

代码说明

本项目是基于HTML5 Audio API 实现的。

首先创建一个 `Visualize` 对象。

```
var Visualize = function () {
  this.file = null; // the file to be dealt with
  this.filename = null; // the name of file mentioned above
  this.audiocontext = null; // the contextx of the audio to be dealt with
  this.source = null; // save the audio
};
```

代码中其实已经注释好，这里再做进一步说明。`file` 是要处理的文件，`filename` 是文件名，`audiocontext` 是进行音频处理的上下文，`source` 用于保存音频。

统一浏览器API，因为不同浏览器的API不同，会有不兼容的情况，我们要考虑进去。

```
//Unified browser API
Visualize.prototype._prepareAPI = function () {
  //AudioContext
  window.AudioContext = window.AudioContext || window.webkitAudioContext ||
window.mozAudioContext || window.msAudioContext;
  //requestAnimationFrame
  window.requestAnimationFrame = window.requestAnimationFrame ||
window.webkitRequestAnimationFrame || window.mozRequestAnimationFrame ||
window.msRequestAnimationFrame;
  try {
    this.audioContext = new AudioContext();
  } catch (e) {
    console.log('this browser does not support audioContext, please try Chrome or
Firework.');
```

Chrome 中为 `window.webkitAudioContext`，Firefox 中为 `mozAudioContext`，采用 `||`，遇到真值就返回。通过这种方式，我们可以统一浏览器的API。此外，IE 浏览器不支持，所以要加一个 `try catch` 语句。

接着需要加载音频文件，有三种方式，这里采用“文件选择”的方式。监听 `input` 的 `onchange` 事件，此事件在 `input` 的值改变时就触发。

```
//add event to the file
Visualize.prototype._addEventListenr = function () {
  var that = this,
    audioInput = document.getElementById('uploadFile'),
    drapContainer = document.getElementsByTagName('canvas')[0],
    selected = document.getElementById('selected');
  //monitor a event
  audioInput.onchange = function () {
    //if 'canceled',then the length will be 0
    if (audioInput.files.length !== 0) {
      that.file = audioInput.files[0];
```

```

        that.fileName = audioInput.files[0].name;
        selected.innerHTML = audioInput.files[0].name;
        that._start();
    }
}
};

```

这里获取文件之后，就把文件赋值给 `Visualize` 对象的 `file` 属性和 `filename` 属性，方便之后通过 `this.file` 来访问该文件。

得到文件之后，要把获取的文件转化为 `ArrayBuffer` 格式，才能够传给 `audiocontext` 进行下一步编码。

```

Visualize.prototype._start = function () {
    var that = this, //meant Visualize
        file = this.file,
        fr = new FileReader(); //instantiate a FileReader to read the file
    fr.onload = function (e) {
        var fileResult = e.target.result; // get the ArrayBuffer
        var audioContext = that.audiocontext;
        audioContext.decodeAudioData(fileResult, function (buffer) {
            //decode successfully
            that._visualize(audioContext, buffer);
        }, function (e) {
            console.log('decode failed!');
        });
    };
    // transfer to FileReader
    fr.readAsArrayBuffer(file);
};

```

在 `audioContext.decodeAudioData` 的回调函数里，解码完成后，把 `audioContext` 和 `buffer` 传递给 `_visualize` 方法进一步处理。

接下来要播放音频。

```

Visualize.prototype._visualize = function (audioContext, buffer) {
    //transfer to BufferSource
    var audioBufferSourceNode = audioContext.createBufferSource(),
        analyser = audioContext.createAnalyser();
    audioBufferSourceNode.connect(analyser);
    analyser.connect(audioContext.destination); //speaker
    audioBufferSourceNode.buffer = buffer;
    audioBufferSourceNode.start(0); //start broadcasting
    this._draw(analyser); //final visualization
};

```

这个函数封装了播放音频和绘制频谱两个功能，具体实现了播放音频，调用了绘制频谱函数。

最后一步是音乐的可视化。

```

Visualize.prototype._draw = function (analyser) {
    //sampling

```

```

var canvas = document.getElementById('Visualizer'),
    cwidth = canvas.width,
    cheight = canvas.height - 2,
    meterWidth = 10, //spectrum bar width
    gap = 2, //spectrum bar spacing
    capHeight = 2,
    capStyle = '#fff',
    meterNum = 800 / (10 + 2), //number of spectrum bars
    capYPositionArray = [];
ctx = canvas.getContext('2d');
gradient = ctx.createLinearGradient(0, 0, 0, 300);
gradient.addColorStop(1, '#0f0');
gradient.addColorStop(0.5, '#ff0');
gradient.addColorStop(0, '#f00');
var drawMeter = function () {
    var array = new Uint8Array(analyser.frequencyBinCount);
    analyser.getByteFrequencyData(array);
    var step = Math.round(array.length / meterNum); //calculate the sampling step
size
    ctx.clearRect(0, 0, cwidth, cheight);
    for (var i = 0; i < meterNum; i++) {
        var value = array[i * step]; //get the current energy value
        if (capYPositionArray.length < Math.round(meterNum)) {
            capYPositionArray.push(value); //initializes the array that holds the
            cap position and pushes the data from the first screen into it
        };
        ctx.fillStyle = capStyle;
        //start drawing the cap
        if (value < capYPositionArray[i]) {
            ctx.fillRect(i * 12, cheight - (--capYPositionArray[i]), meterWidth,
capHeight);
        } else {
            ctx.fillRect(i * 12, cheight - value, meterWidth, capHeight);
            capYPositionArray[i] = value;
        };
        //start drawing spectrum bars
        ctx.fillStyle = gradient;
        ctx.fillRect(i * 12, cheight - value + capHeight, meterWidth, cheight);
    }
    requestAnimationFrame(drawMeter);
}
requestAnimationFrame(drawMeter);
};

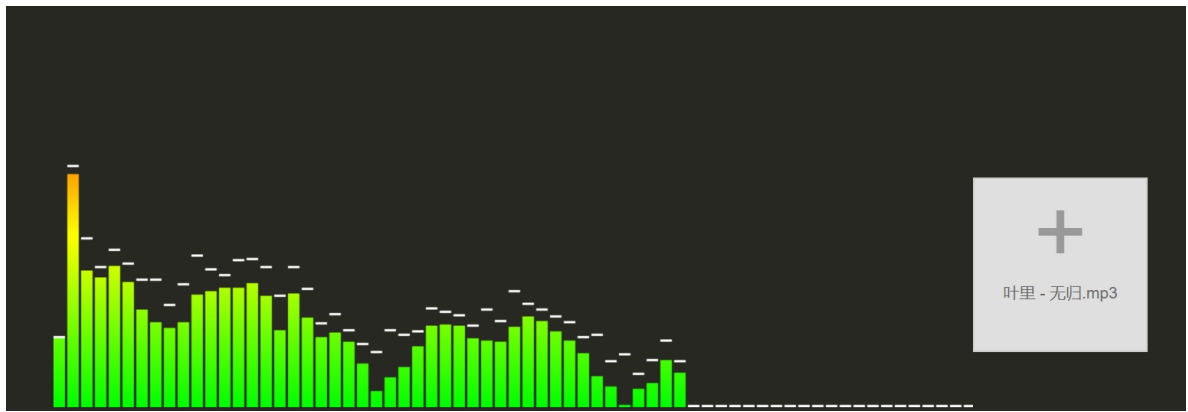
```

首先要获取某一时刻的频谱，最后要让每时每刻的频谱都有所体现，让画面动起来。

最后，再写一些 `css` 样式即可。

结果示例

用 `Chrome` 打开 `index.html` 即可。



参考内容

- [1] <https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/API/FileReader>
- [2] <https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/API/AudioContext>
- [3] <https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/API/window/requestAnimationFrame>