



# W3C Geolocation API

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# Overview

- API for use in Web applications (through JavaScript binding)
- enables Web application running on a remote server to access user location (latitude/longitude) data; e.g., for a user accessing the Web from a browser running on a mobile device (mobile handset, laptop, etc.)

# How does a Web app get access to user location data?

The API **requires browser support**; either the device a browser is running on must directly expose one or more location-sensing mechanisms (e.g., GPS) to the browser, or some other third-party application must expose it to the browser (e.g., WiFi positioning through SkyHook)

## Who's doing the work?

- W3C Geolocation Working Group
- the editor for the spec works for Google
- Google Gears has already shipped with support for the API

Where to get it

<http://dev.w3.org/geo/api/spec-source.html>

# Requirements

- must provide location data in terms of a pair of **latitude and longitude** coordinates
- must provide information about the accuracy of the retrieved location data
- must support **"one-shot" position updates**

## Requirements (more)

- must allow an application to register to receive **repeated position updates**
- must allow an application to cheaply query the last known position
- must provide a way for the application to receive updates about errors that may have occurred while obtaining a location fix

## Requirements (more)

- must allow an application to specify a desired accuracy level of the location information
- must be agnostic to the underlying sources of location information
- should allow an application to request address information as part of the location data



# Agnostic about location method

- The API does not expect or depend on any particular location method.
- Can work with any location-sensing mechanism exposed to the browser; might be on GPS, IP address, RFID, WiFi, Bluetooth MAC address, GSM/CDMA cell IDs,...

## Some use cases

- Show the user's position on a map
- Find points of interest in the user's area
- Turn-by-turn route navigation (like NaviTime)
- Push alerts when points of interest are in the user's vicinity
- Location-tagged status updates in social networking applications

## Example: “One-shot” query

```
function showMap(position) {  
    // Show a map centered at  
    // at (position.latitude, position.longitude). }  
// One-shot position request.  
navigator.geolocation.getCurrentPosition(showMap);
```

# Example: Position updates

```
function scrollMap(position) {  
    // Scrolls the map so it is centered  
    // at (position.latitude, position.longitude). }  
// Request repeated updates.  
var watchId =  
navigator.geolocation.watchPosition(scrollMap);  
function handleClickHandler() {  
    // Cancel when user clicks button  
    navigator.geolocation.clearWatch(watchId); }  
}
```

# IDL: Geolocation interface

```
interface Geolocation {  
  readonly attribute Position LastPosition;  
  void getCurrentPosition(in  
    PositionCallback successCallback);  
  ...  
  int watchPosition(in  
    PositionCallback successCallback);  
  ...  
  void clearWatch(in int watchId); };
```

# IDL: PositionCallback interface

```
interface PositionCallback {  
    void handleEvent(in Position position); };
```

# IDL: Position object

```
interface Position {  
  readonly attribute double latitude;  
  readonly attribute double longitude;  
  readonly attribute double accuracy;  
  readonly attribute double altitude;  
  readonly attribute double altitudeAccuracy;  
  readonly attribute double heading;  
  readonly attribute double velocity;  
  readonly attribute DOMTimeStamp timestamp; };
```

The End

Thanks!

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