Web Languages and Technologies

Faculdade de Engenharia da Universidade do Porto 19th January 2016

Duration: 2h / With Consultation

Name:			

1. Consider the following HTML code:

Number: __

```
<div class="post" id="first">
1
     <div class="header">
2
         <h1>Title</h1>
3
4
     </div>
     First paragraph
5
     Second paragraph
     <div class="footer">
         This is a footer
9
     </div>
10
   </div>
```

And the following CSS code:

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

(a) Calculate the specificity of each one of the rules:

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

1 val.

(b) Taking into consideration only the rules **R1 to R3**, indicate the color of each one of the texts in the page:

Title 1st Par		2nd Par	Footer	
magenta	inherit	inherit	red	

1 val.

(c) Taking into consideration all the rules, indicate the color of each one of the texts in the page:

Title	1st Par	2nd Par	Footer
green	cyan	yellow	red

2. Consider the following *string*: When you write copy you have the right to copyright the copy you write For each one of the regular expressions shown below, underline the first match:

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

(a) /copy.*right/
When you write copy you have the right to copyright the copy you write

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

(b) /[write]/
When you write copy you have the right to copyright the copy you write

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

(c) /(\w{4}).*\1/
When you write copy you have the right to copyright the copy you write

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

(d) /write\$/
When you write copy you have the right to copyright the copy you write

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

(e) /(ri|py)(?!t)/
When you write copy you have the right to copyright the copy you write

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

(f) /(\w{3,}?).*?\1/
When you write copy you have the right to copyright the copy you write

3. Consider the following HTML code excerpt:

```
1 | <form id="register" action="register.php" method="post">
2 | <input name="username" type="text">
3 | <input name="password" type="password">
4 | <input type="submit" value="Register">
5 | </form>
```

Also consider that the complete page can have other input and submit elements. Write the jQuery code needed so that:

1 val.

(a) When the *password input* loses focus, it is verified if it contains at least 8 characters with at least one of them being a symbol other than a letter, a number or an underscore. If that's not the case, the input's border should become red.

```
let pass = document.getElementsByName('password')[0];
pass.addEventListener('blur', function(){
   if(!(/\W\{1,\}/\test(pass.value) && pass.value.length >= 8))
   pass.style.borderColor = "red";
   else pass.style.borderColor = "initial";
})
```

Name:			

Number: _____

2 val.

(b) When the *submit* button is clicked, the value of the *username input* should be sent, inside a variable named *username*, in an *Ajax POST* request to the address *verifyusername.php*. If the response indicates that the username is not valid, the *border* of the input should become red and the form should not be submitted. Consider that the result, in JSON format, can be either {"valid": "true"} or {"valid": "false"}.

```
let form = document.querySelector('body form#register');
let username = form.children.username;
form.onsubmit = function(e){
    let request = new XMLHttpRequest();
    request.open('POST', 'verifyusername.php', false);
    let reply = false;
    request.onload = function(data){
        reply = JSON.parse(data.target.response).valid == "true";
        if(reply)
            username.style.borderColor = "initial";
        else
            username.style.borderColor = "red";
      };
    request.setRequestHeader('Content-Type', 'application/x-www-form-urlencoded');
    request.send('username=' + username.value);
    return reply;
};
```

(Continues on the other side...)

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

4. Create a well-formed and valid XML document according to the following XSD:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
    <xs:schema xmlns:xs="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema">
      <xs:complexType name="productType">
 4
        <xs:sequence>
 5
         <xs:element name="name" type="xs:string"/>
          <xs:element name="price" type="xs:decimal"/>
 6
7
        </r></re></re>
 8
        <xs:attribute name="id" type="xs:integer"/>
        <xs:attribute name="qty" type="xs:integer"/>
9
      </r></re></re>
10
11
      <xs:complexType name="orderType">
12
        <xs:sequence>
         <xs:element name="product" type="productType" maxOccurs="unbounded" minOccurs="3"/>
        <xs:element name="wrap" type="xs:integer" maxOccurs="unbounded" minOccurs="2"/>
14
15
        </r></re></re>
        <xs:attribute name="number" type="xs:integer"/>
16
17
      </xs:complexType>
      <xs:element name="order" type="orderType">
18
19
        <xs:key name="productKey">
20
          <xs:selector xpath="product"/>
          <xs:field xpath="@id" />
21
22
        </xs:key>
        <xs:keyref name="productRef" refer="productKey">
23
          <xs:selector xpath="wrap"/>
24
25
          <xs:field xpath="."/>
26
        </r></r></re>
27
      </r></re></re>
28 </xs:schema>
```

