

Bits... Please!

Agenda:

- 1. Introduction
- 2. Derivation
- 3. Conceptual Architecture
- 4. Subsystems
- 5. Use Case
- 6. Concurrency Model
- 7. Current Limitations/ Lessons Learned







Introduction to Chrome

- First released in 2008
- Google built it completely from scratch
- Open sourced
- Focused on the 4 S's: simplicity,
 speed, security, stability
- Multi-processor architecture

Market Share:

September 2009:

5.38%

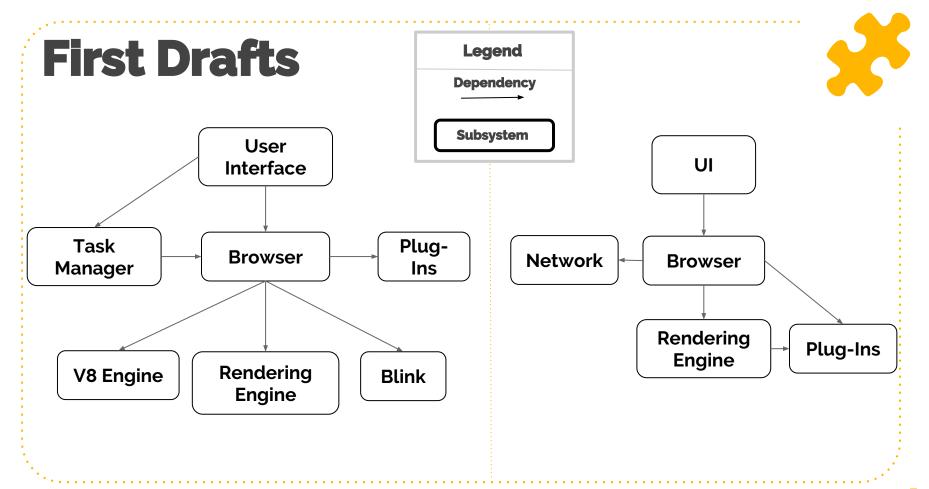
September 2018:

60.63%



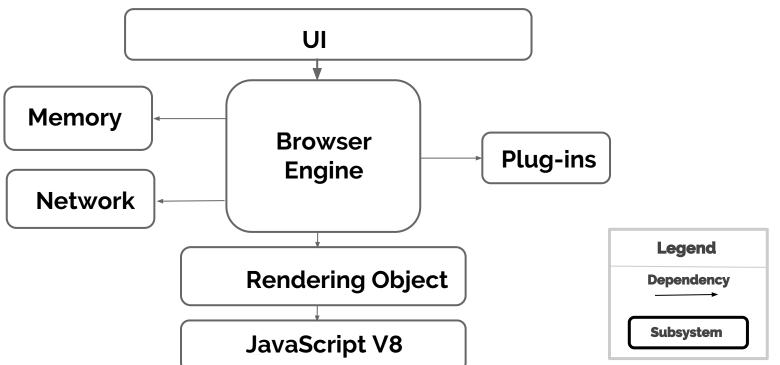
Derivation Process

Individual Brainstorming Group Consolidation Final Alterations



Conceptual Architecture





Conceptual Architecture Goals



Create a conceptual architecture that will improve the speed, stability, security, and simplicity of browsing the web

Speed Stability Security Simplicity

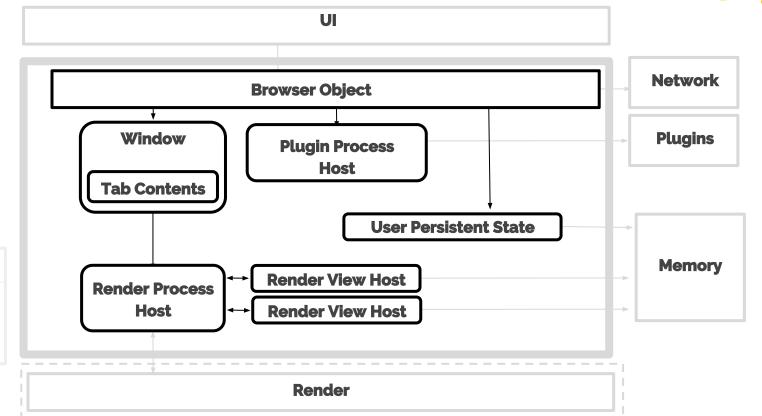
Subsystem: Browser Engine

Legend

Dependency

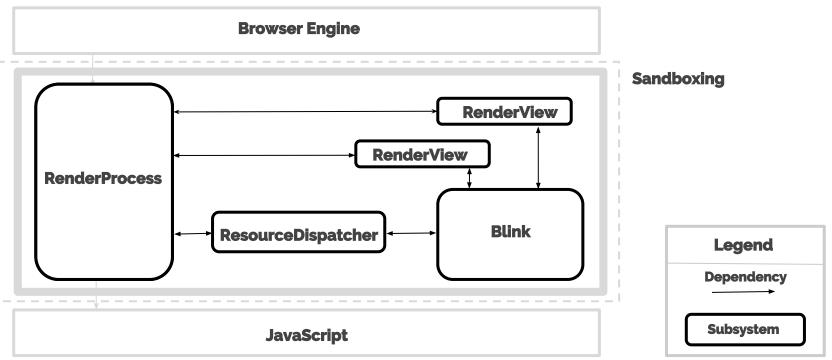
Subsystem





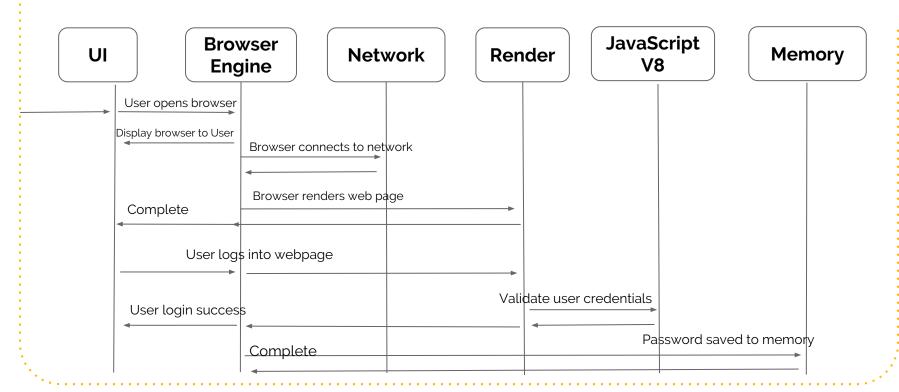
Subsystem: Render





Use Case 1





Chrome's Concurrency Model



Multiprocess Architecture

- Each tab or plugin has its own process separate from the browser
- Helps protect against rendering failures

Supports multi-threading

- Main Thread
 - Browser Process: updates UI
 - o Renderer Process: runs the rendering engine (Blink)
- IO Thread
 - Browser Process: handles the IPCs and network requests
 - Renderer Process: handles the IPCs

Chrome's Concurrency Model



Communication between processes

- Chromium IPC ~ legacy system
- Mojo: message pipes

Implications

- More memory upfront
- Reduces bloat in the long run



Current Limitations and Lessons Learned

Current Limitations

- Not very much high level documentation
- Required quite a bit of research and understanding

Lessons Learned

- Communication
- Set deadlines





- Layering Violations
- Dependencies
- Cross Platform Browser System



Conclusion

- Multi-processor architecture
- Layered Architecture at a high level
- Object-oriented and layered at lower levels



Thanks

Any questions?