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WORKING WITH CSS LOCATORS:—

- CSS selector is an expression, not an attribute.
- When the elements are not getting identified with basic locators like 'id', 'name', 'class name', partial link, link text & tag name then we should try css selector.
- CSS stands for cascaded style sheet which is basically used to provide reusable component for UI look & feel (Common colors, button shape, font color, font size etc)
- In css selector we have several syntax to identify the objects uniquely.

1) css selector with 'Id' attribute →

Syntax ⇒ #idValue or htmltag#idvalue

For ex. html code ↴

```
< input type ="text" id="123" class ="login" >
< div id ="123" class = abc xyz pqr login>—< /div>
```

Possible css expressions →

1) #123 (2 matches)
2) input #123 → 1 match
3) div #123 → 1 match

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2) css Selector using "class" attribute →

Syntax ⇒ .classname or htmltag.classname

For ex.

```
< input type=" text" class =" userName">
< label type =" text" class ="userName abc xyz"/
```

.userName → 2 matches

.username .abc. xyz → 1 match

.abc. xy z →
.abc
.xyz
.userName.abc
.UserName.xyz
} 1 match

html tag ↴

input. userName
label . username
label. userName. abc .xyz
lablel. abc. xyz
} 1 match

label . abc

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3) css selector with any attribute :-

html tage [Attribute name = Attribute value]

For ex.

< input type = "email" class = " input text "
name = " email " id = "email" data-test id = " royal
- email " place holder = " Email id " >

Possible css expressions are :-

input [type = "email"]
input [class = " input text"]
input [name = "email"]
input [id = "email"]
input [data-test id = " royal_email"]
input [placeholder = " Email id"]

4) css Selector with multiple Html attribute -

syntex : -

html tag [Attribute name = Attribute value]
[Attribute name = Att. value] [AN = AV] . . .

For ex. html code is

< input type = "email" name = " email " id = "email" >

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possible css expressions are,

1) input [type = 'email'] [name = ' email '] [id = 'email
2) input [type = 'email'] [name = ' email']
3) input [type = 'email] [' id = ' email']
4) input [name = 'email'] [id = 'email']

5) Css with dynamic elements :-

- In real time application, you might come across a situation where the html attribute value gets changed on every refresh or every login.

- To overcome this, we use any one of the below mentioned syntax.

1) When the attribute value contains static text in the starting followed by dynamic text or number.

For eg.

<input type = " email " class " input text " id = "email_123,
< ------------ " ------------ id = "email-4567
< ------------ " ------------ id = "email- ab4,

syntax → html tag [Att-name ^ = Atribute value]

css expesion → input [id ^ = 'email'] or
—"— → input [id ^ = 'email-']

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ii) When the attribute value is static at the end preceded by dynamic text or number then we should use below mentioned syntax →

htmltag [Attribute Name $ = 'Attribute value']

e.g.

```
<input type ="email" id="emailID" data-testid="1235_royalemail">
<  ——————  "  —————— datatestid = "456_royalemail">
<  ——————  "  —————— = "sxy _royalemail">
```

input [datatestid $ = "royademail"]

iii) When the attribute value is having some static text but this text position is not fixed, sometimes it comes in the starting, sometimes in the end or inbetween. Then we should use below mentioned syntax

htmltag [Attribute name * = Attriuble value]

```
e.g  <Input type="email" id =" 123 _ royademail_234">
     <———— " ————→ = "royalemail_4bc">
     input [ id * = 'royalemail' ]
```

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iv) You might come across a situation where html tag itself is dynamic, then we can use below mentioned syntax.

* [Attribute name = Attribute value]

Or [Attribute Name = Atribute value]

6) CSS selector with position:-

While working with realtime applⁿ you might come across a situation, the required element or object is not getting identified by its own. They need a support from parent tags.

In order to do this, we can write css expression in two diffrent ways -

i) Absolute css expression -

Starting from the html tag till the target element.

ii) Relative css expression -

Starting in between any of the parent tag of the required object till the target element.

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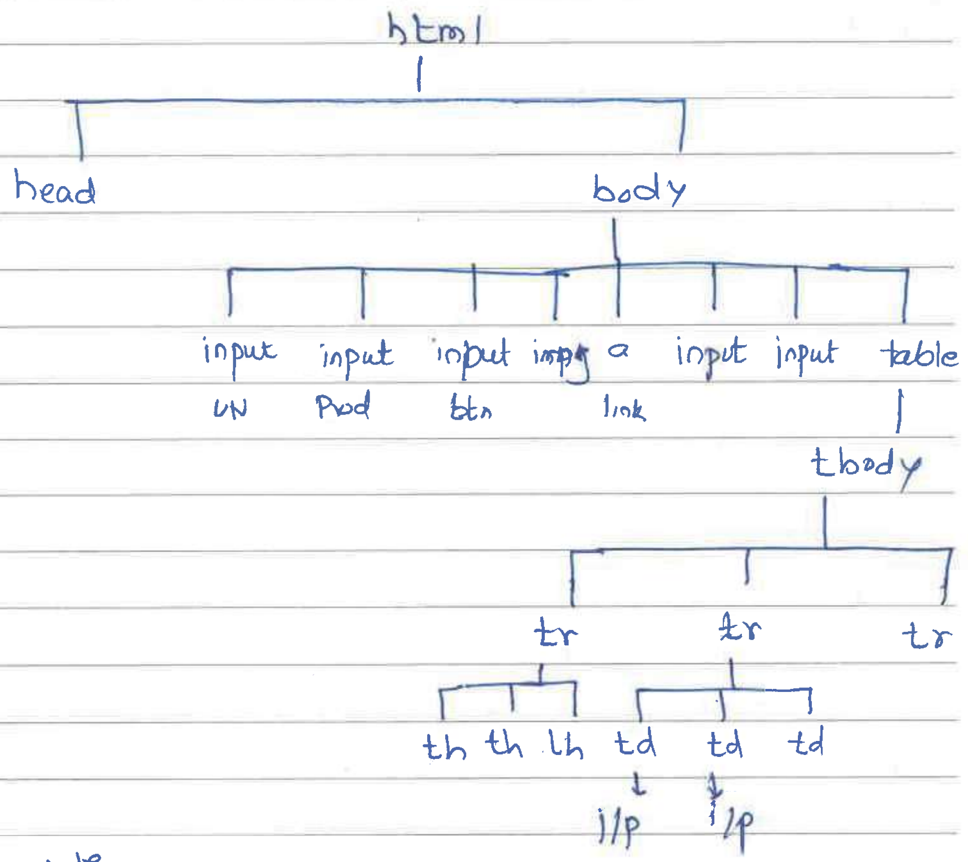

Absolute position { html > body > input

html > body input

html input [id='123']

table > tbody > tr > td > inpu

table input

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When the html hirarchy is too lengthy or complex then we might need to use, the required element position or occurance with the help of below mentioned syntax

> * : first-child

> * : last-child

> * : nth-child (index)

> html tag : nth-of-type (occurance)

Q. Write a script to open a chrome browser, enter the Facebook URL, enter username & password, click on login button. Validate facebook homepage. Logout from Facebook & close the browser.