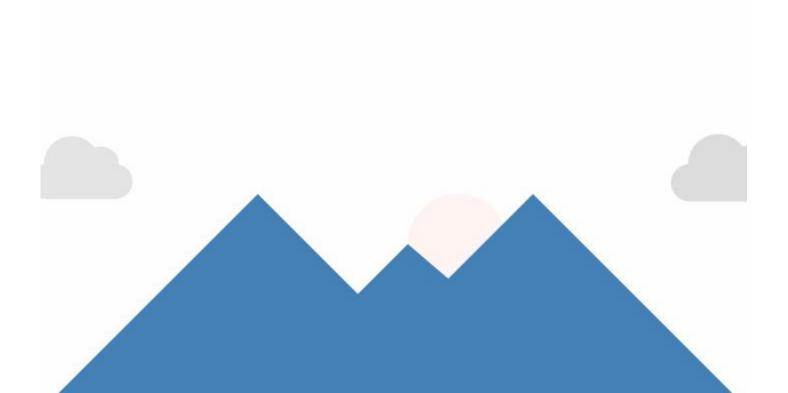


# Advanced CSS





### **Agenda**

- What is an animation and how to add some to your webpage
- How to make sure that your animation works on every browser
- transition
- call to action
- hover
- duration
- timing
- delay
- vendor prefixes
- transform
- rotate
- skew

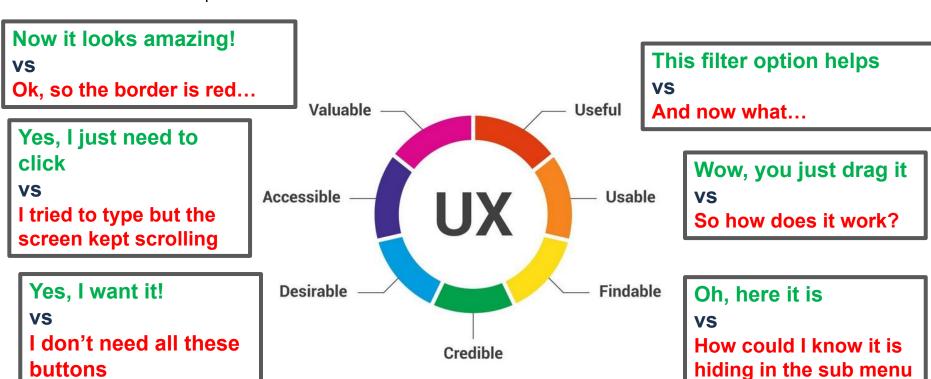
### Goals

- Create richer web application experiences via CSS animations, transitions and more.
- We will examine:
- Transitions
- Transforms



We want to have a good UX

UX = User Experience





Often our site has a flow.

Some steps the user has to take in a specific order.

Do you have examples?

- **1.** Filling a form.
- 2. Register
- 3. Create an album

We want to help the user complete his task!



We guide our users online

with the design tools we have at our disposal:

Color

□ Font





□ Motion

And more...

When building a website, keep in mind that users should be guided.

Your site should be so intuitive, that even a drunk person could navigate through it easily.



Animations and transitions are often strong Call to Actions, that help guide the user through our app/site work flow.

### **Transitions 1**

Transitions cause changes to a property and take place over a period of time.

Let's break it down

- What?
  - □ color, position, size...
- ☐ Time = the time it takes the change to take place.



### **Transitions 1**

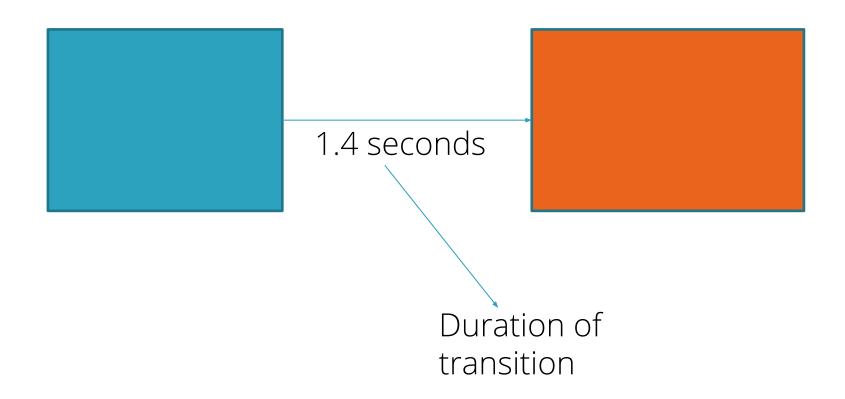
### Example:

We can create a transition on the color property of a <div>.

The time it takes for the transitions from beginning until end, is referred to as <u>duration</u>.



### **Transitions 1**



### **Call to Action**

A prominent call to action helps the user navigate in the site easily.

#### Example:

We want the user to purchase a product, sign up for a service, etc. The purchase button (for example) should be large and obvious.

#### Solution:

We can use CSS transitions to make purchase button more enticing.

## Simple Example: hover

Our Task: when the user hovers over our button, the button should change it's color.

#### This is how it looks like

#### This is the markup:

```
<button class="box-hover">
    <h2>BUY!</h2>
</button>
```

#### This is the CSS:

```
.box-hover {
 width: 100px;
 height: 50px;
 background: bisque;
}
.box-hover:hover {
 background: #f44336;
 color: white;
```

#### Definition:

A CSS *pseudo-class* is a keyword added to a selector that specifies a special state of the selected element(s).

#### Example:

For example, :hover can be used to change a button's color when the user hovers over it.

```
Syntax:
Css-selector:pseudo-class {
   property: value;
```

```
Example:
.box:hover {
   background: coral;
```

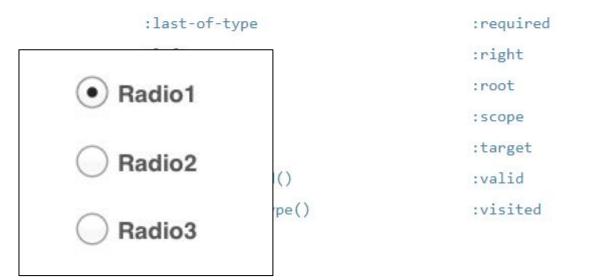
When the element is in that state, the css rules will apply!



### Index of standard pseudo-classes

```
:active
:any
:any-link
:checked
:default
:dir()
:disabled
:empty
:enabled
:first
:first-child
:first-of-type
:fullscreen
:focus
```

Represents the state of any radio (<input type="radio">), checkbox (<input type="checkbox">), or option (<option> in a <select>) element that is checked or toggled.





### Index of standard pseudo-classes

:active	
: any	
:any-link	
:checked	
:default	
:dir()	
:disabled	
:empty	
:enabled	
:first	
:first-child	
:first-of-type	
:fullscreen	
·focus	

Kevin	
Password:	Forgot your password?

Represents an element (such as a form input) that has received focus. It is generally triggered when the user clicks or taps on an element or selects it with the keyboard's "tab" key.

```
:only-child
:only-of-type
:optional
:out-of-range
:read-only
:read-write
:required
:right
:root
:scope
:target
:valid
```

:visited



Default State / initial state

Hover State

```
.box {
   background: violet;
}
```

```
.box:hover {
   background: coral;
}
```



### Let's slow it down

But the change happened too fast.

We want it to be more gradual.

## **Jumping into the Code**

a more gradual change

```
btn
        background-color: #00A0D6;
3 4 5 6
        color: #FFFFFF;/
        transition: background-color 0.4s, color 0.4s;
    .btn:/hover {
        background-color: #007DA7;
8
9
        color: /#E3E3E3;
10
  Starting
                                       Hover state
  state
```

## **Jumping into the Code**

The transition is added to the starting state.

```
.btn
          background-color: #00A0D6;
          color: #FFFFFF;
          transition: background-color 0.46, color 0.4s;
      .btn:hover {
          background-color: #007DA7;
          color: #E3E3E3;
  10
                                    You can transition
Adding transition to
                         Duration
                                    multiple comma
starting state.
                                    separated properties
```

### **Call to Action Tips**

Use the *all* keyword to transition every changing property.
Be careful though!
Any property that can animate, will!



So far we used only 2 values for the transition:

- css-property (like color)
- duration.

But in fact transition has 4 properties we can specify.



#### From W3C:

We have seen this kind of shorthand for border, padding, etc.

#### Border - Shorthand Property

As you can see from the examples above, there are m

To shorten the code, it is also possible to specify all th

The border property is a shorthand property for the

- border-width
- border-style (required)
- border-color

```
p {
    border: 5px solid red;
}

Result:
```

The CSS3 transition properties can be specified one by one, like this:

```
Example

div {
    transition-property: width;
    transition-duration: 2s;
    transition-timing-function: linear;
    transition-delay: 1s;
}
Try it Yourself »
```

or by using the shorthand property transition:

```
div {
    transition: width 2s linear 1s;
}
Try it Yourself »
```

Which one do you prefer?

From MDN:

The shorthand CSS syntax is written as follows:



```
.btn
           background-color: #00A0D6;
           color: #FFFFFF;
           /*transition: background-color 0.4s, color 0.4s;*/
           transition: all 0.4s ease 0;
Property
                           Timing function
                                                    Delay
              duration
                           (defaults to ease)
                                                    (defaults to 0)
```



#### **CSS Vendor Prefixes**

CSS vendor prefixes, also sometime known as CSS browser prefixes, are a way for browser makers to add support for new CSS features before those features are fully supported in all browsers.

This may be done during a sort of testing and experimentation period where the browser manufacturer is determining exactly how these new CSS features will be implemented.

```
.btn {
        -webkit-transition: background-color .4s;
        -moz-transition: background-color .4s;
        -ms-transition: background-color .4s;
16
        -o-transition: background-color .4s;
18
        transition: background-color .4s;
```



## **Transition in Hidden Content Example**

Revealing hidden content onto the screen is another common use for transitions.

This adds personality and more information to user on actions like *hover*.



# **Transition in Hidden Content: Example**

Reveal on hover

Let's reveal a description on hover

#### **Reveal On Hover: Code**

Let's take a look at the code. First, the markup:



#### **Reveal On Hover: Code**

**Positioning**: Notice *a.box* and *.content* positioning:

```
@import url(http://fonts.googleapis.com/css?family=Ubuntu);
a.box {
   color: #fff;
   background-color: #2f9b9b;
   display: block;
   width: 400px;
   height: 250px;
   overflow: hidden;
   position: relative;
   cursor: pointer;
   font-family: 'Ubuntu', sans-serif
.content {
    position: absolute;
   bottom: 0;
   right: 0;
   top: 0;
   margin: auto;
   padding: 0 4em;
   z-index: 2;
   height: 3em;
   transition: all .2s ease;
```

Because the *a.box* (the parent div) is positioned relative, and *.content* is positioned absolute, .content will be moved relative to parent

# The description sliding effect

The tag

```
h2 {
    font-size: 2em;
    font-weight: normal;
    margin: 0 0 5px 0;
    height: 0;
    opacity: 0;
    margin: 5px;
    line-height: 1.5em;
```

Opacity set to zero makes text transparent

## **Sliding effect: Hover Styles**

The tag on hover

```
a:hover .content {
    height: 8em;
    transition: all .2s ease;
a:hover p{
   height: 3em;
    opacity: 1;
    /*visibility: visible;*/
    transition: all .2s ease;
```

Opacity set to 1 on hover makes text visible

# **Questions?**





## Looking at our row of buttons

Let's see another example: <u>link</u>

### Looking at our row of buttons

Let's take a look at the CSS Rules of our buttons:

```
button {
      position: relative;
      height: 45px;
10
      width: 150px;
11
12
      margin: 10px 7px;
13
      padding: 5px 5px;
14
      font-weight: 700;
15
      font-size: 15px;
      letter-spacing: 2px;
      color: #383736;
17
      border: 2px #383736 solid;
19
      border-radius: 4px;
20
      text-transform: uppercase;
21
      outline: 0;
22
      overflow: hidden;
23
      background: none;
      z-index: 1;
25
      cursor: pointer;
      transition:
                           0.08s ease-in:
27
      -o-transition:
                          0.08s ease-in;
      -ms-transition:
                          0.08s ease-in;
29
      -moz-transition:
                          0.08s ease-in;
      -webkit-transition: 0.08s ease-in;
```

Notice the transition property:

All transitions will ease in over 0.08 seconds.



#### More hover and CSS3 transformations



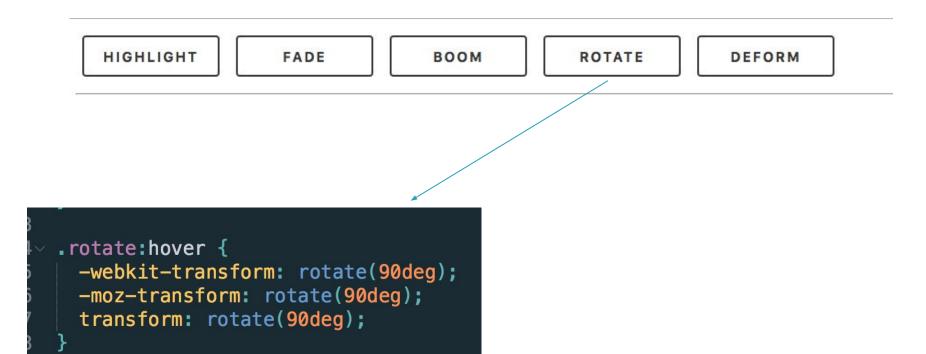


## Transform: scale(x,y)

The element will increase or decrease *x* times its original width, and y times its original height.



#### More hover and CSS3 transformations





#### transform: rotate()

- The rotate() method rotates an element clockwise or counter-clockwise according to a given degree.
- How will we specify counter clockwise rotation?

Using negative values will rotate the element counter-clockwise.



#### More hover and CSS3 transformations



```
.deform:hover {
  -webkit-transform: skew(45deg, 45deg);
  -moz-transform: skew(45deg, 45deg);
  transform: skew(45deg, 45deg);
}
```



## transform: skew()

• The skew() method skews an element out of view along the X and Y-axis by the given angles.



## Positioning elements with transitions

- We saw:
- Color change
- Opacity change
- Transform methods
- Let's see some position change via transitions.



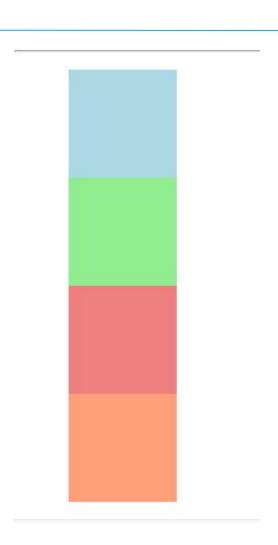
## Positioning elements with transitions

Let's see an example of a funky menu that changes when hovered on.



# Our funky menu

Now let's see it in action in the browser



## **Our funky menu**

Let's examine the code and break it down



• First, the markup (nothing special here...)

```
<
   <div class='block blue'>
   </div>
   <div class='text'>
    YOLO
   </div>
 <\ii>>
   <div class='block green'>
   </div>
   <div class='text'>
     CARPE DIEM
   </div>
 <
   <div class='block red'>
   </div>
   <div class='text'>
     HIPSTER TEXT HERE
   </div>
 <div class='block orange'>
   </div>
   <div class='text'>
     STUFF
   </div>
```



# **Our funky menu: Styling**

• CSS

```
.menu{
  list-style:none;
.menu li{
  position: relative;
 height: 100px;
.blue{
 background: lightblue;
. red{
background:lightcoral;
.green{
background: lightgreen;
.orange{
background:lightsalmon;
```

Getting ready to use position absolute...!

## Our funky menu: Styling

```
<div class='block blue'></div></div></div class='text'></div></div>
```

Remember
.menu li is
positioned
relative. On default we
are hiding text.

```
.block{
 width: 100px;
 height: 100px;
  left:10px;
 position:absolute;
  -webkit-transition-duration: 0.3s;
  -moz-transition-duration: 0.3s:
 -o-transition-duration: 0.3s:
 transition-duration: 0.3s:
.text{
 -webkit-transition-duration: 0.3s:
 -moz-transition-duration: 0.3s:
 -o-transition-duration: 0.3s;
 transition-duration: 0.3s;
 height:height:100px;
 position: relative;
 padding:30px;
 font-family: sans-serif;
 color: #221F1F;
 text-shadow: 1px 1px 1px lightgray;
 font-size: 30px;
 left:40px;
 opacity:0;
```

## Our funky menu: Styling

```
<div class='block blue'></div></div></div class='text'></div></div>
```

```
.menu li:hover .block{
   left:-10px;
}

.menu li:hover .text{
   left:65px;
   opacity:1;
}
```

On hover we are pushing the block 10px, to reveal the text.

On hover, we are revealing the text (set opacity:1).



#### **Common features**

- So far we have only focused on CSS3 built in animations and transformation capabilities.
- Many popular libraries leveraging JS exist.
- The most popular standalone CSS library for animations is animate.css
- Let's see some simple examples <u>here</u>



#### **Bonus for later use: animate.css**

#### **Download** the CSS and use it locally

#### Or use it with CDN:

#### Example usage:

<h1 class="animated infinite bounce delay-2s">Example</h1>

Read more about it here

See some examples here

## **One Last Thing**

Animations are cool! (when they are gently applied)

Don't abuse them!

# **Questions?**





## **Summary**

- You needed to understand:
  - Native CSS3 transformations and animations
  - How to use native CSS3 functionality to liven up our sites / apps, and guide your users.
- You need to remember:
  - The option to use CSS transitions.
- You need to be able to do:
  - Create CSS transitions
  - Use a CSS animations library.
- Further down the line:
  - When we learn DOM manipulation and JS, we will be exposed to many more interesting ways to make our pages more interactive

#### **Cheat Sheet**

```
css pseudo classes
Syntax
       Css-selector:pseudo-class {
          property: value;
Example
       .box:hover {
           background: coral;
    The CSS3 transition properties can be specified one by one, like this:
     Example
         transition-property: width;
         transition-duration: 2s;
        transition-timing-function: linear;
         transition-delay: 1s;
    or by using the shorthand property transition:
     Example
         transition: width 2s linear 1s;
      Try it Yourself »
```

```
Transition
button {
  opacity: 0; /* initial value */
 /* add transition to the element */
  transition: opacity 1s ease-in 0.5s;
button:hover {
  opacity: 1; /* value at the end of change */
```

```
.fade:hover {
 border: 0px;
 color: #009999;
 opacity: 0;
```

```
.boom:hover {
 color: #009999;
 border: #009999;
 opacity: 0;
 -webkit-transform: scale(2, 2);
 -moz-transform: scale(2, 2);
 transform: scale(2, 2);
```

```
.rotate:hover {
 -webkit-transform: rotate(90deg);
 -moz-transform: rotate(90deg);
 transform: rotate(90deg);
```

```
highlight:hover {
 background-color: #FFffff;
 color: #3498db;
```