Report Day: 3.3

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Dated: 09/07/25

Learning Outcomes:

Transitions:

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

Major Properties:

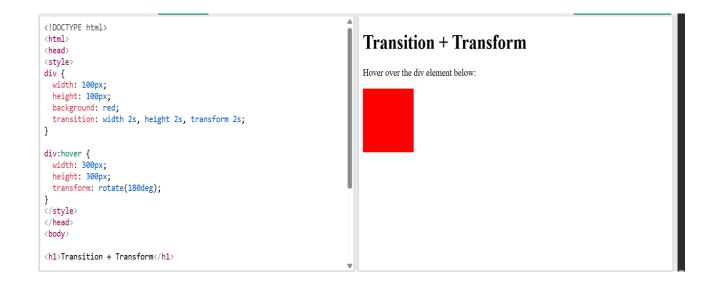
- transition
- transition-delay
- transition-duration
- transition-property
- transition-timing-function

What needed for transition to be added:

- the CSS property you want to add an effect to
- the duration of the effect

Speed Curve of the Transition:

- ease specifies a transition effect with a slow start, then fast, then end slowly (this is default)
- linear specifies a transition effect with the same speed from start to end
- ease-in specifies a transition effect with a slow start
- ease-out specifies a transition effect with a slow end
- ease-in-out specifies a transition effect with a slow start and end
- cubic-bezier(n,n,n,n) lets you define your own values in a cubic-bezier function





Animations:

CSS allows animation of HTML elements without using JavaScript, and an animation lets an element gradually change from one style to another.

Properties:

- @keyframes
- animation-name
- animation-duration
- animation-delay
- animation-iteration-count
- animation-direction
- animation-timing-function
- animation-fill-mode
- animation

Key Frames Rule:

When you specify CSS styles inside the @keyframes rule, the animation will gradually change from the current style to the new style at certain times.

```
@keyframes example {
  from {background-color: red;}
  to {background-color: yellow;}
}
```



Conclusion:

CSS animations and transitions bring life to web elements by adding smooth visual effects and interactivity. **Transitions** allow elements to change property values over time, while **animations** offer more control with keyframes and looping.