Performance Report for:

https://www.wpfixit.com/

Report generated: Mon, Nov 30, 2020 9:44 AM -0800
Test Server Location: 🇨🇦 Vancouver, Canada
Using: 🔵 Chrome (Desktop) 86.0.4240.193, PageSpeed 1.15-gt1.3, YSlow 3.1.8

PageSpeed Score	YSlow Score		Fully Loaded Time	Total Page Size	Requests
A (100%)	**A (96%)**		0.9s	709KB	26

Top 4 Priority Issues

Specify a cache validator	A (98)	◆ AVG SCORE: 96%	HIGH
Minify JavaScript	A (98)	▲ AVG SCORE: 90%	HIGH
Defer parsing of JavaScript	A (99)	▲ AVG SCORE: 67%	HIGH
Minify CSS	A (99)	◆ AVG SCORE: 96%	HIGH

How does this affect me?

Today's web user expects a fast and seamless website experience. Delivering that fast experience can result in increased visits, conversions and overall happiness.

As if you didn't need more incentive, **Google has announced that they are using page speed in their ranking algorithm.**

About GTmetrix

We can help you develop a faster, more efficient, and all-around improved website experience for your users. We use Google PageSpeed and Yahoo! YSlow to grade your site's performance and provide actionable recommendations to fix these issues.

About the Developer

CARBON 60
THE MANAGED CLOUD COMPANY

GTmetrix is developed by the good folks at **Carbon60**, a Canadian hosting company with over 24 years experience in web technology.

https://carbon60.com/

What do these grades mean?

This report is an analysis of your site with Google and Yahoo!'s metrics for how to best develop a site for optimized speed. The **grades you see represent** how well the scanned URL adheres to those rules.

Lower grades (C or lower) mean that the page can stand to be faster using better practices and optimizing your settings.
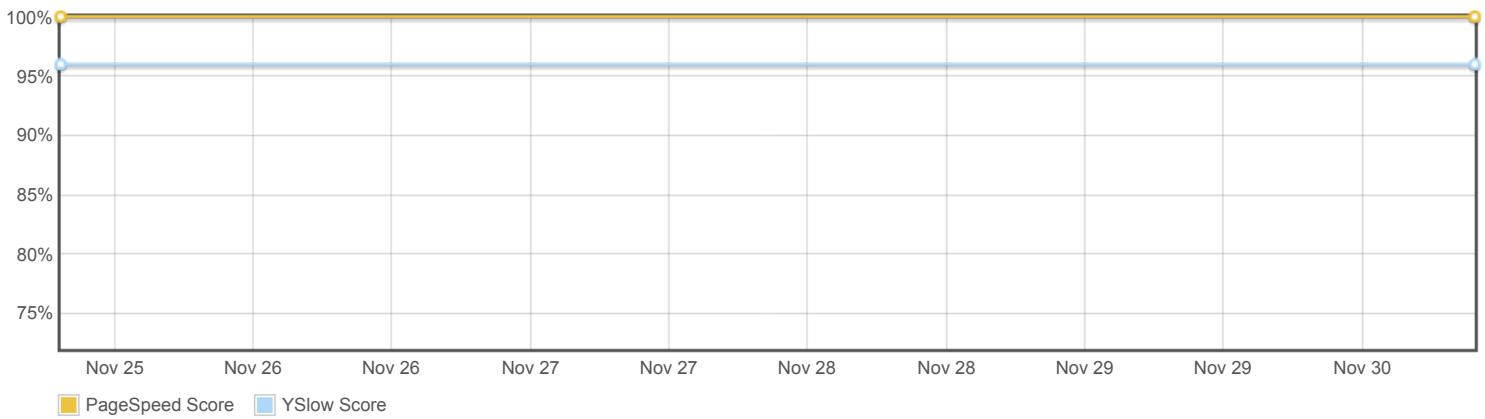
What's in this report?

This report covers basic to technical analyses on your page. It is categorized under many headings:
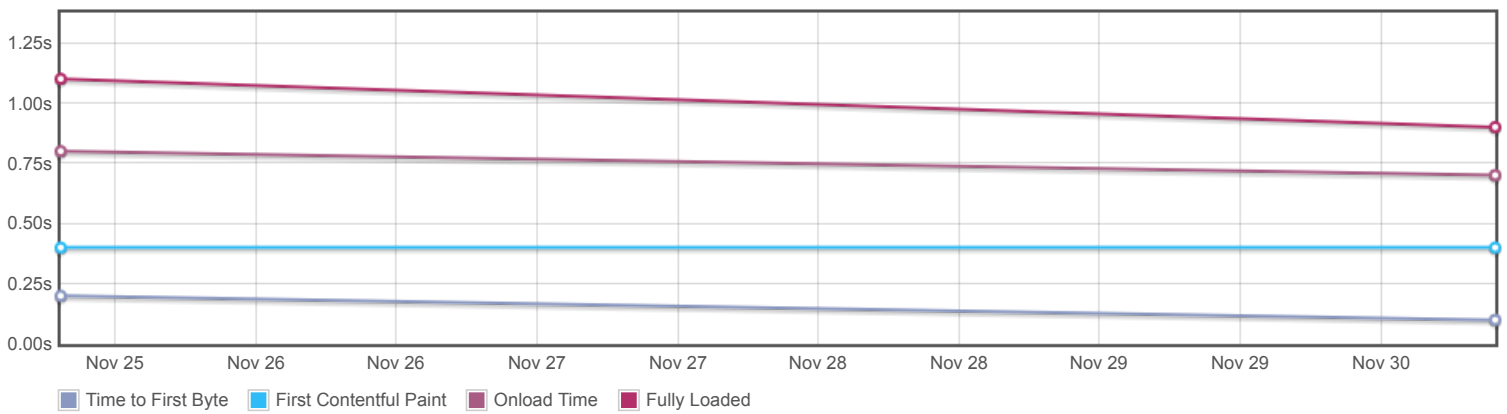
- **Executive:** Overall score information and Priority Issues
- **History:** Graphed history of past performance
- **Waterfall:** Graph of your site's loading timeline
- **Technical:** In-depth PageSpeed & YSlow information

These will provide you with a snapshot of your performance.
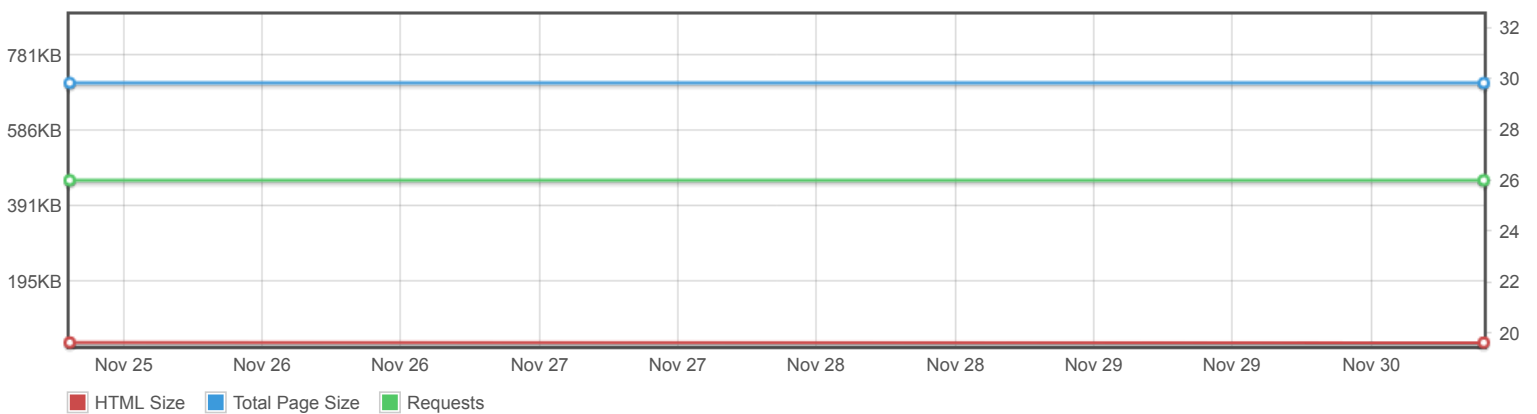
Page scores

- PageSpeed Score
- YSlow Score

Page metrics

- Time to First Byte
- First Contentful Paint
- Onload Time
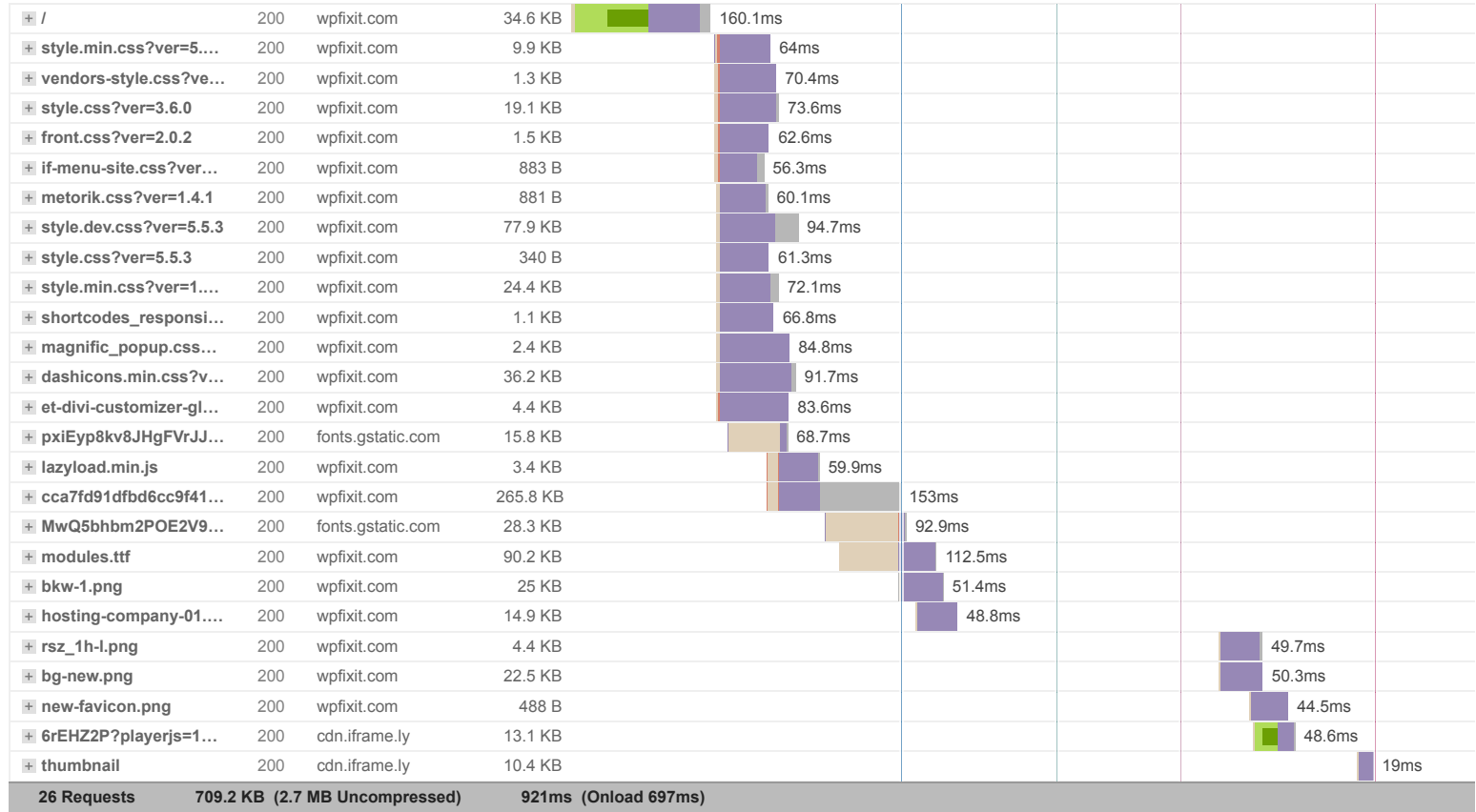- Fully Loaded

Page sizes and request counts

- HTML Size
- Total Page Size
- Requests

The waterfall chart displays the loading behaviour of your site in your selected browser. It can be used to discover simple issues such as 404's or more complex issues such as external resources blocking page rendering.

Fix WordPress Issues 24/7 only $39 - Instant WordPress Support

/	200	wpfixit.com	34.6 KB		160.1ms
style.min.css?ver=5....	200	wpfixit.com	9.9 KB		64ms
vendors-style.css?ve...	200	wpfixit.com	1.3 KB		70.4ms
style.css?ver=3.6.0	200	wpfixit.com	19.1 KB		73.6ms
front.css?ver=2.0.2	200	wpfixit.com	1.5 KB		62.6ms
if-menu-site.css?ver...	200	wpfixit.com	883 B		56.3ms
metorik.css?ver=1.4.1	200	wpfixit.com	881 B		60.1ms
style.dev.css?ver=5.5.3	200	wpfixit.com	77.9 KB		94.7ms
style.css?ver=5.5.3	200	wpfixit.com	340 B		61.3ms
style.min.css?ver=1...	200	wpfixit.com	24.4 KB		72.1ms
shortcodes_responsi...	200	wpfixit.com	1.1 KB		66.8ms
magnific_popup.css...	200	wpfixit.com	2.4 KB		84.8ms
dashicons.min.css?v...	200	wpfixit.com	36.2 KB		91.7ms
et-divi-customizer-gl...	200	wpfixit.com	4.4 KB		83.6ms
pxiEyp8kv8JHgFVrJJ...	200	fonts.gstatic.com	15.8 KB		68.7ms
lazyload.min.js	200	wpfixit.com	3.4 KB		59.9ms
cca7fd91dfbd6cc9f41...	200	wpfixit.com	265.8 KB		153ms
MwQ5bhbm2POE2V9...	200	fonts.gstatic.com	28.3 KB		92.9ms
modules.ttf	200	wpfixit.com	90.2 KB		112.5ms
bkw-1.png	200	wpfixit.com	25 KB		51.4ms
hosting-company-01....	200	wpfixit.com	14.9 KB		48.8ms
rsz_1h-l.png	200	wpfixit.com	4.4 KB		49.7ms
bg-new.png	200	wpfixit.com	22.5 KB		50.3ms
new-favicon.png	200	wpfixit.com	488 B		44.5ms
6rEHZ2P?playerjs=1...	200	cdn.iframe.ly	13.1 KB		48.6ms
thumbnail	200	cdn.iframe.ly	10.4 KB		19ms

26 Requests   709.2 KB (2.7 MB Uncompressed)   921ms (Onload 697ms)

0ms Redirect	87ms Connect	60ms Backend	147ms TTFB
377ms First Paint	377ms Contentful Paint	0.6s DOM Int.	0.6s (33ms) DOM Loaded
0.7s (31ms) Onload			

Redirect Duration
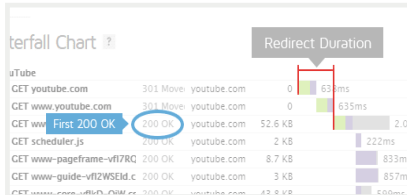
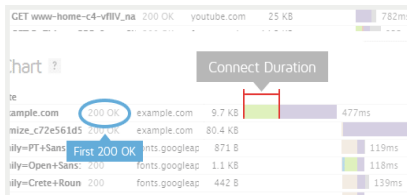This is the time spent redirecting URLs before the final HTML page is loaded. Common redirects include:

- Redirect from a non-www to www (eg. example.com to www.example.com)
- Redirect to a secure URL (eg. http:// to https://)
- Redirect to set cookies
- Redirect to a mobile version of the site

Some sites may even perform a chain of multiple redirects (eg. non-www to www, then to a secure URL). This timing is the total of all this time that's spent redirecting, or 0 if no redirects occurred.

In the Waterfall Chart, Redirect duration consists of the time from the beginning of the test until just before we start the request of the final HTML page (when we receive the first 200 OK response).

During this time, the browser screen is blank! Ensure that this duration is kept to short by minimizing your redirects.
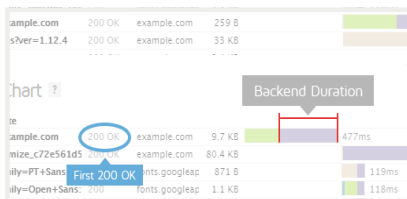
Connection Duration

Once any redirects have completed, Connection duration is measured. This is the time spent connecting to the server to make the request to the page.

Technically speaking, this duration is a combination of the blocked time, DNS time, connect time and sending time of the request (rather than *just* connect time). We've combined those components into a single Connection duration to simplify things (as most of these times are usually small).

In the Waterfall Chart, Connection duration consists of everything up to and including the "Sending" time in the final HTML page request (the first 200 OK response).

During this time, the browser screen is still blank! Various causes could contribute to this, including a slow/problematic connection between the test server and site or slow response times from the site.
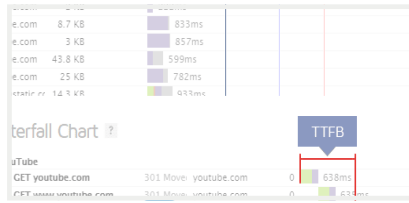
Backend Duration

Once the connection is complete and the request is made, the server needs to generate a response for the page. The time it takes to generate the response is known as the Backend duration.

In the Waterfall Chart, Backend duration consists of purple waiting time in the page request.

There are a number of reasons why Backend duration could be slow. We cover this is our "Why is my page slow" article.

Time to First Byte (TTFB)

Time to First Byte (TTFB) is the total amount of time spent to receive the first byte of the response once it has been requested. It is the sum of "Redirect duration" + "Connection duration" + "Backend duration". This metric is one of the key indicators of web performance.

In the Waterfall Chart, it is calculated at the start of the test until just before receiving on the page request and represented by the orange line.

Some ways to improve the TTFB include: optimizing application code, implementing caching, fine-tuning your web server configuration, or upgrading server hardware.

First Paint
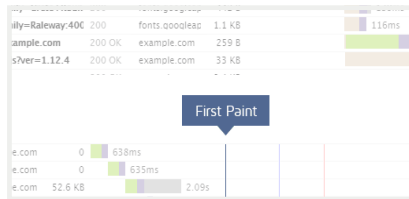
First paint time is the first point at which the browser does any sort of rendering on the page. Depending on the structure of the page, this first paint could just be displaying the background colour (including white), or it could be a majority of the page being rendered.

In the Waterfall Chart, it is represented by the green line.

This timing is of significance because until this point, the browser will have only shown a blank page and this change gives the user an indication that the page is loading. However, we don't know how much of the page was rendered with this paint, so having a early first paint doesn't necessarily indicate a fast loading page.

If the browser does not perform a paint (ie. the html results in an blank page), then the paint timings may be missing.

First Contentful Paint
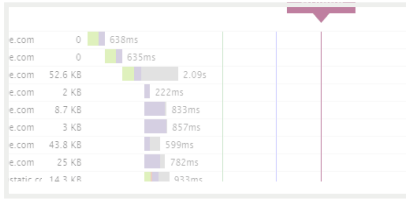
First Contentful Paint is triggered when any *content* is painted - i.e. something defined in the DOM (Document Object Model). This could be text, an image or canvas render.

This timing aims to be more representative of your user's experience, as it flags when actual content has been loaded in the page, and not just any change - but it may often be the same time as First Paint.

Because the focus is on content, the idea is that this metric gives you an idea of when your user receives consumable information (text, visuals, etc) - much more useful for performance assessment than when a background has changed or a style has been applied.

If the browser does not perform a paint (ie. the html results in an blank page), then the paint timings may be missing.
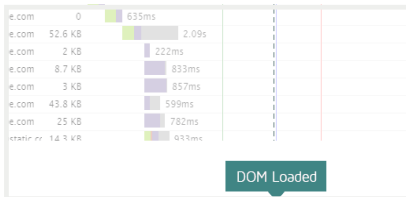
DOM Interactive Time

DOM interactive time is the point at which the browser has finished loading and parsing HTML, and the DOM (Document Object Model) has been built. The DOM is how the browser internally structures the HTML so that it can render it.

DOM interactive time isn't marked in the Waterfall Chart as it's usually very close in timing to DOM content loaded.

DOM Content Loaded Time

DOM content loaded time (DOM loaded or DOM ready for short) is the point at which the DOM is ready (ie. DOM interactive) and there are no stylesheets blocking JavaScript execution.

If there are no stylesheets blocking JavaScript execution and there is no parser blocking JavaScript, then this will be the same as DOM interactive time.
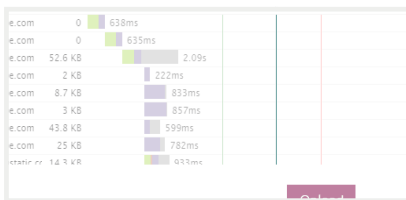
In the Waterfall Chart, it is represented by the blue line.

The time in brackets is the time spent executing JavaScript triggered by the DOM content loaded event. Many JavaScript frameworks use this event as a starting point to begin execution of their code.

Since this event is often used by JavaScript as the starting point and delays in this event mean delays in rendering, it's important to make sure that style and script order is optimized and that parsing of JavaScript is deferred.

Onload Time

Onload time occurs when the processing of the page is complete and all the resources on the page (images, CSS, etc.) have finished downloading. This is also the same time that DOM complete occurs and the JavaScript window.onload event fires.

Note that there may be JavaScript that initiates subsequent requests for more resources, hence the reason why Fully loaded timing is preferred.

In the Waterfall Chart, it is represented by the red line.

The time in brackets is the time spent executing JavaScript triggered by the Onload event.

Note that Onload time was the previous default for when to stop the test prior to Feburary 8th, 2017.

GTmetrix

RECOMMENDATION	GRADE	RELATIVE	PRIORITY
Specify a cache validator	A (98)	◆ AVG SCORE: 96%	HIGH
Minify JavaScript	A (98)	▲ AVG SCORE: 90%	HIGH
Defer parsing of JavaScript	A (99)	▲ AVG SCORE: 67%	HIGH
Minify CSS	A (99)	◆ AVG SCORE: 96%	HIGH
Avoid bad requests	A (100)	◆ AVG SCORE: 98%	HIGH
Avoid landing page redirects	A (100)	◆ AVG SCORE: 99%	HIGH
Enable compression	A (100)	▲ AVG SCORE: 88%	HIGH
Enable Keep-Alive	A (100)	◆ AVG SCORE: 99%	HIGH
Inline small CSS	A (100)	◆ AVG SCORE: 99%	HIGH
Inline small JavaScript	A (100)	◆ AVG SCORE: 99%	HIGH
Leverage browser caching	A (100)	▲ AVG SCORE: 65%	HIGH
Minimize redirects	A (100)	▲ AVG SCORE: 87%	HIGH
Minimize request size	A (100)	◆ AVG SCORE: 97%	HIGH
Optimize images	A (100)	▲ AVG SCORE: 70%	HIGH
Put CSS in the document head	A (100)	◆ AVG SCORE: 100%	HIGH
Serve resources from a consistent URL	A (100)	▲ AVG SCORE: 91%	HIGH
Serve scaled images	A (100)	▲ AVG SCORE: 69%	HIGH
Combine images using CSS sprites	A (100)	◆ AVG SCORE: 99%	HIGH
Avoid CSS @import	A (100)	◆ AVG SCORE: 98%	MEDIUM
Prefer asynchronous resources	A (100)	◆ AVG SCORE: 100%	MEDIUM
Specify a character set early	A (100)	◆ AVG SCORE: 100%	MEDIUM
Specify image dimensions	A (100)	◆ AVG SCORE: 99%	MEDIUM
Avoid a character set in the meta tag	A (100)	◆ AVG SCORE: 100%	LOW

RECOMMENDATION	GRADE	RELATIVE	PRIORITY
Use cookie-free domains	F (25)	❤ AVG SCORE: 62%	LOW
Reduce the number of DOM elements	C (79)	❤ AVG SCORE: 95%	LOW
Make fewer HTTP requests	A (97)	▲ AVG SCORE: 68%	HIGH
Add Expires headers	A (100)	▲ AVG SCORE: 28%	HIGH
Compress components	A (100)	▲ AVG SCORE: 91%	HIGH
Use a Content Delivery Network (CDN)	A (100)	▲ AVG SCORE: 37%	MEDIUM
Minify JavaScript and CSS	A (100)	▲ AVG SCORE: 74%	MEDIUM
Avoid URL redirects	A (100)	▲ AVG SCORE: 87%	MEDIUM
Make AJAX cacheable	A (100)	◆ AVG SCORE: 100%	MEDIUM
Remove duplicate JavaScript and CSS	A (100)	◆ AVG SCORE: 100%	MEDIUM
Avoid AlphaImageLoader filter	A (100)	◆ AVG SCORE: 99%	MEDIUM
Avoid HTTP 404 (Not Found) error	A (100)	◆ AVG SCORE: 99%	MEDIUM
Use GET for AJAX requests	A (100)	◆ AVG SCORE: 100%	LOW
Avoid CSS expressions	A (100)	◆ AVG SCORE: 100%	LOW
Reduce DNS lookups	A (100)	▲ AVG SCORE: 74%	LOW
Reduce cookie size	A (100)	◆ AVG SCORE: 100%	LOW
Make favicon small and cacheable	A (100)	◆ AVG SCORE: 100%	LOW
Configure entity tags (ETags)	A (100)	◆ AVG SCORE: 98%	LOW
Make JavaScript and CSS external	(n/a)		MEDIUM