LIGHTNING ROUND



BASIG ANIMATION

We've seen that one way to interactively toggle CSS properties is to use the `:hover` selector...

One of the simplest and most effective ways to "add" animation to your site is using CSS Transitions.

CSS Transitions let you set a transition time and style for any or (almost) all properties.

Let's look at one:

```
div {
  width: 50vw;
  transition: width 2s;
```

```
width: 50vw;
transition: width 2s;
```

transition: width 2s;

This will apply a 2 second linear transition whenever *something* (css:hover, a Media Query breakpoint, a Javascript function, etc...) changes the value of `width`.

transition: all 2s;

You can also transition `all` properties.

transition: width 2s, height 4s;

If you want to animate multiple properties of an element, you can chain them with a comma like this.

Advanced use of CSS Transition allows you to set a delay time for the animation to kick in, and the animation "easing" curve that is used.

(<u>https://easings.net/en</u>)

```
div {
  transition-property: width;
  transition-duration: 2s;
                                                        This
  transition-timing-function: linear;
  transition-delay: 1s;
```

Is the same as this 👉

```
div {
   transition: width 2s linear 1s;
}
```

DEMOTIME!

RESPONSIVE WEB

We learned about viewport relative units, as a tool you can use when creating a responsive design system that takes display size into account...

The *main* component of making a responsive website is <u>Media Queries</u>.

Media queries let you create alternate CSS rules based on properties of the browser, type of display, and more...

Most useful for us, and what we will focus on, is creating Media Queries based on a *maximum* or *minimum* display width <u>in pixels</u>.

When creating a site with media queries, you need to decide what screen size the "default" CSS is intended for: mobile or desktop...

This is part of what "mobile first" web design means.

You can think of media queries as bits of logic to determine what CSS gets applied.

Let's look at a media query

```
@media only screen and (min-width : 768px) {
    .headerItem {
      grid-column-end: span 8;
    }
}
```

```
@media only screen and (min-width : 768px) {
  .headerItem {
    grid-column-end: span 8;
```

The Media Query 👆



```
@media only screen and (min-width : 768px) {
  .headerItem {
     grid-column-end: span 8;
```

The CSS to be applied at 768px or greater 👆



We will start by just making one breakpoint to separate Mobile and Desktop styles, but Media Queries are generally used to create multiple breakpoints for your site to adapt to:

```
/* Extra Small Devices, Phones */
@media only screen and (min-width: 480px) {
/* Small Devices, Tablets */
@media only screen and (min-width : 768px) {
/* Medium Devices, Desktops */
@media only screen and (min-width : 992px) {
/* Large Devices, Wide Screens */
@media only screen and (min-width : 1200px) {
```

```
div {
  width: 50vw;
  transition: width 2s;
```

DEMOTIME!

You can imagine there are many ways to approach breakpoints, depending on what CSS systems you've used to structure your layout.

HOMEWORK

Homework

Use Media Queries to responsively apply an alternate "mobile" style to (at least) one page from your midterm site.

If you find it makes more sense to "rewrite" the page from scratch to create both styles, feel free to do so.