Locators

**Id**

Name

LinkText

Partiallinktext------🡪links

Tagname

classname

Css selector--🡪Text--🡪tagname[AN=’AV’]

Xpath

<input>

Driver.findelement(by.tagname(‘a’)).click();

Driver.findelement(by.classname(‘input’)).click();

CSS and xpath

Xpath--🡪 3+x=6

x🡪identify the unknown path of the html tree structure

1.XPath

1.Absloute Xpath🡪(/)-🡪traversing from parent to immediate child

2.Relative Xpath🡪(//)-🡪traversing from parent to any child

1.Xpath By Attributes

Syntax-🡪 //tagname[@AN=’AV’]

Us: <input id=’abc’ name=’xyz’>

//input[@id=’abc’]

Drawback

1.it does not supports text

2.Attributes are mandatory

2.Xpath By text()

Syntax🡪//tagname[text()=’tv’]

<span>submit</span>

Example: //span[text()=’submit’]

Drawback:

1.Length of the text is very big

2.Text contains lots of spaces

3.Xpath by contains()

1.length the text is very big

2.handle partially changing elements

Syntax://tagname[contains(text(),’Tv’)]

//tagname[contains(@AN,’AV’)]

4.Xpath by group index

Syntax: (xpath)[position value]

Login Script

1.open the browser

2.Enter the url of any application

3.enter valid username

4.enter valid password

5.click on login button

6..get the title

7.get the url

8.close the application

WRS 5 Login scipts