**HTML id Attribute**

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

You cannot have more than one element with the same id in an HTML document.

**Using The id Attribute**

The id attribute specifies a unique id for an HTML element. The value of the id attribute must be unique within the HTML document.

The id attribute is used to point to a specific style declaration in a style sheet. It is also used by JavaScript to access and manipulate the element with the specific id.

The syntax for id is: write a hash character (#), followed by an id name. Then, define the CSS properties within curly braces {}.

**Tutorial**

1. In the following example we have an <h1> element that points to the id name "myHeader". This <h1> element will be styled according to the #myHeader style definition in the head section:

Example

<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<style>

#myHeader {

background-color: lightblue;

color: black;

padding: 40px;

text-align: center;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<h1 id="myHeader">My Header</h1>

</body>

</html>

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

**Note**: The id name must contain at least one character, cannot start with a number, and must not contain whitespaces (spaces, tabs, etc.).

**2. Difference Between Class and ID**

A class name can be used by multiple HTML elements, while an id name must only be used by one HTML element within the page:

Example

<style>

/\* Style the element with the id "myHeader" \*/

#myHeader {

background-color: lightblue;

color: black;

padding: 40px;

text-align: center;

}

/\* Style all elements with the class name "city" \*/

.city {

background-color: tomato;

color: white;

padding: 10px;

}

</style>

<!-- An element with a unique id -->

<h1 id="myHeader">My Cities</h1>

<!-- Multiple elements with same class -->

<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>

**3. HTML Bookmarks with ID and Links**

HTML bookmarks are used to allow readers to jump to specific parts of a webpage.

Bookmarks can be useful if your page is very long.

To use a bookmark, you must first create it, and then add a link to it.

Then, when the link is clicked, the page will scroll to the location with the bookmark.

Example

First, create a bookmark with the id attribute:

<h2 id="C4">Chapter 4</h2>

Then, add a link to the bookmark ("Jump to Chapter 4"), from within the same page:

Example

<a href="#C4">Jump to Chapter 4</a>

**4. Using The id Attribute in JavaScript**

The id attribute can also be used by JavaScript to perform some tasks for that specific element.

JavaScript can access an element with a specific id with the getElementById() method:

Example

Use the id attribute to manipulate text with JavaScript:

<script>

function displayResult() {

document.getElementById("myHeader").innerHTML = "Have a nice day!";

}

</script>

**Exercises**

Add the correct HTML attribute to make the H1 element red.

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

Create an id selector named "special".

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

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

Create an iframe with a URL address that goes to https://www.w3schools.com.

<iframe ="https://www.w3schools.com"></iframe>