

Socicons

Overview

In a single collection, Socicons is a pictographic language containing icons for some of the most popular social and web services such as Twitter, Facebook, and Google.

Integration

The [open source](#) package contains several bootstrap CSS files and fonts for inclusion in your template. Below is the necessary @font-face rules to start using Socicons.

```
@font-face {
  font-family: 'Socicons';
  src: url('/media/system/css/fonts/socicons-webfont.eot');
  src: url('/media/system/css/fonts/socicons-
webfont.eot?#iefix') format('embedded-opentype'),
  url('/media/system/css/fonts/socicons-
webfont.woff') format('woff'),
  url('/media/system/css/fonts/socicons-
webfont.ttf') format('truetype'),
  url('/media/system/css/fonts/socicons-
webfont.svg#SociconsRegular') format('svg');
  font-weight: normal;
  font-style: normal;
}
```

Socicons is relatively lightweight due to the limited number of icons available and can be either included in the stylesheet into your site template or on a per use basis (e.g., individual components).

Use

There are two primary ways to use the font, both with advantages and disadvantages. The first, is to include the necessary HTML and unicode character directly into your markup.

The HTML:

```
<a href="#"><span class="facebook">&#xf013;</span> facebook</a>
```

The CSS:

```
.facebook {
    font-family: "Socicons"
}
```

The advantage here is greater browser compatibility. @font-face is supported by even Internet Explorer 6. The disadvantage, however, is that you now have to edit the HTML wherever you wish to insert an icon which could change depending upon the styling and theme of your template. That could quickly become a headache!

The alternative is to use the CSS pseudo-elements :before and :after. This takes a little more setup in your styles but offers greater flexibility and ease of change. Unfortunately, pseudo-elements are **not** supported in Internet Explorer 7 or older. There is, however, a solution which we'll get to in a moment.

The HTML:

```
<a class="facebook" href="#">facebook</a>
```

The CSS:

```
/* Note the :before pseudo-element */
small.facebook, /* for IE 7, more on that below */
.facebook:before {
    font-family: "Socicons"
    content: "\\f013"; /* unicode characters must start with a backslash */
}
```

What about Internet Explorer 7?

```
.facebook {
    *zoom:expression(this.runtimeStyle['zoom']='1', this.innerHTML='<small class="facebook">&#xf013;</small>' + this.innerHTML);
}
```

}

We use `<small>` in the example above since it's a relatively unused tag and lessens the potential for styling conflicts. It should be noted that over-use of this technique can slow down IE 7 as it has to process and dynamically include content into the page upon render.

Icon List

- `\f002` Hub
- `\f001` Hub alt
- `\f006` Purdue
- `\f005` Purdue alt
- `\f013` Facebook
- `\f012` Facebook alt
- `\f026` Dropbox
- `\f025` Dropbox alt

- `\f011` Twitter
- `\f010` Twitter alt
- `\f019` Github
- `\f018` Github alt
- `\f024` PayPal
- `\f023` PayPal alt
- `\f02a` eBay
- `\f029` eBay alt

- `\f017` LinkedIn
- `\f016` LinkedIn alt
- `\f01b` Pinterest
- `\f01a` Pinterest alt
- `\f022` Skype
- `\f021` Skype alt
- `\f028` Dribbble
- `\f027` Dribbble alt

- \f02c Google
- \f02b Google alt
- \f015 Google+
- \f014 Google+ alt
- \f01d Vimeo
- \f01e Vimeo alt
- \f01f YouTube
- \f01e YouTube alt