

Module-7 Transition & Transformations with CSS

1. What do you know about CSS3 2D Transforms?

Answer:

CSS3 2D Transforms is an effect that lets an element change shape, size and position. It allows you to rotate, translate, scale and skew elements.

Following are 2D transformation methods:

- `translate()` - moves an element from its current position according to the given X-axis and the Y-axis parameters.
- `rotate()` - rotates an element clockwise or counter-clockwise according to a given degree.
- `Scale()` - increases or decreases the size of an element according to the given width and height.
- `SkewX()` - skews an element along the X-axis by the given angle.
- `SkewY()` - skews an element along the Y-axis by the given angle.
- `skew()` - kews an element along the X and Y-axis by the given angles.
- `Matrix()` - combines all the 2D transform methods into one.

Example:

```
div
{
  -ms-transform: rotate(7deg); /* IE 9 */
  -webkit-transform: rotate(7deg); /* Chrome, Safari, Opera */
  transform: rotate(7deg);
}
```

2. What do you know about CSS3 3D Transforms?

Answer:

CSS3 allows you to format your elements using 3D transformation. You can move elements to x-axis, y-axis and z-axis using 3D transforms.

following are the important 3D transformation methods:

- `rotateX()` - rotates an element around its X-axis at a given degree.

- rotateY() - rotates an element around its Y-axis at a given degree.
- rotateZ() - rotates an element around its Z-axis at a given degree.

Example:

```
div
{
  -webkit-transform: rotateX(150deg); /* Safari */
  transform: rotateX(150deg);
}
```

3. What is the purpose of Transitions property in CSS3?

Answer:

Transitions in CSS3 allows you to change property values from one value to another, over a given duration.

For creating a transitions effect, you need to specify two things: first thing is the CSS property that you want to add an effect to and second this is duration of the effect.

In CSS3, the transition property is a shorthand property for the four transition properties: transition-property, transition-duration, transition-timing-function, and transition-delay.

The transition-delay property specifies when the transition effect will start.

The transition-duration property specifies how many seconds (s) or milliseconds (ms) a transition effect takes to complete.

The transition-property property specifies the name of the CSS property the transition effect is for.

The transition-timing-function property specifies the speed curve of the transition effect.

Always specify the transition-duration property, otherwise the duration is 0, and the transition will have no effect.