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## Example

```
div {
  transform: scale(2, 3);
}
```

Try it Yourself »

The following example decreases the <div> element to be half of its original width and height:

## Example

```
div {
  transform: scale(0.5, 0.5);
}
```

Try it Yourself »

## The scaleX() Method

The `scaleX()` method increases or decreases the width of an element.

The following example increases the <div> element to be two times of its original width:

## Example

```
div {
  transform: scaleX(2);
}
```

Try it Yourself »

The following example decreases the <div> element to be half of its original width:

## Example

```
div {
  transform: scaleX(0.5);
}
```

Try it Yourself »

## The scaleY() Method

The `scaleY()` method increases or decreases the height of an element.

The following example increases the <div> element to be three times of its original height:

## Example

```
div {
  transform: scaleY(3);
}
```

Try it Yourself »

The following example decreases the <div> element to be half of its original height:

## Example

```
div {
  transform: scaleY(0.5);
}
```

Try it Yourself »

## The skewX() Method

The `skewX()` method skews an element along the X-axis by the given angle.

The following example skews the <div> element 20 degrees along the X-axis:

## Example

```
div {
  transform: skewX(20deg);
}
```

Try it Yourself »

## The skewY() Method

The `skewY()` method skews an element along the Y-axis by the given angle.

The following example skews the <div> element 20 degrees along the Y-axis:

## Example

```
div {
  transform: skewY(20deg);
}
```

Try it Yourself »

## The skew() Method

The `skew()` method skews an element along the X and Y-axis by the given angles.

The following example skews the <div> element 20 degrees along the X-axis, and 10 degrees along the Y-axis:



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```
div {
  transform: skew(20deg, 10deg);
}
```

Try it Yourself »

If the second parameter is not specified, it has a zero value. So, the following example skews the <div> element 20 degrees along the X-axis:

### Example

```
div {
  transform: skew(20deg);
}
```

Try it Yourself »

## The matrix() Method



The `matrix()` method combines all the 2D transform methods into one.

The matrix() method take six parameters, containing mathematic functions, which allows you to rotate, scale, move (translate), and skew elements.

The parameters are as follow: matrix(scaleX(), skewY(), skewX(), scaleY(), translateX(), translateY())

### Example

```
div {
  transform: matrix(1, -0.3, 0, 1, 0, 0);
}
```

Try it Yourself »

## Test Yourself With Exercises

### Exercise:

With the `transform` property, move the <div> element 100px to the right, and 200px down.

```
<style>
div {
  width: 100px;
  height: 100px;
  background-color: lightblue;
  border: 1px solid black;
  _____ : _____ ;
}
</style>

<body>
  <div>This is a div</div>
</body>
```

Submit Answer »

Start the Exercise

## CSS Transform Properties

The following table lists all the 2D transform properties:

Property	Description
<code>transform</code>	Applies a 2D or 3D transformation to an element
<code>transform-origin</code>	Allows you to change the position on transformed elements

## CSS 2D Transform Methods

Function	Description
<code>matrix(<i>n,n,n,n,n,n</i>)</code>	Defines a 2D transformation, using a matrix of six values
<code>translate(<i>x,y</i>)</code>	Defines a 2D translation, moving the element along the X- and the Y-axis
<code>translateX(<i>n</i>)</code>	Defines a 2D translation, moving the element along the X-axis
<code>translateY(<i>n</i>)</code>	Defines a 2D translation, moving the element along the Y-axis
<code>scale(<i>x,y</i>)</code>	Defines a 2D scale transformation, changing the elements width and height
<code>scaleX(<i>n</i>)</code>	Defines a 2D scale transformation, changing the element's width
<code>scaleY(<i>n</i>)</code>	Defines a 2D scale transformation, changing the element's height
<code>rotate(<i>angle</i>)</code>	Defines a 2D rotation, the angle is specified in the parameter
<code>skew(<i>x-angle,y-angle</i>)</code>	Defines a 2D skew transformation along the X- and the Y-axis
<code>skewX(<i>angle</i>)</code>	Defines a 2D skew transformation along the X-axis
<code>skewY(<i>angle</i>)</code>	Defines a 2D skew transformation along the Y-axis

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