

IN4MATX 285:

Interactive Technology Studio

**Programming: Browser
Extensions**

Today's goals

By the end of today, you should be able to...

- Articulate the capabilities and limits of browser extensions
- Describe and implement the structure of a Chrome extension
- Create a simple Chrome extension that modifies the DOM

What does a browser extension do?

What does a browser extension do?

- Edits how a website is rendered in a browser
- Adds functionality beyond what the website developer envisioned

One example: Boomerang

Boomerang

- Very early (~2013) browser extension on top of Gmail
- Filled in usability gaps in Gmail
 - Enabled schedule-sending emails, recurring emails, snoozing, etc.
- Google has since added many of these features
 - Schedule-send in 2019



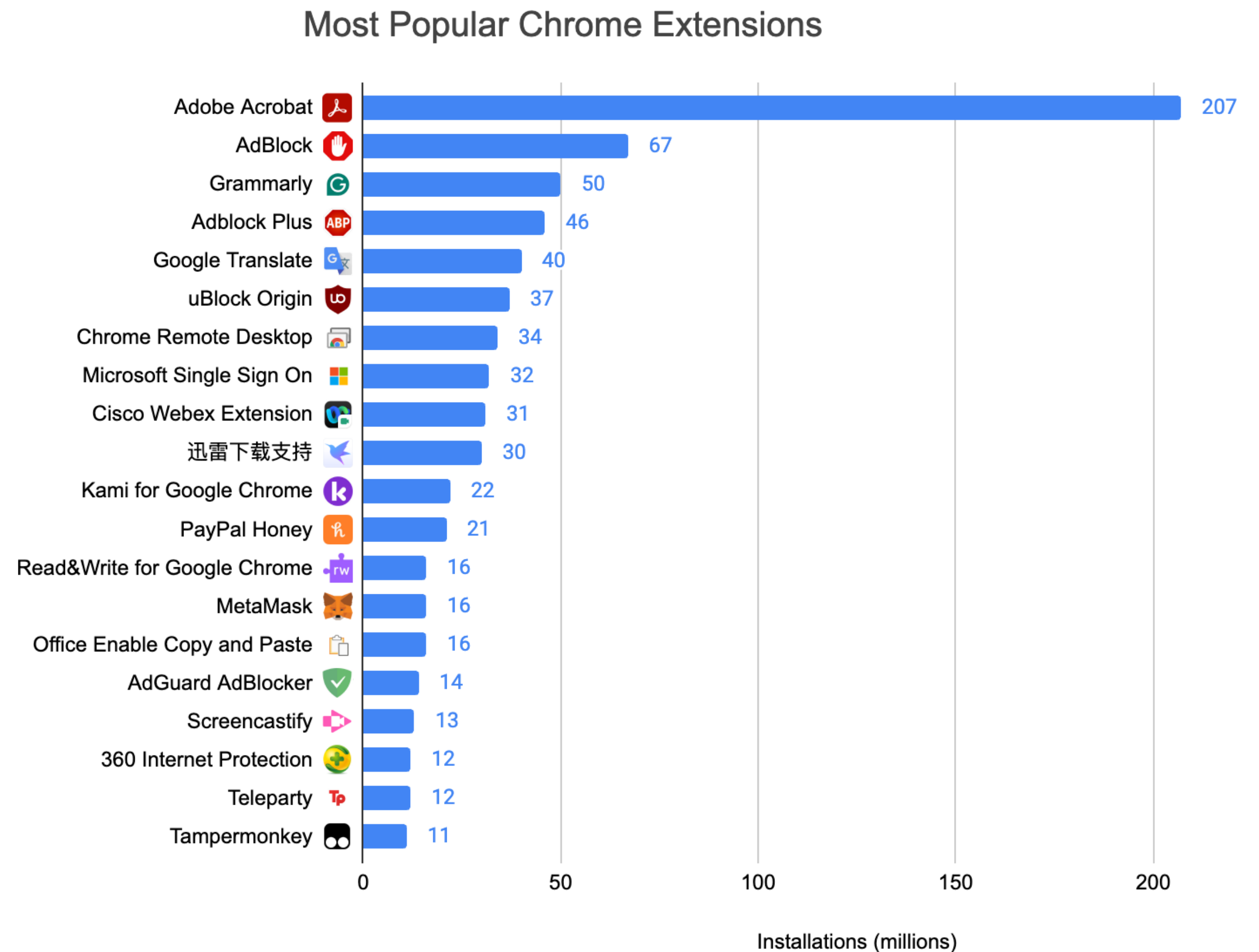
Browser extensions: why bother?

Browser extensions: why bother?

- Improve on existing web interfaces
 - Usability
 - Accessibility
- Add entirely new features
 - Rendering PDFs
 - Ad blocking
 - Translation

Browser extensions: why bother?

- Broad categories
 - Ad blocking
 - PDF rendering
 - Collaboration and screen sharing



Browser extensions: weaknesses

- Extensions can only edit what is being shown on the *client*
- But, extensions typically have a lot of access to what you're doing in your *client*, and can send that information to *servers*
 - Browsing history
 - User input
- Therefore, it's important to have trust in the extensions you install

Making a browser extension

Making a browser extension

- As we've discussed, browsers implement JavaScript slightly differently
 - A “WebExtensions” standard exists, but isn't uniformly followed
- Browser extensions therefore vary as well
 - Chrome, Firefox, and Safari extensions are all slightly different
- We'll focus on Chrome

<https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Mozilla/Add-ons/WebExtensions>

Browser extensions

Extensions, or add-ons, can modify and enhance the capability of a browser. Extensions for Firefox are built using the WebExtensions API cross-browser technology.

The technology for extensions in Firefox is, to a large extent, compatible with the [extension API](#) supported by Chromium-based browsers (such as Google Chrome, Microsoft Edge, Opera, Vivaldi). In most cases, extensions written for Chromium-based browsers run in Firefox with [just a few changes](#).

Making a Chrome extension

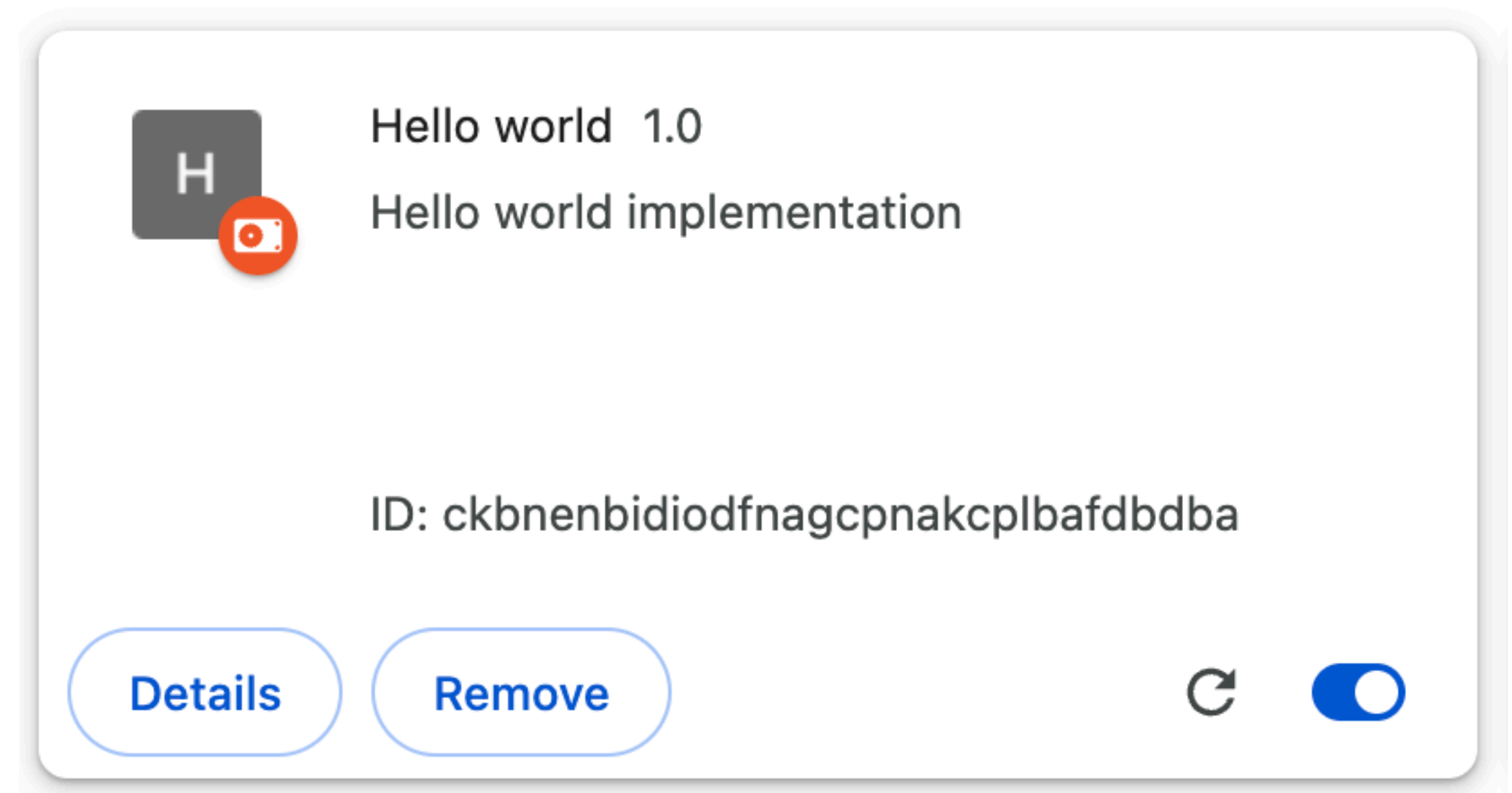
manifest.json

- All extensions have a `manifest.json` file which provides details on structure and permissions of the extension
- json: Javascript object
- Manifest often points to other files (javascript, CSS, images) which the script uses


manifest.json

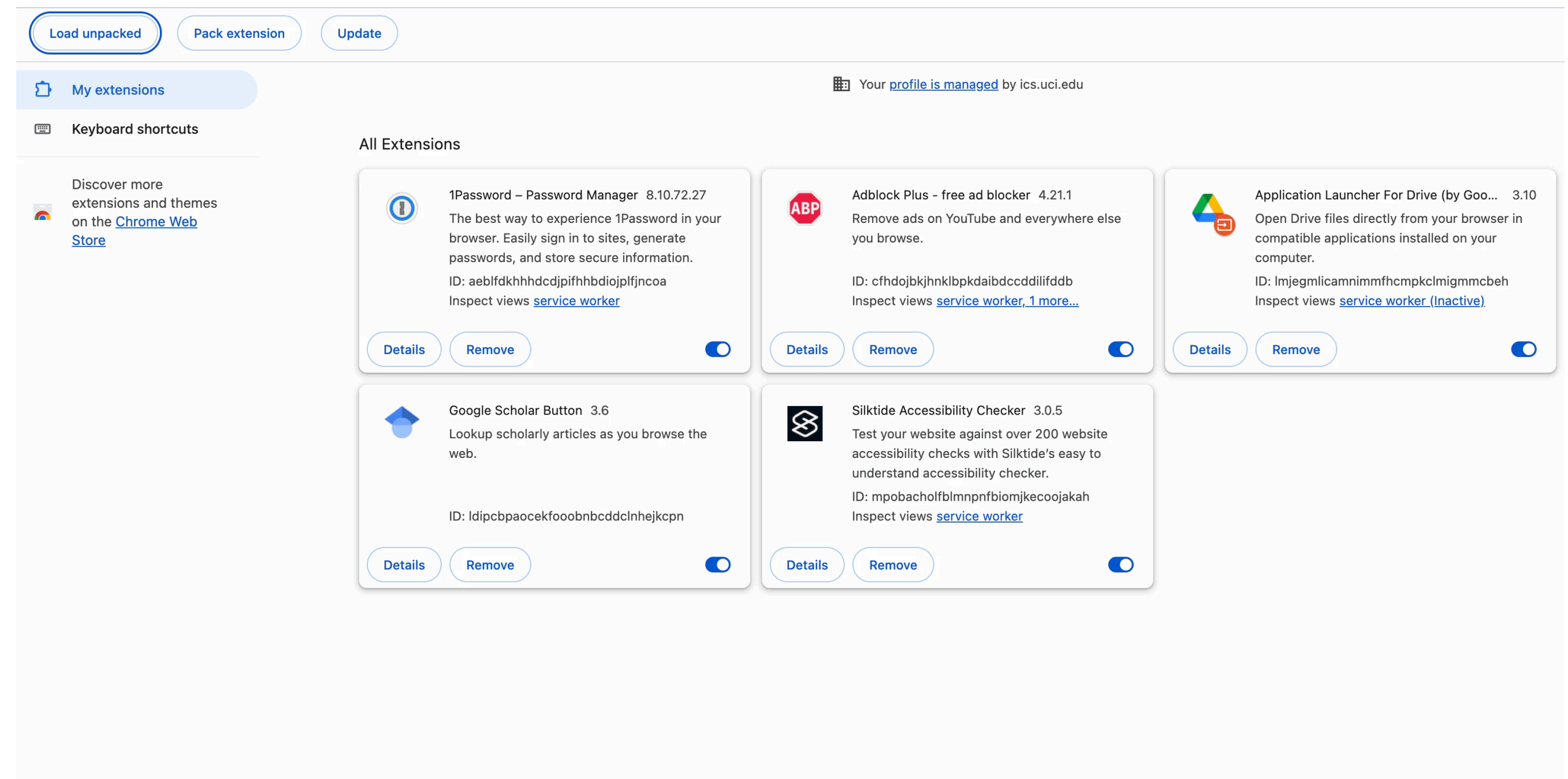
- Name, description, version, manifest version
- Manifest 3 is the latest, better privacy protections

```
{  
  "name": "Hello world",  
  "description": "Hello  
world implementation",  
  "version": "1.0",  
  "manifest_version": 3  
}
```



Installing an extension

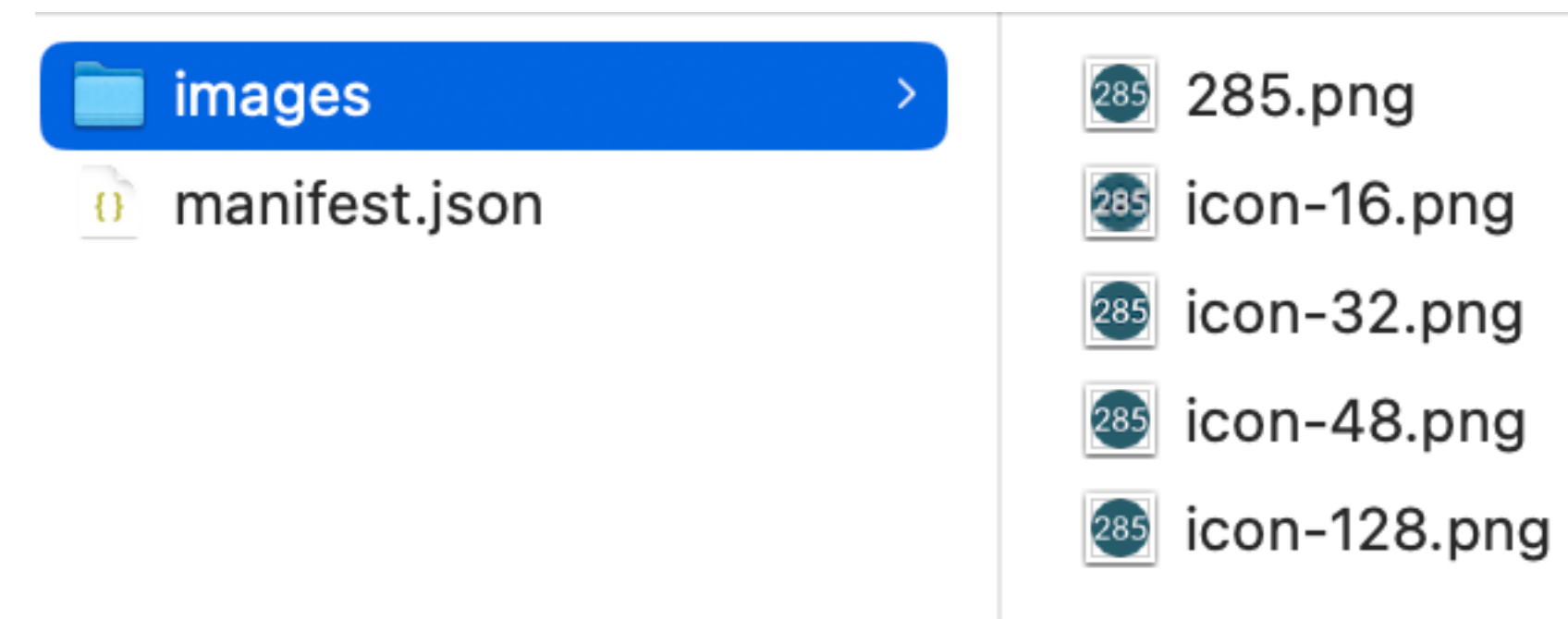
- <chrome://extensions/>
- Turn on “developer mode” (top-right) 
- “Load unpacked”
- Folder with manifest.json and other extension files



Icons

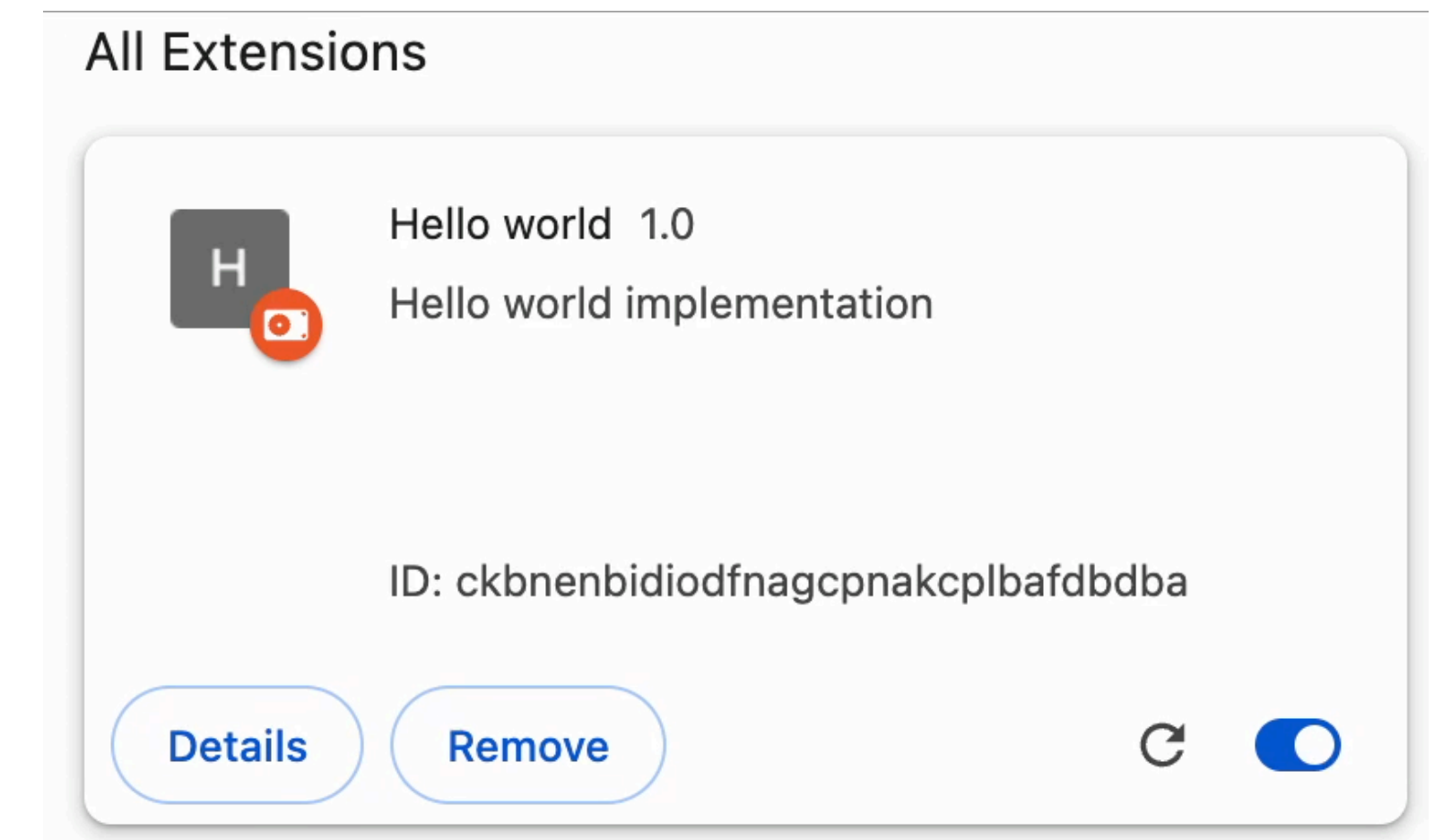
- Provide differently-sized icons for the browser bar and extensions page
- Add relative URLs to the `manifest.json`

```
{  
  "name": "Hello world",  
  "description": "Hello world implementation",  
  "version": "1.0",  
  "manifest_version": 3,  
  "icons": {  
    "16": "images/icon-16.png",  
    "32": "images/icon-32.png",  
    "48": "images/icon-48.png",  
    "128": "images/icon-128.png"  
  }  
}
```



Refreshing an extension

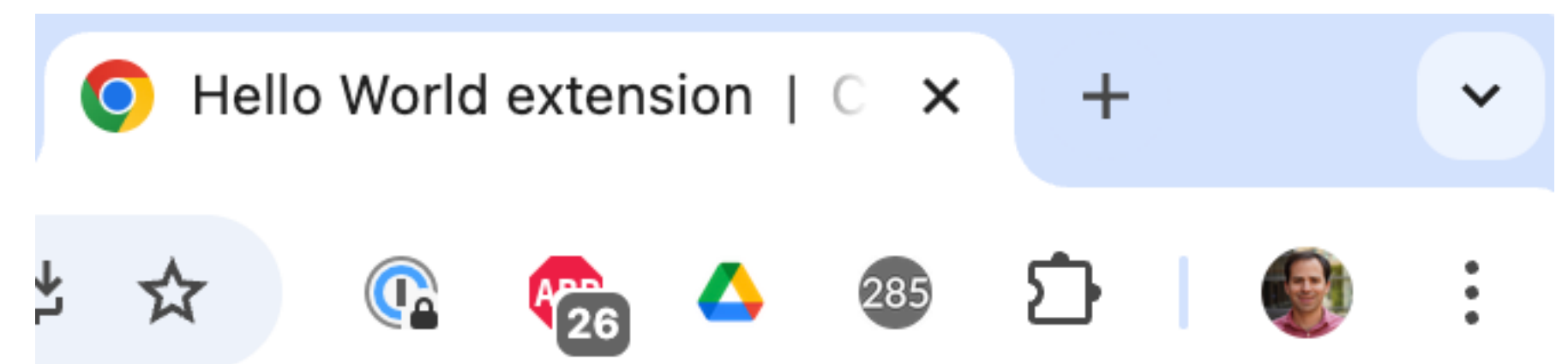
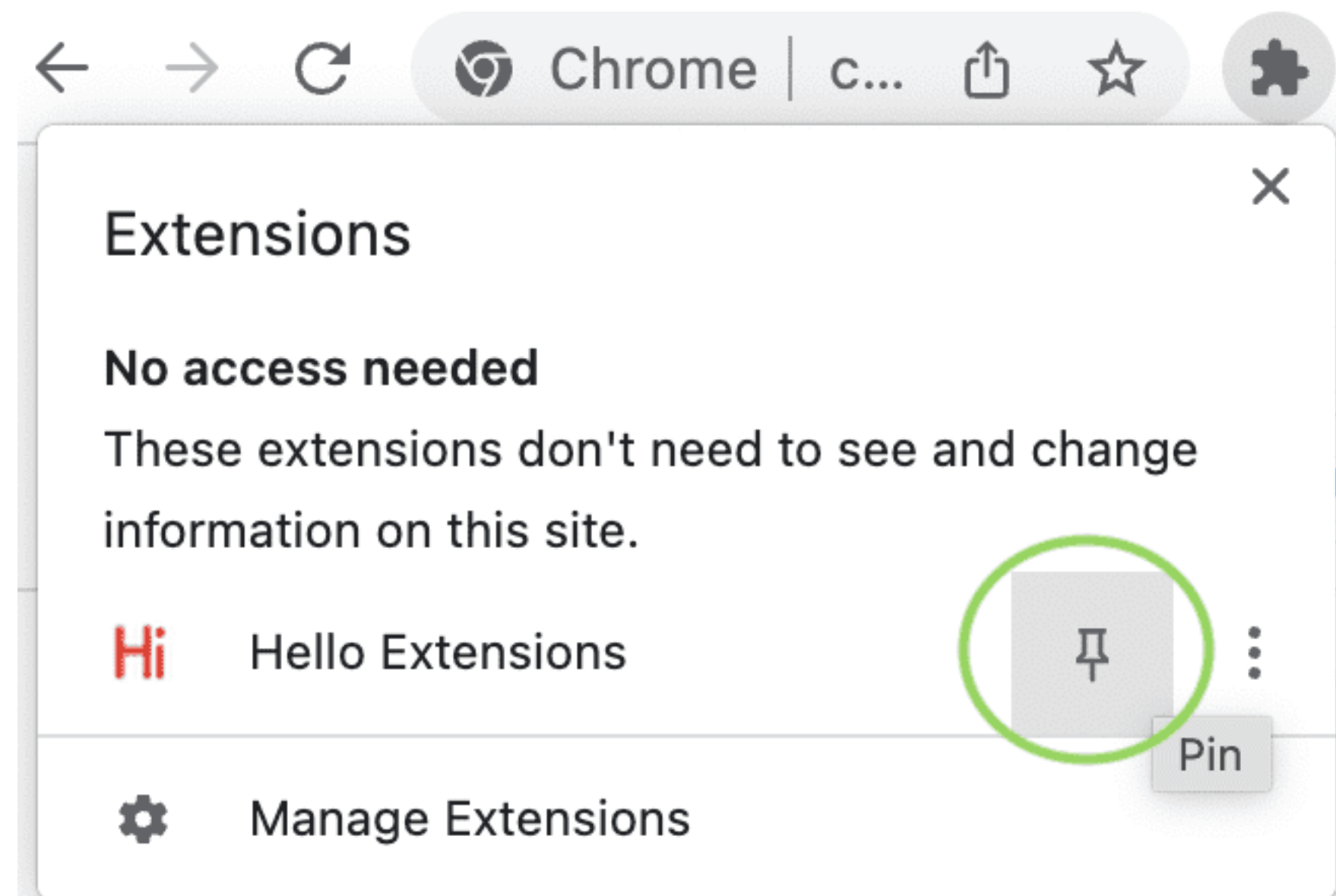
- Need to *refresh* the extension to see all changes
- For example, to see the icons
 - But also when you change the underlying code



Extension component	Requires extension reload
The manifest	Yes
Service worker	Yes
Content scripts	Yes (plus the host page)
The popup	No
Options page	No
Other extension HTML pages	No

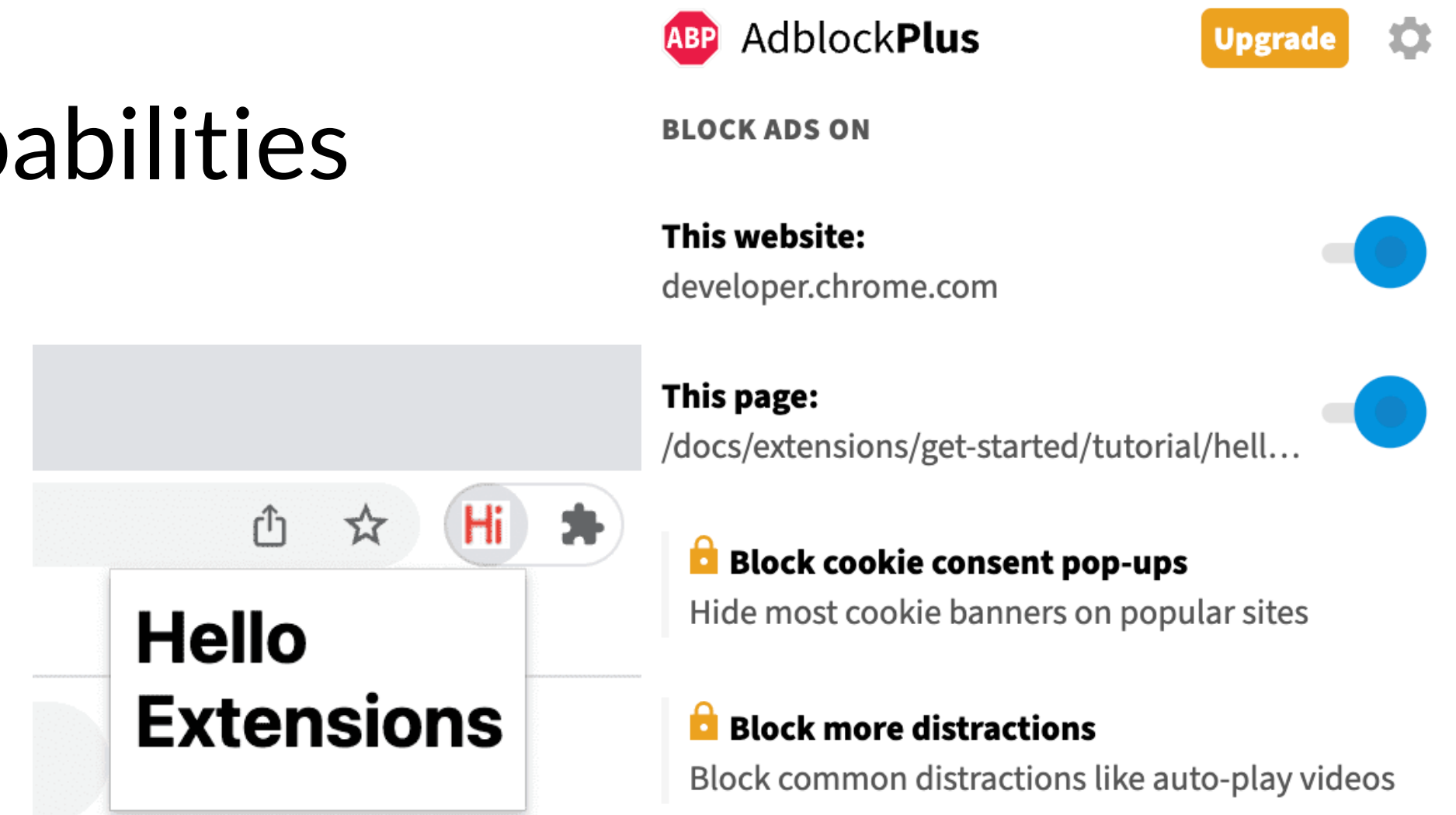
Pinning an extension

- Extensions are listed in the extensions bar (puzzle piece)
- It's often helpful to “pin” the extension you’re working on



Extension capabilities

- Extensions can provide lots of different capabilities
- New HTML pages and popups
 - Useful for menus and sharing information
- Service workers
 - Useful for background processing of page information
- We'll focus on *content scripts*
 - New Javascript and CSS files which modify the DOM of the current page



Content scripts

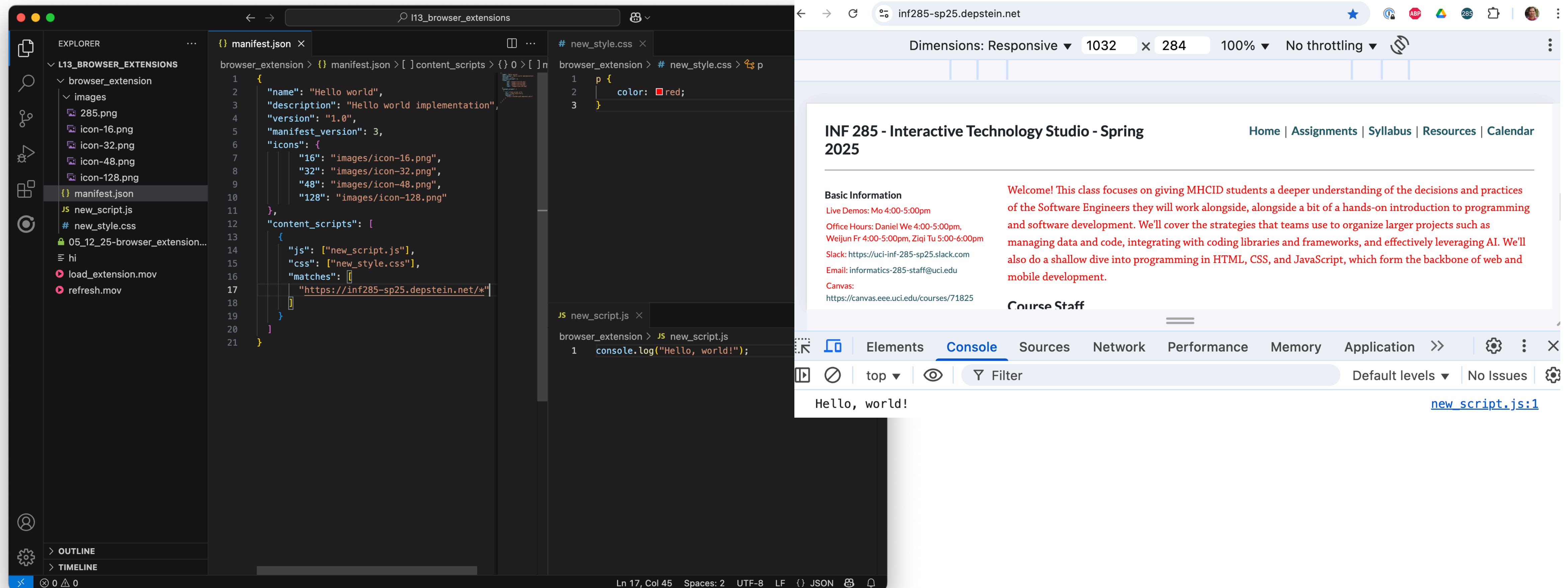
- Javascript and/or CSS files which get loaded every time you open a particular URL
- Add a `content_scripts` array to `manifest.json` with js and css file(s), and what URL to match
- Additional options for more sophisticated URL matching and when to load, which we'll mostly ignore

```
"content_scripts": [ {  
  "js": [ "new_script.js" ],  
  "css": [ "new_style.css" ],  
  "matches": [ "https://inf285-sp25.depstein.net/*" ]  
} ]
```

<https://developer.chrome.com/docs/extensions/reference/manifest/content-scripts>

Hello world

- Putting it all together...



Web accessible resources

- Can make resources like images available in extensions

```
"web_accessible_resources": [  
  {  
    "resources": [ "images/285.png" ],  
    "matches": [ "https://inf285-sp25.depstein.net/*" ]  
  }  
]
```

- Resources get encoded, can be accessed with `chrome.runtime.getURL`

```
let images = document.getElementsByTagName( 'img' );  
for(let image of images) {  
  image.src = chrome.runtime.getURL( "images/285.png" );  
}
```

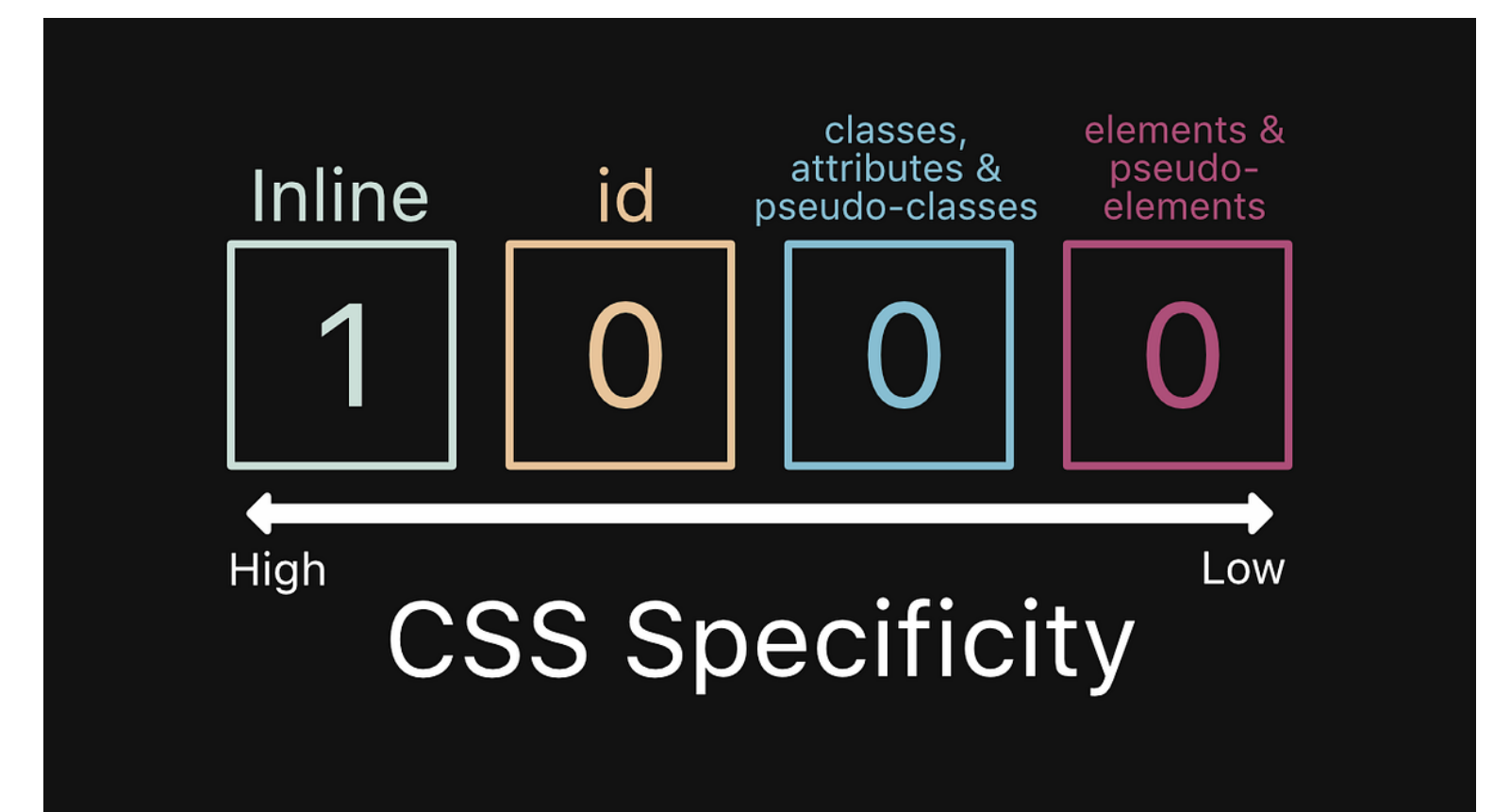
<https://developer.chrome.com/docs/extensions/reference/manifest/web-accessible-resources>

CSS priority

- CSS content scripts get injected *before* any CSS loaded by the page itself
- This means you need to use a more specific selector than the page if you want your script to apply
 - Or use `!important` (bad form)
 - Or use Javascript to modify, since that will create inline styles

"css" - Array

Optional. An array of CSS file paths, injected in the order of this array, and before any DOM construction or page rendering occurs.



<https://developer.chrome.com/docs/extensions/reference/manifest/content-scripts>

Reflecting on extensions

- Extensions are powerful!
 - You can overwrite the DOM to create more usable and accessible interactions
 - You can add entirely new features
 - There's a ton of features beyond what I described today
- Extensions are dangerous
 - They can read and write a lot of what you're doing on the web
- Keep scope small by only allowing access to particular pages and functionality

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