

Part 1.

1. Span tag in HTML is as an inline element. It is used when we want to target/group specific elements. Therefore with span we can style a particular content using class or id attribute.
2. The placeholder attribute is used to give the user a hint, describing what type of value is expected in an input field.

3. SCSS (Syntactically Awesome Style Sheet)

- SCSS is a special type of file for SASS a program written in Ruby that assembles CSS style sheets for a browser.
- -SCSS have file extension of .scss
- SCSS contains all the features of CSS and contains more features that are not present in CSS
- -SCSS allows us to use nest CSS.
- -SCSS helps you write your CSS codes much easier.

CSS (Cascading Style Sheets)

- CSS is the styling language that the browser understands and it is used to style web pages.
- CSS have file extension of .css
- It can be time consuming to manage child and parents selectors in CSS

4.

px - is a absolute unit it is always appear the same size regardless of screen or parent element, pixel counts are relative to the quality of the viewing device screen.

em - is a relative unit the size of em value is relative to the parent font-size.

rem - is a relative unit the size of rem value is relative to the root font-size.

vh – is a relative unit the size of vh value is relative to the height of the browser window size.

5.

width: 100% - Ensures that the element with .attention class takes 100% of it's parent width. **margin: .5em auto 0** - Sets space around the element to 0.5 of the parent element, auto to have equal space on the left and right of the element and 0 on the bottom

text-align: center - Sets the horizontal alignment of the content in the middle.

margin-top: 2em - Sets the space on top of the element to be 2 times that of the parent element.

width: 3em - Sets the width of the element to be 3 times that of the parent font-size.
border-radius: 50% - Rounds the corners of the element by 50% making it a circle.
width: 15em - Sets the width of the element to be 15 times that of the parent font-size.

6.

width: calc(100% - 2em) - sets the width of the button by performing a calculation which subtracts 2 times the parent font-size from 100% of the width.

margin: 0 - Sets the overall space around the button to zero

background: #8800ff - Set the background color of the button to #8800ff.

border: none - Removes the default border around the button and set it to zero.

cursor: pointer - Gives the button a mouse cursor when we hover around it.

7.

Media Query is a feature in CSS3 that allows different styles to be applied automatically based on the characteristics such as size of a device to create responsive designs.

8.

When the screen (browser window) gets is or more than 768px the following styles will be applied.

body: font-size will be increased to 20 pixels.

button: width will be 60% of the parent element.

input: 1 font-size value will be subtracted from 60% of the parent element width

9.

The z-index property defines the order of the elements on the z-axis. The higher the z-index value, the more an element is positioned visible to the user.