Linguagens e Tecnologias Web

Faculdade de Engenharia da Universidade do Porto 1 de Fevereiro de 2016

Duração: 2h / Com Consulta

Nome:	
Número:	

1. Considere o seguinte código HTML:

E o seguinte código CSS:

 $1\frac{1}{2}$ val.

(a) Indique a especificidade de cada uma das regras (e.g. 0,2,2,1):

R1	R2	R3	R4	R5	R6
(0,0,1,2)	(0,1,2,0)	(0,1,0,3)	(0,1,1,0)	(0,0,1,3)	(0,0,0,1)

1 val.

(b) Considerando apenas as regras de R1 a R3, indique a cor de cada um dos textos:

John Doe	Website	111-222-333	Saint Doe Street, 123
blue	default color for a	inherit	green

1 val.

(c) Considerando todas as regras, indique a cor de cada um dos textos:

	John Doe	Website	111-222-333	Saint Doe Street, 123
ĺ	blue	cvan	inherit	magenta

2. Considere a seguinte string:

How many yaks could a yak pack pack if a yak pack could pack yaks

Para cada uma das expressões regulares apresentadas de seguida, sublinhe qual o primeiro match:

 $\frac{1}{2}$ val.

(a) /pack.*pack/
How many yaks could a yak pack pack if a yak pack could pack yaks

 $\frac{1}{2}$ val.

(b) /[pack]{2}/
How many yaks could a yak pack pack if a yak pack could pack yaks

 $\frac{1}{2}$ val.

(c) /(yak|pack).*\1/
How many yaks could a yak pack pack if a yak pack could pack yaks

 $\frac{1}{2}$ val.

(d) /[^aeiou]{3}/ How many yaks could a yak pack pack if a yak pack could pack yaks

 $\frac{1}{2}$ val.

(e) /(?<!ya)k/
How many yaks could a yak pack pack if a yak pack could pack yaks

 $\frac{1}{2}$ val.

(f) /(\w{3,}?).*?\1/
How many yaks could a yak pack pack if a yak pack could pack yaks

3. Considere o seguinte excerto HTML que representa um teclado virtual que pretende impedir ataques usando keyboard loggers:

```
<form id="pin" method="post">
1
     <input type="text" name="username">
2
     <input type="text" name="pin">
3
     <input type="submit" value="Verify">
4
   </form>
5
   <div id="keypad">
     <a href="#">1</a> <a href="#">2</a>
                                            <a href="#">3</a><br>
7
     <a href="#">4</a> <a href="#">5</a>
                                            <a href="#">6</a><br>
8
     <a href="#">7</a> <a href="#">8</a>
                                            <a href="#">9</a><br>
9
   </div>
```

Considere que pode haver outros elementos a, input e submit no documento. Escreva o código jQuery necessário para que:

1 val.

(a) Quando o utilizador *clique* num dos números do teclado virtual, o valor desse número seja acrescentado ao valor do *input* com o nome *pin*.

 $2\frac{1}{2}$ val.

4. Crie um documento XML que seja bem formado e válido segundo o seguinte XSD:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
   <xs:schema xmlns:xs="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema">
     <xs:complexType name="elementType">
3
       <xs:sequence>
         <xs:element name="title" type="xs:string"/>
5
6
        </xs:sequence>
        <xs:attribute name="num" type="xs:integer"/>
7
8
     </r></re></re>
9
     <xs:complexType name="groupType">
10
       <xs:sequence>
        <xs:element name="element" type="xs:integer" max0ccurs="unbounded" min0ccurs="2"/>
11
12
        </r></re></re>
13
     </r></re></re>
     <xs:complexType name="descriptionType">
14
15
       <xs:sequence>
16
        <xs:element name="element" type="elementType" max0ccurs="unbounded"/>
        <xs:element name="group" type="groupType" maxOccurs="unbounded" minOccurs="2"/>
17
18
        </xs:sequence>
19
     </xs:complexType>
     <xs:element name="description" type="descriptionType">
20
21
        <xs:key name="elementKey">
         <xs:selector xpath="element"/>
22
23
          <xs:field xpath="@num" />
24
        </r></r></r>
        <xs:keyref name="elementRef" refer="elementKey">
25
26
          <xs:selector xpath="group/element"/>
          <xs:field xpath="."/>
27
28
        </xs:keyref>
     </r>
29
30 </xs:schema>
```

