**HTML class Attribute**

The HTML class attribute is used to specify a class for an HTML element.

Multiple HTML elements can share the same class.

**Using The class Attribute**

The class attribute is often used to point to a class name in a style sheet. It can also be used by a JavaScript to access and manipulate elements with the specific class name.

**Tutorial**

1.In the following example we have three <div> elements with a class attribute with the value of "city". All of the three <div> elements will be styled equally according to the .city style definition in the head section:

Example

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<style>

.city {

background-color: tomato;

color: white;

border: 2px solid black;

margin: 20px;

padding: 20px;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<div class="city">

<h2>London</h2>

<p>London is the capital of England.</p>

</div>

<div class="city">

<h2>Paris</h2>

<p>Paris is the capital of France.</p>

</div>

<div class="city">

<h2>Tokyo</h2>

<p>Tokyo is the capital of Japan.</p>

</div>

</body>

</html>

2. In the following example we have two <span> elements with a class attribute with the value of "note". Both <span> elements will be styled equally according to the .note style definition in the head section:

Example

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<style>

.note {

font-size: 120%;

color: red;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<h1>My <span class="note">Important</span> Heading</h1>

<p>This is some <span class="note">important</span> text.</p>

</body>

</html>

**Tip**: The class attribute can be used on any HTML element.

**Note**: The class name is case sensitive!

3. **The Syntax For Class**

To create a class; write a period (.) character, followed by a class name. Then, define the CSS properties within curly braces {}:

Example

Create a class named "city":

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<style>

.city {

background-color: tomato;

color: white;

padding: 10px;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<h2 class="city">London</h2>

<p>London is the capital of England.</p>

<h2 class="city">Paris</h2>

<p>Paris is the capital of France.</p>

<h2 class="city">Tokyo</h2>

<p>Tokyo is the capital of Japan.</p>

</body>

</html>

4. **Multiple Classes**

HTML elements can belong to more than one class.

To define multiple classes, separate the class names with a space, e.g. <div class="city main">. The element will be styled according to all the classes specified.

In the following example, the first <h2> element belongs to both the city class and also to the main class, and will get the CSS styles from both of the classes:

Example

<h2 class="city main">London</h2>

<h2 class="city">Paris</h2>

<h2 class="city">Tokyo</h2>

**5. Different Elements Can Share Same Class**

Different HTML elements can point to the same class name.

In the following example, both <h2> and <p> point to the "city" class and will share the same style:

Example

<h2 class="city">Paris</h2>

<p class="city">Paris is the capital of France</p>

**6. Use of The class Attribute in JavaScript**

The class name can also be used by JavaScript to perform certain tasks for specific elements.

JavaScript can access elements with a specific class name with the getElementsByClassName() method:

Example

Click on a button to hide all elements with the class name "city":

<script>

function myFunction() {

var x = document.getElementsByClassName("city");

for (var i = 0; i < x.length; i++) {

x[i].style.display = "none";

}

}

</script>

**Exercises**

In the <style> section, create a class selector named "special".

Add a color property with the value "blue" inside the "special" class.

<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html>  
<head>  
<style>  
   
  ;  
  
</style>  
</head>  
<body>  
  
<p class="special">My paragraph</p>  
  
</body>  
</html>

Add the correct class to make the H1 element red.

<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html>  
<head>  
<style>  
.mystyle {color:red;}  
</style>  
</head>  
<body>  
  
<h1 >My Home Page</h1>  
  
</body>  
</html>

Add two classes to the H1 element, to make the background pink and the color red.

<!DOCTYPE html>  
<html>  
<head>  
<style>  
.intro {background:pink;}  
.special {color:red;}  
</style>  
</head>  
<body>  
  
<h1 >My Home Page</h1>  
  
</body>  
</html>