

Performance for Site Builders

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Professional Services



Agenda

- ✓ Introduction
- Evaluating Modules
- ✓ What to Look For
- ✓ Types of Caching
- Configuring Drupal
- ✓ Performance-related Tools
- ✓ Infrastructure Overview

About Me

- Senior Technical Consultant
- ✓ Focus on Performance, Infrastructure, and Scalability
- √ 5+ years with Drupal
- ✓ 10+ years with LAMP
 - ✓ Red Hat Certified Engineer
- ✓ Worked previously at Georgia Tech, IBM

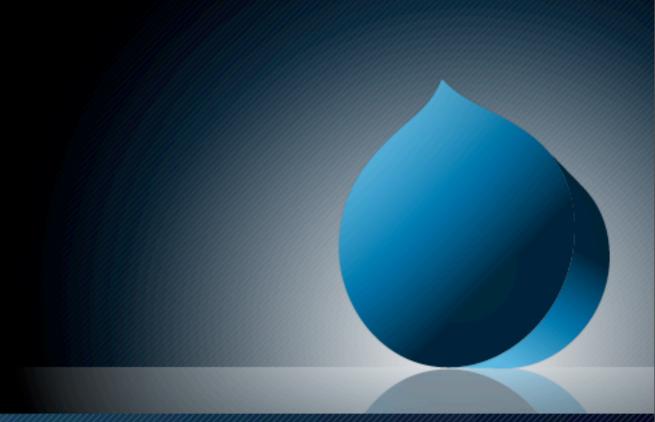


Bad Performance Advice

- ✓ Drupal is slow.
- ✓ If it runs out of memory, give it more.
- ✓ Don't use CCK/Views/Panels/whatever.
- ✓ If you don't install X, your site will be slow.
- ✓ You need multiple servers.
 - ✓ You should have MySQL slave servers.
- ✓ Varnish will solve all of your problems.*

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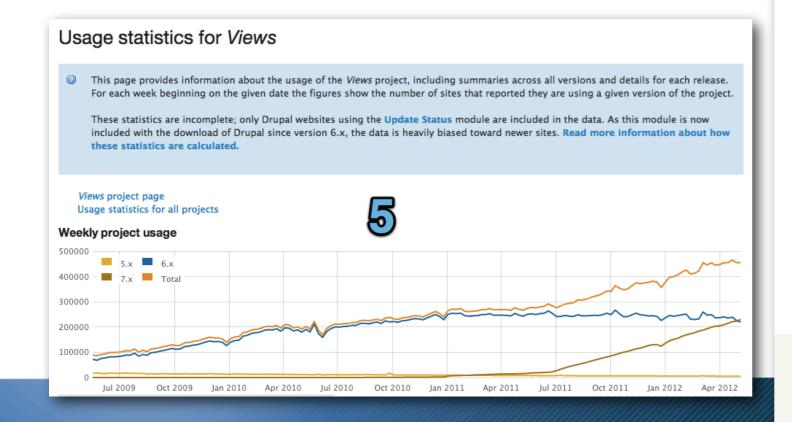
Evaluating Modules

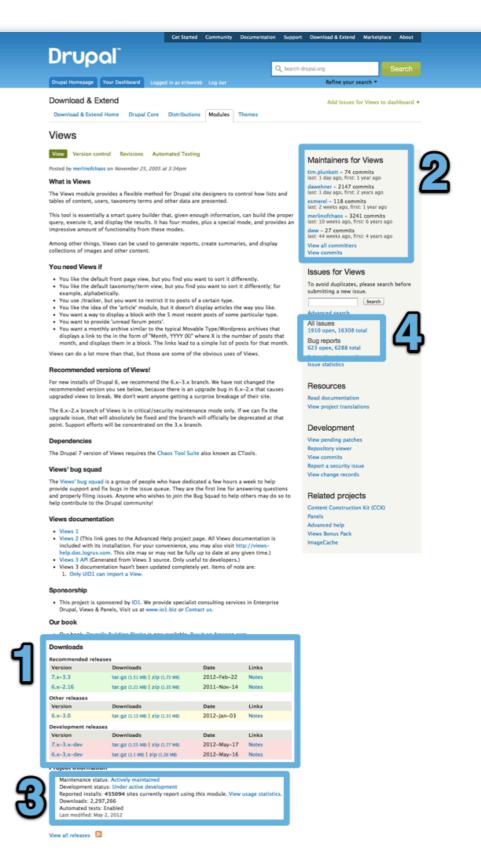


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General Evaluation

- 1. Supported version(s)
- 2. Maintainer reputation
- 3. Total usage
- 4. Number of open issues
- 5. Usage change over time





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Performance Evaluation

- Record baseline before installation
- Record usage immediately after installation
- ✓ Use ongoing memory monitoring to correllate
- ✓ Use tag "Performance" in issue queue
 - ✓ Typically improvements
 - ✓ Weeds out "My site is slow" issues
 - Example: http://drupal.org/project/issues/search/views?
 issue tags=Performance



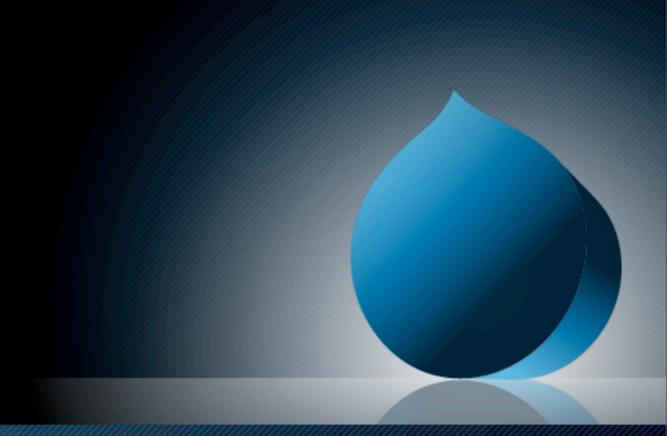
Questions to Ask?

- ✓ When does this module "run"?
 - Examples: Login, Content update, Periodically/cron
- ✓ How does this module scale?
 - ✓ Examples: Per node, per user, per request
- ✓ What happens if this module fails?
 - ✓ If this module fails, no user can login.
 - ✓ If this module fails, no content will have functioning slideshows.
- ✓ Does my site care about performance?
 - ✓ Is my site visited entirely by anonymous users?
 - ✓ Is this site internal and low-traffic only?
- ✓ Do I really need this module?



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What to Look For



Identifying the Problem

- ✓ When does it occur?
 - ✓ All pages? Anonymous and/or authenticated?
 - ✓ Only when saving content? Only when logging in?
 - ✓ Under heavy load? Random times during the day?
- ✓ When did it start?
 - Avoid the "it feels faster/slower" problem
 - Record performance numbers
 - ✓ Maintain release notes (or retain logs)
- ✓ Who is to blame?
 - ✓ Test against regression between features
 - ✓ Take note of any infrastructure changes



Where Problems Occur

- Page building modules
 - ✓ Views and Panels
- External web services
 - ✓ User logins
 - ✓ Any 3rd-party integration
- ✓ Overall complexity
 - ✓ Total number of modules
 - ✓ Views within Panels within Panels within...
- Misconfigured components
 - ✓ Default is uncached (for developers)
 - ✓ Understand what is being cached

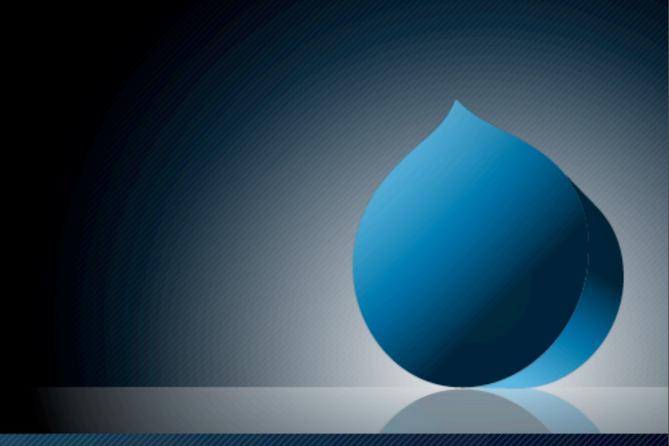
Managing Performance

- Keep records of performance over time
 - ✓ Be analytical, don't feel
 - ✓ Note any milestones of activity or feature development
 - Correlate improvements and regressions
- Establish a performance metric
 - Set a level of acceptability
 - ✓ Example: 80% of pages should return in 500ms or render in 3s
- ✓ Adopt a "Definition of Done" (DoD)
 - ✓ Agile concept aspects needing satisfaction before completion
 - ✓ Performance is part of QA
- Don't hide behind infrastructure
 - ✓ Slow Drupal is cheap, hardware is not



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Types of Caches



Application-level Caching

- ✓ Move along, nothing to see here.
- ✓ Not configurable
- Should never result in "staleness"
- Can only be enhanced by improving backend
- ✓ Examples: Filter, Menu, Path, Filter (not FORM!)



Component-level Caching

- Stores user-facing components
- ✓ Best speedup for authenticated users
 - Limited effectiveness without more configuration
 - ✓ Mostly disabled by default
- ✓ Varying degrees of contents, HTML to serialized objects
 - ✓ Some implementations more effective than others
- ✓ Examples: Block, Views, Panels

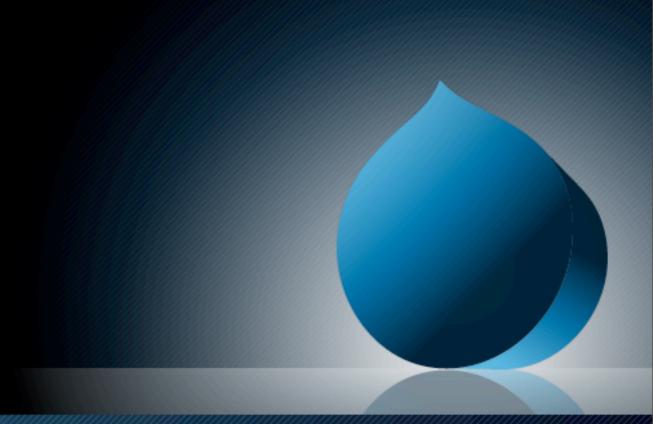


Page-level Caching

- ✓ Most efficient possible cache
 - Combine with reverse proxy
- ✓ Only applicable for anonymous users*
- ✓ Stored as full HTML
- page_cache_fastpath() in D6
 - ✓ Not supported by default cache backend
 - Bypasses database connection and full bootstrap

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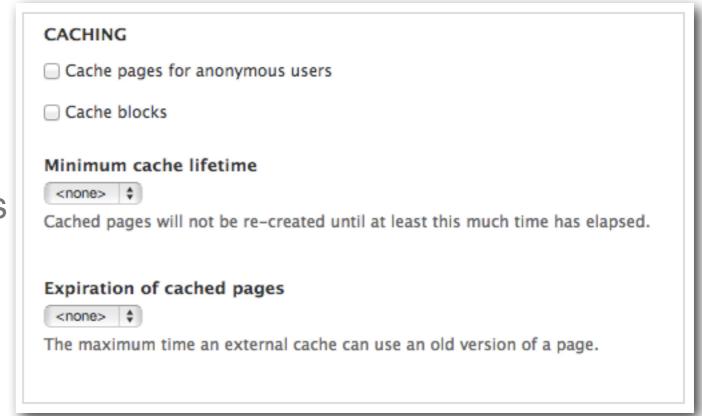
Configuring Drupal



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Performance page

- ✓ Node access prevents block caching
 - ✓ Biggest speedup for auth users
- Content changes clear block and page cache
 - ✓ Use "Minimum cache lifetime"
- ✓ Using a reverse proxy?
 - ✓ Use "Expiration of cached pages"
- Aggregation/compression only on production
 - \$conf['preprocess_css'] = 1;



BANDWIDTH OPTIMIZATION

External resources can be optimized automatically, which can reduce both the size and number of requests made to your website.

- Aggregate and compress CSS files.
- Aggregate JavaScript files.

Fast 404

- ✓ Added in Drupal 7.9 (currently being backported to D6)
 - ✓ See http://drupal.org/node/76824
- Configured in settings.php
- ✓ Avoid performance hit from 404 errors

```
* Drupal can generate fully themed 404 pages. However, some of these responses
 * are for images or other resource files that are not displayed to the user.
 * This can waste bandwidth, and also generate server load.
 * The options below return a simple, fast 404 page for URLs matching a
 * specific pattern:

    * - 404_fast_paths_exclude: A regular expression to match paths to exclude,

    such as images generated by image styles, or dynamically-resized images.
   If you need to add more paths, you can add 'lpath' to the expression.
 * - 404_fast_paths: A regular expression to match paths that should return a
   simple 404 page, rather than the fully themed 404 page. If you don't have
    any aliases ending in htm or html you can add 'Is?html?' to the expression.
 * - 404_fast_html: The html to return for simple 404 pages.
 * Add leading hash signs if you would like to disable this functionality.
$conf['404_fast_paths_exclude'] = '/\/(?:styles)\//';
$conf['404_fast_paths'] =
'/\.(?:txtlpnglgifljpe?glcssljslicolswflflvlcgilbatlplldlllexelasp)$/i';
$conf['404_fast_html'] = '<html
xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml"><head><title>404 Not
Found</title></head><body><h1>Not Found</h1>The requested URL "@path" was not
found on this server.</body></html>':
```

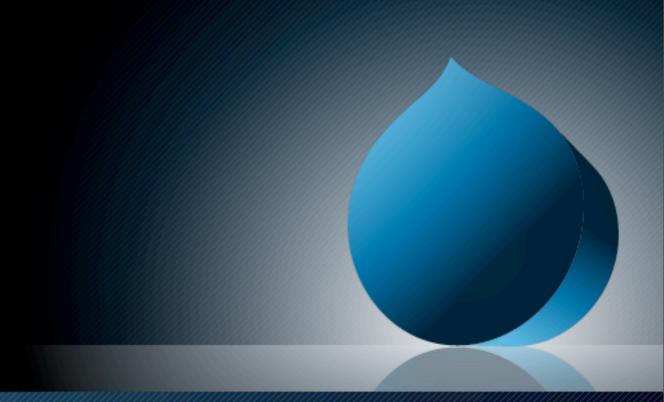
Other Notes

- ✓ Understand what Drupal does and does not cache
 - ✓ Helps understand when to troubleshoot
- ✓ Don't forget the frontend!
- ✓ Do not enable "UI modules" on production
 - ✓ Unneeded memory usage
 - Examples: Field UI, Rules Admin, Views UI
- ✓ Avoid Database Logging (if you have an alternative)
 - Examples: Syslog, log4php
- Unnoticed PHP errors slow down execution
 - ✓ Increase PHP logging on non-production environments



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Performance-related Tools



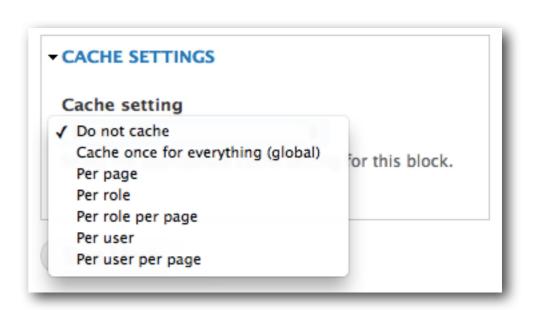
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Drupal Modules

- ✓ Devel
 - Execution time and memory usage
 - Query logging
- **✓** Boost
 - ✓ Flat file page caching
 - Designed for shared hosting (infrastructure neutral)
- ✓ Memcache
 - ✓ Replace database caching with Memcached
 - ✓ In-memory cache, reduces DB load

Drupal Modules

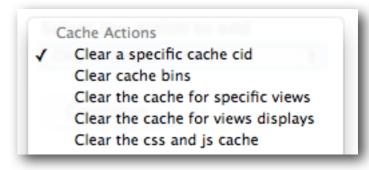
- Entity Cache
 - ✓ Drupal 7 only
 - ✓ Stores created objects a.k.a. "entities" (users, nodes, comments, etc.)
- ✓ Path Cache
 - ✓ Pressflow (D6) or Drupal 7
- ✓ Block Cache Alter
 - Maximize effectiveness of block caching
 - ✓ Fine-grained control per block





Drupal Modules

- ✓ Views Litepager
 - ✓ Slow pagers on Views with large DB tables
- ✓ Views Content Cache
 - ✓ Store saved Views based on content changes rather than expiration
 - ✓ Example: Clear a View display when a new "Article" node is created
- Cache Actions
 - ✓ More generalized approach than Views Content Cache
 - ✓ Works with Drupal cache, CSS/JS aggregation, Views, and Panels
 - ✓ Requires the Rules module





3rd-Party Tools

- Web optimization tools
 - ✓ Yahoo! Smush.it
 - ✓ SpriteMe
- Web testing tools
 - ✓ WebPagetest.org
 - ✓ Google PageSpeed Online
- ✓ Browser-based
 - ✓ Firebug/Web Inspector
 - ✓ YSlow!
 - ✓ Google PageSpeed
- ✓ SaaS products
 - ✓ New Relic
 - ✓ Yottaa

SpriteMe











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Infrastructure Overview



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Apache/Web Server

- ✓ Handles web requests for PHP
- ✓ Most common bottleneck
 - ✓ Should be memory-bound
 - ✓ Least performance considerations
- Servers static files alongside PHP scripts
- Scalable: Horizontal and vertical
- ✓ Alternative: Nginx





PHP/Application "Server"

- Usually runs as apart of Apache (mod_php)
 - Most common configuration by far
- ✓ Use Alternative PHP Cache (APC)
 - Saves interpreted PHP files in memory
- ✓ Can run as separate process PHP-FPM (5.3.3+)
 - Scale independent of Apache
 - ✓ Better privilege separation



MySQL/Database Server

- Sole datastore for Drupal
- ✓ "Natural" LAMP bottleneck
 - ✓ Hard to solve problem
- Most tunable component
- Scalable: Vertical
- Alternatives: Percona Server and MariaDB







Caching Server

- ✓ Two main advantages
 - ✓ Faster access than MySQL
 - ✓ Reduce overall load on MySQL
- Significant for authenticated users
- Easily configured through Drupal or PHP
- Requires PHP extensions
- Scalable: Horizontal and vertical
- Examples: Memcached, Redis







Varnish/Reverse Proxy

- Store entire pages for quick retrieval
- Extremely configurable
 - Load balancing and traffic management
 - ✓ Varnish Configuration Language (VCL)





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Questions?

