

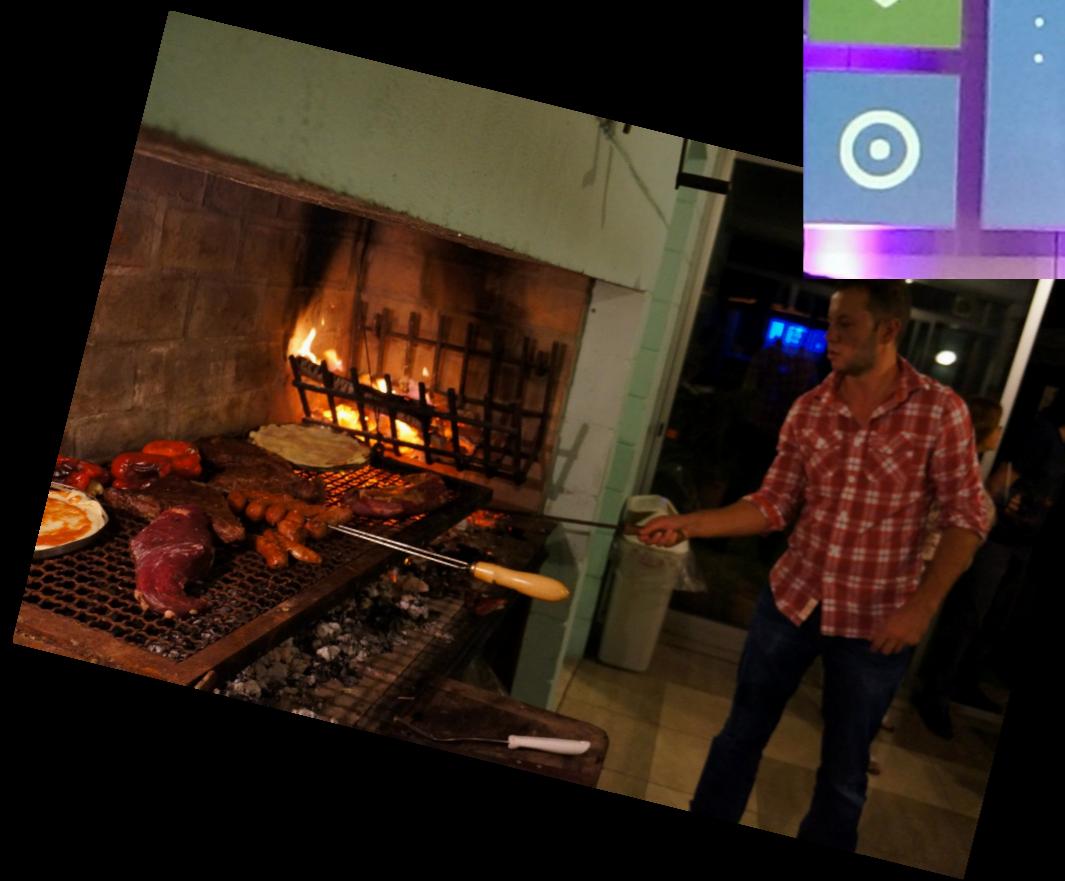
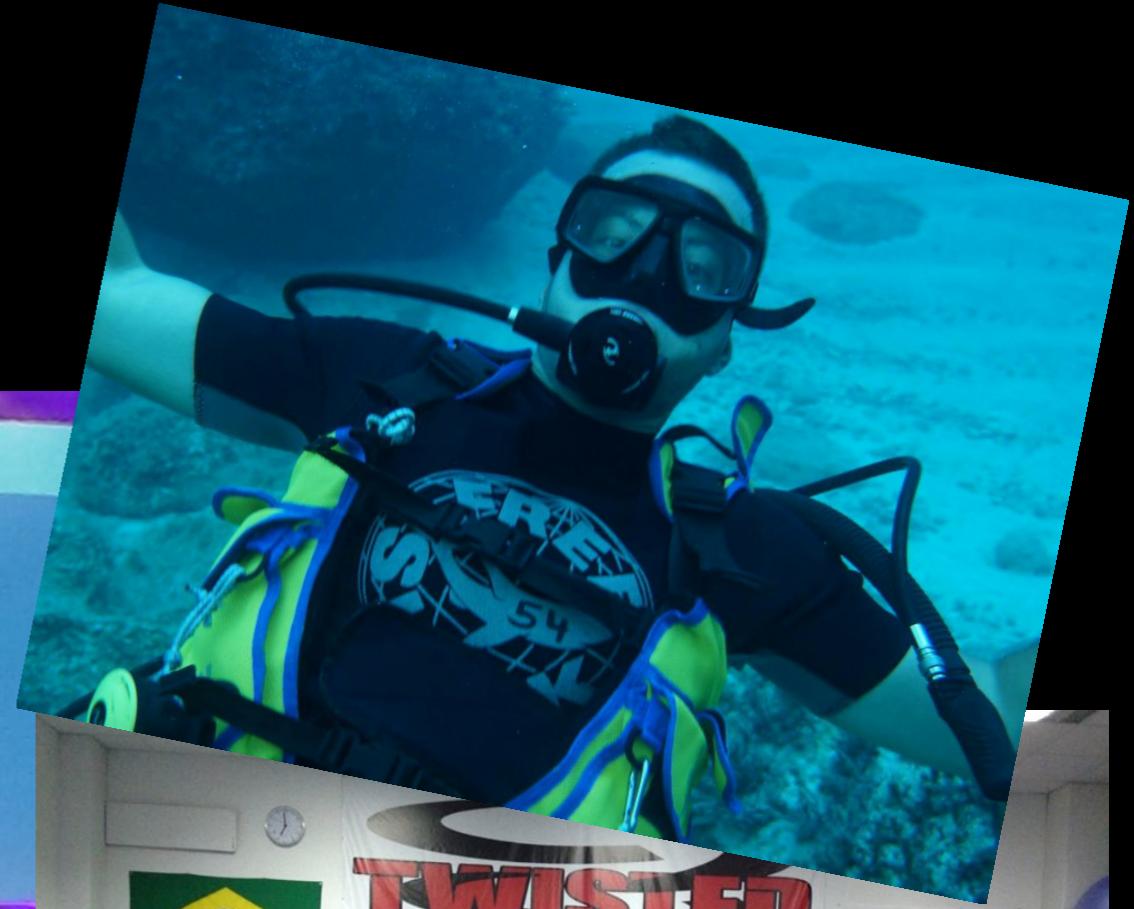
JavaScript Performance Analysis and Testing by Instrumentation

Angel Todorov
Principal Architect, Infragistics Inc.



About me

github.com/attodorov



JavaScript Evolution

`alert("pwned") → element.style → $ → Node.JS`

Topics

[Subscribe](#)

js performance

Search term

+Add term

Interest over time



News headlines



Forecast



2005

2007

2009

2011

2013





Google found that a half-second increase in the time it took the search engine to display results caused a *20% drop* in traffic among test participants.

Amazon reportedly found that a 100-millisecond delay in the time it takes their pages to load could lead to a 1% drop in revenue.

\$74.5B...

ForGIFs.com

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75% of people would not return to websites
that took longer than 4 seconds to load.

The Idea

- I want to automate performance analysis of **complete web apps**
- Similar to Firebug / Chrome
- should work **for any platform** - Node, browsers
- 100 % unattended, OS agnostic, unobtrusive
- easy & flexible reporting

And answer questions like...

- How long did it take to render my list of Products for build XYZ
- Was it slower than build XYZ - 1?
- Which functions caused the slowdown(s)?
- What % was it slower/faster ?
- Which functions are invoked most?
- Does setting a width/height affect performance? By how much?

The State of JS Performance Testing

(web) app performance
testing

vs

Unit performance testing

1

Browser tooling

jQuery Controls - Samples

igniteui.com

IGNITEUI
INFRAGISTICS JQUERY CONTROLS

Application Samples

Getting Started

Configurator

jQuery Controls

☰ Menu

Download Now

jQuery Controls

Responsive web design on any browser, any platform and any device

Data Grids

Financial Analysis & Stock Tracking

Launch Download

Elements Resources Network Sources Timeline Profiles Audits Console Ember

Profiles

CPU PROFILES

Profile 1

HEAP SNAPSHOTS

Snapshot 1 4.9 MB

Snapshot 2 4.9 MB

HEAP TIMELINES

Class filter

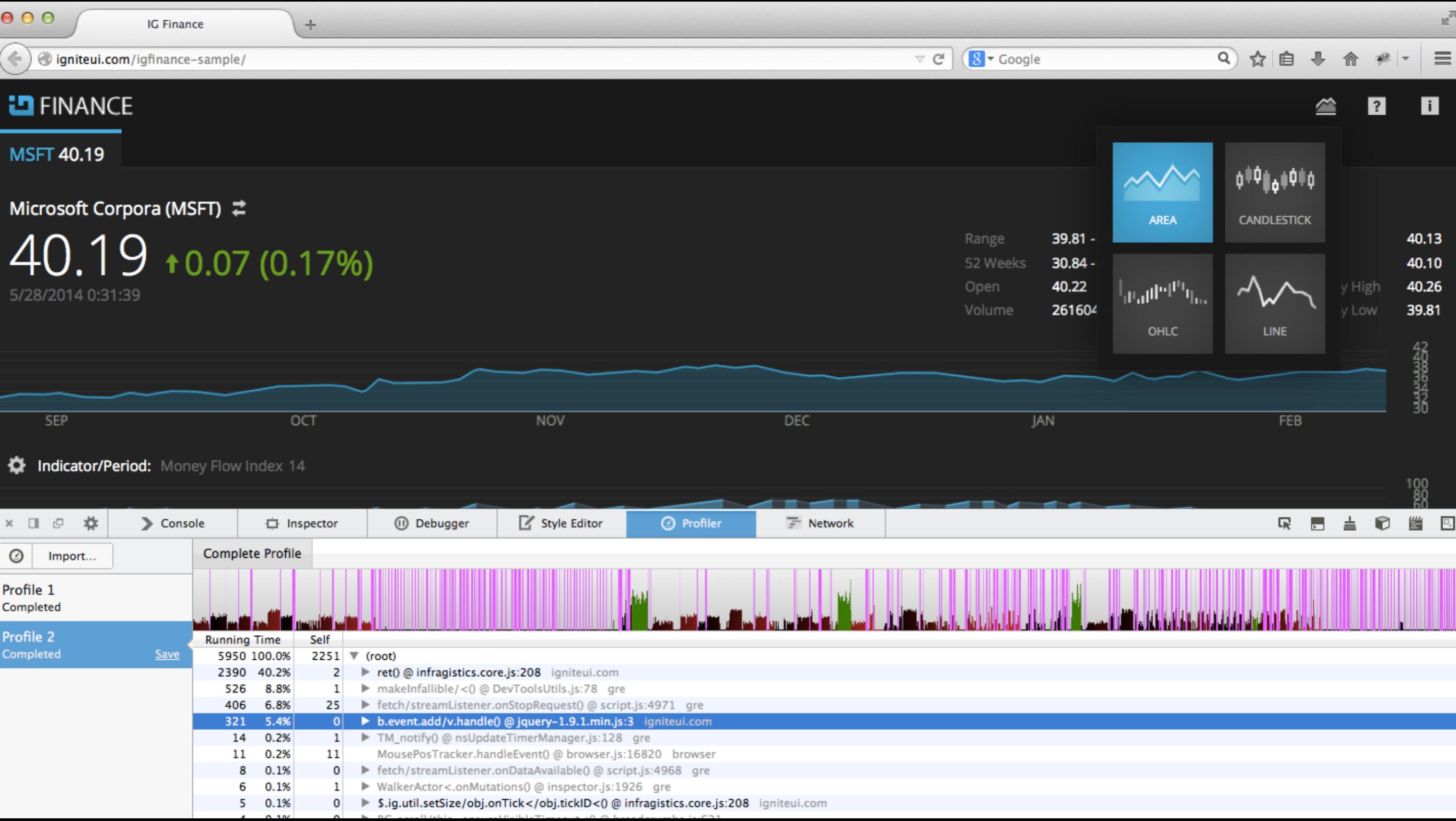
	Distance	Objects Count	Shallow Size	Retained Size
Constructor	2	1 0%	80 0%	6 996 0%
▶ \$	1	22 074 22%	493 796 29%	1 909 008 37%
▶ (array)	1	10 916 11%	392 976 8%	1 778 116 35%
▶ (closure)	2		36 0%	128 0%
▶ function getSelection() @1799	1		36 0%	36 0%
▶ function Emptv() @1801				

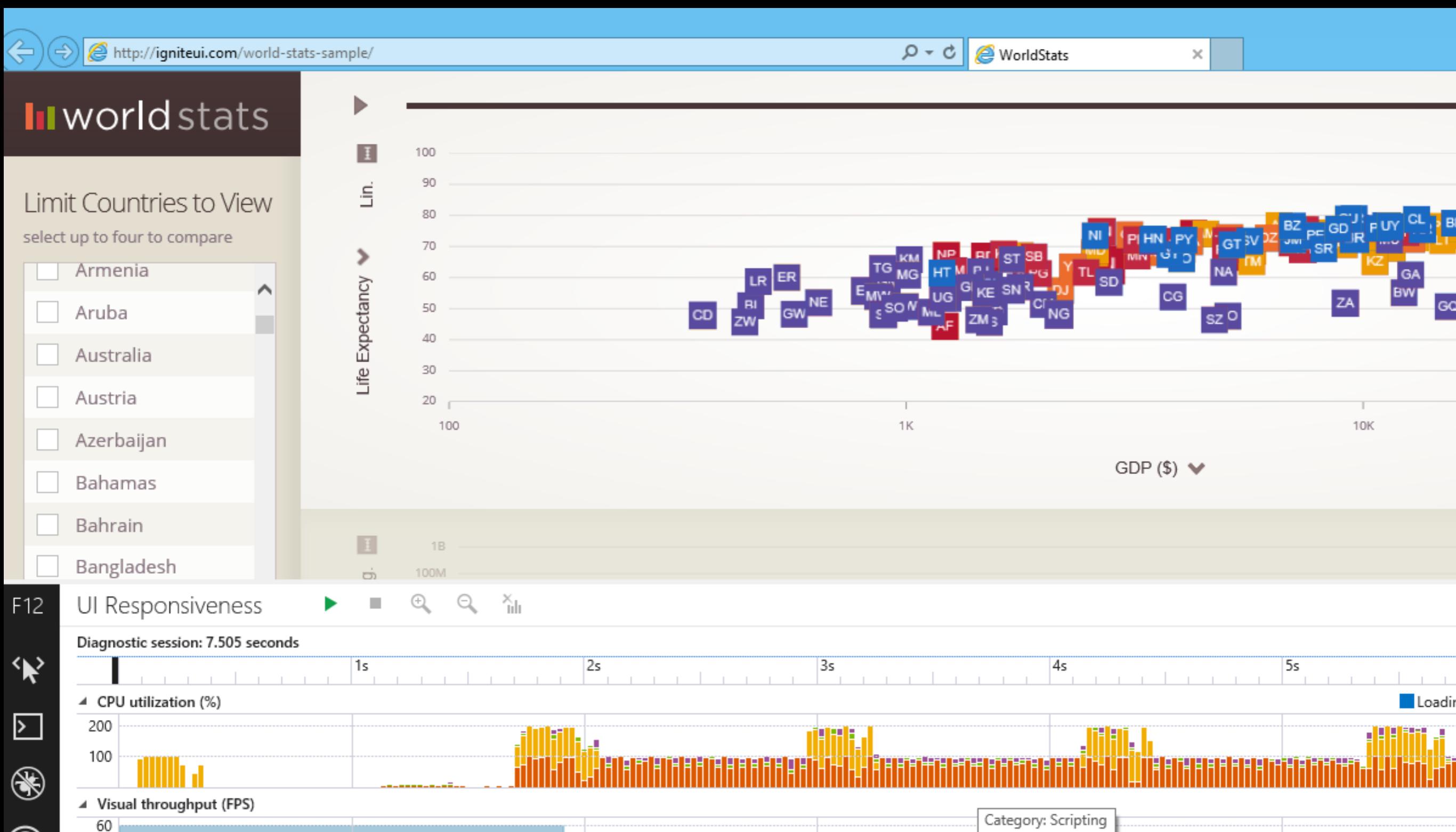
Object's retaining tree

	Distance	Shallow Size	Retained Size
Object	1	40 0%	59 296 7%
▶ \$ in Window / igniteui.com/ @10463	1	40 0%	59 296 7%
▶ jQuery in Window / igniteui.com/ @10463	3	92 0%	1 964 0%
▶ constructor in @32499	3	656 0%	48 176 3%
▶ b in system / Context @32639			

Summary ▾ All objects

1





2

Perf. Unit testing
libraries / apps

Benchmark.js v1.0.0

A robust benchmarking library that works on nearly all JavaScript platforms, supports high-resolution timers, and returns statistically significant results.

```
var suite = new Benchmark.Suite;

// add tests
suite.add('RegExp#test', function() {
  /o/.test('Hello World!');
})
.add('String#indexOf', function() {
  'Hello World!'.indexOf('o') > -1;
})
.add('String#match', function() {
  !!'Hello World!'.match(/o/);
})
// add listeners
.on('cycle', function(event) {
  console.log(String(event.target));
})
.on('complete', function() {
  console.log('Fastest is ' + this.filter('fastest').pluck('name'));
})
```

jsPerf – JavaScript performance playground

What is jsPerf?

jsPerf aims to provide an easy way to create and share [test cases](#), comparing the performance of different JavaScript snippets by running benchmarks. For more information, see [the FAQ](#).

Create a test case

Your details (optional)

Name

Email

(won't be displayed; might be used for Gravatar)

URL

Test case details

Title *

Slug *

Test case URL will be <http://jsperf.com/>slug

Published



(uncheck if you want to fiddle around before making the page public)

Description

3. Dynamic prototypical injection

```
function bootstrap(item, path) {  
  var original = item[prop];  
  if (item[prop] instanceof Function) {  
    // Infect the actual function  
    infect(item, prop, path);  
    // Infect the functions prototype  
    if (item[prop].prototype) {  
      bootstrap(item[prop], 'prototype', path  
      + '.prototype');  
    }  
  }  
}
```



This repository

Search or type a command



Explore Gist Blog Help



attodorov + - X E

PUBLIC



holidayextras / hxTracer



Watch

41



Star

385



Fork

9

A dependency-free Javascript Tracer

15 commits

5 branches

0 releases

6 contributors



branch: master

hxTracer / +

Removing old artifact

	hxoliverrumbelow authored on Apr 9	latest commit f928eb6e00
	COPYING.txt initial commit	5 months ago
	README.md Fix quote typo	3 months ago
	index.js my ide did not like your semicolonage	3 months ago
	package.json Adding exception for util.format, fixed bug with reporting	4 months ago
	test.js my ide did not like your semicolonage	3 months ago

README.md

Introduction

I wrote this javascript tracer to gain a better insight into how a project worked. Hopefully it'll help others too.
Keep reading for an explanation on how it works.

Code

Issues 1

Pull Requests 0

Wiki

Pulse

Graphs

Network

HTTPS clone URL

<https://github.com/h>

You can clone with HTTPS, SSH, or Subversion. ?

Clone in Desktop

Download ZIP

4.

Instrumentation

The ability to monitor or measure the level of a product's performance, to diagnose errors and to write trace information.

Can be of source or binary type



javascript tracing made simple

Check out [WebStorm 8 integration](#): lots of new features and fixed bugs, significant performance and usability improvements

The screenshot shows the WebStorm IDE interface with the following details:

- Title Bar:** todoCtrl.js trace - angularjs - [~/WebStormProjects/todomvc/architecture-examples/angularjs] - WebStorm WS-134.1430
- Toolbars:** Standard WebStorm toolbars for file operations, project navigation, and search.
- Project Structure:** Shows the angularjs project structure with files like index.html, todo-list.html, and todoCtrl.js.
- Code Editor:** The todoCtrl.js file is open, showing code related to AngularJS controllers. A specific section of the code is highlighted with a yellow background:

```
    $scope.$watch('todos', function (newValue, oldValue) {
        $scope.remainingCount = filterFilter(todos, { completed: false }).length;
        $scope.completedCount = todos.length - $scope.remainingCount;
        $scope.allChecked = !$scope.remainingCount;
        if (newValue !== oldValue) { // This prevents unneeded calls to the local storage
            todoStorage.put(todos);
        }
    }, true);
```
- Run Configuration:** spyMyApp
- Bottom Panel:** Shows the tracing results for localhost:63342. The "Trace Run" tab is selected, displaying a timeline of events and their execution times. One event, "todoCtrl anonymous #1 0.401 ms", is expanded to show its internal components and their times.

Event	Time
angular equals	0.032 ms
angular copy	0.814 ms
submit	39.718 ms
change	0.346 ms
input	6.244 ms x17
timeout	0.313 ms x2
readystatechange	70.6487 ms
popstate	0.341 ms

Expanded tracing details for "todoCtrl anonymous #1 0.401 ms":

- event = submit
- function = anonymous #1 (3 captured arguments)
- arguments = 3
 - newValue = [...] (2 elements captured)
 - 0 = [...]
 - 1 = [...]
 - oldValue = [...] (1 element captured)

So why bother?

Not automation / CI
friendly

Not transparent

Not platform agnostic

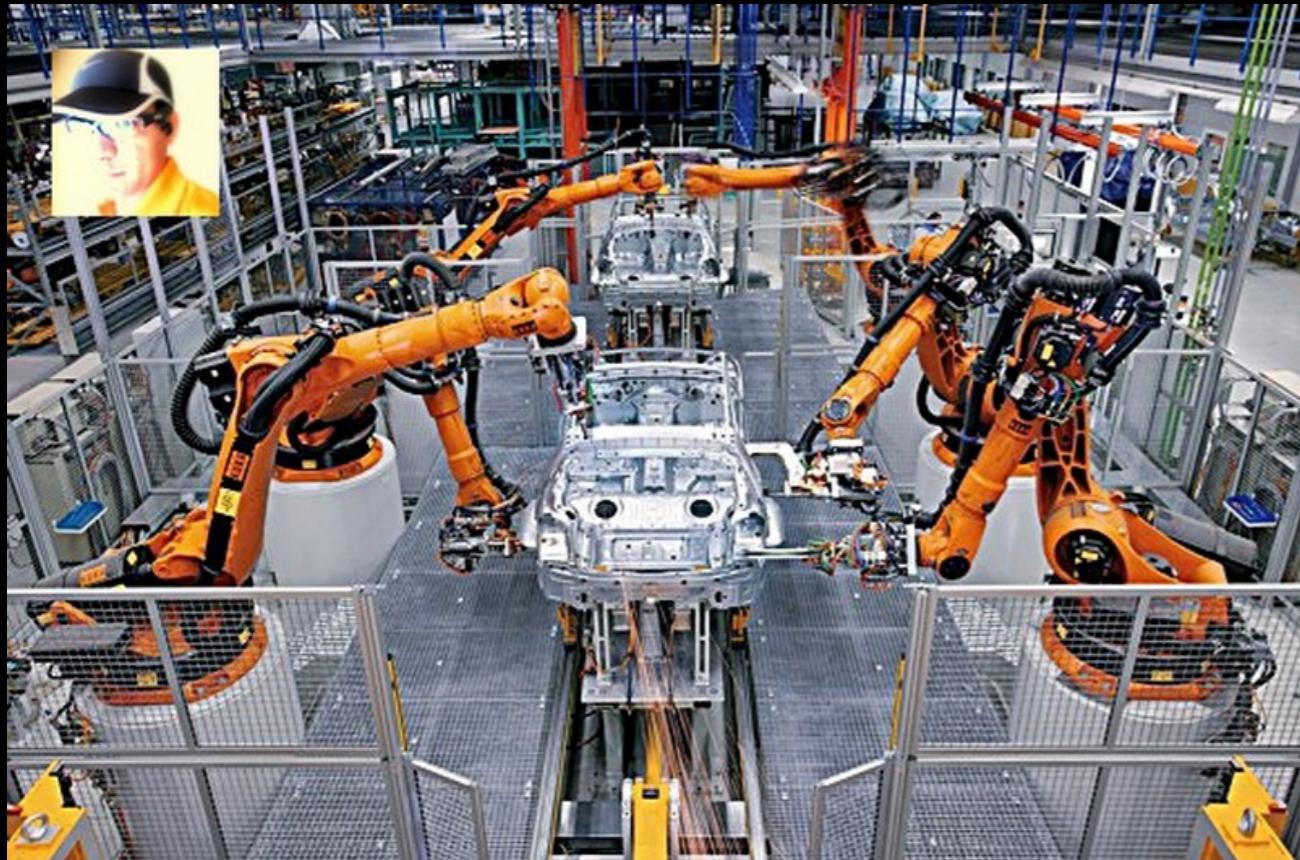
Lack of extensibility
hooks, **extra semantics** &
generic reporting

Not Open Source



General level of automation

Functional Testing



Performance Testing



SYSTEM FAILURE

How are compilers
made?

Behind every (successful)
(programming) language, there is a
grammar that defines its structure

Anonymous

Programming languages are described by context-free grammars

a set of recursive rewriting rules (*productions*) used to generate patterns of strings.

1. $\langle \text{expression} \rangle \rightarrow \text{number}$
2. $\langle \text{expression} \rangle \rightarrow (\langle \text{expression} \rangle)$
3. $\langle \text{expression} \rangle \rightarrow \langle \text{expression} \rangle + \langle \text{expression} \rangle$
4. $\langle \text{expression} \rangle \rightarrow \langle \text{expression} \rangle - \langle \text{expression} \rangle$
5. $\langle \text{expression} \rangle \rightarrow \langle \text{expression} \rangle * \langle \text{expression} \rangle$
6. $\langle \text{expression} \rangle \rightarrow \langle \text{expression} \rangle / \langle \text{expression} \rangle$

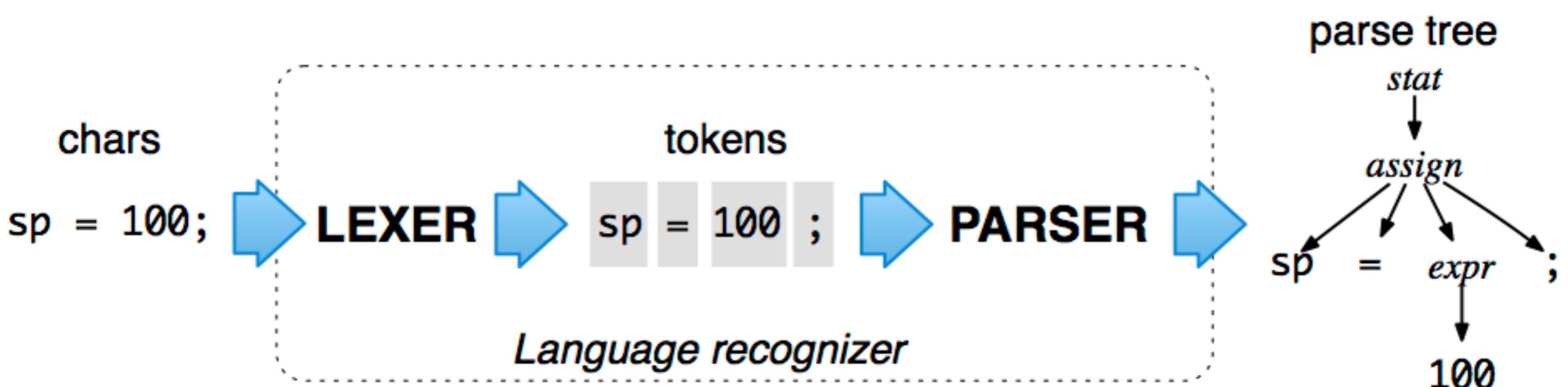
Grammars are written in EBNF (Extended Backus-Naur) format

```
IfStatement ::= "if"  
    "(" Expression ")" Statement ( "else" Statement )?
```

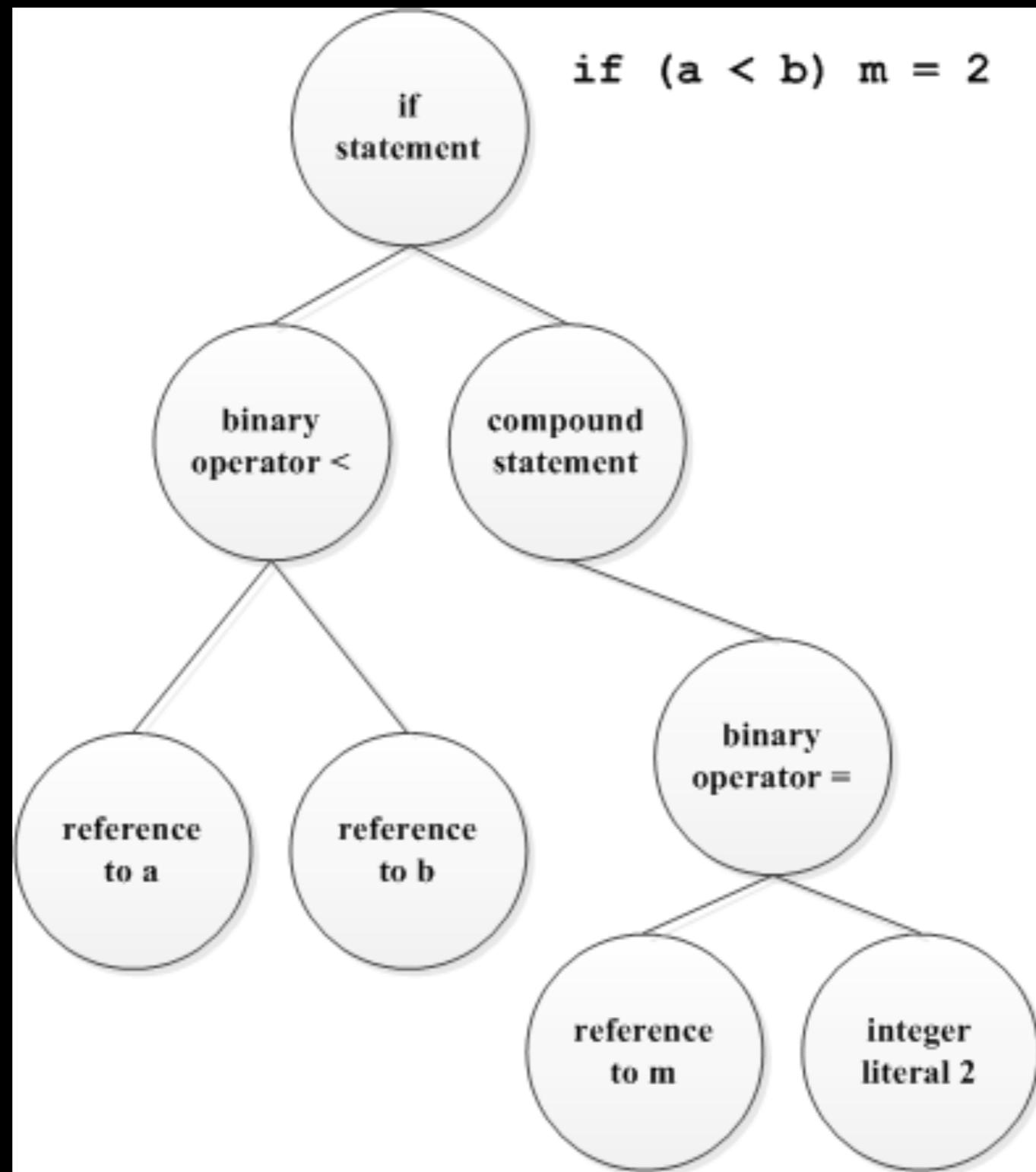
```
ClassDeclaration= "class", Identifier, [ "extends", Identifier ],  
    "{", { VarDeclaration }, { MethodDeclaration } "};
```

```
1023 ;
1024
1025 emptyStatement:
1026     ;
1027
1028 expressionStatement:
1029     /* [lookahead not a member of {{, function}} */ expression SEMI
1030     ;
1031
1032 ifStatement:
1033     'if' LPAREN expression RPAREN statement 'else' statement
1034     | 'if' LPAREN expression RPAREN statement
1035     ;
1036
1037 iterationStatement:
1038     'do' statement 'while' LPAREN expression RPAREN SEMI
1039     | 'while' LPAREN expression RPAREN statement
1040     | 'for' LPAREN (
1041         expressionNoln)? SEMI (expression)? SEMI (expression)? RPAREN statement
1042         | 'var' variableDeclarationListNoln SEMI (expression)? SEMI (expression)?
1043         | leftHandSideExpression 'in' expression RPAREN statement
1044         | 'var' variableDeclarationNoln 'in' expression RPAREN statement
1045     )
1046     ;
1047
1048 continueStatement:
1049     'continue' /* [ no line terminator here ] */ (identifier)? SEMI
1050     ;
1051
1052 breakStatement:
1053     'break' /* [ no line terminator here ] */ (identifier)? SEMI
1054     ;
```

We generate **lexers** and **parsers** from EBNF grammars



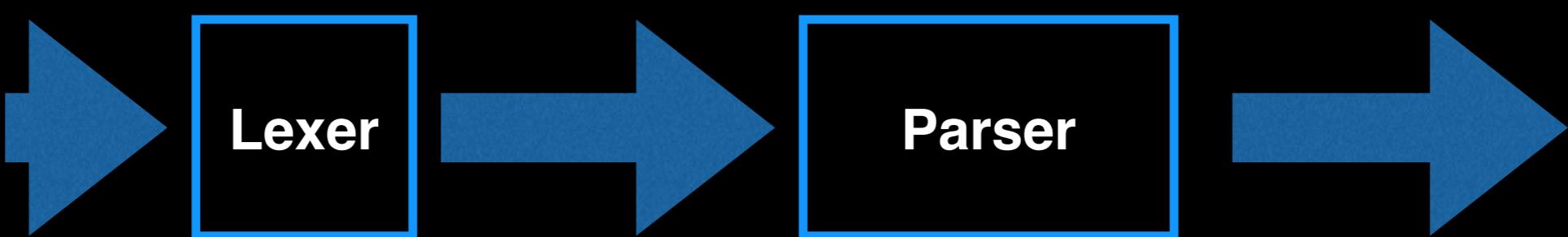
AST Example



A Simple Compiler Architecture

Input code

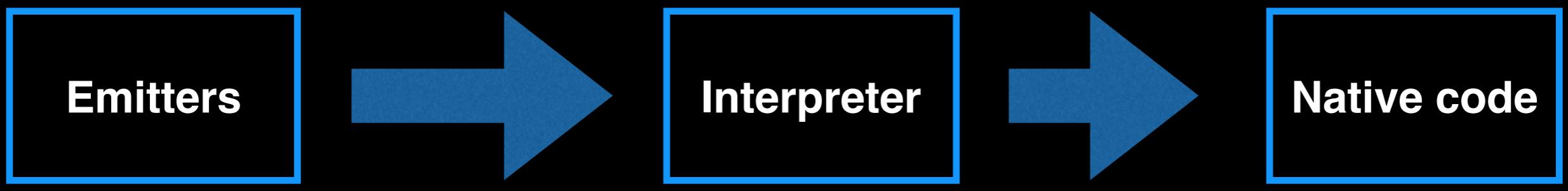
.js, .java
, .cs



Syntax Tree

output code

Emitters



Byte code

Optional

Native code

input code + modifications
= instrumented input code
(output)

Instrumented function example

```
function doWork() {  
    var start = new Date().getTime();  
    if (condition1) {  
        return x;  
    } else if (condition2) {  
        return y;  
    }  
    var end = new Date().getTime();  
    console.log("took: " + (end - start));  
}
```

So how can we perf
test our code?

Combine several well-known Node.JS
tools that depend on a common API
(Mozilla SpiderMonkey Parser API)

Esprima

Estraverse

Escodegen

Parse the code that we want to test/analyze/refactor

```
var ast = esprima.parse("var answer = 42");  
  
{  
  type: 'Program',  
  body: [  
    {  
      type: 'VariableDeclaration',  
      declarations: [  
        {  
          type: 'AssignmentExpression',  
          operator: '=',  
          left: {  
            type: 'Identifier',  
            name: 'answer'  
          },  
          right: {  
            type: 'Literal',  
            value: 42  
          }  
        }  
      ]  
    }  
  ]  
}
```

Traverse the AST, compile mini sub-trees
for the perf. measurement logic, and inject
them in the original tree

```
estraverse.traverse(ast, {  
  enter: function (node, parent) {  
  
  },  
  leave: function (node, parent) {  
    if (node.type === "Program") {  
      astToInject = esprima.parse(codeToInject);  
      node.body.unshift(astToInject);  
    }  
  }  
}) ;
```

Generate instrumented code

```
var result = escodegen.generate(modifiedAST);
var stream = fs.createWriteStream(fname +
".gen.js");
stream.once("open", function (fd) {
  stream.write(result);
  stream.end();
});
```

Run our app with refs to the instrumented code...

- Store all results in the window (or any other object)
- Have some script serialize results (**JSON**) and send them to a collection server - REST API
- Visualizer/Reporter - call collection service, get data, visualize it.

No modifications required to the referenced src code

Sending results

```
function _sendPerfData () {  
    //serialize and send contents of window._p to  
    //the server which listens for data  
    $.post("http://localhost:12346/api/collect", {  
        contentType : 'application/json',  
        dataType: "json",  
        data: JSON.stringify(window._p)  
    } );  
}
```

What can we measure?

- Avg fn time, total exec time, fn count
(incremental avg, not standard)
- Call stacks
- Custom stats - how much time is spent in jQuery API vs our own logic

Visualizing results

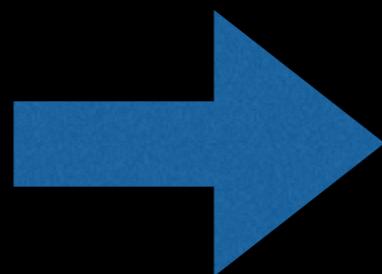
= separate webapp

1. Query collection server
2. Normalize data - i.e. sort it, take top 10, etc.
3. Load it into bar charts
4. Load call stack into tree UI (js widget)

Architecture

Instrumentation - CI / Build time

Run tool on src code

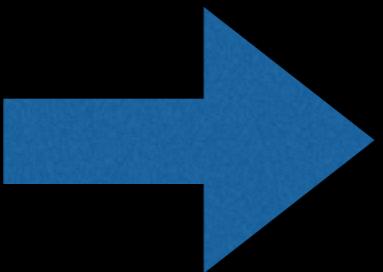


App under test references
instrumented code

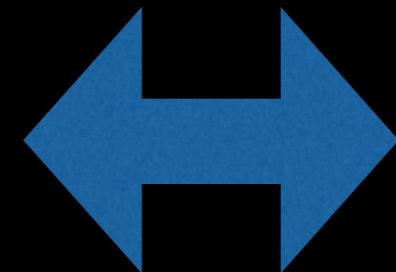
Runtime

Run and interact
with app under
test, send results
(client collection
script)

JSON



Collection Service
Express.JS
HTTP Server



Query
service &
visualize
results

Some technical aspects

- Need to keep track of return statements location
- If there is no return, we still want to inject at the end of the fn
- keep a stack of call expressions, push/pop from the stack
- Keep track of scope/fn declaration in order to resolve correct function names instead of assume anonymous

```
function doWork() {  
    if (condition1) {  
        return x;  
    } else if (condition2) {  
        return y;  
    }  
    var z = 1;  
    return z;  
}
```

Fn definition examples

- `function x () { }`
- `this.x = function () { }`
- `var x = function () ...`

Some technical aspects

- lots of perf statements, avoid repeating ourselves
- use util functions

```
: __putstat('__renderRecords', __ms);
```

Instrumentation overhead at runtime

About the project

Cheetah.JS

- Public on GitHub:
<https://github.com/attodorov/cheetah.js>
- Side project of mine
- grunt-task: <https://github.com/attodorov/grunt-cheetah>
- Lots of ideas for new functionality



BRACE YOURSELVES



**LIVE DEMO IS
NEXT**

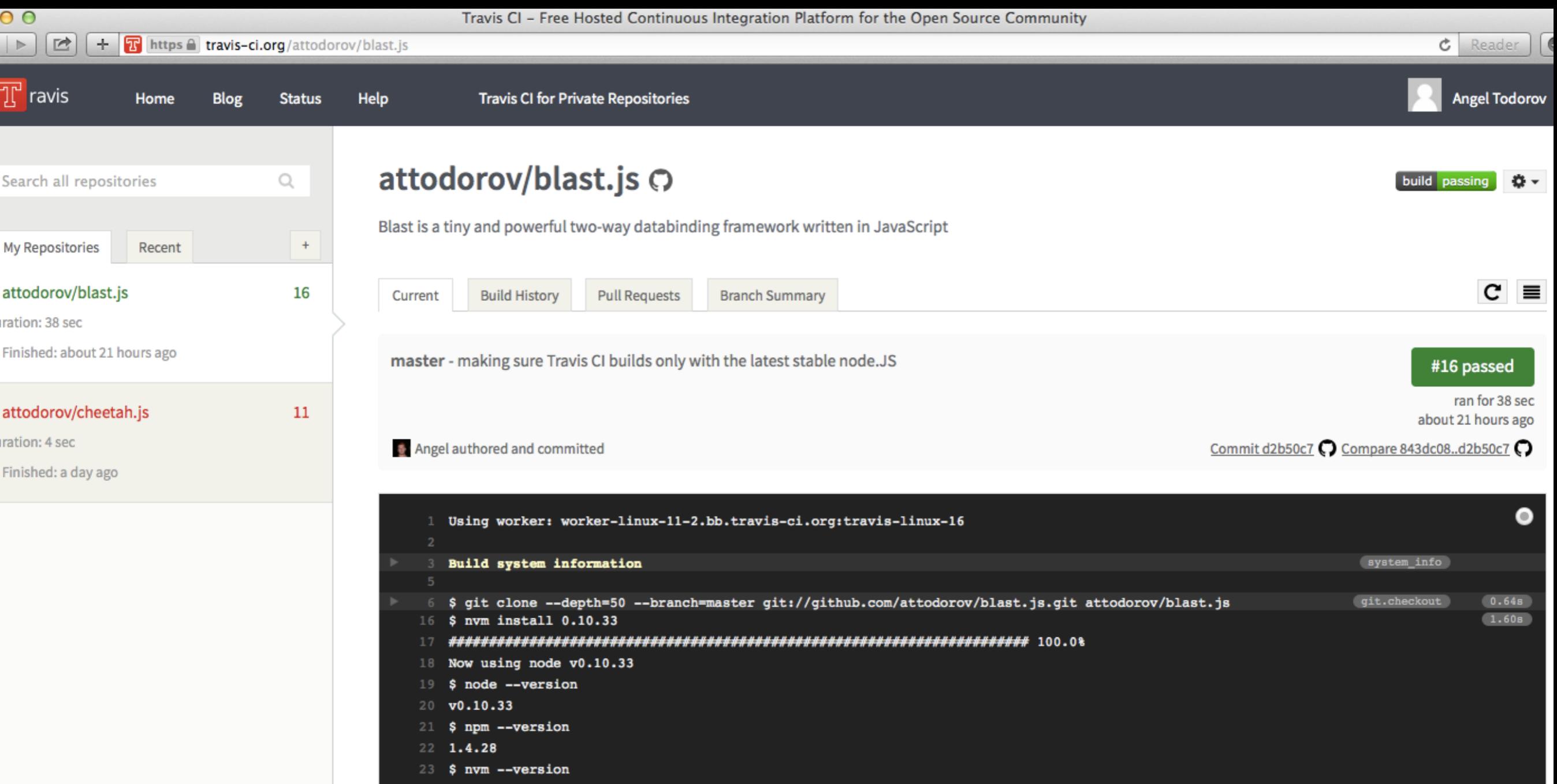
memegenerator.net

But it doesn't stop here....

- I've also created a cheetah Node.js module that can be used in Mocha/Chai node unit tests
- No requirement for a collection server
- collected data from instrumentation lives in the node process space

CI integration

- grunt task (grunt-cheetah) instruments the code before tests run
- perf tests retrieve exec. times from cheetah global objects
- data is stored & compared with previous runs using **[parse.com](#)**
- Travis CI fails the build if the respective perf test fails



Deciding when to fail a performance test

- don't compare with hardcoded milliseconds, "as is"
- have some threshold / delta
- compare with several previous runs, not just the last one
- normalize stats for different hardware

Handle scopes/
naming better

Add hooks (events) for
custom measurements

Use
window.performance

Filters support

Thank You!

Questions?