

CSS - Transitions

Transition

- CSS3 transitions allows you to change property values smoothly (from one value to another)
- To create a transition effect, you must specify two things:
 - the CSS property you want to add an effect to
 - the duration of the effect, over a given duration.

Example for Transition

- **Note:** If the duration part is not specified, the transition will have no effect, because the default value is 0.
- The following example shows a 100px * 100px red <div> element. The <div> element has also specified a transition effect for the width property, with a duration of 2 seconds:

```
div {  
    width: 100px;  
    height: 100px;  
    background: red;  
    transition: width 2s;  
}
```

...Contd

- The transition effect will start when the specified CSS property (width) changes value.
- Now, let us specify a new value for the width property when a user mouses over the <div> element:

```
div:hover  
{  
    width: 300px;  
}
```

Specify the Speed Curve of the Transition

- The transition-timing-function property specifies the speed curve of the transition effect.
- The transition-timing-function property can have the following values:
 - linear - specifies a transition effect with the same speed from start to end
 - ease - specifies a transition effect with a slow start, then fast, then end slowly (this is default)
 - ease-in - specifies a transition effect with a slow start
 - ease-out - specifies a transition effect with a slow end
 - ease-in-out - specifies a transition effect with a slow start and end

```
<html>
<head>
<style>

```

Delay the Transition Effect

The transition-delay property specifies a delay (in seconds) for the transition effect.

The following example has a 1 second delay before starting:

```
div
{
  transition-delay: 1s;
}
```

Transition + Transformation

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
div {   width: 100px;   height: 100px;   background: red;
        transition: width 2s, height 2s, transform 2s;      }
div:hover {   width: 300px;   height: 300px;
              transform: rotate(180deg);      }

</style>
</head>
<body>
<div></div>
</body>
</html>
```


Output

