

## Lecture 24 JS-DOM-III

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Date: !!

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→ Standard way to measure how long your code taken to run.  
~~per~~ performance.now()

### \* Reflow :

It is process of calculating the positions and geometries of elements in the document, for the purpose of re-rendering part or all of the document.

### \* Repaint :

Show display pixel by pixel. It is faster than Reflow.

∴ When Reflow and Repaint is high then code optimization low, whereas reflow/repaint is low code is faster.

### \* Document fragment

let element = document.CreateDocumentFragment('div')

∴ It is minimize/neglect Repaint and Reflow

\* JS Single threading language  
→ processing one command at a time.  
→ JS is synchronous language.



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## \* Observation

(i) 'run-to-complete' nature to code

(ii) JS does not execute multiple lines/function at a time.

function a()

{

console.log('Hi');

}

function b()

{

console.log('Hello');

}

a();

b();

## \* Callstack

1	function a()	
2	{	
3	console.log('Hi');	
4	b();	
5	}	
6	function b()	8 → console.log() × ②
7	{	4 → b() × ③
8	console.log('Hello');	3 → console.log() × ①
9	}	10 → a() × ④
10	a();	main() × ⑤

JS file

call stack

→ when function calls ~~starts~~ add in call stack and when function finished entry remove from call stack.

## \* Synchronous

Occuring at the same time.

## \* Async (Not-Synchronous)



## \* Event Loop

Code:-

1) <code>console.log('Hi');</code>	8 → <code>C.log()</code>	
2) <code>element.addEventListener('click', function() { console.log('123') });</code>	9 → <code>Event listener</code>	
3) <code>console.log('Hello');</code>	1 → <code>C.log()</code>	
	main()	

Call Stack { Event Queue

not guarantee  
when click at that time  
it calls or not.

- all entry comes and remove in call stack.
- When event listener entry comes in call stack at that time it gives control to browser and remove entry from call stack. Browser
- When clicked browser gives this function to event queue.
- Event Queue executed this function when call stack is empty.

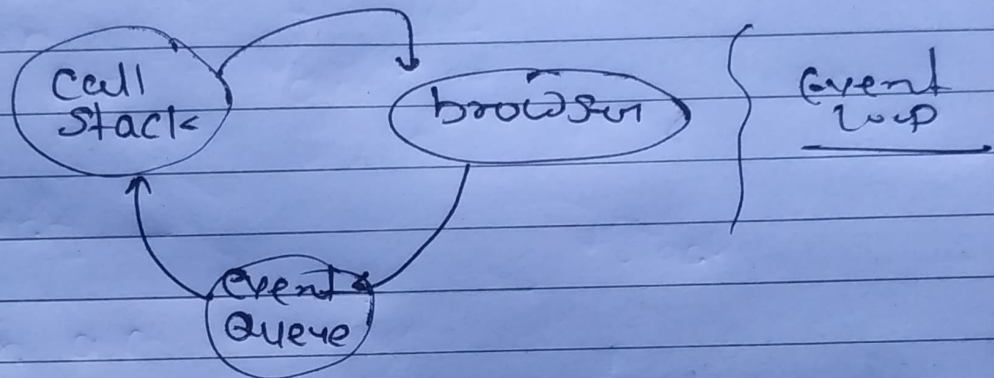
## \* Notes:-

- (i) Async code uses JS Event loop  
Ex → `addEventListener`, `setTimeout` etc
- (ii) Async code Handle by browser.



(iii) Code comes browser to Event Queue.

(iv) When call stack empty event Queue send function in call stack to execute.



\* SetTimeout() → [Async code]

setTimeout (function () {

console.log("??");

}, 4000);

2 parameters  
↳ function()  
↳ time in ms  
↳ In after that  
time functions will  
execute and this is  
minimum time, time  
can be increased if  
call stack is not empty.

4000  
↑  
second  
minimum  
time to  
be executed.