

**@NATEBERKOPEC OF WWW.SPEEDSHOP.CO FOR @HEROKU**

**HELLO! PLEASE:  
DOWNLOAD CHROME CANARY  
...AND HAVE A LOCAL RAILS APP  
W/A DECENTLY COMPLEX  
FRONTEND RUNNING**

# **FRONT END PERFORMANCE FOR FULL-STACK DEVELOPERS**



*speedshop*

# Understanding Ruby GC through GC.stat

by [Nate Berkoperc](#) ([@nateberkopec](#)) of **speedshop** ([who?](#)), a Rails performance consultancy.

**Summary:** Have you ever wondered how the heck Ruby's GC works? Let's see what we can learn by reading some of the statistics it provides us in the GC.stat hash. *(1560 words/8 minutes)*

Most Ruby programmers don't have any idea how garbage collection works in their runtime - what triggers it, how often it runs, and what is garbage collected and what isn't. That's not entirely a bad thing - garbage collection in dynamic languages like Ruby is usually pretty complex, and Ruby programmers are better off just focusing on writing code that matters for their users.

But, occasionally, you get bitten by GC - either it's running too often or not enough, or your process is using tons of memory but you don't know why. Or maybe you're just curious about how GC works!

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I call that an object leak.



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# Reservations

Date/ Time

2.04.2017, 13:15

No. persons

8

*Please enter a valid email address*

# Welcome!

Choose your language and accept the license terms and conditions. Click "Next" to begin.

Language

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Password

\*\*\*\*\*

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# CHROME DEVTOOLS

# ASSUMPTIONS

# USING CANARY

**TURN ON CHROME DEVTOOLS EXPERIMENTS**  
**chrome://flags/**

# **TURN OFF ANY EXTENSIONS**

# LOAD TIMES

# THE THIN ORANGE LINE

“First Meaningful Paint is essentially the paint after which the biggest above-the-fold layout change has happened, and web fonts have loaded.”

**1000 MILLISECONDS**

# **100 MILLISECONDS FROM INPUT**

# NETWORK SPEEDS

- » US: ~25% of users still on 3G
- » US: ~1.4 Megabytes/Second
- » Worldwide: ~625 KB/s

**AVERAGE PAGE IS 2.5  
MB**

**LOAD PERFORMANCE IS  
(MOSTLY)  
NETWORK PERFORMANCE**

# **CRITICAL RENDERING PATH**

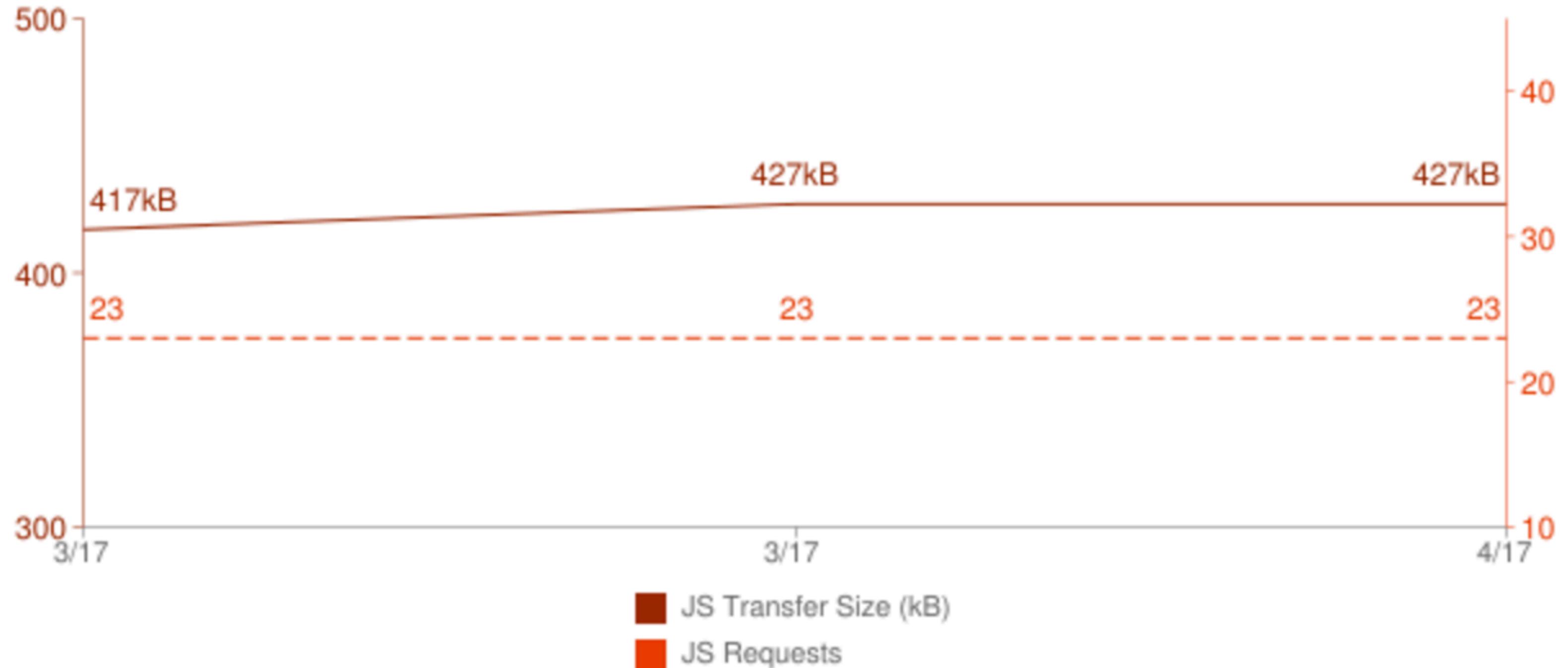
1. Get HTML document
2. Start speculative preloading
3. Build DOM and CSSOM
4. Combine into render tree
5. Layout
6. Paint

# JAVASCRIPT IS THE ENEMY

1. Wait for script to download
2. If all the CSS on this page hasn't downloaded yet, wait again.
3. Parse and execute this script

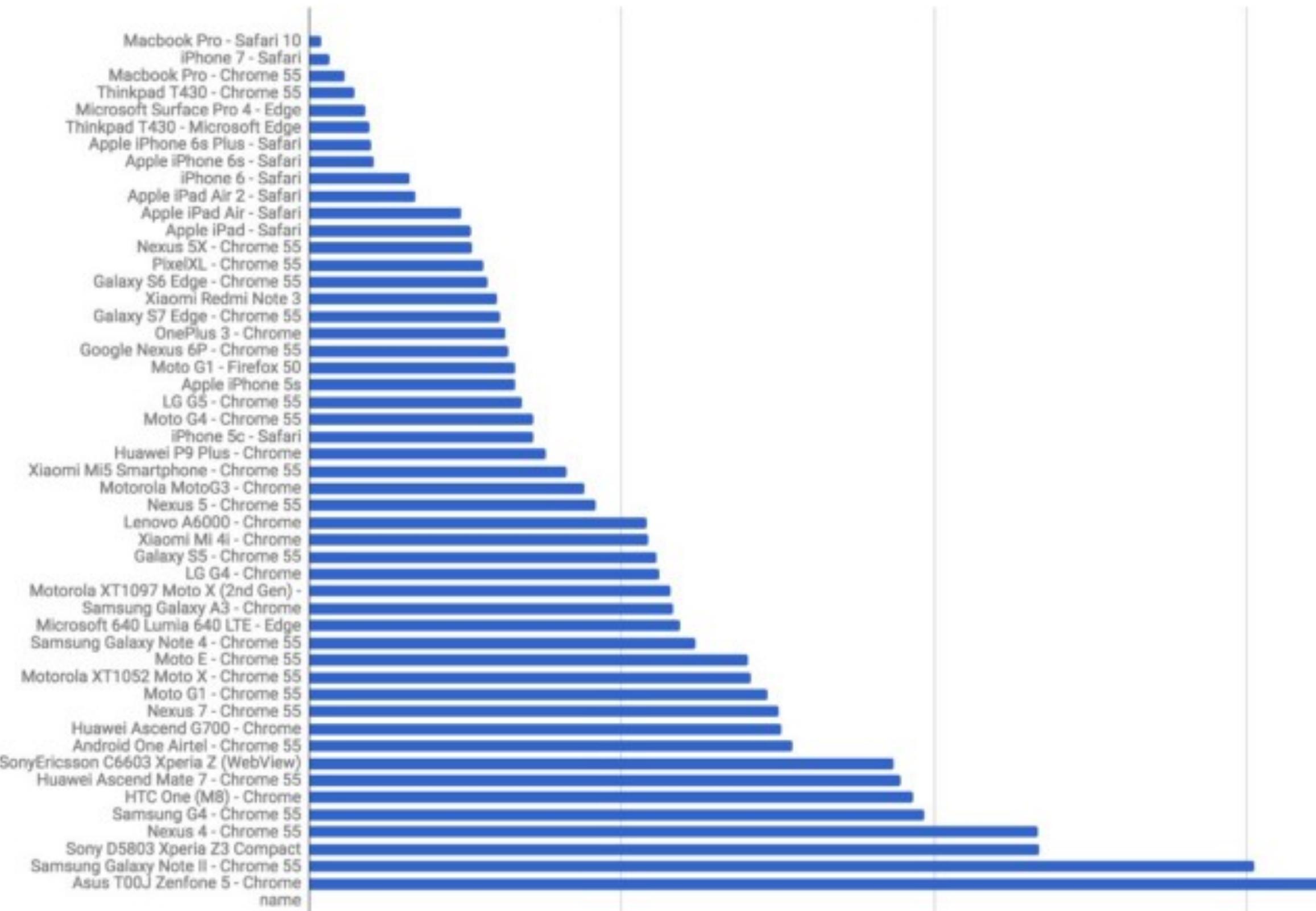
# JS Transfer Size & JS Requests

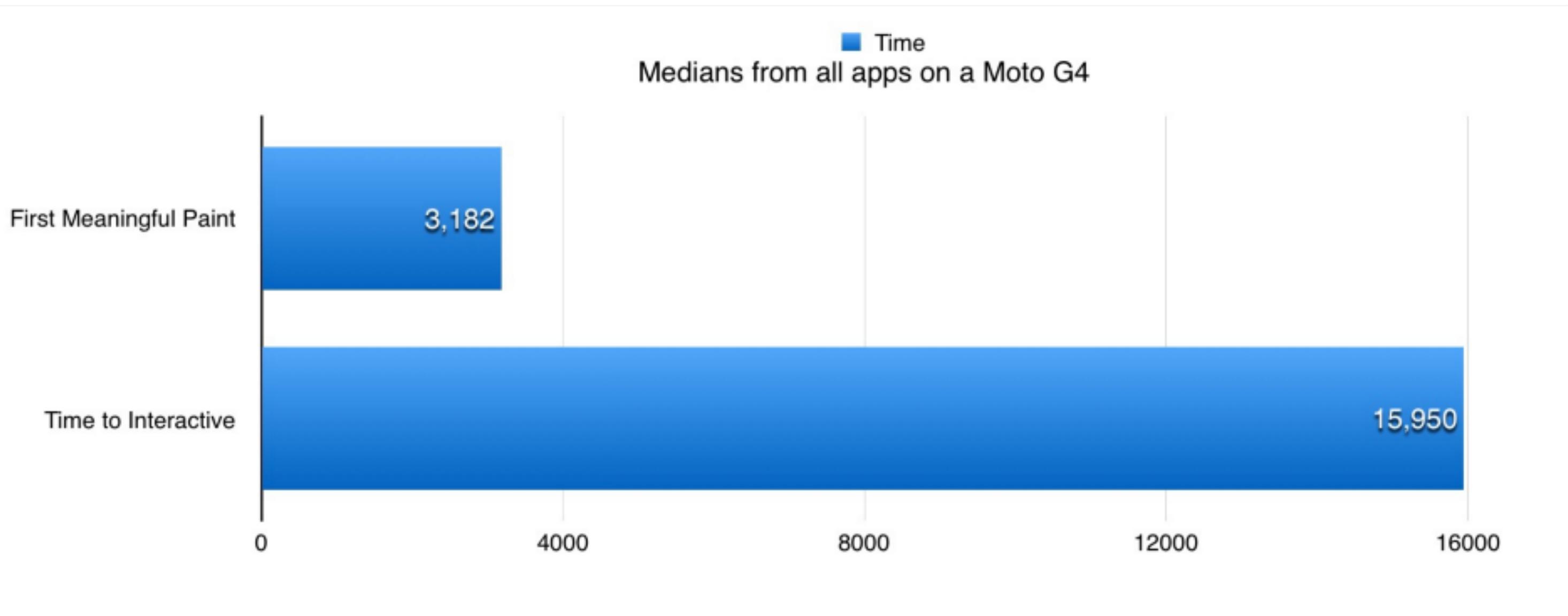
i



**NOT JUST GZIPPED SIZE**

**1MB ~= 1 SEC JUST TO PARSE**





JS apps became interactive in 16s on  
average mobile hardware over 3G

On desktop, most took 8 seconds to be fully usable on a cable connection.

# **EXERCISE 1: LET'S LOOK AT THE CRP OF A PAGE**

# Discourse

# **HOW TO HALVE LOAD TIMES WITH ONE WEIRD TRICK: NO JAVASCRIPT**

# async

# defer

**LAST RESORT  
BOTTOM OF THE PAGE**

# MAKING JS SMALLER

- » Webpack
- » Google's Closure Compiler
- » Using smaller libraries

# **EXERCISE 2: IDENTIFYING JS BLOCKING**

# CODERWALL

# OPENSTREETMAP

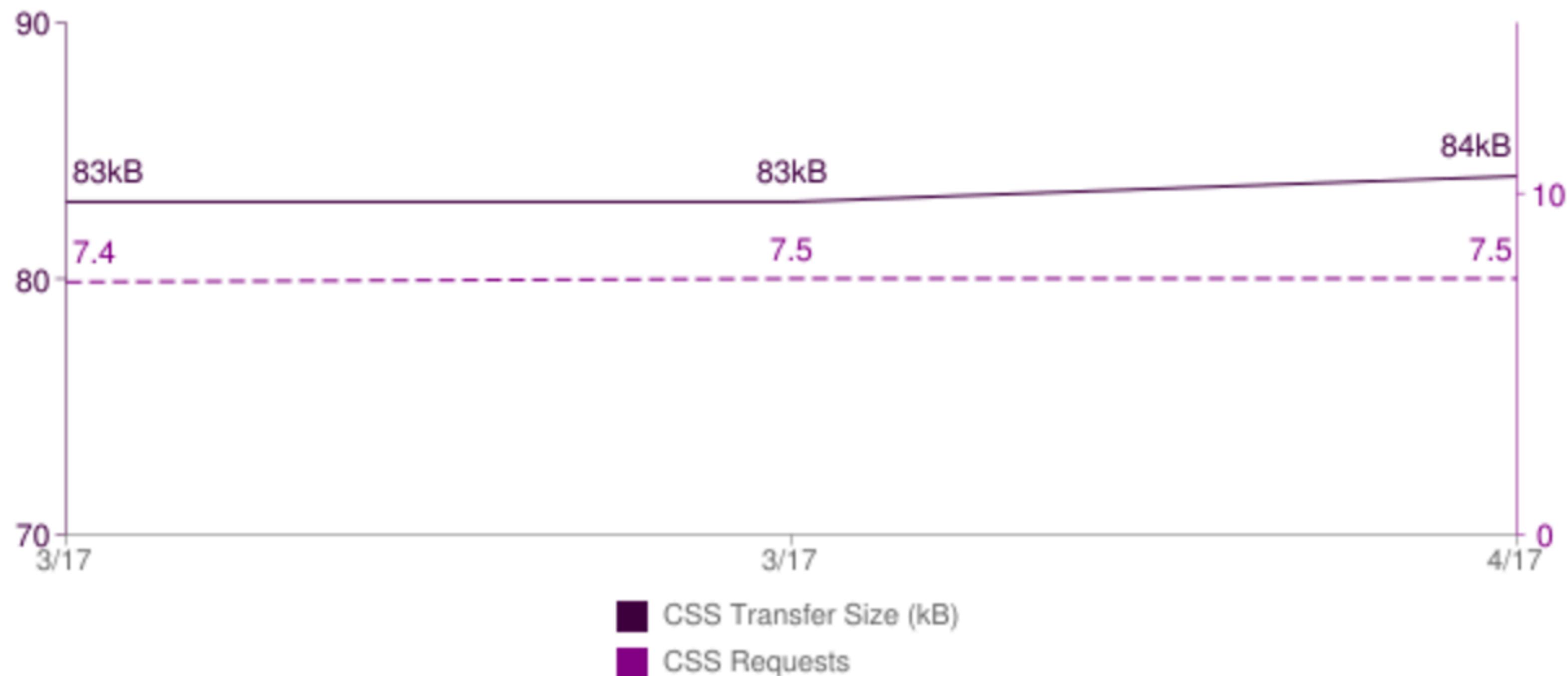
**INLINING CSS**

**CSS IN THE BODY**

# Demo

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# CSS Transfer Size & CSS Requests



# **EXERCISE 3: LOOKING FOR BLOCKING CSS**

# HN

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HTTP/2

# **PARALLELIZING MANY RESOURCES**

# SIDEKIQ.ORG

# SERVER PUSH

# LINK HEADERS

Link: </css/style.css>; rel=preload;

1. application.js and application.css
2. Things which cannot be cached
3. Next pages
4. Redirects

# RACK\_HTTP\_PRELOAD

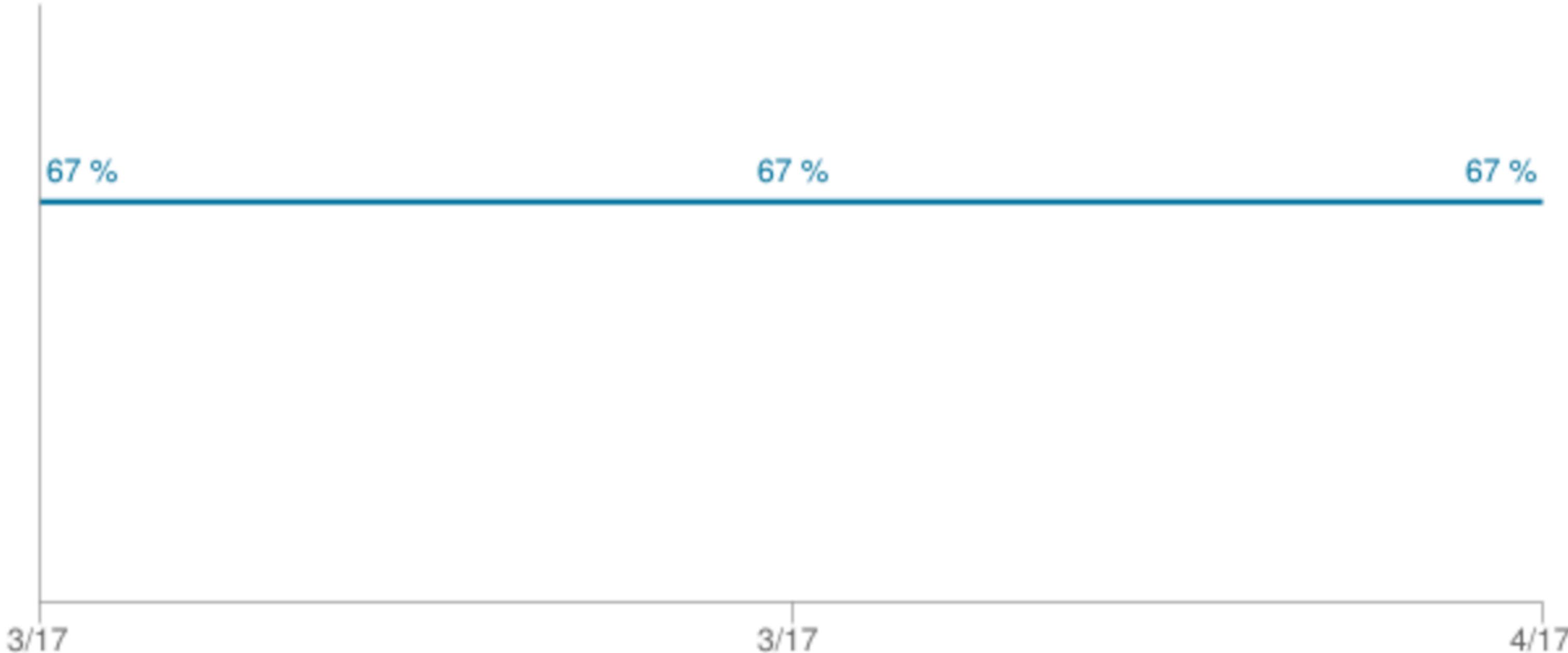
# STREAMING RESPONSES

**DOESN'T ACTUALLY WORK (LOL)**

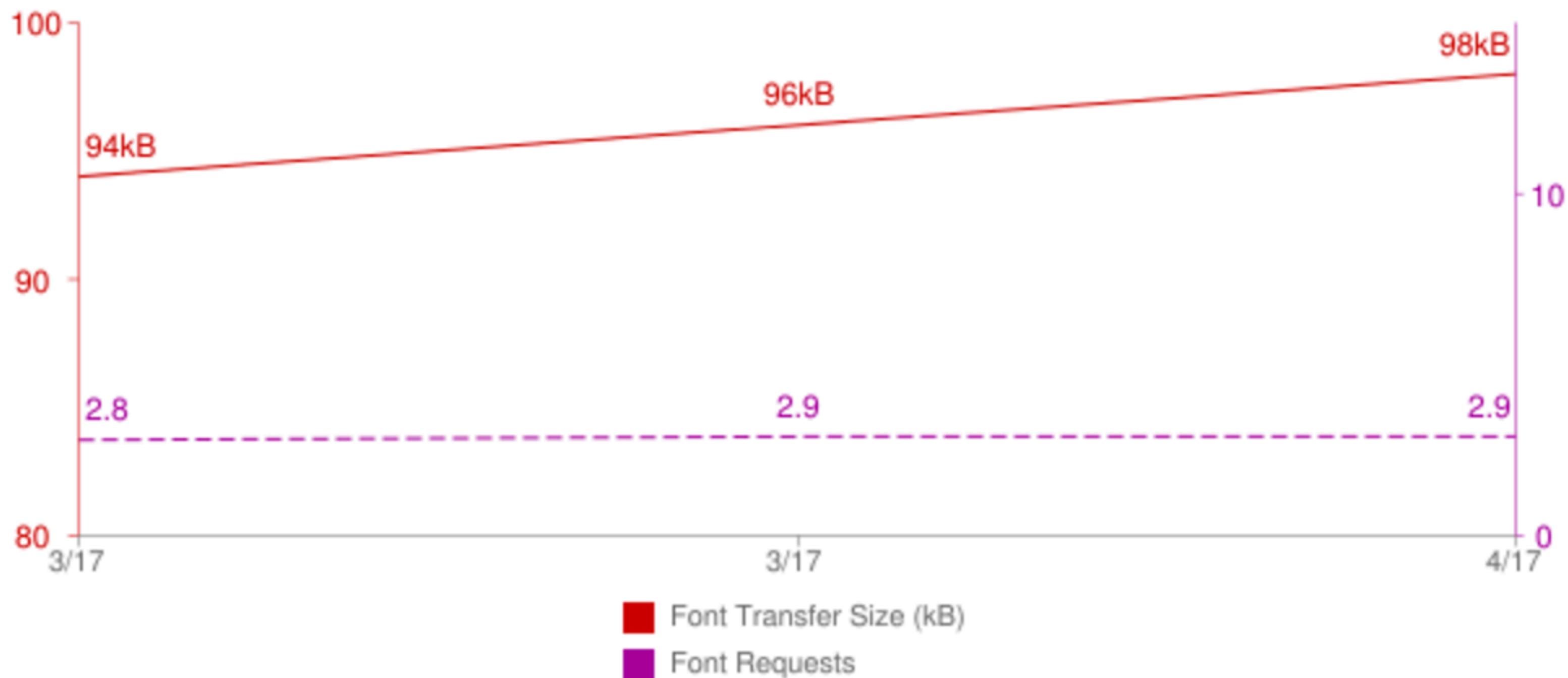
# WEBFONTS

# Sites with Custom Fonts

i



# Font Transfer Size & Font Requests



# BASECAMP

# RUBYGEMS.ORG

- » Use Webfonts as spice, not filler.
- » Don't use Typekit (blocking JS)
- » Just use Google WebFonts

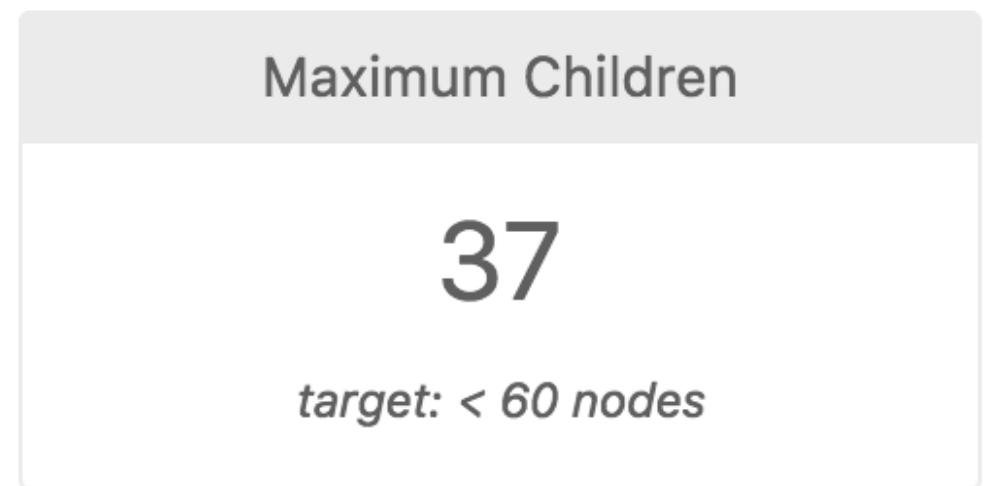
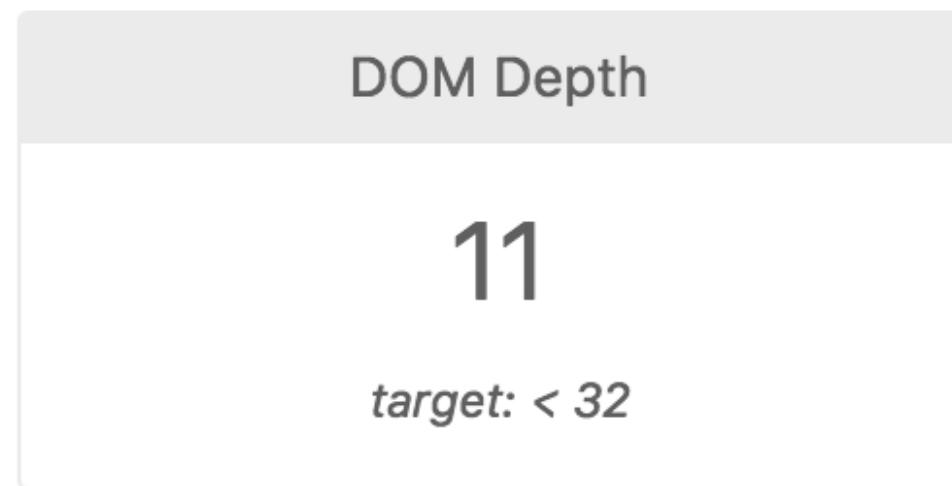
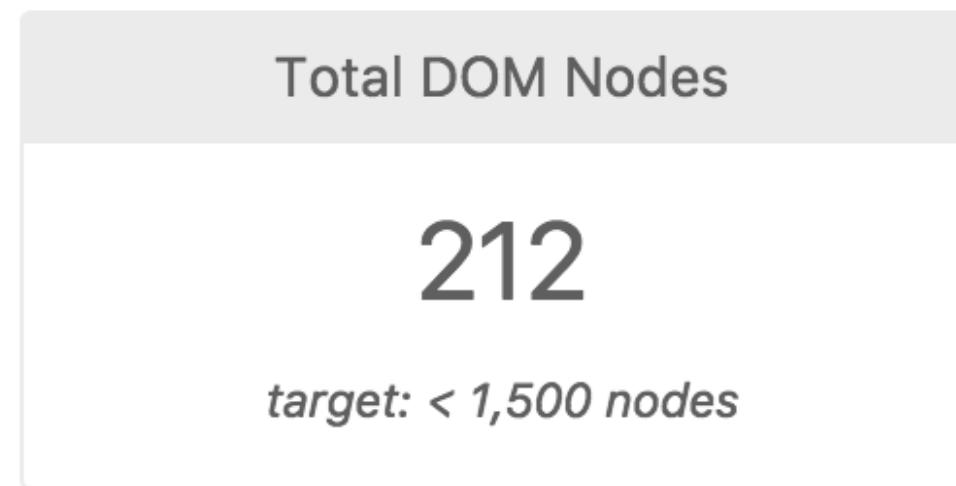
# HTTP CACHING

```
$(document).ready();
```

**BIG DOMS**

**100** Avoids an excessive DOM size: **212 nodes** (target: 1,500 nodes) [?](#)

▼ More information



# IMAGE OPTIMIZATION

1. Find blocking JavaScript
2. Find blocking CSS and WebFonts
3. Optimize images
4. Add server push and/or HTTP/2
5. Analyze startup performance (`document.ready`)
6. Check HTTP caching