

State: start (AnimationProgress = 0)

CSS animations as a still frame

PdfGenerateConfig.AnimationProgress samples every animation at one point of its own run. This page is rendered at the start, the midpoint and the end. (docs/html-css-support.md#animations)

Two logos cross-fading (opacity, ease-in-out, infinite alternate)

Example Tea

FIRST LOGO

animation: fadeOut 10s ease-in-out infinite alternate on the first logo and fadeIn on the second.

Mixed values



width: 40px → 100%, linear: lengths of different units are mixed through calc().

background and text color

background-color: #e63946 → #1d4ed8; color: #fff → #ffe066



transform: rotate(0deg) scale(1) → rotate(90deg) scale(1.4) with ease-in-out, and box-shadow mixed at the same time (two animations on one element).



margin-left: 0 → 240px with steps(4, end): the box jumps a quarter of the way at a time.



margin-left: 0 → 240px with linear(0, 1.25 40%, 0.9 70%, 1): the box overshoots the end, falls back past it and settles on it; the midpoint page shows it beyond the 240px it ends at.

currentcolor border

border-color: #e63946 → currentcolor on blue text: currentcolor mixes as the box's own color, so the midpoint border is a purple half way between the red and the blue instead of a jump from one to the other.



background-image: linear-gradient(90deg, currentcolor, #e63946) → linear-gradient(90deg, #ffffff, currentcolor) on blue text: currentcolor is a gradient stop (the box's own color), and each stop mixes toward its counterpart.



background-color: oklch(0.75 0.17 50) → oklch(0.5 0.22 290): a pair with a non-legacy color is mixed in Oklab (premultiplied), as a browser does, so the middle is the color a browser shows, not the sRGB average of the two.



transform: rotate(0deg) → translateX(240px) rotate(90deg) scale(1.6): the two lists differ in their functions, so they are mixed through matrix decomposition (CSS Transforms 1 §13) - the box slides, turns and grows together instead of jumping from the first value to the second half way through.

Elements of an inline SVG



`stroke-dashoffset: 300 → 0` on a path with `stroke-dasharray: 300`: the line draws itself (a bare number is user units).



`fill` and `opacity` of a circle, a `rotate()` of a rect about its own centre (`transform-box: fill-box`), and a gradient's `stop-color`: an element of an inline SVG takes the value its animation has at the sampled point, as an HTML box does.

State: midpoint (AnimationProgress = 0.5)

CSS animations as a still frame

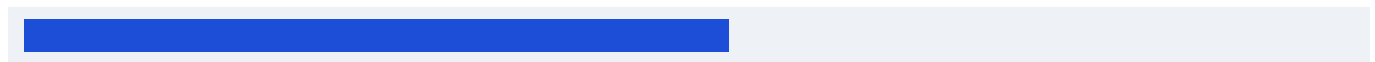
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Two logos cross-fading (opacity, ease-in-out, infinite alternate)



animation: fadeOut 10s ease-in-out infinite alternate on the first logo and fadeIn on the second.

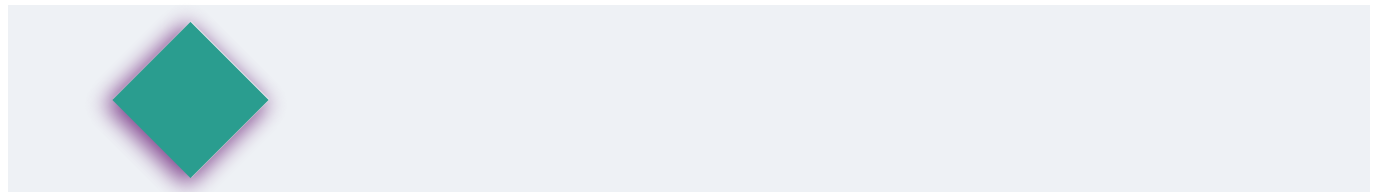
Mixed values



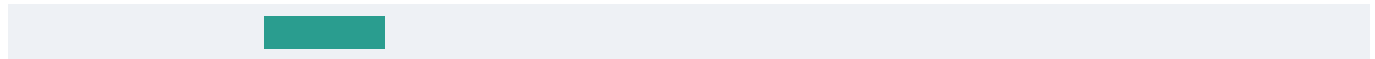
width: 40px → 100%, linear: lengths of different units are mixed through calc().



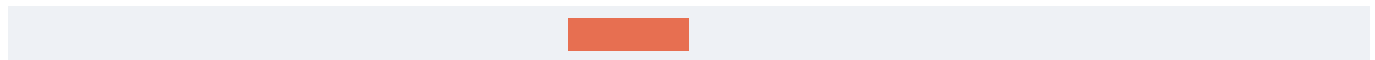
background-color: #e63946 → #1d4ed8; color: #fff → #ffe066



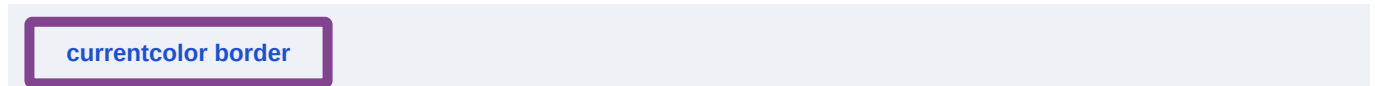
transform: rotate(0deg) scale(1) → rotate(90deg) scale(1.4) with ease-in-out, and box-shadow mixed at the same time (two animations on one element).



margin-left: 0 → 240px with steps(4, end): the box jumps a quarter of the way at a time.



margin-left: 0 → 240px with linear(0, 1.25 40%, 0.9 70%, 1): the box overshoots the end, falls back past it and settles on it; the midpoint page shows it beyond the 240px it ends at.



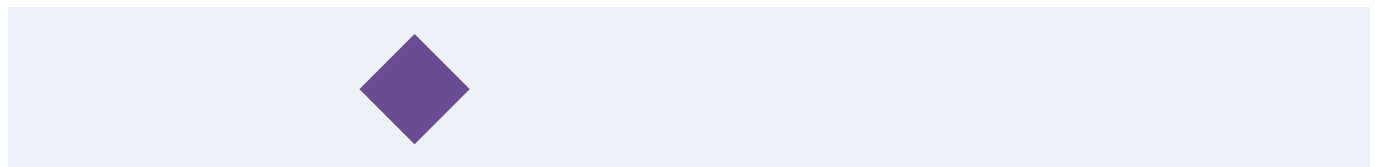
border-color: #e63946 → currentcolor on blue text: currentcolor mixes as the box's own color, so the midpoint border is a purple half way between the red and the blue instead of a jump from one to the other.



background-image: linear-gradient(90deg, currentcolor, #e63946) → linear-gradient(90deg, #ffffff, currentcolor) on blue text: currentcolor is a gradient stop (the box's own color), and each stop mixes toward its counterpart.



background-color: oklch(0.75 0.17 50) → oklch(0.5 0.22 290): a pair with a non-legacy color is mixed in Oklab (premultiplied), as a browser does, so the middle is the color a browser shows, not the sRGB average of the two.



transform: rotate(0deg) → translateX(240px) rotate(90deg) scale(1.6): the two lists differ in their functions, so they are mixed through matrix decomposition (CSS Transforms 1 §13) - the box slides, turns and grows together instead of jumping from the first value to the second half way through.

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State: end (AnimationProgress = 1)

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Two logos cross-fading (opacity, ease-in-out, infinite alternate)

Sample Coffee

SECOND LOGO

animation: fadeOut 10s ease-in-out infinite alternate on the first logo and fadeIn on the second.

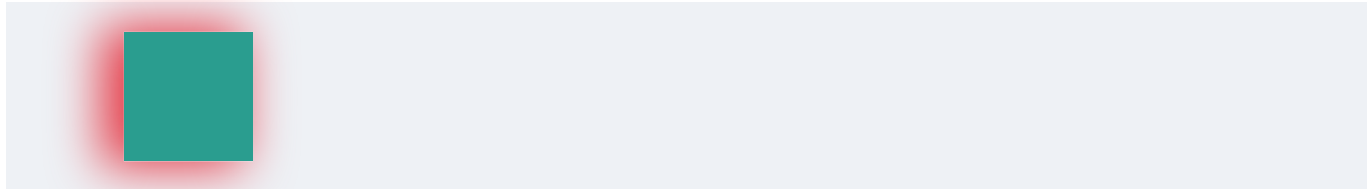
Mixed values



width: 40px → 100%, linear: lengths of different units are mixed through calc().

background and text color

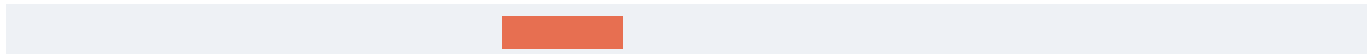
background-color: #e63946 → #1d4ed8; color: #fff → #ffe066



transform: rotate(0deg) scale(1) → rotate(90deg) scale(1.4) with ease-in-out, and box-shadow mixed at the same time (two animations on one element).



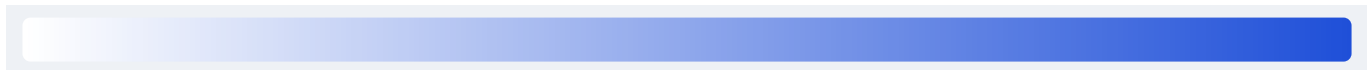
margin-left: 0 → 240px with steps(4, end): the box jumps a quarter of the way at a time.



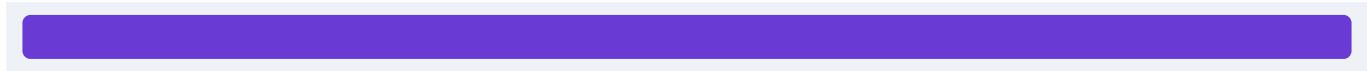
margin-left: 0 → 240px with linear(0, 1.25 40%, 0.9 70%, 1): the box overshoots the end, falls back past it and settles on it; the midpoint page shows it beyond the 240px it ends at.

currentcolor border

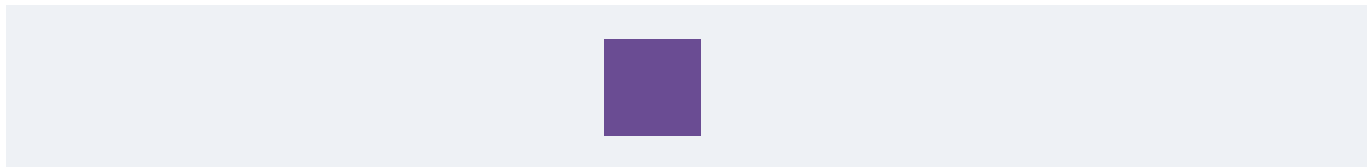
border-color: #e63946 → currentcolor on blue text: currentcolor mixes as the box's own color, so the midpoint border is a purple half way between the red and the blue instead of a jump from one to the other.



background-image: linear-gradient(90deg, currentcolor, #e63946) → linear-gradient(90deg, #ffffff, currentcolor) on blue text: currentcolor is a gradient stop (the box's own color), and each stop mixes toward its counterpart.

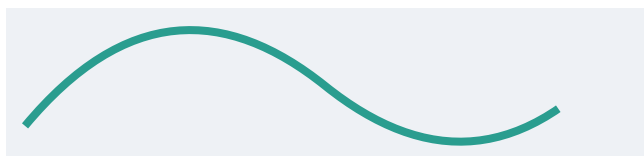


background-color: oklch(0.75 0.17 50) → oklch(0.5 0.22 290): a pair with a non-legacy color is mixed in Oklab (premultiplied), as a browser does, so the middle is the color a browser shows, not the sRGB average of the two.



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