



BAITUSSALAM  
—TECH PARK—



# Class Agenda

## Set, Map, Browser's APIs, and Canvas

# Introduction to Browser APIs

Examples of device features and sensors that can be accessed

1. Geolocation
2. Camera and Microphone
3. Device Status
4. Battery Status
5. Clipboard API

# Window Navigator

The **navigator object** contains information about the browser.

```
Navigator {vendorSub: '', productSub: '20030107', vendor: 'Google Inc.', maxTouchPoints: 0, scheduling: Schedul
ing, ...} i
  appName: "Mozilla"
  appVersion: "5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) AppleWebKit/537.36 (KHTML, like Gecko) Chrome/127.0.0.0 Safari.
  ▶ bluetooth: Bluetooth {}
  ▶ clipboard: Clipboard {}
  ▶ connection: NetworkInformation {onChange: null, effectiveType: '4g', rtt: 150, downlink: 6.35, saveData: fals
    cookieEnabled: true
  ▶ credentials: CredentialsContainer {}
    deprecatedRunAdAuctionEnforcesKAnonymity: false
    deviceMemory: 8
    doNotTrack: null
  ▶ geolocation: Geolocation {}
  ▶ gpu: GPU {wgsLanguageFeatures: WGSLLanguageFeatures}
    hardwareConcurrency: 8
  ▶ hid: HID {onconnect: null, ondisconnect: null}
  ▶ ink: Ink {}
  ▶ keyboard: Keyboard {}
    language: "en-US"
  ▶ languages: (2) ['en-US', 'en']
  ▶ locks: LockManager {}
  ▶ login: NavigatorLogin {}
  ▶ managed: NavigatorManagedData {onmanagedconfigurationchange: null}
    maxTouchPoints: 0
  ▶ mediaCapabilities: MediaCapabilities {}
  ▶ mediaDevices: MediaDevices {ondevicechange: null}
  ▶ mediaSession: MediaSession {metadata: null, playbackState: 'none'}
  ▶ mimeTypeArray: MimeTypeArray {0: MimeType, 1: MimeType, application/pdf: MimeType, text/pdf: MimeType, length: 2}
    onLine: true
    pdfViewerEnabled: true
  ▶ permissions: Permissions {}
```



# Online/Offline Status

Check if the browser is online or offline

```
if (navigator.onLine) {  
    console.log("The browser is online.")  
} else {  
    console.log("The browser is offline.")  
}
```

# Geolocation API

**Allows access to the geographical location of the device**

**Key method:**

- `navigator.geolocation.getCurrentPosition()`

```
if (navigator.geolocation) {  
  navigator.geolocation.getCurrentPosition((position) => {  
    console.log("latitude", position.coords.latitude)  
    console.log("longitude", position.coords.longitude)  
  })  
} else {  
  console.log("Geolocation is not supported by this browser.")  
}
```

# Camera and Microphone Access

**Access the device's camera and microphone**

**Key method:**

`navigator.mediaDevices.getUserMedia()`

```
navigator.mediaDevices
  .getUserMedia({ video: true, audio: true })
  .then((stream) => {
    let video = document.querySelector("video")
    video.srcObject = stream
    video.play()
  })
  .catch((err) => {
    console.error("Error accessing media devices.", err)
  })
```

# Battery Status API

**Provides information about the device's battery status**

**Key method:**

- `navigator.getBattery()`

```
navigator.getBattery().then((battery) => {  
  console.log("Battery level: " + battery.level * 100 + "%")  
  console.log("Charging: " + (battery.charging ? "Yes" : "No"))  
})
```



# Clipboard API

**Interact with the clipboard to copy or paste text**

**Key methods:**

`navigator.clipboard.writeText()`

`navigator.clipboard.readText()`

```
// Copy text to clipboard
navigator.clipboard.writeText("Welcome to Tech Park!").then(() => {
  console.log("Text copied to clipboard")
})

// Read text from clipboard
navigator.clipboard.readText().then((text) => {
  console.log("Clipboard content: " + text)
})
```

# Canvas API

**The Canvas API provides a means for drawing graphics via JavaScript and the HTML `<canvas>` element. Among other things, it can be used for animation, game graphics, data visualization, photo manipulation, and real-time video processing.**

# Drawing Shapes

**Drawing rectangles, circles, and lines**

```
const canvas = document.getElementById("myCanvas")
const ctx = canvas.getContext("2d")

// Draw a rectangle
ctx.fillStyle = "blue"
ctx.fillRect(50, 50, 150, 100)

// Draw a circle
ctx.beginPath()
ctx.arc(300, 100, 50, 0, Math.PI * 2, false)
ctx.fillStyle = "red"
ctx.fill()

// Draw a line
ctx.beginPath()
ctx.moveTo(400, 50)
ctx.lineTo(500, 150)
ctx.stroke()
```

# Drawing Text

## Drawing Text on Canvas

```
ctx.font = "30px Arial"  
ctx.fillStyle = "purple"  
ctx.fillText("Hello Canvas", 100, 200)
```



# Animation in Canvas

## Animation on Canvas

```
let x = 0

function animate() {
  ctx.clearRect(0, 0, canvas.width, canvas.height)
  ctx.fillStyle = "orange"
  ctx.fillRect(x, 100, 50, 50)
  x += 2
  requestAnimationFrame(animate)
}

animate()
```

# Sets

Sets in JavaScript are collections of **unique values**, meaning **no duplicates** are allowed.

They provide efficient ways to store and manage distinct elements.

```
const people = new Set()

people.add("John")
people.add("Sara")
people.add("Smith")

console.log("people", people)
```

# Set Methods

```
const people = new Set(["John", "Sara"])

// adding element
people.add("Smith")

// removing element
people.delete("John")

// to check the property if exist
console.log(people.has("Sara")) // true
console.log(people.has("Ali")) // false

// size of set
console.log("size", people.size)

console.log("people", people)
```

# Iterate over Set

We can iterate over set using  
forEach and for of loop.

We can also use .values method  
that give us generators

```
✓ people.forEach((person) => {  
  console.log(person)  
})  
  
✓ for (let person of people) {  
  console.log(person)  
}
```



# Weak Sets

- It does not allow primitive data types.
- A WeakSet is a collection of objects only.
- Unlike Set, WeakSet holds "weak" references to its objects, meaning they do not prevent garbage collection.
- We can not enumerate WeakSet
- Don't have .clear method

```
let product = { title: "laptop" }  
  
const weakSet = new WeakSet()  
  
weakSet.add(product)  
  
console.log("weakSet", weakSet)
```

# Maps

Map is very similar to set but it has key and values.

In Map key could be any type, array, object etc

The Map object holds key-value pairs and remembers the original insertion order of the keys.

```
const products = new Map([["Printer", 6]])

products.set("Mouse", 10)
products.set("Laptop", 7)
products.set("Headphones", 4)

products.has("Laptop") // true
products.has("Headphones") // 4

console.log("products", products)
```

# Iterate over Map

```
products.forEach((value, key) => {  
  console.log(`${key}: ${value}`)  
})  
  
for (let [key, value] of products) {  
  console.log(`${key}: ${value}`)  
}
```

# Weak Map

- **Non-iterable:** WeakMap is not iterable and cannot be looped over.
- **Objects as Keys:** Only objects can be used as keys.
- **Weak References:** Keys are held weakly, meaning they do not prevent garbage collection.
- **No Size Property:** WeakMap does not have a size property or a clear method.

```
let obj1 = { name: "Alice" }
let obj2 = { name: "John" }

const strongMap = new Map()
const weakMap = new WeakMap()

strongMap.set(obj1, "Engineer")
weakMap.set(obj2, "Designer")

console.log(strongMap.get(obj1)) // 'Engineer'
console.log(weakMap.get(obj2)) // 'Designer'

obj1 = null
obj2 = null
```



**The End**

