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ФАКУЛЬТЕТ ИНФОРМАТИКА И СИСТЕМЫ УПРАВЛЕНИЯ

КАФЕДРА КОМПЬЮТЕРНЫЕ СИСТЕМЫ И СЕТИ (ИУ6)

НАПРАВЛЕНИЕ ПОДГОТОВКИ 09.03.01 Информатика и вычислительная техника

О Т Ч Е Т


по лабораторной работе № 3

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Задание

Написать Javascript-код для вывода дерева элементов страницы, с которой этот код запущен. Отступы для отображения формировать как символ

В процессе выполнения работы реализовать следующие пункты:

1. Сформировать страницу с произвольным кодом разметки, но обеспечить уровень вложенности внутри элемента `<body>` не менее 3.
2. Добавить внутри элемента `<body>` секцию `<div>`, предназначенную для вывода результата обхода дерева элементов страницы.
3. Выбрать способ активации рекурсивной программы обхода дерева элементов, реализовать и подключить эту программу.
4. При проходе по узлам разметки обеспечить отладочный вывод в консоль. Привести в отчете содержимое консоли.
5. Реализовать вывод на странице.

В отчете привести код страницы с программой обхода, отладочный вывод в консоль и примеры обхода дерева элементов страницы.

Код программы

Файл "index.html"

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="en">
  <head>
    <meta charset="utf-8">
    <meta http-equiv="X-UA-Compatible" content="IE=edge">
    <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1.0">
    <title>Lab-3</title>
    <link rel="preconnect" href="https://fonts.googleapis.com">
    <link rel="preconnect" href="https://fonts.gstatic.com" crossorigin>
    <link
href="https://fonts.googleapis.com/css2?family=Inter:wght@400;700&family=JetBrains+Mono:wght@400;700&display=swap"
rel="stylesheet">
    <link href="https://cdn.jsdelivr.net/npm/bootstrap@5.3.1/dist/css/bootstrap.min.css" rel="stylesheet"
integrity="sha384-4bw+ /aepP/YC94hEpVNVgiZdgIC5+VKNBQNGCHeKRN+PtmoHDEUXppvndJzQIu9" crossorigin="anonymous">
    <script defer src="https://cdn.jsdelivr.net/npm/bootstrap@5.3.1/dist/js/bootstrap.bundle.min.js"
integrity="sha384-HwwvtgBNO3bZJJLYd8oVXjrBZt8cqVSpeBNS5n7C8IVInixGAoxmnlMuBnhbgrkm" crossorigin="anonymous"></script>
    <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="style.css">
    <script src="https://cdn.jsdelivr.net/gh/google/code-prettify@master/loader/run_prettify.js"></script>
  </head>
```

```

<body>
  <nav class="navbar navbar-expand-lg bg-light shadow-sm p-3 mb-5" data-bs-theme="light">
    <div class="container-fluid">
      <a class="navbar-brand" href="index.html">lab-3</a>
      <button class="navbar-toggler" type="button" data-bs-toggle="collapse" data-bs-target="#navbarNavDropdown"
aria-controls="navbarNavDropdown" aria-expanded="false" aria-label="Toggle navigation">
        <span class="navbar-toggler-icon"></span>
      </button>
      <div class="collapse navbar-collapse" id="navbarNavDropdown">
        <ul class="navbar-nav">
          <li class="nav-item">
            <a class="nav-link active" aria-current="page" href="../../lab-2/task-2/index.html">Schedule</a>
          </li>
          <li class="nav-item">
            <a class="nav-link" href="../../lab-1/task-1/index.html">Info</a>
          </li>
        </ul>
      </div>
    </div>
  </nav>
  <main class="container">
    <div id="main">
      <h1><code class="prettyprint lang-cpp">std::vector</code></h1>
      <div class="block">
        <h2>Intro</h2>
        <p>
          The elements are stored <strong>contiguously</strong>, which means
          that elements can be accessed <em>not only through iterators</em>,
          but also using <strong>offsets</strong> to regular pointers
          to elements. This means that a pointer to an element of a vector
          <em>may be passed to any function</em> that expects a pointer
          to an element of an array.
        </p>
        <p>
          The storage of the vector is handled <strong>automatically</strong>,
          being expanded as needed. Vectors usually occupy more space than static
          arrays, because more memory is allocated to handle future growth. This
          way a vector <em>does not need to reallocate each time an element is
          inserted</em>, but only when the additional memory is exhausted. The
          total amount of allocated memory can be queried using
          <a href="https://en.cppreference.com/w/cpp/container/vector/capacity">
            <code>capacity()</code>
          </a>
          function. Extra memory <em>can be returned</em> to the system via a call to
          <a href="https://en.cppreference.com/w/cpp/container/vector/shrink_to_fit">
            <code>shrink_to_fit()</code>
          </a>
          .
        </p>
        <p>
          Reallocations are usually costly operations in terms of performance.
          The
          <a href="https://en.cppreference.com/w/cpp/container/vector/reserve">
            <code>reserve()</code>

```

function can be used to eliminate reallocations if the number of elements is known beforehand.

The **complexity** (efficiency) of common operations on vectors is as follows:

- Random access - *constant*

$$O(1)$$
- Insertion or removal of elements at the end - *amortized constant*

$$O(1)$$
- Insertion or removal of elements - *linear* in the distance to the end of the vector
$$O(n)$$

Example

```

#include <iostream>
#include <vector>

int main() {
    // Create a vector containing integers
    std::vector<int> v = {8, 4, 5, 9};

    // Add two more integers to vector
    v.push_back(6);
    v.push_back(9);

    // Overwrite element at position 2

```

[illegible]

Файл “style.css”

```
body {
    background-color: #f2f1f6;
    color: #010100;
    font-size: 14px;
    font-family: 'Inter', sans-serif;
}

.navbar {
    -webkit-box-shadow: 0 8px 6px -6px #999;
    -moz-box-shadow: 0 8px 6px -6px #999;
    box-shadow: 0 8px 6px -6px #999;

    margin-bottom: 50px;
}

div#main {
    width: 50%;
    margin: auto;
}

div.block {
```

```

    margin-bottom: 40px;
    padding: 5px 40px 20px 40px;
    background-color: #ffffff;
    border-radius: 15px;
    text-align: justify;
    line-height: 1.5;
    font-size: 17px;

    -webkit-box-shadow: 3px 1px 14px 1px rgba(34, 60, 80, 0.1);
    -moz-box-shadow: 3px 1px 14px 1px rgba(34, 60, 80, 0.1);
    box-shadow: 3px 1px 14px 1px rgba(34, 60, 80, 0.1);
}

h1, h2, h3, h4, h5, h6 {
    font-weight: bold;
}

h2 {
    margin-top: 20px;
}

a {
    text-decoration: none;
}

code {
    font-family: 'JetBrains Mono', monospace;
    line-height: 0.5;
}

math {
    font-family: serif;
    font-style: italic;
    letter-spacing: 0px;
}

```

Файл “dom_tree.js”

```

const TAB_SIZE = 2;

function DOMTree(node = document.body, depth = 0) {
    if (node.tagName !== undefined) {
        console.log(" ".repeat(TAB_SIZE * depth) + node.tagName)

        p = document.createElement("p");
        p.innerHTML = "&nbsp;".repeat(TAB_SIZE * depth) + node.tagName;
        DOMTreeContainer.appendChild(p);

        node.childNodes.forEach((child) => DOMTree(child, depth + 1));
    }
};

```

```
var DOMTreeBtn = document.getElementById("dom-tree-btn");
var DOMTreeContainer = document.getElementById("dom-tree-container");

DOMTreeBtn.addEventListener("click", () => {
    DOMTree();
});
```

Робота сайта

lab-3 Schedule Info

std::vector

Intro

The elements are stored **contiguously**, which means that elements can be accessed *not only through iterators*, but also using **offsets** to regular pointers to elements. This means that a pointer to an element of a vector *may be passed to any function* that expects a pointer to an element of an array.

The storage of the vector is handled **automatically**, being expanded as needed. Vectors usually occupy more space than static arrays, because more memory is allocated to handle future growth. This way a vector *does not need to reallocate each time an element is inserted*, but only when the additional memory is exhausted. The total amount of allocated memory can be queried using `capacity()` function. Extra memory *can be returned* to the system via a call to `shrink_to_fit()`.

Reallocations are usually costly operations in terms of performance. The `reserve()` function can be used to eliminate reallocations if the number of elements is known beforehand.

The **complexity** (efficiency) of common operations on vectors is as follows:

- Random access - *constant $O(1)$*
- Insertion or removal of elements at the end - *amortized constant $O(1)$*
- Insertion or removal of elements - *linear in the distance to the end of the vector $O(n)$*

Example

```
#include <iostream>
#include <vector>

int main() {
    // Create a vector containing integers
    std::vector<int> v = {8, 4, 5, 9};

    // Add two more integers to vector
    v.push_back(6);
    v.push_back(9);

    // Overwrite element at position 2
    v[2] = -1;

    // Print out the vector
    for (int n : v)
        std::cout << n << ' ';
    std::cout << std::endl;
}
```

DOM Tree

Generate Tree

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Рисунок 1

std::vector

Intro

The elements are stored **contiguously**, which means that elements can be accessed *not only through iterators*, but also using **offsets** to regular pointers to elements. This means that a pointer to an element of a vector *may be passed to any function* that expects a pointer to an element of an array.

The storage of the vector is handled **automatically**, being expanded as needed. Vectors usually occupy more space than static arrays, because more memory is allocated to handle future growth. This way a vector *does not need to reallocate each time an element is inserted*, but only when the additional memory is exhausted. The total amount of allocated memory can be queried using `capacity()` function. Extra memory *can be returned* to the system via a call to `shrink_to_fit()`.

Reallocations are usually costly operations in terms of performance. The `reserve()` function can be used to eliminate reallocations if the number of elements is known beforehand.

The **complexity** (efficiency) of common operations on vectors is as follows:

- Random access - *constant* $O(1)$
- Insertion or removal of elements at the end - *amortized constant* $O(1)$
- Insertion or removal of elements - *linear in the distance to the end of the vector* $O(n)$

Example

```
#include <iostream>
#include <vector>

int main() {
    // Create a vector containing integers
    std::vector<int> v = {8, 4, 5, 9};

    // Add two more integers to vector
    v.push_back(6);
    v.push_back(9);

    // Overwrite element at position 2
    v[2] = -1;

    // Print out the vector
    for (int n : v)
        std::cout << n << ' ';
    std::cout << std::endl;
}
```

DOM Tree

Generate Tree

BODY

NAV

DIV

A

BUTTON

SPAN

DIV

UL

LI

A

LI

A

MAIN

DIV

H1

CODE

SPAN

SPAN

Рисунок 2

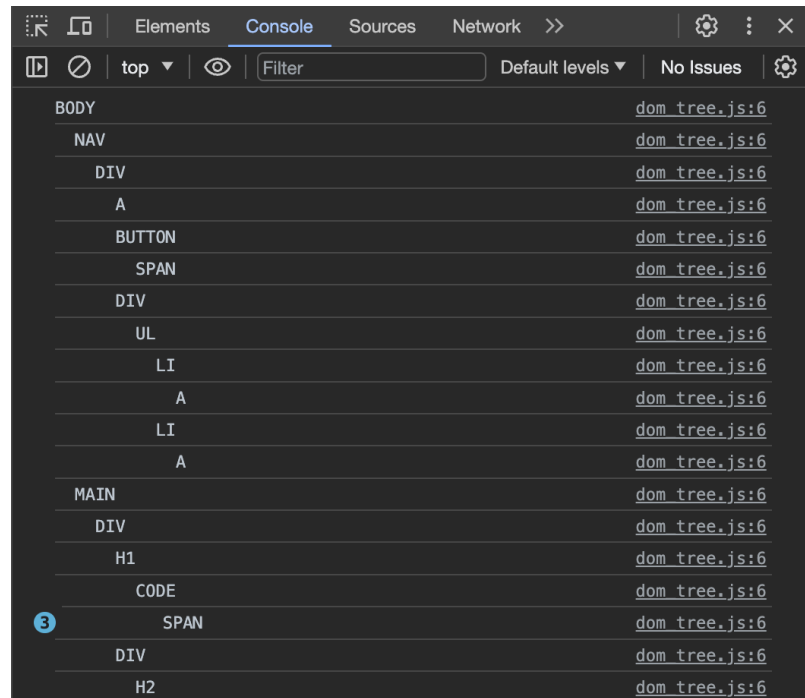


Рисунок 3

Проверка валидатором

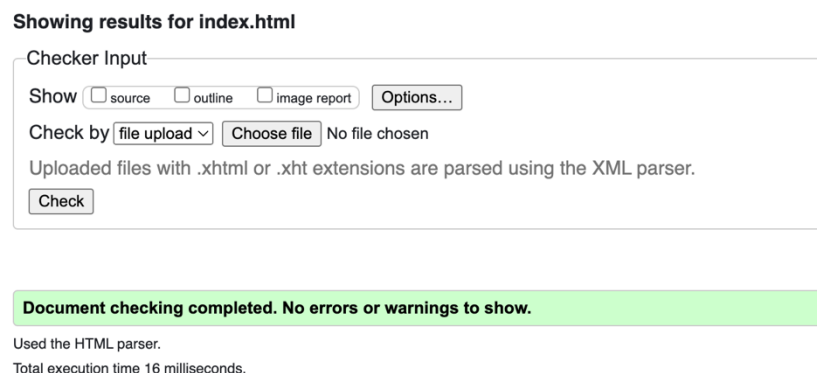


Рисунок 4

Вывод

Изучены основы языка программирования javascript, а также технология DOM для взаимодействия с элементами страницы; реализована страница, где были использованы вышесказанные технологии; выполнена проверка валидатором веб-страницы.