

CSS

ANOTHER LOCATOR

html --> content
css---> design

WHAT IS CSS ?

- Cascading Style Sheets, is a simple design language indented to simplify the process of making web pages presentable.
- CSS handles the look and feel part of a webpage. Using CSS, you can control the color of the text, the style of fonts, the spacing between paragraphs, how columns are sized, what background images or colors are used, etc..
- It is another **locator** in Selenium

interview --> what is differences between css and xpath

using text is not possible with css

fakat xpath de possible

LOCATING ELEMENT WITH ID

- Following syntax can be used for locating elements using id.

TagName#idValue



Symbol looking for ID

LOCATING ELEMENT WITH ID

```
<button id="disappearing_button">Don't click</button>
```

`button#disappearing_button`

TagName#idValue



Symbol looking for ID

- Find any `button` element that has an attribute `id` which is equal to `disappearing_button`

LOCATING ELEMENT WITH ID

```
<button id="disappearing_button">Don't click</button>
```

#disappearing_button

TagName#idValue



Symbol looking for ID

- Find ANY element that has an attribute `id` which is equal to `disappearing_button`
 - We don't need to put `*` to look all elements just like XPATH, **if we remove the tag it will for all elements**
- # → look for ID attribute value

LOCATING ELEMENT WITH CLASS

- Following syntax can be used for locating elements using class.

TagName.classValue



Symbol(dot) looking for
Class

LOCATING ELEMENT WITH CLASS

```
<a class="nav-link">Home</a>
```

TagName.classValue



Symbol(dot) looking for
Class

a.nav-link

- Find a link element that has an attribute class which is equal to nav-link
→ look for class attribute value

LOCATING ELEMENT WITH CLASS

```
<a class="nav-link">Home</a>
```

TagName.classValue



Symbol(dot) looking for
Class

.nav-link

- Find ANY element that has an attribute class which is equal to nav-link
→ look for class attribute value

LOCATING ELEMENT WITH CLASS (MORE THAN ONE)DAV

```
<button class="btn btn-primary">Button 1</button>
```

↓
One class

↓
Another class

button.btn.btn-primary

bosliklardada . dot koymus formule

TagName.classValue

↓
Symbol(dot) looking for
Class

- Find Button element that has an attributes class which are equal to btn and btn-primary
- Space means different class

LOCATING ELEMENT WITH KNOWN ATTRIBUTE & VALUE

- Following syntax can be used for locating elements when at least one of the attribute value is unique and static.(not changed)

Single quotes

TagName[attribute='value']

LOCATING ELEMENT WITH KNOWN ATTRIBUTE & VALUE

```
<button onclick="button1()">Button 1</button>
```

TagName

Attribute

Value

Text

LOCATING ELEMENT WITH KNOWN ATTRIBUTE & VALUE

```
<button onclick="button1()">Button 1</button>
```

TagName Attribute Value Text

Single quotes

TagName[attribute='value']

```
button[onclick='button1()']
```

- Find any **button** element that has an attribute **onclick** which is equal to **button1()**

LOCATING ELEMENT WITH KNOWN ATTRIBUTE & VALUE

```
<button onclick="button1()">Button 1</button>
```

TagName Attribute Value Text

Single quotes

TagName[attribute='value']

bu kisimda bir tag ismi yazmayinca her tag i ariyor belirtilen attribute ve value degerine sahip olan

[onclick='button1()']

- Find ANY element that has an attribute `onclick` which is equal to `button1()`
- Removing tag means look all elements

LOCATING DYNAMIC ELEMENT WITH STARTING WITH

- ◆ The following syntax could be used when first part of the attribute is static.

TagName[attribute^='value']



Symbol for looking starting part of the value

LOCATING DYNAMIC ELEMENT WITH ENDING WITH

- ◆ The following syntax could be used when first part of the attribute is static.

TagName[attribute\$='value']



Symbol for looking ending part of the value

note:css endwith is worjing with chrome, but xpath doesnt

LOCATING DYNAMIC ELEMENT WITH CONTAINS

- ◆ The following syntax could be used when any part of the attribute is static.

TagName[attribute*='value']



Symbol for looking any part of the value

IF THERE ARE MULTIPLE RESULT FOR CSS ?

- Selenium will select the first element in the path if there are multiple candidates for a given CSS. If you want to specify the location of the element you should follow this syntax(if they are under same family):

`<yourCSS>:nth-of-type(index)`

Keyword for index

IF THERE ARE MULTIPLE RESULT FOR CSS ?

- Selenium will select the first element in the path if there are multiple candidates for a given CSS. If you want to specify the location of the element you should follow this syntax(if they are under same family):

`<yourCSS>:nth-of-type(index)`

Keyword for index

`button[onclick^='button']:nth-of-type(3)`

LOCATING ELEMENTS WITH MULTIPLE ATTRIBUTES

- You can use multiple attributes at the same time

```
TagName[attribute1='value1'][attribute2='value2']
```

- AND logic applies in this formula, if both attributes matching then it will find element

HOW TO LOCATE CHILD ELEMENT IN CSS ?

- Xpath: `//tag/tag/tag` → we use `/` for navigating to child element
- Css: `tag>tag>tag` → we use `>` for navigating to child element

Example:

- `div>h3` → find any h3 element whose parent is div
- `ul>li>a` → find ul, then its child li, then its child a

HOW TO LOCATE DESCENDANT ELEMENT IN CSS ?

grandchild a goturuyor , it doesnt matter how many level it is going down

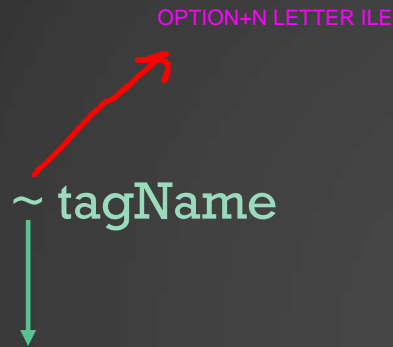
- Xpath: `//tag//tag/tag` → we use `//` for navigating to child element
- Css: `tag tag tag` → we use `SPACE` for navigating to child element

Example:

- `ul a` → find ul, then find its descendant a

not a
child ,grandchild
-TORUN

LOCATING FOLLOWING SIBLING

- `<knownCSS> ~ tagName`


Symbol for following sibling

Example: `h3 ~ p`