HTML5 Canvs性能测试笔记

目标:

建立基准测试数据, 衡量优化效果

硬件:

- 1. iMac应用程序
- 2. XCodePad模拟器

程序:

- 1.Chrome17
- 2.Safari5.1.3
- 3.Self Build MiniBrowser(WebKit-r107210)
- 4.模拟器上的Safari
- 5.IOSversion QQBrowser

1.纯JavaScript引擎性能测试基准数据: 测试工具: http://v8.googlecode.com/svn/data/benchmarks/v6/run.html

1.

Score: 11629

Richards: 13860 DeltaBlue: 17673 Crypto: 17877 RayTrace: 15229 EarleyBoyer: 26587 RegExp: 2974 Splay: 5454

2.

Score: 5172

Richards: 4960 DeltaBlue: 3815 Crypto: 10722 RayTrace: 5175 EarleyBoyer: 8084 RegExp: 2023 Splay: 5761

3.

Score: 5372

Richards: 4660 DeltaBlue: 3811 Crypto: 10913 RayTrace: 5840 EarleyBoyer: 9468 RegExp: 2210 Splay: 5454

4.

Score: 880 Richards: 604 DeltaBlue: 584 Crypto: 509 RayTrace: 1584 EarleyBoyer: 1961 RegExp: 311 Splay: 2369

5.

Richards: 14.4
DeltaBlue: 14.7
Crypto: 20.2
RayTrace: 52.1
EarleyBoyer: 64.0
RegExp: 39.5
Splay: 132

2.WebCore解析性能数据:

CASE1: HTML5复杂页面解析(http://localhost:8080/html-parser.html)

1. Chrome

avg 2293.9 median 2303

2.Safari

avg 1548.85 median 1605.5

3.MiniBrowser avg 1626

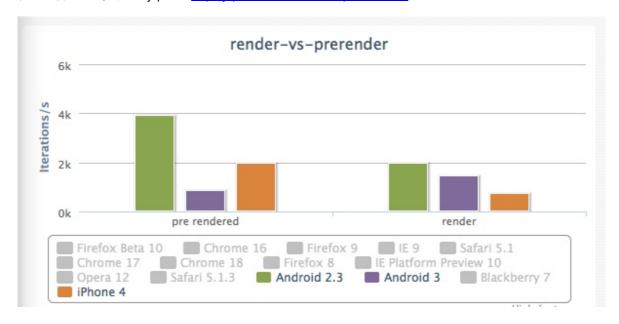
```
median 1619.5
```

function render() {

context.drawImage(m_canvas, 0, 0);
requestAnimationFrame(render);

```
4.iOS Safari
avg 2282
median 2287
stdev 26.67020809817576
min 2242
max 2340
  5.00Browser
avg 2055.85
median 2056
stdev 0.9630680142129112
min 2055
max 2058
2.简单Canvas性能测试基准数据:
 PEDDING
3.复杂Canvas性能测试基准数据: (需要大量重复Cavas绘制,大量填充操作)
http://localhost:8080/HTML5%20canvas%20performance%20test%20-%20Scott%20Porter.html
1. Chrome: 64 fps
2. Safari: 229 fps
 3. MiniBrowser: 231 fps
 4. iOS Safari: 47 fps
 5. QQBrowser: 13 fps
附录:
一些Canvas相关的JS级别优化方法
http://www.html5rocks.com/en/tutorials/canvas/performance/
a. 输出到离屏Canvas上
no pre-rendering:
    // canvas, context are defined
    function render() {
      drawMario(context);
      requestAnimationFrame(render);
    }
pre-rendering:
    var m canvas = document.createElement('canvas');
    m canvas.width = 64;
    m canvas.height = 64;
    var m_context = m_canvas.getContext('2d');
    drawMario(m_context);
```





b. 尽量调用批量绘图

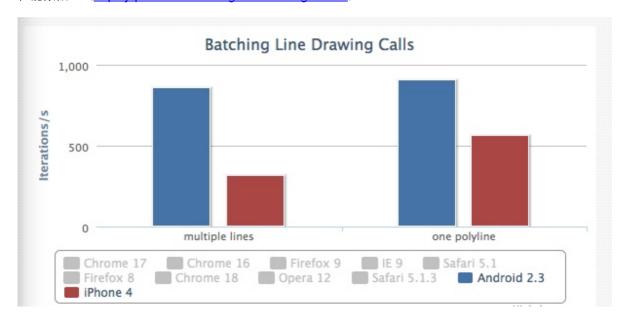
低效做法:

```
for (var i = 0; i < points.length - 1; i++) {
  var p1 = points[i];
  var p2 = points[i+1];
  context.beginPath();
  context.moveTo(p1.x, p1.y);
  context.lineTo(p2.x, p2.y);
  context.stroke();
}</pre>
```

高效做法:

```
context.beginPath();
for (var i = 0; i < points.length - 1; i++) {
  var p1 = points[i];
  var p2 = points[i+1];
  context.moveTo(p1.x, p1.y);
  context.lineTo(p2.x, p2.y);
}
context.stroke();</pre>
```

性能数据: (http://jsperf.com/batching-line-drawing-calls/2)



c. 尽量避免Canvas状态机的状态切换,例如颜色,或者是填充模式

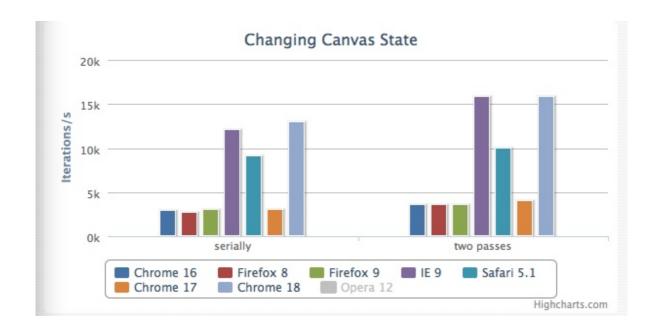
低效方式,太频繁的切换颜色和填充模式:

```
for (var i = 0; i < STRIPES; i++) {
  context.fillStyle = (i % 2 ? COLOR1 : COLOR2);
  context.fillRect(i * GAP, 0, GAP, 480);
}</pre>
```

高效方式:

```
context.fillStyle = COLOR1;
for (var i = 0; i < STRIPES/2; i++) {
  context.fillRect((i*2) * GAP, 0, GAP, 480);
}
context.fillStyle = COLOR2;
for (var i = 0; i < STRIPES/2; i++) {
  context.fillRect((i*2+1) * GAP, 0, GAP, 480);</pre>
```

性能比较:



d.只重绘改变的区域可以极大的提高性能

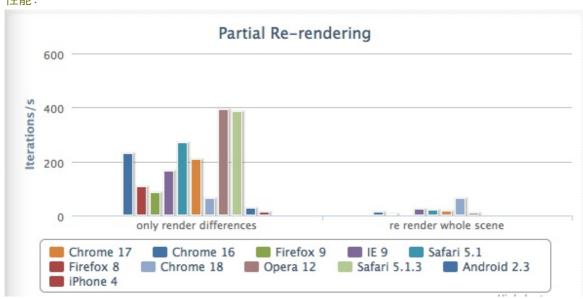
重绘整个Canvas:

```
context.fillRect(0, 0, canvas.width, canvas.height);
```

重绘变化区域:

```
context.fillRect(last.x, last.y, last.width, last.height);
```

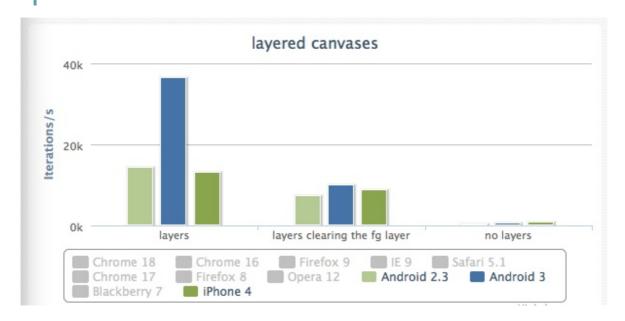
性能:



e.复杂的场景使用多个图层绘制,每个图层一个Canvas,利用GPU来计算图形融合,提高性能。

多个图层,利用Zindex控制图层之间的叠放孙序

```
<canvas id="bg" width="640" height="480" style="position: absolute; z-
index: 0"]]>
</canvas>
<canvas id="fg" width="640" height="480" style="position: absolute; z-
index: 1"]]>
</canvas>
```



f: 避免阴影模糊,阴影模糊会比较大的消耗计算性能(在没有GPU的情况下)

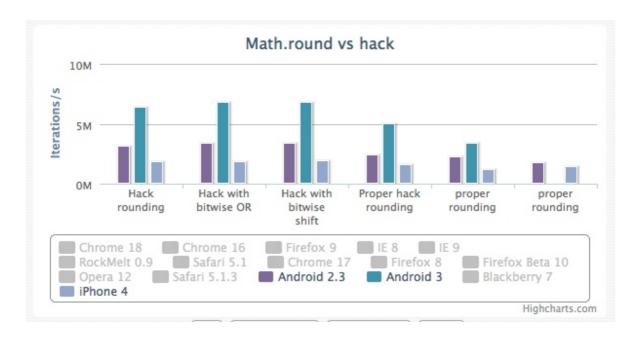
g: 避免浮点数坐标

因为Canvas支持sub-pixel渲染,并且不能关闭这个特性,所以使用浮点坐标会自动进行antialiasing计算,这也会影响性能,最好在绘制之前把坐标转换成整数:

JS里面的标准转换方法是: Math.floor / Math.round 但是还有一些更快的转换方法:

```
// With a bitwise or.
rounded = (0.5 + somenum) | 0;
// A double bitwise not.
rounded = ~~ (0.5 + somenum);
// Finally, a left bitwise shift.
rounded = (0.5 + somenum) << 0;</pre>
```

性能:



原因: javascript中的bit位操作都会首先把数字转换成Integer,再进行操作。

h: 使用新增加的requestAnimationFrame函数来调度绘制事件,这时目前比较推荐的方式,用于替代以前的SetInterval方法,这个函数也不能保证绝对精确的调度,所以还是要纪录事件的变化。

例程:

```
var x = 100;
var y = 100;
var lastRender = new Date();
function render() {
  var delta = new Date() - lastRender;
  x += delta;
  y += delta;
  context.fillRect(x, y, W, H);
  requestAnimationFrame(render);
}
render();
```

i: 移动设备上的Canvas实现基本上都比较慢,目前只有iOS5上的Safari实现了GPU加速。