

# CSS Class VS ID

Class:

**ID's are unique**

Each element can have only one ID

Each page can have only one element with that ID

**Classes are NOT unique**

You can use the same class on multiple elements.

You can use multiple classes on the same element.

Any styling information that needs to be applied to multiple objects on a page should be done with a class. Take for example a page with multiple "widgets":

Note:

Regarding CSS, there is nothing you can do with an ID that you can't do with a Class and vice versa.

Do **NOT** start a class name with a number! This is only supported in Internet Explorer.

Do not add a space between the property value and the unit (such as margin-left:20 px). The correct way is: margin-left:20px

If the link to the external style sheet is placed after the internal style sheet in HTML <head>, the external style sheet will override the internal style sheet!

It is not recommended to underline text that is not a link, as this often confuses users.

If you do not specify a font size, the default size for normal text, like paragraphs, is 16px

# Class VS ID

**The id selector uses the id attribute of the HTML element, and is defined with a "#".**

```
<html> <head>
<style>
#para1
{
text-align:center;
color:blue;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<p id="para1">Hello ELTP Batch 4 members</p>
<p>This paragraph is not affected by the style.</p>
</body> </html>
```

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

```
<html><head>
<style>
.center
{
text-align:center;
}
</style>
</head>

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