

The `<div>` element is used as a container for other HTML elements.

The `<div>` Element

The `<div>` element is by default a block element, meaning that it takes all available width, and comes with line breaks before and after.

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<style>
```

```
div {
```

```
    background-color: #FFF4A3;
```

```
}
```

```
</style>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<h1>HTML DIV Example</h1>
```

```
<div>
```

```
<h2>London</h2>
```

```
<p>London is the capital city of England.</p>
```

```
<p>London has over 9 million inhabitants.</p>
```

```
</div>
```

```
<p>The yellow background is added to demonstrate the footprint of the DIV element.</p>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

Output:-

HTML DIV Example

London

London is the capital city of England.

London has over 9 million inhabitants.

The yellow background is added to demonstrate the footprint of the DIV element.

Multiple <div> elements

You can have many <div> containers on the same page

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html>
```

```
<body>
```

```
<h1>Multiple DIV Elements</h1>
```

```
<div style="background-color:#FFF4A3;">
```

```
<h2>London</h2>
```

```
<p>London is the capital city of England.</p>
```

```
<p>London has over 9 million inhabitants.</p>
```

```
</div>
```

```
<div style="background-color:#FFC0C7;">
```

```
<h2>Oslo</h2>
```

```
<p>Oslo is the capital city of Norway.</p>
```

```
<p>Oslo has over 700,000 inhabitants.</p>
```

```
</div>
```

```
<div style="background-color:#D9EEE1;">
```

```
<h2>Rome</h2>
```

```
<p>Rome is the capital city of Italy.</p>
```

```
<p>Rome has over 4 million inhabitants.</p>
```

```
</div>
```

```
<p>CSS styles are added to make it easier to separate the divs, and to make them more pretty:</p>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

Output:-

Multiple DIV Elements

London

London is the capital city of England.

London has over 9 million inhabitants.

Oslo

Oslo is the capital city of Norway.

Oslo has over 700,000 inhabitants.

Rome

Rome is the capital city of Italy.

Rome has over 4 million inhabitants.

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

Multiple HTML elements can share the same class.

The Syntax For Class

To create a class; write a period (.) character, followed by a class name. Then, define the CSS properties within curly braces {}:

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:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
.city {
  background-color: tomato;
  color: white;
  border: 2px solid black;
  margin: 20px;
  padding: 20px;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

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

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

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

```
</body>
</html>
```

Output:-

London

London is the capital of England.

Paris

Paris is the capital of France.

Tokyo

Multiple Classes

HTML elements can belong to more than one class.

To define multiple classes, separate the class names with a space, e.g. `<div class="city main">`. The element will be styled according to all the classes specified.

In the following example, the first `<h2>` element belongs to both the `city` class and also to the `main` class, and will get the CSS styles from both of the classes:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<style>

.city {

    background-color: tomato;

    color: white;

    padding: 10px;

}

.main {

    text-align: center;

}

</style>

</head>

<body>

<h2>Multiple Classes</h2>
```

<p>Here, all three h2 elements belongs to the "city" class. In addition, London also belongs to the "main" class, which center-aligns the text.</p>

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

```
<h2 class="city">Paris</h2>
```

```
<h2 class="city">Tokyo</h2>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

Output:-

Multiple Classes

Here, all three h2 elements belongs to the "city" class. In addition, London also belongs to the "main" class, which center-aligns the text.

London

Paris

Tokyo

HTML 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

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:

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

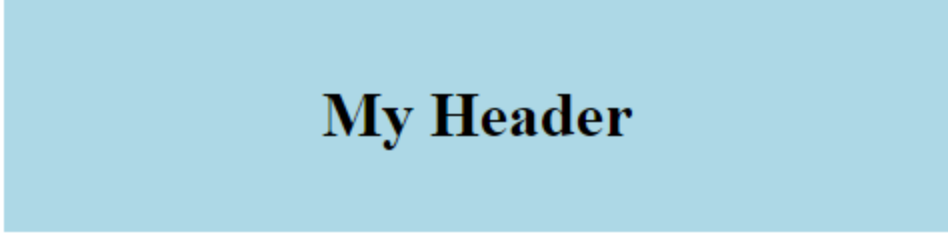
<h1 id="myHeader">My Header</h1>

</body>
</html>
```

Output: -

The id Attribute

Use CSS to style an element with the id "myHeader":



My Header

Difference Between Class and ID

A class name can be used by multiple HTML elements, while an id name must only be used by one HTML element within the page:

```
<!DOCTYPE html>

<html>

<head>

<style>

/* Style the element with the id "myHeader" */

#myHeader {

    background-color: lightblue;

    color: black;

    padding: 40px;

    text-align: center;

}

/* Style all elements with the class name "city" */

.city {

    background-color: tomato;
```

```
color: white;
padding: 10px;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>
```

```
<h2>Difference Between Class and ID</h2>
```

```
<p>A class name can be used by multiple HTML elements, while an id name must only be used by one HTML element within the page:</p>
```

```
<!-- An element with a unique id -->
```

```
<h1 id="myHeader">My Cities</h1>
```

```
<!-- Multiple elements with same class -->
```

```
<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>
```

```
</body>
```

```
</html>
```

Output:-

Difference Between Class and ID

A class name can be used by multiple HTML elements, while an id name must only be used by one HTML element within the page:

My Cities

London

London is the capital of England.

Paris