



# HTML The class Attribute

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## Using The class Attribute

The HTML `class` attribute is used to define equal styles for elements with the same class name.

So, all HTML elements with the same `class` attribute will have the same format and style.

Here we have three `<div>` elements that point to the same class name:

### Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
.cities {
  background-color: black;
  color: white;
  margin: 20px;
  padding: 20px;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<div class="cities">
  <h2>London</h2>
  <p>London is the capital of England.</p>
</div>

<div class="cities">
  <h2>Paris</h2>
  <p>Paris is the capital of France.</p>
</div>
```

```
<div class="cities">
  <h2>Tokyo</h2>
  <p>Tokyo is the capital of Japan.</p>
</div>

</body>
</html>
```

Result:

## London

London is the capital of England.

## Paris

Paris is the capital of France.

## Tokyo

Tokyo is the capital of Japan.

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## Using The class Attribute on Inline Elements

The HTML `class` attribute can also be used on inline elements:

## Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
span.note {
  font-size: 120%;
  color: red;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h1>My <span class="note">Important</span> Heading</h1>
<p>This is some <span class="note">important</span> text.</p>

</body>
</html>
```

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**Tip:** The `class` attribute can be used on **any** HTML element.

**Note:** The class name is case sensitive!

**Tip:** You can learn much more about CSS in our [CSS Tutorial](#).

## Select Elements With a Specific Class

In CSS, to select elements with a specific class, write a period (.) character, followed by the name of the class:

## Example

Use CSS to style all elements with the class name "city":

```
<style>
.city {
  background-color: tomato;
  color: white;
  padding: 10px;
}
</style>

<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>
```

Result:

London

London is the capital of England.

Paris

Paris is the capital of France.

Tokyo

Tokyo is the capital of Japan.

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## Multiple Classes

HTML elements can have more than one class name, each class name must be separated by a space.

### Example

Style elements with the class name "city", also style elements with the class name "main":

```
<h2 class="city main">London</h2>
<h2 class="city">Paris</h2>
<h2 class="city">Tokyo</h2>
```

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In the example above, the first `<h2>` element belongs to both the "city" class and the "main" class.

## Different Tags Can Share Same Class

Different tags, like `<h2>` and `<p>`, can have the same class name and thereby share the same style:

### Example

```
<h2 class="city">Paris</h2>
<p class="city">Paris is the capital of France</p>
```

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## Using The class Attribute in JavaScript

The class name can also be used by JavaScript to perform certain tasks for elements with the specified class name.

JavaScript can access elements with a specified class name by using the `getElementsByClassName()` method:

### Example

When a user clicks on a button, hide all elements with the class name "city":

```
<script>
function myFunction() {
  var x = document.getElementsByClassName("city");
  for (var i = 0; i < x.length; i++) {
    x[i].style.display = "none";
  }
}
</script>
```

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**Tip:** Study JavaScript in the chapter [HTML JavaScript](#), or in our [JavaScript Tutorial](#).

## HTML Exercises

### Test Yourself With Exercises

#### Exercise:

Create a class selector named "special".

Add a color property with the value "blue" inside the "special" class.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
```

### Start the Exercise

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