

Animations

Summary

- Using the **transform** property, we can apply one or more transformations to an element.
- The most common transformation functions are **rotate()**, **skew()**, **translate()** and **scale()**.
- The **transition** property is used to animate one or more properties.
- To create a custom animation, first, we need to define the keyframes. Each keyframe includes the list of styles to be applied at a given moment in time. Once we define the keyframes, we can use the **animation** property to animate an element.

CSS Cheat Sheet

Transformations

```
transform: rotate(15deg);
transform: rotate(-15deg);
transform: scale(1.3);
transform: skew(15deg);
transform: translate(10px, 20px);
transform: translateX(10px);
transform: translateY(20px);
transform: rotate(15deg) scale(1.3);
```

Transitions

```
transition: transform .5s;
transition: transform .5s ease-out;
transition: transform .5s ease-out 1s;    /* 1s delay */
transition: transform .5s, color .3s;
```

Animations

```
@keyframes pop {
  0% { transform: scale(1); }
  50% { transform: scale(1.5); }
  75% { transform: rotate(45deg); background: tomato; }
  100% { transform: rotate(0); }
}

.box {
  animation: pop 3s ease-out;
}
```