**XPATH Cheat Sheet**

Not all elements contain static id, unique name, unique link text. For those elements we need to build XPATH to find and then perform actions on them.

**Whatever we use to find an element, it should always be unique.   
It should only find one matching node unless we want to capture a list of elements.**

**Difference between single ‘/’ and ‘//’**

**Single slash ‘/’**

Anywhere in xpath signifies to look for the element immediately inside the parent element.

**Double slash ‘//’**

Signifies to look for any child or nested--‐ child element inside the parent element.

**Syntax:**

**//tag[@attribute='value']**

**Relative xpath using single ‘/’**

**For Login link**

//div[@id='navbar']/div/div/div/ul/li[2]/a

**Relative xpath using double ‘//’**

**For Login link.**

//div[@id='navbar']//ul/li[2]/a

**Don’t use “\*”, always use the tag name. Using Text of the element to build xpath**

**Finding Login link:**

//div[@class='homepage--‐hero']//a[text()='Enroll now']

**Using Contains to find the elements:**

**Syntax:**

//tag[contains(attribute, ‘value’)]

**FindingLogin link:**

//div[@id='navbar']//a[contains(text(),'Login')]

//div[@id='navbar']//a[contains(@class,'navbar--‐link') And contains(@href,'sign\_in')]

**Using Starts--‐With to find the elements:**

**Syntax:**

//tag[starts--‐with(attribute,‘value’)]

**Finding Login link:**

//div[@id='navbar']//a[starts--‐with(@class,'navbar--‐link')]

**Parent**

**Syntax:**

xpath--‐to--‐some--‐element//parent::<tag>

**Preceding Sibling**

**Syntax:**

xpath--‐to--‐some--‐element//preceding--‐sibling::<tag>

**Following Sibling**

**Syntax:**

xpath--‐to--‐some--‐element//following--‐sibling::<tag>