

Building fast web applications

Thierry Sans

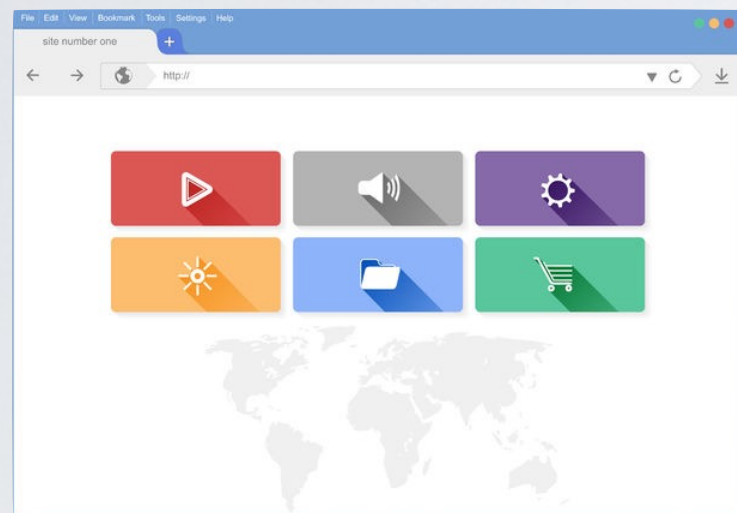
Several Techniques

- Backend templates
- Frontend packing
- HTTP2
- Long polling

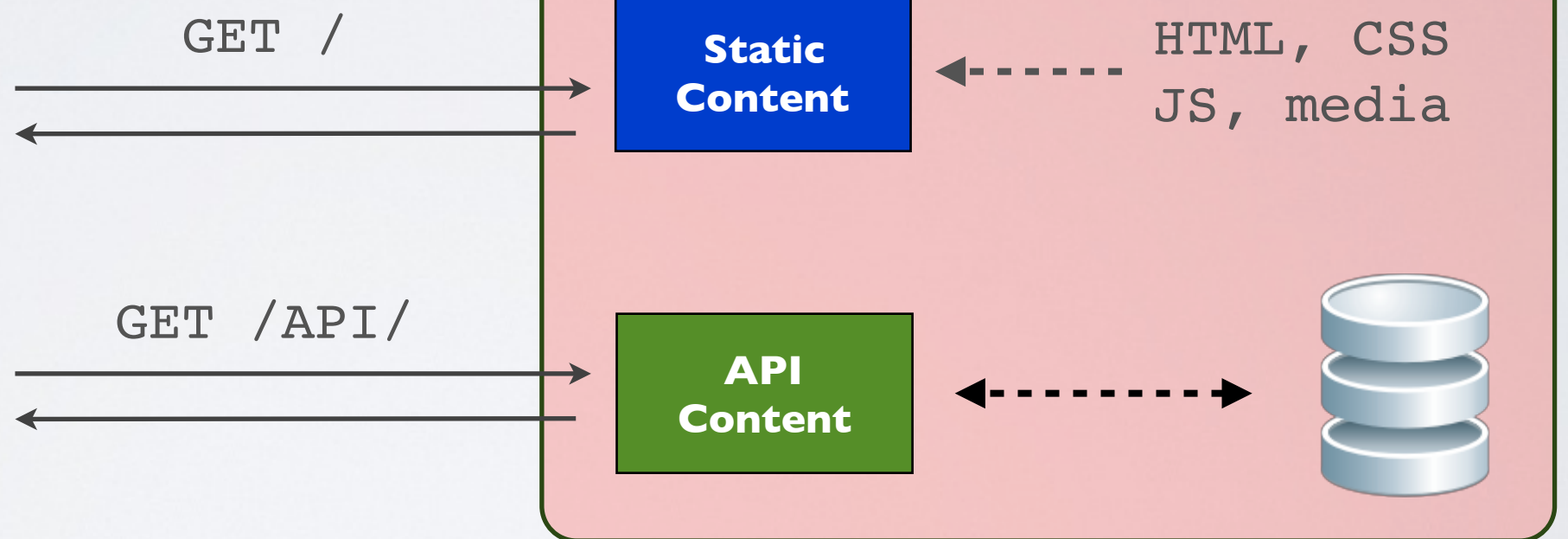
Backend Templates

Our application so far

Frontend

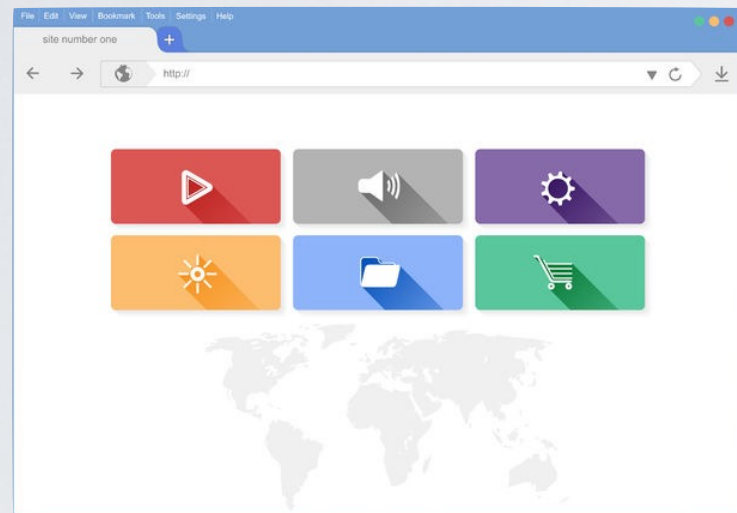


Backend

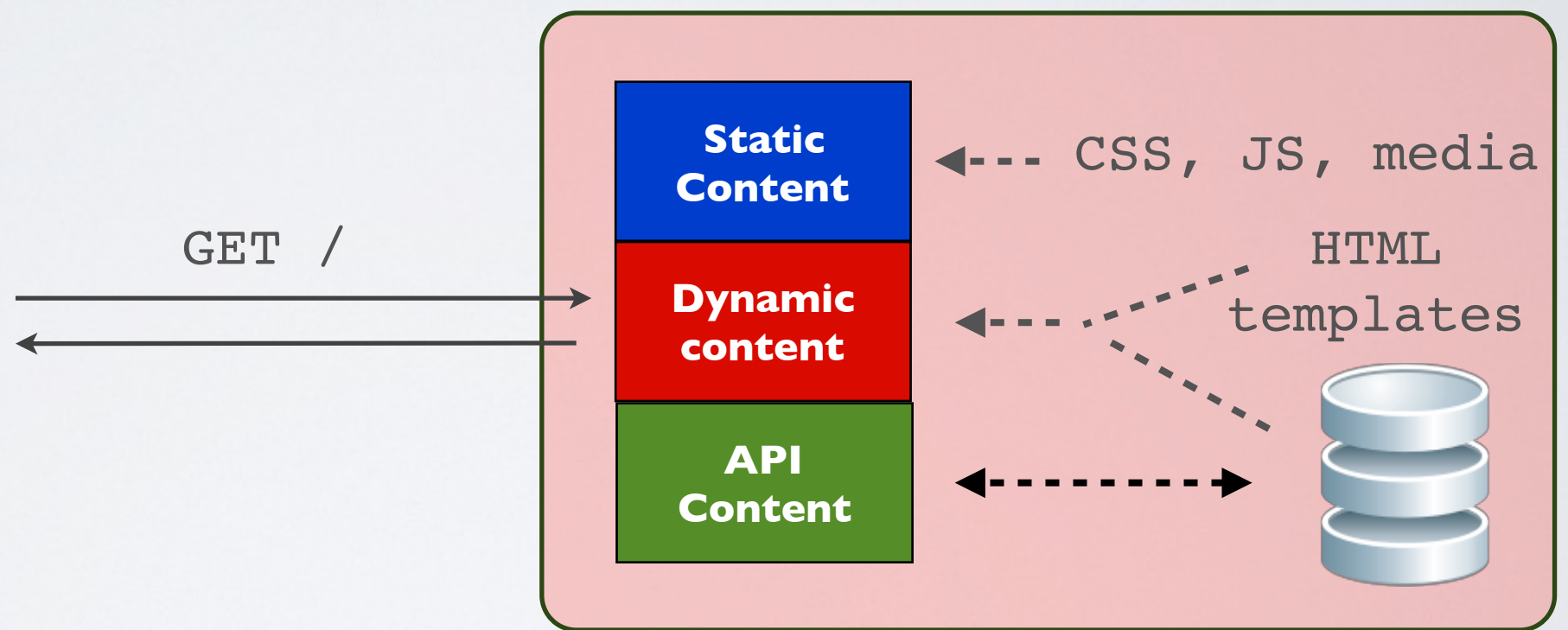


Dynamic content (using HTML templates)

Frontend



Backend



Advantages of using templates in the backend

- Better code reuse and maintenance
- Faster loading time (avoid unnecessary ajax requests)

Better code reuse and maintenance

Some pages might share

- headers (title, JS and CSS)
- page organization (**div** tags structuring the page)
- footers (if any)

Faster loading time

- Dynamic pages are built on the server and can be retrieved with 1 HTTP requests (instead of 2 with the ajax API call)
- Dynamic pages can be cached on the server

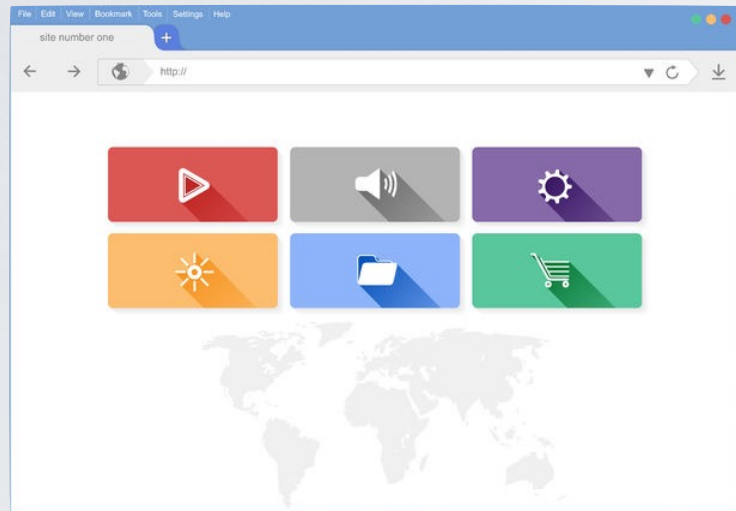
Template engines compatible with Express

- Pug
- Moustache
- EJS
- Jade
- ... and others <https://expressjs.com/en/guide/using-template-engines.html>

Frontend packing

The problem

Frontend



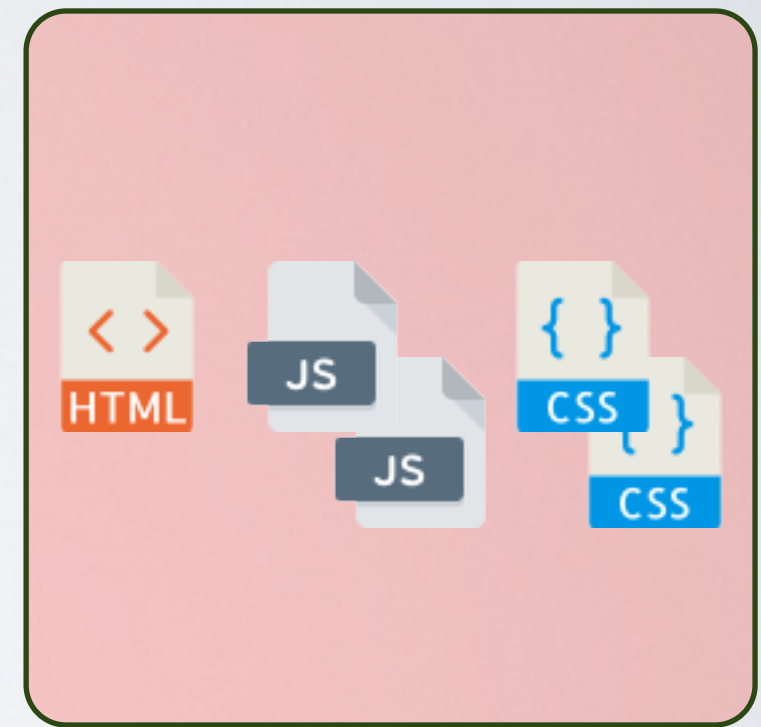
GET /

GET /js/lib.js

GET /js/index.js

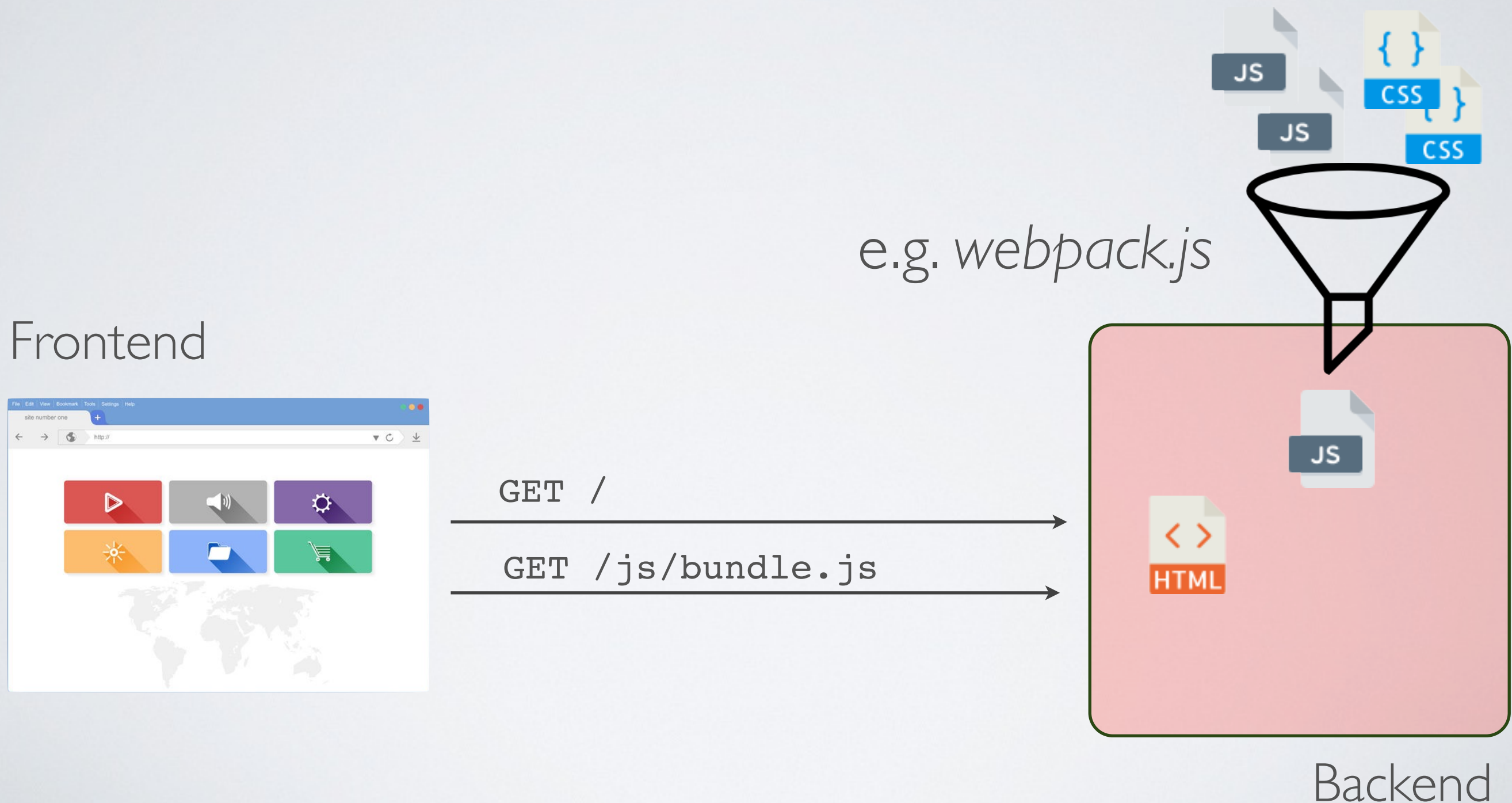
GET /style/index.css

GET /style/generic.css



Backend

The solution - using a frontend packer



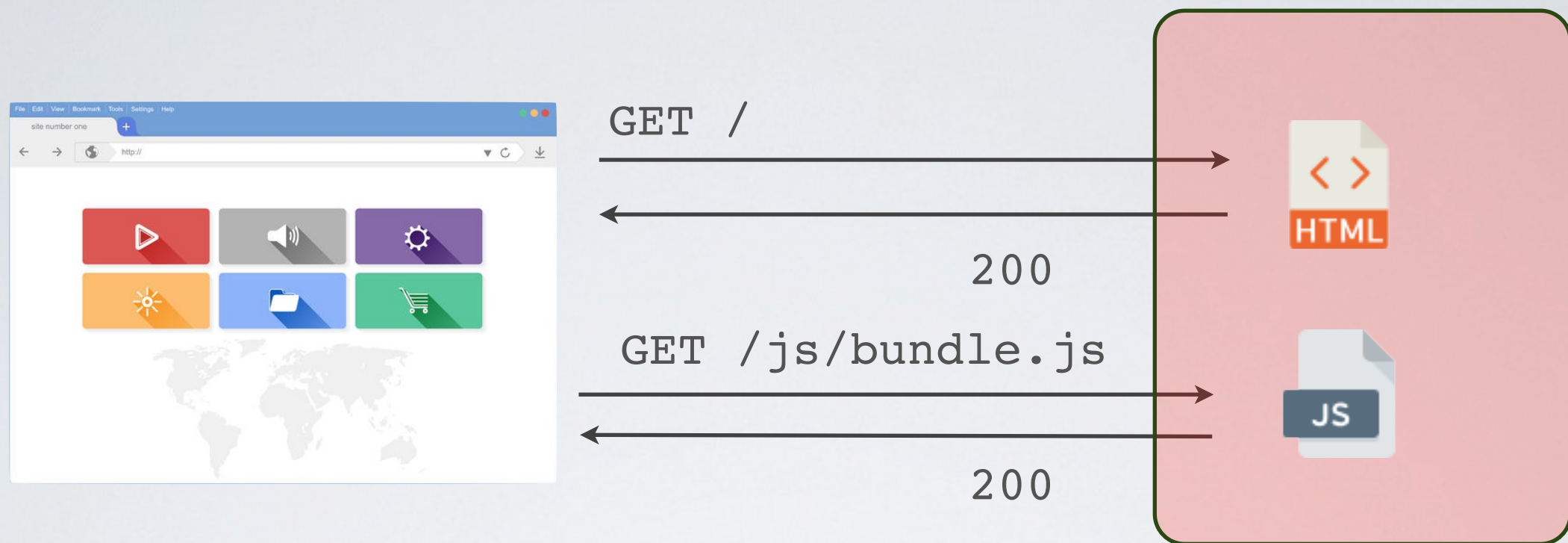
HTTP 2

HTTP/2

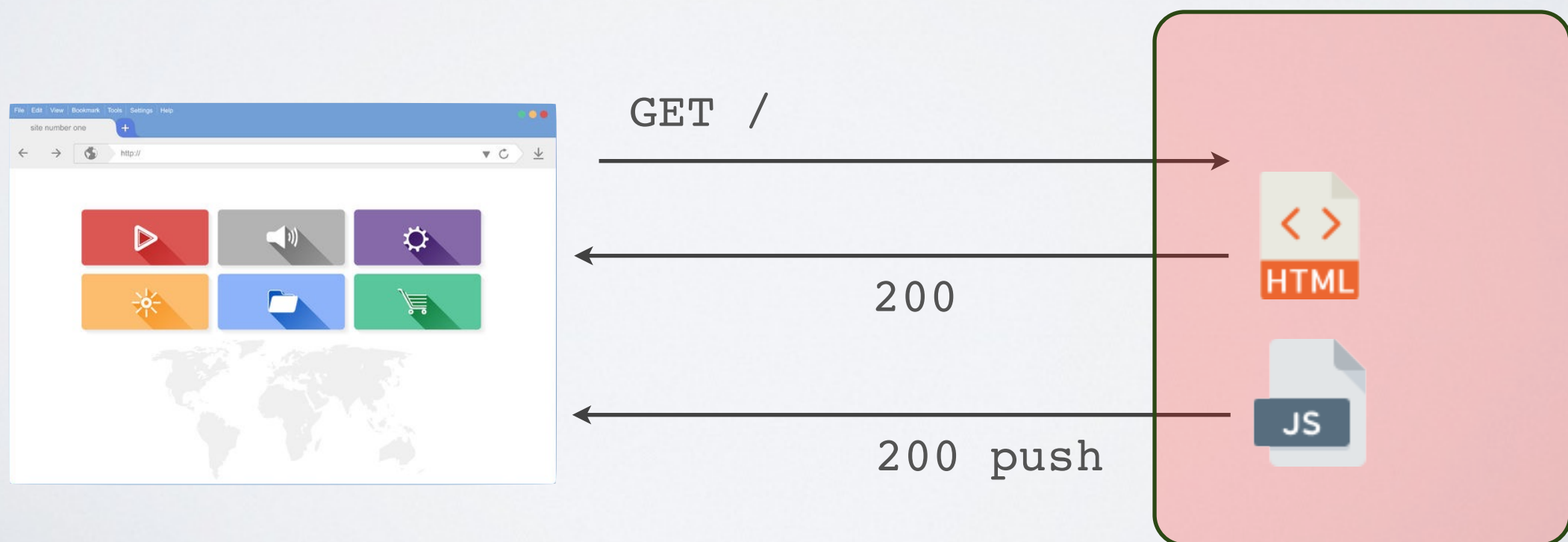
HTTP/2 enables multiplexing

- ➔ send multiple HTTP responses for a given request (a.k.a push)
- Proposed by Google (called SPDY)
- Adopted as an standard in 2015 (RFC 7540)
- HTTP/2 is compatible with HTTP/1 (same protocol)

HTTP 1.1



HTTP 2.0



Long Polling

Short Polling vs Long Polling

Short Polling

- The frontend request an update from the backend every few seconds
- The backend replies right away regardless if there is an update or not
- ◉ Many request/responses are wasted

Long Polling

- The frontend request an update from the backend and wait for the response
- The backend replies to the update request only when there is an update
- ✓ No request/response wasted
- ✓ Updates are processed as soon as they arrived

Long Polling

