

Location Audio Recorder on World Wide Web

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Introduction

In the modern era of web development, the integration of multimedia features has become increasingly prevalent. One such feature is the ability to record audio directly within a web browser environment. This article explores the implementation of local audio recording with location annotation on the World Wide Web, utilizing HTML and the Web Audio API.

Web Audio API Implementation

The program runs seamlessly within a modern web browser like Microsoft Edge, leveraging the capabilities of the Web Audio API. Key functionalities include: - **Start Recording**: Initiates the audio recording process. - **Stop Recording**: Halts the ongoing recording session. - **Play Recording**: Allows playback of the recorded audio. - **Save Recording**: Enables users to save the recorded audio file.

How it Works

The HTML file integrates the necessary elements for audio recording, facilitated by the Web Audio API. Upon clicking the "Start Recording" button, the browser prompts the user for permission to access the microphone. Once granted, the recording begins. Throughout the recording process, the user has the option to pause or stop the recording at any time using the corresponding buttons.

Upon completion, the recorded audio can be played back using the "Play Recording" button. Additionally, users have the option to save the recording locally to their device for future reference.

HTML Implementation for World Wide Web

The implementation for World Wide Web in HTML5 of Local Audio Recording on the World Wide Web follows Web Standards from W3C.

```
1 <!DOCTYPE html>
2 <html>
3 <head>
4     <title>Local Audio Recording with Location Annotation on
5     World Wide Web (Aamot, 2024)</title>
6     <link rel="stylesheet" href="https://openlayers.org/en/v6
7     .13.0/css/ol.css" type="text/css">
8     <script src="https://openlayers.org/en/v6.13.0/build/ol.js"
9     ></script>
10 </head>
11 <body>
12     <h1>Local Audio Recording with Location Annotation on World
13     Wide Web (Aamot, 2024)</h1>
14
15     <button id="startRecording">Start Recording</button>
16     <button id="stopRecording" disabled>Stop Recording</button>
17     <button id="playRecording" disabled>Play Recording</button>
18     <button id="saveRecording" disabled>Save Recording</button>
19
20     <div id="map" style="width: 400px; height: 300px;"></div>
21
22     <script>
23         let mediaRecorder;
24         let chunks = [];
25         let audioURL;
26         let map;
27         let currentLocation;
28
29         // Function to start recording
30         function startRecording() {
31             navigator.mediaDevices.getUserMedia({ audio: true
32         })
33             .then(stream => {
34                 mediaRecorder = new MediaRecorder(stream);
35                 mediaRecorder.ondataavailable = e => {
36                     chunks.push(e.data);
37                 };
38                 mediaRecorder.onstop = () => {
39                     const blob = new Blob(chunks, { type: 'audio/flac' });
40                     audioURL = URL.createObjectURL(blob);
41                     document.getElementById('playRecording
42                     ').disabled = false;
43                     document.getElementById('saveRecording
44                     ').disabled = false;
45                 };
46                 mediaRecorder.start();
47                 document.getElementById('startRecording').disabled = true;
48             }
49         }
50     </script>
51 
```

```

41             document.getElementById('stopRecording').
42     disabled = false;
43         })
44         .catch(console.error);
45     }
46
47     // Function to stop recording
48     function stopRecording() {
49         mediaRecorder.stop();
50         document.getElementById('startRecording').disabled =
51     = false;
52         document.getElementById('stopRecording').disabled =
53     true;
54     }
55
56     // Function to play recorded audio
57     function playRecording() {
58         const audio = new Audio(audioURL);
59         audio.play();
60     }
61
62     // Function to initialize the map
63     function initMap() {
64         map = new ol.Map({
65             target: 'map',
66             layers: [
67                 new ol.layer.Tile({
68                     source: new ol.source.OSM()
69                 })
70             ],
71             view: new ol.View({
72                 center: ol.proj.fromLonLat([0, 0]),
73                 zoom: 2
74             })
75         });
76
77         // Get user's current location and update map
78         navigator.geolocation.getCurrentPosition(position
79         => {
80             currentPosition = position.coords;
81             const pos = ol.proj.fromLonLat([currentPosition
82             .longitude, currentPosition.latitude]);
83             map.getView().setCenter(pos);
84             map.addOverlay(new ol.Overlay({
85                 position: pos,
86                 element: document.getElementById('marker'),
87                 positioning: 'center-center'
88             }));
89         });
90
91         // Function to save recording with location annotation
92         function saveRecording() {
93             const fileName = 'recording_${Date.now()}.webm';

```

```

90         const url = audioURL;
91
92         // Create anchor element with data URI representing
the Blob
93         const a = document.createElement('a');
94         a.href = url;
95         a.download = fileName;
96
97         // Trigger click event programmatically to prompt
download
98         a.click();
99
100        // Clean up the URL object
101        URL.revokeObjectURL(url);
102    }
103
104    document.getElementById('startRecording').
addEventListener('click', startRecording);
105    document.getElementById('stopRecording').
addEventListener('click', stopRecording);
106    document.getElementById('playRecording').
addEventListener('click', playRecording);
107    document.getElementById('saveRecording').
addEventListener('click', saveRecording);
108</script>
109
110<!-- Define a marker style -->
111<style>
112    #marker {
113        width: 20px;
114        height: 20px;
115        background-color: red;
116        border-radius: 50%;
117        border: 2px solid white;
118    }
119</style>
120
121<!-- Display marker for user's current location -->
122<div id="marker"></div>
123
124<p>See the first working Web Audio Recorder demo with
extensible recording at
125
126    <a href="https://www.aamot.engineering/software/garagejam
/www/Aamot,2024.html">https://www.aamot.engineering/
software/garagejam/www/Aamot,2024.html</a>. </p>
127<p><b>Contributions</b></p>
128
129<p><a href="https://www.wiumlie.no/">H&aring;kon Wium Lie</
a> confirmed that the Web Audio Recorder on World Wide Web
works.</p>
130
131<pre>
132    Hi ,

```

```

133
134 See the first working Web Audio Recorder demo with extensible
135 recording at
136 https://www.aamot.engineering/software/garagejam/www/Aamot
137 ,2024.html
138 I was interviewed for the Advanced Study Program at M.I.T.
139 . after demoing
140 it to H&aring;kon Wium Lie of M.I.T. and Opera Software
141 ASA who has
142 confirmed it works for recording audio on World Wide Web.
143
144 GarageJam was a Ogg Vorbis Audio Recording Studio for GTK
145 +/GNOME
146 and I begun implementing GarageJam on World Wide Web this
147 week.
148 See https://folk.ntnu.no/olekaam/Aamot,2024.html and a
149 future
150 article in Notices of the American Mathematical Society,
151 if they
152 permit articles such as "Location Audio Recording on
153 World Wide Web".
154 --
155 Best,
156 Ole Kristian Aamot</pre>
157 </body>
158 </html>

```

Future Location Annotation

One innovative future feature of this implementation would be the ability to annotate recordings with location data. By accessing the browser's geolocation API, the program retrieves the user's current latitude and longitude coordinates. These coordinates are then associated with the recorded audio file, providing valuable context regarding the recording's origin.

Conclusion

Local audio recording with location annotation on the World Wide Web represents a powerful tool for various applications, from voice memos to field recordings. By leveraging HTML and the Web Audio API, developers can create seamless audio recording experiences directly within the browser environment. Additionally, the integration of location annotation adds an extra layer of contextual information to recorded audio, enhancing its utility and relevance.

In conclusion, this article has provided an overview of the implementation of local audio recording with location annotation, demonstrating the capabilities of modern web technologies in facilitating multimedia functionalities.

1 References

- Aamot, 2024. **. Local Audio Recording with Location Annotation on the World Wide Web, <https://folk.ntnu.no/olekaam/Aamot,2024.html>, Accessed on 2024-05-10