="video/mp4" />
        <source src="https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/9/9a/Time_Lapse_of_New_York_City.ogv" type="video/ogg" />

        <track kind="subtitles" src="track.srt" srclang="ko" label="Korean" />
    </video>
```

</html> |

입력 양식 Tag

<input>

Chrome/Opera에서 더 정상적으로 보인다.

```
<form method="get">
    <!-- HTML4 -->
    <input type="text" /><br />
    <input type="password" /><br />
    <input type="hidden" /><br />

    <input type="image" /><br />
    <input type="file" /><br />

    <input type="checkbox" /><br />
    <input type="radio" /><br />

    <input type="button" /><br />
    <input type="reset" /><br />
    <input type="submit" /><br />

    <br />

    <!-- HTML5 -->
    <input type="date" /><br />
    <input type="datetime" /><br />
    <input type="datetime-local" /><br />
    <input type="time" /><br />
    <input type="month" /><br />
    <input type="week" /><br />

    <input type="search" /><br />
    <input type="url" /><br />
    <input type="tel" /><br />
    <input type="email" /><br />

    <input type="color" /><br />
    <input type="number" /><br />
    <input type="range" /><br />

    <br />

    <!-- label : input Tag 설명-->
    <label for="age">나이</label>
    <input id="age" type="text" />
</form>
```

<form method=“get”>

```
  <!-- HTML4 -->
  <input type="text" /><br />
  <input type="password" /><br />
  <input type="hidden" /><br />
```

```
  <input type="image" /><br />
  <input type="file" /><br />
```

```
  <input type="checkbox" /><br />
```

```
  <input type="radio" /><br />
```

```
  <input type="button" /><br />
  <input type="reset" /><br />
  <input type="submit" /><br />
```

```
  <br />
```

```
  <!-- HTML5 -->
  <input type="date" /><br />
  <input type="datetime" /><br />
  <input type="datetime-local" /><br />
  <input type="time" /><br />
  <input type="month" /><br />
  <input type="week" /><br />
```

```
  <input type="search" /><br />
  <input type="url" /><br />
  <input type="tel" /><br />
  <input type="email" /><br />
```

```
  <input type="color" /><br />
  <input type="number" /><br />
  <input type="range" /><br />
```

```
  <br />
```

```
  <!-- label : input Tag 설명-->
  <label for="age">나이</label>
  <input id="age" type="text" />
```

</form> </html> |

<textarea>

```
    <textarea cols="10" rows="3">
hello,
world!
    </textarea>
```

hello, world!

```
  </textarea>
```

</html> |

<select>

```
    <select>
        <option>A</option>
        <option>B</option>
        <option>C</option>
    </select>

    <br />

    <select multiple="multiple">
        <option>A</option>
        <option>B</option>
        <option>C</option>
    </select>

    <br />

    <select>
        <optgroup label="Alphabet">
            <option>A</option>
            <option>B</option>
            <option>C</option>
        </optgroup>
        <optgroup label="Numeric">
            <option>1</option>
            <option>2</option>
            <option>3</option>
        </optgroup>
    </select>
```

</html> |

<fieldset> & <legend>

공간 분할 Tag

,

```
    <!-- block 형식 공간 분할 -->
    <div>동해물과</div>
    <div>백두산이</div>
    <div>마르고</div>
    <div>닳도록</div>

    <!-- inline 형식 공간 분할 -->
    <span>하느님이</span>
    <span>보우하사</span>
    <span>우리나라</span>
    <span>만세</span>
```

</html> |

Semantic Tag

의미를 갖는 Tag. 모두 div Tag와 같은 기능.

header	
nav	
aside	
section	여러 중심 내용을 감싸는 공간
article	글자가 많이 들어가는 부분
fotter	

```
<header>
        <h1>HEADER</h1>
    </header>

    <nav>
        <ul>
            <li><a href="#">NAV Item1</a></li>
            <li><a href="#">NAV Item2</a></li>
            <li><a href="#">NAV Item2</a></li>
        </ul>
    </nav>

    <section>
        <h1>SECTION</h1>

        <article>
            <h1>ARTICLE1</h1>
            <p>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.</p>
        </article>

        <article>
            <h1>ARTICLE2</h1>
            <p>It is a long established fact that a reader will be
distracted by the readable content of a page when looking at its layout. The
point of using Lorem Ipsum is that it has a more-or-less normal distribution
of letters, as opposed to using 'Content here, content here', making it look
like readable English. Many desktop publishing packages and web page editors
now use Lorem Ipsum as their default model text, and a search for 'lorem
ipsum' will uncover many web sites still in their infancy. Various versions
have evolved over the years, sometimes by accident, sometimes on purpose
(injected humour and the like).</p>
        </article>
    </section>

    <aside>
        <h1>ASIDE</h1>
        <p>"Neque porro quisquam est qui dolorem ipsum quia dolor sit amet,
consectetur, adipisci velit..."</p>
    </aside>

    <footer>
        <address>가가도 나나시 다다동 123</address>
        <p>E-Mail : <a
href="mailto:someone@example.com">someone@example.com</a>.</p>
    </footer>
```

<header>

```
      <h1>HEADER</h1>
  </header>
```

```
  <nav>
      <ul>
          <li><a href="#">NAV Item1</a></li>
          <li><a href="#">NAV Item2</a></li>
          <li><a href="#">NAV Item2</a></li>
      </ul>
  </nav>
```

```
  <section>
      <h1>SECTION</h1>
```

```
      <article>
          <h1>ARTICLE1</h1>
          <p>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.</p>
      </article>
```

```
      <article>
          <h1>ARTICLE2</h1>
          <p>It is a long established fact that a reader will be distracted
by the readable content of a page when looking at its layout. The point of
using Lorem Ipsum is that it has a more-or-less normal distribution of
letters, as opposed to using 'Content here, content here', making it look
like readable English. Many desktop publishing packages and web page editors
now use Lorem Ipsum as their default model text, and a search for 'lorem
ipsum' will uncover many web sites still in their infancy. Various versions
have evolved over the years, sometimes by accident, sometimes on purpose
(injected humour and the like).</p>
      </article>
  </section>
```

```
  <aside>
      <h1>ASIDE</h1>
      <p>"Neque porro quisquam est qui dolorem ipsum quia dolor sit amet,
consectetur, adipisci velit..."</p>
  </aside>
```

```
  <footer>
      <address>가가도 나나시 다다동 123</address>
      <p>E-Mail : <a
```

```
href="mailto:someone@example.com">someone@example.com</a>.</p>
  </footer>
```

</html> |

CSS

Cascading Style Sheet 3 기준.

선택자(Selector)

특정 태그에 **스타일**이나 **기능**을 적용할 때 사용.

```
선택자 { 스타일속성: 스타일값; }
h1 { color: red; }
```

전체(Universal) 선택자

*	페이지 내 모든 Tag

Tag 선택자

TAG	특정 Tag

- 다중 Tag 선택

```
h1, p, body { color: red; }
```

ID 선택자, Class 선택자

ID 선택자

#ID	특정한 **하나** Tag

Class 선택자

.CLASS	특정 Tag

- 다중 Class 선택 : **공백**으로 구분

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
    <style>
        .item {color: red;}
        .header {background-color: cyan;}
    </style>
</head>
<body>
    <h1 class="item header">HEADER</h1>
</body>
</html>
```

<head>

```
  <style>
      .item {color: red;}
      .header {background-color: cyan;}
  </style>
```

</head> <body>

```
  <h1 class="item header">HEADER</h1>
```

</body> </html> |

- 특정 Tag의 특정 Class 속성 선택

```
<html>
<head>
    <style>
        h1.header {color: red;}
    </style>
</head>
<body>
    <h1 class="header">HEADER</h1>
    <h1>HEADER</h1>
</body>
</html>
```

<head>

```
  <style>
      h1.header {color: red;}
  </style>
```

</head> <body>

```
  <h1 class="header">HEADER</h1>
  <h1>HEADER</h1>
```

</body> </html> |

속성(Element) 선택자

기본 속성 선택자

선택자[속성]	특정 Tag의 속성 선택
선택자[속성=값]{[속성=값]}	특정 Tag의 속성값이 같은 속성 선택

```
<html>
<head>
    <style>
        a[title] {background-color: cyan;}
        input[type=text] {background-color: violet;}
        input[type=text][border='1'] {background-color: yellow;}
    </style>
</head>
<body>
    <a href="#" title="test">link</a>

    <br />

    <form>
        <input type="text" />
        <input type="text" border="1" />
    </form>
</body>
</html>
```

http://jsbin.com/locasajofo/edit?html,output

문자열 속성 선택자

특정 Tag의 특정 속성의 속성값 ↔ 문자열 비교

```
<html>
<head>
    <style>
   /* 단어 선택 */

   /* 값이 단어로 포함하는 태그 선택 (- 제외) */
        h1[title~=abc] {color: cyan;}

   /* 값이 단어로 포함하는 태그 선택 (- 포함) */
        h2[title|=abc] {color: red;}

   /* 값이 전체 문자열에서 시작하는 태그 선택 */
        h3[title^=abc] {color: blue;}

   /* 값이 전체 문자열에서 끝나는 태그 선택 */
        h4[title$=abc] {color: yellow;}

   /* 값이 전체 문자열에서 포함하는 태그 선택 */
        h5[title*=abc] {color: lightgreen;}
    </style>
</head>
<body>
    <h1 title="abc">Lorem</h1>
    <h1 title="abc-xyz">Lorem</h1>
    <h1 title="abc xyz">Lorem</h1>

    <br />

    <h2 title="abc">Lorem</h2>
    <h2 title="abc-xyz">Lorem</h2>
    <h2 title="abc xyz">Lorem</h2>

    <hr />

    <h3 title="abc">Lorem</h3>
    <h3 title="abc-xyz">Lorem</h3>
    <h3 title="abc xyz">Lorem</h3>

    <br />

    <h4 title="abc">Lorem</h4>
    <h4 title="abc-xyz">Lorem</h4>
    <h4 title="abc xyz">Lorem</h4>

    <br />

    <h5 title="abc">Lorem</h5>
    <h5 title="abc-xyz">Lorem</h5>
    <h5 title="abc xyz">Lorem</h5>
</body>
</html>
```

<head>

```
  <style>
```

```
  /* 단어 선택 */

  /* 값이 단어로 포함하는 태그 선택 (- 제외) */
      h1[title~=abc] {color: cyan;}

  /* 값이 단어로 포함하는 태그 선택 (- 포함) */
      h2[title|=abc] {color: red;}

  /* 값이 전체 문자열에서 시작하는 태그 선택 */
      h3[title^=abc] {color: blue;}

  /* 값이 전체 문자열에서 끝나는 태그 선택 */
      h4[title$=abc] {color: yellow;}

  /* 값이 전체 문자열에서 포함하는 태그 선택 */
      h5[title*=abc] {color: lightgreen;}
  </style>
```

</head> <body>

```
  <h1 title="abc">Lorem</h1>
  <h1 title="abc-xyz">Lorem</h1>
  <h1 title="abc xyz">Lorem</h1>

  <br />

  <h2 title="abc">Lorem</h2>
  <h2 title="abc-xyz">Lorem</h2>
  <h2 title="abc xyz">Lorem</h2>

  <hr />

  <h3 title="abc">Lorem</h3>
  <h3 title="abc-xyz">Lorem</h3>
  <h3 title="abc xyz">Lorem</h3>

  <br />

  <h4 title="abc">Lorem</h4>
  <h4 title="abc-xyz">Lorem</h4>
  <h4 title="abc xyz">Lorem</h4>

  <br />

  <h5 title="abc">Lorem</h5>
  <h5 title="abc-xyz">Lorem</h5>
  <h5 title="abc xyz">Lorem</h5>
```

</body> </html> |

후손(Descendant) 선택자, 자손(Child) 선택자

Descendant	**선택자 선택자**	(부모 선택자 기준) 하위 전체 Tag
Child	**선택자 > 선택자 {> 선택자}**	(부모 선택자 기준) 하위 한개 Tag

```
<html>
<head>
    <style>
        #header h1 {color:red;}

        #section > h1 {color:blue;}
        #section > .article1 > h1 {color:green;}
    </style>
</head>
<body>
    <div id="header">
        <h1>Lorem ipsum1</h1>
        <nav id="nav">
            <h1>Lorem ipsum2</h1>
        </nav>
    </div>

    <br />

    <div id="section">
        <h1>Lorem ipsum3</h1>
        <nav id="nav">
            <h1>Lorem ipsum4</h1>
        </nav>

        <br />

        <article class="article1">
            <h1>Lorem ipsum5</h1>
        </article>
    </div>
</body>
</html>
```

<head>

```
  <style>
      #header h1 {color:red;}
```

1. section > h1 {color:blue;}
2. section > .article1 > h1 {color:green;}

</style> </head> <body>

```
  <div id="header">
      <h1>Lorem ipsum1</h1>
      <nav id="nav">
          <h1>Lorem ipsum2</h1>
      </nav>
```

```
  </div>
  <br />
```

```
  <div id="section">
      <h1>Lorem ipsum3</h1>
      <nav id="nav">
          <h1>Lorem ipsum4</h1>
      </nav>
      <br />
```

```
      <article class="article1">
          <h1>Lorem ipsum5</h1>
      </article>
  </div>
```

</body> </html> |

동위(Adjacent sibling) 선택자

같은 Level의 Tag에서 선후 관계의 특정 Tag 선택.

선택자 2개를 A, B라고 할 때,

A + B	A 바로 뒤 B **하나** 선택. (One)
A ~ B	A 바로 뒤 B **모두** 선택. (All)

```
<html>
<head>
    <style>
        /* h1 뒤 바로 h2만 색상 변경 */
        h1 + h2 {color:red;}
        /* h1 뒤 모든 h2 배경 변경 */
        h1 ~ h2 {background-color:cyan;}
    </style>
</head>
<body>
    <h2>Lorem ipsum</h2>
    <h2>Lorem ipsum</h2>
    <h1>Lorem ipsum</h1>
    <h2>Lorem ipsum</h2>
    <h2>Lorem ipsum</h2>
</body>
</html>
```

http://jsbin.com/denafuxama

반응 선택자

```
<html>
<head>
    <style>
   /* 마우스 커서를 */
   /* 올리면 hover, 클릭하면 active */

        h1:hover {color:red;}
        h1:active {color:cyan;}
    </style>
</head>
<body>
    <h1>Lorem ipsum</h1>
</body>
</html>
```

http://jsbin.com/negegitaje

상태 선택자

입력 양식 Tag의 상태 선택.

- input**:checked**
- input**:focus**
  - ※ 한 페이지에 한 input Tag에만 가능!
- input**:enabled**
- input**:disabled**

```
<html>
<head>
    <style>
        input:enabled {background-color:cyan;}
        input:disabled {background-color:gray;}
        input:focus {background-color:red;}

        input[type=checkbox]:checked + div {height:0;}
        div {
            overflow: hidden;
            width: 650px;
            height: 300px;

            -ms-transition-duration: 1s;
            -webkit-transition-duration: 1s;
            -moz-transition-duration: 1s;
```

```
            -o-transition-duration: 1s;
            transition-duration: 1s;
        }
    </style>
</head>
<body>
    <input />
    <input disabled="disabled" />

    <section>
        <input type="checkbox" />
        <div>
            <h1>What is Lorem Ipsum?</h1>
            <p>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.</p>
        </div>
    </section>
</body>
</html>
```

http://jsbin.com/lefiduqoga

구조 선택자

- CSS3 부터 지원.

일반 구조 선택자

특정한 위치에 있는 Tag 선택.

같은 Level의 Child 관계에서

선택자:first-child	첫 번째 위치하는 Tag 선택
선택자:last-child	마지막에 위치하는 Tag 선택
선택자:nth-child	앞에서 수열 번째 Tag 선택
선택자:nth-last-child	뒤에서 수열 번째 Tag 선택

```
<html>
<head>
```

```
    <style>
        ul { overflow:hidden; }
        li {
            list-style: none;
            float: left;
            padding: 15px;
        }

        li:first-child { border-radius: 10px 0 0 10px; }
        li:last-child { border-radius: 0 10px 10px 0; }

        li:nth-child(2n) { background: red; }
        li:nth-child(2n+1) { background: cyan; }
    </style>
</head>
<body>
    <ul>
        <li>first</li>
        <li>2</li>
        <li>3</li>
        <li>4</li>
        <li>5</li>
        <li>6</li>
        <li>last</li>
    </ul>
</body>
</html>
```

http://jsbin.com/cevowopuxu

형태 구조 선택자

일반 구조 선택자와 비슷하지만 Tag의 **type**으로 구분.

같은 Level의 Child 관계에서

TAG:first-of-type	첫 번째로 등장하는 특정 Tag 선택
TAG:last-of-type	마지막으로 등장하는 특정 Tag 선택
TAG:nth-of-type(수열)	앞에서 수열 번째로 등장하는 특정 Tag 선택
TAG:nth-last-of-type(수열)	뒤에서 수열 번째로 등장하는 특정 Tag 선택

```
<html>
<head>
    <style>
       h1:first-of-type { color: red; }
       h2:nth-of-type(2n) { color: green; }
       h3:nth-of-type(2n+1) { color: blue; }
```

```
    </style>
</head>
<body>
    <h1>h1</h1>
    <h2>h2</h2>
    <h3>h3</h3>

    <h1>h1</h1>
    <h2>h2</h2>
    <h3>h3</h3>

    <h1>h1</h1>
    <h2>h2</h2>
    <h3>h3</h3>
</body>
</html>
```

http://jsbin.com/xoxugocoze

문자 선택자

Tag 내부 **특정 조건**의 문자를 선택하는 선택자. "**::**"를 이용한다.

시작 문자 선택자

```
<html>
<head>
    <style>
   /* 첫 번째 글자 선택 */
        p::first-letter { font-size: 3em; }
   /* 첫 번째 줄 선택 */
        p::first-line { color: red; }
    </style>
</head>
<body>
    <p>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.</p>
    <p>It is a long established fact that a reader will be distracted by the
readable content of a page when looking at its layout. The point of using
```

```
Lorem Ipsum is that it has a more-or-less normal distribution of letters, as
opposed to using 'Content here, content here', making it look like readable
English. Many desktop publishing packages and web page editors now use Lorem
Ipsum as their default model text, and a search for 'lorem ipsum' will
uncover many web sites still in their infancy. Various versions have evolved
over the years, sometimes by accident, sometimes on purpose (injected humour
and the like).</p>
</body>
</html>
```

http://jsbin.com/lakufepono

전후 문자 선택자

- 별로 사용할 일이 없다.

TAG::after	선택자 뒤에 위치하는 공간 선택
TAG::before	선택자 앞에 위치하는 공간 선택

http://jsbin.com/jesevemifo/edit?html,output

반응 문자 선택자

```
<html>
<head>
    <style>
       /* Drag 문자 선택 */
       /* Firefox 47.0 작동 불가. Chrome 51.0.2704.103 m, IE11 작동.*/
       p::selection { background: red; color:cyan; }
    </style>
</head>
<body>
    <p>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.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

http://jsbin.com/pebokelovo

Link 선택자

```
<html>
<head>
    <style>
   /* 방문 전 href 속성을 가지고 있는 "a" Tag 선택 */
        a:link { color: cyan; }

   /* 방문 후 href 속성을 가지고 있는 "a" Tag 선택 */
        a:visited { color: pink; }
    </style>
</head>
<body>
    <a href="#test">test</a>
</body>
</html>
```

http://jsbin.com/becoxidici

부정 선택자

```
<html>
<head>
    <style>
        /* "input" Tag 중 "password" 속성이 아닌 것 선택 */
       input:not([type=password]) { background : red; }
    </style>
</head>
<body>
    <input type="text" />
    <input type="password" />
    <input type="button" />
</body>
</html>
```

http://jsbin.com/wobifayavu

Tips

Anchor link 위치가 안맞을 때

<a href='#id'>를 구현하면 Header의 시작 위치가 아닌 끝 위치로 이동하여 그 아래 내용만 보이는 문제.

```
:target::before {
    content: "";
    display: block;
    height: 3rem; /* fixed header height*/
    margin: -3rem 0 0; /* negative fixed header height */
}
```

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