

# CSS Icons

Icons can easily be added to your HTML page, by using an icon library.

## How To Add Icons

The simplest way to add an icon to your HTML page, is with an icon library, such as Font Awesome.

Add the name of the specified icon class to any inline HTML element (like `<i>` or `<span>`).

All the icons in the icon libraries below, are scalable vectors that can be customized with CSS (size, color, shadow, etc.)

---

## Font Awesome Icons

To use the Font Awesome icons, go to [fontawesome.com](https://fontawesome.com), sign in, and get a code to add in the `<head>` section of your HTML page:

```
<script src="https://kit.fontawesome.com/yourcode.js"
crossorigin="anonymous"></script>
```

## Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<script src="https://kit.fontawesome.com/a076d05399.js" crossorigin="anonym
ous"></script>
</head>
<body>

<i class="fas fa-cloud"></i>
<i class="fas fa-heart"></i>
<i class="fas fa-car"></i>
<i class="fas fa-file"></i>
<i class="fas fa-bars"></i>
```

```
</body>
</html>
```

---

## Bootstrap Icons

To use the Bootstrap glyphicons, add the following line inside the `<head>` section of your HTML page:

```
<link rel="stylesheet"
href="https://maxcdn.bootstrapcdn.com/bootstrap/3.3.7/css/bootstrap.min.css">
```

## Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<link rel="stylesheet" href="https://maxcdn.bootstrapcdn.com/bootstrap/3.3.7/c
ss/bootstrap.min.css">
</head>
<body>

<i class="glyphicon glyphicon-cloud"></i>
<i class="glyphicon glyphicon-remove"></i>
<i class="glyphicon glyphicon-user"></i>
<i class="glyphicon glyphicon-envelope"></i>
<i class="glyphicon glyphicon-thumbs-up"></i>

</body>
</html>
```

---

## Google Icons

To use the Google icons, add the following line inside the `<head>` section of your HTML page:

```
<link rel="stylesheet"
href="https://fonts.googleapis.com/icon?family=Material+Icons">
```

### Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<link rel="stylesheet" href="https://fonts.googleapis.com/icon?family=Material
+Icons">
</head>
<body>

<i class="material-icons">cloud</i>
<i class="material-icons">favorite</i>
<i class="material-icons">attachment</i>
<i class="material-icons">computer</i>
<i class="material-icons">traffic</i>

</body>
</html>
```

---

## CSS Links

### CSS Styling Links

HTML links can be styled with many CSS properties, like [color](#), [text-decoration](#), [background-color](#), [font-size](#), [font-weight](#), [font-family](#), etc.).

### Example

Style a link with a color, background-color, and a bold font-weight:

```
a {
  color: hotpink;
  background-color: yellow;
```

```
font-weight: bold;
}
```

---

## Styling Links Depending on State

In addition, links can be styled differently depending on what **state** they are in.

The four link states are:

- [:link](#) - a normal, unvisited link
- [:visited](#) - a link the user has visited
- [:hover](#) - a link when the user mouses over it
- [:active](#) - a link the moment it is clicked

When setting the style for link states, there are some order rules:

- `:hover` must come after `:link` and `:visited`
- `:active` must come after `:hover`

## Example

Style links according to link state:

```
/* unvisited link */
a:link {
  color: red;
}

/* visited link */
a:visited {
  color: green;
}

/* mouse over link */
a:hover {
  color: hotpink;
}

/* selected link */
```

```
a:active {  
  color: blue;  
}
```

---

## CSS Links - Text Decoration

The [text-decoration](#) property is mostly used to remove underlines from links:

Example

```
a:link {  
  text-decoration: none;  
}  
  
a:visited {  
  text-decoration: none;  
}  
  
a:hover {  
  text-decoration: underline;  
}  
  
a:active {  
  text-decoration: underline;  
}
```

---

## CSS Links - Background Color

The [background-color](#) property can be used to specify a background color for links:

Example

```
a:link {  
  background-color: yellow;  
}  
  
a:visited {  
  background-color: cyan;
```

```
}

a:hover {
  background-color: lightgreen;
}

a:active {
  background-color: hotpink;
}
```

---

## **CSS Link Buttons**

CSS can be used to create HTML link buttons:

### **Example**

Combine several CSS properties to display links as boxes/buttons

```
a:link, a:visited {
  background-color: #f44336;
  color: white;
  padding: 14px 25px;
  text-align: center;
  text-decoration: none;
  display: inline-block;
}
```

```
a:hover, a:active {
  background-color: red;
}
```

### **Example**

Another example of how to create link boxes/buttons:

```
a:link, a:visited {
  background-color: white;
  color: black;
  border: 2px solid green;
  padding: 10px 20px;
```

```
text-align: center;
text-decoration: none;
display: inline-block;
}

a:hover, a:active {
background-color: green;
color: white;
}
```

---

## CSS Lists

CSS Lists are used to **style and format HTML lists**.

HTML provides lists to display information in a structured way, and CSS allows us to control how these lists look on a web page.

There are three main types of HTML lists:

1. **Unordered List (<ul>)** – displays items with bullets
  2. **Ordered List (<ol>)** – displays items with numbers or letters
  3. **List Item (<li>)** – represents each item in the list
- 

### 1. list-style-type

The list-style-type property specifies **the type of bullet or numbering** used in a list.

**For Unordered Lists (<ul>):**

- disc – filled circle (default)
- circle – hollow circle
- square – square bullet

```
ul {
list-style-type: square;
}
```

---

### For Ordered Lists (<ol>):

- decimal – 1, 2, 3 (default)
- upper-roman – I, II, III
- lower-roman – i, ii, iii
- upper-alpha – A, B, C
- lower-alpha – a, b, c

```
ol {  
  list-style-type: upper-roman;  
}
```

---

### 2. list-style-position

This property defines **where the bullet or number appears** in relation to the text.

#### Values:

- outside – bullet appears outside the text (default)
- inside – bullet appears inside the text block

```
ul {  
  list-style-position: inside;  
}
```

---

### 3. list-style-image

The list-style-image property allows us to **use an image instead of bullets**.

```
ul {  
  list-style-image: url("bullet.png");  
}
```



This is commonly used in **custom designs and menus**.

---

#### 4. list-style (Shorthand Property)

The list-style property is a shorthand that combines:

- list-style-type
- list-style-position
- list-style-image

```
ul {  
  list-style: square inside;  
}
```

It makes the CSS code **shorter and cleaner**.

---

#### 5. list-style: none

This value removes **all bullets or numbers** from the list.

It is mainly used for **navigation menus**.

```
ul {  
  list-style: none;  
}
```

---

### Uses of CSS Lists

CSS Lists are commonly used for:

- Navigation menus
- Step-by-step instructions
- Displaying items or features
- Sidebar and footer links