Enter a URL to test the page load time, analyze it, and find bottlenecks.

URL

https://laureg68.github.io/Panthere/

Test from

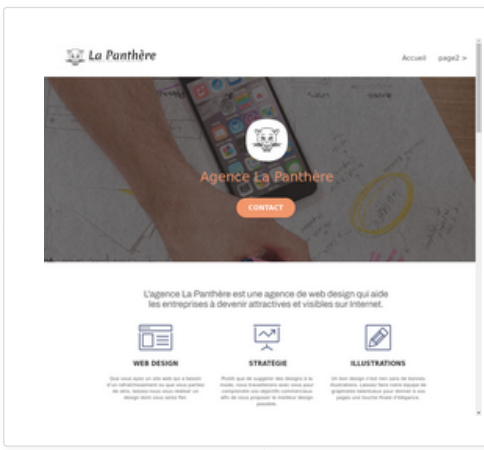
Europe - Germany - Frankfurt

START TEST

Your Results:

DOWNLOAD HAR

SHARE RESULT



Performance grade

B 83

Page size

1.9 MB

Load time

21.77 s

Requests

26

Improve page performance

GRADE	SUGGESTION
F	Add Expires headers

Web pages are becoming increasingly complex with more scripts, style sheets, images, and Flash on them. A first-time visit to a page may require several HTTP requests to load all the components. By using Expires headers these components become cacheable, which avoids unnecessary HTTP requests on subsequent page views. Expires headers are most often associated with images, but they can and should be used on all page components including scripts, style sheets, and Flash.

B	Make fewer HTTP requests

Decreasing the number of components on a page reduces the number of HTTP requests required to render the page, resulting in faster page loads. Some ways to reduce the number of components include: combine files, combine multiple scripts into one script, combine multiple CSS files into one style sheet, and use CSS Sprites and image maps.

B	Compress components with gzip

Compression reduces response times by reducing the size of the HTTP response. Gzip is the most popular and effective compression method currently available and generally reduces the response size by about 70%. Approximately 90% of today's Internet traffic travels through browsers that claim to support gzip.

A	Avoid empty src or href

GRADE	SUGGESTION

You may expect a browser to do nothing when it encounters an empty image src. However, it is not the case in most browsers. IE makes a request to the directory in which the page is located; Safari, Chrome, Firefox 3 and earlier make a request to the actual page itself. This behavior could possibly corrupt user data, waste server computing cycles generating a page that will never be viewed, and in the worst case, cripple your servers by sending a large amount of unexpected traffic.

A Put JavaScript at bottom

JavaScript scripts block parallel downloads; that is, when a script is downloading, the browser will not start any other downloads. To help the page load faster, move scripts to the bottom of the page if they are deferrable.

A Reduce the number of DOM elements

A complex page means more bytes to download, and it also means slower DOM access in JavaScript. Reduce the number of DOM elements on the page to improve performance.

A Make favicon small and cacheable

A favicon is an icon associated with a web page; this icon resides in the favicon.ico file in the server's root. Since the browser requests this file, it needs to be present; if it is missing, the browser returns a 404 error (see "Avoid HTTP 404 (Not Found) error" above). Since favicon.ico resides in the server's root, each time the browser requests this file, the cookies for the server's root are sent. Making the favicon small and reducing the cookie size for the server's

Response codes

RESPONSE CODE	RESPONSES
200 OK	25
503 Service Unavailable	1

Content size by content type

	PERCENT	
Image	86.48%	1.6 MB
Font	7.13%	134.3 KB
Script	3.98%	75.0 KB
CSS	2.06%	38.7 KB
HTML	0.23%	4.3 KB
Total		

Requests by content type

	PERCENT
Total	

Content size by domain

	PERCENT
Total	

Requests by domain

	PERCENT
Total	

File requests

Sort by

Rising

Filter

.*

Legend

DNS SSL Connect Send Wait Receive Blocked

FILE	SIZE

Nobody Likes a Slow Website

State Colors

We built this Website Speed Test to help you analyze your website load speed.

The test is designed to help make your site faster by identifying what about a webpage is fast, slow, too big, and so on.

We have tried to make it useful both for experts and novices alike. In short, we wanted it to be an easy-to-use tool built to help webmasters and web developers everywhere optimize their website performance.

About Pingdom

Pingdom offers cost-effective and reliable uptime and performance monitoring for your website.

We use more than 70 global polling locations to test and verify our customers' websites 24/7, all year long.

With Pingdom you can monitor your websites' uptime, performance, and interactions for a better end-user-experience.

Your customers will thank you.

The following colors are used in the chart bars to indicate the different stages of a request.

DNS	Web browser is looking up DNS information
SSL	Web browser is performing an SSL handshake
Connect	Web browser is connecting to the server
Send	Web browser is sending data to the server
Wait	Web browser is waiting for data from the server
Receive	Web browser is receiving data from the server
Blocked	Web browser is not ready to send

Content Types

The following icons are used to indicate different content types.

HTML	HTML Document
JavaScript	JavaScript file
CSS	CSS file
Image	Image file
Text/Plain	Plain text document
Other	Any other unknown content type
Warning	The request got a 4XX, 5XX response or couldn't be loaded
Redirect	The request got a 3XX response and was redirected

Server Response Codes

To make it easy for you to differentiate between the HTTP response codes in the chart, we've added color-coded dots beside each URL.

2xx	The server responded with a successful code
3xx	The request was redirected to another target
4xx	A client error occurred, for example 404 page not found
5xx	A server error occurred, for example 500 internal server error

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