Element <E> by relative reference

//E/@A ☒ {Se: //E@A } {Se: css=E@A } document.gEBTN('E')[0].getAttribute('A') {Se: document.gEBTN('E')[0]@A } {Se: css=*@A }

css=E1#I1.E1#I2

Attribute A of element <E>

Attribute A of any element //*/@A 🖾 {Se://*@A} Attribute A1 of element <E> where attribute A2 is 't' exactly //E[@A2='t']/@A1 🖾 {Se: //E[@A2='t']@A1 } {Se: css=E[A2='t']@A1 } Attribute A of element <E> where A contains 't' //E[contains(@A,'t')]/@A 🖾 {Se: //E[contains(@A,'t')]@A } {Se: css=E[A*='t']@A }

APATH • CSS • DOM • SEEENIUM

Element <E> with id I //E[@id='I'] css=F#I Element with id I //*[@id='l'] css=#I document.gEBI('I') Element <E> with name N //E[@name='N'] css=E[name=N] Element with name N //*[@name='N'] css=[name=N] document.getElementsByName('N')[0] Ø Element with id X or, failing that, a name X //*[@id='X' or @name='X'] X ◀OR▶ identifier=X Element with name N & specified 0-based index 'v' //*[@name='N'][v+1] css=[name=N]:nth-child(v+1) name=N index=v Element with name N & specified value 'v' //*[@name='N'][@value='v'] css=[name=N][value='v'] name=N value=v

Element <E> is explicitly in language L or subcode //E[@lang='L' or starts-with(@lang, concat('L', '-'))] css=E[lang|=L] æ Element <E> is in language L or subcode (possibly inherited) ರ css=E:lang(L) Element with a class C //*[contains(concat('⊙', @class, '⊙'), '⊙C⊙')] þΩ css=.C document.getElementsByClassName('C')[0] ਰ Element <E> with a class C //E[contains(concat('⊚', @class, '⊚'), '⊚C⊚')]

Element containing text 't' exactly

Element <E> containing text 't' //E[contains(text().'t')] css=E:contains('t') Link element 흪 css=a document.links[0] <a> containing text 't' exactly //a[.='t'] link=t <a> containing text 't' //a[contains(text(),'t')] css=a:contains('t') <a> with target link 'url' //a[@href='url'] css=a[href='url'] Link URL labeled with text 't' exactly //a[.='t']/@href

First child of element <E> //E/*[1] css=E > *:first-child {Se: css=E > * } document.gEBTN('E')[0].firstChild 6 First <E> child css=E:first-of-type (Se: css=E) document.getEBTN('E')[0] Last child of element E //E/*[last()] css=E *:last-child document.gEBTN('E')[0].lastChild 6 Last <E> child //E[last()] css=E:last-of-type document.gEBTN(E)[document.gEBTN(E).length-1] Second <E> child //E[2] ◀OR▶ //E/following-sibling::E css=E:nth-of-type(2) document.getEBTN('E')[1] Second child that is an <E> element //*[2][name()='E'] css=E:nth-child(2) Second-to-last <E> child //E[last()-1] css=E:nth-last-of-type(2) document.gEBTN(E)[document.gEBTN(E).length-2] Second-to-last child that is an <E> element //*[last()-1][name()='E'] css=E:nth-last-child(2) Element <E1> with only <E2> children //E1/[E2 and not(*[not(self::E2)])] Parent of element <E> //E/.. document.gEBTN('E')[0].parentNode Descendant <E> of element with id I using specific path //*[@id='l']/ . . ./. . ./E css=#I > . . . > . . . > E document.gEBI('I')...gEBTN('E')[0] Descendant <E> of element with id I using unspecified path //*[@id='l']//E document.gEBI('I').gEBTN('E')[0] Element <E> with no children //E[count(*)=0] css=E:empty Element <E> with an only child //E[count(*)=1] Element <E> that is an only child //E[count(preceding-sibling::*)+count(following-sibling::*)=0] css=E:only-child Element <E> with no <E> siblings //E[count(../E) = 1] css=E:only-of-type Every Nth element starting with the (M+1)th //E[position() mod N = M + 1]css=E:nth-child(Nn + M)

Software Engineering Cafe Element <E1> following some sibling <E2

//E2/following-sibling::E1 css=E2 ~ E1 Element <E1> immediately following sibling <E2> //E2/following-sibling::*[1][name()='E1'] css=E2 + E1 Element <E1> following sibling <E2> with one intermediary //E2/following-sibling::*[2][name()='E1'] css=E2 + * + E1 Sibling Sibling element immediately following <E> //E/following-sibling::* css=E + * document.gEBTN('E')[0].nextSibling 6 Element <E1> preceding some sibling <E2> //E2/preceding-sibling::E1 Element <E1> immediately preceding sibling <E2> //E2/preceding-sibling::*[1][name()='E1'] Element <E1> preceding sibling <E2> with one intermediary //E2/preceding-sibling::*[2][name()='E1'] Sibling element immediately preceding <E> //E/preceding-sibling::*[1] document.gEBTN('E2')[0].previousSibling 6

Cell by row and column (e.g. 3rd row, 2nd column) //*[@id='TestTable']//tr[3]//td[2] {Se: //*[@id='TestTable'].2.1 } css=#TestTable tr:nth-child(3) td:nth-child(2) {Se: css=#TestTable.2.1 } document.gEBI('TestTable').gEBTN('tr')[2].gEBTN('td')[1] {Se: document.gEBI('TestTable').2.1 } Cell immediately following cell containing 't' exactly a //td[preceding-sibling::td='t'] Cell immediately following cell containing 't' //td[preceding-sibling::td[contains(.,'t')]]

css=td:contains('t') ~ td @

User interface element <E> that is disabled //E[@disabled] css=E:disabled User interface element that is enabled //*[not(@disabled)] Checkbox (or radio button) that is checked
//*[@checked]
css=*:checked Element being designated by a pointing device css=E:hover 🖾 Element has keyboard input focus css=E:focus **Unvisited link** css=E:link Visited link

Indexing (all): XPath and CSS use 1-based indexing; DOM and Selenium's table syntax use 0-based indexing.

Prefixes (all): wpath= required unless expression starts with // • dom= required unless expression starts with "document." • css= always required • identifier= never required. Cardinality (Selenium): XPath and CSS may specify a node set or a single node; DOM must specify a single node. When a node set is specified, Selenium returns just the first node. Content (XPath): Generally should use normalize-space() when operating on display text.



css=E:visited 🖎

Active element

css=E:active





