1. A span tag is basically a generic inline element for phrasing content. It can be used to group elements for styling purposes using classes or id attributes to target elements in html to styles them. we can also use a span tag when we want content to occupy the whole line, as shown in video where we wanted ‘’ UI design course “ to be on the next line.

The <span> tag is an inline container used to mark up a part of a text, or a part of document. The 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.

1. The placeholder is usually there to indicate the type of content the user should fill in, it is like a example to show what kind of information is required from the user. The placeholder attribute specifies a short hint that describes the expected value of an input field, ie. Sample value or a short description of the expect format.

The short hint is displayed in the input field before the user enters a value.

1. SCSS is full of advanced features, SCSS offers variables and you can shorten your code by using variables. SCSS contains all the features of CSS and contains more features that are not present in CSS. Personally I think SCSS is the best for developers because it gives them a great advantage over the normal CSS. SCSS is an improved version of SASS, and more developers are using SCSS over the conventional CSS.

SCSS is a preprocessor language that is interrupted or compiled into CSS. It is a special type Syntactically Awesome Style Sheets. Scripting of SCSS is done in SAAS script. SCSS contains all the features of CSS with a few extra added on speciality features as well. Using SCSS, we can add many additional functionalities to CSS such as variables, nesting and more. All these additional functionalities can make writing CSS much easier and faster as compared to writing the conventional CSS. SCSS produces a traditional CSS that the browser can understand by running your web app. Reading the code in SASS or SCSS is faster than reading in CSS>

1. px, em, and remare primarily used for font sizing and vh are mostly used for margins, padding, spacing, and widths/heights. vh stands for “viewport height”, which is the viewable screen's height. Viewport units represent a percentage of the current browser viewport (current browser size). ‘em’ font size of the element, relative to its parent, ( X)em means that X times the normal font size.

rem font size of the element, relative to the root html html element. rem units are relational to the font-size value of the HTML tag. For example, if the font size of the HTML tag is 16px (which is default size for an HTML document), then 1rem unit is equal to 16px. That makes .5rem=8px, 2rem=32px, etc. em units are similar to rem units but whereas a rem unit always references the HTML tag, an em unit is relational only to it is relational only to its nearest defined parent element. for example, if the div wrapper for a callout is set to font-size: 20px, then any child element set to 1em would be the equivalent of 20px, .5em=10px, 2em=40px,etc.

1. in this code we have a class called “attention “ which we are using to target a specific picture so that we can style it differently, we have a width of 100% so basically what want to make the width of the the class element that we selected to be 100% with of the device.

We want the text to be at the center of the page, that what the code represent.

With the class me, we are styling the image that we have selected so what the margin top does is add margin at the top side of the picture, and we set the width to be 3em of the page, the border-radius makes the edges of the pictures to be smooth.

1. Media queries are used for the following: ... To conditionally apply styles with the CSS @media and @import at-rules. To target specific media for the <style> , <link> , <source> , and other HTML elements with the media= attribute. To test and monitor media states using the Window.

9. The z-index property in CSS controls the vertical stacking order of elements that overlap. As in, which one appears as if it is physically closer to you. z-index only affects elements that have a position value other than static (the default).