

# Browser Internals

- Manasa

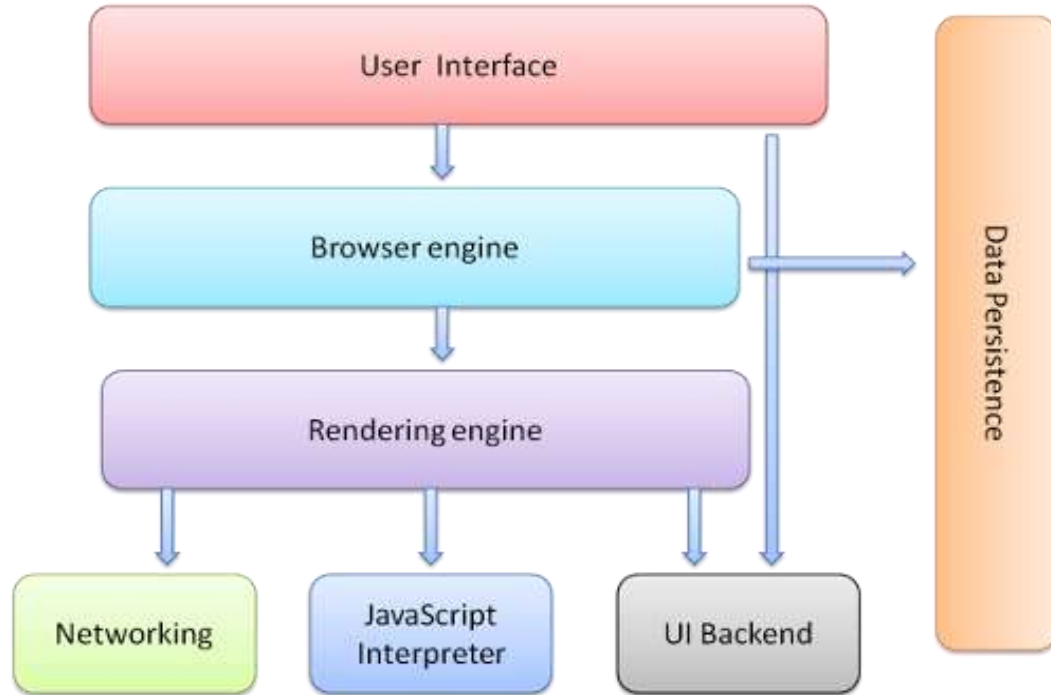
# What are we learning today?

- How a HTML page is rendered
- How CSS is attached
- How the page is painted on the screen

## **Why do we need this?**

- Analyze performance
- Make better decisions
- Justifications behind development best practices

# Browser Components



# Types of rendering engines

IE - Trident

Firefox - Gecko

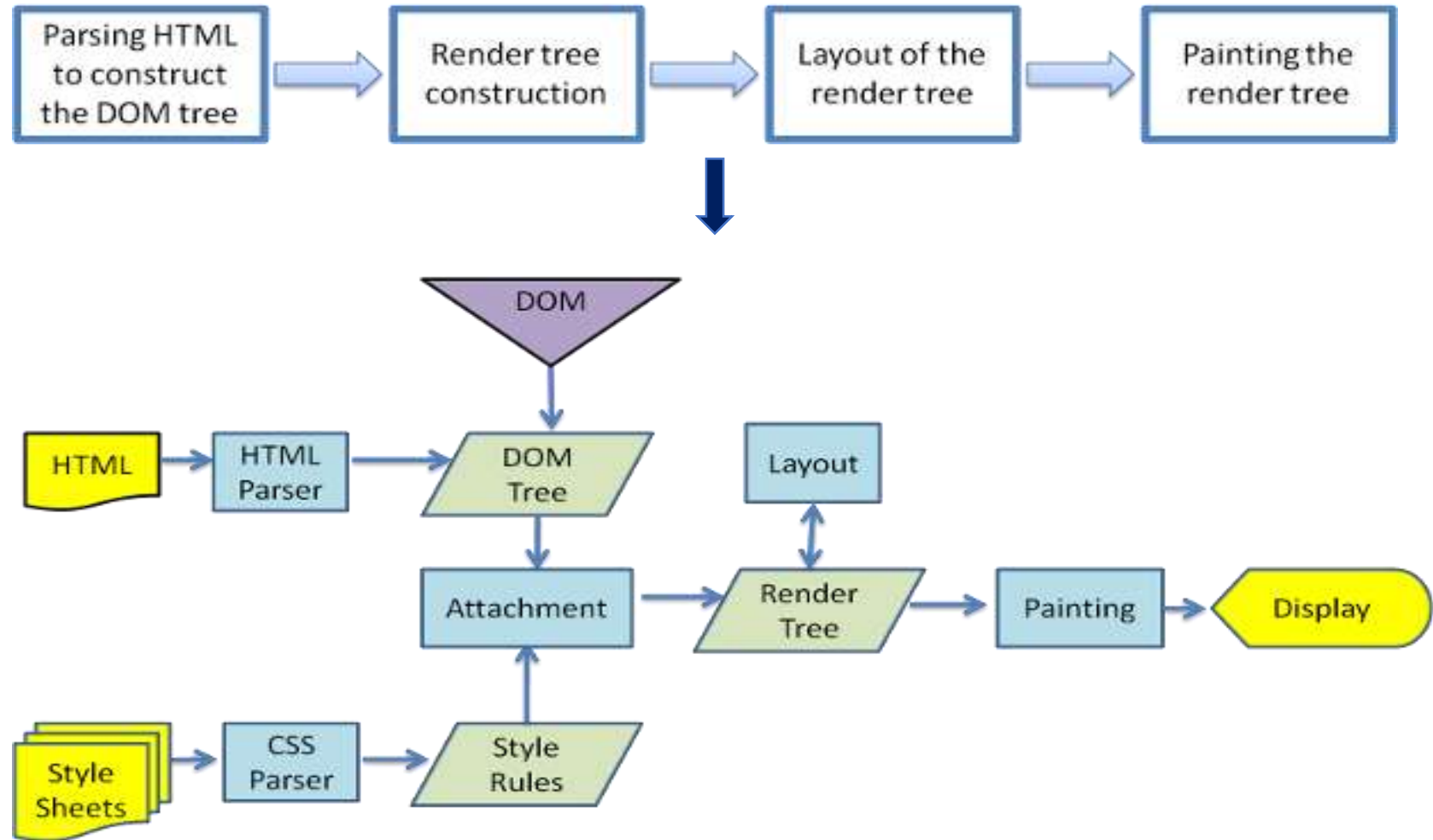
Safari - WebKit

Chrome - Blink (a fork of WebKit)

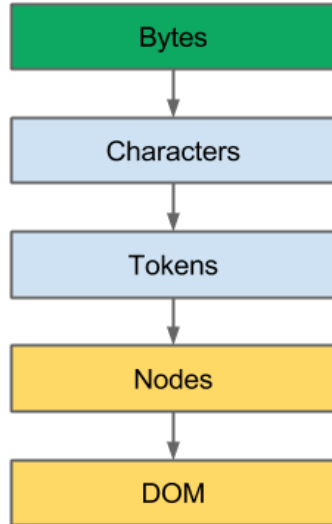
Edge - Blink (a fork of WebKit)

Opera - Blink (a fork of WebKit)

# Overview



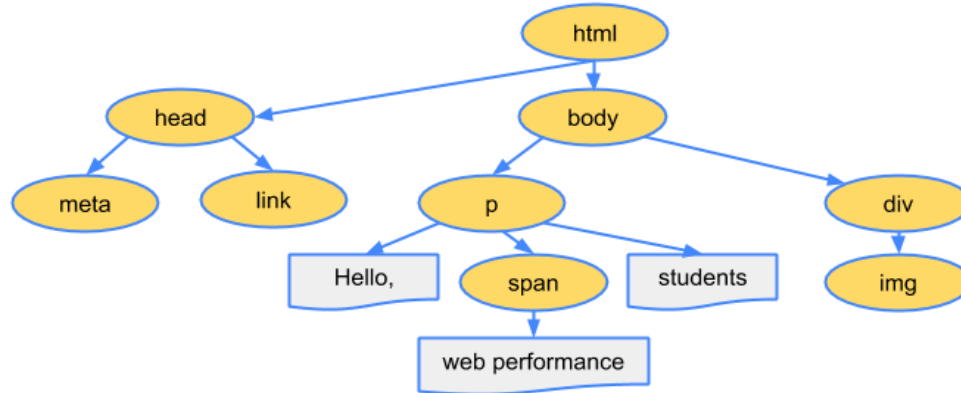
# DOM



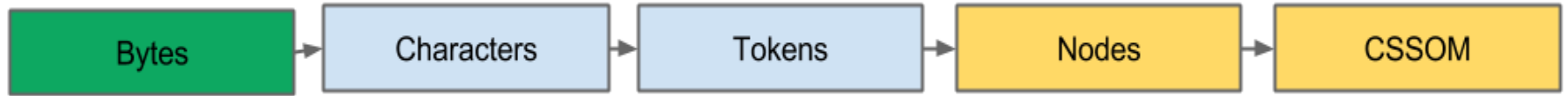
3C 62 6F 64 79 3E 48 65 6C 6C 6F 2C 20 3C 73 70 61 6E 3E 77 6F 72 6C 64 21 3C 2F 73 70 61  
6E 3E 3C 2F 62 6F 64 79 3E

`<html><head>...</head><body><p>Hello <span>web performance</span>...</p></body></html>`

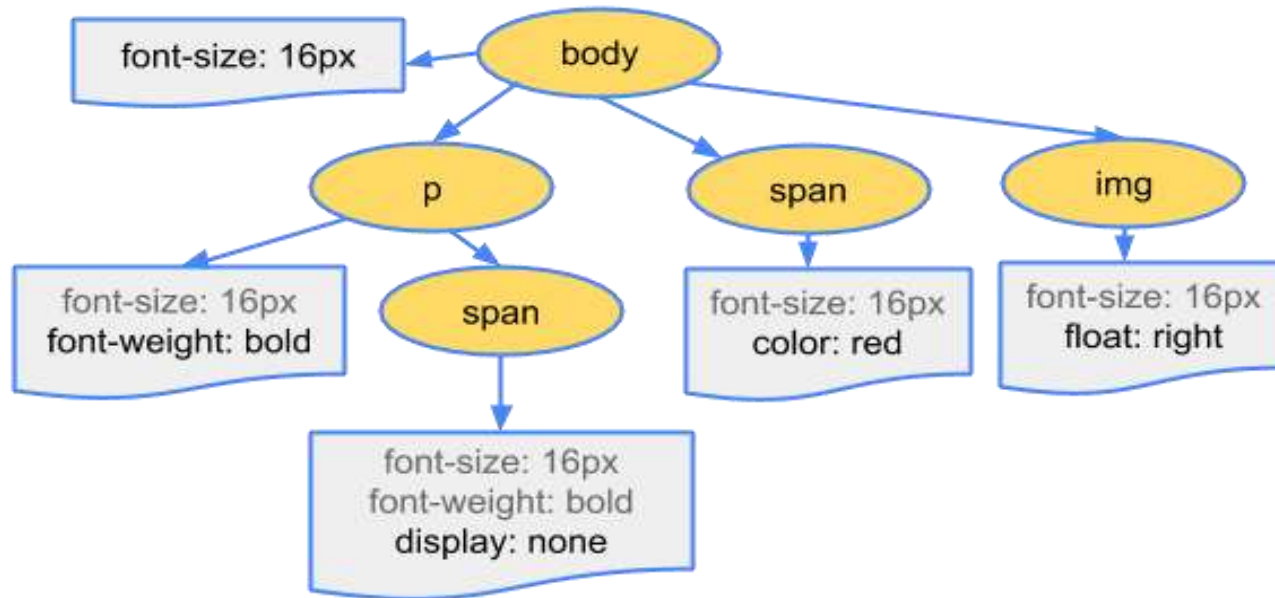
StartTag: html   StartTag: head   ...   EndTag: head   StartTag: body   StartTag: p   Hello   ...



# CSSOM



Example:



# Processing CSS

## Cascading Order :

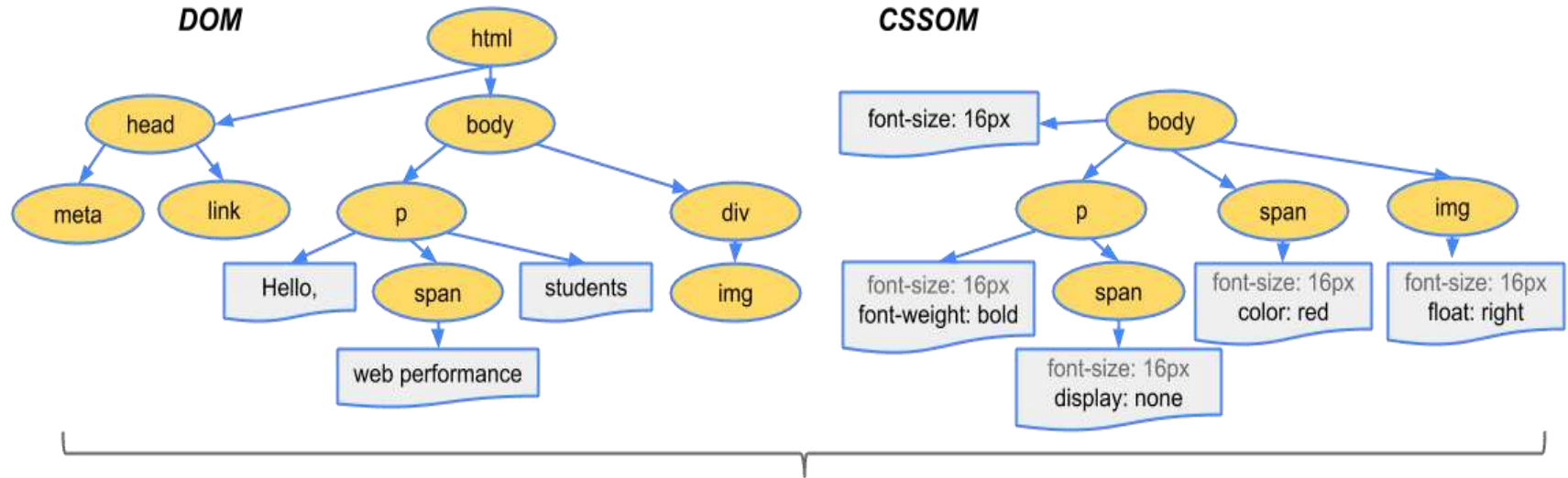
- Browser Defaults
- External Style Sheets (Linked or Imported)
- Internal Style Sheets (Embedded)
- Inline Styles
- Important declarations (!important)

## Specificity :

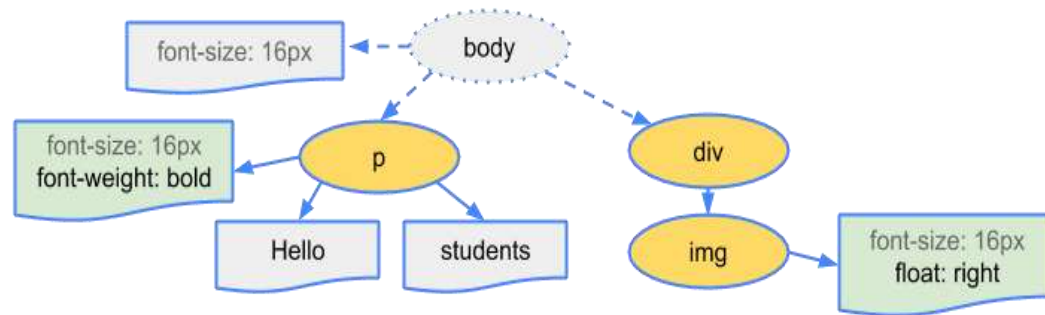
- a: Score one for inline styles
  - b: Score one for each ID selector contained inside overall selector
  - c: Score one for other attributes and pseudo-classes in the selector
  - d: Score one for each element names and pseudo-elements in the selector
- =>abcd would be the specificity



# Render Tree



**Render Tree**



# Layout

- Parent renderer determines its own width
- Parent goes over children and:
  - Place the child renderer (sets its x and y)
  - Calls child layout if needed – they are dirty – which calculates the child's height
- Parent uses children's accumulative heights and the heights of margins and padding to set its own height – this will be used by the parent renderer's parent
- Sets its dirty bit to false

# Painting

- background color
- background image
- border
- children
- outline



# Performance

- Avoid extra HTML tags whenever necessary.

```
▼ <div class="hr-live-container"> == $0
  <span class="hr-live-icon"></span>
  ▶ <span class="hr-live-text">...</span>
</div>
```

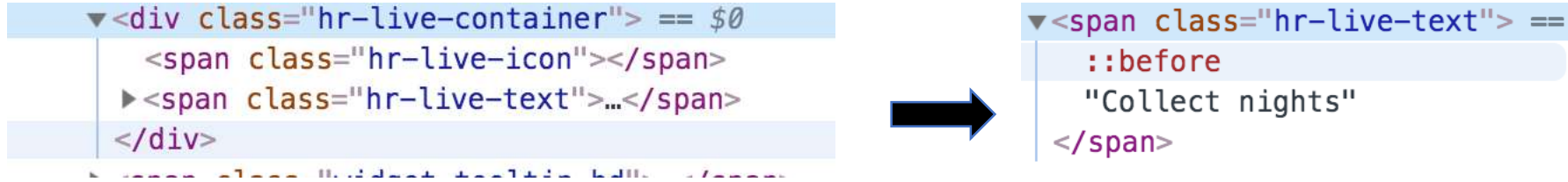


```
▼ <span class="hr-live-text"> ==
  ::before
    "Collect nights"
</span>
```

- CSS is render blocking. Download the CSS as soon as possible.
- Avoid unnecessary CSS processing by using media tags.  
screen -- width, height, orientation  
type -- screen, print, speech

# Performance

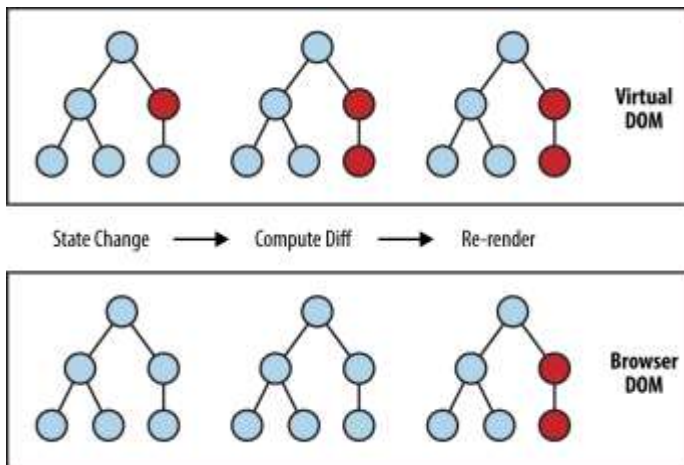
- Avoid extra HTML tags whenever necessary.



- CSS is render blocking. Download the CSS as soon as possible.
- Avoid unnecessary CSS processing by using media tags.  
screen -- width, height, orientation  
type -- screen, print, speech
- When the browser encounters a script tag, DOM construction pauses until it finishes executing.
- Adding the `async` keyword to the script tag tells the browser not to block DOM construction.

# The React way

Virtual DOM



React Suspense

```
<React.Suspense fallback={<Spinner />}>  
  <div>  
    <OtherComponent />  
  </div>  
</React.Suspense>
```

Thank You