

**Loudon &  
Company**

# Better Decision-Making: Drupal Performance

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# The problem space

## Performance, Scaling, & Optimization focuses on:

**Latency** - delay, e.g. length of time for a single request

- Experts say 2 second page loads [1](#)
- Measure with [tools.pingdom.com](https://tools.pingdom.com) or [webpagetest.org](https://webpagetest.org)
- Example issue: search page is slow every time I use it

**Throughput** - number of reqs per time, often RPS or RPM

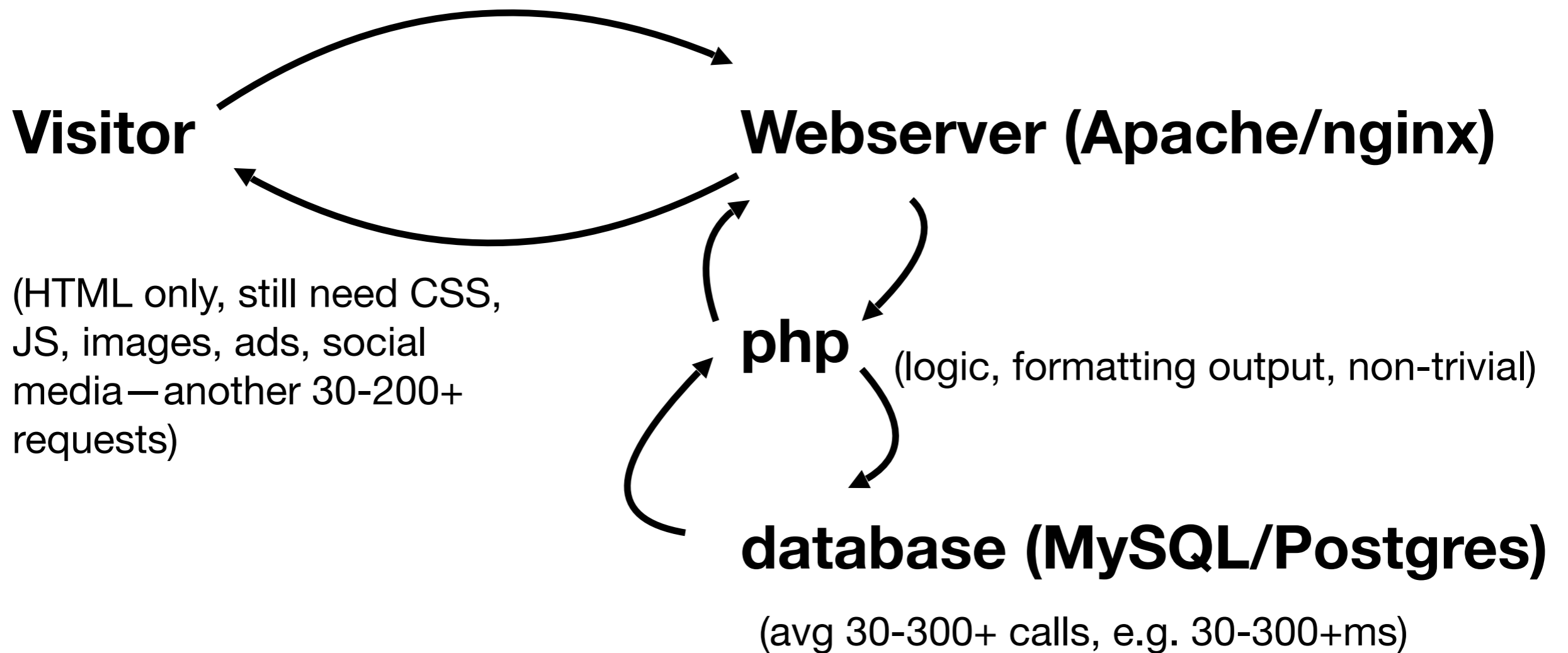
- Experts say YMMV and “here be dragons” :/
- Measure\* with Apache Bench, Nuvola, BlazeMeter, JMeter, etc
- Example issue: site is slow on Friday nights

\* Apache Bench is fine for quick 'n dirty anonymous, other tools are for auth users.

**But it's really all about  
(reducing) work**

# What work\* do servers do?

**(why is it slow?)**



\* Does not include DNS (10-300ms) or factor in network time

# Constraint to just hiring it out

## **Consultants are expensive\*, why?**

- Sr. devs only, (Drupal + server knowledge)
- Unique: your data + biz needs + code + server
- Iterative and time-consuming (make changes and test/verify fixes + troubleshooting!)
- It's "art", "black magic"; limited public knowledge: discussions often devolve into BMW vs Mercedes not Porsche vs Econoline Van => lack prioritization

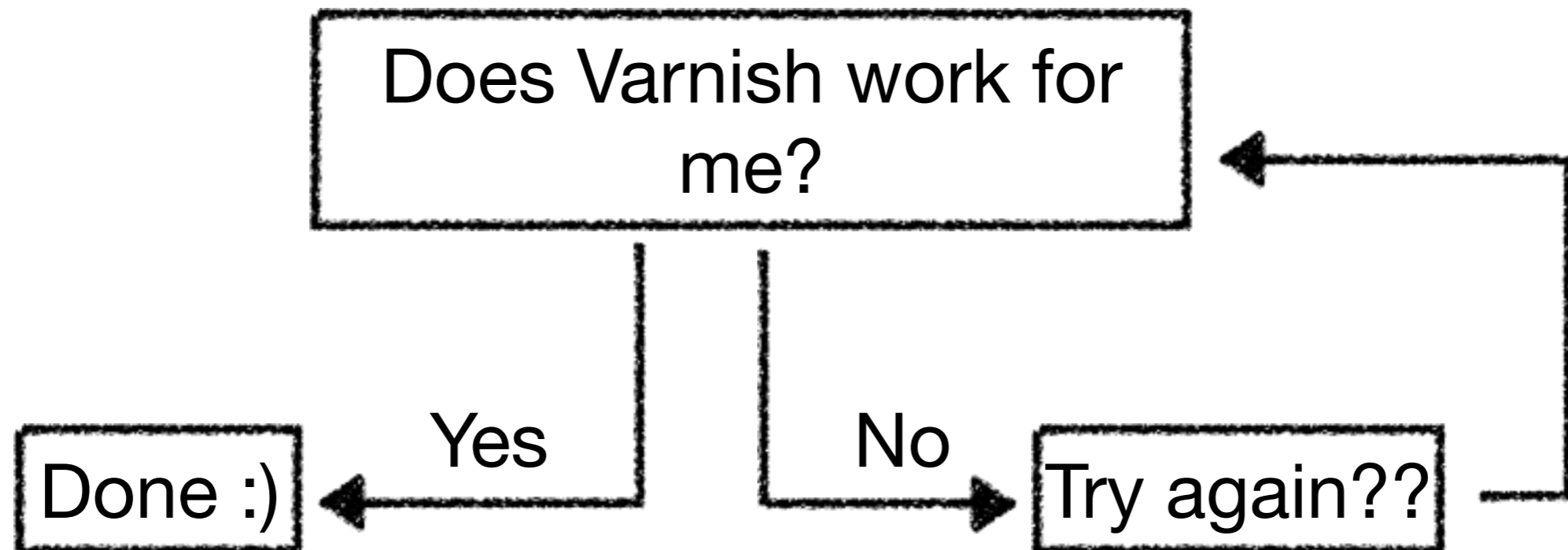
\* Assume \$50-200/hr and a \$1,000 minimum

# What to do?

## First steps

- **DIY** (low-hanging fruit) => modules: site\_audit, css/js aggregation, page caching, css sprites, entity\_cache, views\_content\_cache, block\_cache\_alter
- **Bigger/better/more hardware** [2](#)
- **Host w/ Acquia or Pantheon** (“fast” is baked-in). Great value! But expect — \$5k+/yr, can be \$20k+/yr => do your due diligence.

# Need more?



I'm only kind of joking. See the Varnish mini-book [3](#) for caveats/workarounds. Why? Because you skip all the php/MySQL work and serve directly from RAM or disk? (The boost module would also work in the same way.)

# Authenticated users?

## Common recommendations

- Memcache - replaces database caching for faster lookups, eases DB bottleneck— requires sys admin
- Authcache module - offers great potential, but can have major architecture changes and require a dev
- APC/Opcache - makes PHP faster, sys admin required
- CDN - faster files (CSS, JS, images): good for global/wide audiences; files aren't your bottle-neck\*

\* It *could* be the problem, but files are 10-100X faster than php



## Context: latency case-study

- Simple example, not meant to be definitive or scientific\*; just so we are not talking in a vacuum
- Site on-hand, Drupal 7, no custom modules, 120 enabled modules—built by FTE experienced devs (but not me); looks well-built; estimated cost \$40k
- Sample page, not complex. It's an “about” page, but could be a blog post or similar—a couple of sidebar blocks with “featured content”, etc
- Dev server: 2GB RAM/2 CPU, many other processes

\* Stay tuned to <http://loudonco.com/blog>, I may do something on this front near-term.

# Anonymous users

## The happy path

**Page Cache: 1.3-2.3s, ~90 reqs, HTML @ 300ms**

**No Page Cache: 2.9-3.9s, ~90 reqs, HTML @ 1.5-2s**

**No CSS/JS Agg: 1.5-3s, ~135 reqs, HTML @ 300ms**

**Varnish: 1.3-2s, ~90 reqs, HTML @ 150ms**

## Authenticated users (warm cache)

**logged-in: 2.5-3.1s\***, 70 reqs, **HTML @ 1.5-2s**

**block caching: 2-3s**, 70 reqs, **HTML @ 1.5-2s**

**advagg: 2-3s**, 58 reqs, **HTML @ 1.5-2s**

**views caching: 2-3s**, 70 reqs, **HTML @ 1.5-2s**

**memcache: 2-3s**, 70 reqs, **HTML @ 1.5-2s**

**apc: 2-3s**, 70 reqs, **HTML @ 1.5-2s**

**bootstrap.php [4](#): 0.8-1.3s**, *you can't be here for 2s page!*

\* This is actually pretty good, I would probably live w/ 3-5s latency but see [1](#).

# Takeaways

- Identify performance goals upfront— latency vs throughput.
- Prioritize against business needs! Don't chase minor performance gains—be holistic and strategic.
- Make sure you have the easy stuff covered! Page caching, css/js aggregation.
- No magic bullet—a big cut percent-wise (100-200ms) is *not going to be noticeable*. Oftentimes, many techniques are needed to achieve the desired result.

# Additional Notes

- Many technologies are for *scaling* not reducing noticeable latency for an individual visitor.
- You can offload slow Drupal work to other processes/services—Disqus, Apache Solr, etc
- Caching is awesome/complex—entire books on it.
- DIY Resources:
  - [Drupal High Performance Group](#), ask questions :)
  - [Drupal Performance book](#), (for devs/sys admin only?)
- Thanks! Please send feedback to [tim@loudonco.com](mailto:tim@loudonco.com) :)

# Footnotes

- 1 [Kissmetrics page load time infographic](#)
- 2 [Popular and affordable hosting from Digital Ocean](#)
- 3 [Drupal + Varnish mini-book](#) (free)
- 4 [Script to measure bootstrapping](#), see code comments.  
Gives a baseline of authenticated user without menu routing, php logic, or theming overhead for HTML