

ID and Class Selectors

Why did they choose those names?

- ID = A person's Identification (ID) is **unique** to one person.
- Class = There are **many** people in a class.

In addition to setting a style for a HTML element, CSS allows you to specify your own selectors called "id" and "class".

What is an id selector?

The **id selector** is used to specify a style for a single, unique element.

Standards specify that any given ID name can only be referenced once within a page or document. From our experience, IDs are most commonly used correctly in layouts. This makes sense because there are usually only one menu per page, one banner, and usually only one content pane.

The id selector uses the id attribute of the HTML element, and is defined with a "#". (Remember we put the '#' in the css and the id="para1" in the html)

The style rule below will be applied to the element with id="para1":

Let have a look at id selector in action!

IN your CSS style sheet your code would look like this:

```
#para1
{
text-align:center;
color:red;
}
```

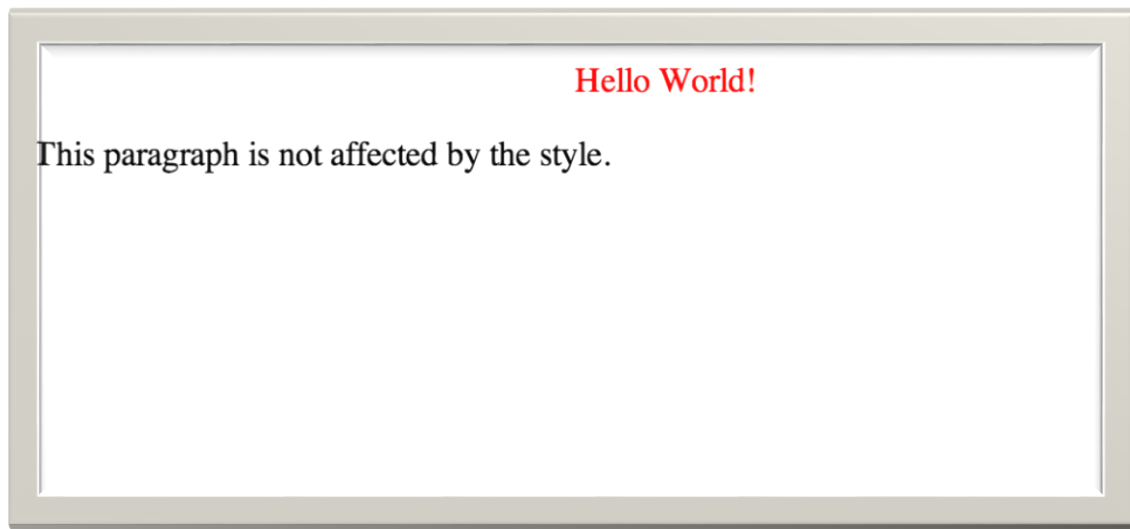


Selector ={property: value;}

IN your In HTML your code would look like this:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
</head>
<body>
<p id="para1">Hello World!</p>
<p>This paragraph is not affected by the style.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

And this is how it rendered out on the browser:



Next up Class selectors

What are class selectors?

The class selector is used to specify a style for a group of elements. Unlike the id selector, the class selector is most often used on several elements.

This allows you to set a particular style for **many HTML** elements with the same class.

The class selector uses the HTML class attribute, and is defined with a "."

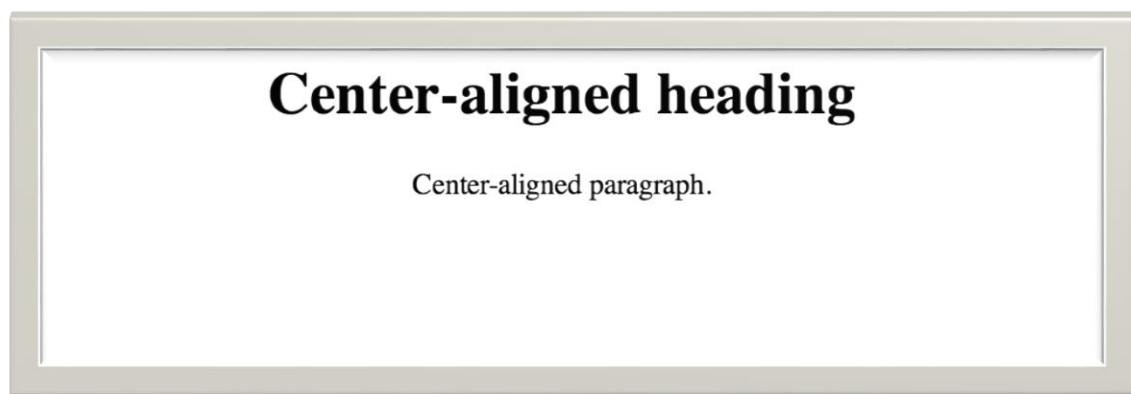
In the example below, all HTML elements with **class="center"** will be center-aligned:

```
.center {text-align:center;}
```

This is how looks in HTML

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
</head>
<body>
<h1 class="center">Center-aligned heading</h1>
<p class="center">Center-aligned paragraph.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

This is how it rendered in the browser:



Also...

You can also specify that only specific HTML elements should be affected by a class.

In the example below, all p elements with class="center" will be center-aligned:

```
p.center {text-align:center;}
```

This is how it is referenced in HTML:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
</head>
<body>
<h1 class="center">This heading will not be affected</h1>
<p class="center">This paragraph will be center-aligned.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

This is how it rendered in the browser:



Ref: http://www.w3schools.com/css/css_id_class.asp

Ref: <http://gostats.com/resources/css-div-tutorial.html>

classes vs ids

Use IDs when there is only one occurrence per page. Use classes when there are one or more occurrences per page.