

Transitions, Transformations & Animations

WEB DEVELOPMENT FUNDAMENTALS



Contents

- CSS3 Transitions
 - Overview of Transitions
 - Types of Values that Support Transitions
 - Properties that Support Transitions
 - Defining Multiple Transitions
 - Setting Transition Properties Individually
- CSS3 2D Transformations
 - Translations
 - Scaling
 - Rotations
 - Skewing
- Additional Techniques
 - Applying Transitions to Transformations
 - 3D Transformations

Overview of Transitions

- CSS3 allows you to define transitions for property changes
 - E.g. when a user hovers over an element, change its size to XXX over a period of YYY
 - The transition kicks in automatically on the property value changes
- To define a simple transition in a CSS rule:

```
someCssRule {  
    ...  
    transition: aProperty duration;  
}
```

- Note:
 - You must use vendor-specific extensions for some browser versions

3

Types of Values that Support Transitions

- The following types of values support transitions:
 - Colour
 - Length
 - Percentage
 - Integer
 - Real number
 - Rectangle
 - Visibility
 - Shadow
 - Gradient
 - Transform list

4

Properties that Support Transitions

- There is a wide range of CSS3 properties that support transitions, including the following:
 - Colours
 - Backgrounds
 - Locations and dimensions
 - Border, margin, and padding dimensions
 - Font properties
 - Visibility

5

Simple Transition Example

- Define a transition for the width of a <div> element
 - Example: SimpleTransition.html

```
#myPanel {  
  ...  
  transition:      width 3s;  
  -ms-transition:  width 3s;  
  -webkit-transition: width 3s;  
  -moz-transition:  width 3s;  
  -o-transition:   width 3s;  
}  
#myPanel:hover { width: 300px;}
```

```
<div id="myPanel"></div>
```

6

Defining Multiple Transitions

- The transition property can specify multiple transitions
 - Specify a comma separated list of property names and durations
 - Example: MultipleTransitions.html

```
#myPanel {  
  background-color: yellow;  
  width: 200px;  
  height: 100px;  
  transition: background-color 4250ms, width 1s, height 1s;  
}  
#myPanel:hover {  
  background-color: red;  
  width: 300px;  
  height: 150px;  
}
```

7

Setting Transition Properties Individually

- There are several detailed properties that you can set to control every aspect of a transition...
 - transition-property
 - transition-duration
 - transition-timing-function
 - transition-delay
 - transition (shorthand property for the 4 properties above)
- Example: DetailedTransitions.html

```
#myPanel {  
  ...  
  transition-property: width, height, background-color;  
  transition-duration: 1s, 1s, 5s;  
  transition-timing-function: ease-in-out;  
  transition-delay: 0s, 0s, 1s;  
}
```

8

2D Transformations

- CSS3 supports 2D transforms (and 3D transforms - see later)
 - Enables elements rendered by CSS to be transformed in 2D space
- To define a transformation in a CSS rule:
 - Set the **transform** property
 - Optionally, set the **transform-origin** property

```
someCssRule {  
  ...  
  transform: transformation-function(s);  
  transform-origin: horizPosition vertPosition;  
}
```

9

Translations (1 of 2)

- To translate an element, use one of these CSS functions:

```
translate(tx, [ty])
```

```
translateX(tx)
```

```
translateY(ty)
```

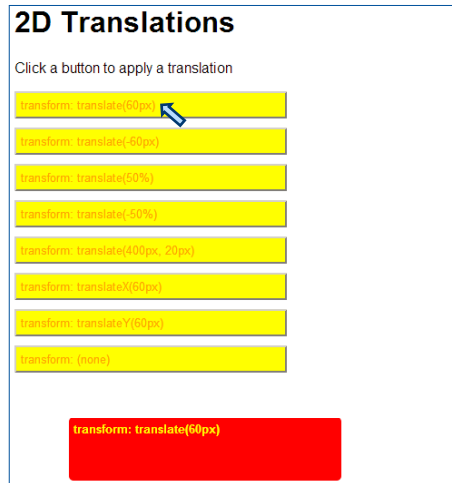
- Example:

```
someCssRule {  
  transform: translate(400px, 20px);  
}
```

10

Translations (2 of 2)

- Demonstration:
 - 2DTranslations.html



11

Scaling (1 of 2)

- To scale an element, use one of these CSS functions:

```
scale(sx, [sy])
```

```
scaleX(sx)
```

```
scaleY(sy)
```

- Example:

```
someCssRule {  
  transform: scale(0.75, 2.0);  
}
```

12

Scaling (2 of 2)

- Demonstration:
 - 2DScaling.html

2D Scaling

Click a button to apply a scaling transformation

transform: scale(0.75)

transform: scale(1.5)

transform: scale(0.75, 2.0)

transform: scale(0.75, 2.0)

transform: scaleY(1.5)

transform: none()

transform: scale(0.75, 2.0)

13

Rotations (1 of 2)

- To rotate an element, use the following CSS function:

```
rotate (angle)
```

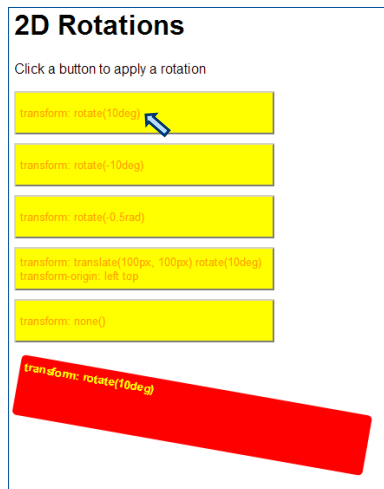
- Example:

```
someCssRule {  
  transform: rotate(45deg);  
}
```

14

Rotations (2 of 2)

- Demonstration:
 - 2DRotations.html



15

Skewing (1 of 2)

- To skew an element, use one of these CSS functions:

```
skew(ax, [ay])
```

```
skewX(ax)
```

```
skewY(ay)
```

- Example:

```
someCssRule {  
  transform: skew(-15deg);  
}
```

16

Skewing (2 of 2)

- Demonstration:
 - 2DSkewing.html

2D Skewing

Click a button to apply a skewing transformation

transform: skew(15deg)

transform: skew(-15deg)

transform: skew(0 5rad)

transform: skew(15deg, 15deg)

transform: skewX(15deg)

transform: skewY(15deg)

transform: none()

transform: skew(-15deg)

17

Applying Transitions to Transformations (1 of 2)

- You can apply transitions to transformations
 - Set the CSS **transition** property
 - Specify **transform** as the target CSS property
- Example:

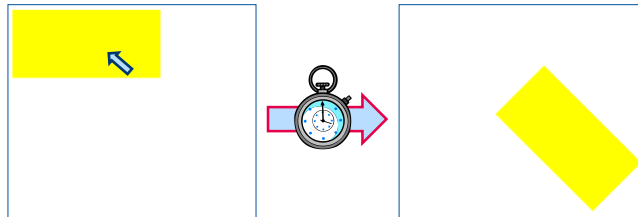
```
someCssRule {  
  transition: transform 3s;  
  ...  
}
```

18

Applying Transitions to Transformations (2 of 2)

- Demonstration:
 - TransformTransition.html

```
#myPanel {  
  ...  
  transition: transform 3s;  
}  
#myPanel:hover { transform: rotate(45deg) translateX(200px);}
```



19

3D Transformations (1 of 3)

- CSS3 supports 3D transformations
 - Via a set of additional 3D functions for the **transform** property
 - Similar to their 2D equivalents
- 3D translation functions:

```
translate3d(tx, [ty], [tz])
```

```
translateZ(tz)
```

- 3D scaling functions:

```
scale3d(sx, [sy], [sz])
```

```
scaleZ(sz)
```

- 3D rotation function:

```
rotate3d(xnum, ynum, znum, angle)
```

20

3D Transformations (2 of 3)

- For 3D transformations, you should specify a perspective
 - Defines the disappearing point, to give the effect of depth in the Z axis
 - Either call the **perspective()** function in every 3D transformation

```
someCssRule {
  transform: translateZ(-100px) perspective(400px);
  ...
}
```

- Or set the perspective CSS property for the parent element

```
someCssRule {
  perspective: 400px;
  ...
}
```

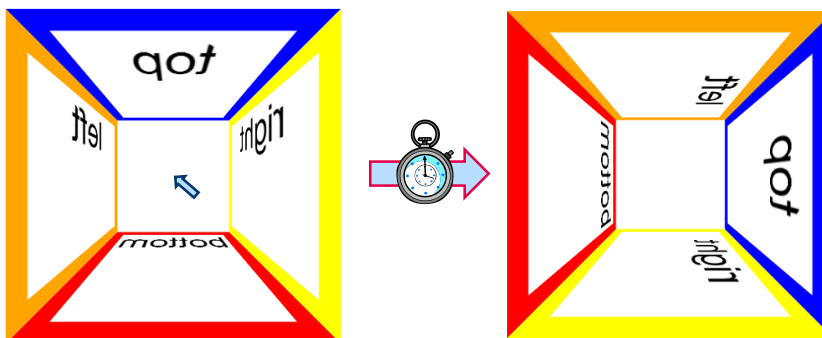
- You can also specify the perspective origin

```
someCssRule {
  perspective-origin: -100px -50px;
  ...
}
```

21

3D Transformations (3 of 3)

- Demonstration:
 - 3DTransformations.html



22

Key Frame Transitions (1)

- `@keyframes` allows more sophisticated animation
 - First define the animation

```
@keyframes YOUR-ANIMATION-NAME
{
  0%   { opacity: 0; }
  50%  { opacity: 0.5; }
  100% { opacity: 1; }
}
```

- Then apply the animation against a selector:

```
#box {
  animation: YOUR-ANIMATION-NAME 5s infinite;
}
```

23

Key Frame Transitions (2)

- The animation can be refined using additional properties

```
#box.animate {
  animation-name: YOUR-ANIMATION-NAME;
  animation-duration: 10s;
  animation-timing-function: ease;
  animation-iteration-count: 1;
  animation-direction: normal;
  animation-delay: 5s;
  animation-play-state: running;
}
```

24

Review

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25

Exercise

- Creating a CSS driven roll over
- Creating a navigation system using CSS3

26