CSS Selectors is not an attribute, another type of locator in Selenium.

1. If id is available then we can use

Eg:#id, htmltag#id

2. If class name is available then we can use

Eg:.className, htmltag.className

NOTE: If there are multiple class name then we can use like this

(Eg:.className1.className2.className3...classNamen) (htmltag.className1.className2.className3...classNamen)

3. If id and class attributes are not there, we can use other attributes

Eg : htmltag[attrName='value']

if we want to combine two or more attributes then we can combine like this

Eg : htmltag[attrName1='value'][attrName2='value']....

4. Contains in CSS selector

Eg : htmltag[attrName*='value']

NOTE: here * will behave like contains(), there is no contains() method in CSS selector.

5. for starts-with(), we can use like below

Eg : htmltag[attrName^='value']

NOTE: here ^ will behave like starts-with().

6. In xPath we don't have ends-with by in CSS selector we have.

Eg : htmltag[attrName\$='value']

NOTE: here \$ will behave like ends-with().

7. Parent to Child

Eg: htmltag#id htmltag

NOTE: here the space will give us direct and indirect child elements.

we can also use like this below

Eg: htmltag#id > htmltag

NOTE: this will give us only the direct child elements.

Child to parent and Backward traversing is not allowed in CSS.

Difference between xPath and CSS Selector

xPath	CSS Selector
Syntax : complex	Syntax : Easy
Backward : yes	Backward : no
textMethod : yes	textMethod : no
siblings : yes	siblings : limited only to forward
webtable : yes	webtable : limited
parent to child : yes	parent to child : yes
performance : good	performance : good

NOTE: Regarding performance wise both are good. But it depends on how customize we are writing the xPath and CSS selector.