id and class in HTML

HTML id Attribute: The id attribute is a unique identifier which is used to specify the document. It is used by CSS to perform a certain task for a unique element. In CSS, the id attribute is written using # symbol followed by id.

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

Syntax:

<element id="id_name">

In CSS Stylesheet:

#id_name {

   // CSS Property

}

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

```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
    <title>
        HTML id attribute
    </title>

    <style>
        #heading{
            color:green;
            font-size:25px;
        }
    </style>
</head>

<body>
    <h1>Best for Coding</h1>
    <p id="heading">Welcome to Our Portal</p>
    <p>A Computer Science portal for Programmers</p>
</body>
</html>
```

This means only the paragraph with id 'heading' will be styled

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.).

HTML class Attribute: The class attribute is used to specify one or more class names for an HTML element. The class attribute can be used on any HTML element. The class name can be used by CSS and JavaScript to perform certain tasks for elements with the specified class name. The class name in CSS stylesheet using "." symbol.

Syntax:

<element class="class_name">

In CSS Stylesheet:

.class_name {

   // CSS Property

}

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

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
    <style>
        .example{
            color:green;
            font-size:25px;
        }
    </style>
</head>

<body>
    <h1>Best For Coding</h1>
    <p> Welcome to Our Portal</p>
    <p class="example">
        A Computer Science portal for Programmers
    </p>
</body>
</html>
```

This means only the paragraph with **class** 'example' will be styled

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:

See Next example, note that **id** is only used once while **class** is re used severally

```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
    /* Style the element with the id "myHeader" */
    #myHeader {
      background-color: lightblue;
      text-align: center;
    }
    /* Style all elements with the class name "city" */
    .city {
      background-color: tomato;
      color: white;
    }
</style>
</head>
<body>
    <h2>Difference Between Class and ID</h2>
    <!-- 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>
</body>
</html>
```

Chapter Summary

- •The id attribute is used to specify 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 by CSS to style/select a specific element

- •The value of the id attribute is case sensitive

- •The class is used to style multiple HTML elements.