

# CSS3 Animations

[< Previous](#)[Next >](#)

## CSS3 Animations

CSS3 animations allows animation of most HTML elements without using JavaScript or Flash!

### CSS3

#### Animation

## Browser Support for Animations

The numbers in the table specify the first browser version that fully supports the property.

Numbers followed by -webkit-, -moz-, or -o- specify the first version that worked with a prefix.

Property					
@keyframes	43.0 4.0 -webkit-	10.0	16.0 5.0 -moz-	9.0 4.0 -webkit-	30.0 15.0 -webkit- 12.0 -o-
animation	43.0 4.0 -webkit-	10.0	16.0 5.0 -moz-	9.0 4.0 -webkit-	30.0 15.0 -webkit- 12.0 -o-

## What are CSS3 Animations?

An animation lets an element gradually change from one style to another.

You can change as many CSS properties you want, as many times you want.

To use CSS3 animation, you must first specify some keyframes for the animation.

Keyframes hold what styles the element will have at certain times.

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## The @keyframes Rule

When you specify CSS styles inside the `@keyframes` rule, the animation will gradually change from the current style to the new style at certain times.

To get an animation to work, you must bind the animation to an element.

The following example binds the "example" animation to the `<div>` element. The animation will last for 4 seconds, and it will gradually change the background-color of the `<div>` element from "red" to "yellow":

### Example

```
/* The animation code */
@keyframes example {
  from {background-color: red;}
  to {background-color: yellow;}
}

/* The element to apply the animation to */
div {
  width: 100px;
  height: 100px;
  background-color: red;
  animation-name: example;
  animation-duration: 4s;
}
```

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**Note:** If the `animation-duration` property is not specified, the animation will have no effect, because the default value is 0.

In the example above we have specified when the style will change by using the keywords "from" and "to" (which represents 0% (start) and 100% (complete)).

It is also possible to use percent. By using percent, you can add as many style changes as you like.

The following example will change the background-color of the `<div>` element when the animation is 25% complete, 50% complete, and again when the animation is 100% complete:

### Example

```
/* The animation code */
@keyframes example {
  0%   {background-color: red;}
  25%  {background-color: yellow;}
  50%  {background-color: blue;}
  100% {background-color: green;}
}

/* The element to apply the animation to */
div {
  width: 100px;
  height: 100px;
  background-color: red;
  animation-name: example;
  animation-duration: 4s;
}
```

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The following example will change both the background-color and the position of the <div> element when the animation is 25% complete, 50% complete, and again when the animation is 100% complete:

## Example

```
/* The animation code */
@keyframes example {
  0%   {background-color:red; left:0px; top:0px;}
  25%  {background-color:yellow; left:200px; top:0px;}
  50%  {background-color:blue; left:200px; top:200px;}
  75%  {background-color:green; left:0px; top:200px;}
  100% {background-color:red; left:0px; top:0px;}
}

/* The element to apply the animation to */
div {
  width: 100px;
  height: 100px;
  position: relative;
  background-color: red;
  animation-name: example;
  animation-duration: 4s;
}
```

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## Delay an Animation

The `animation-delay` property specifies a delay for the start of an animation.

The following example has a 2 seconds delay before starting the animation:

### Example

```
div {  
  width: 100px;  
  height: 100px;  
  position: relative;  
  background-color: red;  
  animation-name: example;  
  animation-duration: 4s;  
  animation-delay: 2s;  
}
```

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## Set How Many Times an Animation Should Run

The `animation-iteration-count` property specifies the number of times an animation should run.

The following example will run the animation 3 times before it stops:

### Example

```
div {  
  width: 100px;  
  height: 100px;  
  position: relative;  
  background-color: red;  
  animation-name: example;  
  animation-duration: 4s;  
  animation-iteration-count: 3;  
}
```

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The following example uses the value "infinite" to make the animation continue for ever:

## Example

```
div {  
  width: 100px;  
  height: 100px;  
  position: relative;  
  background-color: red;  
  animation-name: example;  
  animation-duration: 4s;  
  animation-iteration-count: infinite;  
}
```

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## Run Animation in Reverse Direction or Alternate Cycles

The `animation-direction` property is used to let an animation run in reverse direction or alternate cycles.

The following example will run the animation in reverse direction:

## Example

```
div {  
  width: 100px;  
  height: 100px;  
  position: relative;  
  background-color: red;  
  animation-name: example;  
  animation-duration: 4s;  
  animation-iteration-count: 3;  
  animation-direction: reverse;  
}
```

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The following example uses the value "alternate" to make the animation first run forward, then backward, then forward:

## Example

```
div {  
  width: 100px;  
  height: 100px;  
  position: relative;  
  background-color: red;  
  animation-name: example;  
  animation-duration: 4s;  
  animation-iteration-count: 3;  
  animation-direction: alternate;  
}
```

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## Specify the Speed Curve of the Animation

The `animation-timing-function` property specifies the speed curve of the animation.

The animation-timing-function property can have the following values:

- `ease` - specifies an animation with a slow start, then fast, then end slowly (this is default)
- `linear` - specifies an animation with the same speed from start to end
- `ease-in` - specifies an animation with a slow start
- `ease-out` - specifies an animation with a slow end
- `ease-in-out` - specifies an animation with a slow start and end
- `cubic-bezier(n,n,n,n)` - lets you define your own values in a cubic-bezier function

The following example shows the some of the different speed curves that can be used:

## Example

```
#div1 {animation-timing-function: linear;}  
#div2 {animation-timing-function: ease;}  
#div3 {animation-timing-function: ease-in;}  
#div4 {animation-timing-function: ease-out;}  
#div5 {animation-timing-function: ease-in-out;}
```

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## Animation Shorthand Property

The example below uses six of the animation properties:

## Example

```
div {  
  animation-name: example;  
  animation-duration: 5s;  
  animation-timing-function: linear;  
  animation-delay: 2s;  
  animation-iteration-count: infinite;  
  animation-direction: alternate;  
}
```

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The same animation effect as above can be achieved by using the shorthand **animation** property:

## Example

```
div {  
  animation: example 5s linear 2s infinite alternate;  
}
```

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## Test Yourself with Exercises!

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[Exercise 2 »](#)

[Exercise 3 »](#)

[Exercise 4 »](#)

[Exercise 5 »](#)

[Exercise 6 »](#)

## CSS3 Animation Properties

The following table lists the @keyframes rule and all the animation properties:

Property	Description
<u><a href="#">@keyframes</a></u>	Specifies the animation code
<u><a href="#">animation</a></u>	A shorthand property for setting all the animation properties
<u><a href="#">animation-delay</a></u>	Specifies a delay for the start of an animation
<u><a href="#">animation-direction</a></u>	Specifies whether an animation should play in reverse direction or

	alternate cycles
<u>animation-duration</u>	Specifies how many seconds or milliseconds an animation takes to complete one cycle
<u>animation-fill-mode</u>	Specifies a style for the element when the animation is not playing (when it is finished, or when it has a delay)
<u>animation-iteration-count</u>	Specifies the number of times an animation should be played
<u>animation-name</u>	Specifies the name of the @keyframes animation
<u>animation-play-state</u>	Specifies whether the animation is running or paused
<u>animation-timing-function</u>	Specifies the speed curve of the animation

[< Previous](#)[Next >](#)

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