Transitions

Transitions help to make a UI expressive and easy to use.

MUI provides transitions that can be used to introduce some basic motion to your applications.

{{"component": "modules/components/ComponentLinkHeader.js", "design": false}}

Collapse

Expand from the start edge of the child element. Use the orientation prop if you need a horizontal collapse. The collapsedSize prop can be used to set the minimum width/height when not expanded.

{{"demo": "SimpleCollapse.js", "bg": true}}

Fade

Fade in from transparent to opaque.

{{"demo": "SimpleFade.js", "bg": true}}

Grow

Expands outwards from the center of the child element, while also fading in from transparent to opaque.

The second example demonstrates how to change the transform-origin, and conditionally applies the timeout prop to change the entry speed.

{{"demo": "SimpleGrow.js", "bg": true}}

Slide

Slide in from the edge of the screen. The direction prop controls which edge of the screen the transition starts from.

The Transition component's mountOnEnter prop prevents the child component from being mounted until in is true. This prevents the relatively positioned component from scrolling into view from its off-screen position.

Similarly, the unmountOnExit prop removes the component from the DOM after it has been transition off-screen.

{{"demo": "SimpleSlide.js", "bg": true}}

Slide relative to a container

The Slide component also accepts container prop, which is a reference to a DOM node. If this prop is set, the Slide component will slide from the edge of that DOM node.

{{"demo": "SlideFromContainer.js"}}

Zoom

Expand outwards from the center of the child element.

This example also demonstrates how to delay the enter transition.

Child requirement

- Forward the style: To better support server rendering, MUI provides a style prop to the children of
 some transition components (Fade, Grow, Zoom, Slide). The style prop must be applied to the DOM for
 the animation to work as expected.
- **Forward the ref**: The transition components require the first child element to forward its ref to the DOM node. For more details about ref, check out <u>Caveat with refs</u>
- **Single element**: The transition components require only one child element (React.Fragment is not allowed).

TransitionGroup

To animate a component when it is mounted or unmounted, you can use the <u>TransitionGroup</u> component from react-transition-group. As components are added or removed, the in prop is toggled automatically by TransitionGroup.

{{"demo": "TransitionGroupExample.js"}}

TransitionComponent prop

Some MUI components use these transitions internally. These accept a TransitionComponent prop to customize the default transition. You can use any of the above components or your own. It should respect the following conditions:

- Accepts an in prop. This corresponds to the open/close state.
- Call the onEnter callback prop when the enter transition starts.
- Call the onExited callback prop when the exit transition is completed. These two callbacks allow to unmount the children when in a closed state and fully transitioned.

For more information on creating a custom transition, visit the *react-transition-group* <u>Transition</u> <u>documentation</u>.

You can also visit the dedicated sections of some of the components:

- <u>Modal</u>
- <u>Dialog</u>
- <u>Popper</u>
- <u>Snackbar</u>
- <u>Tooltip</u>

Performance & SEO

The content of transition component is mounted by default even if $in=\{false\}$. This default behavior has server-side rendering and SEO in mind. If you render expensive component trees inside your transition it might be a good idea to change this default behavior by enabling the unmountOnExit prop:

```
<Fade in={false} unmountOnExit />
```

As with any performance optimization this is not a silver bullet. Be sure to identify bottlenecks first and then try out these optimization strategies.