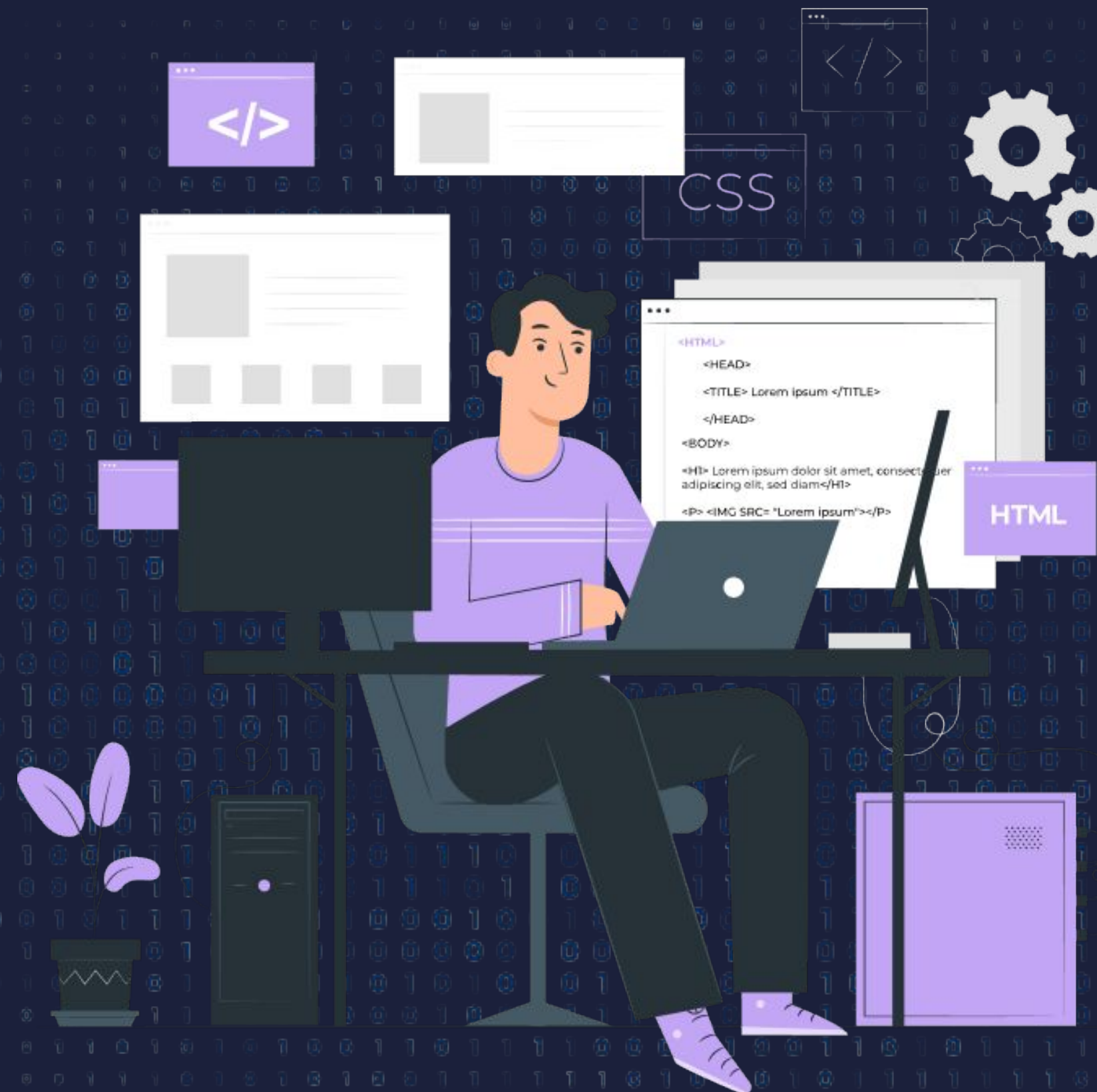




# Working with transition, animation, and transform





# Topics

- Transition
- Animation
- Transform





# Transition

## Transition Properties

Transitions in CSS are used to create smooth animations between different states of an element. In Tailwind CSS, you can apply transitions using the transition utility class along with other classes to control the duration, timing function, and delay.

### Syntax:

```
transition-{properties}
```

### OUTPUT:

with transition

without transition

### Example:

```
<a href="#" class="mx-2 bg-blue-500 hover:bg-blue-700 px-2 py-1 text-white rounded transition" >with transition</a>
<a href="" class="bg-blue-500 hover:bg-blue-700 px-2 py-1 text-white rounded" >without transition</a>
```



# Transition

## Transition Duration

The duration property class in Tailwind CSS is used to control the duration of a transition, which is the amount of time it takes for the transition to complete. By setting the duration, you can control how fast or slow the transition occurs when an element's state changes.

### Syntax:

```
duration-{value}
```

### OUTPUT:

duration-150

duration-300

duration-700

### Example:

```
<button
  href="#"
  class="bg-blue-500 hover:bg-red-700 px-2 py-1 text-white
rounded transition duration-150"
>
  duration-150
</button>
<button
  href="#"
  class="bg-blue-500 hover:bg-red-700 px-2 py-1 text-white
rounded duration-300"
>
  duration-300
</div>
<button
  href="#"
  class="bg-blue-500 hover:bg-red-700 px-2 py-1 text-white
rounded duration-700"
>
  duration-700
</button>
```





# Transition

## Transition Timing Function

The transition timing function is a property that determines how the intermediate states of a transition are calculated over time. It controls the acceleration and deceleration of the transition animation, giving it a specific easing effect. Tailwind CSS provides utility classes to define various timing functions. By default, if you don't specify a timing function, the transition will have a linear timing function. This means that the transition progresses evenly from the starting state to the ending state

### Syntax:

`ease-{type}`

### OUTPUT:

ease-linear

ease-in

ease-out

ease-in-out

### Example:

```
<button
  href="#"
  class="bg-blue-500 hover:bg-red-700 px-2 py-1 text-white rounded duration-300 ease-linear"
>
  ease-linear
</button>
<button
  href="#"
  class="bg-blue-500 hover:bg-red-700 px-2 py-1 text-white rounded duration-300 ease-in"
>
  ease-in
</div>
<button
  href="#"
  class="bg-blue-500 hover:bg-red-700 px-2 py-1 text-white rounded duration-300 ease-out"
>
  ease-out
</button>
<button
  href="#"
  class="bg-blue-500 hover:bg-red-700 px-2 py-1 text-white rounded duration-300 ease-in-out"
>
  ease-in-out
</button>
```



# Transition

## Transition Delay

Transition delay is a property that allows you to specify a delay before a transition starts. It controls the time between the change in the CSS property and the beginning of the transition animation. In Tailwind CSS, you can use utility classes to define transition delays.

### Syntax:

`delay-{value}`

### OUTPUT:

delay-150

delay-300

delay-700

delay-1000

### Example:

```
<button
  href="#"
  class="bg-blue-500 hover:bg-red-700 px-2 py-1 text-white rounded duration-300
  ease-in-out delay-150"
>
  delay-150
</button>
<button
  href="#"
  class="bg-blue-500 hover:bg-red-700 px-2 py-1 text-white rounded duration-300
  ease-in-out delay-300"
>
  delay-300
</div>
<button
  href="#"
  class="bg-blue-500 hover:bg-red-700 px-2 py-1 text-white rounded duration-300
  ease-in-out delay-700"
>
  delay-700
</button>
<button
  href="#"
  class="bg-blue-500 hover:bg-red-700 px-2 py-1 text-white rounded duration-300
  ease-in-out delay-1000"
>
  delay-1000
</button>
```





# Animation

Tailwind CSS comes with a set of pre-built animation utility classes that you can apply to your HTML elements. These classes allow you to achieve various animation effects without writing CSS or JavaScript code.

## Syntax:

```
animate-{type}
```

## OUTPUT:

delay-150

delay-300

delay-700

delay-1000

## Example:

```
<button
  href="#"
  class="bg-blue-500 hover:bg-red-700 px-2 py-1 text-white rounded duration-300
  ease-in-out delay-150"
>
  delay-150
</button>
<button
  href="#"
  class="bg-blue-500 hover:bg-red-700 px-2 py-1 text-white rounded duration-300
  ease-in-out delay-300"
>
  delay-300
</div>
<button
  href="#"
  class="bg-blue-500 hover:bg-red-700 px-2 py-1 text-white rounded duration-300
  ease-in-out delay-700"
>
  delay-700
</button>
<button
  href="#"
  class="bg-blue-500 hover:bg-red-700 px-2 py-1 text-white rounded duration-300
  ease-in-out delay-1000"
>
  delay-1000
</button>
```



# Animation

## Spin

you can add the `animate-spin` class to make an element spin continuously

`animate-spin`

OUTPUT:

Loading



### Example:

```
<div class="flex items-center px-3 py-1 bg-blue-600 text-white rounded">
  Loading
  
</div>
```





# Animation

## Ping

Add the animate-ping utility to make an element scale and fade like a radar ping or ripple of water

animate-ping

### OUTPUT:



### Example:

```
<h2>WITHOUT PING</h2>
<div class="h-12 w-12 rounded-full bg-blue-400 mb-4"></div>

<h2 class="mb-4">WITH PING</h2>
<div
  class="animate-ping duration-2000 h-12 w-12 rounded-full
  bg-blue-400"
></div>
```



# Animation

## Pulse

The "animate-pulse" animation in Tailwind CSS is a simple way to add a pulsating effect to elements on your web page.

### Example:

```
animate-ping
```

```
<div class="border px-2 py-2 animate-pulse">  
  <h2 class="font-bold">PW Skills</h2>  
  <p>This is a sample code for you to show how animate-pulse  
works</p>  
</div>
```

### OUTPUT:

**PW Skills**

This is a sample code for you to show how animate-pulse works





# Animation

## Bounce

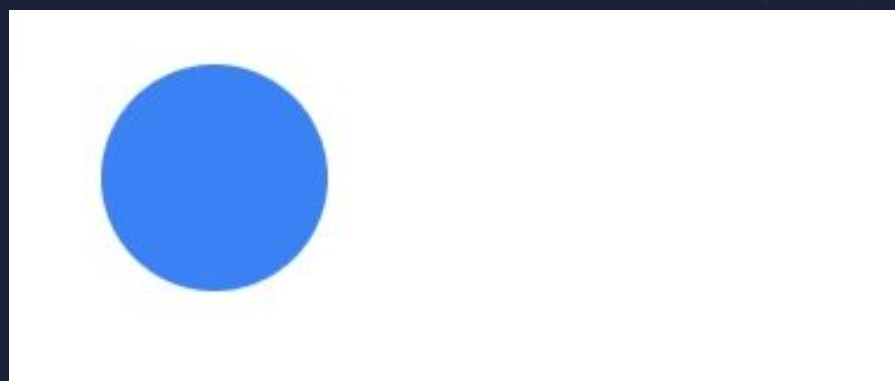
The "animate-bounce" animation in Tailwind CSS is a simple way to add a bouncing effect to elements on your web page

animate-ping

### Example:

```
<div class="bg-blue-500 rounded-full w-24 h-24  
animate-bounce"></div>
```

### OUTPUT:





▶ THANK YOU ◀