In CSS, both ID selectors and class selectors are used to apply styles to HTML elements, but they serve different purposes and have different syntax.

ID Selector

- Syntax: An ID selector uses a hash (#) followed by the ID name. For example, #header.

- Usage: It targets a specific element with a unique ID. According to HTML standards, each ID should be unique within a page. This means you can only assign one ID to a single element.

- Specificity: ID selectors have a higher specificity than class selectors, meaning if both a class and an ID apply conflicting styles to the same element, the styles defined by the ID will take precedence.

- Example:

```
<div id="header">Welcome</div>
```

```
#header {
    color: blue;
}
```

Class Selector

- Syntax: A class selector uses a period (.) followed by the class name. For example, .menu.

- Usage: It can be used to target multiple elements because multiple elements can share the same class. You can assign the same class to as many elements as you like.

- Specificity: Class selectors have a lower specificity than ID selectors. If an element has both a class and an ID applied, the styles from the ID will take precedence in case of conflicts.

- Example:

```
<div class="menu">Home</div>
<div class="menu">About</div>
```

Copy

```
.menu {
    color: green;
}
```