



## Performance Report for: <https://pantheon.io/>

Report generated: Mon, Apr 29, 2019 8:11 PM -0500  
 Test Server Region: Dallas, USA  
 Using: Chrome (Desktop) 62.0.3202.94, PageSpeed 1.15-gt1.2, YSlow 3.1.8

PageSpeed Score <b>E (50%)</b> ▼	YSlow Score <b>E (52%)</b> ▼	Fully Loaded Time <b>5.1s</b> ▲	Total Page Size <b>2.32MB</b> ▲	Requests <b>180</b> ▼
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### Top 5 Priority Issues

<b>Minimize redirects</b>	<input type="text" value="F (0)"/>	▼ AVG SCORE: 90%	CONTENT	HIGH
<b>Optimize images</b>	<input type="text" value="F (0)"/>	▼ AVG SCORE: 70%	IMAGES	HIGH
<b>Serve resources from a consistent URL</b>	<input type="text" value="F (0)"/>	▼ AVG SCORE: 89%	CONTENT	HIGH
<b>Serve scaled images</b>	<input type="text" value="F (2)"/>	▼ AVG SCORE: 71%	IMAGES	HIGH
<b>Leverage browser caching</b>	<input type="text" value="F (10)"/>	▼ AVG SCORE: 61%	SERVER	HIGH

### How does this affect me?

Studies show that users leave a site if it hasn't loaded in 4 seconds; keep your users happy and engaged by providing a fast performing website.

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



GTmetrix is developed by the good folks at **GT.net**, a Vancouver-based performance hosting company with over 23 years experience in web technology.

<https://gt.net/>

### 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?

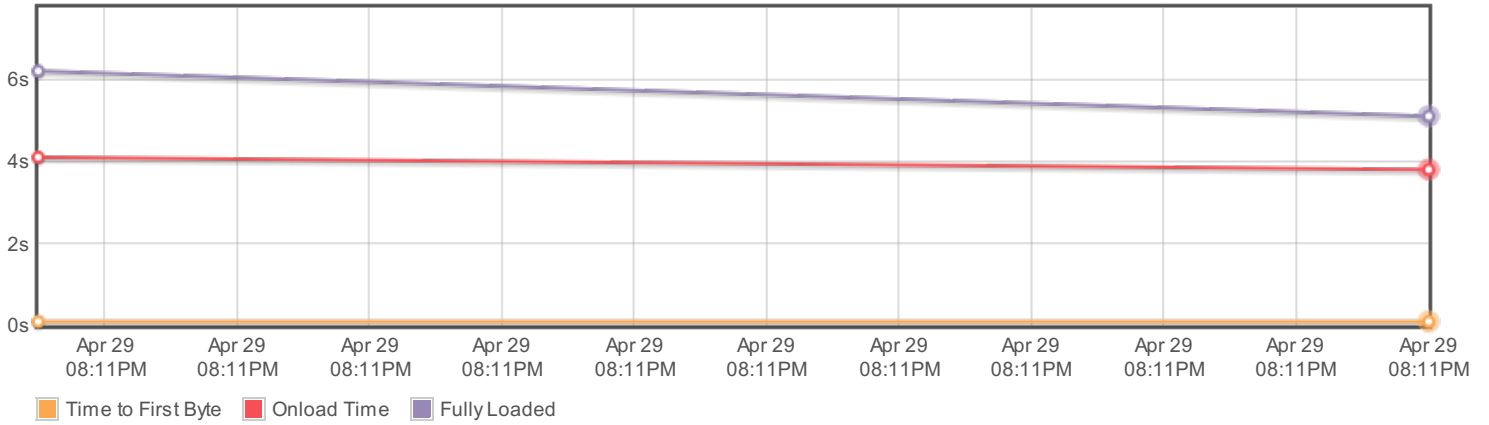
This report covers basic to technical analyses on your page. It is categorized under many headings:

- **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

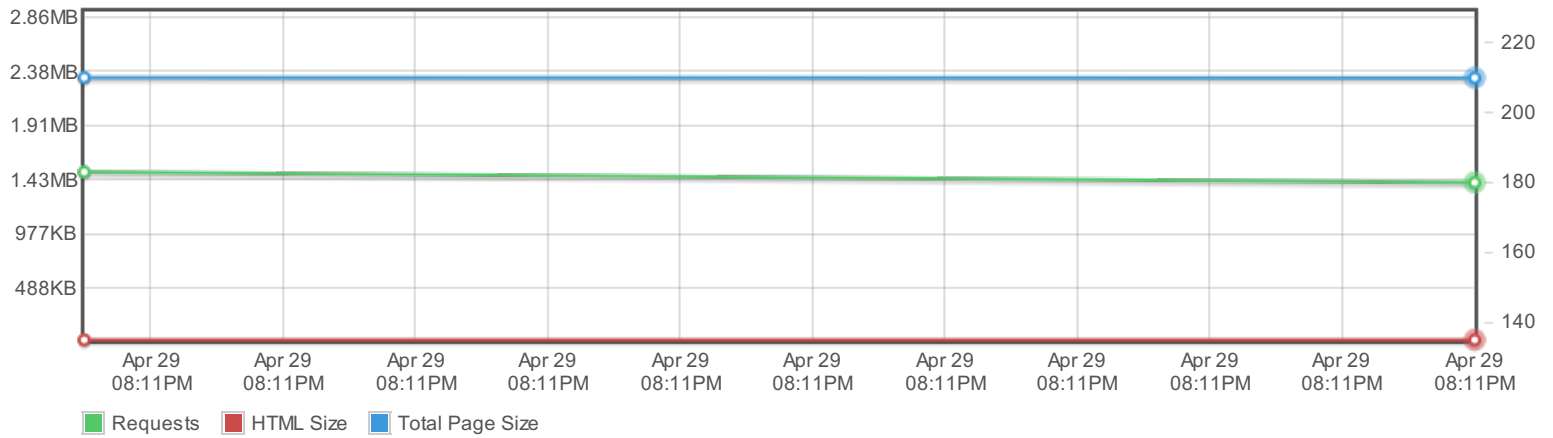
These will provide you with a snapshot of your performance.

## History

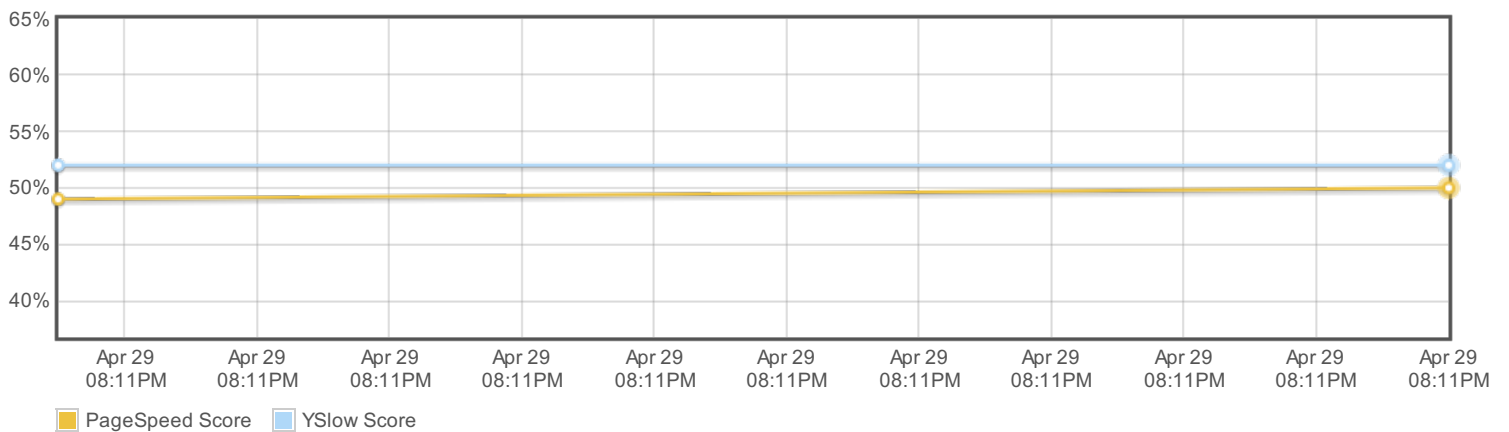
### Page load times



### Page sizes and request counts



### PageSpeed and YSlow scores

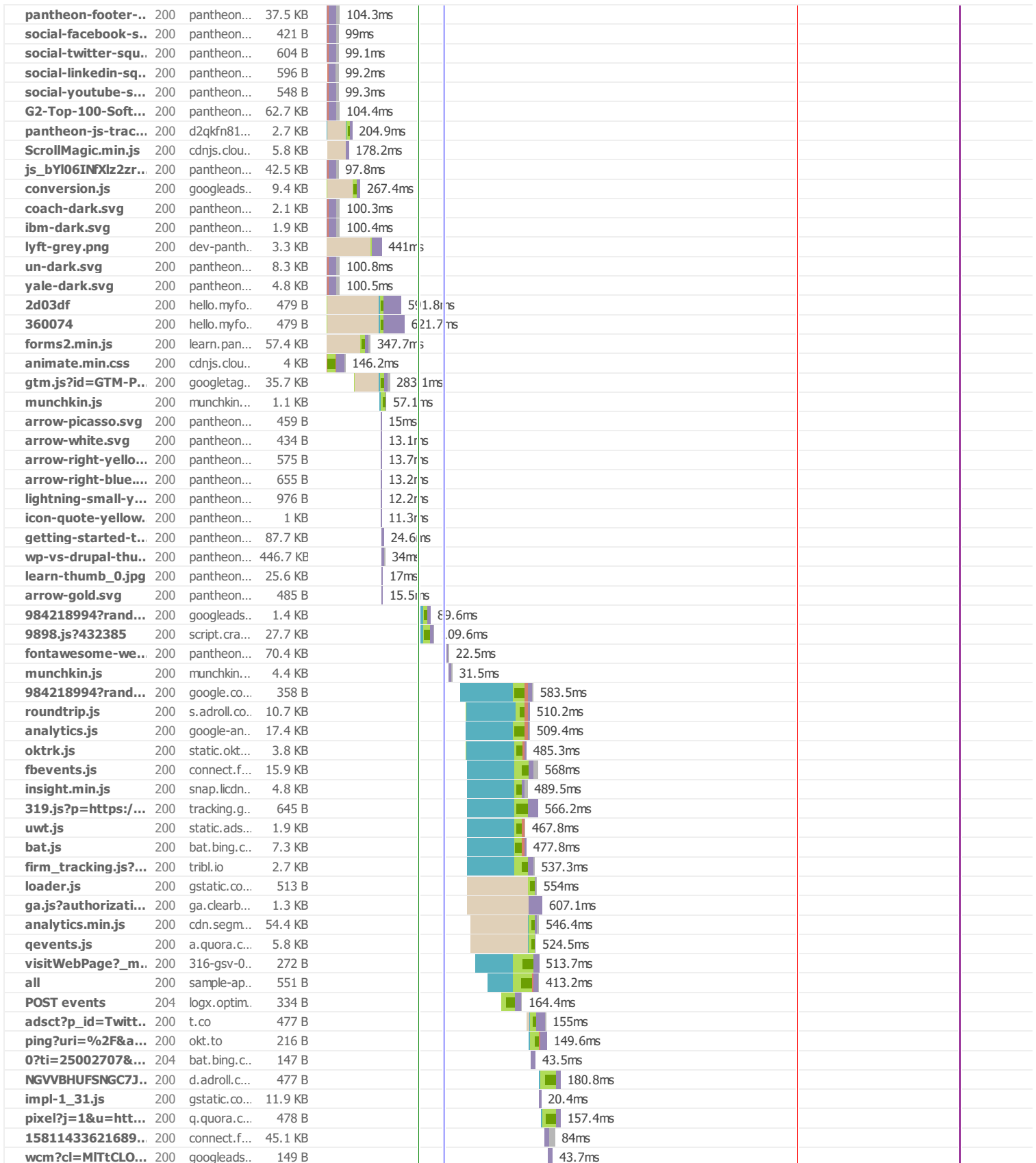


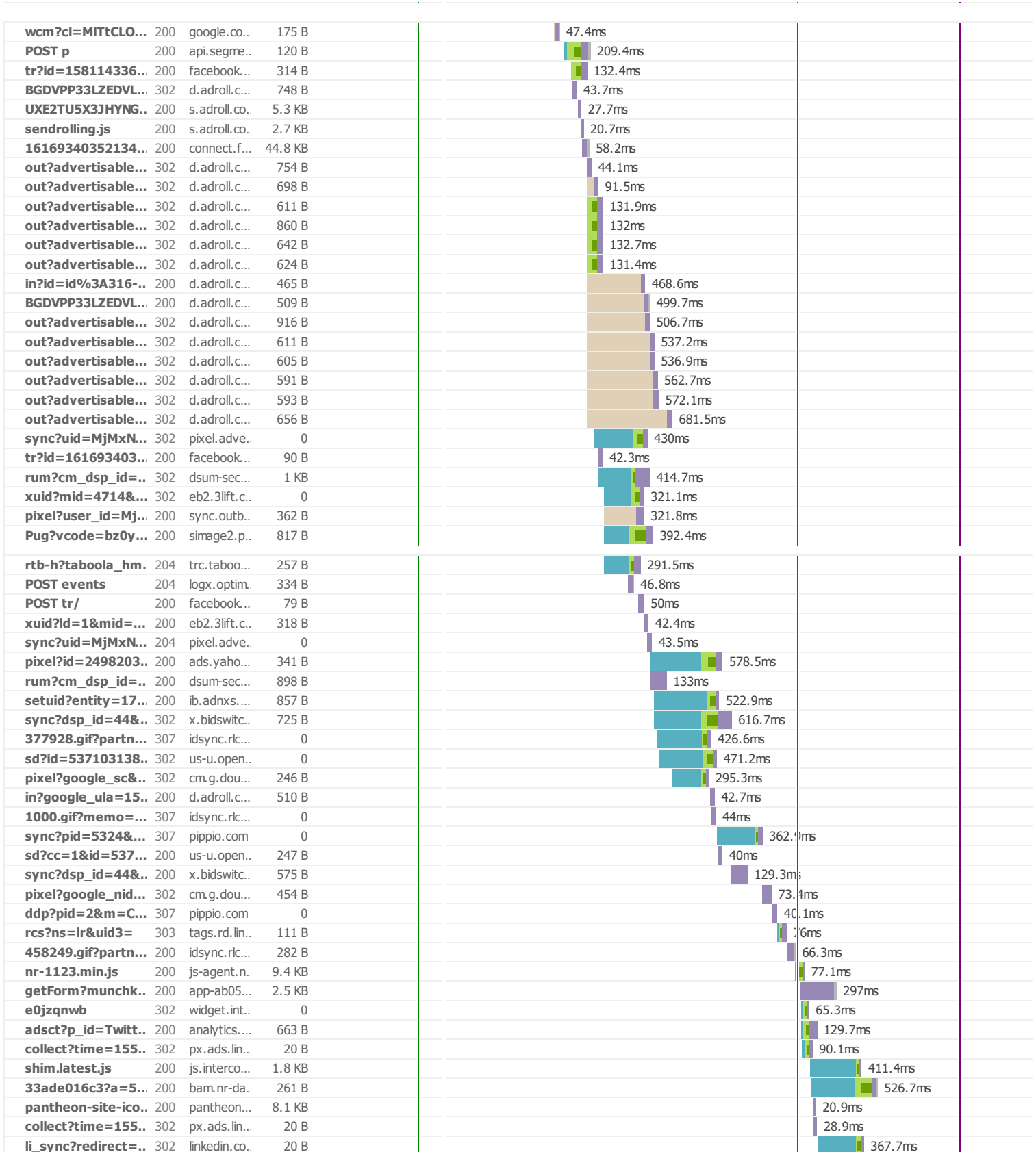
## Waterfall Chart

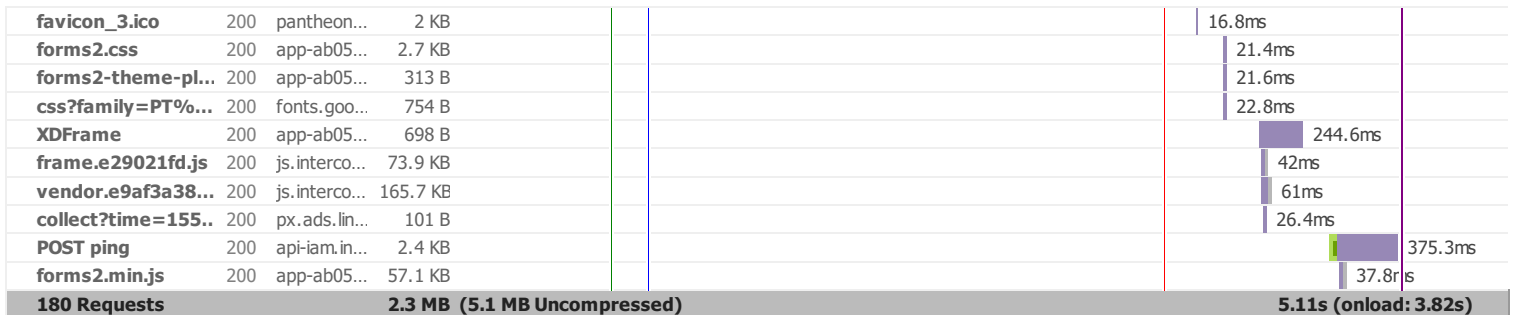
The waterfall chart displays the loading behaviour of your site in your selected browser. It can be used to discover simple issues such as 404's or more complex issues such as external resources blocking page rendering.

### High Performance Hosting Platform & Agile Developer Tools | Pantheon

Resource	Size	Source	Transfer Size	Load Time
/	200	pantheon...	23.2 KB	61.6ms
360074_3_0.woff2	200	pantheon...	32.1 KB	39.3ms
360074_2_0.woff2	200	pantheon...	33.4 KB	38.4ms
360074_4_0.woff2	200	pantheon...	32 KB	39.6ms
360074_1_0.woff2	200	pantheon...	32.5 KB	55ms
360074_5_0.woff2	200	pantheon...	32.4 KB	105.4ms
360074_0_0.woff2	200	pantheon...	63.5 KB	105.5ms
hero-image-prim...	200	pantheon...	88.4 KB	120.9ms
css_kShW4RPmR..	200	pantheon...	2.3 KB	38.5ms
css_GGrPhmkznR..	200	pantheon...	6 KB	39.5ms
css_CW9u9izSIFx...	200	pantheon...	1.5 KB	57.1ms
lightslider.min.css	200	cdn.jsdeli...	1.6 KB	144.9ms
css_aK78nDnW8D..	200	pantheon...	3.1 KB	70ms
css_3rHVKGLP9uI..	200	pantheon...	103.9 KB	125.8ms
js_1Ycw70WKosiR.	200	pantheon...	538 B	73.2ms
js_mOx0WHl6cNZ..	200	pantheon...	38.7 KB	113.1ms
js_QKUnvH8Zg3P...	200	pantheon...	14.3 KB	102ms
js_hhXC7HfV37W...	200	pantheon...	1.1 KB	99.9ms
js_zy87XHvP4vIV...	200	pantheon...	10.6 KB	100.2ms
reveal?variable=...	200	reveal.cl...	366 B	232.1ms
2907671447.js	200	cdn.optim...	121 KB	126.5ms
thumb-speedtest..	200	pantheon...	21.6 KB	106.6ms
startGuide-twitte..	200	pantheon...	17.7 KB	106.8ms
dropdown-chat.p...	200	pantheon...	26.1 KB	107.5ms
dropdown-phone...	200	pantheon...	1000 B	107.6ms
dropdown-messa...	200	pantheon...	826 B	107.8ms
nav-search.svg	200	pantheon...	915 B	72.6ms
nav-search--dark..	200	pantheon...	850 B	107.8ms
chat-icon.png	200	pantheon...	26.1 KB	78.2ms
footer-phone.svg	200	pantheon...	610 B	107.9ms
footer-message.s..	200	pantheon...	566 B	78.2ms
hamburger.svg	200	pantheon...	624 B	107.9ms
logo-pantheon--l...	200	pantheon...	2.1 KB	108ms
logo-pantheon--i...	200	pantheon...	2.6 KB	78.3ms
top-100.svg	200	pantheon...	15.4 KB	94.6ms
sol-iterate2_0.svg	200	pantheon...	9.1 KB	90.8ms
agency-graphic.s...	200	pantheon...	5.8 KB	94.8ms
sendgrid-logo.png	200	pantheon...	12.7 KB	94.9ms
quote_apigee-log..	200	pantheon...	13.7 KB	95.1ms
yale-wht_0.png	200	pantheon...	5.9 KB	94.9ms
coach-wht%402x..	200	pantheon...	3 KB	95ms
logo-united%20n..	200	pantheon...	11.3 KB	96.9ms
lyft_1.png	200	pantheon...	2.8 KB	97ms
IBM-wht%402x.p..	200	pantheon...	1.8 KB	97.1ms
list-easy-publish-..	200	pantheon...	1.3 KB	97.2ms
list-release-new-...	200	pantheon...	1.8 KB	97.3ms
list-increase-site...	200	pantheon...	1.8 KB	97.4ms
list-stay-cutting-...	200	pantheon...	2.1 KB	97.5ms
list-99-uptime.svg	200	pantheon...	1.5 KB	97.7ms
list-dont-get-bloc..	200	pantheon...	2.1 KB	97.8ms
fg-need-help.svg	200	pantheon...	2.1 KB	98ms
fg-are-you-an-ag..	200	pantheon...	2 KB	98.2ms





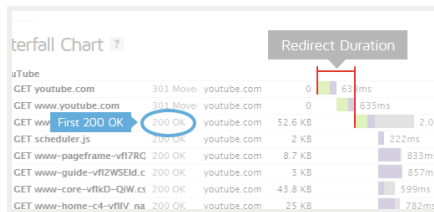


## Page Load Timings

RUM Speed Index: 807

Redirect 0ms	Connect 39ms	Backend 12ms	TTFB 51ms
First paint 0.8s	Contentful paint 0.8s	DOM int. 1.0s	DOM loaded 1.0s (53ms)
Onload 3.8s (55ms)			

### Redirect duration



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

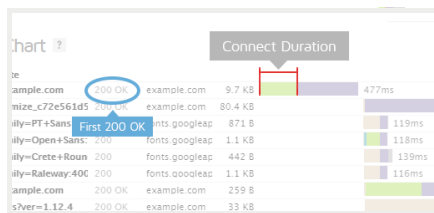
- Redirect from a non-www to www (eg. example.com to www.example.com)
- Redirect to a secure URL (eg. http:// to https://)
- Redirect to set cookies
- Redirect to a mobile version of the site

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



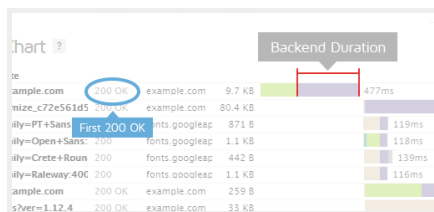
Once any redirects have completed, Connection duration is measured. This is the time spent connecting to the server to make the request to the page.

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

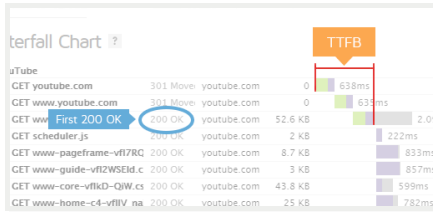


Once the connection is complete and the request is made, the server needs to generate a response for the page. The time it takes to generate the response is known as the Backend duration.

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 in our ["Why is my page slow"](#) article.

## Time to First Byte (TTFB)

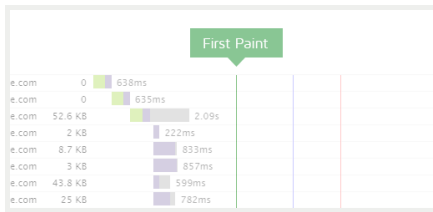


Time to First Byte (TTFB) is the total amount of time spent to receive the first byte of the response once it has been requested. It is the sum of "Redirect duration" + "Connection duration" + "Backend duration". This metric is one of the key indicators of web performance.

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 time



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.

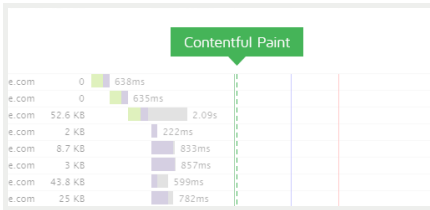
This timing is of significance because until this point, the browser will have only shown a blank page and this change gives the user an indication that the page is loading. However, we don't know how much of the page was rendered with this paint, so having an early first paint doesn't necessarily

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 time



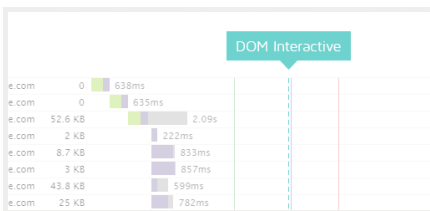
First Contentful Paint is triggered when any *content* is painted - i.e. something defined in the DOM (Document Object Model). This could be text, an image or canvas render.

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.

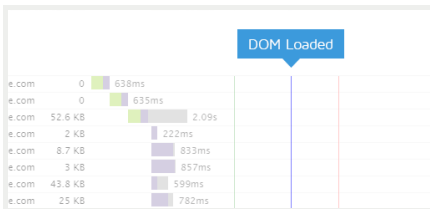
## DOM interactive time



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.

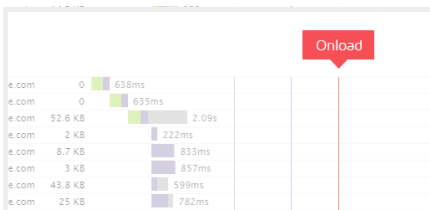
If there are no stylesheets blocking JavaScript execution and there is no parser blocking JavaScript, then this will be the same as DOM interactive time.

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 February 8th, 2017.

## PageSpeed Recommendations

RECOMMENDATION	GRADE	RELATIVE	TYPE	PRIORITY
Minimize redirects	<input type="text" value="F (0)"/>	▼ AVG SCORE: 90%	CONTENT	HIGH
Optimize images	<input type="text" value="F (0)"/>	▼ AVG SCORE: 70%	IMAGES	HIGH
Serve resources from a consistent URL	<input type="text" value="F (0)"/>	▼ AVG SCORE: 89%	CONTENT	HIGH
Serve scaled images	<input type="text" value="F (2)"/>	▼ AVG SCORE: 71%	IMAGES	HIGH
Leverage browser caching	<input type="text" value="F (10)"/>	▼ AVG SCORE: 61%	SERVER	HIGH
Defer parsing of JavaScript	<input type="text" value="F (43)"/>	▼ AVG SCORE: 71%	JS	HIGH
Minify JavaScript	<input type="text" value="C (74)"/>	▼ AVG SCORE: 89%	JS	HIGH
Specify a cache validator	<input type="text" value="A (90)"/>	◆ AVG SCORE: 94%	SERVER	HIGH
Inline small JavaScript	<input type="text" value="A (92)"/>	◆ AVG SCORE: 95%	JS	HIGH
Specify image dimensions	<input type="text" value="A (94)"/>	◆ AVG SCORE: 98%	IMAGES	MEDIUM
Minimize request size	<input type="text" value="A (97)"/>	◆ AVG SCORE: 96%	CONTENT	HIGH
Minify HTML	<input type="text" value="A (99)"/>	◆ AVG SCORE: 98%	CONTENT	LOW
Enable gzip compression	<input type="text" value="A (99)"/>	▲ AVG SCORE: 87%	SERVER	HIGH
Minify CSS	<input type="text" value="A (99)"/>	◆ AVG SCORE: 96%	CSS	HIGH
Specify a Vary: Accept-Encoding header	<input type="text" value="A (92)"/>	◆ AVG SCORE: 95%	SERVER	LOW
Avoid bad requests	<input type="text" value="A (100)"/>	◆ AVG SCORE: 98%	CONTENT	HIGH
Avoid landing page redirects	<input type="text" value="A (100)"/>	◆ AVG SCORE: 98%	SERVER	HIGH
Enable Keep-Alive	<input type="text" value="A (100)"/>	◆ AVG SCORE: 98%	SERVER	HIGH
Inline small CSS	<input type="text" value="A (100)"/>	◆ AVG SCORE: 96%	CSS	HIGH
Optimize the order of styles and scripts	<input type="text" value="A (100)"/>	▲ AVG SCORE: 94%	CSS/JS	HIGH
Put CSS in the document head	<input type="text" value="A (100)"/>	◆ AVG SCORE: 100%	CSS	HIGH
Combine images using CSS sprites	<input type="text" value="A (100)"/>	▲ AVG SCORE: 92%	IMAGES	HIGH
Avoid CSS @import	<input type="text" value="A (100)"/>	◆ AVG SCORE: 98%	CSS	MEDIUM
Prefer asynchronous resources	<input type="text" value="A (100)"/>	◆ AVG SCORE: 100%	JS	MEDIUM
Specify a character set early	<input type="text" value="A (100)"/>	◆ AVG SCORE: 100%	CONTENT	MEDIUM
Avoid a character set in the meta tag	<input type="text" value="A (100)"/>	◆ AVG SCORE: 100%	CONTENT	LOW

## YSlow Recommendations

RECOMMENDATION	GRADE	RELATIVE	TYPE	PRIORITY
<b>Add Expires headers</b>	F (0)	▼ AVG SCORE: 27%	SERVER	HIGH
<b>Make fewer HTTP requests</b>	F (0)	▼ AVG SCORE: 31%	CONTENT	HIGH
<b>Use a Content Delivery Network (CDN)</b>	F (0)	▼ AVG SCORE: 23%	SERVER	MEDIUM
<b>Avoid URL redirects</b>	F (0)	▼ AVG SCORE: 89%	CONTENT	MEDIUM
<b>Use cookie-free domains</b>	F (0)	▼ AVG SCORE: 54%	COOKIE	LOW
<b>Reduce DNS lookups</b>	F (0)	▼ AVG SCORE: 70%	CONTENT	LOW
<b>Minify JavaScript and CSS</b>	D (60)	▼ AVG SCORE: 71%	CSS/JS	MEDIUM
<b>Compress components with gzip</b>	B (89)	◆ AVG SCORE: 88%	SERVER	HIGH
<b>Configure entity tags (ETags)</b>	D (67)	▼ AVG SCORE: 94%	SERVER	LOW
<b>Make AJAX cacheable</b>	A (100)	◆ AVG SCORE: 100%	JS	MEDIUM
<b>Remove duplicate JavaScript and CSS</b>	A (100)	◆ AVG SCORE: 100%	CSS/JS	MEDIUM
<b>Avoid AlphasLoader filter</b>	A (100)	◆ AVG SCORE: 99%	CSS	MEDIUM
<b>Avoid HTTP 404 (Not Found) error</b>	A (100)	◆ AVG SCORE: 98%	CONTENT	MEDIUM
<b>Reduce the number of DOM elements</b>	A (100)	▲ AVG SCORE: 91%	CONTENT	LOW
<b>Use GET for AJAX requests</b>	A (100)	◆ AVG SCORE: 100%	JS	LOW
<b>Avoid CSS expressions</b>	A (100)	◆ AVG SCORE: 99%	CSS	LOW
<b>Reduce cookie size</b>	A (100)	◆ AVG SCORE: 100%	COOKIE	LOW
<b>Make favicon small and cacheable</b>	A (100)	◆ AVG SCORE: 100%	IMAGES	LOW
<b>Make JavaScript and CSS external</b>	(n/a)		CSS/JS	MEDIUM