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Todays Topic:02-03-2022

1. Locators

XPath(XML Path) and Dynamic XPath

   - XPath is defind as xml path
   - Xpath is used to find the location of any element on the web page using HTML Dom structure

 1. Absulate Path
 - It is direct way to find the Element
 - But disadvantage of the absulate path is that if there are any chages made in the path of that
   particular element then that particular XPath gets failed
 - I always starts with the single forword slash(/)
 - I always start from root node

Example: /html/body/div[1]/div[2]/ul/li[6]/a/b

 2. Relative Path
 - It is one where the path of the particular Element starts from your choice
 - I always start with the double forword slash(//)

 Syntax: XPath: //tagName[@attribute_name='attribute_value']

 Example: chromeDriver.findElement(By.xpath("//div[@id='logInPanelHeading']"));
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Selenium – Locators Summary

Method	Syntax	Description
By ID	driver.findElement(By.id (<element ID>))	Locates an element using the ID attribute
By name	driver.findElement(By.name (<element name>))	Locates an element using the Name attribute
By class name	driver.findElement(By.className (<element class>))	Locates an element using the Class attribute
By tag name	driver.findElement(By.tagName (<htmltagname>))	Locates an element using the HTML tag
By link text	driver.findElement(By.linkText (<linktext>))	Locates a link using link text
By partial link text	driver.findElement(By.partialLinkText (<linktext>))	Locates a link using the link's partial text
By CSS	driver.findElement(By.cssSelector (<css selector>))	Locates an element using the CSS selector
By XPath	driver.findElement(By.xpath (<xpath>))	Locates an element using XPath query