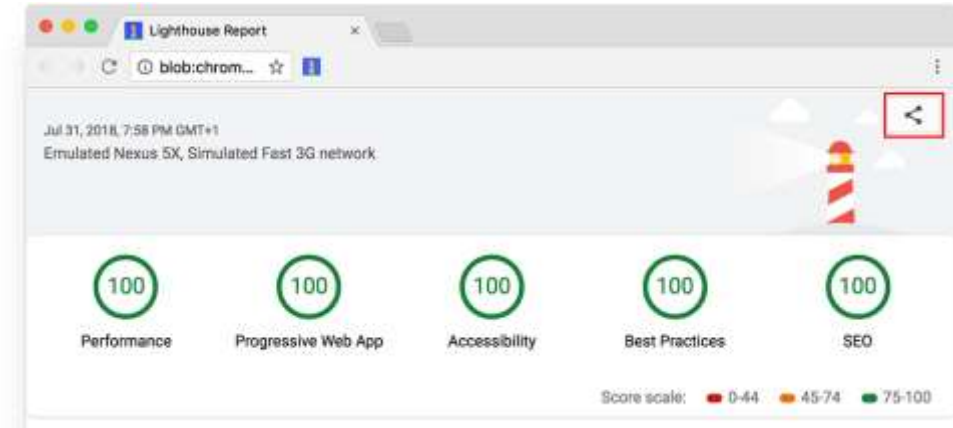


Profiling JavaScript Like a Pro

What users expect



What users sometimes get

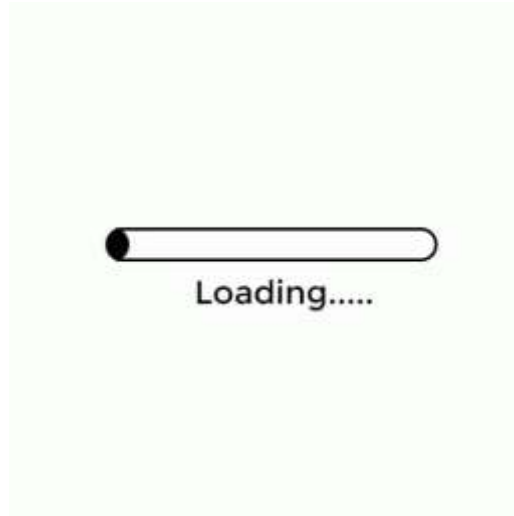


Image taken from: <https://feld.com/archives/2014/05/stop-slow-lane.html>

Which leads to



Image taken from: <https://beinspiredchannel.com/frustrated-frustration/>

And then they work with the app

Page jank demo

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Detail page demo

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Detail page demo

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Image taken from: <https://css-tricks.com/wp-content/uploads/2014/08/js-ecc9543f.gif>

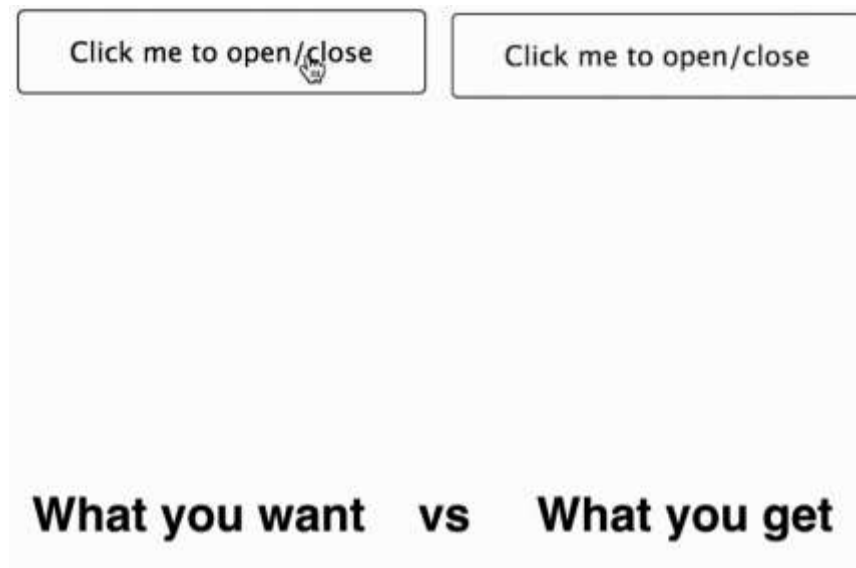
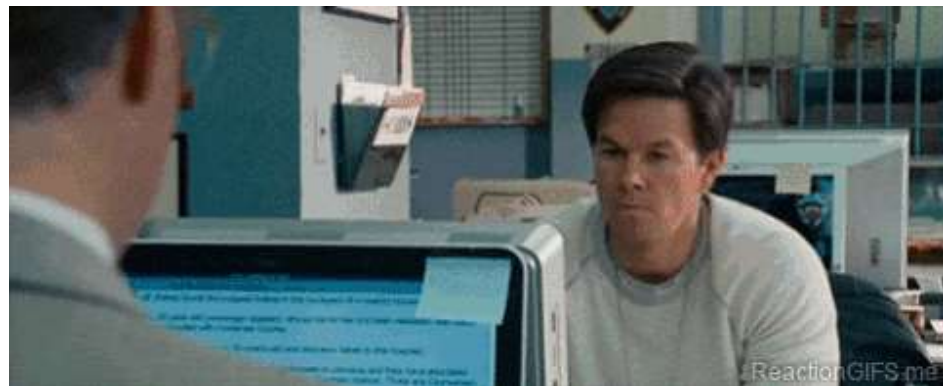


Image taken from: <https://medium.com/myheritage-engineering/how-to-greatly-improve-your-react-app-performance-e70f7cbbb5f6>

Toggle





Best App Ever!

About Me



- sparXys CEO and senior consultant
- Google Web Technologies GDE & Microsoft MVP
- Pro Single Page Application Development (Apress) co-author



Agenda

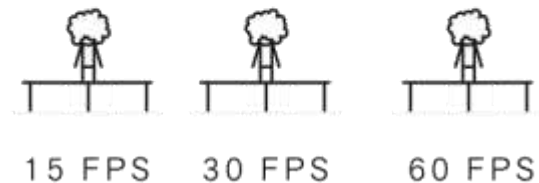
- How browsers render pages?
- Profiling JavaScript apps
- Finding JavaScript memory leaks



Understanding Browsers Rendering

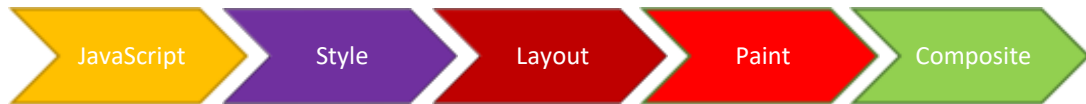
Refresh Rates

- Devices refresh their screens 60 times a second = 60fps
- That means that each frame should take 16ms
 - $1 \text{ second} / 60 = 16.66\text{ms}$
- In reality a frame takes ~10ms to produce
 - The browsers have management overhead



Shipping a frame to screen

- The pixel pipeline:



Shipping a frame to screen



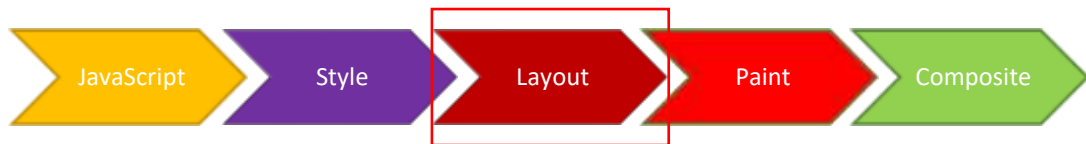
- JavaScript used to handle work that will result in visual changes
- CSS Animations, Transitions, and the Web Animations API are also calculated here

Shipping a frame to screen



- Browser figures out which CSS rules should be applied to elements based on CSS selectors
- The style is then calculated to each element

Shipping a frame to screen



- The browser calculates how much space each element takes up and where it is on screen
- Each element affects other elements in the layout
 - Web layout model

Shipping a frame to screen



- The browser paints all the pixels on screen
- It draws every visual part of an element (text, color, images, and etc.)

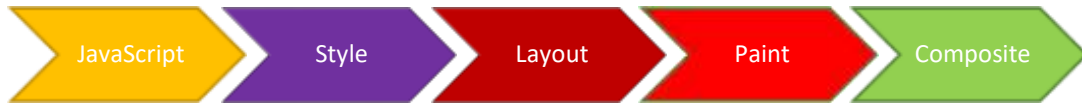
Shipping a frame to screen



- The browser draws the elements according to their layer
 - If elements overlap each other
- Happens mostly on the machine GPU
 - Therefore this step is fast

Reflows

- Reflow might occur whenever a visual change requires a change in the layout of the page
 - Examples: browser resize, DOM manipulation and etc.



- All the flow of the pixel pipeline will run again

Repaints

- Repaint occurs when a visual change doesn't require recalculation of the whole layout
 - Examples: element visibility change, changes in text color or background colors and etc.



- All the flow of the pixel pipeline except layout will run again

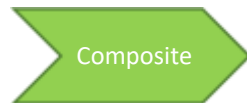


Reflows/Repaints

Try to minimize them as much as possible

Changes without Reflow/Repaint

- JavaScript or CSS changes that don't affect neither layout or paint
- The flow of the pixel pipeline will run again without layout and paint:



RAIL Model



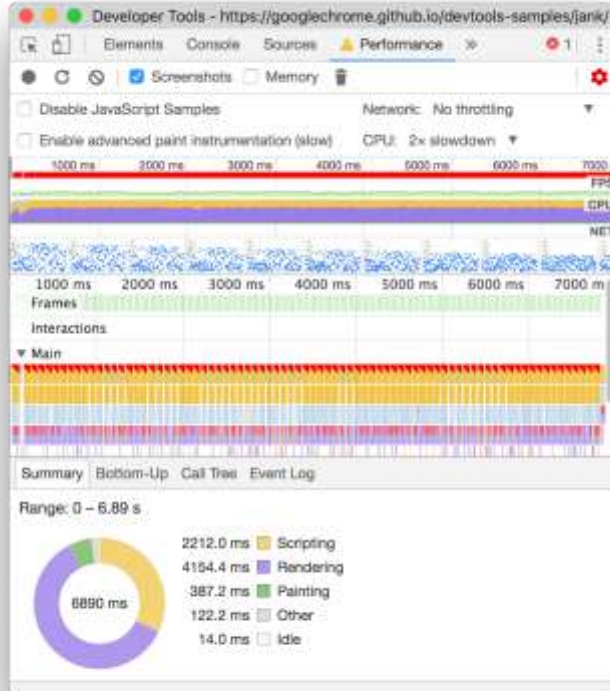
Image taken from: <https://developers.google.com/web/fundamentals/performance/rail>

- User-centric performance model
 - **R**esponse: process events in under 50ms
 - **A**nimation: produce a frame in 10ms
 - **I**dle: maximize idle time
 - **L**oad: deliver content and become interactive in under 5 seconds



We are ready to profile

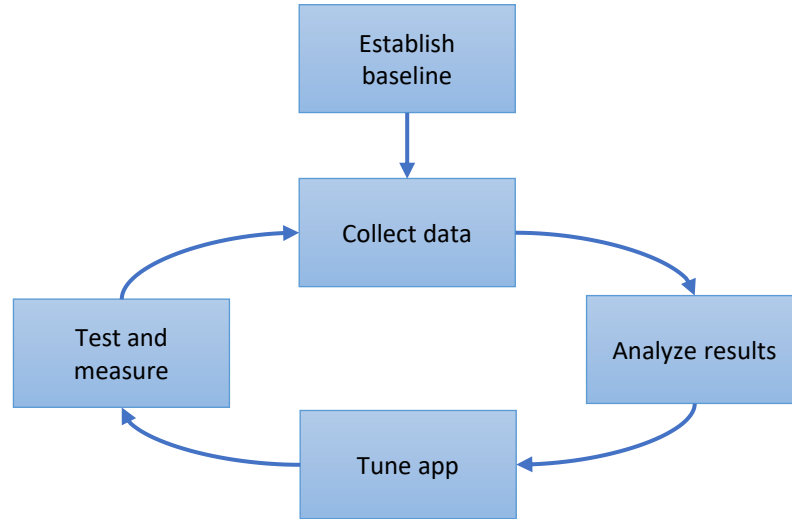
DevTools Performance Tab



Demo

Chrome DevTools Performance Tab

Profiling Process



Demo

Profiling JavaScript using Chrome DevTools



Story Time









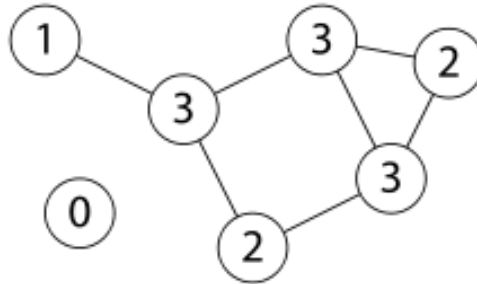
"Hey! Your application has a memory leak."

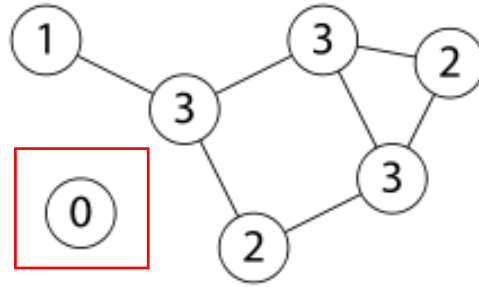
Memory Lifetime



Memory

- Can be represented as a connected graph
- The graph starts with a root
 - Node number 1 in the diagram





What about unreferenced memory?

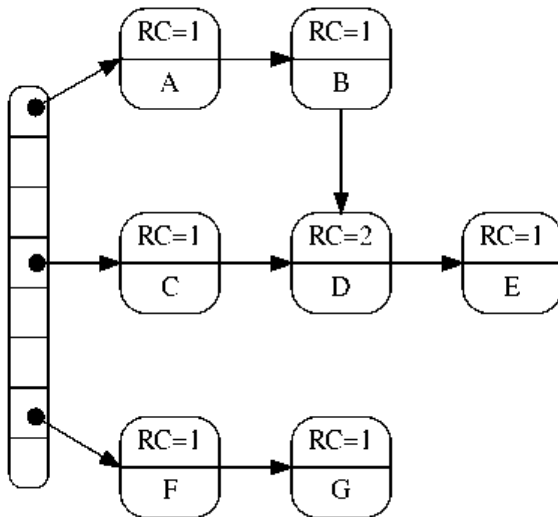


Garbage Collector

- Looks out for unreachable objects, which are removed from the memory
- Known algorithms:
 - Reference-counting garbage collection
 - Mark-and-sweep

Reference-counting Garbage Collection

- An object is said to be "garbage", or collectible if there are zero references pointing to it



Mark-and-sweep Algorithm

Mark and sweep (MARK)

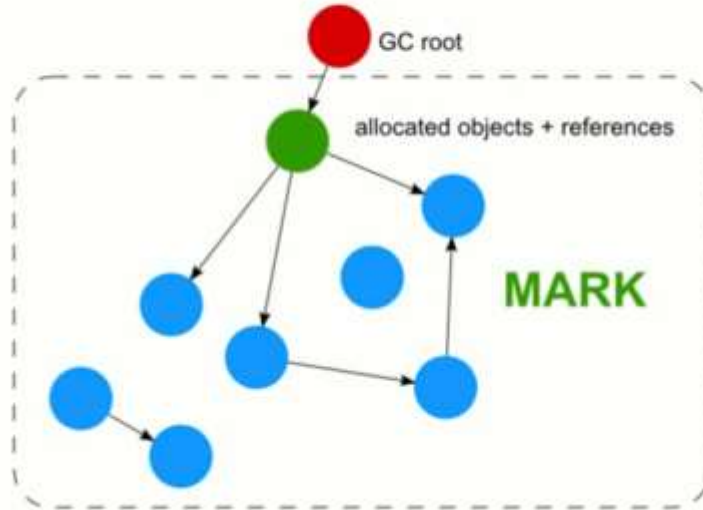
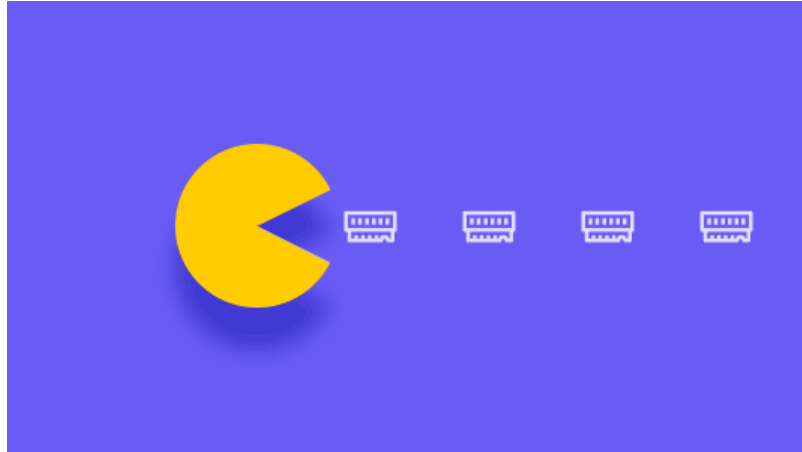


Image taken from: <https://blog.sessionstack.com/how-javascript-works-memory-management-how-to-handle-4-common-memory-leaks-3f28b94cfbec>

Memory Leaks

- Memory that isn't required by an app, but isn't returned to the pool of free memory



Memory Leaks in JavaScript?



Common JS Memory Leak Pitfalls

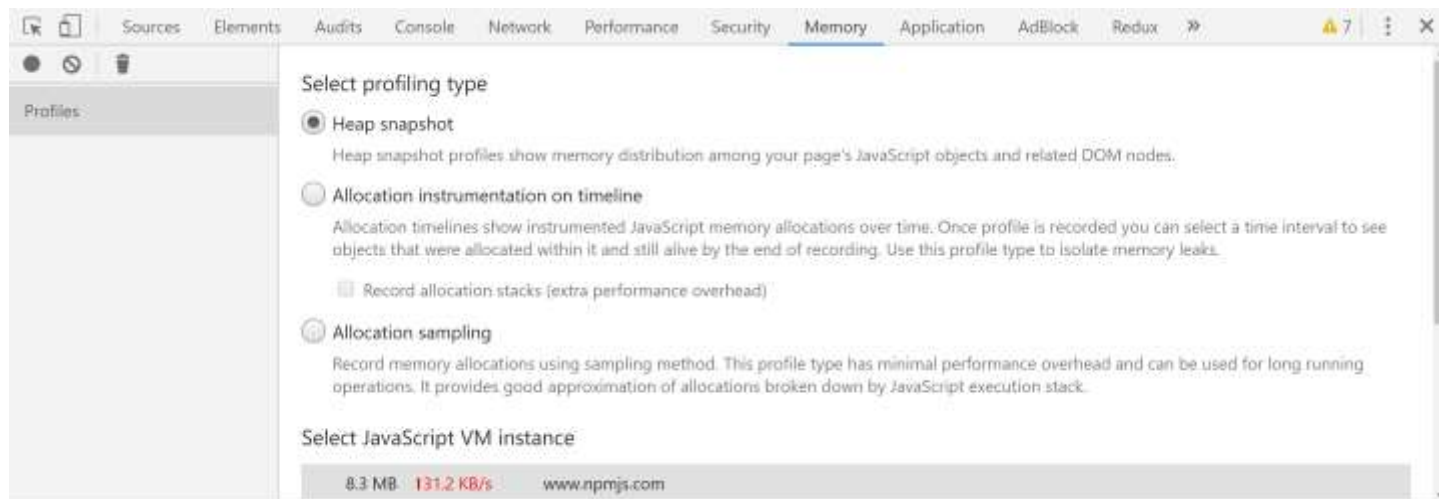
- Accidental global variables
- Forgotten timers or callbacks
- Closures
- Out of DOM references



Detect Memory Leaks in the Browser

- Using Browser DevTools
- Using `window.performance` object





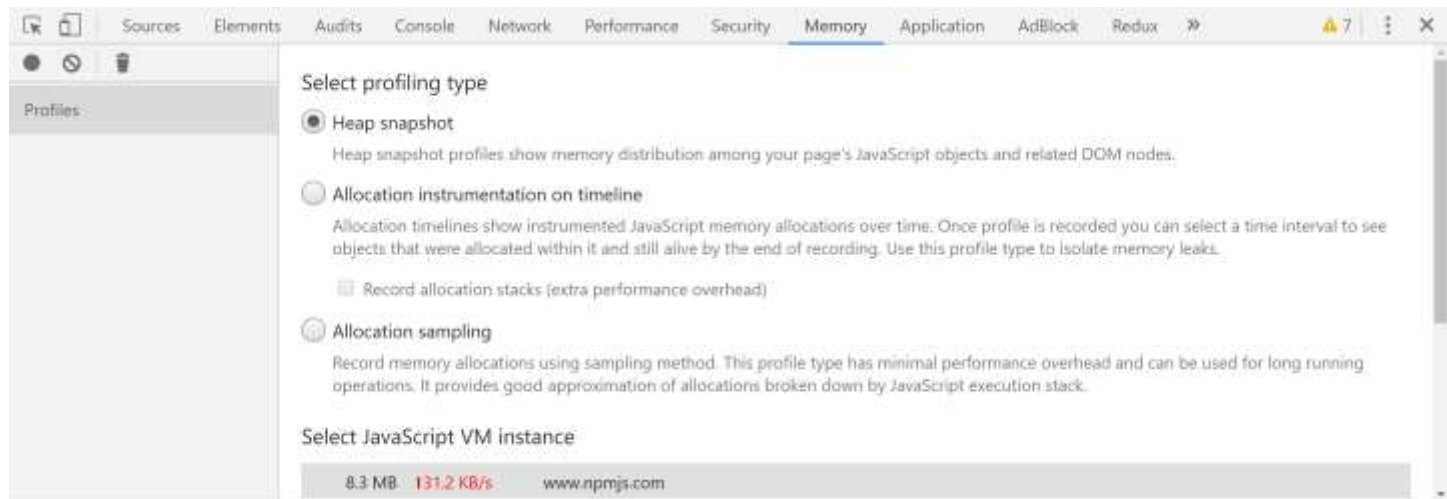
Demo

Detecting a Memory Leak in the Front-end

Detect Memory Leaks in Node.js

- Using Chrome DevTools
 - Run node in `–inspect` mode
 - Use Memory tab
- Using node-memwatch
- Using Heapdump





Demo

Detecting a Memory Leak – in the Backend

Performance problems will happen
Don't wait that your users will complain!

Monitor Your Production

Thank you

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