**XPATH:** (XML Path) is a syntax for finding any element on the web page using HTML DOM structure.

**Syntax of XPath :**

//tagName[@attribute='value']

**Types of XPath: Two types of XPath**

**1.Absolute Xpath(/) :** Direct way to find element.

**Disadvantage :** If there are any changes made in the path of element then XPath gets failed.

**EX :** html/body/div/div[1]/span/div/b

**2.Relative Xpath(//) :** This will starts from middle of the HTML DOM structure which starts with double forward slash(//), which means it can search the element anywhere at the webpage.

**EX:** //<tagName>[@<attribute>=’<value’]

**Different XPath axes:** XPath axes are the methods used t find dynamic elements,which a rent possible by normal XPath method having noID,ClassName,Name,type….

1.Contains

2.OR & AND

3.starts-with

4.text()

**5.XPath axes methods :**

**5.1.following**

**5.2.Ancestor**

**5.3.child**

**5.4.preceding**

**5.5.following-sibling**

**5.6.parent**

**5.7.self**

**5.8.descendant**

1.contains

2.siblings(following-sibling)

3.Ancestor

1.contains:

//label[text()='Password\_123456']

//label[contains(text(),'Password')]

2.Siblings:To find the immediate siblings(/) or all siblings(//)

//label[@id='Password:']/following-sibling::input

3.Ancestor:To find the parent of object

//label[text()='Password:']/ancestor::input