# Why Browser Engines ≠ Real Desktop Browsers ≠ Mobile Browsers

David Burns - @AutomatedTester

#### **Agenda**

- Specifications...
- Levels of 'real-user' testing
- Headless vs headful testing: Technicalities and examples
- Browser engines vs real browsers: Technicalities and examples
- Real mobile browsers vs simulated browsers: Technicalities and examples
- Q&A

## **Specifications**

## RFC2119

#### Status of this Memo

RFC 2119.

This document specifies an Internet Best Current Practices for the Internet Community, and requests discussion and suggestions for improvements. Distribution of this memo is unlimited.

#### \_\_\_\_

Abstract

In many standards track documents several words are used to signify the requirements in the specification. These words are often capitalized. This document defines these words as they should be

interpreted in IETF documents. Authors who follow these guidelines
should incorporate this phrase near the beginning of their document:

The key words "MUST", "MUST NOT", "REQUIRED", "SHALL", "SHALL
NOT", "SHOULD", "SHOULD NOT", "RECOMMENDED", "MAY", and

"OPTIONAL" in this document are to be interpreted as described in

MUST This word, or the terms "REQUIRED" or "SHALL", mean that the
definition is an absolute requirement of the specification.

Note that the force of these words is modified by the requirement

level of the document in which they are used.

MUST NOT This phrase, or the phrase "SHALL NOT", mean that the definition is an absolute prohibition of the specification.

**3. SHOULD** This word, or the adjective "RECOMMENDED", mean that there may exist valid reasons in particular circumstances to ignore a

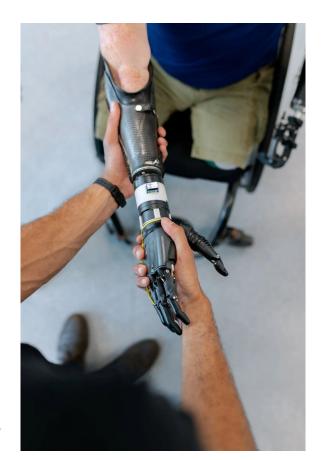
particular item, but the full implications must be understood and carefully weighed before choosing a different course.

4. SHOULD NOT This phrase, or the phrase "NOT RECOMMENDED" mean that there may exist valid reasons in particular circumstances when the particular behavior is acceptable or even useful, but the full implications should be understood and the case carefully weighed

before implementing any behavior described with this label.

### **Real User Testing**

#### **Real User Testing**



https://www.pexels.com/photo/person-holding-prosthetic-arm-3912979/



## Why does this matter?

## Headless vs headful testing

Did you know that "old" Chrome Headless (2017–2023) was a separate, alternate browser implementation that just happened to be shipped as part of the same Chrome binary? 👸 It doesn't share any of the Chrome browser code in //chrome!

**© Chrome Developers №** @ChromiumDev · Feb 22

#### Say hello to --headless=new in Chrome 112!









C) 621

head{ful,less} shared code path





## Browser engines vs real browsers





## Bad Apple Safari update breaks IndexedDB JavaScript API, upsets web apps

Developers fed up with iGiant neglecting non-native software



Wed 16 Jun 2021 // 07:29 UTC

Apple's WebKit team has managed to break <u>the popular</u> IndexedDB JavaScript API in the latest version of Safari (14.1.1) on macOS 11.4 and iOS 14.6.

The bug, <u>first reported</u> on June 2, 2021, only manifests when applications first try to use IndexedDB NoSQL manager to store data. Reloading a web page or app implementing the API resolves the issue, according to several bug reports.

Nonetheless, the situation is less than ideal for web developers and for anyone using the desktop or mobile versions of Safari. While there are a variety of storage APIs available to web developers, <a href="IndexedDB">IndexedDB</a> is one of two (the other being the Cache Storage API) that's <a href="recommended">recommended</a>; the other options have specific use cases, shortcomings, or aren't widely supported.

Feross Aboukhadijeh, an open-source developer who runs <u>Socket</u>, on Monday said that the bug prevented his firm's web-based file transfer app Wormhole from working when initially loaded until a workaround was implemented.

"Opening an IndexedDB database fails 100 per cent of the time on the first try," he <u>said</u>

#### [BUG] drawlmage doesn't work with WebM files #20489



warrenseine opened this issue on Jan 30 · 2 comments



#### warrenseine commented on Jan 30

...

#### Context:

- Playwright Version: 1.31.0-alpha-jan-29-2023
- Operating System: macOS 13.2
- Node.js version: 16.17
- Browser: WebKit 1783

#### **Code Snippet**

See repo: https://github.com/warrenseine/playwright-webm-test

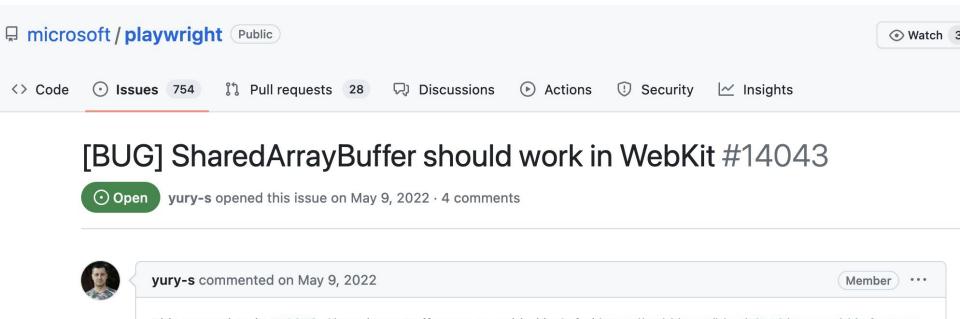
#### Describe the bug

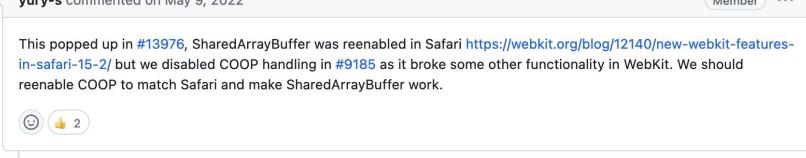
Following the resolution of #18423, I wanted to test my use case of copying WebM frames to a canvas, using Canvas.drawImage(). Unfortunately, it won't work with WebM video under the most recent Playwright WebKit version. It works fine with Safari, Playwright Chromium, Playwright Firefox.

Here is a demo of the bug that you can reproduce in WebKit: https://warrenseine.github.io/playwright-webm-test/

While playback now works fine with WebKit, you can see that drawing frames to a canvas from an MP4 video works, but it doesn't with WebM.







Real mobile browsers **VS** simulated browsers

#### Real mobile browsers vs simulated browsers

- Covid-19 saw the boom of mobile usage across the globe
- Getting all the mobile devices is expensive
- Mobile development is hard... but thanks to browser devtools it's not so hard

#### Real mobile browsers vs simulated browsers

 Mobile development is hard... but thanks to browser devtools it's not so hard

OR IS IT...

#### Real mobile browsers vs simulated browsers

Resizing a desktop browser is NOT a mobile...

#### [BUG] reports the wrong devicePixelRatio #20111



greggman opened this issue on Jan 13 · 4 comments



#### greggman commented on Jan 13

...

#### Context:

- Playwright Version: 1.29.2
- Operating System: Mac
- Node.js version: 16.17.0
- Browser: Chrome
- Extra: Make sure you're on DPR > 1 device This is true for most Macs but might not be if you're using an external monitor

#### **Code Snippet**

follow the docs for a setup with <code>npm init playwright@latest</code>

in playwright.config.js add use: { headless: true, ...

replace example.spec.js with

```
// @ts-check
const { test, expect } = require('@playwright/test');

test('test dpr', async ({ page }) => {
   await page.goto('data:text/html,<div id="d" style="display: inline-block;">foo</div>');
   await page.waitForLoadState('networkidle');
```

### Risk Management

### Q&A

## Thank you!

David Burns - @AutomatedTester