ASSIGNMENT 1

***Tranforms:*** Transforms are triggered when an element changes states, such as on mouse-hover or mouse-click. With the CSS transform property you can **rotate, move, skew, and scale elements.**

1. [**scale**](https://thoughtbot.com/blog/transitions-and-transforms#scale)

The scale value allows you to increase or decrease the size of an element.

For example, the value 2 would transform the size to be 2 times its original size. The value 0.5 would transform the size to be half its original size

## [rotate](https://thoughtbot.com/blog/transitions-and-transforms#rotate)

With the rotate value, the element rotates clockwise or counterclockwise by a specified number of degrees. A positive value, such as 90deg, rotates the element clockwise, while a negative value, such as -90deg, rotates it counterclockwise.

***Transitions:*** Transitions are the grease in the wheel of CSS transforms. Without a transition, an element being transformed would change abruptly from one state to another. By applying a transition you can control the change, making it smooth and gradual.

## [transition-duration (required)](https://thoughtbot.com/blog/transitions-and-transforms#transition-duration-required)

The transition-duration property specifies the time span of the transition. You can specify in seconds or milliseconds.

## [transition-timing (optional)](https://thoughtbot.com/blog/transitions-and-transforms#transition-timing-optional)

The transition-timing-function property allows you to define the speed of the transition over the duration. The default timing is ease, which starts out slow, quickly speeds up, and then slows down at the end. The other timing options are: linear, ease, ease-in, ease-out, and ease-in-out.