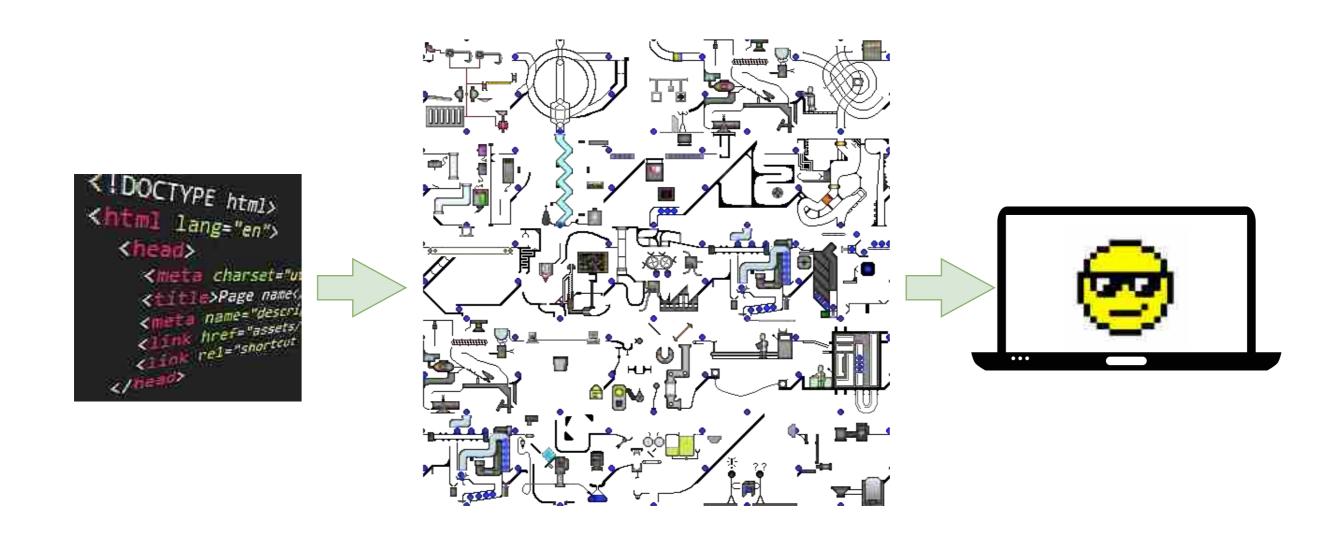
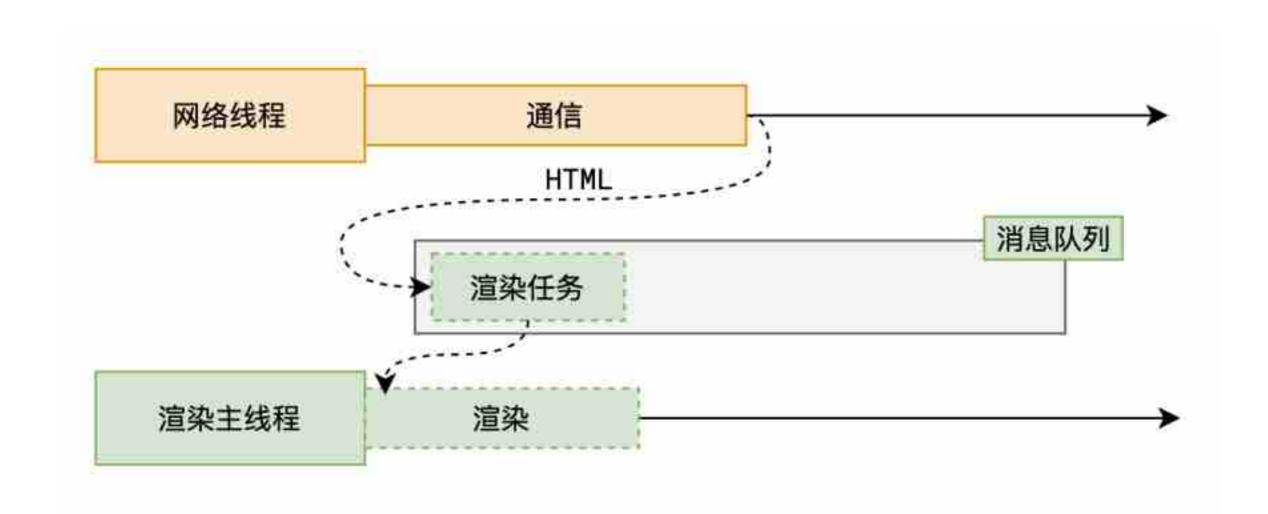
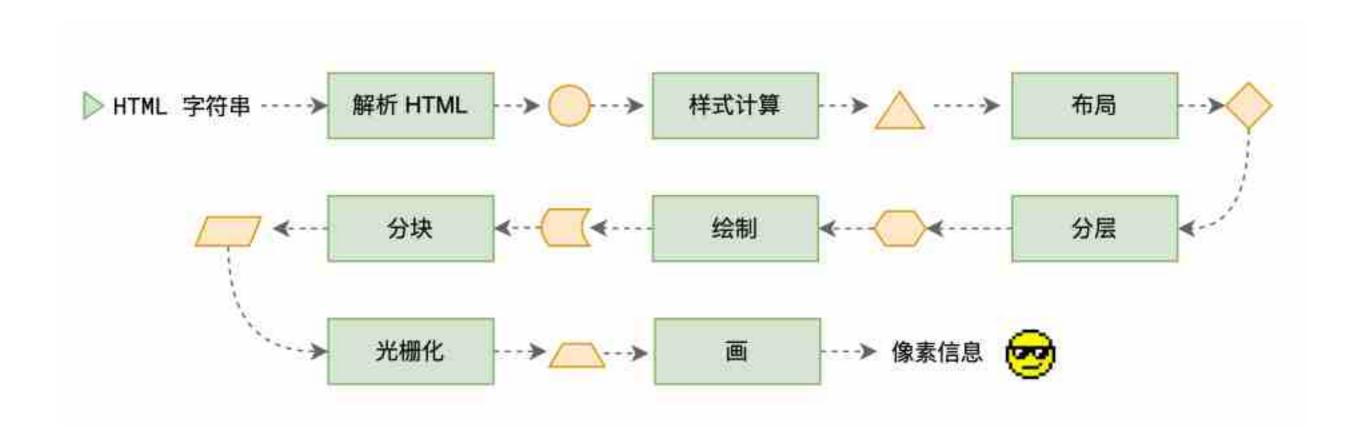
浏览器渲染原理

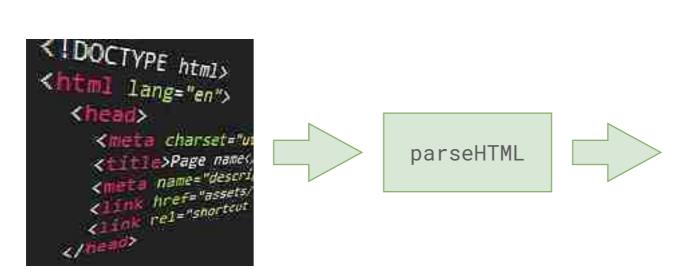


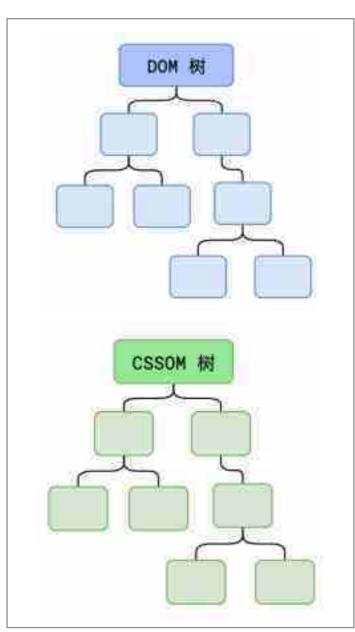
渲染时间点



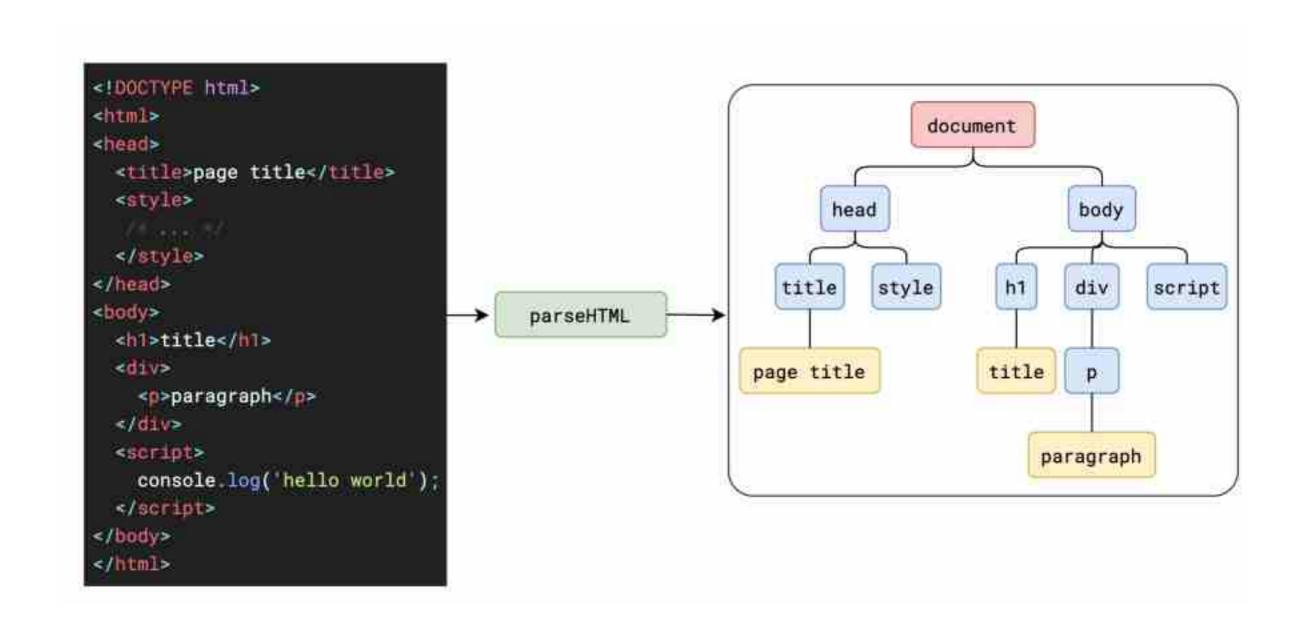
渲染流水线



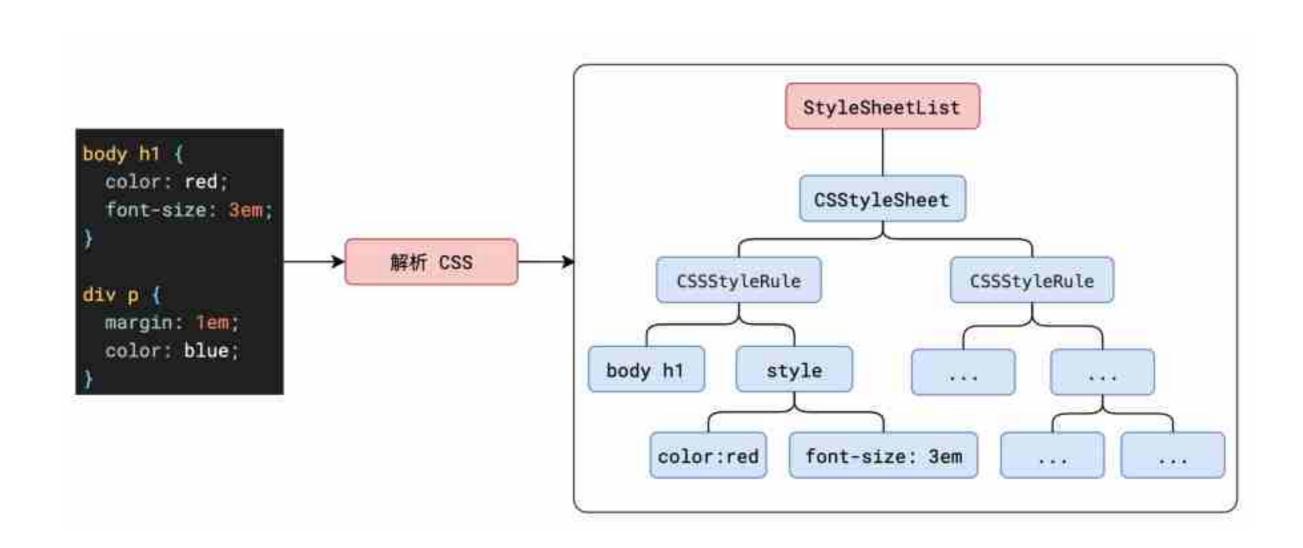




Document Object Model

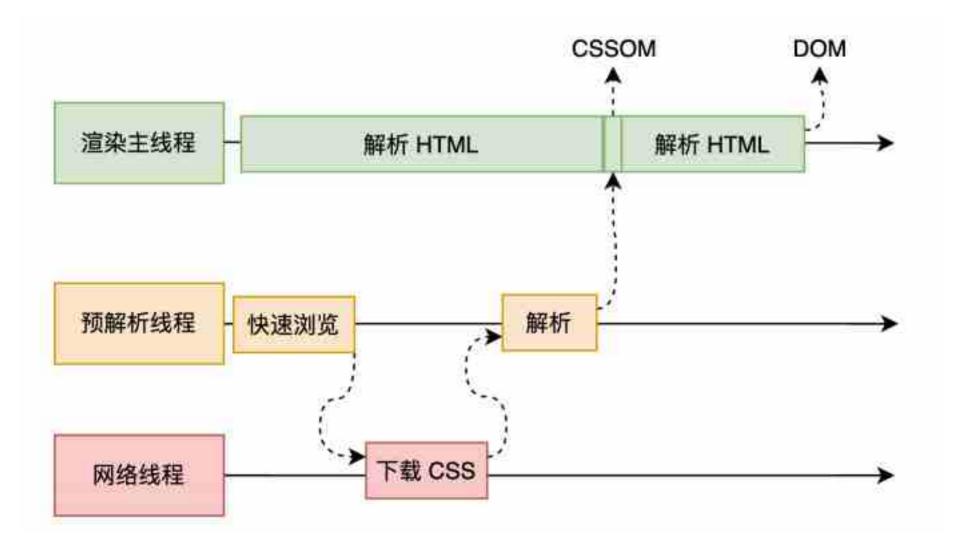


CSS Object Model



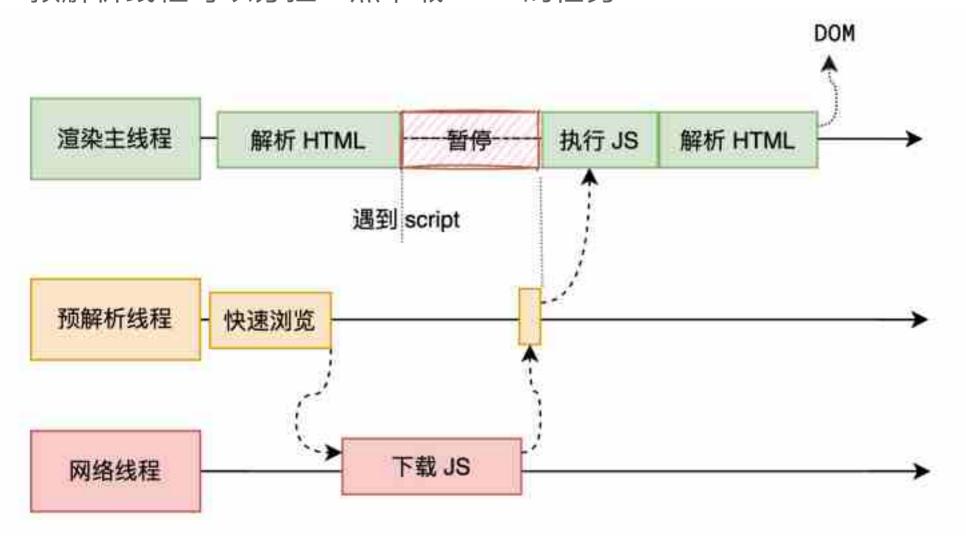
HTML 解析过程中遇到 CSS 代码怎么办?

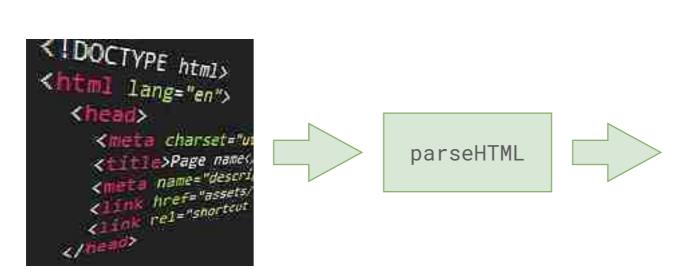
为了提高解析效率,浏览器会启动一个预解析器率先下载和解析 CSS

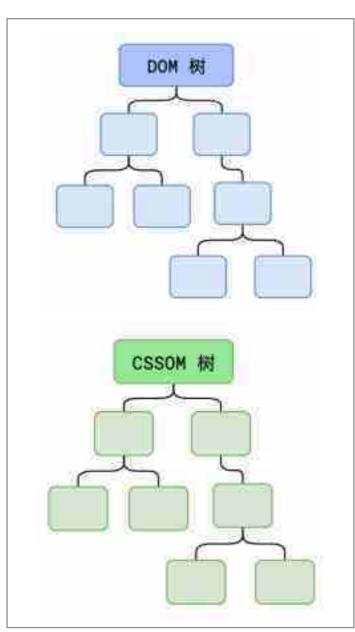


HTML 解析过程中遇到 JS 代码怎么办?

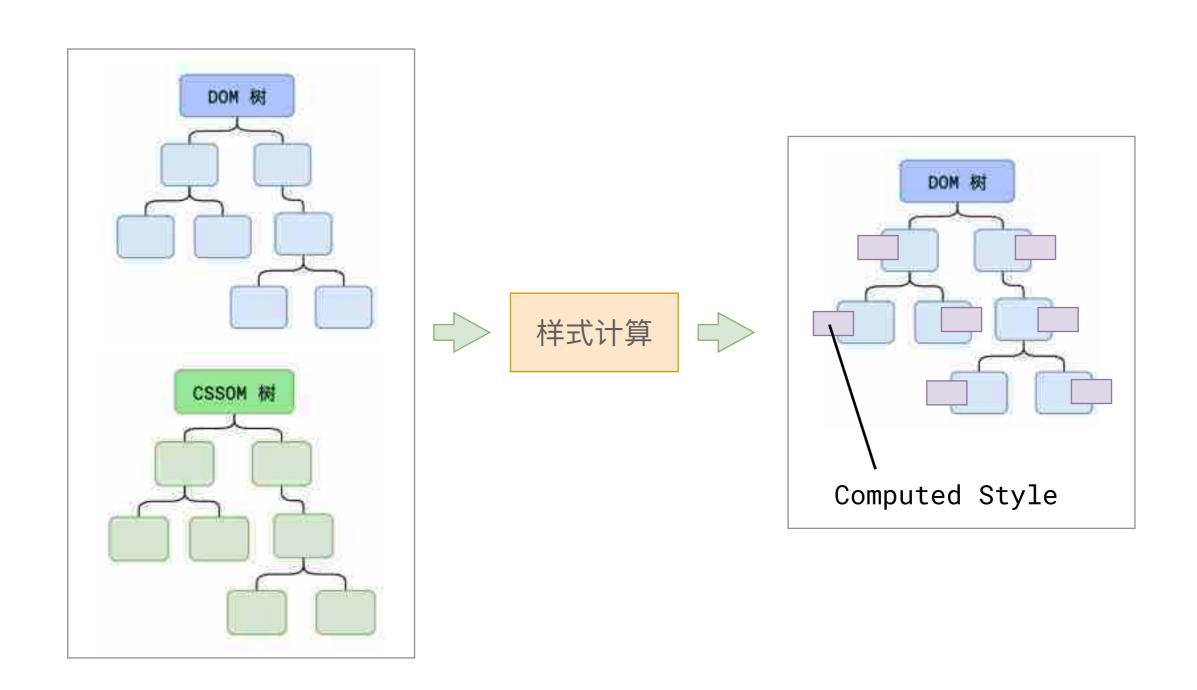
渲染主线程遇到 JS 时必须暂停一切行为,等待下载执行完后才能继续 预解析线程可以分担一点下载 JS 的任务

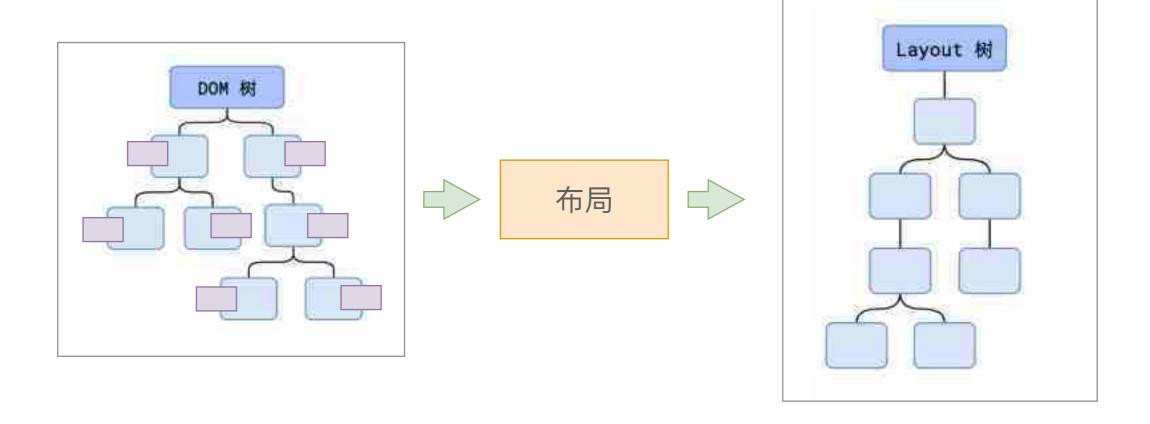




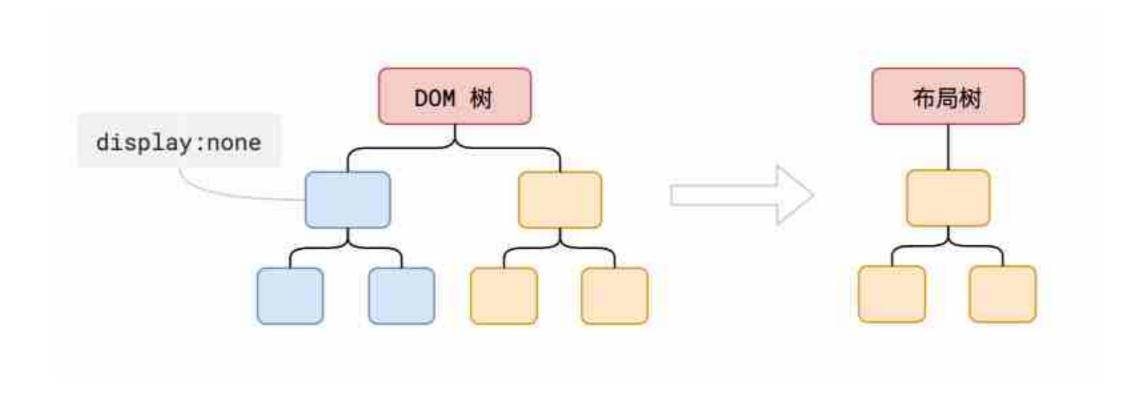


2. 样式计算 - Recalculate Style

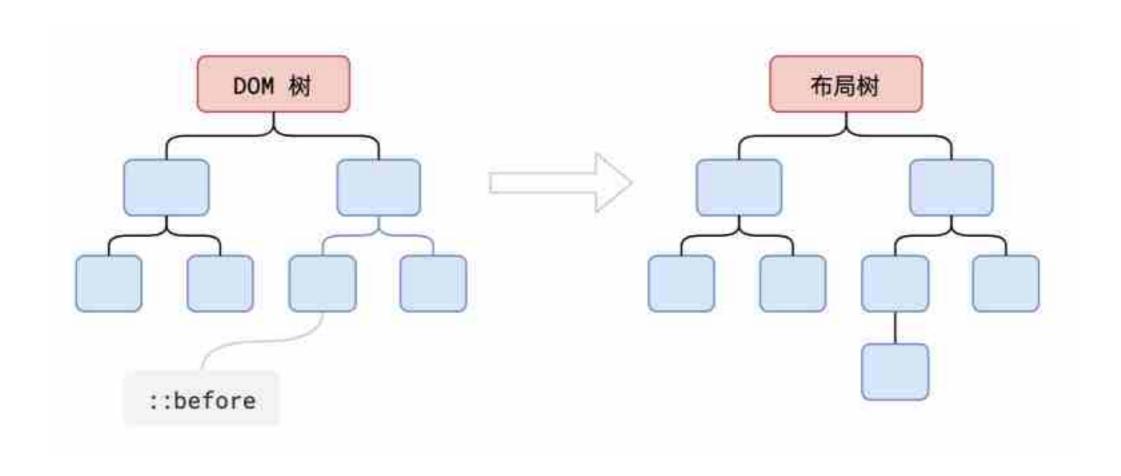




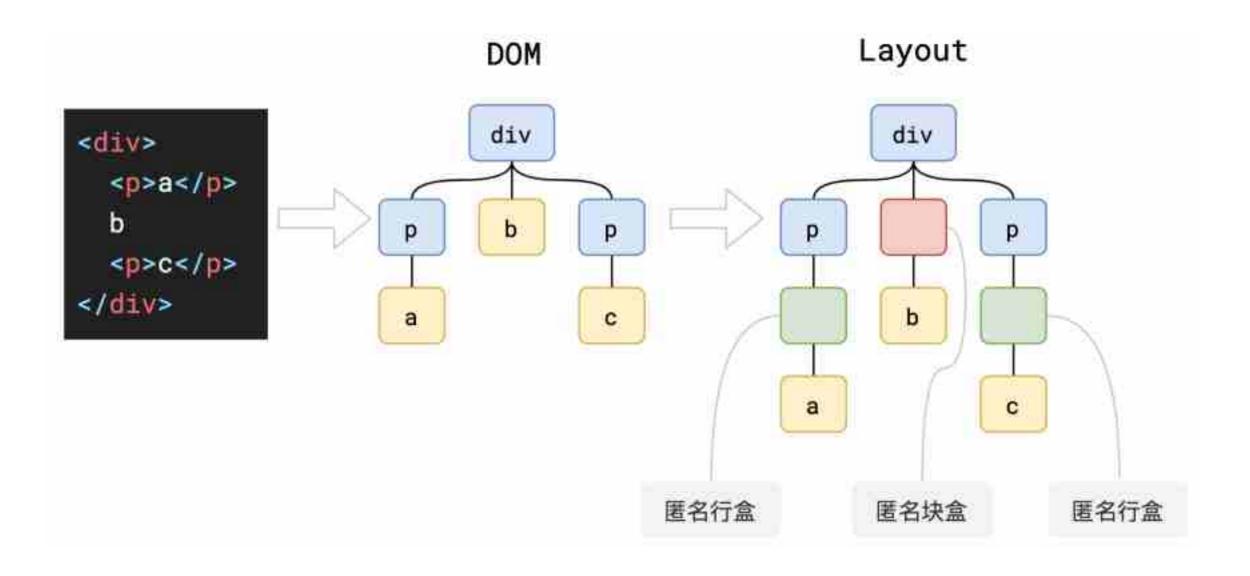
DOM 树 和 Layout 树不一定是一一对应的



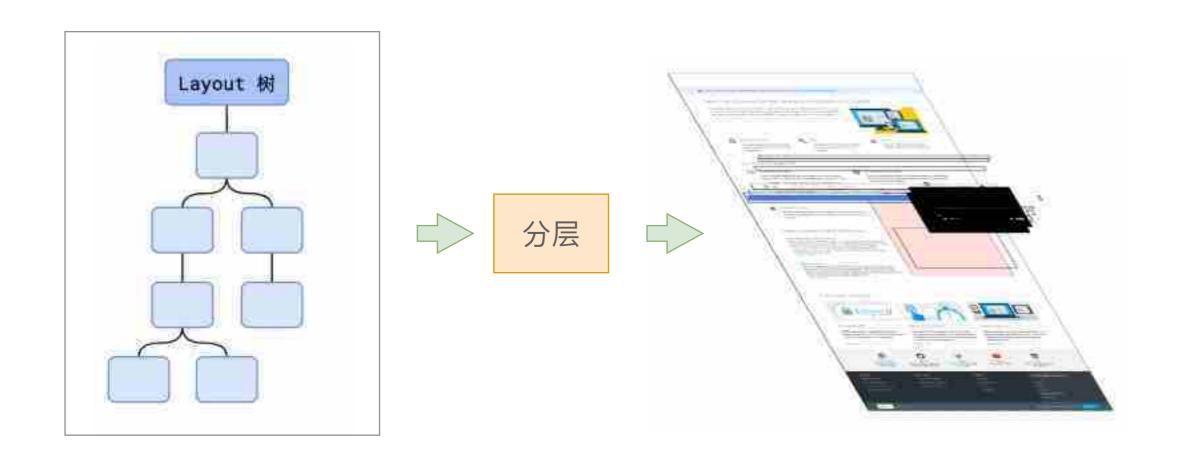
DOM 树 和 Layout 树不一定是一一对应的



DOM 树 和 Layout 树不一定是一一对应的



4. 分层 - Layer



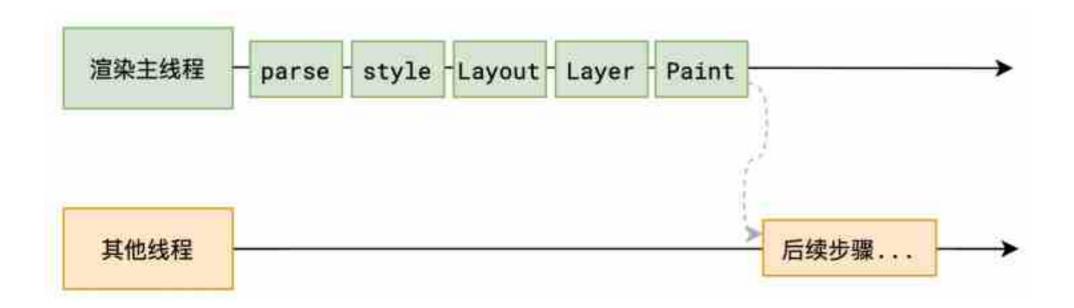
5. 绘制 - Paint

这里的绘制,是为每一层生成如何绘制的指令



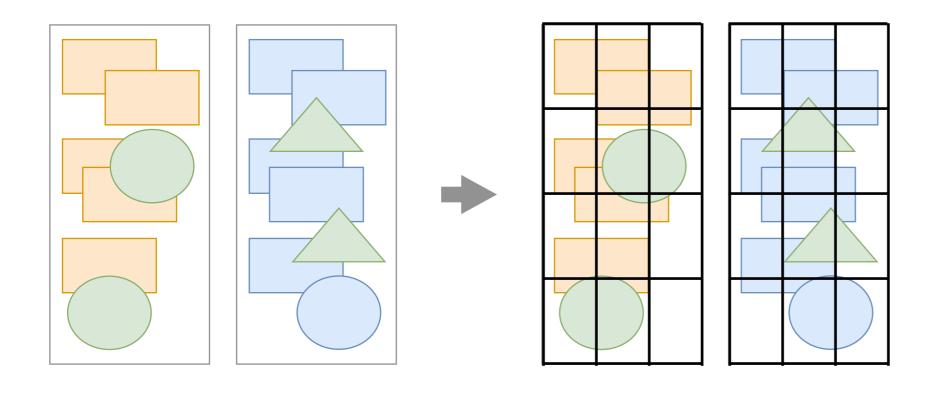
5. 绘制 - Paint

渲染主线程的工作到此为止, 剩余步骤交给其他线程完成



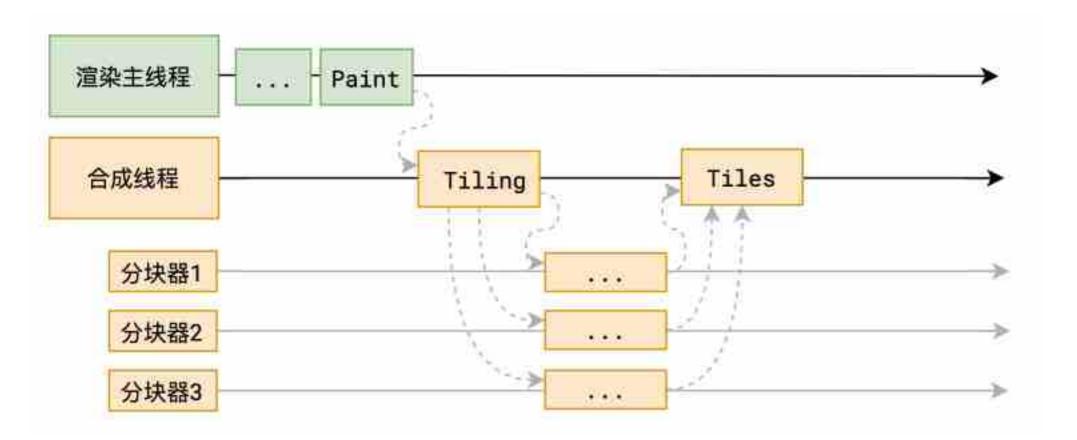
6. 分块 - Tiling

分块会将每一层分为多个小的区域



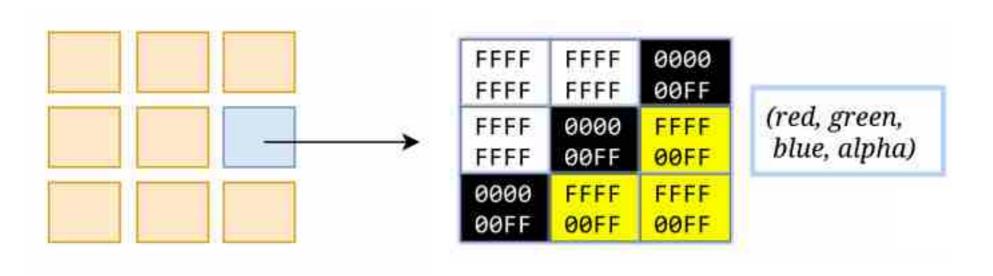
6. 分块 - Tiling

分块的工作是交给多个线程同时进行的



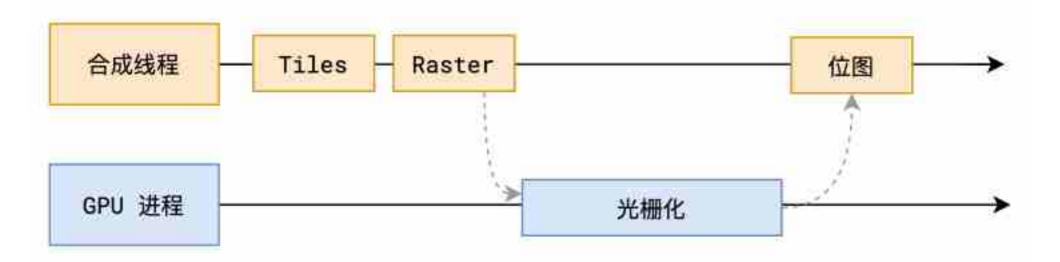
7. 光栅化 - Raster

光栅化是将每个块变成位图 优先处理靠近视口的块



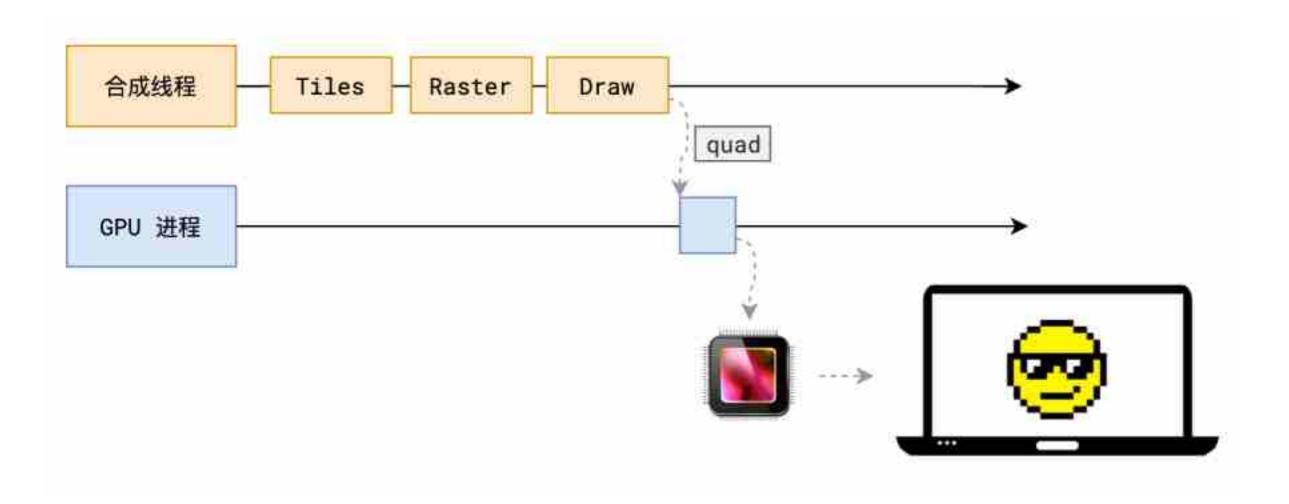
7. 光栅化 - Raster

此过程会用到 GPU 加速

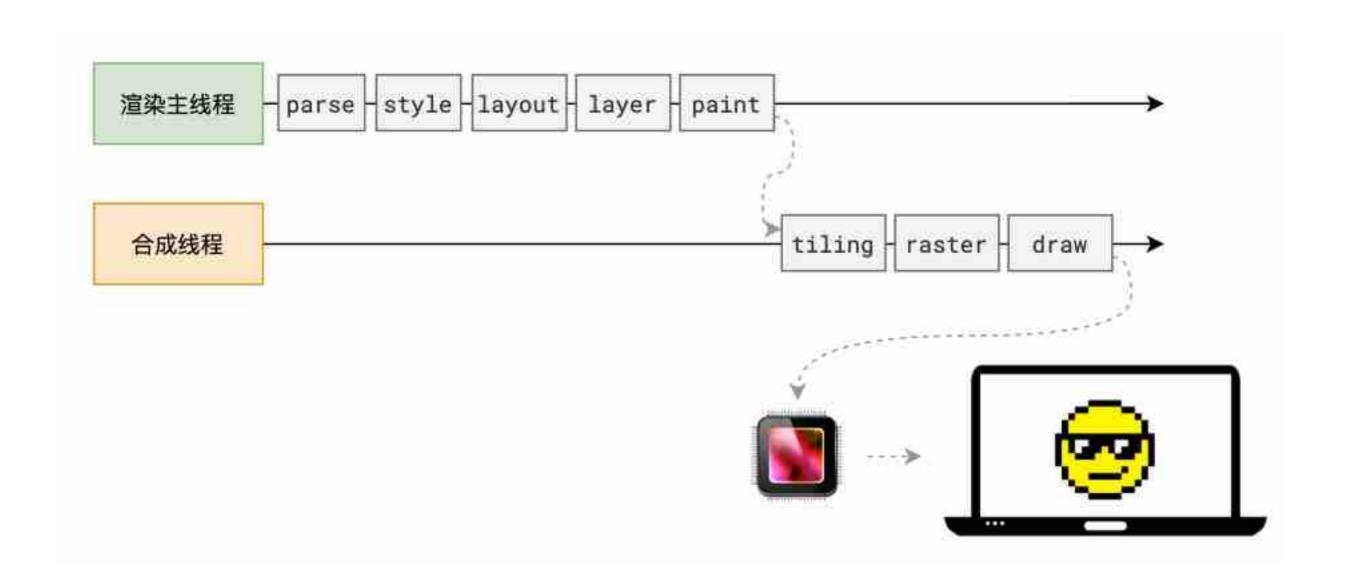


8. 画 - Draw

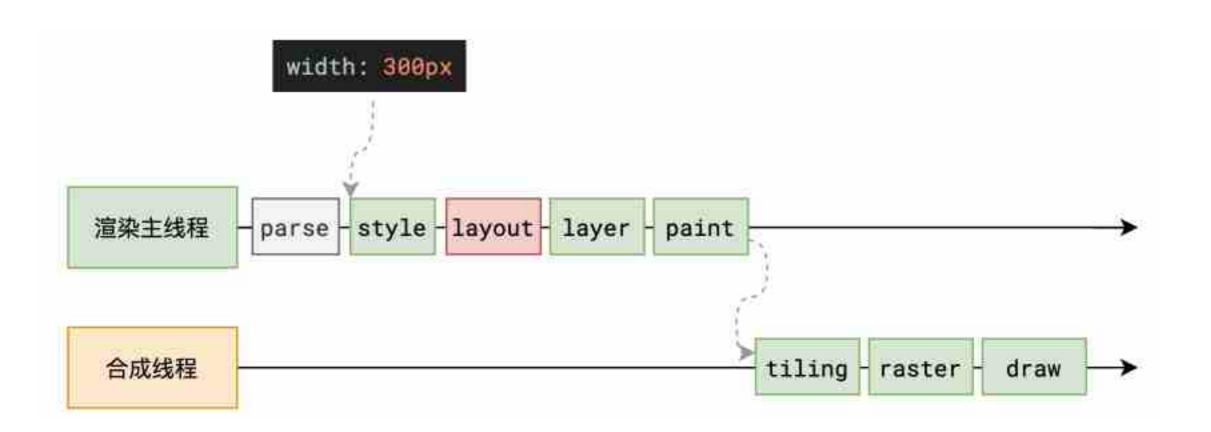
合成线程计算出每个位图在屏幕上的位置,交给 GPU 进行最终呈现



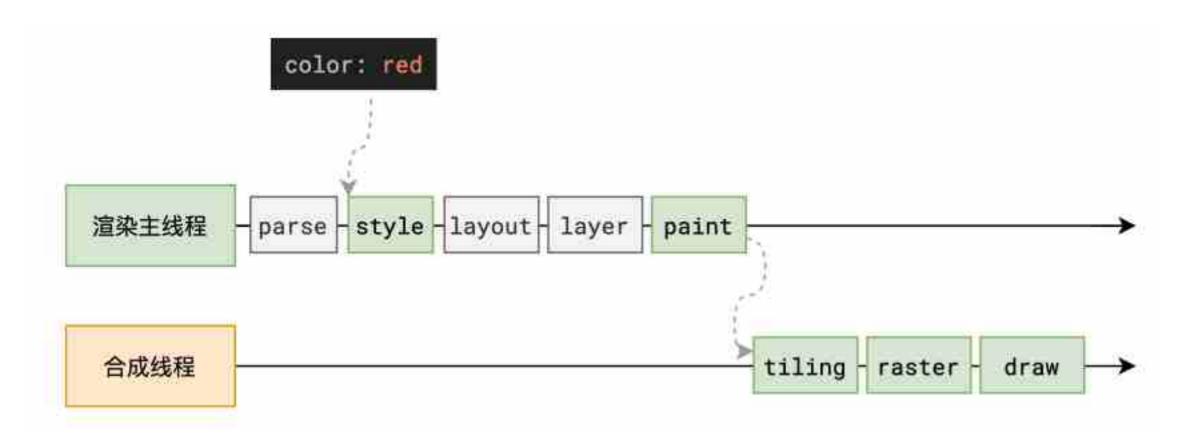
完整过程



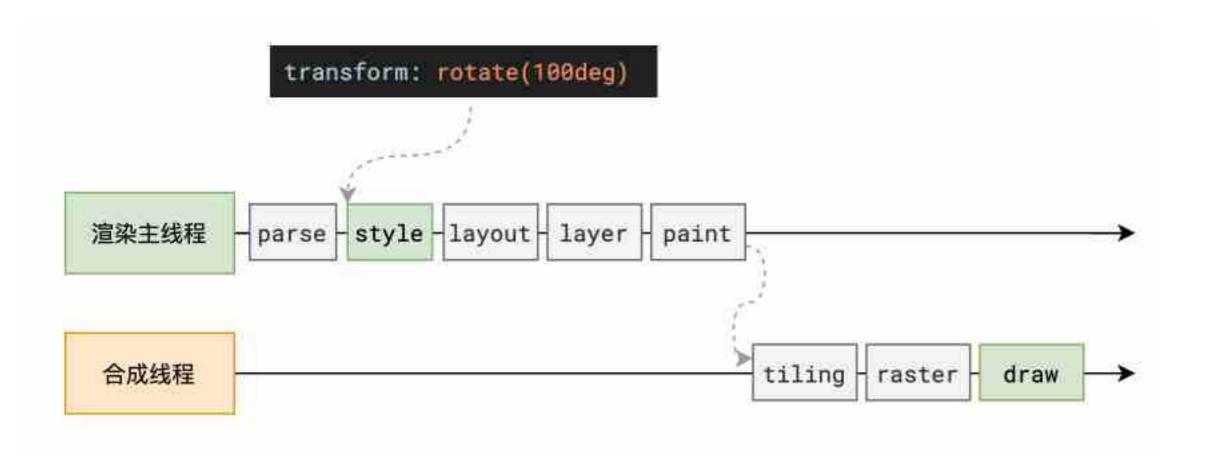
什么是 reflow ?



什么是 repaint ?



为什么 transform 效率高?



为什么 transform 效率高?

