

Deep Dive into Browser Performance

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Why Browser Performance Matters?

Browser rendering 1.833

Back-end Processing 1.807s

ZendCon - Total Page Load - 3.64s

Browser rendering 1.347

Back-end
Processing
0.103s

PHP.net - Total Page Load - 1.45s

Browser rendering 1.43

Back-end
Processing
0.058.6

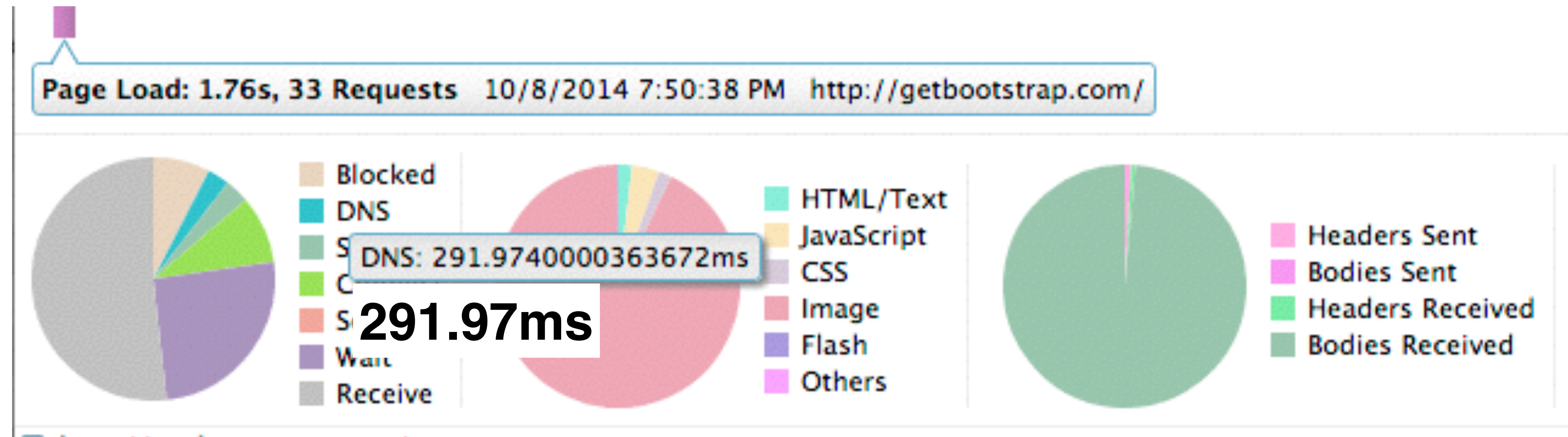
Github - Total Page Load - 1.43s

What Takes All This Time?

1. DNS
2. HTTP + SSL Negotiation
3. JavaScript Processing
4. CSS Rendering
5. Image Processing
6. DOM Rendering



DNS



DNS may take up-to
20% of 1st page load!

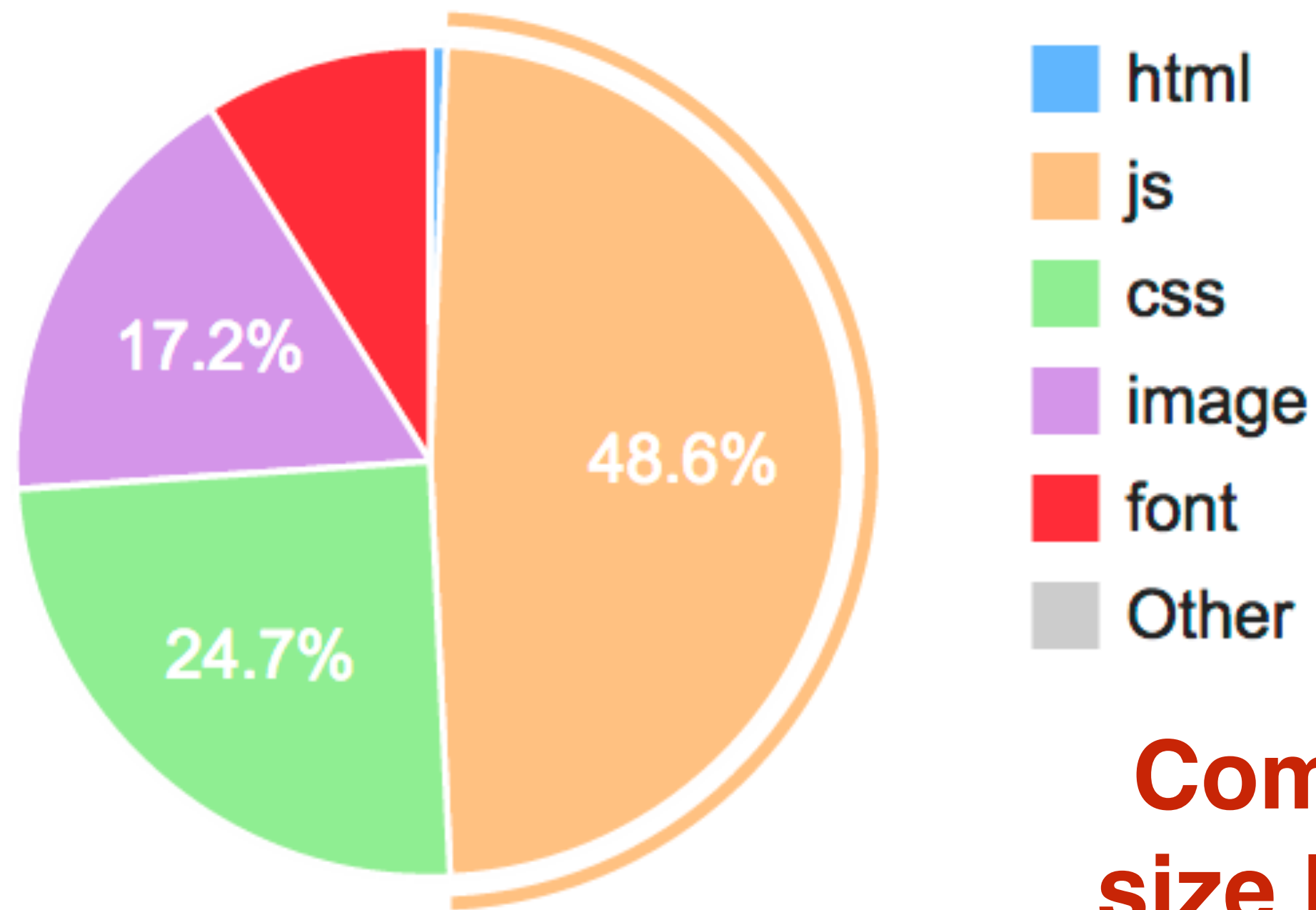
DNS Based Optimizations

- 1. Use Embedded images via *data:image***
- 2. Limit image requests via use of *sprites***
- 3. Defer loading of external resources**
- 4. Avoid multi-domain CDNs**
- 5. Single-page applications for the win!**

Profile Page Loading

- Use Your Browser
 - * **Developer Tools or Equivalent**
- Do Remote Tests
 - * <http://www.webpagetest.org/>
 - * <https://developers.google.com/speed/pagespeed/>
 - * <https://www.modern.ie/en-us>
- Actual User Profiling
 - * <http://www.lognormal.com/boomerang/doc/>
 - * **Use Web-Timing API directly**

Compression For The Win!



1,394 KB
59 requests,
4.63 seconds to load

Compression Reduces data-size by >50% and makes page loads in 2.1 seconds!

Use gzip compression

965.8 KB total in compressible text, savings = 695.2 KB

Compress Images

171.6 KB total in images, savings = 51.8 KB

ZendCon.com via <http://www.webpagetest.org>

Document Loaded Fully Rendered

	Load Time	First Byte	Start Render	DOM Elements	Time	Requests	Bytes In	Time	Requests	Bytes In
First View	4.964s	0.448s	3.592s	368	4.964s	62	1,395 KB	5.247s	64	1,396 KB
Repeat View	2.588s	0.263s	2.493s	368	2.588s	9	26 KB	2.816s	11	27 KB

Cache, Cache, Cache

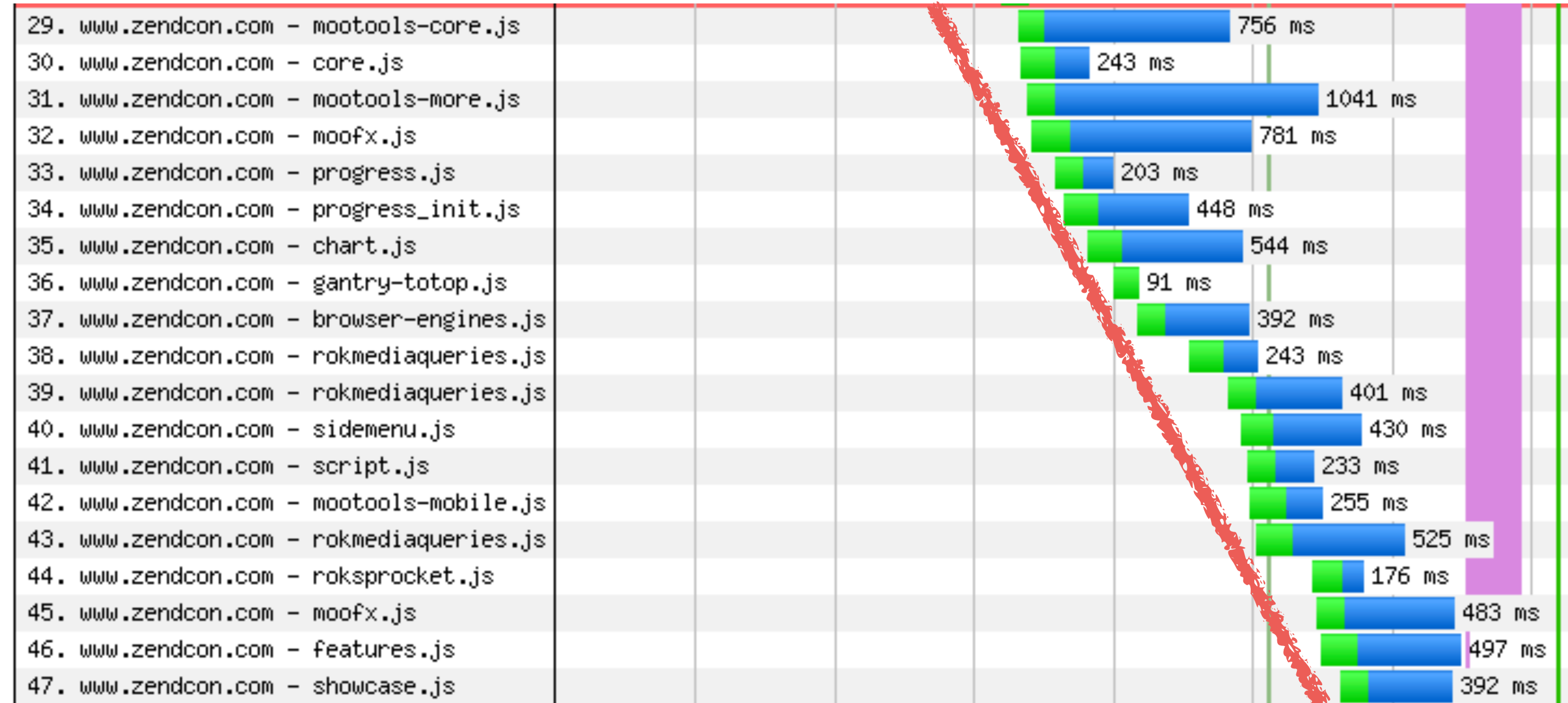
Set **max-age** or **expires** headers

Value should be at least **30 days**

To prevent stale content, **use unique file names** on new deployments for changed files.

Your goal is that 2nd page load only asks the server for the dynamic content!

JavaScript



JavaScript is loaded synchronously, so compact your files into a single compressed file!

JavaScript

Combination & minifying of JS files is best achieved with:

- * Closure Compiler
 - * <http://goo.gl/8MVOIJ>
- * YUI Compressor
 - * <http://refresh-sf.com/yui/>
 - * <http://yui.github.io/yuicompressor/>
- * PHP Based
 - * <https://github.com/tedious/JShrink>

JavaScript

Don't over-do combining of JS Files!

- ▶ Unnecessary data loading
- ▶ Decompression Overhead
- ▶ Extra JS Compilation



Micro-Case Study: SlashDot.org

One “BIG” JavaScript file

71kb compressed, 251kb actual size

199ms to receive

37ms to process

21.3% of total page load, 16% of total page size

< 10% of loaded JS code is executed

JavaScript

Only load up-front what you absolutely need

Defer loading of everything else via RequireJS

```
<head>  
  <script src="scripts/require.js"></script>  
</head>
```

```
require.config({  
  baseUrl: 'js/lib',  
  paths: { jquery: 'jquery-1.11.1' }  
});
```

```
define(['lib/jquery'], function ($) {...});
```

<http://requirejs.org/>

If you can't win, cheat!



```
$(document).ready(function() {  
  setTimeout(function() {  
    $.get( "your-file.js" );  
  }, 2000);  
});
```


General JS Tips

- 1. Avoid Xpath, reference/search by ID**
- 2. Setup events pre-load as opposed to post-load**
`onkeyup="js_function()" vs $("input").each(function() {});`
- 3. For Grids only load the data to be displayed**
- 4. innerHTML is not always faster than DOM**

<http://jsperf.com/dom-vs-innerhtml/37>

General JS Tips

- Most browsers leak memory with JS, avoid the common culprits:
 - ◆ Avoid passing objects (can result in circular references)
 - ◆ Avoid global variables
 - ◆ Use closures

General JS Tips

Help browser to make use of multiple CPUs by using iFrames to embed complex components such as grids.



CSS

* Minimize

* Combine

* Compress



* Don't fear inlined CSS

Avoid Repaints & Reflows

reflow time by browser

DHTML action	Chr1	Chr2	FF2	FF3	IE6,7	IE 8	Op	Saf3	Saf4
className	1x	1x	1x	1x	1x	1x	1x	1x	1x
display none	-	-	-	-	1x	-	-	-	-
display default	1x	1x	1x	2x	1x	1x	-	1x	1x
visibility hidden	1x	1x	1x	1x	1x	1x	-	1x	1x
visibility visible	1x	1x	1x	1x	1x	1x	-	1x	1x
padding	-	-	1x	2x	4x	4x	-	-	-
width length	-	-	1x	2x	1x	1x	-	1x	-
width percent	-	-	1x	2x	1x	1x	-	1x	-
width default	1x	-	1x	2x	1x	1x	-	1x	-
background	-	-	1x	1x	1x	-	-	-	-
font-size	1x	1x	1x	2x	1x	1x	-	1x	1x

reflow performance varies by browser and action
"1x" is 1-6 seconds depending on browser (1K rules)

<https://developers.google.com/speed/articles/reflow>

- Changes to DOM nodes
- Hiding DOM nodes
- Actions that extend the page (causes scroll)
- Changes to colour, background and outline properties

Merge Style Changes

```
// slowest  
el.style.left = "10px";  
el.style.top = "10px";
```

```
// getting better  
el.className += " top-left-class";
```

```
// best  
el.style.cssText += "; left: 10px; top: 10px;";
```

Peekaboo Trick

```
var me = $("#el");  
me.hide();
```

```
// make various changes to DOM/Content
```

```
me.show();
```

Dolly Trick

```
var $dolly = e1.clone();
```

```
// make changes to the copy
```

```
e1.replaceWith($dolly);
```



Don't Abuse Computed Styles

```
// nein, nein, nein!!!!  
for (var i = 0; i < 100; i++) {  
    e1[i].style.left = e1.offsetLeft + "10px";  
    e1[i].style.top  = e1.offsetTop  + "10px";  
}
```

```
// Wunderbar  
for (  
var left = e1.offsetLeft, top = e1.offsetTop, i = 0;  
i < 100;  
i++, top+=10, left+=10) {  
    e1[i].style.cssText += "; left: " + left +  
        "px; top: " + top + "px;";  
}
```

Good Reference Points

<http://www.phpied.com/rendering-repaint-reflowrelayout-restyle/>

<http://www-archive.mozilla.org/newlayout/doc/reflow.html>

<https://developers.google.com/speed/articles/reflow>

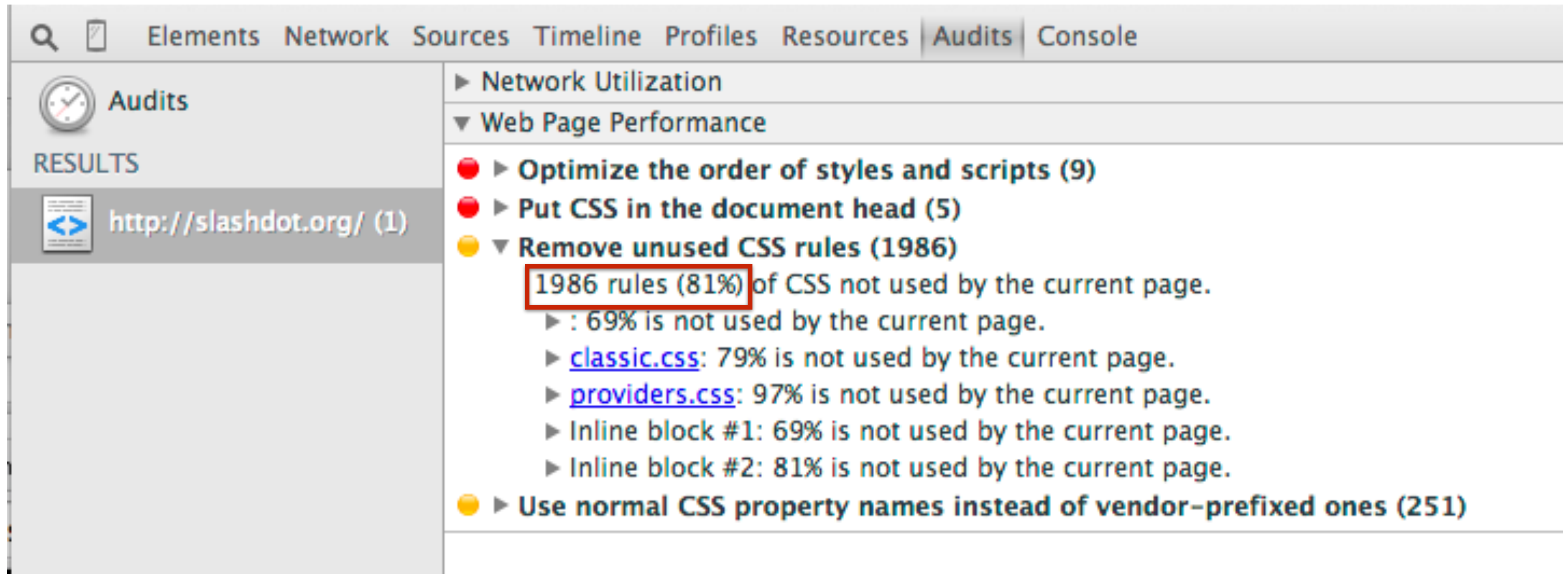
More CSSery

- **Reference by element ID**
- **Be specific, but avoid child selectors**
- **Avoid @import()**
- **Avoid multi-class css rule (.foo.bar.baz)**

More CSSery

- **Pseudo selectors are slow**
- **Name space attribute selectors
(`type="..."` vs `input[type="..."]`)**
- **Eliminate un-used rules**
- **Avoid browser specific extensions
(`-webkit`, `-opera`, `-moz`, etc...)**

Micro-Case Study: SlashDot.org



The screenshot shows the Chrome DevTools Audits panel for the URL <http://slashdot.org/>. The panel is divided into sections: Network Utilization, Web Page Performance, and a list of audit results. The 'Remove unused CSS rules (1986)' audit is highlighted with a red box around the text '1986 rules (81%)'. Below this, a list of specific CSS rules and their usage percentages is shown.

Elements Network Sources Timeline Profiles Resources Audits Console

Audits

RESULTS

<http://slashdot.org/> (1)

- ▶ Network Utilization
- ▼ Web Page Performance
 - ▶ **Optimize the order of styles and scripts (9)**
 - ▶ **Put CSS in the document head (5)**
 - ▼ **Remove unused CSS rules (1986)**
 - 1986 rules (81%)** of CSS not used by the current page.
 - ▶ : 69% is not used by the current page.
 - ▶ [classic.css](#): 79% is not used by the current page.
 - ▶ [providers.css](#): 97% is not used by the current page.
 - ▶ Inline block #1: 69% is not used by the current page.
 - ▶ Inline block #2: 81% is not used by the current page.
 - ▶ **Use normal CSS property names instead of vendor-prefixed ones (251)**

CSS Tools

<https://github.com/Cerdic/CSSSTidy>

PHP

<http://devilo.us/>

Web-based

Slides: <http://ilia.ws>

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**Please leave feedback @
<https://joind.in/12055>**