1. What is the <span/> tag in HTML, what is so special about it?
The <span> tag is an inline container used to mark up a part of a text, or a part of a document. The <span> tag is easily styled by CSS or manipulated with JavaScript using the class or id attribute. The <span> tag is much like the <div> element, but <div> is a block-level element and <span> is an inline element.

2. <input type="text" name="email" id="email" placeholder="your email">
In the code above, what is the job of "placeholder" and "type".
The placeholder text is an indicator to a user for what type of content is expected to be entered into a text field. The type attribute specifies the type of <input> element to display. If the type attribute is not specified, the default type is "text".

3. In the video, scss is used. Compare SCSS and CSS.
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.

4. What is the difference between px, em, rem and vh in css?
While PX, EM, and REM are primarily used for font sizing, %, VW, and VH are mostly used for margins, padding, spacing, and widths/heights. To reiterate, VH stands for "viewport height", which is the viewable screen's height. 100VH would represent 100% of the viewport's height, or the full height of the screen.

5. Explain the code snippet given below. It is part of the css in the video. Make sure you describe every css property in detail. E.g (what margin-top does, what width does etc).
.attention is to target elements with that specific class.
width: 100%; will make an element as wide as its parent container.
text-align: center; this property specifies the horizontal alignment of text in an element.
margin-top: this will only set the top margin area of the element with the class .me
width: 3em; this will make the .me element 3em in width.
border-radius: 50%; this will round the corners of the .me element on all four sides.
.arrow width: 15em; this will give the .arrow element a width of 15em

6. Explain the code Snippet given below. It is part of the css in the video. Make sure you describe every css property in detail. E.g (what margin-top does, what width does etc).
width: calc(100% - 2em); is used to specify the width of the element. This calculates 100% of the elements width minus 2em.
margin: 0; the margin spacing of the button will equal 0
background: #8800ff; the background colour of the button will have this HEX colour value.
color: white; the button text colour will be set to white.
border: none; the button will not have any border around it.
cursor: pointer; the mouse cursor will turn into a pointer symbol when hovering over the button.

7. What is a Media Query in CSS?

Media queries is a feature of CSS3 allowing content rendering to adapt to different conditions such as screen resolution (e.g. mobile and desktop screen size).

8. Explain in full
This media query specifies the following changes when the browser screen is a min-width of 768px:
The body font-size will be 20px
The button width will be 60% of its parent container, and the !important rule will override the previous styling applied to the property.
The inputs width will be calculated by calc(60% - 1em), and the result will override all previous styling rules because of the !important rule.

9. How does z-index work in css?
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.