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Web Animation—A comprehensive overview

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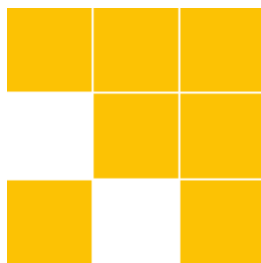
1. BASIC INTRO – css and html
2. JAVASCRIPT LIBRARIES – start with GSAP and mo.js
3. PLUGINS – smaller libraries/toolkits to know about
4. WORKFLOW – a few resources for efficiency
5. INSPIRATION – people to follow, websites to subscribe to
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7. MORE ?! – AE plugins and misc articles

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This article is for people who are familiar with front end code and want a thorough overview of the existing methods, libraries, and resources for simple 2D web animation.

This is NOT covering advanced things like WebGL animations using GLSL shaders, physics libraries, robust game libraries like pixie.js, 3D libraries like Three.js, or huge platforms like p5.js. It's about DIY, writing code from scratch.

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1 . Basic Introduction

There are three languages you need to know—**javascript**, **html**, and **css** (scss or sass are even better, but css will do). If you know only css and html, that's fine; javascript you can pick up easily as you need it on a per-library basis. In fact, here is [an entire article](#) on 'CSS vs Javascript' for animation. CSS and html can accomplish incredibly robust animations and interactions, so let's focus on that first.

METHOD 1: CSS ANIMATIONS

Note: you can do everything mentioned here in css, but if you start using this in your professional workflow, take a timeout and learn scss or sass because with those languages you can use variables which saves tons of time.

First, [here is a list](#) of all of the properties that can be animated using CSS.

CSS animated properties



SEE ALSO

CSS

CSS Reference

CSS animated properties

Some CSS properties can be animated, that is can change in a smooth way when its value change, either when used by [CSS Animations](#) or [CSS Transitions](#).


The list of animatable properties is:

<code>-moz-outline-radius</code>	<code>clip</code>	<code>min-width</code>
<code>-moz-outline-radius-bottomleft</code>	<code>clip-path</code>	<code>motion-offset</code>
<code>-moz-outline-radius-bottomright</code>	<code>color</code>	<code>motion-rotation</code>
<code>-moz-outline-radius-topleft</code>	<code>column-count</code>	<code>object-position</code>
<code>-moz-outline-radius-topright</code>	<code>column-gap</code>	<code>opacity</code>
<code>-webkit-text-fill-color</code>	<code>column-rule</code>	<code>order</code>
<code>-webkit-text-stroke</code>	<code>column-rule-color</code>	<code>outline</code>
<code>-webkit-text-stroke-color</code>	<code>column-rule-width</code>	<code>outline-color</code>
<code>-webkit-touch-callout</code>	<code>column-width</code>	<code>outline-offset</code>
<code>all</code>	<code>columns</code>	<code>outline-width</code>
<code>backdrop-filter</code>	<code>filter</code>	<code>padding</code>
<code>background</code>	<code>flex</code>	<code>padding-bottom</code>
<code>background-color</code>	<code>flex-basis</code>	<code>padding-left</code>
<code>background-position</code>	<code>flex-grow</code>	<code>padding-right</code>
<code>background-size</code>	<code>flex-shrink</code>	<code>padding-top</code>
<code>border</code>	<code>font</code>	<code>perspective</code>
<code>border-bottom</code>	<code>font-size</code>	<code>perspective-origin</code>
<code>border-bottom-color</code>	<code>font-size-adjust</code>	<code>right</code>
<code>border-bottom-left-radius</code>	<code>font-stretch</code>	<code>scroll-snap-coordinate</code>

https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/CSS/CSS_animated_properties

For almost any of these properties (there are always caveats and edge cases), we can animate them in CSS with one of two methods—transitions or keyframes.

Here is an example of using transition (look at the CSS tab):

HTML	CSS	Result
	<pre> .box { border-style: solid; border-width: 1px; display: block; width: 100px; height: 100px; background-color: #0000FF; -webkit-transition: width 1s, height 2s, background-color 2s, -webkit-transform 2s; transition: width 2s, height 2s, background-color 2s, transform 5s; } .box:hover { width: 200px; height: 200px; background-color: #FF0000; } </pre>	<p>The box below is 100px wide and 100px high. When you hover over the box, the box's width, height, background color, and transform all transition to their new values over time.</p>  <p>Two sections of code are shown. The first section defines the .box class with a solid 1px border, block display, 100px width and height, blue background color, and transitions for width (1s), height (2s), background-color (2s), and transform (2s). The second section defines the .box:hover state with a width of 200px, height of 200px, red background color, and a transform of 5s.</p>


Here is an example of using keyframes (look at the CSS tab):

HTML	CSS	Result
	<pre> .box { width: 200px; height: 200px; background: #023123; border-radius: 2em; animation: move 3s infinite ease-in-out; } @keyframes move { 0% {} 50% { transform: translate(200px, 0px) rotate(360deg); background: #000; } } </pre>	<p>This box is 200px wide and 200px high. It has a dark blue background and a rounded border. The box is animated to move 200px to the right and rotate 360 degrees over 3 seconds. The animation is infinite and uses an ease-in-out curve. The box is shown in two sections of code. The first section defines the .box class with a width of 200px, height of 200px, dark blue background, 2em border-radius, and an animation named move. The second section defines the move keyframes with 0% and 50% keyframes. The 50% keyframe includes a transform of translate(200px, 0px) rotate(360deg) and a background color of #000.</p>

If you're intrigued by these two examples, the best way to learn CSS animation is from Val Head on Lynda:


Web > Infographics

CSS: Animation




Overview Transcript View Offline Exercise Files Code Practice

Author



Val Head

Released 1/21/2016 

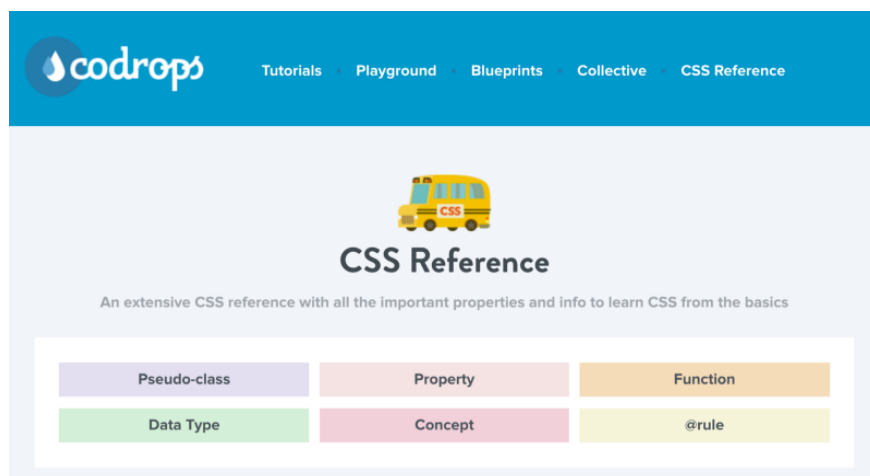
CSS animation offers a whole new way to bring motion to interactive projects. It's a core skill for web designers and developers and a feature users have come to expect from modern websites. This course presents a series of basic CSS animation projects:

Skill Level
Intermediate

1h 59m
Duration

<https://www.lynda.com/CSS-tutorials/CSS-Animation/439683-2.html>

Another great reference is this Codrops page, where they cover parameters, functions, datatypes, and more!



https://tympanus.net/codrops/css_reference/

Or if you learn better by clicking around existing examples, [here are 50 examples](#) of css parameters (some are animated, some are just properties that you might not have realized could be set in css)

If you're old school, [here's a book!](#)

And if you're ready for sass, here's [their website](#). I suggest using Lynda again to learn this in detail.

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METHOD 2: SVG

SVGs are scalable vector graphics and they are easily to manipulate with css or simple javascript. The workflow for SVG is to build your file in illustrator, or download an SVG from somewhere like the [noun project](#), then copy paste the generated code into your html like this:

```
<body>

<div class="wrap">
  <svg width="100%" height="66px" viewBox="0 0 219.5 66">
    <g>
      <rect class="fill" x="4.583" y="5" fill="#72CC58" width="198.879" height="56"/>
    </g>
    <g>
      <path class="outline" fill="#231F20" d="M219.5,14.25h-11.456V0H0v66h208.044V51.75H219.5V14.25z M198.8" />
    </g>
  </svg>
</div>

</body>
```

The most common animations on svg elements is to animate the stroke. Like this!



For that you would use the CSS parameters 'stroke-dasharray' and 'stroke-dashoffset' like this:

```
.outline {  
  stroke-dasharray: 0;  
  stroke-dashoffset: 0;  
  animation: offsetStrokes 4s .5s ease-in-out forwards  
  infinite;  
}  
  
@keyframes offsetStrokes {  
  to {  
    stroke-dasharray: 505;  
    stroke-dashoffset: 405;  
  }  
}
```

[Here's a great overview](#) of how the 'stroke-dasharray' and 'stroke-dashoffset' work. If you start using this technique a lot, it might be time to look at a javascript library like [vivus](#).

For more interesting and complex SVG animation ideas, look at the library <http://svgjs.com/> Here is a code snippet of how to instantiate an svg with that library:


```

10
11 var draw = SVG('P').size(200, 200)
12
13 // reference your background image
14 var bg = draw.image('img/spin4.gif')
15 var image = draw.path('M109.4 177c-0.3 0-0.6 0-0.9-0.1 -12.5-2.1-24.6-2.4-34.9-2.4 -4.6 0-9.
16 .attr({ fill: '#f06' }));
17
18
19 // clip image with text
20 bg.clipWith(image)
21
22 }
23
24

```

Notice that in both html and javascript we use the 'path' attribute.

Svg.js is a very robust library and I highly recommend it. Here is a small example I made showing another feature it offers—masking type or an svg path with an image:

HTML	CSS	JS	Result
		<pre> 11(0) { //look for the DOM element with 'P' id var drawP = SVG('P').size(200, 200) // create image called 'bg' var bg = drawP.image('https://s-media-cache- ak0.pinimg.com/originals/13/a4/ec/13a4ec9d var image = drawP.path('M109.4 177c-0.3 0-0.6 0-0.9-0.1 -12.5-2.1- 24.6-2.4-34.9-2.4 -4.6 0-9.2 0.1-13.8 0.1 -4.5 0.1-9.2 0.1-13.7 0.1 -4.3 0- 8.2-0.1-11.7-0.2 -2.2-0.1-4.5-0.1-6.6- 0.1 -7.4 0-14.6 0.5-21.5 1.3l-0.5 0.1c- 0.7 0.1-1.4 0.2-2 0.2 -1.4 0-2.9-0.3- 2 0-3 0-1 2 0 2-2 0 2-2 6 0 6-0 6 1 5- </pre>	

METHOD 3: SPRITE SHEETS

If you're a traditional animator and just want different ways to get your animations on the web, try sprite sheets. This is a process where you export the frames of your animation, then compile them all onto one large file, equally spaced. Then, in css you tell the DOM element how far to scoot around the document and at what frame rate:

HTML	CSS	Result
<pre> wcb-chan-no-steps { background: url(http://webcreatorbox.com/sample/images chan-animation.svg) no-repeat; width: 200px; height: 200px; display: inline-block; margin: 0 50px; } /* Using steps */ .wcb-chan { animation: smile 1s steps(4) infinite; } /* Without steps */ </pre>		

Here's a whole medium article on sprite sheets, if you want to dig into it. And if you're dead-set on animating and having the code generated for you, there are plugins for AfterEffects (one listed in section 7) or you can try the desktop application Tumult Hype 3, although be warned—the code generated by these tools has been referred to as 'garbage', 'heavy', 'messy', and 'wtf' by many developers I have worked with. This is more of a prototyping route and not for production.

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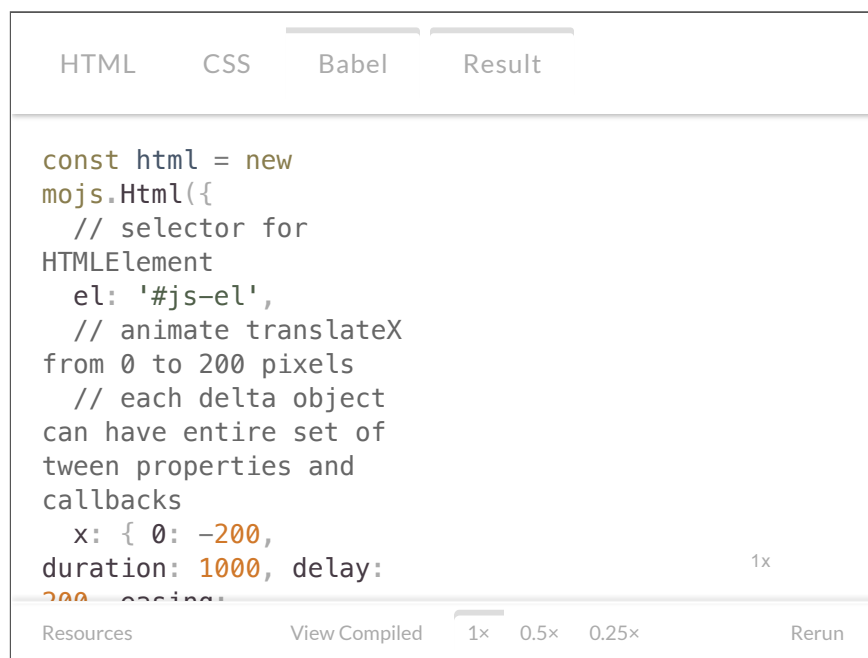


2. Javascript Libraries

For more complex animations and interactions, you'll want javascript. There are two libraries I would start with (and a thousands more out there). I recommend greensock for manipulating DOM elements, and mo.js for making animations from scratch in javascript.

Greensock (GSAP) can be used in conjunction with anything, you will not regret taking the time to learn this. I even use it to tween my camera moves in Three.js. Design firms like the ones in the Awwwards and dribbble communities use GSAP to manually create motion design chains where CSS animations fall short. The best way to get to know this library is to look at the documentation and start with [this free online quick course](#).

Mo.js is more akin to Flash. Keeping with the theme of using boxes, here is how to animate a box in mo.js:



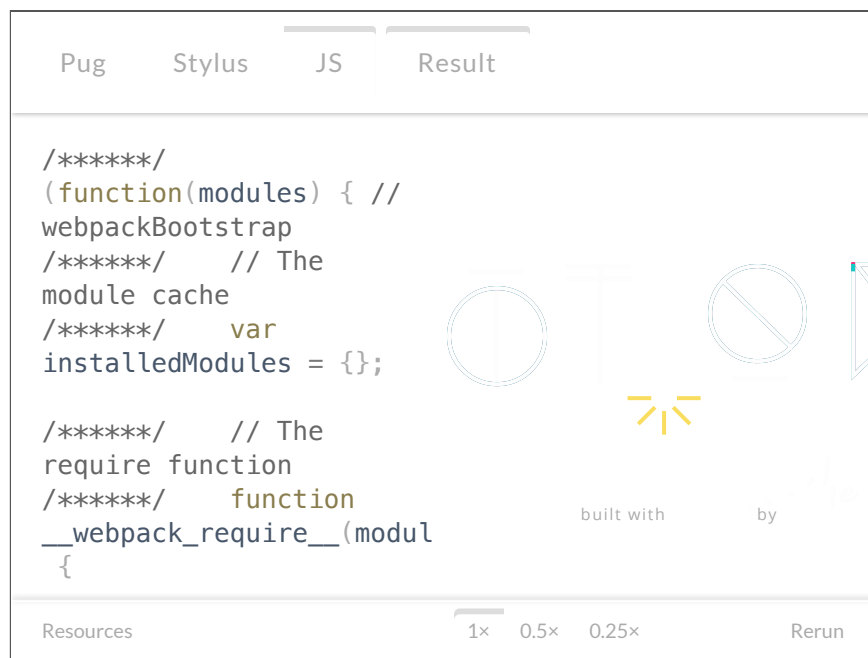
The screenshot shows a CodePen editor with four tabs: HTML, CSS, Babel, and Result. The Babel tab is active, displaying the following JavaScript code:

```
const html = new
mojs.Html({
  // selector for
  HTMLElement
  el: '#js-el',
  // animate translateX
  from 0 to 200 pixels
  // each delta object
  can have entire set of
  tween properties and
  callbacks
  x: { 0: -200,
duration: 1000, delay:
200, easing: }
```

Below the code editor, there is a toolbar with 'Resources', 'View Compiled', a zoom slider (1x, 0.5x, 0.25x), and a 'Rerun' button. The 'View Compiled' button is currently selected.

<http://codepen.io/sol0mka/pen/ZpvLzX/>

And here's what happens when you go pro and really understand mo.js:

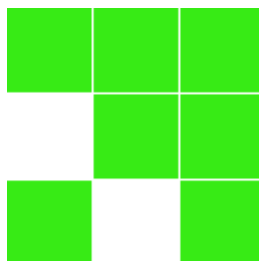


<http://codepen.io/sol0mka/pen/ogOYjj>

[Read here](#) what the hacker news community has to say about it. And if you like this, dig into the documentation. It's well designed :)

Other popular libraries (that I have had very little experience with) are [paper.js](#), [velocity.js](#), and [two.js](#). Then of course there's jQuery which is very easy to use, with it's .animate() method and using it with the add-on library called [jQueryUI](#) is very powerful.

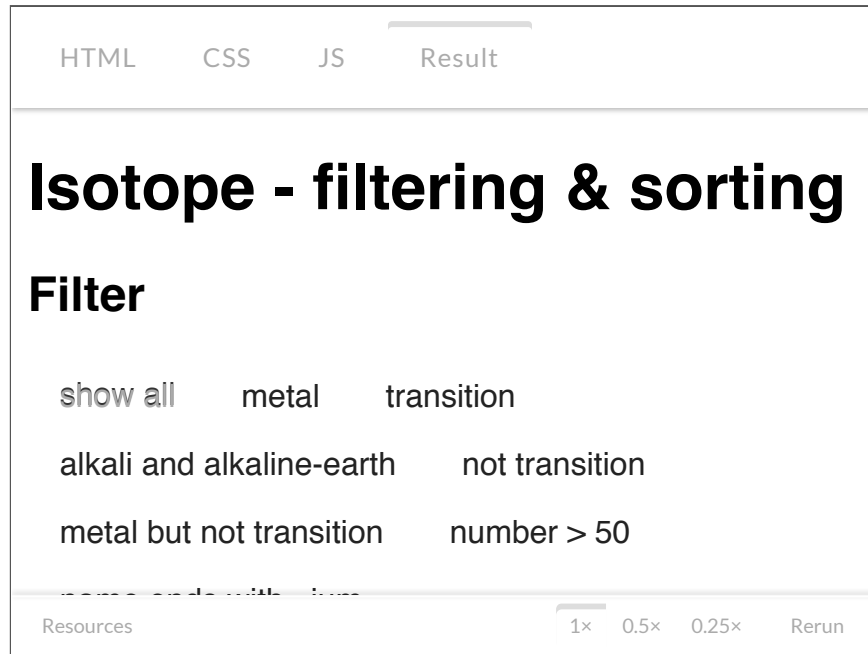
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3. More plugins

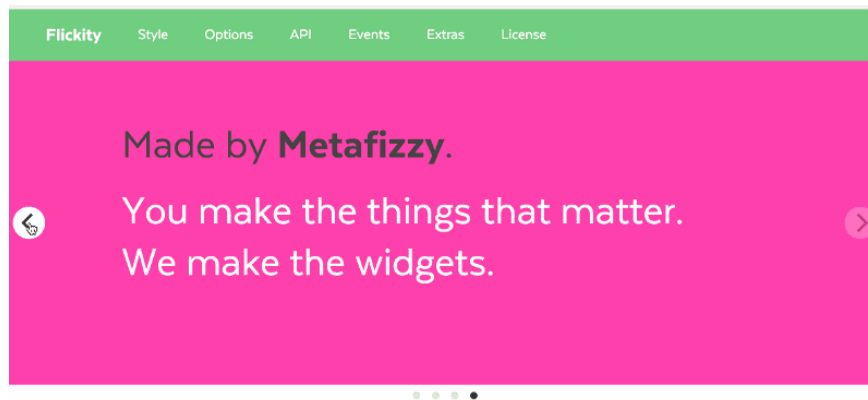
Plugins, toolkits, toolbelts, frameworks. . .whatever you prefer to call them, I wanted to mention a few more resources for finding smaller packaged animations aside from the two libraries above. These plugins

usually serve one purpose per plugin. David Desandro makes some great ones, such as isotope:



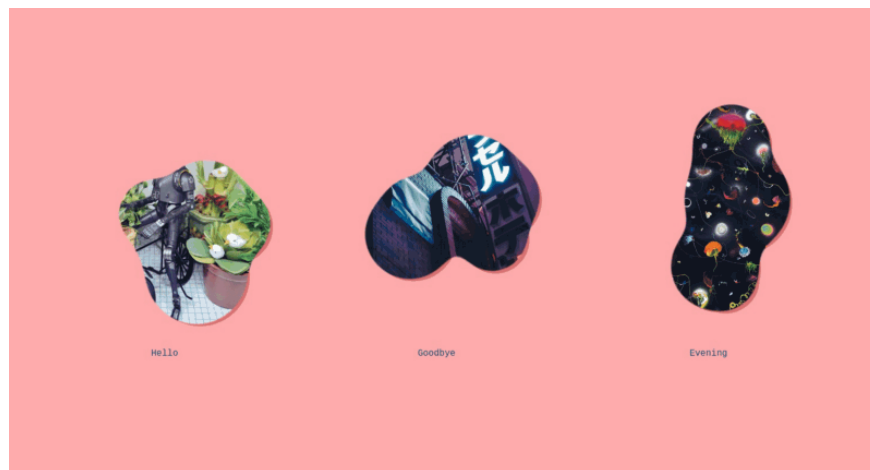
<http://codepen.io/evejweinberg/pen/ggXMrj>

...and flickity:



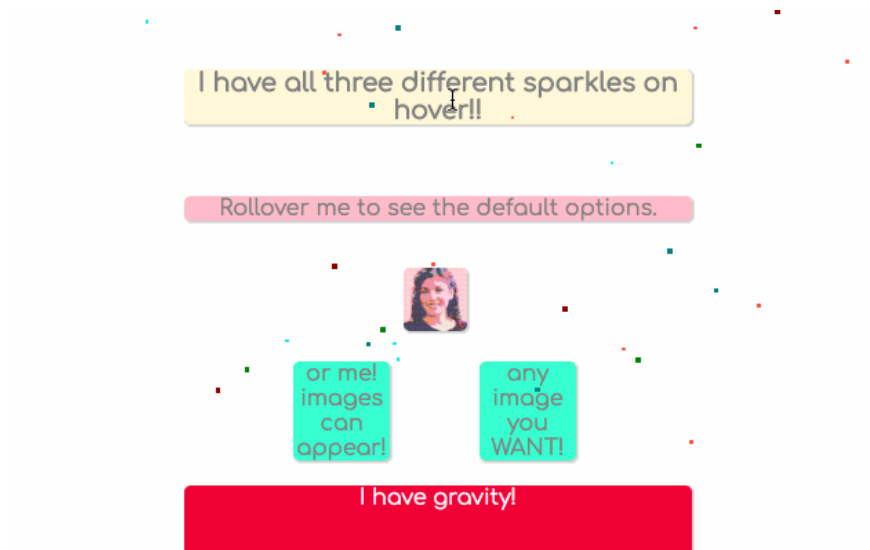
<http://flickity.metafizzy.co/>

Francis Tseng made this one with svg and javascript so you can make these cool blobs on hover:



https://github.com/frnsys/svg_blobs

I made my own jQuery plugin recently. It makes particles on hover for any object you choose. You can use that if you like! It's called SparkleHover. Here is a gif of it in action:



<https://github.com/evejweinberg/sparkleHover>

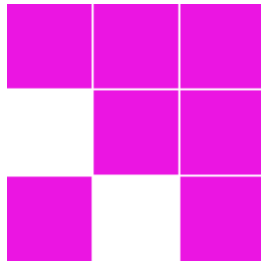
And then a quick search on github for “javascript animations”, produces many results. Tip—sort by stars or forks.

Vivus—for drawing on the lines of svg files

Granim- for animated gradients

TweenJS

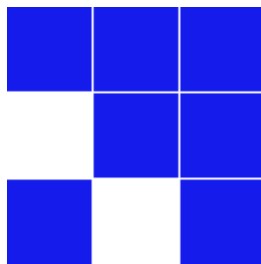
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4. Resources for better workflow and efficiency

1. Worried about runtime performance? [Use this chart](#)
2. Worried about cross-browser compatibility? DON'T! Just compile with [autoprefixer](#) this when you're ready to deploy.
3. Don't want to write bezier curves from scratch? [Get the code to all of them here](#)
4. Need to clean up your messy svg code before adding to you site? [Do it here](#)

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5. Inspiration!

WHO TO FOLLOW:

1. Val Head
2. [Rachel Nabors](#)
3. Sarah Drasner

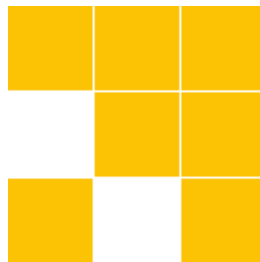
4. [Sara Soueidan](#)
5. [Ana Tudor](#)
6. [Rachel Smith](#)

👍 👍 👍 *Who runs the world? Girls!!* 👍 👍 👍

WEBSITES FOR DAILY INSPIRATION AND LEARNING:

1. [Codrops](#)—a blog with an overwhelming amount of resources for learning and implementing code
2. [Codepen](#)—a playground where you can write code, play with other people's code, fork things, save things, share things.
3. [CSS Tricks](#)—awesome resource, awesome blog for learning and getting ideas that you can implement.
4. [Awwwards](#)—super advances and inspiring websites
5. [FWA Awards](#)—even MORE inspiring websites, on average a bit more complex than awwwards

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6. Philosophy + Design Principles

Again, Val Head to the rescue. Here is her book, "[Designing Interface Animation](#)".

And here is an article she wrote:

<http://alistapart.com/article/designing-interface-animation>

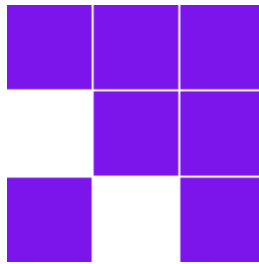
And Sarah Drasner gives amazing lectures, here are her slides from a very in-depth one about motion workflow, branding, and concept:

<http://slides.com/sdrasner/style-guide-anim#/>

Then check out the philosophies and principles of these companies:

1. [Google Material design principles on motion](#)
2. [Salesforce principles of motion UI](#)

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7. More?! Here are some more misc articles

Not sure if this article helped you? Here is another article, just like it. Sometimes it's good to hear the same material in two different people's voices: <https://desandro.github.io/motion-emotion/>

And another article: <http://www.hongkiat.com/blog/ux-motion-designer-freebies/>

For After Effect lovers, try [this plugin for AE](#) called bodymovin. It's free and easy to install from the Adobe app store. I installed and demoed it and it seemed very easy to use. Please let me know if you use it! [Here are some demos](#) to give you some ideas. And [here is](#) a blog post by the creator.

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Thank you for reading!!

Eve Weinberg



Self Portrait created using photogrammetry // www.NeverOddorEven.tv

