

Лабораторийн ажил 6. Анимешн

Даалгавар

Энэ удаагийн лабораторийн ажлаар бид 6 дүгээр лекц дээрээс олж авсан CSS animation тухай мэдлэгээ ашиглан Лаб№4 дээр үүсгэсэн SVG графикийг хөдөлгөнө. График дээр дүрсэлсэн дүрс дээр урсах, эргэх, тодрох, алга болох гм анимшн хийнэ:

Даалгавар№1

SVG график дээр дүрс дээр.

- Урсах –slide
- Эргэх –rotate
- Тодрох, алга болох – Opacity анимешн ашиглана.

Даалгавар№2

Текстэд анимешн ашигах

- SVG графикийн доор нэг DIV үүсгэж зургийн тайлбар бичээд түүнийг Урсах анимешн хийх.

Үнэлгээ/Ашиглах

1. CSS animation
2. CSS animation-transform
3. CSS animation-keyframes
4. CSS animation-rotate
5. CSS animation-translate
6. CSS animation-opacity
7. DIV

лабораторийн цаг дээрээ шалгуулна

Нэмэлт материал

CSS animations

Дэлгэрэнгүй:

https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/CSS/CSS_animations/Using_CSS_animations

<https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/CSS/animation>

make it possible to animate transitions from one CSS style configuration to another. Animations consist of two components, a style describing the CSS animation and a set of keyframes that indicate the start and end states of the animation's style, as well as possible intermediate waypoints.

[Using the animation shorthand](#)

The [animation](#) shorthand is useful for saving space. As an example, some of the rules we've been using through this article:

```
p {  
  animation-duration: 3s;  
  animation-name: slidein;
```

```
    animation-iteration-count: infinite;
    animation-direction: alternate;
  }
p {
  animation: 3s infinite alternate slidein;
}
```

[Adding another keyframe](#)

Let's add another keyframe to the previous example's animation. Let's say we want the header's font size to increase as it moves from right to left for a while, then to decrease back to its original size. That's as simple as adding this keyframe:

```
75% {
  font-size: 300%;
  margin-left: 25%;
  width: 150%;
}

p {
  animation-duration: 3s;
  animation-name: slidein;
}

@keyframes slidein {
  from {
    margin-left: 100%;
    width: 300%;
  }

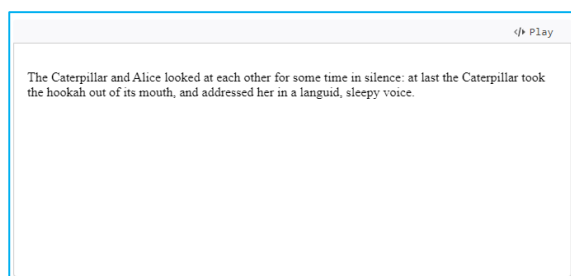
  75% {
    font-size: 300%;
    margin-left: 25%;
    width: 150%;
  }

  to {
    margin-left: 0%;
    width: 100%;
  }
}
```

<p>

The Caterpillar and Alice looked at each other for some time in silence: at last the Caterpillar took the hookah out of its mouth, and addressed her in a languid, sleepy voice.

</p>



Repeating the animation

To make the animation repeat itself, use the [animation-iteration-count](#) property to indicate how many times to repeat the animation. In this case, let's use `infinite` to have the animation repeat indefinitely:



Animating Multiple Properties

Adding onto the sun animation in the previous example, we add a second animation changing the color of the sun as it rises and sets. The sun starts off dark red when it is below the horizon and changes to a bright orange as it reaches the top.

```
HTML
<div class="sun"></div>

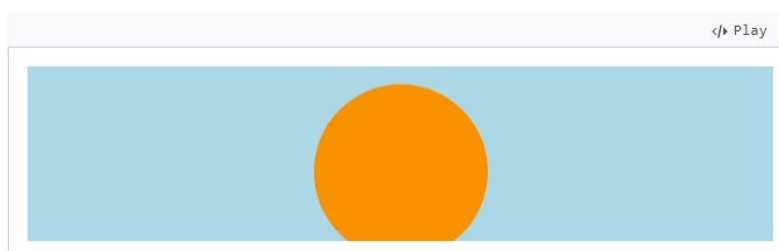
CSS

:root {
  overflow: hidden;
  background-color: lightblue;
  display: flex;
  justify-content: center;
}

.sun {
  background-color: yellow;
  border-radius: 50%;
  height: 100vh;
  aspect-ratio: 1 / 1;
  animation: 4s linear 0s infinite alternate animating-multiple-properties;
}

/* it is possible to animate multiple properties in a single animation */
@keyframes animating-multiple-properties {
  from {
    transform: translateY(110vh);
    background-color: red;
    filter: brightness(75%);
  }
  to {
    transform: translateY(0);
    background-color: orange;
    /* unset properties i.e. 'filter' will revert to default values */
  }
}
```

Үр дүн:



Жишээ:

```
<html>

<style>

.myFade {
  animation: tutsFade 4s 1s infinite linear alternate
}

polygon1 {
  transform-origin: 50% 50%;
  display: inline-block;
  animation: tutsRotate 4s 1s infinite linear alternate;
}

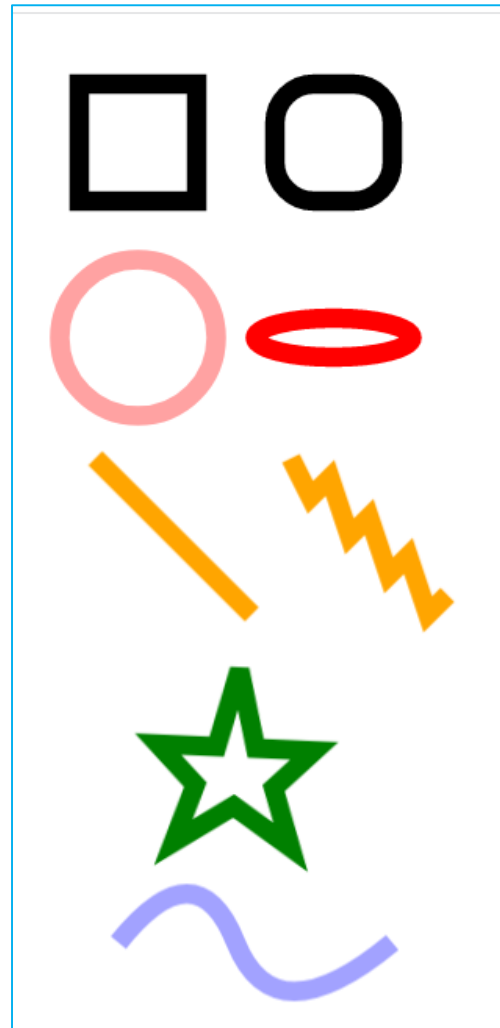
.wing1 {
  transform-origin: center center;
  transform-box: fill-box;
  animation: spin 6s cubic-bezier(.8, 0, .2, 1) infinite;
}

.mySlide {
  animation-duration: 1s;
  animation-name: slidein1;
  animation-iteration-count: infinite;
}

@keyframes tutsFade {
  to {
    opacity: 0;
  }
}

@keyframes tutsRotate {
  to {
    transform: rotate(180deg);
  }
}

@keyframes spin {
  50% { transform: rotate(180deg); }
  100% { transform: rotate(360deg); }
}
```



```
@keyframes slidein1 {

  33% { transform: translateX(10px) translateY(-10px) ; }

        66% { transform: translateX(0px) translateY(0px) ; }

  100% { transform: translateX(-10px) translateY(10px) ; }

}


@keyframes slidein {

  from {

    margin-left: 100%;

    width: 300%;

  }

  to {

    margin-left: 0%;

    width: 100%;

  }

}

</style>

<body>

<center>

<svg width="800" height="500" version="1.1" xmlns="http://www.w3.org/2000/svg">

<rect x="10" y="10" width="30" height="30" stroke="black" fill="transparent" stroke-width="5" />

<rect x="60" y="10" rx="10" ry="10" width="30" height="30" stroke="black" fill="transparent" stroke-width="5" />

<circle class="myFade" cx="25" cy="75" r="20" stroke="red" fill="transparent" stroke-width="5" />

<ellipse cx="75" cy="75" rx="20" ry="5" stroke="red" fill="transparent" stroke-width="5" />

<line class="mySlide" x1="10" x2="50" y1="110" y2="150" stroke="orange" stroke-width="5" />

<polyline class="mySlide" points="60 110 65 120 70 115 75 130 80 125 85 140 90 135 95 150 100 145" stroke="orange" fill="transparent" stroke-

width="5" />

<polygon class="wing1" points="50 160 55 180 70 180 60 190 65 205 50 205 35 195 30 205 40 190 30 180 45 180" stroke="green" fill="transparent"

stroke-width="5"/>

  <path class="myFade" d="M20,230 Q40,205 50,230 T90,230" fill="none" stroke="blue" stroke-width="5" />

</svg>

</center>

</body>

</html>
```

Жишээ

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8CllsCiJw0> хаяг дээрх видео дээр гарах мотоцикл унаад аялаж буй банхарын хүүхэлдэйг хийнэ. Өдөр шөнө солигдож, уулс, мод, бут нь алслалтаасаа хамаарч өөр өөр хурдаар гарч өнгөрнө, банхарын мотоцикл доргино.

