
CSS transition

The **CSS transition property** is used to create smooth animations between the changes of an element's properties over a specific duration of time. Instead of properties changing abruptly, `transition` allows for gradual changes, making it useful for hover effects, color changes, size adjustments, etc.

Basic Syntax:

```
element {  
    transition: property duration timing-function delay;  
}
```

Parameters:

1. **property**: Specifies the CSS property that will undergo the transition (e.g., `width`, `background-color`, `transform`). You can also use `all` to apply the transition to all properties.
2. **duration**: Defines how long the transition takes (e.g., `1s` for 1 second).
3. **timing-function**: Specifies the speed curve of the transition. Common values include:
 - `ease` (default): Smooth start and end.
 - `linear`: Constant speed from start to end.
 - `ease-in`: Slow start, faster end.
 - `ease-out`: Fast start, slow end.
 - `ease-in-out`: Slow start and end, faster middle.
4. **delay**: Specifies a delay before the transition starts (optional, e.g., `0.5s`).

Example:

Here, the background color smoothly changes when hovering over the element:

```
.box {  
  width: 200px;  
  height: 200px;  
  background-color: lightblue;  
  transition: background-color 0.5s ease;  
}  
  
.box:hover {  
  background-color: coral;  
}
```

In this example:

- When the user hovers over the `.box`, its background color changes from `lightblue` to `coral` over `0.5` seconds with an `ease` timing function.

Multiple Transitions:

You can apply multiple transitions by separating them with commas:

```
.box {  
  transition: width 0.5s ease, height 0.5s ease-in-out;  
}
```

In this case, both the width and height will change smoothly at different speed curves.