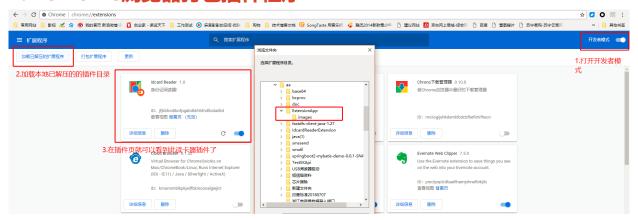
# 一: 谷歌插件和外接硬件设备交互步骤和原理

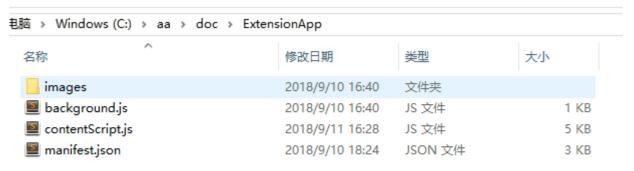
注:这里只做一个demo 通过网页调用插件来连接exe与硬件交互安装步骤:

### 1.环境安装:

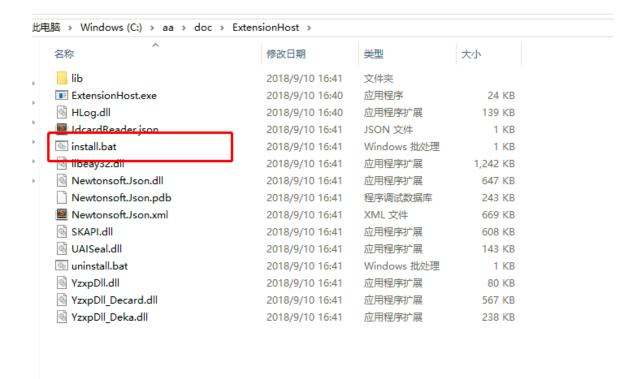
#### 1.1 chrome浏览器打包插件程序



#### 插件目录的文件:



## 1.2 安装插件和exe交互的host环境,点击install.bat即安装完成



- **1.3安装读卡器或外接硬件设备驱动(身份证插件已绝大多数读卡器)** 致此环境已安装完成;可试运行在页面看效果;
- 2.网页数据,谷歌插件,可执行文件exe,硬件设备交互流程和原理
- 2.1.页面的数据只会跟插件交互;安装插件后,可将网页数据通过js事件发送给插件;
- 2.1.1: 页面加载时同时检测插件并监听插件

2.1.2: 点击身份证读卡时,向插件发送数据或者指令;

```
function readCard() {
   if (!extensionNode) {
      alert('读卡器插件未安装! ');
      return;
   }
   var readCardEvent = document.createEvent('Event');
   readCardEvent.initEvent('ReadIDCard', true, true);
   // 发出事件
   extensionNode.dispatchEvent(readCardEvent);
}
```

2.1.3: content.js监听到网页的发出事件并向background.js发送指令(json格式)要开启长连接:

```
port = chrome.runtime.connect();
```

```
//注册身份证事件监听
function registReadCardEvent() {
    extensionNode.addEventListener('ReadIDCard', function (evt) {
        port.postMessage({"command": Command_IDCARD_READ});
    });
}
```

2.1.4: background.js将指令数据发送给可执行文件exe;通过 (native message以json数据格式)数据的大小要控制;图片可转换为base64字符串;

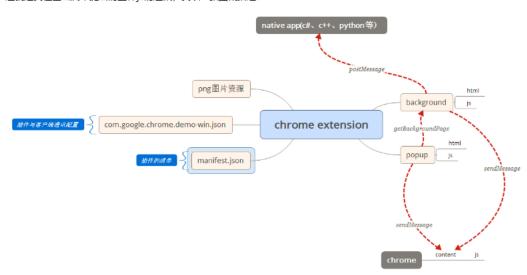
```
× background.js
'use strict';
    var hostName = "dhht.idcard.reader";
    var nativePort;
    chrome.runtime.onConnect.addListener(function(port) {
       port.onMessage.addListener(function(command) {
            if(nativePort == null) {
    console.log("connect");
                nativePort = chrome.runtime.connectNative(hostName);
                nativePort.onMessage.addListener(function(response) {
                    console.log(response);
                    port.postMessage(response);
                nativePort.onDisconnect.addListener(function() {
                    nativePort = null;
                    console.log("host exit!");
            console.log(command);
            nativePort.postMessage(command);
```

2.1.5: exe: 处理完成之后也会返回json字符串; 然后取得里面的数据输出到页面上

```
// port.postMessage({joke: "Knock knock"});
port.onMessage.addListener(function(msg) {
    console.log(msg);
    // if (msg.question == "Who's there?")
    // port.postMessage({answer: "Madame"});
    // else if (msg.question == "Madame who?")
    // port.postMessage({answer: "Madame... Bovary"});
    if(msg.command == 0) {
        return;
    }
    var eventName = "";
    switch (msg.command) {
        case Command_IDCARD_READ : eventName = "IDCardReadResult";break;
        case Command_SEAL_PERSONAL : eventName = "PersonalResult";break;
        case Command_SEAL_PERSONAL : eventName = "VerifyResult";break;
        case Command_SEAL_PERSONAL : eventName = "SealProcessPercent";break;
        case Command_SEAL_PERSONAL_DATA : eventName = "PersonalData";break;
        case Command_SEAL_PERSONAL_DATA : eventName = "RevokeResult";break;
        case Command_SEAL_REVOKE : eventName = "RevokeResult";break;
        case Command_SEAL_REVOKE_DATA : eventName = "RevokeData";break;
    }
    extensionResponseNode.innerText = JSON.stringify(msg);
    var readCardResultEvent = document.createEvent('Event');
    readCardResultEvent.initEvent(eventName, true, true);
    // 发出事件
    extensionNode.dispatchEvent(readCardResultEvent);
});
```

#### 交互流程如下图:

这就是我在基础篇中提出的三种js的通讯, 我以一张图概括之:



源码地址: https://github.com/yichen520/IDcardExtensionApp

注意: 这是写自己匹配的地址: 测试时需要一个服务器环境;

```
"key":
                                              SkAgEAAoIBAQDSVwCH8Efc
"name": "Idcard Keauer,
"version": "1.0",
"description": "身份证阅读器!",
"permissions": [
  "declarativeContent",
  "nativeMessaging"
"background": {
  "scripts": [
   "background.js"
  "persistent": false
"externally_connectable": {
 "matches": ["*://test.example.com/*"]
"content_scripts": [
    "matches": [
      "*://*/test.html",
      "*://*/test"
    js : [
     "contentScript.js"
"icons": {
 "16": "images/icon16.png",
 "32": "images/icon32.png",
 "48": "images/icon48.png",
  "128": "images/icon128.png"
"manifest_version": 2
```