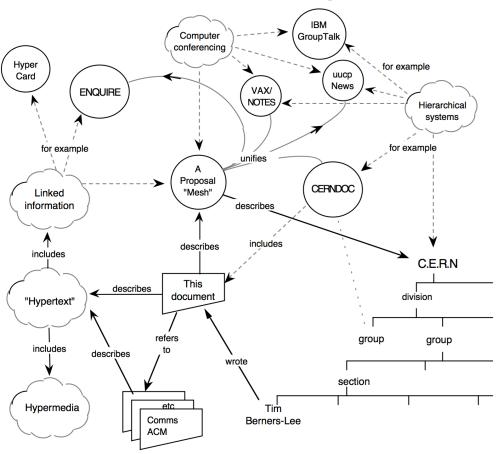
Web

Lecture 23, Computer Networks (198:552)



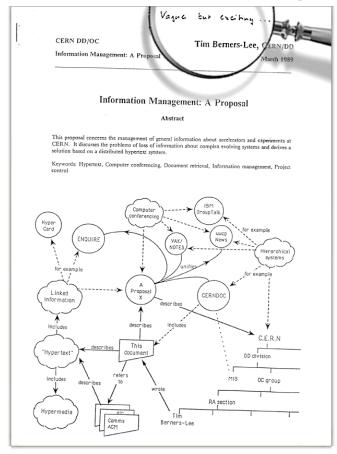
Information management: A proposal



Sir Tim Berners-Lee

https://cds.cern.ch/record/36 9245/files/dd-89-001.pdf

Information management: A proposal

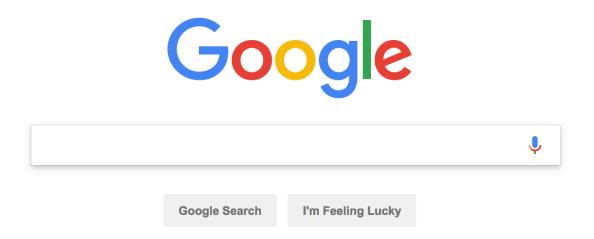


"Vague, but exciting"

Prescient ideas in the original proposal

- A distributed system linking content together
- Non-linear text navigation ("hypertext")
- Access from different kinds of systems
- Access to different kinds of data and media
- The possibility of automated search and analysis
- Highly dynamic content and live links

Structure of a web page: Rendered



Structure of a web page: Source code

decoration:underline}.hRvfYe #fsett a:hover{text-decoration:underline}.hRvfYe a:hover{text-decoration:underline}.fbar p{display:inline}.fbar a, #fsettl{text-decoration:none;whi space:nowrap}.fbar{margin-left:-27px}.Fx4vi{padding-left:27px;margin:0 limportant}.In26Ec{padding:0 limportant;margin:0 limportant}.fbarraf{display:block}.smiUbb img{margin-right:4px}.smiUbb a, M6hf6 #swml a{text-decoration:none}.fmulti #fsr{display:block;float:none}.fmulti #fsr{display:block;float:none}.fmulti #fsredisplay:block;float:none}.fmulti #fsredisplay:block;float:none}.fmult

- HTML: text content and (basic) formatting
 - link text
- JavaScript: content rendering
 - document.getElementById("x")
- CSS: styling of an entire page
 - link { color: red }
- Media: images, videos, etc.

Structure of a web page: DOM

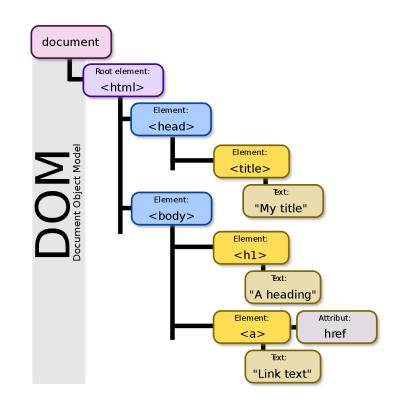
Document object model

Hierarchical representation of elements

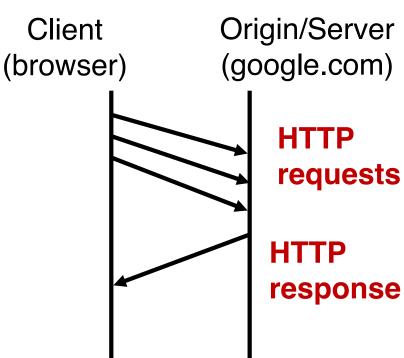
Lexical dependencies

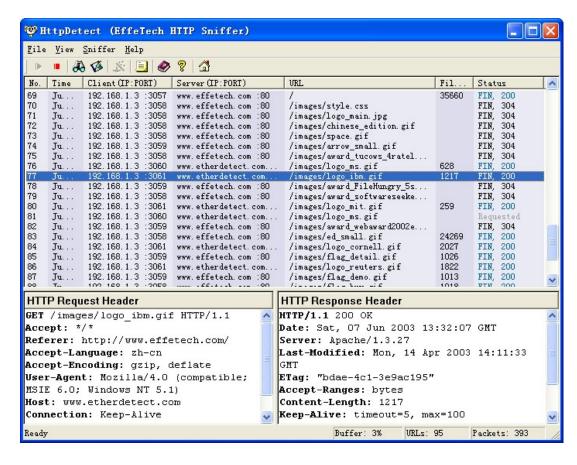
Interface for processing, not rendering

Common language for content specification (HTML) and formatting (JS, CSS)

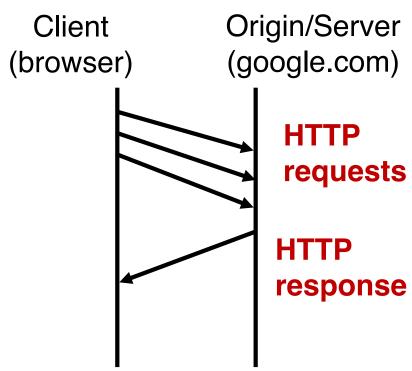


Structure of a web page: The network

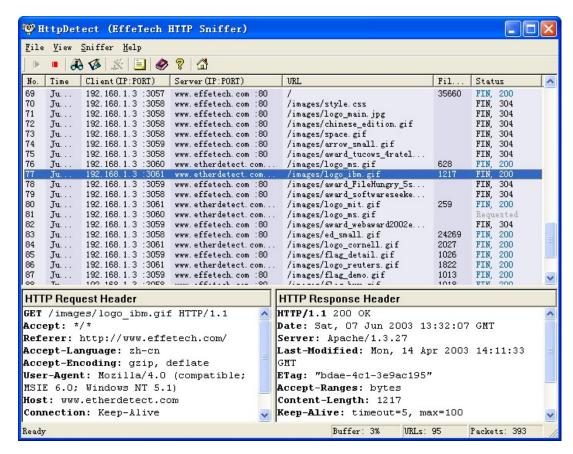




Structure of a web page: The network



Requests based on DOM or JS (xmlHttpRequest/AJAX)



Polaris: Faster Page Loads using Fine-Grained Dependency Tracking

Ravi Netravali et al., NSDI '16

(ACK: Material by Ravi Netravali)

Web Performance

- Users demand fast page loads
- Slow page loads lead to lost revenue and low search rank

Research: Site Speed Is Hurting Your Everyone's Revenue

IAN LURIE // MAY 9 2014

Site speed, site speed, site speed. Everyone around me is sick of hearing me because I've pushed it on every client Portent's had since, oh, 2008.

Google Webmaster Central Blog

Official news on crawling and indexing sites for the Google index

Using site speed in web search ranking

Friday, April 09, 2010

Webmaster Level: All

You may have heard that here at Google we're obsessed with speed, in our products and on the web. As part of that effort, today we're including a new signal in our search ranking algorithms: site speed. Site speed reflects how quickly a website responds to web requests.

How One Second Could Cost Amazon \$1.6 Billion In Sales

Research on U.S. Net habits suggests that if this sentence takes longer than a second to load, many citizens will have clicked elsewhere already. If you've got the patience (or are European) read on for more shocking data on not dawdling.

It's Official: Google Now Counts Site Speed As A Ranking Factor

Matt McGee on April 9, 2010 at 2:00 pn

Google has kept a promise it made last year: Site speed is now a ranking factor in Google's algorithm, and is already in place for U.S. searchers. But Google also cautions web site owners not to sacrifice relevance in the name of faster web pages, and even says this new ranking factor will impact very few queries. More on that below, but first the background on today's announcement from Google Fellow Amit Singhal and Matt Cutts, head of Google's web spam team.

Why Page Speed Matters

The first warning that site speed was on Google's radar came last November, when <u>Cutts said</u> there

Google Rank Website On Loading Time of the Page

By: Harsh Agrawal | In: SEO | Last Updated: 18/03/2015

ths back <u>Google webmaster</u> team indicated that they will start ranking websites their page loading time. Websites which take ages to load slows down the and they are considering this factor seriously. Apart from other parameters like p, meta descriptions, Google will also consider Page load time as one of the eason for your website search engine ranking.

How Website Speed Actually Impacts

Search Ranking

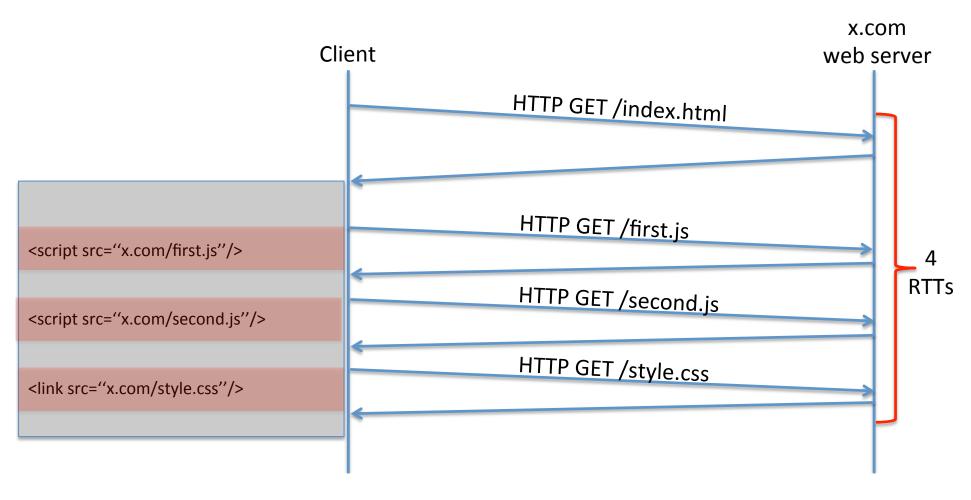
On-page SEO

The author's views are entirely his or her own (excluding the unlikely event of hypnosis) and may not always reflect the views of Moz.



Google uses a multitude of factors to determine how to rank search engine results. factors are either related to the content of a webpage itself (the text, its URL, the ti

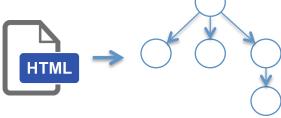
Page Load

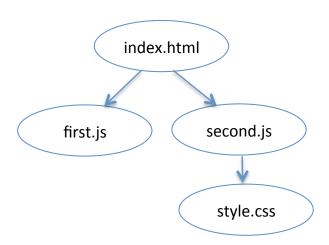


Dependency Graphs

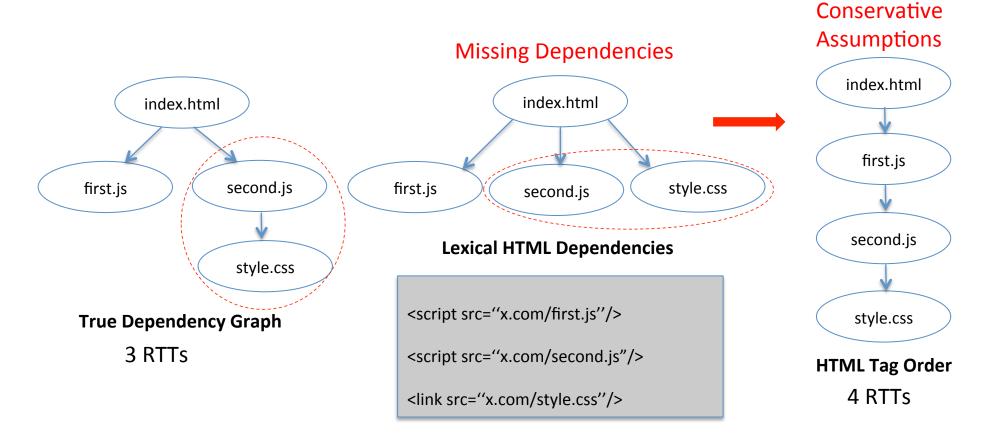
Model page loads as directed acyclic graphs

Page load time = time to completely resolve dependency graph



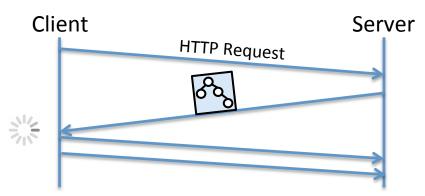


Dependency Graphs



Outline

- Scout: tracks fine-grained dependencies between page's objects
 - Traditional dependency graphs miss 30% of edges
- Polaris: dynamic client-side scheduler written in JavaScript
 - Uses fine-grained dependencies to reduce page load times



- 34% faster (1.3 seconds) on 12 Mbits/s link with 100 ms RTT

Scout

Scout tracks many different dependencies across a page's state

3 Types of Dependencies

Write/Read

first.js

x = 6;

second.js

y = x + 5;

Read/Write

first.js

x = [1,3,5];

second.js

y = x.length;

third.js

x.push(7);

Write/Write

first.js

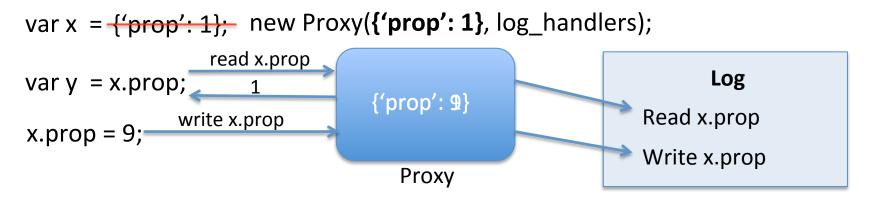
alert("first message");

second.js

alert("second message");

Tracking Dependencies

JS proxy objects

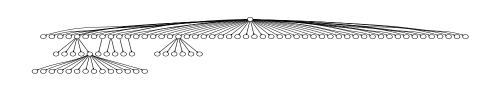


- Many others described in paper
 - Global variables
 - Recursive proxying (e.g., x.y.z)
 - DOM (e.g., document.getElementById("foo"))

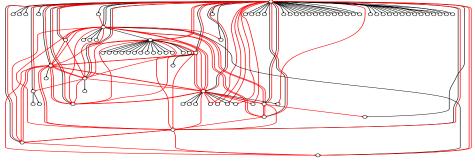
What we found

- Traditional graphs miss 30% of edges
- 80.8% of pages have altered critical paths

weather.com



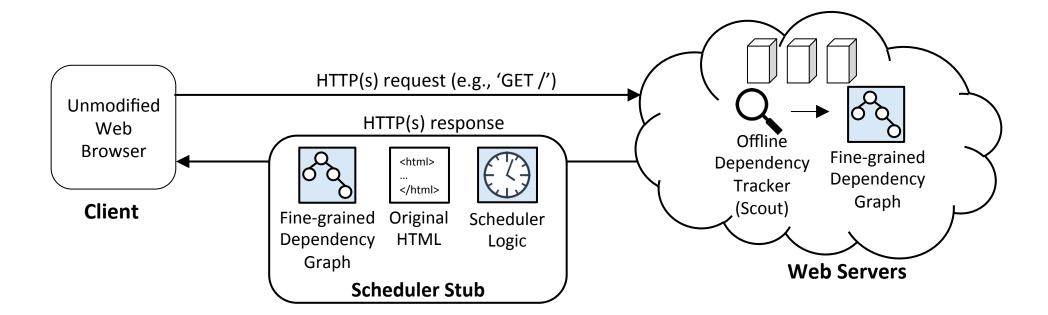
Traditional Dependency Graph



Complete Dependency Graph

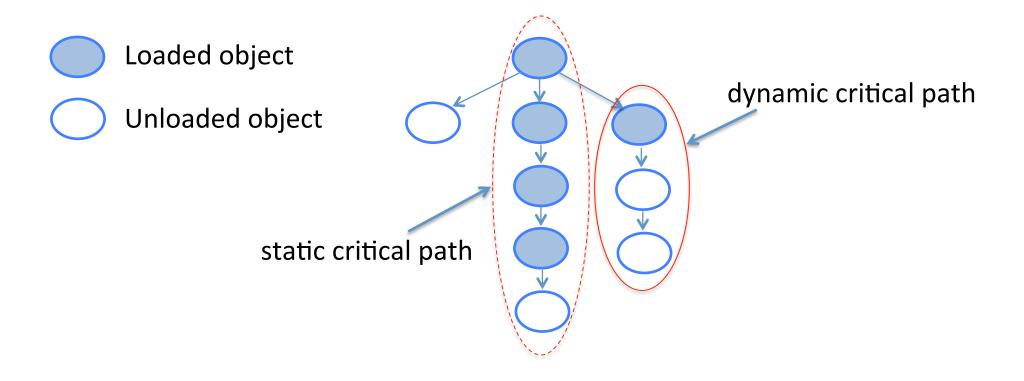
Adding all edges \rightarrow removes conservative assumptions \rightarrow faster page loads!

Polaris

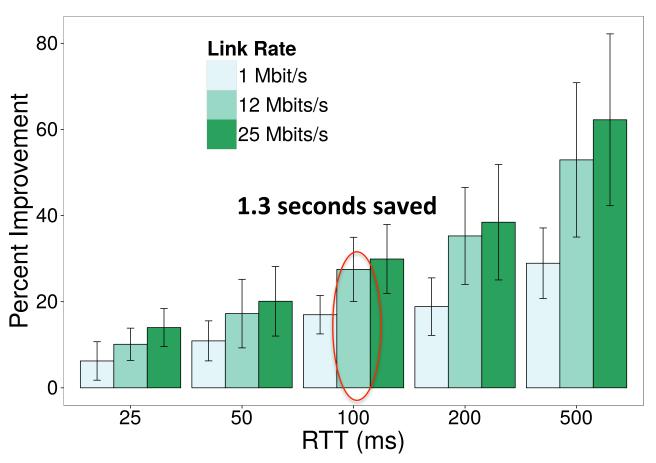


Request Scheduling with Polaris

Always fetch objects on the dynamic critical path

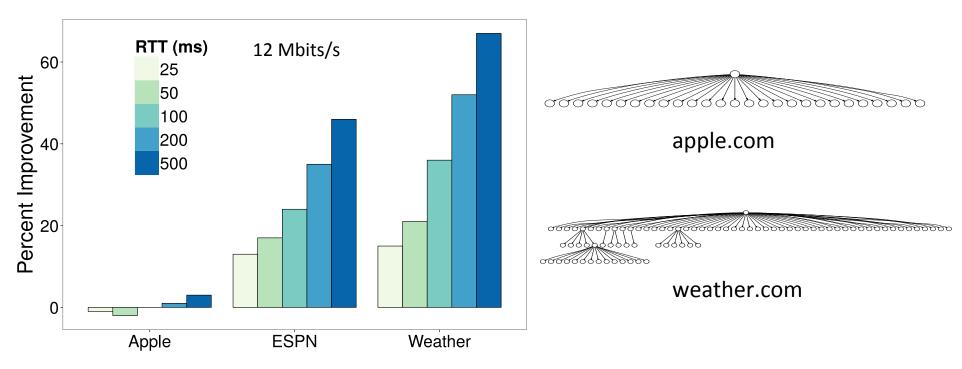


Evaluating Polaris



- Gains increase with increasing RTT
- Gains increase with increasing link rate
- Baseline is Firefox (which does speculative execution)
- Large error bars: page structure matters too!

Impact of Dependency Graph Structure



- Apple: scheduling doesn't matter (all requests have same priority)
- Weather: short and long chains so scheduling matters

Conclusion

- Browsers today are constrained by uncertainty!
 - Conservative assumptions lead to higher page load times
 - Klotski (NSDI '15), WProf (NSDI '13), Browser Developer Tools
- Scout: tracks fine-grained dependencies between page's objects
 - Prior dependency graphs miss 30% of edges
- Polaris: dynamic client-side scheduler written in JavaScript
 - Uses Scout's fine-grained dependencies to reduce page load times
 - 34% faster (1.3 seconds) on 12 Mbits/s link with 100 ms RTT

http://web.mit.edu/polaris

polarisweb@mit.edu