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# HTML, CSS, Javascript and support tools

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# Introduction to HTML

Most fundamentally, when you look at a webpage in a Web browser, you see words. But most of the time webpages contain styled text rather than plain text.

Nowadays, webpage designers have access to hundreds of different fonts, font sizes, colors, and even alphabets (e.g. Spanish, Japanese, Russian), and browsers can, for the most part, display them accurately.

Webpages may also contain images, video clips, and background music.

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# Introduction to HTML

They may include drop-down menus, search boxes, or links you can follow to access other pages (whether on the same site or another site).

Some websites even let visitors customize the page display to accommodate their preferences and challenges (e.g., sight challenges, deafness, or color blindness).

A typical webpage depends on several technologies (such as CSS, JavaScript, AJAX, JSON) to control what the end-user sees, but most fundamentally, developers write webpages in HTML, without which there can be no webpages. To display the page on the client-side device, a browser starts out by reading the HTML.

# Basic HTML Structure

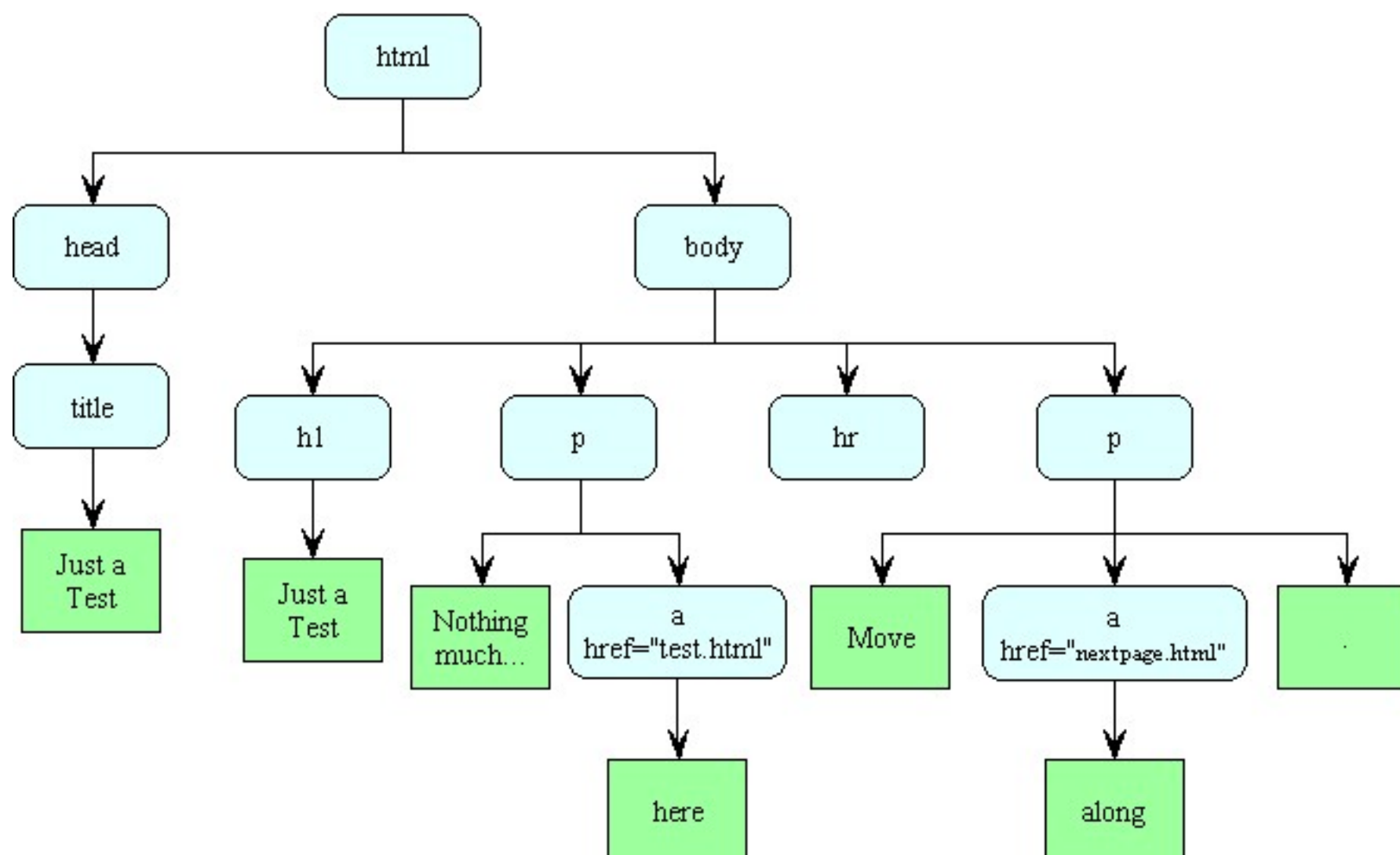
As you can see, the `<html>` element surrounds the rest of the document, and the `<body>` element surrounds the page content. This structure is often thought of as a tree with branches (in this case, the `<body>` and `<p>` elements) growing from the trunk (`<html>`). This hierarchical structure is called the **DOM** (document

```
ob <html>
    <head>
        <title>A minimal web page</title>
    </head>
    <body>
        <p>You are in the beginning stage of learning HTML.</p>
    </body>
</html>
```

# HTML with attributes

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
<head>
  <title>A tiny document</title>
</head>
<body>
  <h1>Main heading in my document</h1>
  <!-- Note that it is "h" + "1", not "h" + the letters "one" -->
  <p>Look Ma, I am coding <abbr title="Hyper Text Markup Language">HTML</abbr>.</p>
</body>
</html>
```

# HTML Tree



# XPATH for HTML

XPath is a major element in the XSLT standard.

XPath can be used to navigate through elements and attributes in an XML document.

Example: `/html/body/p`

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# CSS

CSS stands for Cascading Style Sheets.

CSS describes how HTML elements are to be displayed on screen, paper, or in other media.

HTML was NEVER intended to contain tags for formatting a web page!

HTML was created to describe the content of a web page, like:

```
<h1>This is a heading</h1>
```

```
<p>This is a paragraph.</p>
```

When tags like `<font>`, and color attributes were added to the HTML 3.2 specification, it started a nightmare for web developers.

Development of large websites, where fonts and color information were added to every single page, became a long and expensive process.

To solve this problem, the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) created CSS.

CSS removed the style formatting from the HTML page!



# CSS

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
<head>
<style>
p {
    color: green;
    text-align: center;
}
</style>
</head>
<body>

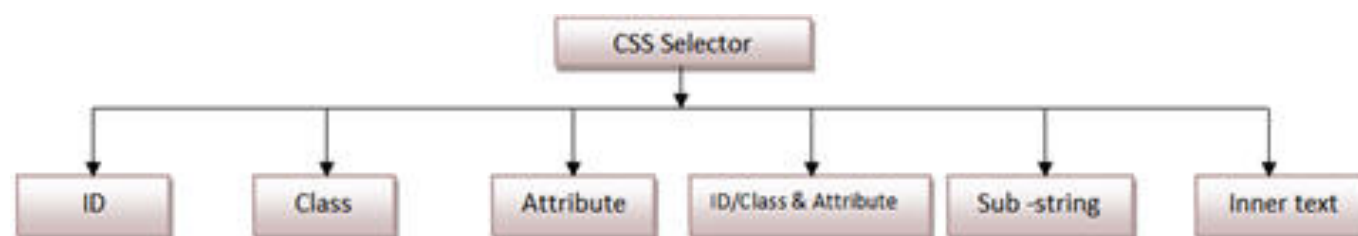
<p>Welcome to Selenium Classes!</p>

</body>
</html>
```

# CSS Selector

Like XPATH, CSS selector can also locate web elements having ID, class or Name.

Using CSS Selector as a Locator



# CSS Selector

In this sample, we would access “Email” text box present in the login form at Gmail.com.

The Email textbox has an ID attribute whose value is defined as “Email”. Thus ID attribute and its value can be used to create CSS Selector to access the email textbox.

Locate / inspect the web element (“Email” textbox in our case) and notice that the html tag is “input” and value of ID attribute is “Email” and both of them collectively make a reference to the “Email Text box”. Hence the above data would be used to create CSS Selector.

# FireBug, FirePath

Firebug integrates with Firefox to put a wealth of web development tools at your fingertips while you browse. You can edit, debug, and monitor CSS, HTML, and JavaScript live in any web page

Firepath is used to create the CSS and XPath locators to locate the UI elements of the Web Application Under Test.

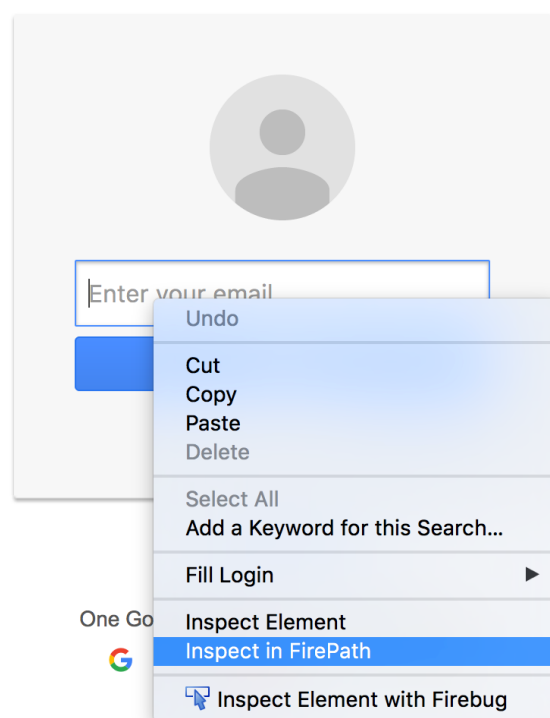
---

# Firepath

/iceLogin?service=mail&passive=true&rm=false&continue=https://mail.google.ci | Search

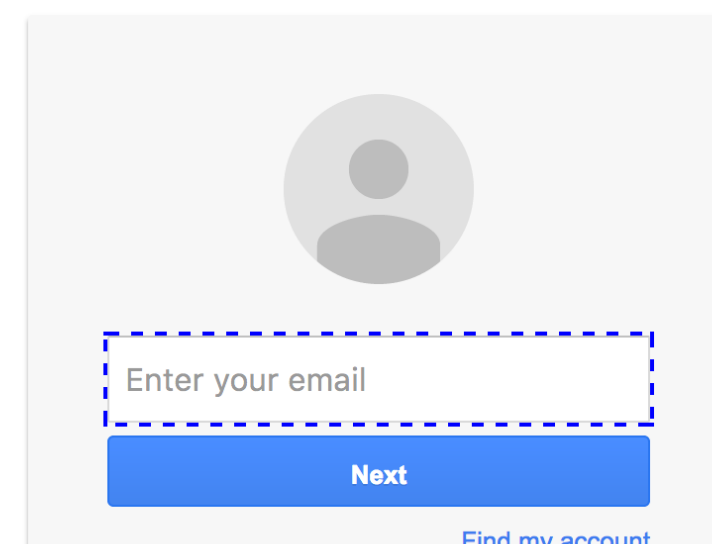
One account. All of Google.

Sign in to continue to Gmail



One account. All of Google.

Sign in to continue to Gmail



```
Console HTML CSS Script DOM Net Cookies FirePath
XPath: .//*[@id='Email']
<div id="gaia_firstform" class="form-panel first valid">
  <div class="slide-out ">
    <div class="input-wrapper focused">
      <div id="identifier-shown">
        <div>
          <label class="hidden-label" for="Email"> Enter your email</label>
          <input id="Email" value="" spellcheck="false" name="Email" placeholder="Enter your
          <input id="Passwd-hidden" class="hidden" spellcheck="false" type="password"/>
        </div>
      </div>
      <span id="errormsg 0 Email" class="error-msg" role="alert"/>
    </div>
  </div>
</div>
```