# Classes and IDs

Classes allow a degree of flexibility in specifying which elements will be treated with a particular style. certain style multiple times on a page. A **class** (or class selector) is an attribute that can be used to de element. These elements then receive the same style, saving you time so that you do not have to repe

- Class selectors consist of a class name preceded by a period "." (sometimes called a full stop).
- An ID value is used to specify a unique ID for an HTML element and can be used by JavaScript tasks. An **ID** selector consists of a name preceded by a hash character "#."

Rules with IDs will win out over rules with classes in the cascade, as ID rules are more specific and are classes. In modern CSS, IDs are not really used at all. There are differing CSS philosophies that have the use of the IDs in CSS, so it all depends on which approach you go with.

*It should be noted that IDs are hardly used in CSS anymore. Click on the following video to learn more IDs in CSS.

# Video Commentary: Classes and IDs

This video file cannot be played.
(Error Code: 224002)

View the Transcript

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**Classes**

The name you select can be anything you want. The syntax used for classes in CSS loo

```css
.class name {
property: value;
}
```

Example 1:
```css
.heading {
background color: AliceBlue;
}
```

Example 2:
```css
p.medium {
font-size: 4em;
}
```

Also, you can use the same class name for multiple elements, but apply a different style the period with the HTML element name.

The section of code below will style all <div> and <p> elements with the class named "s

Example 3:
```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<title>Example</title>
<style>
  div.section {
    border: 4px dotted red;
    padding: 15px;
    }
  p.section {
    color: green;
    }
</style>
<div class="section">Example 3: Multiple Classes<div>
<p class="section">CSS classes are versatile!</p>
```

A browser will render the code above to look like the following:

```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<title>Example</title>
```

Example 3: Multiple Classes

```
#id name {
property: value;
}
```

Example 4:

```
#start {
border: 2px solid orange;
padding: 15px;
}
```

In the following example, the same ID selector is used for multiple elements.

Example 5:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<title>Example</title>
<style>
  div#section {
    border: 4px dotted red;
    padding: 15px;
    }
</style>
<div id="section">
  The 1st div has been assigned an ID.
</div>
<div>
    The second div is not assigned the same ID.
</div>
```

The code above would render to portray the following:
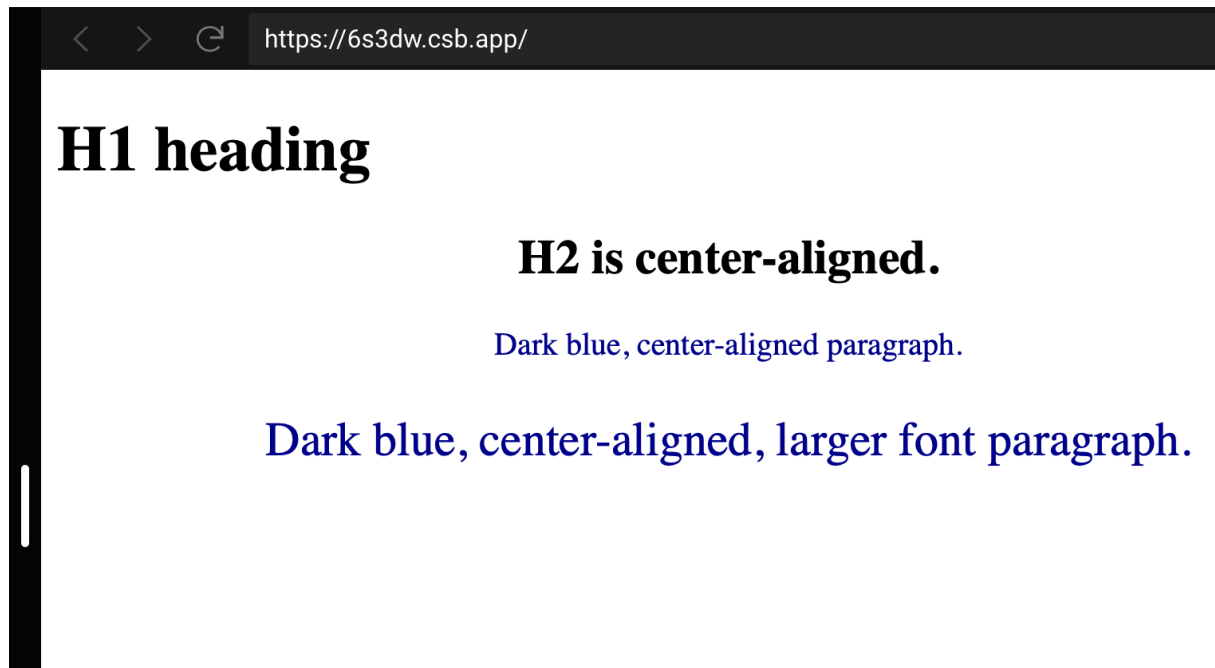
```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<title>Example</title>
<style>
  div#section {
    font-size: 25px;
    border: 4px dotted red;
    padding: 15px;
    }
</style>
<div id="section">
  The 1st div has been assigned an ID.
```

The 1st div has been assigned ID.

The 2nd div is not assigned ID.

2. An h2 heading that is aligned in the center of the page.
3. A paragraph of text that is also center-aligned, dark blue, and that features the defa
4. A paragraph of text that is also center-aligned, dark blue, and that features a larger
   previous paragraph.

The following image is one possible result:



The following image shows a portion of the possible HTML code that you could have use
assignment. The H1 header did not have any specific CSS code defining any of its chara
header received the default values determined by the browser.

The first paragraph only has its alignment specified, whereas the second has both its ali
specified—"center medium." The H2 and p elements also share the same "center" class

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>CSS Lab</title>
    <link rel="stylesheet" href="styles.css" />
  </head>

  <body>
    <h1 class="center">H1 heading</h1>
    <h2 class="center">H2 is center-aligned.</h2>
<p class="center">Dark blue, center-aligned paragraph.</p>
<p class="center medium">Dark blue, center-aligned, larger
  </body>
```

For this assignment, perform the following:

1. Create an ID named #newHeader in the HTML file.
2. In the style sheet, specify that the ID has the following characteristics: a pale turqu
   another pale color; black text color; padding of 40 or 50 pixels; text that is center-ali

The HTML code will look like the following:

```html
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <title>CSS ID Lab</title>
    <link rel="stylesheet" href="styles.css" />
  </head>

  <body>
    <h1 id="newHeader">New Header</h1>
  </body>
</html>
```

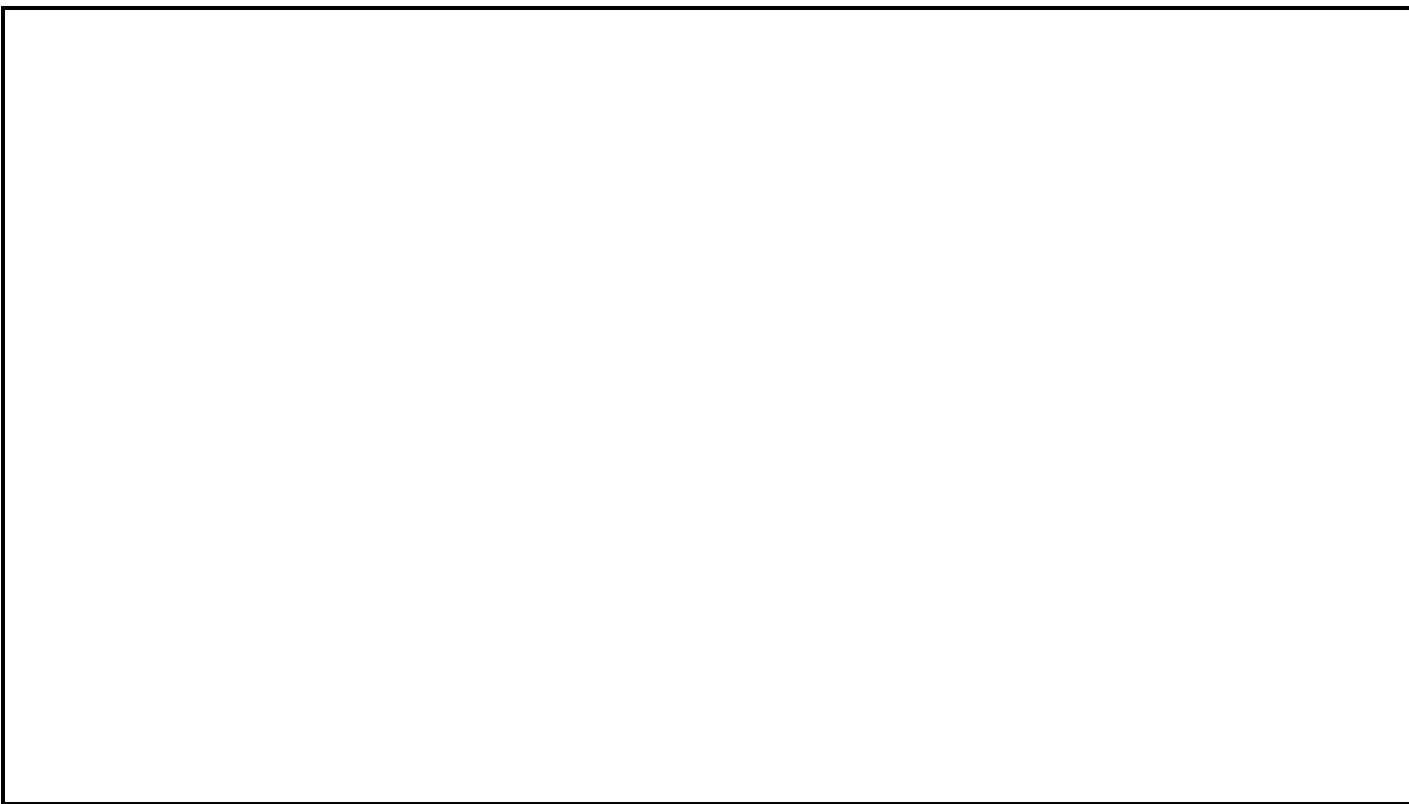In the following image, the CSS code specifies that the ID will take on the characteristics
#newHeader.

```css
#newHeader {
  background-color: paleturquoise;
  color: black;
  padding: 50px;
  text-align: center;
}
```

Run Code   Save   Export   Reset

index.html    styles.css

```html
1 <html>
2   <head>
3     <link rel="stylesheet" href="/styles.css" />
4   </head>
5   <body>
```

Theme Select:

rubyblue