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CSS Transform

What does it work for?

The transform property allows you to visually manipulate and element by Skewing, rotating, translating, or scaling.

Some of the attributes that we can apply to this property.

- scale()
- skew()
- translate()
- rotate()
- matrix()

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Scale()

This attribute affects the size of the element. it also applies to the font-size, padding, height, and width of an element. It is also a shorthand function for the scaleX and scaleY functions.

This box

after scale

normal size

This box

Translate()

It moves the element sideways or up, and down. You can also use translateX(), or translateY()

transform: translate(30px, 50px); //moves the element up and down and from left to right. transform:translateX(40px); //this moves the element down.
transform:translateY(40px); //This moves the element down 40px;

Rotate()

It rotates an element clockwise from its original position, however a negative value could rotate it in the opposite direction. The value given in this example is in degrees. You can use rotate(), rotateX(), rotateY(), rotateZ().

transform: rotate(40deg); //this rotate the element 40 degrees; transform:rotateY(125deg); //This one rotates the element 125deg;



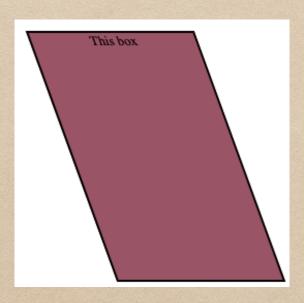
Skew()

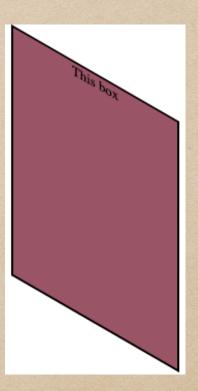
This attribute inclines an element one way or another. You can use either skew(), skewY(), and skewX().

transform: skewX(20deg); transform:skewY(30deg);

This box

normal size





Matrix()

This is one that is probably not intended to be written by hand, but combines *scale*, *skew*, and *translate* transform into one, and as I mentioned is somehow complicated so Here is the structure: *matrix*(*a*, *b*, *c*, *d*, *e*, *f*);

where scale(a,d)

skew(b,c)

translate(e,f)

/*These both lines have the same result */

transform: scale(2, 2) translate(10px, 50px) skew(25deg, 0); transform: matrix(2, 0, 1, 2, 10, 50);

Matrix()

This box

normal size

