

CSS Typewriter Effect 1

Step 1:

Create 2 files `index.html` and `style.css`

Step 2:

In `Index.html`, write following code:

```
1  <!DOCTYPE html>
2  <html>
3  <head>
4      <meta charset="utf-8">
5      <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
6      <title>CSS Typewriter Effect | TCoDe</title>
7      <meta name="description" content="">
8      <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1">
9      <link rel="stylesheet" href="style.css">
10 </head>
11 <body>
12 <div class="loader">
13     <h2>Loading...</h2>
14 </div>
15 </body>
16 </html>
```

In the code given above,

- It is a basic skeleton of webpage which includes `<html>` tag, `<head>` tag, `<body>` tag.
- Inside `<head>` tag, we include `<Title>` tag, which displays name of our website in browser's tab.
- We also include `<Link>` tag which is link to our **external CSS file**.
- `href=" style.css"` links CSS page with our html page.
- Inside `<Body>` tag, we include all data we want to display on a web-page.
- `<Div>` tag is used to create a division inside a webpage. It has attribute `class` which we are going to use in CSS to style the content of the webpage.
- `<H2>` tag is used for heading. It has different sizing from H1-H6 in html.

Step 3:

In `style.css`, write the following code

```

1  √ * {
2      margin: 0;
3      padding: 0;
4      box-sizing: border-box;
5      font-family: consolas;
6  }
7
8
9  √ body {
10     display: flex;
11     justify-content: center;
12     align-items: center;
13     height: 100vh;
14     background-color: #121213;
15  }
16

```

In the above give code,

- "*" is used for all the content in a web page.
- The **box-sizing** property defines how the width and height of an element are calculated.
- The **font-family** property defines which font to be include in over-all webpage.
- Body defines designing on the web-page body.
- **Display: flex** – The Flexible Box Layout Module, makes it easier to design flexible responsive layout structure without using float or positioning.
- **Justify-content: center** – It makes the content in center horizontally.
- **Align-items: center** – It makes the content in center vertically depending upon the height specified.
- **Height: 100vh** – It defines height of a content in "vh" (viewport height – 1 vh = height of viewport, i.e., if viewport is 800px then, 1vh is 8px).
- **Background-color** – Defines the color of the background.

```

15
16 √ .loader {
17     position: relative;
18 }
19

```

In the above code,

- **.loader** – is a class name we define in <div> tag in our html code.

- An element with `position: relative;` is positioned relative to its normal position. Setting the top, right, bottom, and left properties of a relatively-positioned element will cause it to be adjusted away from its normal position.

```
20  ✓ .loader::before {
21      content: '';
22      position: absolute;
23      top: 0;
24      right: 0;
25      width: 2px;
26      height: 100%;
27      background: #03e9f4;
28      animation: blinkCursor 0.8s steps(3) infinite;
29  }
30
31  ✓ @keyframes blinkCursor {
32  ✓    0%, 75% {
33      opacity: 1;
34    }
35  ✓    76%, 100% {
36      opacity: 0;
37    }
38  }
```

- `.loader::before` – The `::before` selector inserts something before the content of each selected element(s).
- `position: absolute` – An element with `position: absolute` is positioned relative to the nearest positioned ancestor (instead of positioned relative to the viewport, like `fixed`).
- `Animation : blinkCursor 0.8s step() infinite` – **`blinkCursor`** is animation name, **`0.8s`** is duration, **`steps(3)`** animation-timing-function and **`infinite`** is iteration.
- `@keyframes blinkCursor` – When you specify CSS styles inside the `@keyframes` rule, the animation will gradually change from the current style to the new style at certain times.
- `0%, 75% {opacity : 1;}` – The opacity of the content will be 1 from 0% to 75%.
- `76%, 100% {opacity : 0;}` – The opacity of the content will be 0 from 76% to 100%.

```

39
40 .loader h2 {
41     position: relative;
42     color: #03e9f4;
43     letter-spacing: 5px;
44     font-size: 4em;
45     text-transform: uppercase;
46     animation: typewriter 8s steps(10) infinite;
47     overflow: hidden;
48 }
49
50 @keyframes typewriter {
51     0%, 90%, 100%{
52         width: 0;
53     }
54     30%, 60%{
55         width: 401.88px;
56     }
57 }

```

In the above code,

- **.loader h2** – selects h2 element from loader division.
- **Letter-spacing: 5px** – Gives spacing between letter.
- **Font-size: 4em** – sets the font size to 4-times of the parent font size.
- **Text-transformation: uppercase** – Transforms text to uppercase(All capital) from normal case.
- **Overflow : hidden** – The CSS **overflow** property controls what happens to content that is too big to fit into an area. **hidden** – The overflow is clipped, and the rest of the content will be invisible.
- **Animation : typewriter 8s steps(10) infinite** – **typewriter** is the name of the animation, **8s** is animation time, **steps(10)** animation-timing-function and **infinite** is animation iteration. *{in steps() – provide the number of character your content contains.}*
- **@keyframe typewriter { }** – When you specify CSS styles inside the **@keyframes** rule, the animation will gradually change from the current style to the new style at certain times. **Typewriter** is the name of the animation.
- **0%, 90%, 100% { width : 0% ; }** – At 0%, 90%, 100% width of the content will be 0%.

- 30%, 60% { width : 401.88% } – At 30%, 60% width of the content will be 401.88%.
{you can find out exact width of the content by,
Go to > chrome > right-click > inspect > search for the content you want the width of.}