

SO, YOU WANT TO BE A  
**FRONT-END  
ENGINEER**



StirTrek 2012,  
@dmosher

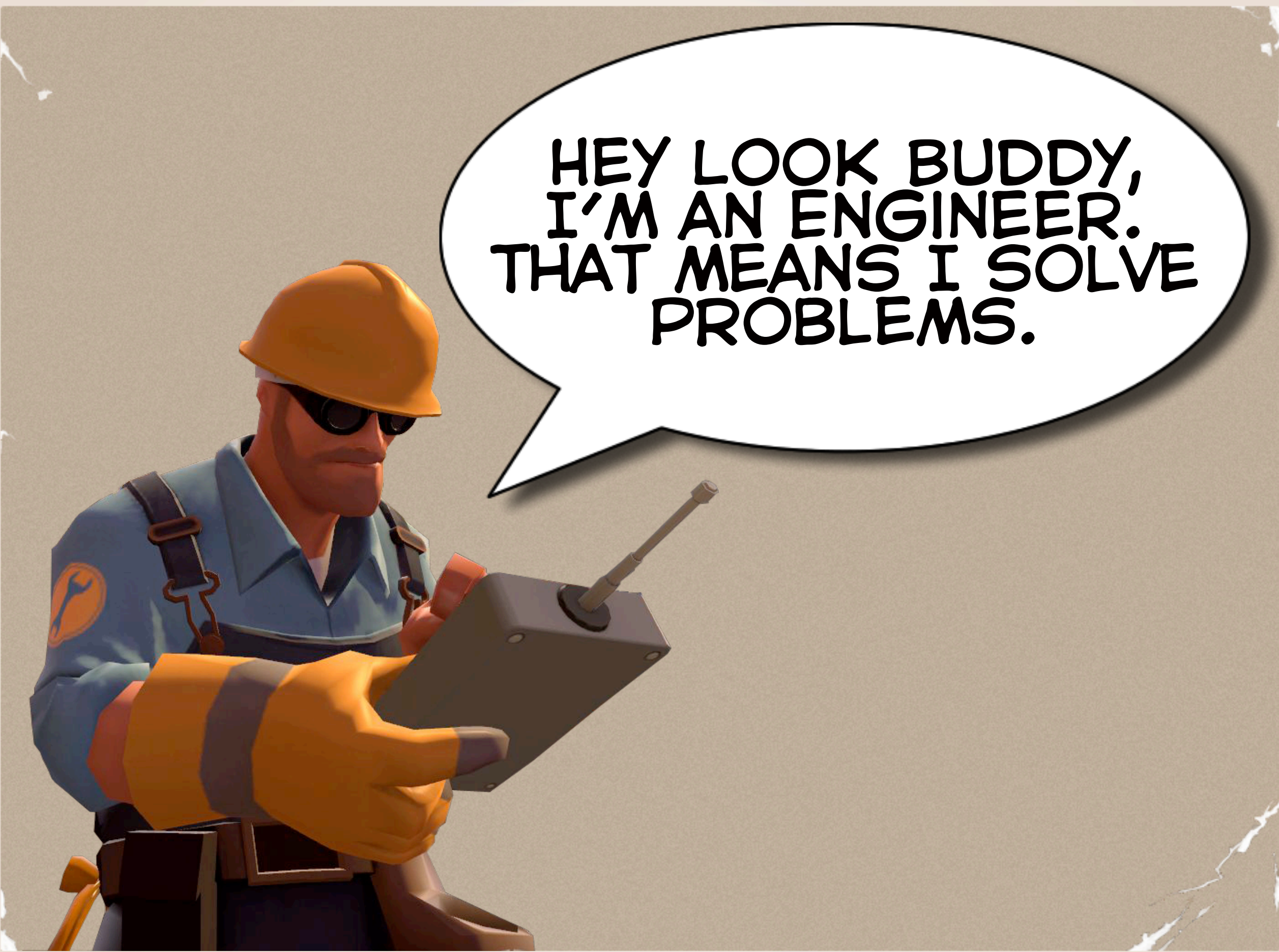
# “DEV”OLUTION

designer

hacker

developer

engineer



HEY LOOK BUDDY,  
I'M AN ENGINEER.  
THAT MEANS I SOLVE  
PROBLEMS.

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ipYkuCZ2IYI>

[HTTP://BIT.LY/HOW-BROWSERS-WORK](http://bit.ly/how-browsers-work)



**TALI GARSIEL & PAUL IRISH**

# LESSON PLAN

1. UNDERSTAND BROWSERS
2. UNDERSTAND BEST PRACTICES

# BROWSERS

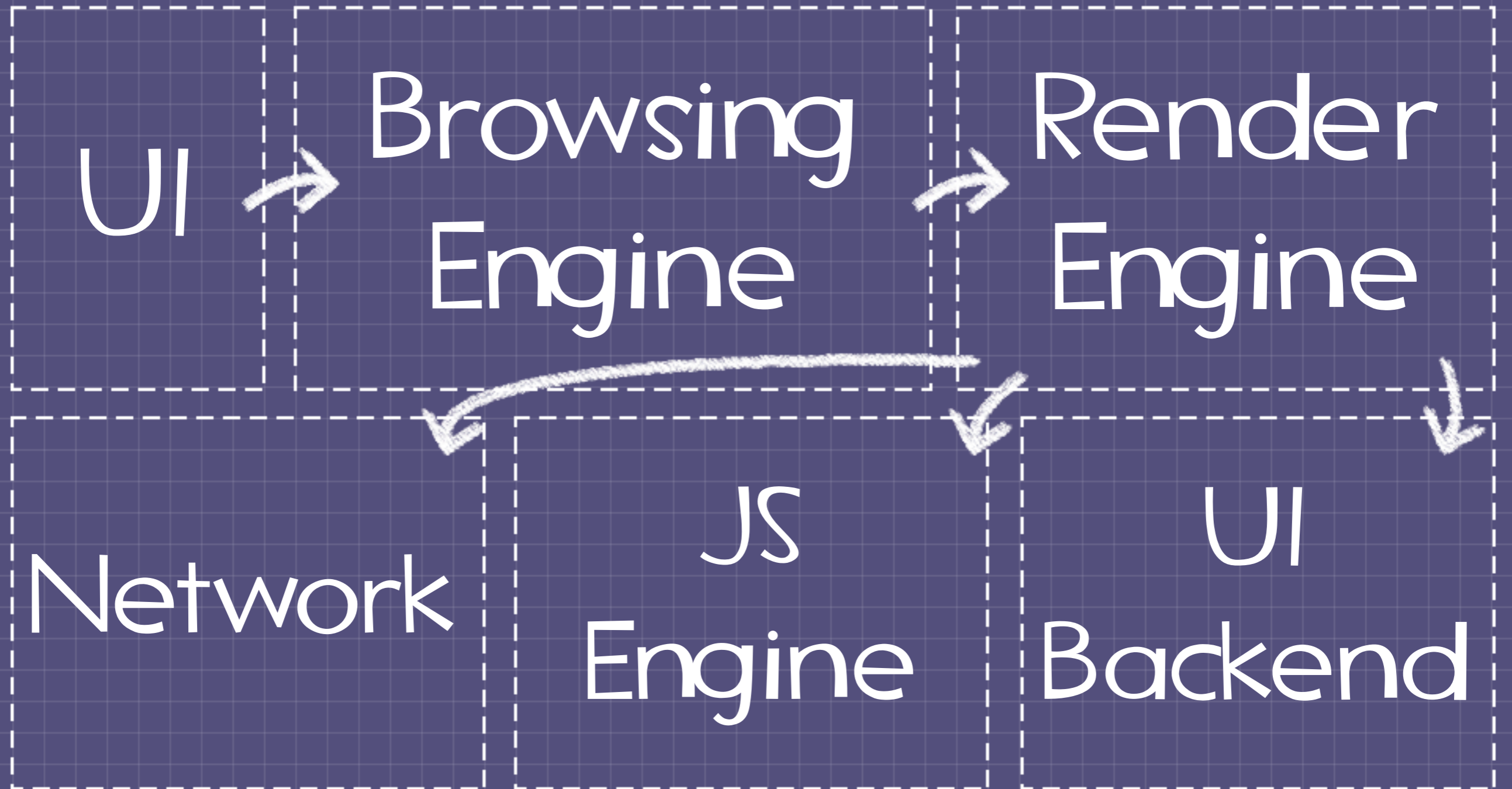
**>> THE MOST VOLATILE  
PROGRAMMING ENVIRONMENT THE  
WORLD HAS EVER KNOWN.**

# PAUL IRISH

"As a web developer, learning the internals of browser operations helps you make better decisions and know the justifications behind development best practices."

<http://www.html5rocks.com/en/tutorials/internals/howbrowserswork/>

# BROWSERS:





# MAIN FLOW:

Parse  
HTML



DOM  
Tree



Render  
Tree

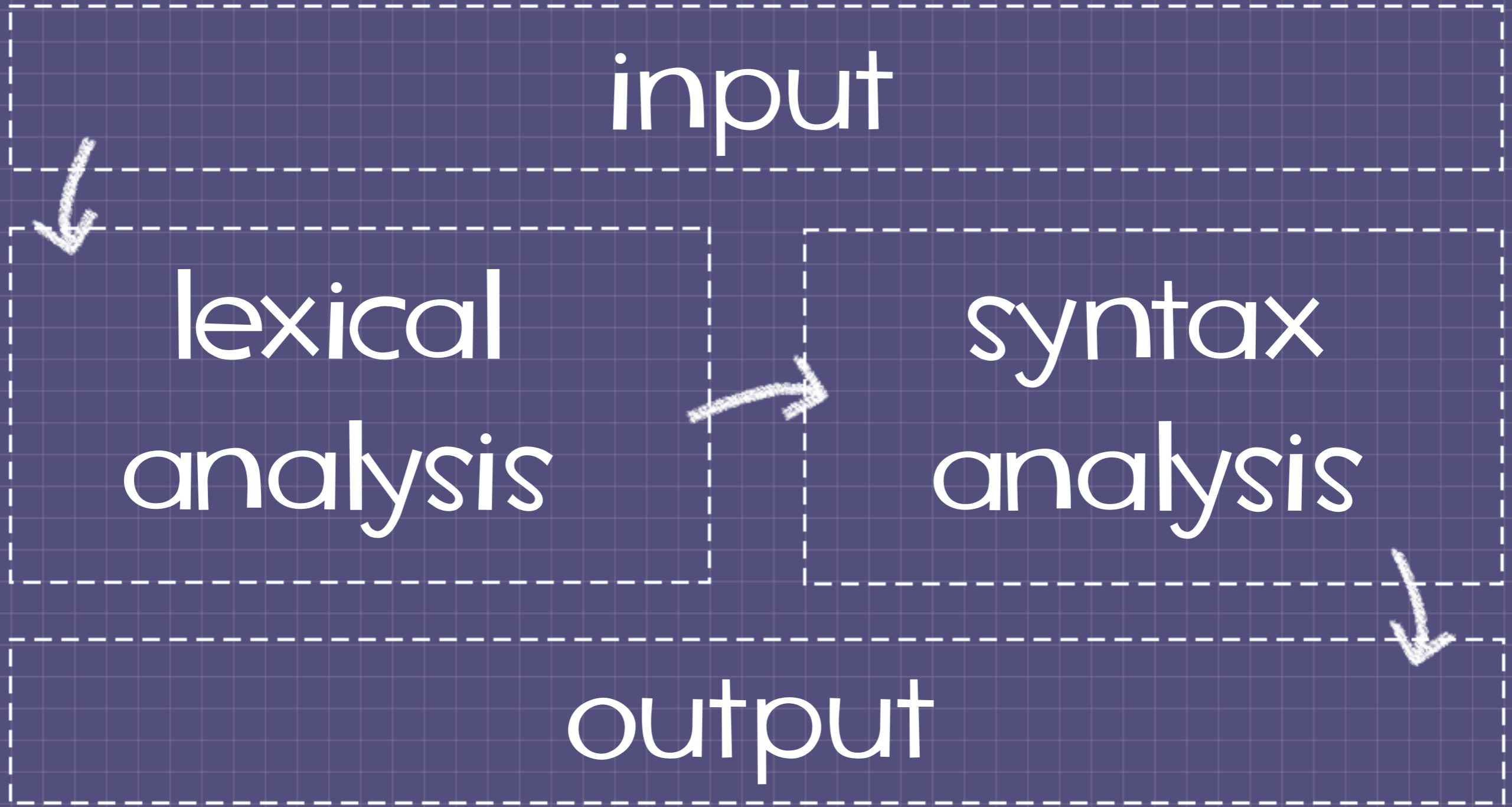


Layout  
& Paint



THE RENDERING  
ENGINE REQUESTS  
THE DOCUMENT IN  
8K CHUNKS FROM  
THE NETWORK LAYER.

# PARSING IN GENERAL:



# PARSING: A SIMPLE EXAMPLE

`<symbol> ::= __expression__`

input: 2 + 3 - 1

INTEGER : 0 | [1-9][0-9]\*

PLUS : +

MINUS : -

expression := term operation term

operation := PLUS | MINUS

term := INTEGER | expression

# PARSING HTML:

document



tokenizer



tree  
construction



DOM Tree

YOU THINK PARSING  
EASY?!? PARSING HTML  
HEAVY DUTY... DUE TO  
LACK OF "CONTEXT  
FREE GRAMMAR!"



[http://www.html5rocks.com/en/tutorials/internals/howbrowserswork/#context\\_free\\_grammar](http://www.html5rocks.com/en/tutorials/internals/howbrowserswork/#context_free_grammar)

# HTML DEFINITION:

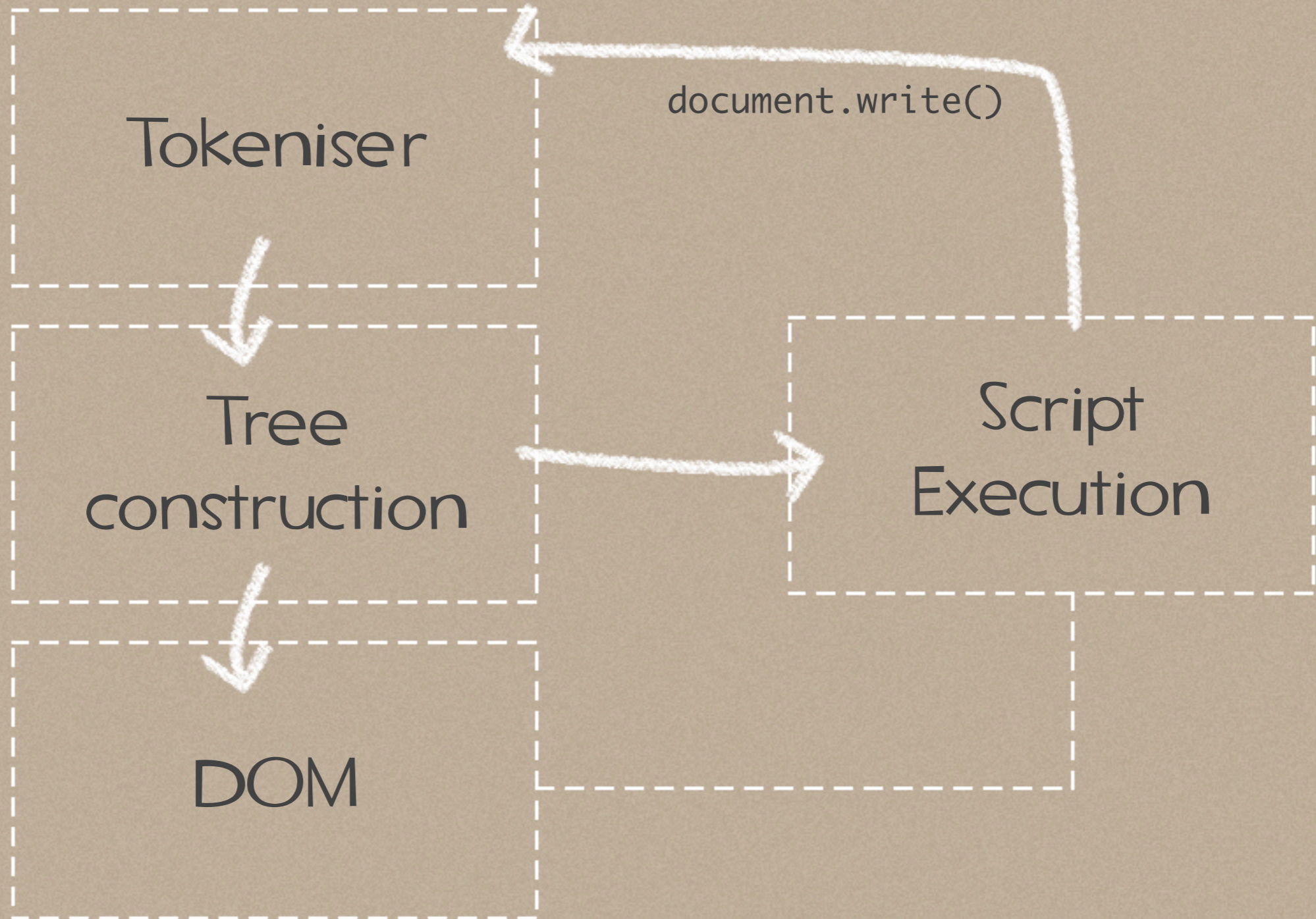
```
HTML DTD.html
1 <!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD HTML 4.01//EN" "http://www.w3.org/TR/html4/strict.dtd">
2 <html lang="ru">
3 <head>
4   <title>Stir Trek - May the 4th Be With You</title>
5   <meta http-equiv="Content-Type" content="text/html; charset=UTF-8">
6 </head>
7 <body>
8   <p>
9     Hello World
10  </p>
11  <div> </div>
12 </body>
13 </html>
```

Line: 11 Column: 39 HTML Zen

VOCABULARY AND SYNTAX  
OF HTML ARE DEFINED  
IN SPECS CREATED BY  
THE W3C.



# PARSING ALGORITHM

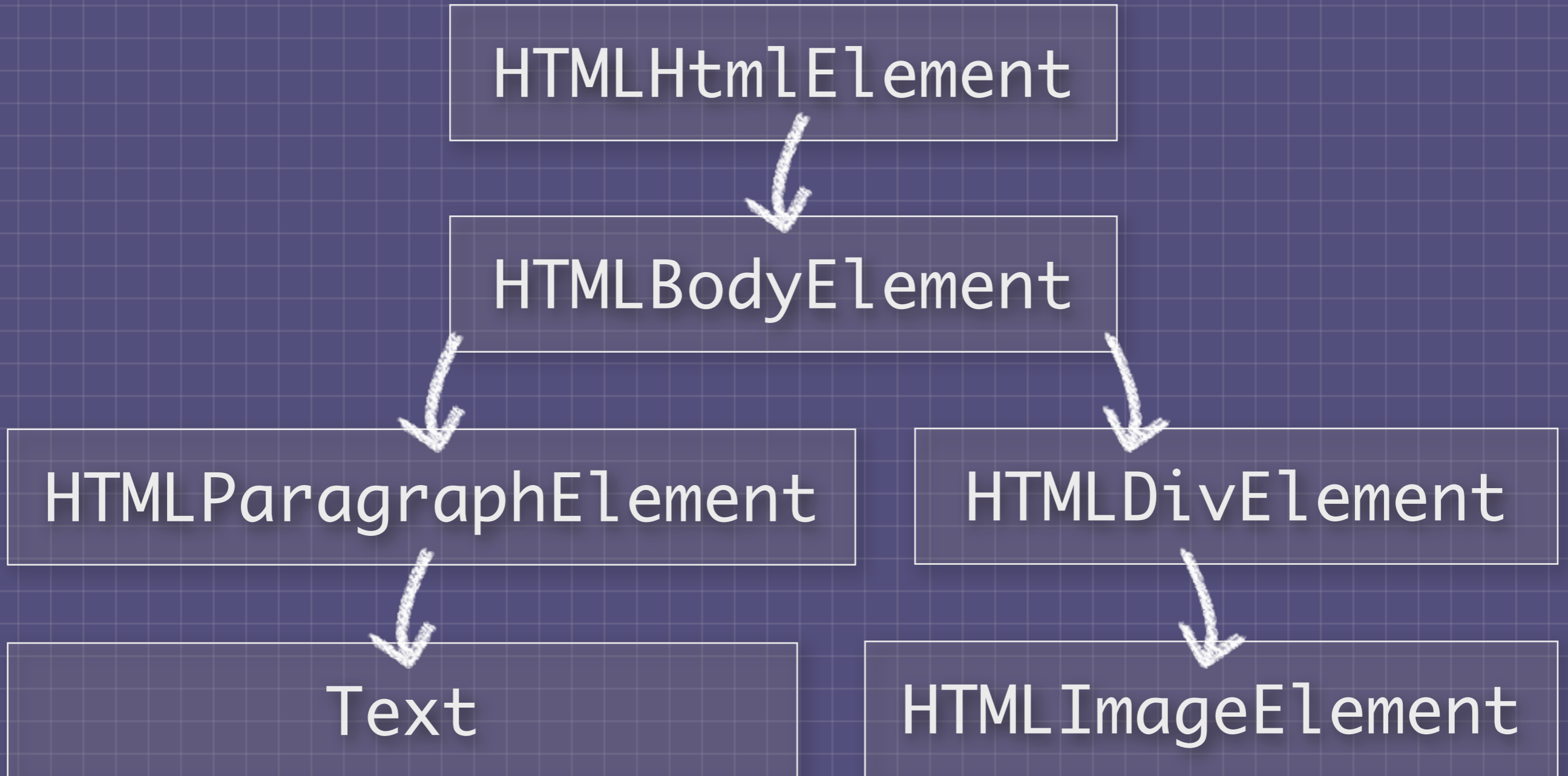


# BEST PRACTICE

MOVE SCRIPTS TO THE  
BOTTOM OF THE PAGE



# DOCUMENT OBJECT MODEL:



**PARSING HTML:**

FORGIVING  
CONTINUOUS  
COMPLEX

# MAIN FLOW:

Parse  
HTML



DOM  
Tree



Render  
Tree



Layout  
& Paint



YOU NEVER GET "INVALID SYNTAX" ERRORS ON AN HTML PAGE. BROWSERS FIX INVALID CONTENT AND MOVE ON.

# PARSING CSS:

Flex / Bison → Stylesheet Object

THE CSS SPEC DEFINES  
CSS LEXICAL AND  
SYNTAX GRAMMAR.

WEBKIT USES FLEX AND BISON  
PARSER GENERATORS TO  
CREATE PARSERS FROM  
CSS GRAMMAR FILES.



**PARSING CSS MUCH  
EASIER.**



# CSS VOCABULARY

comment	$\backslash \wedge^* [\wedge^*]^* \backslash * + ([\wedge / *] [\wedge^*]^* \backslash * +)^* \backslash$
num	$[0-9]^+   [0-9]^* \text{.} [0-9]^+$
nonasci	$[\backslash 200 - \backslash 377]$
nmstart	$[_a-z]   \{\text{nonasci}\}   \{\text{escape}\}$
nmchar	$[_a-z0-9-]   \{\text{nonasci}\}   \{\text{escape}\}$
name	$\{\text{nmchar}\}^+$
ident	$\{\text{nmstart}\} \{\text{nmchar}\}^*$

**"IDENT" IS SHORT FOR IDENTIFIER, LIKE A CLASS NAME.**

**"NAME" IS AN ELEMENT ID (THAT IS REFERRED BY "#").**



# CSS GRAMMAR

```
ruleset
  : selector [ ',' S* selector ]*
    '{' S* declaration [ ';' S* declaration ]* '}' S*
  ;
selector
  : simple_selector [ combinator selector | S+ [ combinator? selector ]? ]?
  ;
simple_selector
  : element_name [ HASH | class | attrib | pseudo ]*
  | [ HASH | class | attrib | pseudo ]+
  ;
class
  : '.' IDENT
  ;
element_name
  : IDENT | '*'
  ;
attrib
  : '[' S* IDENT S* [ [ '=' | INCLUDES | DASHMATCH ] S*
    [ IDENT | STRING ] S* ']'
  ;
pseudo
  : ':' [ IDENT | FUNCTION S* [IDENT S*] ')' ]
  ;
```

# RULESET DEFINITION

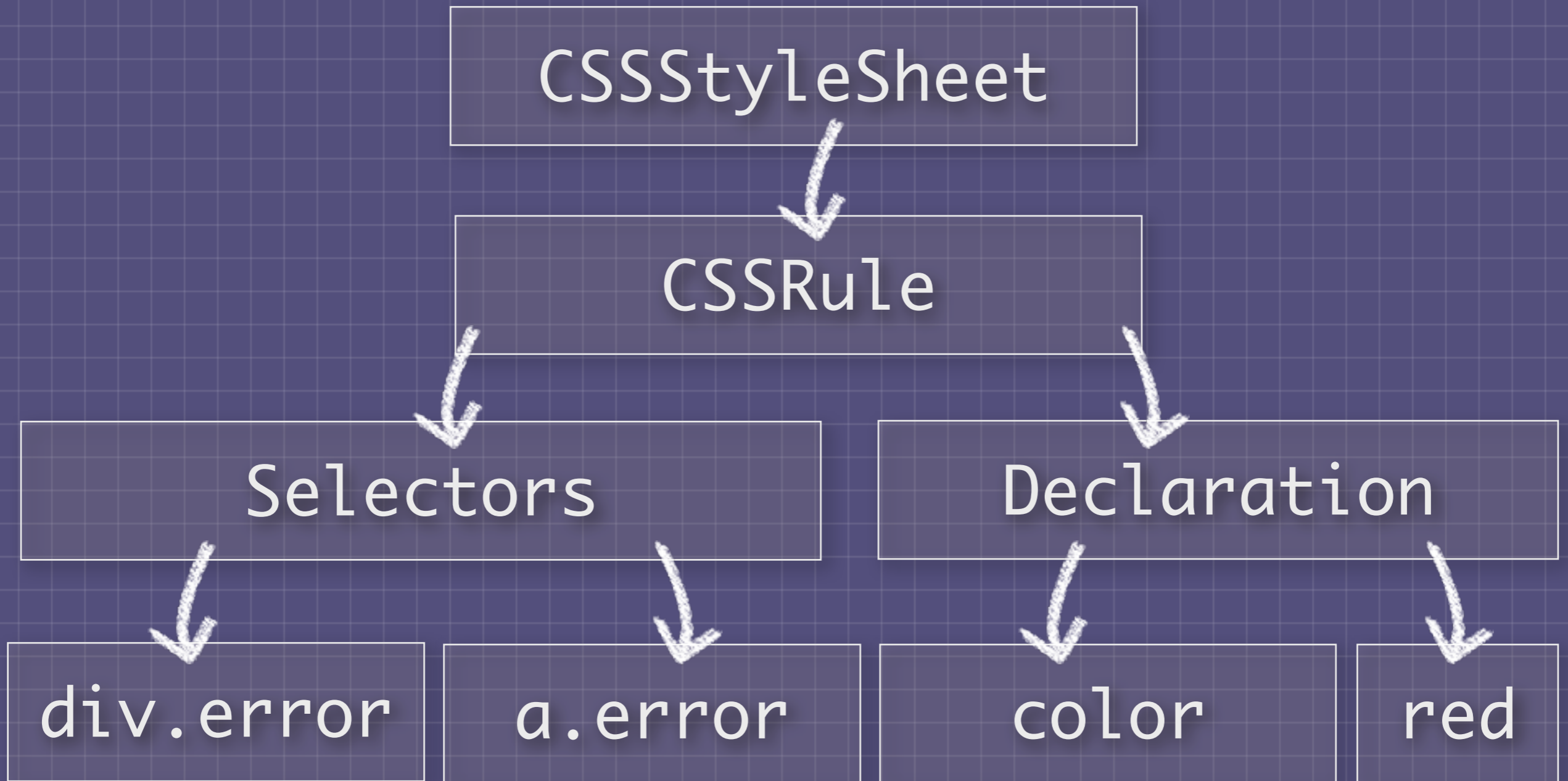
ruleset

```
: selector [ ‘,’ S* selector ]*  
  ‘{’ S* declaration [ ‘;’ S* declaration ]* ‘}’ S*  
;
```

```
div.error, a.error {  
  color: red;  
  font-weight: bold;  
}
```



# STYLE SHEET OBJECT:



**PARSING CSS:**

AUTOMATIC

SINGLE PASS

SIMPLE

# PROCESSING RESOURCES:

Synchronous

Speculative

Order  
Matters

Single  
Threaded\*

**REGARDING  
PROCESSING ORDER....  
BROWSERS ARE  
SYNCHRONOUS**

[http://www.html5rocks.com/en/tutorials/internals/howbrowserswork/#The\\_order\\_of\\_processing\\_scripts\\_and\\_style\\_sheets](http://www.html5rocks.com/en/tutorials/internals/howbrowserswork/#The_order_of_processing_scripts_and_style_sheets)

**BROWSERS ARE  
SINGLE THREADED?**

**BROWSERS RENDER  
IN A SINGLE THREAD**

# THE EVENT LOOP

```
while (!mExiting)  
    NS_ProcessNextEvent(thread);
```

THE BROWSER MAIN THREAD  
IS AN INFINITE EVENT LOOP  
THAT KEEPS THE PROCESS  
ALIVE. IT WAITS FOR EVENTS  
AND PROCESSES THEM.



**I HAVE A SINGLE MAIN  
THREAD THAT HANDLES  
PROCESSING OF EVENTS  
IN AN EVENT LOOP.**



**I HAVE A SEPARATE MAIN  
THREAD THAT LIVES IN A  
PROCESS FOR EACH TAB  
THAT IS OPENED.**



**EVERYTHING  
EXCEPT NETWORK OPERATIONS  
HAPPENS IN A  
SINGLE THREAD**

[http://www.html5rocks.com/en/tutorials/internals/howbrowserswork/#The\\_rendering\\_engines\\_threads](http://www.html5rocks.com/en/tutorials/internals/howbrowserswork/#The_rendering_engines_threads)



# SPECULATIVE PARSING:

main thread

{HTMLNodes}

.

{external js}

{external css}

{external img}

.

.



speculative thread

.

.

.

.

[load js http]

.

[load css http]

.

[load img http]

.

.

**WHAT IF MY  
SCRIPTS ASK FOR  
STYLE INFORMATION  
DURING PARSING?**

[http://www.html5rocks.com/en/tutorials/internals/howbrowserswork/#The\\_order\\_of\\_processing\\_scripts\\_and\\_style\\_sheets](http://www.html5rocks.com/en/tutorials/internals/howbrowserswork/#The_order_of_processing_scripts_and_style_sheets)

**I BLOCK ALL SCRIPTS  
WHEN A STYLE SHEET IS  
BEING LOADED AND  
PARSED.**



**I BLOCK SCRIPTS ONLY  
WHEN THEY TRY TO ACCESS  
CERTAIN STYLE  
PROPERTIES THAT MAY BE  
AFFECTED BY UNLOADED  
STYLESHEETS.**



# PARSING RECAP:

SPECULATIVE  
SYNCHRONOUS  
ORDER MATTERS  
SINGLE THREADED\*

# RENDER TREE:

```
class RenderObject {  
    virtual void layout();  
    virtual void paint(PaintInfo);  
    virtual void rect repaintRect();  
    Node* node; //the DOM node  
    RenderStyle* style; // computed style  
    RenderLayer* containingLayer; // containing z-index layer  
}
```

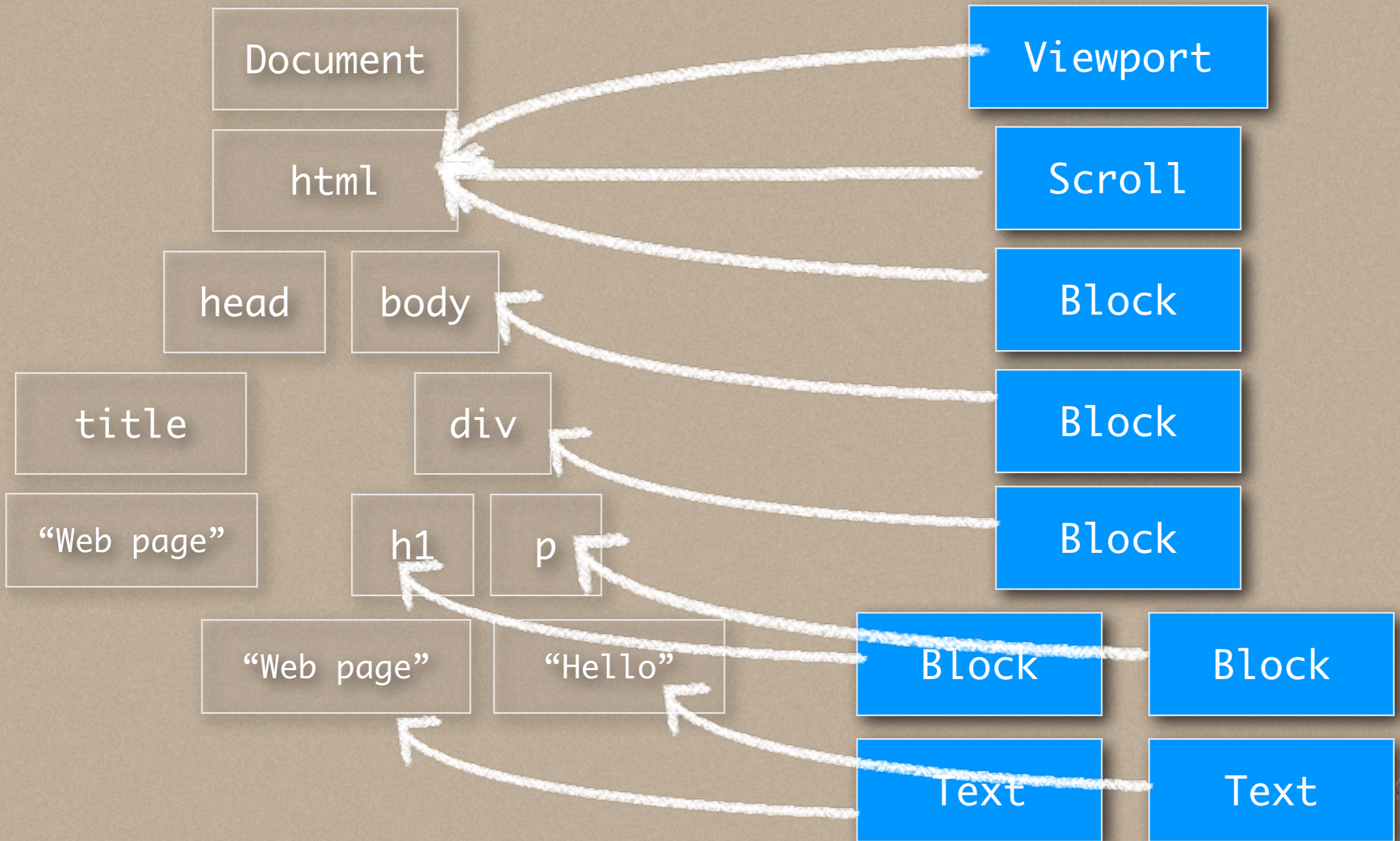


EACH RENDERER REPRESENTS  
A RECTANGULAR AREA  
USUALLY CORRESPONDING TO  
THE NODES CSS BOX AS  
DESCRIBED BY THE  
CSS2 SPEC.

# NODE “DISPLAY”:

```
switch (style->display) {  
  case NONE:  
    break;  
  case INLINE:  
    o = new (arena) RenderInline(node);  
    break;  
  case BLOCK:  
    o = new (arena) RenderBlock(node);  
    break;  
  case INLINE_BLOCK:  
    o = new (arena) RenderBlock(node);  
    break;  
  case LIST_ITEM:  
    o = new (arena) RenderListItem(node);  
    break;  
  ...  
}
```

# DOM TREE VS RENDER TREE:



# STYLE COMPUTATION:

```
styles.html
1 <!DOCTYPE HTML>
2 <html lang="en-US">
3 <head>
4   <meta charset="UTF-8">
5   <title>Style Computation</title>
6   <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="style.css" media="all" />
7 </head>
8 <body bgcolor="#000333">
9   <p style="line-height: 10px;">I have an inline style attribute.</p>
10 </body>
11 </html>
```



STYLE INFORMATION COMES FROM BROWSER STYLE SHEETS, USER STYLE SHEETS, AUTHOR STYLE SHEETS, INLINE STYLES AND VISUAL PROPERTIES (BGCOLOR)



**STYLE  
COMPUTATION  
IS VERY HARD**

[http://www.html5rocks.com/en/tutorials/internals/howbrowserswork/#The\\_order\\_of\\_processing\\_scripts\\_and\\_style\\_sheets](http://www.html5rocks.com/en/tutorials/internals/howbrowserswork/#The_order_of_processing_scripts_and_style_sheets)

# STYLE COMPUTATION:

1. STYLE DATA IS VERY LARGE
2. RULE MATCHING IS HEAVY
3. CASCADE IS COMPLEX

# STYLE SOURCES

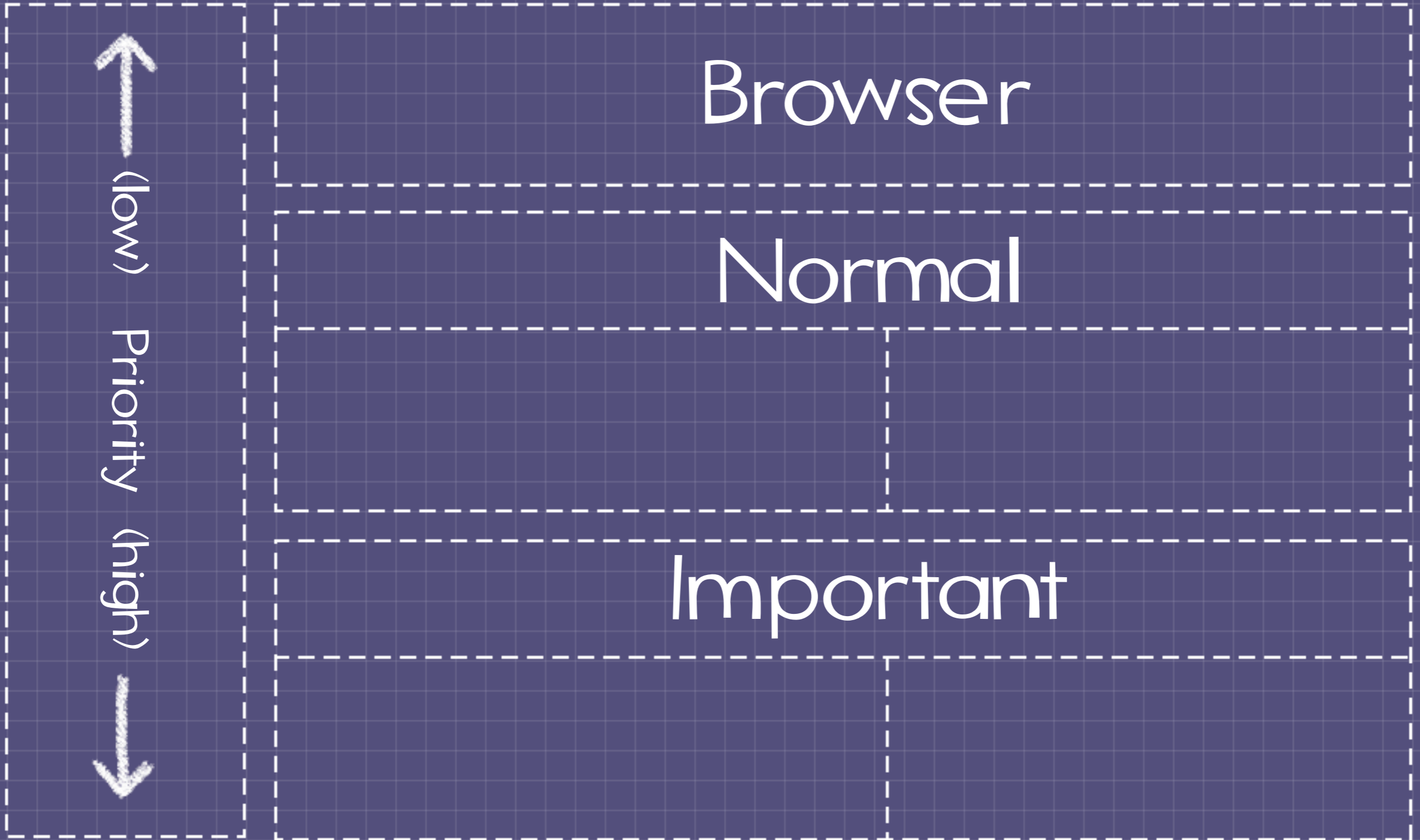
Browser

User

Author

Inline

# CASCADE PRIORITY:



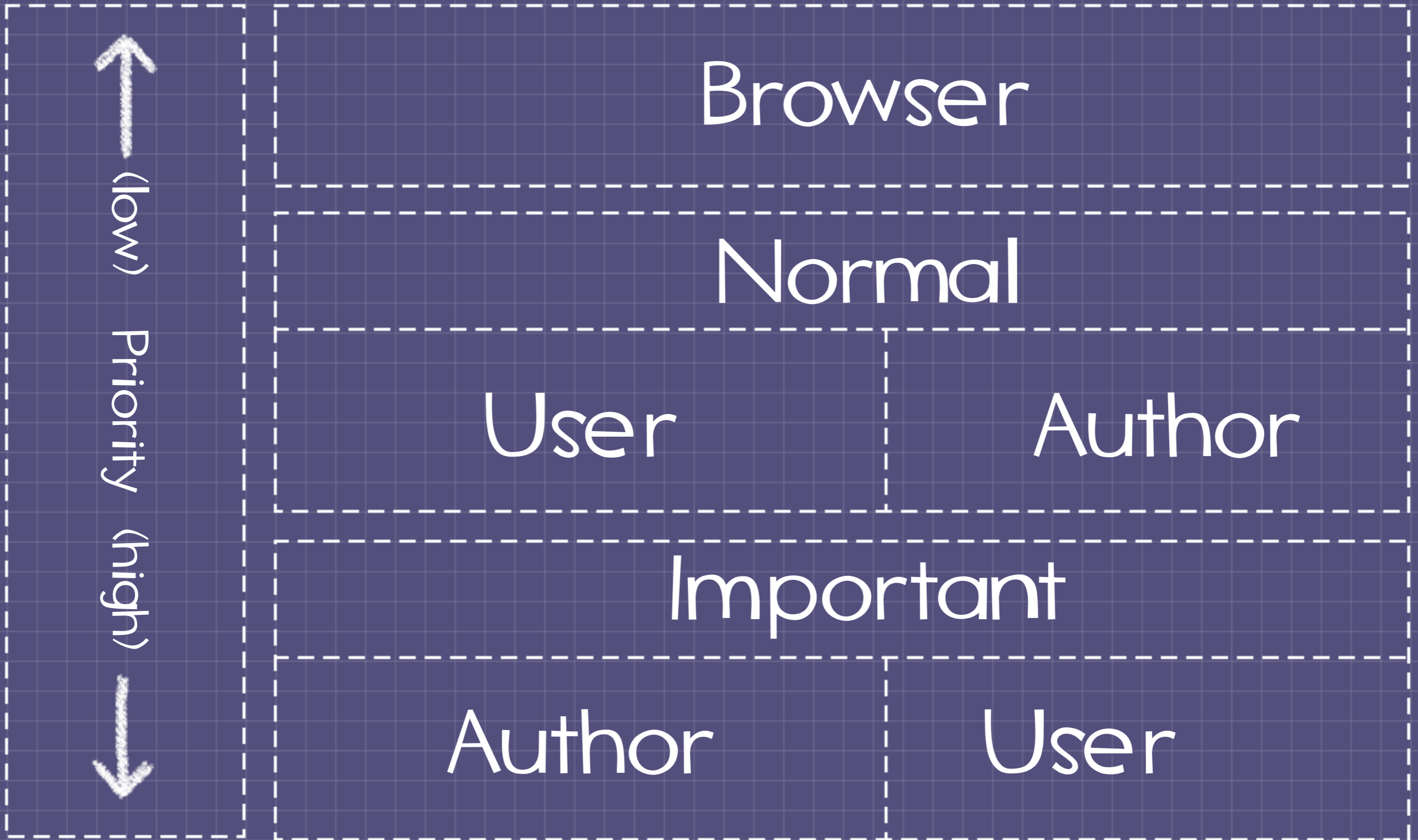
# BEST PRACTICE

DON'T USE CSS RESETS.

(IF YOU MUST, USE NORMALIZE.CSS)

[necolas.github.com/normalize.css/](https://necolas.github.com/normalize.css/)

# CASCADE PRIORITY:





BEST PRACTICE

LIMIT !IMPORTANT;

[bit.ly/css-best-practices](http://bit.ly/css-best-practices)

# ANATOMY OF A RULE:

```
h2 {  
  color: blue;  
  margin: 1em;  
}
```

selector

declaration

property

value



# **BROWSERS HAVE TO DEAL WITH CONFLICTING CSS RULES**

# SPECIFICITY:

a = inline

<p style=>

b = ids

#footer

c = classes

.error

d = element

div, p, a

a > b > c > d

# SPECIFICITY:

```
h2 {  
  color: blue;  
  margin: 1em;  
}
```

d = element

specificity: 0001 (abcd)

# SPECIFICITY:

```
#header .island a {  
  color: blue;  
  margin: 1em;  
}
```

id(1)+class(1)+element(1)

specificity: 0111 (abcd)

# BEST PRACTICE

"Classes are your friends. Seeing a lot of IDs is very bad. Try to find the middle ground where all the repeating visual patterns can be abstracted. Also, keep specificity as low as possible."

@STUBORNELLA

<http://bit.ly/css-best-practices>

**WHAT IF  
MULTIPLE RULES HAVE  
THE SAME SPECIFICITY?**

# CONFLICT RESOLUTION:

1. IMPORTANCE (!IMPORTANT)
2. ORIGIN (AUTHOR, USER, BROWSER)
3. SPECIFICITY (ABCD)
4. SOURCE ORDER

# RULE OF THUMB

if two declarations  
have the same  
importance, origin and  
specificity, the **latter**  
**specified** declaration wins



# MAIN FLOW:

Parse  
HTML



DOM  
Tree



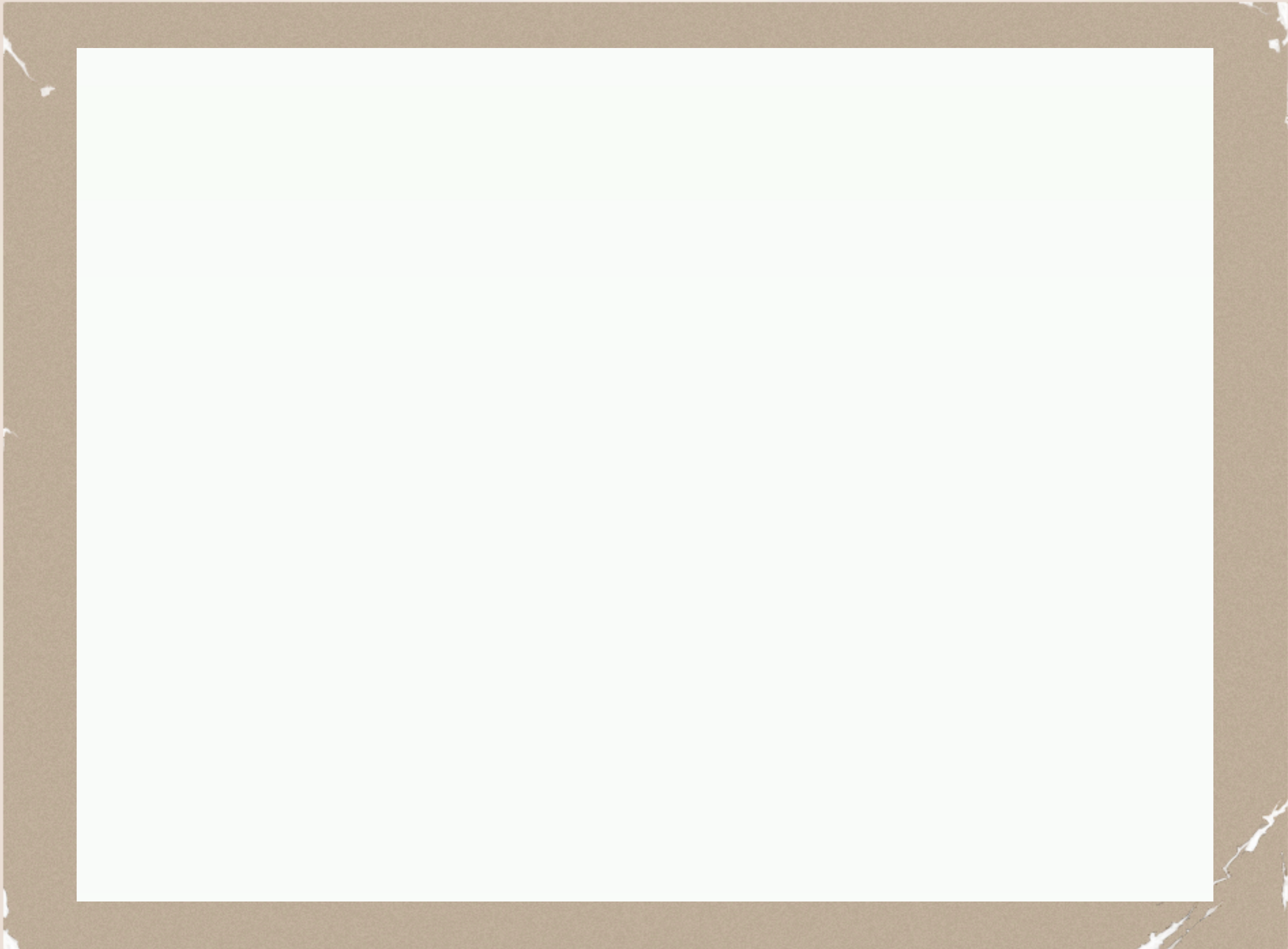
Render  
Tree



Layout  
& Paint



**CALCULATING POSITION  
AND SIZE OF RENDERERS  
IS CALLED LAYOUT OR  
REFLOW.**



<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dndeRnzkJDU>

# THE LAYOUT PROCESS

1. Parent computes its width
2. Iterate over children
  - place child renderer (x,y)
  - call child layout if dirty
3. Parent computes its height
4. Parent sets dirty bit to false

# WHAT TRIGGERS REFLOW?

font size change

user input

screen resize

:hover

add/remove  
stylesheets

changing  
class attr

js changing dom

offset calcs

# BEST PRACTICES

make changes  
"low" in DOM

avoid inline  
styles

animate fixed/  
absolute els

avoid tables  
for layout

@STUBORNELLA

<http://bit.ly/css-js-perf>

# THE BOX MODEL

MARGIN (TRANSPARENT)

BORDER

PADDING

CONTENT

# 3 BOX DISPLAY TYPES

block

inline

none

# HOW BOXES APPEAR

inline

inline

block

inline

block



# 3 POSITIONING SCHEMES

normal

```
position: static;  
position: relative;
```

float

```
float: left;  
float: right;
```

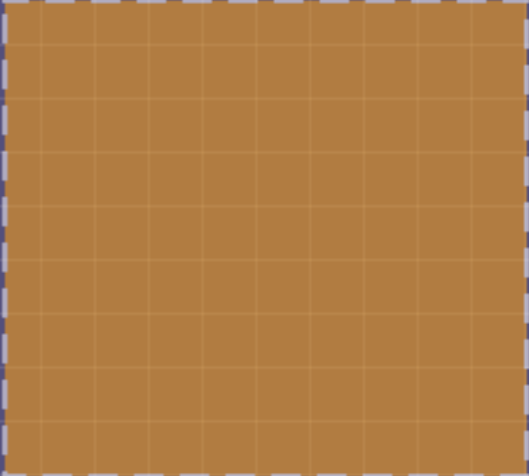
absolute

```
position: absolute;  
position: fixed;
```

# FLOAT: LEFT, RIGHT;

```
<html>
  <p>
    <img style='float: right;' width='100' height='100' />
    Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consetetur...
  </p>
</html>
```

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consetetur adipi  
urna sapien, lacinia ac sodales at, venenatis  
Phasellus tristique diam quis sapien mollis e  
dolor cursus. Vestibulum luctus felis lectus,  
sapien. Morbi id orci faucibus justo pharetra  
Praesent dapibus, urna et blandit suscipit, s  
viverra ante, eget egestas orci lorem a neque. Nullam laoreet  
suscipit tortor, vitae auctor quam dictum nec. In rutrum  
iaculis rutrum. Maecenas dignissim eleifend dapibus. Nullam  
fringilla lacinia volutpat. Maecenas leo nunc, pretium et



# POSITION: RELATIVE;

```
<html>  
  <div>  
    <span>1</span>  
    <span>2</span>  
    <span style='position: relative; left: 5px;'>3</span>  
  </div>  
</html>
```

1

2

3

# POSITION: ABSOLUTE/FIXED;

```
<html>
  <div>
    <span>1</span>
    <span>2</span>
    <span style='position: absolute; top: 5px; left: 5px;'>3</span>
  </div>
</html>
```



# THE PAINTING PROCESS

1. background color
2. background image
3. border
4. children
5. outline

STACKING CONTEXT

**I OPTIMIZE PAINTING BY  
NOT ADDING ELEMENTS  
THAT WILL BE HIDDEN  
BENEATH OTHER  
ELEMENTS ON REPAINT.**



**I OPTIMIZE PAINTING BY  
SAVING RECTANGLES IN A  
BITMAP AND ONLY PAINT  
DELTAS BETWEEN NEW AND  
OLD RECTANGLES ON  
REPAINT.**



# MAIN FLOW:

Parse  
HTML



DOM  
Tree



Render  
Tree



Layout  
& Paint



WE COVERED A LOT  
OF STUFF!

# SOURCES

[bitly.com/dmosher/bundles](https://bitly.com/dmosher/bundles)



@dmosher