

Class and ID in HTML

Overview

- Classes and id are selectors used in HTML
- They are attributes to any tags
- Majorly used for styling the parts of your content
- Multiple HTML elements can also share the same class/id
- The class name and id name are **case sensitive**

Internal Styling

Earlier, we covered the **inline type of styling** the elements by using the **style attribute**, but styling can also be internally in the HTML file by using an **<style>** element in the **<head>** section.

Example :

```

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>

    <head>
        <style >
            p{
                color: red;
            }
        </style>
    </head>

    <body>
        <p> Hello World ! </p>
    </body>
</html>
  
```

Browser :

Hello World !

- ❖ In the above example, we applied the style to the p element using the internal styling method.

Class Attribute

The HTML class attribute is used to specify a **single or multiple class name** for an HTML element. The class name can be used by CSS and JavaScript to do some tasks for HTML elements. You can use this class in CSS with a specific class, write a **period (.) character**, followed by the name of the class for selecting elements.

Example :

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <style >
      .course{
        color: red;
        background-color: cyan;
      }
    </style>
  </head>
  <body>
    <div class="course">
      Web Development
    </div>
    <div class="course">
      Android Development
    </div>
    <div class="course">
      Data Structures & Algorithms
    </div>
  </body>
</html>
```

Web Development
Android Development
Data Structures & Algorithms

Browser :

- ❖ In the above example, we applied the style to the **"course" class**, which was shared by three divs.

Multiple Classes

HTML elements can belong to more than one class, or you can say multiple classes can be given to an element.

To define multiple classes, **separate the class names with a space**,

Example : `<div class =" course strength ">`

- ❖ Course and fees are the two classes which both are associated with the div
- ❖ The element will be styled according to all the classes specified.

In the following example, the first `<div>` element belongs to both the course class and the strength class and will **get the CSS styles from both classes**.

Example :

```

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>

    <head>
        <style >
            .course{
                color: red;
            }
            .strength{
                background-color: cyan;
            }
        </style>
    </head>

    <body>

        <div class="course strength">
            Data Structures & Algorithms
        </div>

    </body>
</html>

```

Browser :

Data Structures & Algorithms

id Attribute

- The HTML id attribute is used to specify a **unique id for an HTML element**.
- You **cannot have more than one element with the same id** in an HTML document.
- JavaScript also uses it to access and manipulate the element with the specific id.

Syntax : write a **hash character (#)**, followed by an id name. Then, define the CSS properties within curly braces { }.

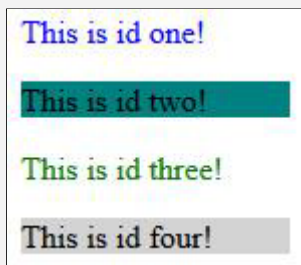
Example :

```
<head>
  <style >
    #one { color: blue; }
    #two { background-color: teal; }
    #three { color: green; }
    #four { background-color: lightgrey; }
  </style>
</head>

<body>

  <p id="one"> This is id one! </p>
  <p id="two"> This is id two! </p>
  <p id="three"> This is id three! </p>
  <p id="four"> This is id four! </p>

</body>
```



Browser :

NOTE : Multiple id's to an element is not allowed in HTML.

Internal Links

Instead of having to resort to the task of scrolling down long pages, you can make your readers very happy by offering them page jumps as an alternative mode of transport around your site. Basically, page jumps are just **links** (they use the same `<a>` element as all links), but links that point to a specific part of the same document, i.e. internal links.

You simply add a unique id value to an existing element using the id attribute.

```
Example : <h2 id="heading">This is the top</h2>
          .....
          .....
          <a href="#heading">Go to top</a>
```

Explanation: In the **href** attribute, the heading is the id of the heading of this page. id of an HTML element is an attribute, and it can have any value. While referring to an id, '#' is used at the beginning of its name.

- ❖ Clicking on the link shown below will scroll you to the heading such that it is the first line of the display.