

Advanced Web Programming with **JavaScript and Google Maps**

**Voronezh State University
Voronezh (Russia)**



Google Maps

Sergio Luján Mora



Departamento de Lenguajes y
Sistemas Informáticos



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Introduction

- Google Maps (GM) API is a geospatial viewing tool
 - GM API allows the programmer to embed GM in web pages with JavaScript
- GM API is used by millions of web sites to provide geolocalized information
- GM API is currently a free product and requires no installation or management



Introduction

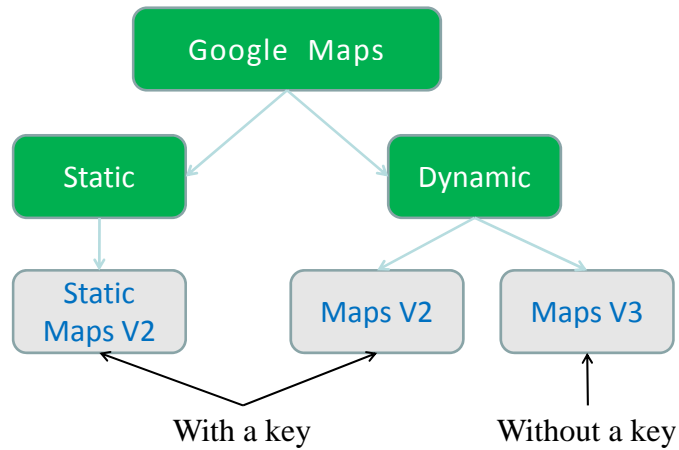
- Google reserves the right to put advertising on the map at any point in the future:

Advertising. *The Service currently does not include advertising in the maps images. However, Google reserves the right to include advertising in the maps images provided to you through the Service, but will provide you with ninety (90) days notice prior to the commencement of advertising in the maps images. Such notice may be provided on relevant Google websites, including but not limited to the Google Geo Developers Blog and the Google Maps API Group (or such successor URLs that Google may designate from time to time). During that 90 day period, you may terminate your use of the Service, or provide notice of your refusal to accept advertising in the maps images in accordance with Google's policies and procedures for providing such notice (which Google may make available from time to time in its sole discretion).*



Introduction

- GM API provides a number of utilities for manipulating maps and adding content to the map
- Success reason:
 - The ability to customize the map display through the addition of application specific data is the true driver of its acceptance



Introduction

- Sign up for an API key
 - Sign up for a **Google Account**
 - Specify a web site **URL** → A single API key is valid for a single directory or domain

Google Maps API - Google Code - Windows Internet Explorer

http://code.google.com/apis/maps/

Google code Search

e.g. "ajax apis" or "open source"


Google Maps API Home Docs FAQ Articles Blog Group Terms

What is the Google Maps API?

The Google Maps API lets you embed Google Maps in your own web pages with JavaScript. The API provides a number of utilities for manipulating maps (just like on the <http://maps.google.com> web page) and adding content to the map through a variety of services, allowing you to create robust maps applications on your website.

New! Set your map to exhibit the same [Default UI](#) as on maps.google.com!

New! Use [AdSense for Maps](#) in your Maps API applications!



Google I/O Developer Conference
May 27-28, San Francisco

Featured Geo API Session
Performance Tips for Geo API mashups

This talk will provide tips on reducing latency for your maps mashup, discussing topics like marker management, clustering, custom tiles, static maps, flash maps, encoded polys, light markers, latency oriented features of the JavaScript Maps API, and more.

[Learn more >](#)

How do I start?

1. [Sign up for a Google Maps API key.](#)
2. Read the [Maps API Developer's Guide](#).
3. Read the [Maps API Reference](#).

Sign Up for the Google Maps API - Google Maps API - Google Code - Windows Internet Explorer

http://code.google.com/apis/maps/signup.html

Google code Search

e.g. "ajax apis" or "open source"

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Sign up for an API key
[Create a KML Sitemap](#)

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Maps Data API
[Home Page](#)
[Documentation](#)

Mapplets API
[Home Page](#)
[Documentation](#)

Sign Up for the Google Maps API

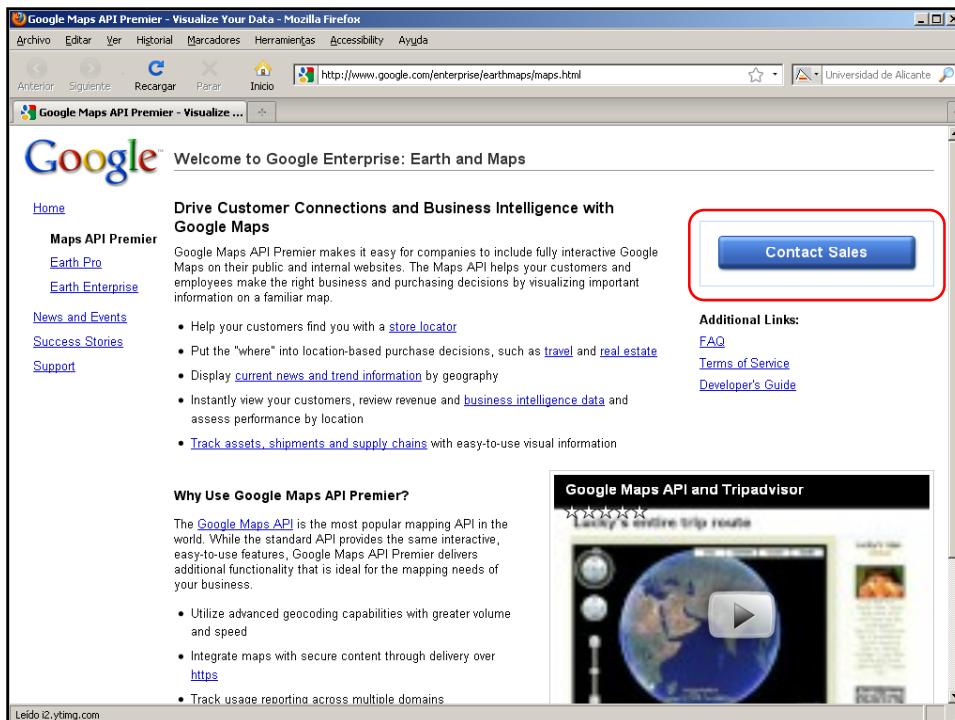
The Google Maps API lets you embed Google Maps in your own web pages. A single Maps API key is valid for a single "directory" or domain. See this [FAQ](#) for more information. You must have a [Google Account](#) to get a Maps API key, and your API key will be connected to your Google Account.

Here are some highlights from the terms for those of you who aren't lawyers:

- **There is no limit on the number of page views you may generate per day using the Maps API.** However, if you expect more than 500,000 page views per day, please [contact us](#) in advance so we can provision additional capacity to handle your traffic.
- **There is a limit on the number of geocode requests per day.** See this [FAQ](#) for more information on what represents a geocode request and what the exact limits are.
- **The Maps API does not include advertising.** If we ever decide to change this policy, we will give you at least 90 days notice via the [Google Geo Developers Blog](#).
- **Your service must be freely accessible to end users.** To use Google mapping technology in other types of applications, please use [Google Maps API Premier](#).
- **You may not alter or obscure the logos or attribution on the map.**
- You must **indicate whether your application is using a sensor** (such as a GPS locator) to determine the user's location.
- You may use the API (except for the Static Maps API) in websites or in software applications. For websites, please sign up with the URL where your implementation can be found. For other software applications, please sign up with the URL of the page where your application can be downloaded.
- Google will upgrade the API periodically, and you must update your site to use the new versions of the API. The Maps team will notify you of updates on the [Google Geo Developers Blog](#). If we make a non-backwards compatible change, we will give you at least a month's notice to make the transition, during which both versions of the API will be available.
- There are some uses of the API that we just don't want to see. For instance, we do not want to see maps that identify the places in which illegal drugs in a city, or any similar illegal activity. We also want to respect people's privacy, so the API should

Introduction

- **Important!:** the web page where Google Maps is used must be freely accessible to end users
 - If the intention is to use in a commercial service, **Google Maps API Premier** must be used





Static Maps

- It provides static maps: the user can't manipulate (move, zoom, ...) the map
 - It doesn't require JavaScript
 - The map is created based on query string parameters in the URL
 - The map is sent back to the web browser as an image (GIF, PNG or JPEG)
 - It is useful for light web sites or for mobile devices (PDAs, cell phones, ...)



Static Maps

- In a request, the following information can be defined:
 - The location of the map
 - The size of the map
 - The zoom level
 - The type of map
 - The location of markers with labels



Static Maps

- Request:

<http://maps.google.com/maps/api/staticmap?parameters>



Static Maps

- Location parameters:

- center
- zoom

- Configuration parameters:

- size
- format
- maptype
- mobile
- language



Static Maps

- Features parameters:
 - markers
 - path
 - visible
- General parameters:
 - key
 - sensor



Static Maps

- Location (`center`):
 - Latitudes and longitudes are defined using numerals within a comma-separated text string that have a precision to 6 decimal places
 - Precision beyond the 6 decimal places is ignored
 - Latitudes can take any value between -90 and 90 while longitude values can take any value between -180 and 180

Static Maps

- Zoom level (`zoom`):
 - 0 to 21
- Map type (`maptype`):
 - `roadmap` (default value)
 - `satellite`
 - `terrain`
 - `hybrid`

Static Maps

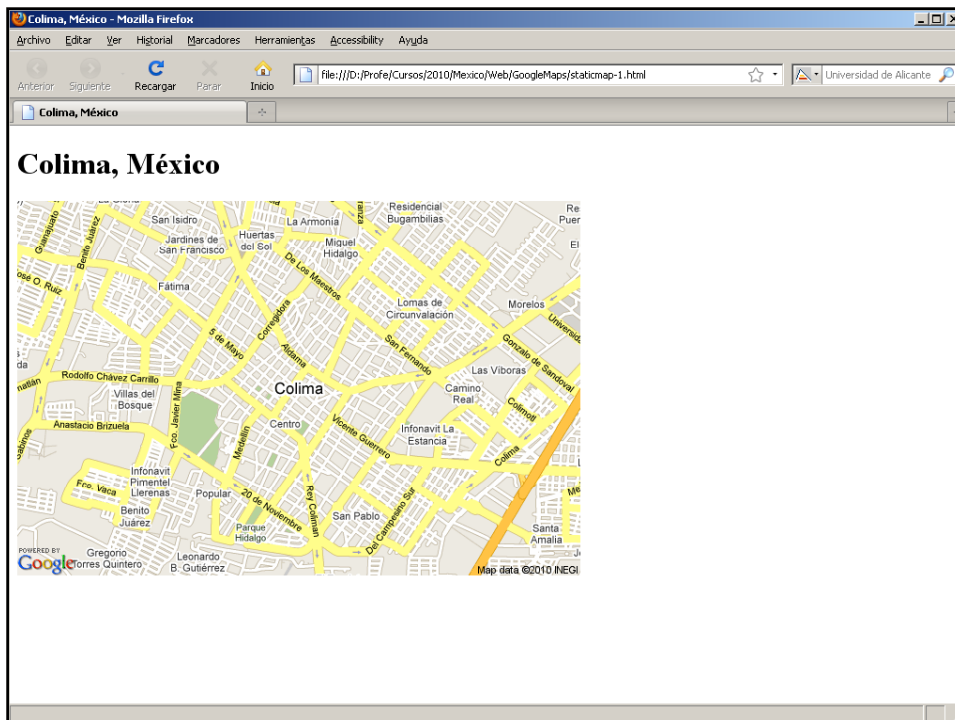


- **EXAMPLE**
- Map centered in Voronezh
 - Latitude: 51.68
 - Longitude: 39.22
- Zoom level: 14
- Size: 600x400
- Type: road map

Static Maps

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="iso-8859-1"?>
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.0 Strict//EN"
  "http://www.w3.org/TR/xhtml1/DTD/xhtml1-strict.dtd">
<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml" xml:lang="es"
  lang="es">
<head><title>Voronezh, Russia</title></head>
<body>
<h1>Voronezh, Russia</h1>

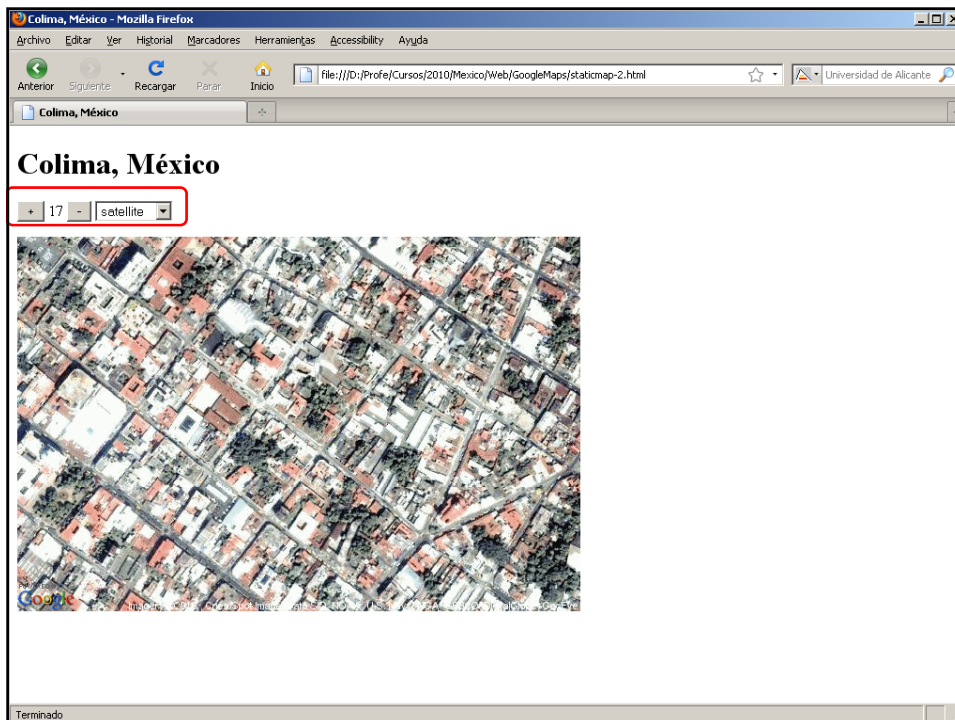
</body>
</html>
```



Static Maps



- **EXERCISE**
- Modify the previous map:
 - Add two buttons (“+” y “-”) to change the zoom level
 - Add a text label that shows the current zoom level
 - Add a list that allows the user to change the map type





Static Maps

- Markers
 - All the markers defined in the same `markers` parameter share the same visual style

```
markers=markerStyles|markerLocation1|markerLocation2|...
```
 - If different visual styles are needed, different `markers` parameters must be used



Static Maps

- The set of marker style descriptors is a series of value assignments separated by the pipe (|) character
- Marker style descriptors:
 - `size` (`tiny`, `mid`, `small`)
 - `color`: 24-bit color (0xFF0000) or a predefined color (black, brown, green, purple, yellow, blue, gray, orange, red, white)
 - `label` (a single uppercase alphanumeric character [A-Z0-9])
 - `tiny` and `small` markers are not capable of displaying an alphanumeric-character

Static Maps



- **EXAMPLE**
- Define three markers:
 - Markers 1 y 2:
 - Size: mid
 - Color: red
 - Label: A
 - Locations: (19, -103) and (18.5, -103.5)
 - Marker 3:
 - Size: tiny
 - Color: blue
 - Location: (19.5, -102.5)

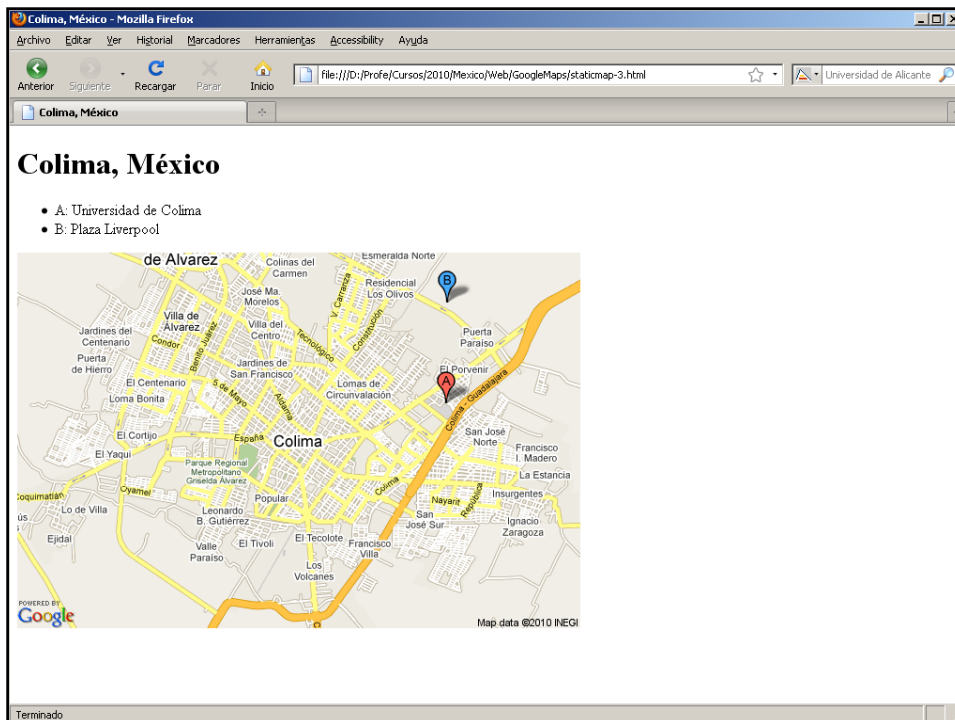
Static Maps

```
markers=size:mid|color:red|label:A|19,-103|  
18.5,-103.5  
&markers=size:tiny|color:blue|19.5,-102.5
```

Static Maps



- **EXERCISE**
- Map centered in Voronezh
- Zoom level: 14
- Size: 600x400
- Type: road map
- Show two markers:
 - A blue marker, with label “U”, on Voronezh State University
 - A red marker, with label “L”, on Lenin Square





Static Maps

- **SOLUTION**

```

```



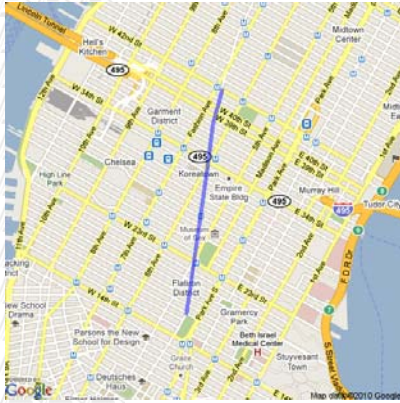
Static Maps

- There can be also:

- Paths

```
path=color:0xff0000ff|weight:5|40.737102
,-73.990318|40.749825,-
73.987963|40.752946,-
73.987384|40.755823,-73.986397
```


- Polygons



Documentation

- Google Maps API V2 Developer Guide:
 - <http://code.google.com/apis/maps/documentation/staticmaps/>
- Google Maps API Concepts:
 - <http://code.google.com/apis/maps/documentation/>
- Google Maps API Examples:
 - <http://code.google.com/apis/maps/documentation/examples/>
- Google Maps API Reference:
 - <http://code.google.com/apis/maps/documentation/reference.html>

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Core Class:
[GMap2](#)

This is the most important class within the Maps API. The other classes in this reference are grouped by their purpose.

Base Classes:

GBounds	GInfoWindowTab	GMapOptions
GBrowserIsCompatible	GKeyboardHandler	GMapPane
GDraggableObject	GLanguage	GPoint
GDraggableObjectOptions	GLatLng	GSize
GInfoWindow	GLatLngBounds	GUnload
GInfoWindowOptions	GLog	G_API_VERSION


Event Classes:

GEvent	GEventListener
------------------------	--------------------------------

Control Classes:

GControl	GHierarchicalMapTypeControl	GMapUIOptions
GControlAnchor	GMapType	GMenuMapTypeControl
GControl	GMapTypeControl	GNavLabelControl
GControlPosition	GMapTypeOptions	

Advanced Web Programming


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Overlay Classes:

GCopyright	GMercatorProjection	GScreenOverlay
GCopyrightCollection	GOverlay	GScreenPoint
GGroundOverlay	GPolyEditingOptions	GScreenSize
GIcon	GPolyStyleOptions	GTileLayer
GLayer	GPolygon	GTileLayerOptions
GMarker	GPolygonOptions	GTileLayerOverlay
GMarkerManager	GPolyline	GTileLayerOverlayOptions
GMarkerManagerOptions	GPolylineOptions	
GMarkerOptions	GProjection	

Service Classes:

GAdsManager	GGoogleBar	GStreetviewLink
GAdsManagerOptions	GGoogleBarAdsOptions	GStreetviewLocation
GAdsManagerStyle	GGoogleBarLinkTarget	GStreetviewOverlay
GClientGeocoder	GGoogleBarListingTypes	GStreetviewPanorama
GDirections	GGoogleBarOptions	GStreetviewPanorama_ErrorValues
GDirectionsOptions	GGoogleBarResultList	GStreetviewPanoramaOptions
GDownloadUrl	GPov	GTrafficOverlay
GFactualGeocodeCache	GRoute	GTrafficOverlayOptions
GGeoAddressAccuracy	GStep	GTravelModes
GGeoStatusCode	GStreetviewClient	GXml
GGeoXml	GStreetviewClient_ReturnValues	GXmlHttp
GGeocodeCache	GStreetviewData	GXmlSsl

Simple Map

```
<script  
  src="http://maps.google.com/maps?file=api&am  
  p;v=2&sensor=false&key=API_KEY"  
  type="text/javascript"></script>
```

Simple Map



- **EXAMPLE**
- Map centered in Voronezh
- Zoom level: 14
- Size: 600x400
- With and without user's interface



Simple Map

```
<script type="text/javascript">
function initialize() {
  if (GBrowserIsCompatible()) {
    var map = new
    GMap2(document.getElementById("map_canvas"));
    // Alicante (Spain)
    // map.setCenter(new GLatLng(37.4419, -122.1419), 13);
    // Voronezh (Russia)
    map.setCenter(new GLatLng(51.24, 22.57), 13);
    // Show user interface
    // map.setUIToDefault();
  }
}
</script>
```



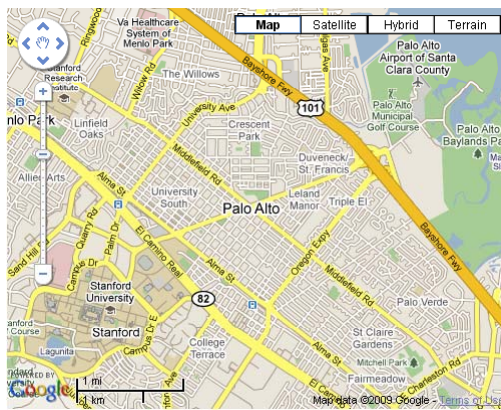
Simple Map

- `var map = new GMap2()` → We pass the `<div>` specifying where the map will appear
 - The size of the map will default to the size specified in the `<div>` tag
- `map.setCenter()` → We center the map at a particular latitude, longitude, and zoom level
 - This method must be called first after construction to set the initial state of the map
 - 17 point scale: 0 (entire world) ... 16 street level
- `map.setUIToDefault()` → Adds the default behavior and UI elements

Simple Map

```
<body onload="initialize()" onunload="GUnload()">  
<div id="map_canvas" style="width: 500px; height: 400px">  
</div>  
</body>
```

We have to use the same id in the JavaScript code





Simple Map

```
// map.setUIToDefault();  
map.addControl(new GLargeMapControl());
```

`GSmallMapControl()`: Creates a control with buttons to pan in four directions, and zoom in and zoom out.

`GLargeMapControl()`: Creates a control with buttons to pan in four directions, and zoom in and zoom out, and a zoom slider.

`GSmallZoomControl()`: Creates a control with buttons to zoom in and zoom out.

`GLargeMapControl3D()`: Creates a new 3D-style control with buttons to pan in four directions, and zoom in and zoom out, and a zoom slider.

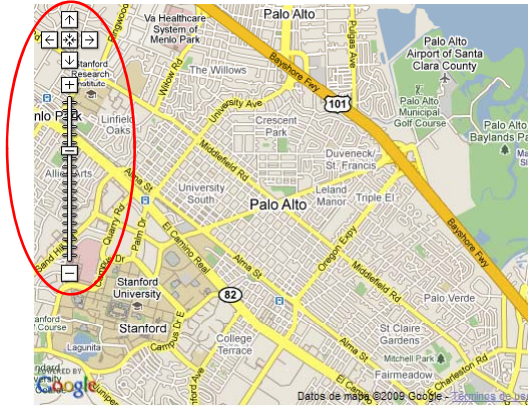
`GSmallZoomControl3D()`: Creates a new 3D-style control with buttons to zoom in and zoom out.



Simple Map



- **EXERCISE**
- In the previous map, show the user interface for a large map



Simple Map

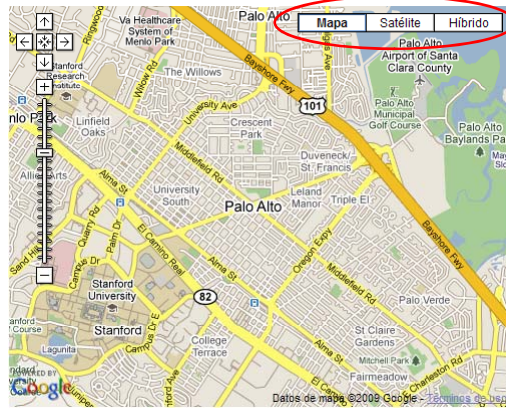
- Control for selecting and switching between map types:

```
// map.setUIToDefault();  
map.addControl(new GLargeMapControl());  
map.addControl(new GMapTypeControl());
```

`GMapTypeControl()`: Creates a standard map type control for selecting and switching between supported map types via buttons.

`GMenuMapTypeControl()`: Creates a drop-down map type control for switching between supported map types.

`GHierarchicalMapTypeControl()`: Creates a "nested" map type control for selecting and switching between supported map types via buttons and nested checkboxes.



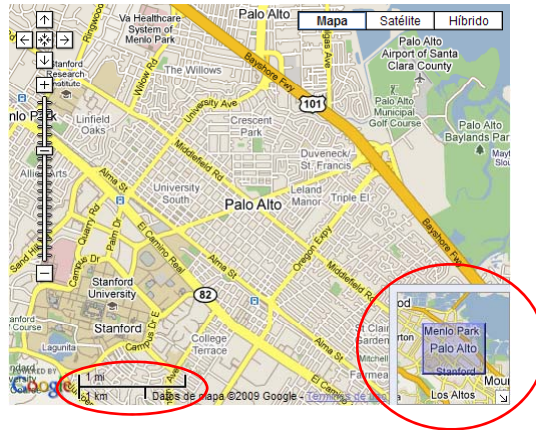
Simple Map

```

// map.setUIToDefault();
map.addControl(new GLargeMapControl());
map.addControl(new GMapTypeControl());
map.addControl(new GScaleControl());
map.addControl(new GOverviewMapControl());
  
```

`GScaleControl()`: Creates a control that displays the map scale.

`GOverviewMapControl()`: Creates a collapsible overview mini-map in the corner of the main map for reference location and navigation (through dragging). The `GOverviewMapControl` creates an overview map with a one-pixel black border. Note: Unlike other controls, you can only place this control in the bottom right corner of the map (`G_ANCHOR_BOTTOM_RIGHT`).



Simple Map

- By default, the normal view will be displayed
- However, the map type can be changed to several map types with `map.setMapType()`:
 - `G_NORMAL_MAP`: This map type (which is the default) displays a normal street map.
 - `G_SATELLITE_MAP`: This map type displays satellite images.
 - `G_HYBRID_MAP`: This map type displays a transparent layer of major streets on satellite images.
 - `G_PHYSICAL_MAP`: This map type displays maps with physical features such as terrain and vegetation. This map type is not displayed within map type controls by default.



Simple Map

- Special map types:
 - G_SKY_VISIBLE_MAP: This map type shows a mosaic of the sky, covering the full celestial sphere.
 - G_MOON_ELEVATION_MAP: This map type displays a shaded terrain map of the surface of the Moon, color-coded by altitude. This map type is not displayed within map type controls by default.
 - G_MOON_VISIBLE_MAP: This map type displays photographs taken from orbit around the moon. This map type is not displayed within map type controls by default.



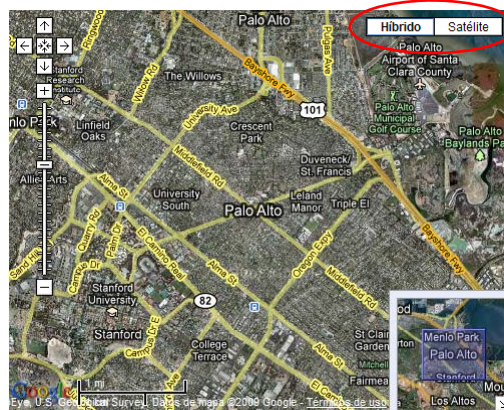
Simple Map

- Special map types:
 - G_MARS_ELEVATION_MAP: This map type displays a shaded relief map of the surface of Mars, color-coded by altitude. This map type is not displayed within map type controls by default.
 - G_MARS_VISIBLE_MAP: This map type displays photographs taken from orbit around Mars. This map type is not displayed within map type controls by default.
 - G_MARS_INFRARED_MAP: This map type displays a shaded infrared map of the surface of Mars, where warmer areas appear brighter and colder areas appear darker.

Simple Map

- By default, the Map, Satellite, and Terrain map types are available
 - We can control the available map types through a list that is provided in the `GMap2 ()` constructor:

```
var map = new  
GMap2(document.getElementById("map_canvas"),  
{mapTypes: [G_HYBRID_MAP, G_SATELLITE_MAP]});
```



Simple Map



- **EXERCISE**
- Map centered in Voronezh
- Zoom level: 14
- Size: 600x400
- Limit map types to hybrid and satellite
- Add the following user controls:
 - Large map control
 - Map type control
 - Scale control
 - Overview control

Markers

- Most important and useful feature of Google Maps API:
 - We can add some points (markers) with information to the map → We can show our data → We can create our own applications and services
- The `GMarker()` constructor is used to create icons showing points of interest



Markers

- Add a marker:

```
// Latitude and longitude of the new marker
var point = new GLatLng(lat, lon);
// Create a new marker
var marker = new GMarker(point);
// Add the marker to the map
map.addOverlay(marker);
```



Markers

- Delete a marker:

```
var point = new GLatLng(lat, lon);
var marker = new GMarker(point);
map.addOverlay(marker);
// ...
// Delete a specific marker
map.removeOverlay(marker);
// Delete all the markers
map.clearOverlays();
```



Markers

- **EXERCISE**
- Show a map centered in Voronezh
- Show a list (`<select>`) with different places in Voronezh
- When the user selects a place, show a marker in the map
- Show a button to delete all the markers on the map

Markers

- `GMarkerManager` class is used to efficiently manage hundreds of markers on a map
 - Without the use of this class, the performance of the application can be very poor
 - This class can also be used to reduce the clutter of these markers when viewed at certain map scales



Markers

- `addMarkers(markers:GMarker[], minZoom:Number, maxZoom?:Number)`: Adds a batch of markers to this marker manager. The markers are not added to the map, until the `refresh()` method is called.
- `addMarker(marker:GMarker, minZoom:Number, maxZoom?:Number)`: Adds a single marker to a collection of markers controlled by this manager. If the marker's location falls within the map's current viewport and the map's zoom level is within the specified zoom level rage, the marker is immediately added to the map.
- `refresh()`: Forces the manager to update markers shown on the map. This method must be called if markers were added using the `addMarkers` method.



Markers

```
// Creates a new marker manager
var mkmgr = new GMarkerManager(map);
...
mkmgr.addMarker(new GMarker(point1), 13, 17);
mkmgr.addMarker(new GMarker(point2), 13, 17);
mkmgr.addMarker(new GMarker(point3), 13, 17);
...
mkmgr.refresh();
```




Markers

- **EXERCISE**

- Show a map centered in Voronezh
- Show a list (<select>) with different places in Voronezh
- When the user selects a place, show a marker in the map
- Show a button to delete the markers on the map
- Center the map in the marker:

```
var point = new GLatLng(lat, lon);
var marker = new GMarker(point);
...
map.panTo(point);
```



Markers

- **EXERCISE**

- Create a web page that shows the different places a person has visited during a trip
- User interface:
 - Button “Star trip”: the code starts to show a marker for every place every three seconds
 - Button “Stop trip”
- Use `setInterval()` to execute some code after a specified time-interval
- Use `clearInterval()` to stop the timer



Markers

- **EXERCISE**
- Create a web page that allows the user to add markers to a map
- User interface:
 - **Latitude** input box
 - **Longitude** input box
 - **Add marker** button
 - **Remove markers** button: remove all markers from the map

Markers

A user interface for the 'Markers' exercise. It features a light blue background with a repeating pattern of small, light-colored triangles on the left side. The main content is enclosed in a light blue rounded rectangle. At the top of this rectangle is a green square labeled 'MAP'. Below the map are two input fields: 'Latitude:' followed by a white text box, and 'Longitude:' followed by another white text box. At the bottom of the rectangle are two buttons: a grey button labeled 'Add marker' and a grey button labeled 'Remove markers'.



Markers

- Show a small map over a marker:

```
marker.showMapBlowup();
```



Markers

- A marker has options, e.g. allow a marker to be moved:

```
var options = {draggable: true};  
marker = new GMarker(point, options);  
marker.enableDragging();
```



Markers

- How to change the icon of a marker:

```
var myIcon = new GIcon(G_DEFAULT_ICON);  
myIcon.image = "my_custom_icon.png";  
myIcon.iconSize = new GSize(22, 31);  
myIcon.shadow = "my_custom_icon_shadow.png";  
myIcon.shadowSize = new GSize(42, 31);  
myIcon.iconAnchor = new GPoint(10, 29);  
myIcon.infoWindowAnchor = new GPoint(10, 14);  
myIcon.printImage = "my_custom_icon_print.gif";  
myIcon.mozPrintImage = "my_custom_icon_mozPrint.gif";  
myIcon.printShadow = "my_custom_icon_printShadow.gif";  
myIcon.transparent = "my_custom_icon_transparent.png";  
myIcon.imageMap = [ 10,29, 1,16, 0,5, 5,0, 12,4, 18,2,  
21,12, 21,16 ];
```



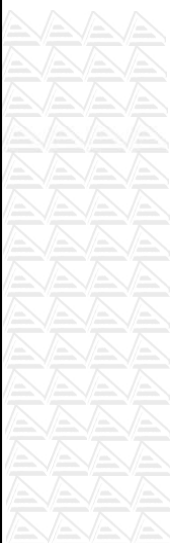
Events

- Events are “external stimulus” to the map and are usually triggered by the user
 - We can write code that responds to any of the defined events



Events

- There exist different types of events
- Each event gets different parameters
- In order to catch events, an event handler or event listener must be defined for an element (map, marker, ...) and for an event (click, move, ...)



Events

- **Example:**
 - Event listener for click event on a map:

```
var map = new GMap2(...);  
  
GEvent.addListener(map, "click",  
    function(overlay, latlng) {  
    // Action in response to the event  
    }  
}
```



Events

- Main events:
 - click
 - dblclick
 - move, movestart, moveend
 - drag, dragstart, dragend
 - mouseover, mouseout, mousemove



Info Window

- We can add a pop-up window to display information about the markers
 - But information window can be placed anywhere on a map



Info Window

- Write an info window with HTML in the middle of the map:

```
var html = "A simple <b>text</b>";  
map.openInfoWindowHtml(map.getCenter(), html);
```



Info Window

- Write a tabbed info window with HTML in the middle of the map:

```
var info = [  
  new GInfoWindowTab("School", "Lublin"),  
  new GInfoWindowTab("Hospital", "Warsaw"),  
  new GInfoWindowTab("Culture", "Krakow")  
];  
  
map.openInfoWindowTabsHtml(map.getCenter(),  
  info);
```

Info Window

- Show information in a marker:

```
var point = new GLatLng(lat, lon);  
map.addOverlay(new GMarker(point));  
marker.openInfoWindowHtml("Something we want  
to show");
```

```
// We can also use:  
// marker.openInfoWindowTabsHtml(tabs);
```

Info Window



- **EXERCISE**
- Show an information window when the user clicks on a map



Info Window

- **SOLUTION:**

- An event listener for event `click` must be defined in the map:

```
GEvent.addListener(map, "click", function(overlay, latlng) {  
    map.openInfoWindowHtml(latlng, "Some text we want to show");  
});
```



Info Window



- **EXERCISE**

- Show an information window when the user clicks on a map
- In the information window, show the coordinates (latitude and longitude) of the clicked point



Info Window

- **SOLUTION**

- An event listener for event `click` must be defined in the map
- The second parameter of the event listener are the coordinates

```
GEvent.addListener(map, "click", function(overlay, latlng) {  
  map.openInfoWindowHtml(latlng, "Latitude: " +  
    latlng.lat() + "<br />Longitude: " +  
    latlng.lng());  
});
```

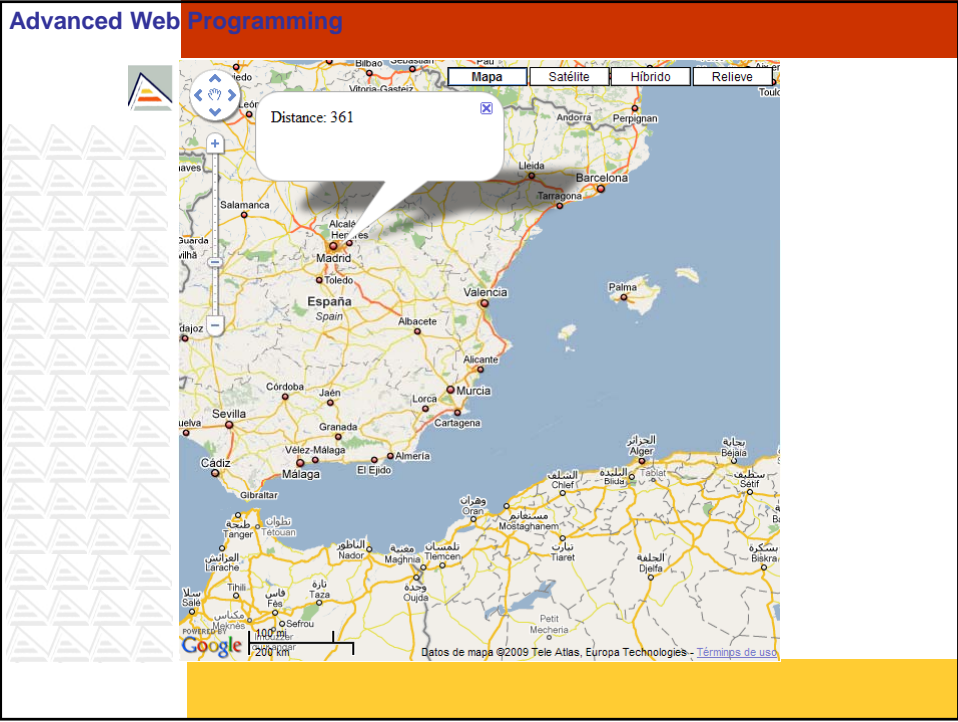
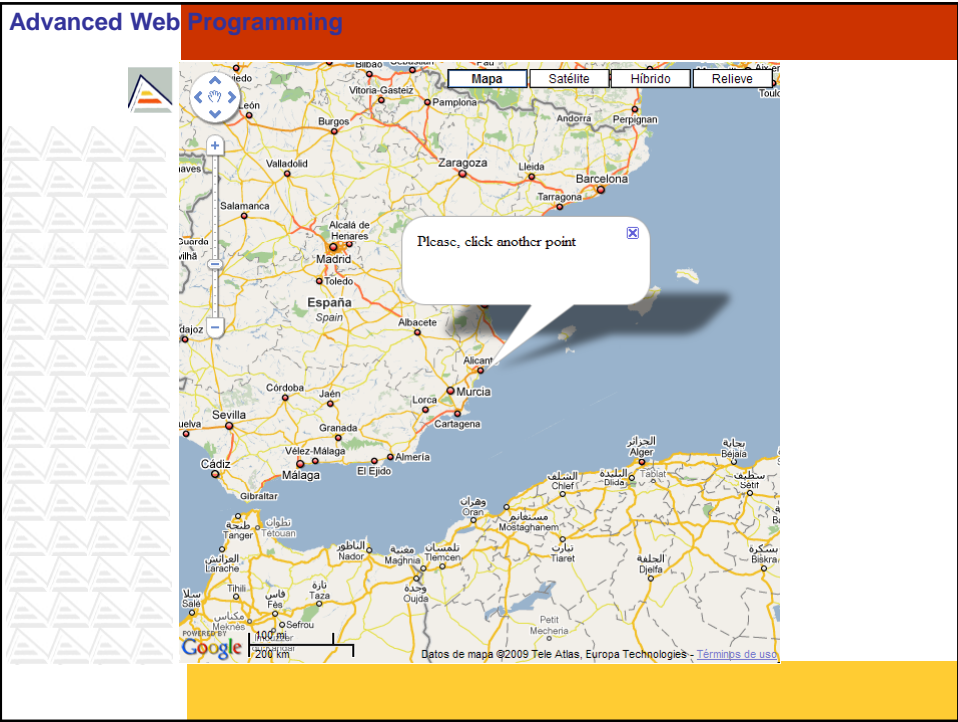


Info Window



- **EXERCISE**

- The user clicks two points in a map
- Use function `latlng2.distanceFrom(latlng1)` to calculate the distance in meters between two points



Info Window



- **EXERCISE**
- We want to show an info window over a marker when we click the marker

Info Window

- **SOLUTION**
- We have to add an event handler for a “click” to the marker:

```
GEvent.addListener(marker, "click", function() {  
    marker.openInfoWindowHtml("Something we want to  
    show");  
});
```

Info Window



- **EXERCISE**
- Create a web page that allows the user to add markers to a map
- User interface:
 - **Latitude** input box
 - **Longitude** input box
 - **Add marker** button
 - **Remove markers** button: remove all markers from the map
- Add **Content** input box to the previous exercise: user can insert text to show in an info window

Info Window

MAP

Latitude:

Longitude:

Content:

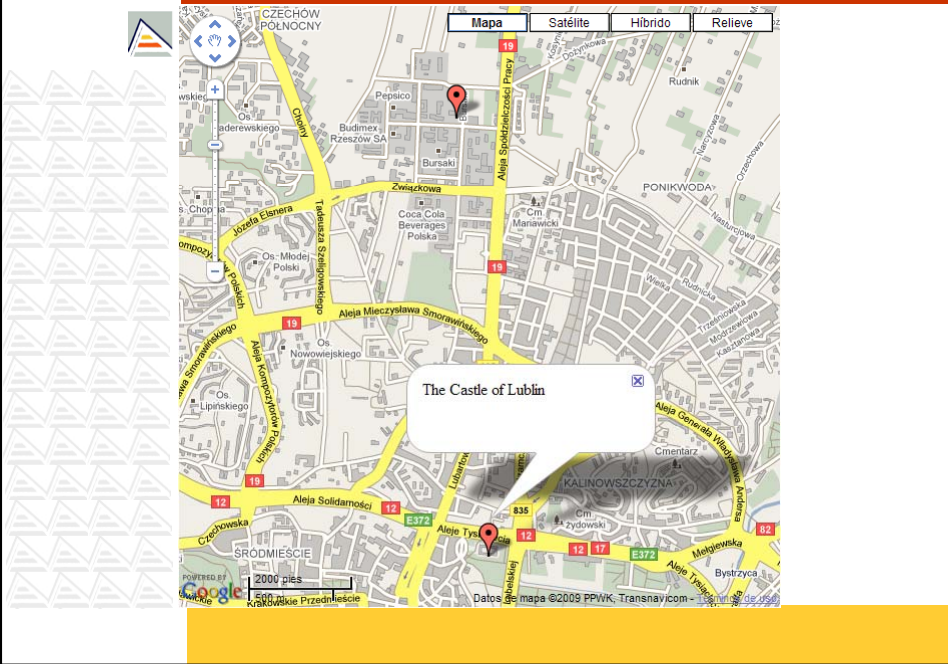
Add marker Remove markers



Info Window

- **EXERCISE**
 - We want to add a new marker with content to a map when we click the map
 - Define `addListener()` for the map to handle the “click event”
 - Create a new marker
 - Ask for the content of the info window of the marker, user JavaScript function `prompt()`
 - Define `addListener()` for the marker to handle the “click event” to show the info window
- Add the new marker to the map





Info Window



- **EXERCISE**
- Create a web page that allows the user to find interesting places (museums, restaurants, universities, ...) in different cities
- When the user selects a city, the map must be centered in the city
 - Send a request to the server to get the coordinates of the city center
- When the user selects a type of place, markers are shown with the names and descriptions of the places
 - Send a request to the server to get the names, descriptions, and coordinates of the different places

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Info Window

CLIENT

SERVER

?city=
?city=&place=

```
<?php
// ...
// ...
?>
```

JSON