

Interaction Design  
Thomas Owens



# CSS3 Animation 1 - 3

SESSION TYPE : LESSON with WORKSHOP  
WBD4400

CSS3 Animation 1

CSS transform basics,  
3D transforms,  
CSS transitions

Prototyping Methodology

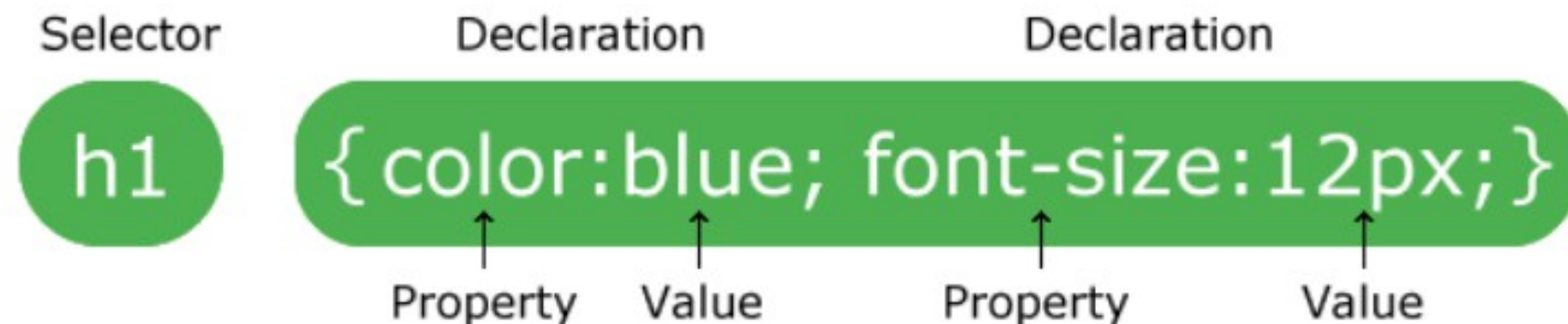
Prototyping requirements  
motivations and measures  
Prototypes approaches &  
techniques

Low vs. high fidelity

XD 1/Sketch 1

Afternoon Workshop

A CSS rule-set consists of a selector and a declaration block:



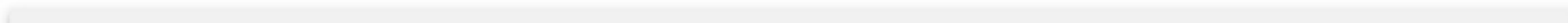
The selector points to the HTML element you want to style.

The declaration block contains one or more declarations separated by semicolons.

Each declaration includes a CSS property name and a value, separated by a colon.

A CSS declaration always ends with a semicolon, and declaration blocks are surrounded by curly braces.

In the following example all `<p>` elements will be center-aligned, with a red text color:

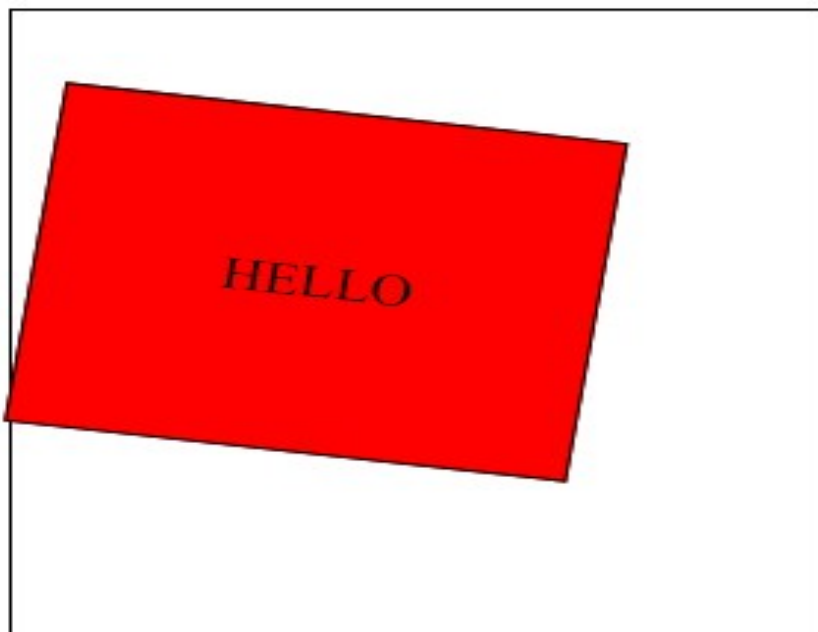


# CSS3 Animation 1

```
div {  
    transform: rotate(7deg);  
}
```

```
div {  
    transform: rotate(45deg);  
    transform-origin: 20% 40%;  
}
```

Rotate the red div element, try changing its X-axis and Y-axis:



Rotate:  transform: rotateY:(8deg);

X-axis:

Y-axis:  transform-origin: -70% 36%;

# CSS Transform Basics

```
div {  
    transform: rotateY(60deg);  
    transform-style: preserve-3d;  
}
```

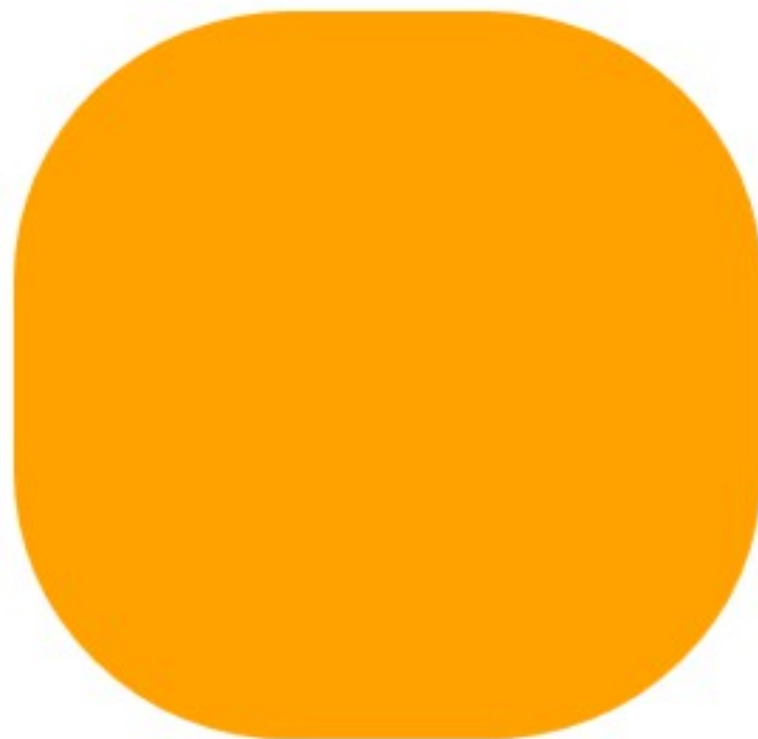
Maintaining the 3D essence of the div.

```
running;  
}
```

HTML

CSS

Result



# 3D Transforms

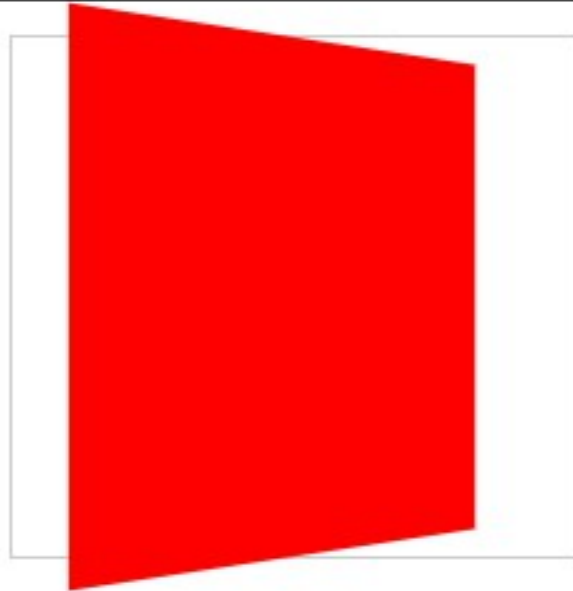
z-axis Defines where the view is placed at the z-axis (for 3D transformations). Possible values:

Length

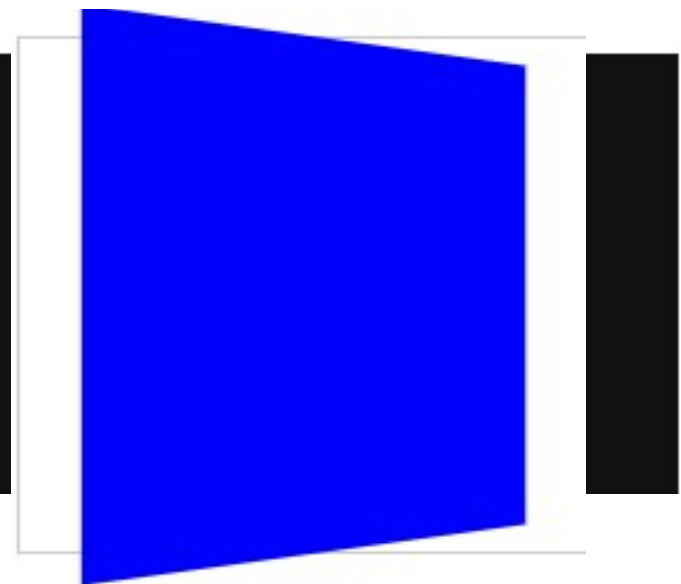
```
#myDiv {  
  -webkit-transform: rotateZ(90deg); /* Safari */  
  transform: rotateZ(90deg);  
}
```



```
#red .box {  
  background-color: red;  
  transform: perspective( 600px ) rotateY( 45deg );  
}
```



```
#blue {  
  perspective: 600px;  
}  
  
#blue .box {  
  background-color: blue;  
  transform: rotateY( 45deg );  
}
```



# CSS Transitions

```
div {  
    width: 100px;  
    height: 100px;  
    background: red;  
    -webkit-transition: width 2s; /* Safari */  
    transition: width 2s;  
}
```

# Prototyping Methodology

Using [CSS-tricks.com](https://css-tricks.com)

[W3schools](https://www.w3schools.com)

[CodePen](https://codepen.io)

To modify and play around with the code before full integration.

You can also use typical code editors like [brackets](#) and [chrome inspect element](#).

# Prototyping requirements

You need the ability to test the code and run it.

This may include testing in a fashion that permits multiple browser testing.

## Low vs. high fidelity

Low-fidelity prototypes are often paper-based and do not allow user interactions. They range from a series of hand-drawn mock-ups to printouts. ...

High-fidelity prototypes are computer-based, and usually allow realistic (mouse-keyboard) user interactions.

# XD 1/Sketch 1

## Introducing Adobe XD. Design. Prototype. Experience.

Go from concept to prototype faster with Adobe XD, the all-in-one UX/UI solution for designing websites, mobile apps and more. With smooth, powerful performance, it's easy to deliver experiences that work and feel as good as they look on any screen.

 Sketch

[Extensions](#)

[Learn](#)

[Community](#)

[Support](#)

[Pricing](#)

[Free Trial](#)

**NEW** Download Elements, our free iOS UI kit, now >

## The digital design toolkit

Sketch is a design toolkit built to help you create your best work — from your earliest ideas, through to final artwork.

[Free Trial](#)

[Get a License](#)



[INSTALL](#)

[LEARN SASS](#)

[BLOG](#)

[DOCUMENTATION](#)

[GET INVOLVED](#)

[LIBSASS](#)

# CSS with superpowers



Sass is the most mature, stable, and powerful professional grade CSS extension language in the world.

Syntactically Awesome Style Sheets  
What can be achieved

# Workshop

We are going to attempt a group tutorial, step by step coding together from my example.

Please chose a code from CSS tricks.

e.g. Carousel; Something with Fades and transitions would be good.