

# Polaris: Faster Page Loads Using Fine-grained Dependency Tracking



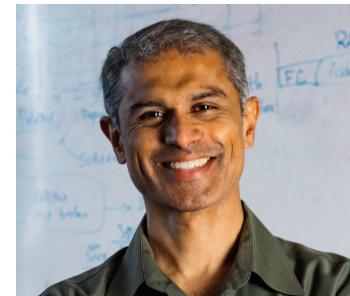
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# Web Performance

- 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 talk about it 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 pm

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 [Cutts said](#) there

## Google Rank Website On Loading Time of the Page

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

Back [Google webmaster](#) team indicated that they will start ranking websites based on their page loading time. Websites which take ages to load slows down the user experience, and they are considering this factor seriously. Apart from other parameters like title, meta descriptions, Google will also consider Page load time as one of the main reason for your website search engine ranking.

## How Website Speed Actually Impacts Search Ranking

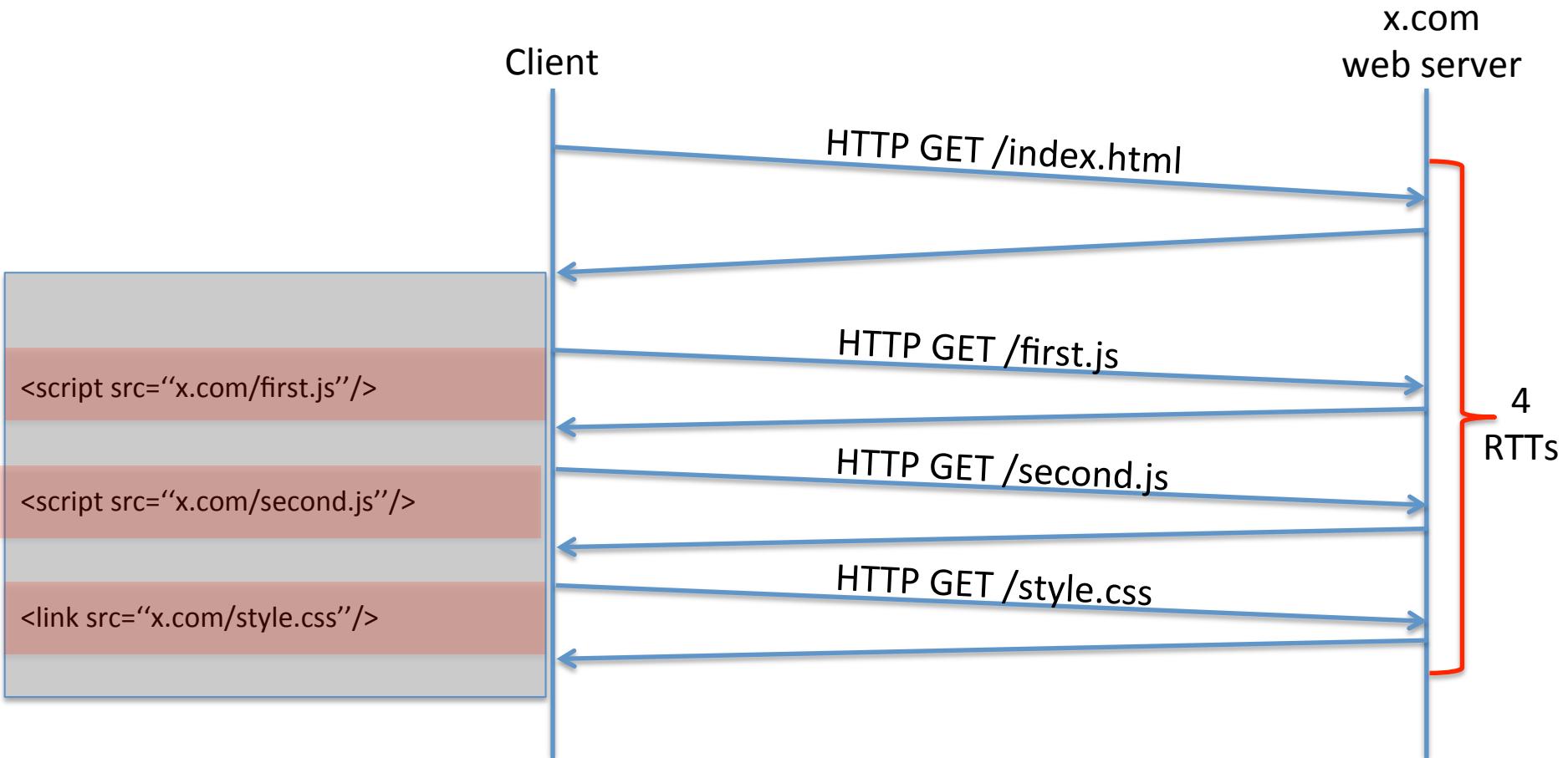
On-page SEO

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. These factors are either related to the content of a webpage itself (the text, its URL, the

# Page Load



# Dependency Graphs

Model page loads as directed acyclic graphs

- Page load time = time to completely resolve dependency graph

**index.html**

```
<script src="x.com/first.js"/>
<script src="x.com/second.js"/>
<link src="x.com/style.css"/>
```

**first.js**

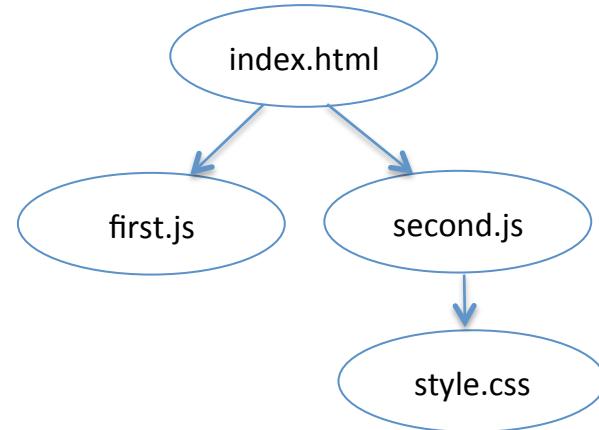
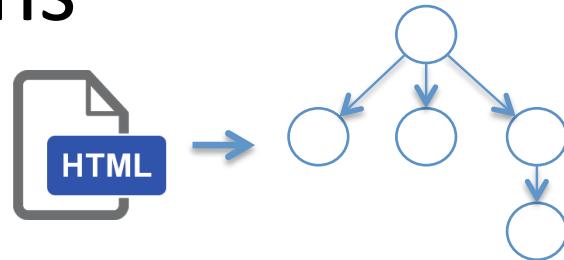
```
var x = 5;
```

**second.js**

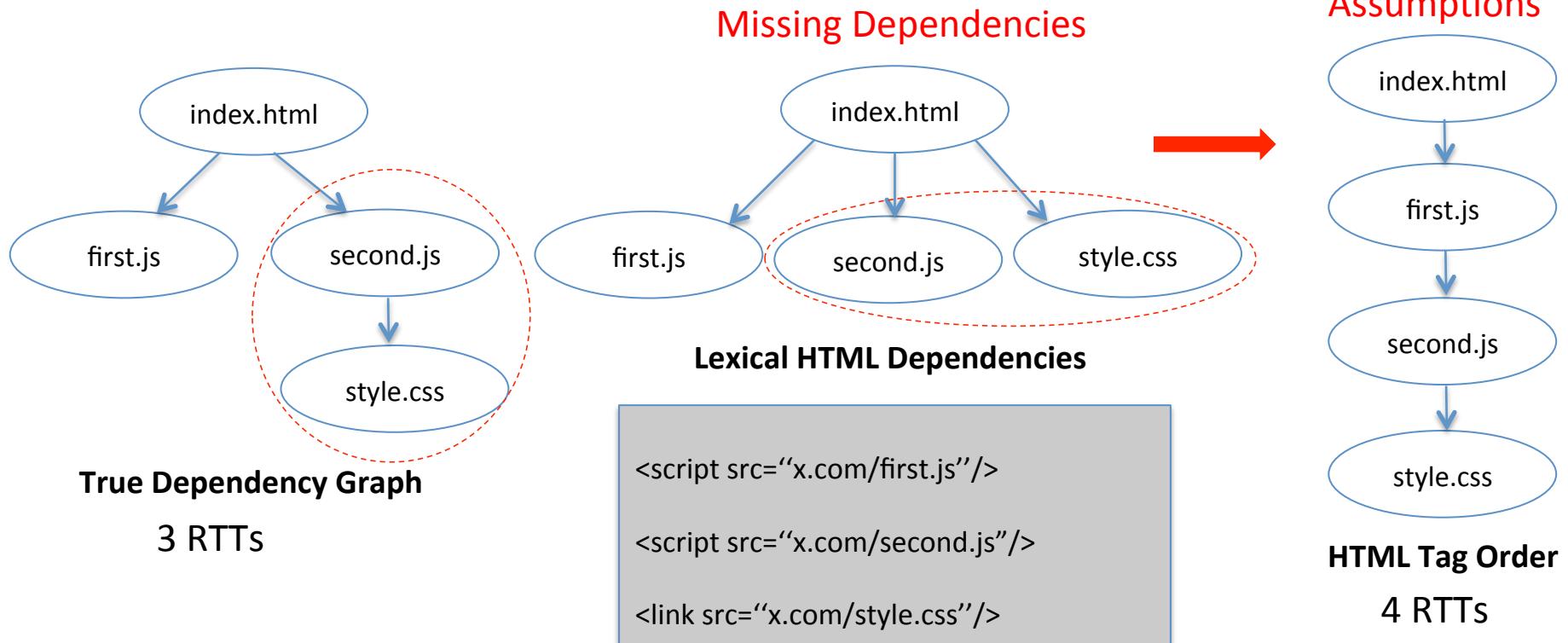
```
var n = document.getElementsByTagName("link");
if ( n == 0 ) {...}
```

**style.css**

```
p {
  color: red;
}
```

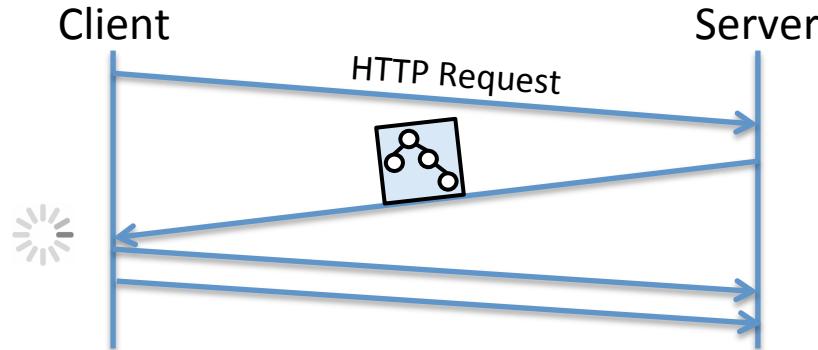


# Dependency Graphs



# 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");
```

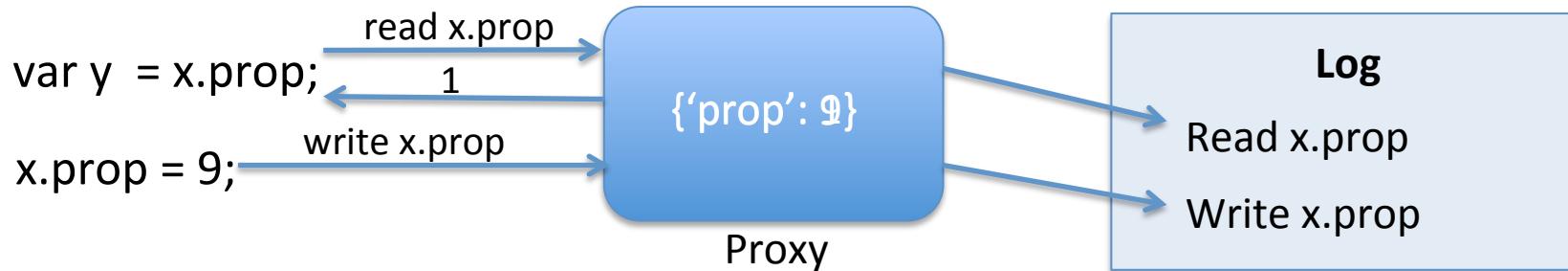
**second.js**

```
alert("second message");
```

# Tracking Dependencies

- JS proxy objects

```
var x = {'prop': 1}; new Proxy({'prop': 1}, log_handlers);
```

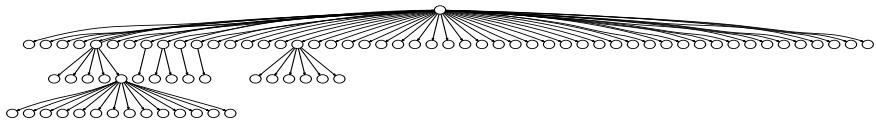


- Many others described in paper
  - Global variables
  - Recursive proxying (e.g., `x.y.z`)
  - DOM (e.g., `document.getElementById("foo")`)

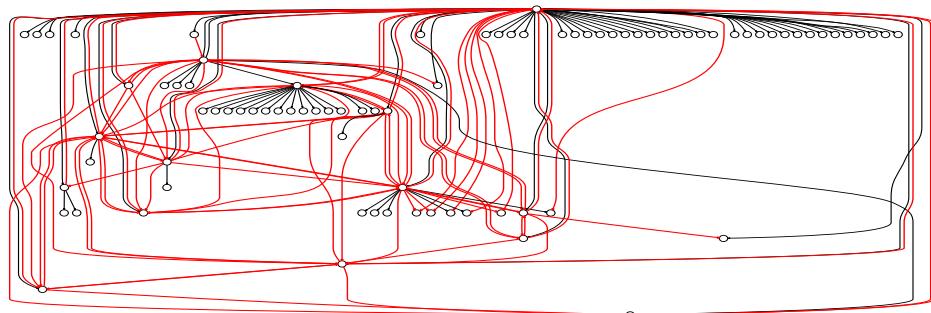
# What we found

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

weather.com



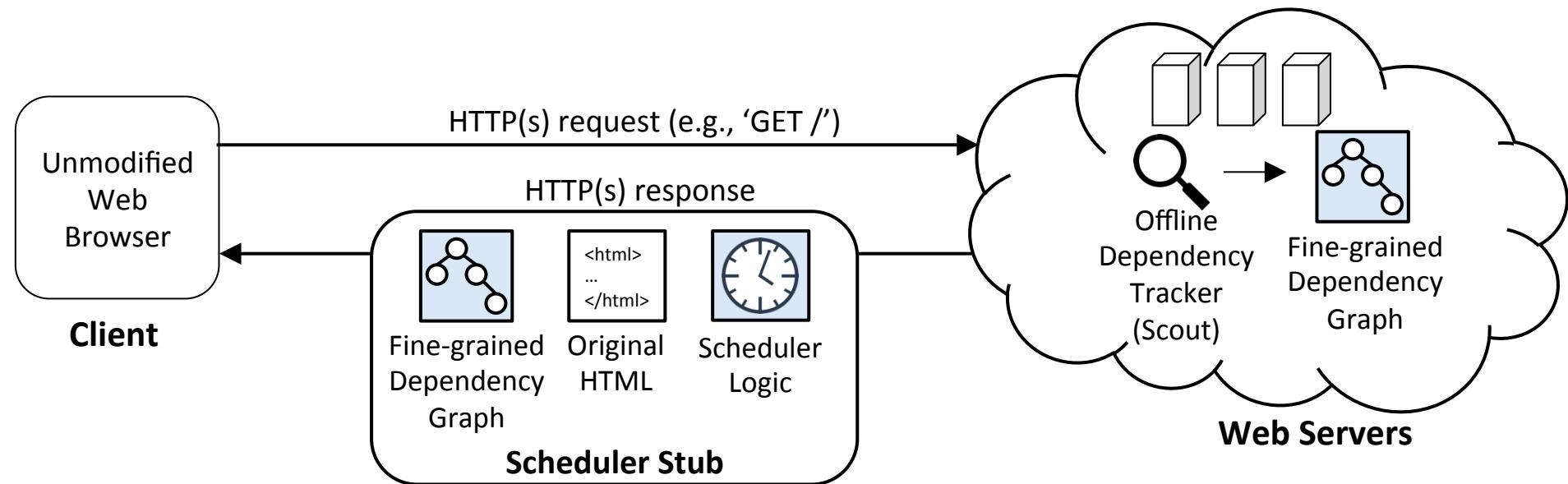
Traditional Dependency Graph



Complete Dependency Graph

**Adding all edges → removes conservative assumptions → faster page loads!**

# Polaris

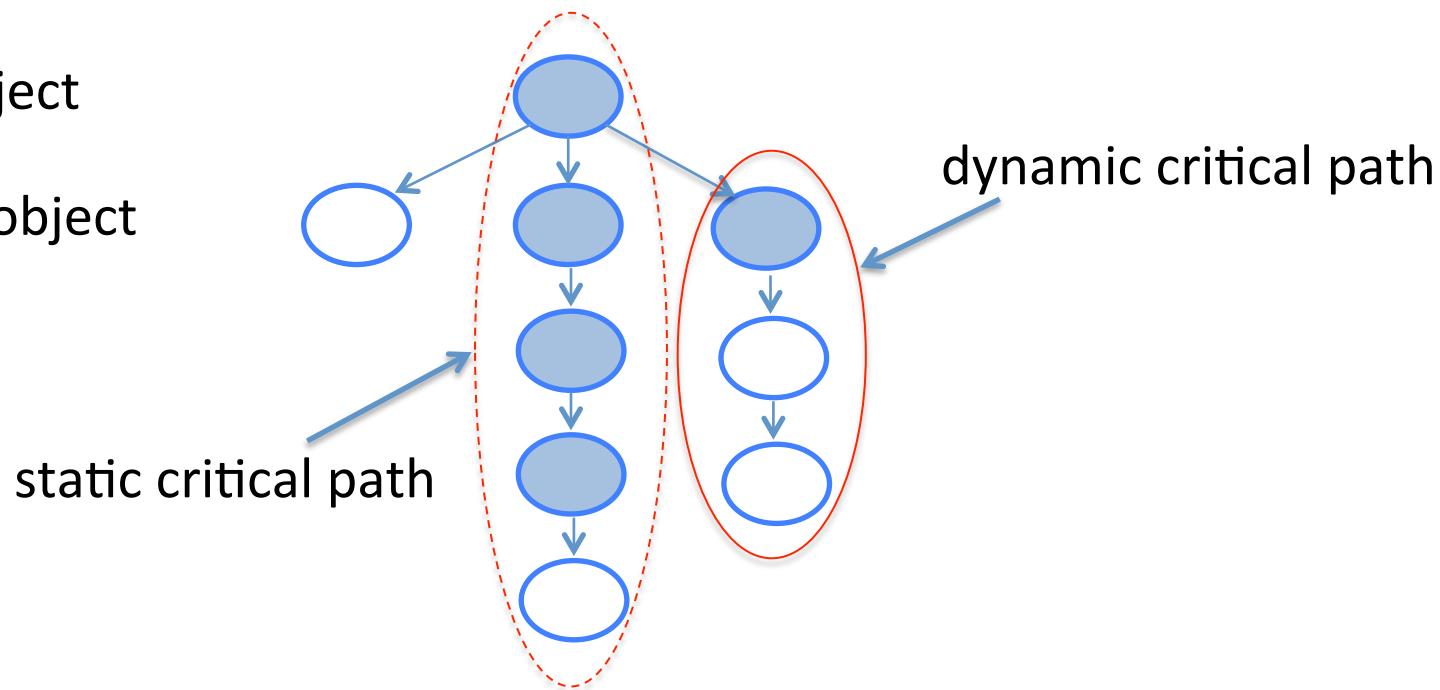


# Request Scheduling with Polaris

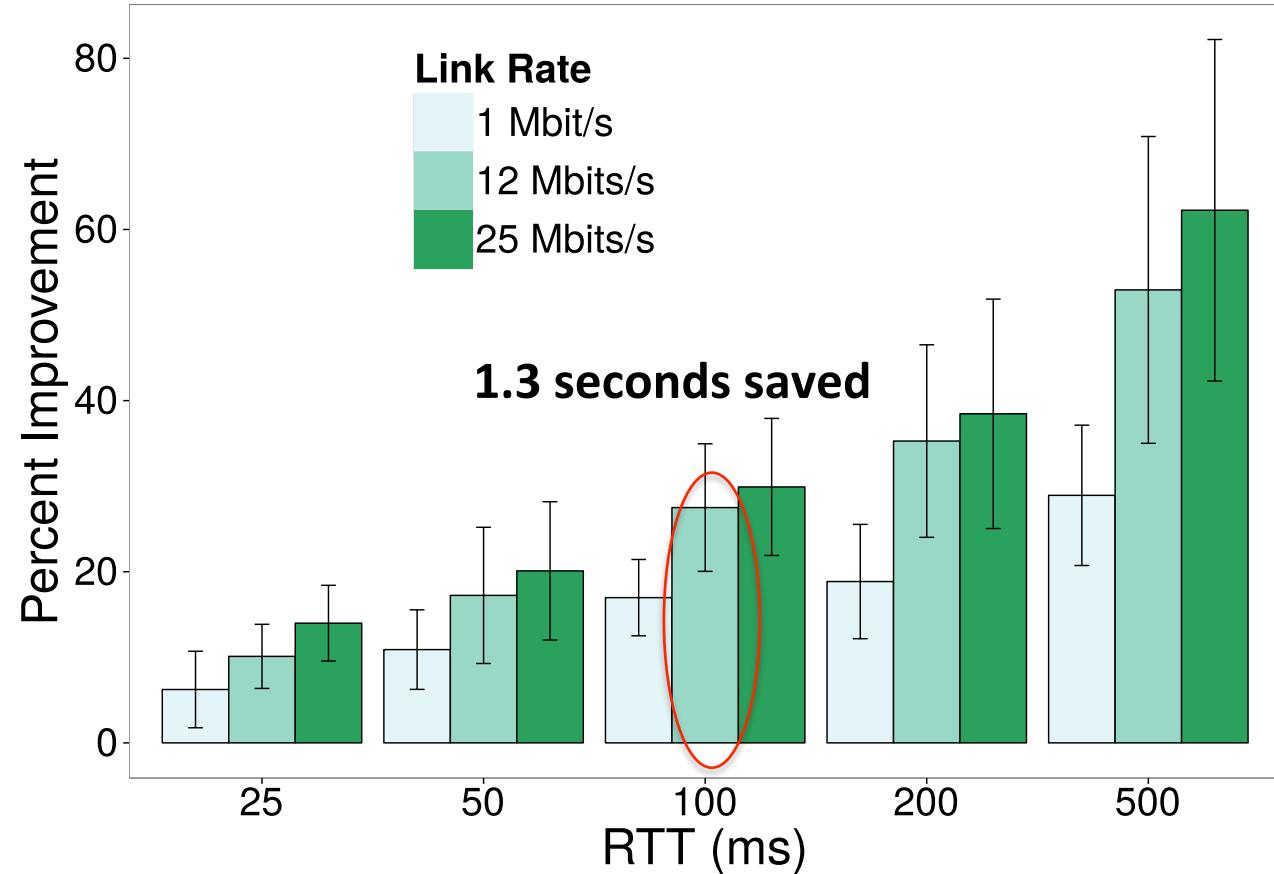
Always fetch objects on the **dynamic critical path**

 Loaded object

 Unloaded object

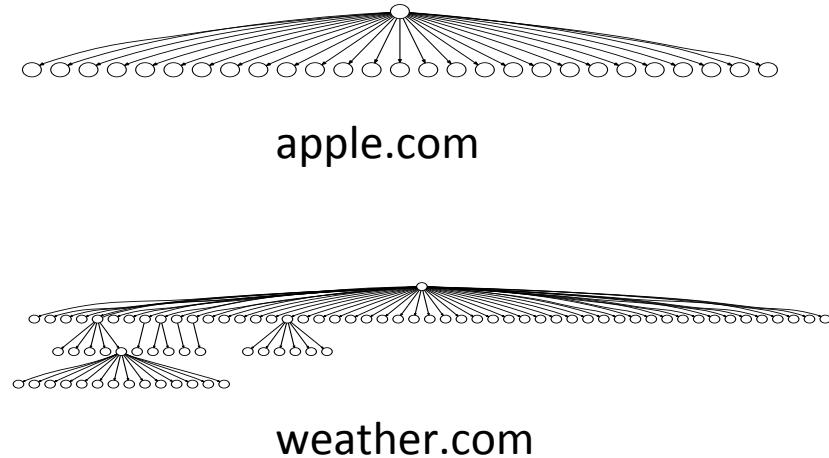
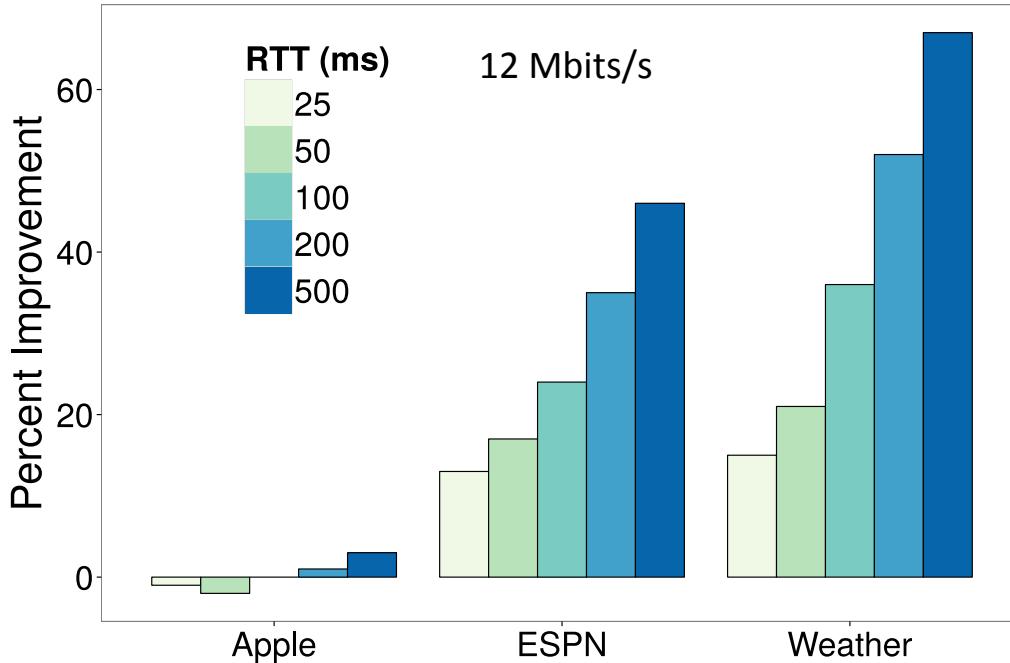


# Evaluating Polaris



- 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