For example, if the layout designer wants to place the logo, navigation and phone number in the header, it will be easier to use Flexbox. It's simpler: Grid can solve this problem too, but Flexbox will handle it much faster.

If you take the whole site, with a header, thematic part and basement, then we are talking about the two-dimensional interface. And although the Flex site can also be made, Grid will make it more efficient and reliable.

Thus, Grids are mainly used to build a grid of the entire interface. Flexbox is also for placing elements inside the grid. In essence, Grid is a container-based layout and Flexbox is a content-based layout. Both are efficient in their own way, although the CSS Grid includes more features and makes it easier to manipulate rows and columns of the grid. Before deciding which one to use, you should analyze the complexity, structure and content of the site you are creating. Here is another in-depth comparison: in the flexbox layout, the cell size is determined in the flex element itself, and in the Grid layout, the element size is determined in its container.

Grid is for the skeleton of the site, Flexbox is for the content. We recommend that you stick to this order. And as you work with these two properties, you yourself will begin to feel in which cases this or that technology is more suitable.

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THE BENEFITS OF 3D LASER SCANNING

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With the development of geodesy all over the world, each decade brings more and more instruments, survey methods and data processing. Devices are becoming faster and more accurate, the level of their automation is increasing, gradually replacing the human factor.

This time, the last decades have brought us technology such as terrestrial 3D laser scanning.

This is a non-contact technology for measuring 3D surfaces using special devices, laser scanners. In relation to traditional optical and satellite geodetic methods, it is characterized by high detail, speed and accuracy of measurements. 3D laser scanning is used in architecture, industry, road infrastructure construction, geodesy and mine surveying, archeology [3].

The principle of operation of a 3D laser scanner is that the device can carry out up to a million measurements per second, presents objects as a set of points with spatial coordinates. The resulting dataset, called a point cloud, can then be presented in three-dimensional and two-dimensional form, as well as used for measurements, calculations, analysis and modeling.

The main parameters of a laser scanner are range, accuracy, speed, viewing angle.

According to the range and measurement accuracy, 3D scanners are divided into:

- high-precision (error less than a millimeter, range from decimeter to 2-3 meters),
- medium range (error up to several millimeters, range up to 100 m),
- long range (range of hundreds of meters, error from millimeters to the first centimeters),

- mine surveying (the error reaches decimeters, the range is more than a kilometer) [1].

The last three classes, in terms of their ability to solve various types of problems, can be attributed to the category of geodetic 3D scanners. These scanners are used to perform laser scanning work in architecture and industry.

The viewing angle is another important parameter that determines the amount of data collected from one standing point, convenience and final speed of work. Currently, all geodetic laser scanners have a horizontal viewing angle of 360 °, vertical angles range from 40-60 ° to 300 ° [2].

Benefits of terrestrial laser scanning:

- unsurpassed shooting speed (from 50,000 to 1,000,000 measurements per second);
- reflectorless measurement technology, indispensable when performing work on laser scanning of hard-to-reach objects, as well as objects where finding a person is undesirable (impossible);
- high degree of automation, practically eliminating the influence of subjective factors on the result of laser scanning;
- compatibility of the obtained data with the formats of programs for 2D and 3D design of the world's leading manufacturers (Autodesk, Bentley, AVEVA, Intergraph, etc.);
- initial "three-dimensionality" of the received data;
- low share of the field stage in the total labor costs.

Although the first scanning systems are relatively recent, laser scanning technology has proven to be highly effective and is actively replacing less productive measurement methods.

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DIGITAL HELP FOR BLIND PEOPLE

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Nowadays, the Internet gives a wide variety of possibilities to be an active member of social life. It unites the global community of users into the whole and at the same time recognizes individuals. Internet technologies allow a person with disabilities to live more fulfilling life in the modern society in a way that has never been possible before. Today's reality is that most activities in our life are carried on through the worldwide web, especially during the COVID-19 pandemic period. So, it is important to make online processes accessible and understandable for everyone.

Any software or equipment that helps people who are particularly or totally blind to interact with computers and smartphones are called assistive technology tools. The most popular assistive software is a screen reader. There are many screen readers available, including *JAWS* from *Freedom Scientific, NonVisual Desktop Access, COBRA* and so on. To a successful navigation in the world visually impaired people can use NavCog which provides real-time information about where an individual is, which direction they are facing, and other information about the surroundings. Also an