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Abstract—

Index Terms—  keywords



I. BACKGROUND

This case study was performed at 30MHz, specifically within the context of their software platform. This section describes the company (30MHz), their software platform (the dashboard), and the problem that was solved by the case study.

A. The Company

30MHz is a technology company in the agriculture industry. They offer sensors that collect various types of data, all within the context of agriculture. For example, temperature, humidity, air pressure, etc. They also provide their customers with a dashboard that allows them to view the collected data. 30MHz has several so-called partners. These partners are consultancies in the field of agriculture (among others). They supply 30MHz with additional customers by suggesting their clients become customers of 30MHz as well.

30MHz supplies their customers with the so-called dashboard. An example of it can be seen in Figure 1. It is the central location where any customer can view their data. This dashboard is a web app that, as of this case study, is using Angular 10. Data is fetched from a backend, and the various types of data are displayed in different ways using so-called widgets. An example of a widget is a chart that displays the value of the data over time.

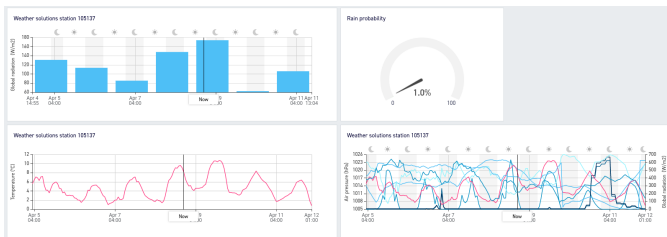


Fig. 1: Widgets on the 30MHz dashboard

1) *Apps*: The large amounts of data collected by 30MHz can be utilized in many ways. Companies with domain knowledge and expertise in certain areas (such as the partners) can use it to provide customers with new insights and information that simple graphs can not. Because 30MHz itself does not

have this domain knowledge and does not have the resources to create every single possible implementation of this knowledge (in the form of a widget or page in the dashboard), they decided to allow 3rd party developers to develop them instead. In practice, these will be built by the partners and will be provided to customers of 30MHz for a fee through a marketplace. There are currently two implementations:

- *Widgets*: Widgets in the dashboard that take data from one or more sensors and display it. These are made to provide information at a glance and are fairly small, as can be seen in Figure 1. An example would be a new way to display sun data by showing a sun if the plants are able to grow (it's daytime) and a moon if they're not (it's nighttime).
- *Apps*: Full pages in the dashboard web app. These fill the entire screen (bar some 30MHz branding) and can provide more rich and interactive experiences. An example would be a page where clients of a partner can tune some parameters (such as the number of crops, amount of watering) and see a prediction of their revenue. This prediction can be based (in part) on sensor data.

Since these apps will essentially be pages in the 30MHz dashboard and will feel like part of the platform, it is important that they follow the same design style and principles as the rest of the dashboard. This ensures that users are familiar with the apps and that visual consistency across the platform is not broken. This concept has been applied many times. For example on Google's Android through Material Design ¹, Apple's design on iOS ², Zendesk Garden ³ and many more. Importantly, these companies all provide their app developers with a set of components in order to help them maintain their design language. Such a set of components is generally referred to as a UI library. Similarly, 30MHz wants to provide their 3rd party app developers with a UI library as well. In this paper, we'll be referring to the UI library 30MHz will provide to 3rd parties as the Cow Components UI Library (or CC UI Library). It is named after the logo of 30MHz, a cow. There already is an internal set of components that cover the basic set of UI components (buttons, an input, a date picker, etc.), but since these are largely interwoven with other internal

¹<https://material.io/>

²<https://developer.apple.com/design/>

³<https://garden.zendesk.com/>

code, their source code can not just be provided to 3rd party developers. They have also been written in Angular⁴, meaning that any developers who wish to develop their app in a different JavaScript (JS) framework are unable to do so. Looking at the most popular web frameworks in the latest Stack Overflow Developer Survey [1] (2020 as of the writing of this paper), we can conclude that the chance that a developer wishes to use a different JS framework is quite large. In order to still provide developers with a CC UI library, there are two options.

- Write components from scratch in a framework-agnostic format and provide them to developers. Then keep them up to date with the internal set of components by changing one as the other changes.
- Set up automatic conversion from the set of internal components to a framework-agnostic format.

The obvious problem with the first option is that you're maintaining two separate copies of very similar code. This causes a number of issues. Firstly the time spent maintaining a component is doubled. Additionally, feature differences between the Angular framework and the framework-agnostic format we choose are going to lead to problems. Some things that work in Angular might need workarounds in the other format and the other way around. Another issue with this option is that the components have to be written entirely from scratch. While this would be manageable for simple components such as buttons, this is unfeasible for more complex components. One of which is the chart component. This component is important to have in the 30MHz design library, seeing as it is able to display the sensor data. However, the source code for the chart alone is already 500 lines long, most of which are tightly integrated with the rest of the platform. Through all of its references, the chart component references about half of the source files in the dashboard. Rewriting all of this in another framework is completely unfeasible and not worth the effort, leading us to explore the second option.

While the second option is not an easy one and it will likely be a very complex process to set up, it is one that will scale a lot better. Once it is set up, any new components will be automatically converted, and any changes will be propagated automatically. In the long run, this should save a lot of time. This is the option 30MHz eventually decided on. However, a framework-agnostic format needs to be chosen to facilitate this process.

B. Web Components

When it comes to choosing a framework-agnostic format for a UI library, there are very few options. Looking at the literature, we find Quid, a DSL for generating components in various frameworks [2]. It currently supports Web Components⁵, Stencil⁶, Angular and Polymer⁷. While this is fairly impressive, the authors do mention it should only be used for

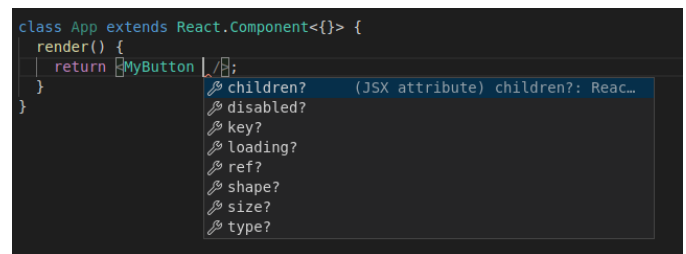
rapid prototyping. Since it only supports a fairly small set of supported frameworks and it has the problem of requiring a DSL which the Angular code would have to be converted to, this is not a great fit for us.

This brings us to the other option, namely Web Components. Web Components (also known as Custom Elements) are a technology proposed in 2013 [3] and implemented in major browsers in 2018 [4]. It allows for the creation of custom HTML elements using JavaScript. These elements can then be used like regular HTML elements. Since every JS framework has support for native HTML elements and almost every framework has full support for Web Components [5], we can cover most JS frameworks by using Web Components as our target format.

C. Angular Elements

To perform the conversion of Angular components to Web Components, we will be using Angular Elements⁸. Angular Elements is a JS package published by the developers of Angular that allows the conversion of Angular components to Web Components. Angular apps are normally mounted to the DOM by the user through a call to the *bootstrapModule* function. After this call, the bootstrap component is mounted to the DOM, after which child components are rendered within its root recursively. Angular Elements works slightly differently. Components registered as Web Components through Angular Elements are instead rendered whenever an HTML element with the registered tag is added to the DOM. When this happens, a new root is created in place of this new HTML element. Instead of there being a single root in which everything is rendered (as is the case in a normal Angular app), components are all rendered in their own local root. We will be using Angular Elements for the conversion to Web Components in this case study.

Fig. 2: An example of a component that provides type hints



D. Javascript frameworks

While converting components to Web Components makes them usable in most JS frameworks, they do not provide a perfect experience. The first problem is them not being perfectly usable in every JS framework. As of the writing of this paper, there are still some issues preventing them from working completely in React JS⁹. These issues mostly

⁴<https://angular.io/>

⁵https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/Web_Components

⁶<https://stenciljs.com/>

⁷<https://www.polymer-project.org/>

⁸<https://angular.io/guide/elements>

⁹<https://reactjs.org/>

Fig. 3: An example of a component without type hints

```
class App extends React.Component<{}> {  
  render() {  
    return <my-custom-element />;  
  }  
}
```

key? (JSX attribute) React.Attribute_

concern the passing of non-primitive data to the components, such as JavaScript Objects, Arrays and Functions. The second problem is that they are not native to JS frameworks, and as such, do not integrate very well with the tooling provided by the framework. An example of type hinting provided by the framework and editor can be seen in Figure 2. Compared to Figure 3, which shows a component with no type hinting, Figure 2 provides the developer with much more information and shows them what options are available to them. Instead of having to search the web for the available properties, they are provided by the element’s source code and displayed by the framework tooling and editor. In order to provide developers with proper tooling and type hinting for components, we will provide what we’ll call a wrapper for each framework that either provides this tooling or does not support Web Components fully. This wrapper is written in the language the framework which it is targeting provides, and as such, allows the framework to infer information from its source code. Under the hood, this wrapper still makes use of the Web Components to render the components in the CC UI library, but this wrapper serves as glue code between the framework and the Web Components. By combining the two steps of converting the original Angular components to Web Components, and the Web Components to wrappers for frameworks, we are able to provide developers with an experience that is native to their framework, regardless of the fact that the original source code was written in Angular.

II. RELATED WORK

There are various fields in which the related work is important to us in this paper. Namely related work in the area of UI Libraries, Angular Elements (and the accompanying process of converting to Web Components), related work on Web Components themselves, and related work on the creation of wrappers around Web Components to target JS frameworks.

A. UI Libraries

We found a few studies that cover the area of UI libraries. In [6] [7] [8], the authors all build UI libraries. They focus mostly on the technologies used, how they work, and how they contribute to the building of the UI library. Looking at blog posts, we find numerous posts on Web Components. In [9] [10] [11] [12] [13], the authors provide guidance in setting up and creating a UI library. These blog posts mainly concern the basics, explaining how to get started with the process. We also find numerous examples of UI libraries. Some

examples are Svelte Material UI ¹⁰ (written in Svelte), React Bootstrap ¹¹ (React), Angular Material ¹² (Angular), Wired Elements ¹³ (Web Components), Onsen ¹⁴ (multi-framework), and SyncFusion ¹⁵. For all but the SyncFusion, the source code is freely available on GitHub, allowing us to draw inspiration from it and look at how various problems were solved in different UI libraries.

B. Angular Elements

Research on the area of Angular Elements is very sparse. In our search, we only found a single paper on this subject. In [14], Angular Elements is used to convert form components to Web Components so that they can be rendered dynamically. On the other hand, blog posts on this area are numerous. In [15] [16] [17] [18] [19] [20] [21] [22] [23] [24] [25] [26], the authors explain how to set up Angular Elements and how to use it to create a new component library. These blog posts mostly focus on creating new components or converting simple components through Angular Elements, not so much on converting larger and more complex components. They all use new and empty projects, contrary to [27] and [28]. The authors use Angular Elements to convert existing AngularJS (an older version of Angular) components to the newer Angular. They do this by converting the source code of existing AngularJS components to Angular source code. By itself, this would break since the application root still runs on AngularJS and is unable to handle Angular code. By using Angular Elements to convert the Angular code into Web Components, the Web Components are able to run inside the AngularJS root. This is thanks to the low-level nature of Web Components, allowing any framework that can render HTML elements to use them. Through this iterative process, they are able to convert components one by one, converting the root component once all of its children have been converted as well.

Unfortunately, we were unable to find any related work on the conversion of complex Angular components to Web Components through Angular Elements. Related work seems to focus mostly on small get-started style projects. In the cases where they do focus on more complex projects, it seems like the only use is the conversion from AngularJS to Angular.

C. Web Components

[Web Components section](#)

D. JS Framework Wrappers

We were unable to find any research on JS framework wrappers. This does not seem to be a problem that has been tackled very often, at least in literature. In [5], the authors keep track of the current usability of Web Components in various JS frameworks. Notably, the ReactJS framework does not fully

¹⁰<https://sveltematerialui.com/>

¹¹<https://react-bootstrap.github.io/>

¹²<https://material.angular.io/>

¹³<https://wiredjs.com/>

¹⁴<https://onsen.io/>

¹⁵<https://www.syncfusion.com/>

support Web Components at the time of writing for this paper. In ReactJS, non-primitive values (such as Objects, Arrays, and Functions) can not be passed to Web Components, along with some other issues. As such, it is the only framework that needs a wrapper for the UI library to function at all. Looking at how to fix this issue, we find that [29] proposes some effective solutions. In this blog post, the author explores various options to tackle this problem of passing non-primitive data.

III. STUDY DESIGN

This depends on research questions

A. Metric definitions

In order to evaluate the effectiveness of converting an existing set of Angular components to a Web Component UI library, we need to define some metrics. We will be measuring two aspects of this process. The first is measuring the effectiveness of the resulting CC UI library. In order to do this, we will compare the components in the CC UI library to the Angular components they originate from, as well as to various different UI libraries. We will make this comparison using various metrics at both component granularity and at UI library granularity. We have chosen the following metrics: structural complexity (SC), cyclomatic complexity (CC), lines of code (LOC), maintainability (MA), size (SI), load time (LT), number of components in the UI library (NOC), and render time (RT). A brief description of these metrics can be seen in Table I. A detailed explanation of these metrics follows.

ID	Metric	Granularity	Description
SC	Structural complexity	Component	The number of import statements for a component. Collected for a source file and all of its dependencies for up to two iterations
CC	Cyclomatic complexity	Component	A quantitative measure of the number of linearly independent paths through a program's [30]
LOC	Lines of code	Component	The number of lines of code in a given component's source file
MA	Maintainability	Component	A derivative based on complexity, lines of code and Halstead volume [31]
RT	Render Time	Component	The render time of a given component
SI	Size	UI Library	The file size of the bundled up library
LT	Load Time	UI Library	Parsing and running time of the bundled up library in the browser (without download time)
NOC	Number of components	UI Library	The number of components in a UI library

TABLE I: Metrics used in this study

1) *Source code metrics*: The first set of metrics, namely structural complexity, cyclomatic complexity, lines of code, and maintainability are metrics that are recommended in [32]. In this paper, the authors evaluate the ability of various metrics to indicate the quality of Web Components. As such, we will be using these metrics to compare the quality of our Web Components to other Web Components. We'll be following almost all recommendations of the paper, including collecting the structural complexity up to a depth of two. Note that we do things slightly differently from the paper. We also keep track of the lines of code metric, which the authors do not. We will not be using this to compare the quality of Web Components, but will instead be using it to get a rough overview of the complexity of various UI libraries. Note that we are also not using all metrics recommended by the authors. The metrics we are not using are the completeness (i.e. how complete the information displayed to the user is) and consistency (i.e. how long it takes for data to update across different replicas) metrics. We are not using completeness because it does not apply at the level at which the CC UI library operates. All of our components are 100% complete, as well as the components of the UI libraries we will be comparing the CC UI library to. As such, it does not make for a very interesting metric. This metric is very effective when more complex components such as entire pages are concerned, but that is not the case here. We will also not be using the consistency metric. The reason for this is fairly simple, namely that we don't have any components with the ability to update across different replicas. The same goes for the UI libraries we will be comparing it with.

2) *Size*: The size metric aims to measure the theoretical impact of loading the UI library over the network. We will be measuring this at UI library level granularity since the contributions of individual components are very hard to measure. This should serve as a good indication of the relative network loading time of UI libraries without actually introducing the variable of network speed. In order to differentiate between a relatively large library and a library that has a lot of components, we also keep track of the number of components metric.

3) *Load Time*: The load time metric aims to provide a measure of the real impact of a UI library on the page by measuring the real-world load time. Note that we only measure the parsing time and running time of the JavaScript bundle. We explicitly exclude the download time from this metric since this is already captured in SI.

4) *Render Time*: Finally, the render time metric aims to capture the duration of the render cycle. We will define this render time as the time between setting the component's visibility to true and the browser being done with the rendering process. This will likely be the most important metric for this study. If the render time of components in the CC UI library is significantly higher than components in other UI libraries or the Angular components they originate from, the performance impact of converting Angular components to Web Components will be too big. If it is slightly higher, the same or lower, we

can conclude that the performance impact is minimal.

B. Metric targets

In order to get a sense of the state of the CC UI library, we will need to compare it to other UI libraries. To do so, we have gathered a list of various UI libraries targeting the JS frameworks that the CC UI library wrappers target. This way we are able to compare the wrapper targeting a specific JS framework with UI libraries that also target that JS framework, allowing us to observe the influence of the framework itself on the various metrics. These UI libraries were gathered by searching for the terms “Design Library”, “UI Library”, “javascript UI Library”, “Svelte UI library”, “React UI Library”, “Angular UI Library”, and “Web Component UI Library” on Google. We then added any UI library to the list that we came across, either by finding it as a direct result, or it being mentioned in a blog post or article. A list of the UI libraries we found and the number of stars on their github page can be found in Table II. While this is not a full list of all UI libraries, we feel like it is an accurate representation of the most popular UI libraries because of the fact that Google Search tends to return the most popular results in a given search. In order to get a fairly accurate representation of libraries using each JS framework, we selected the three UI libraries with the most github stars per JS framework. The list of included UI libraries can also be seen in Table II. In addition to comparing the CC UI library against other UI libraries, we will also be comparing it against the Angular components they originate from. We do this by applying our metrics to the 30MHz dashboard and the relevant components within it.

Since the components included in the selected UI libraries vary greatly, we can not do a proper comparison between individual components of the UI library. For example a button component can not be compared with a date picker component, since date pickers tend to be a lot more complex. As such, higher rendering times can not be attributed to the UI library running it, but to the component itself. In order to be able to compare every UI library, we have selected a set of basic components that are available in every UI library. These are the Button, Input, and Switch (or Checkbox). Since every UI library contains all of these, we can compare the metrics for a single component across all UI libraries. We will only be applying the various metrics to these three components in each UI library. We will also be including a stripped down version of the CC UI library in the set of UI libraries we gather metrics of. This version will only contain the three components mentioned above, and will allow for a fair comparison with other UI libraries. The reason for this will be further explained in Section IV-E.

IV. EXPERIMENTAL SETUP

We will now describe how each of the metrics are being captured and what parameters will be used.

A. Gathering components

The SC, CC, LOC, and MA metrics are captured over the source files of components. In order to gather these source

files we do the following. We set up an automatic script that gathers the source files of components on a per-library basis. Since most UI libraries follow the convention of storing each component in a single folder or file in a source folder (generally called *src/* or *components/*), this process is fairly simple. In order to provide a fair comparison, we always select the biggest source file for components as the entrypoint. Some UI libraries use a simple index file that re-exports the actual source file as the entrypoint. If this file were to be used as the entrypoint, it would result in an unrealistic depiction of the component source. Since the UI libraries we in this study always contain a single big source file, this did not result in any situations where the entrypoint was ambiguous.

B. Structural Complexity

The structural complexity is gathered by capturing the number of imports in a given source file recursively up to a depth of two, as [32] recommends. To gather these imports, we use the *typescript*¹⁶ JS package. This package is able to generate an AST, or abstract syntax tree of the file. By iterating over this tree, we can find the imports. We then follow these imports and apply the same process, filtering out any duplicates.

Similar to [32], we only apply this process to the JS source code of a component, not the HTML source code. In the case of Svelte components, we separate the file into its JS code and HTML code and apply the process to the JS code only.

C. Cyclomatic Complexity, Maintainability, Lines of Code

In order to capture the cyclomatic complexity, maintainability metrics, and lines of code metrics, we feed the file into the *ts-complex*¹⁷ JS package. This package is able to calculate the cyclomatic complexity, maintainability metrics, and lines of code of a given source file. Note that the lines of code metric does not capture the raw number of lines, but instead filters out any comments, aiming to capture just the lines with actual code.

D. Machine specifications

All experiments were performed on a machine with an AMD Ryzen 5 4600H Six-core processor and 16GB of RAM. Since these experiments are partially timing-specific, the timing-specific experiments were ran sequentially and with minimal background tasks. This should eliminate the effect of experiments on each other, and should ensure the CPU is always able to dedicate a single core to the experiment. Since this machine has six cores, it should easily be able to dedicate one of them to the experiments at all times.

E. Size

In capturing the size metric we need to pay attention to a number of influential factors. The first factor is the fact that the source code of files is split up into multiple files, some of which are actually part of the build and some of

¹⁶<https://www.npmjs.com/package/typescript>

¹⁷<https://www.npmjs.com/package/ts-complex>

UI Library	Github Stars	JS Framework	Included	Website
Svelte Material UI	1.6k	Svelte	Yes	https://sveltematerialui.com/
Smelte	889	Svelte	Yes	https://smeltejs.com/
Svelte-MUI	237	Svelte	Yes	https://svelte-mui.ibbf.ru/
Svelteit	51	Svelte	No	https://docs.svelteit.dev/
Material UI	67.1k	React	Yes	https://material-ui.com/
React Bootstrap	19.2k	React	Yes	https://react-bootstrap.github.io/
React Semantic UI	12.2k	React	Yes	https://react.semantic-ui.com/
Evergreen	10.6k	React	No	https://evergreen.segment.com/
Rebass	7.2k	React	No	https://rebassjs.org/
Grommet	7.1k	React	No	https://v2.grommet.io/
Baseweb	6.2k	React	No	https://baseweb.design/
Ant Design	5.3k	React	No	https://ant.design/
Elemental UI	4.3k	React	No	http://elemental-ui.com/home
Zendesk Garden	858	React	No	https://garden.zendesk.com/
Shards React	649	React	No	https://designrevision.com/docs/shards-react/getting-started
Angular Material	21.3k	Angular	Yes	https://material.angular.io/
NG-Bootstrap	7.7k	Angular	Yes	https://ng-bootstrap.github.io/#/home
NGX-Bootstrap	5.3k	Angular	Yes	https://valor-software.com/ngx-bootstrap/#/
NG-Lightning	886	Angular	No	https://ng-lightning.github.io/ng-lightning/#/
Alyle	236	Angular	No	https://alyle.io/
Blox Material	143	Angular	No	https://material.src.zone/
Mosaic	117	Angular	No	https://mosaic.ptsecurity.com/button/overview
Wired Elements	8.5k	Web Components	Yes	https://wiredjs.com/
Clarity Design	6.2k	Web Components	Yes	https://clarity.design/
Fast	5.6k	Web Components	Yes	https://www.fast.design/
Material Web Components	2.5k	Web Components	No	https://github.com/material-components/material-components-web-components
UI5	887	Web Components	No	https://sap.github.io/ui5-webcomponents/
Vaadin	17	Web Components	No	https://vaadin.com/
Onsen	8.3k	Multi-Framework	Yes	https://onsen.io/
Primefaces	1.3k	Multi-Framework	Yes	https://www.primefaces.org/
Syncfusion	unknown (private source)	Multi-Framework	Yes	https://www.syncfusion.com/

TABLE II: Collected UI libraries, the number of github stars and whether they were included in the study

which are not. Measuring the size of the source code is not representative of the code that is actually being used. Additionally, the UI library will have dependencies outside of its source code that also need to be included. To get around this issue, we use a JavaScript bundler. This is a program that bundles all of the source code of a given project into a single file. Including dependencies and source files that are being used and excluding unreachable files such as files that contain metadata. We will be using the *esbuild*¹⁸ bundler for this process.

Another factor is the way in which the source code is written. A file containing a lot of comments will be larger than a file containing no comments. An increased number of comments in a file does not necessarily indicate increased complexity, if anything it indicates the opposite. Similarly, longer variable names increase the size as well. To eliminate this factor, we apply *minification* to our bundle. Minification strips out any non-code text from a bundle and reduces the size of the code to the minimum that is needed.

The final factor is the number of components. A UI library with five components will generally be smaller than a UI library with thirty components. Even when we account for this difference by capturing the number of components, the result will still be influenced by the types of components the UI library contains. For example, if two UI libraries are

exactly the same with the exception that one of them contains a complex chart component, the library that contains the chart will still be bigger on average. This is the case regardless of the fact that any given component in the other library is the exact same size, the chart library just has more components. To get around this issue, we make use of *treeshaking*. Tree shaking is the process by which unused code is removed from a JS bundle, effectively reducing its contents to just code that is reachable. By marking the same three components as components that should be included into the build for every UI library, we are able to create bundles that contain the exact same functionality and nothing more.

The tree shaking process is applicable to the UI libraries we are comparing the CC UI library against, however it is not applicable to the CC UI library itself. This is the case because every component is registered as a Web Component simply by loading the library, and as such every component is used. This would lead to the CC UI library having a much larger size than other UI libraries. To provide a fair comparison, we will be adding a stripped down version of the CC UI library to the set of UI libraries we are comparing against. This stripped down version only contains the three basic components, and as such allows for a fairer size comparison against other UI libraries.

After these factors are taken care of, the process of capturing the size metric is as easy as getting the size of the resulting

¹⁸<https://esbuild.github.io/>

bundle.

F. Load Time

For the load time metric we will be capturing the parse- and runtime of the JS bundle described in Section IV-E. We explicitly exclude the network load time of the bundle. In order to collect this metric, we will be using the *puppeteer*¹⁹ package. This package allows the running of and programmatic control over a headless browser (a browser without a graphical user interface). We set up an empty webpage containing just the JS bundle whose load time we wish to measure. We then enable the Chrome profiler²⁰ for the page. We now load the page, stop the profiler and collect the results. We then look for the *EvaluateScript* event in the resulting trace events. This contains the time taken evaluating the given bundle. An example of such a trace can be seen in Figure 4.

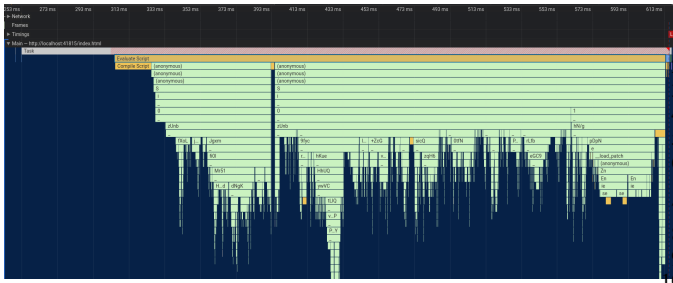


Fig. 4: An example of a Chrome profiler trace performed during a bundle load. The orange bar labeled “Evaluate Script” indicates the total load time and spans 308.54ms.

In order to eliminate variations as much as possible, we artificially slow down the speed of the processor by a factor of ten by using the *Emulation.setCPUThrottlingRate* command²¹. We also perform this operation five times and average the results.

G. Render Time

We capture the render time metric by using the *puppeteer* package as well. We prepare a JS bundle containing the three basic components and an exposed function that allows them to be rendered on-demand. This function is JS framework specific, since every JS framework has a different method of conditional rendering. The rendering methods for the various frameworks can be seen in Listings 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. We then load the page in a *puppeteer* browser, enable the profiler, and call the function that renders a given component. We wait for a few seconds, after which we assume the component to be fully rendered. We then iterate through the captured performance trace and look for the time difference between two events. The first event is the calling of the function mentioned above. The second event is the last composite event that has a paint event before it.

¹⁹<https://github.com/puppeteer/puppeteer>

²⁰<https://developer.chrome.com/docs/devtools/evaluate-performance/>

²¹<https://chromedevtools.github.io/devtools-protocol/tot/Emulation/#method-setCPUThrottlingRate>

```
const App = () => {
  const [ visibleComponent, setVisibleComponent ] = React.useState(null);

  window.setVisibleComponent = (componentName)
    => {
      setVisibleComponent(componentName);
    }

  return (
    { visibleComponent === 'Button' && <Button
      /> }
  )
};
```

Listing 1: The render-on-demand function in ReactJS

```
<button *ngIf="visibleComponent === 'Button'" />
```

Listing 2: The render-on-demand function in Angular (HTML file)

```
@Component({
  ...
})
export class AppComponent {
  constructor(private _cd: ChangeDetectorRef) {
    window.setVisibleComponent = (componentName)
      => {
        this.visibleComponent = componentName;
        this._cd.detectChanges();
      }
  }

  public visibleComponent = null;
}
```

Listing 3: The render-on-demand function in Angular (JavaScript file)

```
<script>
  window.setVisibleComponent = (componentName)
    => {
      visibleComponent = componentName;
    }

  let visibleComponent = null;
</script>

{#if visibleComponent === 'Button'}
  <Button />
{/if}
```

Listing 4: The render-on-demand function in Svelte

```
window.setVisibleComponent = (componentName)
  => {
    if (componentName === 'Button') {
      document.body.appendChild(document.
        createElement('x-button'));
    }
  }
```

Listing 5: The render-on-demand function in Web Components

We chose this specific event for the following reason. The chrome browser updates the view through a pipeline process. The full pipeline can be seen in Figure 5. This process always starts with a JS, CSS, or HTML change. Then it performs a different set of pipeline events depending on what changed.

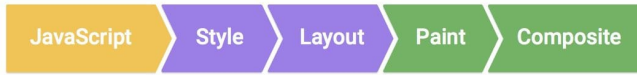


Fig. 5: The render pipeline in chrome

Source: <https://developers.google.com/web/fundamentals/performance/rendering>

- *Layout*: If a layout property such as the element’s dimensions changes, the entire pipeline is ran.
- *Paint*: If a paint-only property such as a color changes, all but the layout stages run.
- *Animation*: If a property that neither layout nor paint changes, only the JavaScript, style, and composite stages run. This pipeline is generally ran when an animation is active.

In capturing the render time, we want to capture the time until a component reaches its final state. While this state is fairly simple and static for most components, it can also be a dynamic final state. For example a loading spinner or a component that contains a canvas will at some reach its final state, but will still be visually changing. The time between the component not being visible and it reaching its final state are spent in the Layout and Paint stages, while the time after it is spent in the Animation stage. Since we want to capture only the time until the final state, we only care about the Layout and Paint stages. The only difference between these two stages and the Animation stage is that the Animation stage ends with a composite event without a paint event before it and the other two do not. We use this to our advantage by looking for the last composite event that has a paint event before it. We can not just take the lasts paint event since the composite event is still part of the pipeline and is technically part of the render stage. When we take the time between the calling of the function that starts the rendering and this event, we are able to perfectly capture the time a component takes to render. An visual representation of this rendering process can be seen in Figure 6 and Figure 7.

While it has been shown that load time and perceived performance of a web page are not necessarily the same [33] [34], we are able to use this metric on single components as a way to compare the CC UI library to the various UI libraries in performance.

H. Number of Components

The number of components is captured separately for the UI library as a whole, and for the bundle described in Section IV-E. Since the bundles described in Section IV-E always contain three components, this number will always be three. The only exception is the CC UI library. For the CC UI library and the UI libraries captured as a whole, we will be gathering the number of components by applying the process described in Section IV-A to gather components, after which we count the number of them.

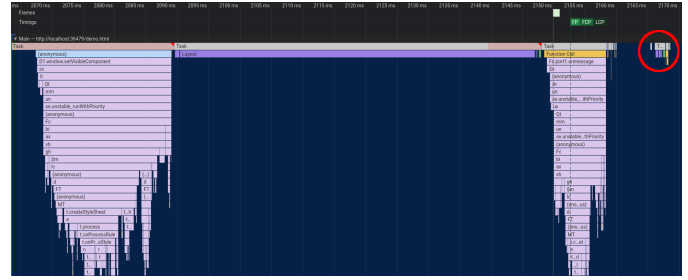


Fig. 6: An example of a Chrome profiler trace performed during the render of a component. The bar labeled “window.setVisibleComponent” indicates our start time. The end time falls within the red circle, a zoomed in version of which can be seen in Figure 7.

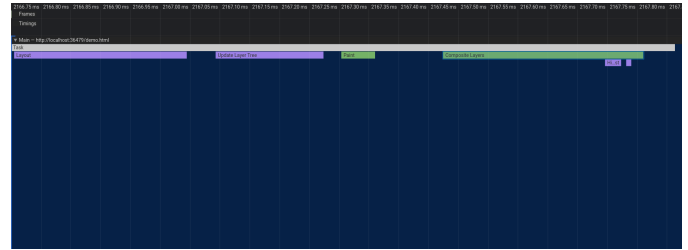


Fig. 7: An example of a Chrome profiler trace performed during the render of a component. The bar labeled “composite layers” signals our end time. Note that this falls just after a bar labeled “paint”, signaling the paint event before the last composite event.

V. CASE STUDY



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