CSS SELECTORS ADVANCE

SUB-STRING MATCHES:

CSS in Selenium has an interesting feature of allowing partial string matches using ^, $, and *.

Have a look on the below mentioned HTML

<input="Employee_ID_001">

Starts with (^):

To select the element, we would use ^ which means 'starts with'

Syntax:

```
css=<HTML tag><[attribute^=prefix of the string]>
```

Value to be added in the By.cssSelector method:

css=input[id^='Em']

Ends with ($):

To select the element, we would use $ which means 'ends with'

Syntax:

```
css=<HTML tag><[attribute$=suffix of the string]>
```

Value to be added in the By.cssSelector method:

css=input[id$='001']

Contains (*):

To select the element, we would use * which means 'sub-string'

Syntax:

```
css=<HTML tag><[attribute*=sub string]>
```

Value to be added in the By.cssSelector method:

css=input[id*='id']

Also we can use 'contains()':

```
driver.findElement(By.cssSelector("input:contains('id')"));
```

Locating Child Elements(Direct Child):

```
<div id="buttonDiv" class="small">

<button id="submitButton" type="button" class="btn">Submit</button>

</div>
```

Syntax: parentLocator>childLocator

CSS Locator: div#buttonDiv>button

Explanation: 'div#buttonDiv>button' will first go to div element with id 'buttonDiv' and then select its child element – 'button'

Locating elements inside other elements (child or sub-child):

Syntax: parentLocator>locator1 locator2

CSS Locator: div#buttonDiv button

Explanation: 'div#buttonDiv button' will first go to div element with id 'buttonDiv' and then select 'button' element inside it (which may be its child or sub child)

Locating nth Child:

To find nth-child css.

```
<ul id="automation">

  <li>Selenium</li>

  <li>QTP</li>

  <li>Sikuli</li>

</ul>
```

To locate the element with text 'QTP', we have to use "nth-of-type"

```
css="ul#automation li:nth-of-type(2)"
```

Similarly, To select the last child element, i.e. 'Sikuli', we can use

```
css="ul#automation li:last-child"
```