**XPATH:**

Xpath is defined as XML path. It is a syntax or language for finding any element on the web page using XML path expression.

In selenium automation, if the elements are not found by the general locators like id, class, name, etc. then Xpath is used to find an element on the web page.

The basic format of Xpath is explained below:

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

**//** : Select current node

**tagname** : tagname of the particular node like div, img etc.

**@** : Select attributes

**Attributes** : Attributes name of the node

**Value** : Value of the attributes

Types of Xpath:

On the basis of how they are written Xpath are of two types:

1. Absolute Xpath
2. Relative Xpath
3. Absolute Xpath:

It is the direct way to find the element, but the disadvantage of the absolute XPath is that if there are any changes made in the path of the element then that XPath gets failed.

Below is the example of an absolute xpath expression.

html/body/div[1]/section/div[1]/div/div/div/div[1]/div/div/div/div/div[3]/div[1]/div/h4[1]/b

1. Relative Xpath:

The relative Xpath starts from the middle of the HTML DOM structure. It starts with the double forward slash(//), which means it can search the element anywhere at the webpage hence no need to write long Xpath.

Below is the example of a relative XPath expression

//\*[@class='featured-box']//\*[text()='Testing']

If you want to learn more about Xpath