Core Web Vitals

Performance & User Experience Metrics



What are the Core Web Vitals?

3 core metrics specified by Google to measure **performance** & the **user experience** for web pages.

- Largest Contentful Paint (LCP) loading
- First Input Delay (FID) interactivity
- Cumulative Layout Shift (CLS) visual stability





Why should I care?

- Better web vitals indicate a better user experience
- Monitoring those vitals can help identify performance issues
- Google Search rankings take the vitals into account to determine a site's page ranking

Learn more: Google Search - page

experience





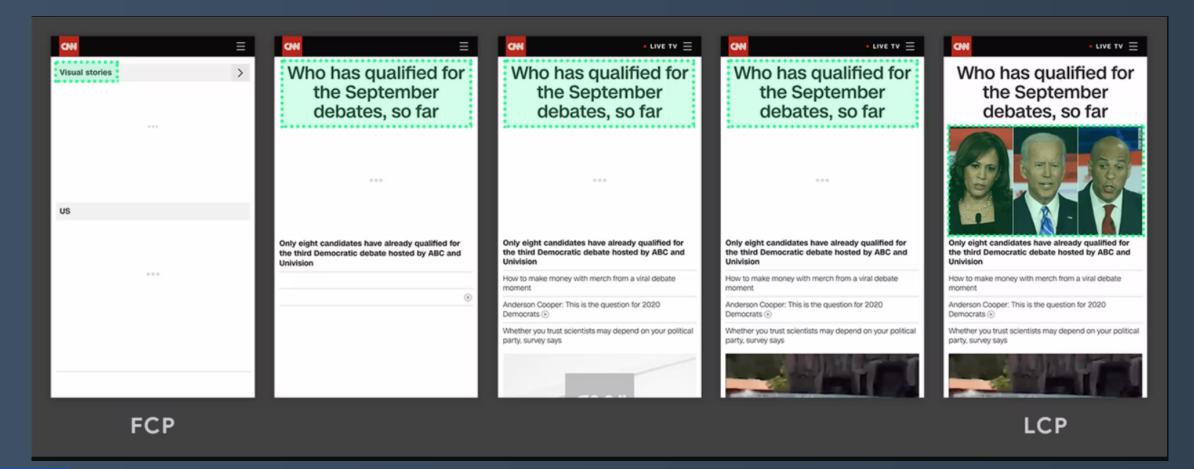
Metrics Definition



Largest Contentful Paint (LCP)

Measures the time at which the **largest** content on the page is **rendered**.

-> page loading speed





A good LCP is <2.5s



First Input Delay (FID)

"FID measures the delay between when a user first interacts with a page [...] and when the browser is actually able to begin processing event handlers in response to that interaction" - web.dev - FID

ex: click a link, tap a button, use a JS-powered control...

-> page interactivity & load responsiveness

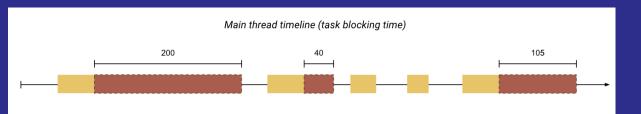
FID (and TBT) can help identify performance issues

ex: main thread blocked while parsing/executing a large JS file



A good FID is <100ms

Total Blocking Time (TBT, tasks >50ms) is a substitute to FID when lab testing



TBT representation on main thread timeline

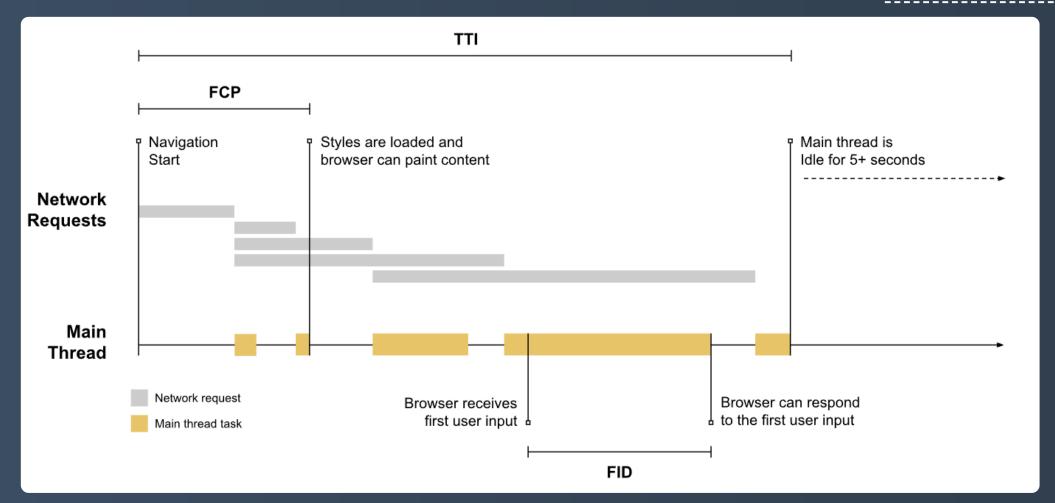


First Input Delay (FID)

Schema representing FID:

- delay after first user input before the browser can respond to the event

See web.dev - FID



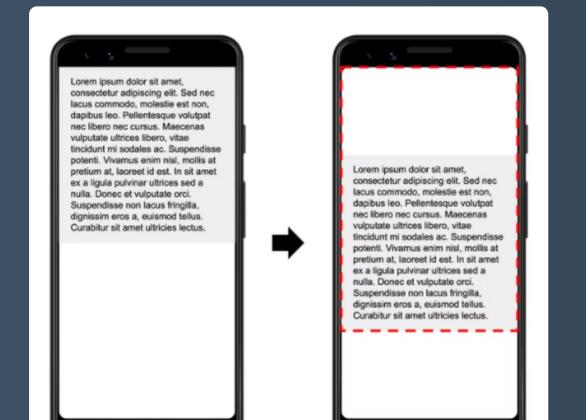


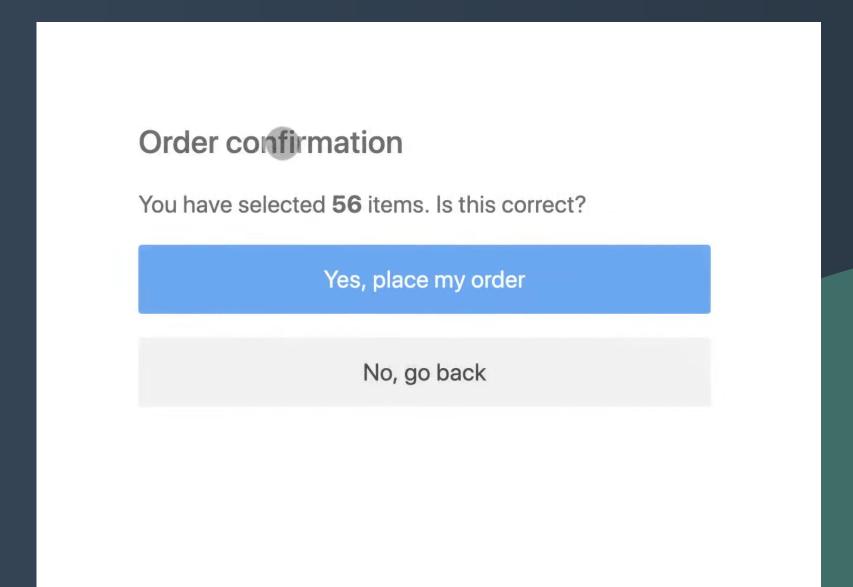
Cumulative Layout Shift (CLS)

What is a Layout Shift?

A layout shift is when a visible element changes position, usually due to an element being added to the DOM (above it).

Some layout shifts are *fine* (ex: shortly after user events).



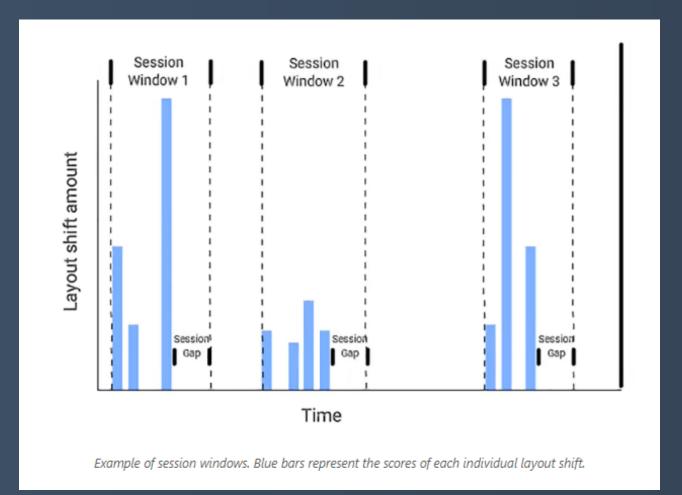




Cumulative Layout Shift (CLS)

The **CLS** is a measure of the **largest burst of layout shift scores** for every unexpected layout shift that occurs during the entire lifespan of a page.

-> page visual stability over time





A good CLS is <0.1



source: web.dev - CLS

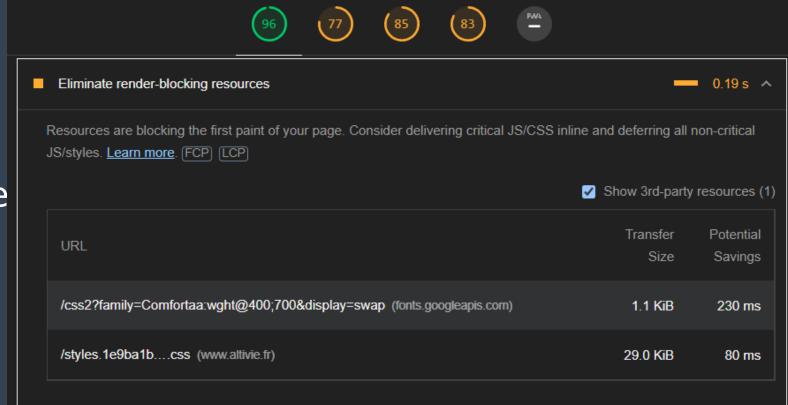
Improving Web Vitals Scores



Improve the LCP score (1/3)

Make sure your resources are rendered quickly.

- use SSR or SSG when possible for a faster load
- use progressive loading techniques
 ex: lazy-loading on images, blurred placeholders
- load JS/CSS in a way that is not blocking the HTML parse
 ex: CSS / JS code splitting, load critical files first



https://www.altivie.fr/accueil

PageSpeed Insights report: Render-blocking resources section



Optimize 3rd-party JS (lab tutorial)



Improve the LCP score (2/3)

Make sure your resources are discovered quickly.

- load resources directly from the main HTML document ex: inline fonts, inline critical CSS
- use resource hints to set the loading priority for important resources
 ex: preconnect, prefetch, prerender on links, see W3 Resource Hints

```
violation
```



Improve the LCP score (3/3)

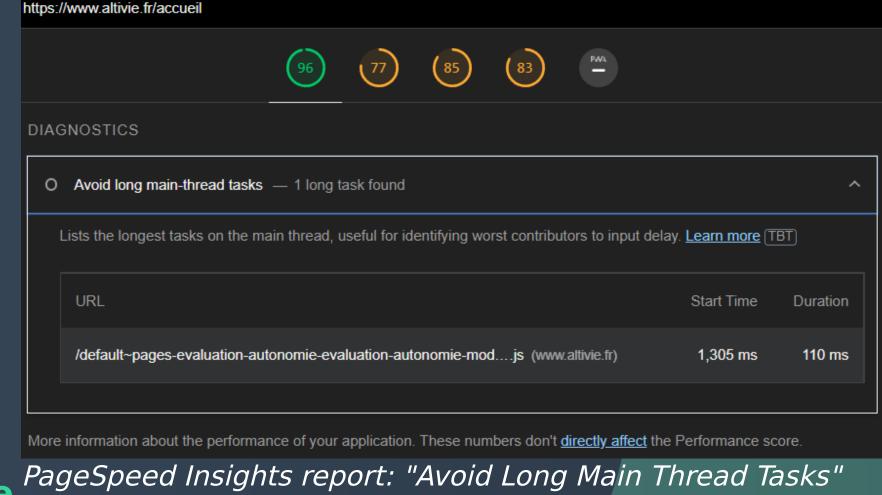
Make sure your resources are sent quickly.

- Use CDNs (closer to the edge user, faster response times)
- Optimize server response times
- Use compression for resources
 ex: gzip / brotli compression formats
- Optimize images and use newer formats
 ex: WebP, AVIF (not fully supported)



Improve the FID score

- avoid loading and running heavy Javascript during the initial page load
- use code splitting & lazy-loading, remove dead code, analyze your bundle sizes and 3rd party code
- use LightHouse to identify scripts running long
 main-thread tasks and the Total Blocking Time
 metrics

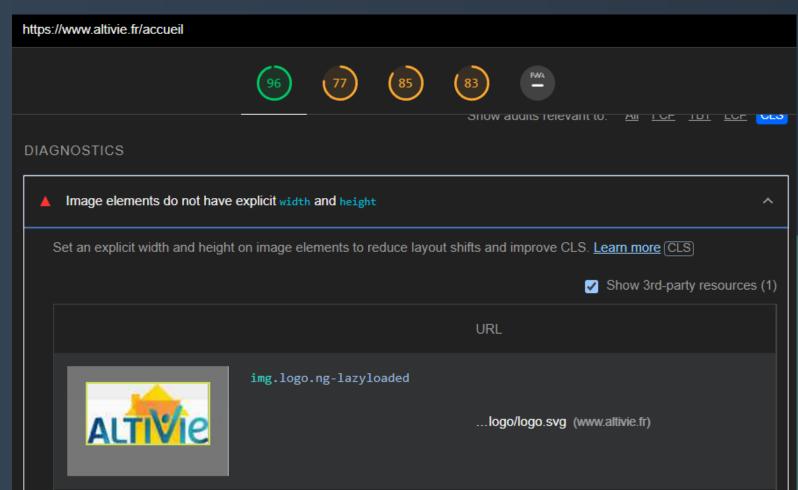


section



Improve the CLS score

- Set width/height atttributes on all images, videos, iframes
- Avoid CSS animations that cause layout shifts
- Don't add any element above the loaded content unless its a response to the user interaction
 ex: opening a filter box or a menu
- Use LightHouse's "Avoid large layout shifts" section to identify elements creating a layout shift



PageSpeed Insights report: CLS diagnostic on images

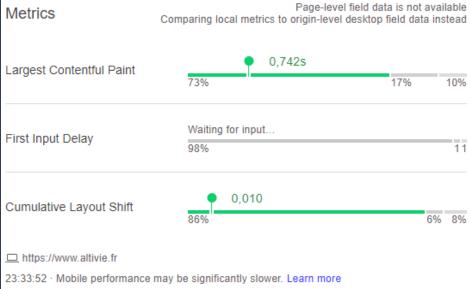


Measuring Web Vitals

How to measure those metrics?

- Page Speed Insights simplest way, get a full report
- Web Vitals Chrome Extension during navigation, in your browser
- LightHouse in ChromeDevtools generates lab data

Web Vitals via Chrome Extension



Others:

- Google Search Console
- Web-Vitals library npm package (145 kB)



Web Vitals Report - web app with Google Analytics plugin

Logging Web Vitals within the code with WebVitals package

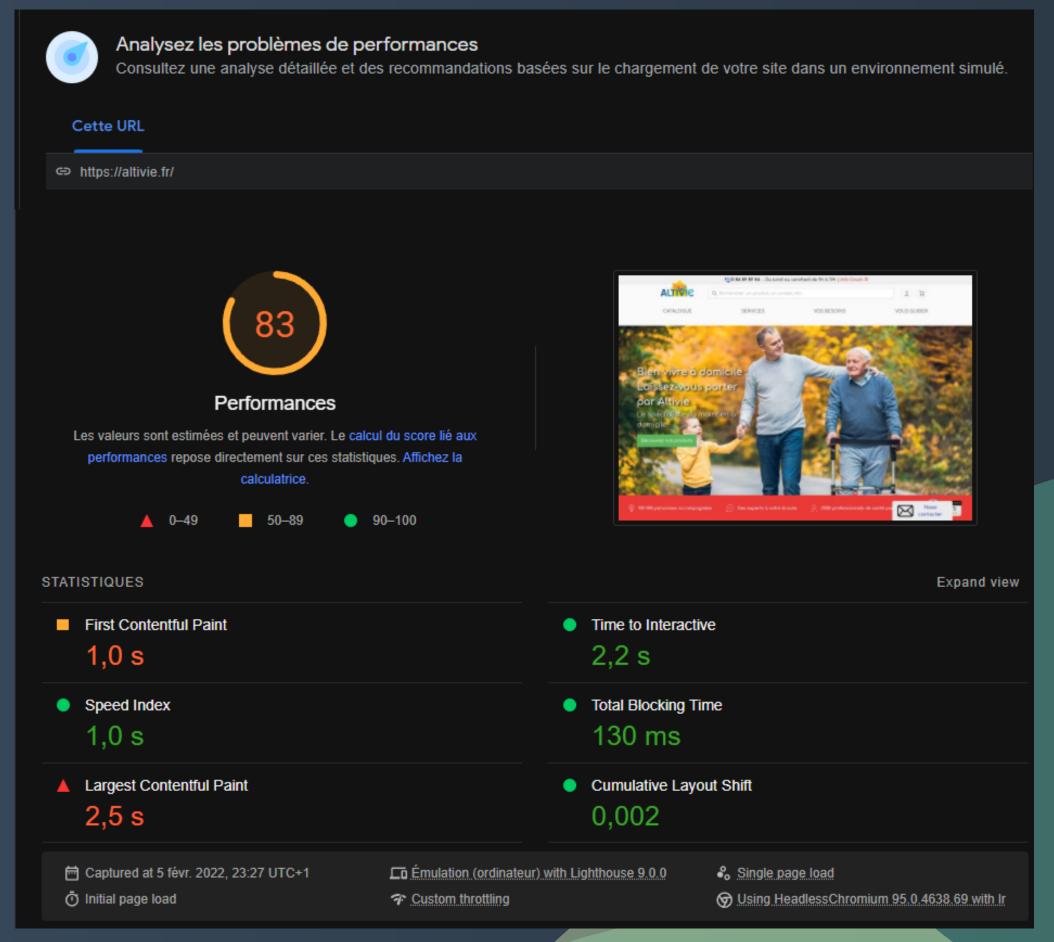
```
import { getLCP, getFID, getCLS } from 'web-vitals';
//
```

```
getCLS(console.log);
getFID(console.log);
getLCP(console.log);
```

Pagespeed Insights

Pagespeed report: Lab data (~LightHouse)

- LCP, TBT (equivalent to FID), CLS
- Time To Interactive (TTI, page fully interactive), First Contentful Paint,
 Speed Index (how quickly the content appears)





Pagespeed Insights

Pagespeed report: real users data

FCP, FID, LCP, CLS





Resources

Web.dev Google Documentation

- Vitals
- Learn Web Vitals
- Metrics
- Improving load times
- Web Vitals patterns

Blog posts

- Efficiently loading 3rd-party JS
- Defer non-critical CSS

Videos

- Measure what matters 22/03/2021, Google Chrome Developers channel (8min)
- News on Core Web Vitals 18/05/2021, Google
 Chrome Developers channel (14min)

Others / Tools

- Page Speed Insights
- GitHub Web-vitals library
- Web.dev Lab example on improving 3rdparty JS

