ZENSOFT

Freshers' Training on
CSS Selector

By – Akansh Jha

Topics to be covered -

- Introduction of CSS Selector
- Syntax of CSS Selector
- CSS Selector and Its tor functions
- Practice CSS Selector
- Differences Between X-Path and CSS Selector

✓ **Introduction of CSS Selector**

- What is CSS?
- Why we use CSS in Web Page?
- What is CSS Selector?

✓ Syntax of CSS Selector

- Basic Syntax is-
  tagName[attributeName = 'valueOfAttribute']

- Using ID of the Element-
  tagName#IDofElement

- Using Class of the Element-
  tagName.classOfElement

Examples :

input[class='class_name']   input[id='uniqueID']

Input.class_name   input#uniqueID

✓ CSS Selector and Its functions

- **With one of the attributes-**
  e.g.: we have given tag with various attributes-
  <input id="fname" type="text" name="firstName" class="textbox">

  - input[id='fname']
  - input[type='text']
  - input[name='firstName']
  - input[class='textbox']
  - input#fname
  - input.textbox

- **For locating child elements: (Direct children only)**
  sample: *parentLocator > childLocator*
  e.g.: we have given HTML elements-
  ```
  <div id="buttonDiv" class="small">
          <button id="submitButton1" type="button" class="btn">Submit</button>
  </div>
  ```

  - div[id='buttonDiv'] > button[type='button']
  - div > button
  - #buttonDiv > #submitButton1

Continue…

✓ **CSS Selector and Its functions :** *Continued*

- For locating elements inside other elements: (child or sub child)
  sample: *locator1 locator2*
  e.g.: we have given HTML elements-

```
<tr>
    <td class="dxic" id="tableElements">
        <input class="field1" id="inputBox" type="text"/>
    </td>
</tr>
```

  – tr > input.field1 - ✗
  – tr input.field1
  – tr > td > input#inputBox

Continue…

- For locating siblings:
  sample: *locator1 + locator2*
  e.g.: we have given HTML elements-

```
<tr>
    <td class="dxic" id="tableElements">
        <input class="field1" id="inputBox" type="text"/>
        <input class="field1" id="inputBox2" type="text"/>
    </td>
</tr>
```

  – tr input.field1 + input#inputBox2
  – td > input#inputBox + input#inputBox2

✓ **CSS Selector and Its functions : *Continued***

- **Starts with: (^)**
  sample: *[attribute ^='attributeValue']*
  e.g.: we have given HTML elements-

```
<tr>
    <td class="select-radio text-center" id="tableElements">
        <input class="field1" id="inputBox" type="text"/>
    </td>
</tr>
```

  – td[class^='select-radio']

Continue…

- **Ends with: ($)**
  sample: *[attribute $='attributeValue']*
  e.g.: we have given HTML elements-
  ```
  <tr>
      <td class="select-radio text-center" id="tableElements">
          <input class="field1" id="inputBox" type="text"/>
      </td>
  </tr>
  ```

  – td[class$='text-center']

Continue…

✓ **CSS Selector and Its functions : *Continued***

- **Contains: (*)**
  sample: *[attribute *='attributeValue']*
  e.g.: we have given HTML elements-
  ```
  <tr>
      <td class="select-radio text-center" id="tableElements">
          <input class="field1" id="inputBox" type="text"/>
      </td>
  </tr>
  ```

  – td[class*='center']

Continue…

✓ **CSS Selector and Its functions : *Continued***

- **Indexing: Locating nth-child:**
  sample: *:nth-child(n)*
  e.g.: we have given HTML elements-

  ```
  <tr>
      <td class="dxic" id="tableElements">
          <input class="field1" id="inputBox" type="text"/>
          <input class="field1" id="inputBox2" type="text"/>
      </td>
  </tr>
  ```

  - To locate input box with ID – **inputBox**
    td.dxic > input:nth-child(1)

  - To locate input box with ID – **inputBox1**
    td.dxic > input:nth-child(2)

✓ **Difference between X-Path and CSS Selector-**

- X-Path is Bi-directional. CSS Selector is Unidirectional.
- X-Path engines behave differently on various browsers.
- CSS Selector is faster than X-Path.

Any Questions ?

ZENSOFT

THANK YOU

ZENSOFT SERVICES PVT. LTD.
www.zensoftservices.com

zensoft-services   @zensoftservices