

Web Fundamentals



Session-03

Agenda – Browser & Intro to Git

Agenda – Browser and Intro to Git



01

How browser works

02

Chrome dev tools

03

Why Git? What is Git?
Set up

04

Create, Add , Commit to
repo

05

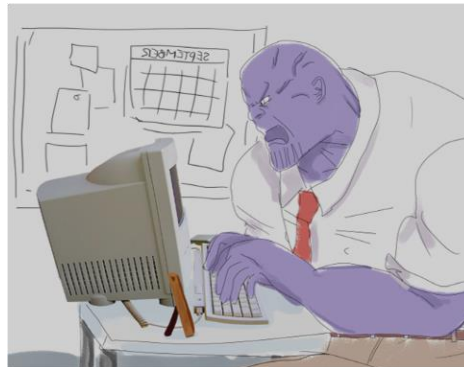
Branching
Merging

06

Best Practices, Resources

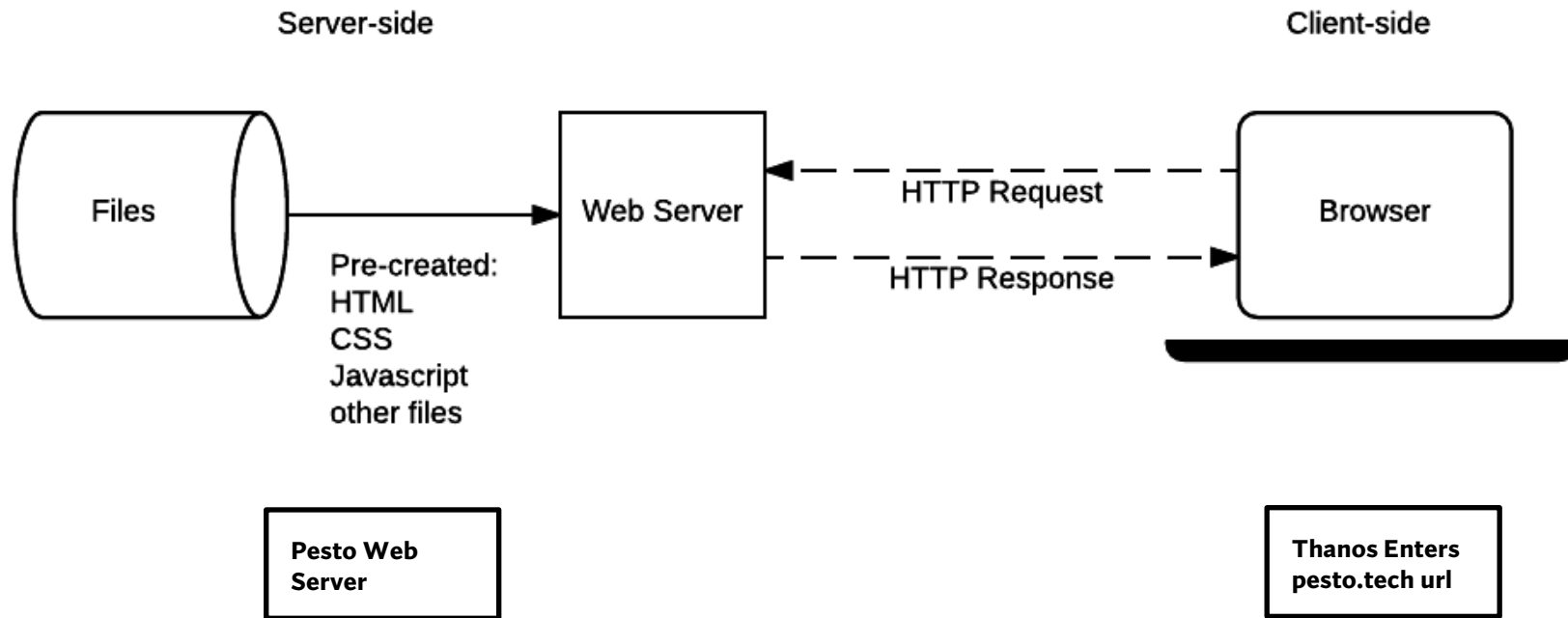
Why we need to know How Browser Works?

Intent: We need to understand how browser works in order to debug, performance & security

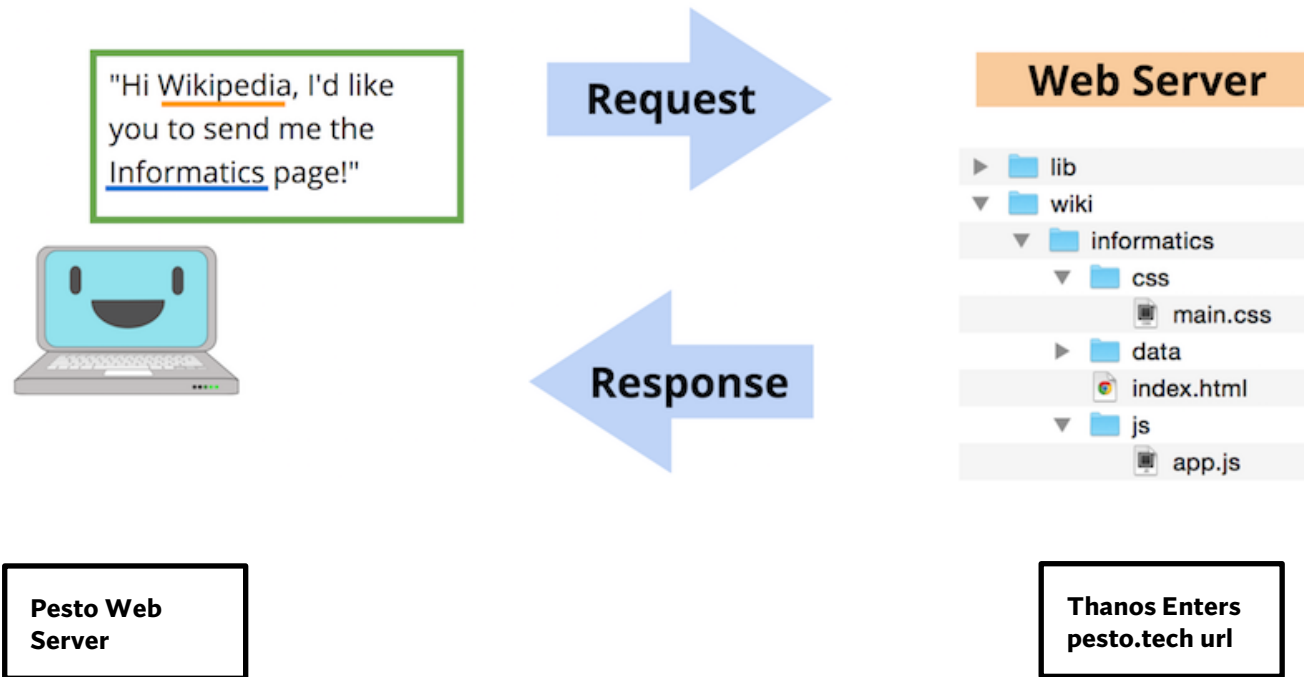


How Browser Works?

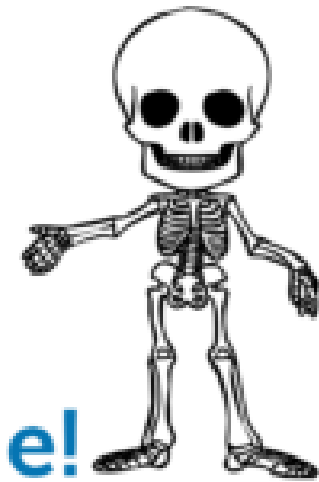
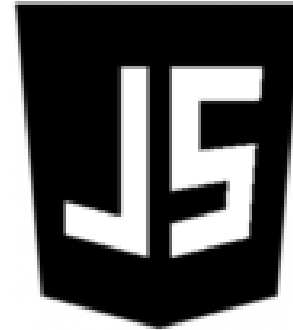
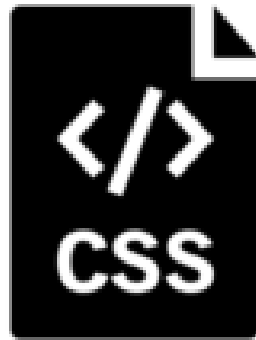
How browser renders when response is received?



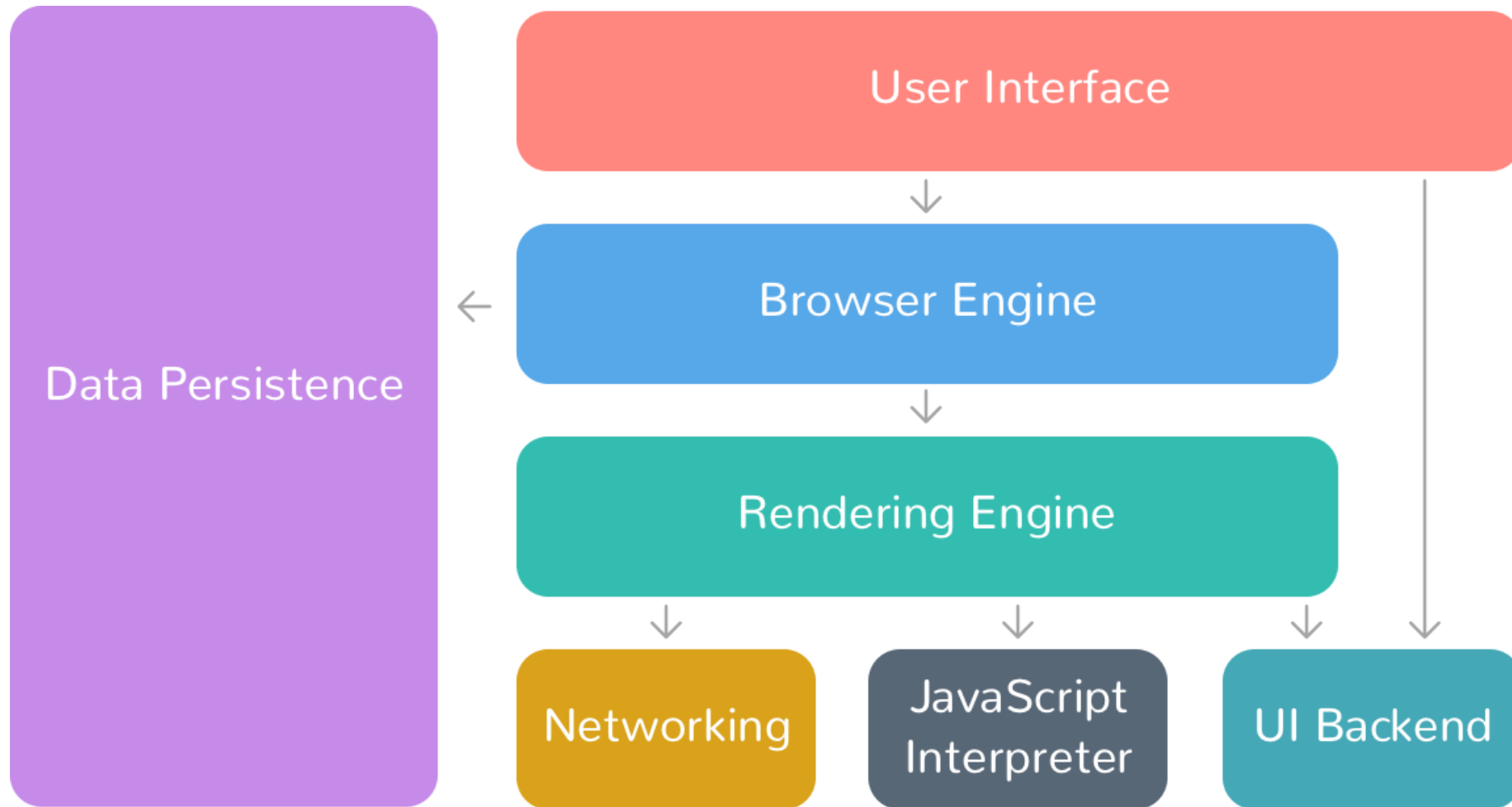
Response files overview



What Languages/Frameworks Browser Can Understand?



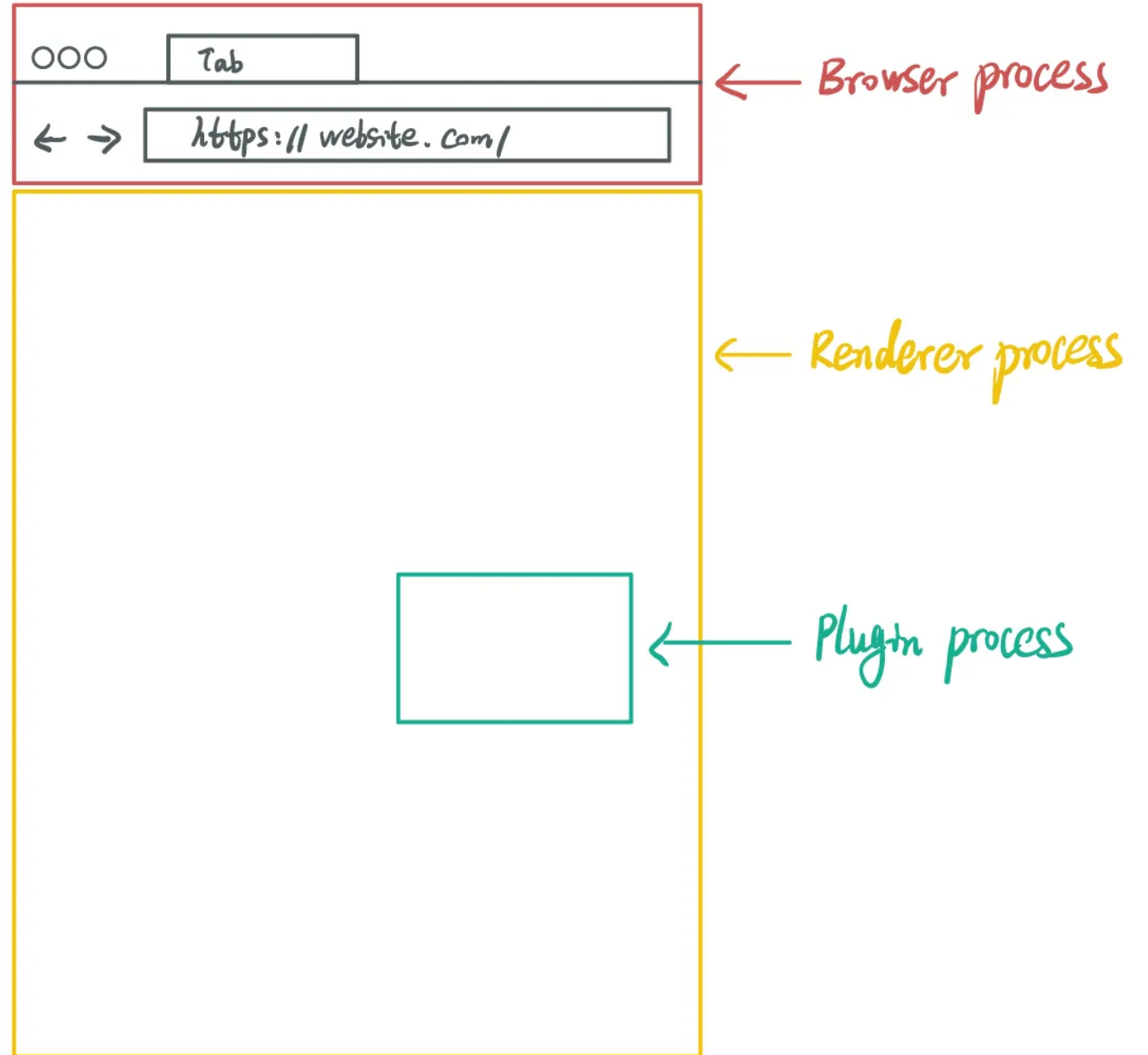
Components of Browser



Post-read: <https://web.dev/howbrowserswork/>

Single Process Browser Execution

Was in old browsers: IE5, IE6



Browser Process

Renderer Process

Plugin Process

Chrome Foundation Service

Profile Process

UI Process

GPU Process

Network Process

Device Process

Video Process

Audio Process

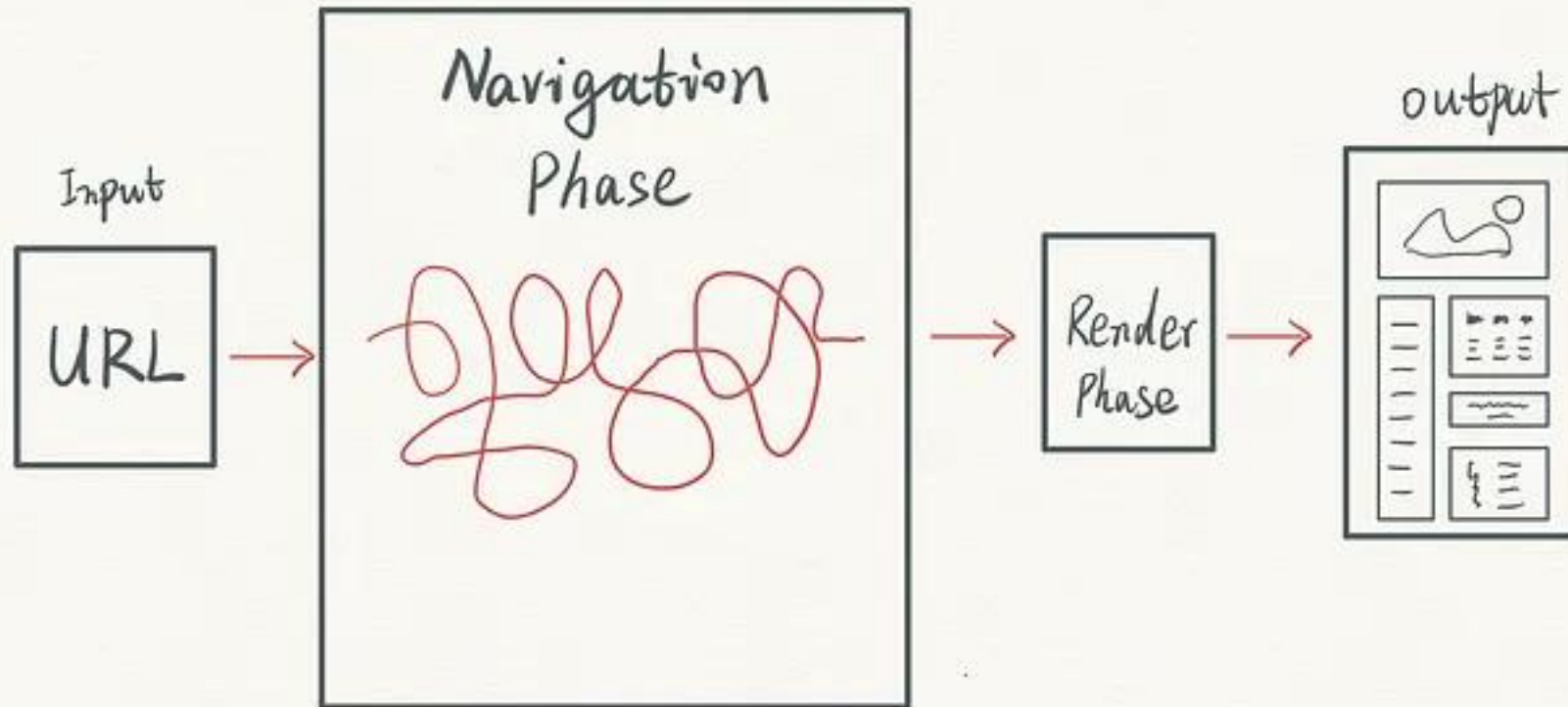
File Process

- - -

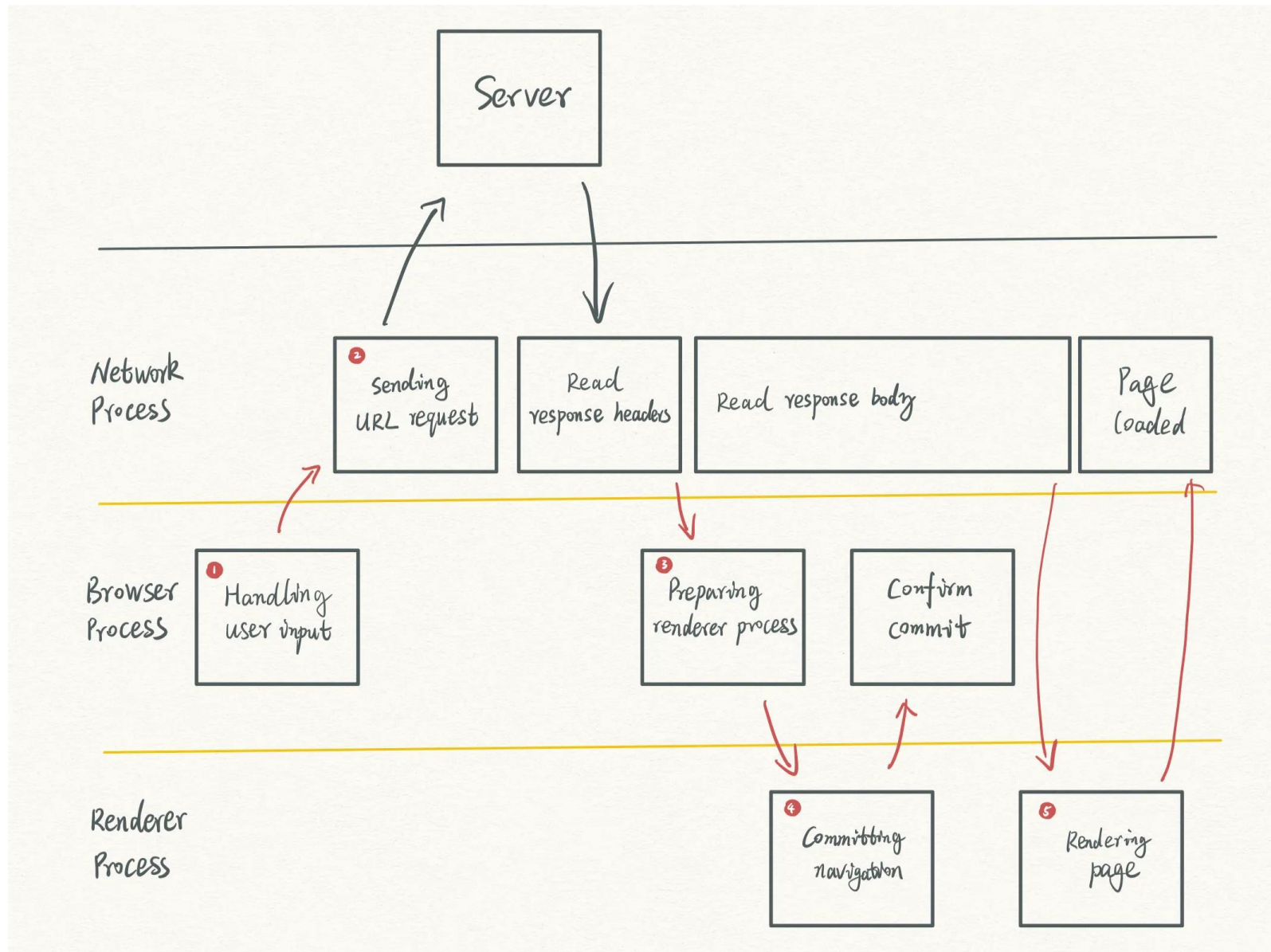
Multi Process Browser

**Service Oriented
Architecture**

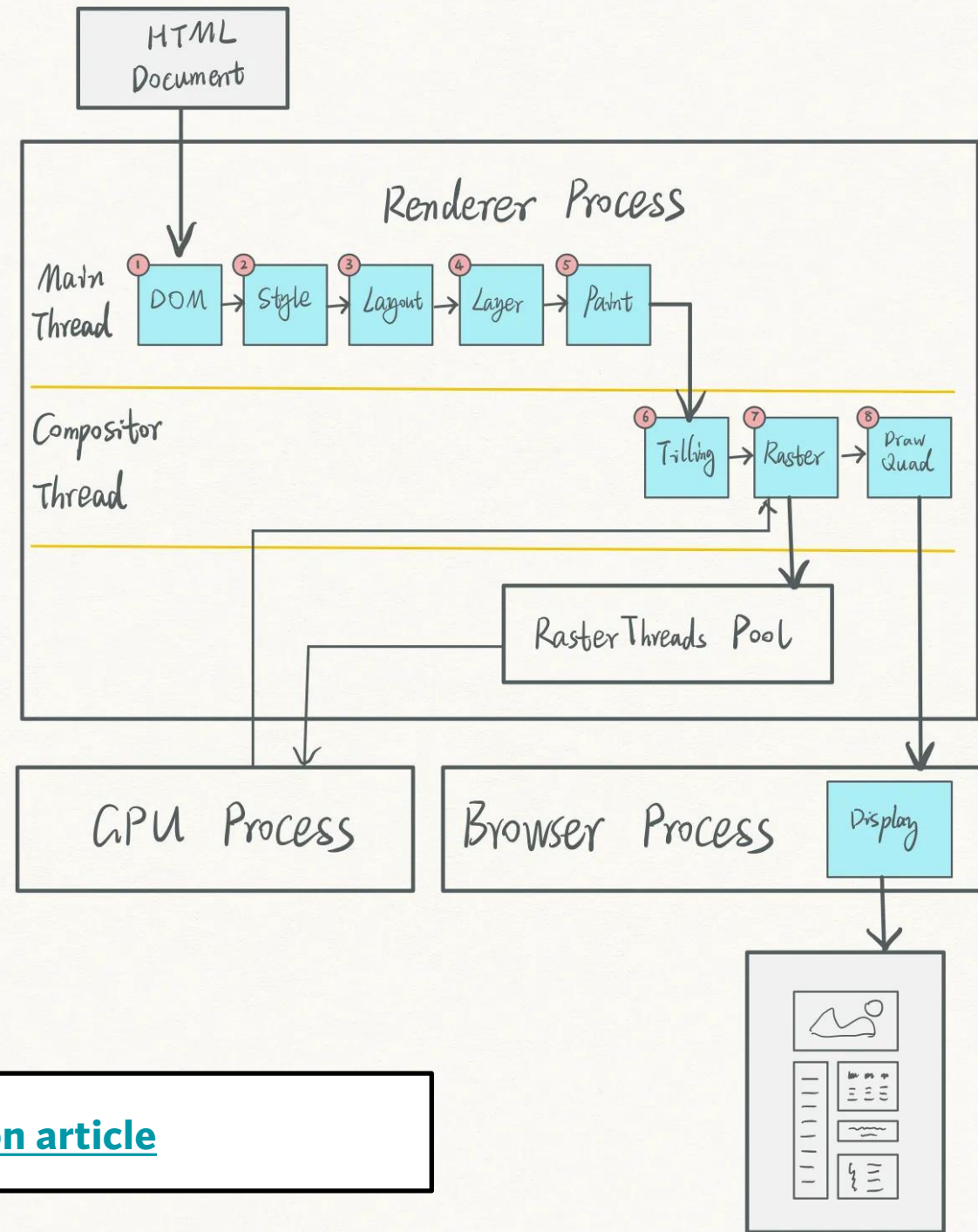
High Level Browser Workflow- Phases



High Level Browser Workflow- Navigation Phase



Render Phase



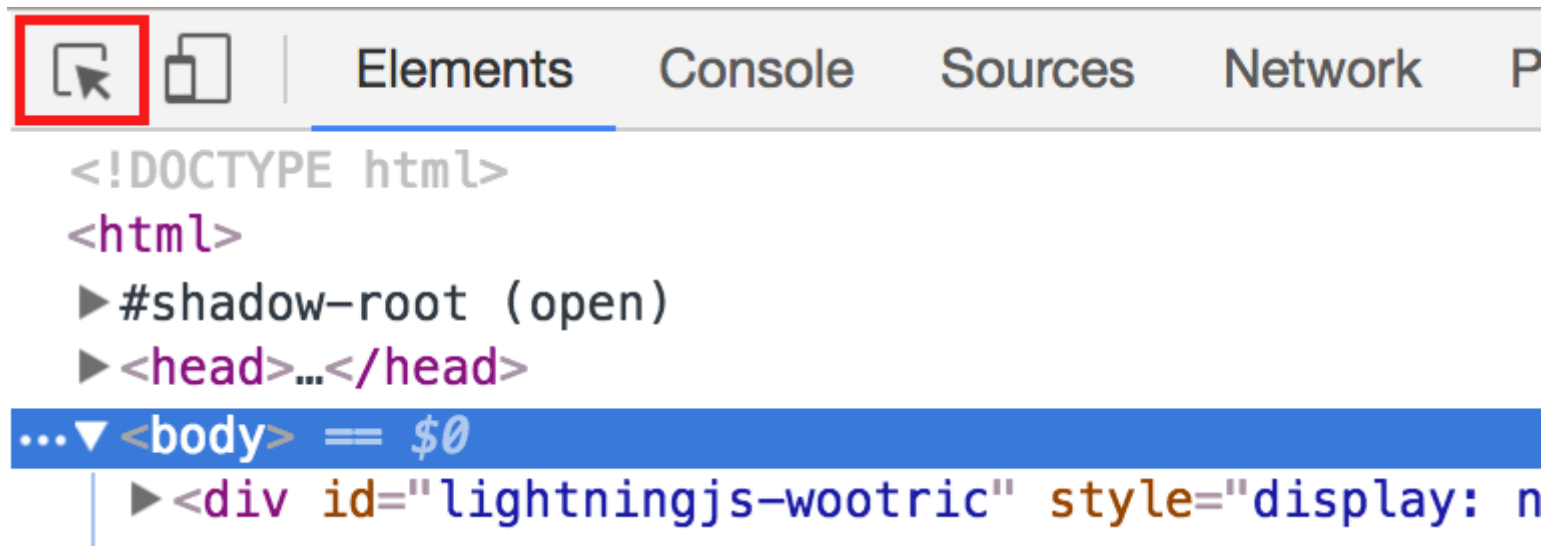
Post-read: [Detailed Browser execution article](#)

Mastering Dev tools

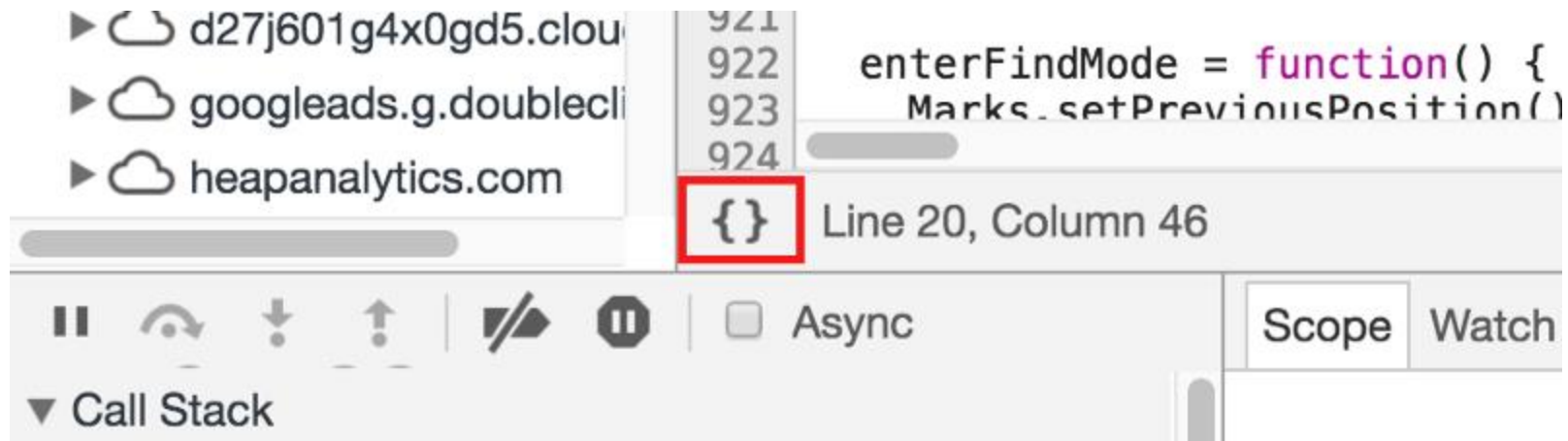
Quick Walkthrough inside browser dev tools

1. Elements
2. Javascript Code
3. Storage
4. Network
5. Performance

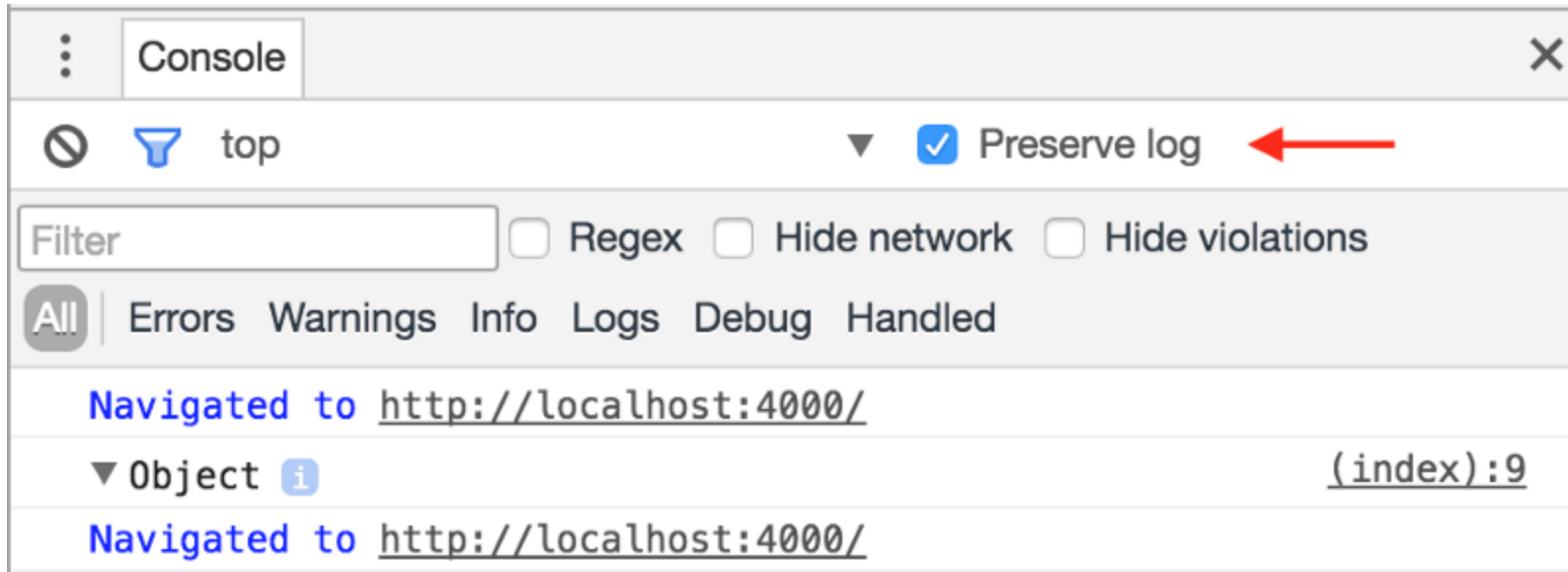
Selection Mode



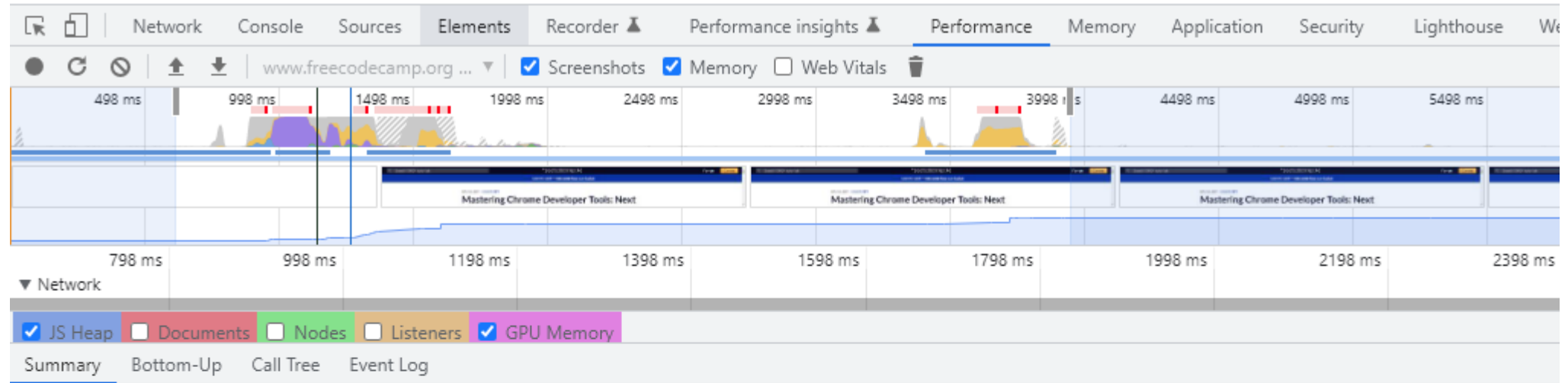
Prettify CSS and JavaScript



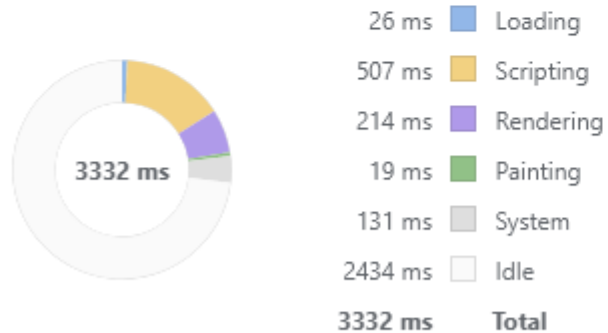
Preserve Log



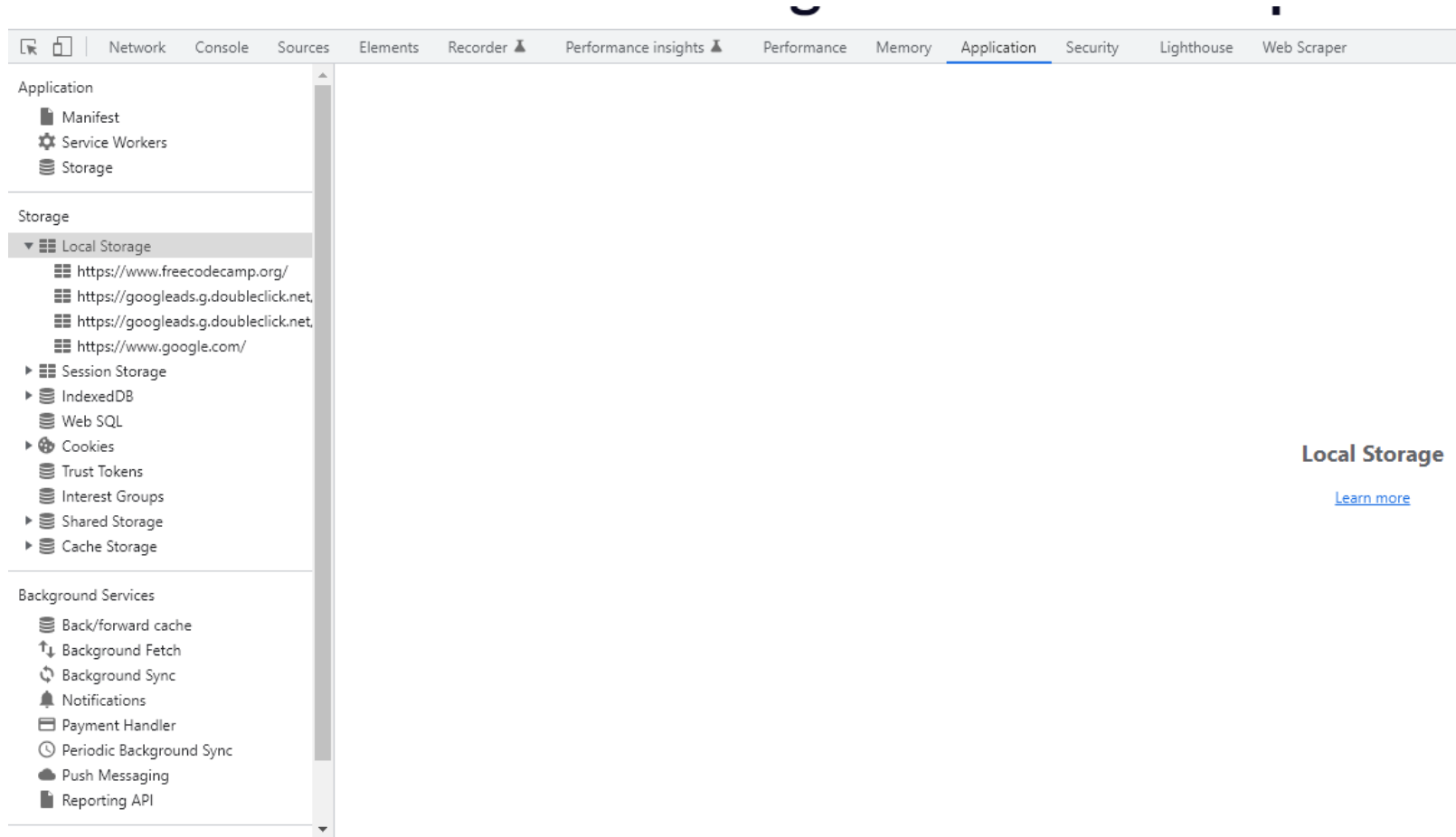
Performance



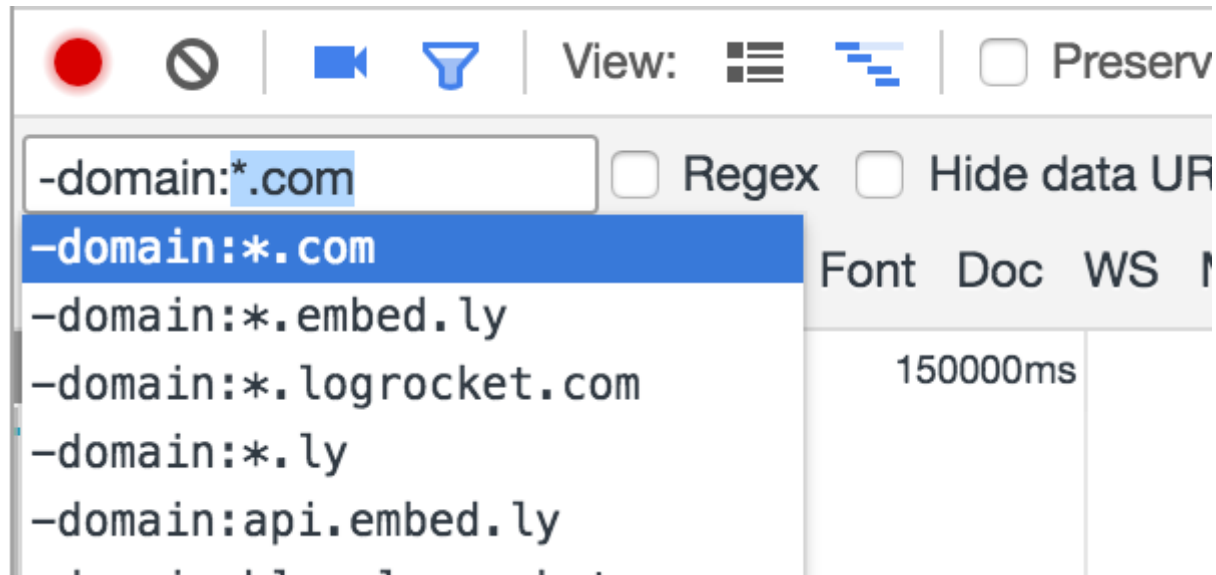
Range: 617 ms – 3.95 s



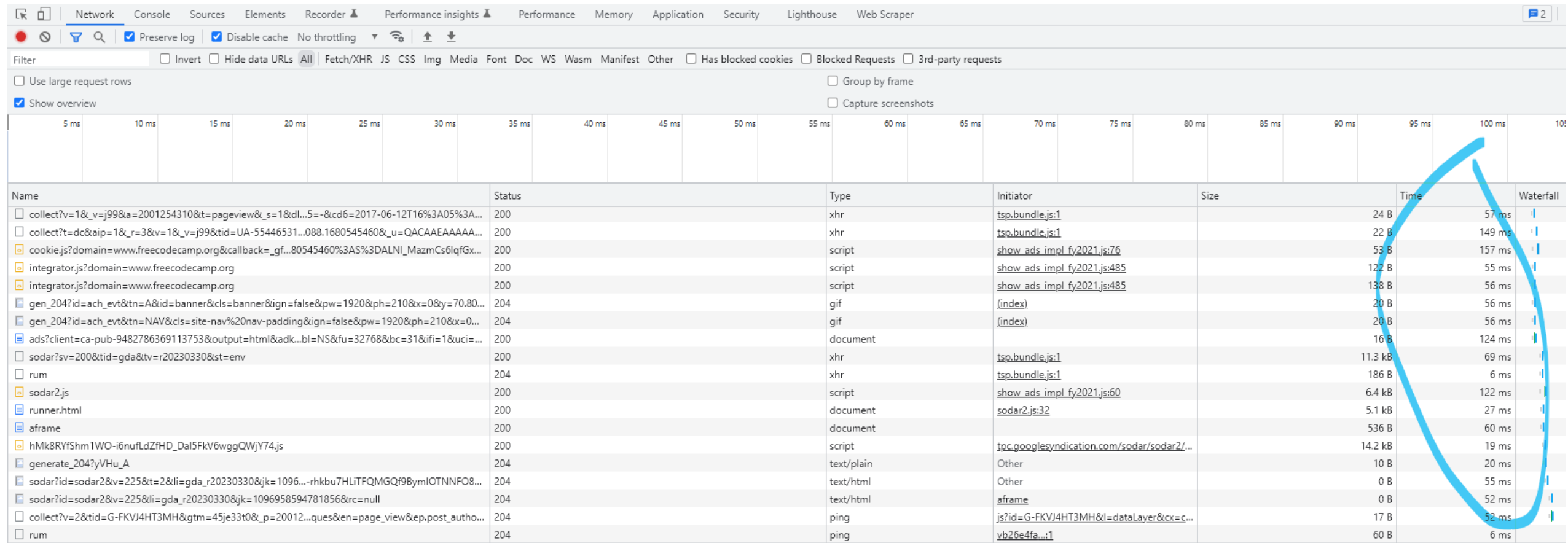
Storage



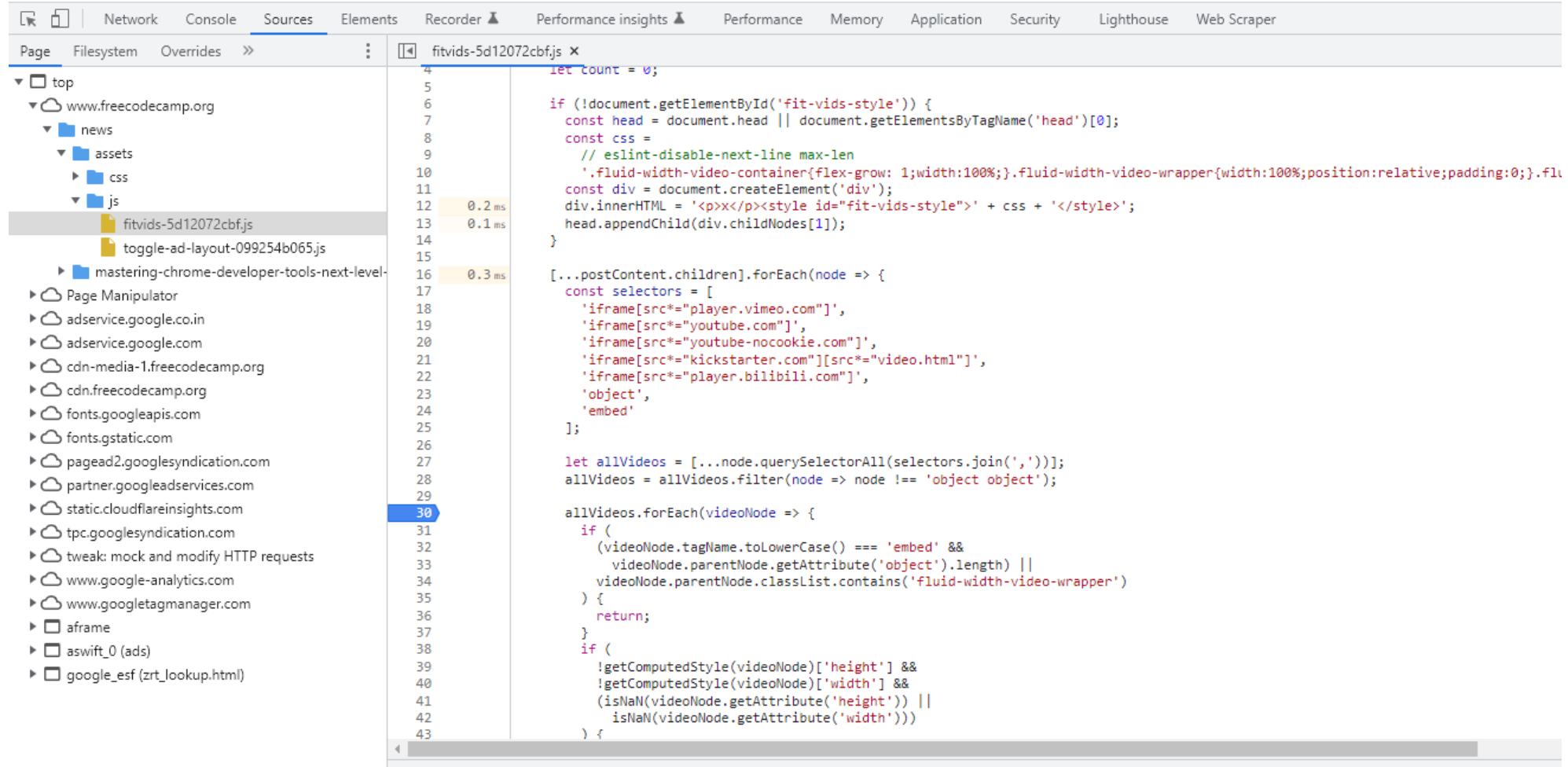
Network Filters



Request Latency



Debugging in production



Other Browsers are similar?

**Pretty much same with
different panel names**

Browser Data Storage - Insights

Cookies vs. Local Storage vs. Session Storage

	Cookies	Local Storage	Session Storage
Capacity	4kb	10mb	5mb
Browsers	HTML4 / HTML 5	HTML 5	HTML 5
Accessible from	Any window	Any window	Same tab
Expires	Manually set	Never	On tab close
Storage Location	Browser and server	Browser only	Browser only
Sent with requests	Yes	No	No

Knowledge Check

- Situation: You want to analyze the network traffic of a webpage and find out which requests are taking the longest time to load.
- Question: Which panel in Chrome DevTools should you use to analyze the network requests and responses of a webpage?

- Situation: You want to inspect and manipulate browser storage, such as cookies and local storage.
- Question: Which panel in Chrome DevTools should you use to inspect and manipulate browser storage on a webpage?



Pre-Requisites: Installing Git & Setup

For Windows:

1. Download the Git for Windows installer from the [Git website](#).
2. Run the installer and follow the prompts.
3. Open the command prompt and type "git --version" to confirm that Git was installed correctly.

For macOS:

1. Install Xcode command-line tools by running the command "xcode-select --install" in the terminal.
2. Install Homebrew package manager by running the command `"/bin/bash -c "$(curl -fsSL https://raw.githubusercontent.com/Homebrew/install/HEAD/install.sh)"`
3. Install Git by running the command "brew install git" in the terminal.
4. Type "git --version" to confirm that Git was installed correctly.

For Linux:

1. Open the terminal and run the command "sudo apt-get update".
2. Install Git by running the command "sudo apt-get install git".
3. Type "git --version" to confirm that Git was installed correctly.

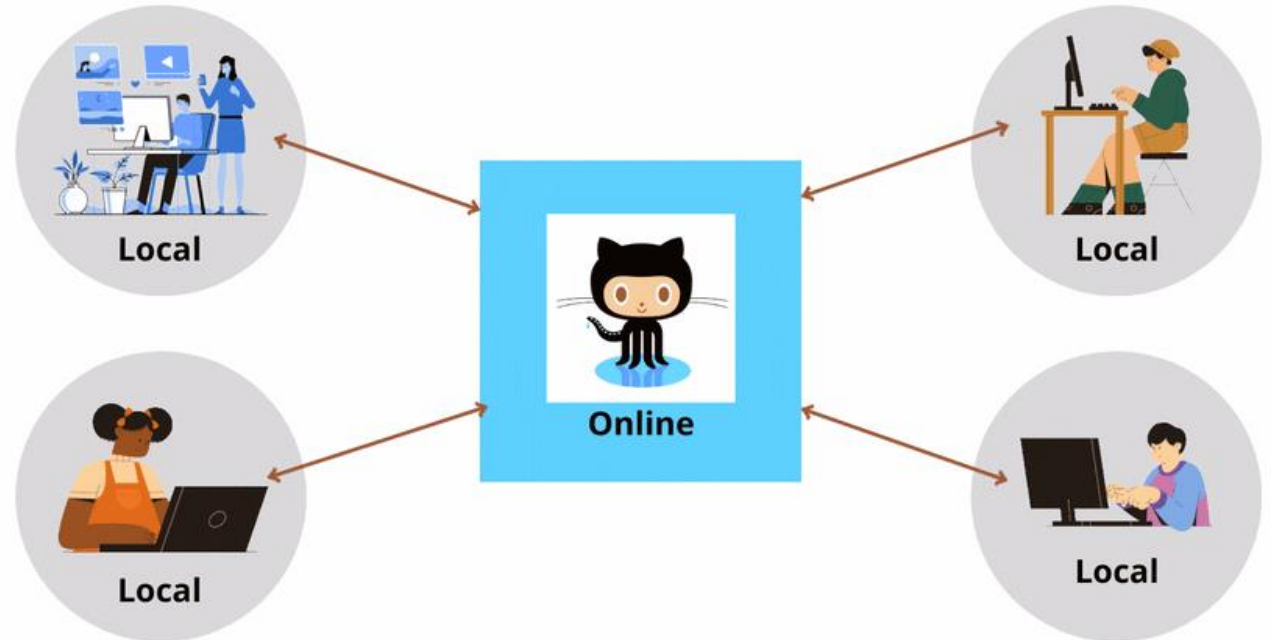
Create GitHub Account

Why Git?

Problems with this approach

- Overwriting the changes
- Track versioning

Users working on same file



Why Git?

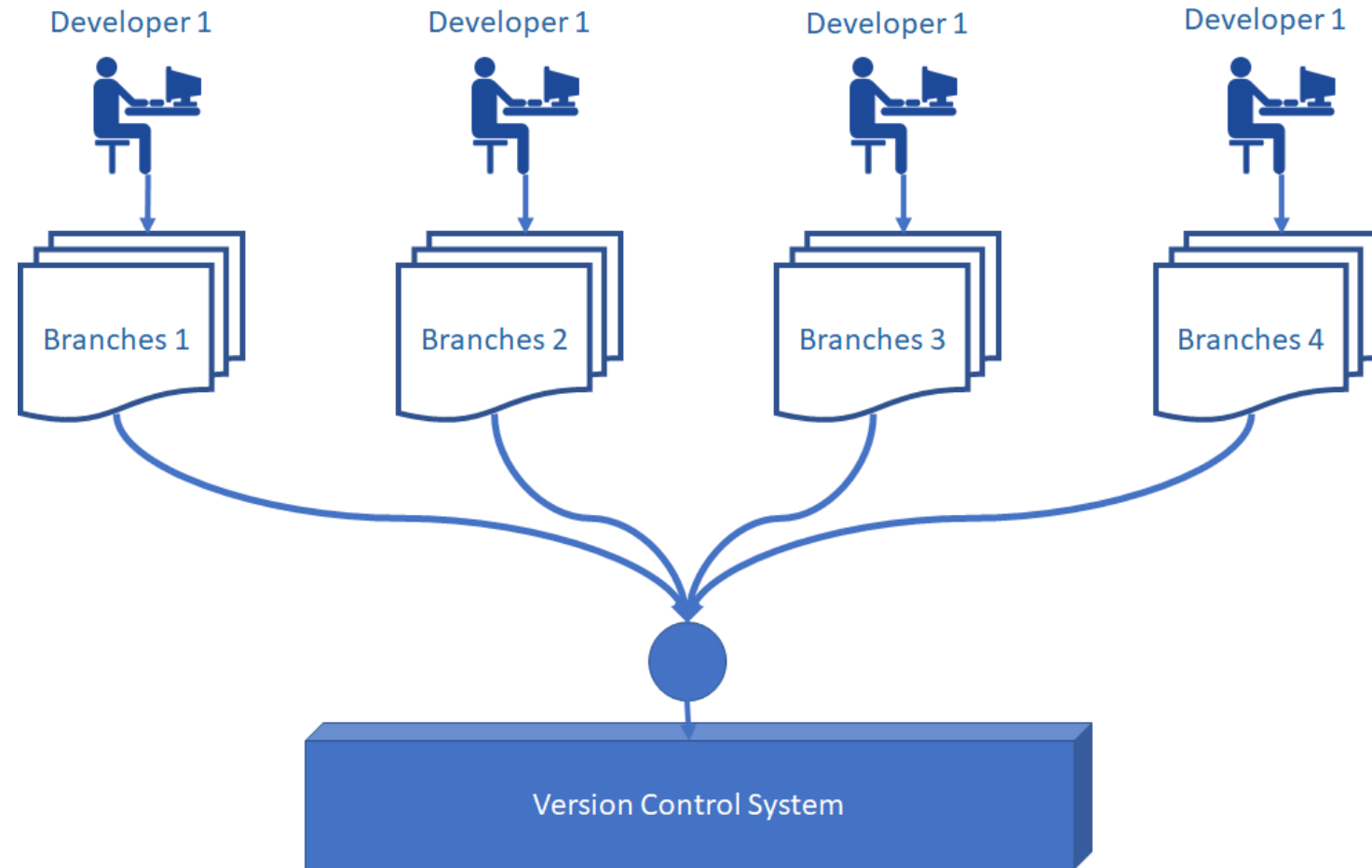
- **Overwriting the changes**
- **Difficult to Track Versions**



You Co-worker be like..

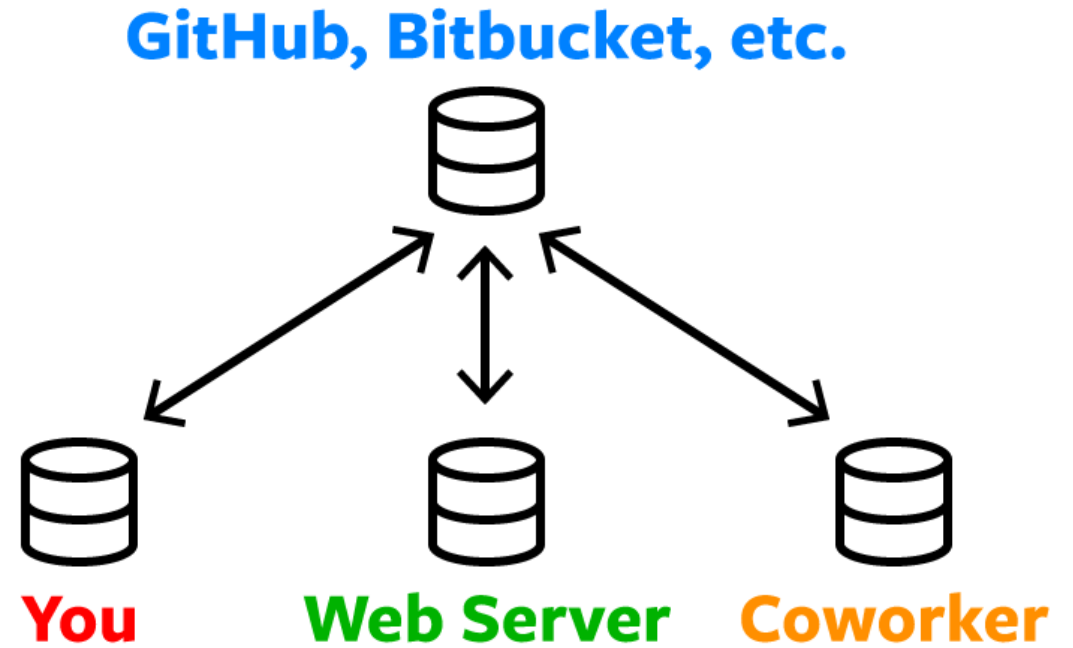
Version Control System

Version Control is a system that records changes made to files



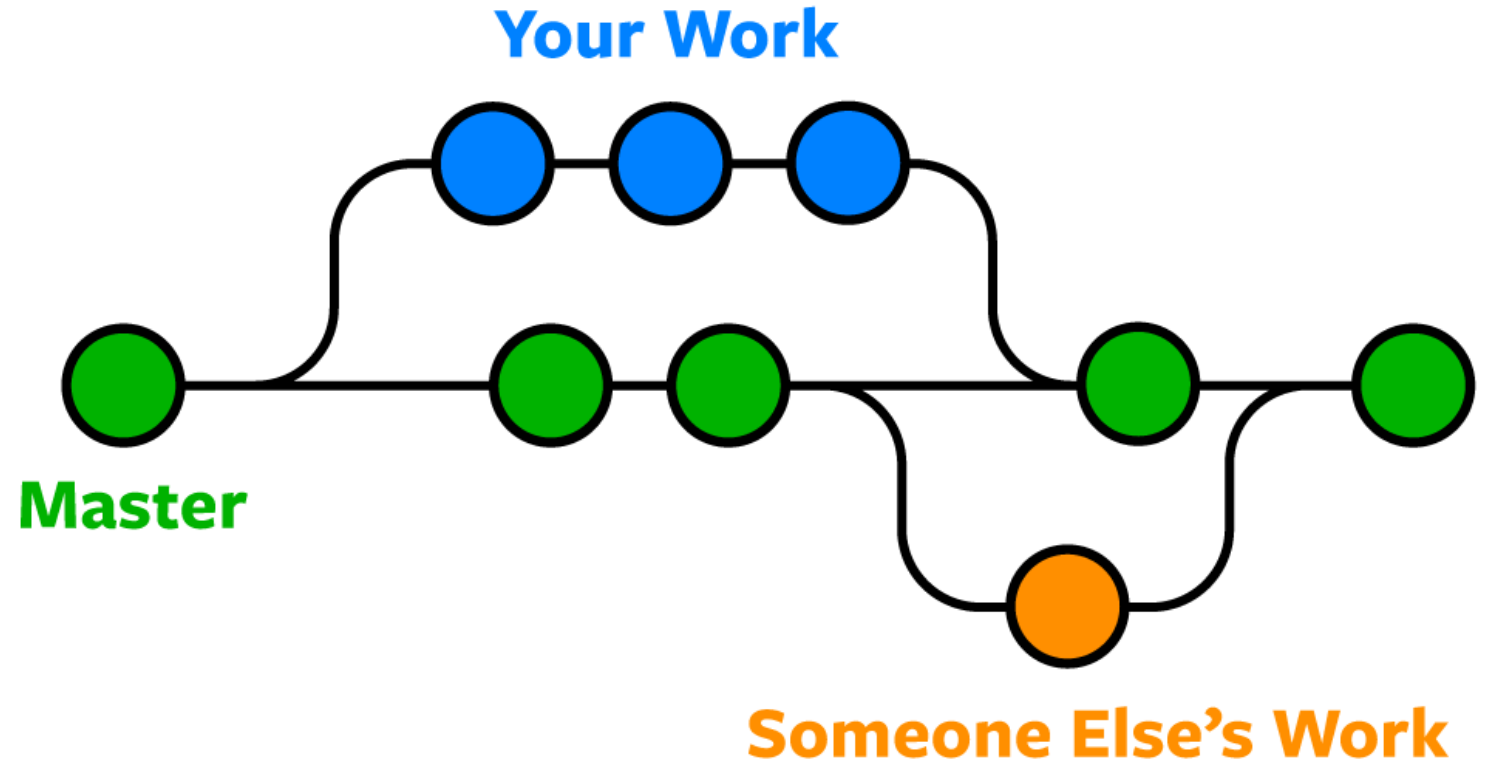
- Which changes were made?
- Who made the changes?
- When were the changes made?
- Why were changes needed?

Distributed Version Control System



Why Git?

Distributed Version Control System



Different VCS



GitHub



GitLab



Perforce



Beanstalk



AWS CodeCommit



Apache Subversion



Team Foundation
Server



Mercurial



Bitbucket



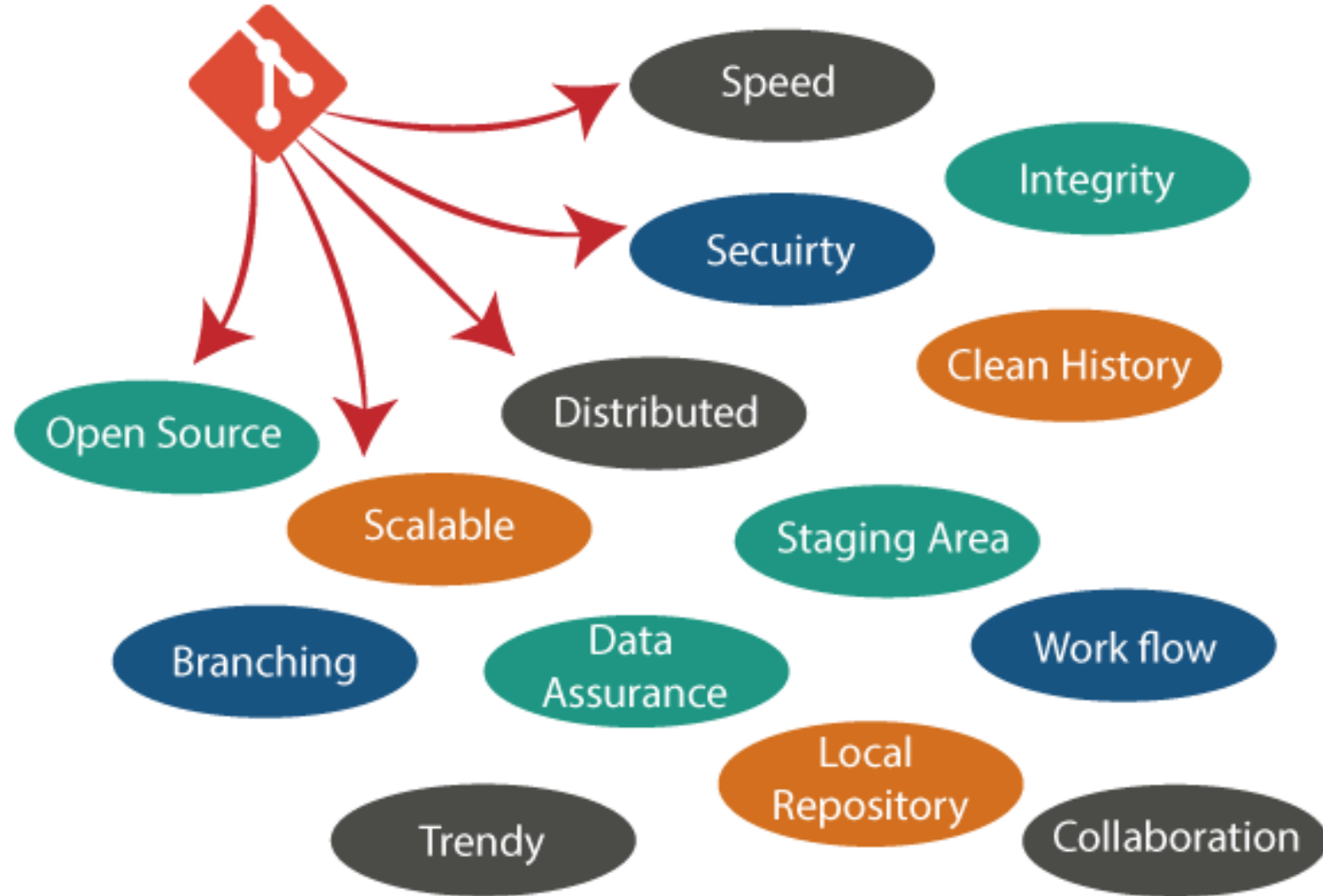
Concurrent Version Control

What is git

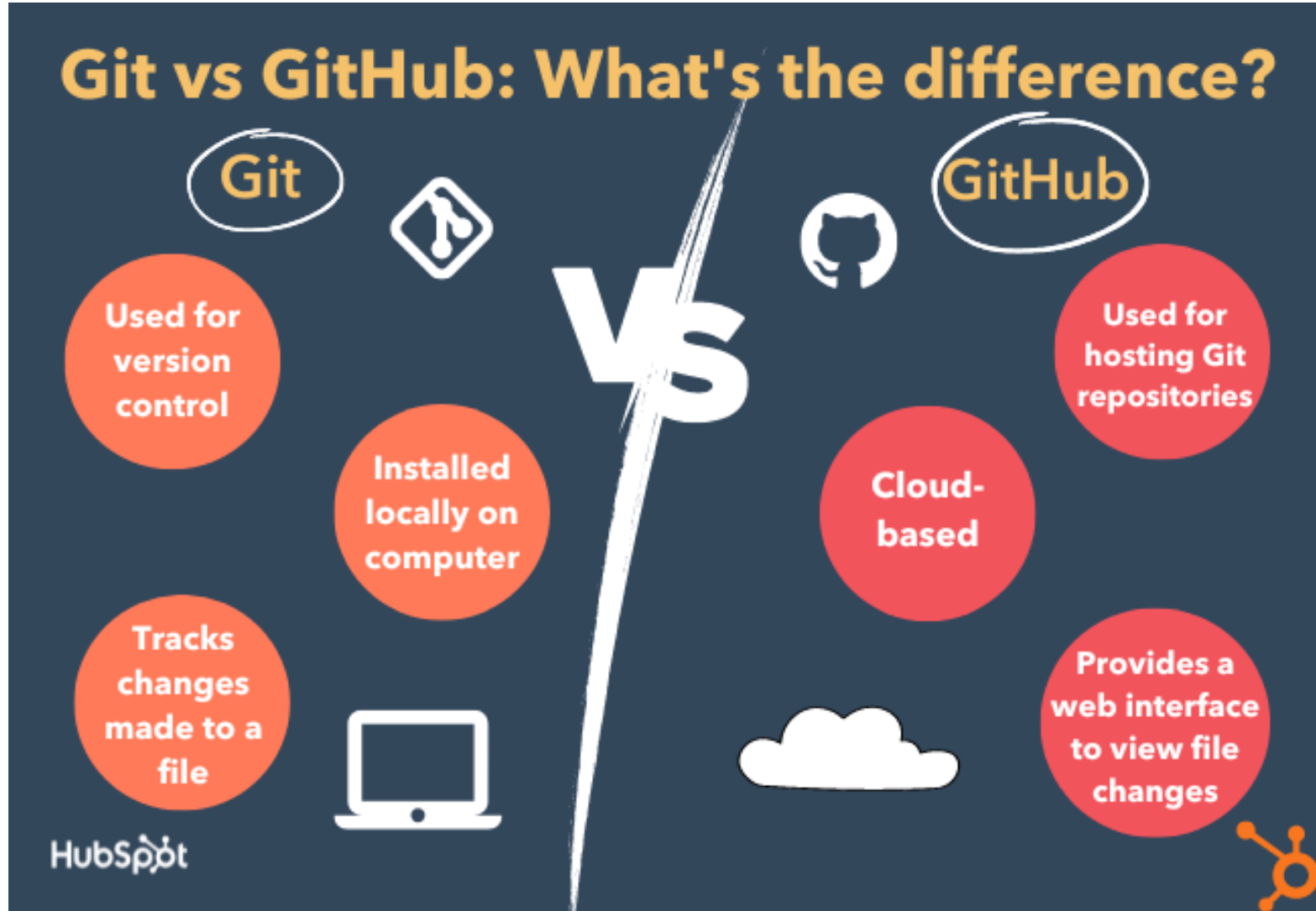
Version Control is a system that records changes made to files
Created by Linus Torvalds in 2005 for development of the Linux

- **Distributed Version Control System**
- **Collaboration**
- **CI / CD pipelines**

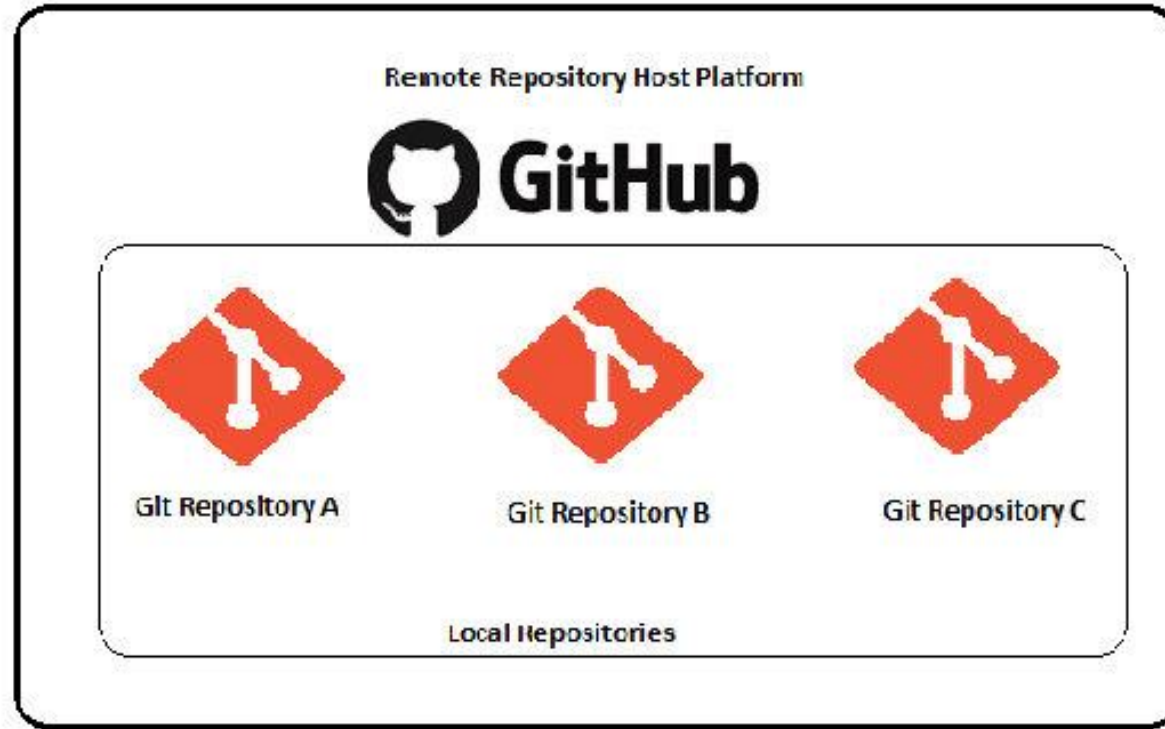
Why Git?



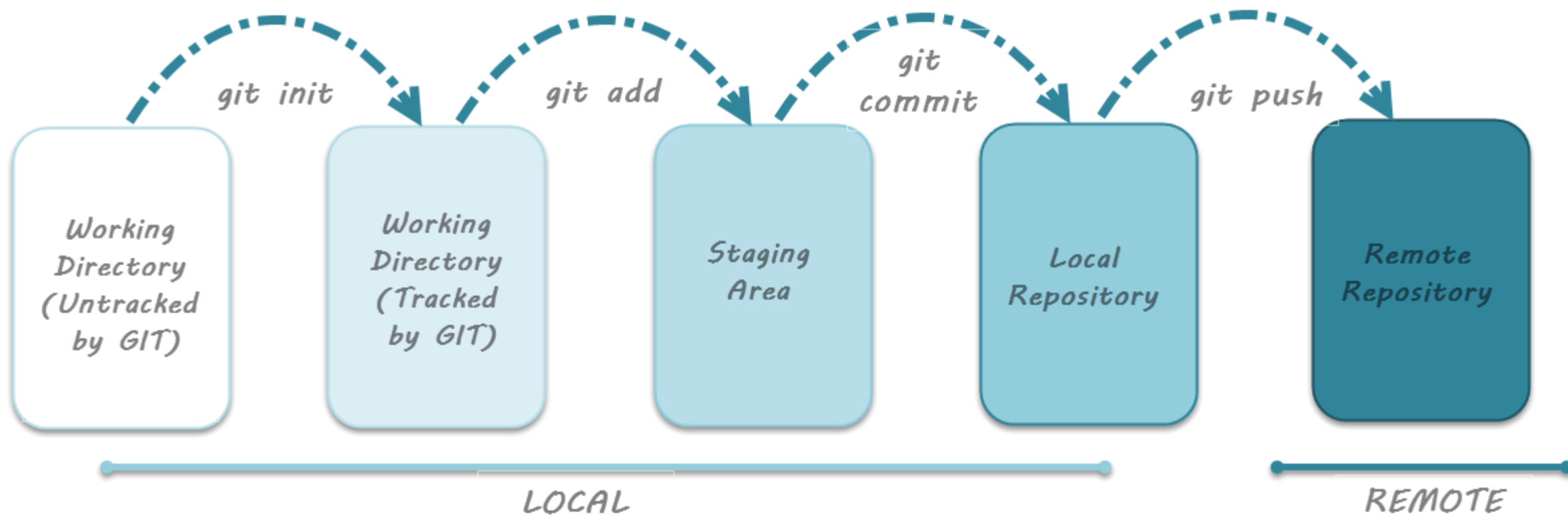
Git Vs Github



Git Vs Github



Git Life Cycle

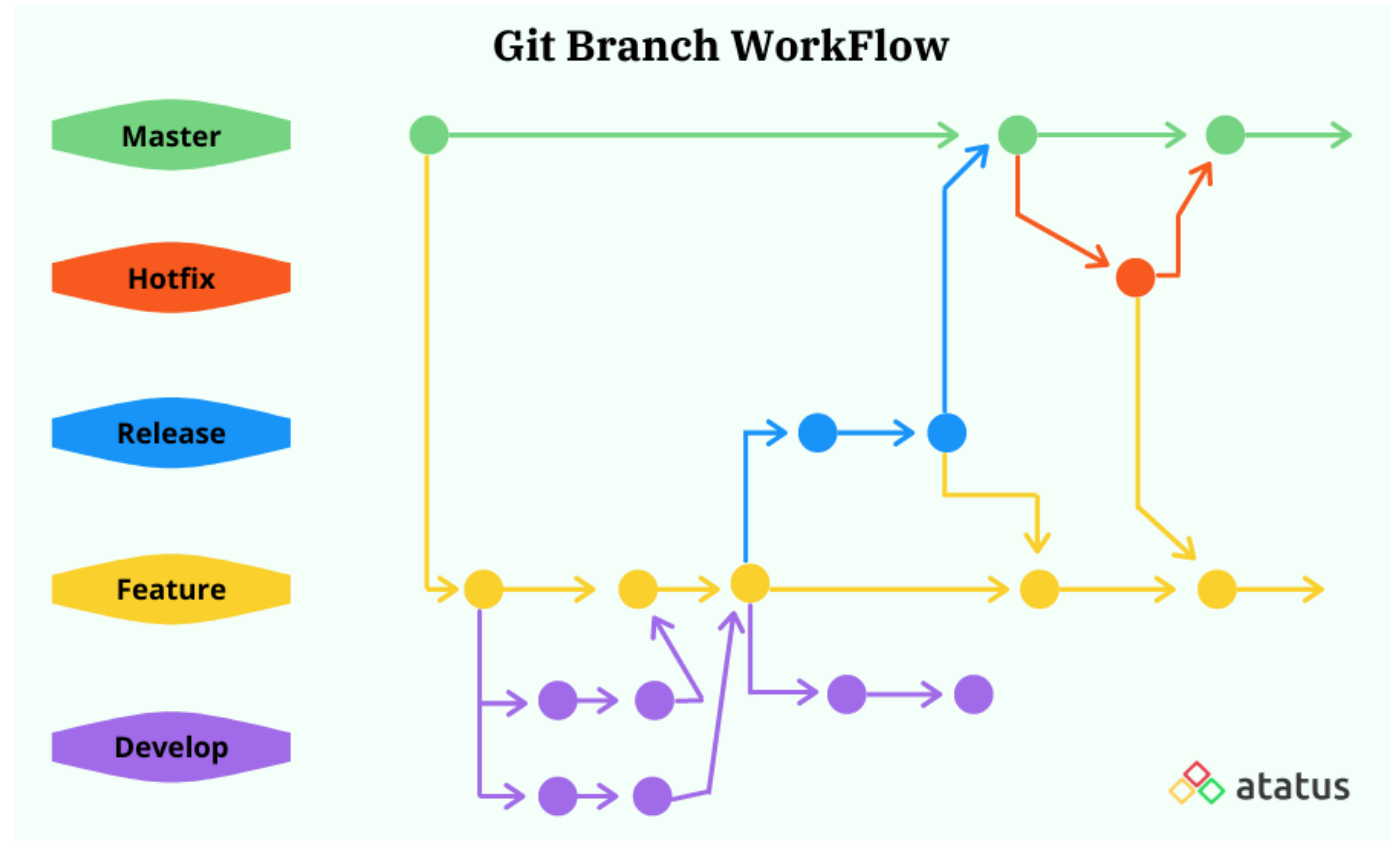


Git Commands

Command	Usage	Description
<code>git init</code>	<code>git init</code>	Initializes new repository in the current directory (adds <code>.git</code> folder)
<code>git clone</code>	<code>git clone https://github.com/sirMerr/git-ppt.git</code>	Makes a copy of a remote repository locally (to your computer)
<code>git status</code>	<code>git status</code>	Displays untracked, changed or staged files (status of repo)
<code>git add</code>	<code>git add .</code> , <code>git add fileA</code> <code>src/fileB.js</code>	Add current state of file(s) to staging
<code>git commit</code>	<code>git commit -m 'Update README.md'</code>	Anything that's been staged with <code>git add</code> will become a part of the snapshot with <code>git commit</code>
<code>git pull</code>	<code>git pull</code>	Update local repository with changes from remote one. Usually used when teammate makes changes and you want to receive them in your working directory
<code>git push</code>	<code>git push</code>	Pushes new commits to remote repository

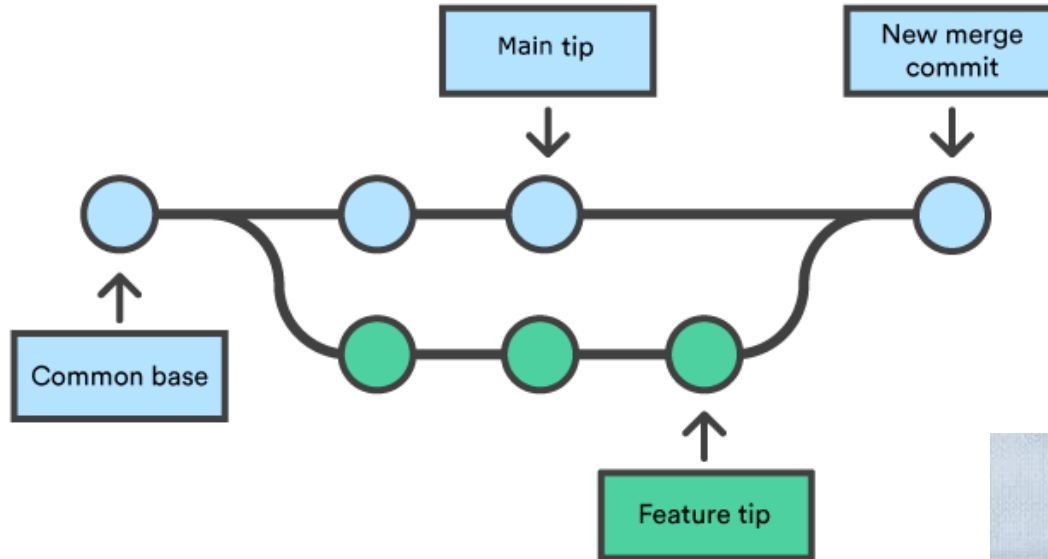
Branching

1. A list of commits in a separate unit.
2. 'Branching out'.
3. Each branch should have a singular purpose.
4. Usually for a feature or fix.



Example branching strategy

Merging



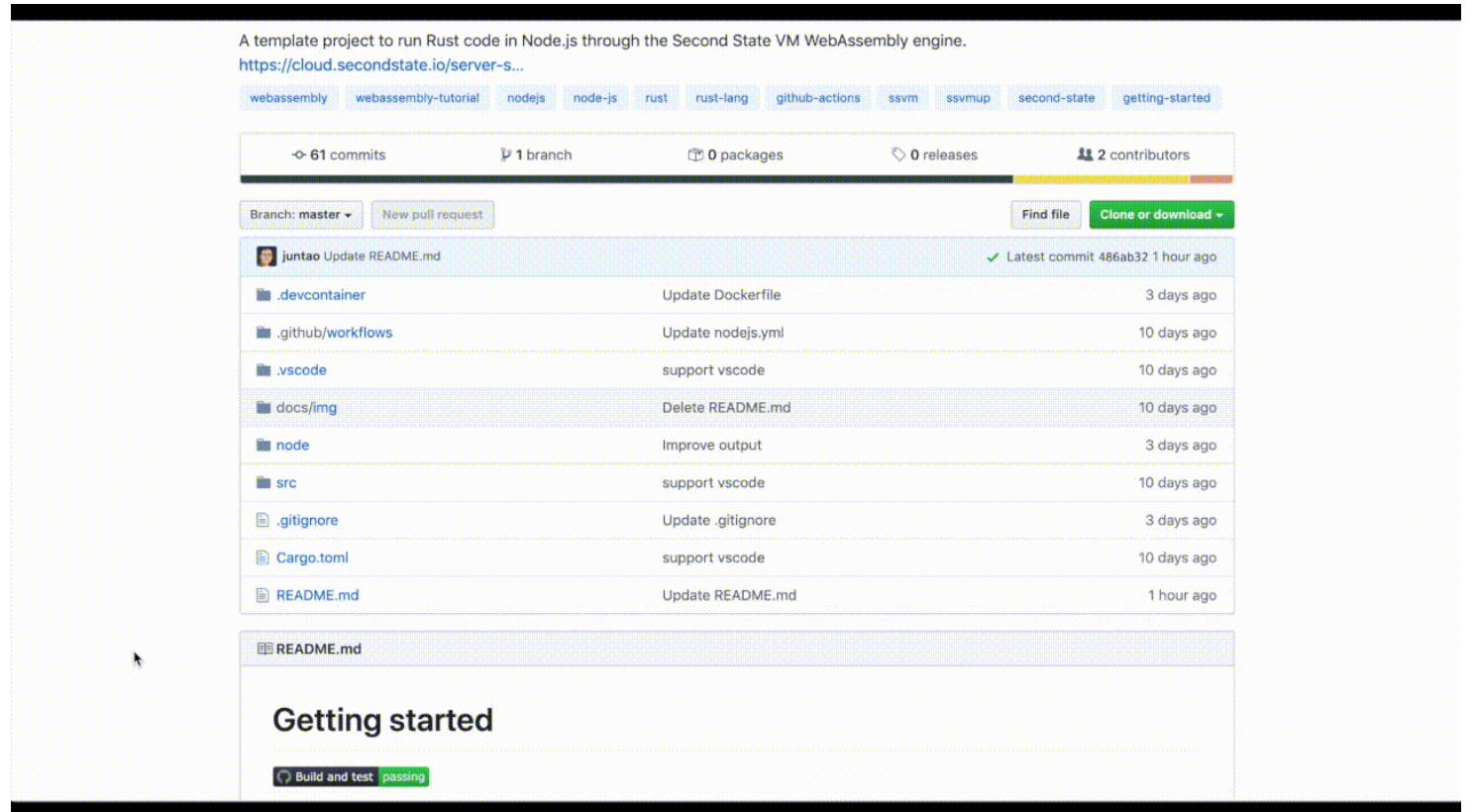
Intro to AI era in GitHub

Setup is a big pain....

In the era of AI, I don't want to code on my machine and do all the setup!

GitHub Codespaces

1. Start Coding right in the browser
2. Cloud development environment
3. Faster than your machine



GitHub Codespaces



Code from any device

Want to code on an iPad? Go for it. You can spin up Codespaces from any device with internet access. And forget about worrying if your device is powerful enough. Codespaces lives in the cloud.



Onboard at the speed of light

No more building your dev environment while you onboard. Codespaces starts instantly from any repository on GitHub with pre-configured, secure environments. It's as easy as clicking a button.



Model, train, and analyze data

Run Jupyter notebooks right from Codespaces. Now data scientists and developers can code, develop models, and collaborate in powerful compute environments that spin up in seconds.

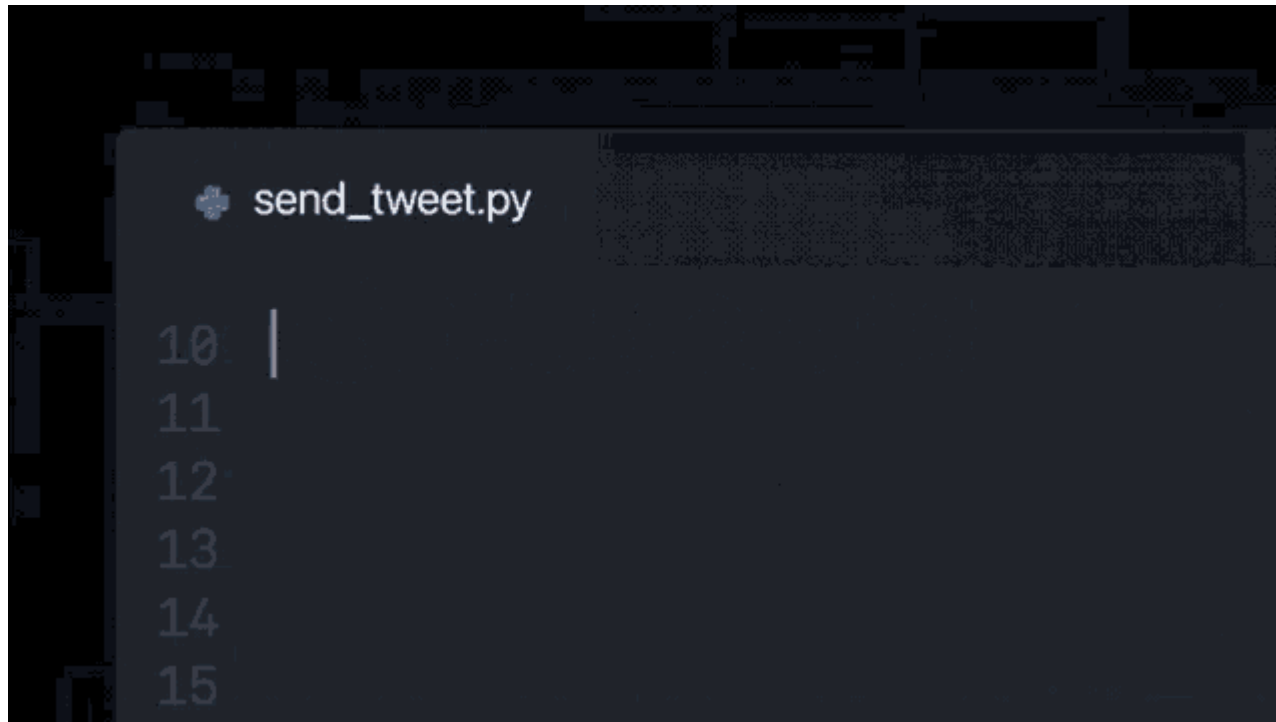


Fix bugs right from a pull request

Got a pull request detailing a bug or security issue? Open Codespaces right from the pull request to get to work without waiting for your dev environment to load.

Code review and quality is big pain.. Pull requests not getting approved??

GitHub-Copilot, your AI pair programmer



- Give Instruction, copilot will write for you**
- Automate unit testing**
- Automate code review**
- Code quality**

Activity: Branching

Activity: Commit & Pushing


Activity: Pull requests

Using in VS Code

Best Practices & Resources

Commit message should be

- < 50 characters
- A present tense action verb (Add/Update) followed by what was changed

 [database.json](#)

 Add database

2 months ago

Your pull request

- < 50 characters
- A present tense action verb (Add/Update) followed by what was changed

Q & A