XPath is a language for finding elements in an XML or HTML document using expressions that describe the location and attributes of the elements. XPath axes are methods to identify elements based on their relationship to other elements, such as parent, child, sibling, ancestor, descendant, etc. XPath axes can help you find dynamic elements that are not easily located by normal XPath methods.

Here are some examples of XPath axes and how they work:

* child axis: This axis selects all the child nodes of the current node. For example, //div/child::p selects all the <p> elements that are children of <div> elements.
* parent axis: This axis selects the parent node of the current node. For example, //p/parent::div selects the <div> element that is the parent of the <p> element.
* ancestor axis: This axis selects all the ancestor nodes of the current node, including the parent node. For example, //p/ancestor::html selects the <html> element that is an ancestor of the <p> element.
* descendant axis: This axis selects all the descendant nodes of the current node, including the child nodes. For example, //div/descendant::p selects all the <p> elements that are descendants of the <div> element.
* following axis: This axis selects all the nodes that come after the current node in the document order, excluding any descendant nodes. For example, //p/following::h1 selects all the <h1> elements that come after the <p> element in the document order.
* following-sibling axis: This axis selects all the sibling nodes that come after the current node in the document order. For example, //p/following-sibling::h1 selects all the <h1> elements that are siblings of the <p> element and come after it in the document order.
* preceding axis: This axis selects all the nodes that come before the current node in the document order, excluding any ancestor nodes. For example, //p/preceding::h1 selects all the <h1> elements that come before the <p> element in the document order.
* preceding-sibling axis: This axis selects all the sibling nodes that come before the current node in the document order. For example, //p/preceding-sibling::h1 selects all the <h1> elements that are siblings of the <p> element and come before it in the document order.
* attribute axis: This axis selects all the attributes of the current node. For example, //p/attribute::class selects the class attribute of the <p> element.
* self axis: This axis selects the current node itself. For example, //p/self::p selects the <p> element itself.

Try here🡪 <https://www.hyrtutorials.com/p/add-padding-to-containers.html>

//div[@class='container']/child::input[4]

//input[@type='password']/parent::div

//input[@type='password']/ancestor::div

//div[@class='container']/descendant::input[6]

//div[@class='container']/following::input

//div[@class='container']/following-sibling::div

//div[@class='container']/preceding::div

//input[@type='password']/preceding-sibling::input