在網頁中產生某個目錄的檔案列表

# 大綱

# Demo

## 微軟jScript

<!DOCTYPE html **PUBLIC** "-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.01//EN" "http://www.w3.org/TR/html4/strict.dtd"**>**

**<html>**

 **<head>**

 **<meta** http**-**equiv**=**"content-type" content**=**"text/html; charset=ISO-8859-1"**>**

 **<title>**Show Local Folder File List**</title>**

 **</head>**

 **<body>**

 **<div>**

 **<script** type**=**"text/JScript"**>**

 // note this is JScript, not javascript.

 // Thus the 'type="text/JScript"' in the script tags

 **function** ShowFolderFileList(folderspec){

 **var** fso, f, fc, s;

 fso **=** **new** ActiveXObject("Scripting.FileSystemObject");

 f **=** fso.GetFolder(folderspec);

 fc **=** **new** Enumerator(f.files);

 s **=** "";

 **for** (; !fc.atEnd(); fc.moveNext()) {

 s **+=** fc.item();

 s **+=** "<br>";

 }

 **return** s;

 }

 // note folder/file paths should use the local windows

 // style backslash and be escaped '\\' :

 **var** fileList **=** ShowFolderFileList('C:\\temp');

 document.write(fileList);

 **</script>**

 **</div>**

 **</body>**

**</html>**

比較重要的幾行

 fso **=** **new** ActiveXObject("Scripting.FileSystemObject");

 f **=** fso.GetFolder(folderspec);

在Chrome中，要安裝ie tab。

Listing a user directory with javascript in a Chrome extension

<[原文](http://jorgecardoso.eu/static/blog/2012-08-30-Listing-a-user-directory-with-javascript-in-a-Chrome-extension.html)>

可以利用html5 api 要求檔案，並讀取內容，例如( [Read local file with XmlHttpRequest - JavaScript - Snipplr Social Snippet Repository](http://snipplr.com/view/4021) )，節錄如下：

/\* Read a file using xmlhttprequest

If the HTML file with your javascript app has been saved to disk,

this is an easy way to read in a data file. Writing out is

more complicated and requires either an ActiveX object (IE)

or XPCOM (Mozilla).

fname - relative path to the file

callback - function to call with file text

\*/

function readFileHttp(fname, callback) {

 xmlhttp = getXmlHttp();

 xmlhttp.onreadystatechange = function() {

 if (xmlhttp.readyState==4) {

 callback(xmlhttp.responseText);

 }

 }

 xmlhttp.open("GET", fname, true);

 xmlhttp.send(null);

}

/\*

Return a cross-browser xmlhttp request object

\*/

function getXmlHttp() {

 if (window.XMLHttpRequest) {

 xmlhttp=new XMLHttpRequest();

 } else if (window.ActiveXObject) {

 xmlhttp=new ActiveXObject("Microsoft.XMLHTTP");

 }

 if (xmlhttp == null) {

 alert("Your browser does not support XMLHTTP.");

 }

 return xmlhttp;

}

但是上面的程式只能用來讀取檔案內容，而我們要的是列出某個子目錄下的檔案。這裡利用了chrome extension:

 打開新的Tab

 把我們要列表的網頁如下打入： file://[user directory to list].

出現的結果如下：



在上面這個tab 注入JavaScript ，能夠

* Parses the DOM of the tab’s document, looking for the files listed
* Sends a message with a file list!
* Remove the tab

##### Code

// Directorylister.js:

function DirectoryList ( path ) {

 this.path = path;

 this.fileList = [];

}

DirectoryList.prototype.getFileList = function( fileListener ) {

 var $this = this;

 chrome.extension.onMessage.addListener(

 function(request, sender, sendResponse) {

 chrome.extension.onMessage.removeListener(arguments.callee);

 chrome.tabs.remove($this.tabid);

 $this.[fileList](#refAnker_501612) = request;

 fileListener(request);

 });

 chrome.tabs.onUpdated.addListener(function onTabUpdated(tabId, changeInfo, \_tab) {

 if ( \_tab.id.toString() === $this.tabid.toString() ) {

 chrome.tabs.executeScript(\_tab.id, {file: "[directorylister-tab.js](#refAnker_607000)"});

 chrome.tabs.onUpdated.removeListener(arguments.callee);

 }

 });

 chrome.tabs.create({}, function(\_tab) {

 $this.tabid = \_tab.id;

 console.log("Creating listing tab (" + $this.tabid + ") for: " + $this.path);

 chrome.tabs.update(\_tab.id, {url:"file://"+$this.path, selected:false});

 });

};

// directorylister-tab.js

console.log("Directory Lister tab script loaded");

var links = document.getElementsByClassName("icon file");

var files = [];

for (var i = 0; i < links.length; i++) {

 filename = links[i].href.substring(links[i].href.lastIndexOf("/")+1, links[i].href.length);

 if ( !(filename.indexOf(".") == 0) ) { // skip system files

 files.push(links[i].href);

 }

}

chrome.extension.sendMessage(files); //<1>

<註>

1 sendMessage(files) 到哪裡？ 到[這裡](#refAnker_915152)。

</註>

|  |
| --- |
| argument.callee範例function factorial(n){ if (n <= 0) return 1; else return n \* arguments.callee(n - 1)}document.write(factorial(4));解釋1if you are inside the actual function, you can use arguments.callee as a reference to the function. as in:button.addEventListener('click', function( ) { ///this will execute only once alert('only once!'); this.removeEventListener('click', arguments.callee);});上面的[arguments.callee](#refAnker_809608) 就是這個匿名函數，為什麼，因為我們在[匿名函數](#refAnker_344814)裡面（雖然是[空參數](#refAnker_921591)）解釋2：如果不是匿名函數var t = {};var handler = function(e) { t.scroll = function(x, y) { window.scrollBy(x, y); }; t.scrollTo = function(x, y) { window.scrollTo(x, y); };};window.document.addEventListener("keydown", handler) |