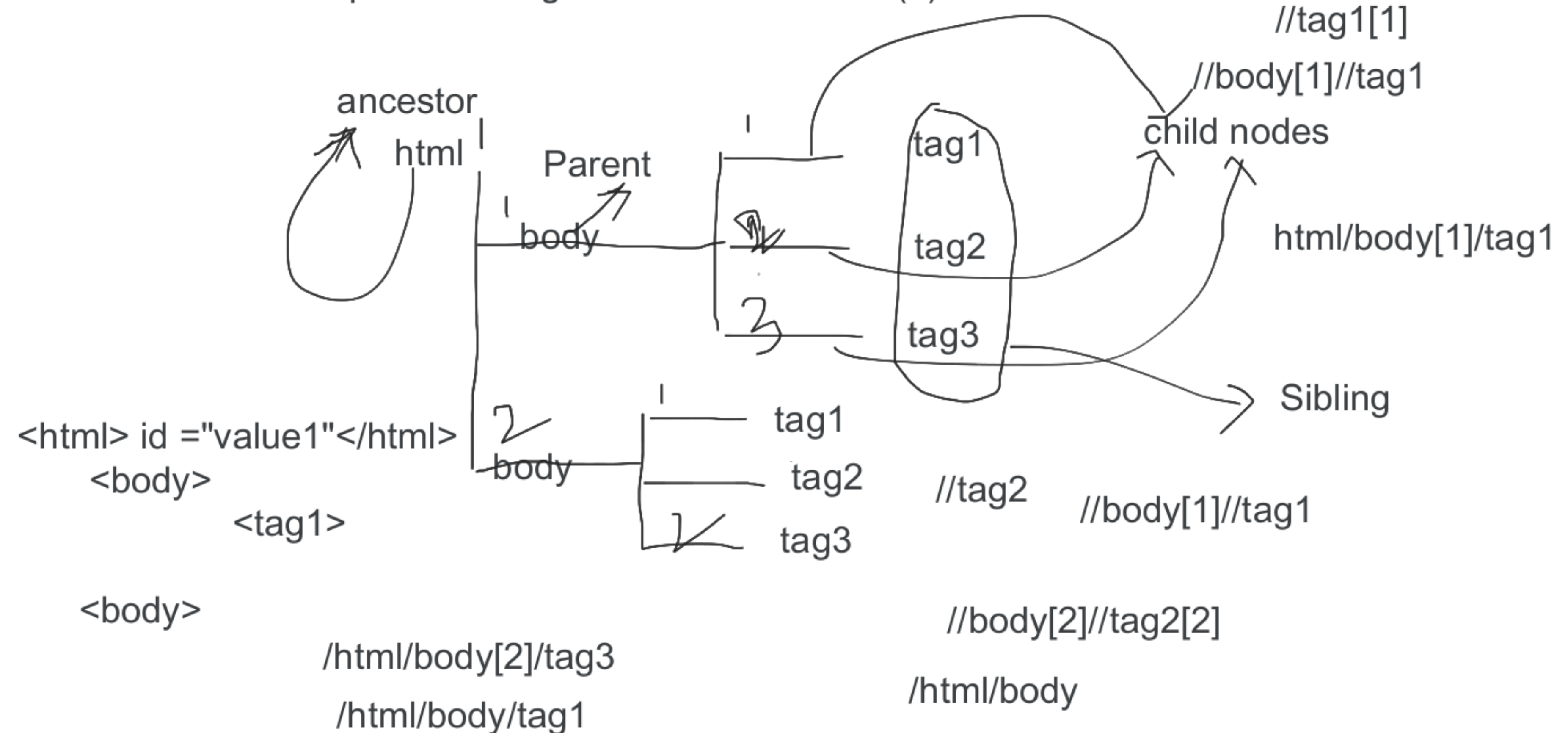Xpath
1. Absolute xpath - This is a full xpath from the root node (/)
2. Relative xpath - finding from the child node (//)

/html/body[1]/tag1[1]

//tag1[1]

//body[1]//tag1

child nodes

ancestor

html

Parent

body

tag1

tag2

tag3

html/body[1]/tag1

Sibling

<html> id ="value1"</html>

<body>

<tag1>

2

body

tag1

tag2

tag3

//tag2

//body[1]//tag1

<body>

//body[2]//tag2[2]

/html/body[2]/tag3

/html/body/tag1

/html/body

Two types of Relative xpath
1. xpath using attribute
syntax : //tagName[@attribute="value"]
2. xpath using text
syntax : //tagName[text()="valu"]

Contains Functions:
1. sometime text are too long and there can be timing issue
2. sometime there are the spaces in text or class
<html> id=" value1"< welecome cypress ></html>
//*[@id="value1"]
3. dynamic values

1. xpath using attribute and contains
syntax : //tagName(contains[@attribute,"value"])

2. xpath using text and contains
syntax : //tagName(contains[text(),"value"])

    textHeloIINdiaWelecomeCypres

//span[text()="text"] -Wrong [0 element matching]

Css Selector
- using attribute value
- using className
- tag and attribute
- tag and class
-

<body id="value1" class="class1"></body>
- #value1
- .class1
- body#value1
- body.class1
- tagName[attribute = "value"]
- [attribute = "value"]
- .classValue[attribute = "value"]