

# CSS-Classes and ID selector

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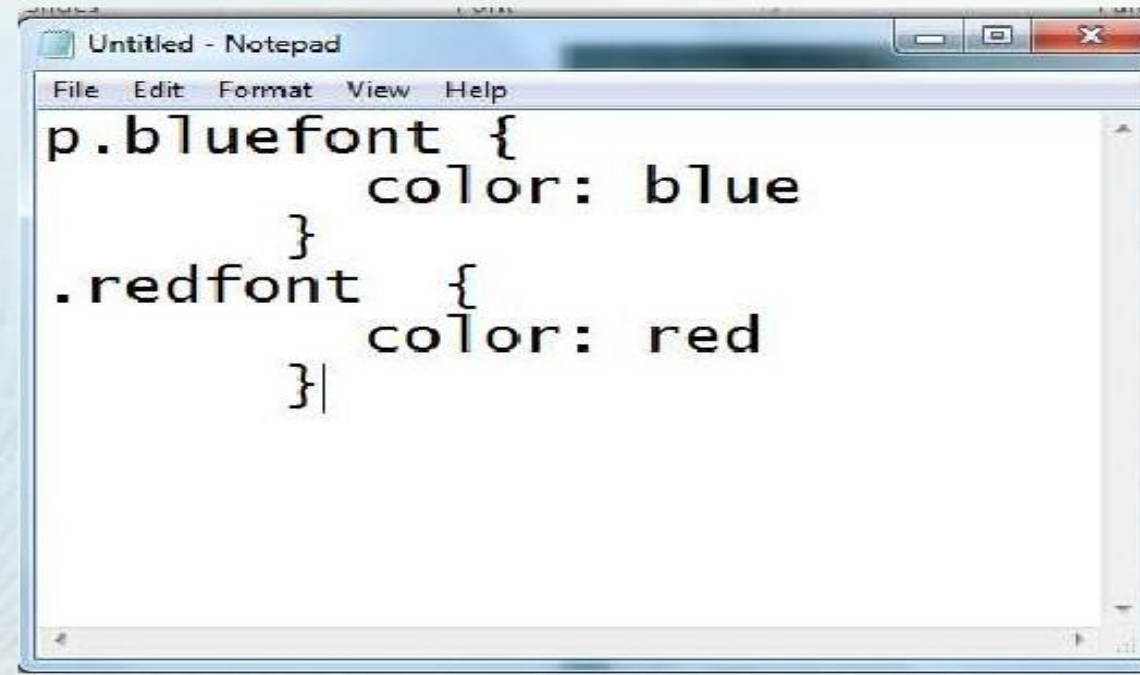
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# What are Classes?

- A Class is a user-defined selector. You can create a class to apply a style rule to specific HTML tags. Using CSS class you can control individual HTML element formatting.
- Classes are defined by dots ( . ) There are two methods of writing class. The first one is by indicating the HTML elements followed by a dot then followed by the class name (any name you want for it). The second one is by writing the class name preceded by a dot.

# Example

- The picture on the right is a CSS file that shows classes. The first style is written using the first method while the second style is written using the second method.
- The first one (p.bluefont) is a style that can only be used on paragraphs while the second one (.redfont) can be used on any HTML element. This shows the difference between the two methods of writing the classes.

A screenshot of a Notepad window titled "Untitled - Notepad". The window has a menu bar with "File", "Edit", "Format", "View", and "Help". The text area contains two CSS rules. The first rule is "p.bluefont {" followed by "color: blue" and a closing brace "}" on the next line. The second rule is ".redfont {" followed by "color: red" and a closing brace "}" on the next line. The text is in a monospaced font.

```
p.bluefont {  
    color: blue  
}  
.redfont {  
    color: red  
}
```



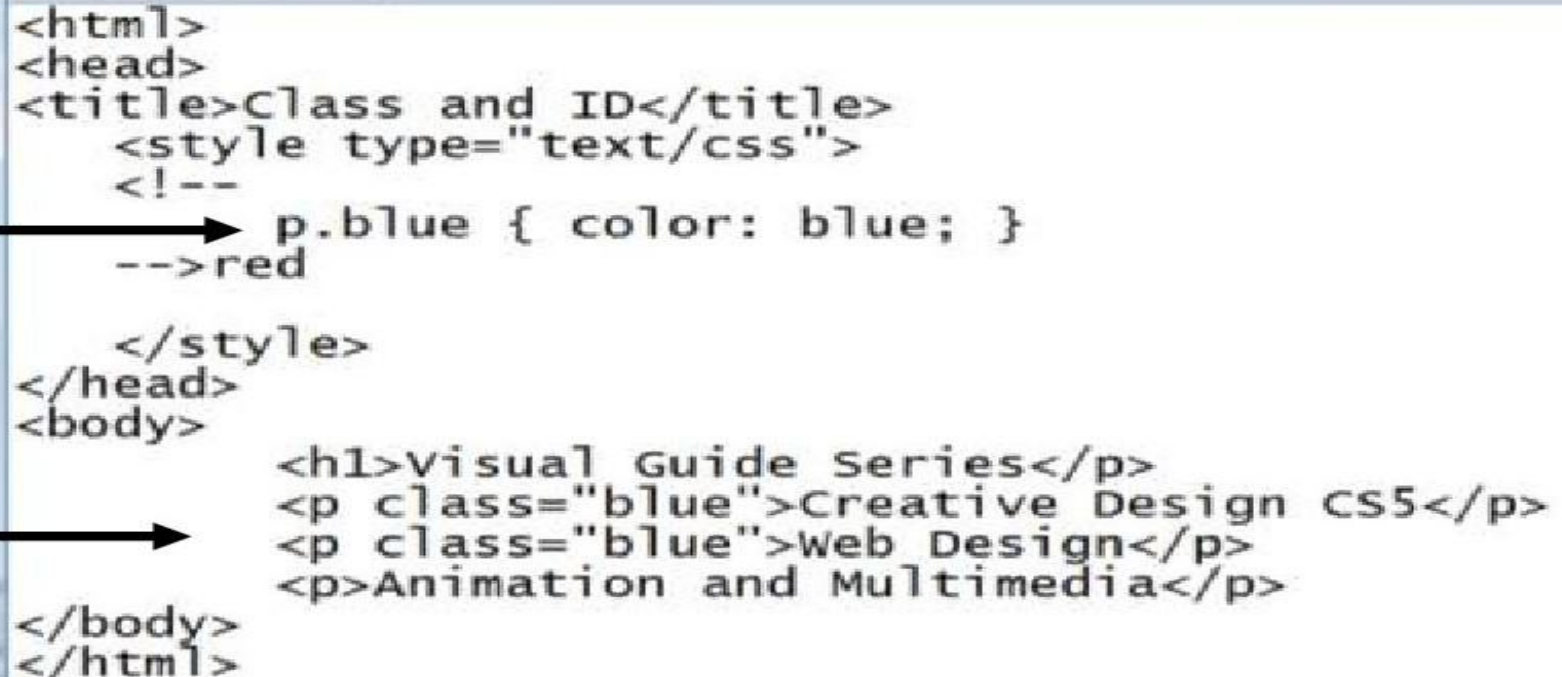
# What are Classes?

- A class must be called on the HTML file for it to be used. How is this done? You can call classes by putting the **class** attribute in the tag you want to style and the class name as its value. The bluefont is the class name of p.bluefont and redfont is the class name of .redfont.

# Class Selector

- Class Selector is a style applied to a particular set of elements.

Class Selector



```
<html>
<head>
<title>Class and ID</title>
<style type="text/css">
<!--
p.blue { color: blue; }
-->red
</style>
</head>
<body>
<h1>visual Guide Series</h1>
<p class="blue">Creative Design CS5</p>
<p class="blue">Web Design</p>
<p>Animation and Multimedia</p>
</body>
</html>
```

Class Selector  
applied in the body

# Output





# ID Selector

- ID selector is a style applied to one element in a page. It is normally used once, usually in a page title or the navigation part of the page. ID selector is defined by “#” and used the id attribute of the HTML element.
- It is not advisable to start an id selector with a number because some browsers do not support it.

# Example

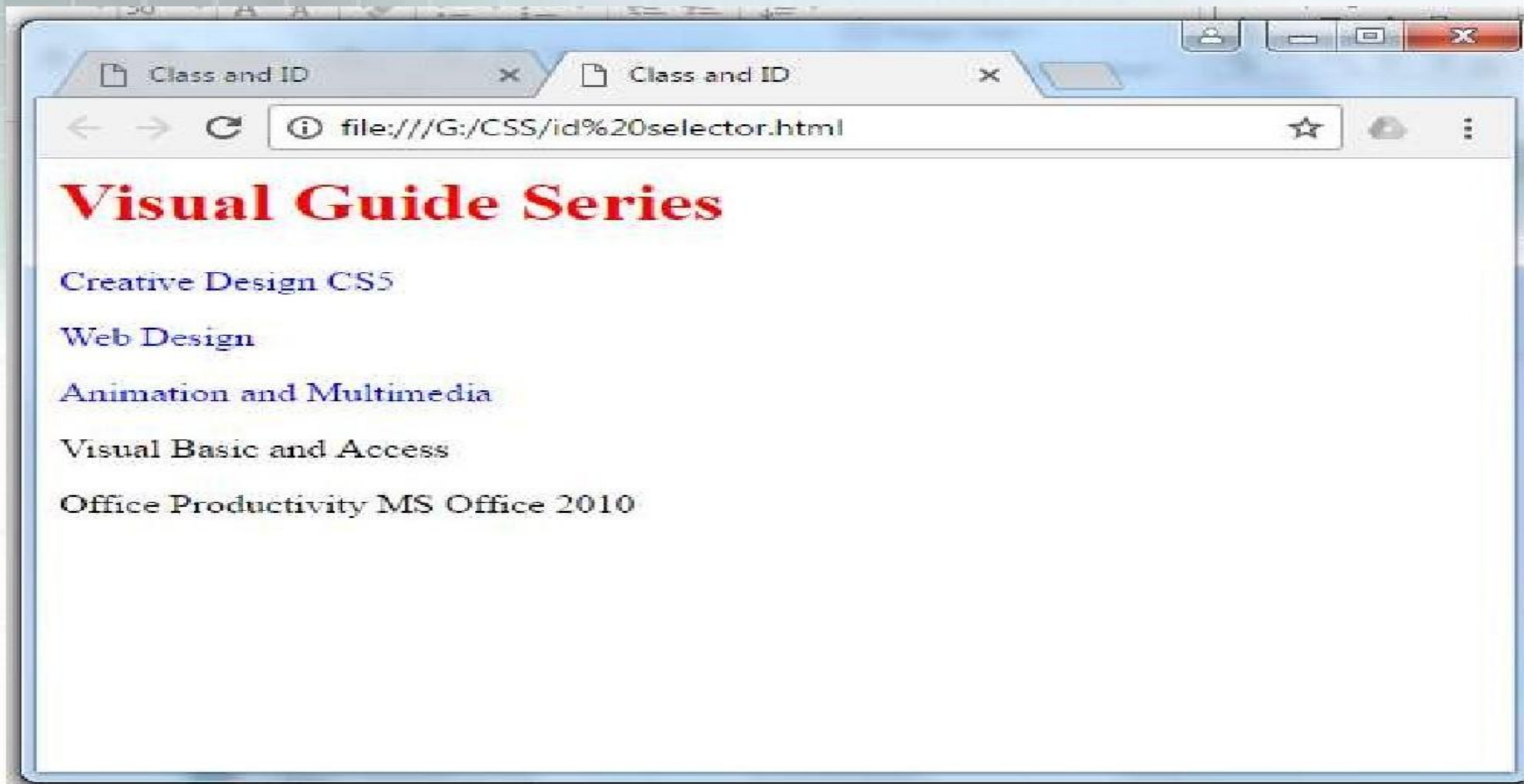
ID Selector

ID Selector  
applied in the  
body

```
id selector - Notepad
File Edit Format View Help
<html>
<head>
<title>Class and ID</title>
  <style type="text/css">
    <!--
      p.blue { color: blue; }
      h1#red { color: red; }
    -->
  </style>
</head>
<body>
  <h1 id="red">Visual Guide Series</h1>
  <p class="blue">Creative Design CS5</p>
  <p class="blue">Web Design</p>
  <p class="blue">Animation and Multimedia</p>
  <p> Visual Basic and Access</p>
  <p> Office Productivity MS Office 2010</p>
</body>
</html>
```



# Output



# Pseudo-classes and Links

- Pseudo-classes are defined by a colon and are not user-defined. Specific pseudo-classes can be used on specific HTML elements only.
- The anchor element has four pseudo-classes, link, visited, hover and active. Each one affects the behavior of the anchor element.
- The **link** pseudo-class is for hyperlinks that have not yet been visited. The **visited** pseudo-class is for visited hyperlinks. The **hover** is for hyperlinks when the mouse is hovered over them. Lastly, **active** pseudo-class is for hyperlinks when they are clicked.



# Example:

style

```
pseudo classes - Notepad
File Edit Format View Help
<html>
<head>
<title>Class and ID</title>
<link rel="stylesheet"
      href="pseudoclasses.css" type="text/css"/>
</head>
<body>
  <a href="LinkA.html">LINK A</a><br>
  <a href="LinkB.html">LINK B</a><br>
  <a href="LinkC.html">LINK C</a><br>
  <a href="LinkD.html">LINK D</a>
</body>
</html>
```

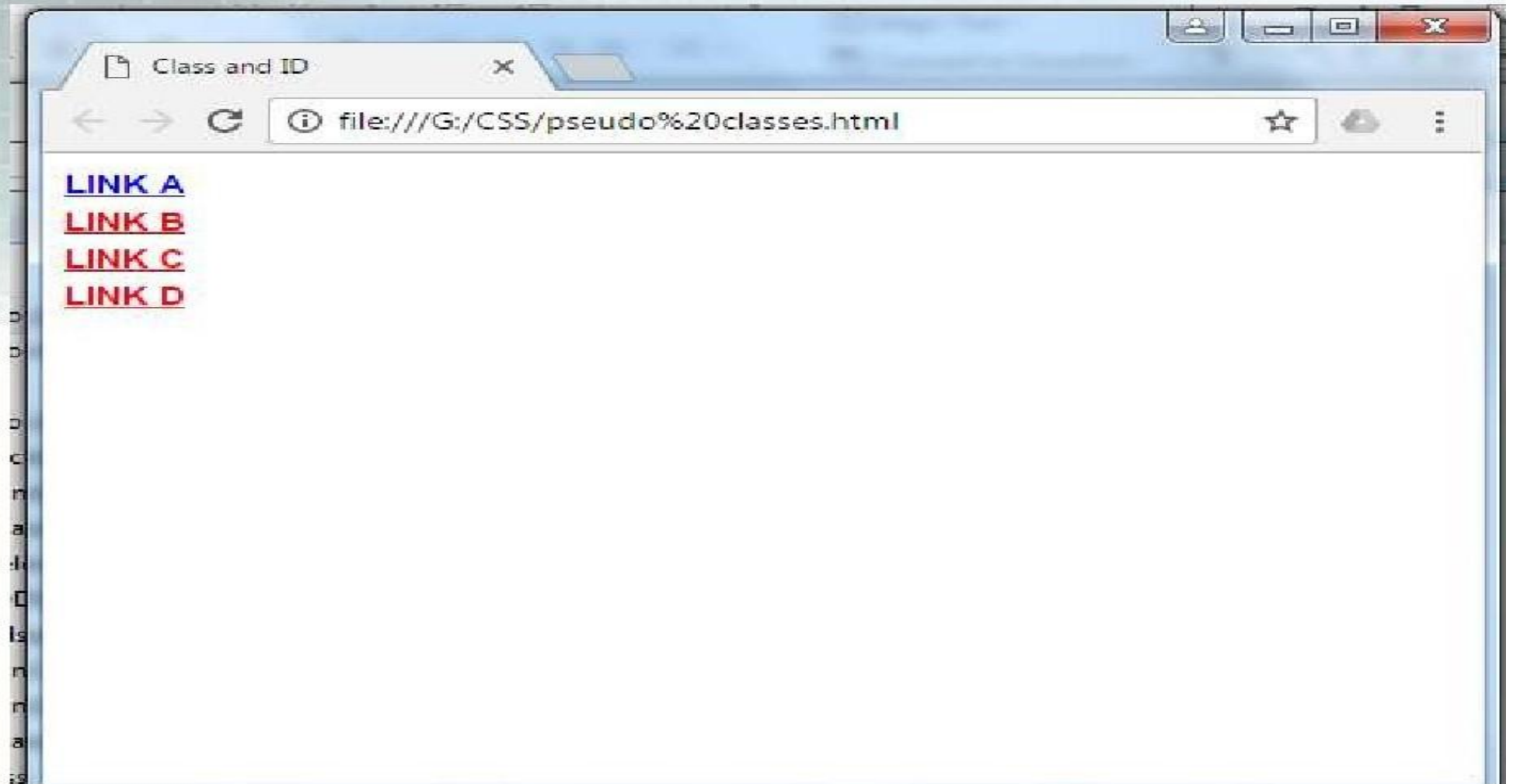
Link Style

```
pseudoclasses - Notepad
File Edit Format View Help
a { font-family: Arial;
    font-size: 15px;
    font-weight: bold;
    color: red;
    line-height: 22px }

a:link { color: red}
a:visited { color: blue}
```



# Output



# References

- [https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel\\_class.asp](https://www.w3schools.com/cssref/sel_class.asp)