








Rosetta Stone and Cookbook

Sprinkled with Selenium usage tips, this is both a general-purpose set of recipes for each technology as well as a cross-reference to map from one to another. The validation suite for this reference chart (<http://bit.ly/GTd5oc>) provides example usage for each recipe supported by Selenium (the majority of them).

Category	Recipe	XPath (1.0 – 2.0)	CSS (CSS1 – 3)	DOM	Selenium	
General	Whole web page	xpath=/html	css=html	document.documentElement	NA	
	Whole web page body	xpath=/html/body	css=body	document.body	NA	
	All text nodes of web page	//text()	NA	NA	NA	
Tag	Element <E> by absolute reference	xpath=/html/body/.../.../E	css=body>...>...>E	document.body.childNodes[i]...childNodes[j]	NA	
	Element <E> by relative reference	//E	css=E	document.gEBTN('E')[0]	NA	
	Second <E> element anywhere on page	xpath=([E]/2)	NA	document.gEBTN('E')[1]	NA	
	Image element	//img	css=img	document.images[0]	NA	
	Element <E> with attribute A	//E[@A]	css=E[A]	dom=for each (e in document.gEBTN('E')) if (e.A) e	NA	
	Element <E> with attribute A containing text 't' exactly	//E[@A='t']	css=E[A='t']	NA	NA	
	Element <E> with attribute A containing text 't'	//E[contains(@A,'t')]	css=E[A*='t']	NA	NA	
	Element <E> whose attribute A begins with 't'	//E[starts-with(@A,'t')]	css=E[A^='t']	NA	NA	
	Element <E> whose attribute A ends with 't'	//E[ends-with(@A,'t')]	css=E[A\$='t']	NA	NA	
			//E[substring(@A, string-length(@A) - string-length('t')+1)='t']			
Attribute	Element <E> with attribute A containing word 'w'	//E[contains(concat('⌚', @A, '⌚'), '⌚w⌚')]	css=E[A~='w']	NA	NA	
	Element <E> with attribute A matching regex 'r'	//E[matches(@A, 'r')]	NA	NA	NA	
	Element <E1> with id I1 or element <E2> with id I2	//E1[@id=I1] //E2[@id=I2]	css=E1#I1,E2#I2	NA	NA	
	Element <E1> with id I1 or id I2	//E1[@id=I1 or @id=I2]	css=E1#I1,E1#I2	NA	NA	
Attribute	Attribute A of element <E>	//E/@A {Se: //E@A}	NA {Se: css=E@A}	document.gEBTN('E')[0].getAttribute('A') {Se: document.gEBTN('E')[0]@A}	NA	
	Attribute A of any element	///*@A {Se: /*@A}	NA {Se: css=*@A}	NA	NA	
	Attribute A1 of element <E> where attribute A2 is 't' exactly	//E[@A2='t']/@A1 {Se: //E[@A2='t']/@A1}	NA {Se: css=E[A2='t']/@A1}	NA	NA	
Id & Name	Attribute A of element <E> where A contains 't'	//E[contains(@A,'t')]/@A {Se: //E[contains(@A,'t')]/@A}	NA {Se: css=E[A*='t']/@A}	NA	NA	
	Element <E> with id I	//E[@id='I']	css=E#I	NA	NA	
	Element with id I	//*[@id='I']	css=#I	document.gEBI('I')	id=I	
	Element <E> with name N	//E[@name='N']	css=E[name=N]	NA	NA	
	Element with name N	//*[@name='N']	css=[name=N]	document.getElementsByName('N')[0]	name=N	
	Element with id X or, failing that, a name X	//*[@id='X' or @name='X']	NA	NA	X identifier=	
	Element with name N & specified 0-based index 'v'	//*[@name='N'][v+1]	css=[name=N]:nth-child(v+1)	NA	name=N index=v	
Lang & Class	Element with name N & specified value 'v'	//*[@name='N'][@value='v']	css=[name=N][value='v']	NA	name=N value=v	
	Element <E> is explicitly in language L or subtype	//E[@lang='L' or starts-with(@lang, concat('L', '-'))]	css=E[lang=L]	NA	NA	
	Element <E> is in language L or subtype (possibly inherited)	NA	css=E:lang(L)	NA	NA	
	Element with a class C	//*[contains(concat('⌚', @class, '⌚'), '⌚C⌚')]	css=C	document.getElementsByClassName('C')[0]	NA	
	Element <E> with a class C	//E[contains(concat('⌚', @class, '⌚'), '⌚C⌚')]	css=E.C	NA	NA	
	Element containing text 't' exactly	//*[@='t']	NA	NA	NA	
Text & Link	Element <E> containing text 't'	//E[contains(text(),'t')]	css=E:contains('t')	NA	NA	
	Link element	//a	css=a	document.links[0]	NA	
	<a> containing text 't' exactly	//a[.='t']	NA	NA	link=t	
	<a> containing text 't' <a> with target link 'url'	//a[contains(text(),'t')] //a[@href='url']	css=a:contains('t') css=a[href='url']	NA NA	NA NA	
Parent & Child	Link URL labeled with text 't' exactly	//a[.='t']/@href	NA	NA	NA	
	First child of element <E>	//E/*[1]	css=E > *:first-child { Se: css=E > *}	document.gEBTN('E')[0].firstChild	NA	
	First <E> child	//E[1]	css=E:first-of-type {Se: css=E}	document.gEBTN('E')[0]	NA	
	Last child of element E	//E/*[last()]	css=E *:last-child	document.gEBTN('E')[0].lastChild	NA	
	Last <E> child	//E[last()]	css=E:last-of-type	document.gEBTN(E)[document.gEBTN(E).length-1]	NA	
	Second <E> child	//E[2] //E/following-sibling::E	css=E:nth-of-type(2)	document.gEBTN('E')[1]	NA	
	Second child that is an <E> element	//*[@2](name()='E')	css=E:nth-child(2)	NA	NA	
	Second-to-last <E> child	//E[last()-1]	css=E:nth-last-of-type(2)	document.gEBTN(E)[document.gEBTN(E).length-2]	NA	
	Second-to-last child that is an <E> element	//*[@last()-1](name()='E')	css=E:nth-last-child(2)	NA	NA	
	Element <E1> with only <E2> children	//E1[!E2 and not(*[not(self::E2)])]	NA	NA	NA	
	Parent of element <E>	//E/..	NA	document.gEBTN('E')[0].parentNode	NA	
	Descendant <E> of element with id I using specific path	//*[@id='I']/.../.../.../E	css=#I > ... > ... > ... > E	document.gEBI('I')...gEBTN('E')[0]	NA	
	Descendant <E> of element with id I using unspecified path	//*[@id='I']/E	css=#I E	document.gEBI('I').gEBTN('E')[0]	NA	
	Element <E> with no children	//E[count(*)=0]	css=E:empty	NA	NA	
	Element <E> with an only child	//E[count(*)=1]	NA	NA	NA	
	Element <E> that is an only child	//E[count(preceding-sibling::*)+count(following-sibling::*)=0]	css=E:only-child	NA	NA	
	Element <E> with no <E> siblings	//E[count(..E) = 1]	css=E:only-of-type	NA	NA	
	Every Nth element starting with the (M+1)th	//E[position() mod N = M + 1]	css=E:nth-child(Nn + M)	NA	NA	
	Sibling	Element <E1> following some sibling <E2>	//E2/following-sibling::E1	css=E2 ~ E1	NA	NA
		Element <E1> immediately following sibling <E2>	//E2/following-sibling::*[1](name()='E1')	css=E2 + E1	NA	NA
Element <E1> following sibling <E2> with one intermediary		//E2/following-sibling::*[2](name()='E1')	css=E2 + * + E1	NA	NA	
Sibling element immediately following <E>		//E/following-sibling::*	css=E + *	document.gEBTN('E')[0].nextSibling	NA	
Element <E1> preceding some sibling <E2>		//E2/preceding-sibling::E1	NA	NA	NA	
Element <E1> immediately preceding sibling <E2>		//E2/preceding-sibling::*[1](name()='E1')	NA	NA	NA	
Element <E1> preceding sibling <E2> with one intermediary		//E2/preceding-sibling::*[2](name()='E1')	NA	NA	NA	
Sibling element immediately preceding <E>		//E/preceding-sibling::*[1]	NA	document.gEBTN('E2')[0].previousSibling	NA	
Table Cell	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}	NA	
	Cell immediately following cell containing 't' exactly	//td[preceding-sibling::td='t']	NA	NA	NA	
Dynamic	Cell immediately following cell containing 't'	//td[preceding-sibling::td[contains(., 't')]]	css=td:contains('t') ~ td	NA	NA	
	User interface element <E> that is disabled	//E[@disabled]	css=E:disabled	NA	NA	
	User interface element that is enabled	//*[@not(@disabled)]	css=*:enabled	NA	NA	
	Checkbox (or radio button) that is checked	//*[@checked]	css=*:checked	NA	NA	
	Element being designated by a pointing device	NA	css=E:hover	NA	NA	
	Element has keyboard input focus	NA	css=E:focus	NA	NA	
	Unvisited link	NA	css=E:link	NA	NA	
	Visited link	NA	css=E:visited	NA	NA	
	Active element	NA	css=F:active	NA	NA	

LEGEND

	XPath
	CSS
	DOM
	Selenium

	{Se: ... } Selenium-only variation
	Not supported by Selenium
	Space character

expression	CSS3 or XPath 2.0
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DOM abbreviations:

- gEBI getElementById
- gEBTN getElementsByTagName

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Simple-Talk <http://bit.ly/gTd5oc>.

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

Prefixes (all): `xpath=` 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.

General Notes

Footnotes

- ❶ DOM has limited capability with a simple "document..." expression; however, arbitrary JavaScript code may be used as shown in this example.
- ❷ CSS does not support qualifying elements with the **style** attribute, as in `div[style="border-width: 1px"]`.
- ❸ Selenium uses a special syntax for returning attributes; normal XPath, CSS, and DOM syntax will fail.
- ❹ CSS: The CSS2 **contains** function is *not in CSS3*; however, Selenium supports the superset of CSS1, 2, and 3.
- ❺ DOM: **firstChild**, **lastChild**, **nextSibling**, and **previousSibling** are problematic with mixed content; they will point to empty text nodes rather than desired elements depending on whitespace in web page

XPATH • CSS • DOM • Selenium

Rosetta Stone and Cookbook

Sprinkled with Selenium usage tips, this is both a general-purpose set of recipes for each technology as well as a cross-reference to map from one to another. The validation suite for this reference chart (<http://bit.ly/gtd5oc>) provides example usage for each recipe supported by Selenium (the majority of them).

General

```
Whole web page
xpath=/html
css=html
document=documentElement

Whole web page body
xpath=/html/body
css=body
document=body

All text nodes of web page
//text()

Element <E> by absolute reference
xpath=/html/body/.../.../E
css=body>...>...>E
document=body.childNodes[...].childNodes[...]
```

Tag

```
Element <E> by relative reference
//E
css=E
document=document.getElementsByTagName(E)[0]

Second <E> element anywhere on page
xpath=//E[2]
document=document.getElementsByTagName(E)[1]

Image element
//img
css=img
document=document.images[0]

Element <E> with attribute A
//E[@A]
css=@A
document=document.getElementsByTagName(E)[0].getAttribute(A)

Element <E> with attribute A containing text 'x' exactly
//E[@A='x']
css=@A='x'
document=document.getElementsByTagName(E)[0].getAttribute(A)

Element <E> with attribute A containing text 'x'
```

Lang & Class

```
Element <E> is explicitly in language L or subcode
//E[@lang='L' or starts-with(@lang, concat('L', '-'))]
css=E[lang=L]

Element <E> is in language L or subcode (possibly inherited)
css=E[lang(L)]

Element with a class C
//E[contains(concat(' ', @class, ' '), 'C')]
css=C
document=document.getElementsByClassName(C)[0]

Element <E> with a class C
//E[contains(concat(' ', @class, ' '), 'C')]
css=E.C
```

Text & Link

```
Element containing text 'x' exactly
//*[text()='x']

Element <E> containing text 'x'
//E[contains(text(), 'x')]
css=E:contains('x')

Link element
//a
css=a
document=document.links[0]

<a> containing text 'x' exactly
//a[text()='x']

<a> containing text 'x'
//a[contains(text(), 'x')]
css=a:contains('x')

<a> with target link 'url'
//a[@href='url']
css=a[href='url']

Link URL labeled with text 'x' exactly
//a[text()='x']/@href
```

Attribute

```
Attribute A of element <E>
//E/@A
css=@A
document=document.getElementsByTagName(E)[0].getAttribute(A)

Attribute A of any element
//E/@A
css=@A
document=document.getElementsByTagName(E)[0].getAttribute(A)

Attribute A1 of element <E> where attribute A2 is 'x' exactly
//E[@A2='x']/@A1
css=@A2='x'/@A1

Attribute A of element <E> where A contains 'x'
//E[contains(@A, 'x')]/@A
css=@A contains('x')/@A
```

Footnotes

- DOM has limited capability with a simple 'document...' expression; however, arbitrary JavaScript code may be used as shown in this example.
- CSS does not support qualifying elements with the style attribute, as in `div[style="border-width"]`.
- Selenium uses a special syntax for returning attributes; normal XPath, CSS, and DOM syntax will fail.
- The CSS2 contains function is not in CSS3; however, Selenium supports the superset of CSS1, 2, and 3.
- DOM: `firstChild`, `lastChild`, `nextSibling`, and `previousSibling` are problematic with mixed content; they will point to empty text nodes rather than desired elements depending on whitespace in web page source.

General Notes

Indexing (all): XPath and CSS use 1-based indexing. DOM and Selenium's table syntax use 0-based indexing.
Prefixes (all): `[@xpath]` required unless expression starts with `//`. `[@dom]` required unless expression starts with `document`.
Cardinality (Selenium): XPath and CSS may specify a node set or 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.

Key

XPath CSS DOM Selenium
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```
First child of element <E>
//E/*[1]
css=E > *first-child [Se: css=E > *]
document=document.getElementsByTagName(E)[0].firstChild

First <E> child
//E[1]
css=E-first-of-type [Se: css=E]
document=document.getElementsByTagName(E)[0]

Last child of element E
//E/*[last()]
css=E-last-child
document=document.getElementsByTagName(E)[0].lastChild

Last <E> child
//E[last()]
css=E-last-of-type
document=document.getElementsByTagName(E)[0].length-1

Second <E> child
//E[2]
css=E:nth-of-type(2)
document=document.getElementsByTagName(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=document.getElementsByTagName(E)[0].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)])]
//E1

Parent of element <E>
document=document.getElementsByTagName(E)[0].parentNode

Descendant <E> of element with id 'x' using specific path
//*[id='x']/.../.../E
css=#x > ... > ... > E
document=document.getElementsByTagName(E)[0]

Descendant <E> of element with id 'x' using unspecified path
//*[id='x']//E
css=#x E
document=document.getElementsByTagName(E)[0]

Element <E> with no children
//E[count(*)=0]
css=E:empty

Element <E> with an only child
//E[count(*)=1]
css=E:only-child

Element <E> that is an only child
//E[count(preceding-sibling::*)=0]
css=E:only-of-type

Element <E> with no <E> siblings
//E[count(./*)=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)
```

Parent & Child

```
First child of element <E>
//E/*[1]
css=E > *first-child [Se: css=E > *]
document=document.getElementsByTagName(E)[0].firstChild

First <E> child
//E[1]
css=E-first-of-type [Se: css=E]
document=document.getElementsByTagName(E)[0]

Last child of element E
//E/*[last()]
css=E-last-child
document=document.getElementsByTagName(E)[0].lastChild

Last <E> child
//E[last()]
css=E-last-of-type
document=document.getElementsByTagName(E)[0].length-1

Second <E> child
//E[2]
css=E:nth-of-type(2)
document=document.getElementsByTagName(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=document.getElementsByTagName(E)[0].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)])]
//E1

Parent of element <E>
document=document.getElementsByTagName(E)[0].parentNode

Descendant <E> of element with id 'x' using specific path
//*[id='x']/.../.../E
css=#x > ... > ... > E
document=document.getElementsByTagName(E)[0]

Descendant <E> of element with id 'x' using unspecified path
//*[id='x']//E
css=#x E
document=document.getElementsByTagName(E)[0]

Element <E> with no children
//E[count(*)=0]
css=E:empty

Element <E> with an only child
//E[count(*)=1]
css=E:only-child

Element <E> that is an only child
//E[count(preceding-sibling::*)=0]
css=E:only-of-type

Element <E> with no <E> siblings
//E[count(./*)=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)
```

Table Cell

```
Cell by row and column (e.g. 3rd row, 2nd column)
//*[id='TestTable']/tr[3]/td[2]
Se: //*[id='TestTable'].2.1
Se: css=#TestTable tr:nth-child(3) td:nth-child(2)
document=document.getElementsByTagName('tr')[2].getBNTN('td')[1]
Se: document.getBNTN('TestTable').2.1

Cell immediately following cell containing 'x' exactly
//td[preceding-sibling::td='x']

Cell immediately following cell containing 'x'
//td[preceding-sibling::td[contains(., 'x')]]
css=td:contains('x') ~ td
```

Dynamic

```
User interface element <E> that is disabled
//E[@disabled]
css=E:disabled

User interface element that is enabled
//*[not(@disabled)]
css=*-enabled

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
css=E:visited

Active element
css=E:active
```

Sibling

```
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 element immediately following <E>
//E/following-sibling::*
document=document.getElementsByTagName(E)[0].nextSibling

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=document.getElementsByTagName(E)[0].previousSibling
```

{Se:...} Selenium-only variation

Not supported by Selenium
Space character
expression CSS3 or XPath 2.0

DOM abbreviations:

gEBI getElementById
gEBTN getElementsByTagName