

Drupal Performance

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**INDUSTRIAL
RESOLUTION**

HAND CRAFTED TECHNOLOGIES

About Me

Tyler Golden

“Jack of All Tech” @ The Industrial Resolution

I like PHP and Good Beer.

Worked in various IT roles for ~7 years, PHP web development for ~3.

Drupal Sites We've Launched

- Children's Hospital of Philadelphia, Research Department
 - <http://www.research.chop.edu/>
- Ark Safety, E-Commerce Site
 - <http://www.arksafety.com>
- City of Lancaster, Government Website
 - <http://www.cityoflancasterpa.com>

Performance

What does that mean?

1. Response time
2. Response time @ a certain load
3. High performance = $<1\text{s}$ response @ load

Performance

How do we test it?

1. Curl
2. Apache AB
3. Apache Jmeter

We'll get into these more in the demo.

Performance and Caching - The Goal

Improve site response times by:

- Reducing DB calls per request.
- Reducing CPU cycles per request.
- Reducing requests per page load.
- Moving common data into a faster responding storage area, usually RAM.

Drupal's Built-in Caching

Found in Configuration > Development > Performance

Performance

[Home](#) » [Administration](#) » [Configuration](#) » [Development](#)

CLEAR CACHE

Clear all caches

CACHING

☒ Cache pages for anonymous users

☒ Cache blocks

Minimum cache lifetime

<none>

Cached pages will not be re-created until at least this much time has elapsed.

Expiration of cached pages

15 min

The maximum time an external cache can use an old version of a page.

BANDWIDTH OPTIMIZATION

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

☐ Compress cached pages.

☒ Aggregate and compress CSS files.

☒ Aggregate JavaScript files.

Block Caching

A block provided by a module will only be cached if it provides a caching setting.

- Global
- Per Page
- Per Role
- Per Role Per Page
- Per User
- Per User Per Page

Views Caching

Views has it's own settings for caching, but you need to turn it on for each view.

Page: Caching options

For This page (override) ▼

Query results
1 hour ▼
The length of time raw query results should be cached.

Rendered output
1 hour ▼
The length of time rendered HTML output should be cached.

Block: Block caching type

☒ Do not cache

☐ Cache once for everything (global)

☐ Per page

☐ Per role

☐ Per role per page

☐ Per user

☐ Per user per page

Drupal Caching Modules

Most modules are not “Plug ‘n Play”, additional server config is needed.

A good list can be found on the Drupal wiki:

<https://groups.drupal.org/node/21897>

Memory Caching

APC, Memcache, and Redis

APC - Alternative PHP Cache

<https://drupal.org/project/apc>

- Provides an opcode cache to improve PHP performance.
- Provides a user cache to store application data.
- Requires installation and config on a server.

APC - Alternative PHP Cache

<https://drupal.org/project/apc>

- + Can yield significant PHP performance increases.
- + Can be used without installing the Drupal module.
- Can degrade performance further if configured incorrectly or overused.

Memcache

<https://drupal.org/project/memcache>

An API for using Memcached (caching server) and the PHP Memcached library.

Memcached: Free & open source distributed memory object caching system.

<http://memcached.org/>

Memcache

<https://drupal.org/project/memcache>

- + Provides drop-in backends for caching, sessions, and locking.
- + Free memory can be pooled for caching across web servers, or a dedicated caching server.
- Can be overkill for small sites to manage.

Redis

<https://drupal.org/project/redis>

Provides fast key-value data storage. <http://redis.io>

- + Module works with both Predis and PhpRedis libraries. (PhpRedis recommended)
- + Faster than file caching or DB caching.
- Consumes additional memory

File Caching

Filecache, Boost

File Cache

<https://drupal.org/project/filecache>

Allows cache to be stored in the filesystem instead of the DB.

- + Alleviates database load.
- + No additional server components.
- File I/O may take longer and degrade performance.

Boost

<https://drupal.org/project/boost>

Provides static page caching.

- + Can run on shared hosting.
- + Automatically compresses page content.
- Not as efficient as other static caches (Varnish, Nginx)

Reverse Proxy Caching

Nginx, Varnish

Nginx

<http://wiki.nginx.org/Drupal> - Not a module

Nginx is a high performance HTTP and reverse-proxy server with caching support.

- + Scales better than Apache.
- + Can be used as a webserver and reverse proxy in one.
- Cache can be hard to invalidate at-will.
- Difficult to configure, lacking thorough Drupal documentation.

Varnish Cache

<https://drupal.org/project/varnish>

Varnish is a caching HTTP reverse proxy. It caches static pages for anonymous users.

- + Really, really fast.
- + Module provides Drupal integration, functions to dynamically invalidate cache.
- + Abundant documentation.

Hosting and Stuff

Pantheon, HipHop VM

Pantheon Hosting

<https://www.getpantheon.com/>

The perfect storm of Drupal Performance.

- Varnish
- Nginx
- Redis
- Built on Rackspace's Cloud

All ready to go with almost no configuration.

Disclaimer: We are a customer.

HipHop VM for PHP

<http://www.hiphop-php.com>

Open source VM for executing programs in PHP. Built by Facebook.

- >5x performance compared to Zend PHP 5.2 engine
- Currently working towards full PHP 5.x compatibility
- 98% of Drupal unit tests pass

Other Drupal 'Gotchas'

Things to watch for and avoid.

- Large, complex taxonomies.
- Cache generation times.
- Cron via page requests.
- Large menu structures.

Demo Time

Caching on the
City of Lancaster's Drupal Site

ab -n 100 -c 5 -C NO_CACHE=1 http://192.168.56.101/



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Thanks!

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