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Xpath by text() function:

If the attribute is not present or if the attribute is matching with multiple elements, then we can identify using its text. Syntax is -

`tag[text()='textvalue']`

Ex 1: Source code of login button present in actiTime app

`<div> login </div>`

→ `//div[text()='login']`

Ex 2: Source code of reports menu present in home page of actiTime

`<div class="label" style="z-index:155;" > REPORTS </div>`

→ `//div[@class='label']` → 5 Matches found

→ `//div[@class='label' and @style='z-index:155;']` → 3 matches found

✓ → `//div[●text()='REPORTS']` → 1 match found

We use text() function even if the attribute keeps changing
Ex: Source of create button present in FB login page.

```
<button id="u-o-h"> Create an account </button>
```

here id will ^{be} keep on changing

xpath \Rightarrow //button[. = 'Create an account']

NOTE: In xpath, . (DOT) represents text().

Ex: Source code of actiTIME version, present in actiTIME appl.

```
<nobr>actiTIME 2017.1 </nobr>
```

xpath \Rightarrow //nobr[.text()='actiTIME 2017.1']

\Rightarrow //nobr[.='actiTIME 2017.1']

contains() function: If the element is partially dynamic i.e. some part of text or attribute value is keep changing, then we can use contains() of xpath. The Syntax is:

tag[contains(text(), 'textvalue')]

tag[contains(@AttributeName, 'AttributeValue')]

Ex: Identifying the version of actiTIME.

source code \rightarrow <nobr>actiTIME 2017.1 </nobr>

Here version will keep changing, then xpath would be
//nobr[.text()

\Rightarrow //nobr[contains(text(), 'actiTIME')]

Q.8: How do you handle partially dynamic link without using partial Link Text(): ?

⇒ Using contains() function in xpath.

⇒ //a[contains(text(), 'Inbox')]

↳ Source code ⇒ <a> Inbox(18)

Handling : (non breakable space)

while developing the appl^y; developer can give the space in the value using space bar or using the keyword ' '

→ xpath donot support non breakable space, to handle it we use contains() function.

<u>Ex:</u>	 Create 	<u>In UI</u>
	 Edit 	<u>Create</u>
	Delete User 	<u>Edit</u>
		<u>Delete User</u>

- X //span[text(), 'Create'] → Wrong (Bcos no space given)
- ✓ //span[text(), ' Create '] → Right (Bcos manual space given in xpath)
- X //span[text(), ' Edit '] → Wrong (Bcos manual space given wont work)
- ✓ //span[contains(text(), 'Edit')] → Right
- X //span[contains(text(), 'Delete User')] → Wrong
- ✓ //span[contains(text(), 'Delete')] → Right -
- ✓ //span[contains(text(), 'Delete') and contains(text(), 'User')]

Source Code: India >>

⇒ //span[contains(text(), 'India') and @class='section-name']

Ex. `<input value="Create Type of Work">`

→ `//input [contains(@value, 'Create Type of Work')]`

Xpath axes:

- 1) child
- 2) Descendant
- 3) parent
- 4) ancestor
- 5) following-sibling
- 6) preceding-sibling