# Assignment 5: CSS Animation Magic

**6/10** Points

**10/12/2023**

Offline Score: **6/10**

View Feedback

Anonymous Grading: **no**

## Details

You will transform a website template into **a fascinating design without any text or images!**

You HTML will consist of **at least 10  elements**, with unique id names, that will be forced into interactive shapes and colors with CSS.

 — you can leave them empty

!+! — you may insert non-alphanumerics

© — you may insert **special symbols (https://www.w3schools.com/html/html_symbols.asp)**

*(Yes, some of these look like images — even color images — but they are UTF-8/Unicode letterforms)*

You will combine CSS **box properties** (in particular, width/height), **background colors** and **absolute positioning** to create this design.

Some tricks to consider:

- **border-radius: (https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_border-radius.php)**
- **Simple geometric shapes with CSS (https://www.w3schools.com/howto/howto_css_shapes.asp)**
- **Complex shapes with CSS (https://css-tricks.com/the-shapes-of-css/)**

**z-index: (https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/pr_pos_z-index.php)** — this will allow you to control the stacking order of overlapped, *positioned* elements

## Interactivity with CSS

The *:hover* pseudo-class was originally meant for **a { }** selectors, but you can apply it to any selector you choose.

```
div#super55 {
```

```
    background: blue;
}
div#super55:hover {
    background: red;
}
```

This would create an abrupt change from blue to red when hovering, but you can use the **transition (https://www.w3schools.com/css/css3_transitions.asp)** property to make smooth and timed changes!

```
div#super55 {
    background: blue;
    transition: all 2s;
}
div#super55:hover {
    background: red;
}
```

What the transition property does is to request the browser to look at **all** properties that will be changed in the :hover state, and cause that change to happen gradually over **2 seconds' time**.

Below is an example where 2 different properties are singled out, and changed at different rates:

```
div#super55 {
    background: blue;
    transition: background 2s, font-size 500ms;
}
div#super55:hover {
    background: red;
    font-size: 3em;
}
```

The background would take 2 seconds to transition, but the font-size would happen in just 500ms (1/2 second).

You can change the position of elements this way, but the results can be clumsy. It's best to apply CSS **transform (https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/css3_pr_transform.php)** properties in the :hover state.

```
div#super55 {
    background: blue;
    transition: all 2s;
}
div#super55:hover {
    background: red;
    transform: translate(50px,50px);
}
```

This would not only change the background, but the  shape would shift its position 50px along the x-axis and 50px along the y-axis (a diagonal motion).

There are many other fun values for *transform:* rotate(), scale(), skew() !!!

**@keyframe animations (https://www.w3schools.com/css/css3_animations.asp)** (which Youra showed us) are another option, if you are curious.

*You are unable to submit to this assignment as your enrollment in this course has been concluded.*