
Let your PHP apps fly on IBM i: High Performance PHP

Part 3

Ensuring a fast user experience



www.SeidenGroup.com

Speaker: Alan Seiden



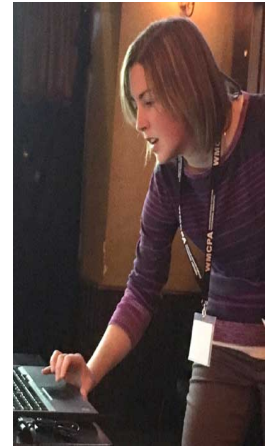
- **Principal at Seiden Group**
 - Mentor CIOs and development teams
 - Deliver modern technical solutions
- **Host and sponsor of CIO Summit**
- **Club Seiden: The next generation**
- **Open source advocate, contributor**



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 - Mentor IBM i teams, IT Directors, CIOs
 - Consult on projects and process
 - Develop applications
 - Troubleshoot

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Forum for younger developers with a passion for open source, IBM i and collaboration



Session 3 on performance

Session 1: How fast? Find the bottlenecks!

(measure, measure, measure)

Session 2: Accelerate your application

(speed up PHP and the server back end)

Session 3: Ensuring a fast user experience *

(speed up the front end)

*** You are here**

Agenda for fast user experience

- **Fast user experience**
 - Beyond speed of PHP and server
- **Performance big picture**
- **Tools that show issues visually**
- **Tips and configurations**

Why I started to focus on web front end

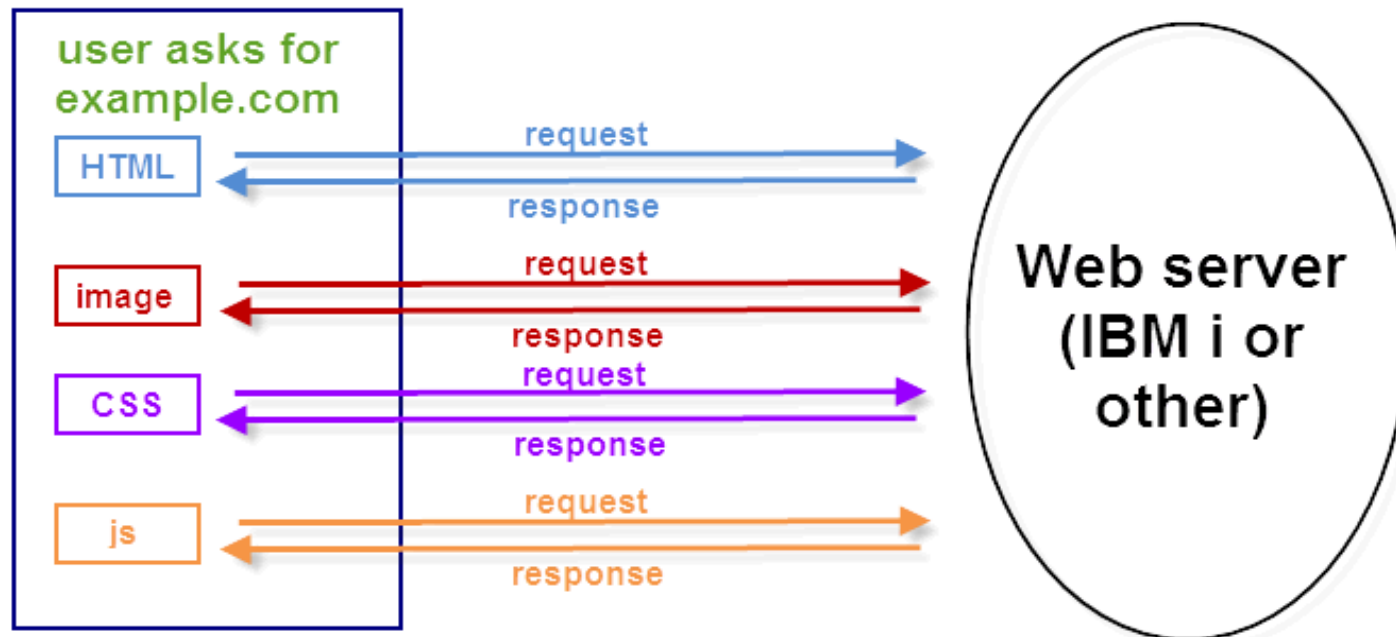
- **Clients called me in for performance help**
- **Assumed drag was on the server, PHP/Db2/RPG**
- **BUT many of the problems were in the front end (HTML, JS, CSS)**
- **Today's complex web and mobile applications require attention to front-end performance**

Let's start with the basics

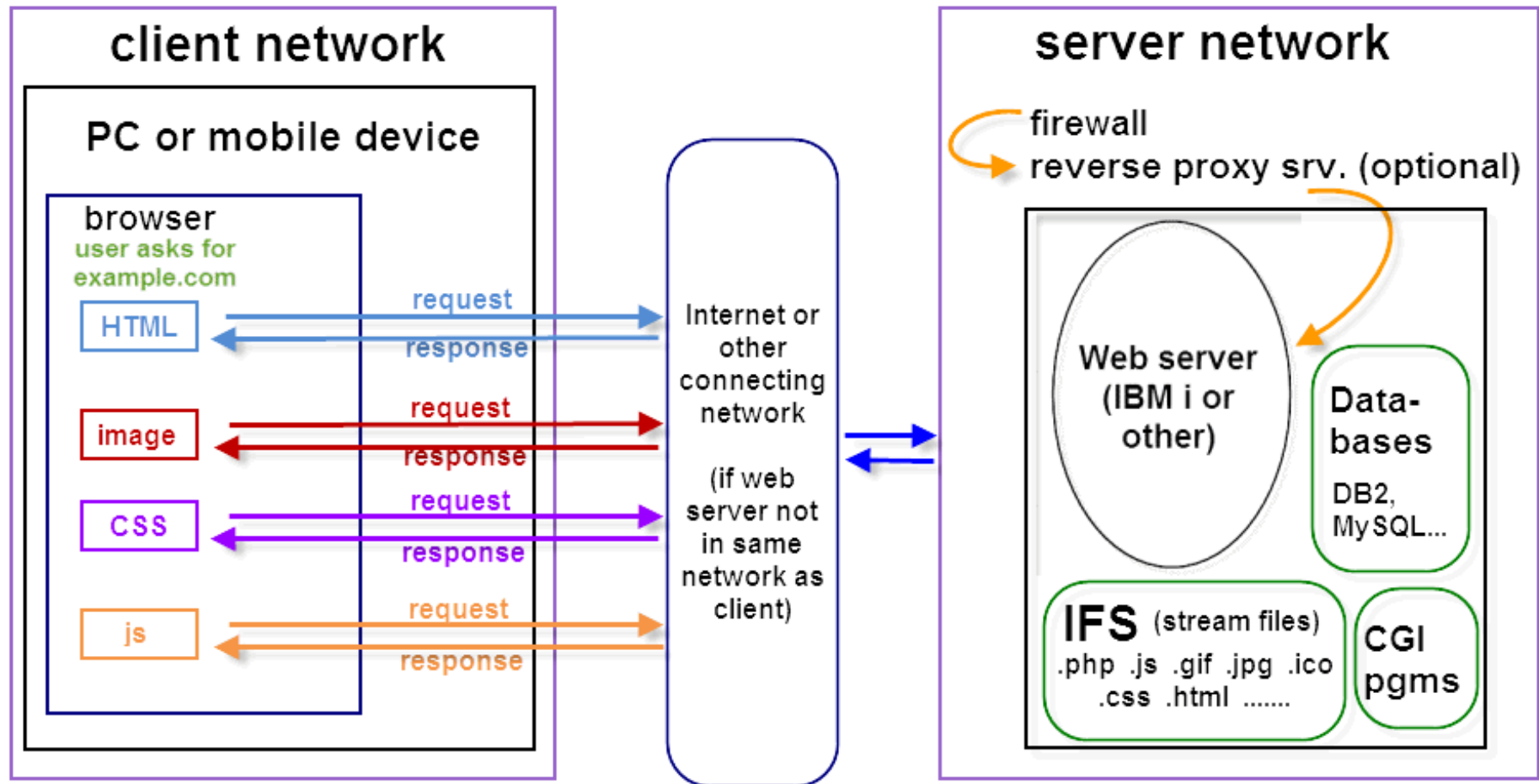
HTTP (web) flow

Request-response protocol

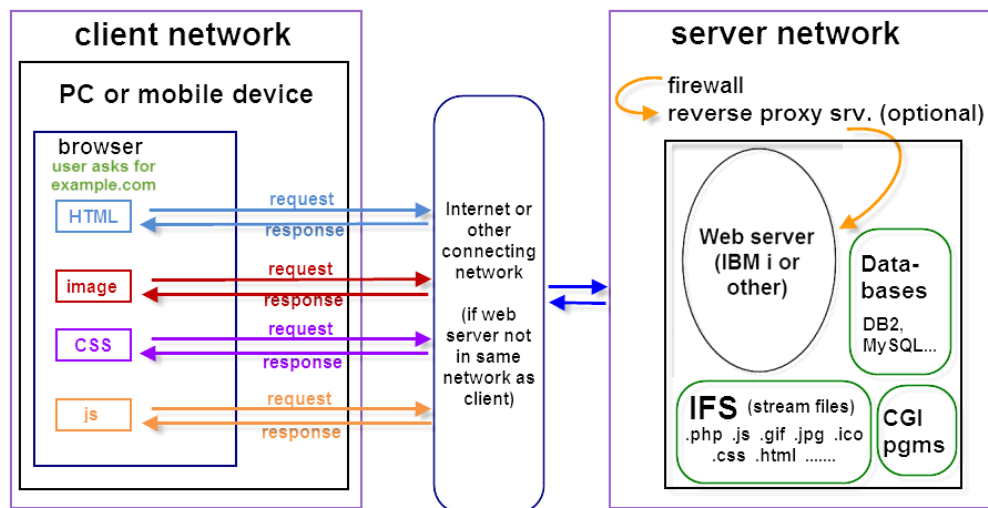
- Client (browser) requests a file; server responds
- One file at a time (at most 2–6 in parallel)
- Browser requests HTML file, then as it parses HTML, finds other file names to request (images, css, js...)



Each request passes through several layers



You might guess one top strategy



Each HTTP request travels through several layers

A common-sense performance strategy suggests itself

Reduce the number and size of HTTP requests

Perceived speed

When users say app is slow

- **Watch them using the application**
- **Is slow page response the major problem?**
- **Or does the application not match their workflow?**
- **Can you help users get their job done with fewer clicks?**

Tips for perceived speed

- **Users want to feel successful in achieving their tasks. You can:**
 - Provide feedback and status information
 - Give users a fast path through common tasks
 - Reduce users' anxiety by clearly labeling page elements, buttons, links, etc., using their own terminology
 - Run slow tasks asynchronously so users can cancel if desired
- **Old but interesting study: http://www.uie.com/events/roadshow/articles/download_time/**
 - “...when people accomplish what they set out to do on a site, they perceive that site to be fast.”
- **Let users know that “something is happening”**
 - The spinning “waiting” graphic still works



Reduce HTTP requests

HTTP requests are costly

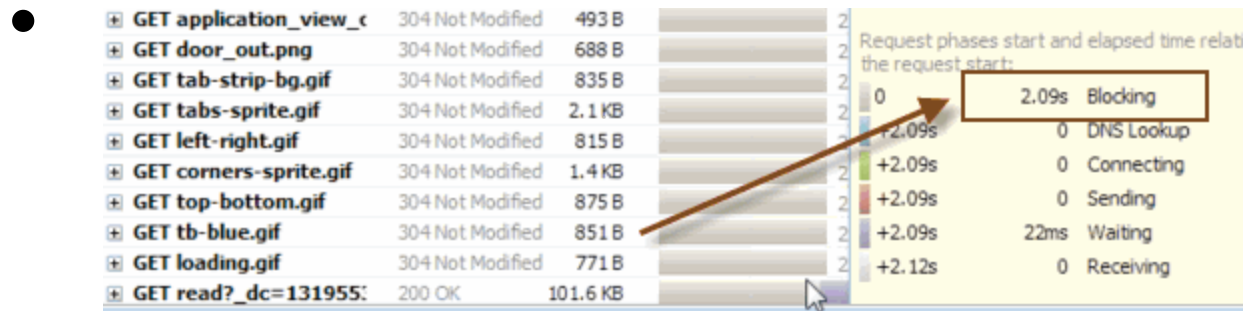
- **Each request makes a round trip to server**
- **Each HTTP request consumes bandwidth and CPU**
- **In-network tests do not measure end-user performance outside the network**
 - ▶ Users could have unpredictable DSL or mobile connections
 - ▶ Firewalls and proxy servers may sit between the web server and end user
 - I've seen convoluted network configurations

Can caching help?

- **Browsers can cache most files**
- **Files won't have to be downloaded again till server has updated versions**
- **BUT browser must check for updates to each file**
- **Possible successful status codes:**
 - ▶ HTTP 200: Server delivered new, fresh version of file
 - ▶ HTTP 304: Server said “not modified.” Use cached copy.
 - Faster, but still requires that request to check the file's timestamp
- **More about blocking and caching on next slide**

Requests cause “blocking” in browser

- Browsers typically limit themselves to 2–6 parallel requests to a given server
- File requests stack up, blocked by prev. requests



- Above, even “304 not modified” files caused blocking
- Solution: reduce number of images or improve caching via “Expires” headers
 - http://httpd.apache.org/docs/2.0/mod/mod_expires.html

Example: “Expires” headers (caching)

- **For aggressive caching, place these directives in Apache config file**
- **Can specify file types**

```
ExpiresActive On
```

```
# A2592000 means expire after a month in the client's cache
```

```
ExpiresByType text/css A2592000
```

```
ExpiresByType application/x-javascript A2592000
```

```
ExpiresByType application/javascript A2592000
```

```
ExpiresByType text/html A2592000
```

```
ExpiresByType image/png A2592000
```

```
ExpiresByType image/gif A2592000
```

```
ExpiresByType image/jpeg A2592000
```

- **Many options:** httpd.apache.org/docs/current/mod/mod_expires.html

More ways to reduce “blocking”

- **If many .js or .css files are used:**
 - Combine them into fewer files
 - Move contents of smaller .js or .css files inline to your pages, eliminating those external files
 - Page Speed tool will help you decide

Create a favicon for your site

- **Browsers always look for a file called favicon.ico in your document root**
- **Those little icons that appear in the browser**



- **Once found, will be “remembered” by browser**
- **If not found, will be requested every time**
- **How to create a favicon:**
 - <http://www.alanseiden.com/2007/05/25/brand-your-site-with-a-favicon/>

Keep connections open

Keep HTTP connections alive

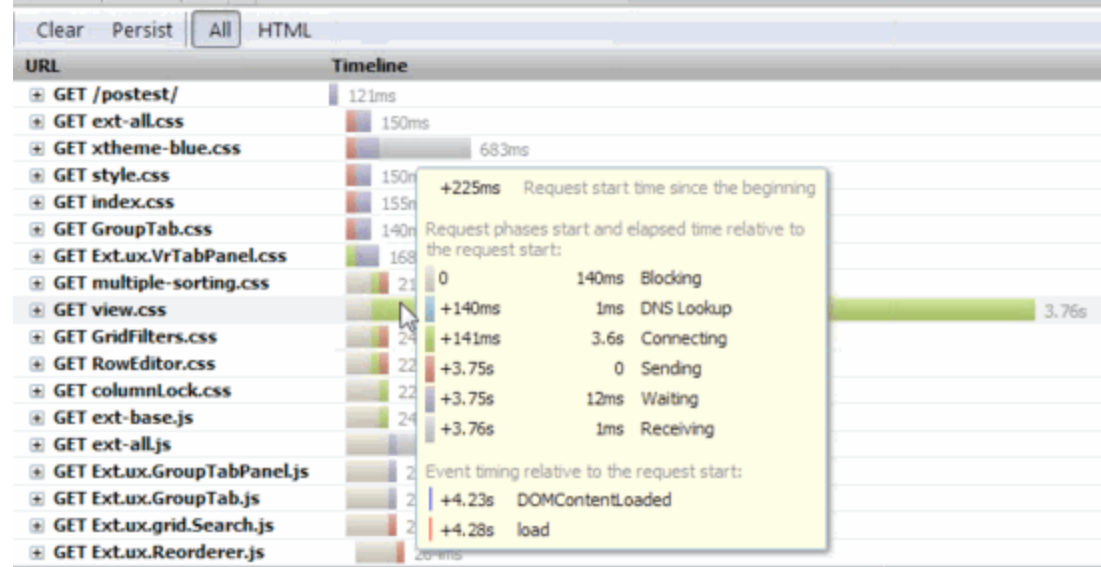
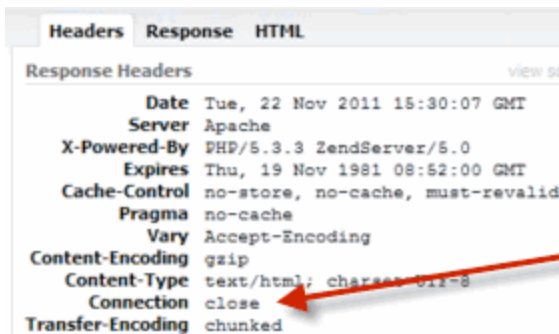
- ▶ **Enable “KeepAlive” setting in Apache**
- ▶ **The TCP connection will stay open, waiting for you**
 - ▶ Good when downloading many images, css, js files
 - ▶ You’ll reduce the number of three-way “handshakes” that establish a connection
 - ▶ Even more important with longer SSL handshakes

KeepAlive details

- **Configurable by number of seconds, number of files to be downloaded, before closing connection**
- **Recommended settings for average site**
 - ▶ KeepAlive On
 - ▶ KeepAliveTimeout 3
- **Details:**
 - ▶ <https://httpd.apache.org/docs/2.4/mod/core.html#keepalive>
- **Don't overdo it—you are locking out other users from that HTTP job while it's dedicated to you**

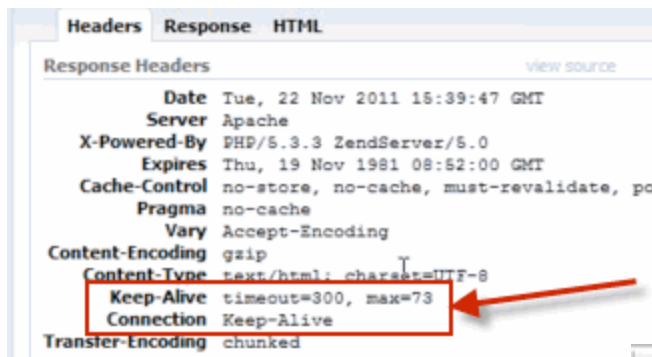
Connecting takes time

- **Clues that Keepalive is off**
 - “Connection: close”, “Connecting”
- **Example bottom right: 3.6 seconds**
“Connecting” (longer than average but it really happened)

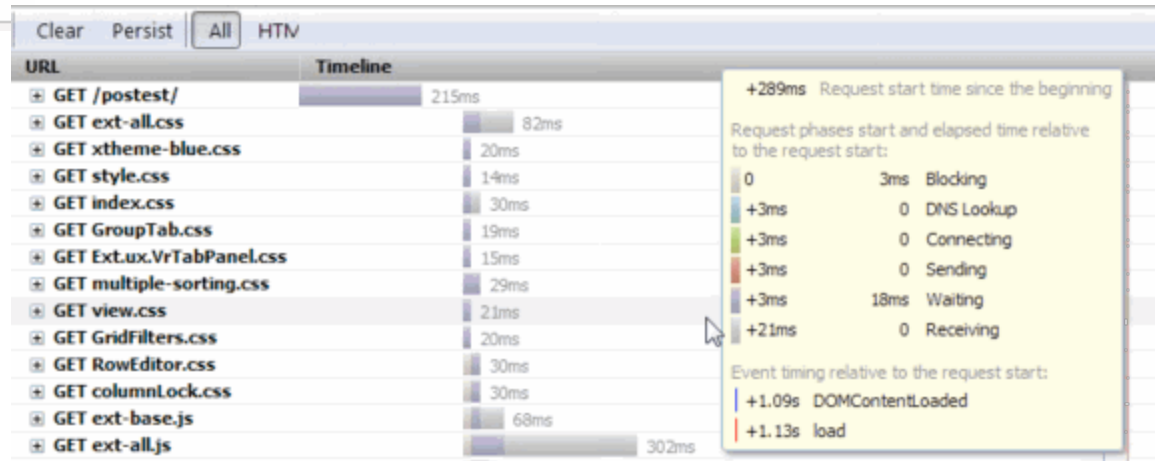


What you see when Keep-alive is on

- Firebug's "Net" tab shows "Connection: Keep-Alive", and, here, timeout=300 seconds (5 minutes)



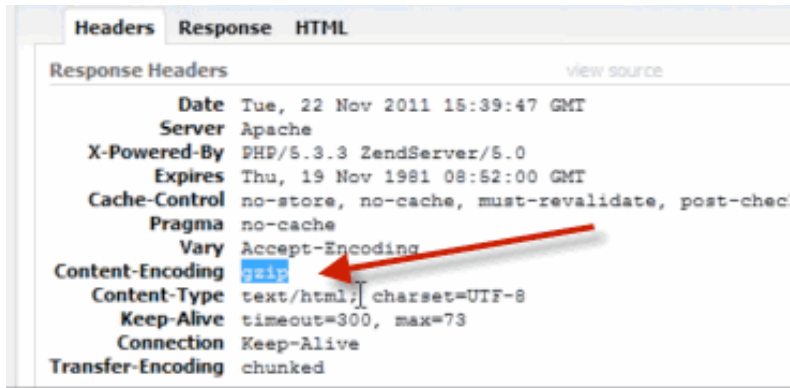
- Zero seconds to connect
- Keep-alive is working!



Use compression

Compression reduces file size

- Called gzip or mod_deflate, the same for our purposes



- Compresses, speeds up html, javascript, css, favicons, anything text-based

Netflix improved with gzip/deflate

- **Saw 13-25% performance improvement**
- **Cut outbound traffic in half**
 - That saves money for a busy site such as Netflix
- **Details:**
 - <http://www.slideshare.net/billwscott/improving-netflix-performance-experience>
- **It really works!**
 - CNX IBM i case study:
<https://www.cnxcorp.com/blog/speed-your-valence-instances-apache-compression>
“jaw-dropping 68% reduction in the initial load time of newly created Valence apps”

My compression test

- http://your-server:10088/Samples/SQL_access/DB2_SQL_example.php
- Before compression: 31.0kb; loaded in 250ms
- After compression: 4.4kb; loaded in 109ms.
- That's 14% of the size and 50% of the time!

URL	Status	Domain	Size	Timeline
GET DB2_SQL_example.php	200 OK	10088	31 KB	250ms
GET DB2_SQL_example.php	200 OK	10088	4.4 KB	109ms

Without compression

WITH compression. Smaller and faster

1 request

Details of deflate/gzip compression

- **Apache directives (sample)**

```
# Load IBM i's module that performs compression
LoadModule deflate_module /QSYS.LIB/QHTTPSVR.LIB/QZSRCORE.SRVPGM

# Specify content types to compress
AddOutputFilterByType DEFLATE application/x-httpd-php application/
    json text/css application/x-javascript application/javascript
    text/html
```

- **Tutorial on my blog:**

- <http://www.seidengroup.com/2010/08/13/maximize-zend-server-performance-with-apache-compression/>

- **Apache reference:**

- http://httpd.apache.org/docs/2.0/mod/mod_deflate.html

Ajax: friend or foe?

AJAX=Asynchronous Javascript And XML

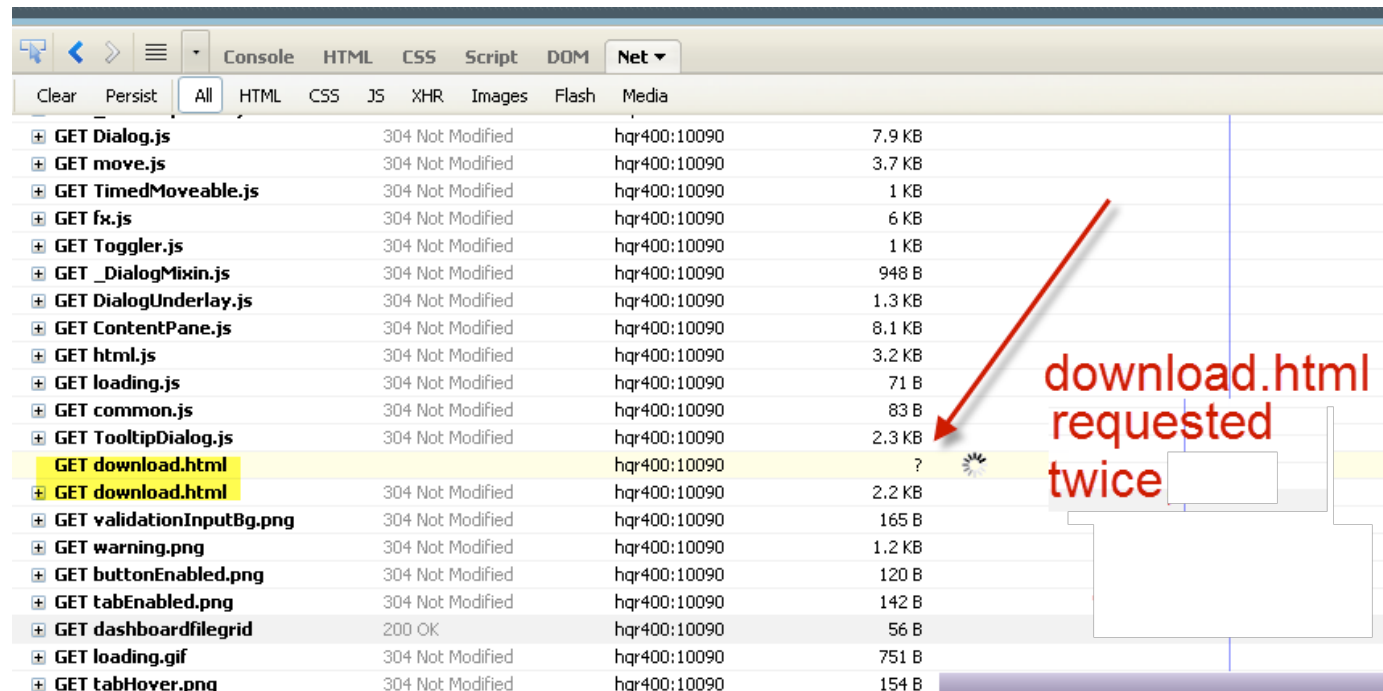
- **AJAX updates parts of a page without reloading the whole page**
- **Not always XML. These days, JSON too**
- **Requests and file sizes are generally small**
- **Meant to bring SPEED to the web**
- **Potential problems if overused**

AJAX mistake #1

- **Too much of a good thing**
 - Requiring several AJAX requests to complete before the page itself can load fully
 - Too many HTTP requests at once
 - I've seen a situation where 4 AJAX requests were embedded in a page load
 - The AJAX doesn't even start till the page loads
 - Causes "blocking" as the requests pile up, waiting for the previous ones to complete
 - Sessions may be shared by all AJAX calls, so locks can occur
 - Solution: when page first loads, embed AJAX content in the page
 - Re-use logic on the server side when building page
 - Subsequent updates can be done with AJAX

AJAX mistake #2

- **Duplicate requests**
 - Might go unnoticed with javascript library tools (Dojo, jQuery...)
 - Happens more than you would expect! Common, actually



	Clear	Persist	All	HTML	CSS	JS	XHR	Images	Flash	Media
GET Dialog.js										
GET move.js										
GET TimedMoveable.js										
GET fx.js										
GET Toggler.js										
GET _DialogMixin.js										
GET DialogUnderlay.js										
GET ContentPane.js										
GET html.js										
GET loading.js										
GET common.js										
GET TooltipDialog.js										
GET download.html										
GET download.html										
GET validationInputBg.png										
GET warning.png										
GET buttonEnabled.png										
GET tabEnabled.png										
GET dashboardfilegrid										
GET loading.gif										
GET tabHover.png										

AJAX mistake #3

- **Dynamically generating static content (don't do that)**
 - Especially JSON to feed dropdown widgets
- **Solutions:**
 - Change to static files
 - Cache URLs (e.g. with Zend Page Cache if using PHP, or Apache caching) See example below, before and after caching
- **(Apologies for blurring: protecting confidentiality)**

+	GET common.js	304 Not Modified	Age=000:10090	83 B		
+	GET TooltipDialog.js	304 Not Modified	Age=000:10090	2.3 KB		
+	GET LOOKUP__ADDRESS TYPES	200 OK	Age=000:10090	338 B		63ms
+	GET LOOKUP__INDEXTYPE TYPES	200 OK	Age=000:10090	868 B		63ms
+	GET LOOKUP__VINCETYPES	200 OK	Age=000:10090	158 B		78ms
+	GET popupMenuBg.gif	304 Not Modified	Age=000:10090	151 B		32ms
+	GET checkmark.png	304 Not Mo	Age=000:10090	5.4 KB		47ms

Without Zend Page Cache

+	GET common.js	304 Not Modified	Age=000:10090	83 B	15ms	
+	GET TooltipDialog.js	304 Not Modified	Age=000:10090	2.3 KB	16ms	
+	http://...reference/index/tablename/LOOKUP__ADDRESS TYPES			338 B		16ms
+	GET LOOKUP__INDEXTYPE TYPES	200 OK	Age=000:10090			31ms
+	GET LOOKUP__VINCETYPES	200 OK	Age=000:10090			16ms
+	GET popupMenuBg.gif	304 Not Modified	Age=000:10090			47ms
+	GET checkmark.png	304 Not Modified	Age=000:10090			47ms
+	GET validationInputBg.png	304 Not Modified	Age=000:10090	165 B		47ms

Faster with Zend Page Cache configured

Blocking from JS/CSS

Javascript is expensive for speed

- **Besides all the HTTP requests, JS must be parsed and run by your browser**
 - ▶ Even worse for mobile. Uses battery, CPU. Blocks UI
- **JS libraries (e.g. jQuery) include dozens of JS files that you may not need**
 - ▶ Take a look with the tools shown later in this presentation. You may see 100+ JS files
 - ▶ Customize your JS library build to make distribution more compact
- **CSS (style sheets) are another area to examine. Cut down/consolidate if you can**

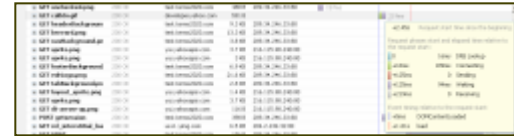
More tips for JS/CSS

- **“Minify” if you can**
 - ▶ Strip out spaces/comments for production code
 - <http://www.jsmini.com/>
 - <http://www.csscompressor.com/>
 - Many other tools
 - ▶ Saves bandwidth; browser parses JS/CSS more quickly
- **Create a custom build of your JS library**
 - ▶ Tutorial to create custom build of jQuery
 - <http://www.packtpub.com/article/building-a-custom-version-of-jquery>

Front-end tools (demos if time)

Front-end tools demystify the web

- **Visualize HTTP requests**



- **Find ways to eliminate requests or shrink responses**

- **Test more easily**


- **Capture “before and after” results**

- ▶ For your own documentation
- ▶ For a report to management

All major browsers now contain tools

- **They go by many names...most open via F12 key**
 - Chrome
 - Developer Tools
 - Firefox
 - Developer Tools
 - Internet Explorer
 - Developer Toolbar
 - Opera
 - Dragonfly
 - Safari
 - Developer Tools (turned off by default)

Network tab shows waterfall chart



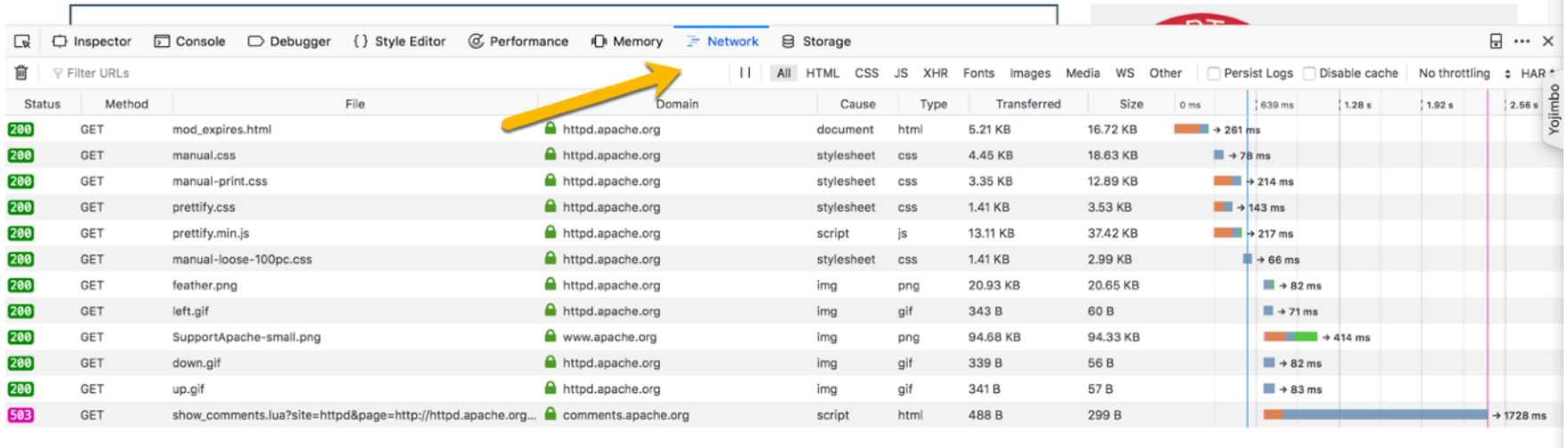
APACHE

HTTP SERVER PROJECT

Apache HTTP Server Version 2.4

[Modules](#) | [Directives](#) | [FAQ](#) | [Glossary](#) | [Sitemap](#)

[Apache](#) > [HTTP Server](#) > [Documentation](#) > [Version 2.4](#) > [Modules](#)



Status	Method	File	Domain	Cause	Type	Transferred	Size	0 ms	639 ms	1.28 s	1.92 s	2.56 s
200	GET	mod_expires.html	httpd.apache.org	document	html	5.21 KB	16.72 KB	→ 261 ms				
200	GET	manual.css	httpd.apache.org	stylesheet	css	4.45 KB	18.63 KB	→ 78 ms				
200	GET	manual-print.css	httpd.apache.org	stylesheet	css	3.35 KB	12.89 KB	→ 214 ms				
200	GET	prettify.css	httpd.apache.org	stylesheet	css	1.41 KB	3.53 KB	→ 143 ms				
200	GET	prettify.min.js	httpd.apache.org	script	js	13.11 KB	37.42 KB	→ 217 ms				
200	GET	manual-loose-100pc.css	httpd.apache.org	stylesheet	css	1.41 KB	2.99 KB	→ 66 ms				
200	GET	feather.png	httpd.apache.org	img	png	20.93 KB	20.65 KB	→ 82 ms				
200	GET	left.gif	httpd.apache.org	img	gif	343 B	60 B	→ 71 ms				
200	GET	SupportApache-small.png	www.apache.org	img	png	94.68 KB	94.33 KB	→ 414 ms				
200	GET	down.gif	httpd.apache.org	img	gif	339 B	56 B	→ 82 ms				
200	GET	up.gif	httpd.apache.org	img	gif	341 B	57 B	→ 83 ms				
503	GET	show_comments.lua?site=httpd&page=http://httpd.apache.org...	comments.apache.org	script	html	488 B	299 B	→ 1728 ms				

Postman for APIs shows timing

The screenshot displays the Postman interface for a POST request to `echo.getpostman.com/post?token=abcdef`. The **Tests** tab is selected, showing the following JavaScript code:

```
1 var jsonData = JSON.parse(responseBody);
2 postman.setEnvironmentVariable("token", jsonData.args.token);
```

The right sidebar, labeled **SNIPPETS**, lists several predefined tests:

- Clear a global variable
- Clear an environment variable
- Response body: Contains string
- Response body: Convert XML body to a JSON Object
- Response body: Is equal to a string
- Response body: JSON value check
- Response headers: Content-Type header check
- Response time is less than 200ms

The bottom section shows the response body in **JSON** format:

```
1 {
2   "args": {
3     "token": "abcdef"
4   },
5 }
```

The status bar at the bottom right indicates **Status: 200 OK** and **Time: 332 ms**.

<https://getpostman.com>

Page Speed Insights by Google



PageSpeed Insights

Make your web site faster

Enter a web page URL

ANALYZE

What is PageSpeed Insights?

PageSpeed Insights analyzes the content of a web page, then generates suggestions to make that page faster. Reducing page load times can reduce bounce rates and increase conversion rates. [Learn more](#)

PageSpeed Insights Resources

- [PageSpeed Insights for Chrome and Fi](#)
- [PageSpeed Service](#)
- [mod_pagespeed for Apache](#)

<https://developers.google.com/speed/pagespeed/insights>

A tip from Page Speed Insights

Serve scaled images

Properly sizing images can save many bytes of data.

[Learn more](#)

Suggestions for this page

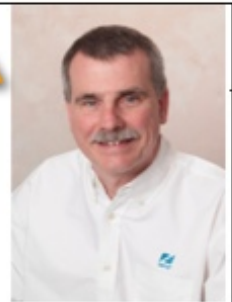
The following images are resized in HTML or CSS. Serving scaled images could save 3.5MiB (98% reduction).

- http://iprodeveloper.com/.../Promo_SIN_SPK_MikePavlak.jpg is resized in HTML or CSS from 2,561x3,586 to 85x112. Serving a scaled image could save 3.5MiB (99% reduction).
- http://iprodeveloper.com/.../iPro_Tutorial_Data_Structures_Modern_ is resized in HTML or CSS from 198x284 to 77x103. Serving a scaled image could save 28.4KiB (85% reduction).
- <http://iprodeveloper.com/.../acs-mig-image.jpg> is resized in HTML or CSS from 180x101 to 141x79. Serving a scaled image could save 7.1KiB (39% reduction).
- <http://iprodeveloper.com/.../acs-get-image.jpg> is resized in HTML or CSS from 180x101 to 141x79. Serving a scaled image could save 6KiB (39% reduction).
- http://iprodeveloper.com/.../Seiden_Alان_0407.jpg is resized in HTML or CSS from 87x100 to 85x92. Serving a scaled image could save 925B (11% reduction).

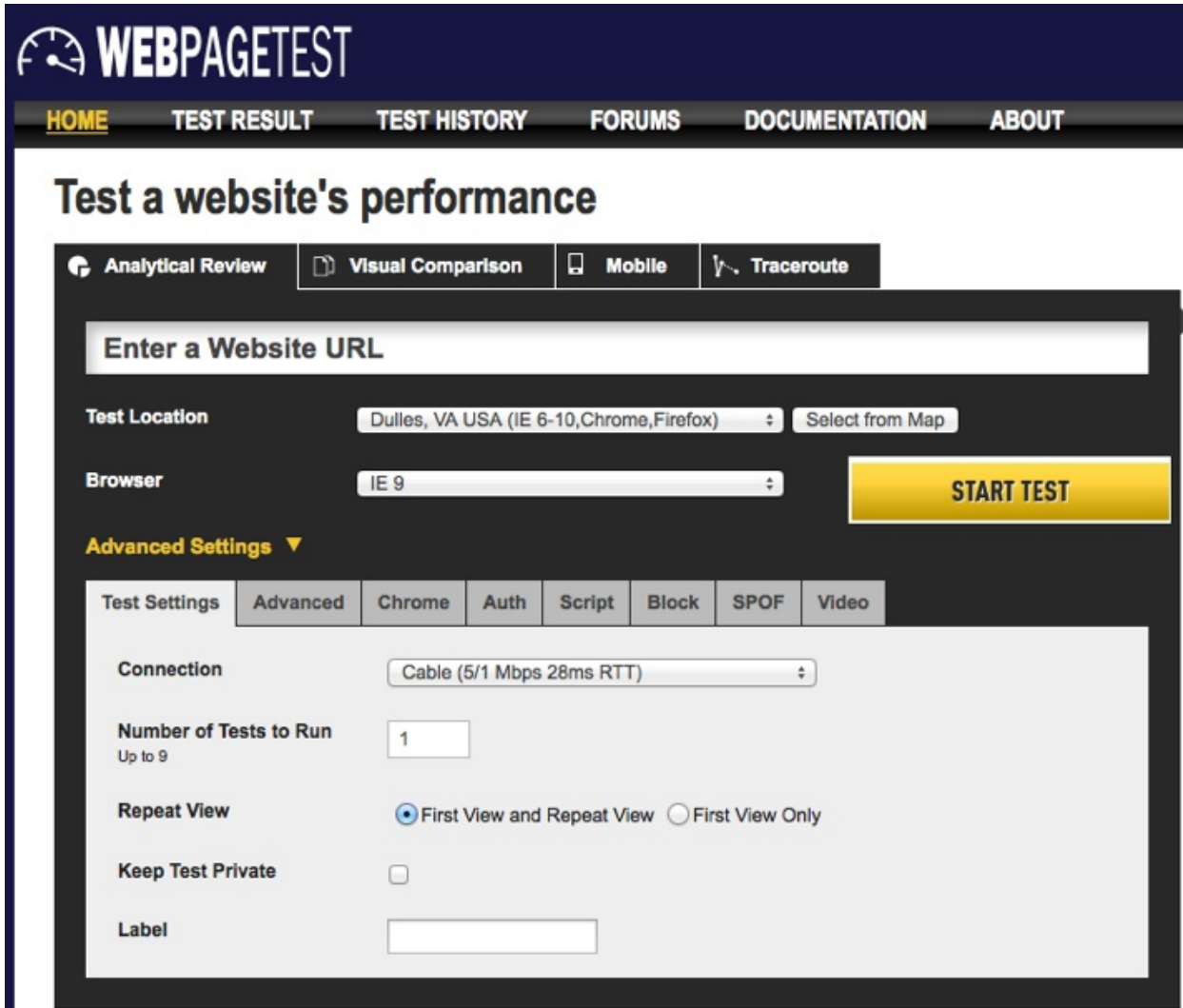
A large headshot was scaled to a small size. Better to use a smaller photo.

An Introduction to PHP for the RPG Programmer

In this technical online training course, you'll get a deep-dive into the basics of PHP with expert Mike Pavlak.



Web Page Test (webpagetest.org)



The screenshot shows the WebPageTest.org homepage. At the top is a dark blue header with the 'WEBPAGETEST' logo and a navigation bar with links: HOME, TEST RESULT, TEST HISTORY, FORUMS, DOCUMENTATION, and ABOUT. Below the header is a main heading 'Test a website's performance'. To the right of this heading is the text 'eck]'. Below the heading is a row of tabs: Analytical Review, Visual Comparison, Mobile, and Traceroute. The 'Analytical Review' tab is selected. Below the tabs is a large input field labeled 'Enter a Website URL'. Below this is a 'Test Location' section with a dropdown menu showing 'Dulles, VA USA (IE 6-10,Chrome,Firefox)' and a 'Select from Map' button. Below that is a 'Browser' section with a dropdown menu showing 'IE 9' and a yellow 'START TEST' button. Below the 'START TEST' button is an 'Advanced Settings' section with a dropdown arrow. Under 'Advanced Settings' are several tabs: Test Settings, Advanced, Chrome, Auth, Script, Block, SPOF, and Video. The 'Test Settings' tab is selected. Below the tabs are several settings: 'Connection' with a dropdown showing 'Cable (5/1 Mbps 28ms RTT)', 'Number of Tests to Run' with a text input showing '1' and a note 'Up to 9', 'Repeat View' with two radio buttons ('First View and Repeat View' is selected), 'Keep Test Private' with a checkbox, and 'Label' with a text input field.

WEBPAGETEST

[HOME](#) [TEST RESULT](#) [TEST HISTORY](#) [FORUMS](#) [DOCUMENTATION](#) [ABOUT](#)

Test a website's performance

eck]

[Analytical Review](#) [Visual Comparison](#) [Mobile](#) [Traceroute](#)

Enter a Website URL

Test Location: [Select from Map](#)

Browser: [START TEST](#)

Advanced Settings ▼

Test Settings [Advanced](#) [Chrome](#) [Auth](#) [Script](#) [Block](#) [SPOF](#) [Video](#)

Connection:

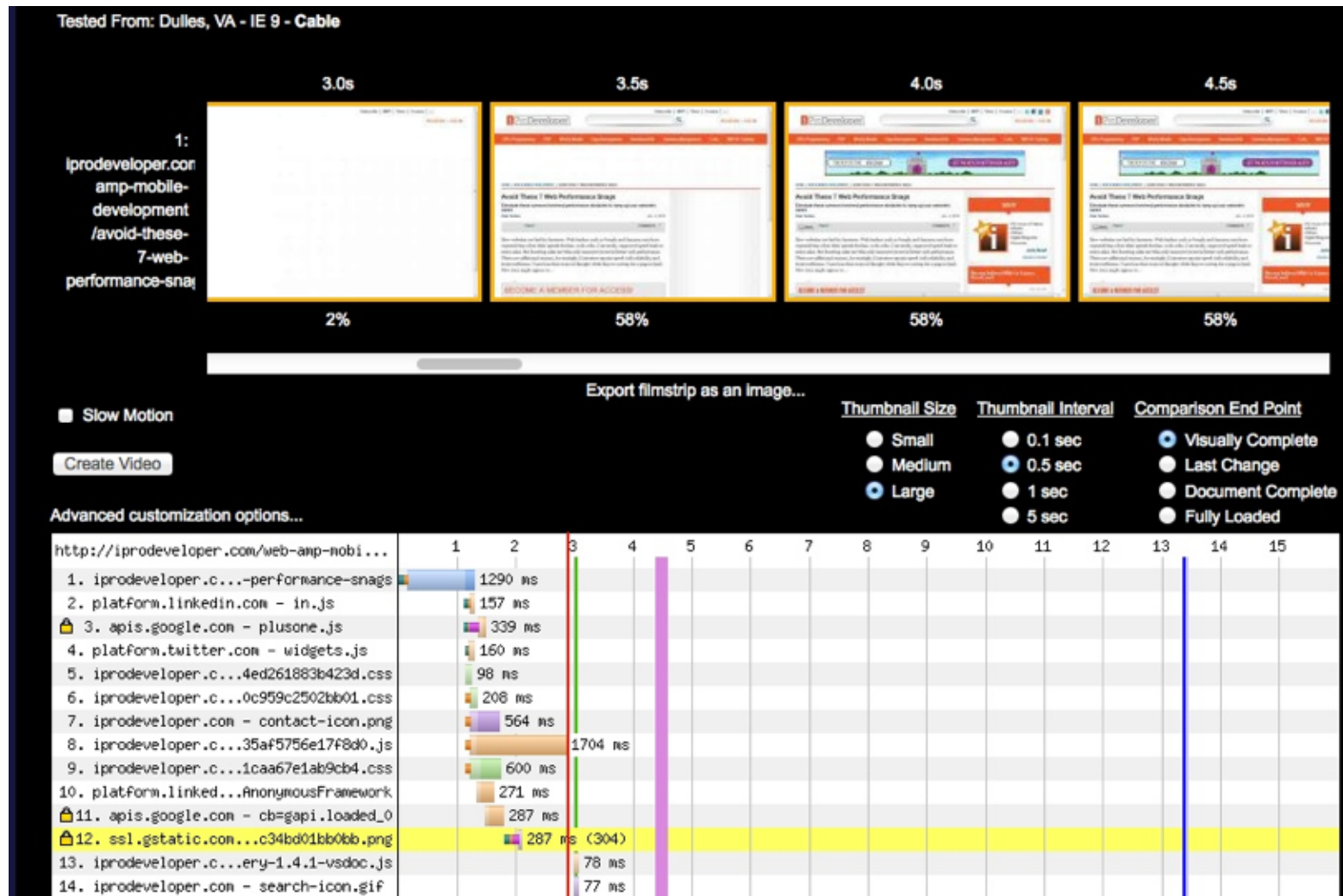
Number of Tests to Run: Up to 9

Repeat View: ☒ First View and Repeat View ☐ First View Only

Keep Test Private: ☐

Label:

Webpagetest “Video/filmstrip” view



Advanced Settings of webpagetest

Advanced Settings ▼

Test Settings

Advanced

Chrome

Auth

Script

Block

SPOF

Video

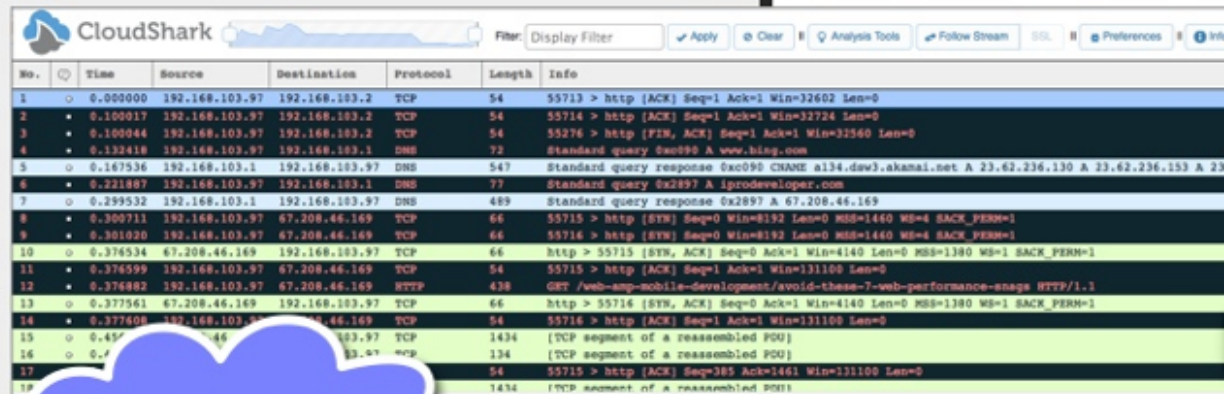
- ☐ **Stop Test at Document Complete**
Typically, tests run until all activity stops.
- ☐ **Disable Javascript**
- ☐ **Clear SSL Certificate Caches**
- ☐ **Ignore SSL Certificate Errors**
e.g. Name mismatch, Self-signed certificates, etc.
- ☐ **Disable Compatibility View (IE Only)**
Forces all pages to load in standards mode
- ☐ **Capture network packet trace (tcpdump)**
- ☐ **Save response bodies**
For text resources
- ☐ **Preserve original User Agent string**
Do not add PTST to the browser UA string

DOM Element

Minimum test duration

Capture data for at least...

seconds



No.	Time	Source	Destination	Protocol	Length	Info
1	0.000000	192.168.103.97	192.168.103.2	TCP	54	55713 > http [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=32602 Len=0
2	0.100017	192.168.103.97	192.168.103.2	TCP	54	55714 > http [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=32724 Len=0
3	0.100044	192.168.103.97	192.168.103.2	TCP	54	55276 > http [FIN, ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=32560 Len=0
4	0.132418	192.168.103.97	192.168.103.1	DNS	72	Standard query 6a099 A www.bing.com
5	0.167536	192.168.103.1	192.168.103.97	DNS	547	Standard query response 6a099 CHANE a134.daw3.akamai.net A 23.62.236.130 A 23.62.236.153 A 23
6	0.221887	192.168.103.97	192.168.103.1	DNS	77	Standard query 6a2897 A iprodeveloper.com
7	0.299532	192.168.103.1	192.168.103.97	DNS	489	Standard query response 6a2897 A 67.208.46.169
8	0.300711	192.168.103.97	67.208.46.169	TCP	66	55715 > http [SYN] Seq=0 Win=0 Len=0 MSS=1460 WS=4 SACK_PERM=1
9	0.301020	192.168.103.97	67.208.46.169	TCP	66	55716 > http [SYN] Seq=0 Win=0 Len=0 MSS=1460 WS=4 SACK_PERM=1
10	0.376534	67.208.46.169	192.168.103.97	TCP	66	http > 55715 [SYN, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1 Win=0 Len=0 MSS=1380 WS=1 SACK_PERM=1
11	0.376599	192.168.103.97	67.208.46.169	TCP	54	55715 > http [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=131108 Len=0
12	0.376882	192.168.103.97	67.208.46.169	HTTP	438	GET /web-amp-mobile-development/avoid-these-7-web-performance-snags HTTP/1.1
13	0.377561	67.208.46.169	192.168.103.97	TCP	66	http > 55716 [SYN, ACK] Seq=0 Ack=1 Win=0 Len=0 MSS=1380 WS=1 SACK_PERM=1
14	0.377608	192.168.103.97	67.208.46.169	TCP	54	55716 > http [ACK] Seq=1 Ack=1 Win=131108 Len=0
15	0.457...	...	...	TCP	1434	[TCP segment of a reassembled PDU]
16	0.4...	...	...	TCP	134	[TCP segment of a reassembled PDU]
17	...	...	...	TCP	54	55715 > http [ACK] Seq=385 Ack=1461 Win=131108 Len=0
18	...	...	...	TCP	1434	[TCP segment of a reassembled PDU]

Network packet trace
(Advanced Settings)

GTmetrix (gtmetrix.com)

The screenshot shows the GTmetrix website interface. At the top, there's a navigation bar with links like 'Features', 'Resources', 'Blog', and 'GTmetrix PRO'. The main content area displays a 'Latest Performance Report for: http://www.seidengroup.com/'. The report was generated on Sat, Nov 4, 2017, at 7:07 PM -0700, using a Chrome (Desktop) 58.0.3029.96 browser. The test server region is Vancouver, Canada. The report shows a PageSpeed Score of B (86%) and a YSlow Score of B (84%). Below these scores, there are 'Page Details' including Fully Loaded Time (2.7s), Total Page Size (473KB), and Requests (26). A table of recommendations is shown, listing issues like 'Defer parsing of JavaScript' (Grade E) and 'Enable Keep-Alive' (Grade D). A sidebar on the right offers options like 'Re-Test', 'Compare', 'Page Settings', 'Monitor', 'Set Up Alerts', and 'Download PDF'. A 'What do my scores mean?' section explains that rules are sorted by impact and that not all recommendations apply to every page.

GTmetrix
Features Resources Blog GTmetrix PRO Log In Sign Up

Latest Performance Report for: <http://www.seidengroup.com/>

Report generated: Sat, Nov 4, 2017, 7:07 PM -0700
Test Server Region: 🇨🇦 Vancouver, Canada
Using: 🌐 Chrome (Desktop) 58.0.3029.96, PageSpeed 1.15-gt1, YSlow 3.1.8

Looks like you're running WordPress
[Have a look at our WP optimization tips »](#)

Looks like you might not be using a CDN
[Why should I use a CDN? »](#)

Performance Scores

PageSpeed Score B (86%) ^	YSlow Score B (84%) ^
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Page Details

Fully Loaded Time 2.7s ^	Total Page Size 473KB ^	Requests 26 ^
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PageSpeed

RECOMMENDATION	GRADE	TYPE	PRIORITY
Defer parsing of JavaScript	E (57)	JS	HIGH
Enable Keep-Alive	D (67)	SERVER	HIGH
Avoid bad requests	C (75)	CONTENT	HIGH
Optimize the order of styles and scripts	A (92)	CSS/JS	HIGH
Leverage browser caching	A (92)	SERVER	HIGH
Optimize images	A (94)	IMAGES	HIGH
Minify JavaScript	A (99)	JS	HIGH

What do my scores mean?

Rules are sorted in order of impact upon score
Optimizing rules at the top of the list can greatly improve your overall score.

Not every recommendation will apply to your page
The recommendations are meant to be generic, best practices; some things will be out of your control (eg. external resources) or may not apply to your page.

[Learn more about PageSpeed/YSlow scores and how they affect performance.](#)

**Keep front-end
performance in
mind**

Remember...

- **To provide an speedy overall user experience, use front-end performance techniques, such as to:**
 - ▶ Reduce or shrink file sizes when you can
 - ▶ Use gzip/deflate
 - ▶ Enable keepalive (in moderation)
 - ▶ Use a favicon
 - ▶ Keep an eye on AJAX performance
- **Let your developer tools (or Firebug), and tools such as Web Page Test, Page Speed Insights, and GTMetrix assist you**
- **Get help when you need it**
- **To keep learning, see “Resources” slide, coming right up**

Resources

Resources for front-end performance

- **“Avoid These 7 Web Performance Snags”**
 - ▶ Alan’s article from June 2013 (subscription to iProDeveloper required)
 - <http://iprodeveloper.com/web-amp-mobile-development/avoid-these-7-web-performance-snags>
- **Performance Calendar (front-end performance articles)**
 - ▶ <http://calendar.perfplanet.com/>
- **Meetup groups and conferences: live and remote**
 - ▶ <http://web-performance.meetup.com/>
 - ▶ <http://velocityconf.com/>
- **Steve Souders (formerly Yahoo!, now SpeedCurve)**
 - ▶ <http://stevesouders.com>
 - ▶ @souders
 - ▶ Books: High Performance Web Sites, Even Faster Web Sites

Please provide feedback on this talk

<https://joind.in/talk/9b47f>

Slides will be posted there by tomorrow

Contact and tips

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