Drawing on the Web

CSS Transforms, Transitions, and Animation
A transform is an effect that lets an element change shape, size, and position.

CSS transforms give us the ability to move, scale, turn, spin, and stretch elements.

2D transform methods include: `translate()`, `rotate()`, `scale()`, `skew()`, and `matrix()`
CSS 3D Transforms

CSS also gives us the ability to transform elements in 3D.

With 3D transforms, an element can move around an x, y, or z axis at a given degree.

3D transform methods include: translate(), rotate3d(), scale(), and matrix()
CSS Transform Properties

- transform
- transform-origin
- transform-style
- perspective
- perspective-origin
- backface-visibility
CSS Transitions

CSS transitions are effects that let an element gradually change from one style to another.

To apply a transition, you must specify two things:
• The CSS property you want to add an effect to
• The duration of the effect

A transition normally occurs in response to a CSS property that has changed.

By default, the transitioned element returns to its original state.
CSS Transition Properties

- transition-property
- transition-duration
- transition-timing-function
- transition-delay
- transition
CSS Animation

CSS animations allow CSS properties to change autonomously over time.

The `@keyframes` rule is used to define a CSS animation.

Once an animation is defined it will start playing automatically.

CSS animation offers greater control over durational change than CSS transitions, including the ability to loop animations.
CSS Animation Properties

animation-name
animation-duration
animation-timing-function
animation-delay
animation-iteration-count
animation-direction
animation-fill-mode
animation-play-state
animation