<style>

#main{

background: #000;

border: 1px solid #AAAAAA;

padding: 10px;

color: #fff;

width: 100px;

}

</style>

<div id="main">

Welcome

</div>

Here I gave an id to the div element and it's applying the relevant CSS for it.

**OR**

<style>

.main{

background: #000;

border: 1px solid #AAAAAA;

padding: 10px;

color: #fff;

width: 100px;

}

</style>

<div class="main">

Welcome

</div>

Now here I gave a class to the div and it's also doing the same job for me.

Use a **class** when you want to **consistently style multiple elements** throughout the page/site. Classes are useful when you have, or possibly will have in the future, more than one element that shares the same style. An example may be a div of "comments" or a certain list style to use for related links.

Additionally, a given element can have more than one class associated with it, while an element can only have one id. For example, you can give a div two classes whose styles will both take effect.

<div id="header\_id" class="header\_class">Text</div>

#header\_id {font-color:#fff}

.header\_class {font-color:#000}

(Note that CSS uses the prefix **#** for IDs and **.** for Classes.)

**However** color was an HTML 4.01 <font> tag attribute deprecated in HTML 5. In CSS there is no "font-color", the style is color so the above should read:

**Example**

<div id="header\_id" class="header\_class">Text</div>

#header\_id {color:#fff}

.header\_class {color:#000}

**The text would be white.**

1. In this exercise you will create a CSS3 Zebra Striping a Table.

On completion, the page will look like following

