Making a website performant: Part I Front end performance





Overview



Front end performance

Common problems & fixes

Why bother?

Part II

Server side performance

Perceived performance

Planning to actually fix them

We want pages to start fast, and stay fast

What is performance?

"Load is not a single moment in time it's an experience that no one metric can fully capture."

rc8.io/paint-timing

Key website measurements



TTF ByteTTF PaintFirst Input Delay

Page weightTTF ContentFramerate

Network speed TTF Interactive

Animation

Some things I've found

'Load time' isn't useful

Measuring performance objectively is useful

Keeping focus on the user is hard

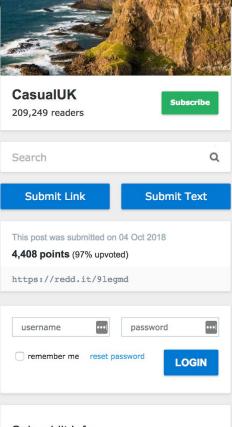
Getting your PM to give you time to actually do the fixes is like really hard

Let's load a slow web page



How American subtitle-writers caption a Yorkshirewoman saying "Huddersfield". i.imgur.com Submitted 13 hours ago by Dvdsmith2002 295 comments share save hide report



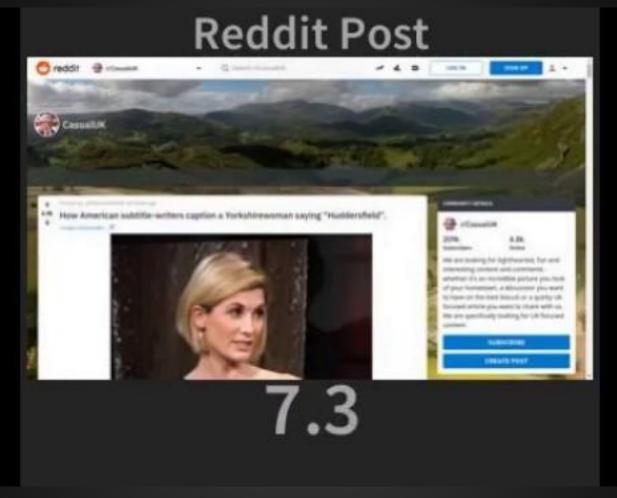


Subreddit Info

2,456 currently online

We are looking for **lighthearted**, **fun** and **interesting** content and comments - whether it's an incredible picture you took of your hometown, a discussion you want to have on the best biscuit or a quirky UK focused article you want to share





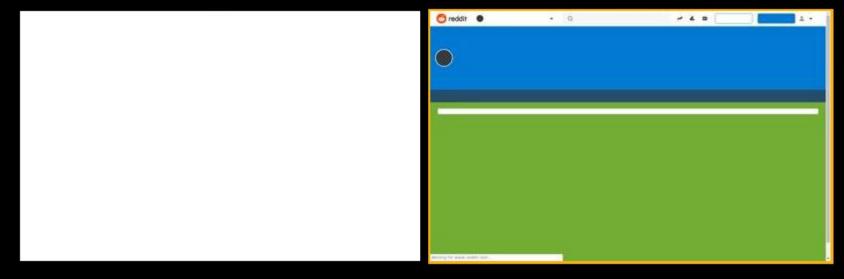
rc8.io/reddit-load

Frontend performance



2.6s





TTFP is 2.7s

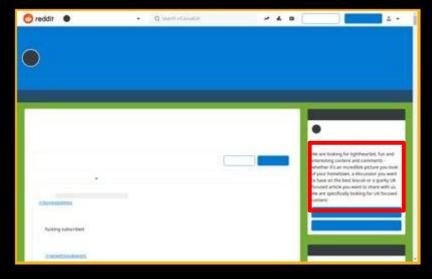
First signs of life

but... No standard definition



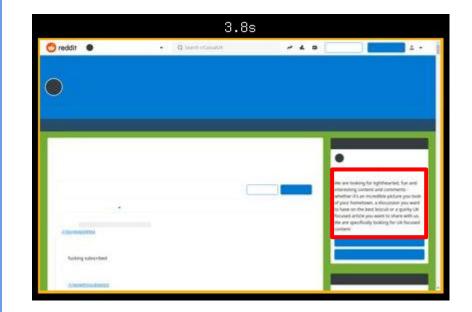


3.8s



TTFC is 3.8s

First 'real content' Different for every website Easier to measure



First Paint/Render Common Issues

Page size, large DOM

Long critical rendering path

Complex CSSOM

Monolithic or render-blocking JS

TTFB (part II)

Universal CSS selectors

/* Selects all elements */
* {
 color: green;
}

Complicates CSSOM, longer to parse

rc8.io/universal-selector

First Paint/Content Common Fixes

Finding your critical path, make it short

Reduce idle time in the thread

Progressive content rendering

Inline render blocking CSS, prioritise delivery

Async/defer non-critical JS

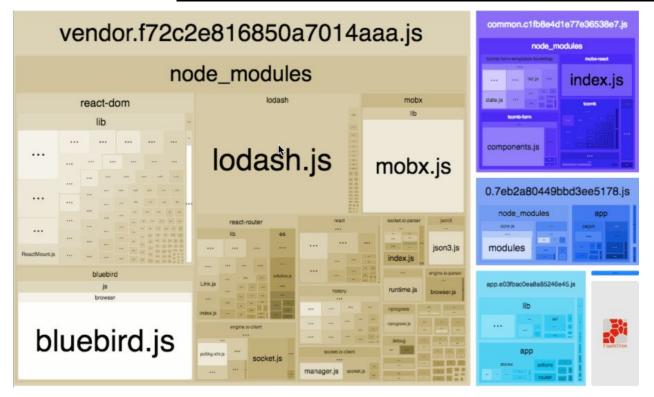


rc8.io/rendering-path

Webpack specific tuning

- mode 'production', uglify JS
- Cache-Control: max-age=31536000
- Code splitting, only load the JS that's needed
- Separate large sections i.e. homepage, search
- In ES6+ only import the functions you need

webpack-bundle-analyser



rc8.io/webpack-analyser

For example, moment.js

Loads all locales by default

400KB -> 100KB when they're removed

new webpack.ContextReplacementPlugin(/moment[\/\\]locale\$/, /en/)

rc8.io/moment-js

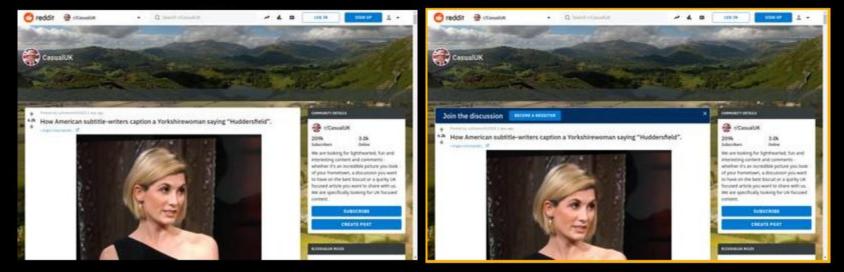
...but be careful

"Styles at top, scripts at bottom" useless on large sites Don't reflow existing content once painted Question why you need to lazy load Above all: keep the user experience consistent

TT First Interactive

8.5s

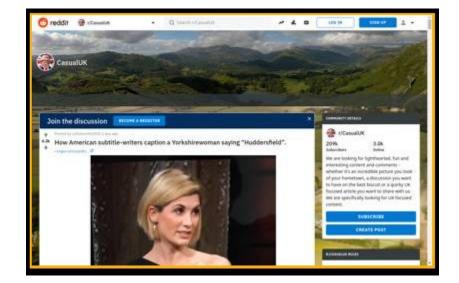
8.6s



TTFI is 8.6s

Useful content No 'jank' from now Event handlers on most visible elements

rc8.io/ttfi-definition



Tracking TTFC in ES6

const observer = new PerformanceObserver((list) => {

for (const entry of list.getEntries()) {

console.log(entry.name) // => "first-paint"

});

}

observer.observe({entryTypes: ['paint']}

First Interactive Common Issues

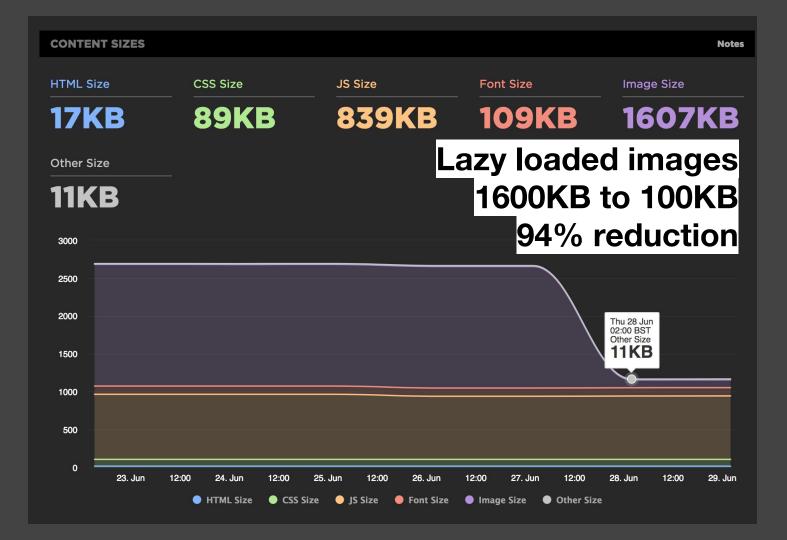
Third party JS

Web fonts

'Jankiness'

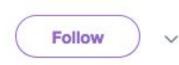
Long running JS

Large, unoptimised, non-visible images



Javascript is the most expensive part of your site





Time to first paint is meaningless when you take a poo on the main thread for 20 seconds.

5:26 AM - 16 Aug 2016





Idle until urgent

Eager evaluation: slow start time, quick execution

Lazy evaluation: quick start time, slow execution

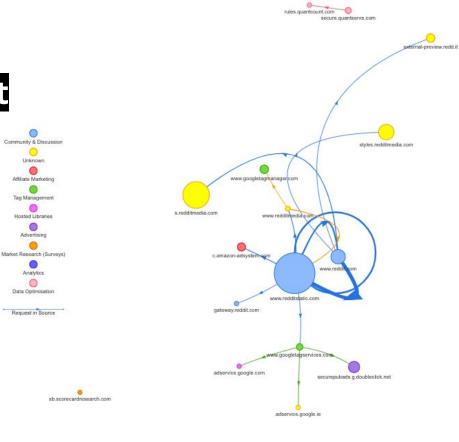
'Idle until urgent': Lazy, unless asked for before ready

Then, load it using a requestIdleCallback

rc8.io/state-of-js rc8.io/request-idle-callback rc8.io/idle-until-urgent

Third party JS can get out of hand





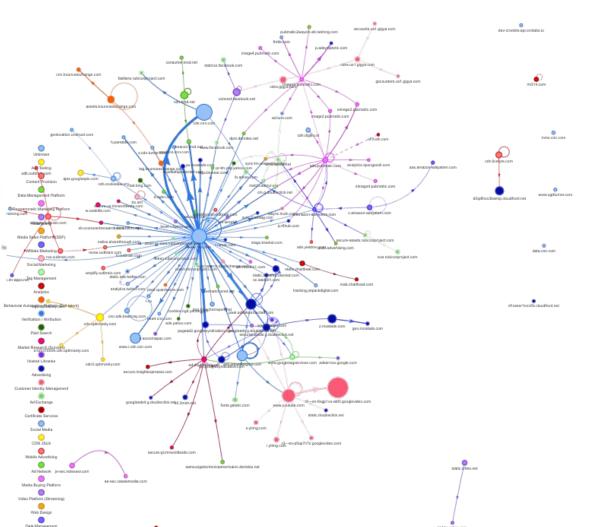
pixel.quantserve.com

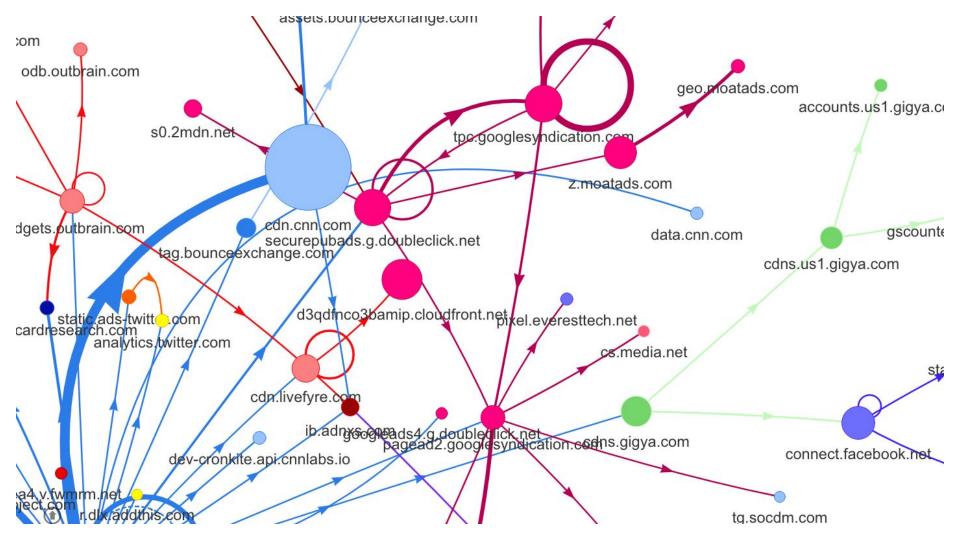














Google Tag Manager





Pinterest legacy site

TTFP 4.2s TTFI 23s

Pinterest new PWA site

TTFP 1.8s TTFI 5.6s

Time spent: +40% Ad revenue: +44% 'Engagements': +60%

rc8.io/perf-stats

End of Part I

Making a website performant: Part II Perceived performance

Andy Callaghan recollate.com

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Coffee and chat

Backend performance



Queued at 0					
Started at 1.89 ms		Chrome developer tools			
Resource Scheduling		TIME			
Queueing	I	1.89 ms			
Connection Start		TIME			
Stalled	1	3.31 ms			
Request/Response		TIME			
Request sent		0.41 ms			
Waiting (TTFB)		468.55 ms			
Content Download		354.95 ms			
Evelopetion		000 44			

Explanation

Queued at 0			
Started at 1.89 ms		Chrome developer tools	
Resource Scheduling		TIME	
Queueing		1.89 ms	
Connection Start		TIME	
Stalled	1	3.31 ms	
Request/Response		TIME	
Request sent		0.41 ms	
Waiting (TTFB)		468.55 ms	
Content Download		354.95 ms	

Explanation

TTFB is 468ms

Server responsiveness

TIME

0.41 ms

468.55 ms

354.95 ms

Page weight & connection speed

Queued at 0 Started at 1.89 ms		Chrome developer tools
Resource Scheduling Queueing	ļ	TIME 1.89 ms
Connection Start Stalled	1	TIME 3.31 ms
Request/Response		TIME
Request sent		0.41 ms
Waiting (TTFB)		468.55 ms
Content Download		354.95 ms
Explanation		820 11 mc

Explanation

HTML downloaded

in 355ms

Varies across devices, networks, and pages

TIME 0.41 ms 468.55 ms 354.95 ms

Fixing server performance issues

TTFB common issues

Physical distance between user & edge router

Server-side computation

Bad/restrictive infrastructure

Slow/shared hosting

Radio communication (e.g. crappy cellular 2/3G)

TTFB common fixes

Better and/or less dynamic code on a request

SQL EXPLAIN, good indexes, master/clones

More app servers, load balancing, app level caching

DNS preload, HTTP2, TLS 1.3, Service Workers

CDN delivery, 'better' hosting, dedicated CPU/memory



Templated views, compiled markup at build time

JS on the client-side for anything dynamic

APIs for integrations, authentication, search etc

Automated & atomic deploys, easy to rollback & scale

Fastest TTFB on the web



Service workers

A small script, running between client & server

Programmable proxy, control over network requests

Handles goodies like offline, push, caching strategy

No access to DOM, only postMessage

Using a service worker

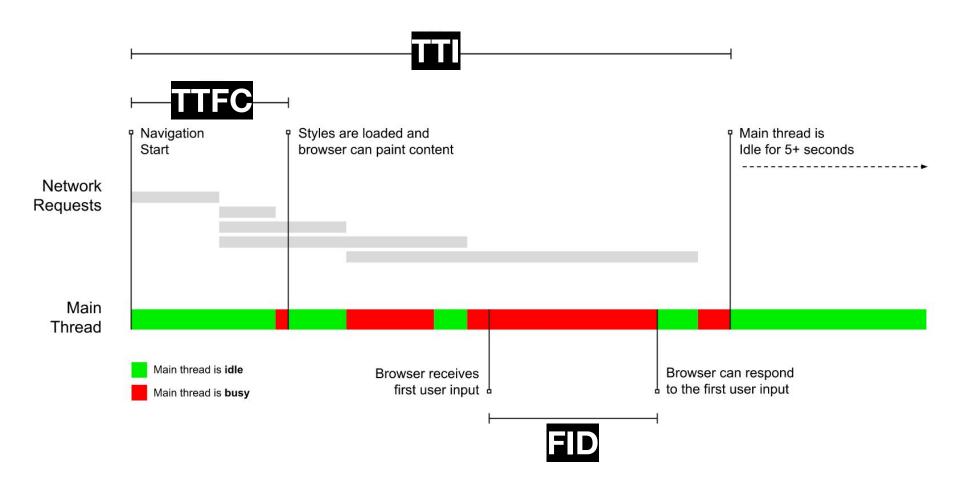
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mapcnt6.png	200	png	<u>util.js:124</u>	2.4 KB	160 ms	1
Lato-Regular.woff2	200	font	celtic-manor-golf-hotel	(from ServiceWorker)	106 ms	J.
Lato-Italic.woff2	200	font	celtic-manor-golf-hotel	(from ServiceWorker)	107 ms	1
Lato-Bold.woff2	200	font	celtic-manor-golf-hotel	(from ServiceWorker)	113 ms	1
GA collect?v=1&_v=j68&a=1364792363&t=e	302	text/html	analytics.js:2	232 B	142 ms	1

Perceived performance



"from when a user first interacts with your site, to the time when the browser is actually able to respond to that interaction."

rc8.io/input-delay





First Input Delay

'Real life' user experience whilst loading

Needs client-side code to report

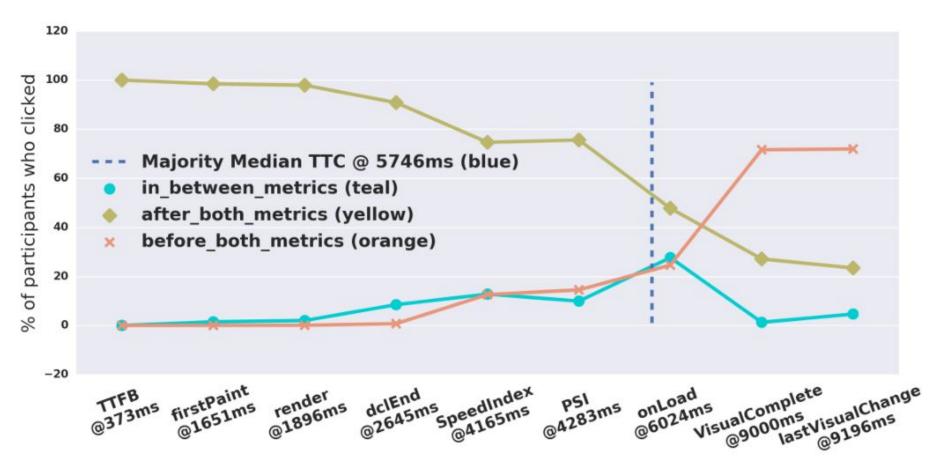
Scroll, click, 'main interaction' separately measured



"metrics such as onLoad and TTFB fail to represent majority human perception"



User perception of "page is complete"



Actual performance

Expected performance

User experience

Expected performance

Context matters for perception

Web game

E-commerce

High FPS

Changing framerate

10ms delay is intolerable

Nausea

100ms delay is probably okay

\$\$\$\$

Perception matters

0 - 100ms Instantaneous

100 - 300ms

300ms - 1s

Small, but perceptible

"this machine is working"

1 - 2s Interruption to thoughtflow, context-switching

2+ seconds

10+ seconds

Annoyance, rage clicking, loss of confidence

"I'll go and do something else"

Ilya Grigorik, Google : rc8.io/delay-perception

Finish first paint within one second

Animation in CSS

CSS property changes can change the whole page

opacity, transform can be hardware accelerated

Avoid animating on other properties such as: border, padding, width, position, ...

Browsers try to guess compositing optimisations

max-height	
max-width	
min-height	
min-width	
opacity	
order	
orphans	nc8.io/css-triggers



Give browser hints, but use very sparingly (if at all)

.fading-thing {

}

```
will-change: opacity;
transform: opacity(1); // For IE/Edge
```

.fading-thing:hover{ opacity(0.5) }



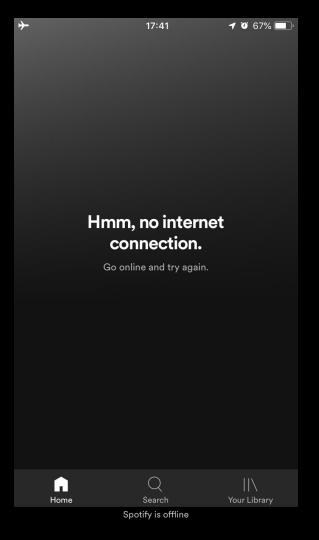


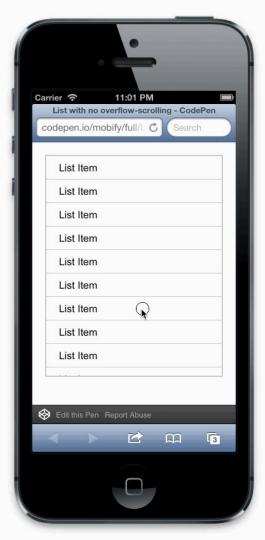
'Mobile' describes your user

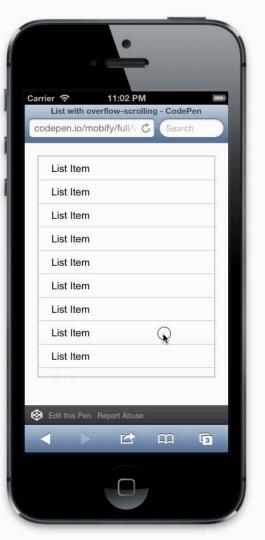
People that are 'mobile' have different expectations

rc8.io/perception-paper

People that are walking, anxious, young or rushed perceive your site as slower



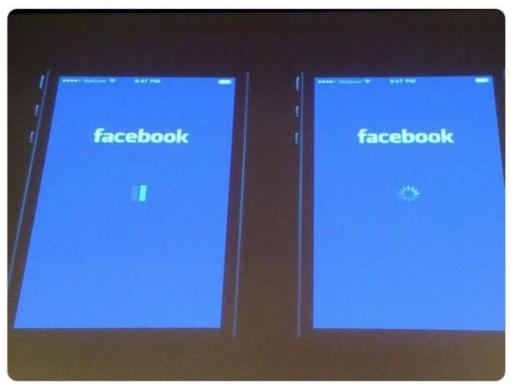








#renio interesting! Facebook did A/B testing to determine that users blamed FB on left, iOS on right, for slowness.



Mobile users want a native UI

Inertia scrolling

Touch 'press' document.addEventListener("touchstart", ...)

Pre-emptive/optimistic UI changes

Status bar loading indicator

Loading pinwheels, then full site



Who to follow

Lara Hogan (author/Etsy) designingforperformance.com

Tobias Ahlin (Minecraft/Github/Spotify) tobiasahlin.com

Philip Walton (Google)

Brad Frost

Cloudflare's Webinars

philipwalton.com

bradfrost.com

cloudflare.com/webinars



DEVELOPMENT

OUR PROCESS

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