If you float an element, you clear fix the parent.

When you put a child element in a parent, the parent is supposed to grow with the child.

When you float an element, it removes it from the normal flow, so it screws things up. This is why you would do a clear fix, ex: overflow: hidden;, to clear that up.

You’re telling the parent element to CLEAR the children.

If you float an element, you have to clear fix the parent.

Perspective – usually 1000px is a good starting point. This gives “perspective” to an object you’re transforming. Manipulates how things look to you, like your perspective.

Use percentages instead of hard pixel counts. This is called flexible design.

Cubic Bezier – a calculation that looks at rate of change in transition

Use cubic-bezier.com and copy/paste code from there.

ANIMATIONS

Animations happen within a key frame

Then you have a css describes the style of the animation

Figure out display (block, inline, inline block), width, margin and padding first. Those are the main, crucial things.

Don’t forget to use vertical-align to keep things at the top of the page for your sidebars