

CSS masking

The **mask** property in CSS is used to hide an element using the clipping or masking the image at specific points. Masking defines how to use an image or the graphical element as a luminance or alpha mask. It is a graphical operation that can fully or partially hide the portions of an element or object.

Using masking, it is possible to show or hide the parts of an image with different opacity levels. In **CSS**, the masking is achieved by using the **mask-image** property, and we have to provide an image as the mask.

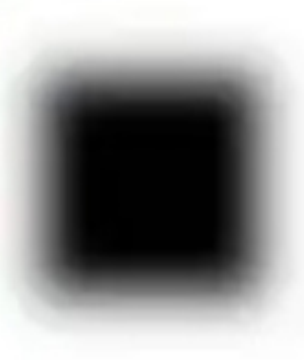
```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
div img{
width: 200px;
height: 200px;
}
#masked{
width: 300px;
height: 300px;
-webkit-mask-box-image: url(box.png) 25;

}
</style>
</head>

<body>
<center>
<div id = "one">
<h2> Original Images </h2>
<img src = "forest.jpg">
<img src = "box.png">
</div>
<h2> After masking </h2>
<img src = "forest.jpg" id = "masked">
</center>
</body>
</html>
```



Original Images



After masking



```

<html>
<head>
<style>
div {
    width: 300px;
    height: 100px;
    background-color: yellow;
    border: 1px solid black;
    -ms-transform:
translate(50px,100px); /* IE
9 */
    transform:
translate(50px,100px); /*
Standard syntax */
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h1>The translate()
Method</h1>
<p>The translate() method
moves an element from its
current position:</p>

<div>
This div element is moved 50
pixels to the right, and 100
pixels down from its current
position.
</div>

</body>
</html>

```

The translate() Method

The translate() method moves an element from its current position:

This div element is moved 50 the right, and 100 pixels down current position.

The rotate() Method



The `rotate()` method rotates an element clockwise or counter-clockwise according to a given degree.

```
<html>
<head>
<style>
div {
    width: 300px;
    height: 100px;
    background-color: yellow;
    border: 1px solid black;
}

div#myDiv {
    -ms-transform: rotate(20deg); /* IE 9 */
    transform: rotate(20deg); /* Standard syntax */
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
```

The rotate() Method

The rotate() method rotates an element clockwise or counter-clockwise.

This a normal div element.

This div element is rotated clockwise
20 degrees.

The scale() Method



The `scale()` method increases or decreases the size of an element (according to the parameters given for the width and height).


```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
div {
    margin: 150px;
    width: 200px;
    height: 100px;
    background-color: yellow;
    border: 1px solid black;
    -ms-transform: scale(2,3);
/* IE 9 */
    transform: scale(2,3); /*
Standard syntax */
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
```

<h1>The scale() Method</h1>

<p>The scale() method increases or decreases the size of an element.</p>

<div>

This div element is two times of its original width, and three times of its original height.

</div>

</body>

</html>

The `scale()` method increases or decreases the size of an element.

This div element is two times of its original width, and three times of its original height.

CSS Transitions

CSS transitions allows you to change property values smoothly, over a given duration.

Mouse over the element below to see a CSS transition effect:

- `transition`
- `transition-delay`
- `transition-duration`
- `transition-property`
- `transition-timing-function`

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
div {
    width: 100px;
    height: 100px;
    background: red;
    transition: width 2s;
}

div:hover {
    width: 300px;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h1>The transition
Property</h1>

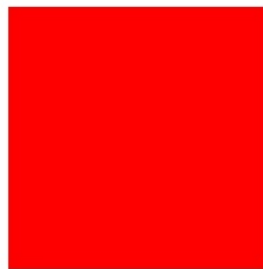
<p>Hover over the div element
below, to see the transition
effect:</p>
<div></div>

<p><b>Note:</b> This example
does not work in Internet
Explorer 9 and earlier
versions.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

The transition Property

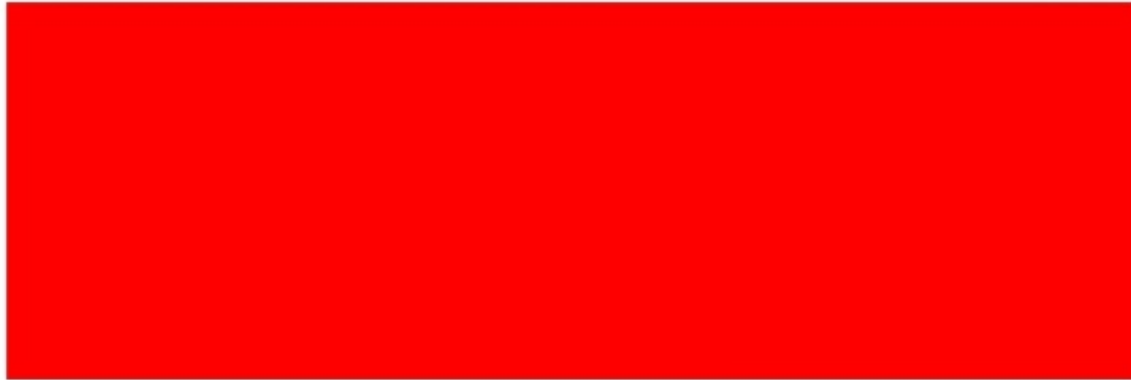
Hover over the div element below, to see the transition effect:



Note: This example does not work in Internet Explorer 9 and earlier versions.

The transition Property

Hover over the div element below, to see the transition effect:



Note: This example does not work in Internet Explorer 9 and earlier versions.

Delay the Transition Effect

The `transition-delay` property specifies a delay (in seconds) for the transition effect.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
div {
  width: 100px;
  height: 100px;
  background: red;
  transition: width 3s;
  transition-delay: 1s;
}

div:hover {
  width: 300px;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h1>The transition-delay
Property</h1>

<p>Hover over the div element
below, to see the transition
effect:</p>

<div></div>

</body>
</html>
```

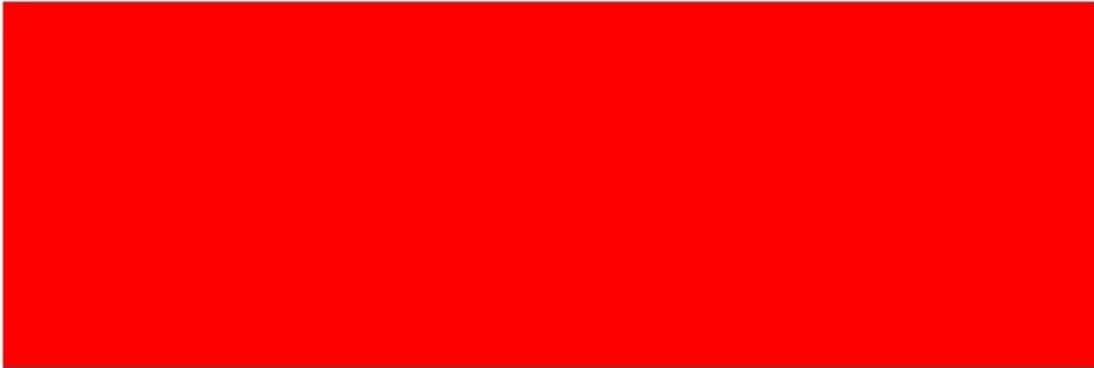
The transition-delay Property

Hover over the div element below, to see the transition effect:



The transition-delay Property

Hover over the div element below, to see the transition effect:



```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
div {
    width: 100px;
    height: 100px;
    background: red;
    transition: width 2s,
height 2s, transform 2s;
}

div:hover {
    width: 300px;
    height: 300px;
    transform: rotate(180deg);
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h1>Transition +
Transform</h1>

<p>Hover over the div element
below:</p>

<div></div>

<p><b>Note:</b> This example
does not work in Internet
Explorer 9 and earlier
versions.</p>
```

Transition + Transform

Hover over the div element below:



Note: This example does not work in Internet Explorer 9 and earlier versions.