

SELECTORES - CSS



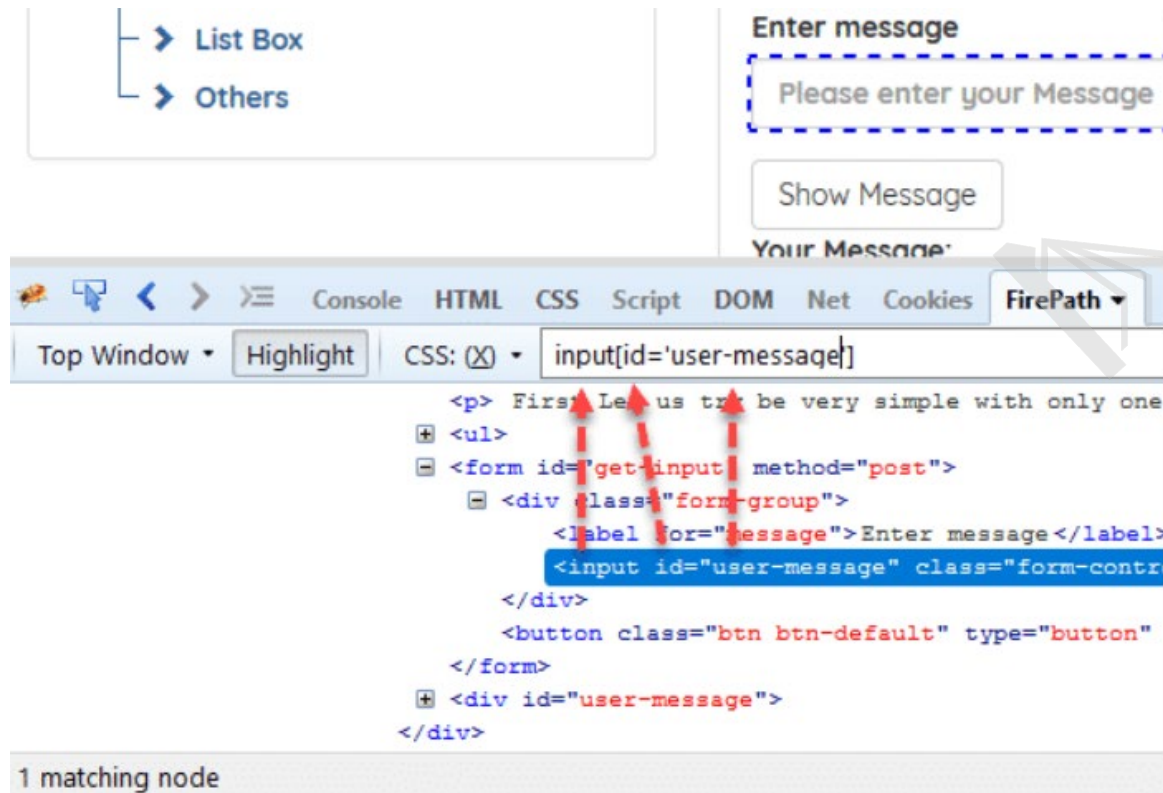
SOMOS
EVOLUCIÓN

SELECTORES - CSS

USANDO TAG & ATTRIBUTE & VALUE:

Puede usar la sintaxis de etiqueta[atributo='valor'] .
(Nota: para XPath usamos la tag [@attribute='value'] para esto).

Sintaxis : input[id='mensaje-usuario']



The screenshot shows the FirePath tool interface. The top window displays a web form with a label "Enter message", a text input field containing "Please enter your Message", and a "Show Message" button. The bottom window shows the FirePath console with the CSS selector `input[id='user-message']` entered. The console displays the HTML structure of the form, with the `<input id="user-message" class="form-control" type="text" value="Please enter your Message" />` line highlighted. The status bar at the bottom indicates "1 matching node".

USO DEL TEXTO CONTENEDOR DE UN ATRIBUTO

Puede usar la sintaxis de etiqueta[atributo*='que contiene texto'] . (Nota: para XPath usamos la tag ['containing ((@attribute, 'containing text'))'] para esto).

Sintaxis : input[id*='er-messa']



The screenshot shows the FirePath tool interface. The top window displays the same web form as the previous screenshot. The bottom window shows the FirePath console with the CSS selector `input[id^='user']` entered. The console displays the HTML structure of the form, with the `<input id="user-message" class="form-control" type="text" value="Please enter your Message" />` line highlighted. The status bar at the bottom indicates "1 matching node".

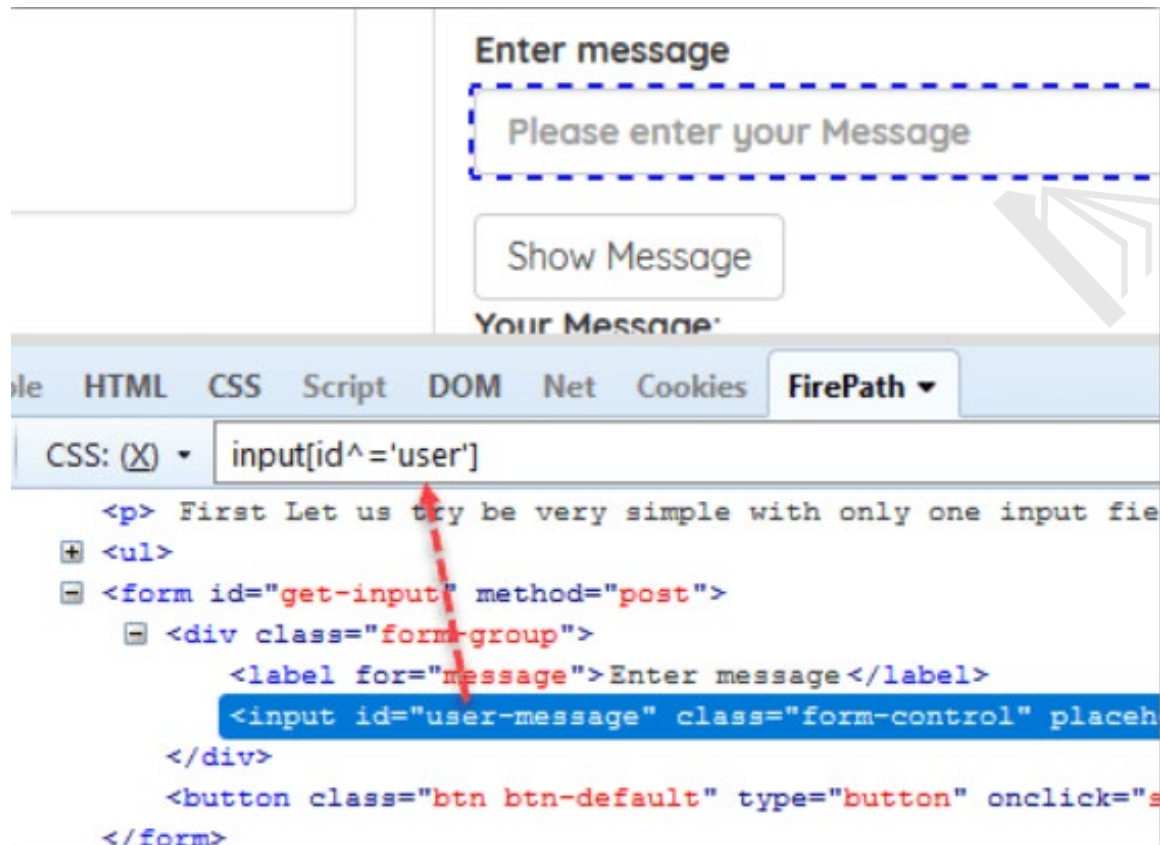
SELECTORES - CSS

USO DEL TEXTO INICIAL DE UN ATRIBUTO:

Puede usar la sintaxis `tag[attribute^='starting text']`
(Nota: Para XPath, usamos la `tag[starts-with(@attribute, 'starting text')]` para esto.)

Example

Syntax: `input[id^='user']`



Enter message

Please enter your Message

Show Message

Your Message:

File HTML CSS Script DOM Net Cookies FirePath ▼

CSS: (X) ▼ `input[id^='user']`

```
<p> First Let us try be very simple with only one input fie
+ <ul>
- <form id="get-input" method="post">
  - <div class="form-group">
    <label for="message">Enter message</label>
    <input id="user-message" class="form-control" placeh
  </div>
  <button class="btn btn-default" type="button" onclick="s
</form>
```

USO DEL TEXTO FINAL DE UN ATRIBUTO:

Puede usar la sintaxis de `tag[atributo$='texto final']`.

Sintaxis : `input[id$='mensaje']`



Enter message

Please enter your Message

Show Message

Your Message:

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CSS: (X) ▼ `input[id$='user']`

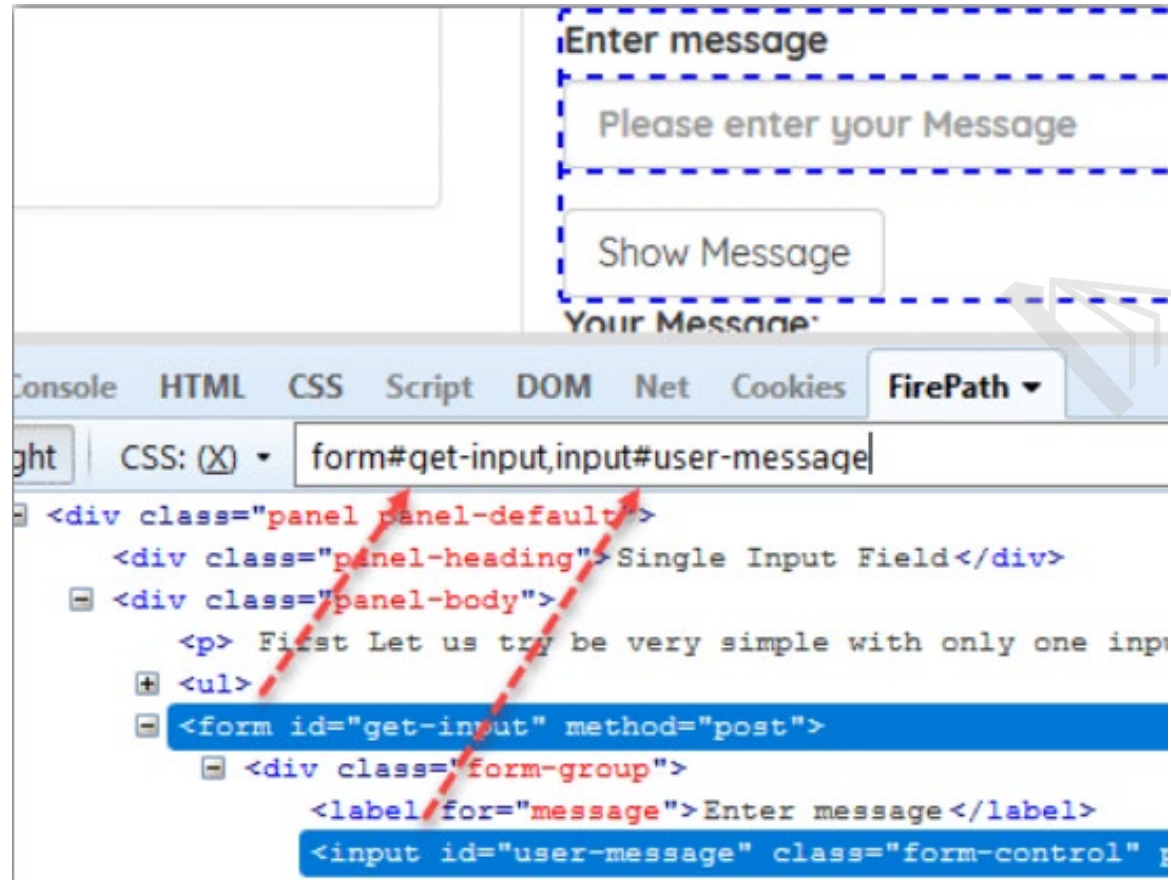
```
<p> First Let us try be very simple with only one input fie
+ <ul>
- <form id="get-input" method="post">
  - <div class="form-group">
    <label for="message">Enter message</label>
    <input id="user-message" class="form-control" placeh
  </div>
  <button class="btn btn-default" type="button" onclick="s
</form>
```

SELECTORES - CSS

USAR EL OPERADOR DE COMA PARA IMPLEMENTAR LA OPERACIÓN OR

Puede usar el operador “,” entre dos declaraciones de localizador CSS .

Sintaxis : formulario#obtener-entrada,entrada#mensaje-usuario



The screenshot shows a web browser with a form titled 'Enter message'. The form contains a text input field with the placeholder text 'Please enter your Message' and a 'Show Message' button. The FirePath console is open, showing the CSS selector 'form#get-input,input#user-message'. The HTML structure is displayed below the console, showing the form element with the id 'get-input' and the input element with the id 'user-message'.

```

<div class="panel panel-default">
  <div class="panel-heading">Single Input Field</div>
  <div class="panel-body">
    <p> First Let us try be very simple with only one inp
    <ul>
      <form id="get-input" method="post">
        <div class="form-group">
          <label for="message">Enter message</label>
          <input id="user-message" class="form-control"
  
```

USAR EL SELECTOR CSS DE ETIQUETAS E ID EN SELENIUM:

Puede usar “Tag#Id”

Sintaxis : input#user-message



The screenshot shows the same web browser with the form. The FirePath console is open, showing the CSS selector 'input#user-message'. The HTML structure is displayed below the console, showing the input element with the id 'user-message'.

```

<div class="form-group">
  <label for="message">Enter message</label>
  <input id="user-message" class="form-control" placeholder="Please enter your Message" type="text">
</div>
<button class="btn btn-default" type="button" onclick="showMessage()">Show Message</button>
</form>

```


SELECTORES - CSS

USAR EL SELECTOR CSS DE ETIQUETAS Y CLASES EN SELENIUM:

Puedes usar “Tag.Class”

Sintaxis : input.form-control

Enter message

Please enter your Message

Show Message

File HTML CSS Script DOM Net Cookies FirePath ▾

CSS: (X) ▾ input.form-control

```
+ <ul>
- <form id="get-input" method="post">
  - <div class="form-group">
    <label for="message">Enter message</label>
    <input id="user-message" class="form-control" placeholder="Please enter your Message">
  </div>
  <button class="btn btn-default" type="button" onclick="showMessage()">Show Message</button>
</form>
+ <div id="user-message">
</div>
```

USAR EL SELECTOR DE CSS TAG:NTH-CHILD(N) EN SELENIUM;

Puede usar "etiqueta: nth-child (n)". Seleccionará al enésimo hijo.

Sintaxis : .tree-branch>ul>li:nth-child(3) (seleccionará el enésimo hijo) .

[illegible]



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