

WEB ELEMENTS

CHEAT SHEET

check [html cheat sheet](#) if you're new or if you want to get reacclimatize with `<html>` tags

ways to locate a web element

id	If tag contains id attribute and its unique in entire DOM. Fastest way to locate an element.
name	If tag contains name attribute. Name can be duplicate in case of checkbox or radio button to group them together.
className	If tag contains class attribute and it's unique in entire DOM. With more usage of advance libraries, it is difficult use this attribute as there are multiple matches.
tagName	to locate all the element with same tag.
linkText	locating a link with its complete text. Need to take precaution when page has multi-lingual support.
partialLinkText	locating any link with partially matching text. Need to take precaution when page has multi-lingual support.
css	efficient way to locate an element when none of the above ways work.
xpath	last resort to locate an element. Can use design techniques to write stable locator to avoid frequent locator failures. Two types: Absolute '/' and Relative '//'

css design techniques

#userId	any element with id=userId
input#userId	input element with id=userId
.userName	any element with class=userName
input.userName	input element with class=userName
form > div	direct div child of form
form div	any sub-child div inside form
input[type='email']	input with attribute (attr) type=email
input[type='text'] [class='userName']	input with multiple attributes. AND condition
input[placeholder]	input with placeholder attr.
*[id^='user']	any element with id starting with 'user'
[id\$='Name']	any element with id ending with 'Name'
[class*='got']	any element with class containing substring 'got'
[placeholder ~='Name']	elements with placeholder containing word 'Name'
[id='userName'] + a	find adjacent sibling
[id='userName'] ~ a	find all sibling
input:disabled	all disabled input element
form div:first-child	all first div child present inside form
form div:last-child	all last div child present inside form
form div:nth-of-type(2)	indexing on second div element inside form

*attributes values are case sensitive

xpath design techniques

//input	all input elements
//input[@id='userName']	input element with id=userName
//input[@id!='userName']	input element with id NOT equal to userName
//input[@id]	all input elements with id attribute
//*[@id]	all elements with id attribute
//a[starts-with(@class,'forgot')]	anchor element with class starting with 'forgot'
//a[contains(@name,'got')]	anchor element with name containing substring 'got'
//a[text()='Go To Home']	anchor element with text equals 'Go To Home'
//input[@disabled or @hidden]	all disabled or hidden input elements
//input[not(@hidden)]	all non-hidden input elements
//div[*]	all div with children
//form//following::input	all input inside form
//a[@id='userName']//following-sibling::a	find all siblings
//form/child::div	direct child div of form
//form//child::div	all child and sub-child div of form
//div/a[1]	first anchor element
//div/a[last()]	last anchor element
//input[@disabled and @id='userId']	disabled input element with id=userId

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