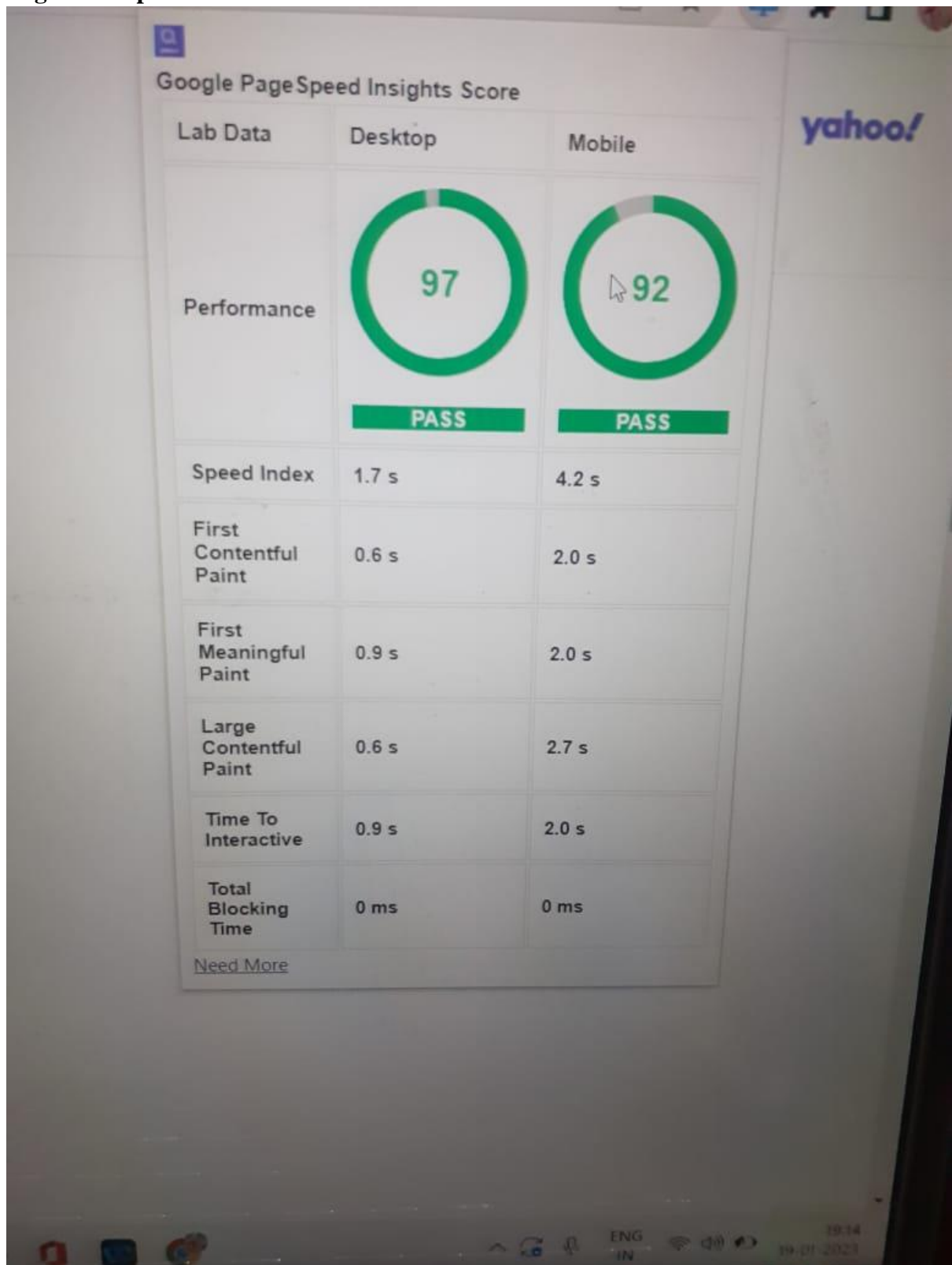


## First Task:

Page Load speed of schools in Delhi

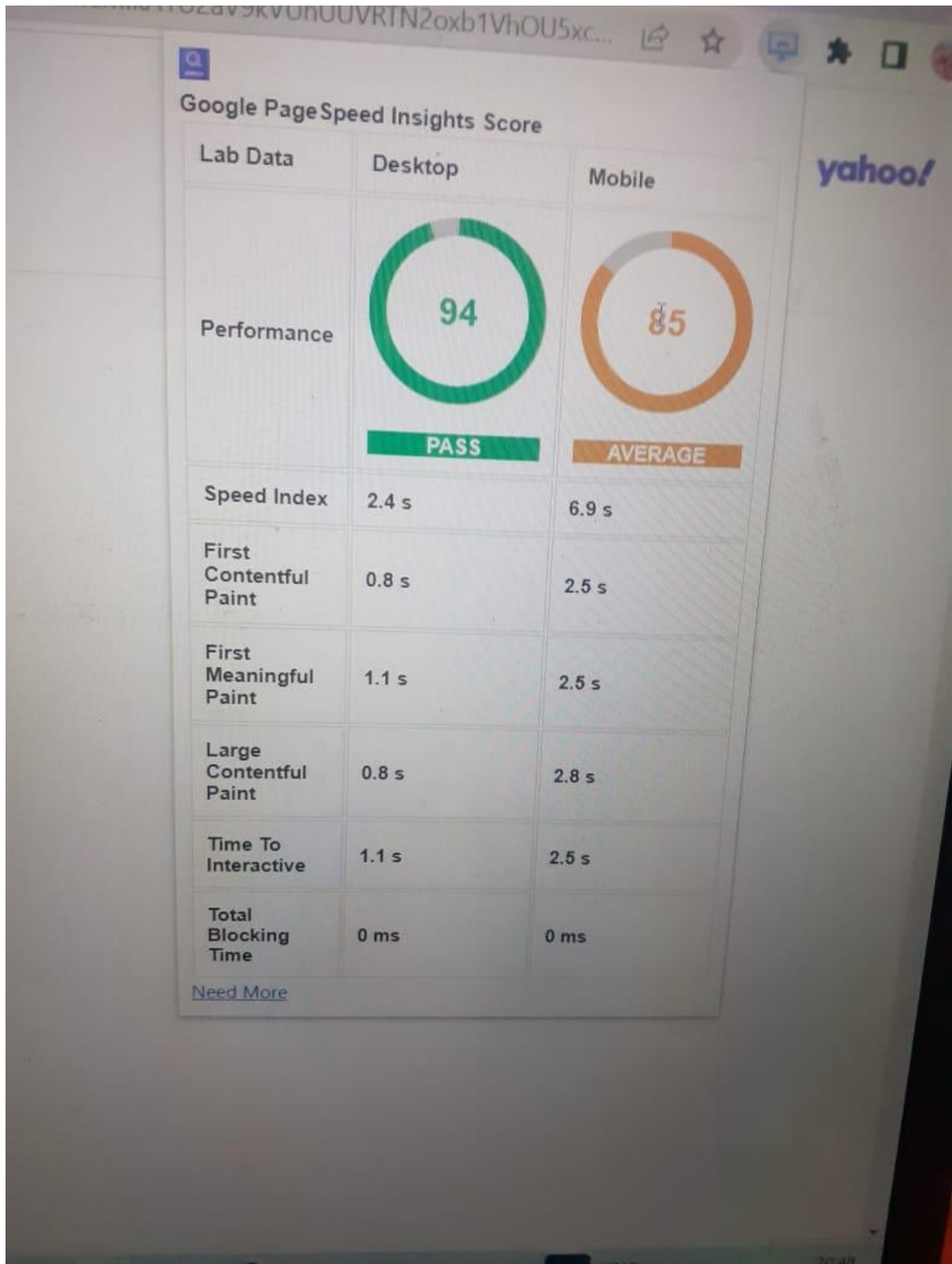


## Improvements and Developments

1. Pingdom can help to pinpoint the source of performance problems. Before implementing a solution, consider where these problems are originating from, how they are impacting your users, and what complications might arise from implementing a fix. Common solutions might include.
2. If the page takes five seconds to load, the probability of a bounce rises by 90 percent.
3. In other words, if your pages don't load within a few seconds, it significantly increases the chance that visitors will leave your site. Additionally, if your web pages are sluggish, that can hurt your ability to drive engagement and conversions.
4. Therefore, one of the easiest ways to increase page loading speeds is to compress and optimize your images. This can include changing their file formats, enabling lazy loading, and compressing images through lossy or lossless compression.
5. By reducing your images' file sizes, you can reduce their 'weight', ultimately helping your pages load more quickly. There are a variety of image optimization plugins you can use for this purpose, such as WP Smush.
6. Browser Caching is another form of caching you can leverage to improve page loading speeds. This technique enables the browser to store a variety of information, including stylesheets, images, and JavaScript files, so it doesn't have to reload the entire page every time a user visits it.
7. Your site is made up of CSS and JavaScript files. These scripts can load either synchronously or asynchronously.
8. Synchronously means that the files load one at a time, in the order in which they appear on your web page. With this method, when the browser encounters a script, it will stop loading other elements on the page until that file has been fully loaded first. Conversely, asynchronous loading enables multiple files to load at the same time, which can speed up the page's performance. Setting this up involves eliminating render-blocking resources. If you're using WordPress, you could either use a combination of the Autoptimize and Async JavaScript plugins to take care of this task easily.
9. Optimizing the way your files load can help improve page loading speed. Similarly, so can minifying your CSS, JavaScript, and HTML code. This means removing unnecessary spaces, characters, comments, and other unneeded elements to reduce the size of the files. Decreasing your files' sizes also makes it easier to combine them. The result is cleaner code, and leaner web pages that load faster. Of course, combing through every line of code for each of your site's files isn't exactly efficient. Instead, you can minify your CSS, JavaScript, and HTML with a free plugin: Autoptimize instead. This popular plugin makes it easy to aggregate and minify your scripts and styles automatically.

## Second Task

### Boarding Schools Of India



## **Page load speed of the blogs and technical improvements.**

You can run a blog speed test using various websites and tools. It's important to run more than one test, and compare results. Following are blog speed test sites where you can enter your URL and get your blog speed results for free:

**Pingdom** lets you test your blog speed from various countries. The site offers speed results, a letter grade, and suggestions for improving your site.

**Google Page Speed Insights** lets you test your page speed for multiple devices. It also gives you suggestions for improvements.

**Dotcom Tools** will do a blog speed test from various cities, and countries. This tool will list out the time it takes to load your site from each of the cities/countries it tests.

**GTMetrix** will let you run a blog speed test and give you performance scores as well as actionable recommendations.

Image size is another item that can slow down blog speed. When discussing image size, we are talking about the size of the file and not the dimensions of the image.

The images you use on your blog do not need to be high resolution. High resolution images are for printing. If you are taking your own photos, or using stock photos, make sure that you save a low resolution copy for use on your website. A good size for web is 72ppi, or pixels per inch. Many photo editing programs, like Photoshop, also have a "save for web" feature.

Images should be saved as a JPEG. PNG is a second choice, though older browsers may not support it.

If you aren't comfortable with how to decrease image sizes, you can try the plugin wp smush. It will decrease image sizes for you.