



Objectives – Improve drupal performance

- Provide Simple tips on Increasing Drupal performance
- > We have some data from load testing a site in these different configs:
 - ++ plain drupal install
 - ++ plain drupal install with php accelerator
 - ++ drupal with cache
 - ++ drupal with cache and php accelerator
 - ++ mysql tweaks squid/varnish installs
- ➤ How to measure speed of site in browser using firebug and yslow/page speed
- Good practices of running common tools for monitoring like: cacti, installing slow query log, devel
- We will look at front end of site performance tuning



Outline

- Definitions what are we talking about
- Performance Test real world study
- ➤ Tools Used in measuring and testing. Tools that tell us how fast, and what happens to how fast under some load
- Front End Improvement What can we do to help 80% of the load
- ➤ Back End Improvement What can we do to make the server faster
- More Tools & Modules



About promet

- Build websites we built on LAMP stack, specializing in Drupal development
 - <u>www.prometsource.com</u>
- Managed hosting in our Chicago Data center
 - www.promethost.com
- > History
 - Founded in 2003
 - > 20+ employees, WHQ in Chicago, but mostly virtual
- > Customers
 - > Sprint.com
 - US Chamber of Commerce
 - Many Startups, Associations and businesses

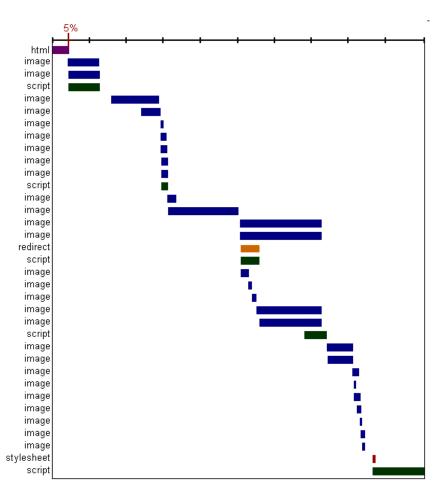


Definitions

- Front End Performance Improvement In sampling the top ten U.S. websites, all but one spend less than 20% of the total response time getting the HTML document. The other 80+% of the time is spent dealing with what's in the HTML document, namely, the front-end. That's why the key to faster web sites is to focus on improving front-end performance.
- ▶ Back End Performance Improvement Server related to increase time to First Byte
- Performance How fast does the page load
- Scalability The ability for a distributed system to easily expand and contract its resource pool to accommodate heavier or lighter loads.
- High Availablity



Front End vs. Back End



In sampling the top ten U.S. websites, all but one spend less than 20% of the total response time getting the HTML document. The other 80+% of the time is spent dealing with what's in the HTML document, namely, the front-end. That's why the key to faster web sites is to focus on improving front-end performance.



Performance and Scalability



... and now when im not the only one?

> How fast do I get my page





USChambermagazine.com



Videos



under this bill.

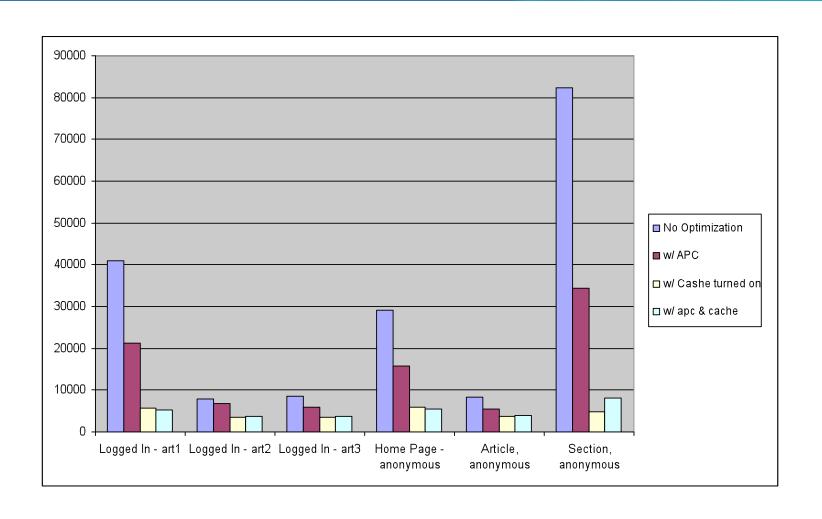
» Give us your feedback.

Recent commentary:

- A Test of Leadership
- Innovation Can Save Our Schools
- Ten Reasons to Support Free Enterprise



USChamber Magazine – APC & Drupal Cache





Test Results

- > Jmeter
 - > Running 200 page loads, increasing at a second interval
 - Hitting 6 pages
 - > 3 anonymous, 3 authenticated pages
- > Server Load went from 20 to 5 during these tests



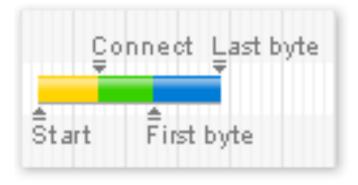
Tools

- Yslow for firebug
 - http://developer.yahoo.com/yslow/
- Page Speed- firebug
 - http://code.google.com/speed/articles/
- > Pingdom
 - http://tools.pingdom.com
- Web Page Test
 - http://www.webpagetest.org
- Charles Web Debugging Proxy (not free)
 - http://www.charlesproxy.com/
- > Apache Bench
 - http://httpd.apache.org/docs/2.0/programs/ab.html
- > JMeter
 - http://jakarta.apache.org/jmeter/



Waterfall diagrams

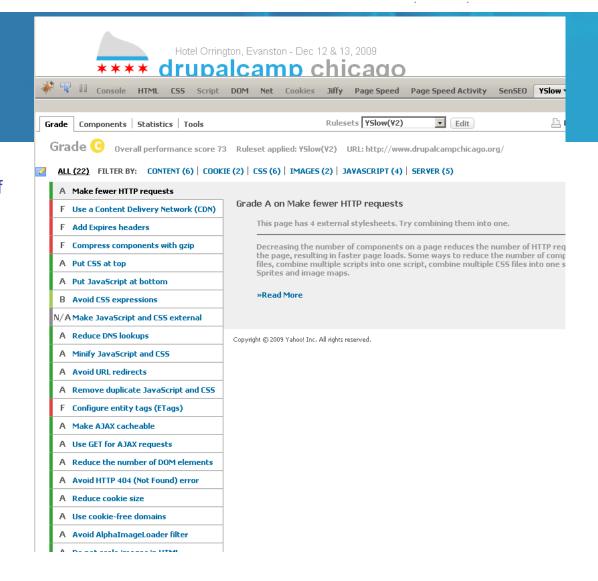
- Start when browser sends request to server
- Connect when server acknowledges the request
- ➤ First Byte take it takes the server to render the page and send the first byte of the HTML
- Last Byte time it takes to transform the data





Yslow

- •Steve Souders, while he was Chief Performance at Yahoo! Created YSLOW and best practices
- Firefox firebug plug in
- Grades your site based on yahoo best practices
- Scores higher is better





Page Slow

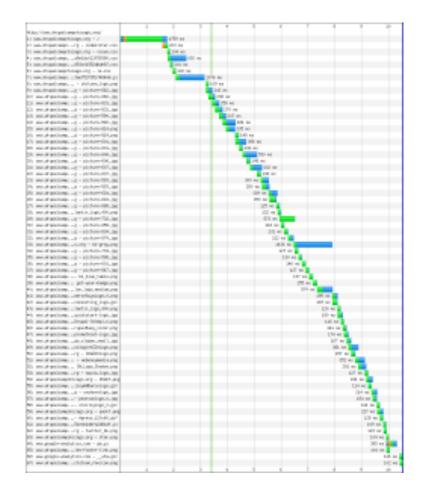
Steve Souders is now at Google © Google recommendations based on google best practices





Web Page Test (www.webpagetest.org)

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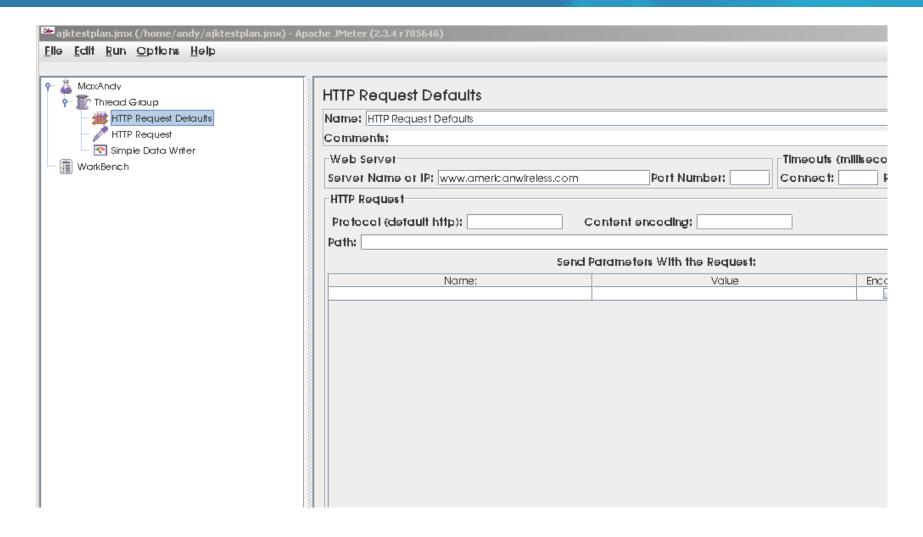
Pingdom

> Also an online tool





Jmeter – Java based load testing tool





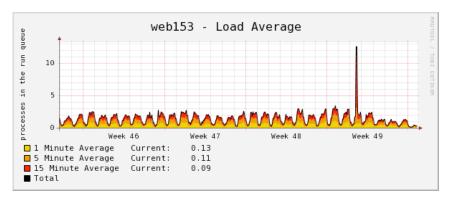
Apache Bench

➤ Very simple "It is designed to give you an impression of how your current Apache installation performs. This especially shows you how many requests per second your Apache installation is capable of serving."



Monitoring Tools – Must have in server tuning

> Trend spotting



- You can not fix back end problems if you do not know what they are
- Capacity & Load
 - Review impact of changes
 - Analyze Trends
- Failure & Uptime
 - Nagios
 - > 3rd party tools



Devel

Performance Logs: Summary

Showing all 40 paths.

Average memory per page: 17.1 MB Average milliseconds per page: 3,532.58 Total number of page accesses: 240 First access: 2009-12-07 00:05. Last access: 2009-12-12 13:43.

Path _	<u>Last</u> <u>access</u>	# accesses	Max Memory (MB)	Avg Memory (MB)	Milliseconds (Max)	Milliseconds (Avg)	Query Millisecs (Max)	Query Millisecs (Avg)	Query Count (Max)	Query Count (Avg)
admin	2009-12-12 13:43	24	22.25	19.11	24,414.0	1,779.0	3,154.0	204.0	301	177
admin/build	2009-12-12 12:28	4	20.00	17.28	1,839.0	1,220.0	731.0	398.0	218	144
admin/build/block	2009-12-07 04:28	2	18.00	17.63	1,123.0	903.0	323.0	217.0	146	133
admin/build/imagecache	2009-12-12 10:39	3	20.50	18.38	7,308.0	3,808.0	2,953.0	1,421.0	257	167
admin/build/imagecache/add	2009-12-12 10:39	1	16.50	16.50	524.0	524.0	66.0	66.0	74	74
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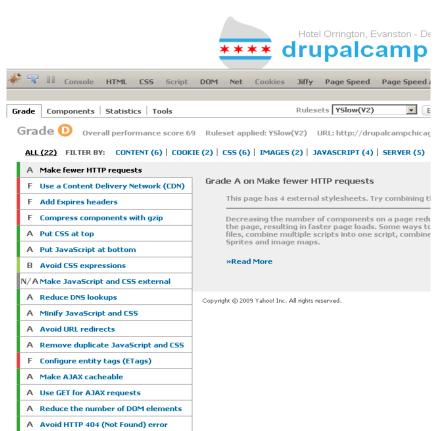


A Reduce cookie size

F Use cookie-free domains

A Avoid Alpha Imagel gader filter

Let's solve Front End problems identified by YSlow



- Hotel Orrington, Evanston De Make Fewer HTTP requests
 - > Use a CDN
 - Add Expires headers Not Covered today
 - Compress components with gzip deflate
 - Put CSS at top
 - Put JavaScript at Bottom
 - Configure entity tags (ETags)
 - Use cookie-free domains



Yslow -

- ➤ Problem: Make fewer HTTP requests
 - ➤ 80% of the end-user response time is spent on the front-end. Most of this time is tied up in downloading all the components in the page: images, stylesheets, scripts, Flash, etc. Reducing the number of components in turn reduces the number of HTTP requests required to render the page. This is the key to faster pages.
- Drupal Solution
 - Performance module turn on Bandwidth optimizations for CSS and Javascript files
 - Manual CSS sprite generator



ETag

- > Problem -
- Configured on webserver Apache
- ➤ Entity tags (ETags) are a mechanism that web servers and browsers use to determine whether the component (stylesheet, image, etc) in the browser's cache matches the one on the origin server
- Problem on multiple server configurations, or not as helpful
- ➤ If turned off, reduces header size, etc
- > Just Add this to the bottom of your .htaccess file FileETag none



Gzip/deflate

- ➤ Problem compressing files will reduce size and hence transfer time
- Solution for apache
 - > Performance Module, enable compression
 - Apache deflate_module

```
<IfModule mod_deflate.c>
    <FilesMatch ".(js|css)$">
        SetOutputFilter DEFLATE
        DeflateCompressionLevel 9
    </FilesMatch>
</IfModule>
```

➤ Solution nginx — gzip module



With lots of objects – serve objects from multiple domains

- Serve objects from multiple domains
- One pages on which there will always be a lot of objects, you can sometimes see a performance gain by serving the content from multiple domains. (For example, server1.sample.com, server2.sample.com, server3.sample.com, even if all are served from the same physical server with the same IP address). Web browsers limit the number of active connections allowed from a single domain, thus by serving content from multiple domains you can cause web browsers to download more objects on a given page at the same time. Note that on the first visit to your page, the client web browser has to do a DNS lookup for each domain that you use, so serving objects from too many domains can actually cause a slowdown. It is generally recommended to use anywhere from two to four domains, depending on how many objects you are serving per page. (Tag1 Consulting)



Use a CDN

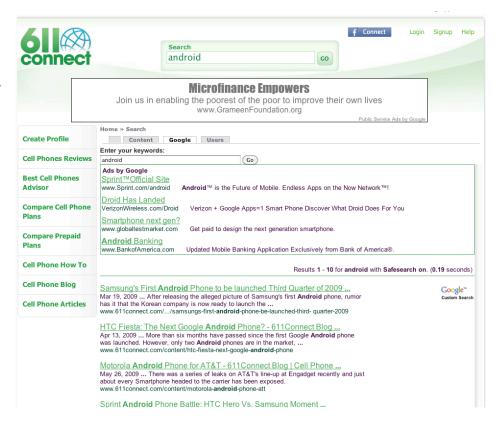
- CDN brings your content closer to the edge of the network, much faster response and download time
- Drupal Modules:
- http://drupal.org/project/simplecdn
- http://drupal.org/project/cdn by Wim Leers, needs a cron to run a fileconveyor





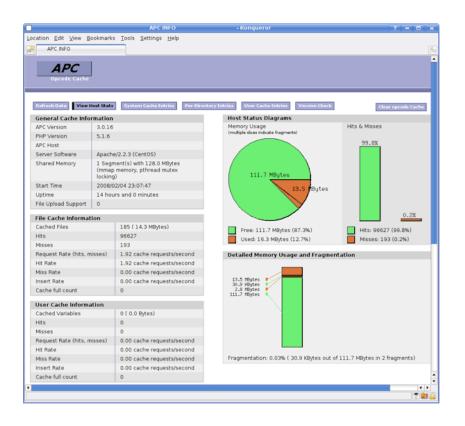
search

- > Search is resource intensive
- Consider moving to Apache Solr or using Google Search free or Google Custom Search Engine
 - Especially if converting tables to innoDB





Back End – PHP Accelerator



- APC is the Alternative PHP Cache, which is a free, open, and robust framework for caching and optimizing PHP intermediate code.
- APC caching PHP code in a compiled state
- Needs to be looked at after installation for proper configuration, but generally a big performance boost
- Xcache and eacceletarotor are other options



Back End

- MySQL is core of Drupal
- MySQL tuning is important but may performance gain may not be as great as that of caching or front end
- Always run and check slow query log often /Prune Drupal cache tables on busy sites
- Database Performance/MySQL
- Convert Tables to InnoDB
 - Row level locking, less problematic on inserts than MyISAM
 - ➤ Advantages debated, but Drupal 7 install will be on InnoDB



MySQL tuning

- ➤ Enable MySQL Query Cache
- Index Slow queries that run often
 - Log-slow-queries
 - Use explain
 - Index indicies used
- Some configuration considerations
 - > InnoDB Buffer Pool ++
 - Key_buffer is important for temp tables
 - Core Search Runs Better on MyISAM (but don't use core search)



Best Practices for back end performance improvements

- > Caching
 - Very high performance gain
 - Some caching configurations may delay display of dynamic content and may not work for logged in users
- Always turn on standard Drupal cache (performance module)
- Next step: Memcache (<u>http://drupal.org/project/memcache</u>)
 - should increase memory on servers
 - > Should consider multiple memcache servers
- Boost Module file caching, bypasses PHP and MySQL
- Advanced Step: Squid/Varnish (http://drupal.org/node/91813)
 - Very high performance gain
 - > Sidesteps web servers, may be implemented on separate servers



Caching using Boost

- > Extension of Performance module
- Instead of caching results in tables, stores them in files bypassing PHP and MySQL
- ➤ Limited to anonymous visitors so good for slashdot but not for sites with high number of authenticated visitors
- > How it works:

Uses apache mod_rewrite directives in .htacess to check if GET Logged in cookie does not exist HTML file cached on fiilesystem?



Performance out of the Box?

- Press Flow by Four Kitchens
- Mercurey Project
- ➤ Drupal 7?



Question Time Who is running reverse proxies?



Drupal High Performance Resources

- ➤ Groups.drupal.org High Performance
 - http://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.1/en/query-cache.html
- > Varnish
 - http://groups.drupal.org/node/24130
- > Press Flow
 - www.pressflow.org



Cashing

- http://drupal.org/project/cacherouter
- http://groups.drupal.org/node/21897
- http://drupal.org/project/memcache