

Training Day 30 Report

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23 July 2025

Topic: CSS Transitions and Animations

Today's session explored how to bring web elements to life using CSS transitions and animations. These techniques enhance user experience by adding smooth effects, feedback, and visual storytelling to interactions.

Key Areas Covered

1. CSS Transitions

- Used `transition` property to animate changes in CSS values.
- Applied transitions to hover effects, buttons, and image scaling.
- Controlled timing with `duration`, `delay`, and `timing-function`.
- Explored easing functions: `ease`, `linear`, `ease-in-out`.

2. CSS Animations

- Defined keyframes using `@keyframes`.
- Applied animations with `animation-name`, `duration`, `iteration-count`, and `direction`.
- Created bounce, fade, slide, and rotate effects.
- Used `animation-fill-mode` to control final state.

3. Best Practices

- Kept animations subtle and purposeful.
- Avoided performance-heavy effects on mobile.
- Ensured accessibility by not relying solely on motion cues.
- Used `prefers-reduced-motion` media query to respect user settings.

Hands-On Practice

Built an interactive landing page:

- Animated hero text with fade-in effect.
- Hover transitions on navigation links and buttons.
- Rotating icons and sliding testimonials using keyframes.
- Responsive layout with motion adapted for mobile.

Key Takeaways

- Transitions add polish to UI interactions.
- Animations enhance storytelling and engagement.
- Timing and subtlety are key to effective motion design.
- CSS motion tools elevate static layouts into dynamic experiences.