Xpath:-

1. Using Single Attribute
2. Using Multiple Attribute.
3. Using Text Method.
4. Using Contains Method.

Create xpath using single Attribute:-

Syntax:- //tagName[@attributeName='attributeValue']

Example:-

//input[@placeholder='Enter Name']
//input[@id='name']
//input[@class='form-control']
//input[@value placeholder='E-Mail']
//input[@placeholder='E-Mail']

Create xpath using Multiple Attribute.

#. Syntax:-
//tagName[@attribute1='attributeValie1'][@attribute2='attributeValue2']...[
@attributen='attributeValuen']
//input[@type='text'][@name='firstname']

Syntax:- //tagName[text()='linktext']

Example:-
//a[text()='Sign up for Facebook']
//a[text()='Forgotten account?']
//a[text()='Register now!']
//input[contains(@placeholder,'Email address or phone number')]

Example:- //input[contains(@placeholder,'Email address')]

Q. How to Handle Dynamic Web Elements?

#. Using contains() method.
Example:- //button[contains(@id,'button')]
//input[contains(@placeholder,'Email address or phone number')]

Xpath:-

1. Using Single Attribute
Syntax:- //tagName[@attributeName='attributeValue']
Example : //input[@type='text']

2. Uisng Multiple Attribute
//tagName[@attributeName1='attributeValue1'][@attributeName2='attribut
eValue2']....[@attributeNamen='attributeValuen']
Example:- //input[@type='text'][@name='firstname']

Locaters:-

1. id
2. name
3. classname
4. linktext
5. partialLinktext
6. xpath
7. cssSelector
8. tagName

#. Direct Locater
1. id
2. name
3. classname

#. InDirect Locater
1. xpath
2. cssSelector

#. Locaters used with hyperlink

1. linkText
2. partialLinkText

#. Locater used when we have WebElement of Similar Type

1. tagName

driver.findElement(By.id("email")).sendKeys("abc@gmail.com");

Here:-

#. driver is a reference name.
#. findElement() is a method
#. By is an Abstract class.
#. id() is a method
#. email is a method parameter
#. sendKeys() is a method
#. abc@gmail.com is a method Paramter.

xpath:-

1. Reletive xpath
2. Absolute xpath.

Absolute xpath:-

Example:-
/html/body/div[1]/div[1]/div[1]/div/div[2]/div[2]/form/div/div[1]/input
/html/body/div[1]/div[1]/div[1]/div/div[2]/div[2]/form/div/div[2]/div/div/input
/html/body/div[1]/div[1]/div[1]/div/div[2]/div[2]/form/div/div[1]/input

Relative vs Absolute xpath:-

Relative xpath:-

#. Starts with // (double forward slash)
#. Preferred for Selenium Automation
#. It is also called as Partial xpath
#. It does start with root(html) tag
#. Example:- //input[@id='email']

Absolute xpath:-
#. Starts with / (Single forward slash)
#. Not recommended for Automation
#. It is also called as Complete xpath
#. It Starts with root(html) tag.
#. Example:-
/html/body/div[1]/div[1]/div[1]/div/div[2]/div[2]/form/div/div[1]/input