





# Android WebView

Nicolas Roard

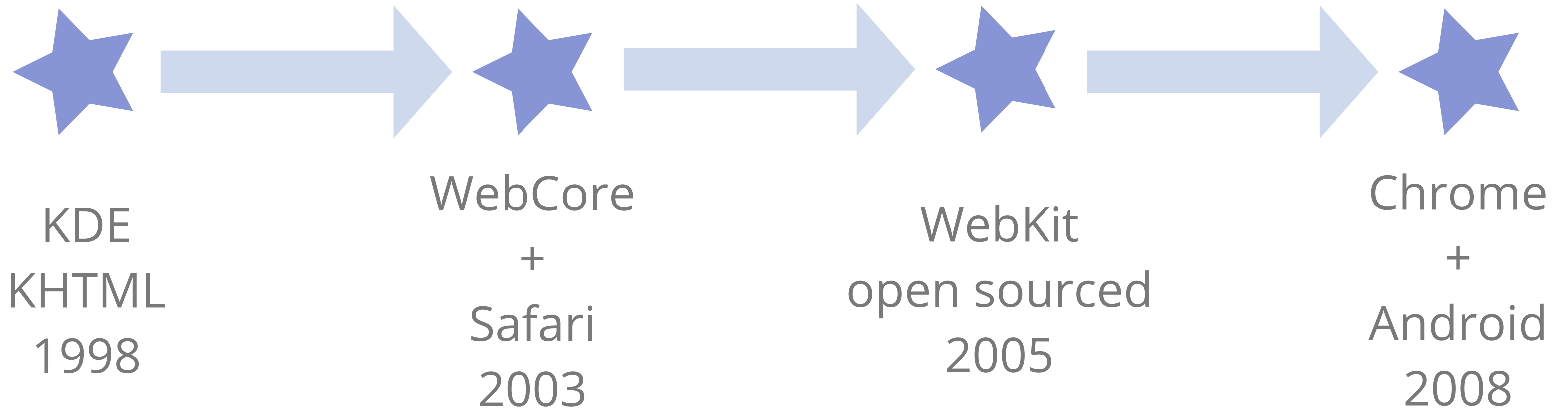






# What are we going to talk about?

# WebKit timeline





# Architecture





# WebKit





# Overview



# Overview

WebCore  
layout engine

JavaScriptCore

WebKit



# Overview



# Overview

WebKit



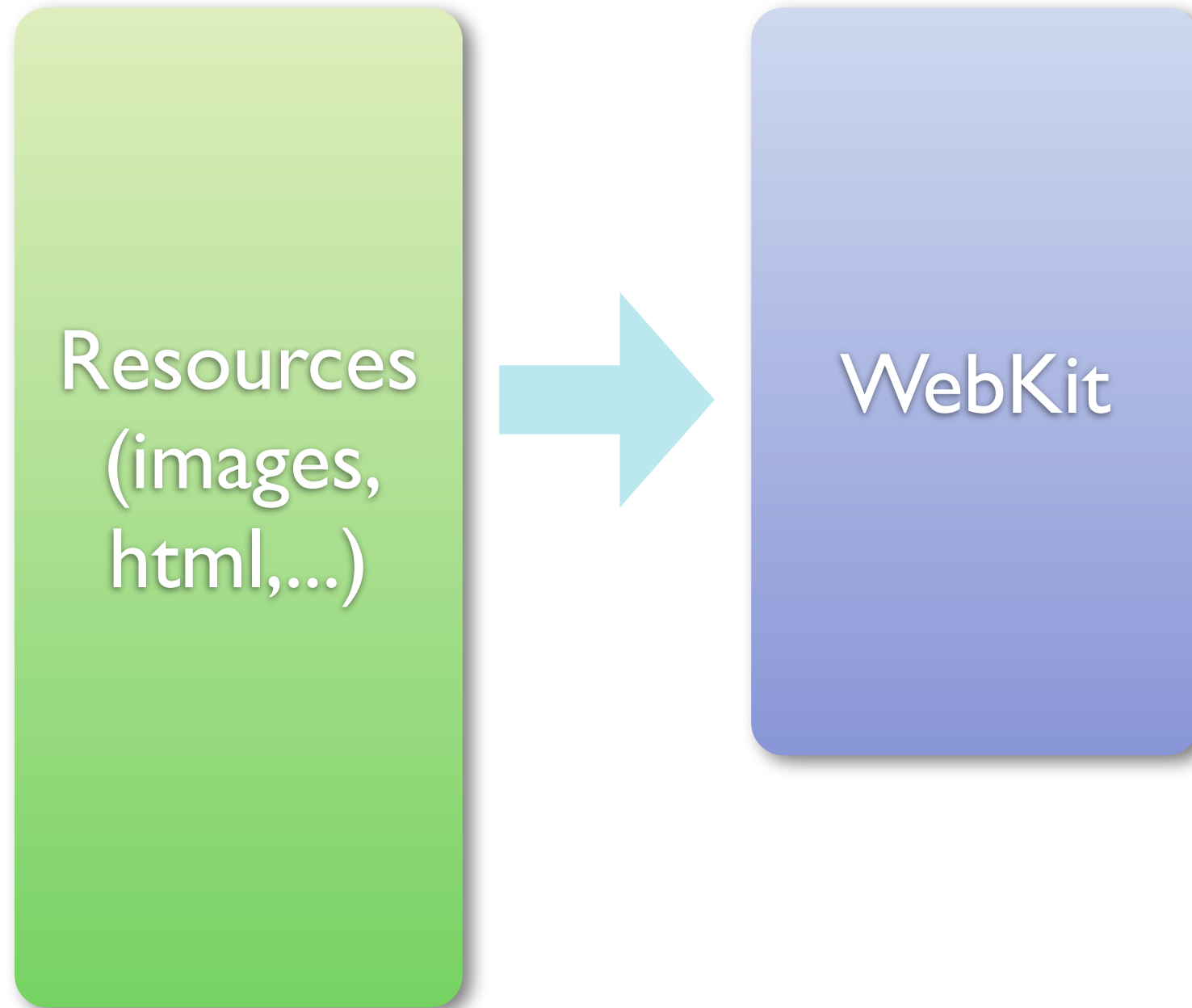
# Overview

Resources  
(images,  
html,...)

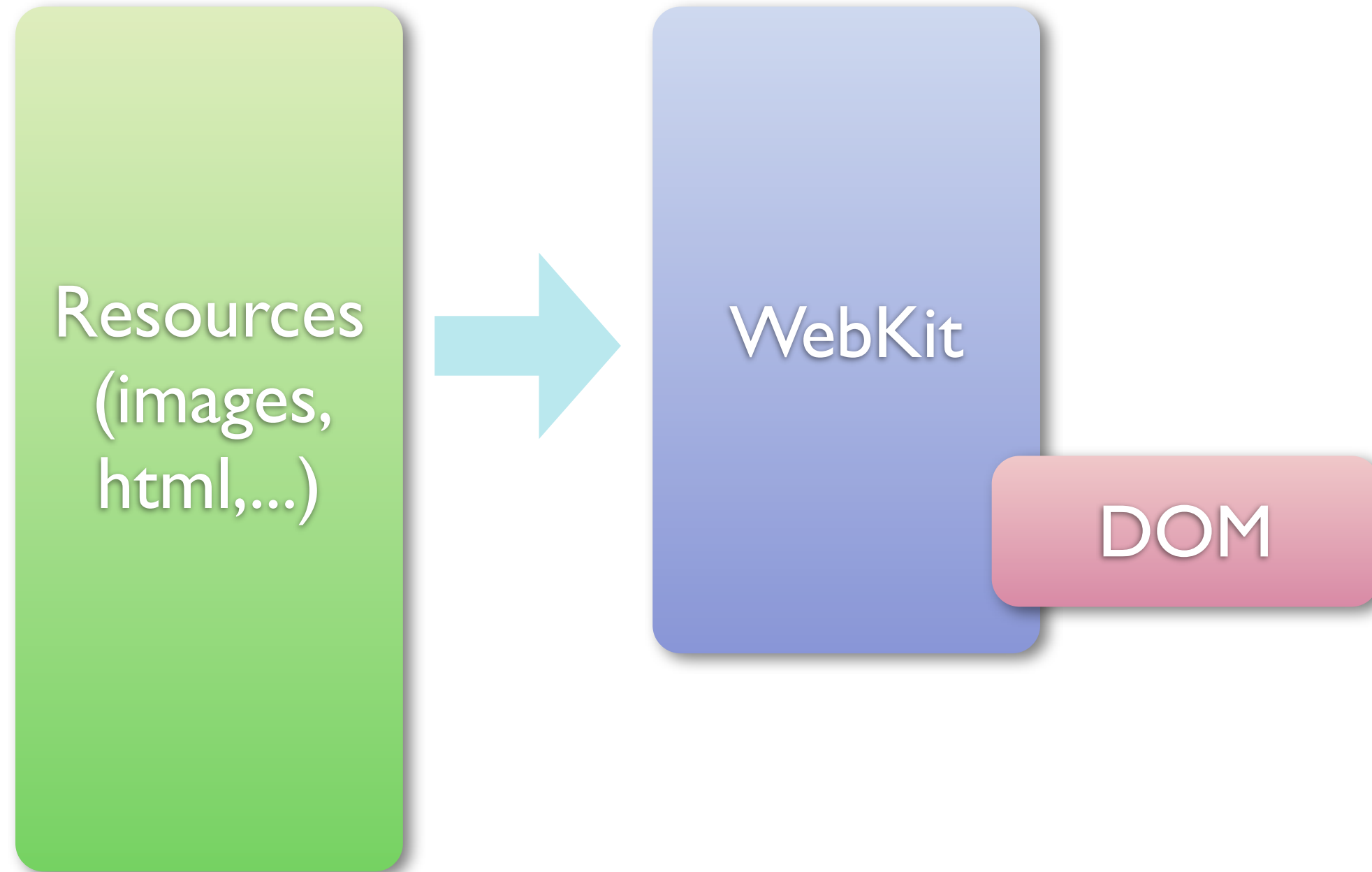
WebKit



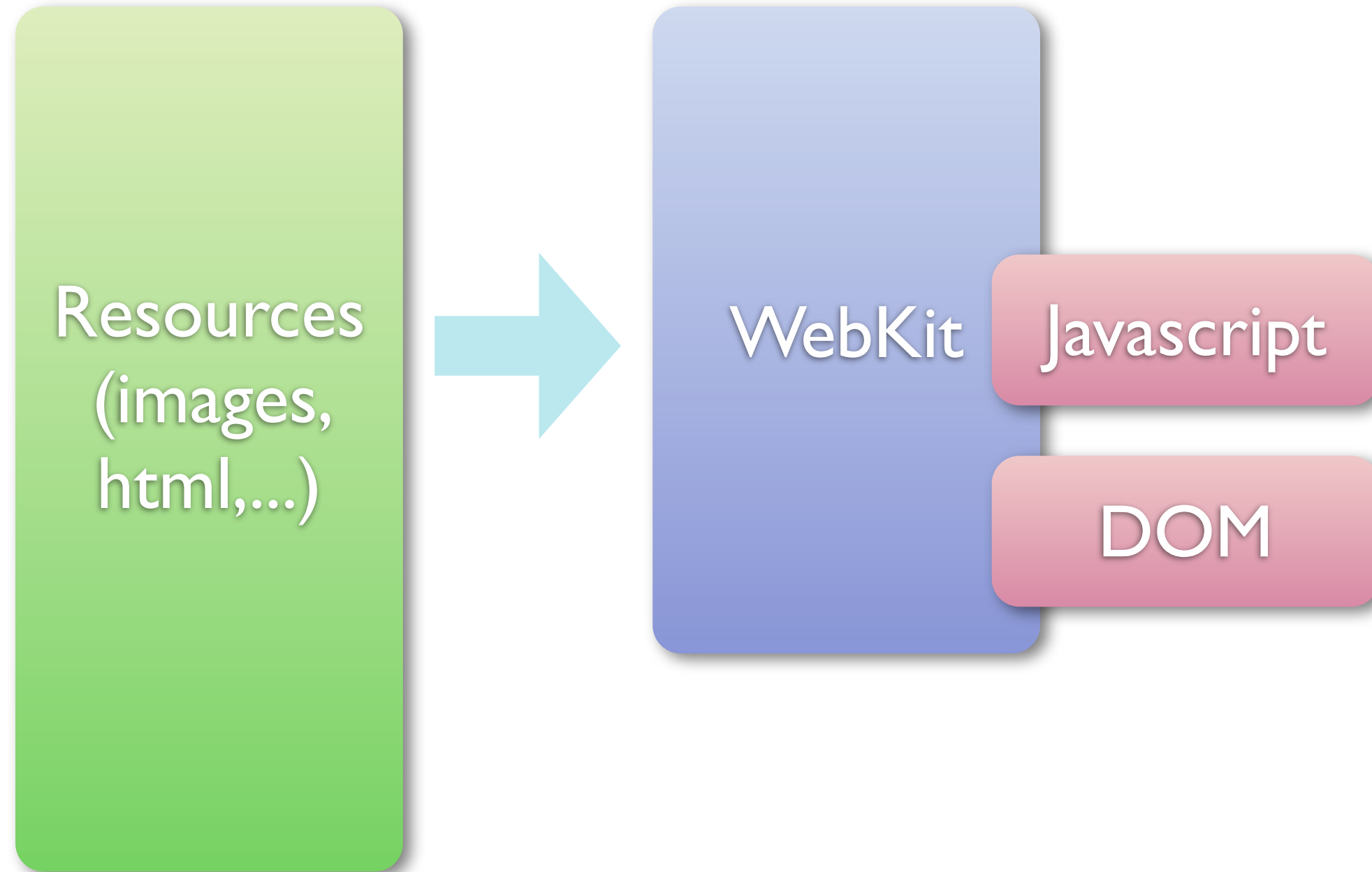
# Overview



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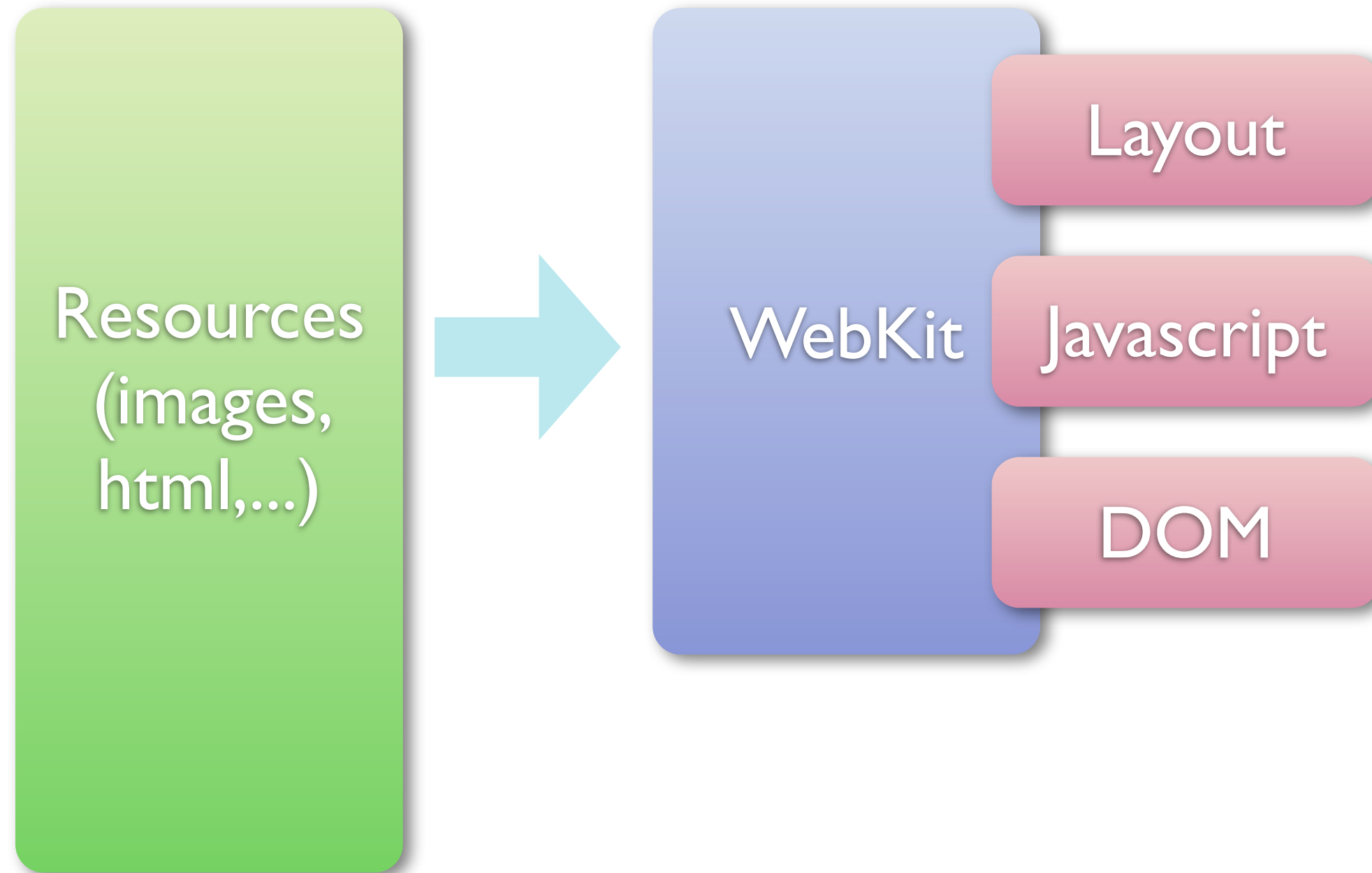


# Overview

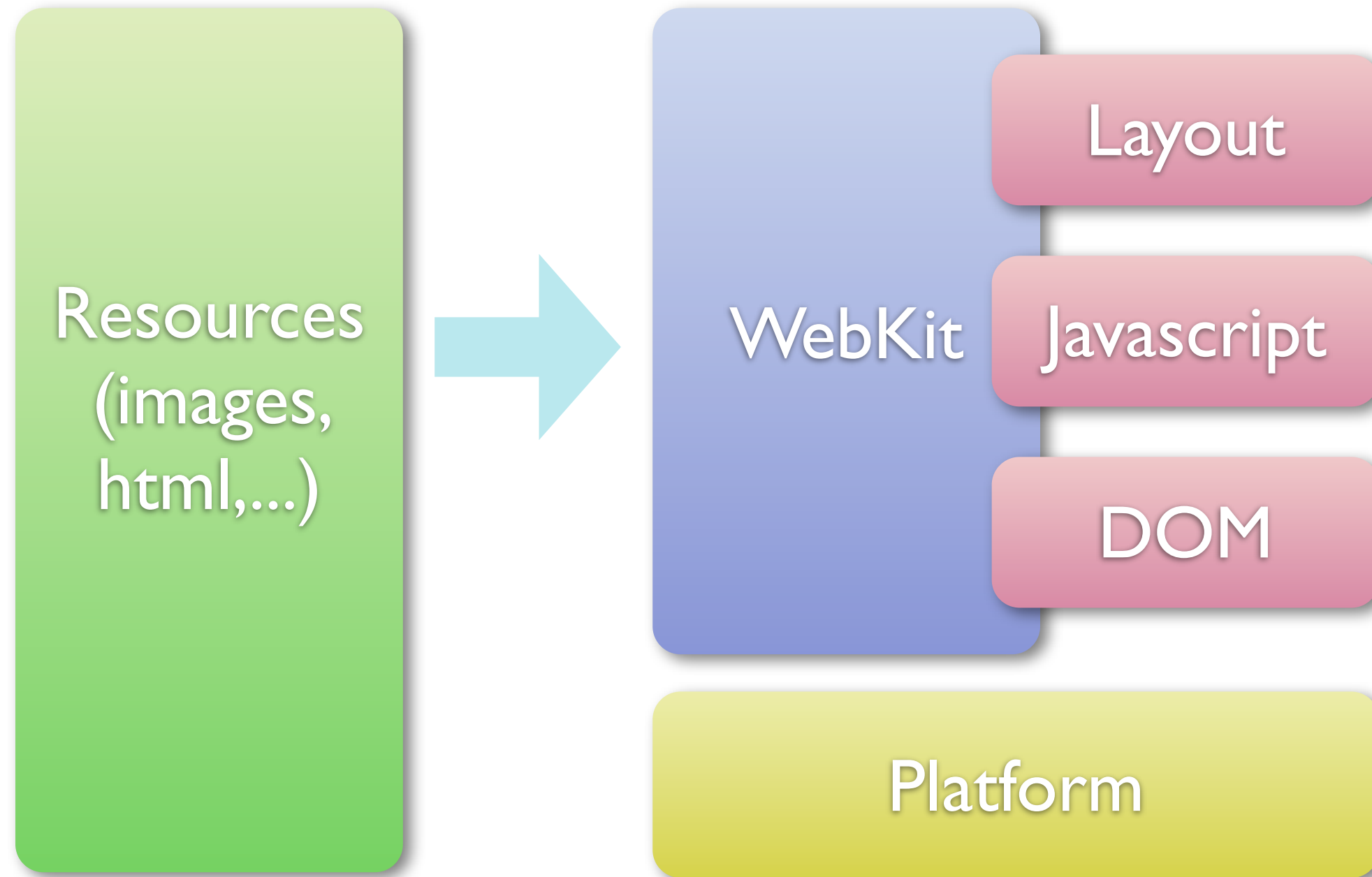




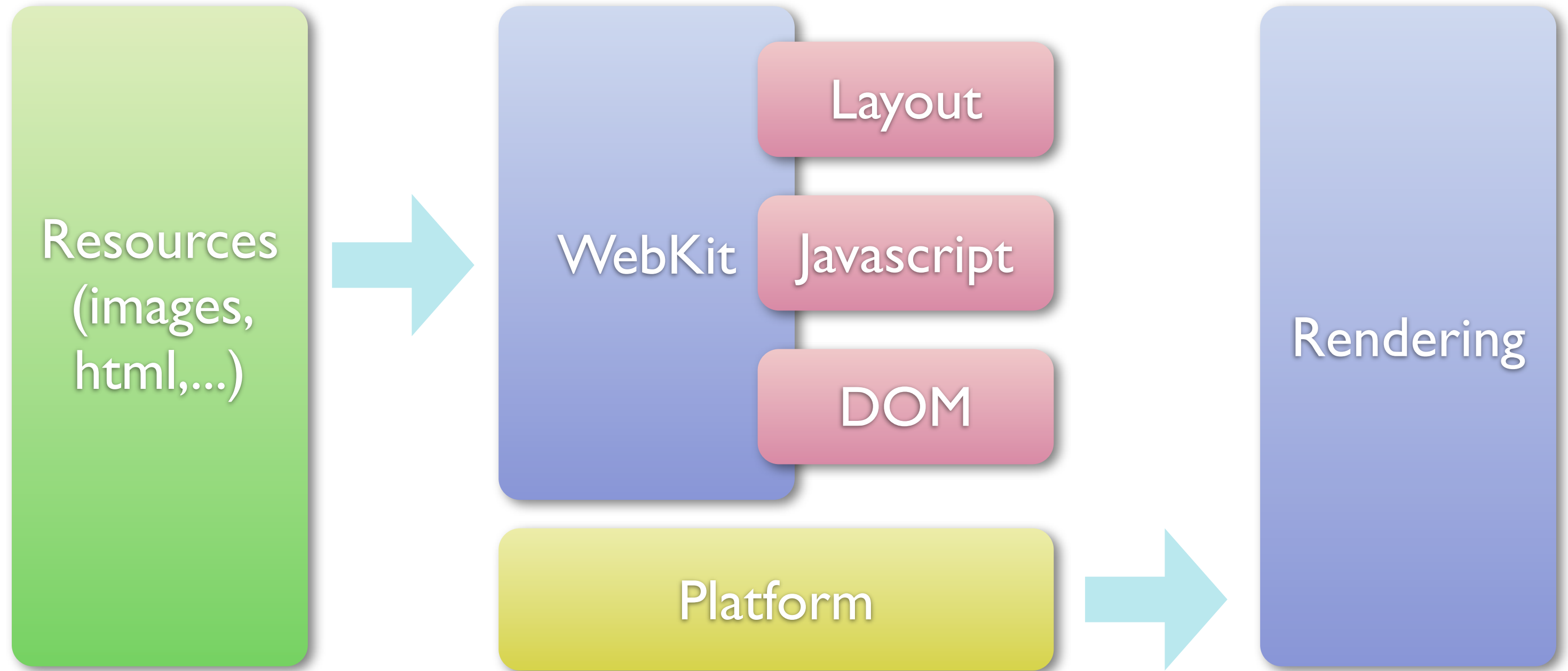
# Overview



# Overview



# Overview







# Platform

# Platform implementation



# Platform implementation

Network / Disk access



# Platform implementation

Network / Disk access

System integration





# Platform implementation

Graphics / Rendering

Network / Disk access

System integration



# Platform implementation

Javascript engine

Graphics / Rendering

Network / Disk access

System integration



# System integration

- **Eclair**

- Database API support
- Application cache support (offline webapps)
- Geolocation API
- HTML5 video (fullscreen)

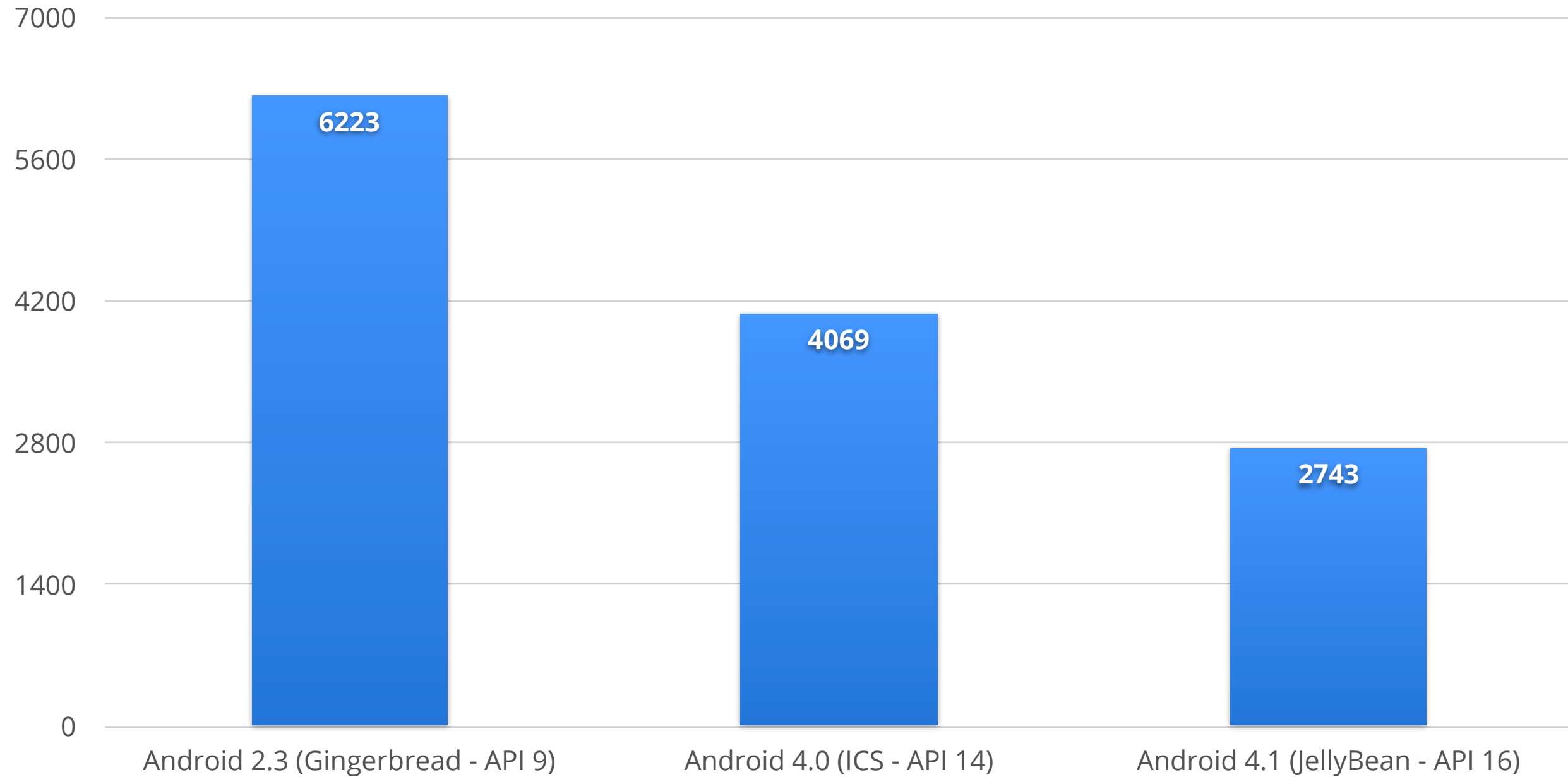
- **Honeycomb**

- Media capture (camera)
- Device Orientation



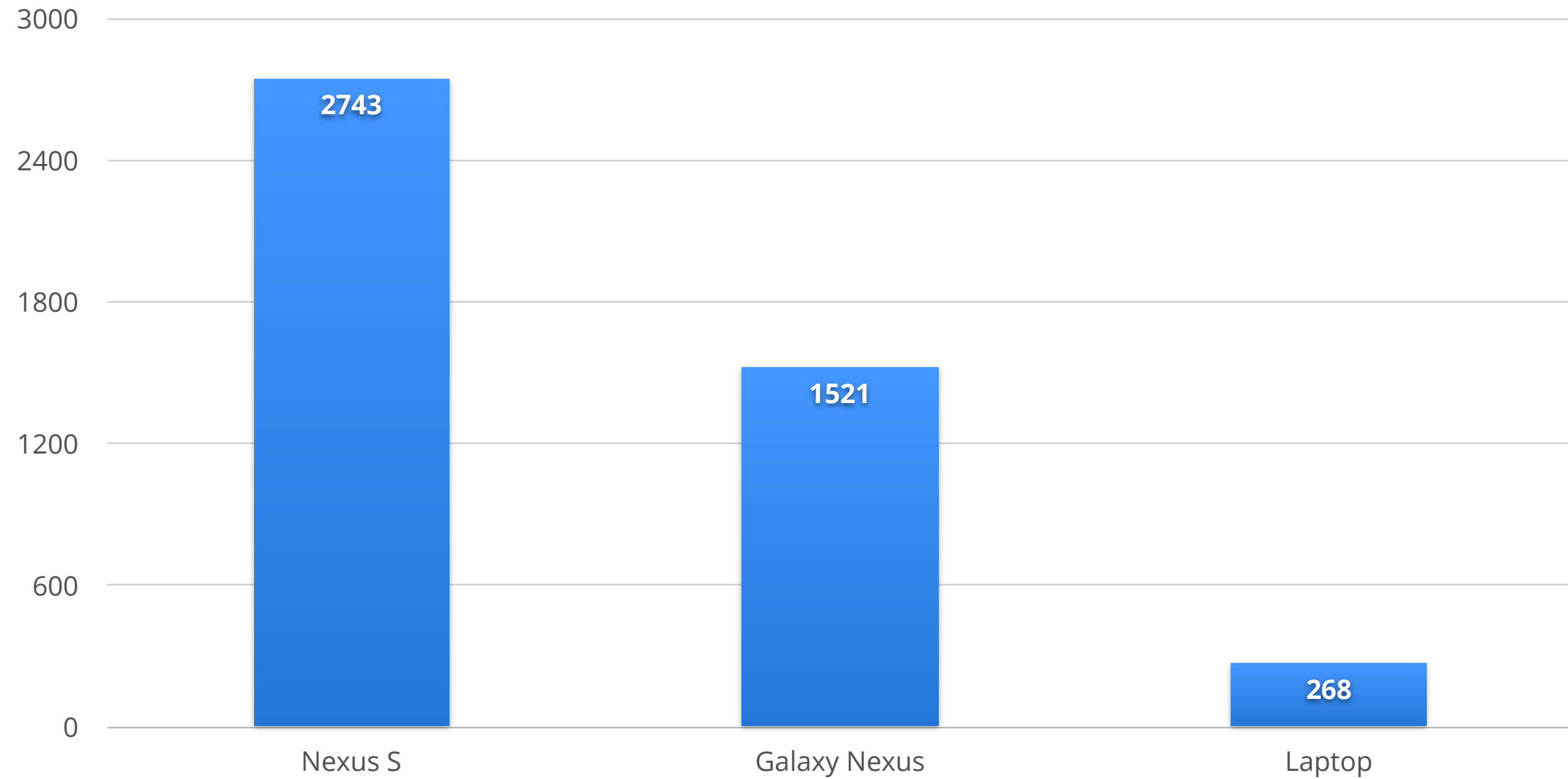
# Sunspider benchmark, Nexus S

(lower is better)



# Sunspider benchmark

(lower is better)

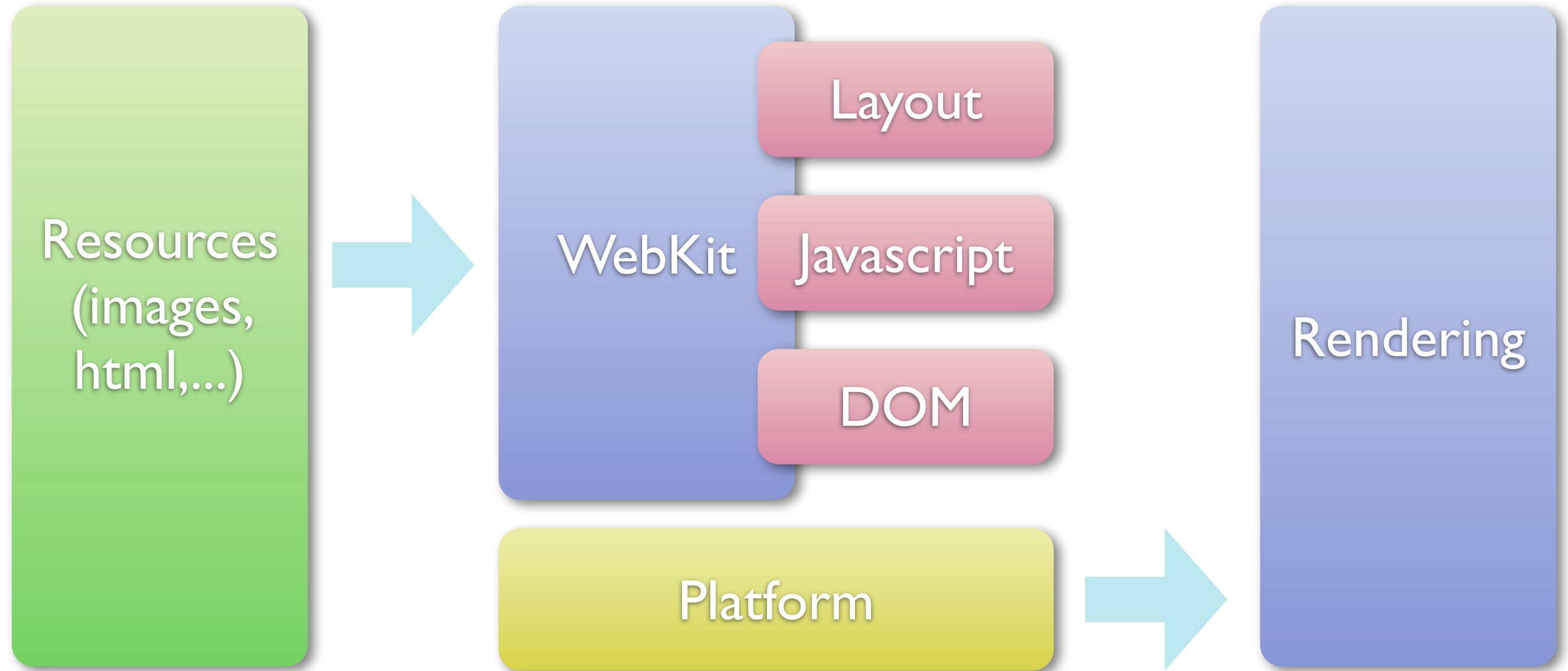






# Rendering

# Overview





# Rendering Loop

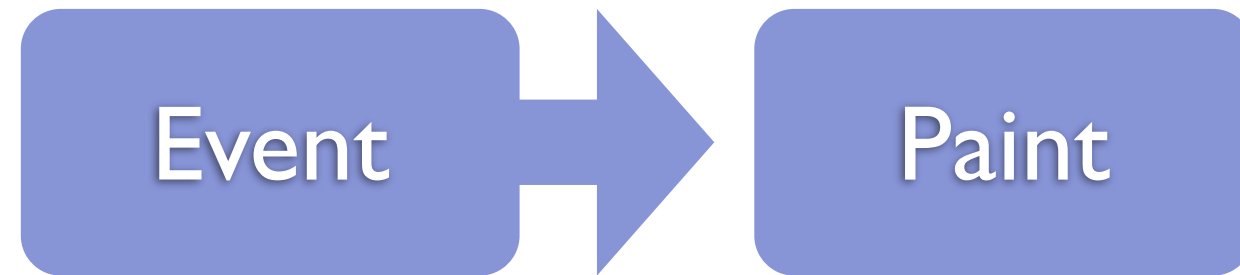


# Rendering Loop

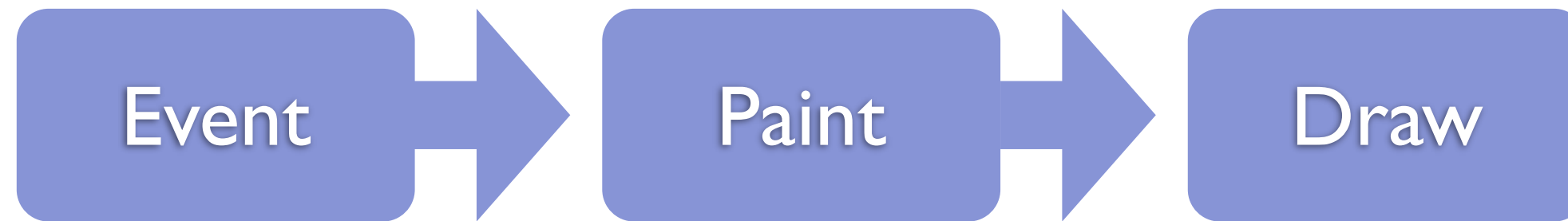
Event



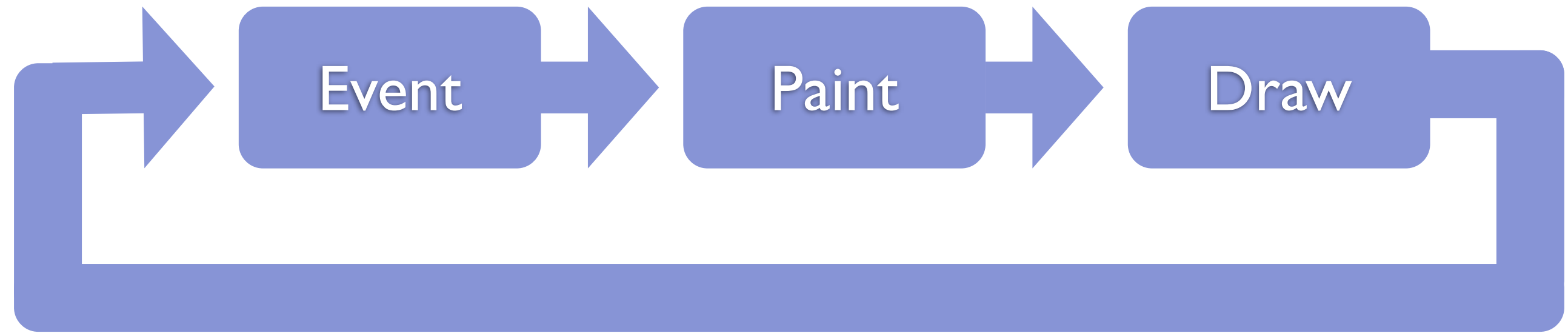
# Rendering Loop



# Rendering Loop



# Rendering Loop

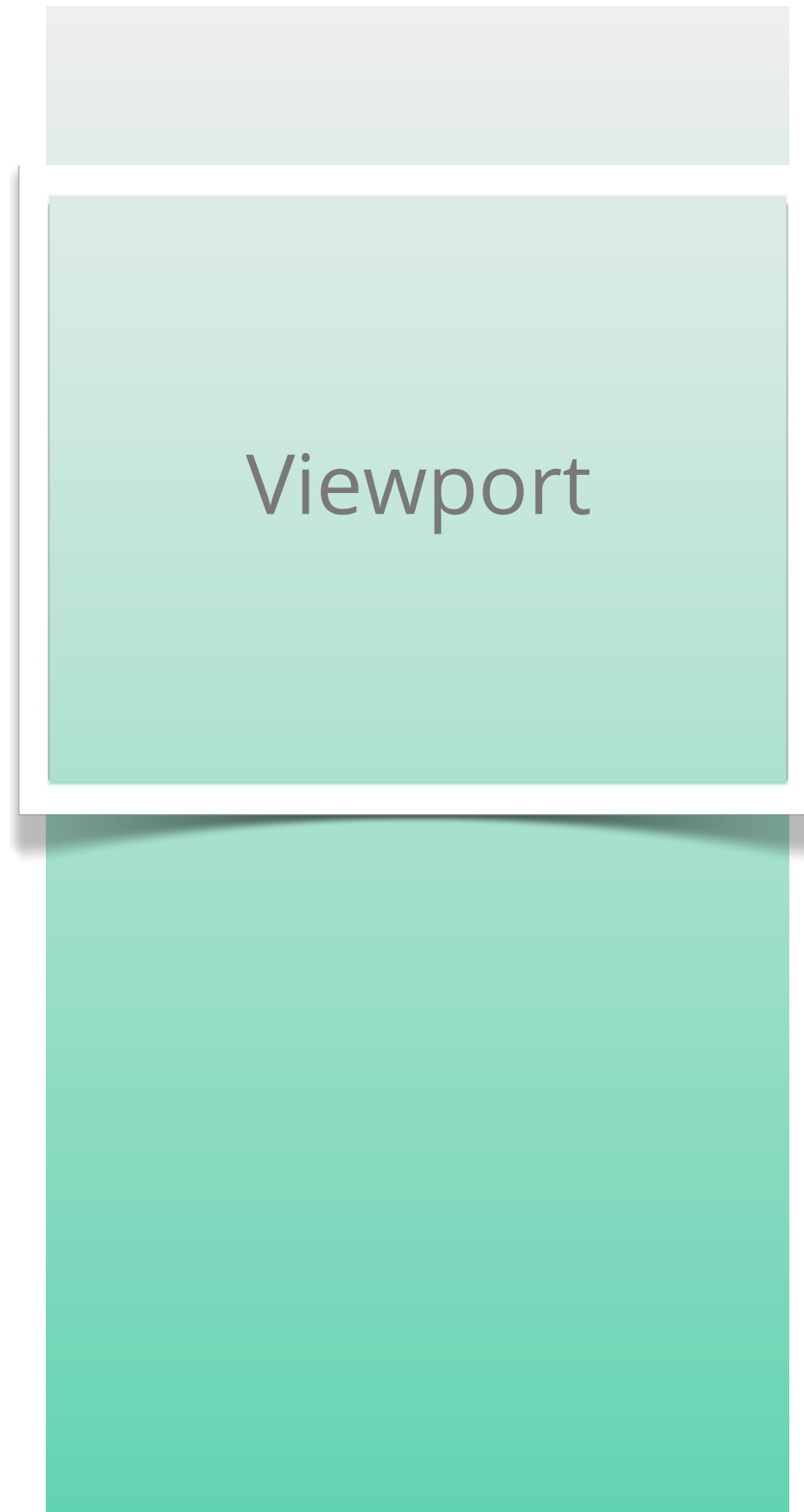


# Rendering

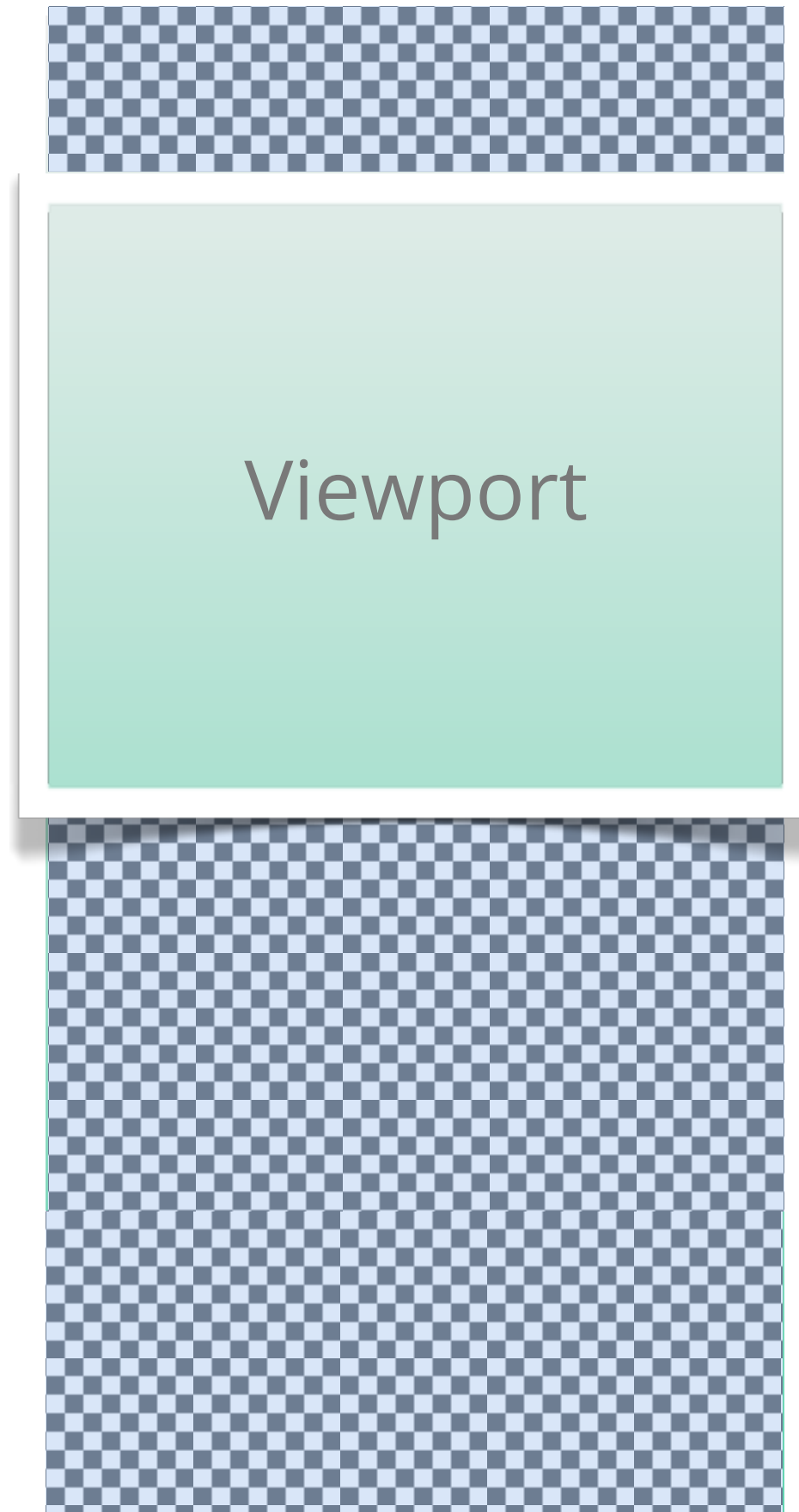
Document



# Rendering

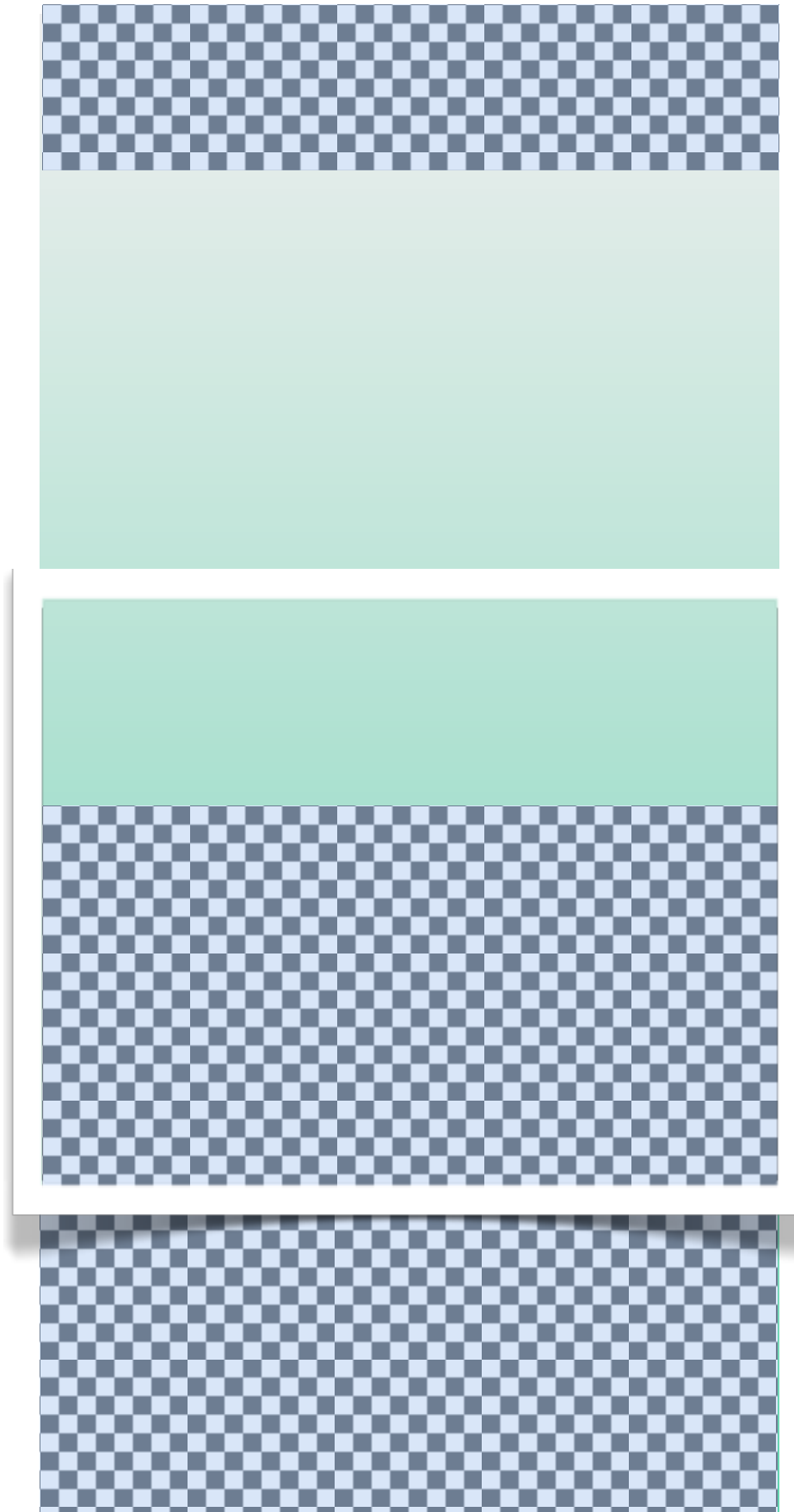


# Rendering

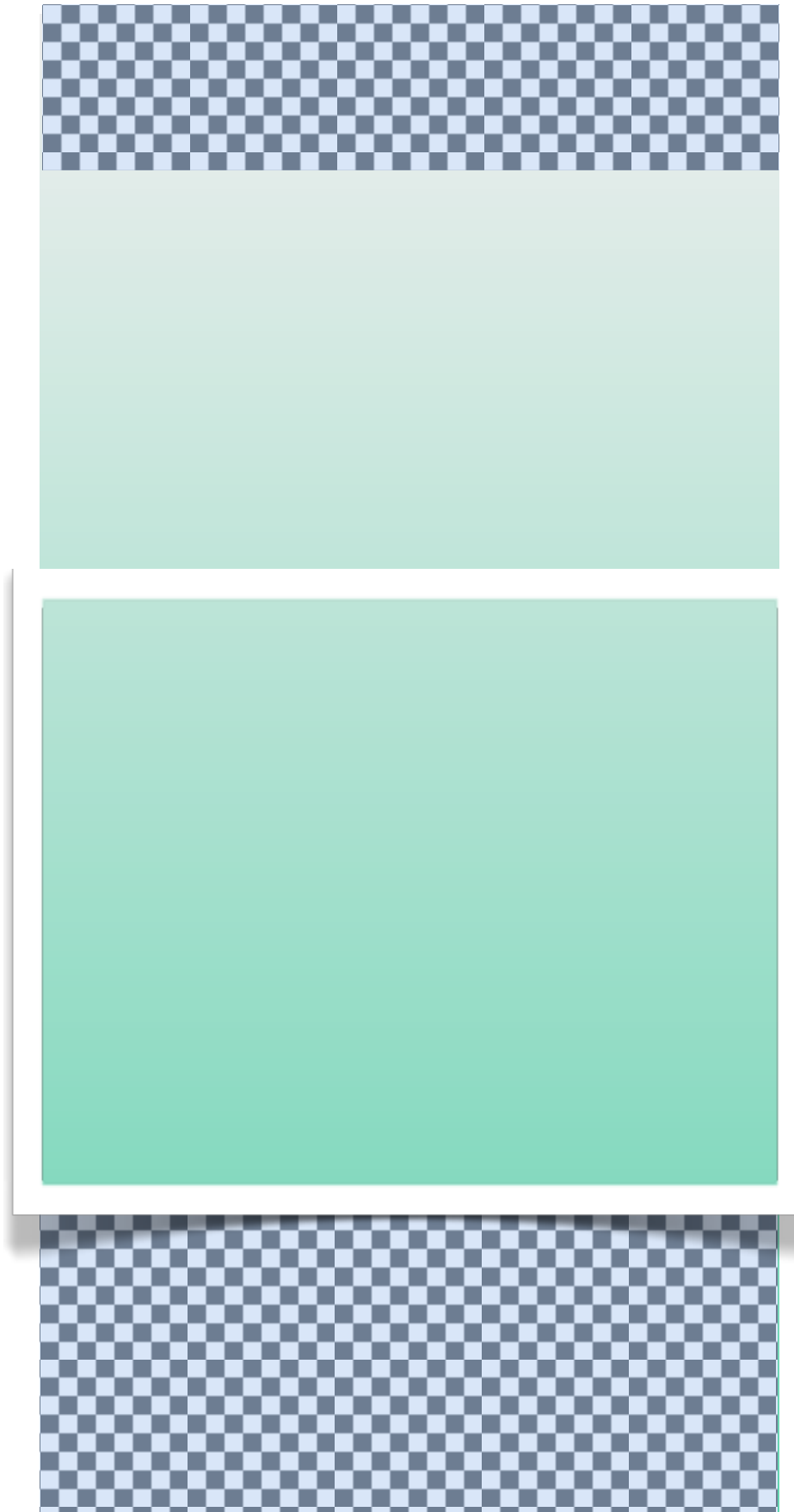




# Rendering



# Rendering

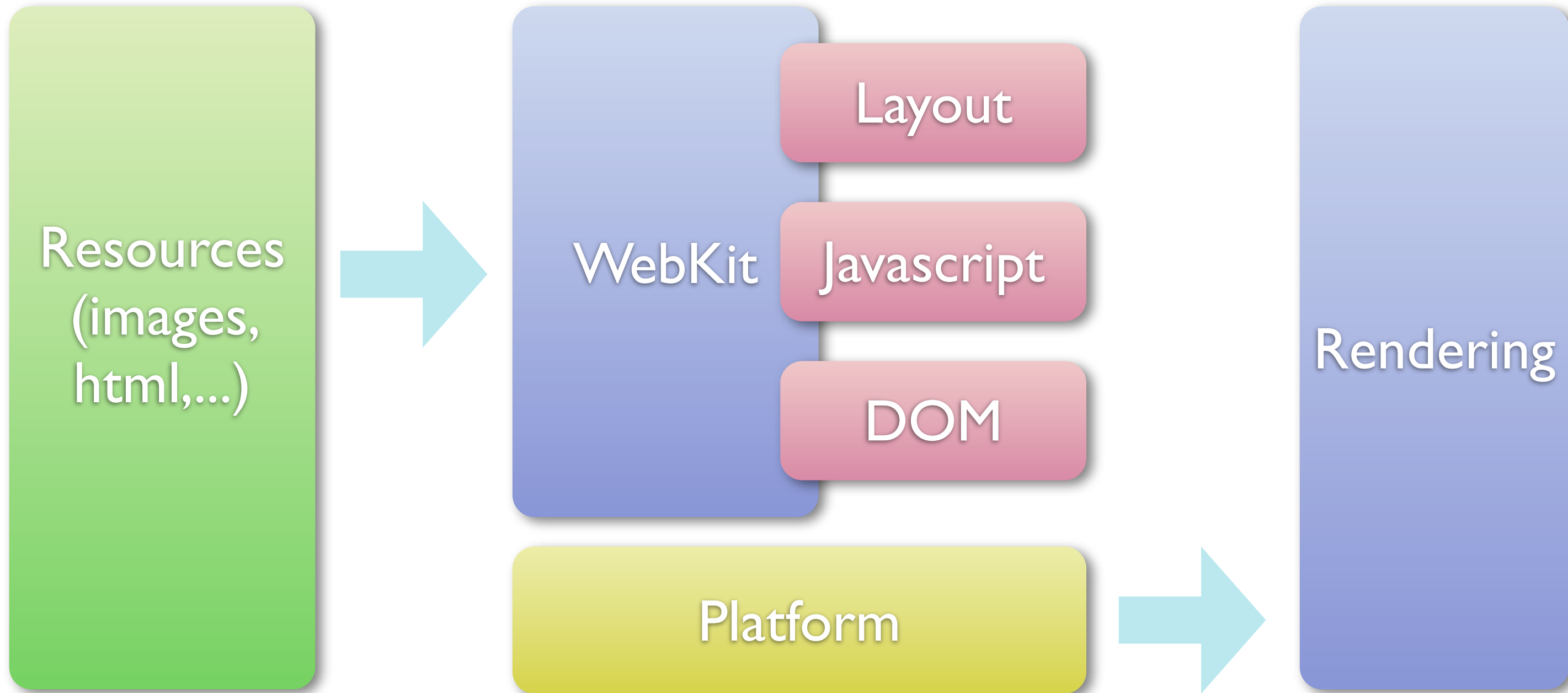




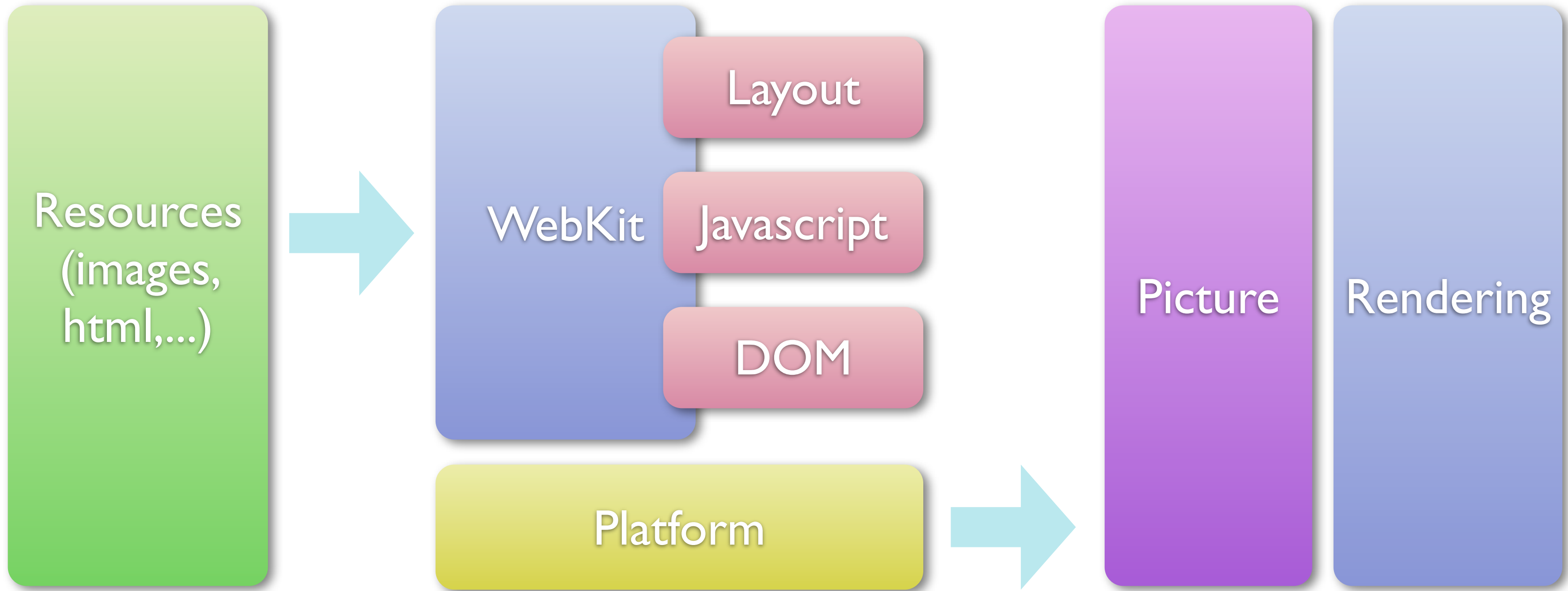


# Before Honeycomb

# Android WebView Software Rendering



# Android WebView Software Rendering



# Picture

- Vector representation of the entire page (not just the visible area)
- No need to go back to webkit when:
  - Scrolling
  - Zooming



# Multithreading

UI  
Thread

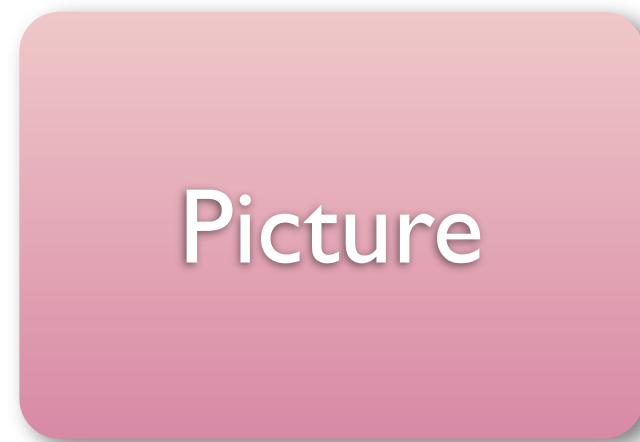
Picture

WebCore  
Thread

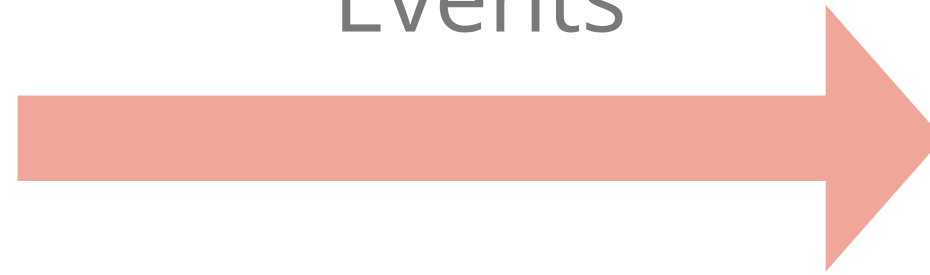




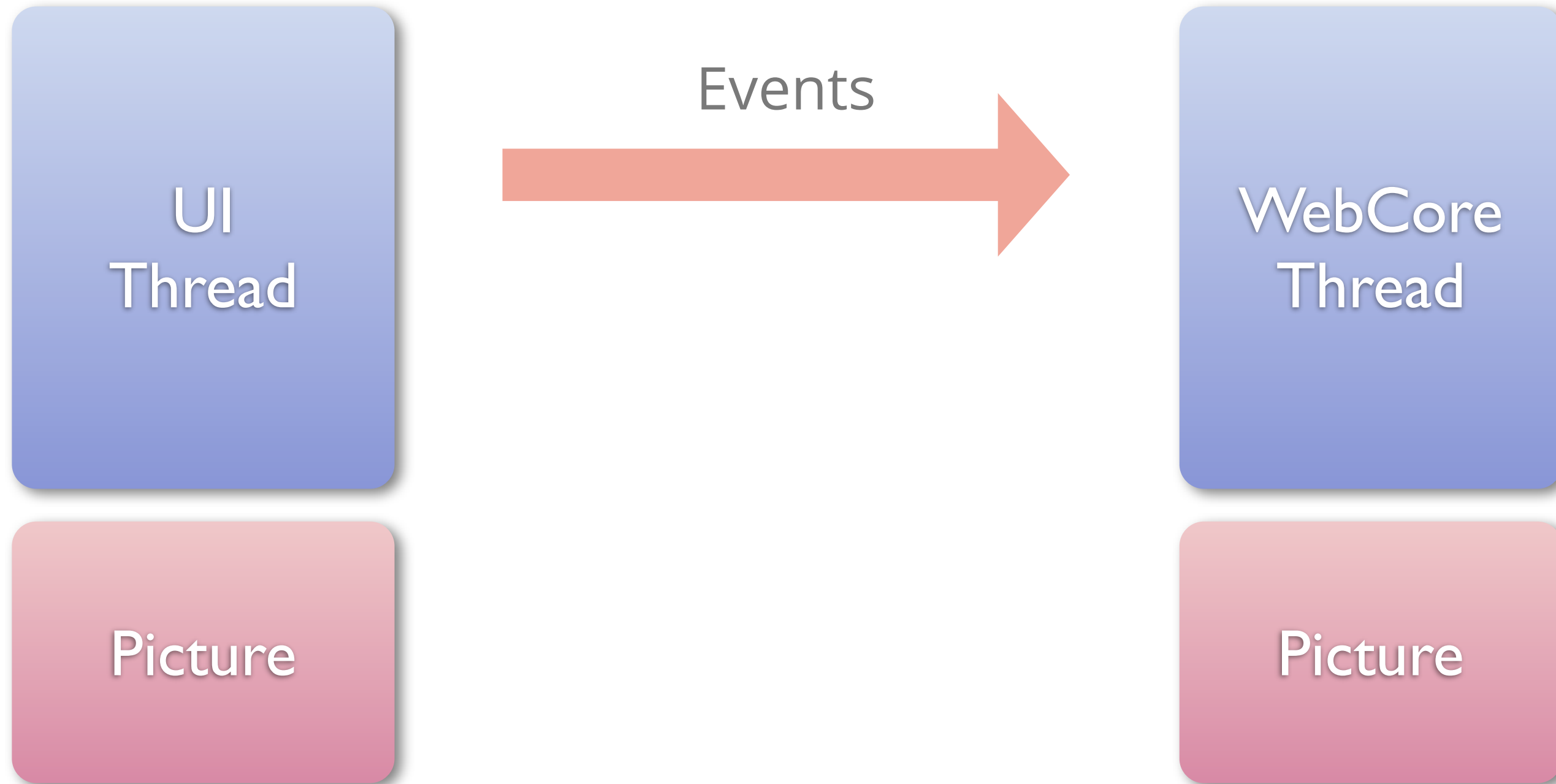
# Multithreading



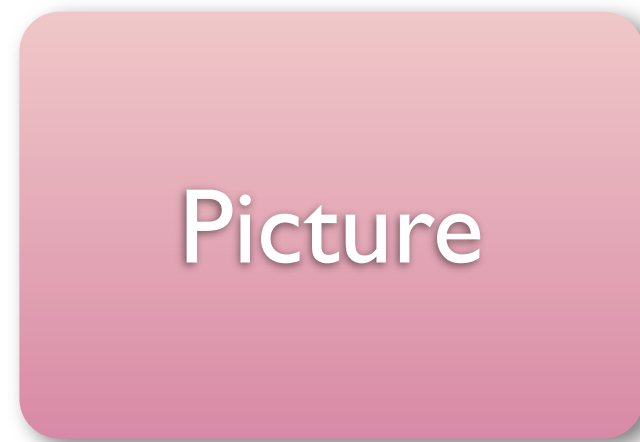
Events



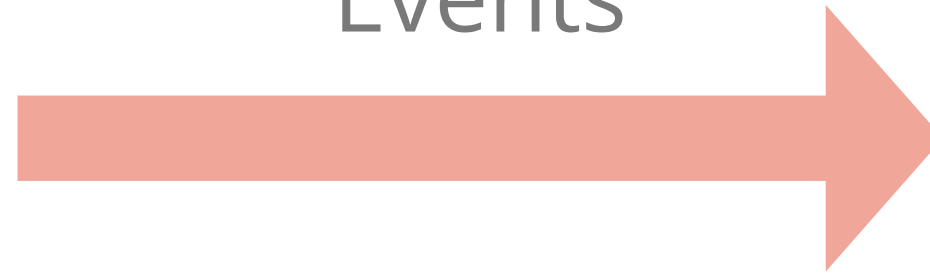
# Multithreading



# Multithreading



Events



# Problems with software rendering



# Problems with software rendering

- Speed is highly dependent on the time spent traversing and rasterizing the PictureSet
  - Scroll and Zoom smoothness can vary depending on the website



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- Doesn't support 3D operations (i.e. for CSS3D)



# Problems with software rendering

- Speed is highly dependent on the time spent traversing and rasterizing the PictureSet
  - Scroll and Zoom smoothness can vary depending on the website
- Doesn't support 3D operations (i.e. for CSS3D)
- Poor support of inline plugins or video (cannot have HTML content above a plugin/video; position not in sync when scrolling/zooming)







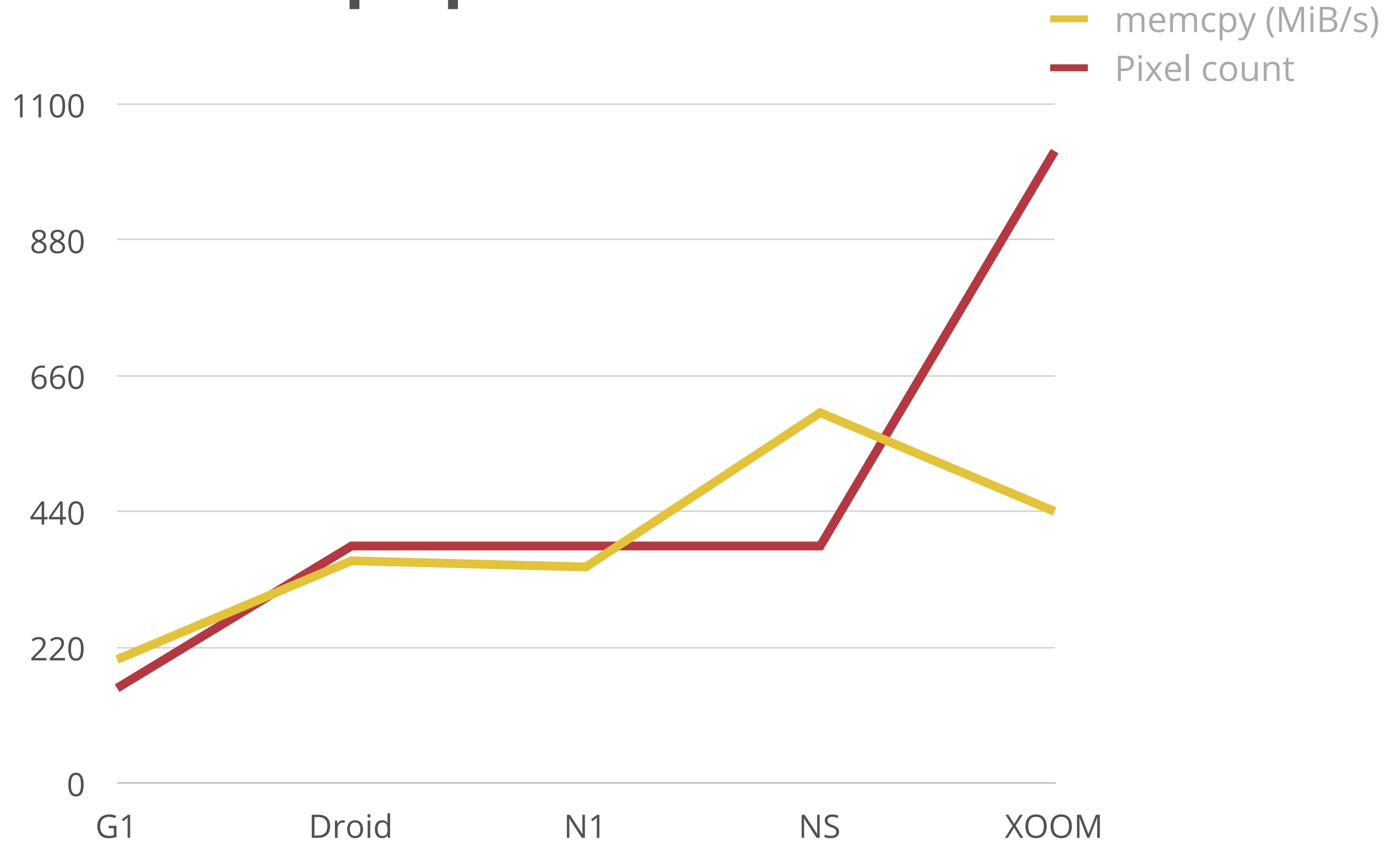


# Honeycomb and beyond

Adding Hardware Acceleration

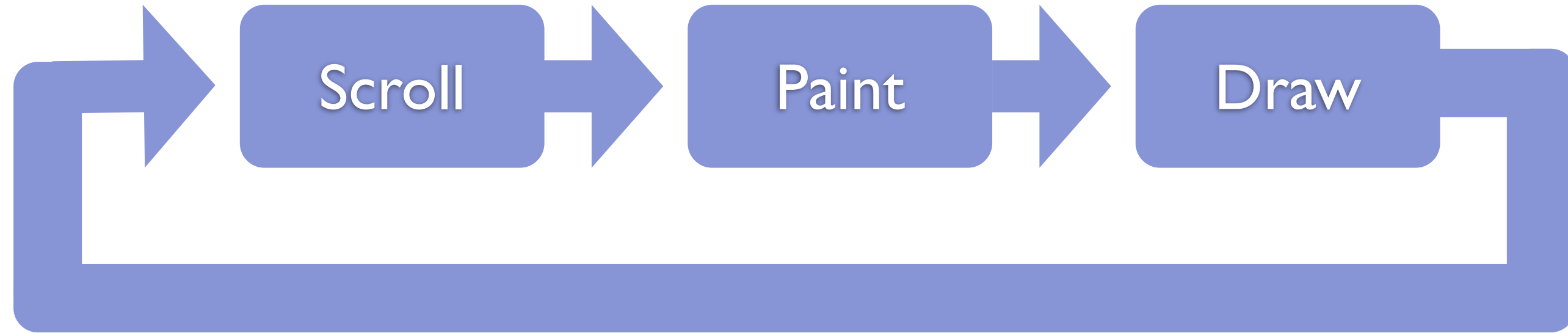


# Software won't keep up

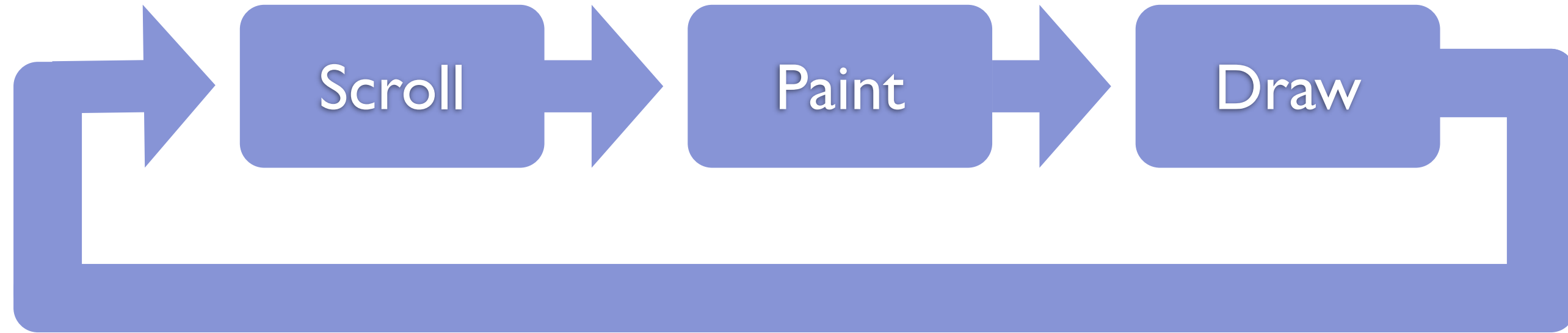


# Tiling Content

# Software Rendering



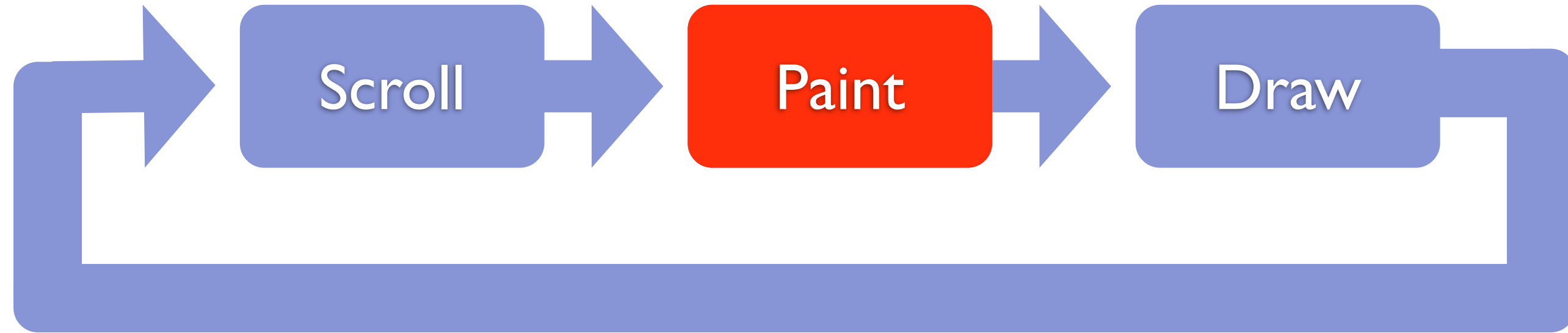
# Software Rendering



16.66ms



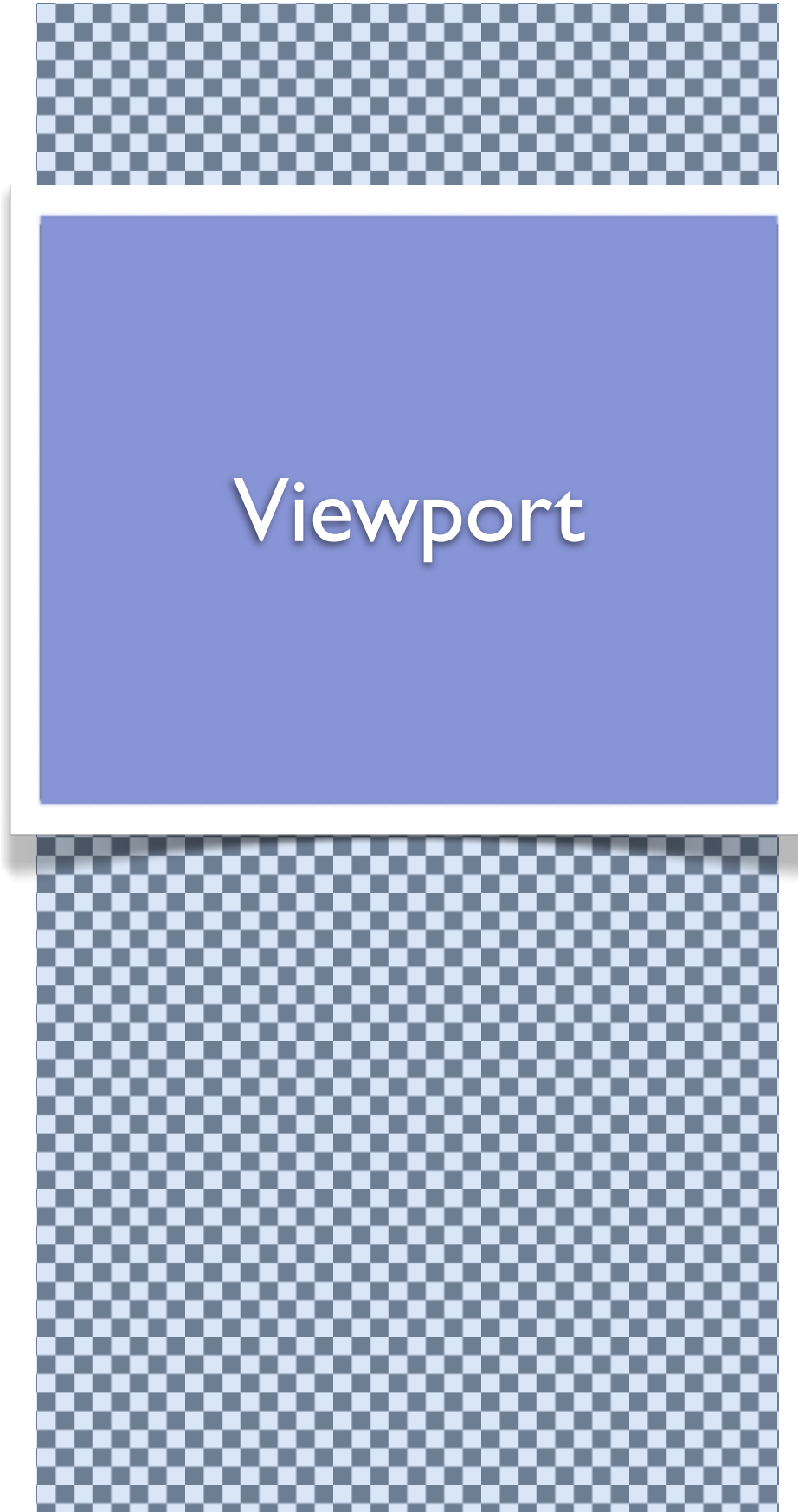
# Software Rendering



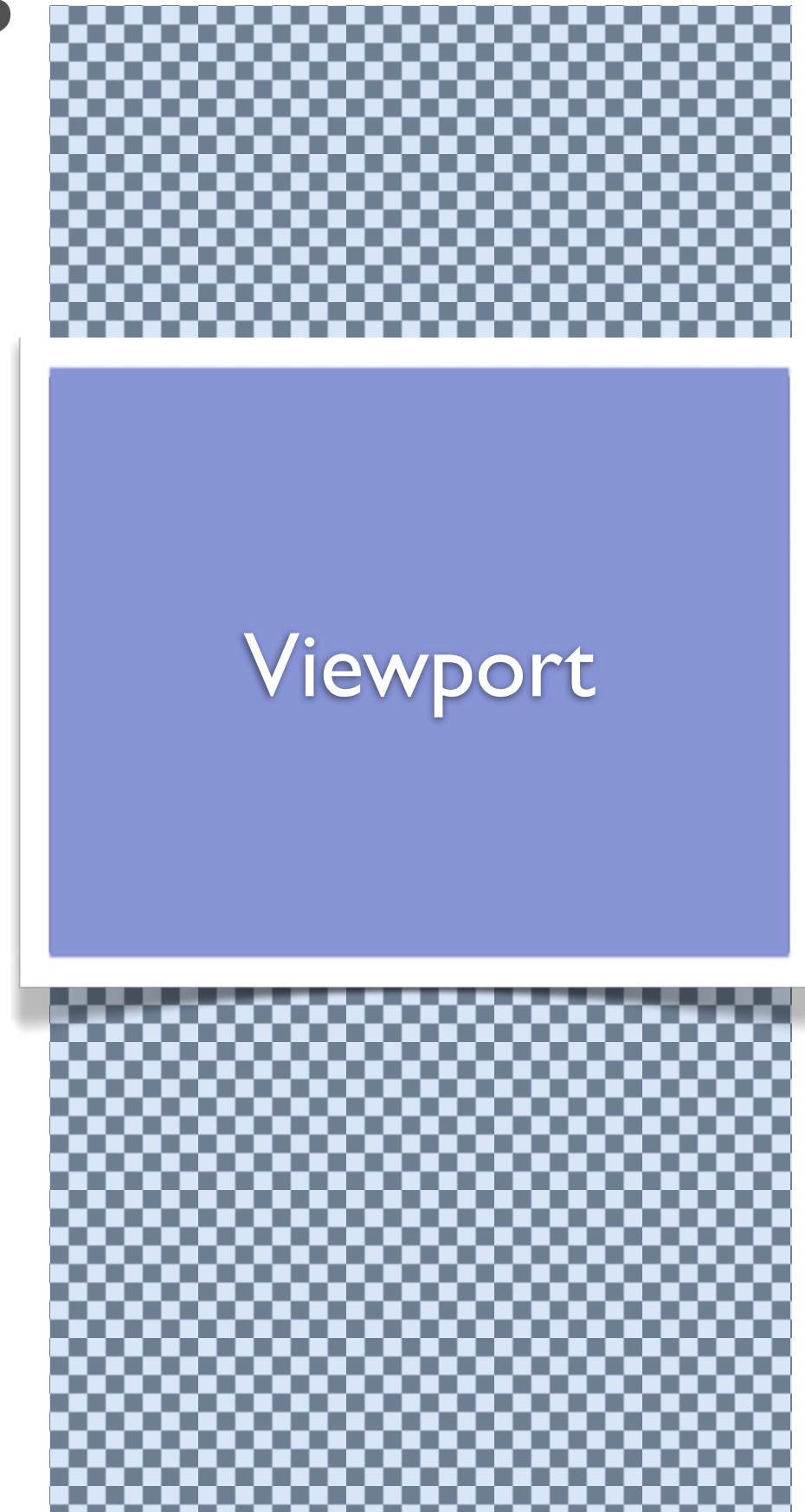
16.66ms



# Software Rendering

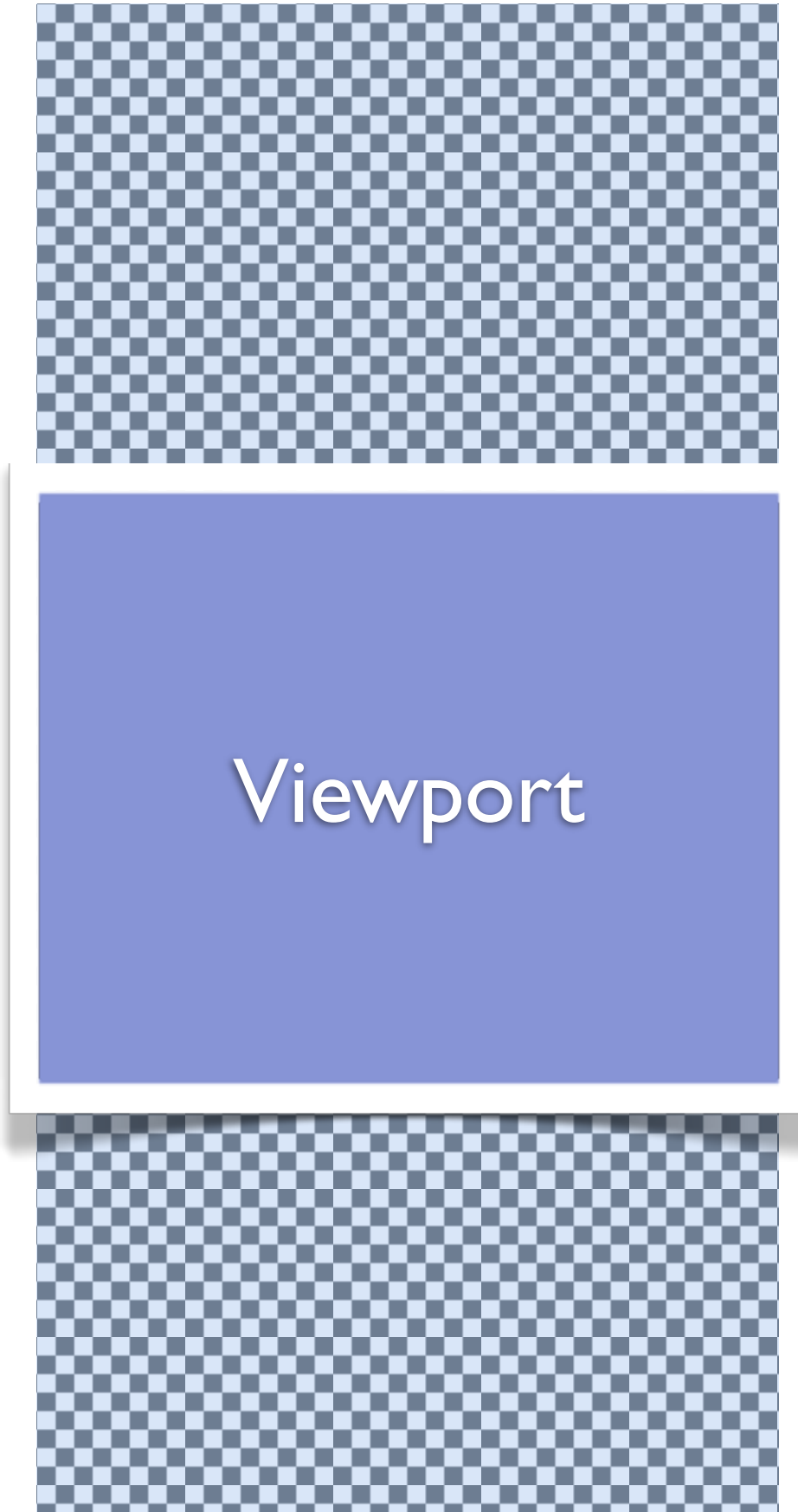


# Software Rendering

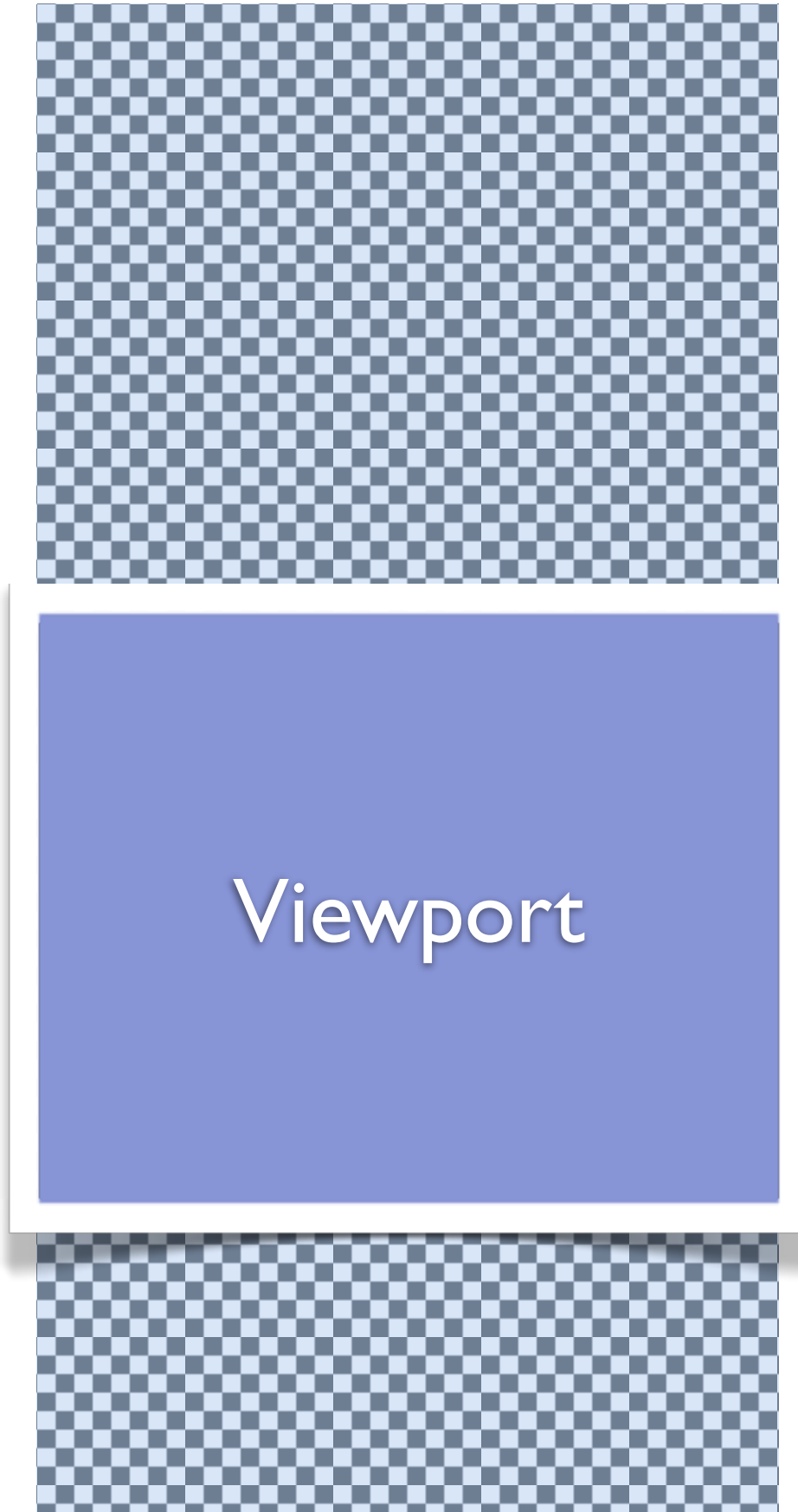




# Software Rendering



# Software Rendering



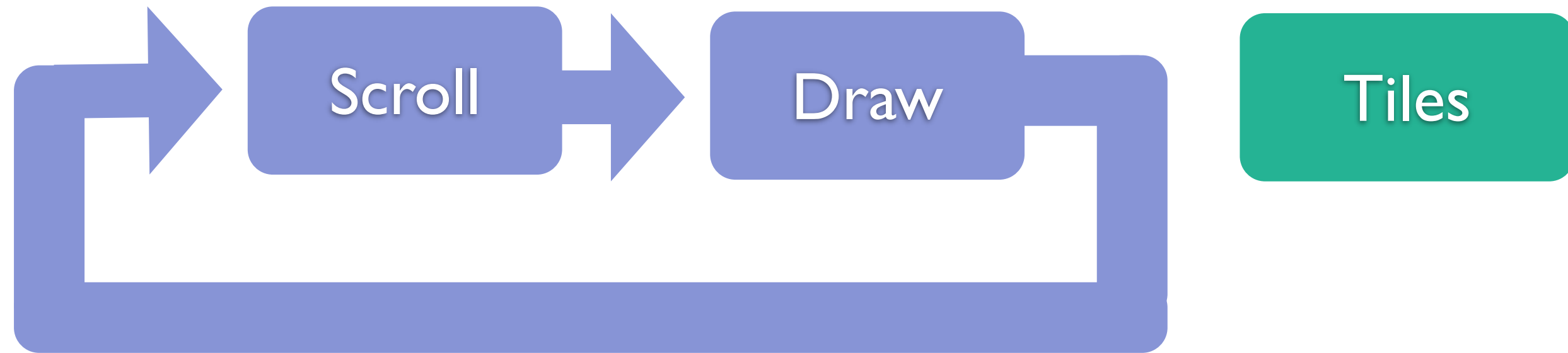
# Ideally...



<16.66ms

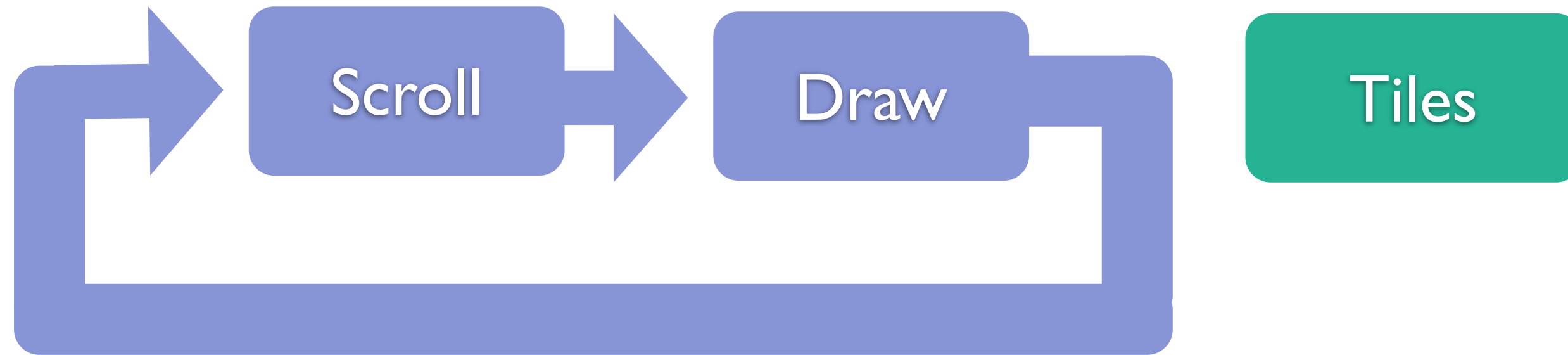


# Hardware Rendering



# Hardware Rendering

Thread 2

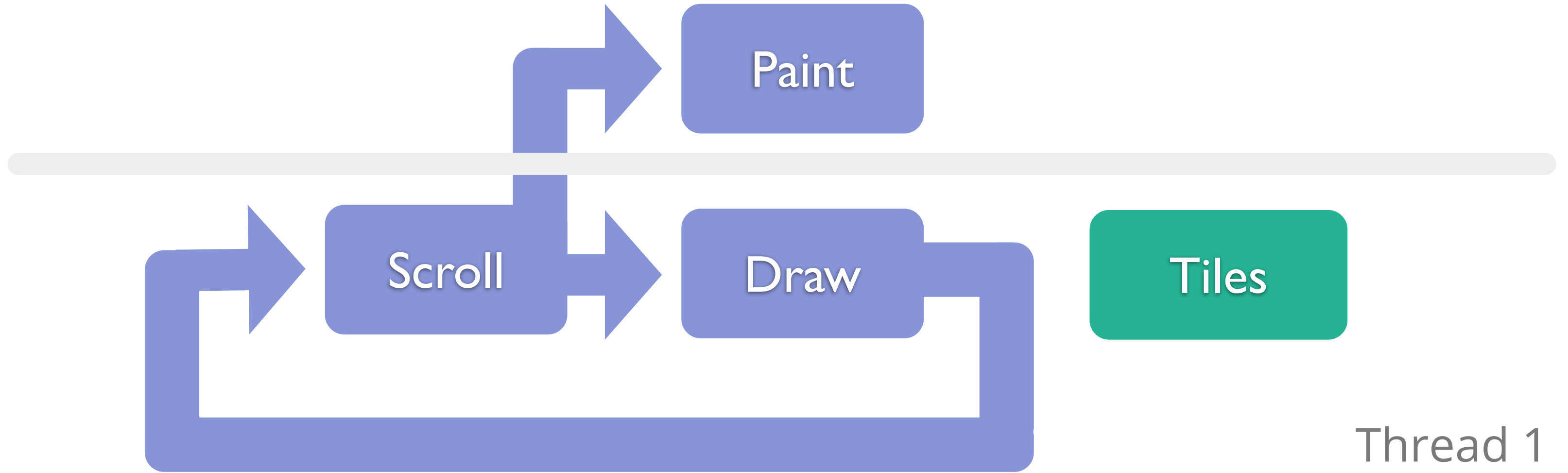


Thread 1



# Hardware Rendering

Thread 2

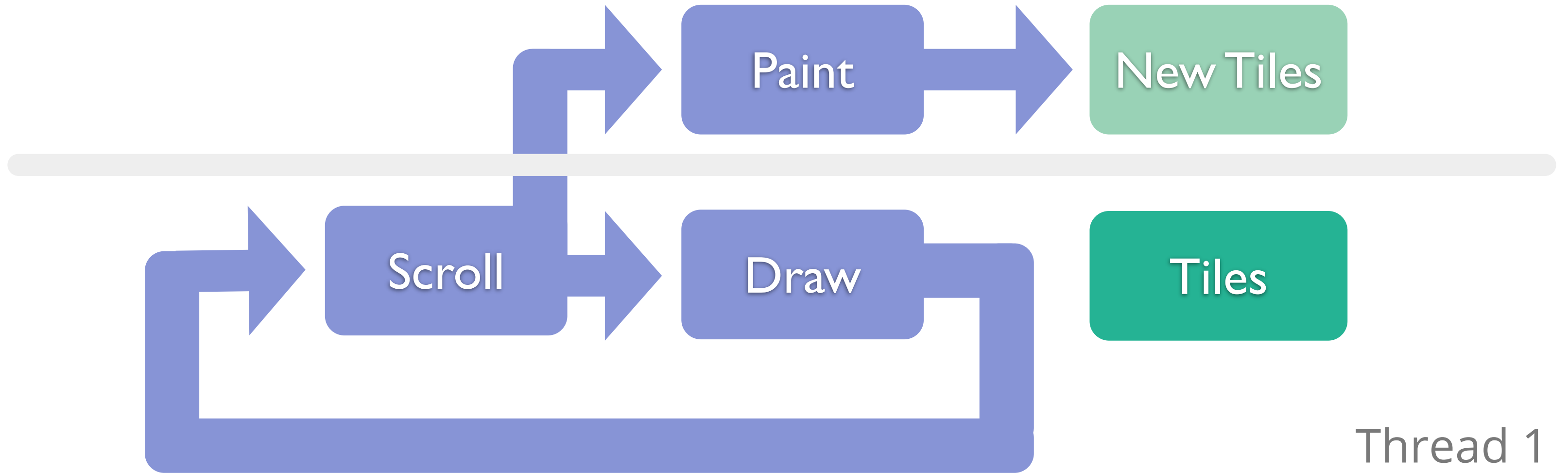


Thread 1



# Hardware Rendering

Thread 2

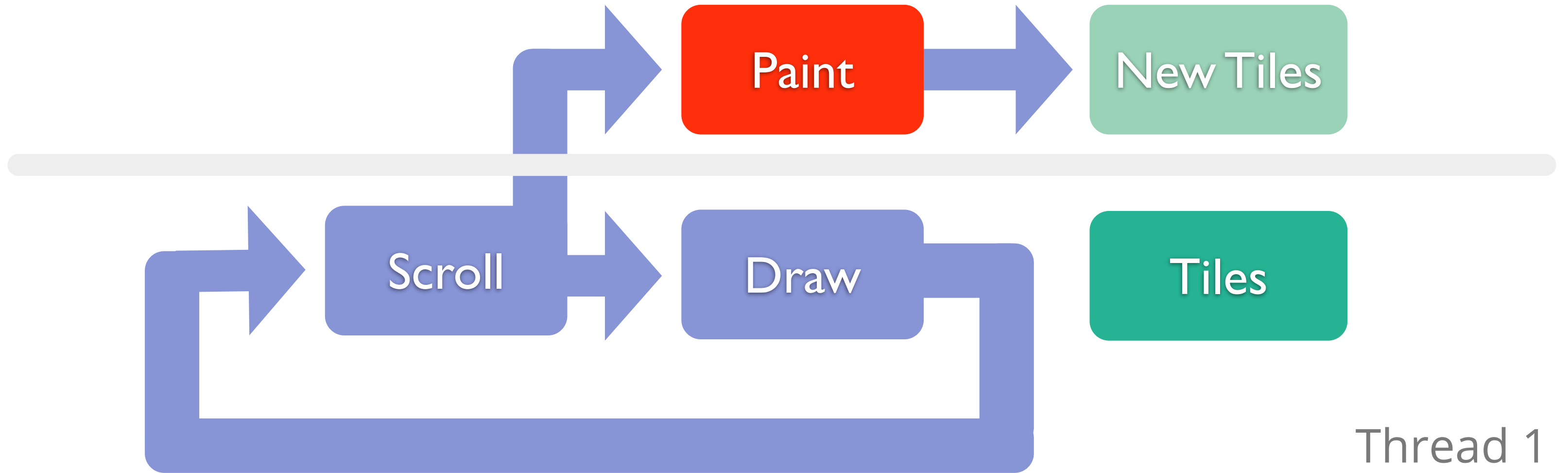


Thread 1



# Hardware Rendering

Thread 2



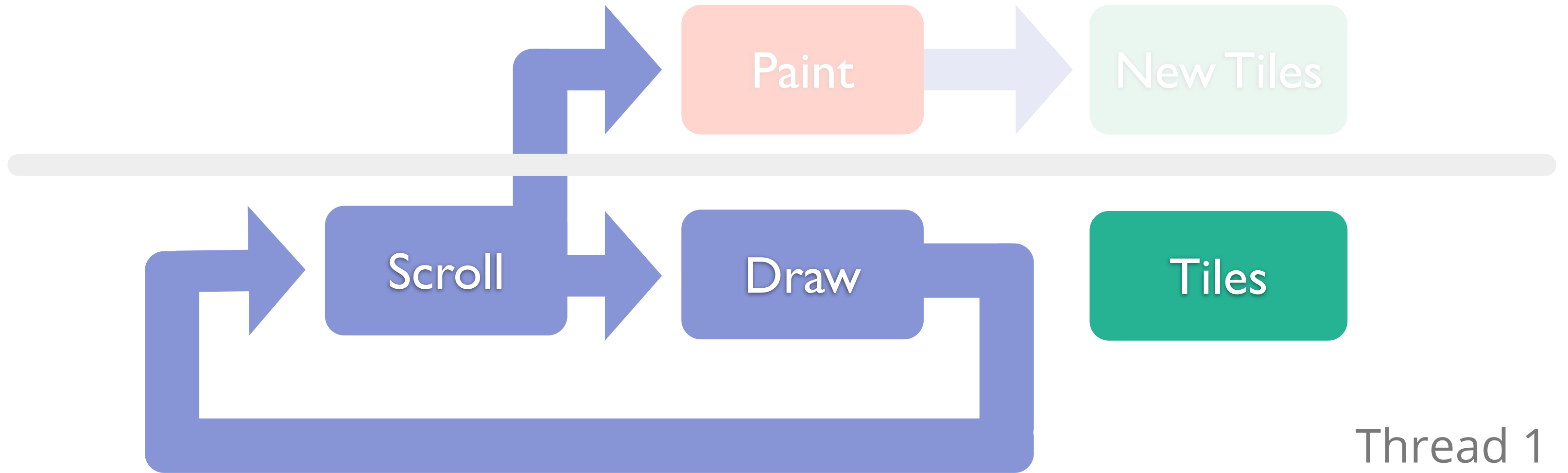
Thread 1





# Hardware Rendering

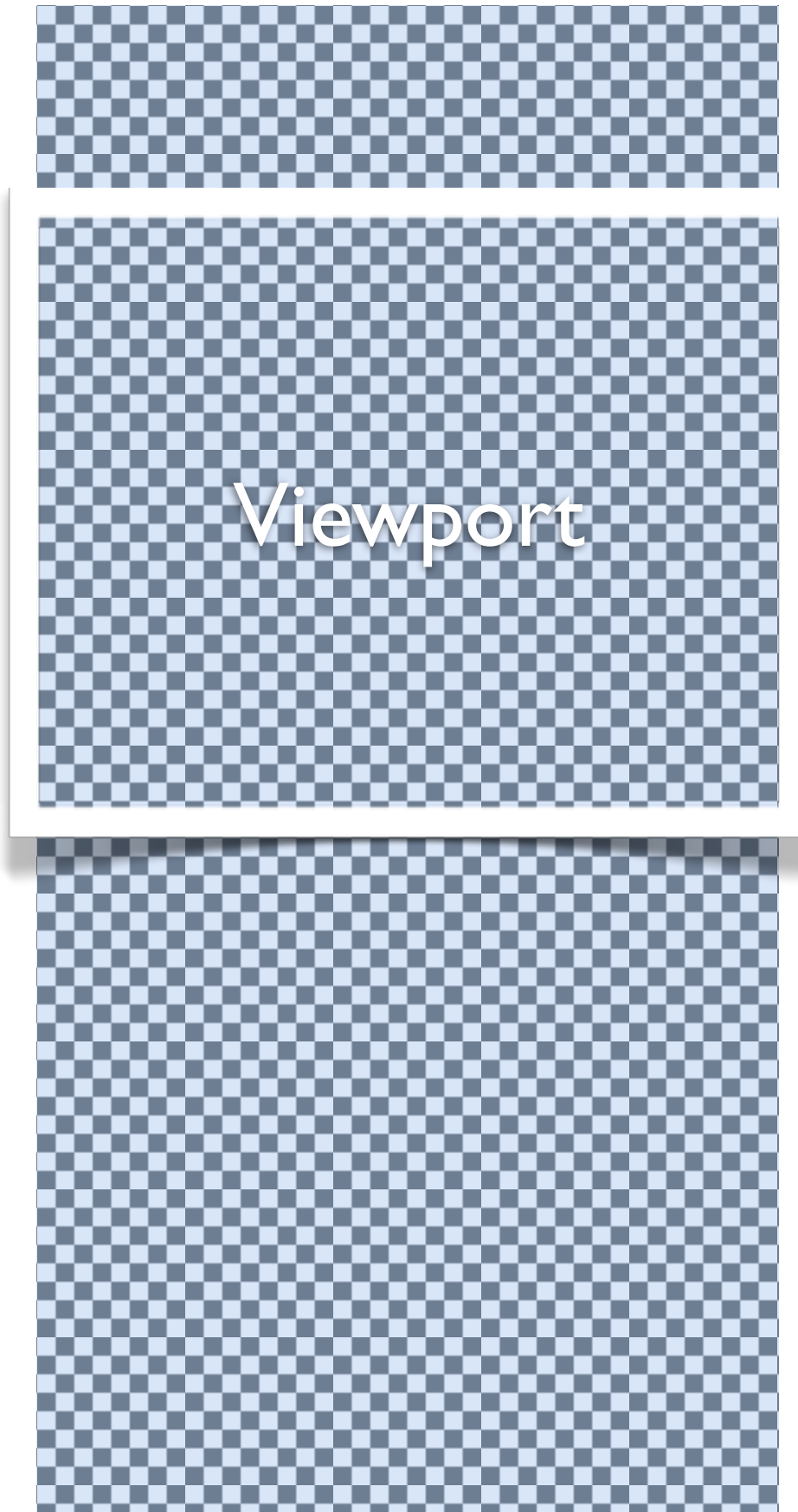
Thread 2



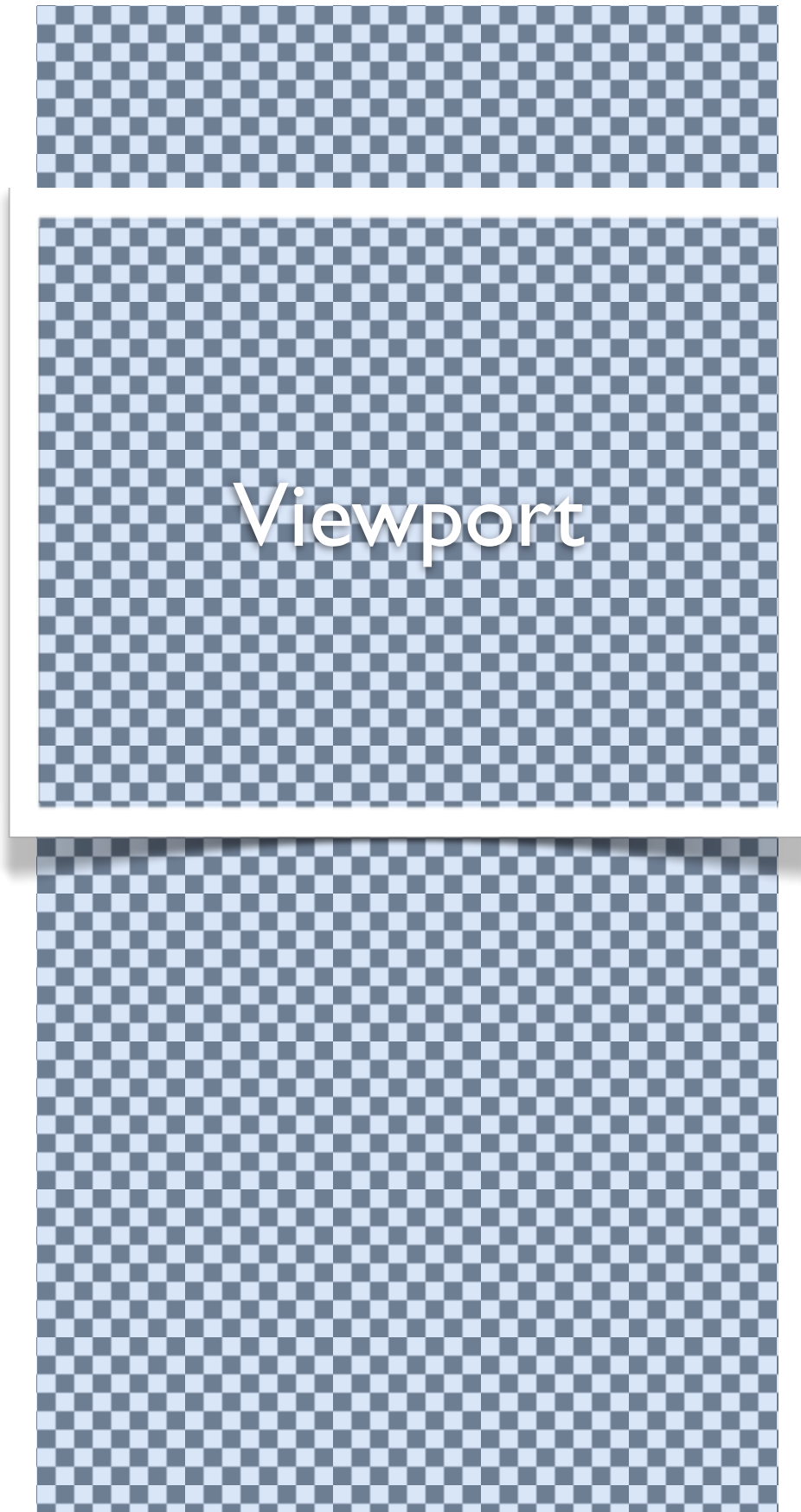
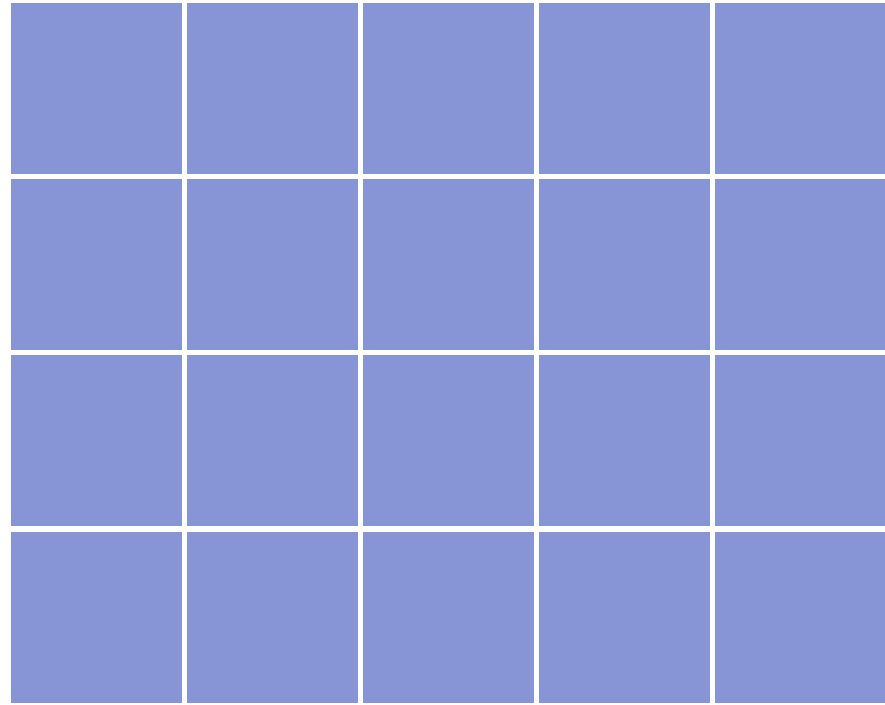
Thread 1



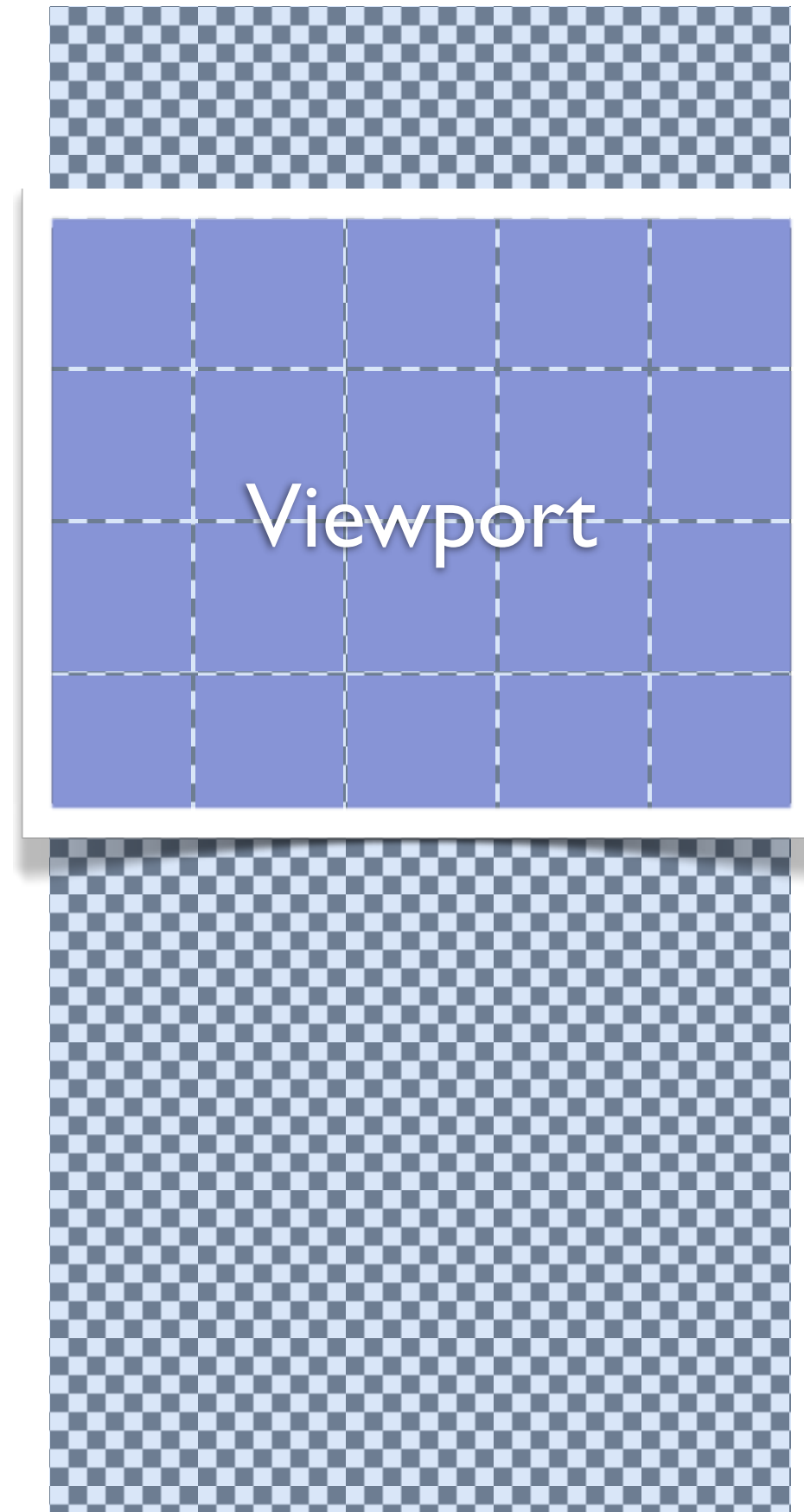
# Tiled Rendering



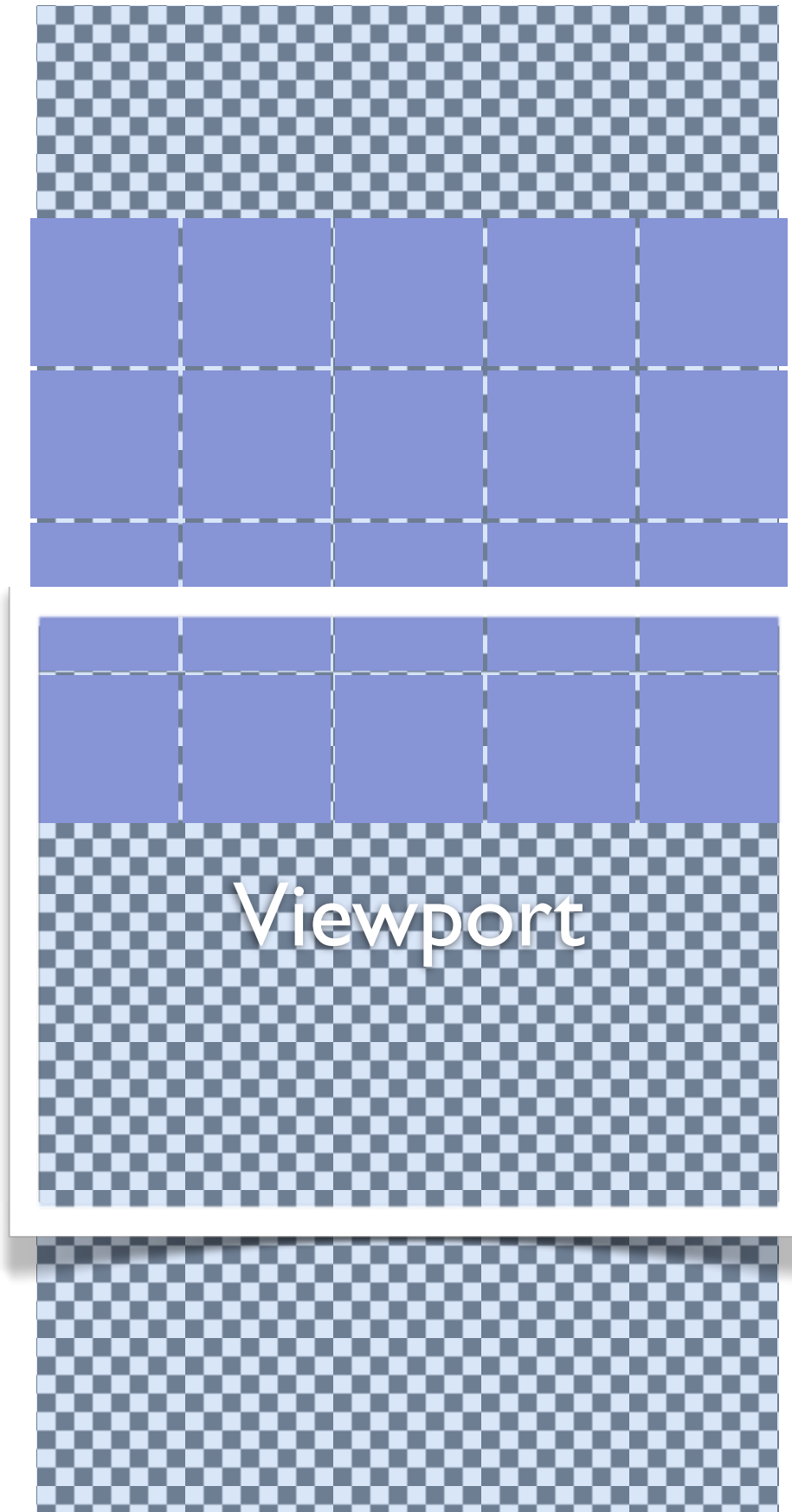
# Tiled Rendering



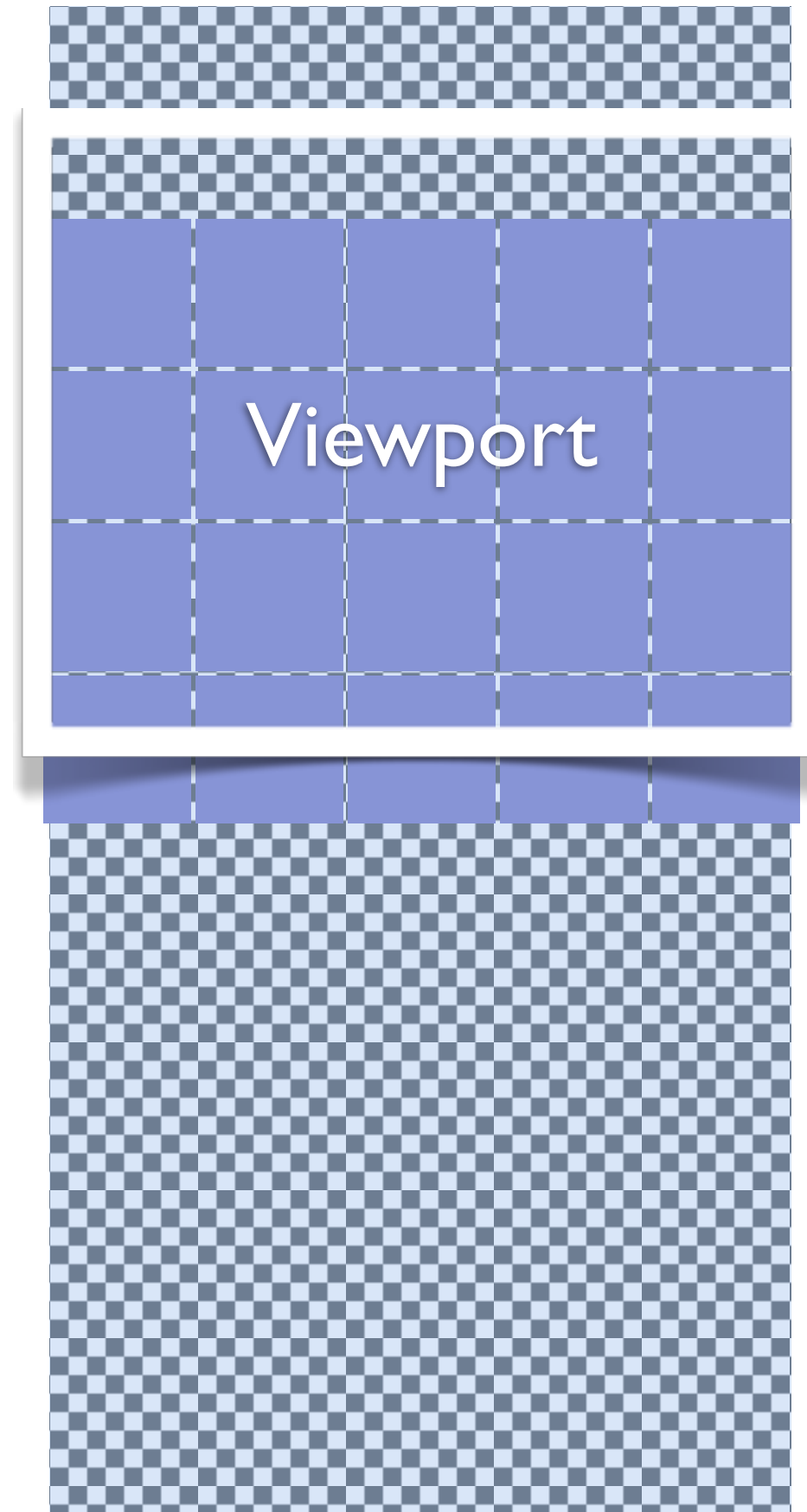
# Tiled Rendering



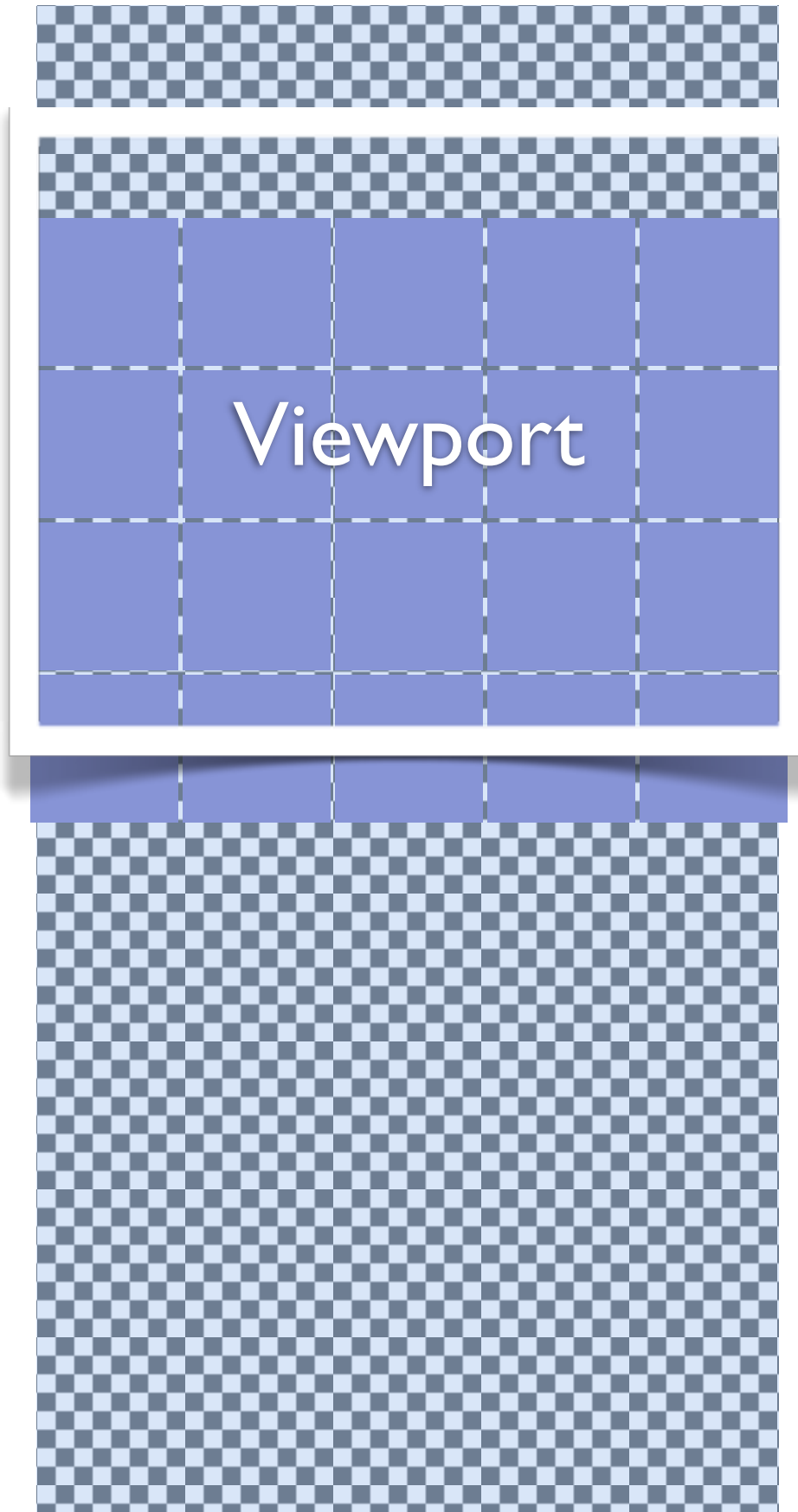
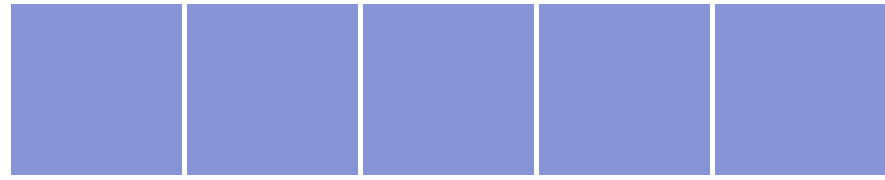
# Tiled Rendering



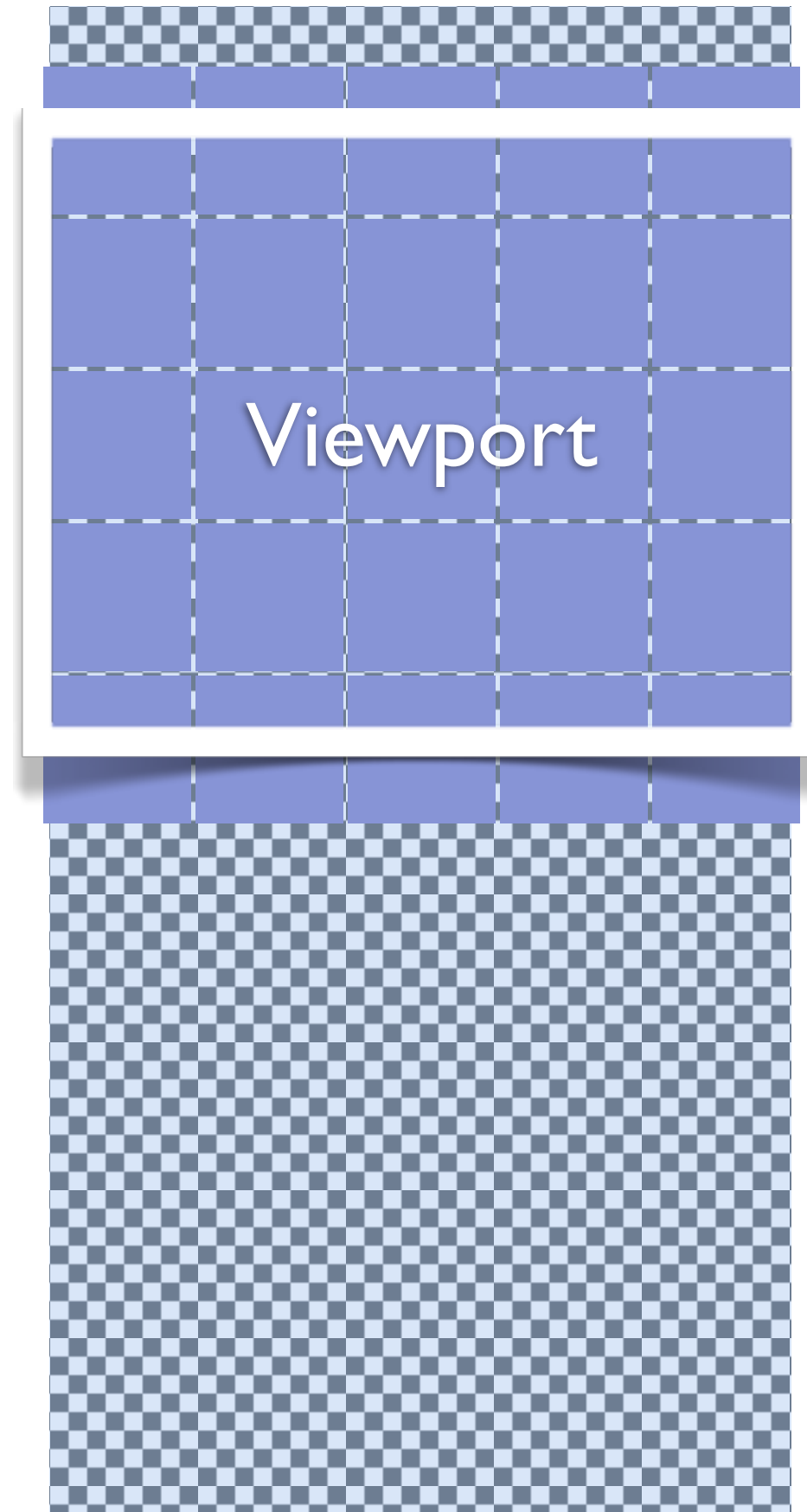
# Tiled Rendering



# Tiled Rendering

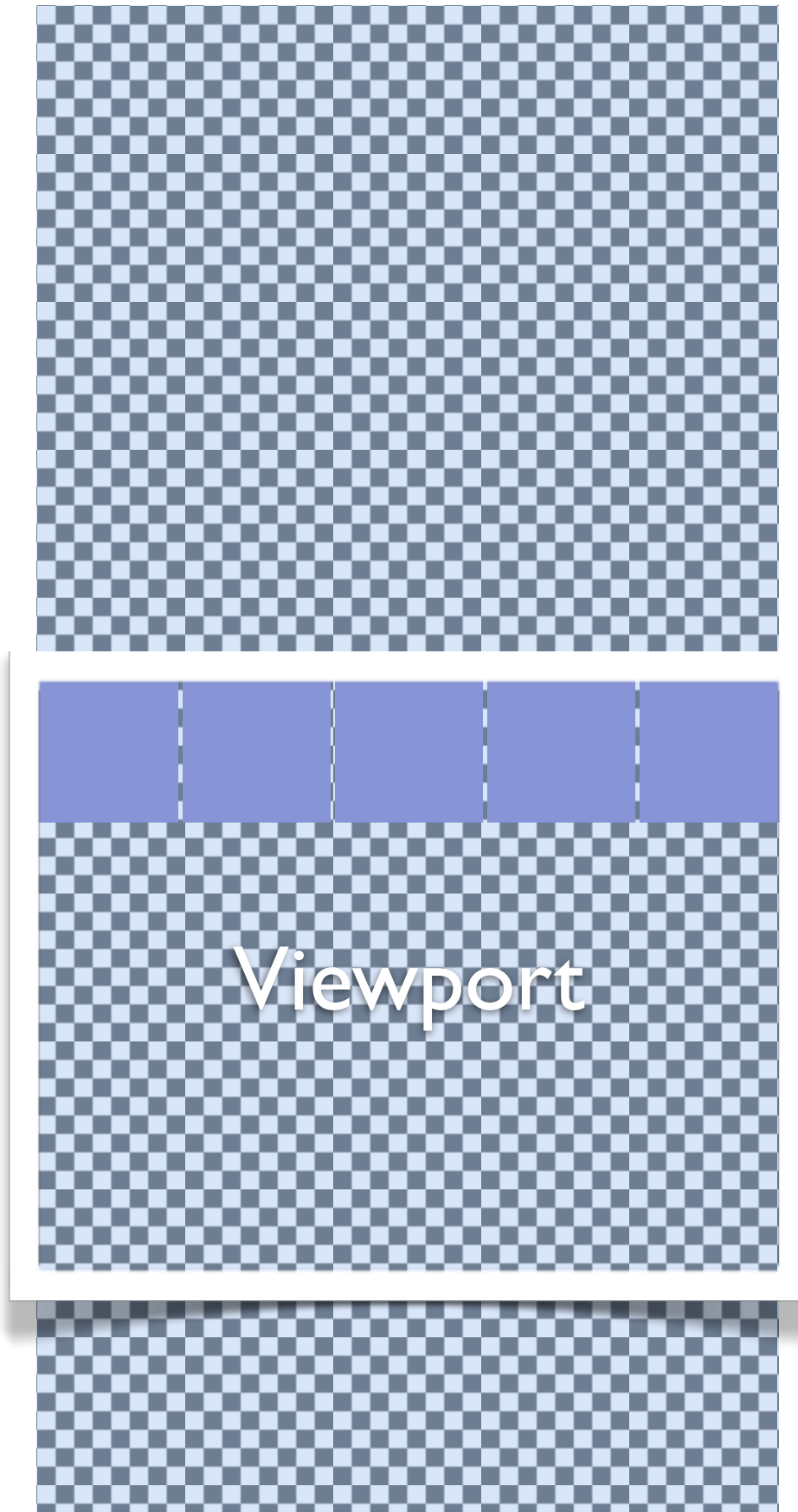


# Tiled Rendering





# Tiled Rendering



# Tiles Generation

UI  
Thread

WebCore  
Thread



# Tiles Generation

Texture  
Generation  
Thread

UI  
Thread

WebCore  
Thread



# Tiles Generation

Texture  
Generation  
Thread

UI  
Thread

WebCore  
Thread

Picture



# Tiles Generation

Texture  
Generation  
Thread

UI  
Thread

WebCore  
Thread

Picture



# Tiles Generation

Texture  
Generation  
Thread

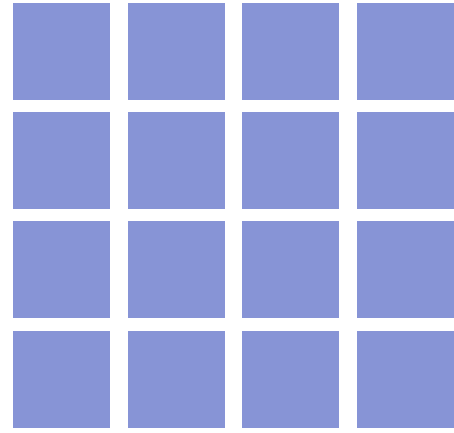
UI  
Thread

WebCore  
Thread

Picture



# Tiles Generation



Texture  
Generation  
Thread

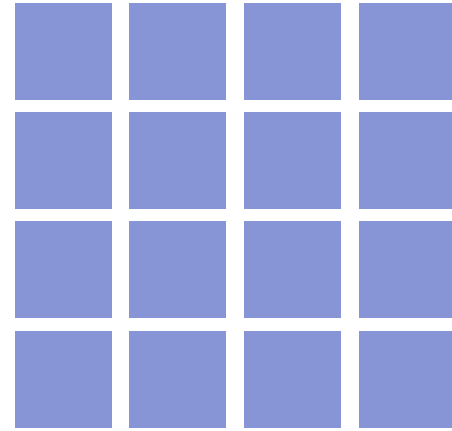
UI  
Thread

WebCore  
Thread

Picture



# Tiles Generation



Texture  
Generation  
Thread

UI  
Thread

WebCore  
Thread

Picture





# A few additional things...

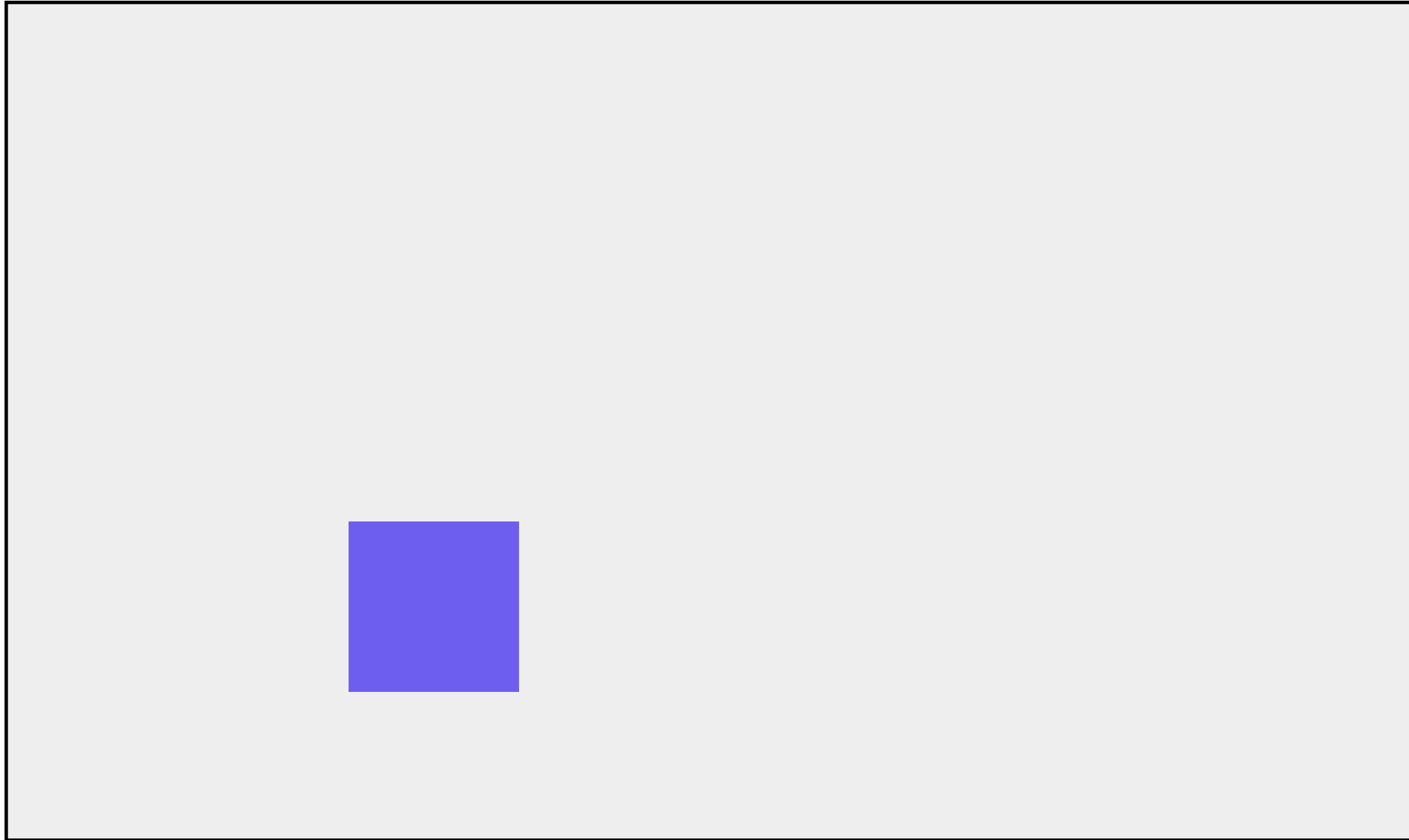
- Slower at Painting, Faster at Drawing
  - Software Rendering still useful
- Precaching of tiles
  - Prefetch of surrounding tiles
  - Direction dependent
- Content visibility
  - Schedule low-res tiles (ICS -- API 14)
- Memory usage
  - Use a limited number of tiles (device dependent)
  - Tiles are 256x256 (...so far!)
  - Check if plain colors (JB -- API 16)



# WebKit Layers

An aerial photograph of a vast tea plantation. The tea bushes are planted in neat, horizontal rows that follow the contours of the land, creating a terraced effect. The color of the tea leaves is a vibrant green, with some areas appearing slightly darker due to shadows. The overall scene is a dense, organized landscape of agricultural land.

# Moving content



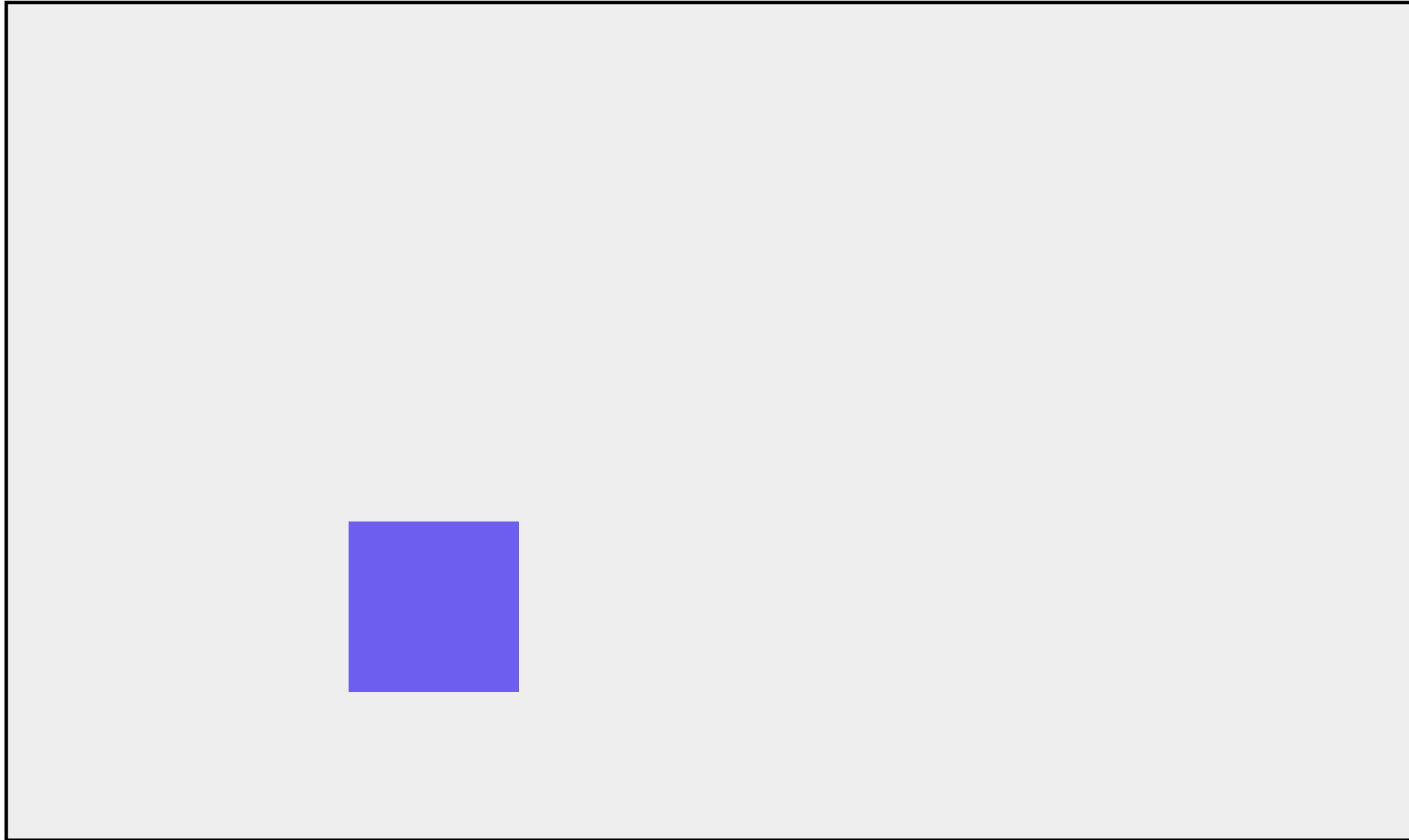
# Moving content



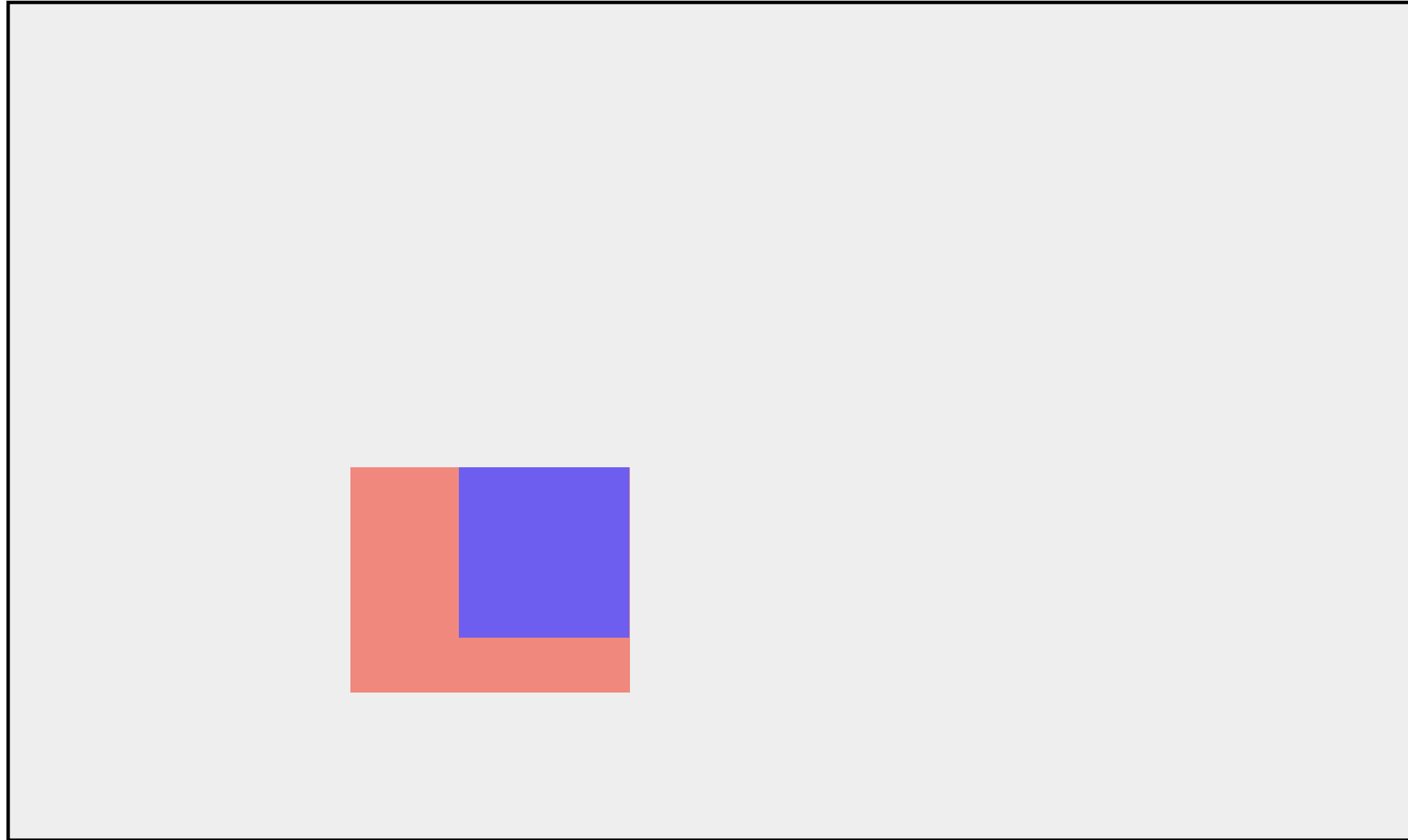
# Moving content



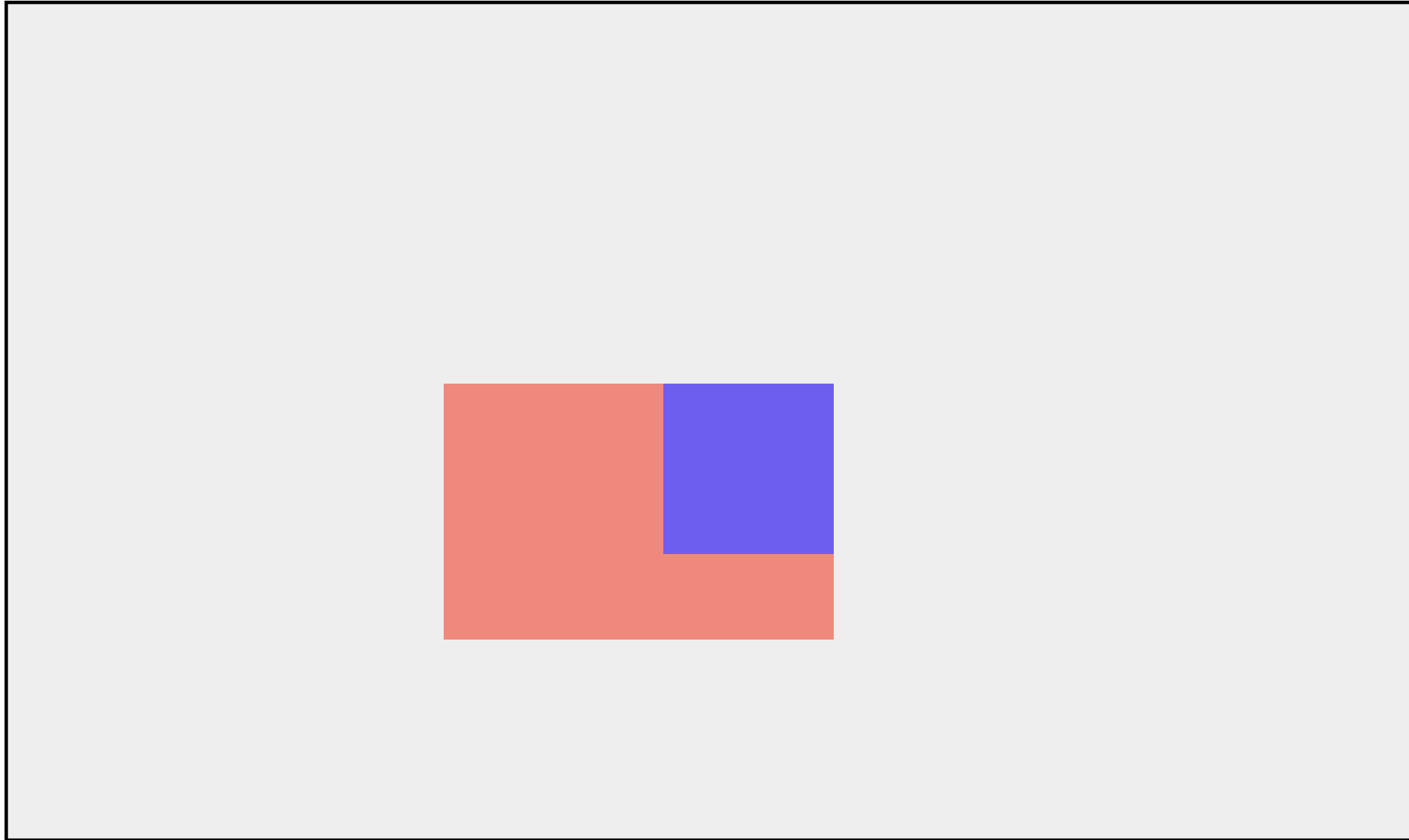
# Moving content



# Moving content

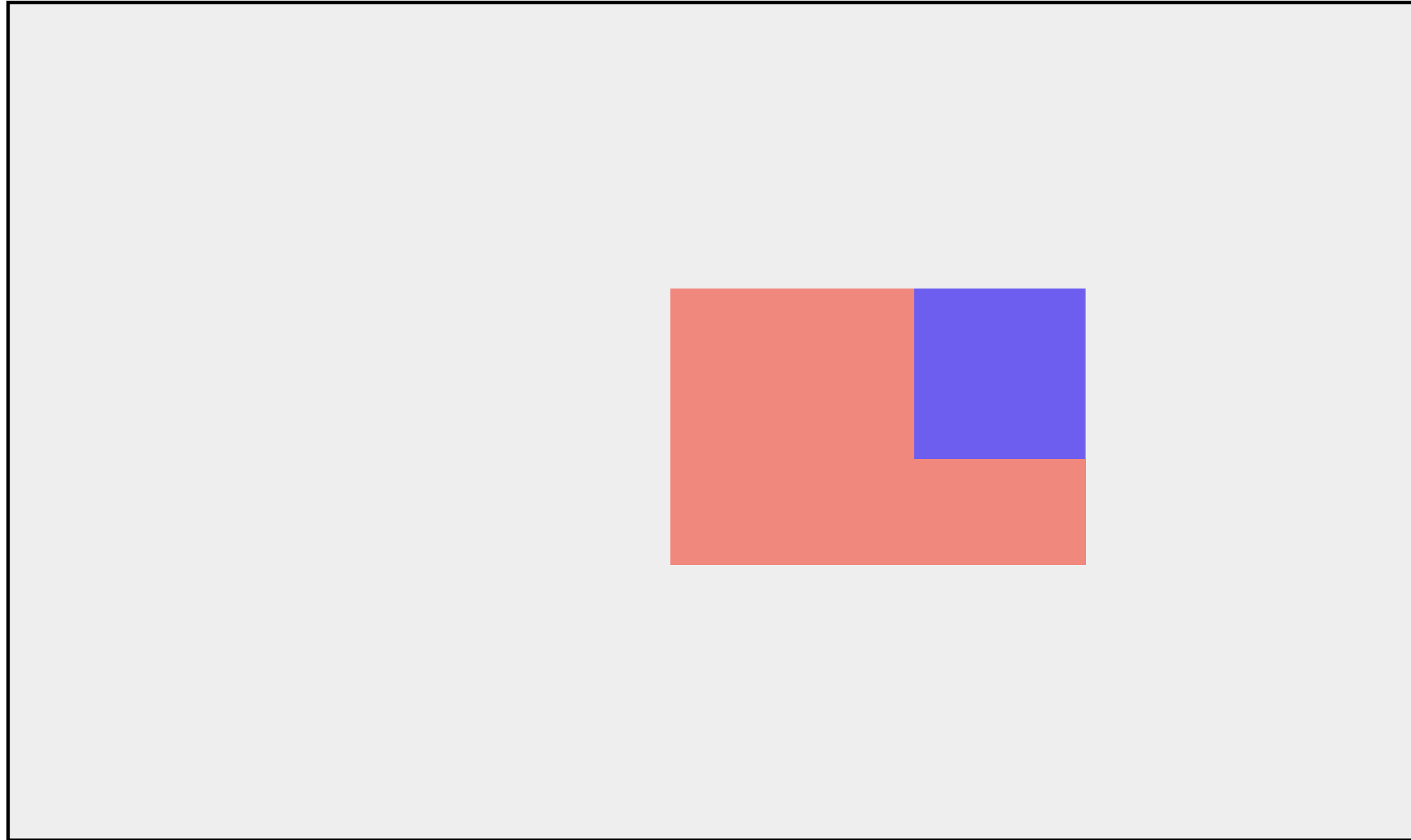


# Moving content

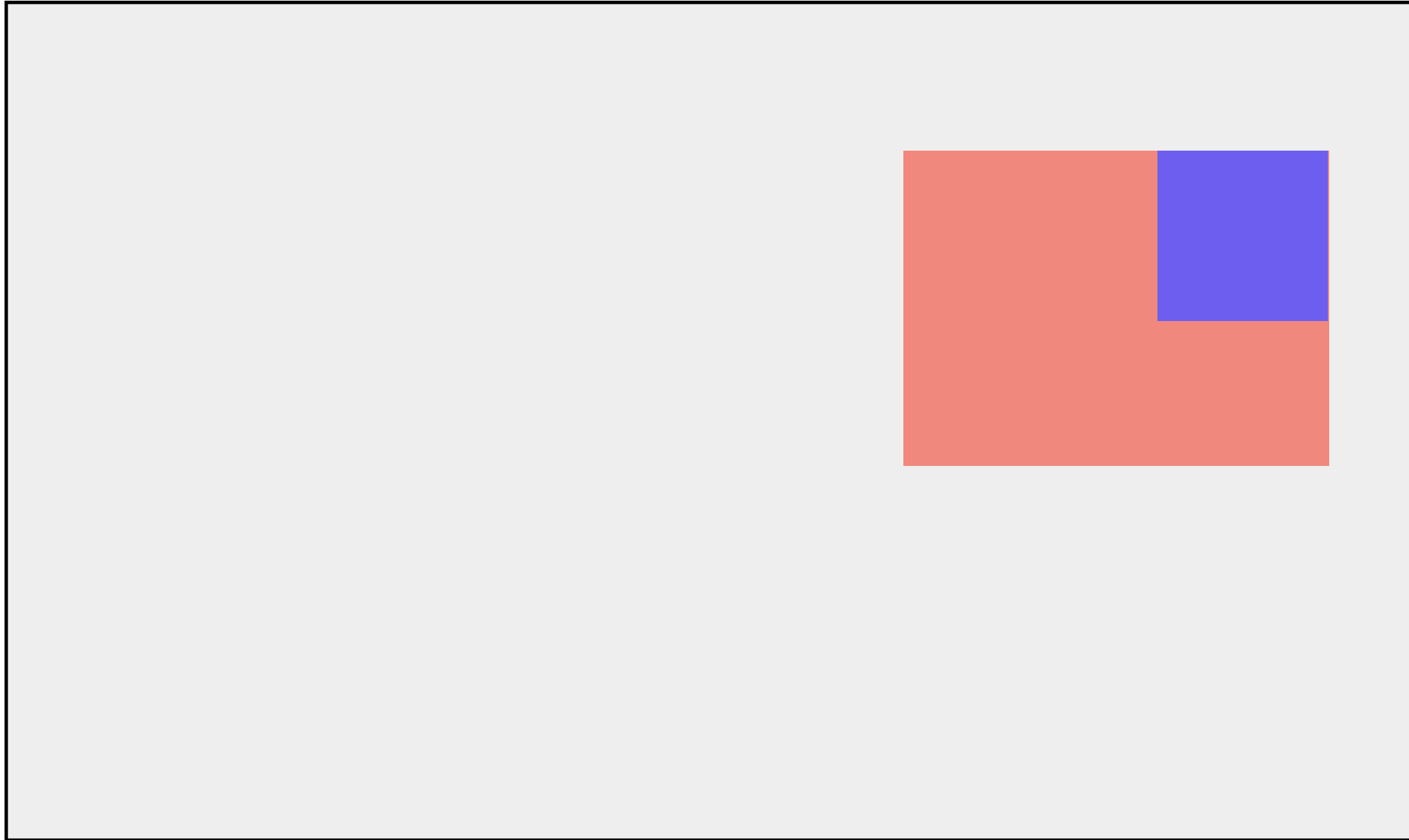




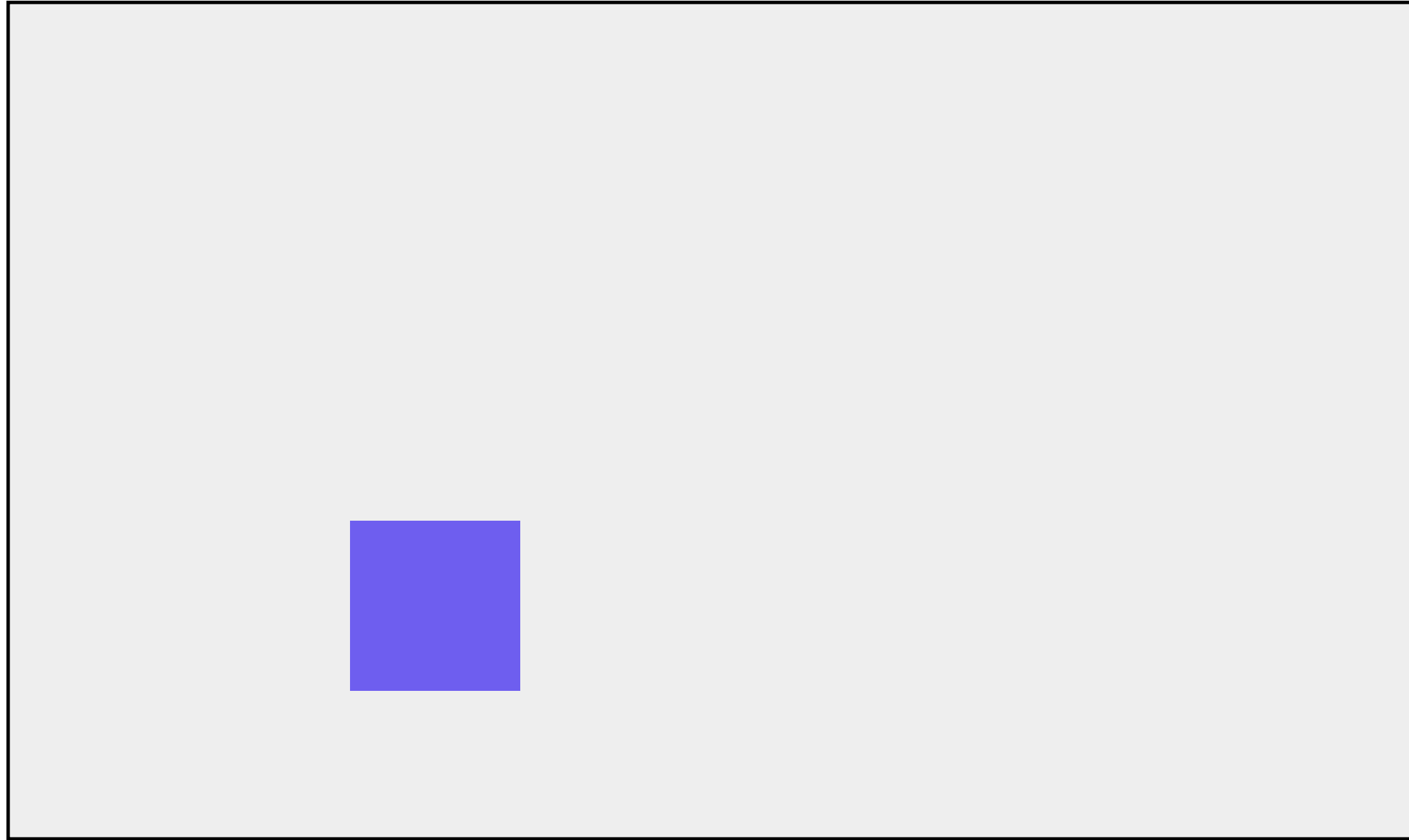
# Moving content



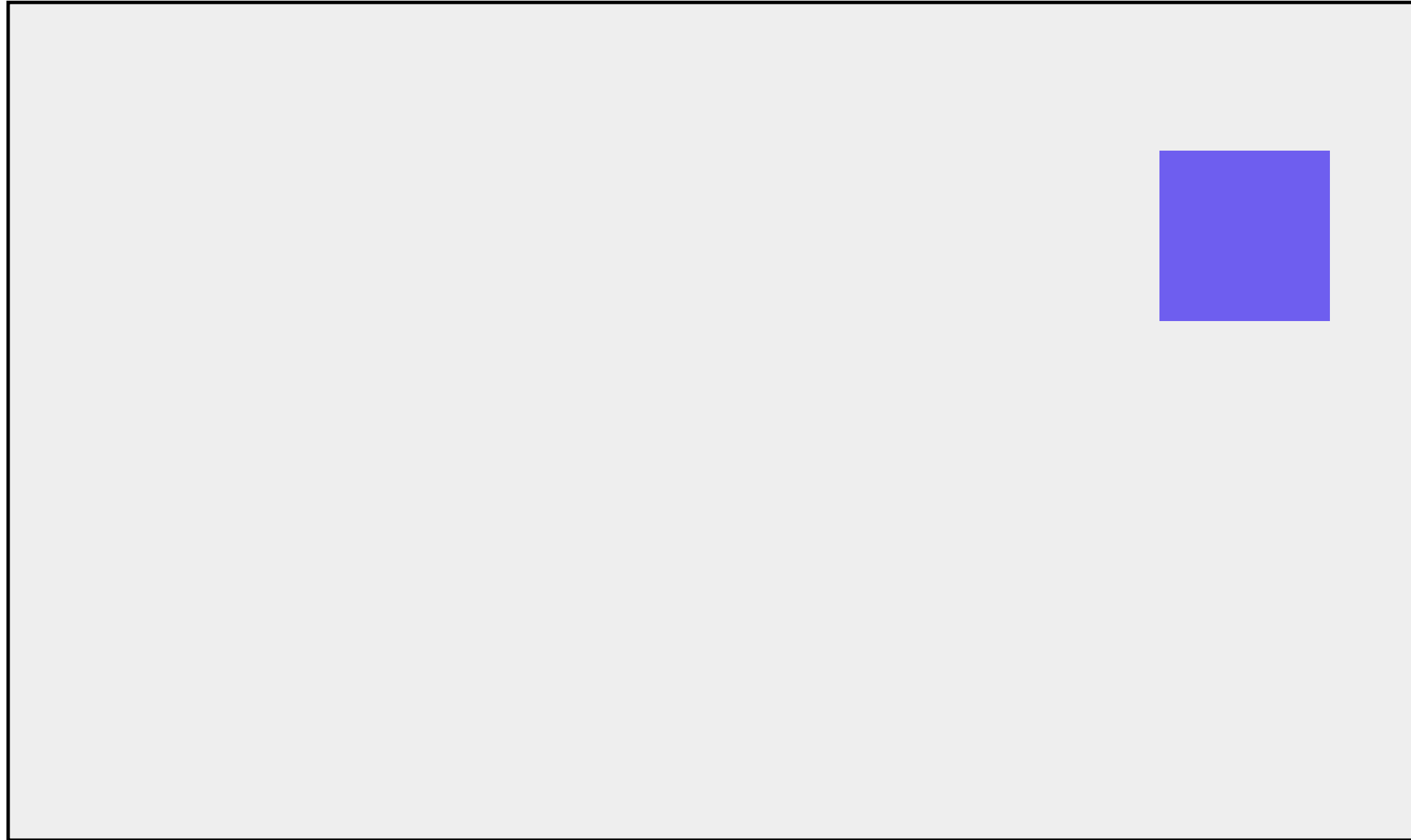
# Moving content



# Moving content - with a layer

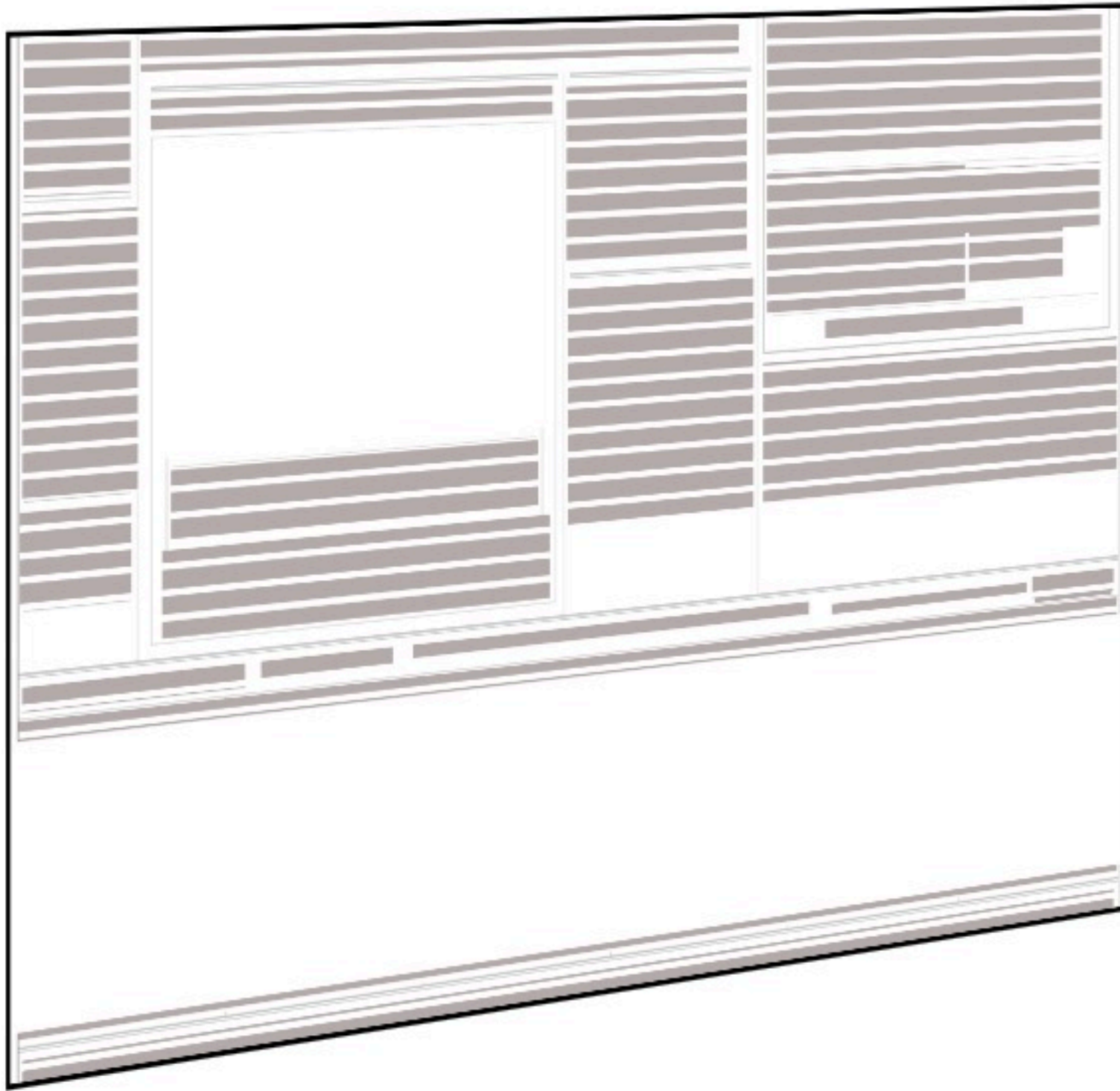


# Moving content - with a layer





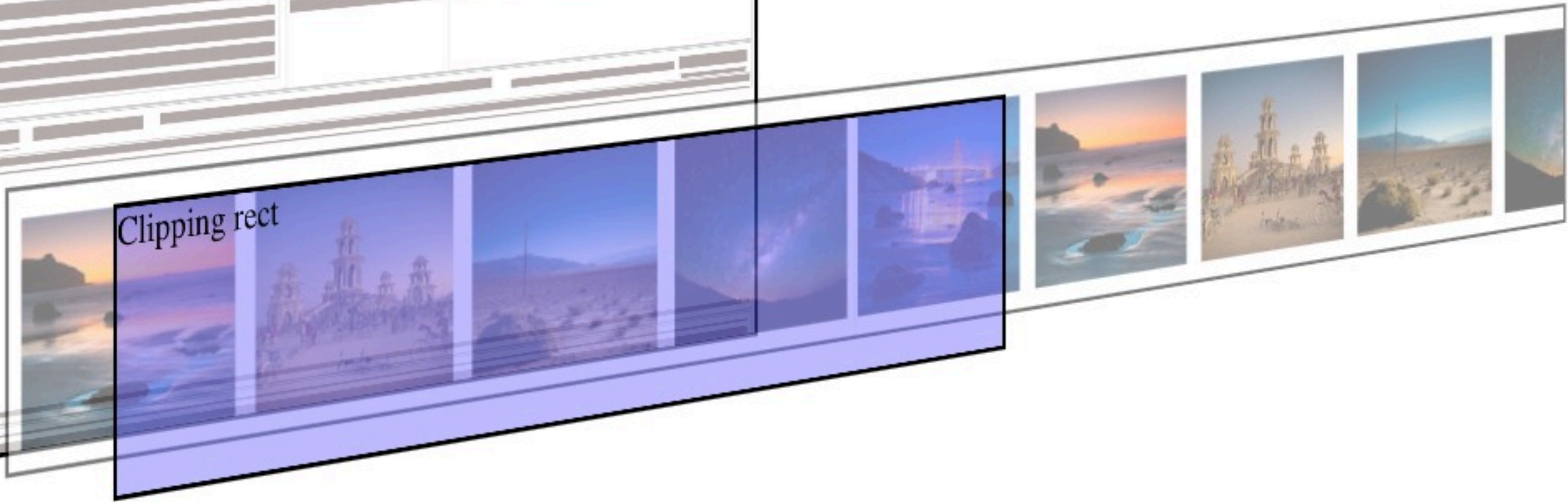


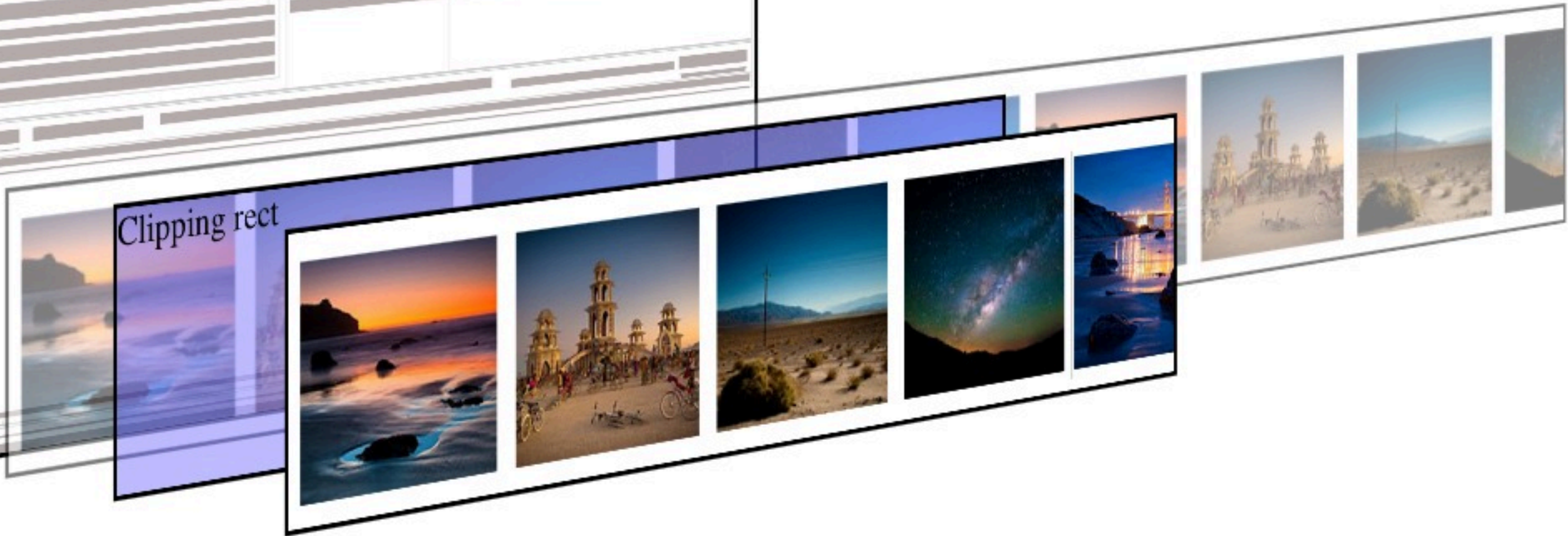


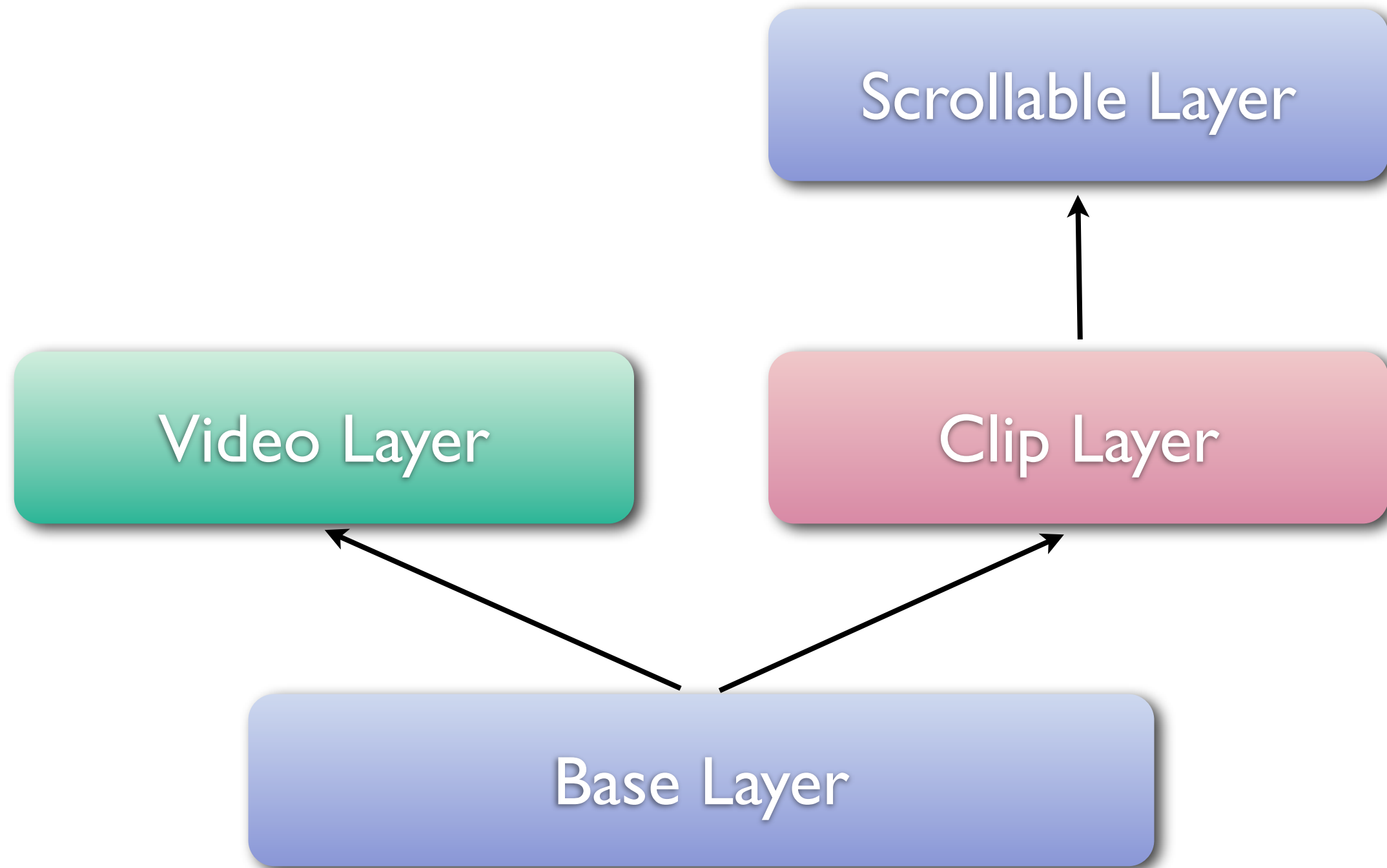












# Layers

- Allow to composite elements of the page on their own surfaces
- Faster to move things around (no need to invalidate/repaint)
- Allow support for scrollable areas
- Nice way of integrating “foreign” content (e.g. video, plugins) into a render tree



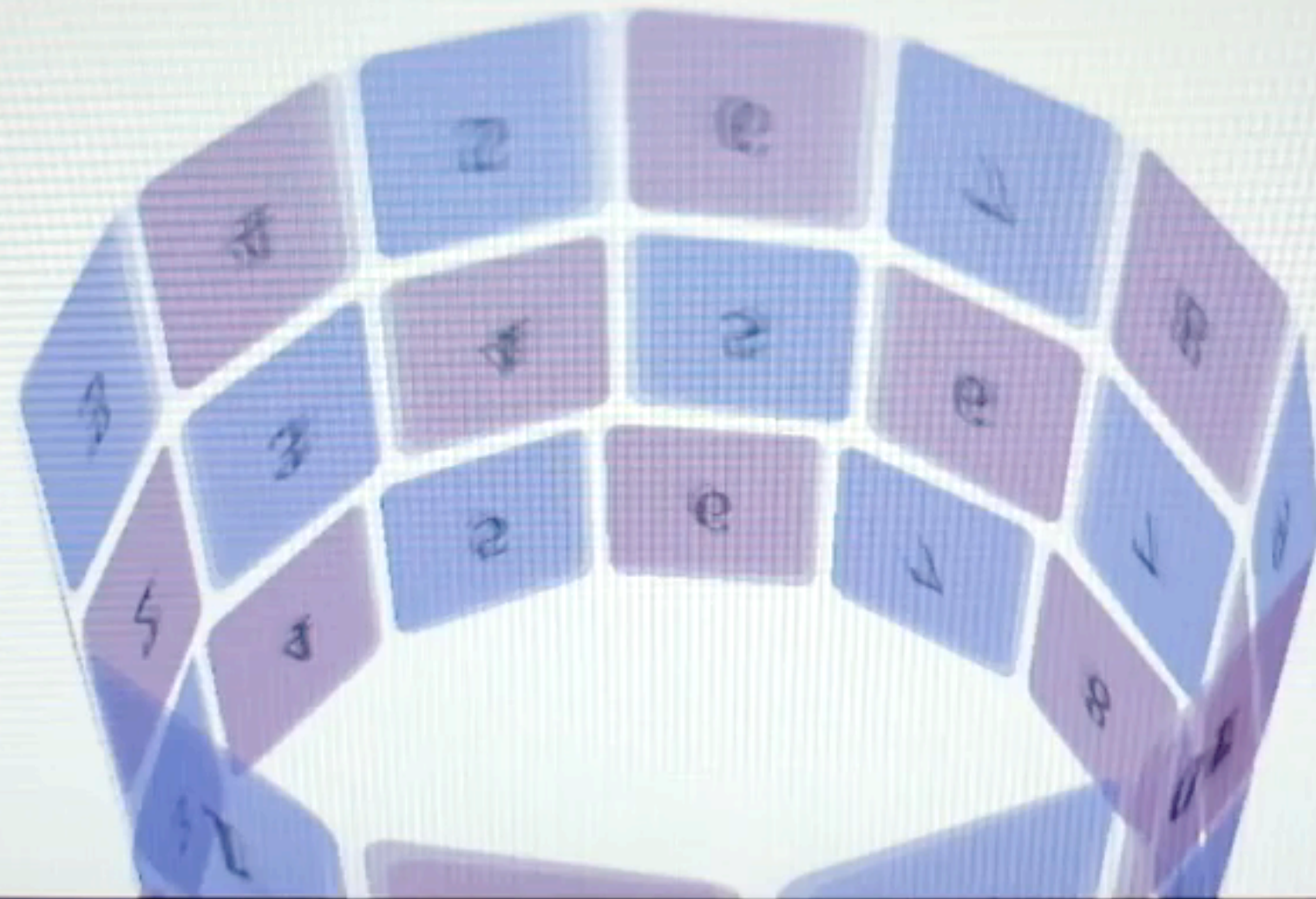
# WebKit CSS 3D



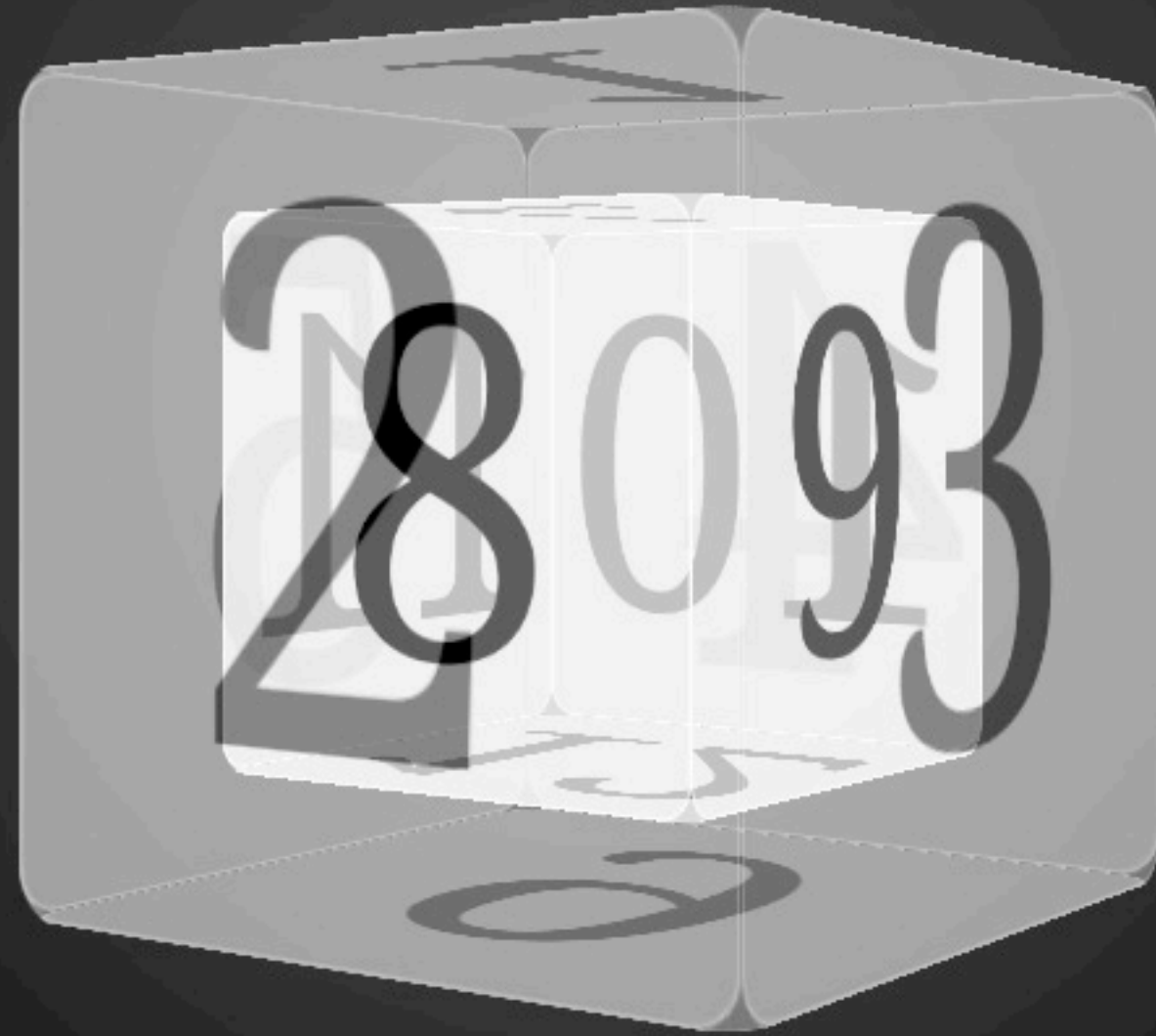
This is a simple example of how to use CSS transformation and animations to get interesting-looking behavior.

The three rings are constructed using a simple JavaScript function that creates elements and assigns them a transform that describes their position in the ring. CSS animations are then used to rotate each ring, and to spin the containing element around too.

Note that you can still select the numbers on the ring, everything remains clickable.



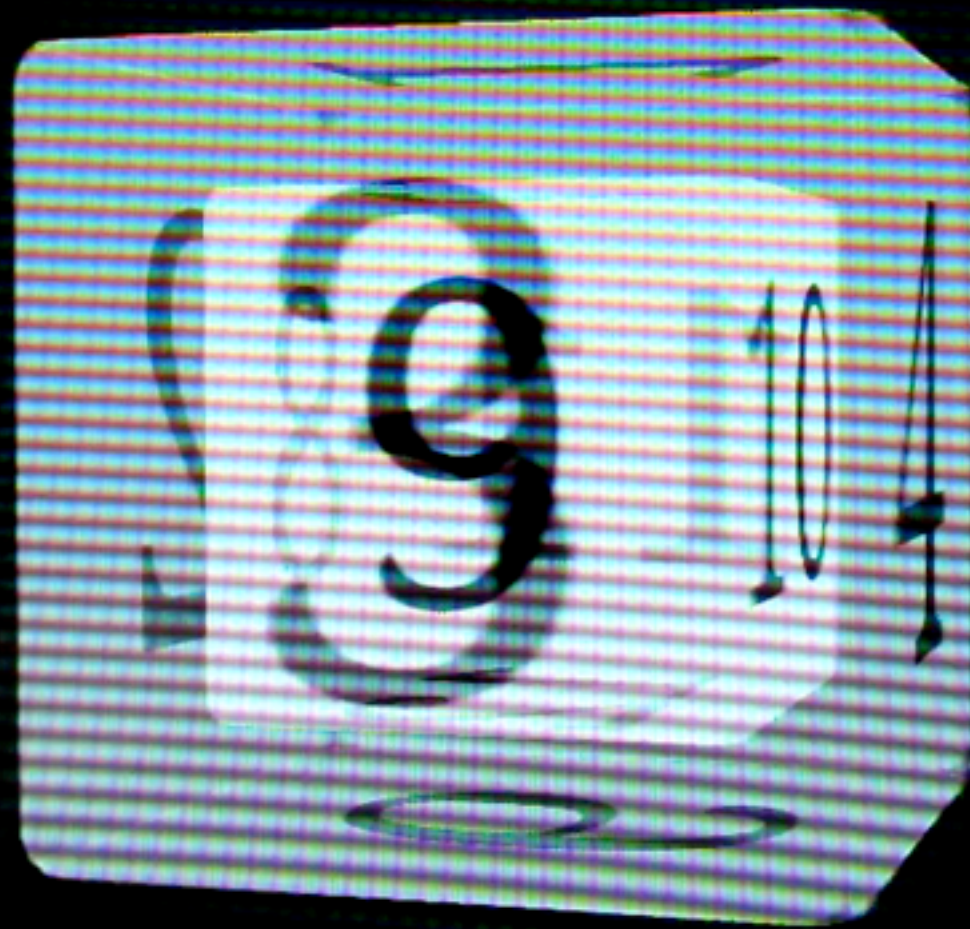
Backfaces visible





Toggle Shape

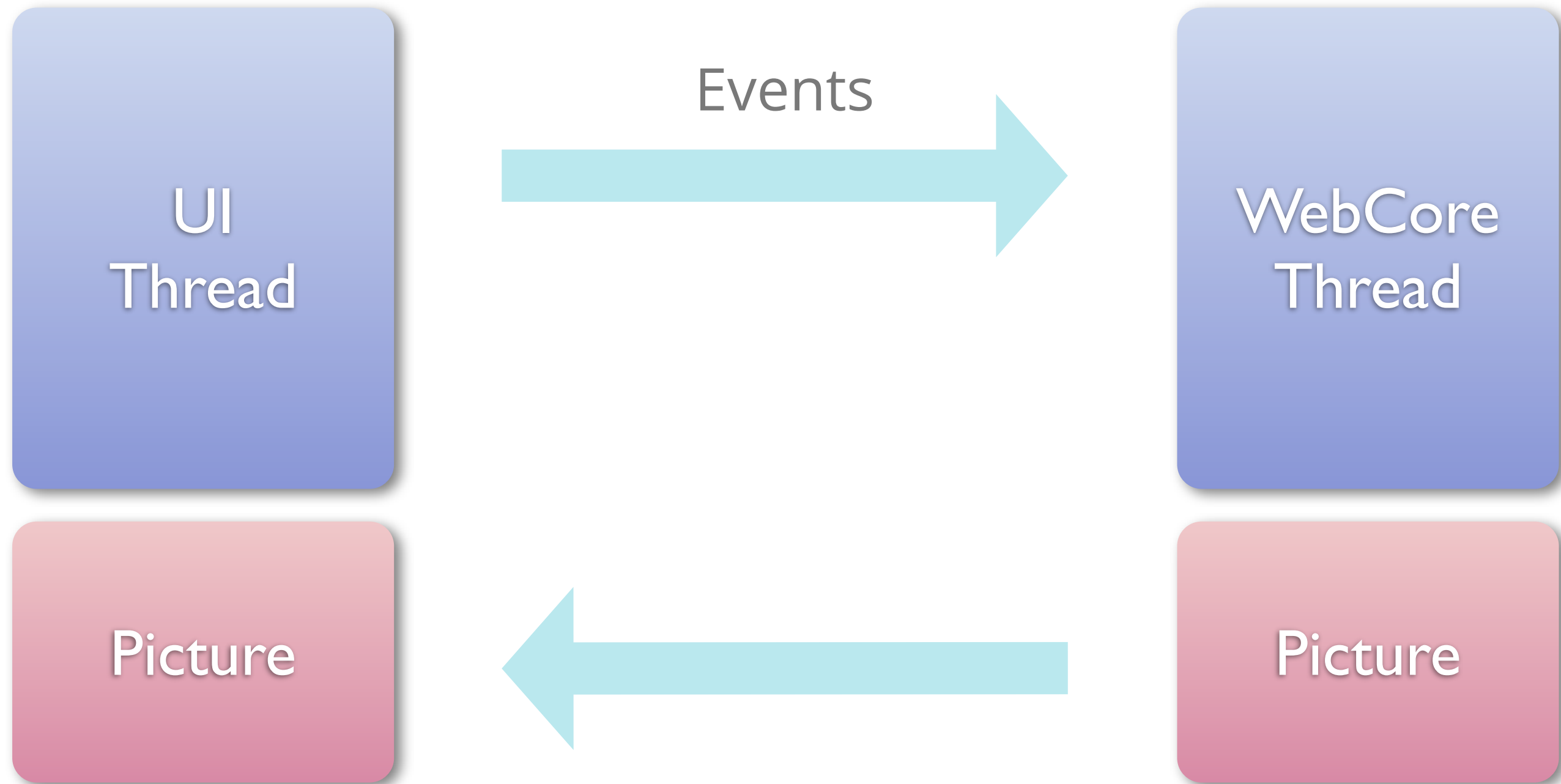
Backfaces visible



An aerial photograph of a large, intricate maze made of green grass and hedges, viewed from a high angle. The maze consists of many winding paths and dead ends, creating a complex geometric pattern. The text is overlaid on the left side of the image.

# WebKit Layers ...on Android

# Architecture



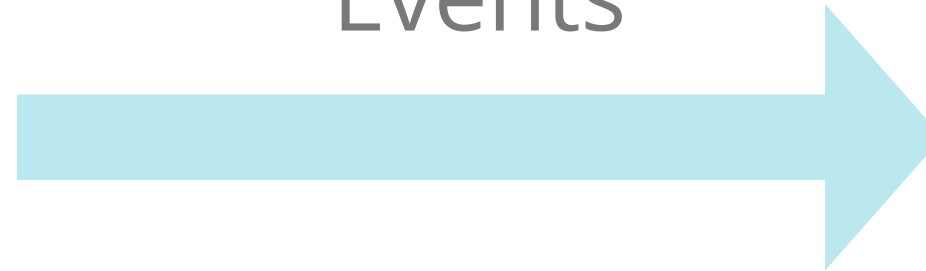
# Architecture

CSS Animations

UI Thread

Layers

Events



WebCore Thread

Layers



# CSS Animations



# CSS Animations

- CSS property to animate HTML elements
- Supported on WebKit-based browsers, Firefox
- High-level specification of an animation
- Allow complex animations



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- Supported on WebKit-based browsers, Firefox
- High-level specification of an animation
- Allow complex animations

## on Android

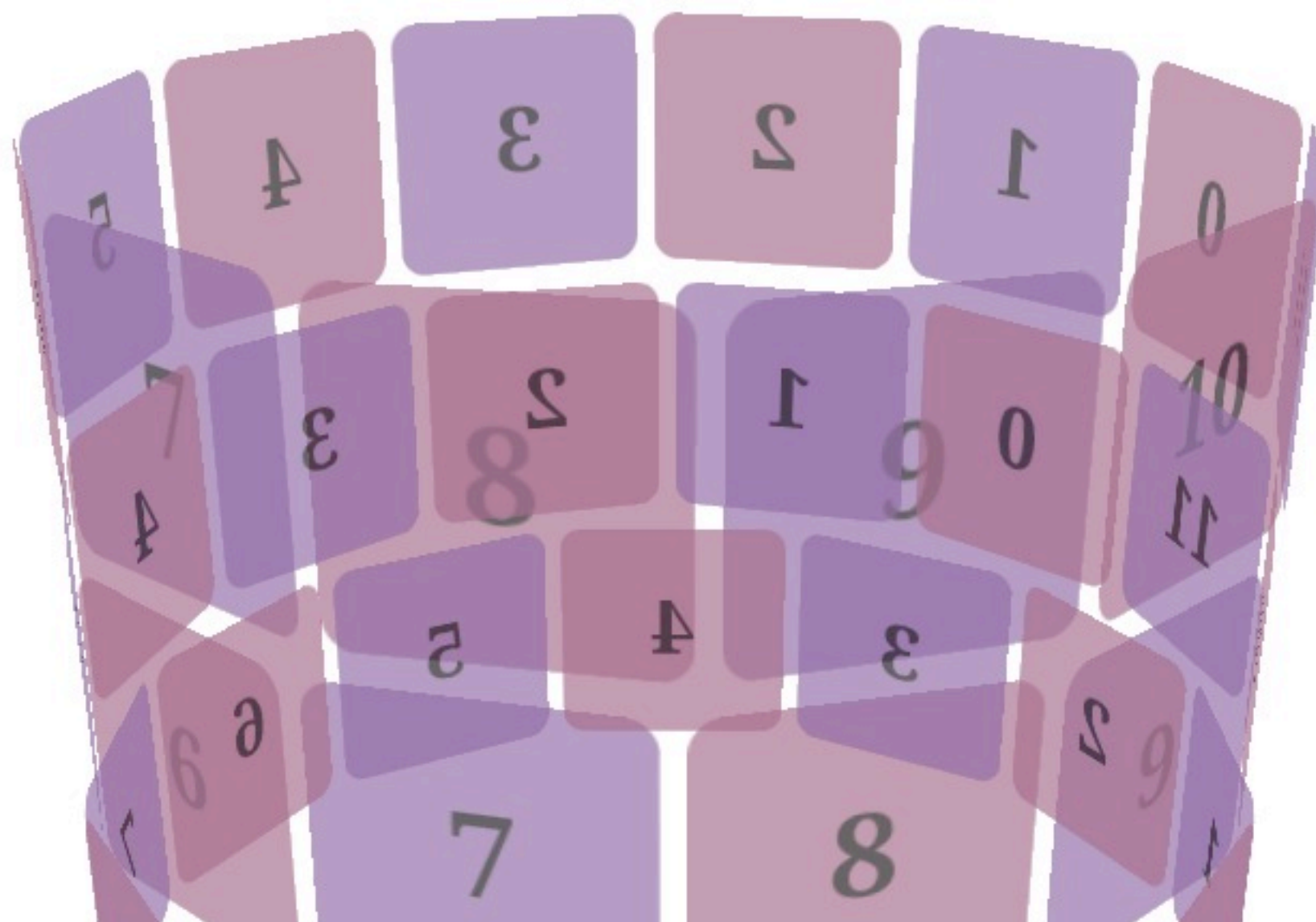
- Hardware accelerated
  - runs in parallel to webkit, on the UI thread
  - V-Synced
- Much faster than JavaScript...
  - No need to execute webkit or javascript code
  - No repaint -- elements are put onto layers



This is a simple example of how to use CSS transformation and animations to get interesting-looking behavior.

The three rings are constructed using a simple JavaScript function that creates elements and assigns them a transform that describes their position in the ring. CSS animations are then used to rotate each ring, and to spin the containing element around too.

Note that you can still select the numbers on the ring; everything remains clickable.





# Keyframes animations / transform

```
@-webkit-keyframes x-spin {  
  0% { -webkit-transform: rotateX(0deg); }  
  50% { -webkit-transform: rotateX(180deg); }  
  100% { -webkit-transform: rotateX(360deg); }  
}
```



# Taking advantages of Layers

- On mobile, our main problem is to go talk to WebKit and do the repaint/invalid cycle
- Moving elements to layers allow us to do things without having to go to WebKit
  - Fixed Positioned elements
- Asynchronously update webkit, no need to wait for WebKit to paint things
  - Smooth interaction and immediate reactivity



# Brought to you by Layers

- Seamless integration of inline HTML5 video
- Fixed positioned elements
- IFrames support
- Overflow-scroll elements
- CSS 3D
- Fixed background elements



Day 2	11:45 - 12:45	13:30 - 14:30	14:45 - 15:45	16:00 - 17:00	17:15 - 18:15	18:30 - 19:30
Chrome	How To Build Apps That Love Each Other With Web Intents	Turning The Web Up To 11	Chrome Developer Tools Evolution	Jank Busters: Building Performant Web Apps	Building High Performance Mobile Web Applications	
		HTML5 And App Engine: The Epic Tag Team Take On Modern Web Apps At Scale			New Web Tools And Advanced CSS/HTML5 Features From Adobe & Google	
Cloud Platform	Building Mobile App Engine Backends For Android, IOS And The Web	Introducing Google Compute Engine	Big Data: Turning Your Data Problem Into A Competitive Advantage	Getting The Most Out Of Python 2.7 On App Engine	Google Compute Engine -- Technical Details	

# c o m p l e x s p i r a l   d i s t o r t e d

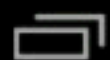
The page you are viewing right now exists to show off what can be accomplished with pure [CSS1](#), and that's all. This variant on [complexspiral](#) doesn't even use any CSS2 to accomplish its magic. Remember: as you look this demo over, there is *no* Javascript here, nor are *any* PNGs being used, nor do I employ *any* proprietary extensions to CSS or any other language. It's all done using straight W3C-recommended markup and styling, all validated, plus a total of four (4) images.

Unfortunately, not every browser supports all of CSS1, and only those browsers which fully and completely support CSS1 will get this right. Despite some claims to the contrary, IE6/Win's rendering of this page is **not** correct, as it (as well as some other browsers) doesn't correctly support `background-attachment: fixed` for any element other than the `body`. That makes it impossible to pull off the intended effect. Other browsers may or may not get the effect right.

## Hands-on: Things to Examine

Before you start, make sure you're viewing this page in one of the browsers mentioned above. Otherwise the descriptions to follow won't match what you see.

The first, easiest thing to do is scroll the page vertically. Make sure you scroll all the way to the very end of the page and back. Notice how the various areas with colored backgrounds also appear to distort the



02:03



# c o m p l e x s p i r a l d i s t o r t e d

The page you are viewing right now exists to show off what can be accomplished with pure [CSS1](#), and that's all. This variant on [complexspiral](#) doesn't even use any CSS2 to accomplish its magic. Remember: as you look this demo over, there is *no* Javascript here, nor are *any* PNGs being used, nor do I employ *any* proprietary extensions to CSS or any other language. It's all done using straight W3C-recommended markup and styling, all validated, plus a total of four (4) images.

Unfortunately, not every browser supports all of CSS1, and only those browsers which fully and completely support CSS1 will get this right. Despite some claims to the contrary, IE6/Win's rendering of this page is **not** correct, as it (as well as some other browsers) doesn't correctly support background-attachment: *fixed* for any element other than the *body*. That makes it impossible to pull off the intended effect. Other browsers may or may not get the effect right.

## Hands-on: Things to Examine

Before you start, make sure you're viewing this page in one of the browsers mentioned above. Otherwise the descriptions to follow won't match what you see.

The first, easiest thing to do is scroll the page vertically. Make sure you scroll all the way to the very end

# Some additional things...

- Same code path as base surface
- Memory usage
  - Limited number of tiles
- Drawing
  - We merge layers
  - Content check
- Painting
  - Fast inval





# Using WebView



# What can it do

- Desktop-class HTML support
- Viewport metatag support
- IFrames, Scrollable elements
- Fixed positioned elements
- CSS Fixed background
- CSS3D / CSS animations / Layers
- HTML5 Video / Audio
- Embedded fonts
- Complex text: Japanese / Arabic text / etc



# When...

## Eclair

- Database API support, for client-side databases using SQL.
- Application cache support, for offline applications.
- Geolocation API support, to provide location information about the device.
- `<video>` tag support in fullscreen mode.
- viewport tag support

## Froyo

- Layers
- Fixed position elements
- Accelerated CSS animations (2 frames)



# When...

## **Honeycomb**

- Media capture (camera)
- Device Orientation
- CSS3D transforms
- IFrames
- Overflow-scroll elements
- Inline video
- Fixed position elements (full support)
- Accelerated CSS animations (full support)



# When...

## ICS

- Accessibility
- Support for Indic fonts (Devanagari, Bengali, and Tamil)
- Support for Ethiopic, Georgian, and Armenian fonts
- Support for WebDriver

## JellyBean

- Layers performance improvement
- Fixed background element
- Vertical text support







# Setup

# Use a webview

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<WebView
  xmlns:android="http://schemas.android.com/apk/res/android"
  android:id="@+id/webview"
  android:layout_width="fill_parent"
  android:layout_height="fill_parent"
/>
```



# Internet permission

```
<manifest ... >  
  <uses-permission  
    android:name="android.permission.INTERNET" />  
  ...  
</manifest>
```





# WebViewClient -- URL loading

```
private class myWebViewClient extends WebViewClient {  
    @Override  
    public boolean shouldOverrideUrlLoading(WebView view, String url) {  
        return false;  
    }  
}
```

(...)

```
myWebView.setWebViewClient(new myWebViewClient());
```



# Load content

```
WebView myWebView = (WebView) findViewById(R.id.webview);  
myWebView.loadUrl("http://www.example.com");
```

(...)

```
String summary = "<html><body>Hello World</body></html>";  
myWebView.loadData(summary, "text/html", null);
```



# Using javascript

```
WebView myWebView = (WebView) findViewById(R.id.webview);  
WebSettings webSettings = myWebView.getSettings();  
webSettings.setJavaScriptEnabled(true);
```



# Advantage and Disadvantages

## Software Rendering mode

- (may) use less memory
- faster repaints
- slower draw
- UI responsiveness content-dependent
- content always there
- no CSS3D support
- no inline video support

## Hardware Rendering mode

- use more memory
- slower repaints
- faster draw
- UI responsiveness constant
- can miss content temporarily
- CSS3D support
- inline video support



# Are you Accelerated?

- If Activity or Application accelerated
  - `android:hardwareAccelerated="true"`
  - API level 11 (Android 3.0 Honeycomb)
- Forcing 2D rendering
  - `setLayerType` with `LAYER_TYPE_SOFTWARE`

WebView automatically  
accelerated







# Accessibility

# Accessibility in WebView

- Same solution as Chrome / ChromeOS
- Enable JavaScript
  - Explore by Touch (ICS)
  - Gesture Navigation (JB)
- Settings => Accessibility => Enhance web accessibility









# Inline / Fullscreen Video

# WebChromeClient

```
public void onShowCustomView(View view,  
    WebChromeClient.CustomViewCallback callback) {  
    mOriginalOrientation = getRequestedOrientation();  
    FrameLayout decor = (FrameLayout) getWindow().getDecorView();  
    mFullscreenContainer = new FrameLayout(getBaseContext());  
    mFullscreenContainer.addView(view, ViewGroup.LayoutParams.MATCH_PARENT);  
    decor.addView(mFullscreenContainer, ViewGroup.LayoutParams.MATCH_PARENT);  
    mCustomView = view;  
    mCustomViewCallback = callback;  
    setRequestedOrientation(getRequestedOrientation());  
}
```



# WebChromeClient

```
@Override
public void onHideCustomView() {
    FrameLayout decor = (FrameLayout) getWindow().getDecorView();
    decor.removeView(mFullscreenContainer);
    mFullscreenContainer = null;
    mCustomView = null;
    mCustomViewCallback.onCustomViewHidden();
    // Show the content view.
    setRequestedOrientation(mOriginalOrientation);
}
```







# Binding javascript code to dalvik

# Binding javascript code to java

```
public class JavaScriptInterface {
    Context mContext;

    /** Instantiate the interface and set the context */
    JavaScriptInterface(Context c) {
        mContext = c;
    }

    /** Show a toast from the web page */
    public void showToast(String toast) {
        Toast.makeText(mContext, toast,
                       Toast.LENGTH_SHORT).show();
    }
}
```



# Binding javascript code to java

```
WebView webView = (WebView) findViewById(R.id.webview);  
webView.addJavascriptInterface(new JavaScriptInterface(this), "Android");
```





# HTML side

```
<input type="button" value="Say hello"  
  onClick="showAndroidToast('Hello Android!')" />
```

```
<script type="text/javascript">  
  function showAndroidToast(toast) {  
    Android.showToast(toast);  
  }  
</script>
```







# Viewport Tag

# Viewport tag

```
<head>  
  <title>Example</title>  
  <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, user-scalable=no" />  
</head>
```



# Viewport tag

```
<meta name="viewport"  
      content="  
          height = [pixel_value | device-height] ,  
          width = [pixel_value | device-width ] ,  
          initial-scale = float_value ,  
          minimum-scale = float_value ,  
          maximum-scale = float_value ,  
          user-scalable = [yes | no] ,  
          target-densitydpi = [dpi_value | device-dpi |  
                               high-dpi | medium-dpi | low-dpi]  
      " />
```







# Layers / Animations

# Use layers!





# Use layers!

```
var elem = document.getElementById( "myElement" );
```



# Use layers!

```
var elem = document.getElementById( "myElement" );  
  
elem.style.left = x;  
elem.style.top = y;
```



# Use layers!

```
var elem = document.getElementById( "myElement" );
```

```
elem.style.left = x;
```

```
elem.style.top = y;
```

```
#myElement {
```

```
    -webkit-transform: transform3d(0, 0, 0);
```

```
}
```



# Use layers!

```
var elem = document.getElementById("myElement");
```

```
elem.style.left = x;
```

```
elem.style.top = y;
```

```
#myElement {  
  -webkit-transform: transform3d(0, 0, 0);  
}
```



# Use layers!

```
var elem = document.getElementById("myElement");
```

```
elem.style.left = x;
```

```
elem.style.top = y;
```

```
#myElement {  
  -webkit-transform: transform3d(0, 0, 0);  
}
```

```
elem.style.webkitTransform = "translate3d(x, y, 0)";
```



# Animation



# Animation



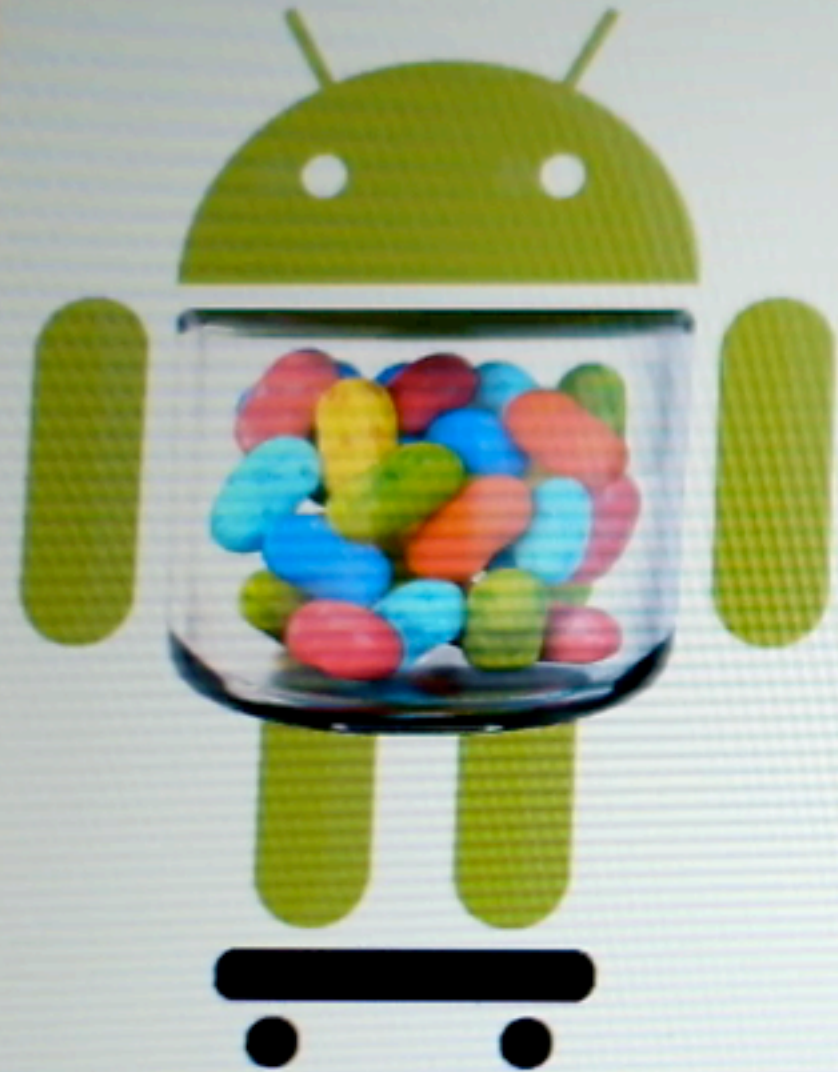
# Animation with JavaScript

```
var animTime = 2500; // ms
var animDist = 730; // px
var dx = (animDist / animTime);
var x = 0;
var startTime = Date.now();

function run() {
    var delta = Date.now() - startTime;
    startTime = Date.now();
    x += dx * delta;
    if (x > animDist) {
        x = 0;
    }
    var elem = document.getElementById("droid");
    elem.style.left = x + "px";
    setTimeout("run()", 0);
}
```







Google  12 



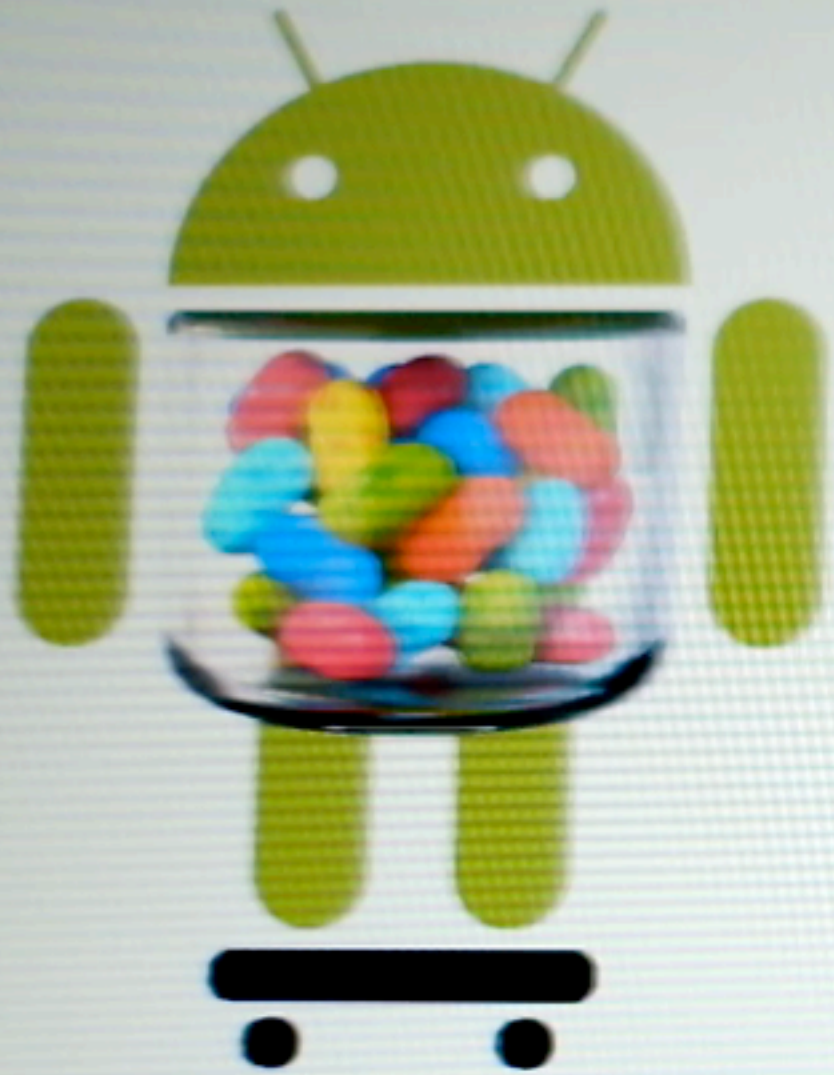
2:36  

# Animation with CSS

```
@-webkit-keyframes droid-anim-horiz {  
  0% { -webkit-transform: translate3d(0, 0, 0); }  
  100% { -webkit-transform: translate3d(750px, 0, 0); }  
}
```

```
#droid {  
  position: absolute;  
  -webkit-animation: droid-anim-horiz 2.5s;  
}
```





Google™ 

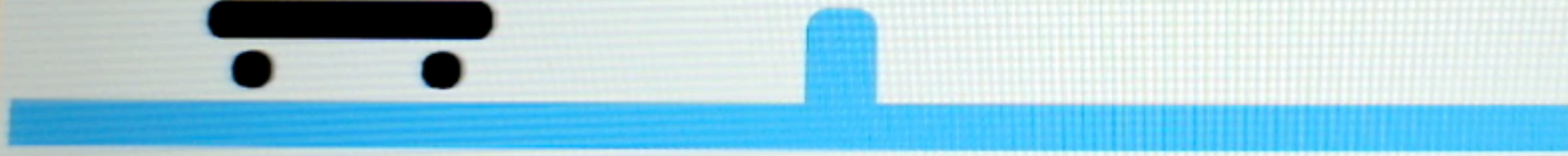
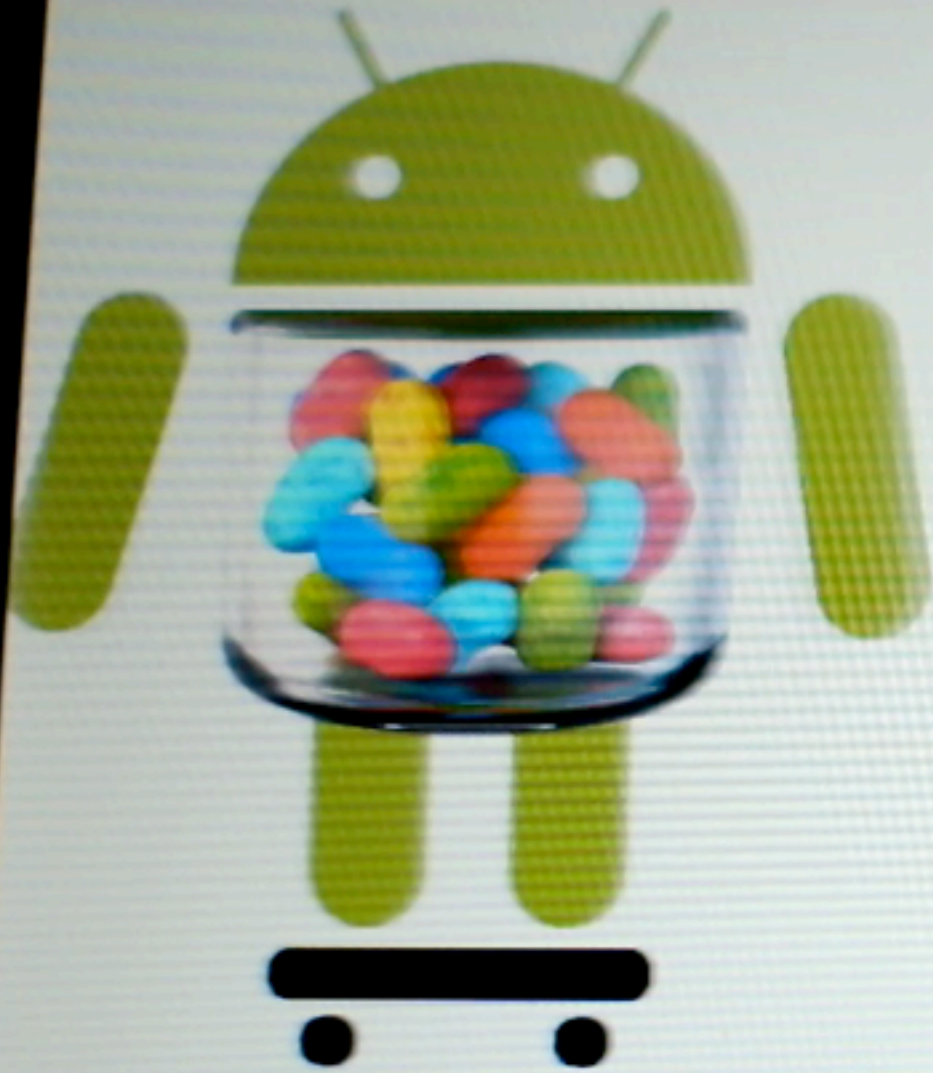


2:37 

# Use CSS animations

- Much Faster
- V-Synced
- Higher level
- Allow for complex animations
- Trigger the creation of layers





Google™  12



2:37  

# Layer compositing rules

- Default in WebKit
  - transform3d
  - video
  - canvas (if accelerated)
  - CSS animations



# Layer compositing rules

- Default in WebKit
  - transform3d
  - video
  - canvas (if accelerated)
  - CSS animations
- Additional rules on Android
  - fixed positioned
  - overflow-scroll
  - iframes
  - canvas
  - fixed background



# Layer compositing rules

- Default in WebKit
  - transform3d
  - video
  - canvas (if accelerated)
  - CSS animations
- Additional rules on Android
  - fixed positioned
  - overflow-scroll
  - iframes
  - canvas
  - fixed background

Layers are an implementation detail: the final rendering is the same

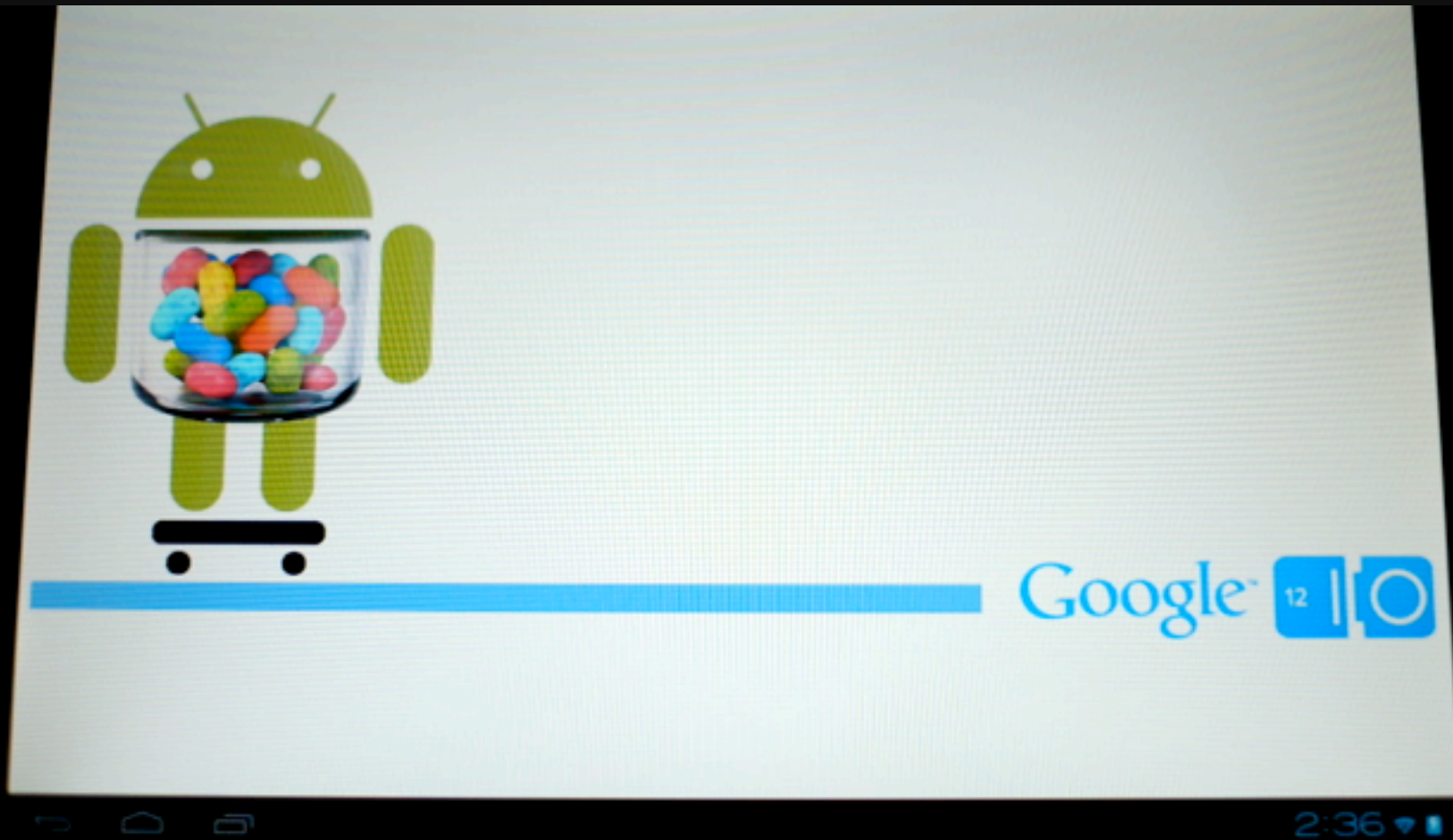




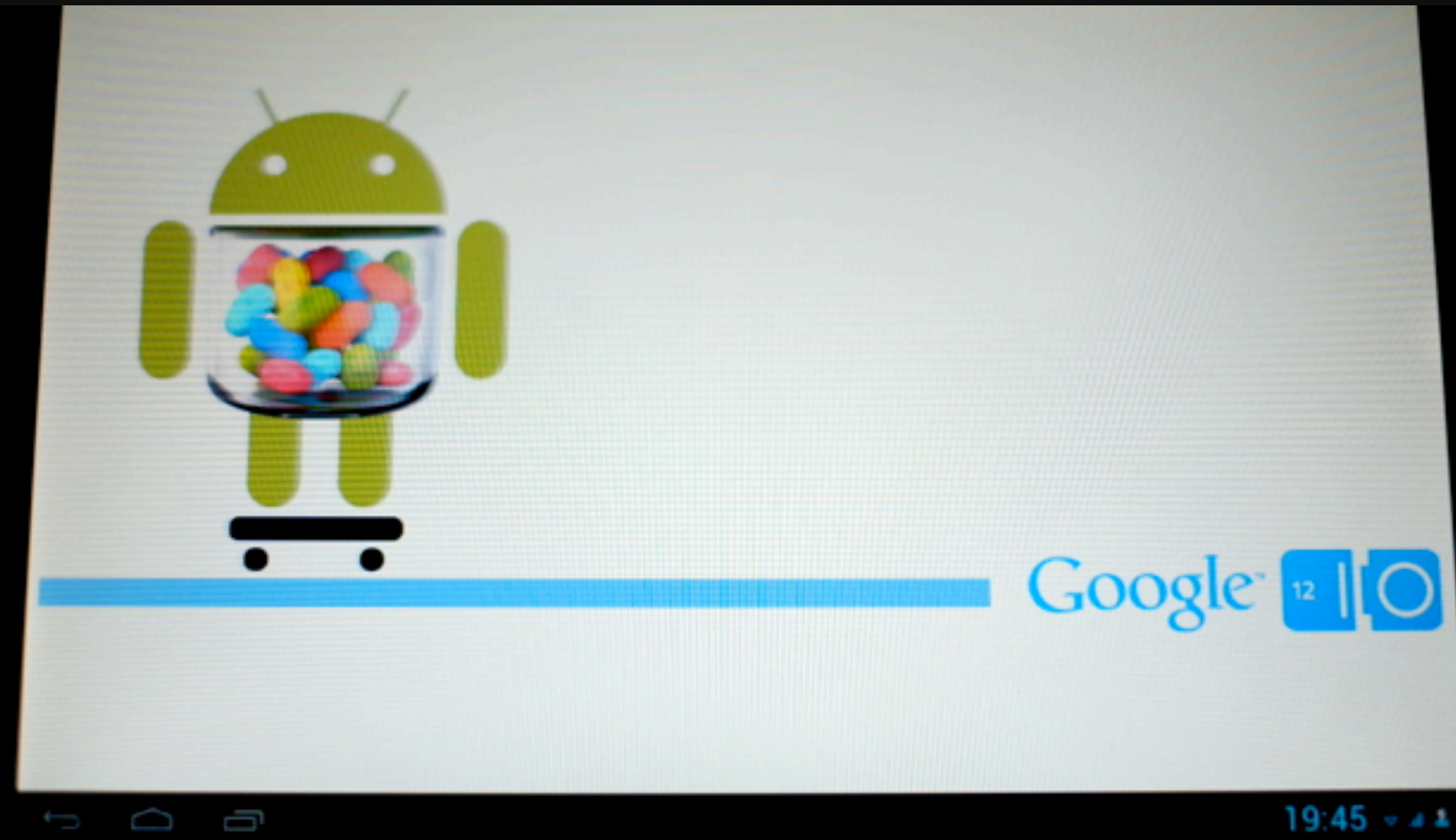
# Tips

- Put animated / appearing content on layers
- Creating a layer is **expensive**
- If something is on layer, leave it if you can
- Pay attention to the size (256x256 tiles)
- Prepare offscreen content (via `translate3d(100%, 0, 0)`)
- If animating images, create a layer for them
  - e.g. apply `translate3d(0, 0, 0)` on the `<img>` element directly
- Try software rendering!





ICS



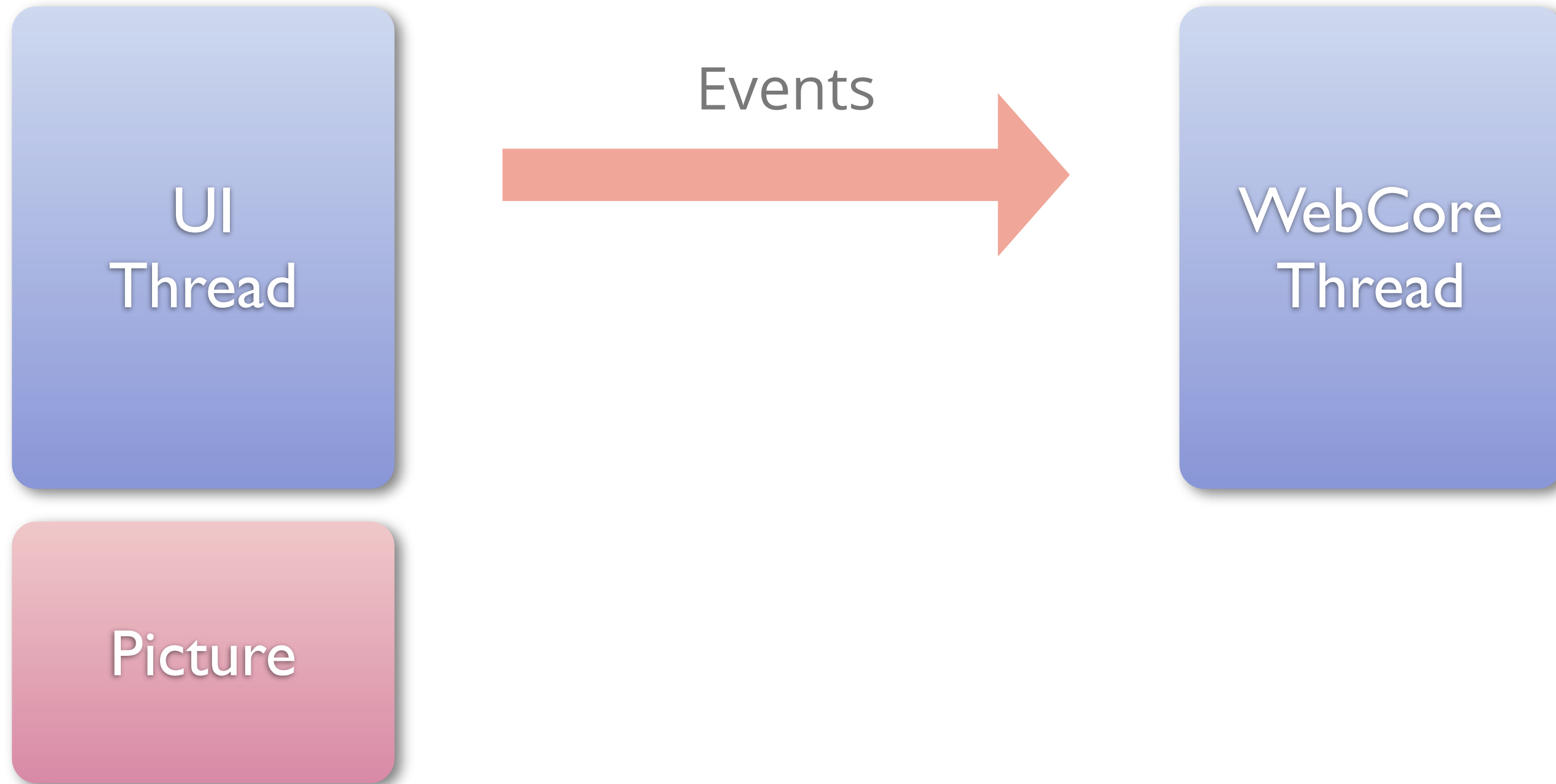
JB



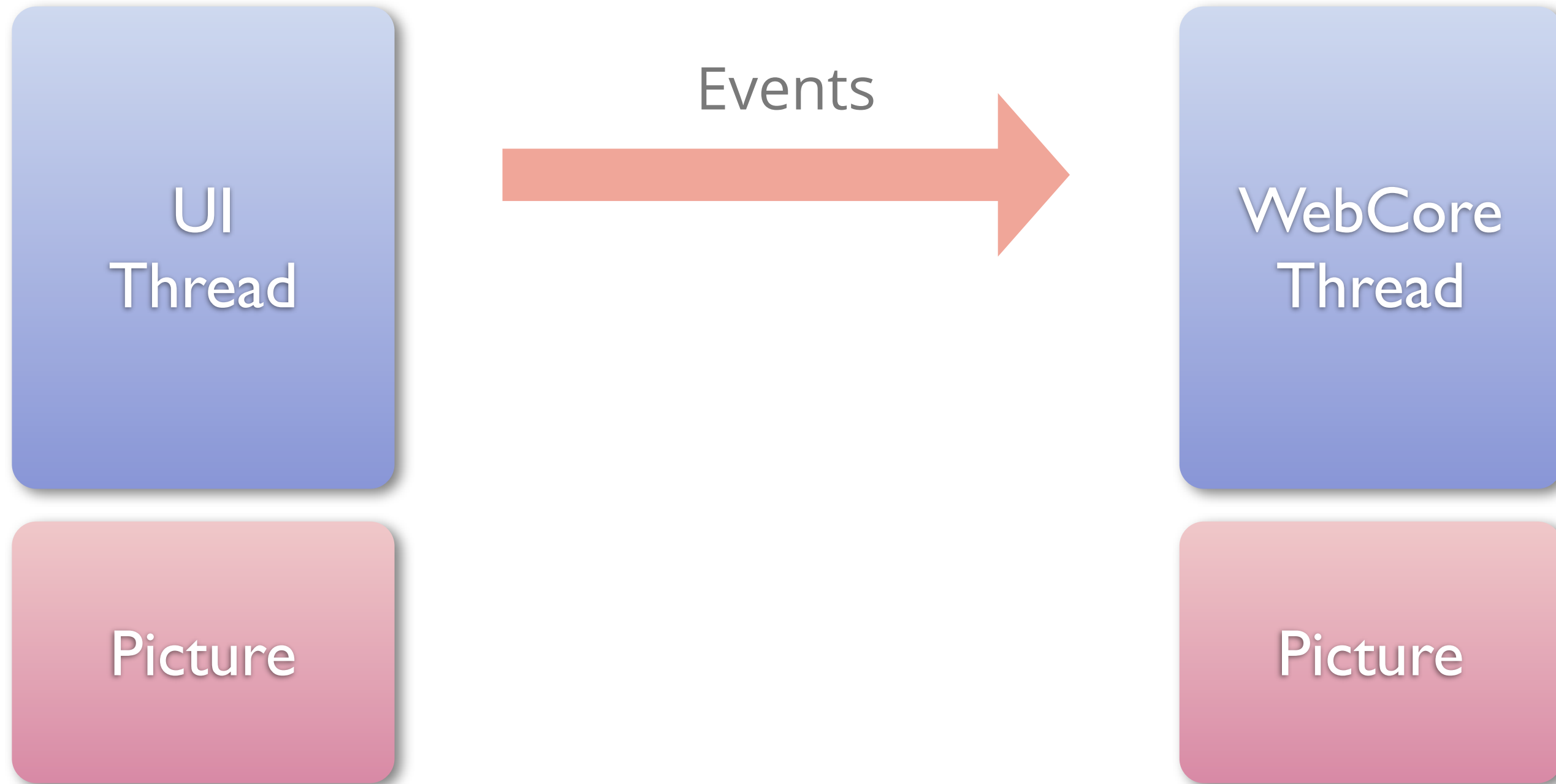


# Synchronization

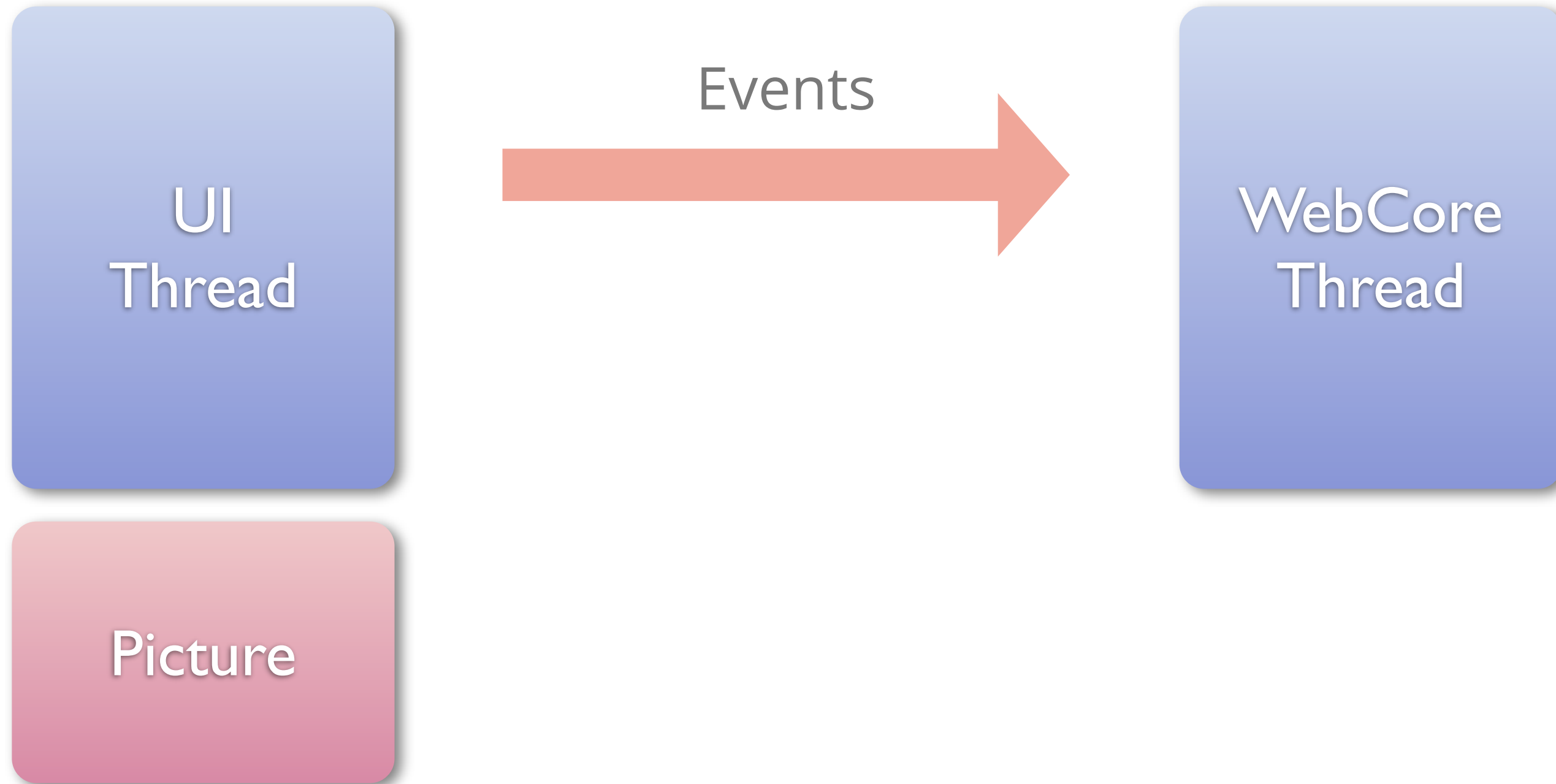
# Multithreading



# Multithreading



# Multithreading



# Asynchronous drawing

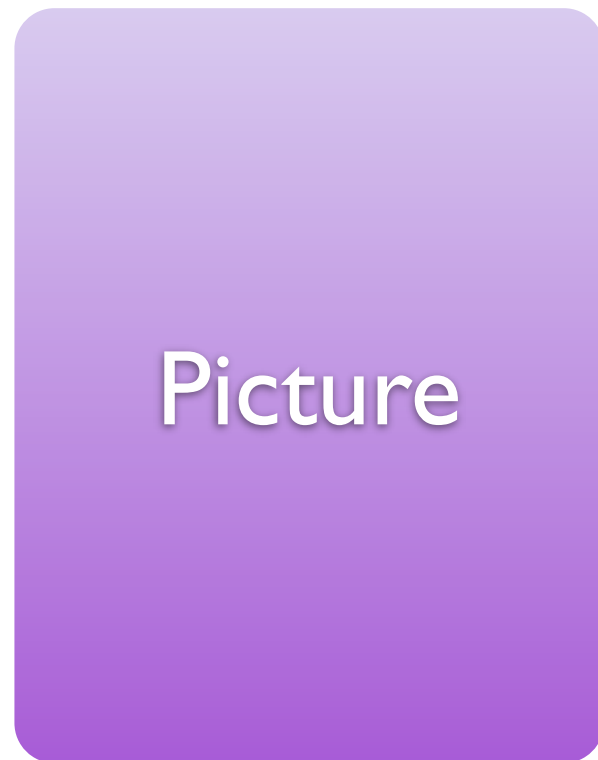
WebKit

UI

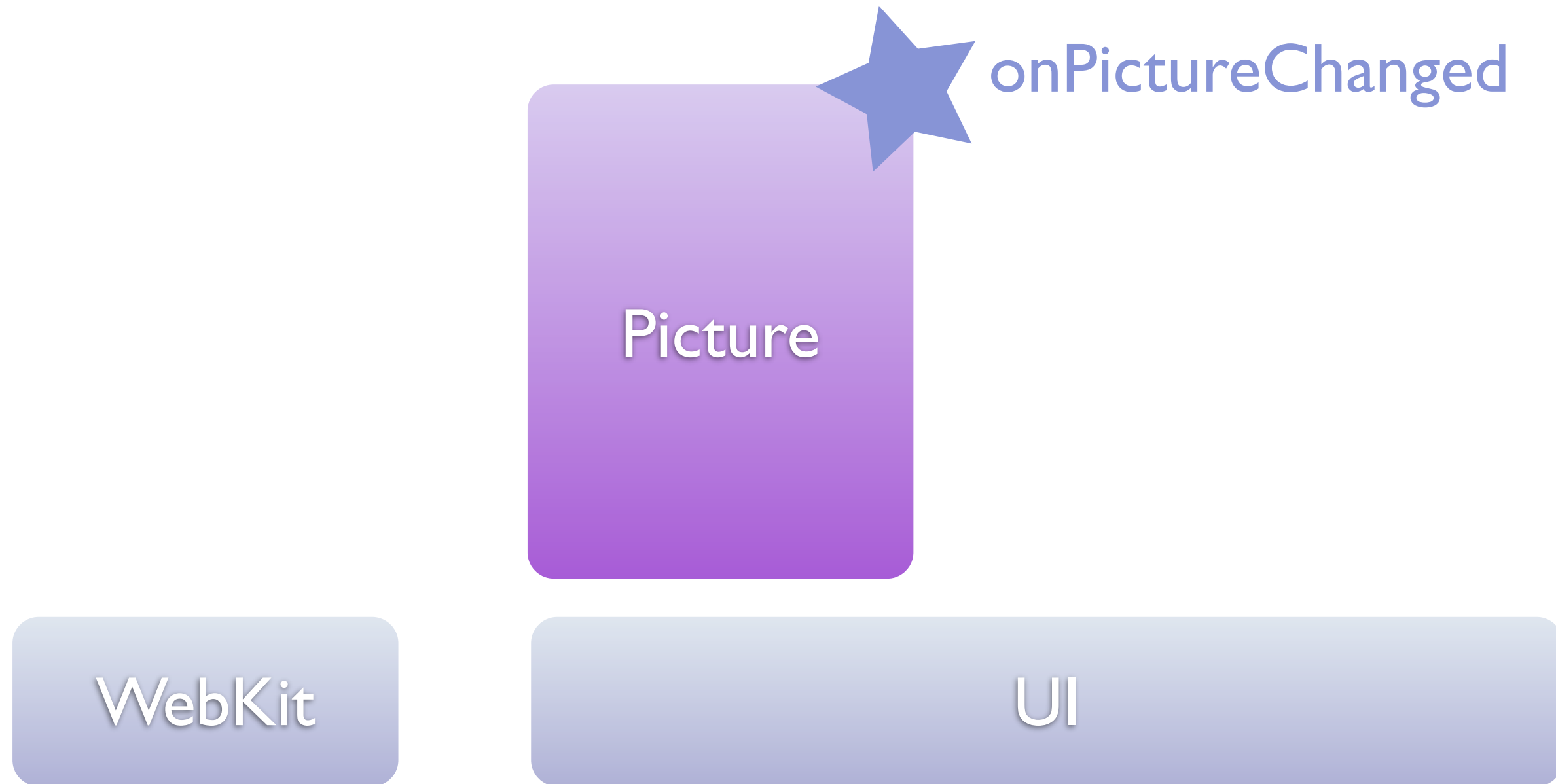




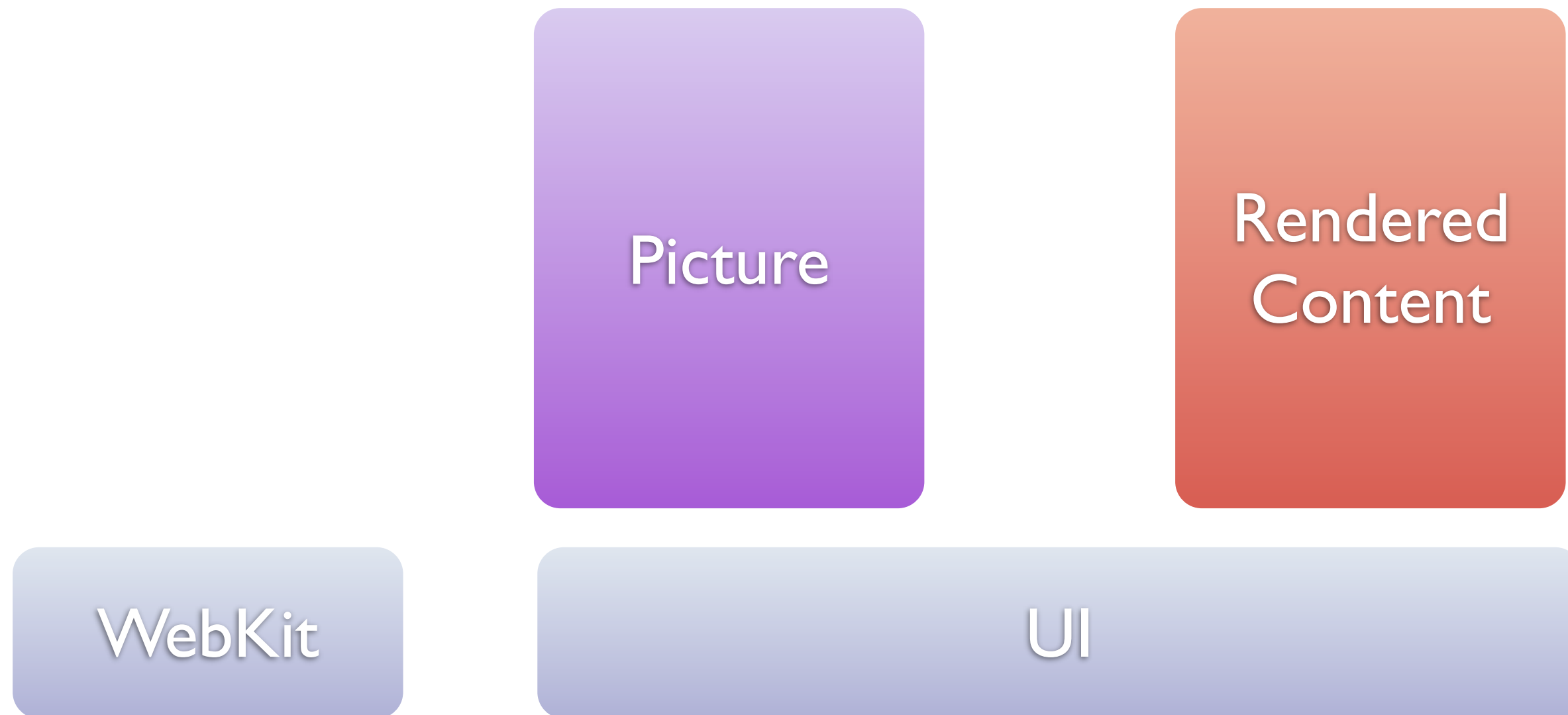
# Asynchronous drawing



# Asynchronous drawing



# Asynchronous drawing



# Synchronizing rendering, example

- We want to know when some content has finished rendering
  - show some text message in the meantime
- Use the fact that CSS animations are synchronized
- Solution in 4 parts:
  - bridge object
  - CSS
  - HTML
  - JavaScript



# Bridge

```
public class JavaScriptInterface {  
    View mView;  
  
    JavaScriptInterface(View v) {  
        mView = v;  
    }  
  
    public void finishedRendering() {  
        mView.setVisibility(View.INVISIBLE);  
    }  
}  
  
...  
  
mWebView.addJavascriptInterface(  
    new JavaScriptInterface(mTextView), "android");
```



# CSS Magic

```
#transitionElement {  
    -webkit-transform: translate3d(0, 0, 0);  
}
```

```
#transitionElement.finish {  
    -webkit-transform: translate3d(0, 0, 1px);  
    -webkit-transition-duration: 1ms;  
}
```



# HTML

```
<body onload="load()">
```

```
...
```

```
<div id="transitionElement">  
</body>
```



# JavaScript

```
function load() {  
  document.getElementById('transitionElement').className = 'finish';  
  document.getElementById('transitionElement').addEventListener(  
    'webkitTransitionEnd',  
    function(e) {  
      android.finishedRendering()  
    }  
  );  
}
```









# Debug

# Using the Console



# Using the Console

```
console.log("Hello World"); // Javascript
```



# Using the Console

```
console.log("Hello World"); // Javascript
```

```
adb logcat
```



# Using the Console

```
console.log("Hello World"); // Javascript
```

```
adb logcat
```

**Console: Hello World <http://www.example.com/hello.html> :82**



# Using the Console

```
console.log(String)  
console.info(String)  
console.warn(String)  
console.error(String)
```



# Using Console in WebView

```
WebView myWebView = (WebView) findViewById(R.id.webview);
myWebView.setWebChromeClient(new WebChromeClient() {
    public boolean onConsoleMessage(ConsoleMessage cm) {
        Log.d("MyApplication", cm.message() + " -- From line "
            + cm.lineNumber() + " of "
            + cm.sourceId() );
        return true;
    }
});
```









# Selenium WebDriver

# Selenium WebDriver

- Supports touch, gestures, screenshot captures
- Can be started from Eclipse
  
- <http://seleniumhq.wordpress.com/>
- <http://code.google.com/p/selenium/wiki/AndroidDriver>
- <http://selenium.googlecode.com/svn/trunk/docs/api/java/index.html>



# Example

```
public void testGoogleShouldWork() {  
  
    // Create a WebDriver instance with the activity in  
    // which we want the test to run  
    WebDriver driver = new AndroidDriver(getActivity());  
  
    // Let's open a web page  
    driver.get("http://www.google.com");  
  
    // Lookup for the search box by its name  
    WebElement searchBox = driver.findElement(By.name("q"));  
  
    // Enter a search query and submit  
    searchBox.sendKeys("weather in san francisco");  
    searchBox.submit();  
}
```



# Example

```
// Making sure that Google shows 11 results
WebElement resultSection = driver.findElement(By.id("ires"));
List<WebElement> searchResults =
    resultSection.findElements(By.tagName("li"));
assertEquals(11, searchResults.size());

// Let's ensure that the first result shown is the weather widget
WebElement weatherWidget = searchResults.get(0);
assertTrue(weatherWidget.getText().contains(
    "Weather for San Francisco, CA"));
}
```





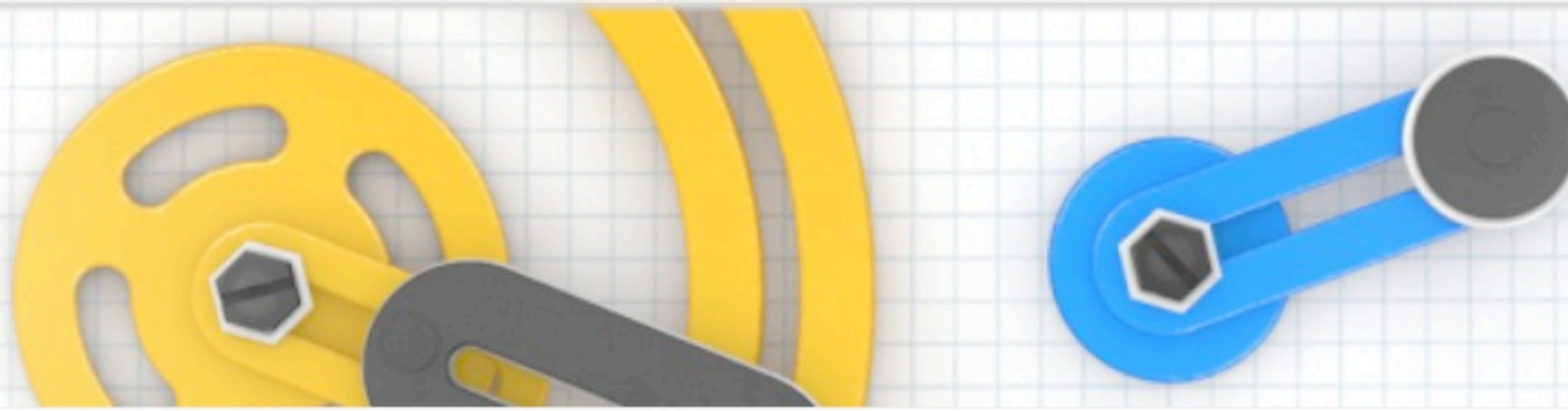


# Android Browser debug mode



Schedule: [Sessions](#) ▾ [Sandbox](#) [Events](#) ▾ [Info](#) ▾

June 27-29, 2012 Moscone Center, San Francisco



# input/output

Create your own machine  
in our Chrome Experiment.

[Start Building](#)

Sessions

Select a Track ▾

Day 1

Day 2

Day 3



# Google™

Schedule: [Sessions](#) ▾ Sandbox Events ▾ Info ▾

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input/output

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Schedule: [Sessions](#) ▾ Sandbox Events ▾ Info ▾

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input/output



 Settings

General

---

Privacy & security

---

Accessibility

---

Advanced

---

Bandwidth management

---

Labs

---

Debug

---

 Settings

General

---

Privacy & security

---

Accessibility

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Advanced

---

Bandwidth management

---

Labs

---

Debug

---

## Settings

Enable OpenGL Rendering



Enable HW Accelerated Skia



UAString

Enable Visual Indicator



Enable Cpu Upload Path



Show JavaScript Console



Single column rendering



< Settings

Enable OpenGL Rendering



Enable HW Accelerated Skia



UAString

Enable Visual Indicator



Enable Cpu Upload Path



Show JavaScript Console



Single column rendering



Enable OpenGL Re

UAStrng



Enable HW Accele

Android



UAStrng

Desktop



Enable Visual Indio

iPad



Enable Cpu Uploa

Froyo-N1



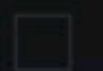
Show JavaScript O

Honeycomb-Xoom



Cancel

Single column rendering



## Settings

Enable OpenGL Rendering



Enable HW Accelerated Skia



UAString

Enable Visual Indicator



Enable Cpu Upload Path



Show JavaScript Console



Single column rendering





## Settings

Enable OpenGL Rendering



Enable HW Accelerated Skia



UAString

Enable Visual Indicator



Enable Cpu Upload Path



Show JavaScript Console



Single column rendering



## Settings

Enable OpenGL Rendering



Enable HW Accelerated Skia



UAString

Enable Visual Indicator



Enable Cpu Upload Path



Show JavaScript Console



Single column rendering



(0,0) 1.28x 56 11.8ms

(1,0) 1.28x 56 11.2ms

(2,0) 1.28x 56 8.5ms

(3,0) 1.28x 56 10.4ms

(4,0) 1.28x 56 13.0ms

Developers Home

+1 36k



June 27-29, 2012 Moscone Center, San Francisco

Schedule: Sessions ▾ Sandbox Events ▾ Info ▾

(0,1) 1.28x 56 12.4ms

(1,1) 1.28x 56 11.4ms

(2,1) 1.28x 56 12.1ms

(3,1) 1.28x 56 13.7ms

(4,1) 1.28x 56 15.7ms



input/output

Create your own machine in our Chrome Experiment.

Start Building

Sessions (0,2) 1.28x 56 23.6ms

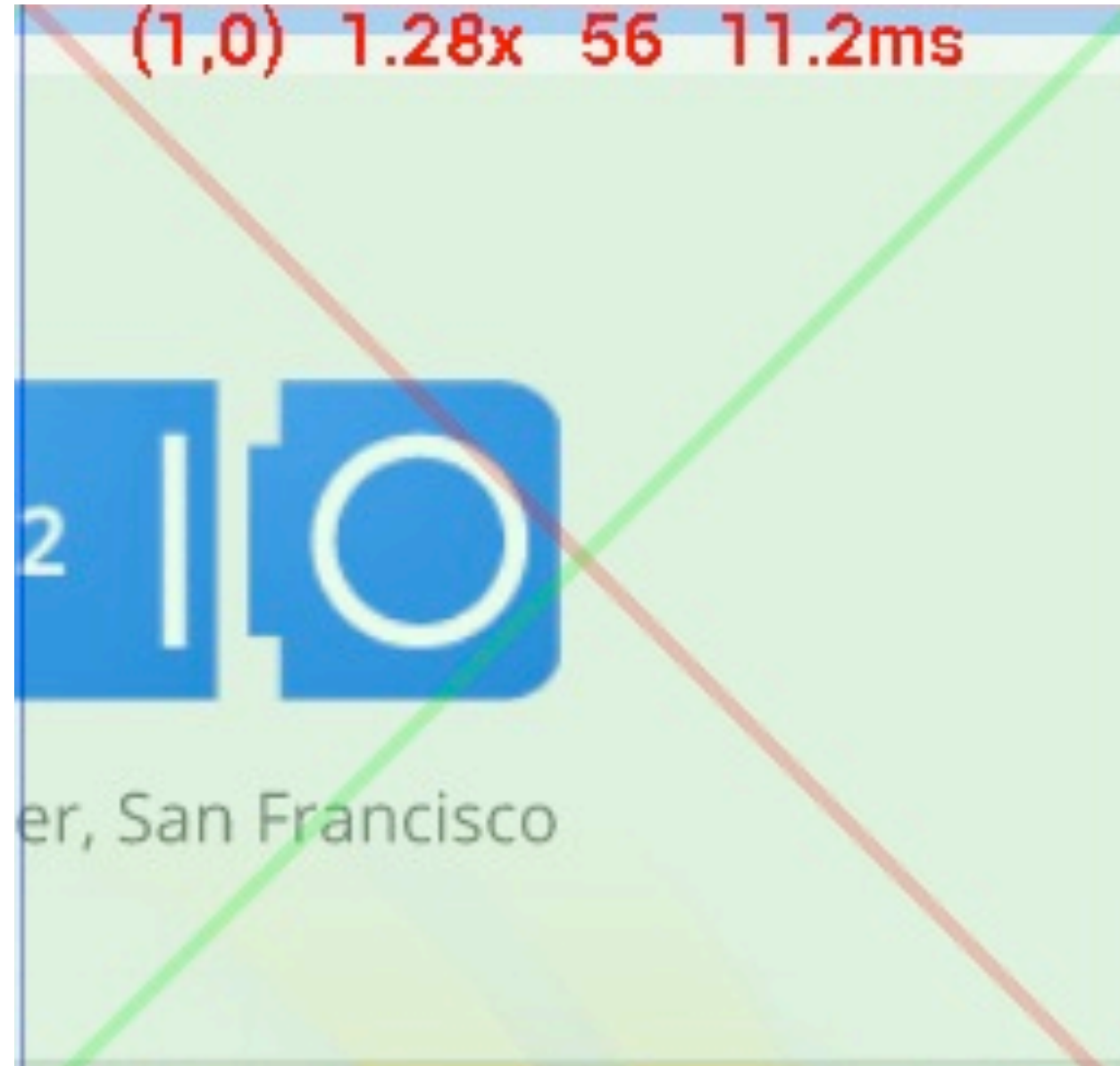
Select a Track (1,2) 1.28x 56 13.6ms

Day 1 (2,2) 1.28x 56 13.4ms

Day 2 (3,2) 1.28x 56 15.1ms

Day 3 (4,2) 1.28x 56 10.5ms

# Anatomy of a Tile

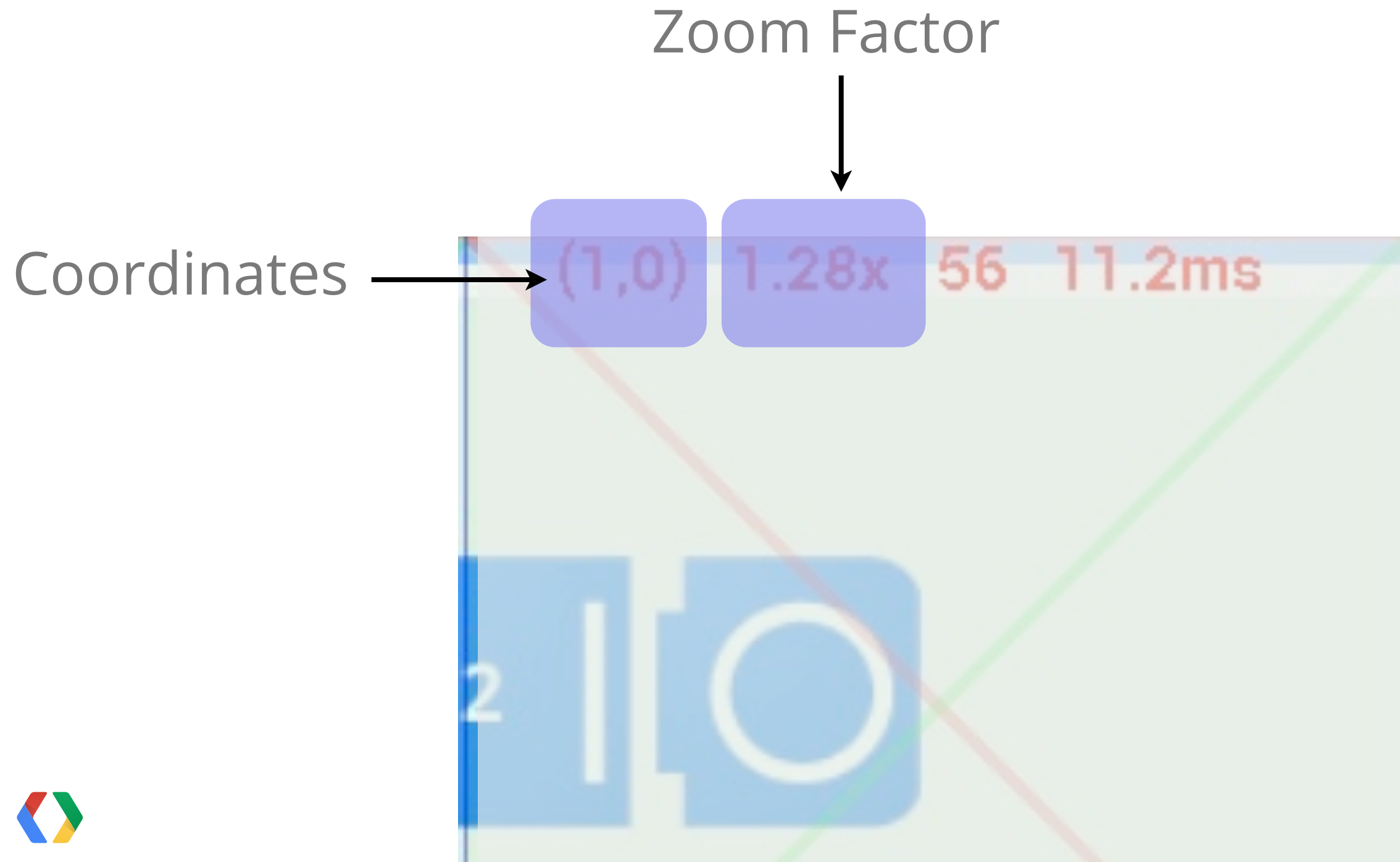


# Anatomy of a Tile

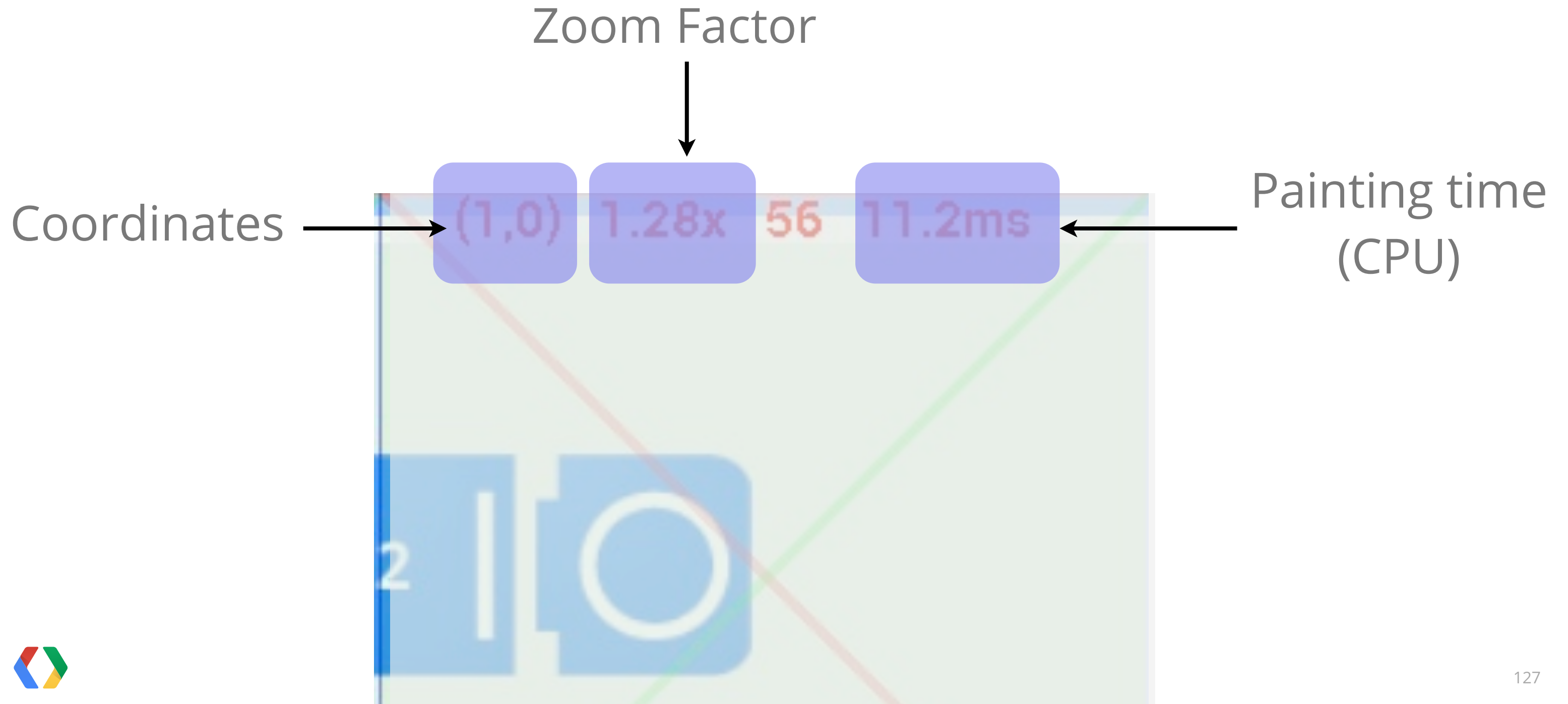
Coordinates →



# Anatomy of a Tile



# Anatomy of a Tile









(0,0) 1.31x 79 0.4ms

(1,0) 1.31x 79 0.3ms

(2,0) 1.31x 79 0.2ms

(3,0) 1.31x 79 0.5ms

(4,0) 1.31x 79 0.3ms

(0,1) 1.31x 79 0.2ms

(1,1) 1

(2,1) 1.31x 79 0.3ms

(3,1) 1.31x 79 0.2ms

(4,1) 1.31x 79 0.2ms

(0,2) 1.31x 79 0.7ms

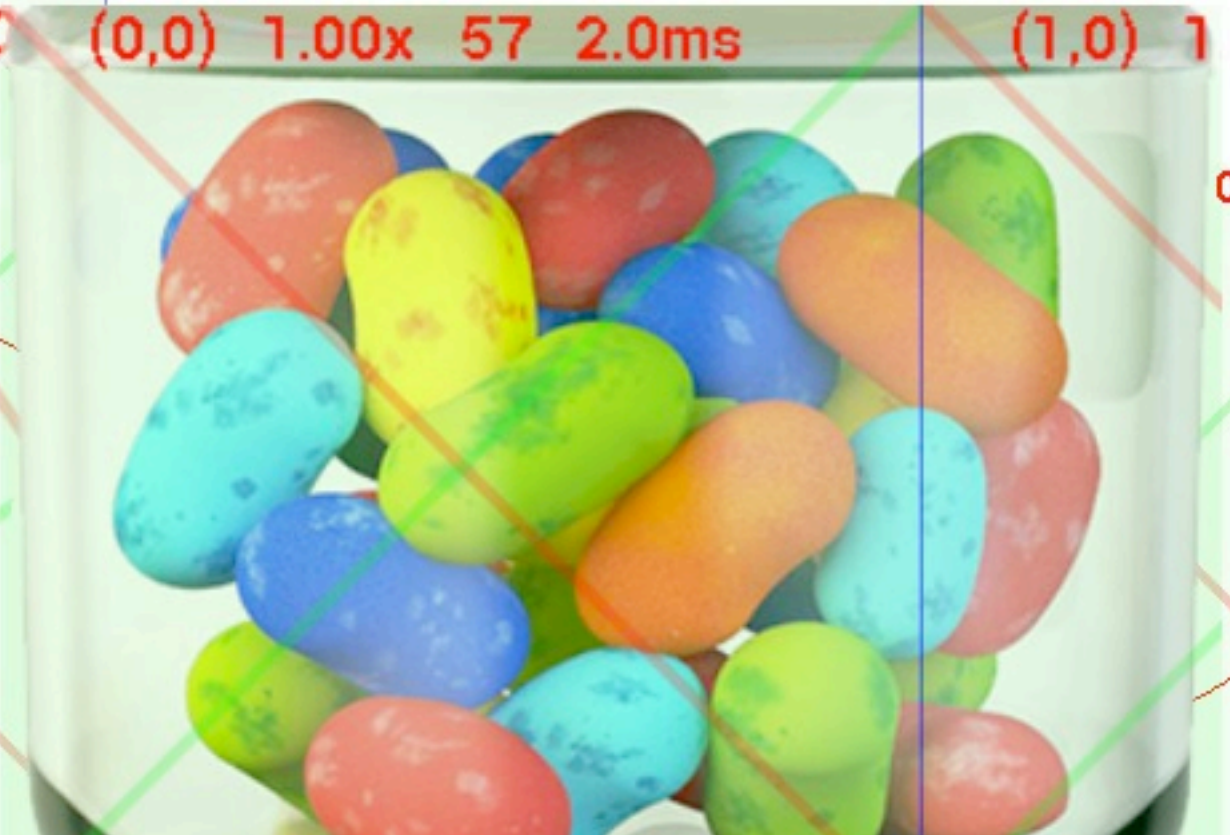
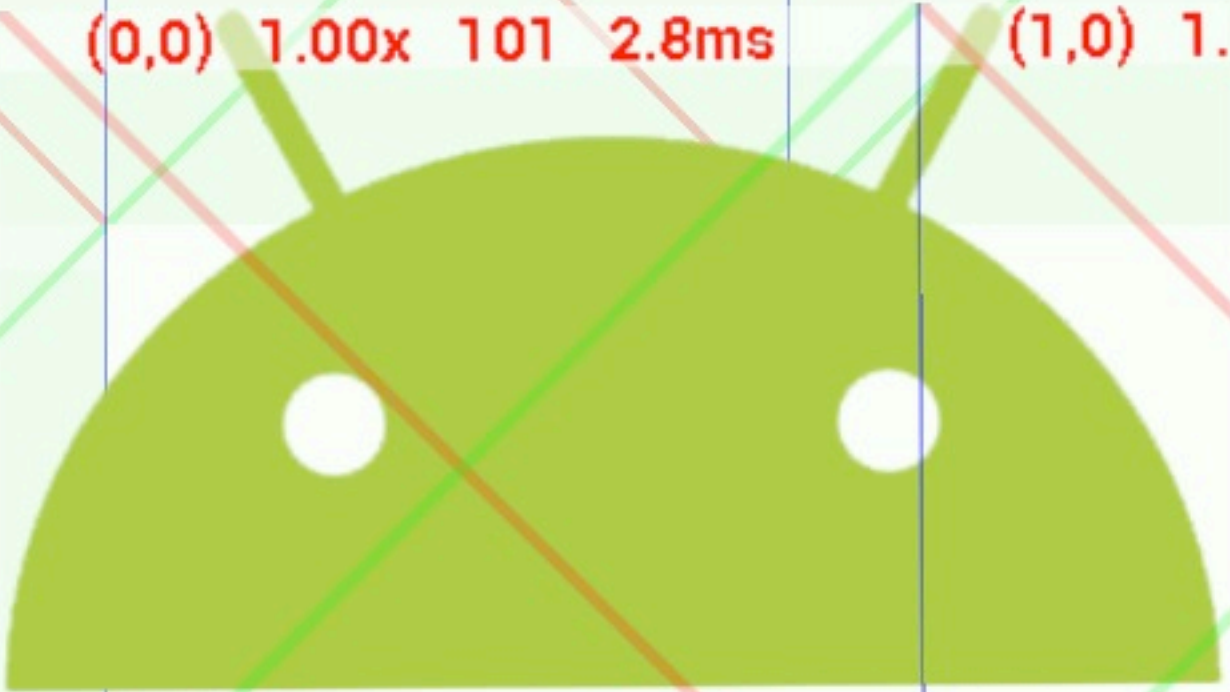
(1,2) 1.31x 79 0.3ms

(2,2) 1.31x 79 0.3ms

(3,2) 1.31x 79 1.3ms

(4,2) 1.31x 79 2.5ms





(2,1) 2.70x 79 0.2ms

(3,1) 2.70x 79 0.4ms

(6,1) 2.70x 79 0.6ms

(3,2) 2.70x 79 0.2ms

(6,1) 2.70x 79 0.6ms

# about:debug commands

about:debug.render

about:debug.render.file

about:debug.dom

about:debug.dom.file

about:debug.display



# RenderTree



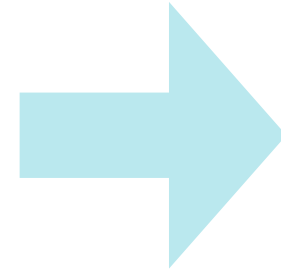
# RenderTree

about:debug.render.file



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about:debug.render.file

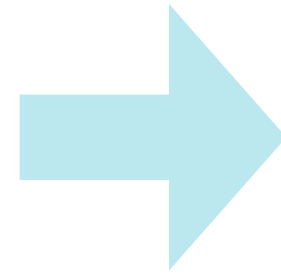


/sdcard/renderTree.txt



# RenderTree

about:debug.render.file



/sdcard/renderTree.txt

```
adb pull /sdcard/renderTree.txt
```



# RenderTree

layer at (0,0) size 962x520

  RenderView at (0,0) size 962x50

layer at (0,0) size 962x520

  RenderBlock {HTML} at (0,0) size 962x520

    RenderBody {BODY} at (0,0) size 962x520 [color=#222222] [bgcolor=#FFFFFF]

      RenderBlock {DIV} at (0,0) size 962x30

        RenderBlock {DIV} at (0,0) size 962x30

          RenderBlock {DIV} at (0,0) size 962x0

      RenderBlock {DIV} at (0,30) size 962x0

      RenderBlock {DIV} at (0,69) size 962x451

        RenderBlock {SPAN} at (0,0) size 962x402

          RenderBlock {CENTER} at (0,0) size 962x402

            RenderBlock {DIV} at (0,0) size 962x231

              RenderImage {IMG} at (299,0) size 364x207

            RenderBlock {DIV} at (0,231) size 962x102

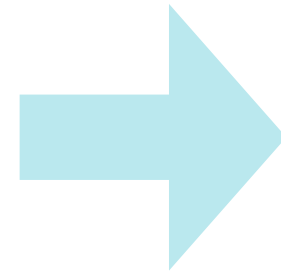
            RenderBlock {DIV} at (0,333) size 962x69





# LayersTree

about:debug.display



/sdcard/layersTree.plist

```
adb pull /sdcard/layersTree.plist
```



# about:debug.display

```
layer = 616fe7e8;
layerId = 370;
haveClip = 0;
isFixed = 1;
opacity = 1.000;
size = { w = 1000.000; h = 57.000; };
position = { x = 0.000; y = 3991.406; };
anchor = { x = 0.500; y = 0.500; };
drawMatrix = { (1.00,0.00,0.00,0.00),(0.00,1.00,0.00,0.00),
               (0.00,0.00,1.00,0.00),(0.00,3991.41,0.00,1.00) };
transformMatrix = { (1.00,0.00,0.00,0.00),(0.00,1.00,0.00,0.00),
                   (0.00,0.00,1.00,0.00),(0.00,0.00,0.00,1.00) };
clippingRect = { x = 0.000; y = 332.000; w = 1000.000; h = 5347.000; };
m_content.width = 1000;
m_content.height = 57;
fixedLeft = { type = 4; value = 0.00; };
fixedTop = { type = 4; value = 0.00; };
fixedRight = { type = 4; value = 0.00; };
fixedMarginLeft = { type = 4; value = 0.00; };
```



# about:debug.display

```
layer = 616fe7e8;  
layerId = 370;  
haveClip = 0;  
isFixed = 1;  
opacity = 1.000;  
size = { w = 1000.000; h = 57.000; };  
position = { x = 0.000; y = 3991.406; };  
anchor = { x = 0.500; y = 0.500; };  
drawMatrix = { (1.00,0.00,0.00,0.00),(0.00,1.00,0.00,0.00),  
                (0.00,0.00,1.00,0.00),(0.00,3991.41,0.00,1.00) };  
transformMatrix = { (1.00,0.00,0.00,0.00),(0.00,1.00,0.00,0.00),  
                    (0.00,0.00,1.00,0.00),(0.00,0.00,0.00,1.00) };  
clippingRect = { x = 0.000; y = 332.000; w = 1000.000; h = 5347.000; };  
m_content.width = 1000;  
m_content.height = 57;  
fixedLeft = { type = 4; value = 0.00; };  
fixedTop = { type = 4; value = 0.00; };  
fixedRight = { type = 4; value = 0.00; };  
fixedMarginLeft = { type = 4; value = 0.00; };
```



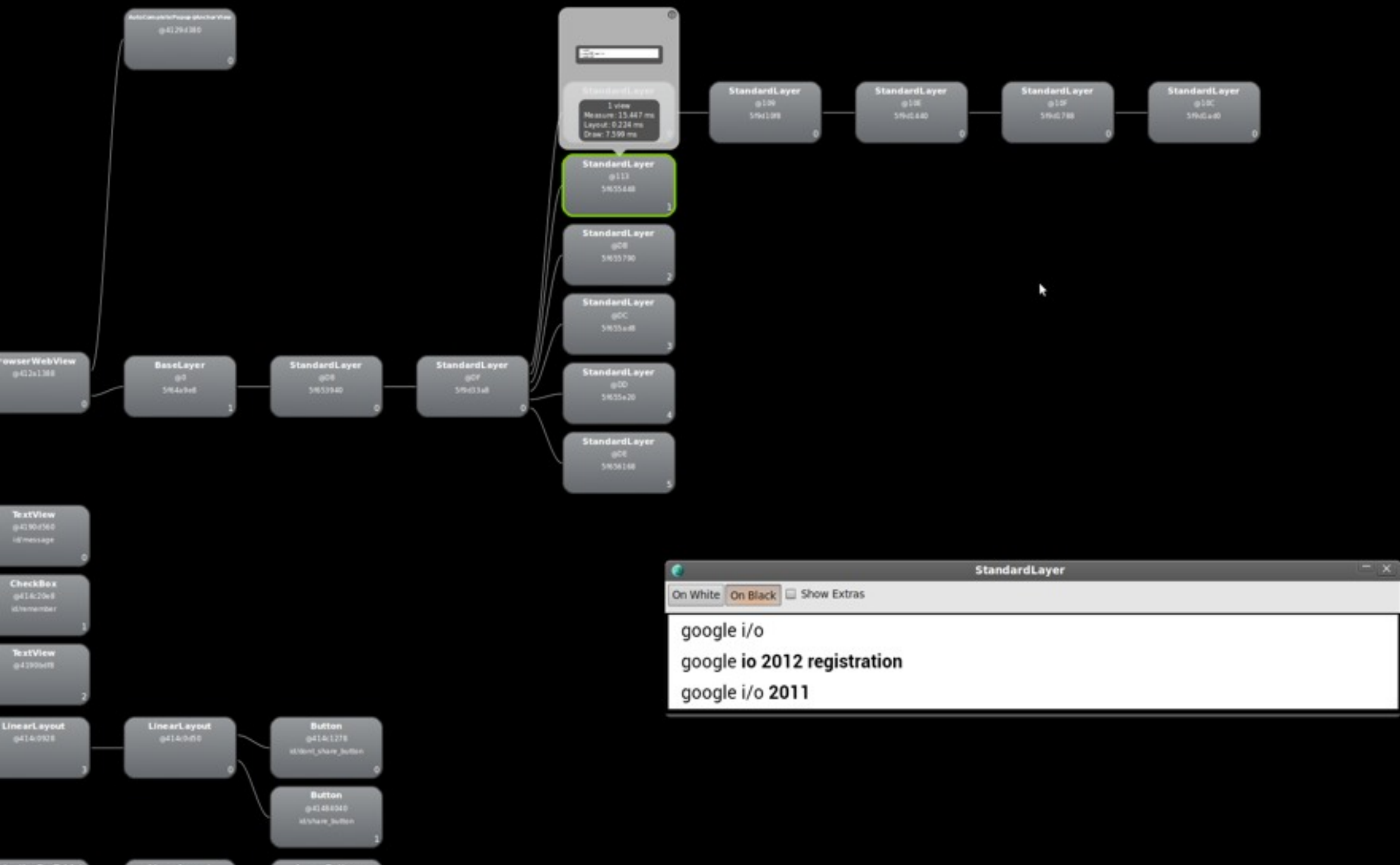






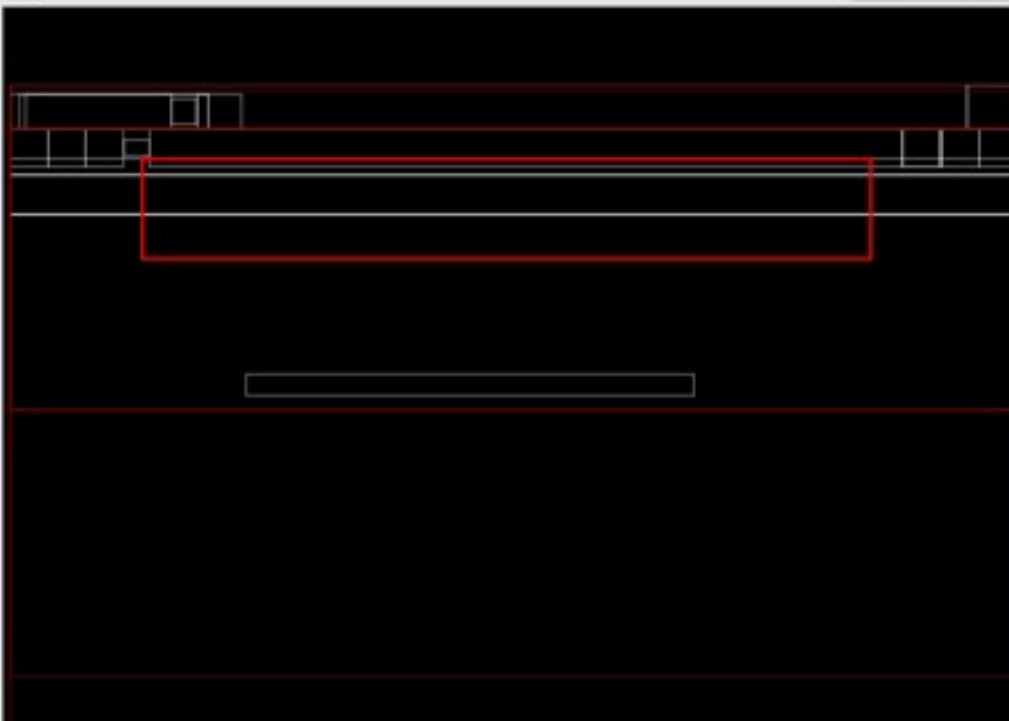
# What's coming up

# HierarchyViewer



Property	Value
Layout	
Miscellaneous	
anchor	{ x = 0.500; y = 0.500; }
clippingRect	{ x = 0.000; y = 0.000; w = 1280.000; h = 2461.000; }
drawMatrix	{ (1.00,0.00,0.00,0.00),(0.00,1.00,0.00,0.00),(0.00,0.00,1.00,0.00) }
haveClip	0
isFixed	0
layerId	275
mID	5f655448
m_content.height	127
m_content.width	926
opacity	1.000
position	{ x = 15168.000; y = 26854.000; }
size	{ w = 926.000; h = 127.000; }
transformMatrix	{ (1.00,0.00,0.00,0.00),(0.00,1.00,0.00,0.00),(0.00,0.00,1.00,0.00) }

Show Extras









# Questions?