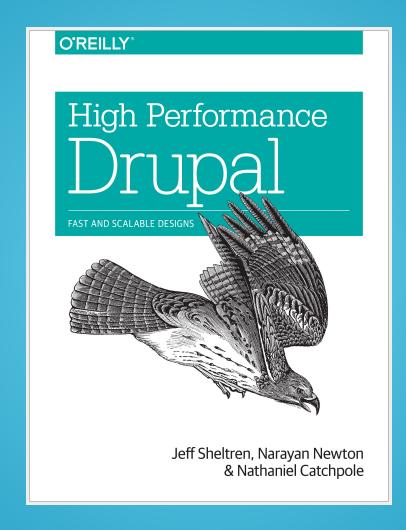


# MidCamp

### High Performance Drupal

CHRISTOPHER J. WELLS REDFIN SOLUTIONS, LLC

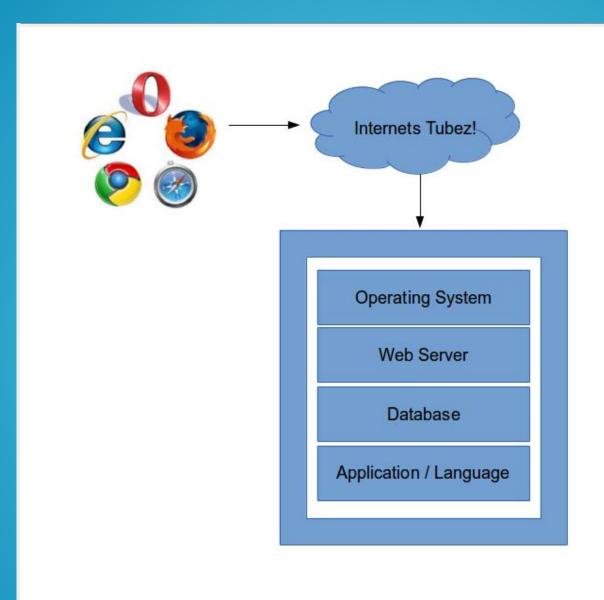
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### THE BOOK

### A QUICK REFRESHER

How does all this work again?



#### And we call this, typically, the LAMP stack.

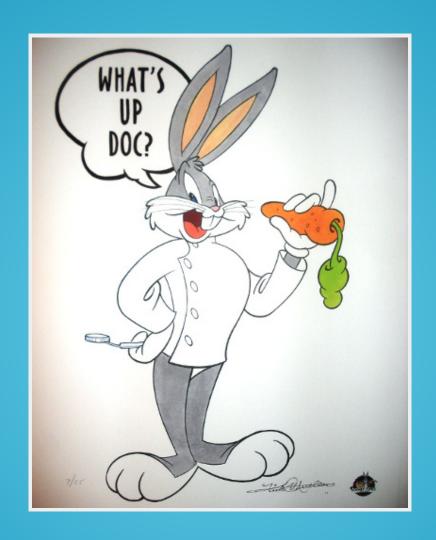




### WHAT COULD POSSIBLY GO WRONG?

### ESTABLISH A BASELINE

- get basic readings
- \* find averages
- identify what improvement means
- only then do we begin the diagnosis

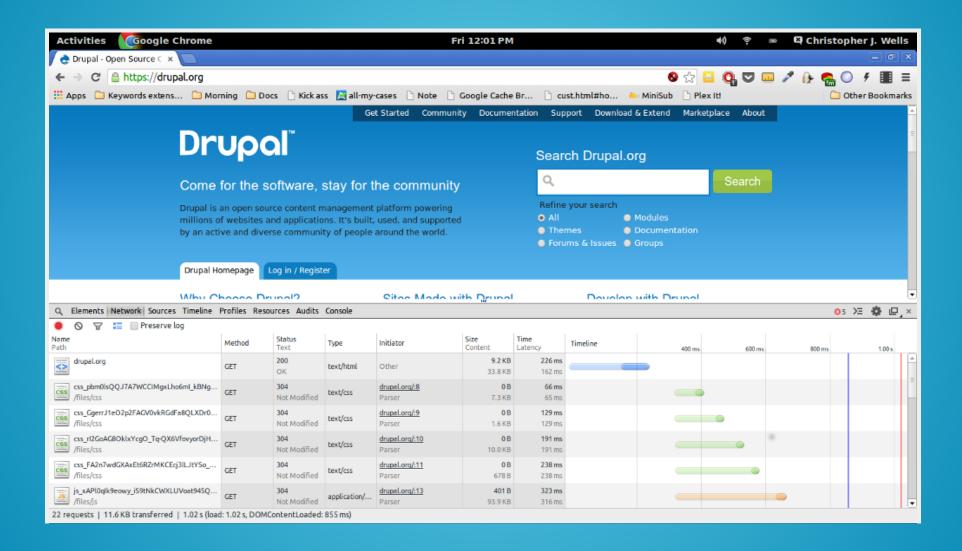


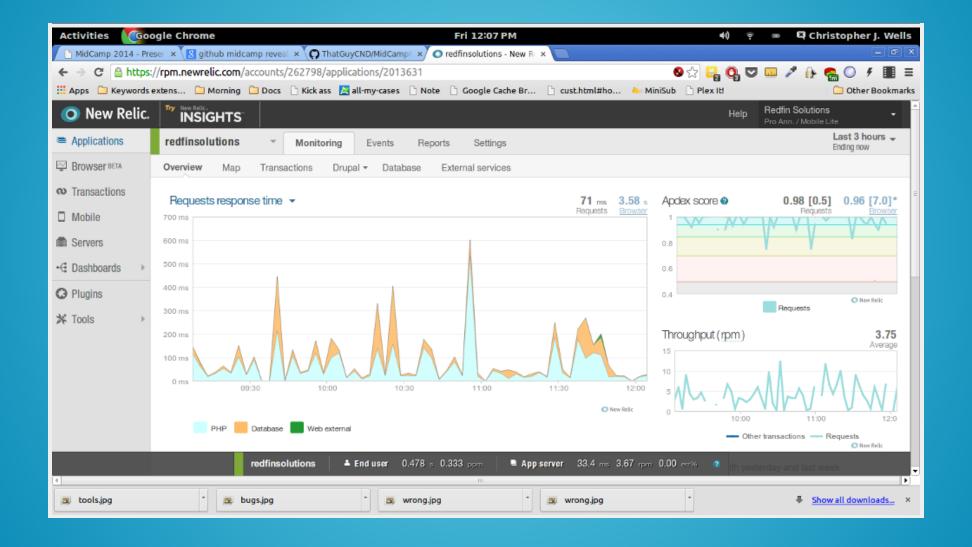


ANY GOOD DOCTOR HAS TOOLS.

# SO HOW TO START THE DIAGNOSIS?

- Browser's built in debugger
- Google Analytics
- Google PageSpeed / Yahoo's YSlow
- \* Real User Monitoring (New Relic, ex.g.)





# WHAT ARE WE LOOKING FOR?

- start by identifying where on the path we're off
- "time to first byte" is the dividing line between client and server
- Continue the diagnosis server-side
  - \* Devel Module
  - \* Xdebug
  - \* XHProf <sup>1</sup>
    - <sup>1</sup> this is amazing

# CLIENT-SIDE OPTIMIZATIONS

- optimize the requests (make fewer, or make them faster)
- optimize your markup
- beware of SPOFs
- Keep your libraries updated

### NETWORK

- \* do not discount that "it's just slow"
- \* network hardware fails
- \* traceroute is your friend

### **APACHE**

- How to invoke PHP mod\_php vs. fcgi
- Configuration settings
  - \* StartServers, MinSpareServers, MaxSpareServers
  - \* MaxClients, ServerLimit, MaxRequestsPerChild
  - \* KeepAlive, KeepAliveTimeout

### **MYSQL**

- MySQL, MariaDB, Percona Server
- Configuration Settings
  - \* Global settings max\_connections, key\_buffer, query\_cache\_size
  - Per-Thread settings tmp\_table\_size, max\_heap\_table\_size
  - \* Storage Engine settings innodb\_buffer\_size, innodb\_flush\_log\_at\_trx\_commit, innodb\_log\_file\_size, innodb\_log\_files

# MYSQL: MANAGING & MONITORING

- Managing & Monitoring
  - \* Percona Toolkit
  - ★ Openark Kit
  - \* mysqlreport

### MYSQL OPTIMIZING

- \* Indexes
- \* Joins
- ★ Views Pitfalls
  - ★ Order by a non-base table
  - ★ using DISTINCT "just in case"
  - \* not requiring relationships
  - not using views caching (views\_cache\_bully)
  - using node\_access (p.s. no way out)

### APPLICATION (DRUPAL)

- Performance page settings (caching, aggregation)
- \* Logging
- \* Cron

# WRITING AWESOME DRUPAL CODE

- Do the easy thing first (ex.g. call user\_access before user\_load)
- Use the Entity API (especially entity\_load\_multiple)
- Cache (static using drupal\_static(), persistent using Cache API)

# WRITING TERRIBLE DRUPAL CODE

- Abuse variable\_set()
- \* Rely on external services
- Use \$\_SESSION (you cannot be served cached pages)
- Write finely-cached MySQL queries
- Ignore PHP Warnings
- \* Commit debug code to production
- Use development settings in production

### OK, I DID ALL THAT. NOW WHAT?

- \* APC
- Memcache (or APC again, or Redis)
- \* Varnish
- \* CDNs
- \* Nginx
- \* Solr
- Load Testing (JMeter)
- \* WRITE A GROWTH PLAN

# SCALING & INFRASTRUCTURE

- Horiztonal vs. Vertical Scaling
- High Availability/Failover (IP-based vs. DNS based) -Heartbeat
- Challenges: Syncing...
  - \* Sessions
  - \* Content files (simple v. complex GlusterFS)
  - ★ Other caches (i.e Memcache/Radis)
- \* "A Note About the 'Cloud'"



QUESTIONS



SORRY!