

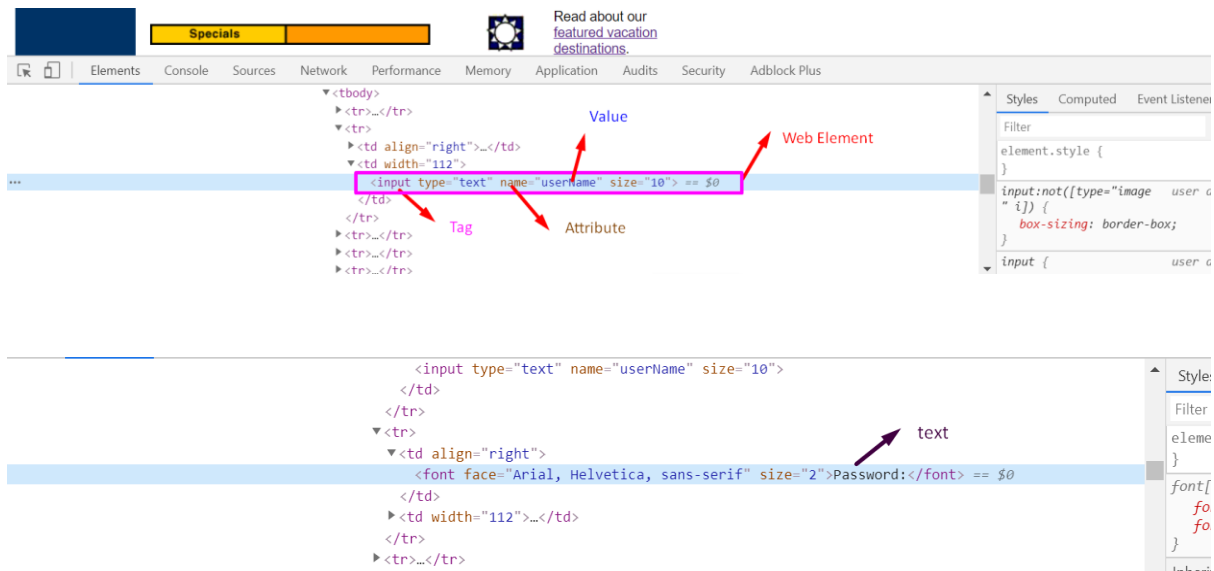
XPath Cheat sheet

DOM – Document Object Model is the source code of the HTML web page. This can be viewed in Developer tools (F12) or right click on anywhere in the Web Page and do **inspect**.



Finding an WebElement

- Always try to use strategies like ID, Name, ClassName, Link Text etc as first priority for finding elements. If you cannot identify them **uniquely** and **stable** then use XPath or Css Locator strategies.
- There will be numerous ways to find an XPath. Always make sure while finding an element the XPath is **Unique** and **Stable**



XPath can be absolute or relative.

Ex of Absolute XPath:

```
/html/body/div/table/tbody/tr/td[3]/table/tbody/tr[4]/td/table/tbody/tr/td[3]/table/tbody/tr[2]/td[3]/form/table/tbody/tr[4]/td/table/tbody/tr[4]/td[2]/div/input
```

Eg of Relative XPath:

```
//input[@name='login']
```

Finding Relative XPath Cheat Sheet

/ is used to access the direct child. Absolute path always starts with /html

// stands for anywhere in the **doc [DOM]** or in the **block (block of Elements)**. Relative path always starts with //

```
//tagname
```

```
//tagname [@attribute = 'value']
```

```
▼<div align="center">
  <input type="image" name="login" value="Login" src="/images/btn_signin.gif" width="58" height="17"
  alt="Sign-In" border="0"> == $0
</div>
```

Eg: //input[@name='login']

Multiple attributes can be used with help of logical operators.

```
//input[@alt='Sign-In' or @name='login']
```

```
//input[@alt='Sign-In' and @name='login']
```

Functions:

```
▼<tr>
  ▼<td align="right">
    <font face="Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif" size="2">Password:</font> == $0
  </td>
  ▼<td width="112">
    <input type="password" name="password" size="10">
  </td>
</tr>
```

```
//font[text()='Password:']
```

```
▼<div align="center">
  <input type="image" name="login" value="Login" src="/images/btn_signin.gif" width="58" height="17" alt="Sign-In" border="0"> == $0
</div>
```

```
//input[contains(@src, 'signin')]
```

```
//input[starts-with(@src, '/images')]
```

```
//font[contains(text(), 'Password:']
```

Wildcards are supported eg: //*[contains(., 'word:'] . Also for attribute the wildcard is @*

Parent Element:

```
    </td>
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td align="right">
      <font face="Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif" size="2">Password:</font> == $0
    </td>
    <td width="112">
      <input type="password" name="password" size="10">
    </td>
  </tr>
```

//font[text()='Password:']/..

```
  </tr>
  <tr>
    <td align="right">
      <font face="Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif" size="2">Password:</font> == $0
    </td>
    <td width="112">
      <input type="password" name="password" size="10">
    </td>
  </tr>
```

td table tbody tr td table tbody tr td form table tbody tr td table tbody tr td font

//font[text()='Password:']/../..//input

Indexing:

Tables :

```
  <div class="w3-white w3-padding notranslate w3-padding-16">
    <table id="customers"> == $0
      <tbody>
        <tr>...</tr>
        <tr>
          <td>Alfreds Futterkiste</td>
          <td>Maria Anders</td>
          <td>Germany</td>
```

//table[@id='customers']/tbody/tr[2]

```
  <div class="w3-white w3-padding notranslate w3-padding-16">
    <table id="customers"> == $0
      <tbody>
        <tr>...</tr>
        <tr>
          <td>Alfreds Futterkiste</td>
          <td>Maria Anders</td>
          <td>Germany</td>
```

//table[@id='customers']/tbody/tr[2]/td[3]

```
... <li>
  <button onclick="jsAlert()">Click for JS Alert</button> == $0
</li>
<li>
  <button onclick="jsConfirm()">Click for JS Confirm</button>
</li>
<li>
  <button onclick="jsPrompt()">Click for JS Prompt</button>
</li>
</ul>
<h4>Result:</h4>
<p id="result" style="color:green"></p>
</div>
</div>
html.no-js body div.row div#content.large-12.columns div.example ul li button
//button 1 of 3 Cancel
```

//button

```
... <li>
  <button onclick="jsAlert()">Click for JS Alert</button> == $0
</li>
<li>
  <button onclick="jsConfirm()">Click for JS Confirm</button>
</li>
<li>
  <button onclick="jsPrompt()">Click for JS Prompt</button>
</li>
</ul>
<h4>Result:</h4>
<p id="result" style="color:green"></p>
</div>
</div>
html.no-js body div.row div#content.large-12.columns div.example ul li button
(//button)[2] 1 of 3 Cancel
```

(//button)[2]

[last()], [last()-1] for selecting the last and last but one.

Axis Navigation

```
... <td align="right">
  <font face="Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif" size="2">User
    Name: </font>
</td>
<td width="112">
  <input type="text" name="userName" size="10"> == $0
</td>
</tr>
<tr>
  <td align="right">...</td>
  <td width="112">...</td>
</tr>
</table>
html.no-js body div.row div#content.large-12.columns div.example table tr td
//input[@name='userName']/../preceding-sibling::td
```

//input[@name='userName']/../preceding-sibling::td

```

        </td>
      </tr>
    <tr>
      <td align="right">
        <font face="Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif" size="2">Password:</font> == $0
      </td>
      <td width="112">
        <input type="password" name="password" size="10">
      </td>
    </tr>

```

//font[text()='Password:']/../following-sibling::td

Other axis navigation keywords:

- following, preceding,
- ancestor descendant,
- parent, child,

Finding Elements from other namespaces eg: <https://www.w3.org/2000/svg>

//*[name()="svg"]