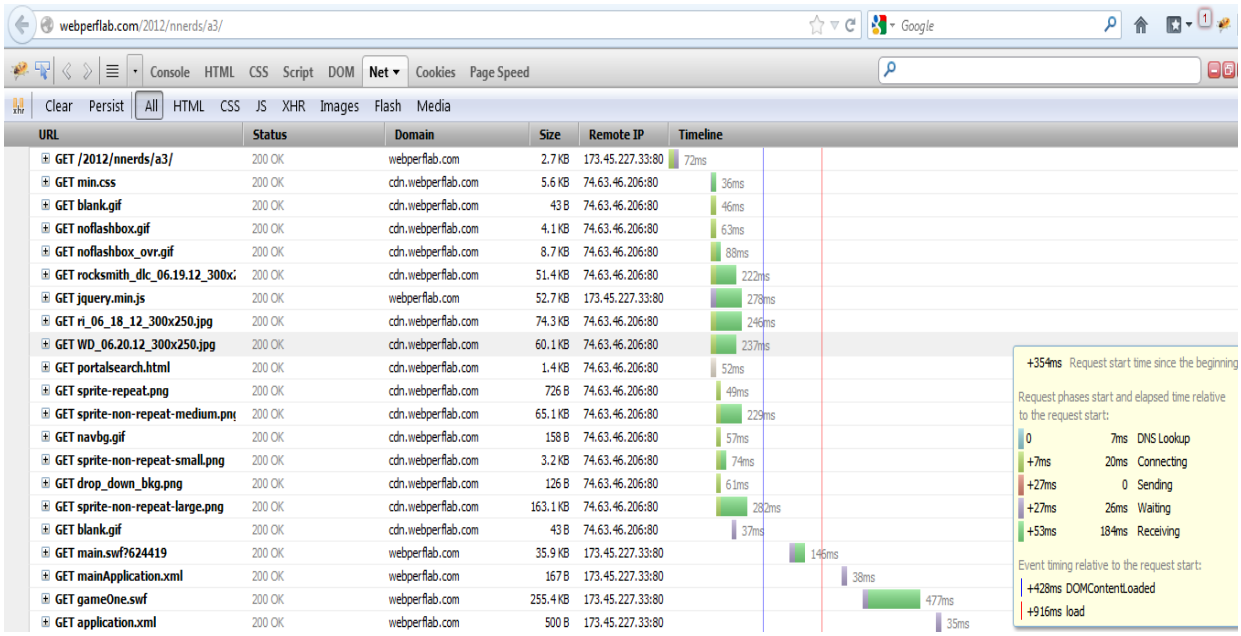
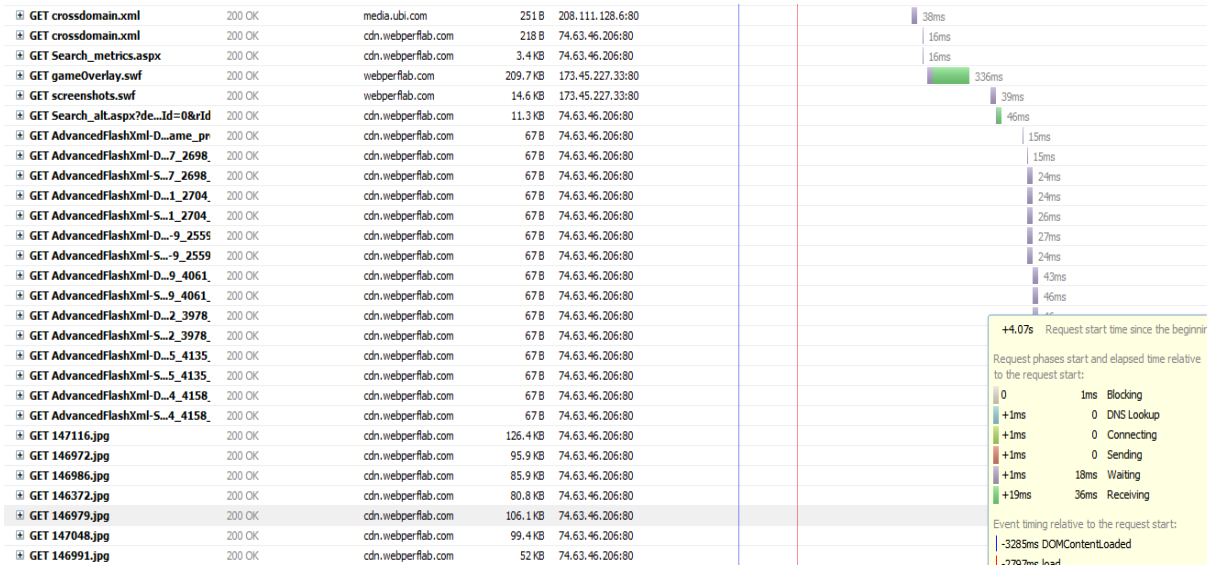
Rules 2, 10, 11

2. Use A CDN

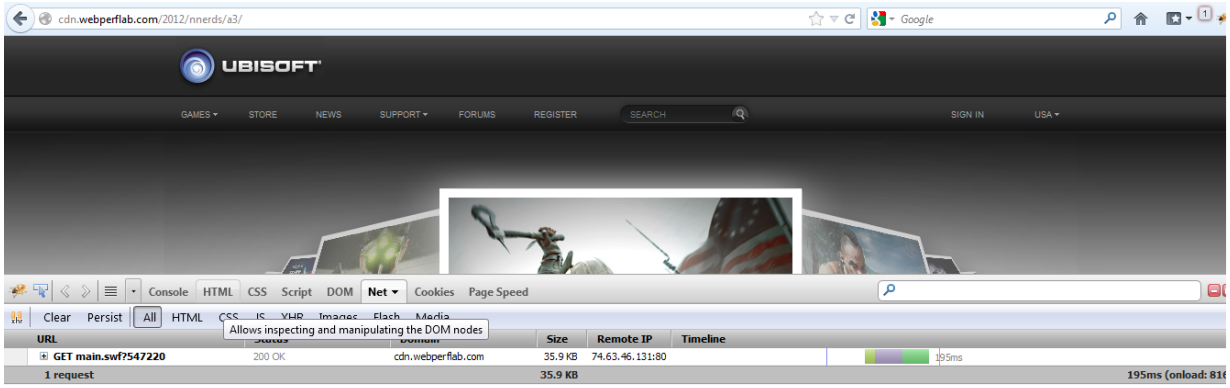
We decided to segregate all the resources of the project in two buckets - static and dynamic. All static resources were retrieved to the client from the cdn while the dynamic pages were maintained on the original webserver itself since it would be easier to maintain the content of such dynamic pages on our webserver itself. With respect to his project, we discovered that all the resources except index.html, Search_alt.aspx and main.swf seemed to be static. The Search_alt.aspx page provides the input to render the flash component (main.swf) that is shown in the center of the page – with images to recent or popular games. index.html, being the home page encapsulating all these resources is also dynamic since it will be updated by the administrator quite frequently. While applying this setting, we also figured out that the website loaded properly only if the javascript was also referenced from the original webperflab server along with main.swf and the related xml-s (application.xml and mainApplication.xml) that are used as parameters to generate the flash file along with gameOne, gameOverlay, screenshots. This setting ideally decreases the latency time for responses from the server since cdn-s are generally a distributed set of servers that cater to the client's request from a geographically near location or a server with the quickest response time. Please find below relevant screenshot:



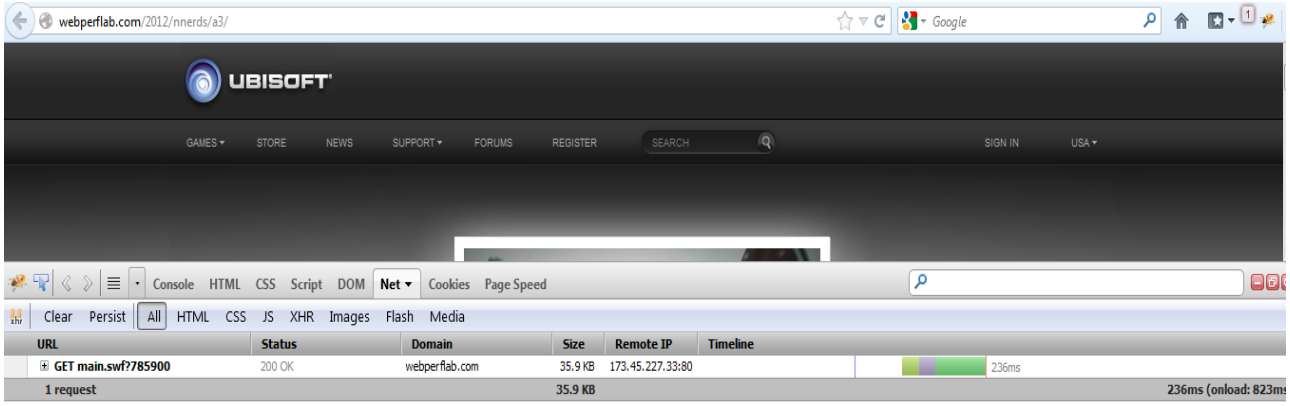


In addition to the above setting, we made sure that the apache configuration for the website and cdn preserves deflate and expires properties similar to the one that existed on the original webserver during cycle2 (to recap, in cycle2 – we enabled the mod_expires and

mod_available components for a whitelisted set of MIME types based on the nature of file and its extension type respectively). Since we did not have root priveleges to the apache configuration file, we incorporated these changes into .htaccess and placed this file under the site. Please find below relevant screenshot that shows caching success in cdn:



Please see relevant screenshot below that shows caching success in webpeflab's a3 version:



10. Minify Javascript

js minification removes comments, unnecessary characters and unwanted semicolons (like the ones right before }). In addition, we made use of the YUI compressor which also replaces all local symbols with one letter (or essentially symbol with lesser letters) symbols.

The tool makes sure that the local symbols are obfuscated only when appopriate (in cases when eval is used, the browser takes a defective approach by not replacing symbols that belong to relevant scope). This improves the page speed because the file size of the above mentioned components is reduced. The CSS minifier uses a compression algorithm that does the following:

I. strips comments (except special), whitespaces, last semicolon, extra semicolons, empty declarations, extra zeroes, measurement unit for zero values, leading zeroes
II. abbreviates color values (except in filters) and covert them to hex value equivalents, shortens none values
III. maintains the first charset entry
IV. shortens alpha opacity filter

The minifier makes sure that the underscore / star hack, child selector hack, IE5 / Mac hack and box model hack are not overridden.

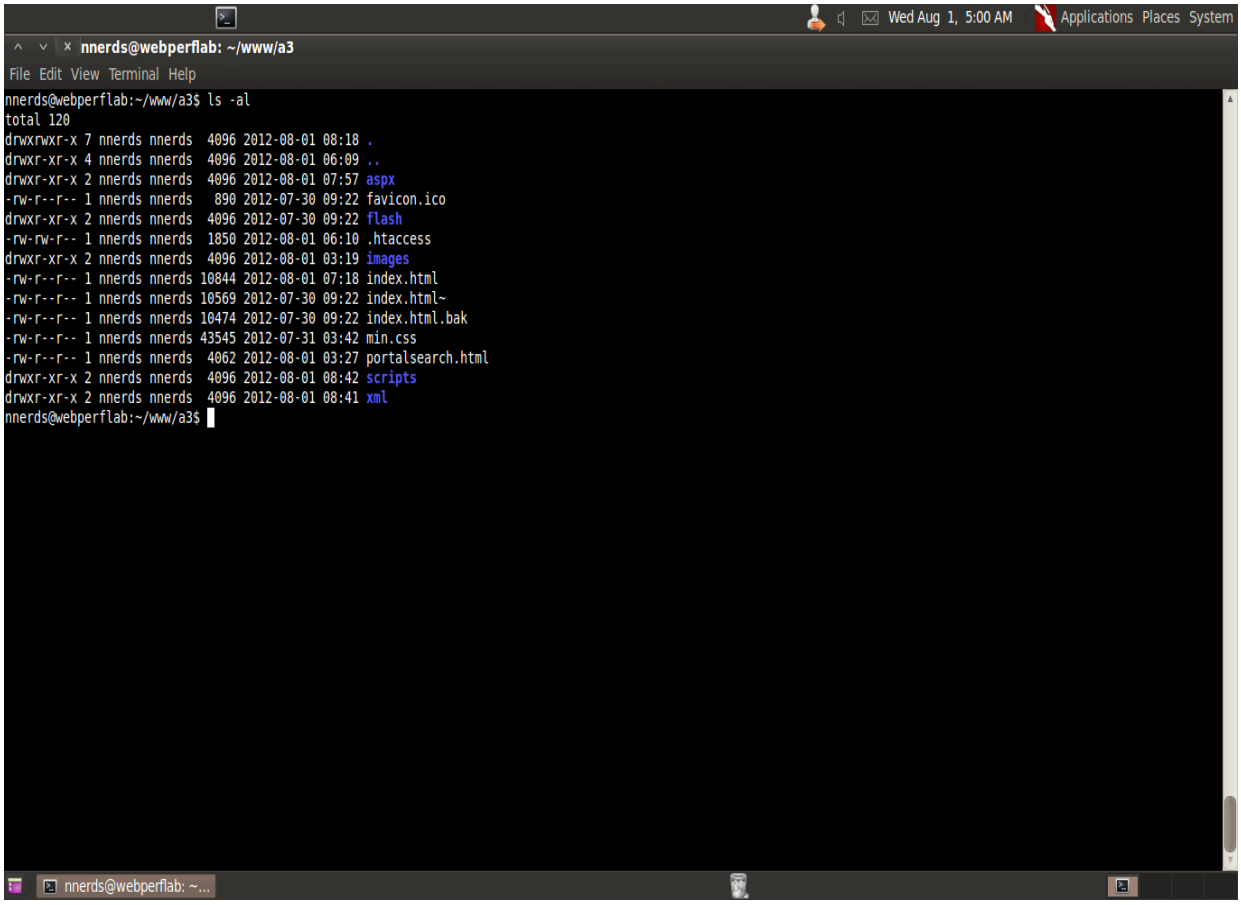
We also made sure that the compressor did not gzip the final output further because the javascript would be compressed by the apache server's mod_deflate module. We chose to compress the javascript and stylesheets within the server rather than offline because this mechanism allows us to support those browsers that do not accept gzipped files as well since we added the vary header to .js and .css type files (this was done by whitelisting the MIME types related to javascript and stylesheets used by common browsers and their different versions).

11. Avoid Redirects

The external resource (image of flash player) was combined into the sprite image in one of the previous iterations. This got rid of the 301 redirect http response. We also ended up

reorganizing the directory structure of the website – to remove deep directory levels. In addition, this also took care of the other redirect case in question – since the index.html was placed on the root (at a3). All files were organized on the basis of their type and put into respective folder (the css is placed directly on root because it is a single file, so is portalsearch.html being the html file other than index.html) so that the web developer also finds it easy to reference these objects. In addition, a shallow directory structure allows better search ranking of the website. The end-users also hence end up generally clicking on shorter urls for websites that appear on the search results page. The server can also navigate through a shallow directory structure to grab files and serve the client much easier than the previous one. After rearranging the files into various folders, all the 404s on the website were removed. Please find below relevant screenshot that shows the YSlow screen for the corresponding rule (You can also see that we fixed all the 404-s):

Below is also a description of the website's directory structure:



Extra Optimization

All Alpha Image Loader Filters were removed from the css. This filter blocks rendering as the image is getting downloaded. This option also increases the memory consumption at the client side: additionally because it is applied per element and not per image. This filter was essntially put in place to fix a problem with semi-transparent true color PNGs for IE < 7. The filters were hence deemed unncessarily increasing the size of the stylesheets since the website will generally be run on the latest version of the browsers. In cases where the filter is absolutely essential, the PNG8 alternatives can be used (this change will be dealt with, in the future cycle rule for optimisation of images). Please find below relevant screenshot:

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