

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.

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## Using The id Attribute

The `id` attribute specifies a unique id for an HTML element. The value of the `id` attribute must be unique within the HTML document.

The `id` attribute is used to point to a specific style declaration in a style sheet. It is also used by JavaScript to access and manipulate the element with the specific id.

The syntax for id is: write a hash character (`#`), followed by an id name. Then, define the CSS properties within curly braces `{}`.

In the following example we have an `<h1>` element that points to the id name "myHeader". This `<h1>` element will be styled according to the `#myHeader` style definition in the head section:

# Example

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
#myHeader {
    background-color: lightblue;
    color: black;
    padding: 40px;
    text-align: center;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

<h1 id="myHeader">My Header</h1>

</body>
</html>
```

The HTML `class` attribute is used to specify a class for an HTML element.

Multiple HTML elements can share the same class.

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## Using The class Attribute

The `class` attribute is often used to point to a class name in a style sheet. It can also be used by a JavaScript to access and manipulate elements with the specific class name.

In the following example we have three `<div>` elements with a `class` attribute with the value of "city". All of the three `<div>` elements will be styled equally according to the `.city` style definition in the head section:

