CH 8 CSS3 Transforms and Transitions

Transitions can easily get out of hand, it’s important we use transitions to enhance user experience

Shorthand method for transition CSS

Regular way:

.ad-ad2 h1 span {

transition-property: transform;

transition-duration: 0.2s;

transition-timing-function: ease-out;

transition-delay: 50ms;

}

Shorthand:

.ad-ad2 h1 span {

transition: transform 0.2s ease-out 50ms;

}

Shorthand for animation property CSS

.verbose {

animation-name: appearDisappear;

animation-duration: 300ms;

animation-timing-function: ease-in;

animation-iteration-count: 1;

animation-direction: alternate;

animation-delay: 5s;

animation-fill-mode: backwards;

animation-play-state: running;

}

/\* shorthand \*/

.concise {

animation: 300ms ease-in alternate 5s backwards appearDisappear;

}

CH 12 Canvas, SVG, and Drag and Drop

In order to make elements draggable, we can add the draggable attribute to them and set the value to true

Ex: <img data-src="https://learnable-static.s3.amazonaws.com/premium/reeedr/books/html5-css3-for-the-real-world-2nd-edition/images/computer-mouse-pic.svg" width="30"

↵alt="mouse treat" id="mouse1" draggable="true">

Draggable is not a Boolean, thus, it must be explicitly set to true

The drag and drop API can be used to give us the ability to drag and drop.

In order to do this, you must first:

1.) set the draggable attribute on any HTML element you want to drag

2.) add the dragstart event on the draggable html element

3.) add an event listener for the dragover and drop events.