

Sprawozdanie CSS

Jan Bronicki 249011
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1 Wstęp

Kaskadowe arkusze stylów (ang. Cascading Style Sheets, w skrócie CSS) – język służący do opisu formy prezentacji (wyświetlania) stron WWW. CSS został opracowany przez organizację W3C w 1996 r. jako potomek języka DSSSL przeznaczony do używania w połączeniu z SGML-em. Pierwszy szkic CSS zaproponował w 1994 r. Håkon Wium Lie.

Arkusz stylów CSS to lista dyrektyw (tzw. reguł) ustalających w jaki sposób ma zostać wyświetlana przez przeglądarkę internetową zawartość wybranego elementu (lub elementów) (X)HTML lub XML. Można w ten sposób opisać wszystkie pojęcia odpowiedzialne za prezentację elementów dokumentów internetowych, takie jak rodzina czcionek, kolor tekstu, marginesy, odstęp międzywierszowy lub nawet pozycja danego elementu względem innych elementów bądź okna przeglądarki. Wykorzystanie arkuszy stylów daje znacznie większe możliwości pozycjonowania elementów na stronie, niż oferuje sam (X)HTML.

CSS został stworzony w celu odseparowania struktury dokumentu od formy jego prezentacji. Separacja ta zwiększa zakres dostępności witryny, zmniejsza zawartość dokumentu, ułatwia wprowadzanie zmian w strukturze dokumentu. CSS ułatwia także zmiany w renderowaniu strony w zależności od obsługiwanego medium (ekran, palmtop, dokument w druku, czytnik ekranowy). Stosowanie zewnętrznych arkuszy CSS daje możliwość zmiany wyglądu wielu stron naraz bez ingerowania w sam kod (X)HTML, ponieważ arkusze mogą być wspólne dla wielu dokumentów.

2 Pierwsza strona CSS

AR-15

An AR-15 style rifle is a lightweight semi-automatic rifle based on the ArmaLite AR-15 design. ArmaLite sold the patent and trademarks to Colt's Manufacturing Company in 1959. After Colt's patents expired in 1977, Colt retained the trademark and is the exclusive owner of "AR-15" designation. The Public Safety and Recreational Firearms Use Protection Act restricted the Colt AR-15 and derivatives from 1994 to 2004, although it did not affect rifles with fewer features.



After the term modern sporting rifles was coined in 2009 by the US National Shooting Sports Foundation, a firearms industry trade association, it was quickly adopted by the trade association and some manufacturers. An expanded marketplace emerged with many manufacturers producing their own version of the AR-15 design for commercial sale.

Terminology


In 1973 Colt AR-15 SP1 rifle with 'slab side' lower receiver (lacking raised boss around magazine release button) and original Colt 20-round box magazine. In 1956, ArmaLite designed a lightweight selective fire rifle for military use and designated it the ArmaLite

A stripped lower receiver, one that is lacking the additional parts included in a completed lower receiver, is the only part of an AR-15 style rifle that needs to be transferred through a federally licensed firearms dealer under United States federal law. The lower receiver is the serial-numbered part legally defined as the firearm under United States law. However, this definition is currently questionable due to a 2019 court ruling that the AR-15 lower receiver does not match the legal definition in 27 CFR § 479.11. A completed lower receiver is visually distinguished by the trigger guard ahead of the detachable pistol grip, and behind the magazine well capable of holding detachable magazines. The lower receiver holds the trigger assembly including the hammer, and is the attachment point for the buttstock. The lower receiver is attached to the upper receiver by two removable pins. Disassembly for cleaning or repair of malfunctions often requires the removal of these pins. Removal of the rear take-down pin allows the receiver to be opened by rotation around the forward pivot pin as a hinge.



The upper receiver contains the bolt carrier assembly and is attached to the barrel assembly. Sights will be attached to the upper receiver or the barrel assembly. A handguard usually encloses the barrel and a gas-operated reloading device using burnt powder gas vented from a hole (or port) in the barrel near the forward end of the handguard. The handguard is attached to the upper receiver and may also be attached to the barrel.

3 Druga strona CSS

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Linux Kernel

Linux is a family of open source Unix-like operating systems based on the Linux kernel

The Linux kernel, an operating system kernel first released on September 17, 1991, by Linus Torvalds. Linux is typically packaged in a Linux distribution. Distributions include the Linux kernel and supporting system software and libraries, many of which are provided by the GNU Project. Many Linux distributions use the word "Linux" in their name, but the Free Software Foundation uses the name GNU/Linux to emphasize the importance of GNU software, causing some controversy.

