

ANGULAR
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Slides & Repo:

<https://LXT.dev>

Angular Performance Optimization

Alexander Thalhammer | @LX_T

Agenda

Performance
Tools

Runtime Perf &
Change Det.

Initial Load
Performance

Q & A
or Lightning



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Agenda Initial Load Performance

Lazy Loading
Images &
Build Opt.

Deferrable
Views

Lazy Load. JS
& Preloading

SSR & SSG



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Performance Optimization

- now – 9:30 Performance Tools
- 9:30 – 10:30 Initial Load Lazy stuff
- 10:30 – 11:00 ☕ break
- 11:00 – 11:45 Initial Load modern shoot
- 11:45 – 12:15 Runtime Perf
- 12:15 – 12:30 Q&A else



About me ...



My office 😊



Hi, it's me → [@LX_T](https://twitter.com/LX_T) 

<https://alex.thalhammer.name/>

- **Alex Thalhammer** from Graz, Austria (since 1983)
 - Angular Software Tree GmbH (since 2019)
- WebDev for 22+ years (I've come a long way baby)
- WordPress Dev (Web, PHP & jQuery, 2011 - 2017)
- **Angular Dev** (Web, TS, Rx since 2017 - NG 4.0.0 ☺)
- **Angular Evangelist, Coach & Consultant** (since 2020)
 - Member of Angular Architects <https://www.angulararchitects.io/>



Pollings

- OS
 - Mobile OS?
- Browser
- IntelliJ/WebStorm vs VS Code vs NeoVIM
- Which framework is the fastest?

Angular Performance Optimization

WTF?



Angular Performance Optimization

We distinguish between

- Initial load performance (classical web performance)
- Runtime performance (during usage, e.g. scrolling frame rate)

Starter Kit

- Clone from <https://github.com/L-X-T/ng-days-perf-2024>

Ready for Takeoff!

- What are your questions?



Img src: <https://bit.ly/ng-tools-img>

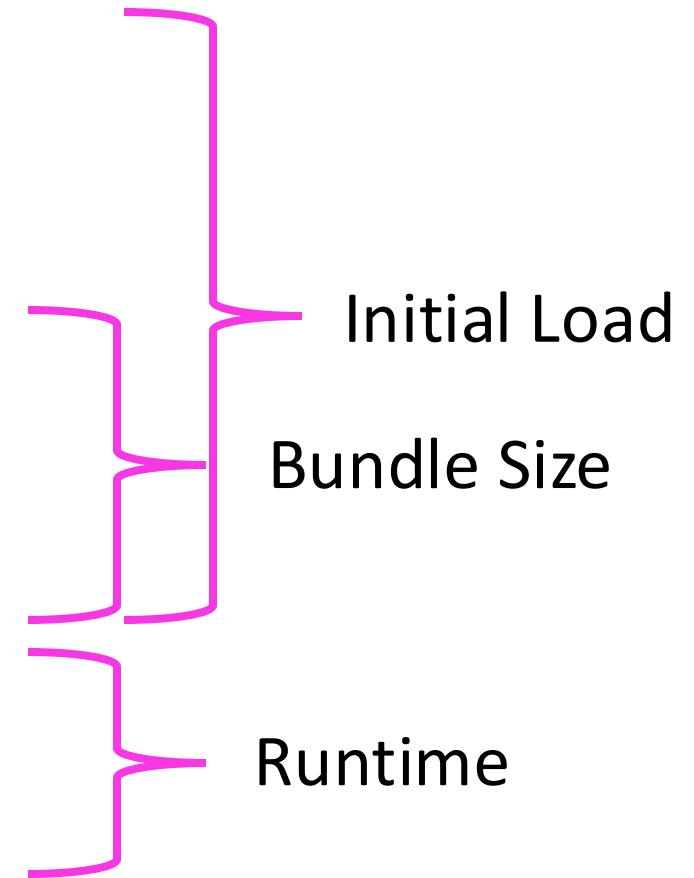
Audit Tools

- PageSpeed & Lighthouse
- Source Map Explorer
- Import Graph Visualizer
- Chrome DevTools
- Angular DevTools Profiler

Agenda

Audit Tools

- PageSpeed & Lighthouse
- Source Map Explorer
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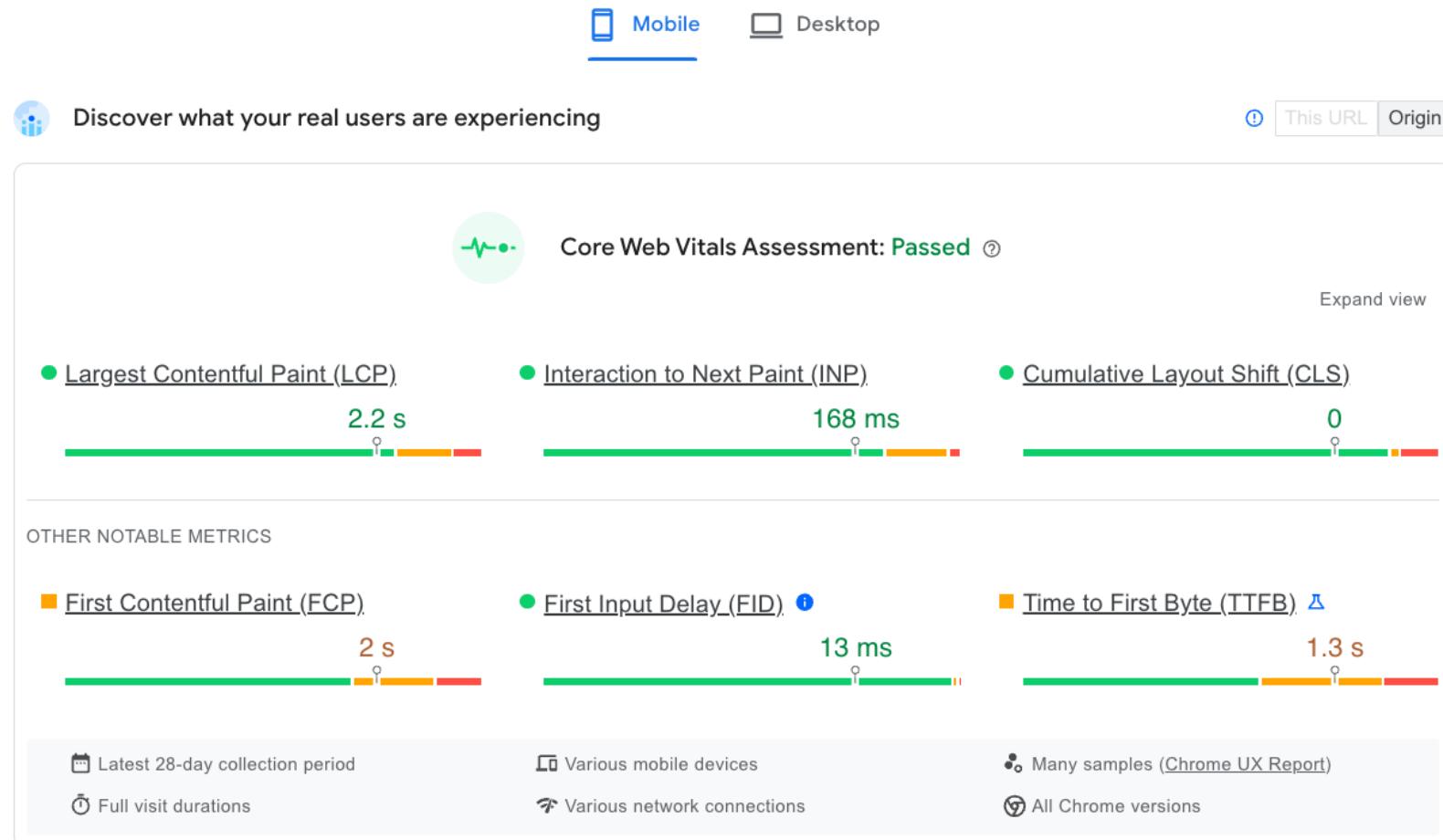
Web Audit Tools



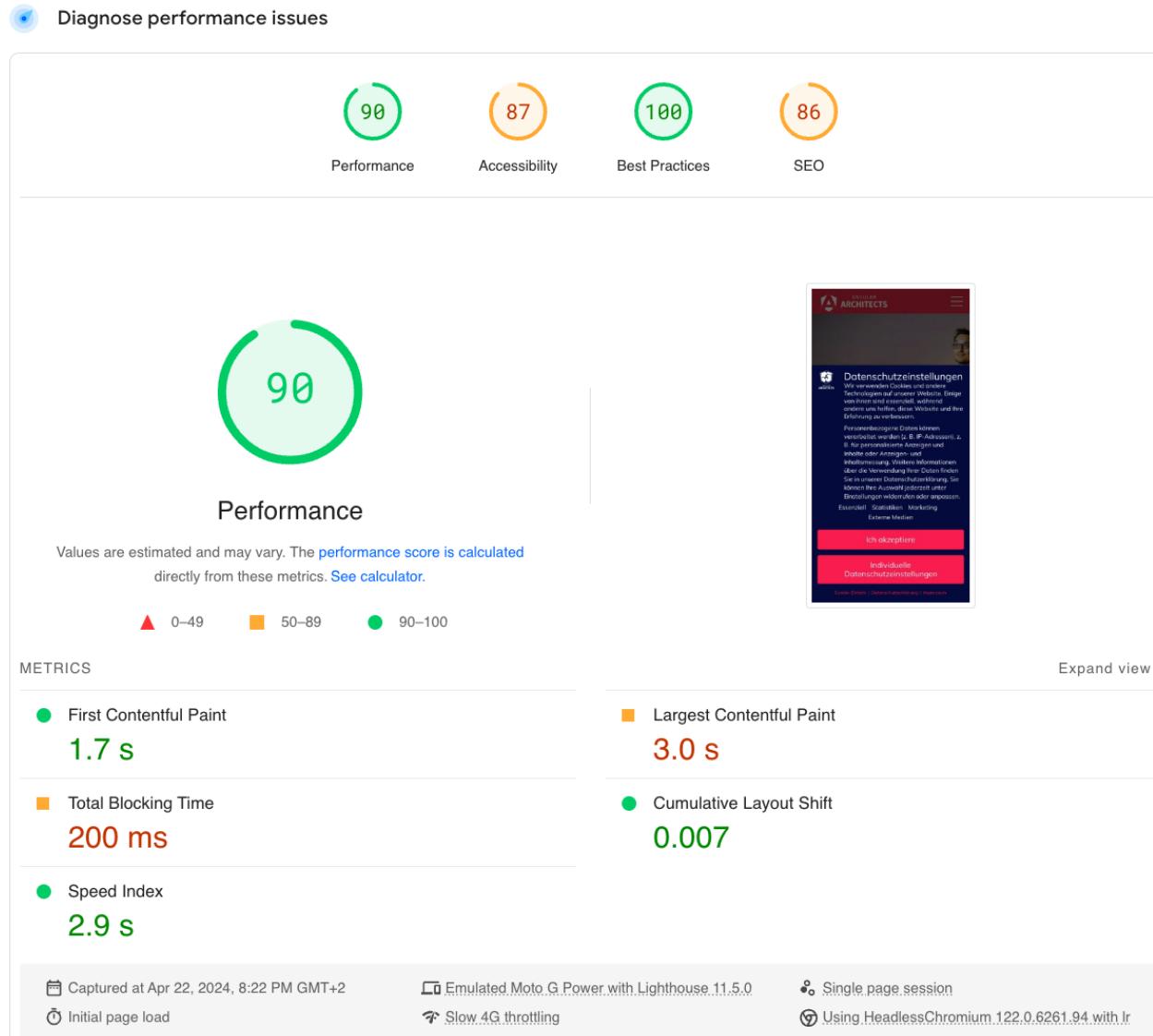
PageSpeed Insights vs Chrome Lighthouse

- PageSpeed Insights
- **Real user data & Lighthouse lab results**
- Go to pagespeed.web.dev & enter URL
- Test is being run on Google servers
- Performance, new since 2023
 - Accessibility
 - Best Practices
 - SEO
- Chrome Lighthouse extension
- Open URL in your browser
(run in incognito mode, close other Apps)
- Open Lighthouse tab → Analyze
- Performance, other tests
 - Accessibility
 - Best Practices
 - SEO
 - **PWA**

PageSpeed Score – Real Users (Origin)



PageSpeed Score – Lab Data (URL)





Demo PageSpeed Insights

PageSpeed Insights & Chrome Lighthouse

What's being measured?

- Time to First Byte (TTFB)
- First Contentful Paint (FCP)
- Speed Index (originally by WebPageTest)
- Largest Contentful Paint (LCP)
- Time to Interactive (TTI)
- Total Blocking Time (TBT) → TTI - FCP
- Cumulative Layout Shift (CLS)
- First Input Delay (FID)
- Interaction to Next Paint (INP) → new!



Demo

Chrome Lighthouse

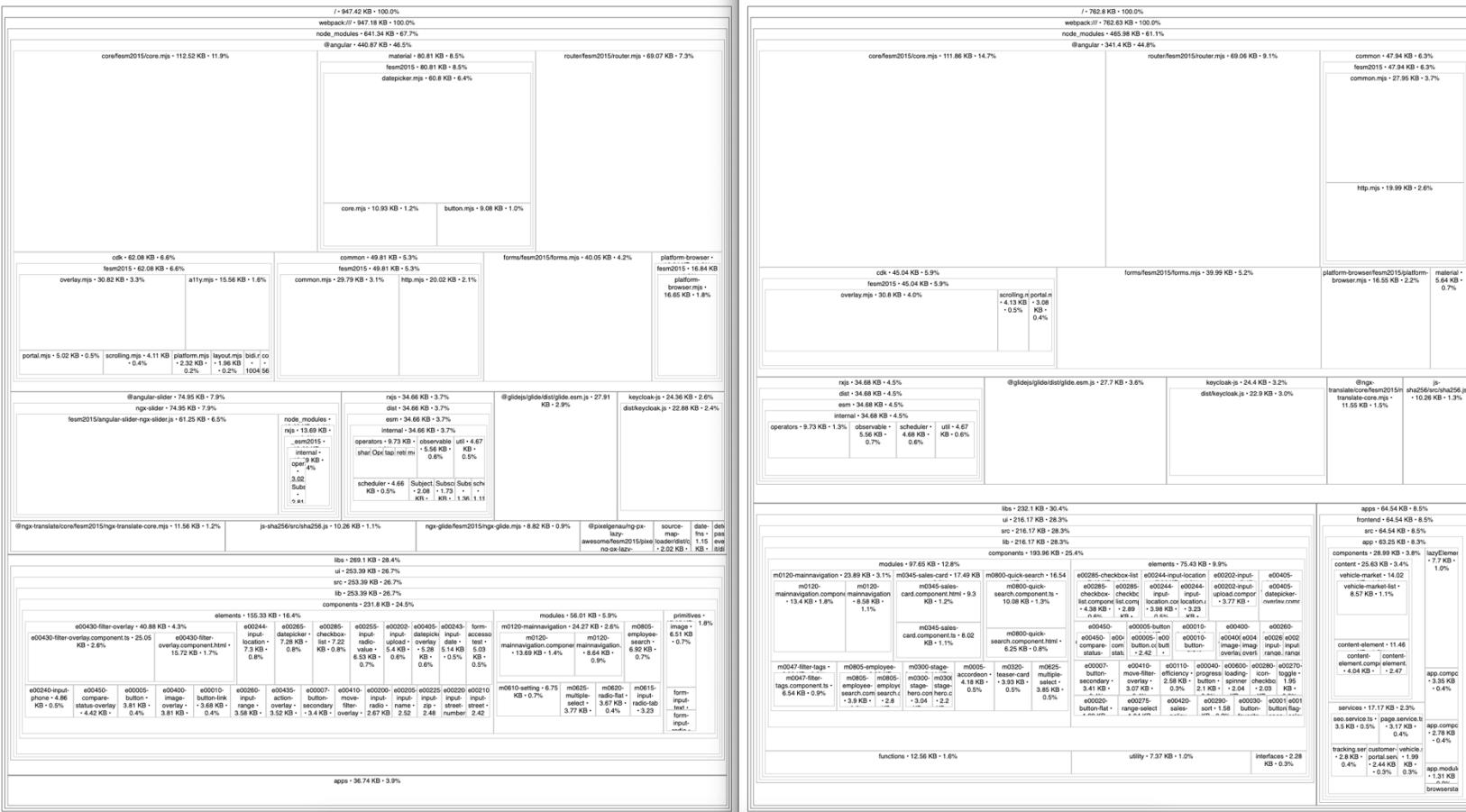
Build Analysis Tools



Source Map Explorer

- Needs generated source maps to work
 - Either set in build options (angular.json)
 - Or just use the build flag "--source-map"
- Analyzes a single js file or whole bundle / build
 - main bundle
 - or lazy loading bundles
- Determines where each byte in your code comes from
- Shows a black/white treemap visualization of build size

Source Map Explorer





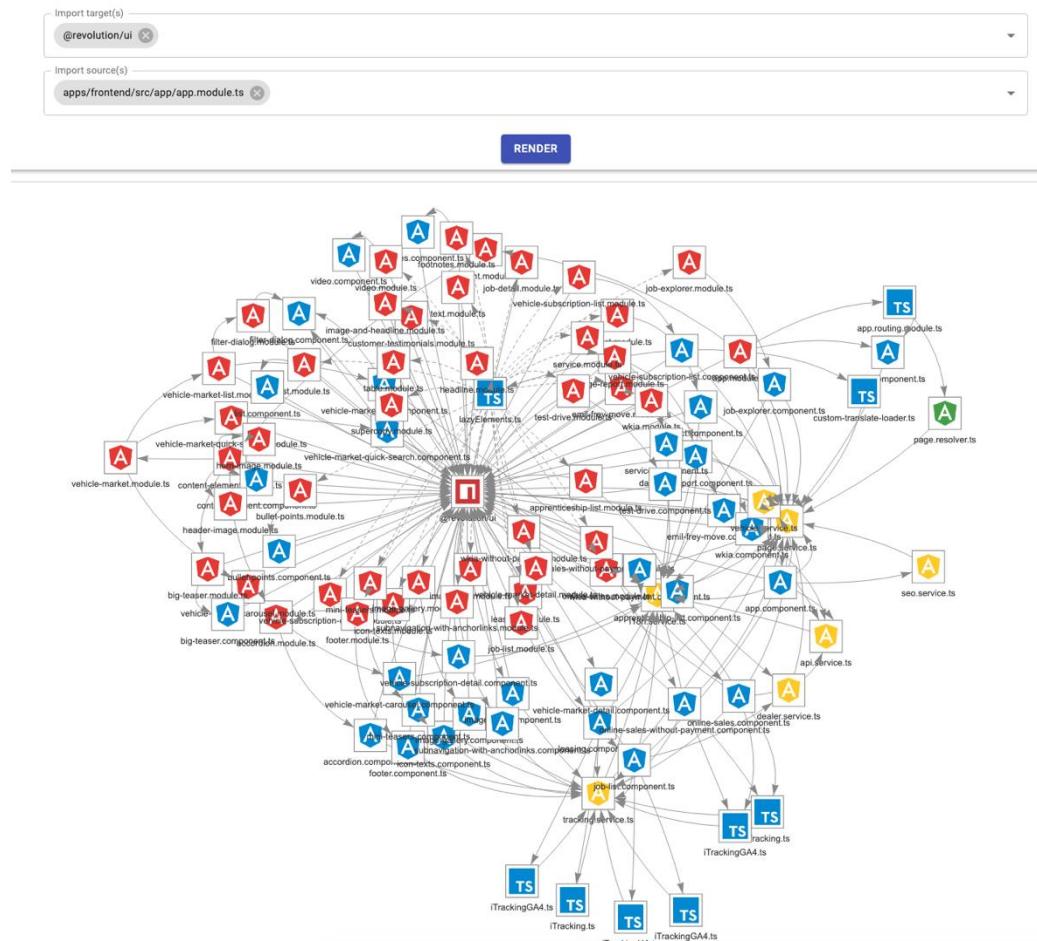
Demo Source Map Explorer

<https://www.npmjs.com/package/source-map-explorer>

Import Graph Visualizer

- A development tool for filtering and visualizing import paths within a JavaScript/TypeScript application
- Allows filtering import paths by source & target modules
- Allows zooming in to a limited subsection of your app, which will likely be easier to analyze than the entire app

Import Graph Visualizer



Import Graph Visualizer – How To

- `npx import-graph-visualizer --entry-points path/to/entry/module --ts-config path/to/tsconfig`
- e.g. `npx import-graph-visualizer --entry-points src/main.ts -ts-config tsconfig.app.json`



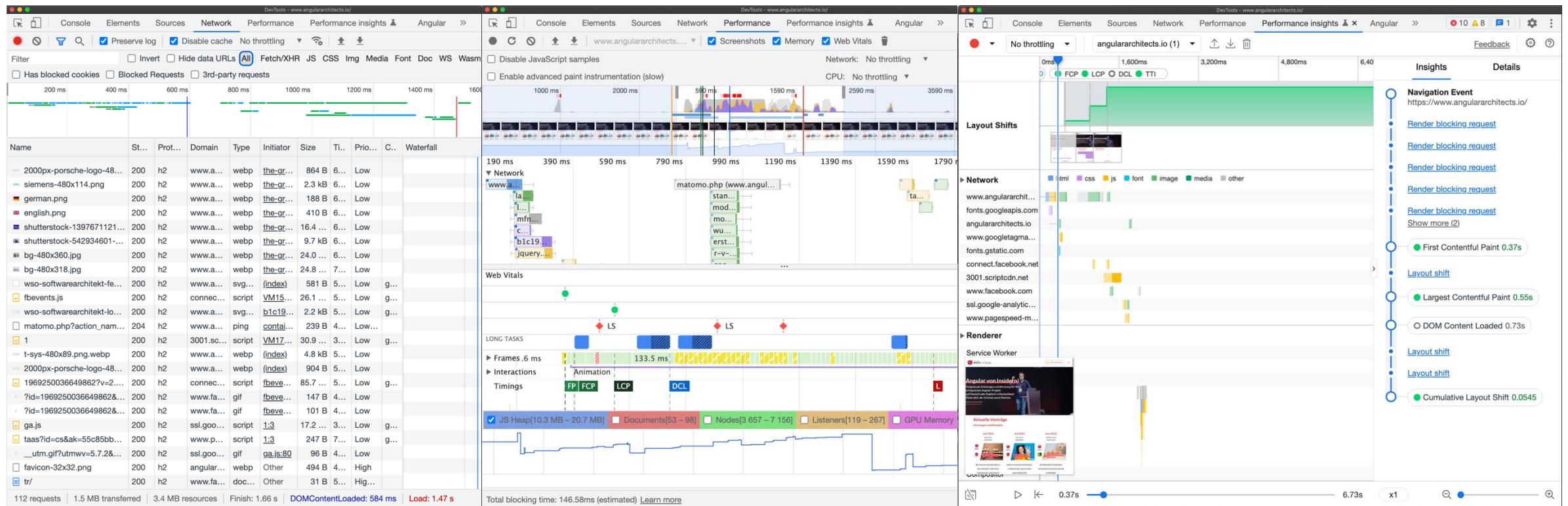
Demo Import Graph Visualizer

<https://github.com/rx-angular/import-graph-visualizer>

Google Chrome DevTools

- The Chrome DevTools are not only used for
 - Styling (Elements)
 - Debugging (Console)
- But also for Performance
 - Network
 - Performance
 - Memory
 - memory heap comparison
 - Performance Insights (Beta!)

Google Chrome DevTools



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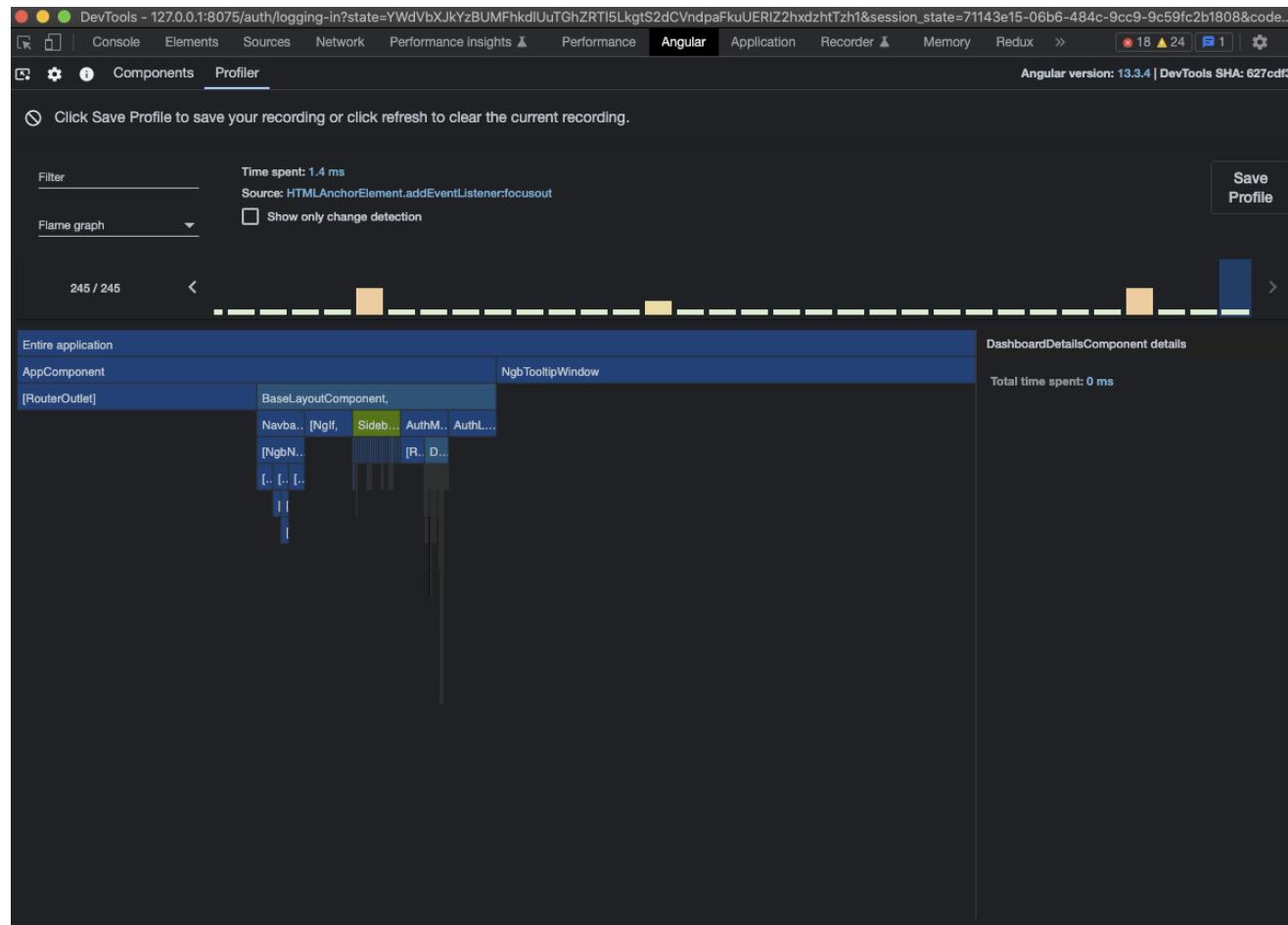
Demo

Chrome DevTools

Angular DevTools Profiler

- Angular DevTools extension can be added to Chrome
 - <https://chromewebstore.google.com/detail/angular-devtools/ienfalfjdbdpebioblackkekamfmbnh>
 - Features a **Component Tree** to inspect the components
 - **Profiler**
 - And the newly added **Injector Tree** (Dependency Injection)
- Profiler shows individual change detection (CD) cycles
 - What triggered CD
 - How much time it took executing CD

Angular DevTools Profiler



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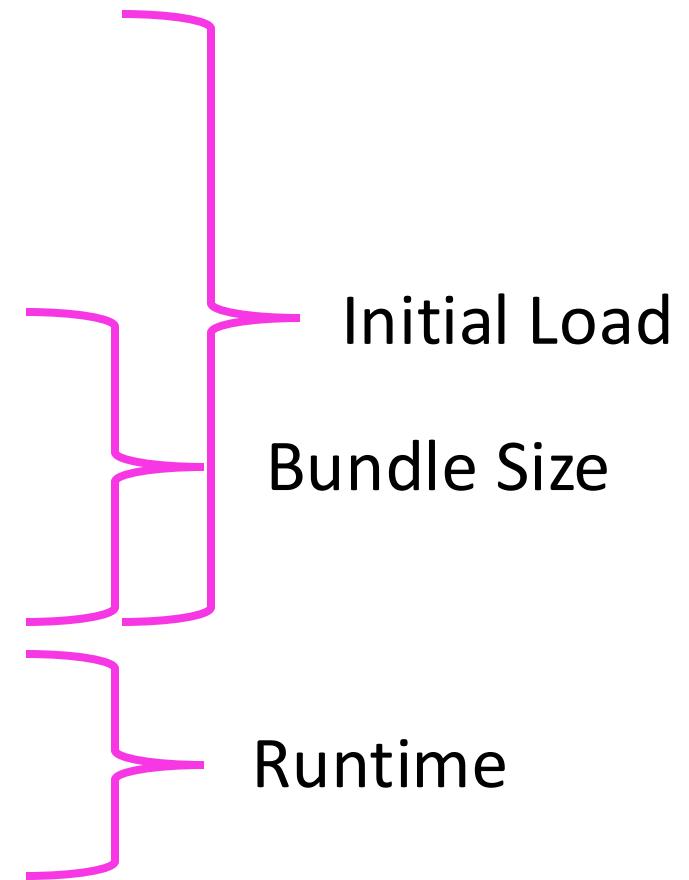


Demo

Angular DevTools Profiler

Audit Tools

- PageSpeed & Lighthouse
- WebPageTest.org
- Source Map Explorer
 - Webpack Bundle Analyzer
 - Vite Bundle Visualizer
- Import Graph Visualizer
- Chrome DevTools
- Angular DevTools Profiler



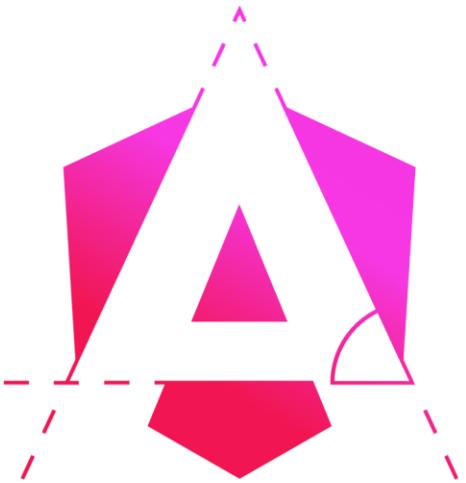
Recap

References

- Google Web Dev
 - <https://pagespeed.web.dev>
 - <https://web.dev/metrics/>
- Improving Load Performance - Chrome DevTools 101
 - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5fLW5Q5ODiE>
- How to analyze your JavaScript bundles
 - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MxBCPc7bQvM>

The background of the slide features a complex, abstract architectural design composed of a grid of intersecting lines forming a series of triangles. This pattern is rendered in a color gradient, transitioning from deep red at the bottom to bright yellow and white at the top, suggesting a sky view. Superimposed on this grid is a faint silhouette of a city skyline, featuring numerous buildings of varying heights, which is most prominent in the upper central portion of the slide.

Questions?



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Initial Load Performance Assets & Build

Alexander Thalhammer | @LX_T

Outline - Initial Load Performance

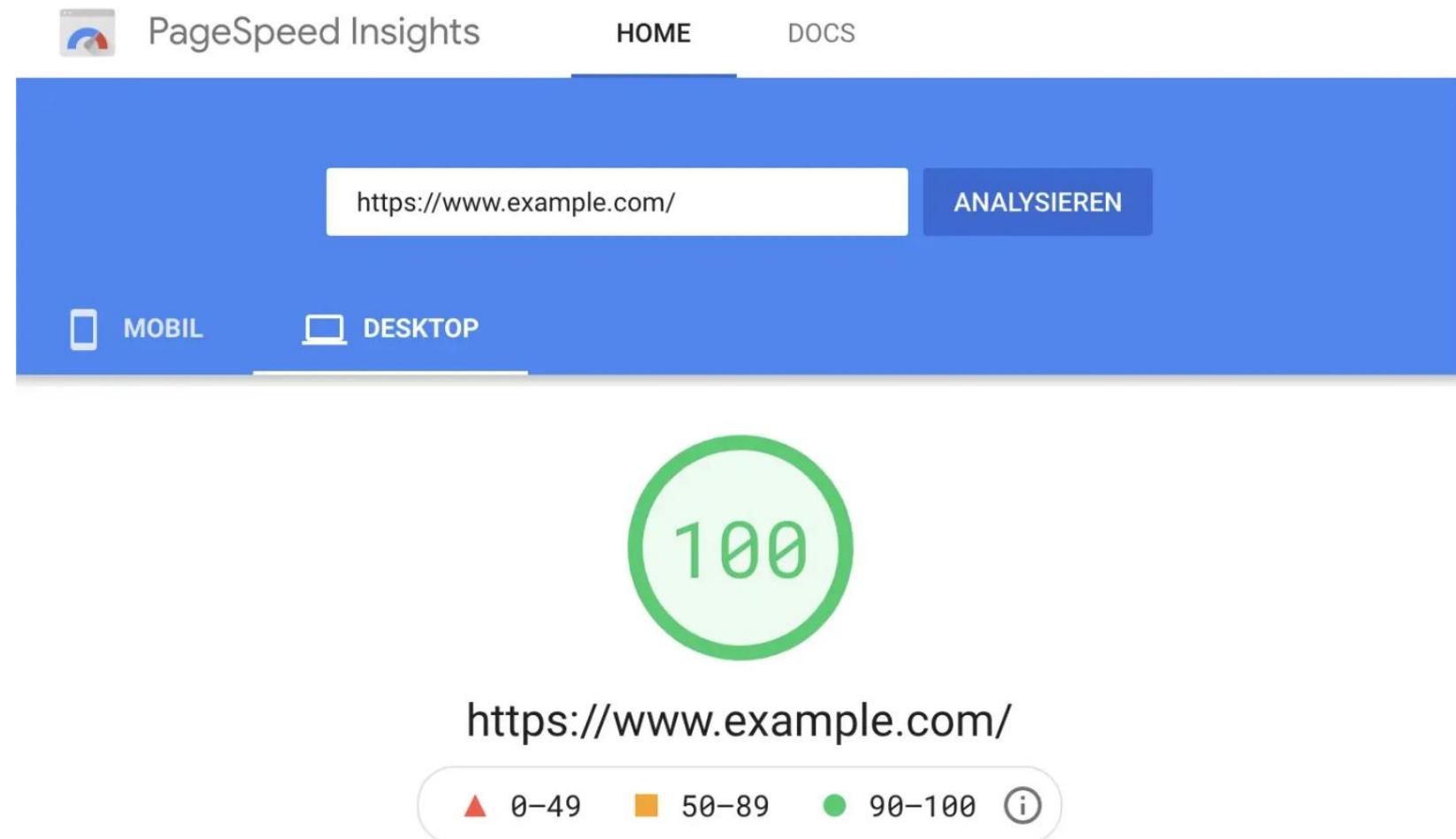


- Assets & Build
- Lazy Loading
- Deferrable Views
- SSR & SSG

Outline - Assets & Build

- Use web performance best practices
- Use NgOptimizedImage (since NG 14.2.0)
- Use build optimization correctly
- Avoid large 3rd party libs / CSS frameworks

Web Performance Best Practices



Use web performance best practices

Solutions:

- *Images not optimized* → Use .webp, .avif or .svg
- *Images not properly sized* → Use srcsets
- *Too large assets, too many assets* → Clean up & lazy load assets
- *Unused JS code or CSS styles* → Clean up & lazy loading / deferring
- *Slow server infrastructure* → HTTP/3, CDN
- *Caching not configured correctly* → Configure it
- *Compression not configured correctly* → Brotli or Gzip
- ...

Use NgOptimizedImage (since NG 14.2.0)

- Problem: *Lighthouse or PageSpeed report image errors / warnings*
- Identify: Lighthouse & PageSpeed Insights / WebPageTest or DevTools
- Solution: Use NgOptimizedImage's ngSrc instead of src attribute
 - Takes care of intelligent lazy loading
 - Prioritization of critical images ("above-the-fold")
 - Also creates srcset & sizes attributes (for responsive sizes, since NG 15.0.0)
 - Also supports high-resolution devices ("Retina images")



Demo

NgOptimizedImage

Build optimization

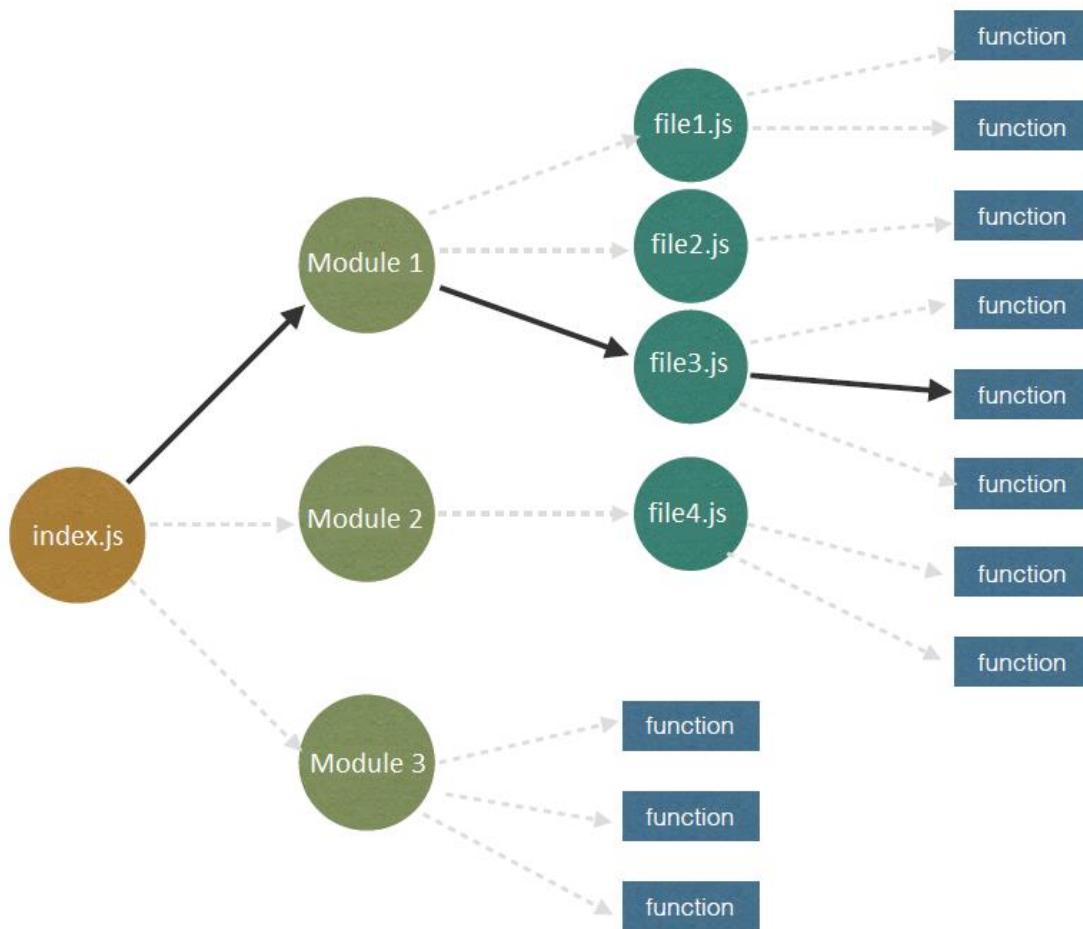


Advantages of Angular Ivy (since V9)

- Angular ViewEngine itself was not tree-shakable
- Default since NG 10, for libs default since NG 12
- AOT per default → You don't need to include the compiler!
- Ivy also does a lot of under the hood optimization
- Tools can easier analyse the code
 - Remove unneeded parts of frameworks
 - Called Tree Shaking
 - Also 3rd party and
 - Even our own libs

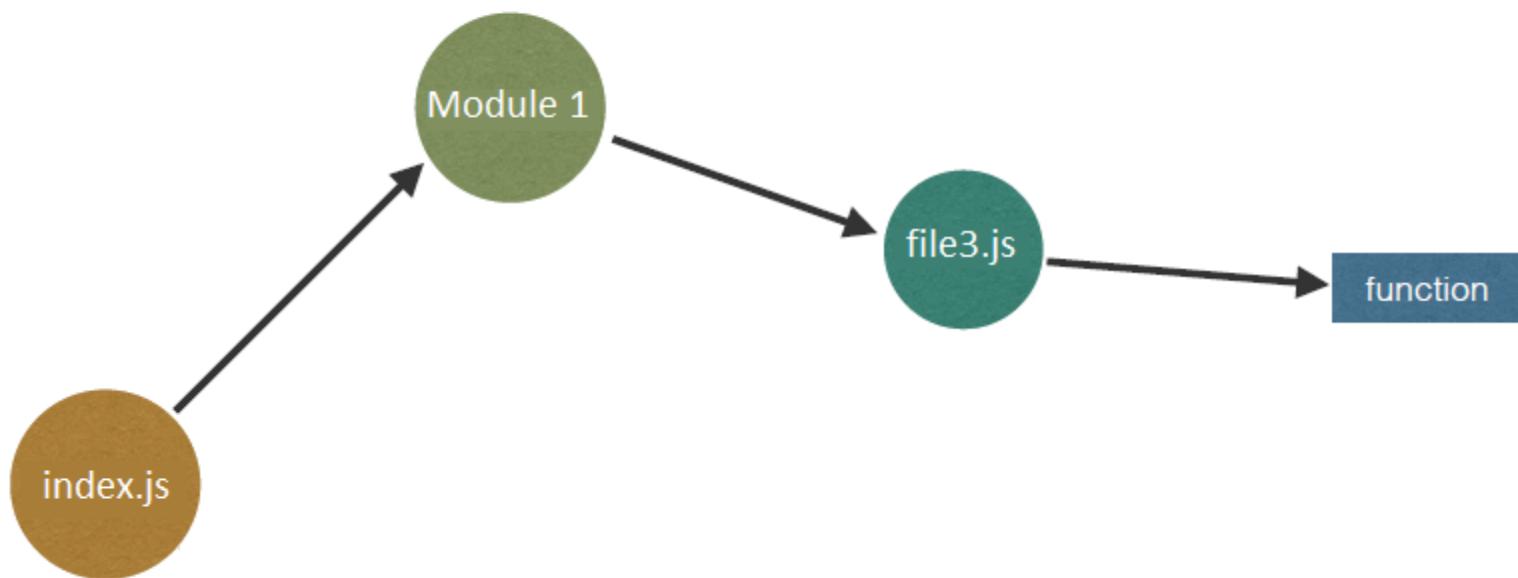
Tree Shaking

Before Tree Shaking



Tree Shaking

After Tree Shaking



Use Build Optimization

Solution:

- Use production build
 - ng b(uild) (--c production)
- Set up angular.json (or project.json) correctly

```
"production": {  
  "buildOptimizer": true,  
  "optimization": true,  
  "budgets": [  
    . . .
```



Demo Build Configuration

Avoid large 3rd party libs / CSS frameworks

- Problem: *Importing large 3rd party libraries that are not treeshakable*
 - *moment*
 - *lodash*
 - *charts*
 - ...
- Identify: Source Map Analyzer or Webpack Bundle Analyzer
- Solution: Remove or replace that lib / framework
 - *moment* → *luxon*, *day.js* or *date-fns*
 - *lodash* → *lodash-es*
 - ...



Demo Large Libs

Recap

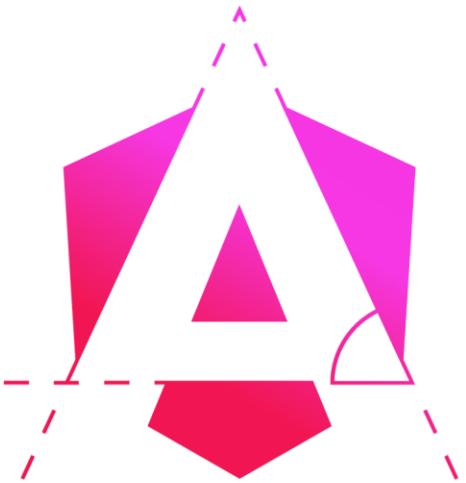
- Use web performance best practices
- Use **NgOptimizedImage** (since NG 14.2.0)
- Use build optimization correctly
- Avoid large 3rd party libs / CSS frameworks

References

- Optimize the bundle size of an Angular application
 - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=19T3O7XWJkA>
- Angular Docs
 - [NgOptimizedImage](#)
 - [NG Build](#)

The background of the slide features a complex, abstract architectural design composed of a grid of intersecting lines forming a series of triangles. This pattern is rendered in a color gradient, transitioning from deep red at the bottom to bright yellow and white at the top, suggesting a sky view. Superimposed on this grid is a faint silhouette of a city skyline, featuring numerous buildings of varying heights, which is most prominent in the upper central portion of the slide.

Questions?



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Initial Load Performance Lazy Loading

Alexander Thalhammer | @LX_T

Outline - Initial Load Performance



- Assets & Build
- Lazy Loading
- Deferrable Views
- SSR & SSG

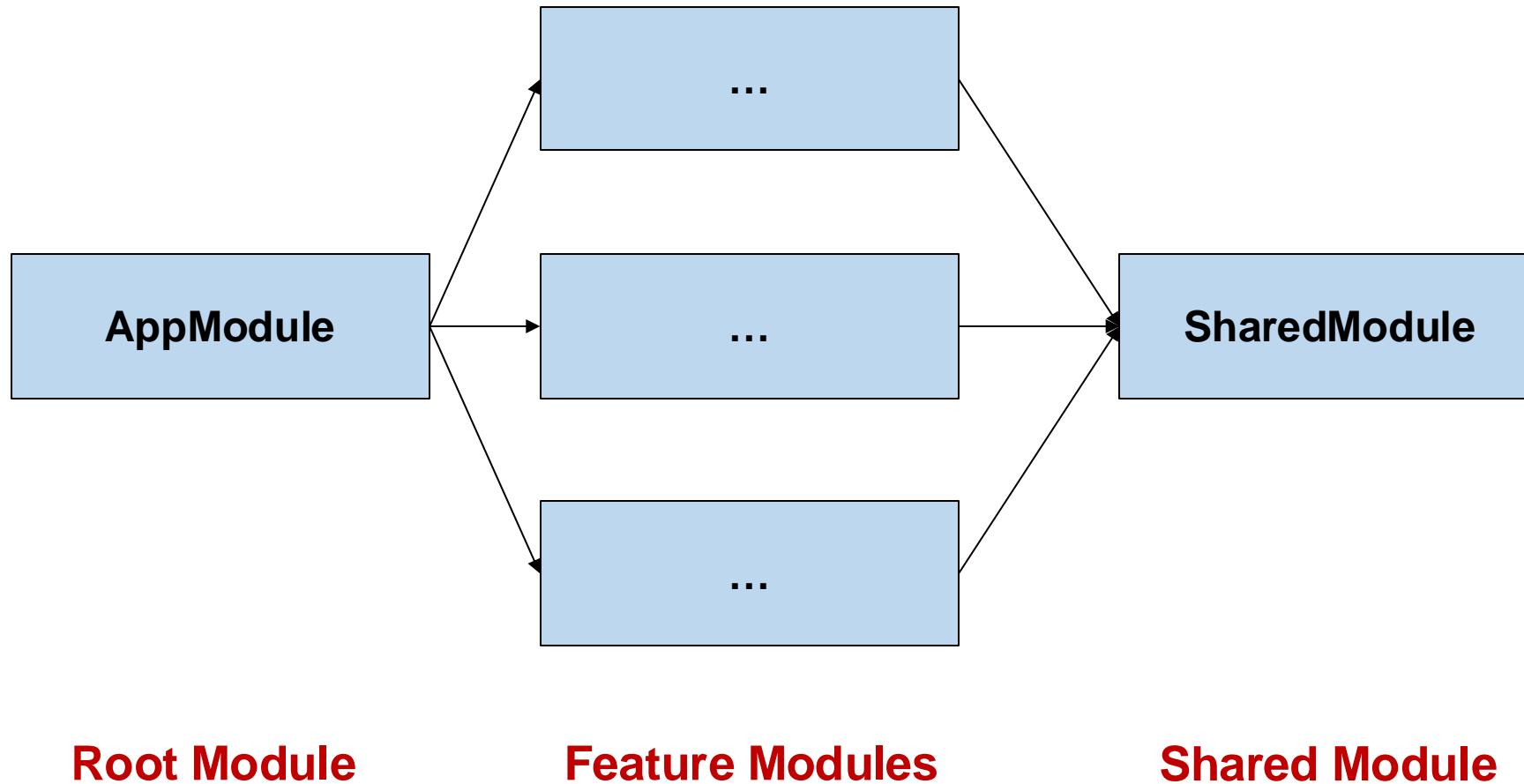
Outline - Lazy Loading & Deferrable Views

- Lazy Loading via modules / features
 - 2 most common pitfalls and their solutions
- Lazy Loading via standalone components
- Preloading
 - PreloadAllModules
 - Other strategies
- Lazy Loading without the router (a bit complicated)
- Lazy Loading below the fold (very, very complicated)
- Deferring (brand new in NG 17, very lean, replaces last 2)

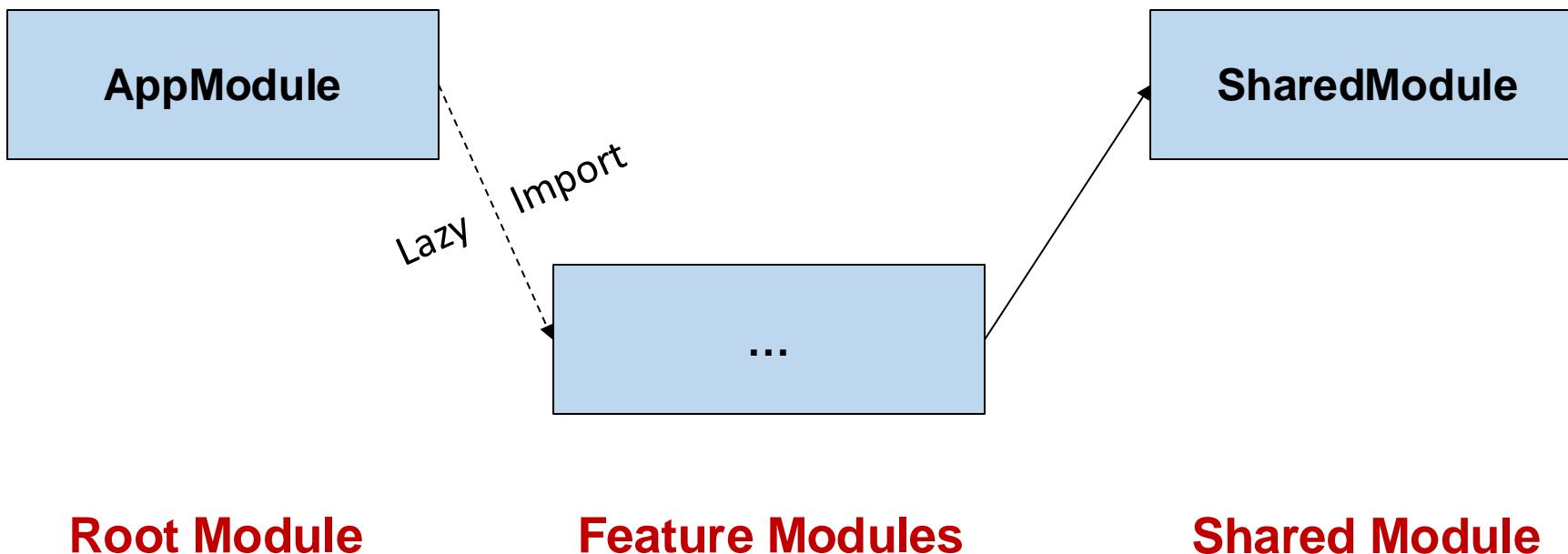
Lazy Loading (Angular 5)



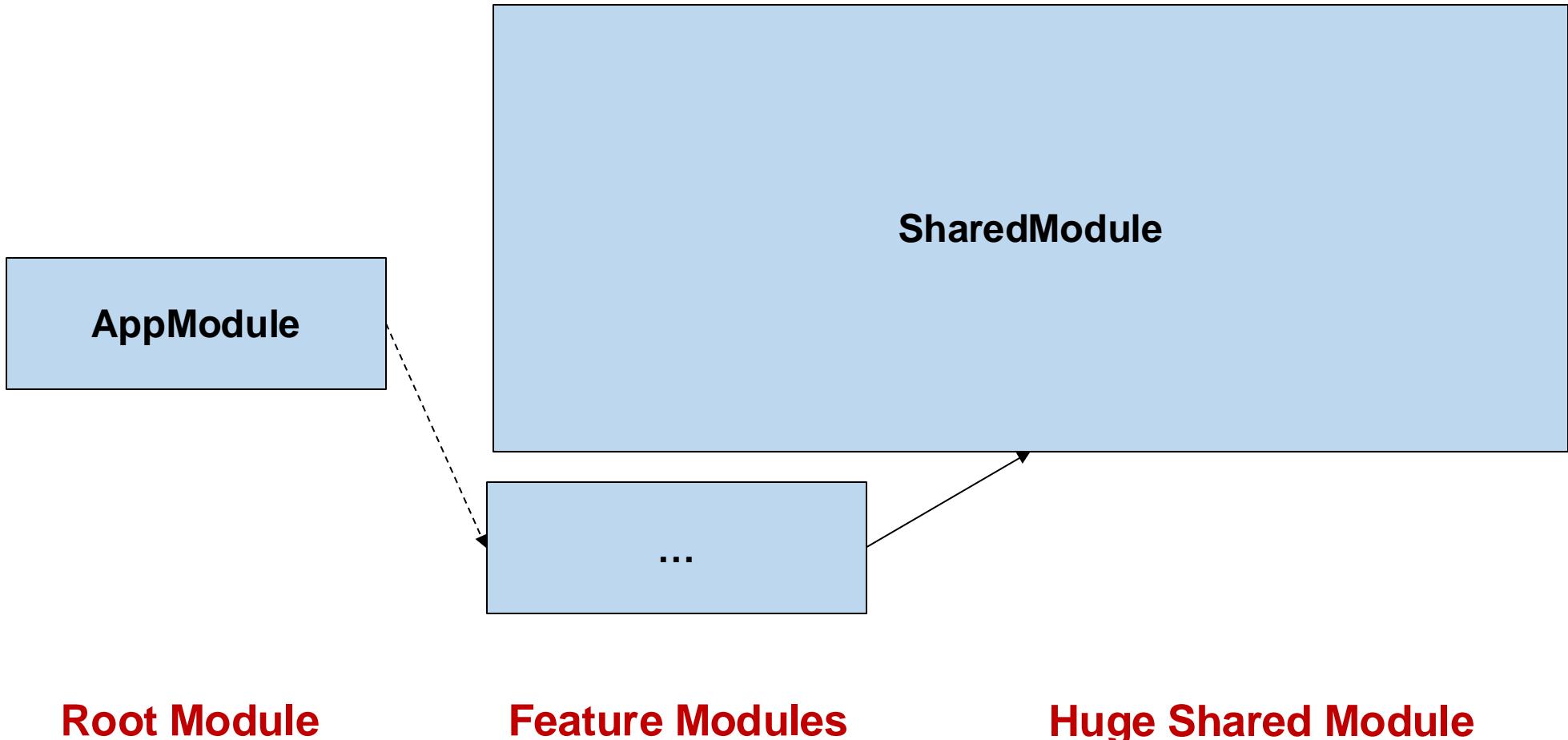
Angular Module | Feature Structure



Angular Lazy Loading – Theory



Angular Lazy Loading – Common Pitfall



Angular Lazy Loading - Solution

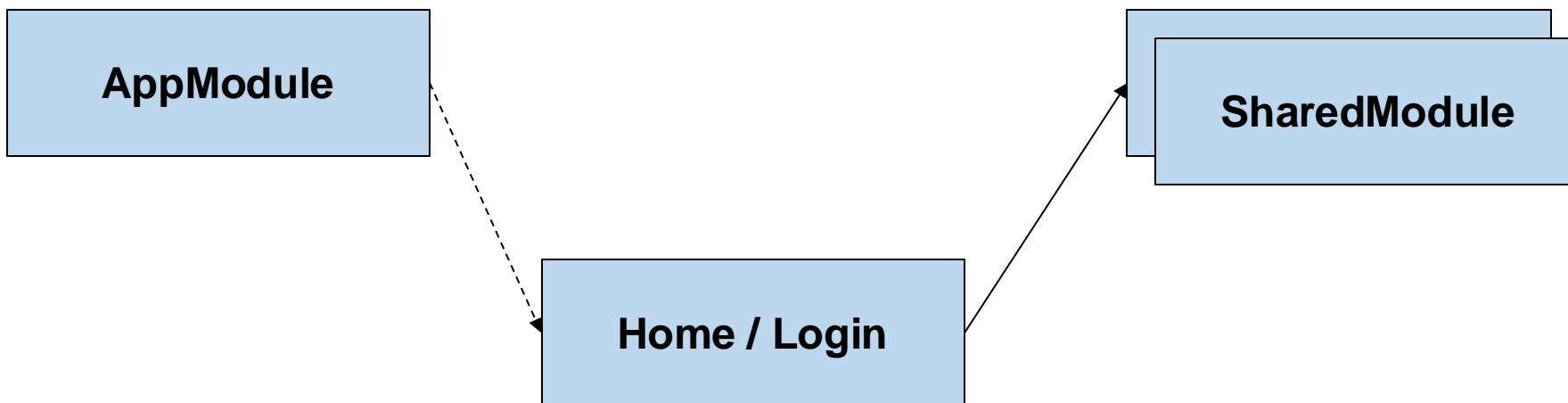


Root Module

Feature Modules

Small Shared Modules

Angular Lazy Loading – Another Pitfall

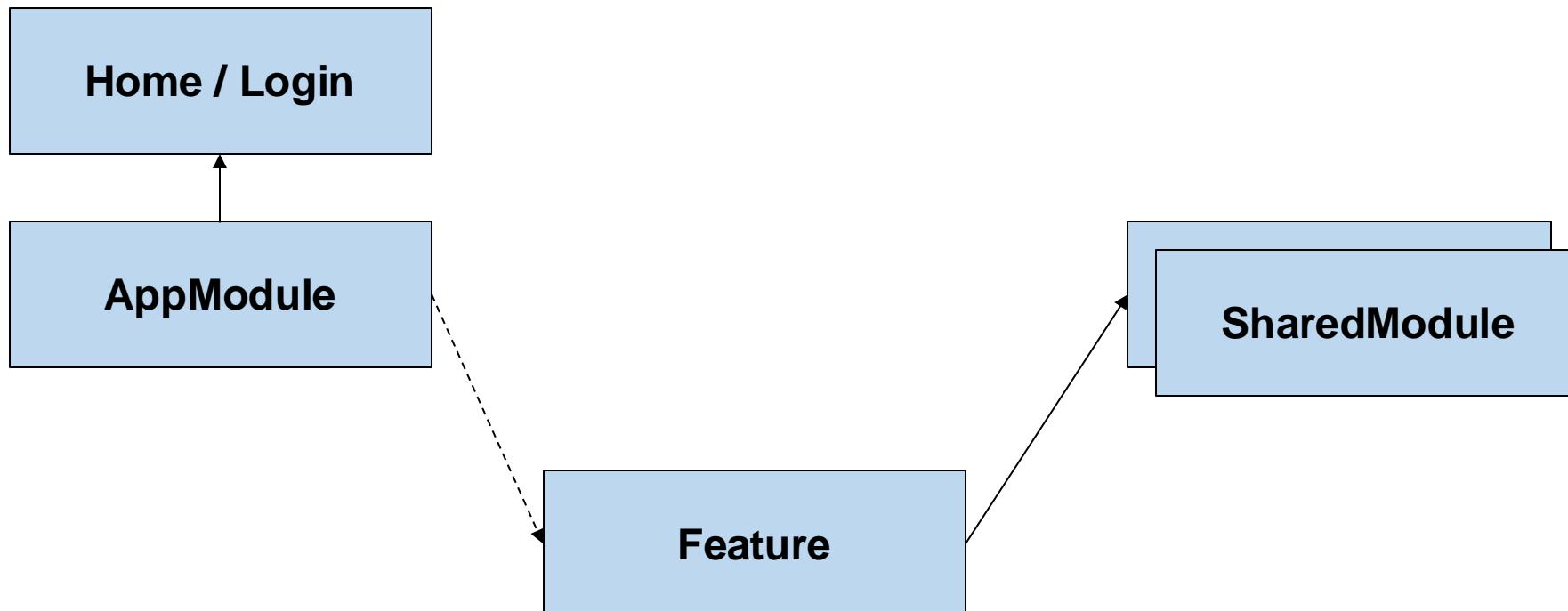


Root Module

Feature Modules

Small Shared Modules

Angular Lazy Loading – Solution



Root Module

Feature Modules

Small Shared Modules

App Routes with Lazy Loading

```
export const appRoutes: Routes = [
  {
    path: 'home',
    component: HomeComponent
  },
  {
    path: 'flights_module',
    loadChildren: () => import('./flights/flights.module')
      .then((m) => m.FlightsModule)
  },
  {
    path: 'flights_standalone',
    loadChildren: () => import('./flights/flights.routes')
  }
];
```

Routes for "lazy" Feature

```
export const flightsRoutes: Routes = [
  {
    path: 'flight-search',
    component: FlightSearchComponent,
    [...]
  },
  [...]
}

export default flightsRoutes; // for standalone
```

flights/flight-search

Triggers Lazy Loading w/ loadChildren



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Demo Lazy Loading Module

Lazy Loading with standalone components

```
export const appRoutes: Routes = [
  {
    path: 'home',
    component: HomeComponent
  },
  {
    path: 'charts',
    loadComponent: () => import('./charts/charts.component')
      .then((c) => c.ChartsComponent)
  }
];
```



Demo

Lazy Loading Standalone

What about services?

```
...  
@Injectable({  
  providedIn: 'root'  
})  
...
```

- When used by 1 lazy loaded module/comp exclusively it will be put into that chunk
- When used by 2 or more lazy loaded modules/comps it will be put into a common chunk
- When used by an eagerly loaded part it will be put into main bundle

Use Lazy Loading a lot

Problem:

- *Loading too much source (libs / components) at startup*
- *Resulting in a big main bundle (and vendor if used)*

Identify:

- Not using lazy loading throughout the App (source code)
- Webpack Bundle Analyzer or
- Source Map Explorer

Lazy Loading

- Lazy Loading means: Load it later, after startup
- Better initial load performance
- But: Delay during execution for loading on demand

Preloading



Preloading

- Once the initial load (the important one) is complete load the lazy loaded modules (before they are even used)
- When module is needed it is available immediately

Activate Preloading (in AppModule)

```
...
imports: [
  [...]
  RouterModule.forRoot(
    appRoutes, { preloadingStrategy: PreloadAllModules }
  );
]
...
...
```

Activate Preloading (in app.config.ts, NG15)

```
...
providers: [
    [...]
    provideRouter(
        appRoutes, withPreloading(PreloadAllModules),
    ),
]
...
...
```



Demo Preloading

Intelligent Preloading with ngx-quicklink

```
...
imports: [
    [...]
    QuicklinkModule,
    RouterModule.forRoot(
        appRoutes, { preloadingStrategy: QuicklinkStrategy }
    );
]
...
```

<https://web.dev/route-preloading-in-angular/>

<https://www.npmjs.com/package/ngx-quicklink>



Demo

Ngx Quicklink

Or CustomPreloadingStrategy

```
...
imports: [
  [...]
  RouterModule.forRoot(
    appRoutes, { preloadingStrategy: CustomPreloadingStrategy }
  );
]
...
...
```

Use Lazy Loading a lot - but carefully ;-)

Solution:

- Implement lazy loading wherever you can
 - Use lazy loading with the router
 - Modules
 - Components (new since NG15!)
 - Maybe use a CustomPreloadingStrategy if App is very big
 - Use dynamic components
- Use Import Graph Visualizer to detect why things land in main bundle
- **But don't lazyload the initial feature, because it will be delayed ;-)**
- **And don't destroy lazy loading by (eagerly) loading a huge shared module**

Lazy Loading without the router

```
...
  @ViewChild('cnt', { read: ViewContainerRef }) vCR!: ViewContainerRef;
...
  async ngOnInit() {
    const esm = await import('./lazy/lazy.component');
    const lazyComponentRef = this.vCR.createComponent(esm.LazyComponent);
  }
...

```

```
...
<ng-container #cnt></ng-container>
...
```



Demo

Dynamic Lazy Loading

Recap

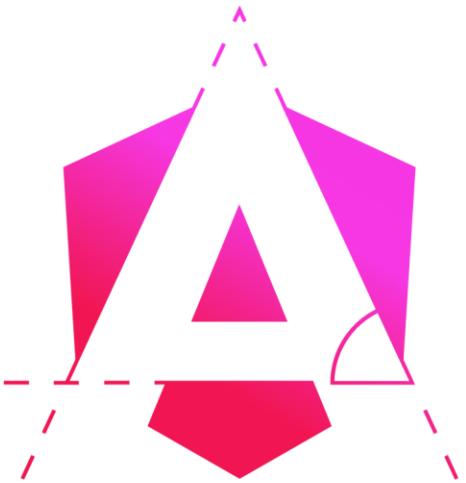
- **Lazy Loading via modules / features**
 - Avoid 2 most common pitfalls and their solutions
- **Lazy Loading via standalone components**
- **Preloading**
 - PreloadAllModules
 - QuicklinkStrategy (ngx-quicklink)

References

- Angular Docs
 - [Lazy-loading feature modules](#)

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Questions?



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Initial Load Performance Deferrable Views

Alexander Thalhammer | @LX_T

Outline - Initial Load Performance



- Assets & Build
- Lazy Loading
- Deferrable Views
- SSR & SSG

Deferrable Views (Angular 17)

- Problem: Lazy Loading without the router and especially Lazy Loading below the fold is rather complicated and inconvenient
- NG17 has the solution in the new template syntax control flow:
- It's called: **Deferrable Views**

Deferrable Views - syntax

```
...
@defer (on viewport) {
  <aa-lazy-component />
} @placeholder {
  <p>Component is loading on viewport.</p>
}
...
```

Deferrable Views - on

- on immediate (default)
- on viewport
- on hover
- on interaction
- on timer(4200ms)

Deferrable Views - when

- specifies an imperative condition as an expression that returns a bool
 - best used: boolean flag
- if the condition returns to false, the swap is not reverted
 - it is a one-time operation

```
...
@defer (when condition) {
  <aa-lazy-component />
}
...
```

Deferrable Views - prefetch

- allows to specify conditions **when prefetching of the dependencies should be triggered**

```
...
@defer (on viewport; prefetch on idle) {
  <aa-lazy-component />
}
...
```

Deferrable Views - extras

- **@placeholder**
- **@loading**
- **@error**

```
...
@defer (on viewport; prefetch on idle) {
  <aa-lazy-component />
} @placeholder (minimum 500ms) {
  
} @loading (after 500ms; minimum 1s) {
  
} @error {
  <p>Why do I exist?</p>
}
...
```



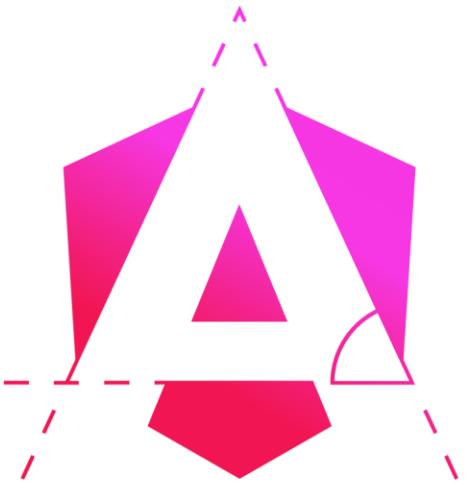
Demo Deferrable Views

References

- Angular Docs
 - [Lazy-loading feature modules](#)
- Angular Architects Blog
 - [Deferrable Views \(Blog post\)](#)

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Questions?



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Initial Load Performance SSR & SSG

Alexander Thalhammer | @LX_T

Outline - Initial Load Performance



- Assets & Build
- Lazy Loading
- Deferrable Views
- SSR & SSG

Outline - SSR & SSG

- Server-Side Rendering
- Hydration
- Prerendering
- Alternative: Use a URL cache

Server-side
rendering



Server-side rendering (SSR)

- Problem: *After download rendering on the client takes too much time*
 - *Search Engines may not be able to index the App correctly*
- Identify: After .js files have been loaded js main thread takes too long
 - Search Engines don't index correctly
- Solution: Use Angular Universal
 - Page is rendered on the server and then served to the client
 - **But** only useful for public pages (no user login)

Server-Side Rendering (Angular 16)

- New feature called “*non destructive hydration*”

```
export const appConfig: ApplicationConfig = {  
  providers: [  
    provideClientHydration(),  
    [...]  
  ],  
};
```





Demo

Server Side Rendering

Prerender important routes (SSG)

- Problem: *Server response takes too long cos page has to be rendered*
- Identify : Long server response time when using Universal SSR
- Solution: Prerender the important pages on the server
 - Built-in Angular Universal since V11
 - Then serve them rendered to the user

Hybrid Rendering

- CSR Routes
 - Regular SPA (without SSR)
 - Server serves static files
- SSR Routes
 - Live content + Hydration
 - Server renders the routes
- Pre-rendered routes
 - Built time content + Hydration
 - Server serves built time rendered



Demo

Static Site Generation

Event Replay (Angular 18)

- Problem: *Clicking and interacting with app before hydration*
- Identify : Long server response time when using Universal SSR
- Solution: Event Replay

```
export const appConfig: ApplicationConfig = {  
  providers: [  
    provideClientHydration(withEventReplay()),  
    [...]  
  ],  
};
```

Hybrid Rendering (Angular 19)

- CSR Routes
 - Regular SPA (without SSR)
 - Server serves static files
- SSR Routes
 - Live content + Hydration
 - Server renders the routes
- Pre-rendered routes
 - Built time content + Hydration
 - Server serves built time rendered

```
{  
  path: 'charts',  
  component: ChartsComponent,  
  component: RenderMode.Client,  
},
```

```
{  
  path: 'home',  
  component: HomeComponent,  
  renderMode: RenderMode.Server,  
},
```

```
{  
  path: 'post',  
  component: PostComponent,  
  component: RenderMode.PreRender,  
},
```

Incremental Hydration (Angular 19)

- ergonomic API
 - known from @defer
- improve performance
 - initial load
 - other CWV
- starting in a few weeks

```
export const appConfig: ApplicationConfig = {  
  providers: [  
    provideClientHydration(  
      withEventReplay(),  
      withPartialHydration()  
    ),  
    [...]  
  ],  
};
```

hydrate on

- hydrate on immediate (default)
- hydrate on viewport
- hydrate on hover
- hydrate on interaction
- hydrate on timer(4200ms)

hydrate when

- specifies an imperative condition as an expression that returns a bool
 - best used: boolean flag
- if the condition returns to false, the swap is not reverted
 - it is a one-time operation

```
...
@defer (hydrate when condition) {
  <aa-lazy-component />
}
...
```

hydrate never

- component will be rendered but will not be hydrated
- means that even if the application is fully loaded on the client side, the defer block will remain static and not become interactive

```
...
@defer (hydrate never) {
  <aa-lazy-component />
}
...
```



Demo
not yet ☺

Recap

- Server-Side Rendering
- Prerendering / SSG
- Hydration
- Event Replay
- Hybrid Rendering
- Incremental Hydration

References

- Angular Architects Blog
 - [Server-Side Rendering](#) (Blog series)
- Angular Docs
 - [Server-side rendering](#)

The background of the slide features a complex, abstract architectural design composed of a grid of intersecting lines forming a series of triangles. This pattern is rendered in a color gradient, transitioning from dark red at the bottom to bright yellow and white at the top, suggesting a sky with clouds. Superimposed on this grid is a faint silhouette of a city skyline, featuring various buildings of different heights and shapes.

Questions?