

1. vendor prefixes (just FYI)

In the CSS for your template, you might notice lines in your code that reference -webkit, -moz, and -ms. For example,

```
textarea {
  -moz-appearance: none;
  -webkit-appearance: none;
  -ms-appearance: none;
  appearance: none;
}
```

These are vendor prefixes (for Chrome/Safari, Firefox, and Explorer) and they're used for browser compatibility—mostly so that older versions of browsers will be able to read newer CSS style options.

You can keep the vendor prefixes exactly as they are in your CSS. If you'd like to clean up the code and learn more, though, there's a very nice site called Autoprefixer (<https://autoprefixer.github.io/>) where you can paste your CSS and select how much backward compatibility you want; Autoprefixer will add and remove vendor prefixes as needed.

2. <a> target attribute: https://www.w3schools.com/tags/att_a_target.asp

The target attribute inside an <a> tag specifies where to open the linked document. The most frequently used is `_blank`, which opens the linked document in a new browser tab or window.

```
<a href=https://cnn.com target ="_blank">
```

This will open CNN.com in a new browser tab or window.

3. internal links to sections within a page: https://www.w3schools.com/tags/tag_a.asp

In one-page scrolling websites, the navigation links often point to a section further down the page. For instance, in the Howdy template used at <http://sarabredice.com>, the About Me link in the menu doesn't open a new page but rather takes you to the About section further down the page.

Here's the code for that internal link. The menu looks like this:

```
<ul class="nav-list">
  <li class="current"><a class="smoothscroll" href="#home"
  title="">Home</a></li>
  <li><a class="smoothscroll" href="#about" title="">About
  Me</a></li>
  <li><a class="smoothscroll" href="#skills"
  title="">Skills</a></li>
  <li><a class="smoothscroll" href="#credentials"
  title="">Experience</a></li>
  <li><a class="smoothscroll" href="#portfolio"
  title="">Projects</a></li>
  <li><a class="smoothscroll" href="#stats" title="">Stats</a></li>
  <li><a class="smoothscroll" href="#contact" title="">Get in
  Touch</a></li>
</ul>
```

You can see that each link takes you to an href location with a hashtag—for instance, href="#about". These are the div id's for each section. So, for instance, the About section begins <section id="about">. The link in the menu, instead of going to a different URL, is saying "go to the section with the id specified after the hashtag". So in this instance, the URL for the About section is <http://sarabredice.com/#about>.

3. rounded corners: https://www.w3schools.com/css/css3_borders.asp

The CSS *border-radius* property allows you to add rounded corners to any element. To make your images have rounded corners, your CSS would look something like this:

```
img {
  border-radius: 25px;
}
```

You can have different degrees of roundedness for different corners:

```
img {
  border-radius: 5px 10px 5px 25px;
}
```

4. rgba: https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/func_rgba.asp

Sometimes color is specified with an rgba value, as here:

```
body {
  background-color: rgba(71, 211, 229, 0.2);
}
```

The r, g, and b numbers define the intensity of red, green, and blue as an integer between 0 and 255. The a value defines the opacity as a number between 0.0 (fully transparent) and 1.0 (fully opaque).

5. Using Google Chrome Inspector

Inspector is one of the Chrome DevTools, a set of web developer tools built directly into the Google Chrome browser. You can inspect and temporarily change any element on a webpage. This is helpful in figuring out where the CSS is defined for a given element. Follow these steps:

1. Open Google Chrome and your website (or any website).
2. Right click on the element you want to inspect and select Inspect.
3. Two panels will open at the bottom of the window: HTML on the left, CSS on the right.
You can reposition these panels by clicking on the three buttons near the top right corner of the CSS panel.
4. You can live edit the HTML or CSS by clicking on the text that you want to change and making the change. The change is temporary, but it can help you decide if you want to make a permanent change by editing your own HTML or CSS files.
5. To inspect another element, click on the Inspect icon at the top left of the HTML panel.

6. Note that in the HTML and CSS panels, they indicate the line numbers for the code that you're modifying. If you decide that you want to actually (not just temporarily) modify the code, you can edit your HTML/CSS files and upload the new versions.
7. Use the Filter box in the CSS panel to identify specific features of the item (e.g., background-color, margin, etc.)
8. You can undo any of these temporary changes by clicking Control/Command-Z.