

WEBSITE MONITORING

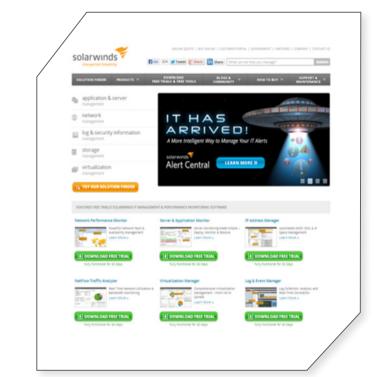
5 KEY AREAS TO MONITOR

Possible causes of **Web Application Performance** issues and how to proactively monitor

CSS ISSUES SYMPTOMS







With graphic heavy content, the page takes a *long time to load*.

CSS ISSUES POSSIBLE CAUSES

- **Inappropriate CSS reset**: By not doing a proper CSS reset, Web pages are rendered differently, so the layout and format might look different on different computer screens.
- **Color names cause mix-up**: Using color names incorrectly causes a Web page to display text in wrong or different colors.
- **Long CSS code**: Lengthy CSS code will only mean that your website is going to take a longer time to load.
- Failure of page elements: Images, graphics, and page layout can sometimes fail to load or takes unacceptable amounts of time to load completely.
- Failure of text and image style elements: Failure to set correct parameters for text and image elements in Web pages can cause them to display in smaller fonts and shrunken images.
- Location-specific issues: CSS files and its elements look different in depending on physical or geographic location.

```
body, div, h1, h2, h3, h4, h5, h6, p, ul, ol,
dl, dt, dd, img, form, fieldset, blockquote {
    margin: 0; padding: 0; border: 0;
}

body {
    background: #7c7c7c url(images/body-bg.png
    font-family: Helvetica, Arial, Sans-Serif;
}

#container {
    width: 960px; margin: 0 auto;
    background: #fff;
}

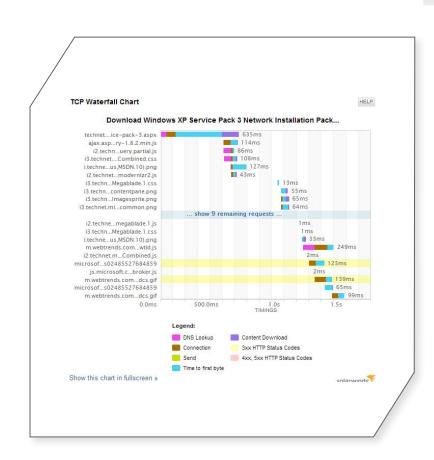
#header {
    height: 170px;
    background: url(images/header.png);
}

#content {
    overflow: auto;
}

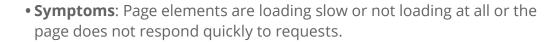
#content .sidebar {
```

CSS ISSUES MONITORING TIPS

- Establish a baseline for your Web transaction: This will establish a baseline for how your applications should perform. When pages perform slowly, you will get an alert that there is a problem with the specific page/step of the transaction.
- **Monitor load speeds**: Keep an eye on page load speeds and page elements load times, paying special attention to images, Java Script, CSS files, and .aspx framework.
- **Monitor images**: When recording the transaction, you can monitor for the image match i.e., whether the image that is played back actually matches the image that you recorded. This will validate whether the page is loading content as intended.



HTML ISSUES SYMPTOMS & POSSIBLE CRUSES



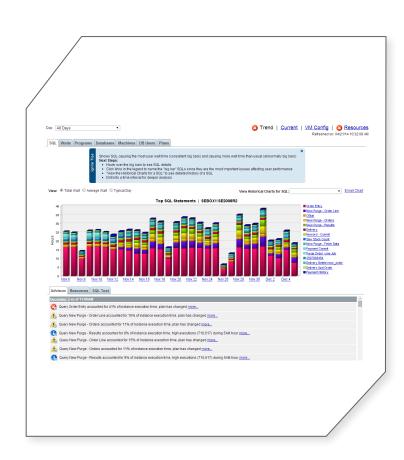
Potential Causes:

- Poorly written queries & memory constraints: Many times, HTML requests can take longer than usual to process, causing websites to load slowly. This can happen if there are poorly written queries, or if the server does not have enough physical or virtual memory.
- **Non-compliant HTML Tags**: If there are HTML typos or in cases of non-compliant HTML tags, the webpage would be displayed with errors.
- Missing Links to Files & Images: In many cases, files and images are uploaded but not linked in HTML. As a result, they do not get displayed in the website.

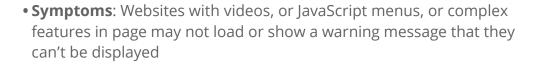
```
<!DOCTYPE html PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD XHTML 1.1//EN" "http://ww
<html xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml" xml:lang="en">
 <meta http-equiv="content-type"</pre>
content="text/html; charset=ISO-8859-1">
 <meta name="description"</pre>
 content=" your description goes here ">
 <meta name="keywords" content=" your, keywords, goes, here ">
 content="_your name goes here_ / Original design: Andreas
 k rel="stylesheet" type="text/css"
 href="andreas03.css">
 <title>andreas03 - Speed and Accessibility</title>
<body>
<div id="thetop">
<a id="top"></a>
Skip to: <a href="#sitemenu"</pre>
accesskey="2">Site menu</a> | <a
href="#maincontent" accesskey="3">Main content</a>
</div>
<div id="container">
Skip to: <a href="#sitemenu"</pre>
 accesskey="2">Site menu</a> | <a
 href="#maincontent" accesskey="3">Main content</a>
</div>
<div id="container">
<div id="main">
<div id="logo">
<h1>[<a href="index.html" accesskey="4">your
site title</a>]</h1>
<span id="tagline">Your striking site slogan!</span>
</div>
```

HTML MONITORING TIPS

- Monitor page element load speeds and receive alerts when they exceed normal rates.
- Monitor HTML page elements and their load times to ensure they come up consistently each time. For example, monitor how long it takes for hi-res images or JavaScript within Web pages to load.
- To proactively monitor for issues involving non-compliant HTML tags and missing files/images, you can use image matching. Image match monitoring defines the number of seconds it takes for an image to load. Monitoring this will tell you if the image is loaded within the specified time. Then you know if the transaction passed or failed. You can also use this capability to validate if the image is displayed as intended.
- Monitoring response times for SQL queries will show if the query is taking an excessively long time to process.
- You should also monitor if your servers have enough memory to handle the site load. Most server monitoring software can be used to monitor issues related to server memory.



JAVASCRIPT ISSUES SYMPTOMS & POSSIBLE CRUSES



Potential Causes:

- **Server performance**: Momentary server hiccups may result in incomplete code being sent to the browser
- **Third-party sites**: If you query a third-party site without having it load asynchronously, you will likely have a JavaScript issue on your site
- Outdated files: The browser might be using an outdated version of one or more JavaScript files from its cache
- **Other issues**: The scripting engine, video card drivers, or Direct X controls could be corrupt or outdated



JAVASCRIPT ISSUES MONITORING TIPS

- **Test Web pages in the development stage**: When you're building the website, you can monitor the logic of the code by recording transactions that involve JavaScript code and verifying their functionality
- **Monitor for matching images**: If you have JavaScript menus and complex features on the page, you can use text and image matching to simply validate that the page is displayed as you intended.
- **Monitor page load times**: Establish an ideal baseline for how long it should take for your page to load. You'll then receive an alert about the problem when it fails to load according to the baseline.
- Look at browser compatibility: Make sure you do QA testing on multiple browsers to ensure JavaScript has the desired effect on all browsers your application supports.

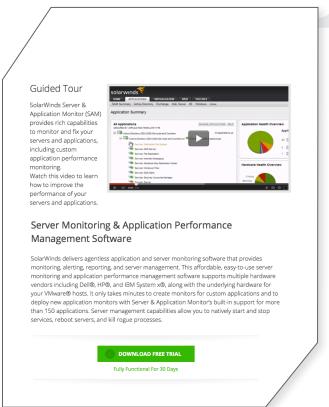


THIRD-PARTY ISSUES SYMPTOMS & POSSIBLE CRUSES

• **Symptoms**: Page elements are loading slow or not loading at all or the page does not respond quickly to requests.

• Potential Causes:

- **Website plugins**: If there are embedded Flash movies, audio, or video in your Web application, they sometimes won't run correctly without JavaScript.
- **Content view**: Some webpages use Java applets for interactive content like online games. If the Java plug-in isn't installed, then the browser won't be able to run the applet and interactive content can't load.
- **Ads**: Live ads in a web page that pull data from a third party site will cause performance issues in websites.
- **Live content**: Live third-party content like, game scores or a stock ticker, will constantly refresh the page with the latest updates. This can affect other page elements and slow their load times.



THIRD-PARTY ISSUES MONITORING TIPS

- **Track page load time**: Establish a baseline for how long it should ideally take Java or Flash pages to load. If a page loads slowly, or fails to load, you'll receive an alert about the problem in the page.
- **Use image matching**: You can measure how long it takes for third-party content to load using image matching. This will tell you if they've loaded within the specified time. Then you know if the transaction passed or failed.
- **Monitor JavaScript**: You can monitor JavaScript in order for applications like Flash or other embedded videos to run without any issues.

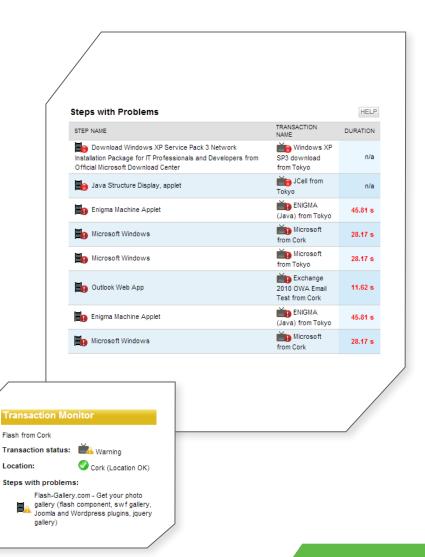
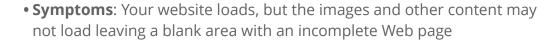


IMAGE ISSUES SYMPTOMS & POSSIBLE CAUSES



Potential Causes:

- The image loads but it looks incorrect: Sometimes when images load on a website, they don't look the way they do in other browsers. This could happen if you're using Web accelerator software, which reduces image quality.
- **Plug-in issues**: Some plug-ins installed in the browser allows images to load only on the very first viewing. They may not load during successive visits to the same page, even after refreshing.
- Cache and cookies: A corrupt cache file or cookies can sometimes prevent images from loading.
- **Image permissions**: Some browsers prevent certain websites from loading images just to increase load speed.
- **Internet Security**: Antivirus, firewall, and other security programs may block images and prevent them from loading.
- Pathnames to image files: Images that contain backslashes in their URL might have issues displaying in the browser. This may vary from browser to browser.

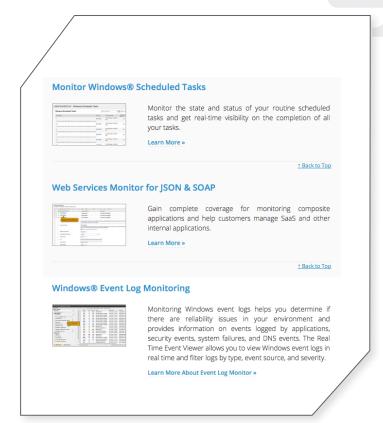
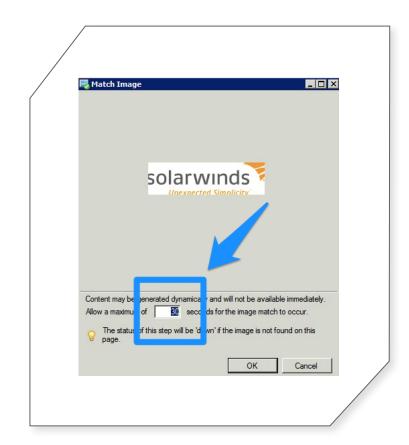


IMAGE ISSUES MONITORING TIPS

- **Use image matching**. You can define the number of seconds it takes for an image to load using image matching. Monitoring this will tell you if the image has loaded within the specified time. Then you know if the transaction passed or failed.
- **Enable JavaScript settings**. Ensure JavaScript is enabled in your browser. Monitoring JavaScript pages will help you ensure the browser displays images and other content on the page as intented.



THE END

Learn how you can monitor internal and external Web applications from multiple locations with

Web Performance Monitor