CSS-4

Agenda

- Important components of Animation
 - Transform
 - Transition
 - Keyframe

Coordinate System Convention

- In web development, the screen is considered to be in the x-y plane.
- You, the viewer, are positioned in the z-plane, looking towards the screen.
- *Yha hm z-axis se cheezo ko dekh rahe hote hai so accordingly x and y ki cheeze



Transform Property

The transform property allows you to modify the coordinate space of the CSS visual formatting model. Here are key transformations:

1. Rotate

• Rotates an element around a specified axis.

```
.one:hover {
    transform: rotateX(50deg);
}
.two:hover {
    transform: rotateY(50deg);
}
.three:hover {
```

```
transform: rotate(50deg);
}
```

- rotateX(50deg): Rotates the element around the x-axis.
- rotateY(50deg): Rotates the element around the y-axis.
- rotate(50deg): Rotates the element in the 2D plane (z-axis rotation).

2. Scale

• Resizes the element in either the x, y, or both directions.

```
.one:hover {
    transform: scaleX(1.5);
}
.two:hover {
    transform: scaleY(1.5);
}
.three:hover {
    transform: rotate(50deg) scale(0.5);
}
```

- scaleX(1.5): Scales the width of the element by 1.5 times.
- scaleY(1.5): Scales the height of the element by 1.5 times.
- rotate(50deg) scale(0.5): Rotates the element and then scales it to half its size.

3. Translate

• Moves the element from its original position.

```
.one:hover {
    transform: translateY(50%);
}
.two:hover {
    transform: translateX(50%);
}
.three:hover {
    transform: translate(50%, 50%);
}
```

- translateY(50%): Moves the element down by 50% of its height.
- translateX(50%): Moves the element right by 50% of its width.
- translate(50%, 50%): Moves the element diagonally down and right by 50%.

The transition property is used to animate changes to CSS properties, allowing for smooth transitions between different states.

```
.box {
    height: 100px;
    width: 100px;
    transition-duration: 1s;
}
.one {
    background-color: aqua;
}
.two {
    background-color: lightcoral;
}
.three {
    background-color: lightgreen;
}
```

1. Transition Duration

• Specifies how long the transition should take.

```
.one {
    transition-duration: 2s;
}
.two {
    transition-duration: 1s;
}
```

2. Transition Timing Function

• Controls the speed curve of the transition.

```
.one {
    transition-timing-function: ease;
}
```

3. Transition Delay

Specifies a delay before the transition starts.

```
.two {
   transition-delay: 1s;
```

Centering a Div

1. Using Flexbox:

- Add display: flex; to the container.
- Use justify-content: center; to center items horizontally.
- Use align-items: center; to center items vertically.

```
.container {
    display: flex;
    justify-content: center;
    align-items: center;
}
```

2. Using Position and Translate:

- Set the container to position: relative; .
- Set the box to position: absolute;
- Use top: 50%; and left: 50%; to position the box at the center.
- Use transform: translate(-50%, -50%); to adjust the box position.

```
.container {
    position: relative;
}
.box {
    position: absolute;
    top: 50%;
    left: 50%;
    transform: translate(-50%, -50%);
}
```

Animation Properties

1. animation-name: Specifies the keyframes to be used for the animation.

```
.box {
    animation-name: journey-to-circle;
}
```

2. @keyframes: Defines the stages of the animation with different styles at different percentages.

```
@keyframes journey-to-circle {
    50% {
        background-color: lightcoral;
        border-radius: 50%;
    }
    75% {
        border-radius: 10%;
    }
    100% {
        background-color: honeydew;
        border-radius: 0%;
    }
}
```

3. animation-duration: Defines how long the animation takes to complete one cycle.

```
.box {
    animation-duration: 5s;
}
```

4. animation-iteration-count: Sets the number of times the animation will repeat., It can be a number and can also be infinite.

```
.box {
    animation-iteration-count: 2;
}
```