创建一个简单的全屏地图

当你在地图应用程序中工作时,首要任务是创建地图本身。该地图在您的应用程序中扮演着核心角色, 这是您添加和可视化数据的地方。

本食谱将指导您完成创建我们的第一个非常简单的Web地图应用程序的过程。

做好准备

使用OpenLayers进行编程主要归结为编写HTML, CSS, 当然还有JavaScript。我们只需要一个文本编辑器即可开始编写我们的食谱。文本编辑器种类繁多, 因此请随便选择!

我们的HTML文件将包含一些OpenLayers库资产。尽管您会看到引用这些资产的示例,但在本书中我们不会为您显示这些大文件的文件内容。为了跟进,请先下载最新的OpenLayers源代码 (http://openlayers.org/download/ (http://openlayers.org/download/))。

您可以在中找到此示例的源代码 ch01/ch01-full-screen-map/ 。

怎么做...

1 让我们首先创建一个具有以下内容的新HTML文件:

你会请注意,链接到此处的OpenLayers文件是 ol.css 和 ol.js 。我们自己的自定义文件 是 style.css 和 script.js 。

OpenLayers CSS (o1.css) 包含CSS3动画和HTML元素的样式,例如地图控件 (即地图缩放按钮) 等等。

使用最佳做法,OpenLayers JavaScript(o1.js)和我们自己的自定义JavaScript文件已包括在结束 </body> 标记之前,以避免阻塞页面呈现。这样做的另一个积极结果是,可以确保在执行JavaScript之前已加载DOM。

2 接下来,创建 style.css 具有以下内容的样式表 ():

```
.map {
  position: absolute;
  top: 0;
  bottom: 0;
  left: 0;
  right: 0;
}
```

这组CSS规则组合导致扩展 div , 从而完全填充了页面的可用空间。使用 .map 类选择器意味着这将针对我们 <div> 之前创建的元素:

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<div id="js-map" class="map"></div>



小费

下载示例代码

您可以在http://www.packtpub.com)从帐户中下载所有Packt Publishing图书的示例代码文件。如果您在其他地方购买了此书,则可以访问http://www.packtpub.com/support (http://www.packtpub.com/support (http://www.packtpub.com/support (http://www.packtpub.com/support (http://www.packtpub.com/support

您可以按照以下步骤下载代码文件:

- 使用您的电子邮件地址和密码登录或注册到我们的网站。
- ▶ 将鼠标指针悬停在顶部的"支持"选项卡上。
- 单击代码下载和勘误。
- ◆ 在搜索框中输入书籍的名称。
- ♪ 选择您要下载其代码文件的书。

- ▶ 从购买本书的下拉菜单中选择。
- 单击代码下载。

下载文件后,请确保使用以下最新版本解压缩或解压缩文件夹:

- Windows的WinRAR / 7-Zip
- ◆ 适用于Mac的Zipeg / iZip / UnRarX
- 适用于Linux的7-Zip / PeaZip
- 3 最后,创建我们的自定义JavaScript文件 (script.js) ,并将以下内容放入其中:

```
var map = new ol.Map({
    view: new ol.View({
        center: [-15000, 6700000],
        zoom: 5
    }),
    layers: [
        new ol.layer.Tile({
            source: new ol.source.OSM()
        })
    ],
    target: 'js-map'
});
```

在浏览器中打开文件并见证结果。您将看到一张地图,该地图在页面的左上角填充了一些控件,在地图的右下角填充了地图属性,这类似于以下屏幕快照中显示的内容:



怎么运行的...

很高兴意识到使用OpenLayers创建地图可以用最少的代码快速实现。但是,我们并不是为了敬畏而阅读本书,而是希望了解JavaScript是如何做到这一点的。

Initially, it's worth examining the HTML because OpenLayers has been busy making amendments. You'll need to open up your browser development tools. This is normally as easy as right-clicking anywhere on the page and selecting **Inspect Element** from the context menu. Scroll down to our <div> element that we originally created. It should look similar to the following screenshot:

You'll notice that OpenLayers has modified the content of our previously empty <div> , and inserted a <div class="ol-viewport"> child element, which expands to the total dimensions of the parent element, which we set to fill the screen. You control the size of the map completely through CSS.



OpenLayers prefixes its CSS hooks with ol- .

Within this generated <div> lies a <canvas> element that makes up the map that you see before you. The HTML5 canvas technology is more performant than assembled image DOM elements, which was the default structure in OpenLayers 2.

For the curious, venture further into the other <div> elements, and you'll quickly stumble into the HTML for the map controls. Unlike OpenLayers 2 that used images for map controls, OpenLayers 3 uses only CSS. This means that customizing the map controls is much easier than before.

Let's pull ourselves out of the HTML for a moment and relocate our attention to the JavaScript that got this all working. We'll go through the code piece by piece:

```
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var map = new ol.Map({
    // ...
});
```

The ol.Map constructor is our entry point to create a map. On instantiation, part of what happens involves the creation of the HTML elements that we looked over earlier. At a minimum, the constructor requires a view, one or more layers, and a target as it's arguments:

```
View: new ol.View({
    center: [-15000, 6700000],
    zoom: 5
}),
```

To help us understand the separate steps required to create a map, let's imagine the following analogy. Let's suppose that the map is a vast and scenic world that you're only able to view through binoculars and ol.View is the binoculars. You can tilt your head and spin around (view rotation), move your line of sight to point to somewhere else (changing your view center) and adjust focus for varying objects at a distance (zoom/resolution).

With this analogy in mind, we use our binoculars (the view) to set the starting position. The center **xy** coordinates are passed in via an array (we'll explore coordinates and projections in more detail as this book progresses). We also provide a zoom level. We have selectively created a subset viewport of the



```
layers: [
  new ol.layer.Tile({
     source: new ol.source.OSM()
  })
],
```

The layers property of ol.Map expects an array, as you can include multiple layers per map.

The ol.layer.Tile constructor is a subclass of ol.layer.Layer, but it is specifically designed for prerendered tiled images that are structured in grids and organized by zoom levels for specific resolutions.

平铺图层的源是从 ol.source.OSM 构造函数派生的,这使我们能够轻松使用OpenStreetMap平铺服务。该构造函数是的子类 ol.source.XYZ ,它是OSM使用的格式。

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target: 'js-map'

最后,的 target 属性 ol.Map 可以是字符串(必须表示HTML元素的ID),也可以传入DOM元素。我们的字符串, 'js-map' 与我们的HTML元素匹配:

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<div id="js-map" class="map"></div>

或者,我们可以传递DOM元素:

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target: document.getElementById('js-map')

既然我们已经涵盖了此难题的所有部分,我们希望您能够对实际发生的事情有更好的了解。这些基本知识将帮助您在我们不断前进的过程中打下坚实的基础。

还有更多...

在第一个示例中,我们用尽了尽可能多的网页,但是我们都知道这并不是全屏的定义!为了使全屏真正正常运行,OpenLayers可以利用HTML5全屏API。

您可以在中找到此示例的源代码 ch01/ch01-html5-full-screen-map/ 。

保持HTML和CSS与先前版本完全相同,但是修改JavaScript,使其与以下内容匹配:

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```
var map = new ol.Map({
    view: new ol.View({
        center: [-15000, 6700000],
        zoom: 5
    }),
    layers: [
        new ol.layer.Tile({
            source: new ol.source.OSM()
        })
    ],
    controls: ol.control.defaults().extend([
            new ol.control.FullScreen()
    ]),
    target: 'js-map'
});
```

你们中间的警惕已经注意到,无论我们没有将任何控件传递到地图的先前版本中,还是包含缩放和归因控件。这是因为OpenLayers如果未指定默认控件,则会添加一些默认控件。

```
controls: ol.control.defaults().extend([
   new ol.control.FullScreen()
]),
```

我们决定扩展OpenLayers通常提供的默认控件,并附加全屏控件。扩展实用程序方法来自Google Closure库,该库扩展了一个对象,并放置了另一个对象。

在浏览器中打开文件,您将在地图的右上角看到新的全屏控件。点击按钮进入全屏模式!



如果我们只想启用全屏控制,我们可以使用以下代码:

```
controls: [
    new ol.control.FullScreen()
],
```

尽管我们只传递一个控件,但OpenLayers希望有一个集合,因此它包装在数组中。

在学习了如何使用一些自定义控件从头开始创建新地图之后,我们完成了本主题。现在该继续下一个主题!

《 上一节 (/book/web_development/9781785287756/1/ch01lvl1sec09/introduction)

