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;

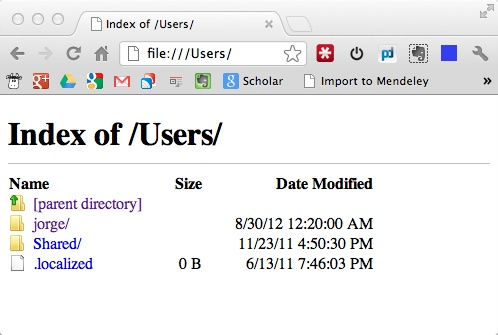
}

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1  if 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) |