## Overview

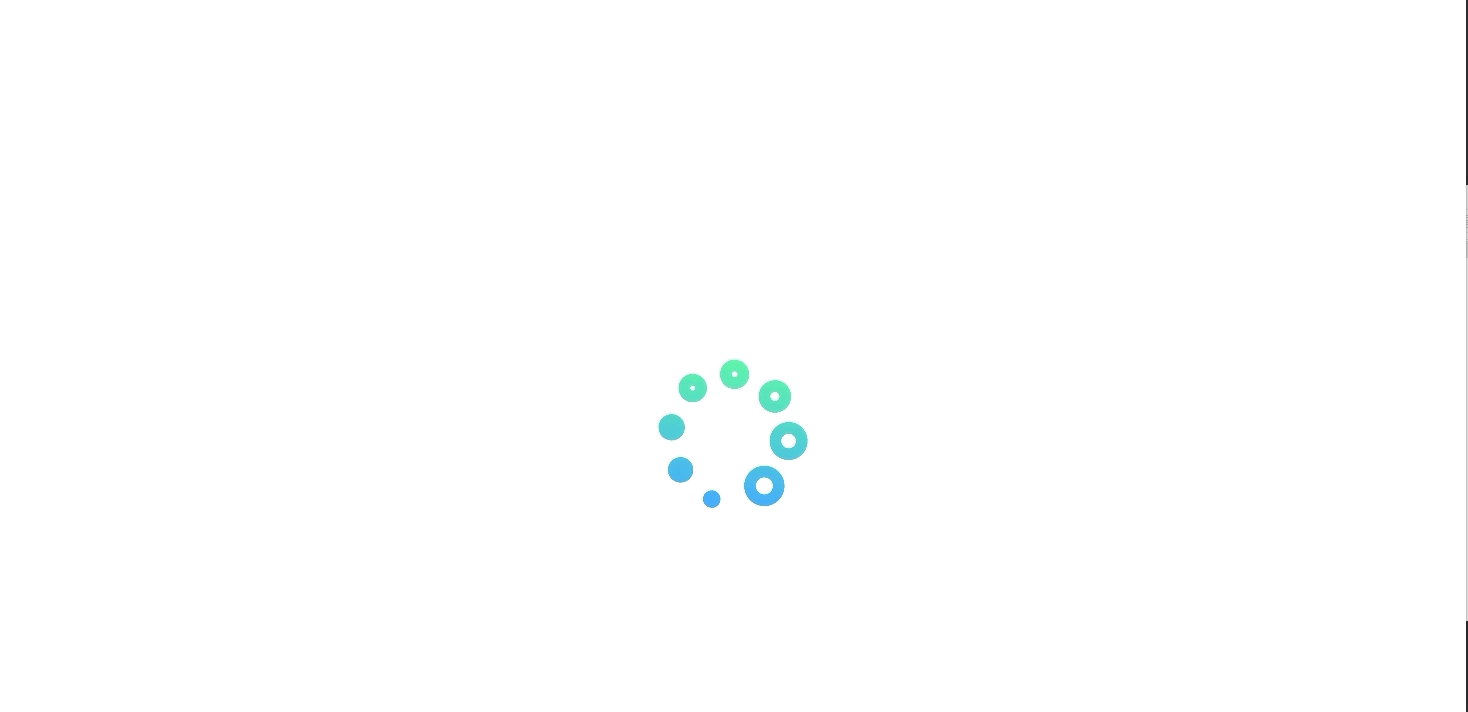
As a UX developer, you will frequently face the combination of a slow-loading and content heavy site combined with business stakeholders that cannot cut any of the content- it’s all relevant and MUST be on the site.

In this activity, you will build on your previous front end skills and add a preloader to a site in order to “hide” slow loading content.

## Instructions

1. Open index.html located in Activities / Band\_Animated / unsolved.
2. Open index.css located in Activities / Band\_Animated / unsolved / css.
3. Lastly, also open index.js located in Activities / Band\_Animated / unsolved / js.

**Animation preview:**

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1. Create a <div> with the class of preloader in index.html.
   * Add this <div> after the <footer> tag, but before the <script> tags.
2. Inside your new <div>, add an <img> tag with a src attribute that points to a loading.png in the images folder.
3. Now you will need to style your <div> so that it animates and appears vertically and horizontally centered on the page. These are all CSS properties that you have encountered before!
4. Add a selector that targets your <div>. Add the following properties to this selector:

|  |
| --- |
| position: fixed;  width: 100%;  height: 100vh;  z-index: 100000;  background-color: white;  top: 0;  display: flex;  align-items: center; |

1. Next, create a selector that targets the img **inside** of your <div>
   * Remember, you can target elements inside of classes with the following syntax:

|  |
| --- |
| .className elementType {  ...  } |

1. Add the following properties and values to this selector:
   * animation set to spin 3s ease
   * width of 150px
2. Next up, it’s time to add keyframes in order to create a spin effect.
   * Write a keyframe animation and name it spin (same name as above)
   * At 0% this animation should have the property transform: rotate(0deg);
   * At 50% this animation should have the property transform: rotate(360deg);
   * At 100% this animation should have the property transform: rotate(720deg);
   * Reload the page and watch your animation spin!
3. You’re almost there, but there’s one problem. The preloader doesn’t go away!
4. Inside index.js, create a function named fade.
   * Inside this function, target elements with the preloader class and use the built-in jQuery function fadeOut() to **slowly** fade out the selected element.
   * Remember you can target elements in jQuery like this:

|  |
| --- |
| $(element).fadeOut("slow"); |

1. Note that you haven’t called this new function yet.
2. Call the setTimeout() function to call the fade function.
   * Yes! You can trigger one function (or many) with another function (or many others) and so on.
   * The setTimeout() function takes two parameters. **First**, the function to call. **Second**, the interval of time (in milliseconds) before the **first parameter** (the function) is called:

|  |
| --- |
| setTimeout(functionName, 1000); |

1. Put in fade and 3000 as the two parameters for setTimeout().
2. Reload your page to see the results!
   * Keep your files open as you’ll need them for the remainder of the activities.