

# Hands On: Defining Visual Behavior with CSS

In this lesson, we'll add some animations and transitions to our page via CSS.

## WE'LL COVER THE FOLLOWING

- EXERCISE 1-6: [Changing the visual behavior of the page through CSS](#)
  - Step 1:
- **LIVE** coding widget
  - Step 2:
  - Step 3:
  - Step 4:

# Animating CSS!

If you take CSS into account as the visual appearance of the content described by the HTML, you're on the right track. Nonetheless, CSS provides more than just a definition of the static outlook of a web page; it can be used to define visual behavior including **transitions** and **animations**, as you will learn from the upcoming exercise.

**EXERCISE 1-6:** [Changing the visual behavior of the page through CSS](#) #

Here you will change the **style.css** file created in the previous exercise so that it reverses the colors of the first level headings when you move the mouse over them. To implement this simple feature, follow these steps:

## Step 1: #

In style.css, add the following new style definition after the **h1**:

```
h1:hover {  
  color: #61b3e7;  
  background-color: #e6e8fa;  
}
```

Now, the **style.css** file looks like this:

 style.css

```
body {  
  font-family: Verdana, Arial, sans-serif;  
}  
h1 {  
  color: white;  
  background-color: #61b3e7;  
}  
h1:hover {  
  color: #61b3e7;  
  background-color: #e6e8fa;  
}  
h2 {  
  color: #FFB695;  
  margin-left: 40px;  
  border-bottom: 4px dotted black;  
}
```

## LIVE coding widget #

Use our live coding widget below to write your code. As always, we encourage you to type out the code to get better practice.

If you make any changes to your code, the live-server will detect these. Just press run as there is no need to restart the server!

```
<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html>  
<head>
```

```
<title>Table of Contents</title>
<link href="style.css" rel="stylesheet" />
</head>

<body >
  <h1>Introduction</h1>
  <h2>Whom this book is for?</h2>
  <h2>Errata</h2>
  <h1>Chapter 1</h1>
  <h2>What you will learn in this chapter</h2>
  <h2>Summary</h2>
  <h1>Chapter 2</h1>
  <h2>Recap</h2>
  <h2>Conclusion</h2>
</body>
</html>
```

## Step 2: #

Display the page in the browser by clicking on the link given in the Live coding widget above.

When you move the mouse over a first-level heading, the originally sky-blue background and white text changes to light gray background and sky-blue text, as shown in the non-live-server output below.

As you move the mouse from the heading, its style changes back to the original.

Output
HTML
CSS (SCSS)

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Moving the mouse over a first level heading changes its style.

### Step 3: #

In **style.css**, add the following line to the **h1:hover** definition:

```
transition: all 500ms ease-in-out;
```

This style definition now looks like this:

 style.css


```
h1:hover {  
  color: #61b3e7;  
  background-color: #e6e8fa;  
  transition: all 500ms ease-in-out;  
}
```



## Step 4: #

Check the page again. Now, when you move the mouse over a first-level heading, the colors change just like in **step 3**—but wait!—it transitions smoothly, in a half-second instead of an instant change.

As you move the mouse from the heading, the style returns back to the original one.

 **NOTE:** The transition CSS property is a part of the CSS3 standard. Newer browser versions (like Chrome 28 and above, IE 10 and above, etc.) support this attribute, but older browsers may not recognize it. Extend the style definition with vendor-specific attributes (you'll learn them later in this course), to make it work with other browsers as well:

 style.css

```
h1:hover
{
  color: #61b3e7;
  background-color: #e6e8fa;
  -webkit-transition: all 500ms ease-in-out;
  -moz-transition: all 500ms ease-in-out;
  -o-transition: all 500ms ease-in-out;
  -ms-transition: all 500ms ease-in-out;
  transition: all 500ms ease-in-out;
}
```



Output

HTML

CSS (SCSS)

# Introduction

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Moving the mouse over a first level heading changes its style.

In the *next lesson*, we'll understand the workings behind the above exercise.

See you there! :)