The CSS **transform** property allows you to modify the coordinate space of the CSS visual formatting model. Using it, elements can be translated, rotated, scaled, and skewed according to the values set. This property is extremely useful for animations, adjusting layout, and enhancing the visual appeal of elements without affecting the layout of other elements.

Here are some of the most commonly used functions of the **transform** property:

1. **translate(x, y)** - Moves an element horizontally and vertically.
2. **rotate(angle)** - Rotates an element clockwise from its current position.
3. **scale(x, y)** - Resizes elements. You can define separate scale factors for the width (x-axis) and height (y-axis).
4. **skew(x-angle, y-angle)** - Skews the shape of an element by the angles specified on the x-axis and y-axis.

**Examples of CSS Transform**

**1. Translate Example**

This example moves an element 50 pixels to the right and 100 pixels down:

div.translate { transform: translate(50px, 100px); }

**2. Rotate Example**

This example rotates a div by 45 degrees:

div.rotate { transform: rotate(45deg); }

<div class="rotate">This div is rotated 45 degrees.</div>

**3. Scale Example**

This example increases the size of an element by two times its original width and height:

div.scale { transform: scale(2, 2); }

<div class="scale">This div is scaled up 2 times.</div>

**4. Skew Example**

This example skews an element by 30 degrees along the X-axis and 20 degrees along the Y-axis:

div.skew { transform: skew(30deg, 20deg); }

<div class="skew">This div is skewed 30 degrees along the X-axis and 20 degrees along the Y-axis.</div>

**5. Combination Example**

You can also combine multiple transform functions in a single **transform** property:

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div.combined { transform: rotate(10deg) translate(100px, 50px) scale(1.5); }