XPath Cheat Sheet

Basic Selectors:

- //tagname   => Selects all tagname elements

- /tagname   => Selects from the root node

- //tagname[@attr='value'] => Selects tagname with specific attribute value

- //*[@id='value']   => Selects any element with id='value'

- //div[@class='name'] => Selects divs with class='name'

Advanced Selectors:

- //tagname[text()='value']   => Tag with exact text

- //tagname[contains(text(),'val')] => Tag containing partial text

- //tagname[starts-with(@attr,'val')] => Attribute starting with 'val'

- //tagname[position()=1]   => First occurrence

- //tagname[last()]   => Last occurrence

- //tagname[@attr]   => Tag with attribute present

Axes:

- parent::*, child::*, ancestor::*, descendant::*

- following-sibling::*, preceding-sibling::*

Logical Operators:

- and, or

CSS Selector Cheat Sheet

Basic Selectors:

- tag => Select all elements by tag

- .class => Select by class

- #id => Select by id

Attribute Selectors:

- [attr] => Elements with the attribute

- [attr='value'] => Attribute equals value

- [attr^='val'] => Attribute starts with

- [attr$='val'] => Attribute ends with

- [attr*='val'] => Attribute contains

Combinators:

- A B => Descendant selector (B inside A)

- A > B => Child selector (B direct child of A)

- A + B => Adjacent sibling (B immediately after A)

- A ~ B => General sibling (B follows A)

Pseudo-classes:

- :first-child, :last-child

- :nth-child(n), :nth-of-type(n)

- :not(selector) => Negation

- :hover, :focus, :checked