

2. 使用物件

JavaScript語言內建支援物件的使用，所以我們可以透過物件的使用完成許多程式設計的目的。我們將在下一小節中簡介JavaScript的物件階層(Object Hierarchy)並在接下來的內容中說明如何使用物件。

2.1 物件階層

JavaScript的物件階層如figure 1所示，其中最上層的兩個物件分別為Window與 navigator，其中Window代表一個瀏覽器的視窗，至於navigator則代表瀏覽器。

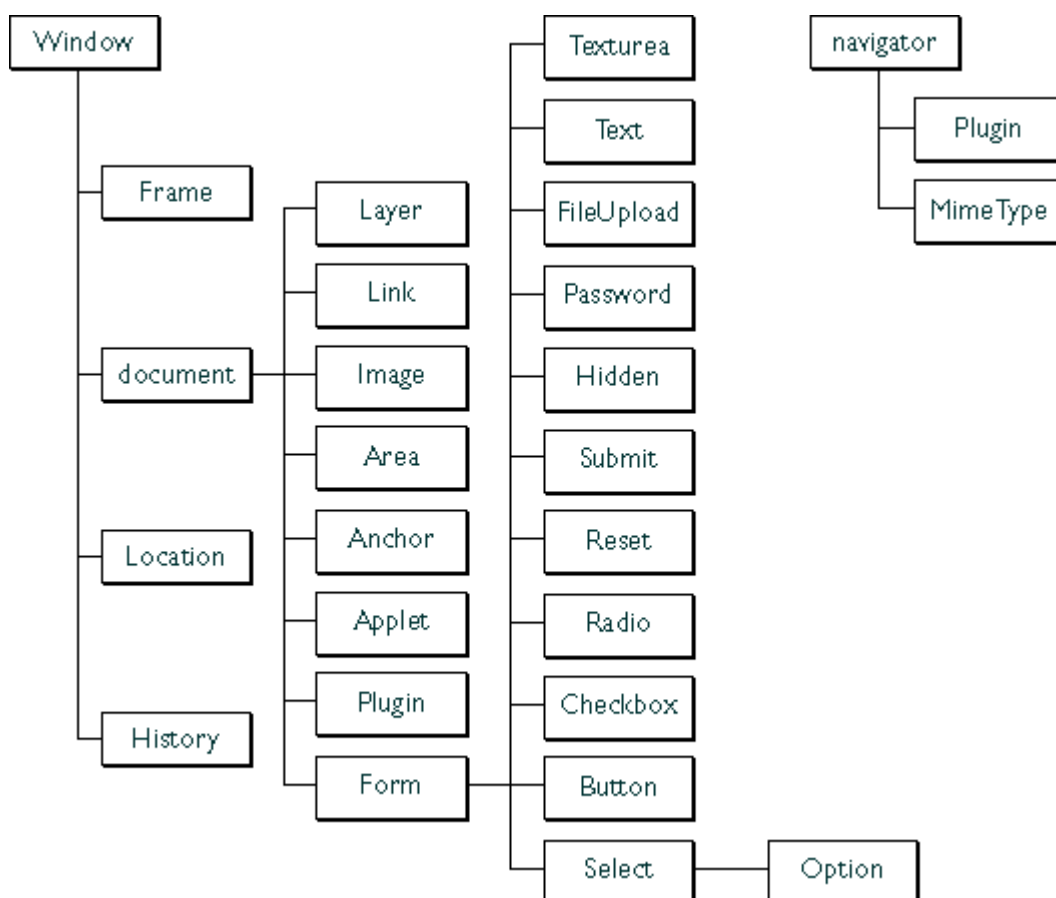


Fig. 1: JavaScript

的Navigator Object Hierarchy

我們可以看到在Window下有Frame、document、Location與History等子

基本上，每一個網頁有著以下的物件：

- navigator: 即為瀏覽器物件，其屬性包含有瀏覽器的名稱與版本、其所支援的MIME型態以及已安裝的外掛(plugin)

- ddd

Every page has the following objects: navigator: has properties for the name and version of Navigator being used, for the MIME types supported by the client, and for the plug-ins installed on the client. window: the top-level object; has properties that apply to the entire window. Each “child window” in a frames document also has a window object. document: contains properties based on the content of the document, such as title, background color, links, and forms. location: has properties based on the current URL. history: contains properties representing URLs the client has previously requested.

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Last update: **2019/07/02 15:01**