**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 curser when we hover around it.

**7.**

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