

CSS Variables & CSS Transform



CSS Variables

CSS Variables are user-defined properties that can hold values like colors, font sizes, spacing, and more. they enable developers to store reusable values in stylesheets, making it easier to maintain and update styles consistently across a project.

Syntax

```
--var-name: value
```

Example

```
:root {
  --accent-color: #fd7e14;
  --primary-color: #023a90;
  --secondary-color: #65069c;
  --success-color: #008531;
  --font-size: 1rem;
}
```

How to Use CSS Variables: using var()

```
.btn-success {
  background-color: var(--success-color);
  font-size: var(--font-size);
}
```

CSS Variables

Scope of CSS Variables

CSS Variables follow the rules of inheritance and specificity:

Global Variables: Defined inside :root, making them accessible throughout the stylesheet.

```
:root {  
  --accent-color: #fd7e14;  
  --primary-color: #023a90;  
}
```

Local Variables: Defined inside specific selectors, limiting their scope.

```
.card {  
  --card-bg: #f4f4f4;  
  background-color: var(--card-bg);  
}
```

CSS Variables

Best Practices for Using CSS Variables

- Use meaningful names for variables (--main-bg, --text-color).
- Define global variables inside :root for easy access.
- Override variables locally when necessary for specific elements.
- Use fallbacks with var() for better browser compatibility

```
color: var(--text-color, black);
```

CSS Transform

The transform property allows elements to be rotated, scaled, skewed, and translated in both 2D and 3D space. It can take various functions as values to perform different types of transformations.

Syntax

```
selector {  
  transform: function(value);  
}
```

1. Translate : The translate function moves an element from its original position without affecting surrounding elements.

```
.box {  
  transform: translate(50px, 100px); /* Moves element 50px right and 100px down */  
}
```

2. Scale : The scale function resizes an element based on a scaling factor.

```
.box {  
  transform: scale(1.5); /* Increases size by 1.5 times */  
}
```

CSS Transform

3. Rotate : The rotate function rotates an element around a specified point.

```
.box {  
  transform: rotate(45deg); /* Rotates the element by 45 degrees */  
}
```

4. Skew : The skew function distorts an element by tilting it along the X or Y axis.

```
.box {  
  transform: skew(20deg, 10deg); /* Skews the element along X and Y axes */  
}
```

5. Combining Multiple Values :

```
.box {  
  transform: rotate(30deg) scale(1.2) translate(50px, 20px);  
}
```

CSS Transform

Transform-origin : The rotate function rotates an element around a specified point.

```
.box {  
  transform-origin: top left;  
  transform: rotate(45deg);  
}
```

Values can be: center (default), top, right, bottom, left, or %, & px



THANK YOU

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