

## HTML Id and classes

**HTML Id Attribute** NB: \* very important subtopic to learn and understand in web development

The **id attribute** is used to specify the **unique ID for an element of the HTML document**. It allocates the unique identifier which is used by the **CSS** and the **JavaScript** for performing certain tasks.

**Note:** In the Cascading Style sheet (CSS), we can easily select an element with the specific id by using the **#** symbol followed by id.

**Note:** JavaScript can access an element with the **given ID** by using the **getElementById ()** method.

**Syntax:** `<tag id="value">`

### Example illustrating Html Id

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<title>
Example of Id attribute in CSS
</title>
<style>
#Cars {
padding: 40px;
background-color: lightblue;
color: black;
text-align: center;
}

#Bikes
{
padding: 50px;
background-color: lightGreen;
text-align: center;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
<p> Use CSS to style an element with the id: </p>
<h1 id="Cars"> Cars </h1>
<h1 id="Bikes"> Bikes </h1>
</body>
</html>
```

### output

Use CSS to style an element with the id:

Cars

Bikes

### Points to remember

When using id in CSS (cascading style sheet)

- ID Its denoted with **#** symbol
- Two different color defining **cars** and **bikes** represents the uniqueness of id

## HTML Classes

### Class Attribute in HTML

The HTML **class attribute** is used to specify a single or multiple class names for an HTML element.

A class attribute can be defined **within <style> tag or in separate file using the (.) character.**

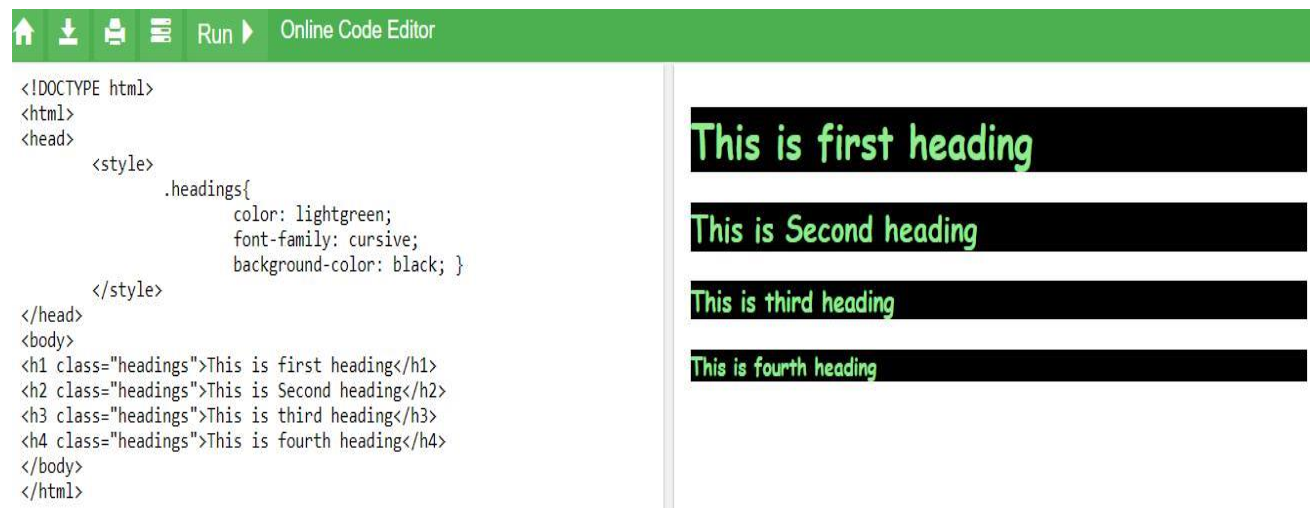
In an HTML document, **we can use the same class attribute name with different elements.**

Example:

```
<head>
  <style>
    .headings{
      color: lightgreen;
      font-family: cursive;
      background-color: black; }
  </style>
</head>
```

Applying class attribute using the **style tag** at **Html head section** and using **(.) character** to represent class attribute.

**Example 1 using class attribute.** (same color to all headings using class (.) character, to select multiple headings at once you control all using Class Element)



The screenshot shows an online code editor with a green header bar containing icons for home, download, print, and a menu, along with a 'Run' button and the text 'Online Code Editor'. The code editor displays the following HTML code:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
  <style>
    .headings{
      color: lightgreen;
      font-family: cursive;
      background-color: black; }
  </style>
</head>
<body>
<h1 class="headings">This is first heading</h1>
<h2 class="headings">This is Second heading</h2>
<h3 class="headings">This is third heading</h3>
<h4 class="headings">This is fourth heading</h4>
</body>
</html>
```

To the right of the code editor, the rendered output is shown. It consists of four horizontal bars, each with a heading text in light green cursive font on a black background:

- This is first heading
- This is Second heading
- This is third heading
- This is fourth heading

**When should I use class or ID?** – **id** is used for single elements that appear on the page for only once (e.g. header, footer, menu etc).

Whereas **class** is used for single or multiple elements that appear on the page for once or more than once (e.g paragraph, links, buttons, input boxes)