

Answers:

1) The `<span/>` tag => Is an in-line container used to mark up a part of a text, or a part of a document. By using the class or id attribute, the span tag is easily styled by CSS or manipulated with JavaScript. It can be used to colour a specific part of text. It also supports Global/Events attributes in HTML.

2) A placeholder attribute acts as a hint to that describes the expected outcome/value of that particular input field before the user types it.

3) SCSS:

- ✓ SCSS contains all the features of CSS and contains more features that are not present in CSS which makes it a good choice for developers to use it.
- ✓ SCSS is full of advanced features.
- ✓ SCSS offers variables, you can shorten your code by using variables. It is a great advantage over conventional CSS.
- ✓ SASS adds the feature of `@import` which lets you import your customized SCSS files.

CSS:

- ✓ CSS helps in constructing a consistent framework that the designers can use to build other sites. Due to this, the efficiency of the web designer increases as well.
- ✓ CSS is very easy to learn and simplifies website development. All the codes are placed on one page, meaning that the improvement or editing of the lines wouldn't involve going through several pages
- ✓ Usually, the code used for a site can go up to 2 pages or more. But with CSS, that is not the issue. It requires only 2-3 lines of code and hence, the website database remains uncluttered, removing any website loading issues.

4) `rem` - “r” => stands for “root”: “root em” -, which is equal to the font size fixed to the root element.

`vh` => The measure `vh` is equal to 1/100 of the height of the viewport. So, for example, if the height of the browser is 800px, 1vh equals 8px and, similarly, if the width of the viewport is 650px, 1vw is equivalent to 6.5px.

`em` => Relative to the font-size of the element (2em means 2 times the size of the current font).

`px` => Pixels (px) are relative to the viewing device. For low-dpi devices, 1px is one device pixel (dot) of the display. For printers and high resolution screens 1px implies multiple device pixels.

5) `.attention {}` => Stands for styling reference for a class called attention and inside curly braces is where the styling occurs.

`width: 100%;` => Stands for the content width's within class attention must be set to 100%

`margin: .5em auto 0;` => The margin will be the multiple of .5 and the current font size which will be select to auto.

`text-align` => The text will be positioned to the centre.

`Margin-top: 2em;` => The top margin will be 2 times the current font size value.

width: 3em; => The width of the content within class me will be 3 times the current font size

border-radius: 50%; => The radius of the elements corner within me class will be 50%

.arrow { width: 15em } => Class arrow's content will consist of width of 15em.

6) button { } => Is the CSS styling the button attribute.

width: calc(100% -2em) => calc() function performs a calculation to be used as the property value. The expression within the parenthesis will be used as a value.

margin: 0; => Margins are used to create space around elements, outside of any defined borders. But here the margin will be set to zero.

background: #8800ff; The background will have a value of #8800ff which is a certain kind of colour.

color: white; => The color of the text button will be white.

border: none; => No border around button attribute.

7) A media query consists of a media type and can contain one or more expressions, which resolve to either true or false.

Media queries can be used to check many things, such as:

- width and height of the viewport
- width and height of the device
- orientation (is the tablet/phone in landscape or portrait mode?)
- resolution

Using media queries are a popular technique for delivering a tailored style sheet to desktops, laptops, tablets, and mobile phones (such as iPhone and Android phones).

8) @media only screen and (min-width: 768px) { } => When the screen size reaches a minimum of 768 pixels then content within the @media will get displayed.

body {font-size: 20px} => at 768 pixels, the body content will display font size of 20 pixels.

button {width: 60% !important} => At 768 pixels, the width of button attribute will be 60% of original width. !important will override all other previous rules for the width.

9) The z-index property specifies the stack order of an element. An element with greater stack order is always in front of an element with a lower stack order.

10) Bootstrap is the most popular CSS Framework for developing responsive and mobile-first websites. Bootstrap 4 is the newest version of Bootstrap.

With the Bootstrap 4 powerful mobile first flex-box grid system creating the responsive and mobile friendly websites and applications has become much easier.

Bootstrap 4 is responsive and mobile friendly from the start. Its five tier grid classes provides better control over the layout as well as how it will be rendered on different types of devices like mobile phones, tablets, laptops and desktops, large screen devices, and so on.