

- spurenhafte Spurzelle

- Wildtuhule

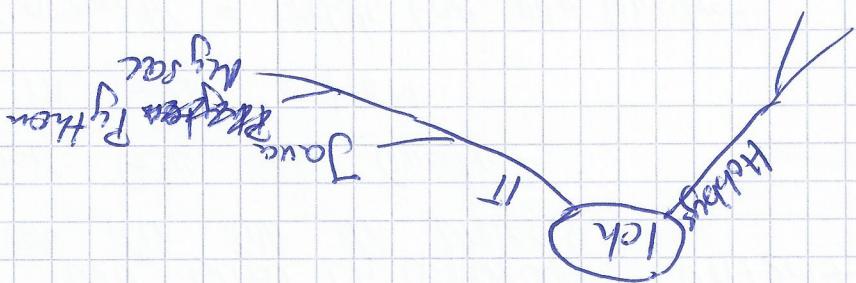
- Spurzusatz und Urdicht

- Luft

- Nachspurzufüge Spurzahndichte

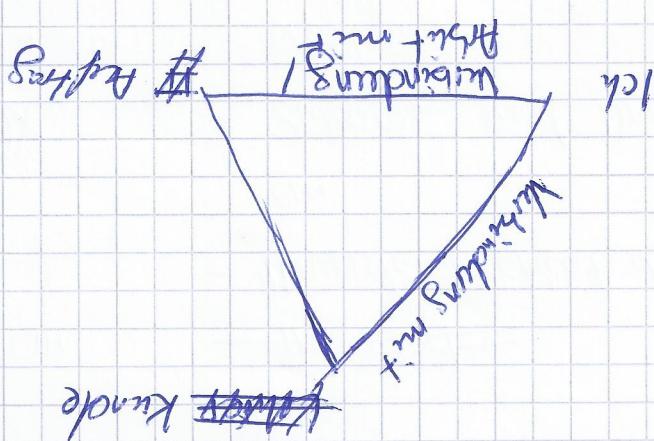
- Nachspurz

Die Effekte/Methoden bei "BlindCopy"



Possibly - Map / out Ganzspurzelle / Was will Treisgäbe?

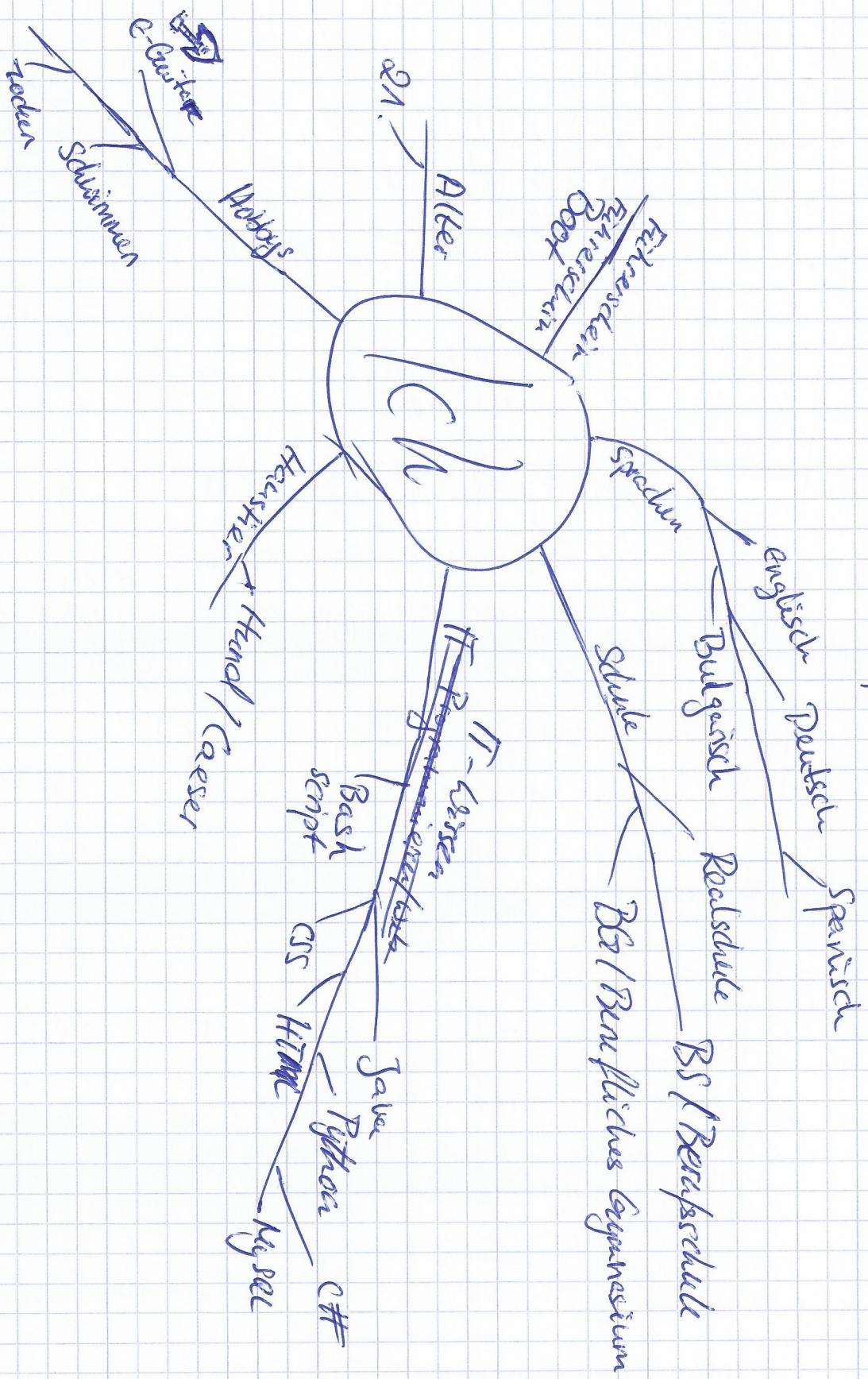
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Kontrollen nach Zellen - Δ

LF8 Beobachtung von IT-Syndrom An Schülern ab 03.08.

# Personal - Map



Expansive Domains werden von Beschleunigern unterhalten  
oder Organisationsbezirke untergeschlagen, die diese Nutzen/Faktoren  
gewinnen; die Qualität ausgesuchter Teile Ressourcen-Nutzung  
und auch kreativ - und seinesseigene und deren  
Nachteil, um den der Beschleunigungsschleife und

glaspoosterk Deelnemers (S17(1)):

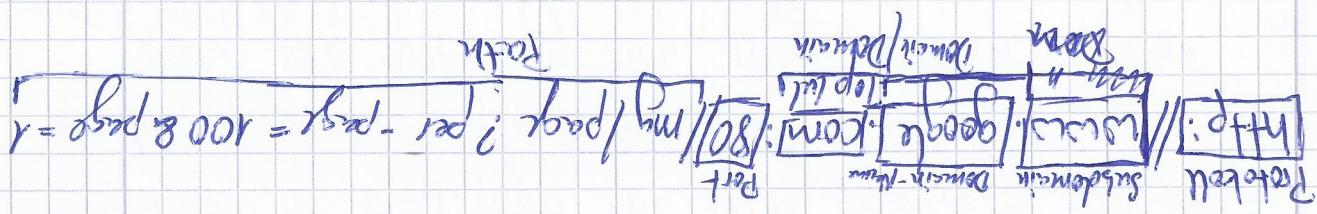
appear	arape
buzz	biiz
communicate	com
informal	info
name	name
multisite	multi
organizational	org
professionals	pro

Berechnung TLD

Mild hypersensitivity Top-Level Dermatitis (SILD) would very often result in the formation of vesicles in the epidermis and infiltration of the dermis by lymphocytes and plasma cells. The basal layer of the epidermis may become confluent and confluent vesicles may appear. The epidermis may become necrotic and slough off, due to the destruction of basal layer cells. This may lead to secondary bacterial infection.

Mild hypersensitive reactions (allergies).

Top level documents:

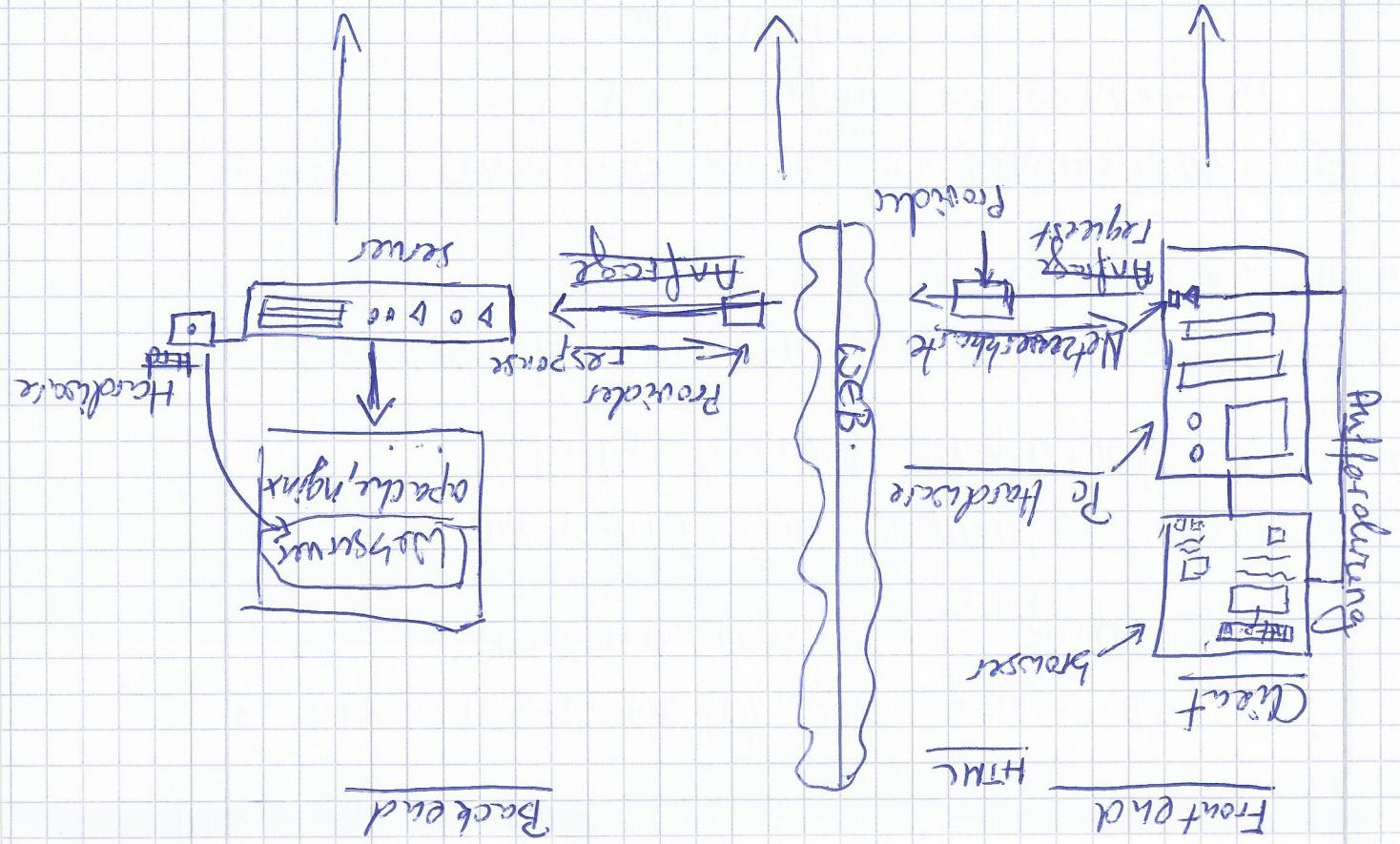
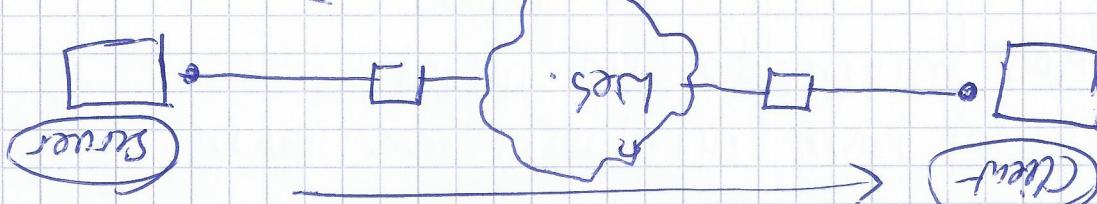
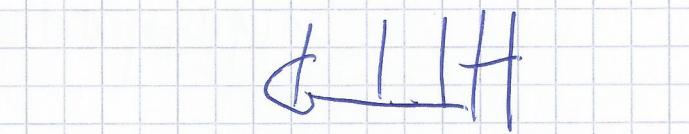


ALL

Funktionsweise - board - ends boundary (calls methods)

Frontend (in HTML/CSS; JavaScript)  
Backend (PHP, Python, Java)

Client - Server Principle  
von Laiwuerl



- CSS Selectors
- 1. `.class`
  - 2. `#id`
  - 3. \*
  - 4. `element`
  - 5. `element element div, p`
  - 6. `element element div p`
  - 7. `element > element div>p`
  - 8. `element + element div + p`
  - 9. `element ~ element p ~ ul`
  - 10. `[attribute] [target]`
  - 11. `[attribute = value] [target = _blank]`
  - 12. `[attribute = value] [target = _parent] or [attribute = _parent]`
- Example description
- My view for sumer
- Selects all elements with class = "firstname"
- Selects all elements with id = "firstname"
- Selects all elements
- Selects all <div> and <p> elements
- Selects all <p> elements inside <div>
- Selects all <div> elements
- Selects all <div> elements
- Selects all <p> elements inside the parent
- is a <div> element.
- immediately after <div> elem.
- all <p> elements. those are selected by a <div> elem.
- Selects all <div> elem. with a target
- Selects every <ul> elem. those are selected by a <div> elem.
- Selects all <div> elem. with a class = "blue"
- Selects all <div> elem. with a href = "mailto:abc@xyz.com"
- Selects all <div> elem. with a title = "blue"
- Selects all <div> elem. with a color = "blue"
- Selects all <div> elem. with a href = "http://www.abc.com"
- Selects all <div> elem. containing the word "blue"

35) : not (xletter) : not (P)n all ~~unite~~ univisited lines

a: line

34: line

(as+~~cp~~) column. of its parent33: last-of-type of last-of-type n every ~~cp~~ column. that is the(as+ child of its parentn every ~~cp~~ column. that is theoff. equal to "it" (including)n every ~~cp~~ column. with a tag

32: last-child p: last-child

31: tag (language) p: tag (it)involved value30: input: involved selects all input column. with anrangevalue with the a specified29: input: in-range selects input element with aselects lines or mouse overthe first ~~cp~~ column. of its parentselects every ~~cp~~ element that iscolumn -< selects the first line of every ~~cp~~column .selects the first letter of every ~~cp~~the first child of its parentselects every ~~cp~~ element that isexample description

28: first-line p: first-line

27: first-of-type p: first-of-type26: first-letter p: first-letter25: first-letter p: first-letter24: first-child p: first-child23: last-child p: last-child

45. : select  
Example      Input: required      u : input column, with the  
description      "required" at specified  
 "root" level. The document root  
 is the parent of all  
 elements that is selected  
 by a user  
 URL containing this  
 #news tag in the current active  
 browser name  
 input: valid      n all input elem. with  
 valid value  
 a : visited      selects all visited links
46. : root  
~~root~~  
 46. : ~~root~~
47. :: selection  
 u : selection  
 "root" level. with the  
 document root  
 is the parent of all  
 elements that is selected  
 by a user  
 URL containing this  
 #news tag in the current active  
 browser name  
 input: valid      n all input elem. with  
 valid value  
 a : visited      selects all visited links
48. : target  
 #news tag in the current active  
 browser name  
 input: valid      n all input elem. with  
 valid value  
 a : visited      selects all visited links
49. : visit  
 a : visited      selects all visited links

But the HTML file and the CSS file must be linked to work together. //  
// Note to mix CSS and HTML codes; Add a .css at the top of the code to specify the code. //

the paragraph is:

```
</head>  
</style>
```

}

font-size: 20px;

color: red;

```
</p>  
</style>
```

Example: <head>

for many HTML elements

- you can also write our <style> combined

the advantages to add more HTML codes

- you can also put a <style> between

to code: </p>

Example: <p style="color: red;">I'm learning

Tags, how  
applied to this element

applied to the CSS style you did like

element and you can set it

+ style - to add an attribute to a HTML

CSS

CSS

S.Y

Two different uses of Classes and IDs in CSS:

<h1 class="large-text-id" style="color:red; font-size:1.5em; margin-top:10px;">Hello World

When 2. ~~differentiate~~ ~~differentiate~~ attributes:

3

Example: ~~#large-large~~ ~~#large-large~~  
id name with a hash sign #  
the to an id element, CSS precedes the

Example: <h1 id="large-large" style="color:red; font-size:1.5em; margin-top:10px;">Hello World

To add an ID, the element needs  
we can add an ID to the element.

Classes are applied to the element,  
~~multiple~~ uniquely (no more than 1 class)

+ ID - if an element needs to be styled ~~multiple~~

<h1 class="large-large" style="color:red; font-size:1.5em; margin-top:10px;">Hello World

Example: ~~#~~ <-- First make the class in

to a CSS attribute like this:

If you click class add more than 1 class

3

CS

Example: .large { color: red; } → the value  
the class color: red;

3 font-family: Georgia;  
margin  
       h1 <--> h1

3  
font-family: Georgia;  
margin 3

3  
font-family: Georgia;

example: li -> float ->

// if these siblings have the same width  
you can add a common brother than  
(sisters) add with this together. //

outline and style now after how specific it is.  
important is more specific than li + ul

// you can select elements that are nested  
 in lists in the HTML document like a

3   margin-left: 2em;  
  color: blue;  
  outline: 1px solid red;  
  border: 1px solid black;  
  background-color: yellow;

</ul> .. </ul>

</ul> .. </ul>

</ul> .. </ul>

example: <ul class="main-list">

nestled elements / styling:

3. right - aligns text to the right side of its parent element.

2. center - centers text inside of its parent element which is the browser.

1. left - aligns text to the left side of its parent element, which

of the web page

left, right or center side

+ text-align - sets position the text on

font-weight: bold; { } --- or like ---

3

Example : p {

text-align

+ font-weight - controls how bold or thin

3

font-size: 18px;

Example : p { font-size: 18px; }

3

the web page

+ font-size - change the size of text in

~~all the text~~

~~font-size changes the size of~~

~~Properties:~~ ~~font-size~~

3

font-family: "center like";

3 { ru

name in quotes, like so:

best practice to enclose the typefaces

as of more than one word, it's a CSS

4. When the name of a typeface consists - say

plus without a prefix, or it can be a link  
is an image. The url can be a  
is a url. The url should be a url to  
2. The value prevalent to background - image

background to display an image.

property will set the element's background - image

1. The background-image background - image

3

example: `background-image: url('image.jpg');`

background - image: url('https://www.  
.main - banner {  
background image. The syntax looks like this:  
is done through the CSS property background -  
the background of an element an image. This  
granted to an element. Our option is to make  
CSS has the ability to change the background -  
Background image:

3

opacity: 0.5;

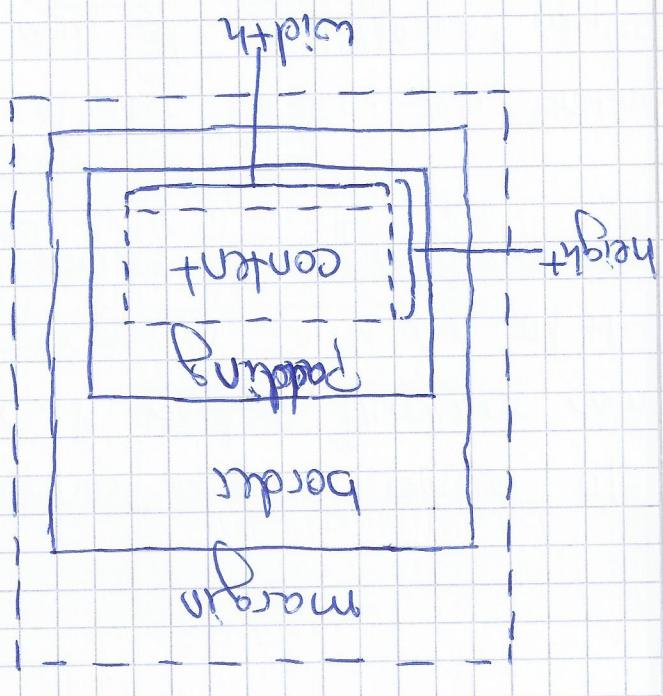
example: `outline: 5px solid black;`

a nice opacity effect.

elements feel like others for  
opacity can be used to make  
representing 0% or fully invisible.  
or fully visible and opaque, and 100%  
0 to 1, with a representation 100%

element is. It's measured from  
CSS  
+ opacity - represents how transparent an

- area and padding.
  - specifies the border surrounding the content of the box.
  - specifies the thickness and style of the border.
  - specifies the content area and height of the content area.
  - specifies the amount of space between the content area and padding.
  - 1. width and height - specifies the width and height of the element.
  - 2. Padding
  - 3. Border
- The set properties:



The Box Model:

To example where you change the background color of an element, you change the background color of the cell or column, you change the background color of the entire row, and so on. To change the background color of the entire row, you change the background color of the cell or column, and so on. This is what is meant by the box model.

All elements on a web page are interpreted by the browser as "units" instead of a box. This is what is meant by the box model.

a. paddling - bottom

b. paddling - top

If you want to be more specific:

crumpled

The paddling is often used to express  
the background color and to make contrast less

paddling: 10px

border: 3px solid black;

p. content - border {

+ paddling

using border in the function

- You can create a perfect circle by

border-radius: 5px;

border: 3px solid red (22, 77, 160);

example: div.content {

property.

elements' border box with the border-radius

- You can modify the ~~corner~~ corners of an

border: solid red;

width: 20px;

height: 20px;

p. content - border {

css

5.1

In a class:

In this their styling elements. The // margin: 0 auto; will center the div's

BEGINNER

margin: 0 auto;

div {  
auto -

margin: 0px 12px;  
} {  
padding: 10px  
}

at

margin: 0px 10px 5px 12px;

example: p {

- similar to the specific method of padding  
you can use margin like that:

// only on right and bottom //

{

margin-right: 15px;

borders: 3px solid DarkSlateGrey;

example: p {

1. margin-left
2. margin-bottom
3. margin-right
4. margin-top

1. margin-top

box, you can use the following properties:

The amount of margin on each side of a CSS

If you want to be even more specific about S.8

Follows Headings are called sub -

BRUNNEN

meta

records. If can be a file of a to capture the definition of the

- Headings headings are used

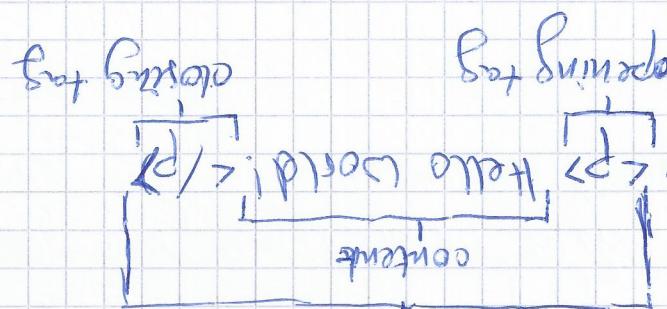
<h>

<p> - paragraph (you can write in it) ~~the~~

tag can be displayed to the screen  
page. Only content inside <body>

- a key element to build a web.

Tags:



opening tag

Hello World!

content

Example: <p>

known as hyperlinks

to other text through links, also computer or device that provides access

\* HyperText = text displayed on a presentation of text

\* markup = defines the structure and

- HTML = HyperText Markup Language

all basic structure

- text spreads due arrangement world un

- HTML is the short form of language

HTML

S.1

~ ~ ~  
HTML

Pause, play and skip.

Browsers to include basic video controls:

The controls attribute influences the `</video>`

`height = "240"` `width = "320"`

Example: `<video src = "myVideo.mp4" width = "320"`  
displayed in the browser.

to set the size of the video  
width and height are used

The src (source of the video)

`<video>` needs a closing tag `</video>`

`<video>` adds a video, but unlike `<img>`  
Videos

17

Example: `<img src = "... alt = "This is a description of the image.">`  
should be a description of the image.

images on our sites. The alt value  
text and links meaning to the

The alt attribute means alternative

Example: `<img src = "image - location.jpg" />`  
the URL for the image.

The src attribute adds the source

a website

`<img>` - image allows to add an image to

images

passages

could you might use `li` to add HTML

(07) - ordered lists are numbered lists S.2

Example: `<a href="TheOldShinghahan.html" target="main">`

You can set a link on the same page as the destination so it can transport you to there if it's the same page.

Example: `<a href="https://an.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gutenberg">`

Line to another page:

You can click on a image that is a link and link to another image:

project - folder / index.html

the address for index.html is

1 -- index.html

1 -- contact.html

1 -- about.html

Example: `project-folder/`

address in tags

It's a address and its build like a

Linking to relative pages:

Example `<a href="relative URL<target>">`

Link in a separate window

with the blank value to open the attribute that you need together

Figure is also the target

- cols - this value makes it clear that the heading is for a row
- col - This value makes it clear that the heading is for a column
- colspan - This value makes it clear that the heading is for a column
- use\_scope - And to use this values you need to use attribute

<+h scope = "row" > for row   
<+h scope = "col" > for coloumn   
<+h scope = "colgroup" > for colgroup   
<+h scope = "rowgroup" > for rowgroup   
<+h scope = "tbody" > for tbody   
<+h scope = "thead" > for thead   
<+h scope = "tfoot" > for tfoot

<ngot/>

<-+/->

۷۱

۴۷

Example: `<table>`

of the columns and rows

$\langle \text{th} \rangle$  - the total date column +  $\langle \text{pt} \rangle$   
~~the total date column + the total header~~

〈۷۷۹۰۴〉

<+>

<+>

Example:  $\angle ABD$

in them

<4> - odds Table focus  
~~Table focus~~

27404/17

Example:  $\text{Gal}(\mathbb{F}_q)$

(+αβγ) - to add data in a table

HTML

5.5

CSS to finish the table:

The following could it in CSS and definitions  
the graphic aspects of the table:

table, th, td {

border: 1px solid black;

font-family: Arial, sans-serif;

text-align: center;