

By OnlineInterviewQuestions.com

XPath Interview Questions

Q1. Explain what is XPath?

XPath stands for **XML Path Language**. It is defined as a **query language** for selecting nodes from an XML document. It is used to find values such as strings, numbers, or Boolean values from the content of an XML document. It is generally used to **navigate through elements and attributes** in an XML document. It adopts **path like syntax** to identify and navigate nodes in an XML document. It uses syntax for defining parts of an XML document. It contains a library of standard functions. It follows the **W3C(World Wide Web Consortium)** recommendation.

Q2. Explain XPath Path Expressions?

XPath Path Expressions are a combination of variables and operators. To select nodes or node-sets in an XML document XPath uses path expressions that are used in JavaScript, Java, XML Schema, PHP, Python, C and C++, and lots of other languages. It looks like the expressions with a traditional computer file system.

Q3. Where XPath is used?

XPath stands for is used to find the location of any element on a webpage or to navigate through elements and attributes in an XML document.

Q4. Enlist types of nodes that can be output of the execution of the X Path expression?

There are seven types of nodes specified in the Xpath that can be the output of the execution of the XPath expression. These are as follows:

- Root
- Element
- Text
- Attribute
- Comment
- Processing Instruction
- Namespace

Q5. What are the different XPath Axes?

An XPath Axes defines the node-set relative to the current (context) node. It is used to locate the node that is relative to the node on that tree.

Different XPath Axes are listed below:

S. N.	Axis name	Description
1	ancestor	This contains all the elements like grandparents, parents' ancestors of the contextnode. In simple terms, this axis contains the root of the node.
2	ancestor-or-self	This refers to all the ancestor's nodes and the root node itself (context node).
3	child	It refers to the child of the current node in the document during the traverse.
4	attribute	Refers to attributes of the current node in the specified document.
5	descendant	This refers to the descendants of the context node in the XML document. Namespaces or attributes are not included here.
6	descendant-or-self	This refers to the descendants of the context node in the XML document and the context node itself.
7	following	This contains all the nodes after the context node in a specific order but excluding the context node's descendants.
8	following-sibling	It contains the next subsequent nodes siblings followed by the root node.
9	self	Specifies their present node in the tree.
10	parent	It contains only one parent of the current node.
11	namespace	It refers to the namespace node of the root node with xmlns. And the axis is empty only when the context node is an element.
12	preceding	It contains all the nodes that come before the current tags(node).
13	preceding-sibling	The node traversed by the current context node to a previous sibling tag.

Q6. What is an atomic value in XPath?

An **atomic value** is a value in or an instance in the value space of an atomic type defined by XML Schema. Atomic values are consists of strings, integers, decimals, dates, etc. and these values are known as atomic because they cannot be subdivided.

Q7. What is a node in XPath?

Xpath Node is defined as a point where the path address initiates, as it follows a concept of nodes. Basically, it is an individual element of the Xpath hierarchical structure which is termed as a node and enables an XSL processing.

Q8. List major features of XPath?

The features of XPath are :

- XPath defines structure
- XPath provides path expression
- XPath is a core component of
- XSLT XPath is a standard function.

Q9. What is an attribute in xpath?

In Xpath, an **attribute** can be used to compare using operators.

Q10. Explain xpath operator?

XPath uses **operators** on nodes such that it returns either a node-set, a string, a Boolean, or a number. Some of the examples are addition, subtraction, Multiplication, etc.

Q11. How do you give multiple XPath?

Using XPath-Multiple, we can write the Java code along with the dynamic XPath location as: `findElement(By.xpath("//*[@id='lst-ib'][@class='gsfi lst-d-f']"))`;

Q12. How to compare two values in XPath?

You can compare **two values in Xpath** with the help of the following steps:

- Create the path to the first node set that you want to compare.
- Then, type = (equal to), != (not equal to), > (greater than), >= (greater than or equal to), < (less than), or <= (less than or equal to), depending on how you want to compare the two values.
- Finally, type a value or a path to the node-set that you want to compare with the first node set identified in Step 1.

Q13. Explain xpath predicate?

Predicate refers to the XPath expression written in square brackets. It restricts the selected nodes in a node-set for some conditions.

Q14. What is preceding-sibling in XPath?

The preceding-sibling axis indicates all the nodes that have the same parent as the context node such that they appear before the context node in the source document.

Q15. Which XPath function helps to remove unnecessary Whitespaces in a string?

The normalize-space function strips white-space from a string to replace sequences of whitespace characters with a single space and return the resulting string.

Please Visit OnlineInterviewquestions.com to download more pdfs