



Angular Optimizations

*ngThess (meetup2)

January 5, 2018

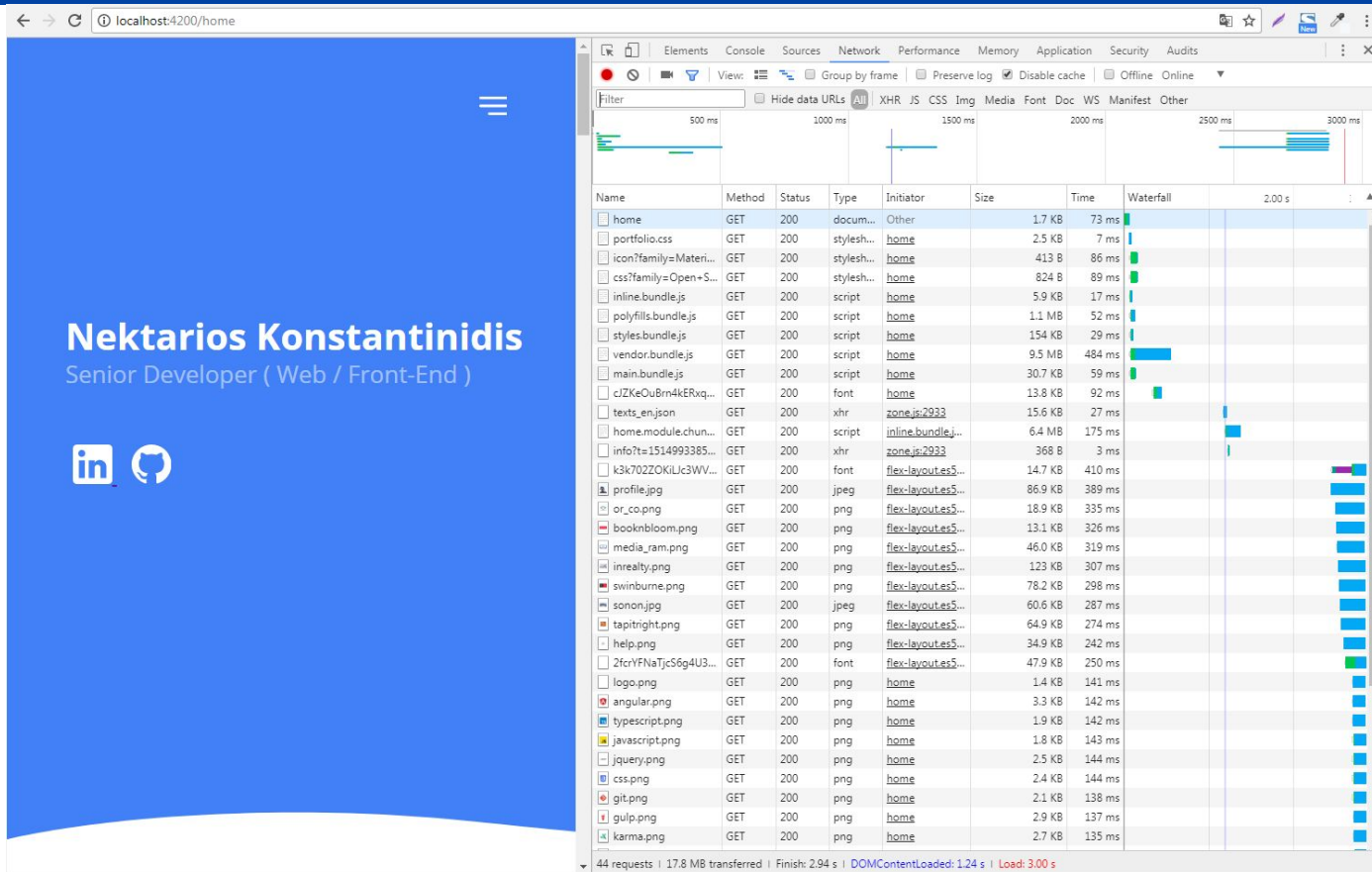


Optimizations

1. Without Optimizations
 - a. ng serve
 - b. ng build
2. Why Optimize?
3. Optimizations
 - a. Assets / Requests
 - b. Angular Optimizations (-prod)
 - c. gzip compression (server)
 - d. Universal
 - i. FOUT - Web Font Loader
 - ii. How to Configure
 - iii. Server Side Rendering and Web Font Loader
 - e. Progressive Web Application
 - f. Results / Graphs
4. Other Optimizations
5. Useful resources



1.a. Without optimizations: ng serve



On serve, application size is **17.8MB**.

The large size of js files can be explained by the fact that they include sourcemaps, which are helpful and used during debugging.

Speed is still ok because everything is loaded locally from localhost.



1.a. Without optimizations: ng serve

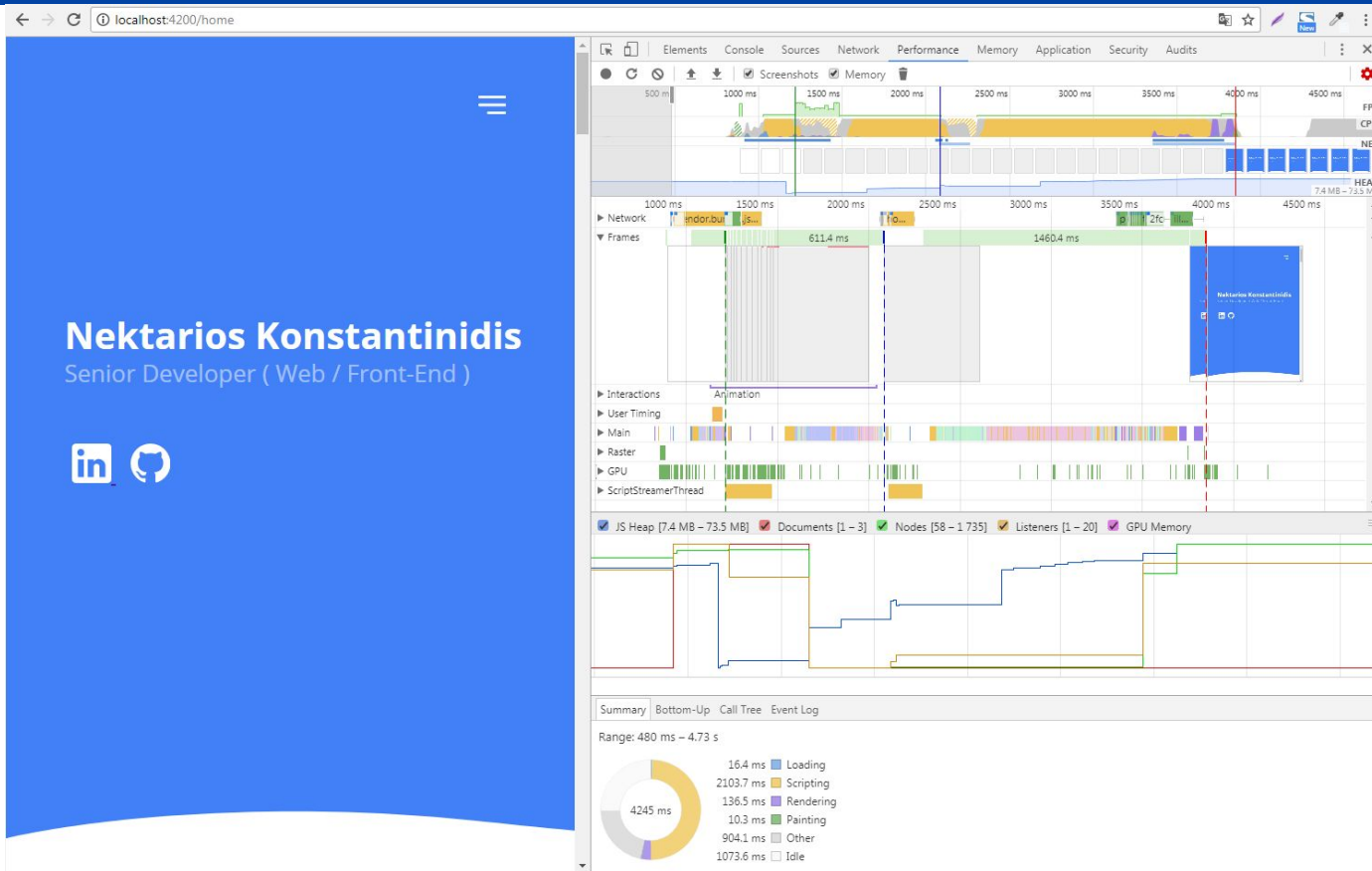
Source Maps

.map files are source map files that let tools map between the emitted JavaScript code and the TypeScript source files that created it. Many debuggers (e.g. Visual Studio or Chrome's dev tools) can consume these files so you can debug the TypeScript file instead of the JavaScript file.

This is the same source map format being produced by some minifiers and other compiled-to-JS languages like CoffeeScript.



1.a. Without optimizations: ng serve



On serve the view is rendered in **3 seconds**.

The blue line represents the DOMContentLoaded event. The green line represents time to first paint. The red line represents the load event.



1.b. Without optimizations: ng build

```
$ ng serve
** NG Live Development Server is listening on localhost:4200, open your browser on http://localhost:4200/ **
Date: 2018-01-03T15:51:52.100Z
Hash: 12247f8727c0042bad81
Time: 22491ms
chunk {home.module} home.module.chunk.js () 6.72 MB [rendered]
chunk {inline} inline.bundle.js (inline) 5.79 kB [entry] [rendered]
chunk {main} main.bundle.js (main) 31.1 kB [initial] [rendered]
chunk {polyfills} polyfills.bundle.js (polyfills) 1.12 MB [initial] [rendered]
chunk {styles} styles.bundle.js (styles) 157 kB [initial] [rendered]
chunk {vendor} vendor.bundle.js (vendor) 9.92 MB [initial] [rendered]

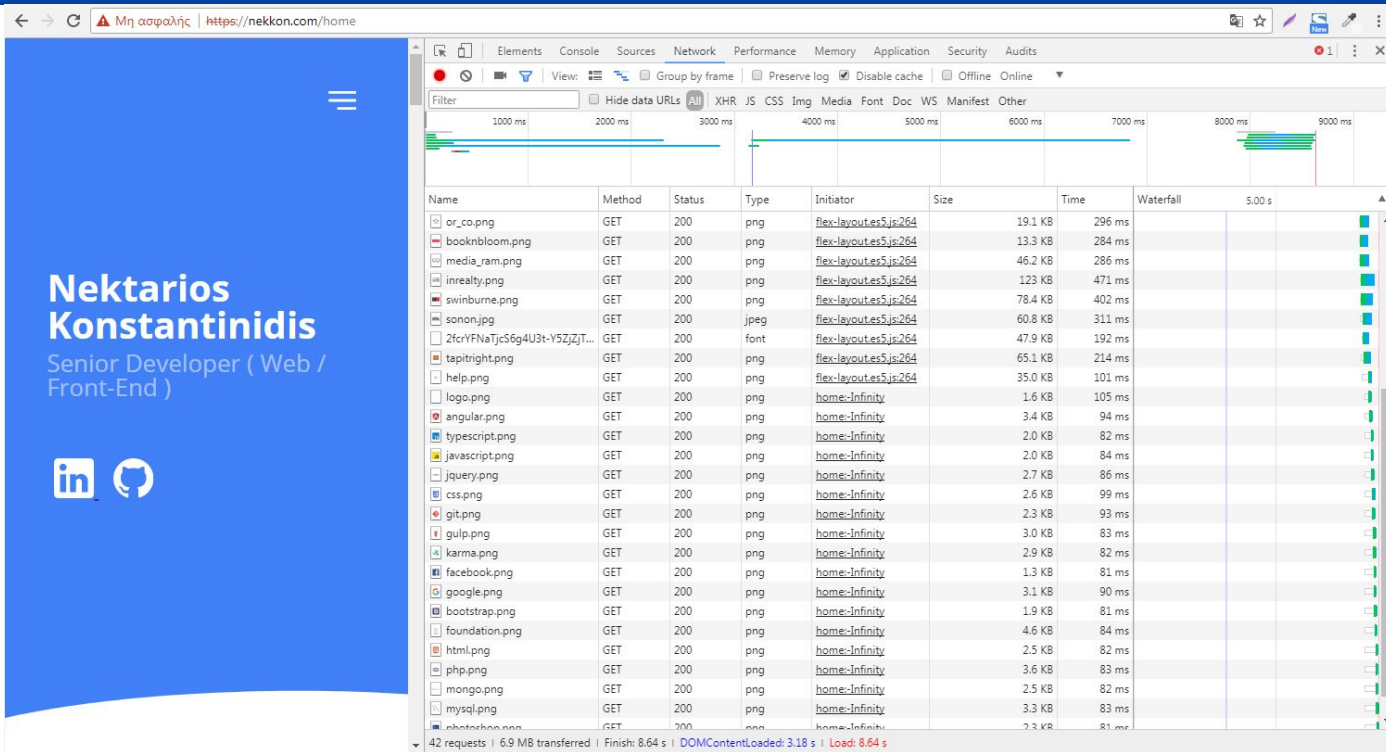
webpack: Compiled successfully.
```

```
$ ng build
Date: 2018-01-03T15:53:56.517Z
Hash: 46417d904637c27a68d5
Time: 21787ms
chunk {home.module} home.module.chunk.js, home.module.chunk.js.map () 2.66 MB [rendered]
chunk {inline} inline.bundle.js, inline.bundle.js.map (inline) 5.83 kB [entry] [rendered]
chunk {main} main.bundle.js, main.bundle.js.map (main) 13.2 kB [initial] [rendered]
chunk {polyfills} polyfills.bundle.js, polyfills.bundle.js.map (polyfills) 390 kB [initial] [rendered]
chunk {styles} styles.bundle.js, styles.bundle.js.map (styles) 59 kB [initial] [rendered]
chunk {vendor} vendor.bundle.js, vendor.bundle.js.map (vendor) 3.38 MB [initial] [rendered]
```

We can see a **63.75%** reduction of js code size from a simple build of the project. (From 17.954MB to 6.508MB). The main difference is that the build command separates code and sourcemap files.



1.b. Without optimizations: ng build

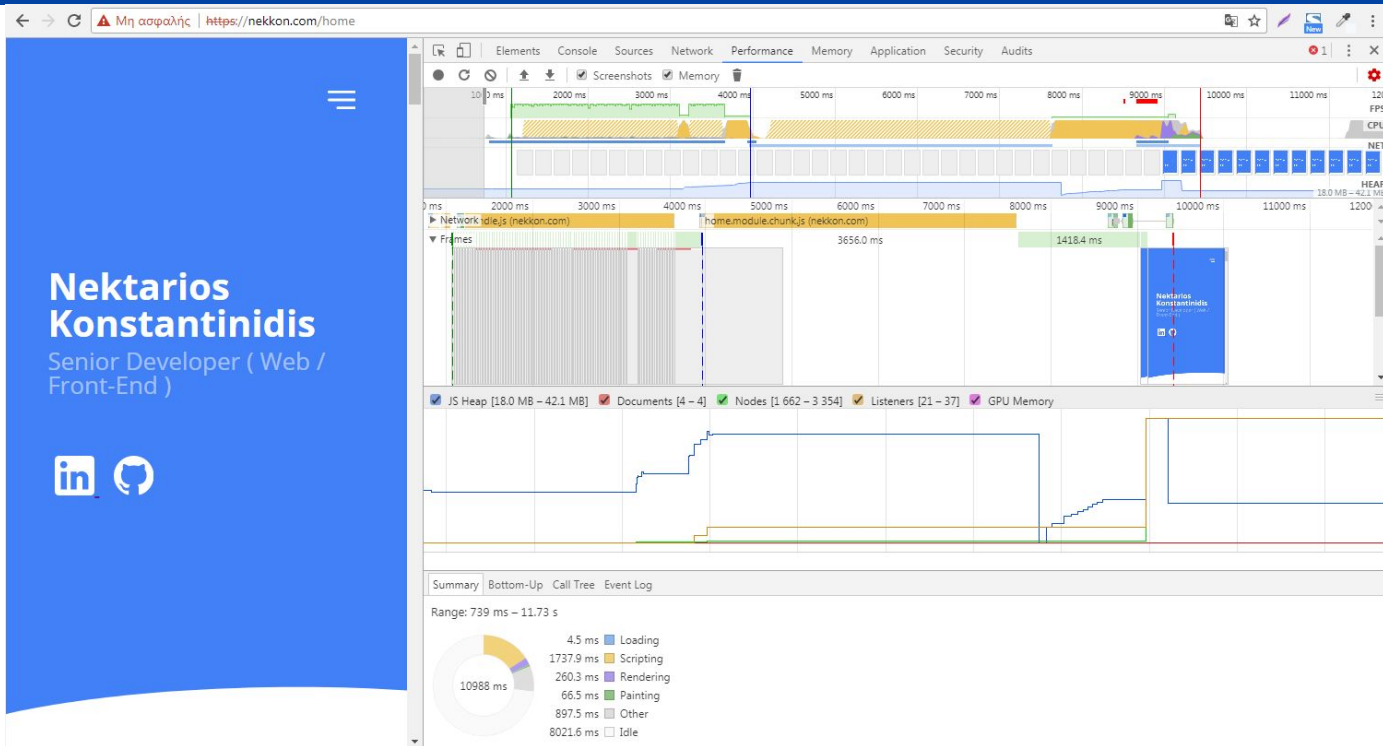


On build, application size is reduced to **6.9MB.** (from **17.8MB**)

Speed is considered slow because everything is loaded from a server.



1.b. Without optimizations: ng build



On build the view is rendered in **8.64 seconds**.



2. Why Optimize?

One of the things that most impacts User Experience (especially on mobile) is the application startup experience, and perceived performance. In fact, studies have shown that 53% of mobile users abandon sites that take longer than 3 seconds to load!

And this is true for all applications in general, not only mobile applications. Any application can benefit from a much better startup experience, especially if we can get that working out of the box.

One of the things that we can do to improve the user experience is to show something to the user as quickly as possible, reducing the time to first meaningful paint.



3.a Optimizations: Assets / HTTP Requests

Assets folder

The assets folder in an angular app doesn't get optimized during builds. In the example, this folder contained images and a .json file with the texts.

Http Requests

Once your server receives an HTTP request from a user's browser, your server then responds and delivers the files to that user's browser. The user's browser then renders the webpage.

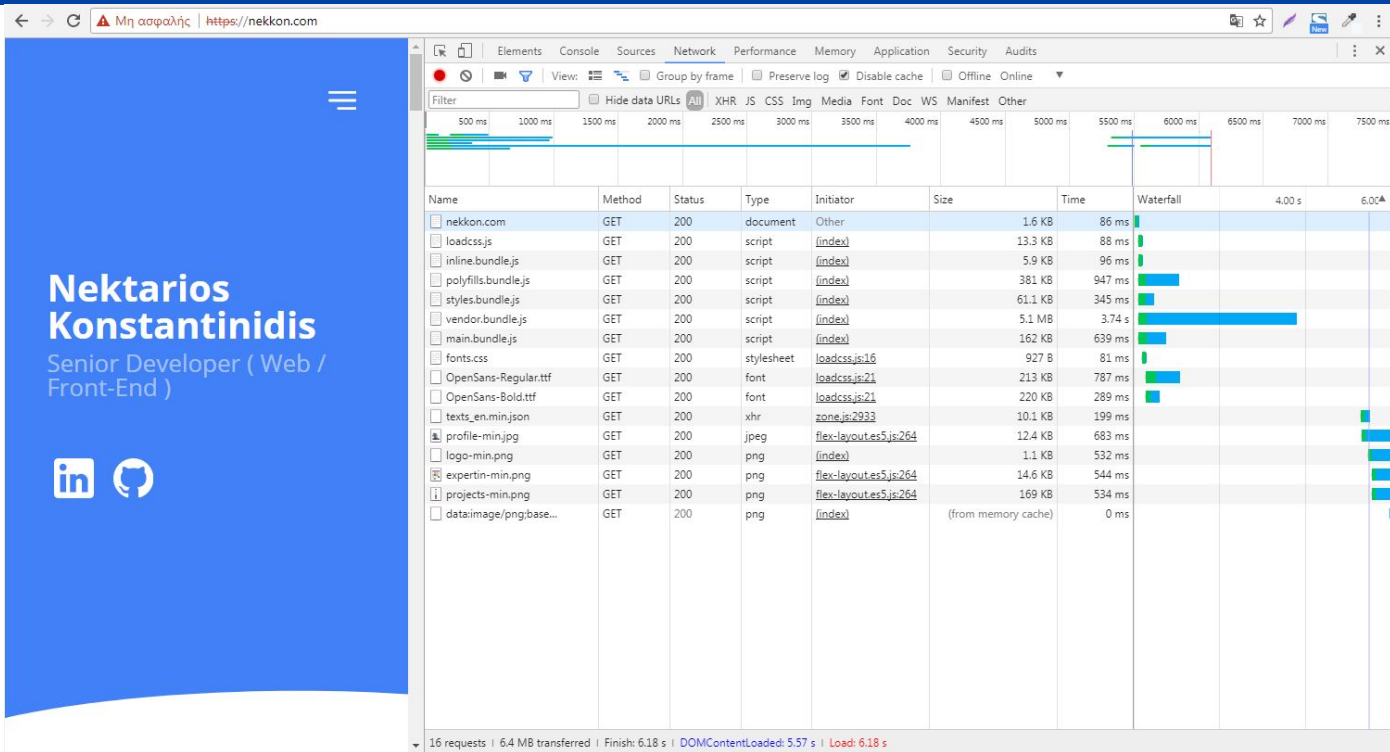
There were many files that could be combined in one to reduce requests during load. An example are the .png files for Expertin and Projects section.

Tools / Sites used

1. To combine images into one : <http://responsive-css.spritegen.com/> and <http://css.spritegen.com>
2. To generally compress final images <http://optimizilla.com/> . This online image optimizer uses a smart combination of the best optimization and lossy compression algorithms to shrink JPEG and PNG images to the minimum possible size while keeping the required level of quality.



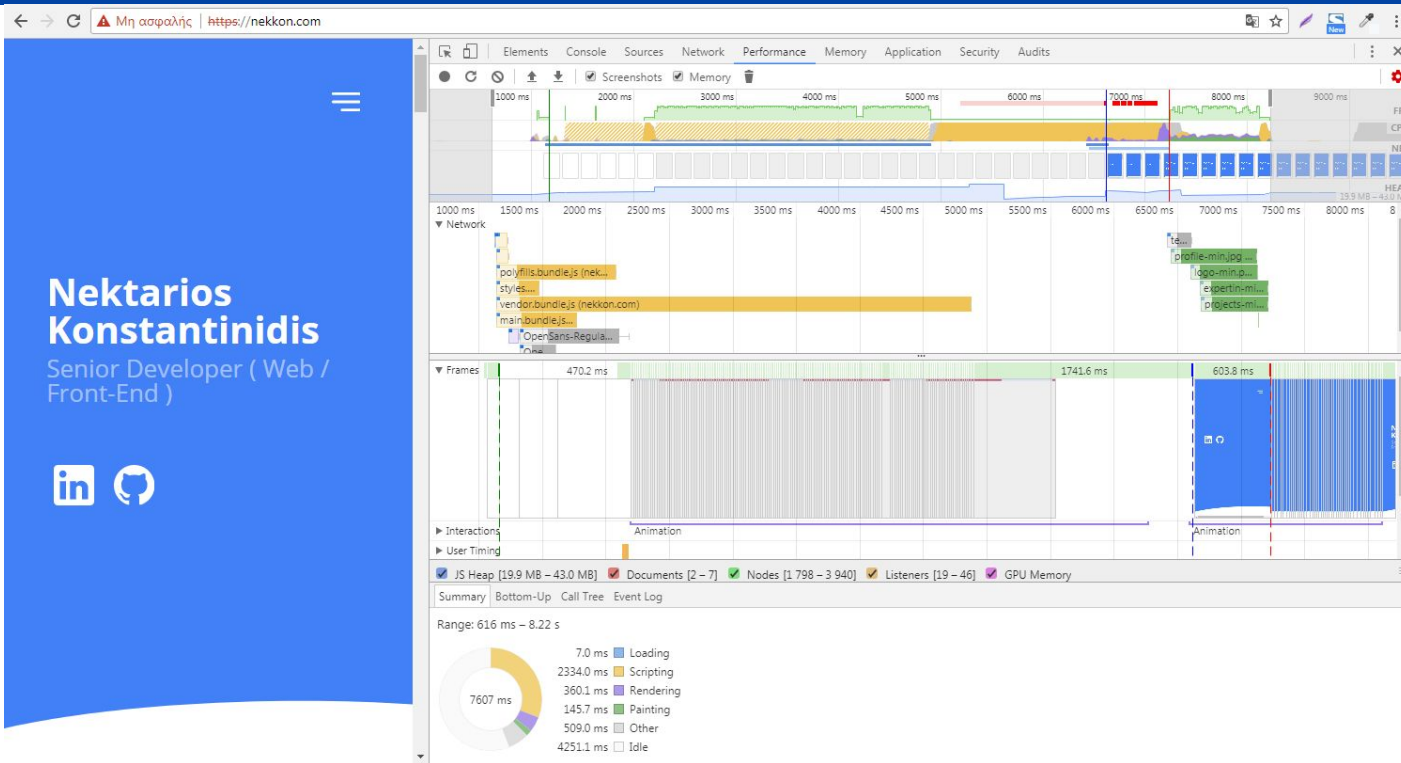
3.a Optimizations: Assets / HTTP Requests



On build, application size is **6.4MB**. (from 6.9MB, 7.25% less)



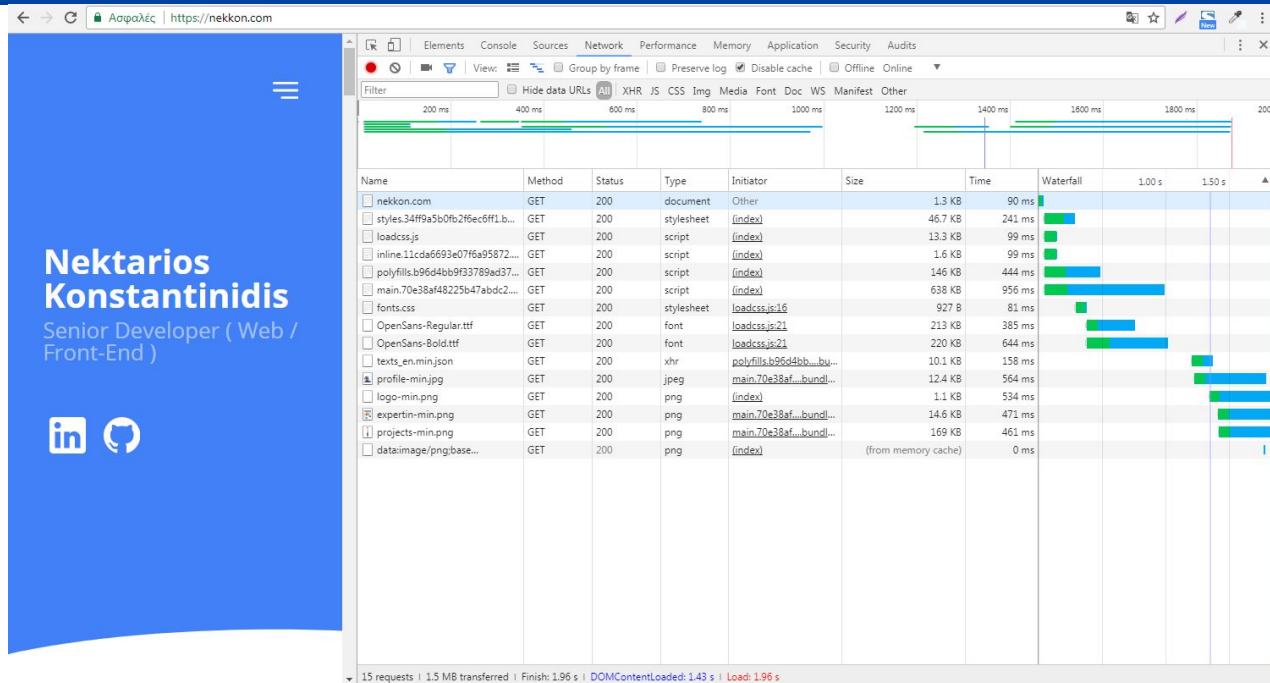
3.a Optimizations: Assets / HTTP Requests



On build the view is rendered in **5.8 seconds** (from 8.64 seconds, 32.87% less).



3.b Optimizations: ng build -prod



On build with the production flag, application size is reduced to **1.5MB**. (from 6.4MB, 76.6% less)

The `--prod` meta-flag engages the following optimization features.

Ahead-of-Time (AOT) Compilation: pre-compiles Angular component templates.

Production mode: deploys the production environment which enables production mode.

Bundling: concatenates your many application and library files into a few bundles.

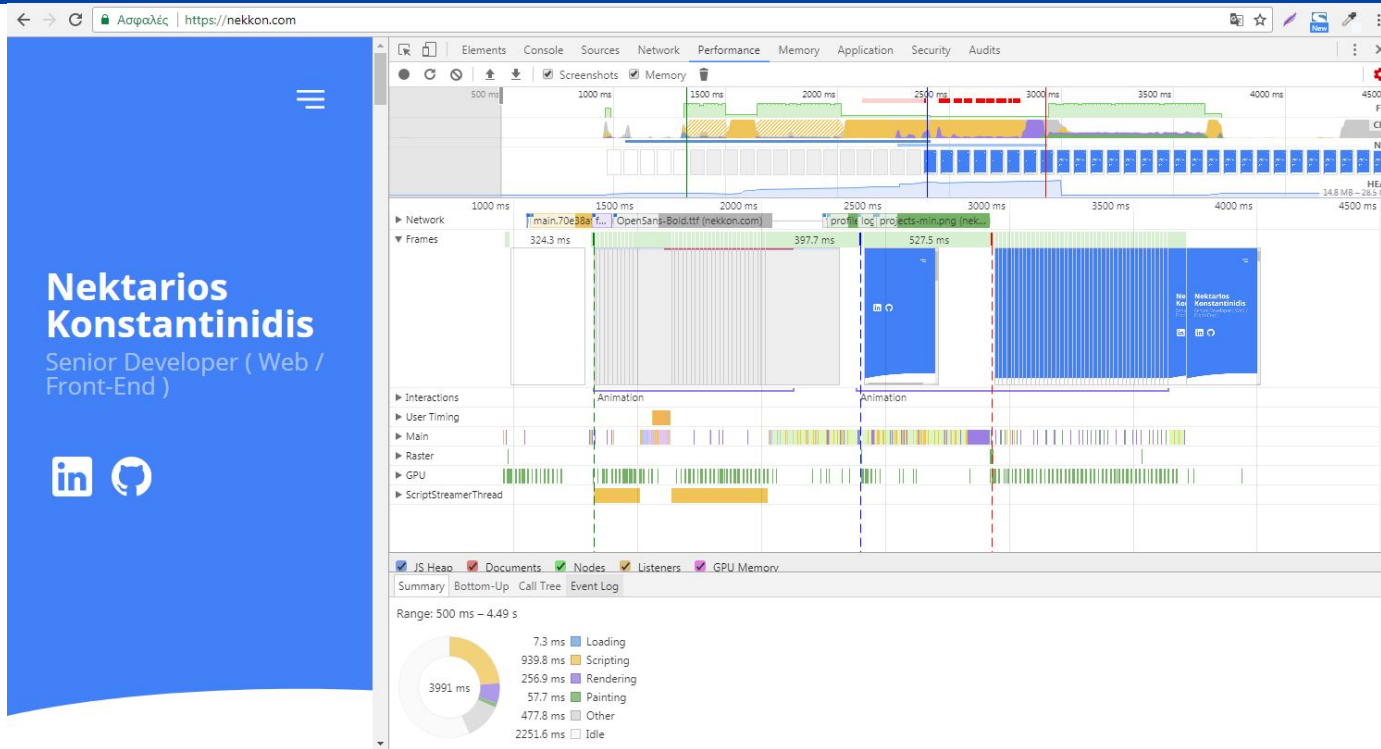
Minification: removes excess whitespace, comments, and optional tokens.

Uglification: rewrites code to use short, cryptic variable and function names.

Dead code elimination: removes unreferenced modules and much unused code (tree-shaking).



3.b Optimizations: ng build -prod



On build with the production flag, the view is rendered in **2.5 seconds** (from 5.8 seconds, 56.9% less).



We can see a **86.3%** reduction of js code size from a production build of the project. (From 5.73MB to 785KB). The main difference is that only the required code from the libraries is kept and added to main.bundle.js, vendor.bundle.js does not exist.

<https://coryryan.com/blog/analyzing-bundle-size-with-the-angular-cli-and-webpack>



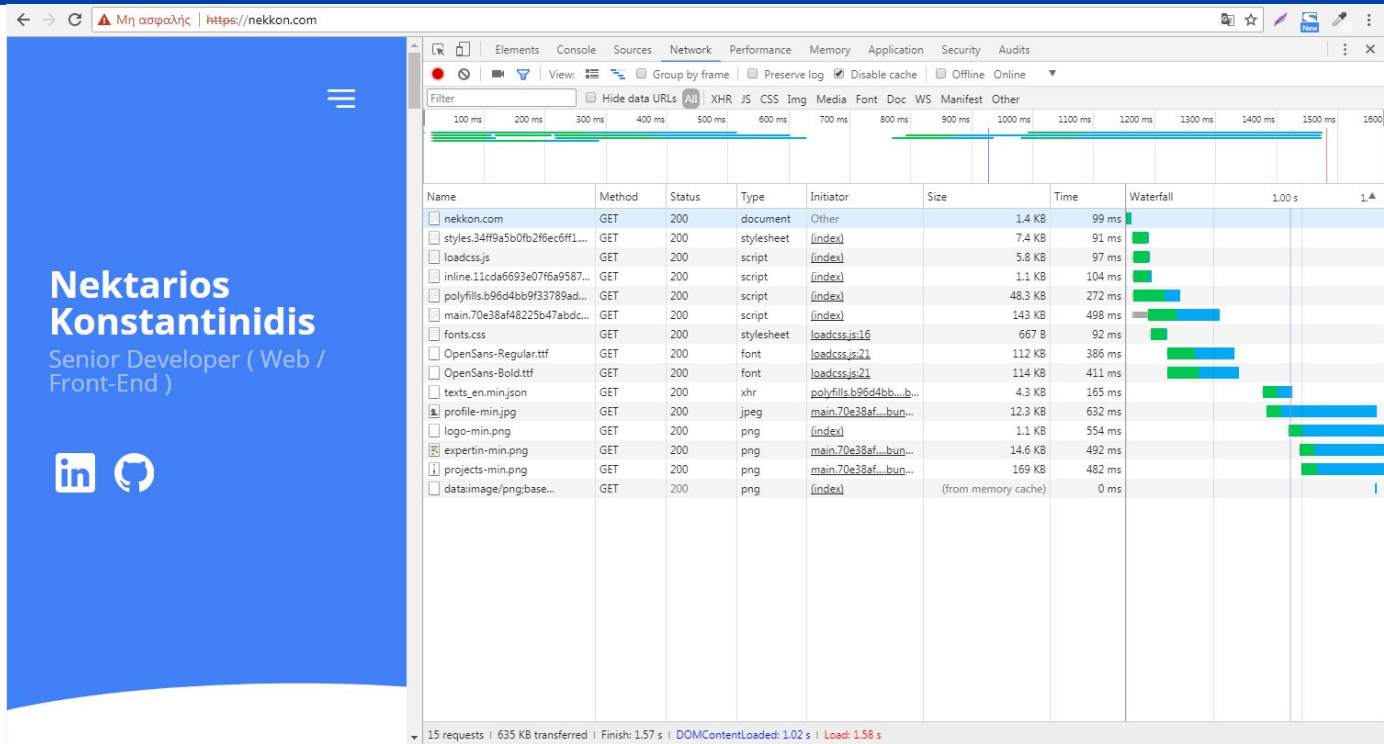
3.c Optimizations: gzip compression (server)

Server setup

1. Hosting was a VPS with a2hosting.
2. Server OS was Ubuntu 16.04
3. Node.js version 6 was installed along with nginx and pm2
<https://www.digitalocean.com/community/tutorials/how-to-set-up-a-node-js-application-for-production-on-ubuntu-16-04>
4. To deploy files a simple gulp script was created by using gulp-sftp
<https://github.com/gtg092x/gulp-sftp>
5. gzip was added to nginx settings
<https://www.digitalocean.com/community/tutorials/how-to-add-the-gzip-module-to-nginx-on-ubuntu-16-04>
6. Installed free TLS/SSL certificate (Let's Encrypt)
<https://www.digitalocean.com/community/tutorials/how-to-secure-nginx-with-let-s-encrypt-on-ubuntu-16-04>



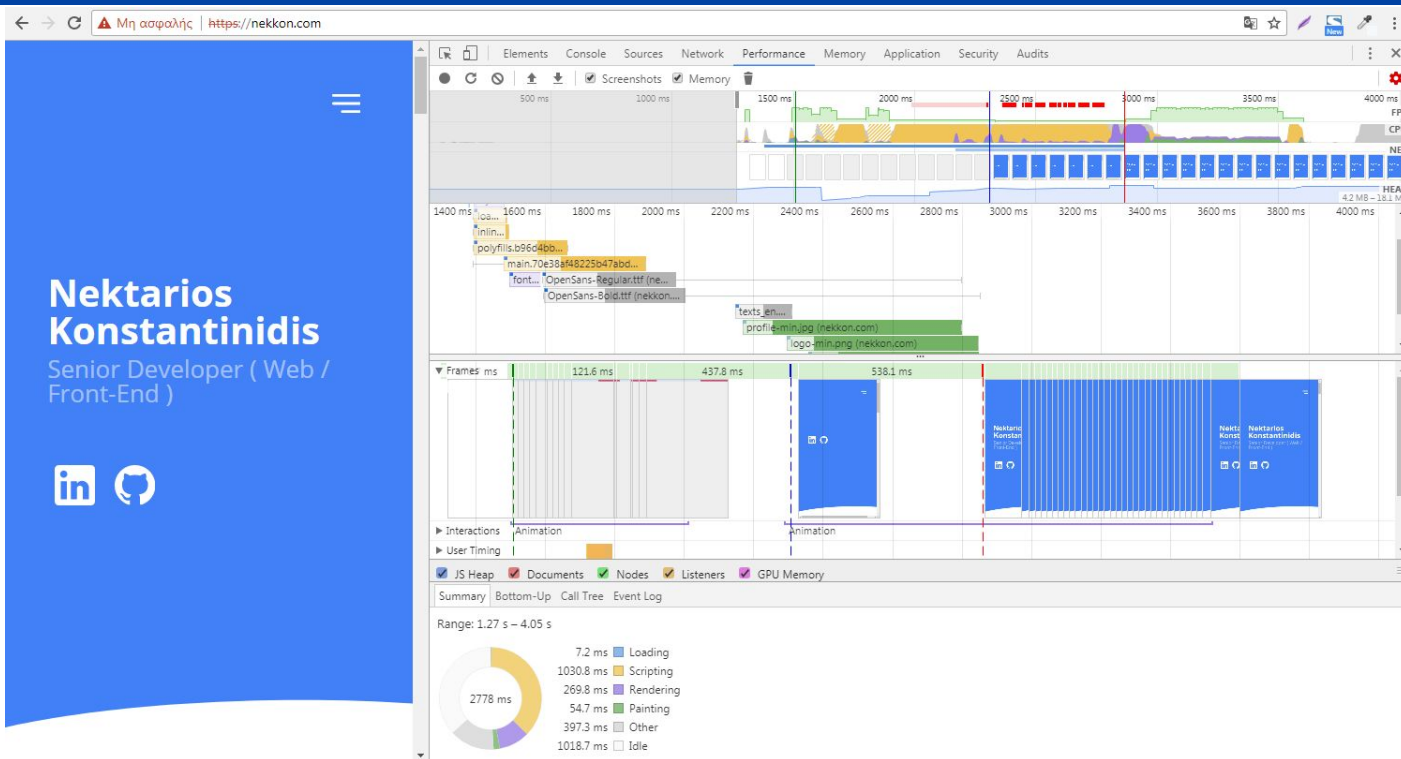
3.c Optimizations: gzip compression (server)



On build with the production flag and after gzip compression, application size is reduced to **635KB**. (from 1.5MB, 57,7% less)



3.c Optimizations: gzip compression (server)



With the gzip compression, the view is rendered in **1.6 seconds** (from 2.5 seconds, 36% less).

Although in DOM, texts are not shown cause they are waiting for custom fonts to be loaded. (FOUT) This makes the user feel that the page was loaded in 1.6 seconds instead of 1 second.



3.c Optimizations: gzip compression (server)



With gzip compression, application bundle size is reduced to **190KB**. (from 785KB, 77% less)



Universal

A normal Angular application executes in the browser, rendering pages in the DOM in response to user actions.

Angular Universal generates static application pages on the server through a process called server-side rendering (SSR).

It can generate and serve those pages in response to requests from browsers. It can also pre-generate pages as HTML files that you serve later.

To add universal to your app follow this guide:

<https://github.com/angular/angular-cli/wiki/stories-universal-rendering>

To use data requested from server client side use BrowserTransferStateModule.

<https://blog.savoirfairelinux.com/en-ca/2017/angular-app-with-server-side-rendering/>



Fonts are loaded as assets into a web page—just like images or video. Depending on your browser or your connection speed, they can load quickly or lag behind the rest of the page. Different browsers handle font loading differently; for example, Safari and Chrome will refrain from displaying text set in a web font until the font has loaded, while Internet Explorer won't show anything on the page until the font loads. Meanwhile, Firefox will display the site with the fallback fonts in the font stack, and then switch to the linked fonts after they've finished loading. This results in a flash of unstyled text, or FOUT.

<https://github.com/typekit/webfontloader>

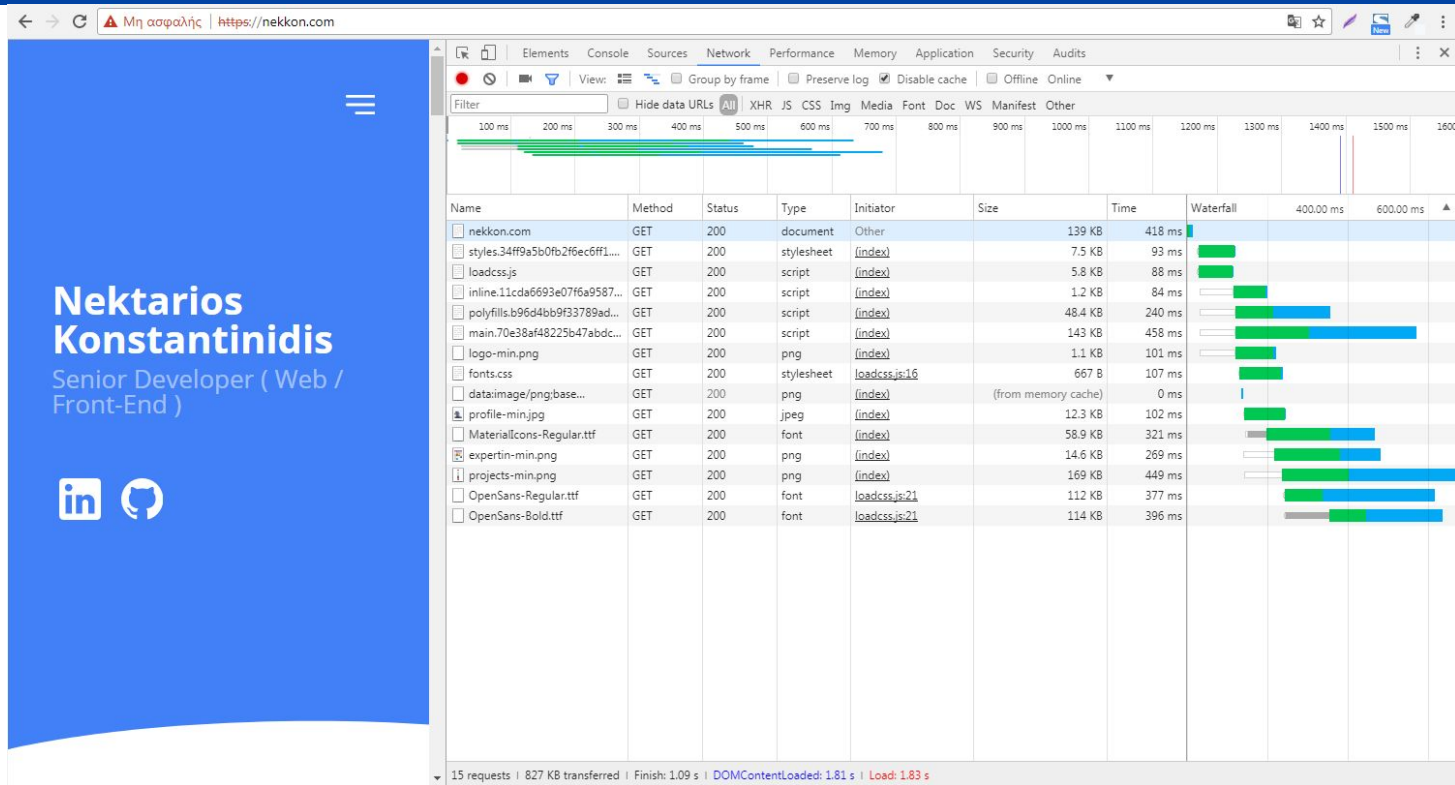
Web Font Loader

Web Font Loader gives you added control when using linked fonts via `@font-face`. It provides a common interface to loading fonts regardless of the source, then adds a standard set of events you may use to control the loading experience. The Web Font Loader is able to load fonts from Google Fonts, Typekit, Fonts.com, and Fontdeck, as well as self-hosted web fonts. It is co-developed by Google and Typekit.



3.d.iii

Universal: Server Side Rendering and Web Font Loader



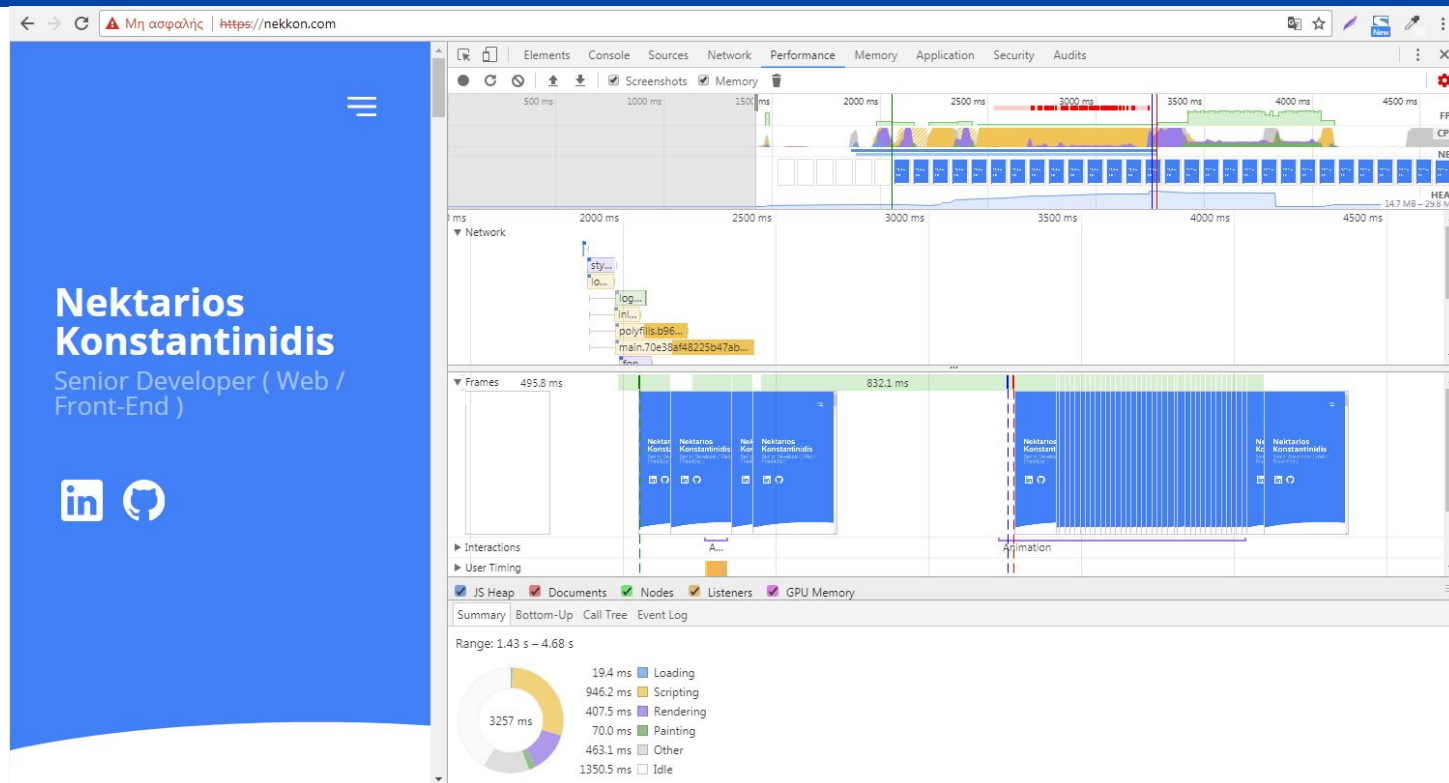
With server side rendering, application size increased to **827KB**. (from 635KB, 30% more)

This is caused by the fact that the html/css is sent rendered for the app to be loaded instantly.



3.d.iii

Optimizations: Server Side Rendering and Web Font Loader





3.e Optimizations: Progressive Web Application

What is PWA?

Progressive Web App (PWA) are web applications that are regular web pages or websites, but can appear to the user like traditional applications or native mobile applications. The application type attempts to combine features offered by most modern browsers with the benefits of mobile experience.

Main Characteristics

Connectivity independent - Service workers allow work offline, or on low quality networks.

App-like - Feel like an app to the user with app-style interactions and navigation.

Fresh - Always up-to-date thanks to the service worker update process.

Safe - Served via HTTPS to prevent snooping and ensure content hasn't been tampered with.

Discoverable - Are identifiable as “applications” thanks to W3C manifests[6] and service worker registration scope allowing search engines to find them.

Re-engageable - Make re-engagement easy through features like push notifications.

Installable - Allow users to “keep” apps they find most useful on their home screen without the hassle of an app store.

Linkable - Easily shared via a URL and do not require complex installation.

To create a new PWA with angular-cli follow this guide:

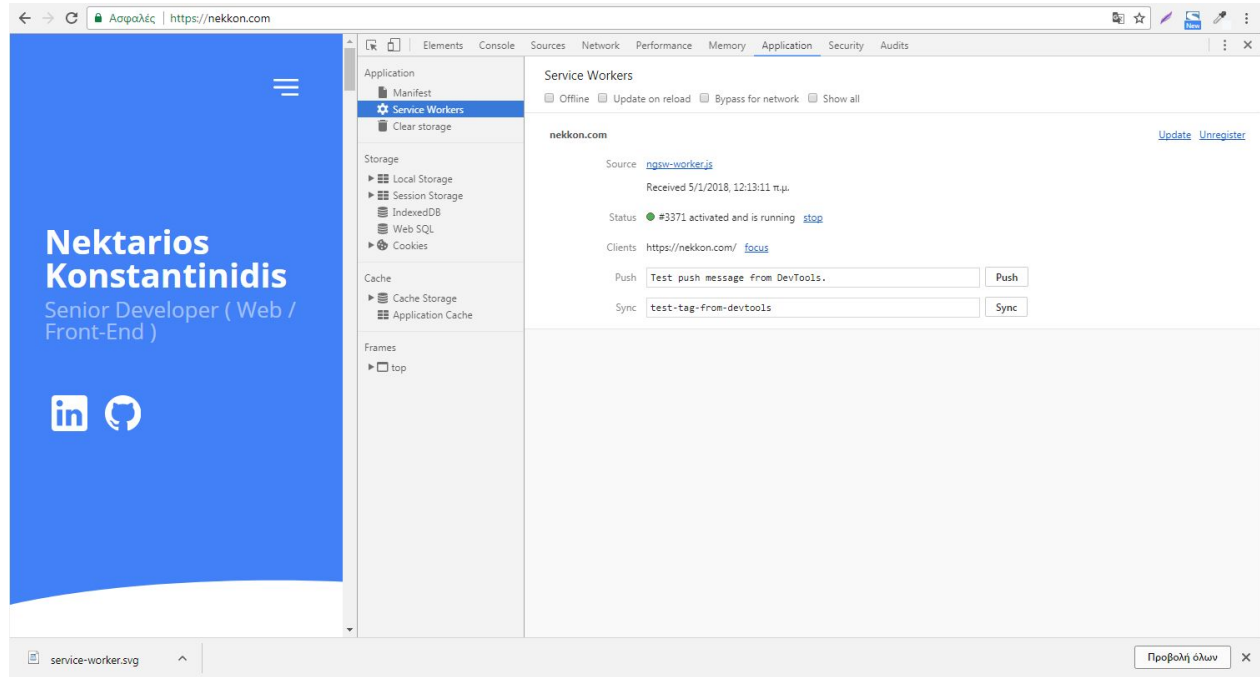
<https://blog.angular-university.io/angular-service-worker/>



3.e Optimizations: Progressive Web Application

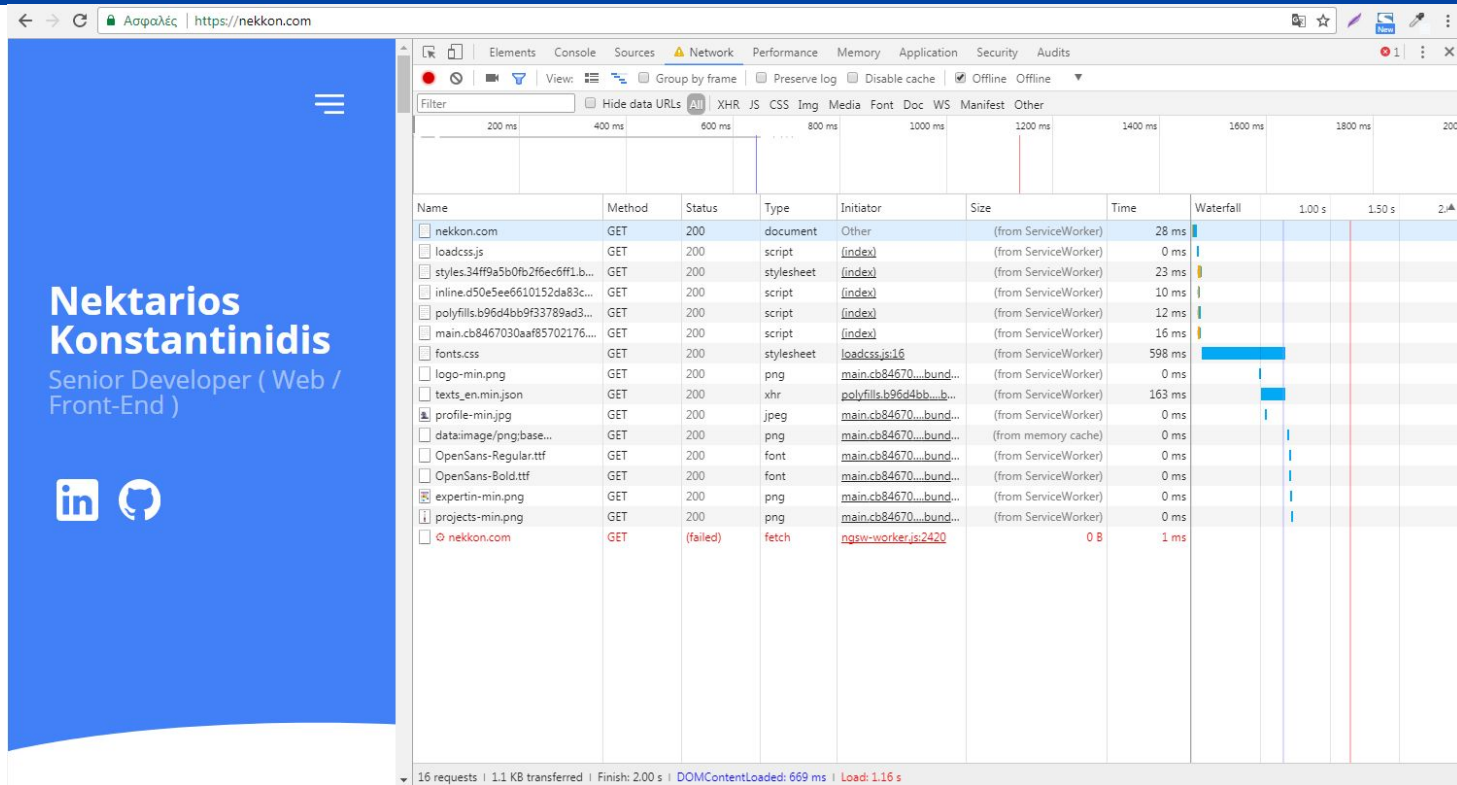
Service worker

Service workers essentially act as proxy servers that sit between web applications, and the browser and the network (when available). They are intended to (amongst other things) enable the creation of effective offline experiences, intercepting network requests, and taking appropriate action based on whether the network is available, and updated assets reside on the server. They will also allow access to push notifications and background sync APIs.





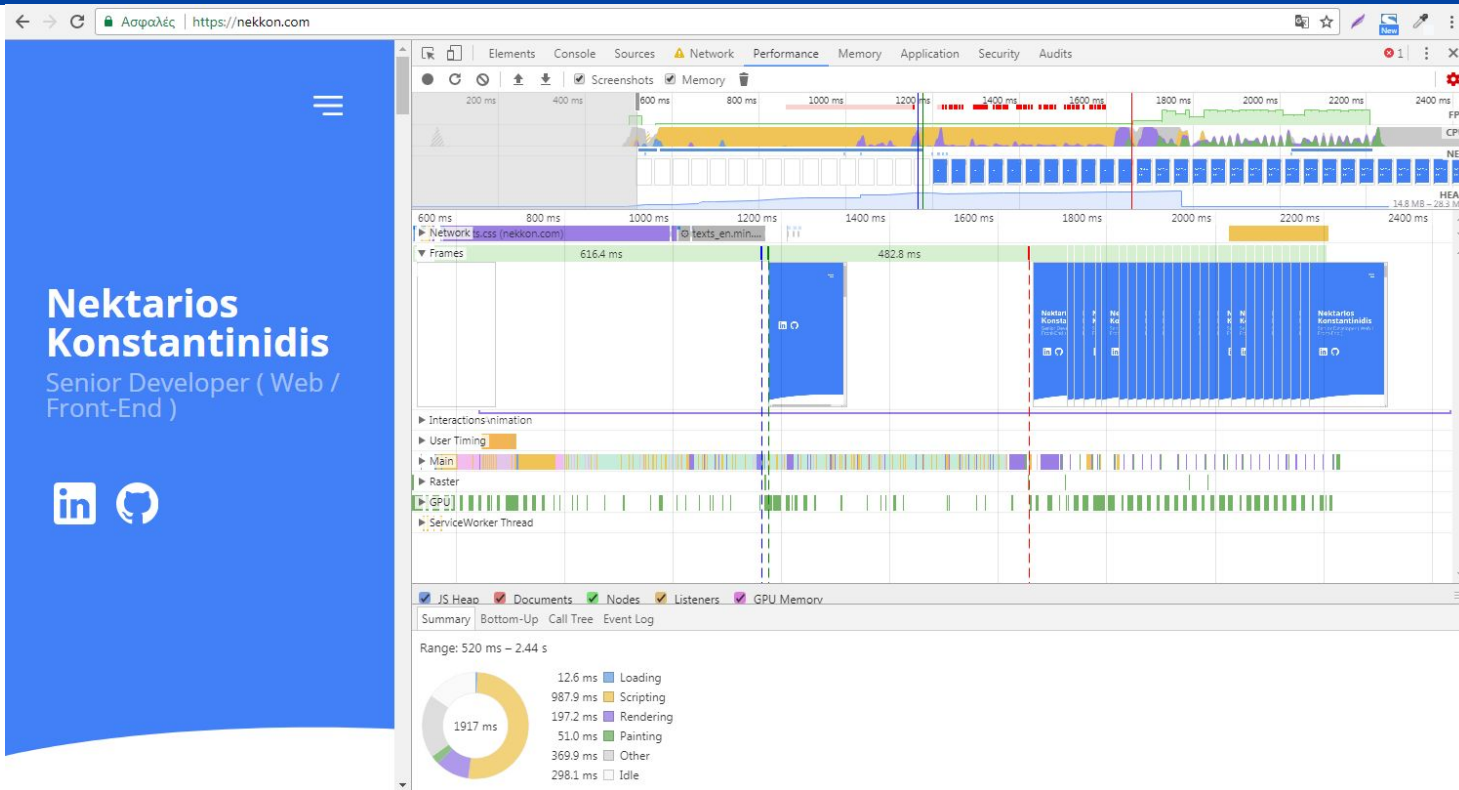
3.e Optimizations: Progressive Web Application



While offline,
application was
loaded from cache.



3.e Optimizations: Progressive Web Application

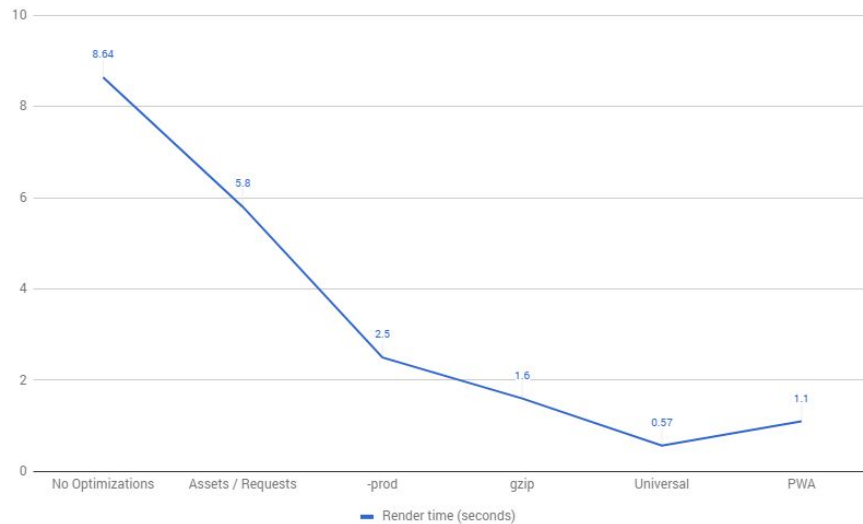
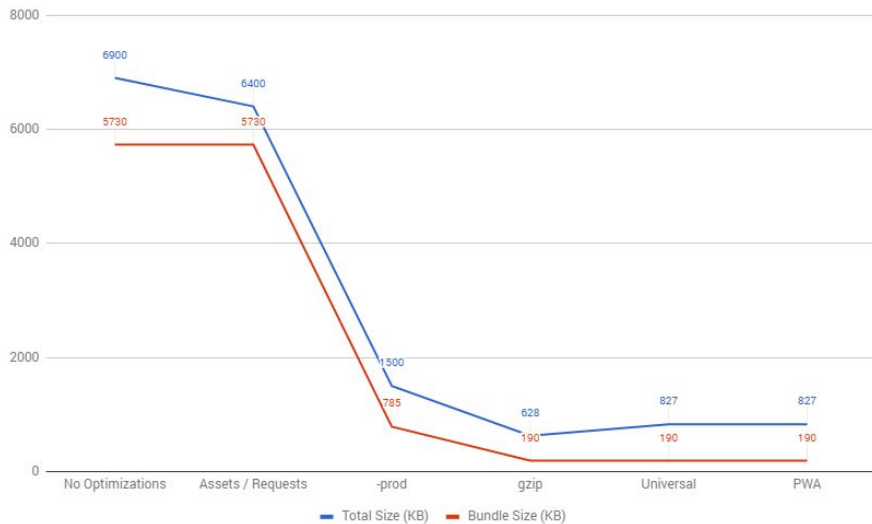


While offline, the view rendered in **1100ms** (from 570ms, 48% more).

The reason is that the service worker does not cache the server-side rendered html. This could be improved with Angular App Shell.



3.f Optimizations: Results / Graphs





4. Other optimizations

Angular App Shell

To boost perceived startup performance, we want to show to the user the above the fold content as quickly as possible, and this usually means showing a menu navigation bar, the overall skeleton of the page, a loading indicator and other page-specific elements.

<https://blog.angular-university.io/angular-app-shell/>

ABC (Angular, Babel, Closure)

<https://medium.com/@Jakeherringbone/what-angular-is-doing-with-babel-and-closure-21f526f64a34>

Useful Resources





5. Useful resources

Chrome DevTools (Browser performance)

<https://developers.google.com/web/tools/chrome-devtools/evaluate-performance/>

Cheatsheet for developing ⚡lightning⚡ fast progressive Angular applications.

<https://github.com/mgechev/angular-performance-checklist>

Thank you!

There are polls available on meetup.com for you to vote:

- 1) Meetup topic
- 2) Meetup location
- 3) Meetup day/time

Feel free to contact us

