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Selenium Java Training - Session 17 - CSS Selectors - Cheatsheet

CSS Selectors - Cheat-sheet

While locating the UI elements, CSS Selectors needs to be used as a priority over XPath Expressions.

The below are the reasons, why the CSS Selectors needs to be preferred over XPath Expressions:

- When compared to XPath Expressions, CSS Selectors locate the UI elements faster.
- Selenium may not be able to locate few UI elements using XPath Expressions, while executing the Automation scripts on Internet Explorer Browser.

Types of CSS Selectors:

CSS Selectors can be classified into the below two types:



Absolute CSS Selectors

Absolute CSS Selectors tries to locate the element from the root. i.e. complete path.

The below examples will help us in understanding the Absolute CSS Selectors:

Demo site :: http://compendiumdev.co.uk/selenium/basic_web_page.html

- html - locates the complete HTML code
- html > head - locates the head portion of HTML code
- html > head > title - locates the title portion of head section
- html > body - locates the body portion of HTML code
- html > body > p - locates all the p tags in the body portion
- html > body > p[id='para1'] - Locates p tag having id as 'para1'

- `html > body > p[class='sub']` - Locate p tag having class as 'sub'
- `html > body > p#para1` - Locates p tag having id as 'para1'
- `html > body > p.sub` - Locates p tag having class as 'sub'
- `html > body > p[id='para1'][class='main']` - Locates p tag having id as 'para1' and class as 'main'

Note: ChroPath cannot auto-generate absolute css selectors

Relative CSS Selectors

Relative CSS Selectors locates the elements directly, instead of locating from root.

The below examples will help us in understanding the Relative CSS Selectors:

Demo site :: http://compendiumdev.co.uk/selenium/basic_web_page.html

- `html` - locates the html tag
- `head` - locates the head portion of HTML code
- `title` - locates the title portion of head section
- `body` - locates the body portion of HTML code
- `p` - locates all the p tags in the body portion
- `p[id='para1']` - Locates p tag having id as 'para1'
- `p[class='sub']` - Locates p tag having class as 'sub'
- `p[id='para1'][class='main']` - Locates p tag having id as 'para1' and class as 'main'
- `p#para1` - Locates p tag having id as 'para1'
- `p.sub` - Locates p tag having class as 'sub'

Using ChroPath for generating Relative CSS Selectors

- Using ChroPath

Relative CSS Selectors (More examples)

- Locating different elements using Relative CSS Selectors (Demonstrate at http://compendiumdev.co.uk/selenium/basic_web_page.html)
 - HTML page - `html`
 - HTML Head - `head`
 - HTML Title - `title`
 - HTML Body - `body`
 - p tags - `p`
 - p tags inside body - `body p`
 - p tags inside html - `html p`
 - Locate p tag having id 'para2' - `p[id='para2']`
 - Locate p tag having class 'main' - `p[class='main']`
 - Locate elements having id 'para1' - `[id='para1']`
 - Locate elements having class 'sub' - `[class='sub']`
 - Using # for locating elements by ids
 - p tag having id 'para1' - `p#para1`

- p tag having id 'para2' - p#para2
 - Locate elements having id 'para2' - #para2
- Using . for locating elements by class
 - p tag having class 'main' - p.main
 - p tag having class 'sub' - p.sub
 - Locate elements having class 'main' - .main
- (Demonstrate at <http://omayo.blogspot.in/>)
 - Locate input tag having value='blue' - input[value='blue']
 - Locate elements having value='blue' - [value='blue']
 - Locate all the input tags - input
 - Locate all the elements having 'value' as attribute - [value]
 - Locate all the elements having 'id' as attribute - [id]
 - Locate all the elements having 'name' as attribute - [name]
 - Locate all the elements having 'href' as attribute - [href]
 - Locate all the elements having 'src' as attribute - [src]
 - Locate all the img tags having 'src' as attribute - img[src]
- (Demonstrate at http://compendiumdev.co.uk/selenium/basic_web_page.html)
 - Locate all the p tags having 'id' as attribute - p[id]
 - Locate all the elements having 'id' as attribute - [id]
 - Locate all the p tags having 'class' as attribute - p[class]
 - Locate all the elements having 'class' as attribute - [class]
- (Demonstrate at http://compendiumdev.co.uk/selenium/basic_web_page.html)
 - *:first-child
 - Locate the first child inside body tag - body > *:first-child
 - Locate the first child inside head tag - head > *:first-child
 - Locate the first child inside html tag - html > *:first-child
 - Locate the first p tag - p:first-child
 - Locate the first p tag having id 'para1' - p[id='para1']:first-child
 - *:last-child
 - Locate the last child inside body tag - body > *:last-child
 - Locate the last child inside head tag - head > *:last-child
 - Locate the last child inside html tag - html > *:last-child
 - Locate the last p tag - p:last-child
 - Locate the last p tag having id 'para2' - p[id='para2']:last-child
 - *:nth-child
 - Locate the second child inside the html tag - html > *:nth-child(2)
 - Locate the first child inside the html tag - html > *:nth-child(1)
 - Locate the first child inside the body tag - body > *:nth-child(1)
 - Locate the second child inside the body tag - body > *:nth-child(2)
 - Locate the second p child inside the body tag - body > p:nth-child(2)
 - Locate the second child inside the body tag - p:nth-child(2)
 - Locate the second child having id 'para2' - p[id='para2']:nth-child(2)
 - Locate the second child having p tag and who's ancestor is html tag - html p:nth-child(2)
- (Demonstrate at <http://omayo.blogspot.in/>)

- textarea[id='ta1'] , button[id='but2'] - Works as | operator in xpath
- * - All the elements will get highlighted
- head > * - All the elements under head tag will get highlighted
- body > * - All the elements under body tag will get highlighted
- (Demonstrate at http://compendiumdev.co.uk/selenium/basic_web_page.html)
 - p[class^='ma'] - starts with
 - p[class\$='ub'] - ends with
 - p[class*='ai'] - contains
- (Demonstrate at http://compendiumdev.co.uk/selenium/basic_web_page.html)
 - p[id='para1'][class='main'] - works as and operator
 - p:not([id='para1'])
 - p:not([id='para1'])[class='sub']
 - p:not([id='para1']):not([class='main'])
- (Demonstrate at http://compendiumdev.co.uk/selenium/basic_web_page.html)
 - Following Sibling having tag p - p[id='para1']+p
 - Following sibling having any tag - head+*
 - Demonstrate at <http://book.theautomatedtester.co.uk/chapter2>
 - Following sibling having link tag - title + link
- (Demonstrate at <http://omayo.blogspot.in/>)
 - Locate disabled elements - *:disabled
 - Locate enabled elements - *:enabled
 - Locate selected checkbox or radio options or drop down field options etc - *:checked (Need not be default selected)

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