

Style Recalculation Secrets They Don't Want You To Know

Patrick Brosset – CSS Day – June 2023

Chapter 1

CSS Selector performance doesn't matter

Chapter 1

**CSS Selector performance doesn't matter
... in most cases anyway**



*This CSS Selector Is Slow
And Should Be Avoided!*

```
*, *::after, *::before {  
  box-sizing: border-box;  
}
```



*This CSS Selector Is Slow
And Should Be Avoided!*

```
[aria-label="next"] {  
    ...  
}
```

Why do those rules exist?

- Historical reasons.
- People go from “don’t use X when Y” to “never use X”.
- We love rules!

Don't optimize your CSS selectors just because someone said so.

– Me, just now

Selector performance is not something to optimize for [...] We micro-manage our work for gains that aren't noticeable.

– Jens Oliver Meiert, 6 years ago

CSS selectors are FAST. Do not spend time optimizing them.

– Paul Irish, 10 years ago

For most websites, optimizing CSS selectors won't be worth the cost.

– Steve Souders, 12 years ago

What will we be talking about today?

How browsers
**invalidate and
recalculate
styles** when
changes occur on a
webpage

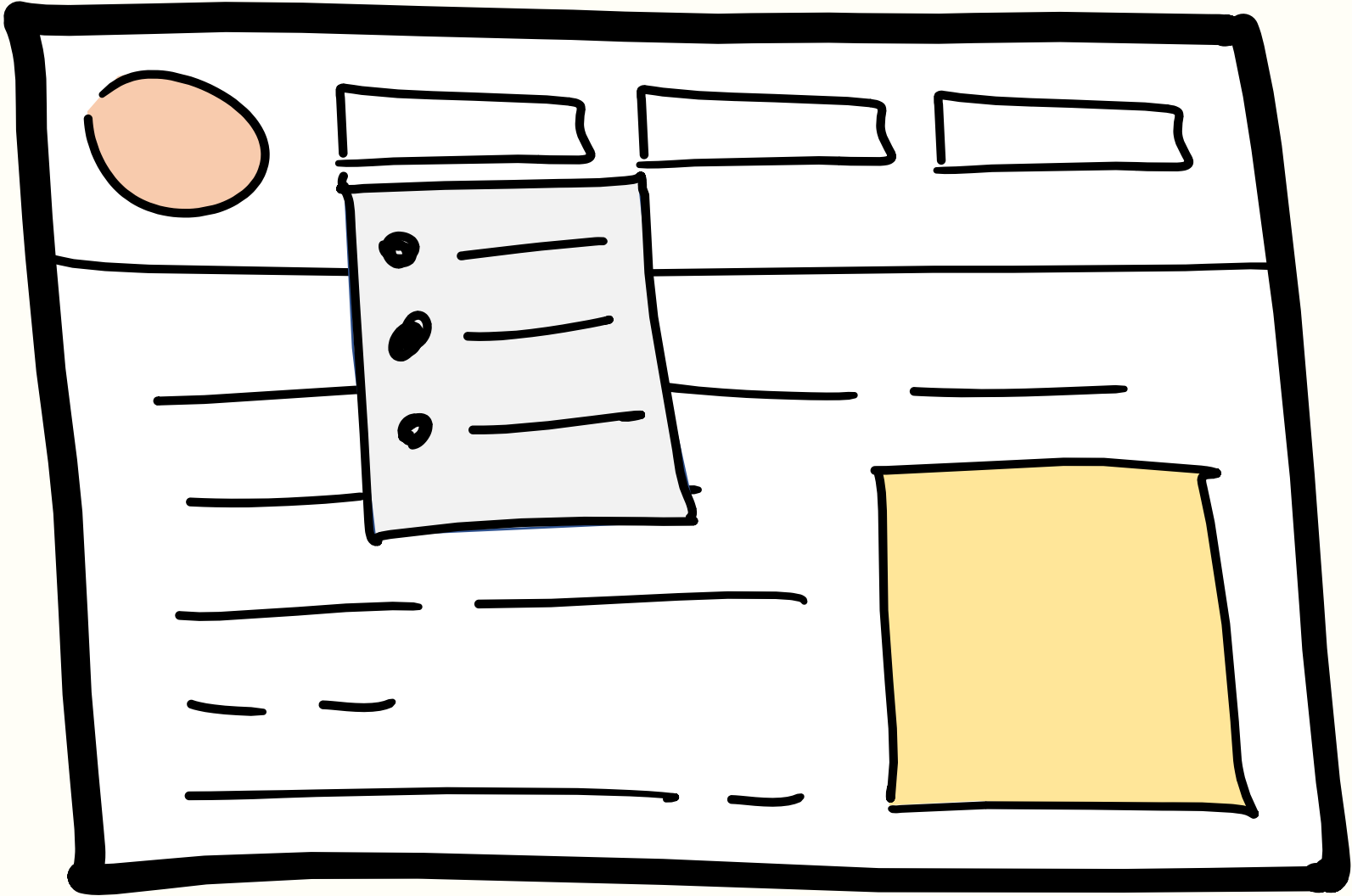
How
browsers
work

About
performance

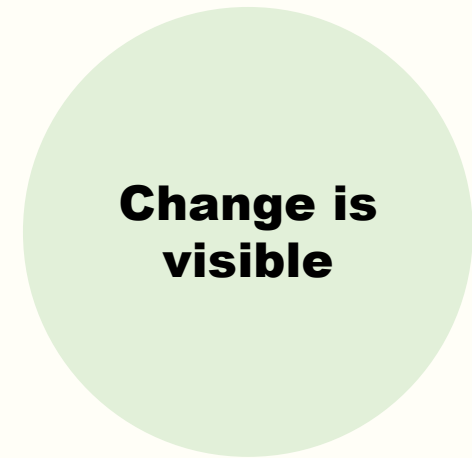
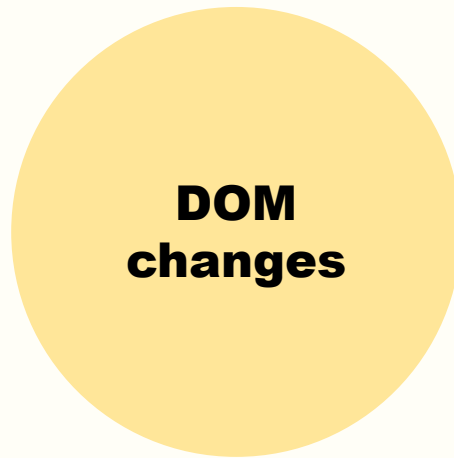
Chapter 2

Information overload

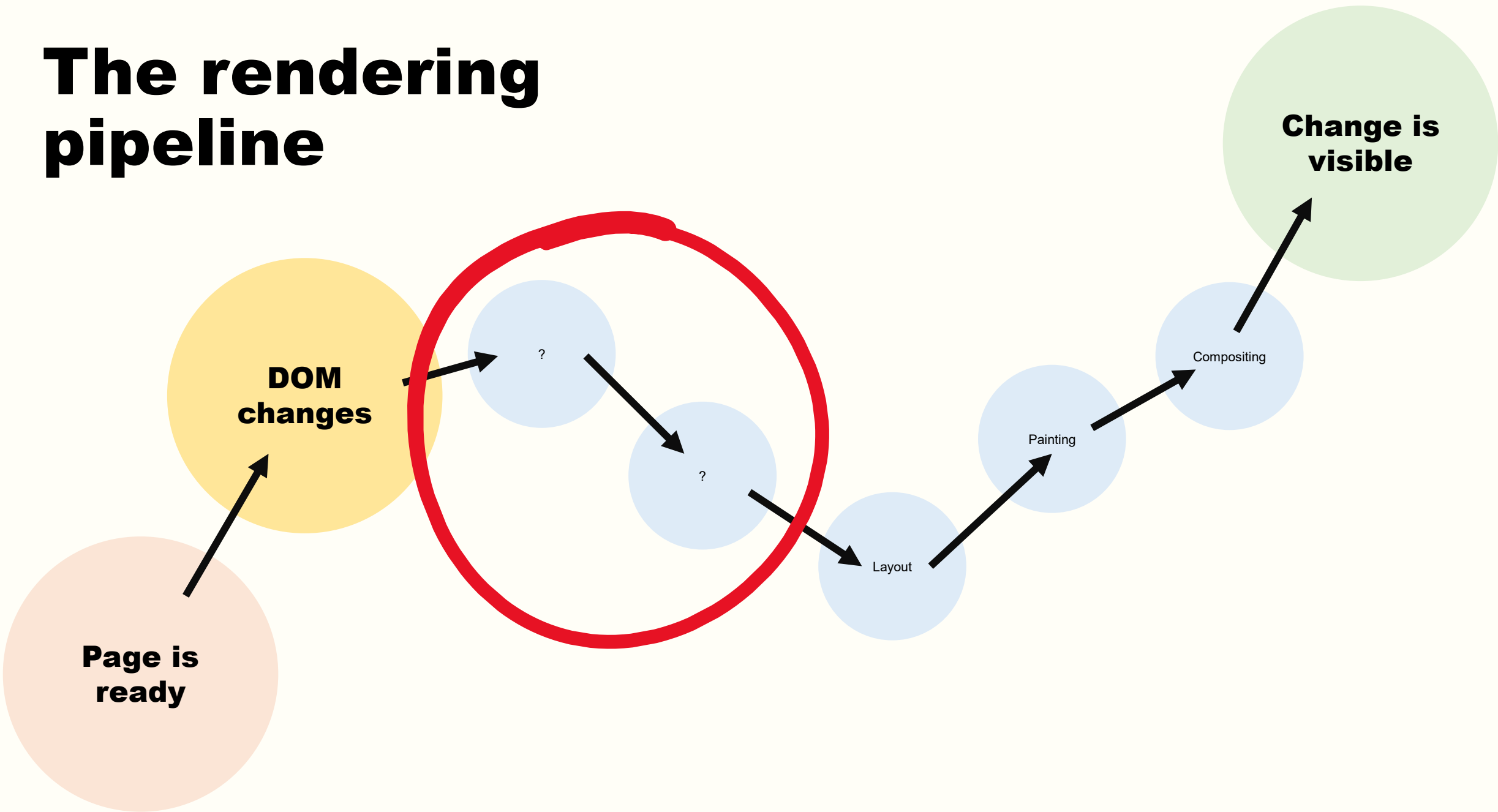
Our scenario



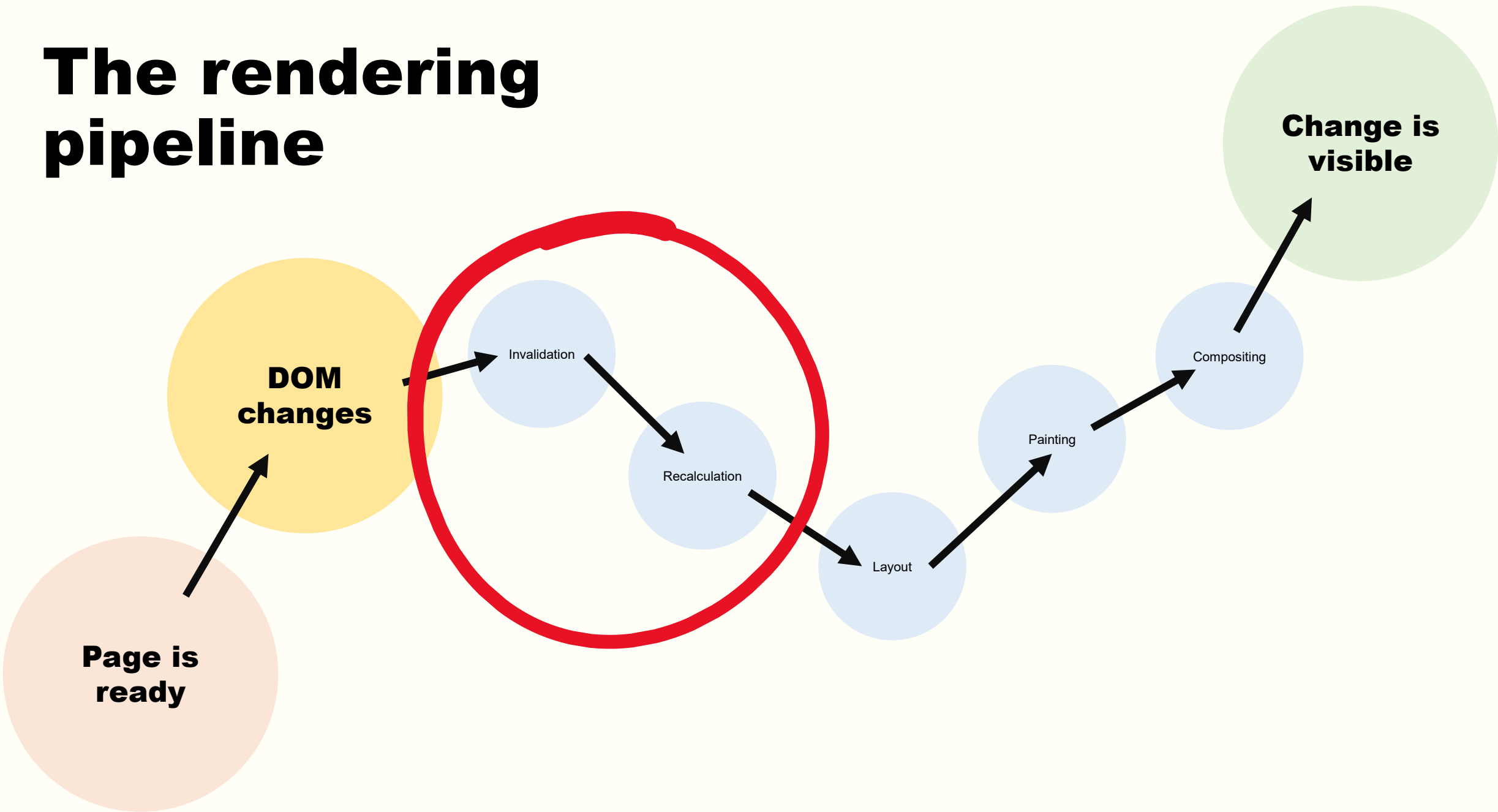
Our scenario



The rendering pipeline



The rendering pipeline



Invalidation?

```
<div class="container selected" > ▶  
  <div id="content" class="snippet-hidden" >  
    <div class="inner-content clearfix" > ▶  
      <div id="question-header" class="d-flex sm:fd-column" >  
        <h1 class="fs-headline1" > ▶  
          <a href="..." class="question-hyperlink" >DOM? </a> ▶  
        </h1>  
      </div>  
    </div>  
  </div>  
</div>
```

Naive implementation

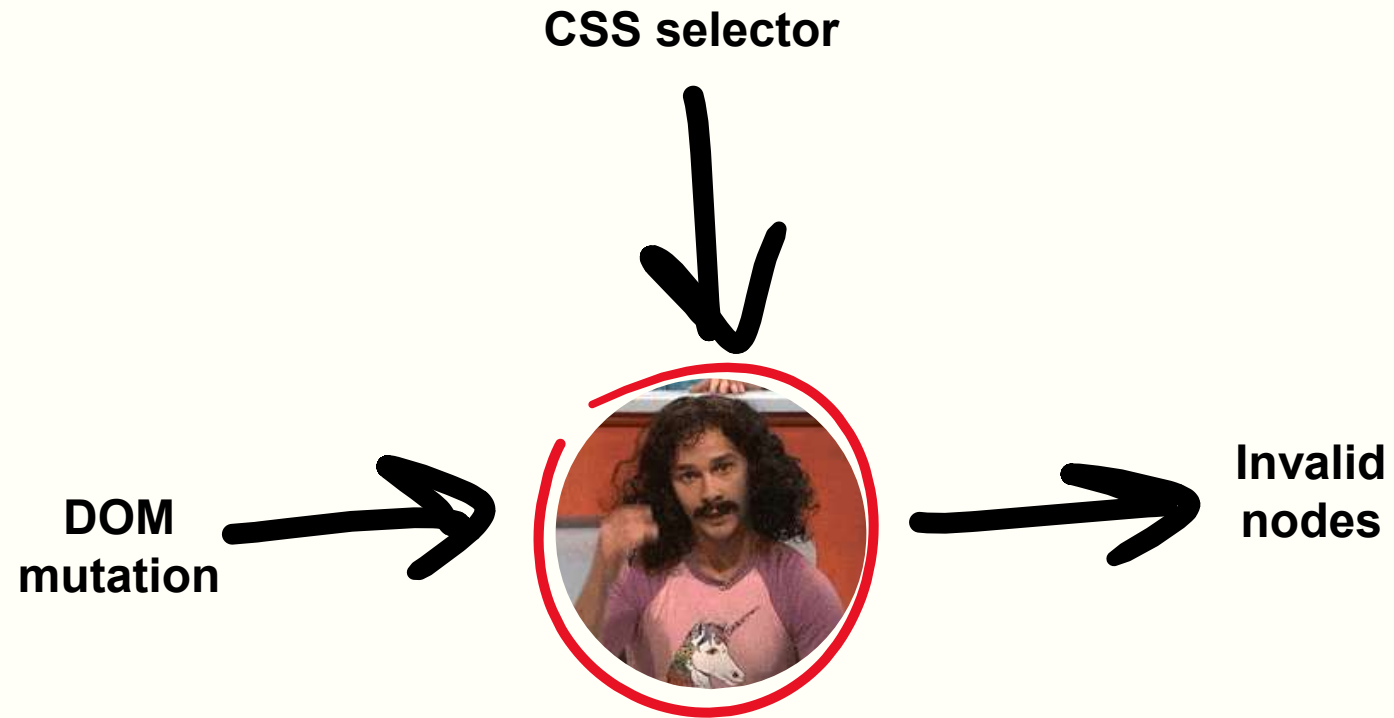
```
function onDomMutation(mutationEvent) {  
  // Flag all elements as having their styles invalid!  
  const invalidElements = document.querySelectorAll("*");  
  
  // Recalculate styles.  
  for (const el of invalidElements) {  
    recalculateStyles(el);  
  }  
  
  // Re-layout and paint.  
  ...  
}
```

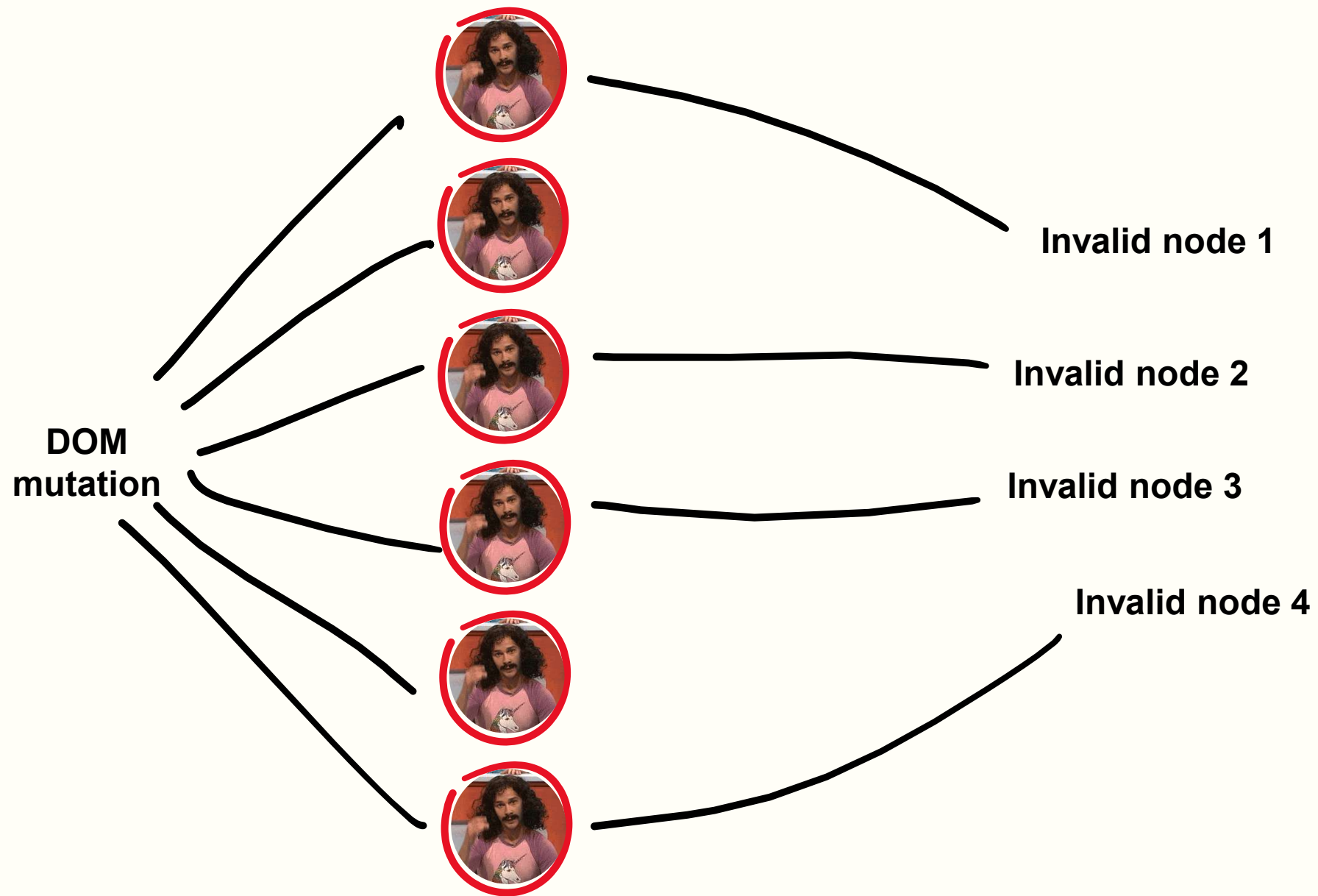
Real implementation

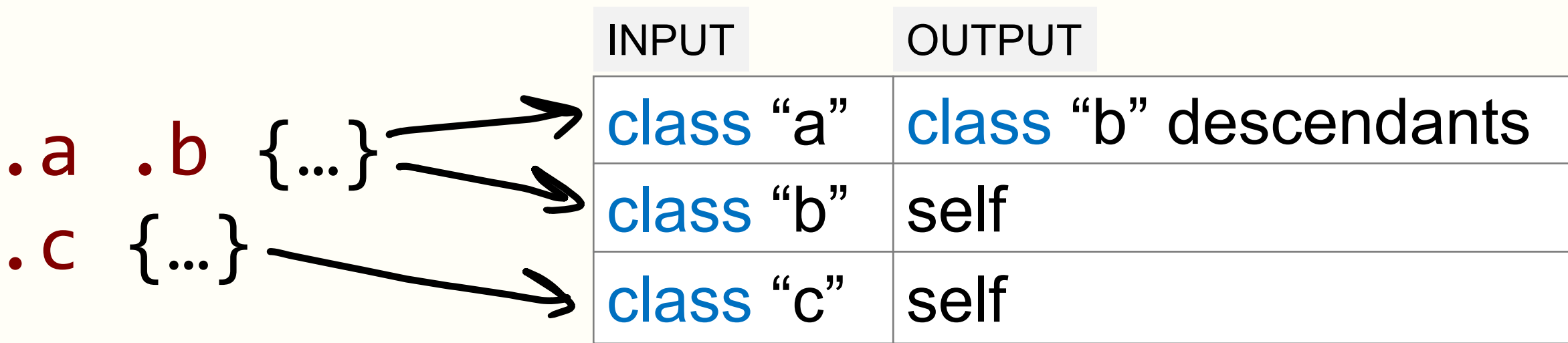
```
Files Outline <| style_invalidator.cc
↑ invalidation
invalidation_flags.cc
invalidation_flags.h
invalidation_set.cc
invalidation_set.h
invalidation_set_test.cc
node_invalidation_sets.h
pending_invalidations.cc
pending_invalidations.h
pending_invalidations_test.cc
style_invalidator.cc
style_invalidator.h
style_invalidator_test.cc

1 // Copyright 2014 The Chromium Authors
2 // Use of this source code is governed by a BSD-style license that can be
3 // found in the LICENSE file.
4
5 #include "third_party/blink/renderer/core/css/invalidation/style_invalidator.h"
6
7 #include "third_party/blink/renderer/core/css/invalidation/invalidation_set.h"
8 #include "third_party/blink/renderer/core/css/style_change_reason.h"
9 #include "third_party/blink/renderer/core/dom/document.h"
10 #include "third_party/blink/renderer/core/dom/element.h"
11 #include "third_party/blink/renderer/core/dom/element_traversal.h"
12 #include "third_party/blink/renderer/core/dom/node_computed_style.h"
13 #include "third_party/blink/renderer/core/dom/shadow_root.h"
14 #include "third_party/blink/renderer/core/html/html_slot_element.h"
15 #include "third_party/blink/renderer/core/inspector/inspector_trace_events.h"
16
17 namespace blink {
18
19 // StyleInvalidator methods are super sensitive to performance benchmarks.
20 // We easily get 1% regression per additional if statement on recursive
21 // invalidate methods.
22 // To minimize performance impact, we wrap trace events with a lookup of
23 // cached flag. The cached flag is made "static const" and is not shared
24 // with InvalidationSet to avoid additional GOT lookup cost.
25 static const unsigned char* g_style_invalidator_tracing_enabled = nullptr;
26
27 #define TRACE_STYLE_INVALIDATOR_INVALIDATION_IF_ENABLED(element, reason) \
28   if (UNLIKELY(*g_style_invalidator_tracing_enabled)) \
29     TRACE_STYLE_INVALIDATOR_INVALIDATION(element, reason);
30
31 void StyleInvalidator::Invalidate(Document& document, Element* root_element) {
32   SiblingData sibling_data;
33
34   if (UNLIKELY(document.NeedsStyleInvalidation())) {
35     DCHECK(root_element == document.documentElement());
36     PushInvalidationSetsForContainerNode(document, sibling_data);
37     document.ClearNeedsStyleInvalidation();
38     DCHECK(sibling_data.IsEmpty());
39   }
40
41   if (root_element) {
```


Invalidation sets are magic





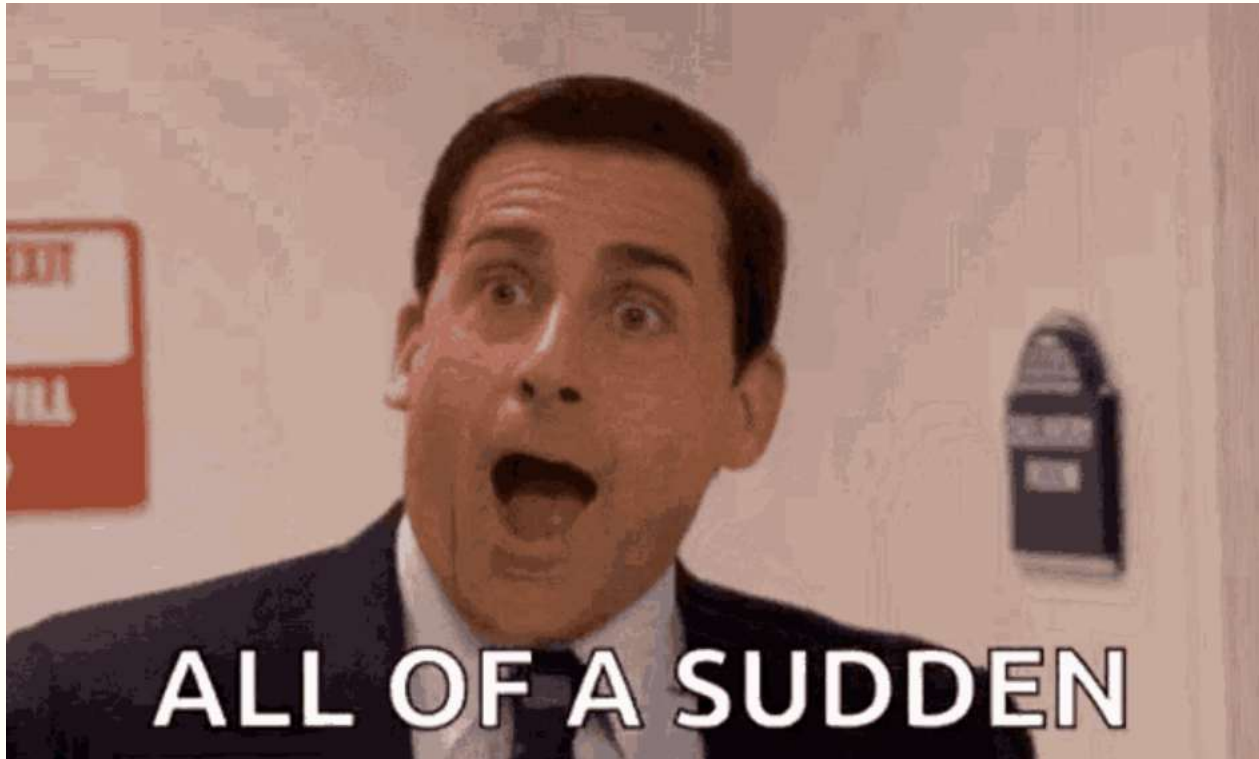


.a :not(**.b**) {...} →
#x * {...} →

INPUT	OUTPUT
class "a"	whole subtree
id "x"	whole subtree

.foo > .bar ~ :nth-child(even) { ... }

**Suddenly, a
DOM mutation
occurs**

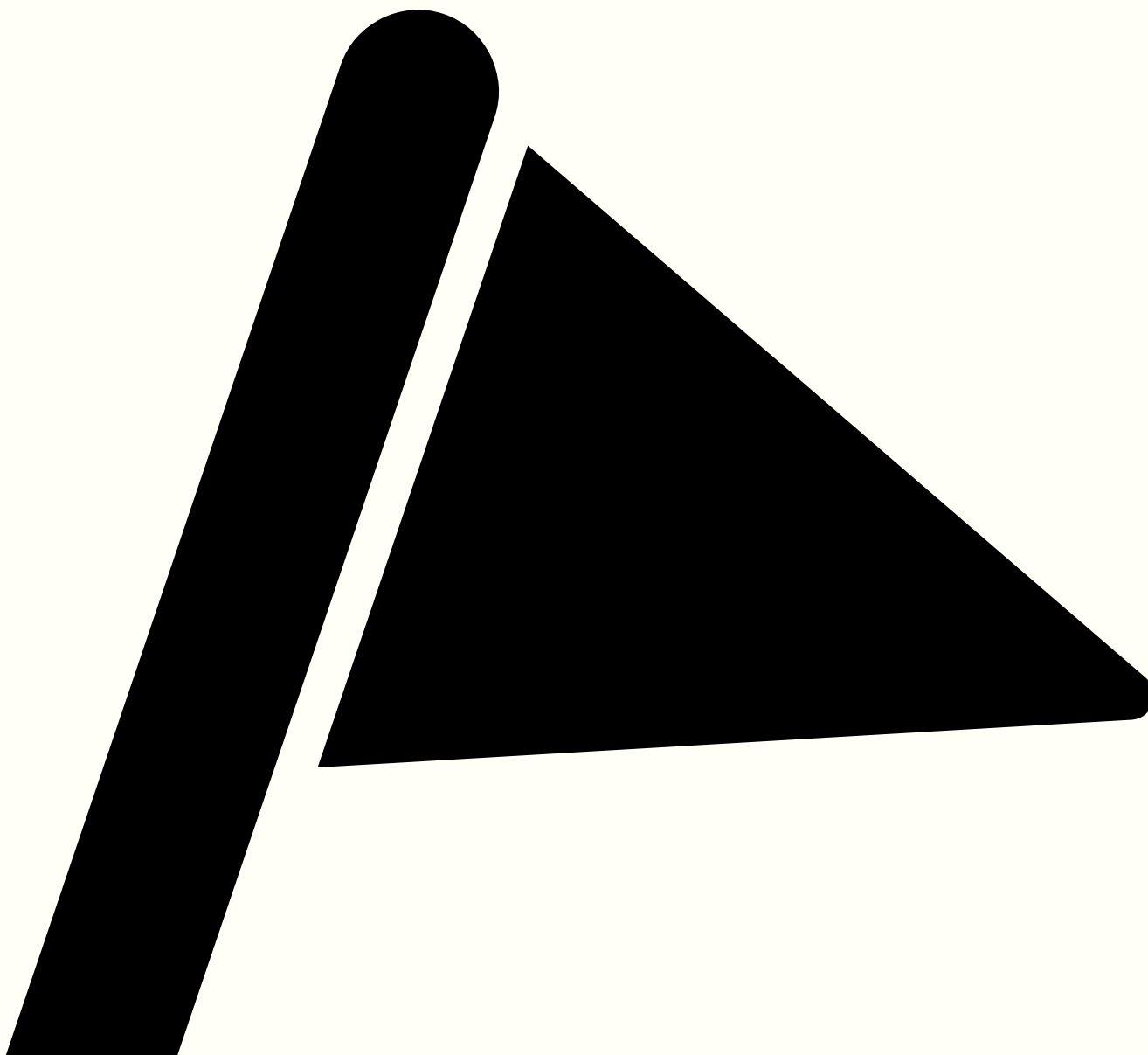


Mutation?

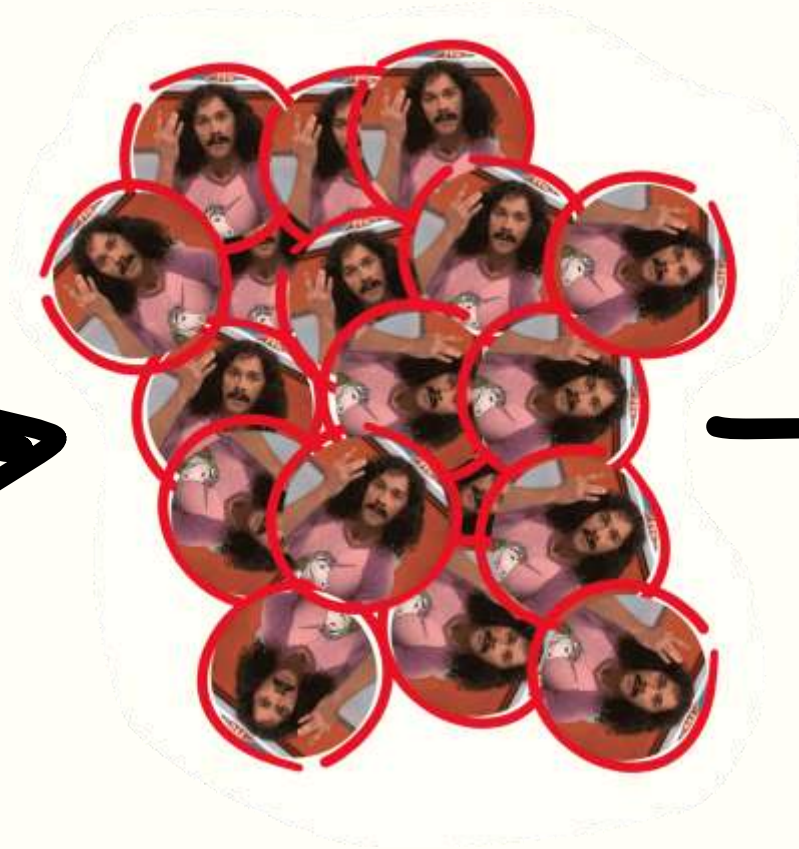
- **Toggling a class**
- **Adding/removing an element**
 - **Hovering an element**

:hover { ... }

**Style
invalidation
starts**



add
class
foo



Immediate
and pending
invalidations

.a .b .c {...}

add class c →

Immediate invalidation

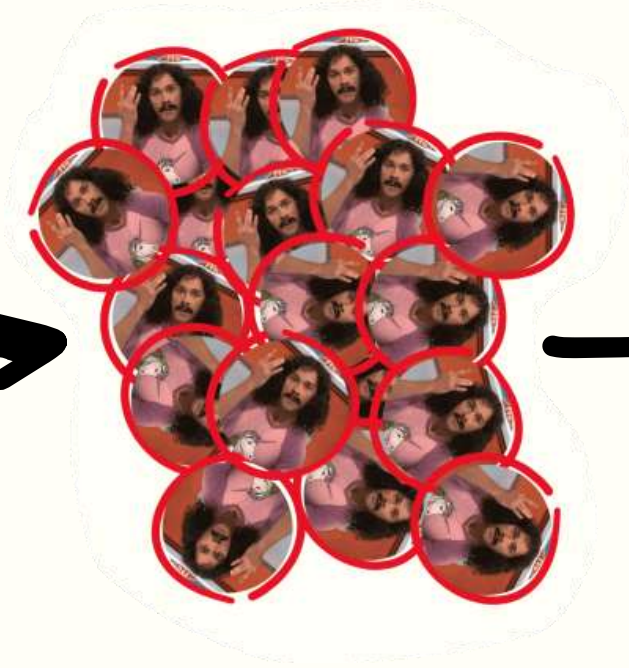
Still need to check **.a** and **.b** parents but done at selector matching during style recalculation

add class a →

Pending invalidation

Don't know yet if and what to invalidate. Will descend in subtree to find **.b** and **.c**

**add
class
foo**

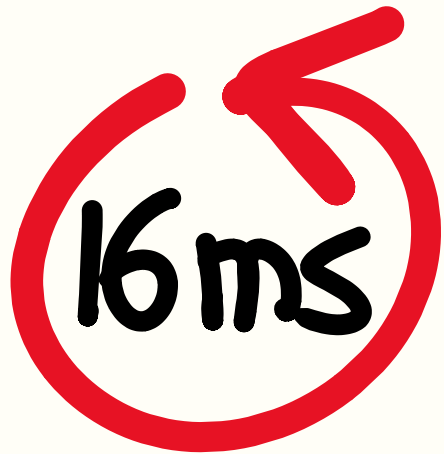


**Immediate
and pending
invalidations**



**Invalid
elements**

**Style
recalculation
starts when ...**



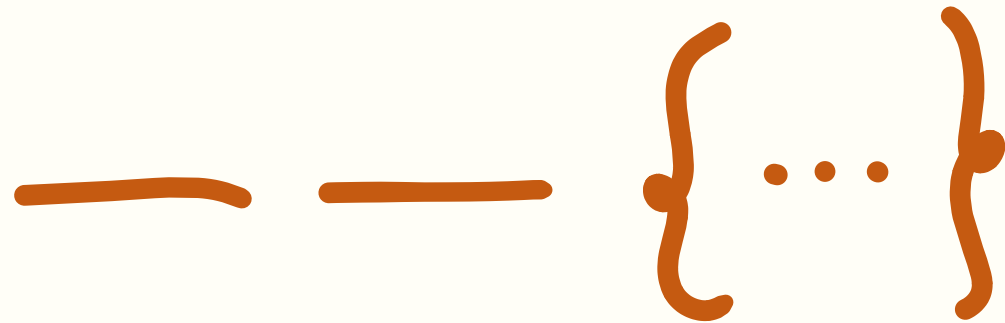
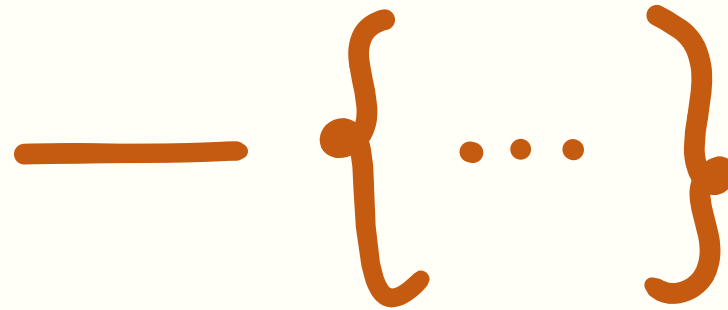
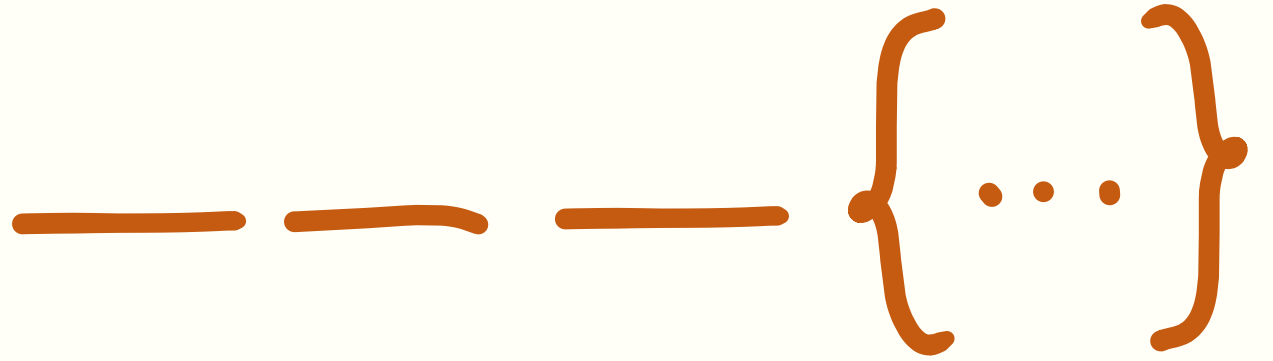
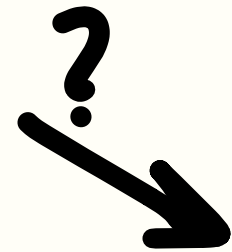
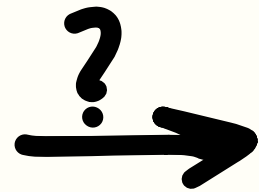
or

$d = \text{el.offsetWidth}$

Selector matching

el

Invalidated
element



style → layout → painting → compositing

**Can you make
this thing
slow?**

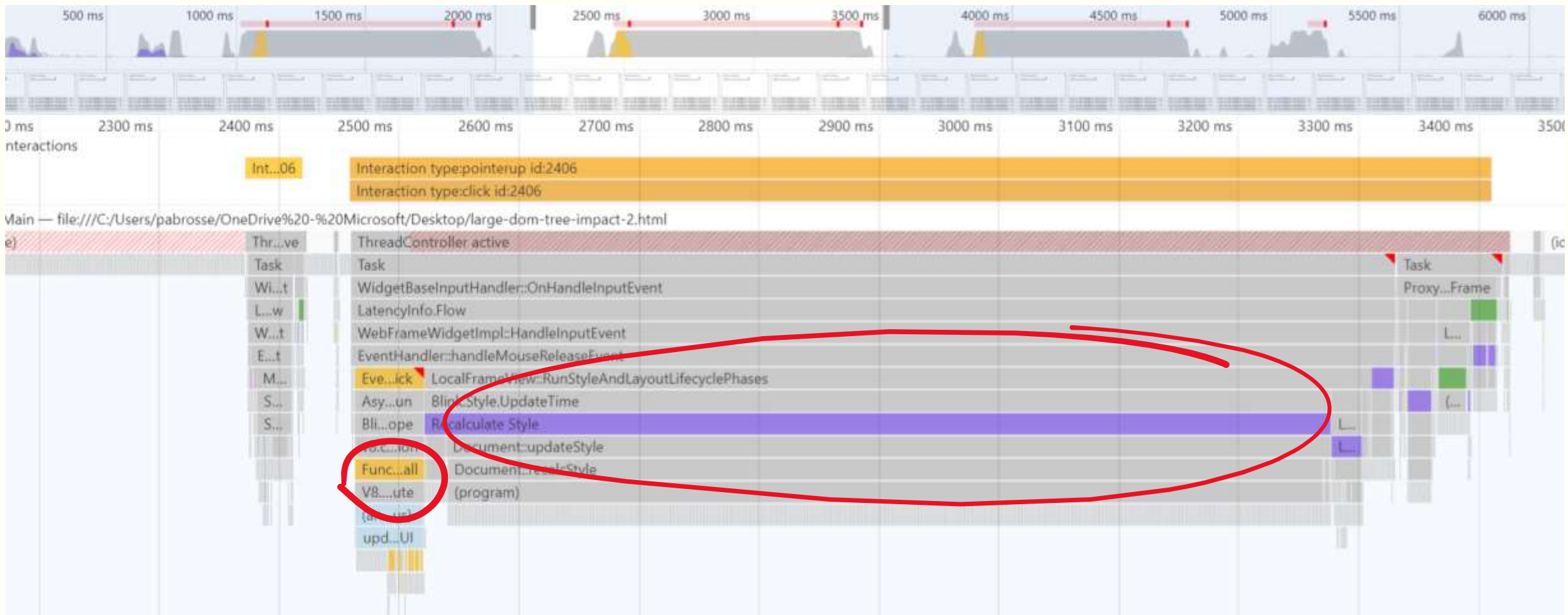
Demo...

<https://patrickbrosset.com/lab/css-recalc-talk/tabbar1/>

<https://patrickbrosset.com/lab/css-recalc-talk/tabbar2/>

Can you make this thing slow?

- 🙄 Large and deep DOM tree
- 🙄 Frequent and large DOM changes
- 🙄 Huge CSS stylesheets
- 🙄 Less optimized CSS selectors



Chapter 3

Based on a true story

Complex apps?

100+ sheets | **10000+ rules** | **2000~6000 nodes**

Step 1 – Total confusion



We're seeing 100ms to 1s+ long recalculate styles when we show this thing!



I don't understand, I've set display:none but it doesn't fix the long recalc.



Is there a way I can capture something in the render process to see what is happening during the recalculate styles?



What css rules could possibly be taking so long??



I can't figure out why there's such a big style recalc...



It'd be awesome if there was a way to profile the app and get a listing of how much time is spent dealing with each style rule.

Step 2 – Repro scenario



Step 3 – Down the rabbit hole



There are a set of bits on each node that determine the scope of style invalidations, e.g., when a child node is added. These bits are currently getting set on the body via a '~' or series of '+' selectors such that child changes to body end up invalidating the style of all children. Currently there is no code that clears these bits, outside of the node being removed, so even if the selector is removed the state is 'sticky'.



Invalidation sets have the overall principle that they are conservative and quick to calculate against recalc candidates. Certainly, there are degenerate cases where this can cause over-recalc.

wat (ಠ_ಠ)



Invalidation game #1

```
<div>  
  <h1>Title</h1>  
  <p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur...</p>  
</div>
```

```
.foo p {  
  color: red;  
}
```

```
document.querySelector("div").classList.add("foo");
```


Invalidation game #2

```
<div>
  <h1>Title</h1>
  <span>
    <span>
      <span>
        <span>
          <span>
            <span>Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet...</span>
          </span>
        </span>
      </span>
    </span>
  </span>
</div>
```

```
.foo span {
  color: red;
}
```

```
document.querySelector("div").classList.add("foo");
```

Invalidation game #3

```
<div class="first">
  <h1>Lorem ipsum</h1>
  <p>Lorem ipsum dolor sit...</p>
  <p>Autem nulla quia porro temporibus...</p>
  <p>Fugit reiciendis architect...</p>
  <p>Porro error...</p>
  ... Many more p elements ...
</div>
<div class="last"></div>
```

```
.first h1 + p + p {
  background: red;
}
```

```
document.body.insertBefore(document.createElement('span'), document.querySelector('.last'));
```

insert

Lorem ipsum

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet consectetur adipiscing elit. Exercitationem nostrum blanditiis nulla ullam, rem laborum illum cum. Odio sint molestiae, nisi iste eveniet unde voluptatem ipsum. Eligendi pariatur itaque quidem!

Autem nulla quis porro temporibus sequi rerum vel etiam possimus. optio odit ipsum commodi, at enim lucusto quibusdam. Amet ea quidem corrupti rerum pariatur enim veritatis exercitationem sequi ipsa quidem!

Fugit reiciendis architecto soluta atque non itaque accusantium adipisci, illo, quos doloribus omnis consequuntur porro! Obcaecati vel laboriosam provident voluptate tenetur, voluptatem voluptatibus quaerat, atque saepe sunt veritatis inventore nemo.

Porro error praesentium perferendis laboriosam amet voluptatem voluptatibus fugit doloremque totam aperiam quae accusantium nihil qui natus soluta expedita commodi autem cum, odio reprehenderit tempore modi corporis aut est? Aliquam.

Dolorum repudiandae laudantium, obcaecati accusamus omnis non debitis eos temporibus ex dolor tenetur veritatis. Recusandae at ullam, vero, aut, ipsa quaerat et aliquo quo vitae explicabo totam enim. Ipsum, dolore!

Quisquam ipsa magnam sequi maiores dolor! Saepe, reprehenderit eligendi? Qui hic eius possimus repellendus quia architecto incidunt aut quasi labore. Dolores nulla porro corrupti similique cumque consequatur molestias accusantium maxime?

Cum earum explicabo praesentium nobis eaque similique veritatis repudiandae blanditiis ducimus suscipit saepe exercitationem maiores sunt esse soluta modi inventore, autem voluptates assumenda! Neque molestias ex, autem ipsum dolorem maiores.

Accusantium, sed amet. Optio debitis voluptate explicabo dolore ratione provident, excepturi facilis animi aliquam natus, ipsam nobis eos assumenda nemo odio? In explicabo eaque accusantium animi fugiat saepe temporibus at.

Iusto illum minima corrupti, possimus ipsum accusamus repudiandae optio maiores, dignissimos, soluta reiciendis facilis odit nulla. Rerum, magnam, quisquam dolore id maxime et obcaecati ipsa totam expedita aspernatur porro

Quasi sapiente praesentium ad totam natus dolorem, facilis porro, nobis dolor consequuntur expedita dicta? Magni et eum, delectus obcaecati sunt ad. Earum modi necessitatibus iusto illum nulla tenetur sed? Facere.

Nostrum minus error consectetur eaque magni repellendus, fugit maiores tempore quas cum ea officii, fuga eligendi, repudiandae facere aperiam possimus perspiciatis eum? Alias quo labore necessitatibus ipsa adipisci

The screenshot shows the Chrome DevTools Performance tab. The top bar indicates 'Performance' is active, with settings for 'CPU: 4x slowdown' and 'Network: No throttling'. A timeline view shows a 'Frames' bar at 600.0 ms. An 'Interactions' bar shows a click event at 1657 ms. A 'Task' bar highlights 'Recalculate Style' in purple, which is circled in red. Below the task bar, a call tree shows the sequence: 'Event: click' -> 'Function Call' -> 'Recalculate Style'. The 'Recalculate Style' task details are shown in the bottom panel, also circled in red:

- Recalculate Style**
- Total Time: 382.55 ms
- Self Time: 382.55 ms
- Elements Affected: 5003
- Total blocking time: 562.13ms (estimated)

☆ Starred by 4 users

Owner: [dli...@microsoft.com](#)

CC: [futhark@chromium.org](#)
[style-bugs@google.com](#)

Status: Assigned (Open)

Components: [Blink>CSS](#)

Modified: Apr 7, 2022

Backlog-Rank: —

Editors: —

EstimatedDays: —

NextAction: —

OS: —

Pri: 2

Type: Bug

Issue 1313632: Universal sibling invalidation set can be aggressive

Reported by [dli...@microsoft.com](#) on Tue, Apr 5, 2022, 11:57 PM GMT+2 Project Member

[Code](#)

Found via profiling Outlook online, certain DOM operations performed under <body> end up recalcing style for a large number of elements.

A distilled example is <https://jsfiddle.net/138r5g6e/2/>, where a 'foo + button + button' selector ends up adding 'button' to the universal sibling invalidation set, which in turn causes all button elements to recalc style when an unrelated child is inserted into body.

Mainly opening this bug to understand whether this is a worthy area of improvement. On the flip-side, there isn't any visibility into the cause of these invalidations to web developers, which could be useful (we do have "devtools.timeline.invalidationTracking" but I'm still familiarizing myself with it, and in any case does not yet record sibling invalidation sets, AFAICT).

cc futhark@ to get his thoughts.

Comment 1 by [futhark@chromium.org](#) on Wed, Apr 6, 2022, 3:23 PM GMT+2 Project Member

Immediate thought without looking at the code I is that I would've expected only two siblings being invalidated.

Let's see. We have max_direct_adjacent_selectors_:

https://source.chromium.org/chromium/chromium/src/+/main:third_party/blink/renderer/core/css/invalidation/invalidation_set.h;l=475;drc=7fb345a0da63049b102e1c0bc8d7831110e324;bpt=1

If I remember correctly what the universal sibling invalidation set is, it is there for type selectors which have a universal selector or just a type selector in the non-rightmost compound of a sibling selector chain.

For a dom tree that doesn't have any element insertions/removal this selector should not need any other type of sibling invalidation sets since elements can never change type:

```
foo + button + button {}
```

However, for insertions and removal we need to invalidate a certain number of siblings. In the selector above I would have expected the universal sibling invalidation set to have a max number of siblings of two and that the invalidation set invalidates "button". Doesn't that hold here?

Comment 2 by [futhark@chromium.org](#) on Wed, Apr 6, 2022, 3:31 PM GMT+2 Project Member

This one looks scary:

https://source.chromium.org/chromium/chromium/src/+/main:third_party/blink/renderer/core/css/mathml.css;l=152?q=mathml.css

Since we aggregate invalidation sets including UA sheets, I think the mathml indirect adjacent selector above will blow it up. That might not be your problem since I think we add the mathml UA sheet on demand.

Chapter 4

The ignorant compliant

Solution #1

Ignore the problem



Solution #2
Comply with
arbitrary rules



**Remember JS
micro
benchmarks?**



jsPerf — JavaScript performance playground

What is jsPerf?

jsPerf aims to provide an easy way to create and share [test cases](#), comparing the performance of different JavaScript snippets by running benchmarks. For more information, see [the FAQ](#).

Create a test case

Your details (optional)

Name

E-mail

(won't be displayed; might be used for Gravatar)

URL

Test case details

Title *

Slug *

```
// Case 1
```

```
var x = [];  
var start = performance.now();  
for (var i = 0; i < 1000000; i++) {  
  x[i] = "x";  
}
```

```
var end = performance.now();  
console.log(end - start);
```

```
// Case 2
```

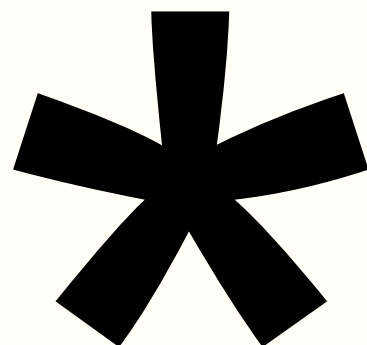
```
x = [];  
start = performance.now();  
for (var i = 0; i < 1000000; i++) {  
  x[x.length] = "x";  
}
```

```
end = performance.now();  
console.log(end - start);
```

```
// Case 3
```

```
x = [];  
start = performance.now();  
for (var i = 0; i < 1000000; i++) {  
  x.push( "x" );  
}
```

```
end = performance.now();  
console.log(end - start);
```



4 simple steps

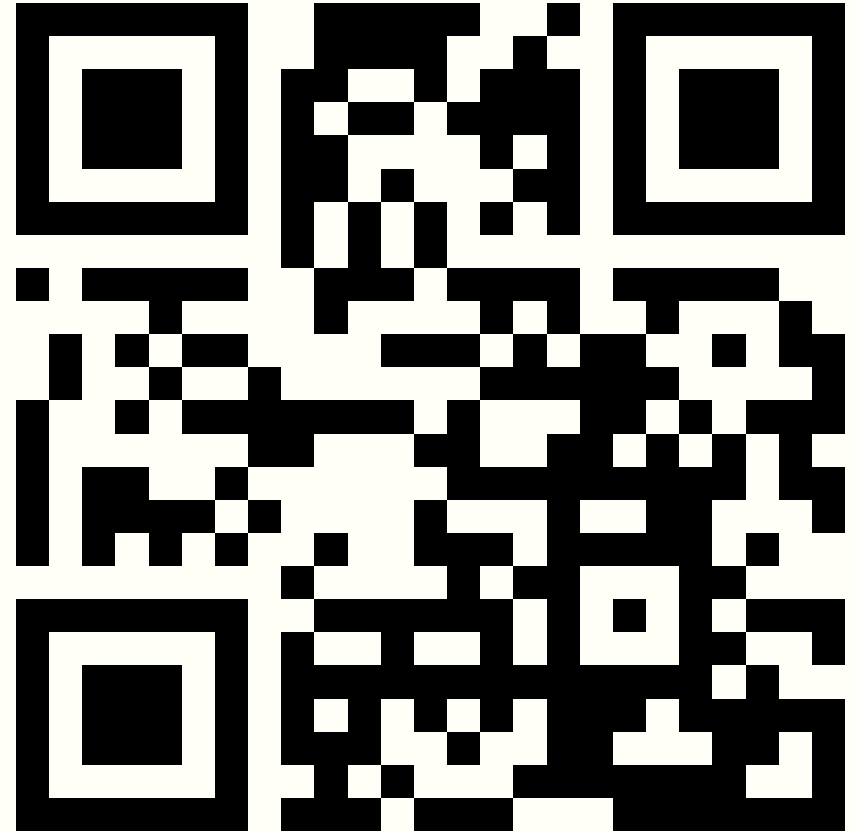
1. Identify slow scenarios
2. Measure
3. Try to improve
4. Go back to step 2

Chapter 5

DevTools

I f'ing love DevTools

- I've worked on browser DevTools for 10 years
- I maintain devtoolstips.org which contains hundreds of tips and tricks



1. Firefox Profiler

2. Chromium Performance tool

- a) Invalidation tracking experiment
- b) Event initiator experiment

3. Edge Selector Stats

Firefox Profiler

Firefox 64 – Linux Full Range (17s) > 2.5s Profile Info Re-upload Permalink Docs

1 / 12 tracks Parent Process PID: 11247

Call Tree Flame Graph Stack Chart Marker Chart **Marker Table** Network

Filter stacks: All frames JavaScript Native Filter Markers:

Start	Duration	Type	Description
0.474s	1.077µs	Styles	Styles
8.474s	224.00ns	Styles	Styles
8.474s	968.00ns	Styles	Styles
8.474s	112.00ns	Styles	Styles
8.479s	1.410µs	Styles	Styles
8.479s	274.00ns	Styles	Styles
8.479s	388.00ns	Styles	Styles
8.479s	167.00ns	Styles	Styles
8.495s	40.334ms	Styles	Styles
8.536s	721.00ns	Styles	Styles
8.540s	1.214µs	Styles	Styles
8.540s	199.00ns	Styles	Styles
8.540s	728.00ns	Styles	Styles
8.540s	112.00ns	Styles	Styles
8.544s	251.58µs	Styles	Styles
8.544s	315.00ns	Styles	Styles
8.544s	160.00ns	Styles	Styles
8.544s	103.00ns	Styles	Styles
8.607s	221.27µs	Styles	Styles
8.608s	267.00ns	Styles	Styles
8.608s	131.00ns	Styles	Styles

40.3ms Styles

Elements traversed:
2,380

Elements styled:
2,380

Elements matched:
22

Styles shared:
10

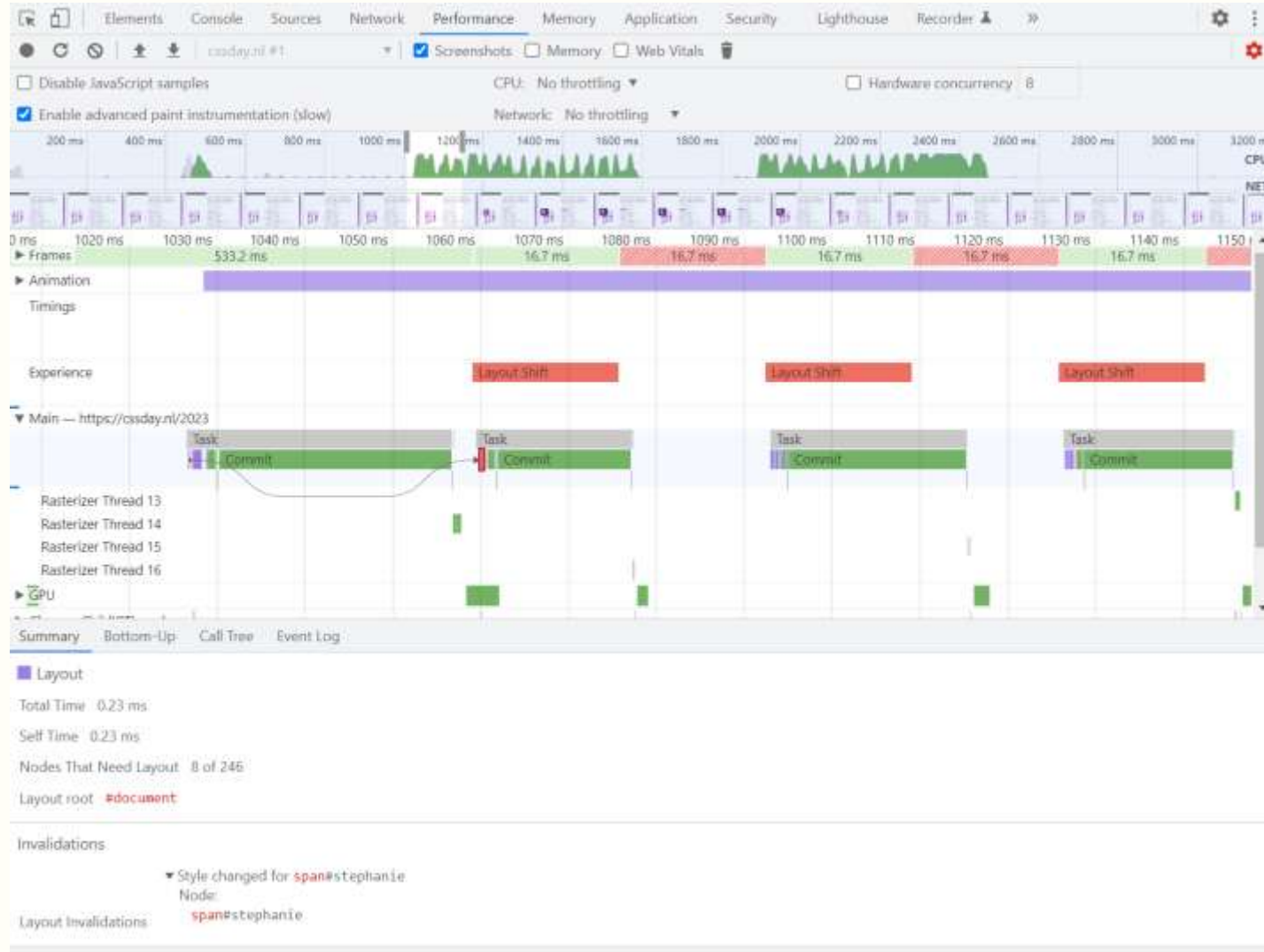
Styles reused:
1,635

Thread:
Parent Process

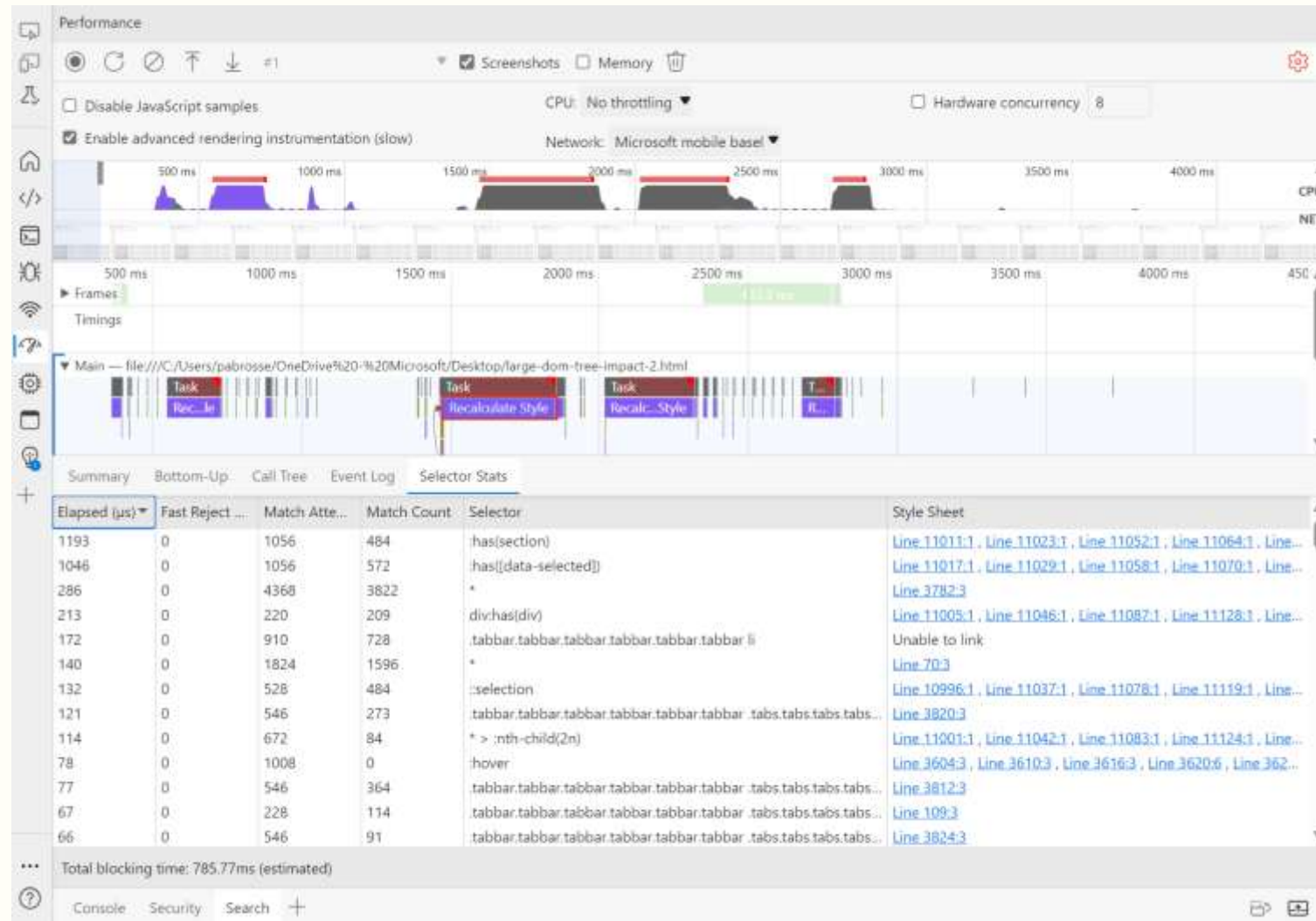
Stack:
First invalidated 2.284ms before the flush, at:
Registers::SyncPopulate() libxul.so
profiler_get_backtrace0 libxul.so

Legal Privacy Cookies English (US)

Chromium Performance tool



Edge Selector Stats



Remember

- **Don't blindly follow rules.**
- **Measure, improve, measure.**
- **CSS selector performance mostly doesn't matter.**

Thank you!

- **Nolan Lawson's CSS runtime performance talk at performance.now() in 2022**
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nWcexTnvIKI>
- **Kevin Powell's video on selector performance**
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=J24xS21FlmY>
- **Performance tool docs**
<https://developer.chrome.com/docs/devtools/performance/>
- **My blog post about selector performance**
<https://blogs.windows.com/msedgedev/2023/01/17/the-truth-about-css-selector-performance/>
- **Edge Selector Stats docs**
<https://learn.microsoft.com/microsoft-edge/devtools-guide-chromium/evaluate-performance/selector-stats>

