



# Why are Web Browsers Slow on Smartphones?

Zhen Wang (Rice)

Felix Xiaozhu Lin (Rice)

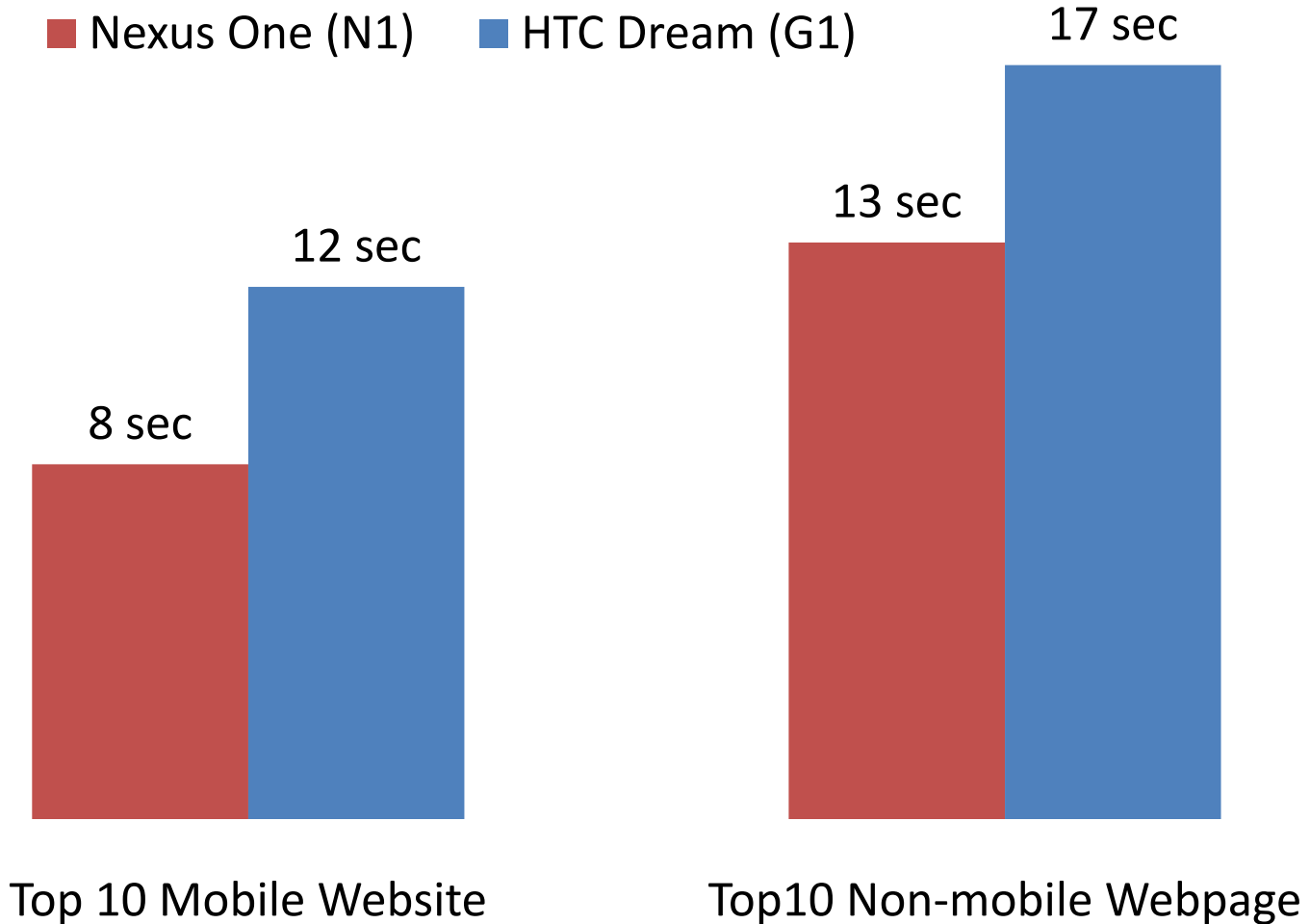
Lin Zhong (Rice)

Mansoor Chishtie (TI)



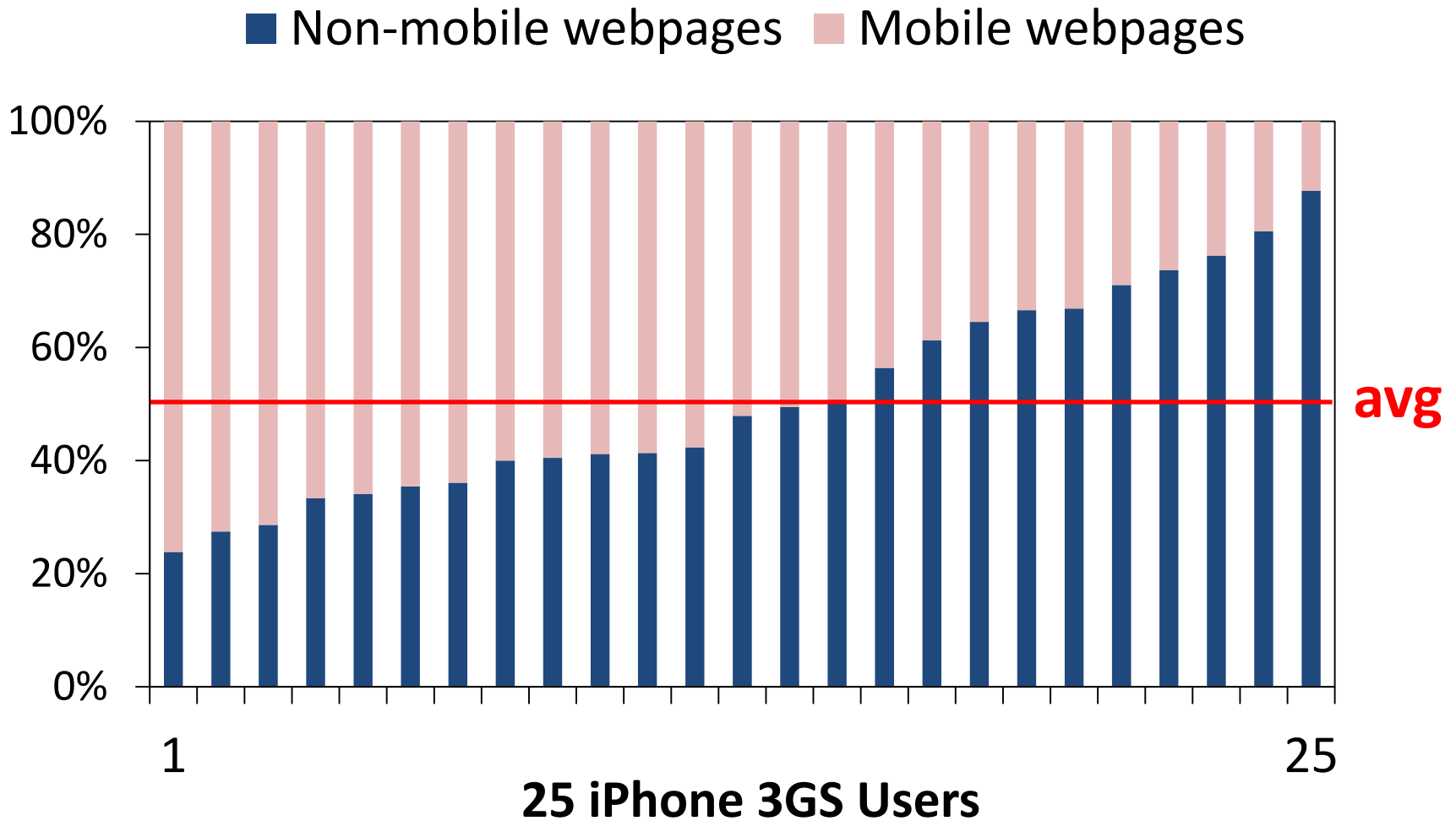
# WINDOW TO THE CLOUD

# Mobile browsers are slow

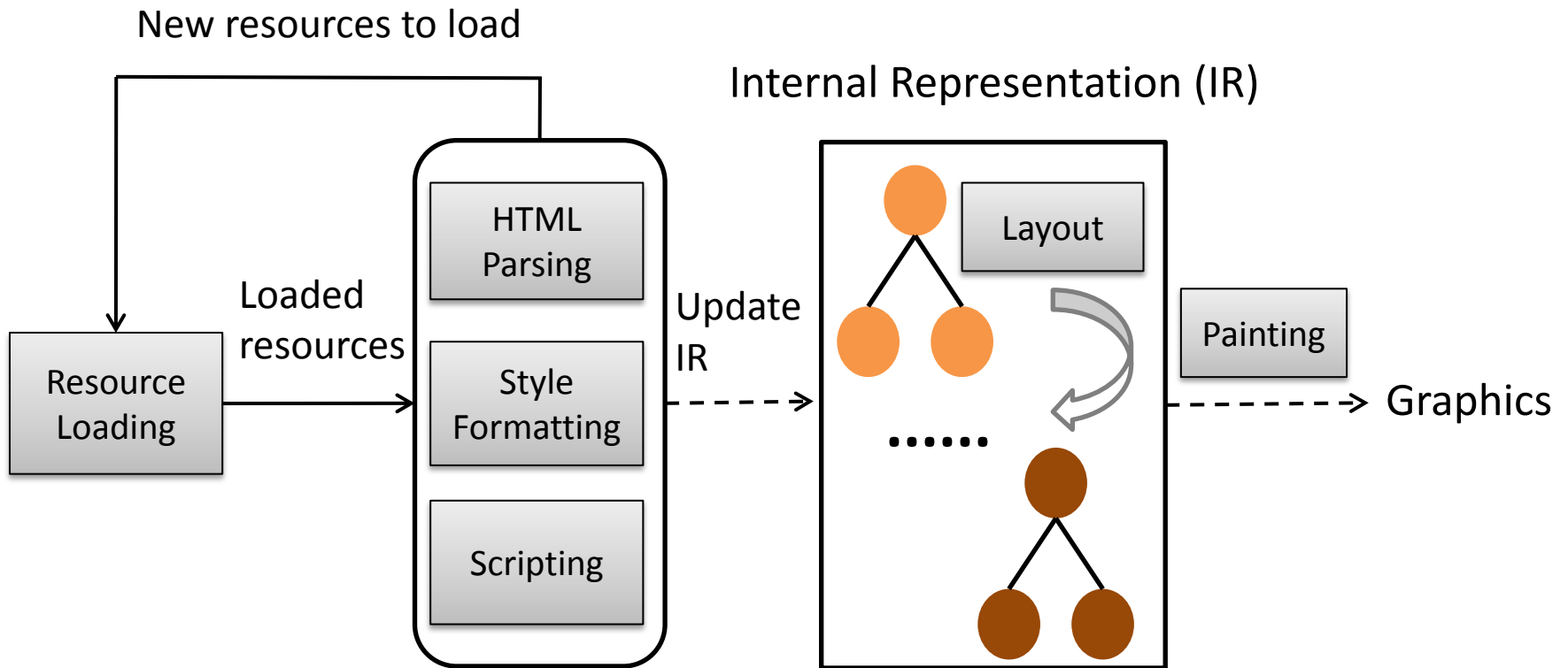


- What does the browser show?
- How does the browser work?
- Where is the bottleneck?

# What does the browser show?



# How does the browser work?



**IR operations:** Parsing, Style, Scripting, Layout, Painting

# Where is the bottleneck?

- Existing work on PC browsers
  - Layout
  - Style formatting
  - Scripting



1. C. Stockwell, "IE8 Performance," <http://blogs.msdn.com/b/ie/archive/2008/08/26/ie8-performance.aspx>, 2008.

2. L. A. Meyerovich and R. Bodik, "Fast and parallel webpage layout," in *Proc. Int. Conf. World Wide Web (WWW) Raleigh, North Carolina, USA: ACM, 2010*.

3. K. Zhang, L. Wang, A. Pan, and B. B. Zhu, "Smart caching for web browsers," in *Proc. Int. Conf. World Wide Web (WWW) Raleigh, North Carolina, USA: ACM, 2010*.

Is it true for mobile browsers?

Layout, Style, Scripting



# Performance characterization

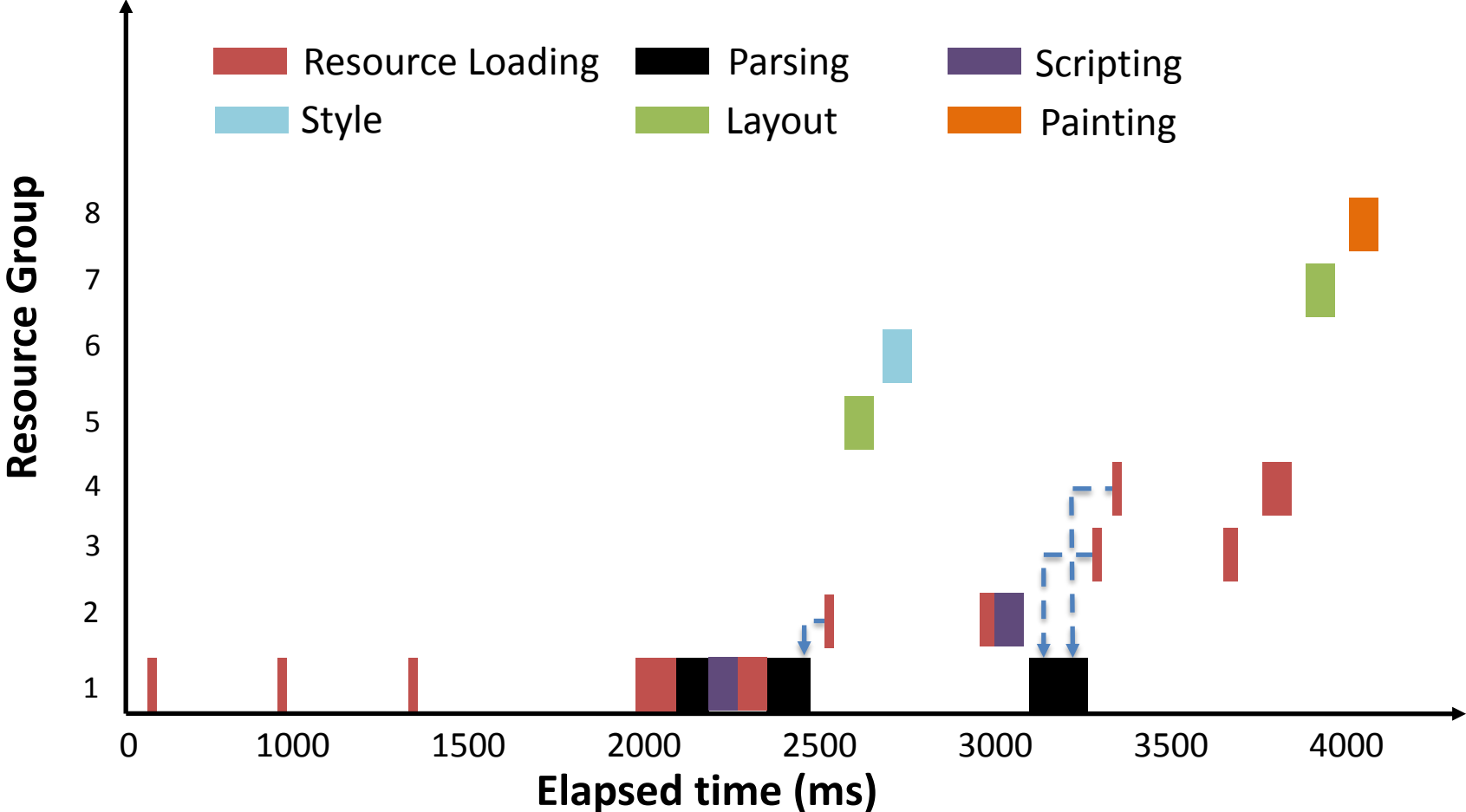
- Metric: *browser delay*
  - *Starting point*: when the user presses the “GO” button of the browser to open an URL.
  - *End point*: when the browser’s page loading progress bar indicates 100%.



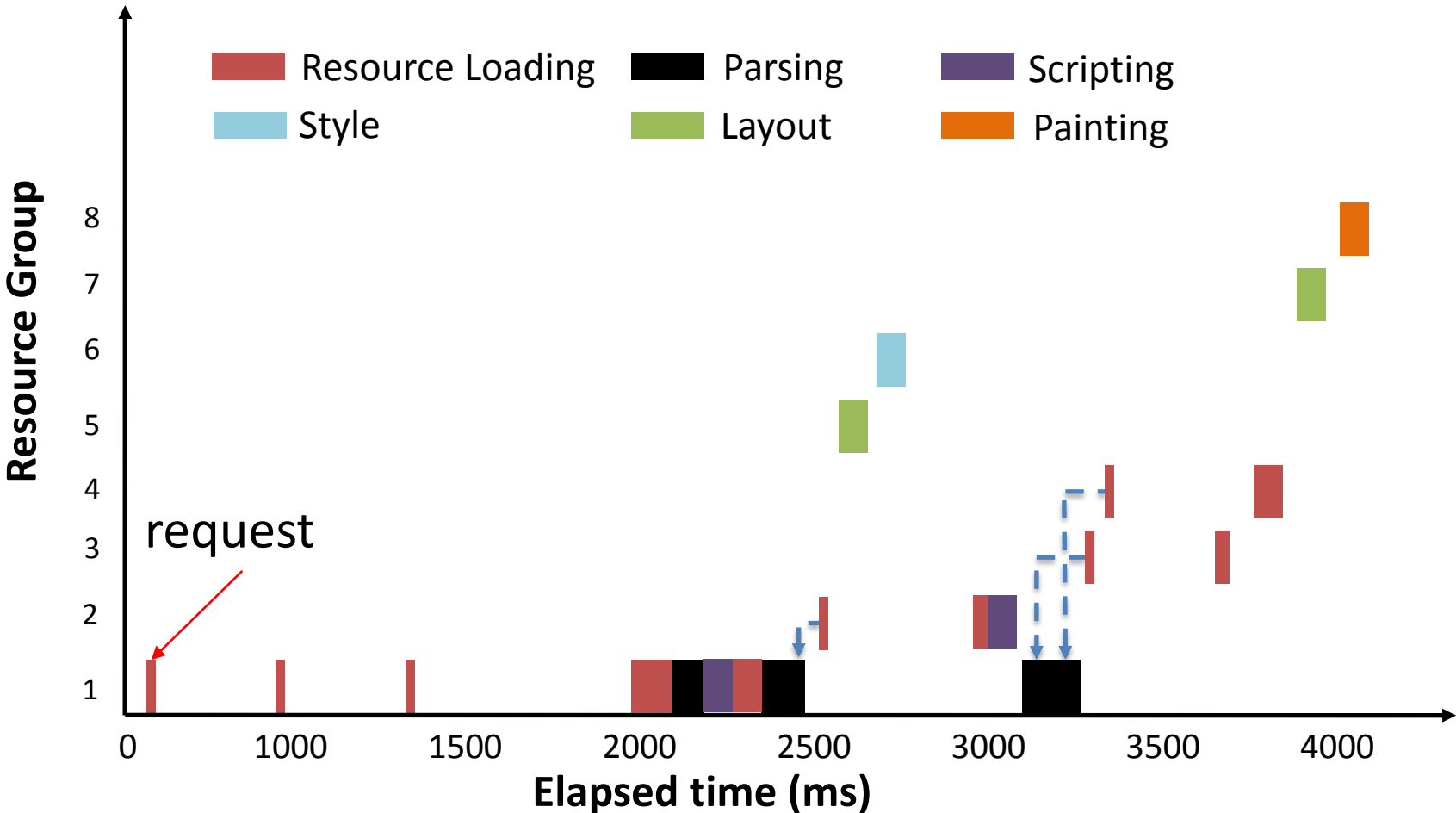
# Performance characterization

- Dependency timeline characterization
- What-if analysis

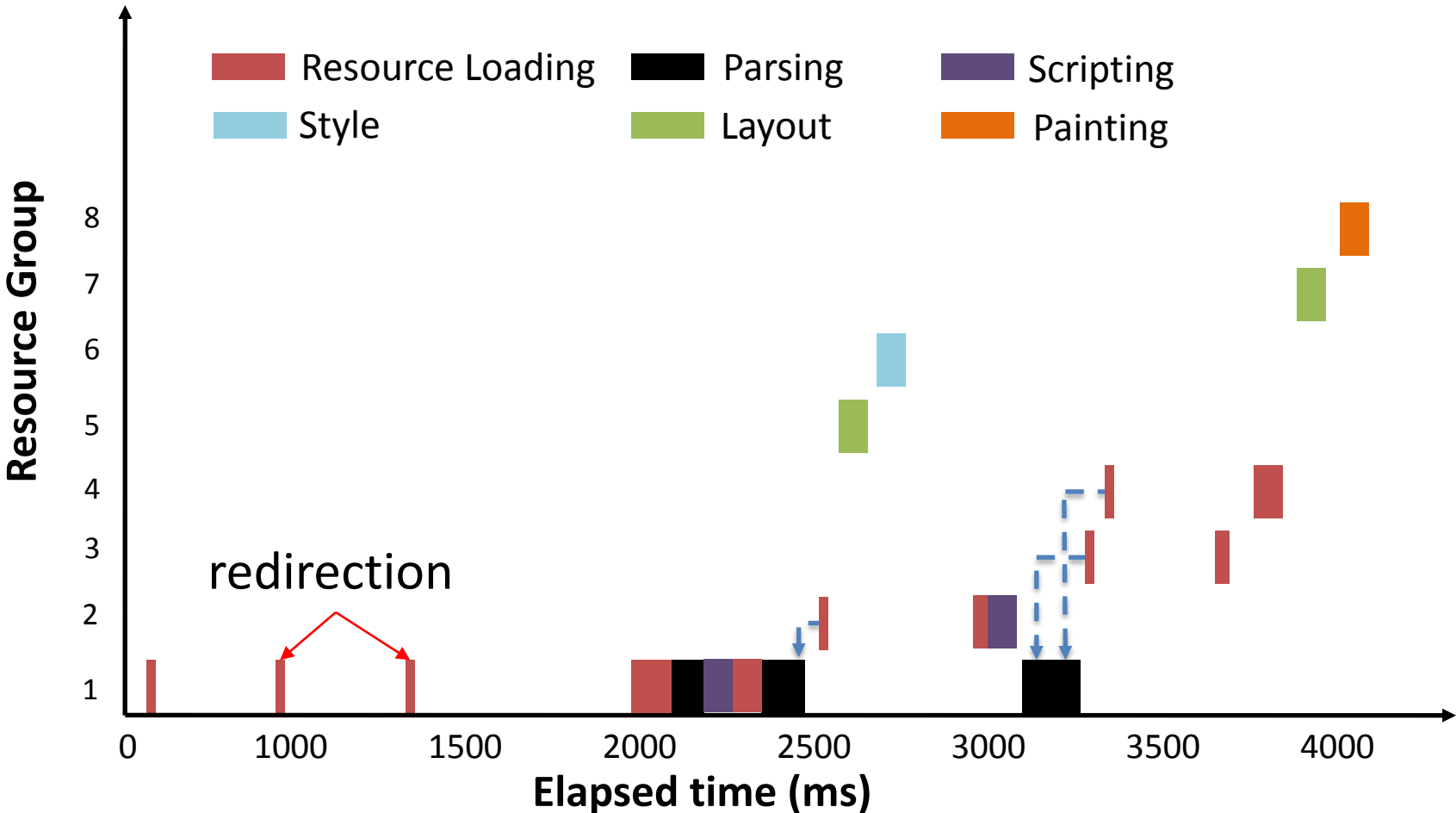
# Dependency timeline characterization



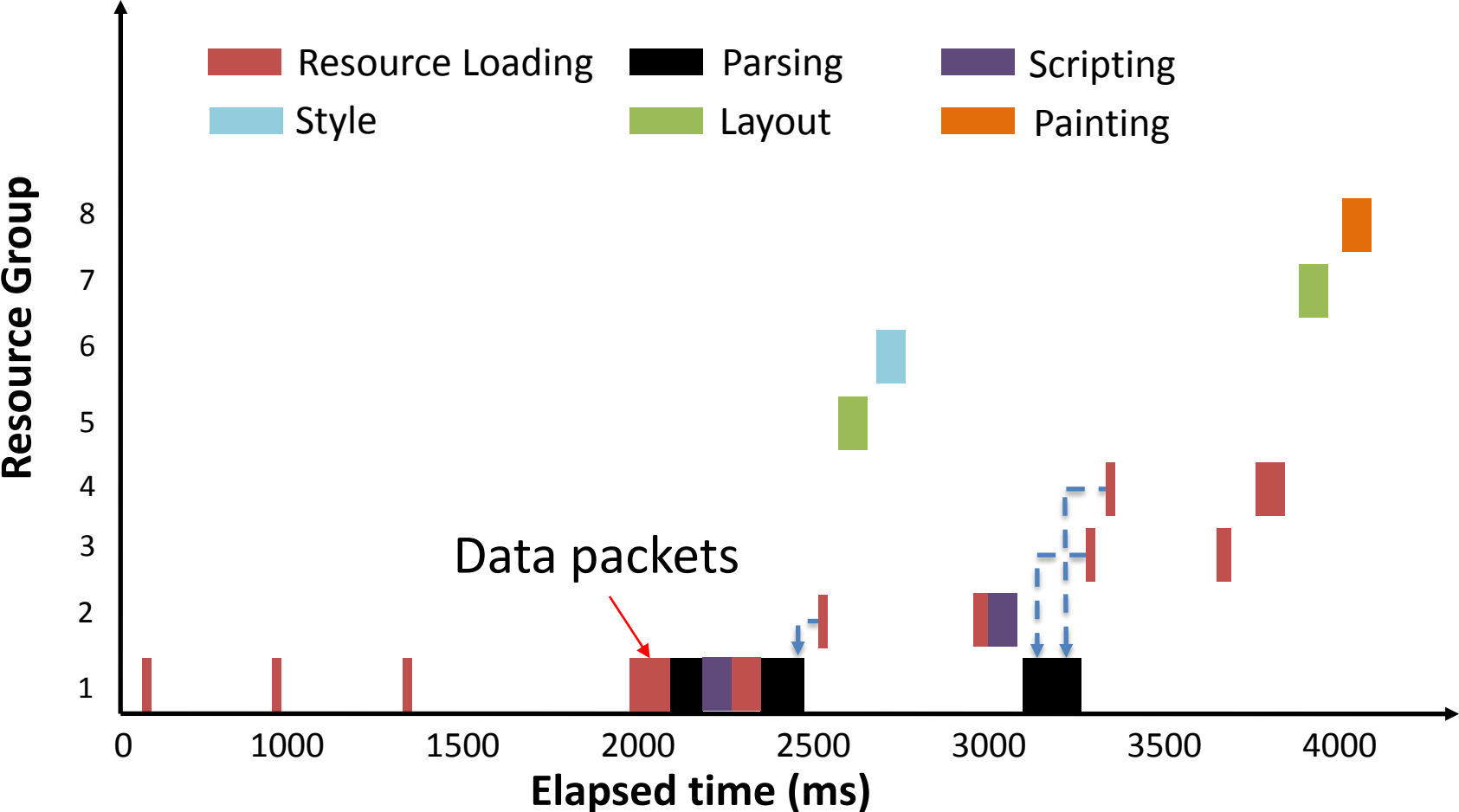
# Dependency timeline characterization



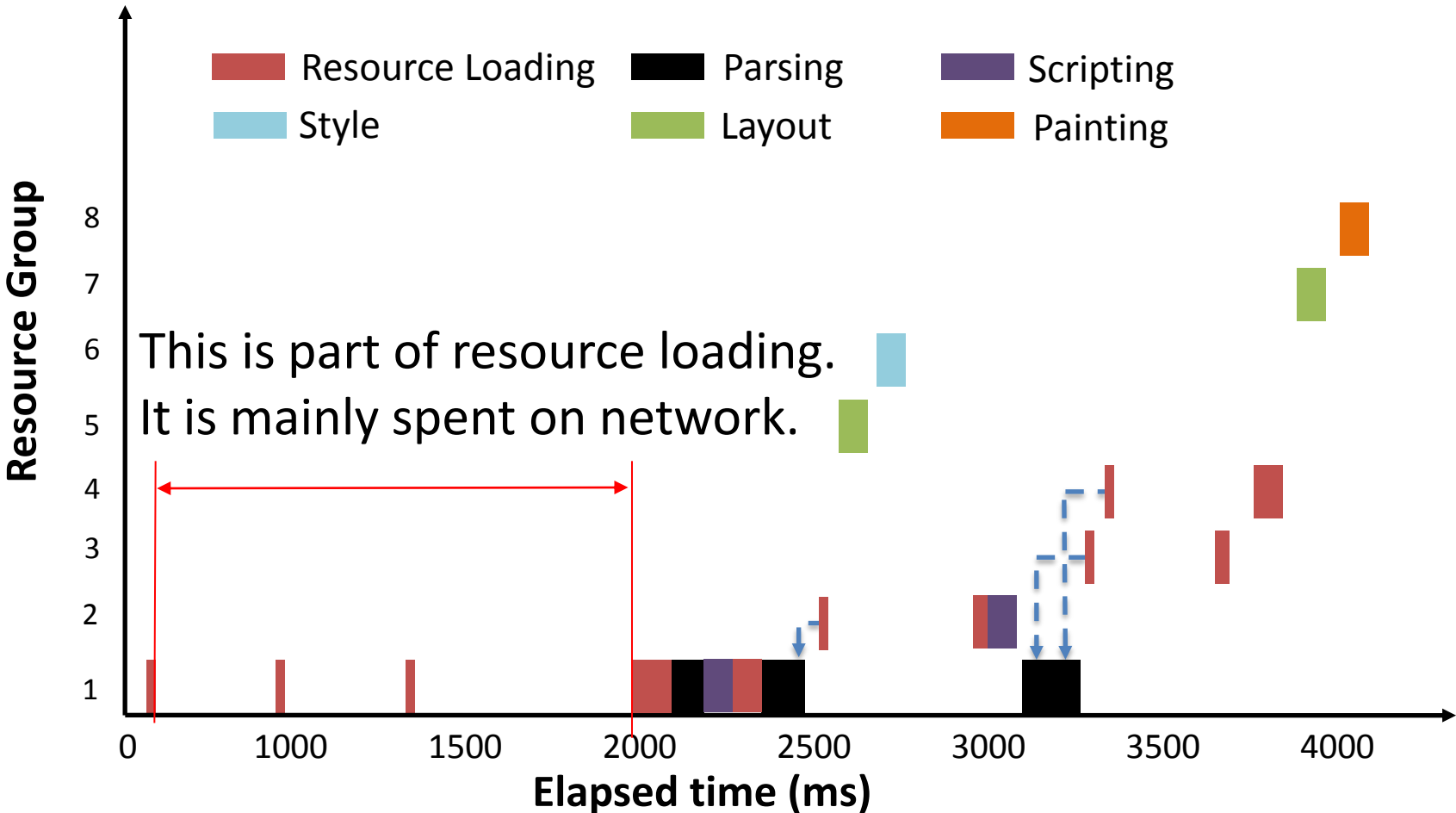
# Dependency timeline characterization



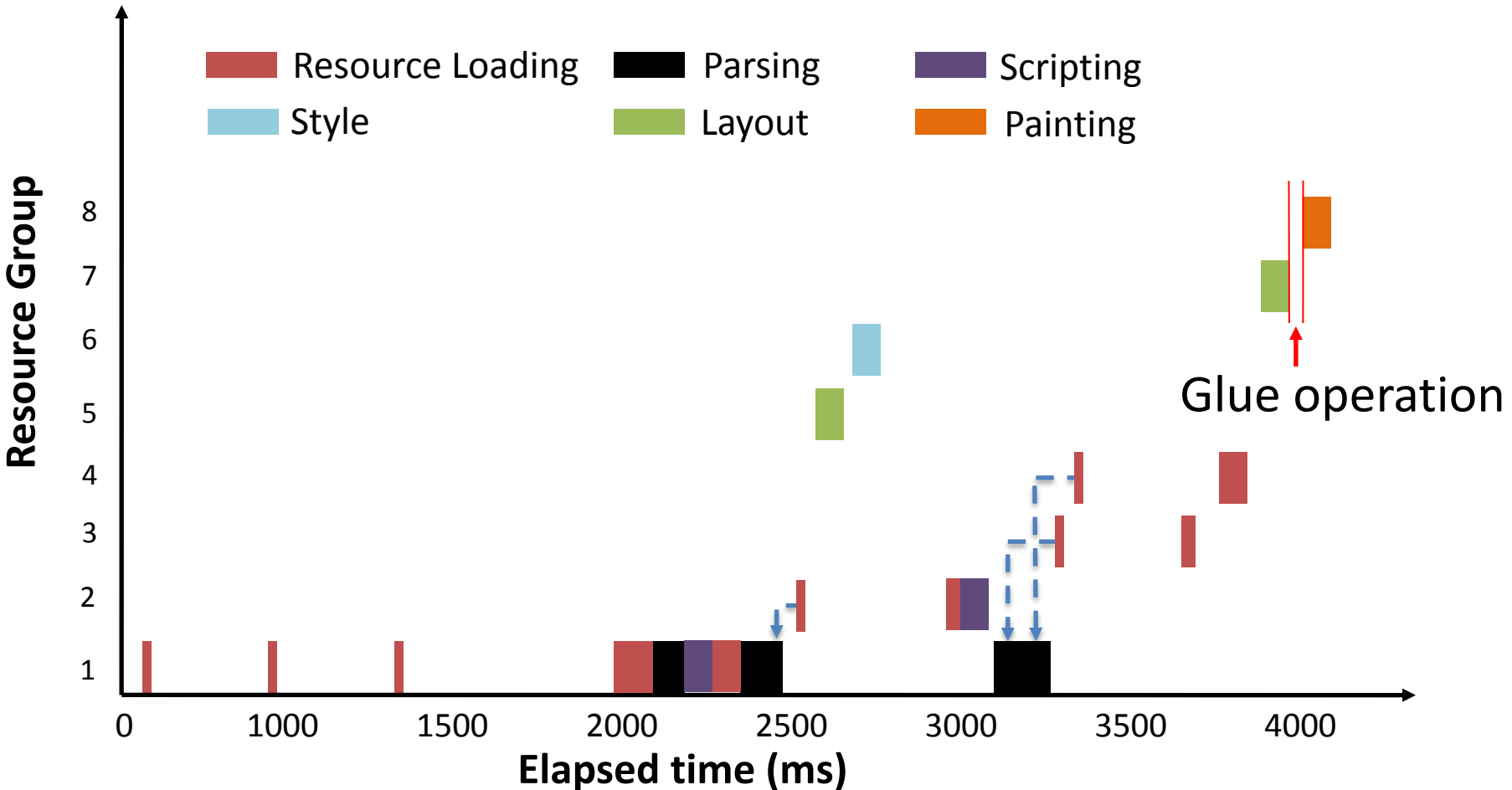
# Dependency timeline characterization



# Dependency timeline characterization

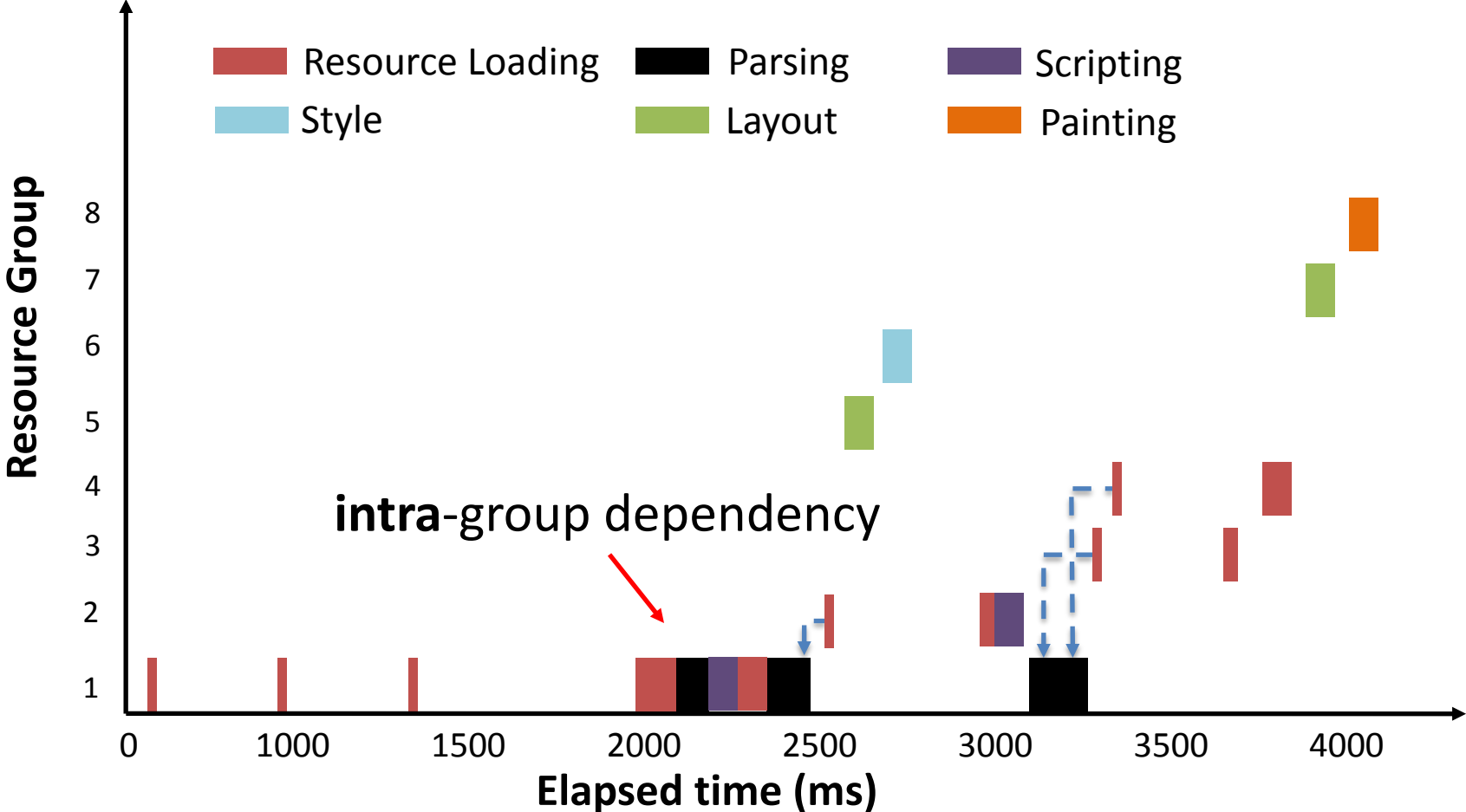


# Dependency timeline characterization

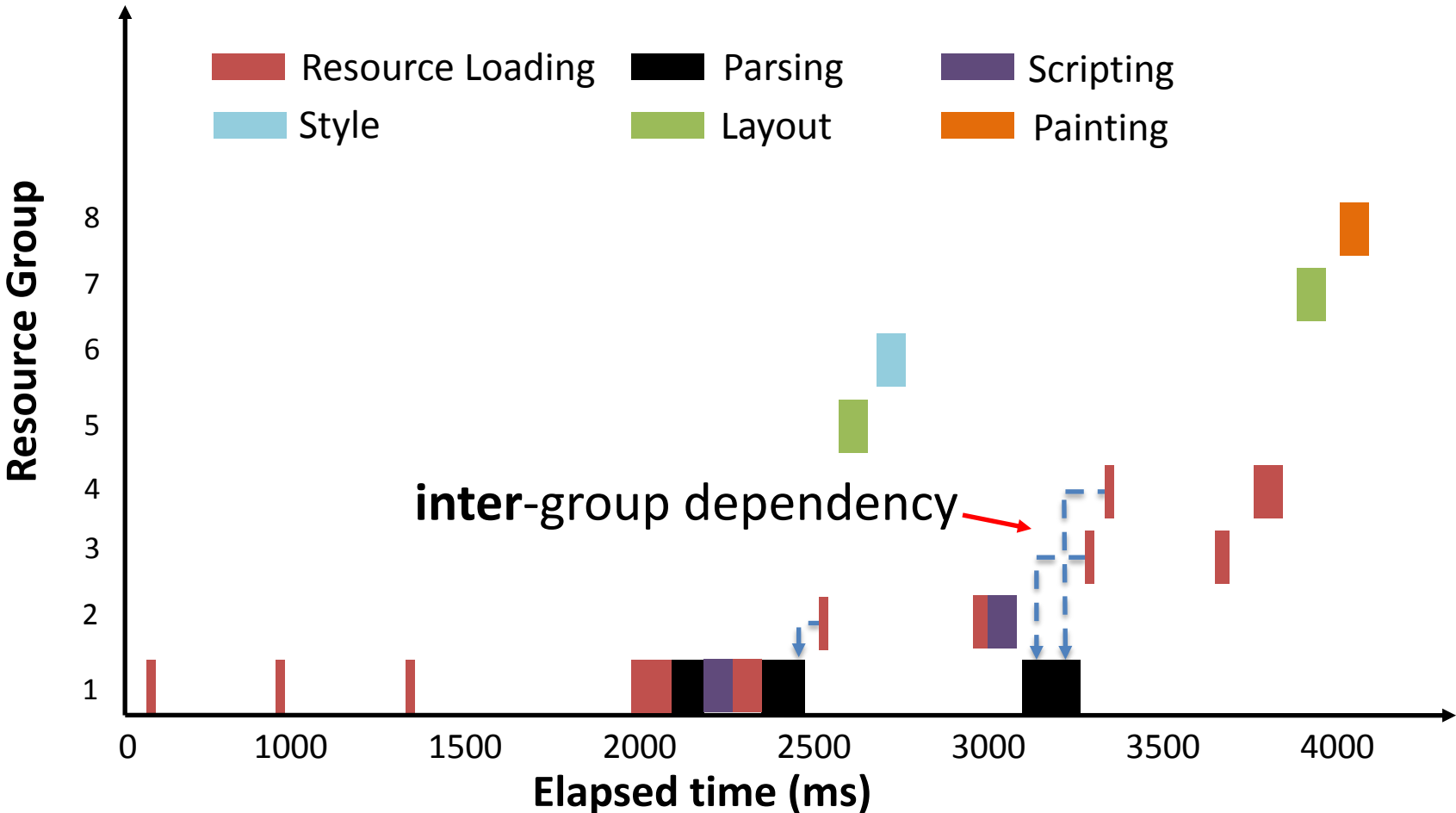


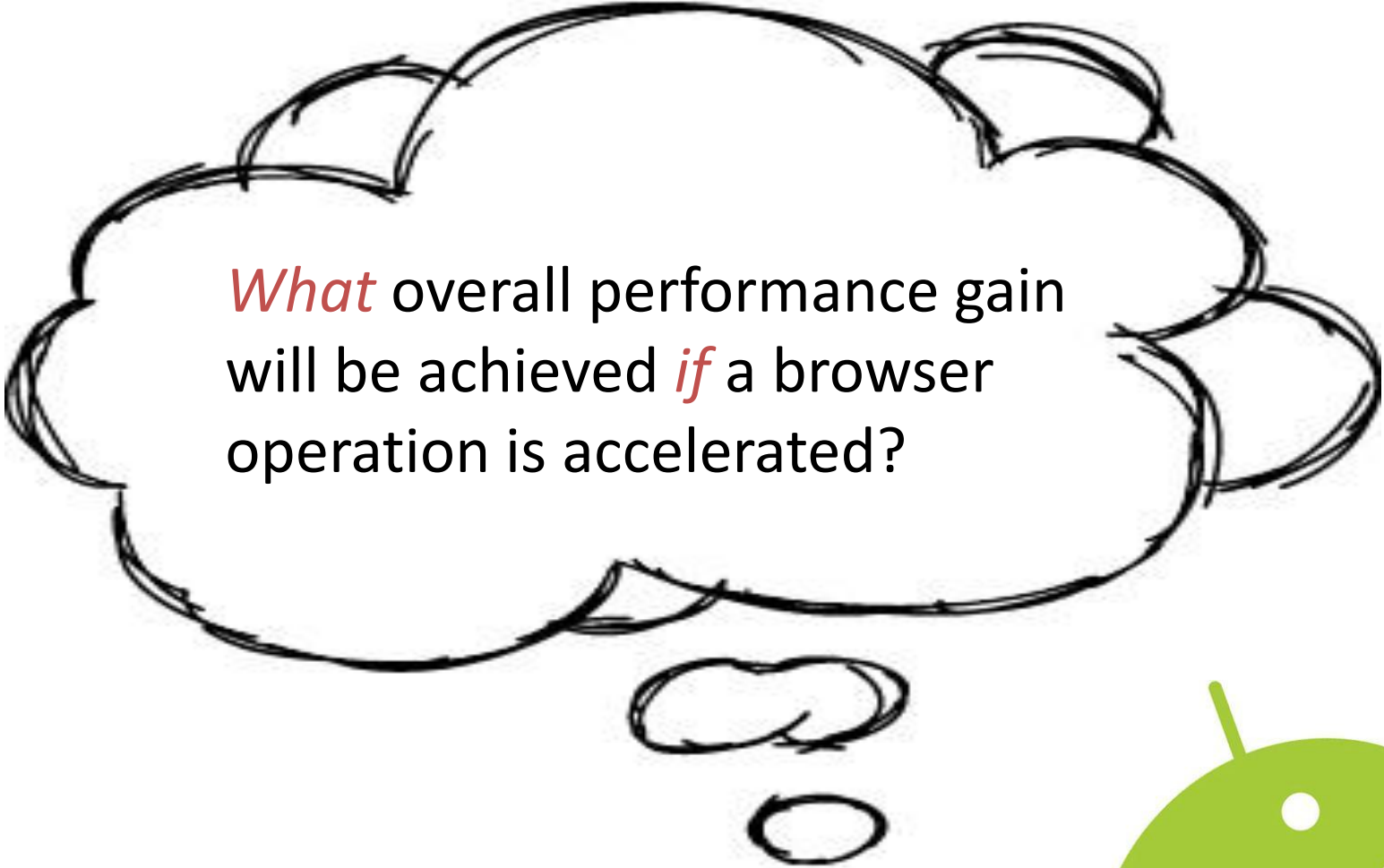


# Dependency timeline characterization



# Dependency timeline characterization

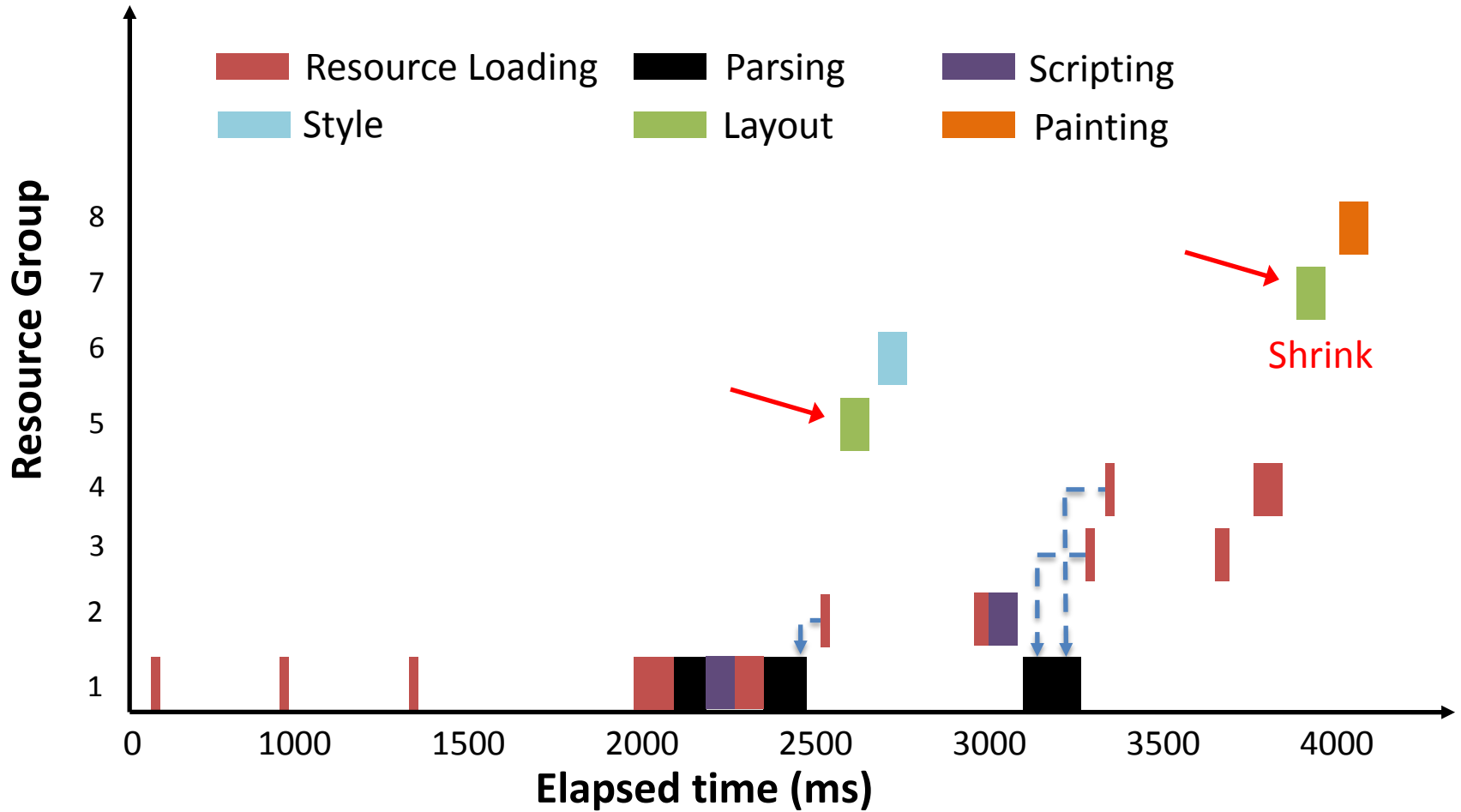




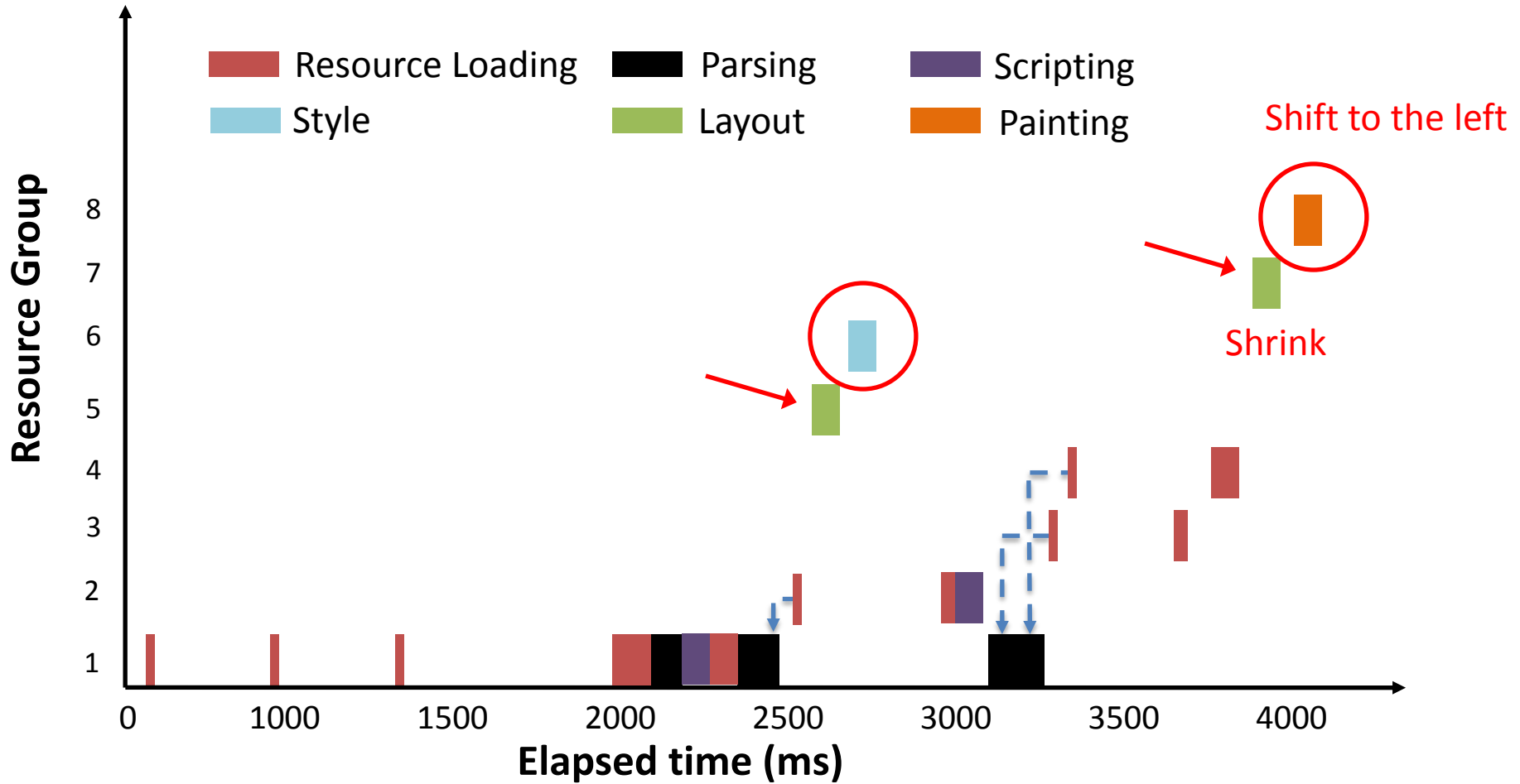
*What* overall performance gain will be achieved *if* a browser operation is accelerated?



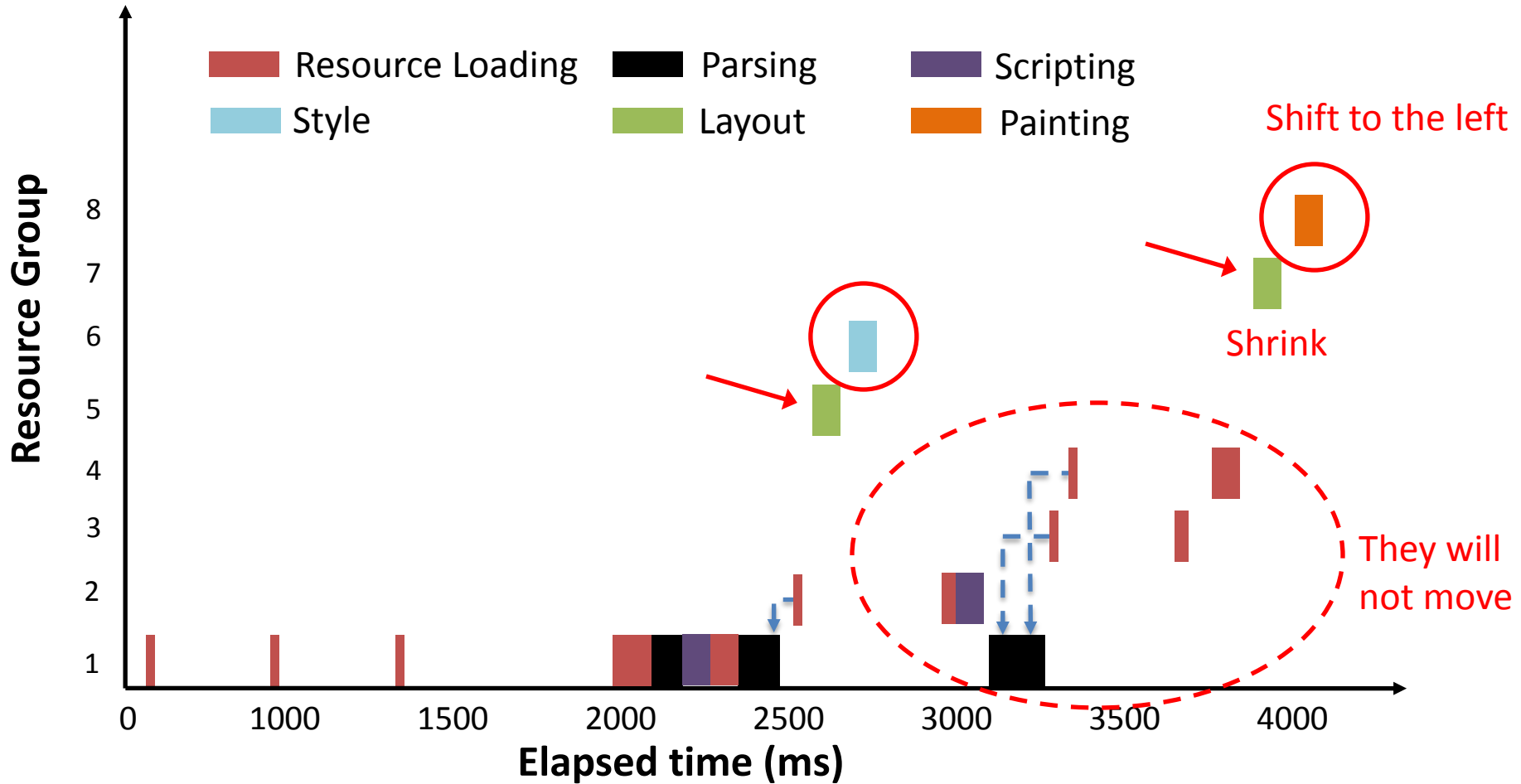
# What-if analysis



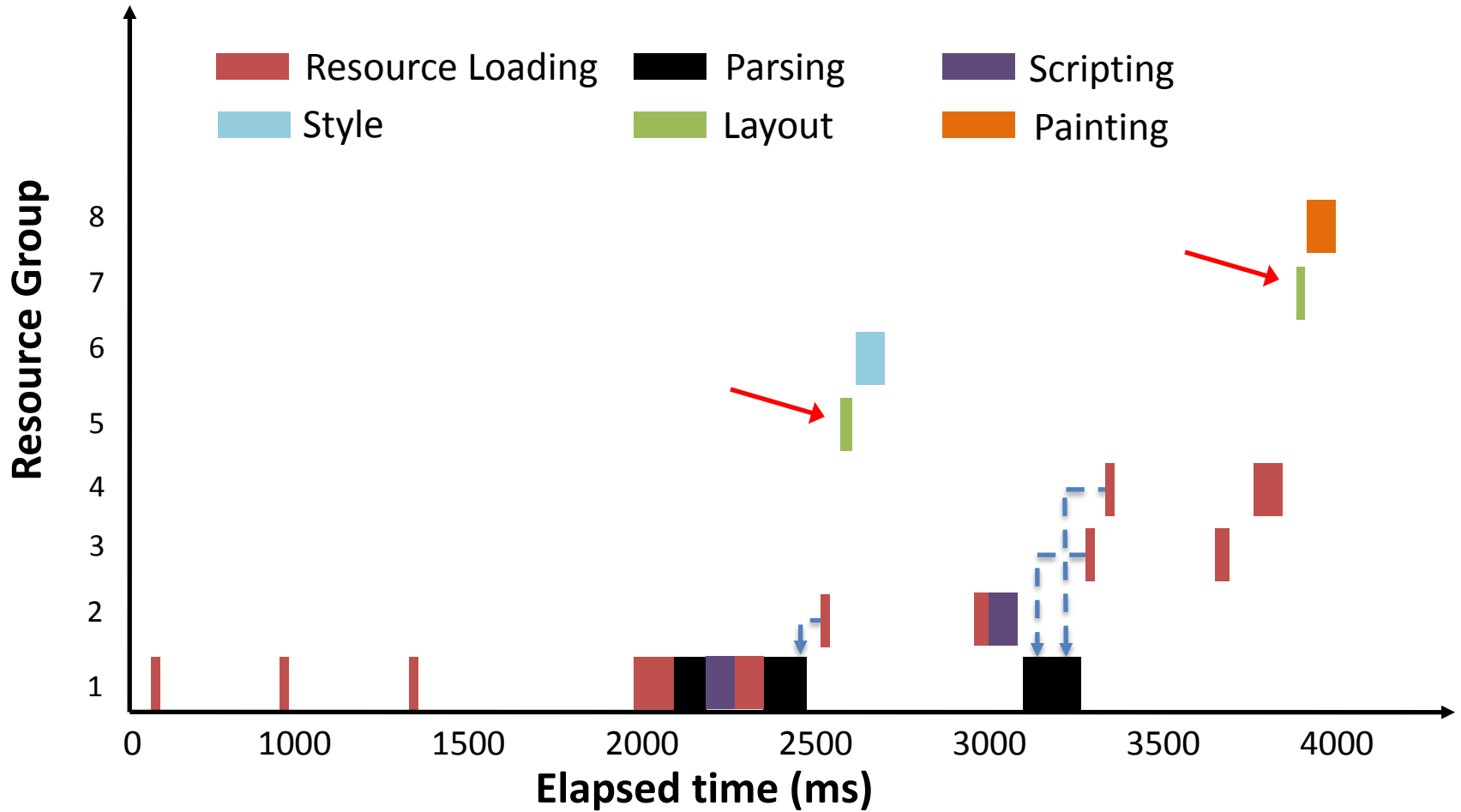
# What-if analysis



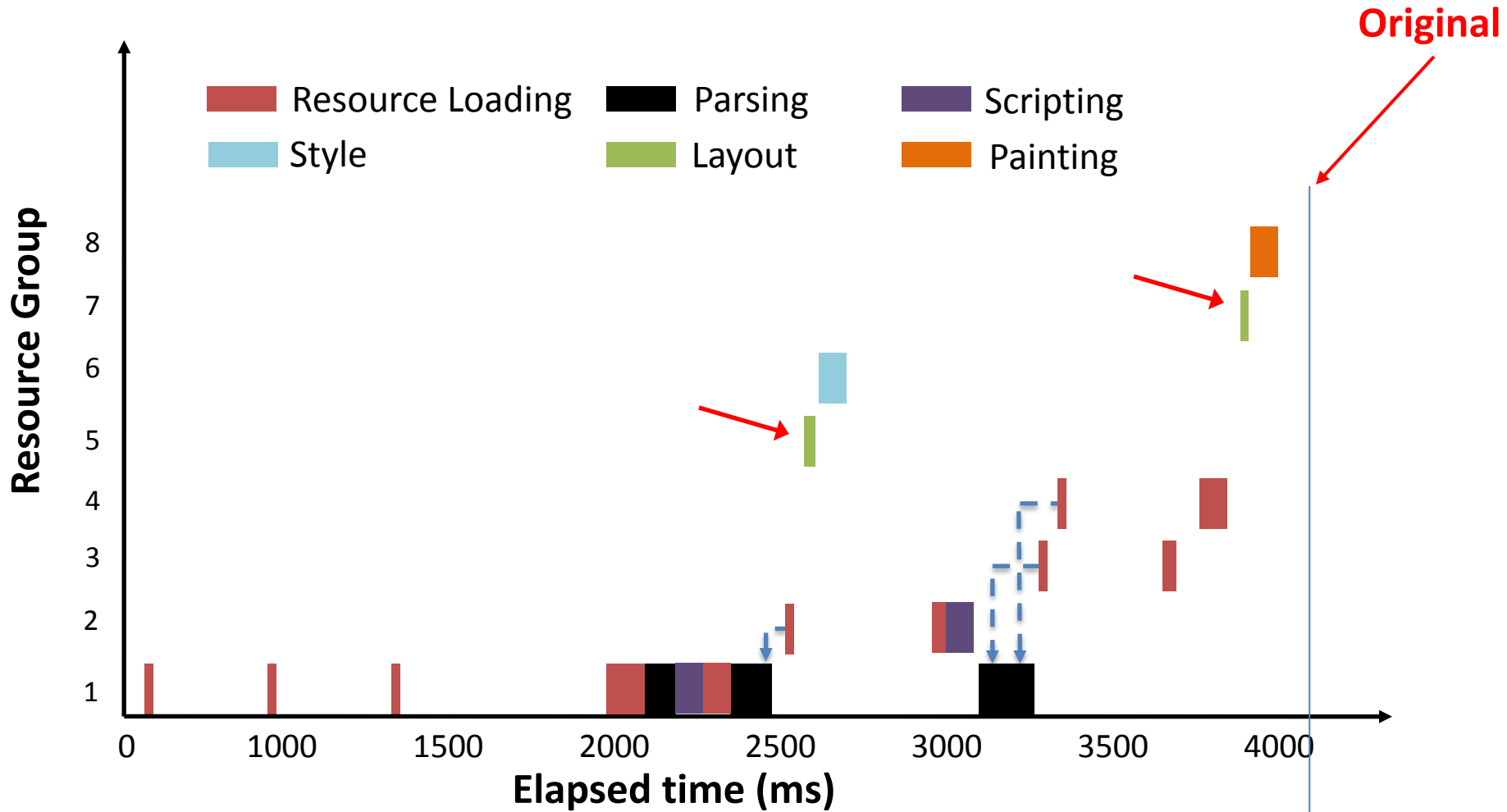
# What-if analysis



# What-if analysis

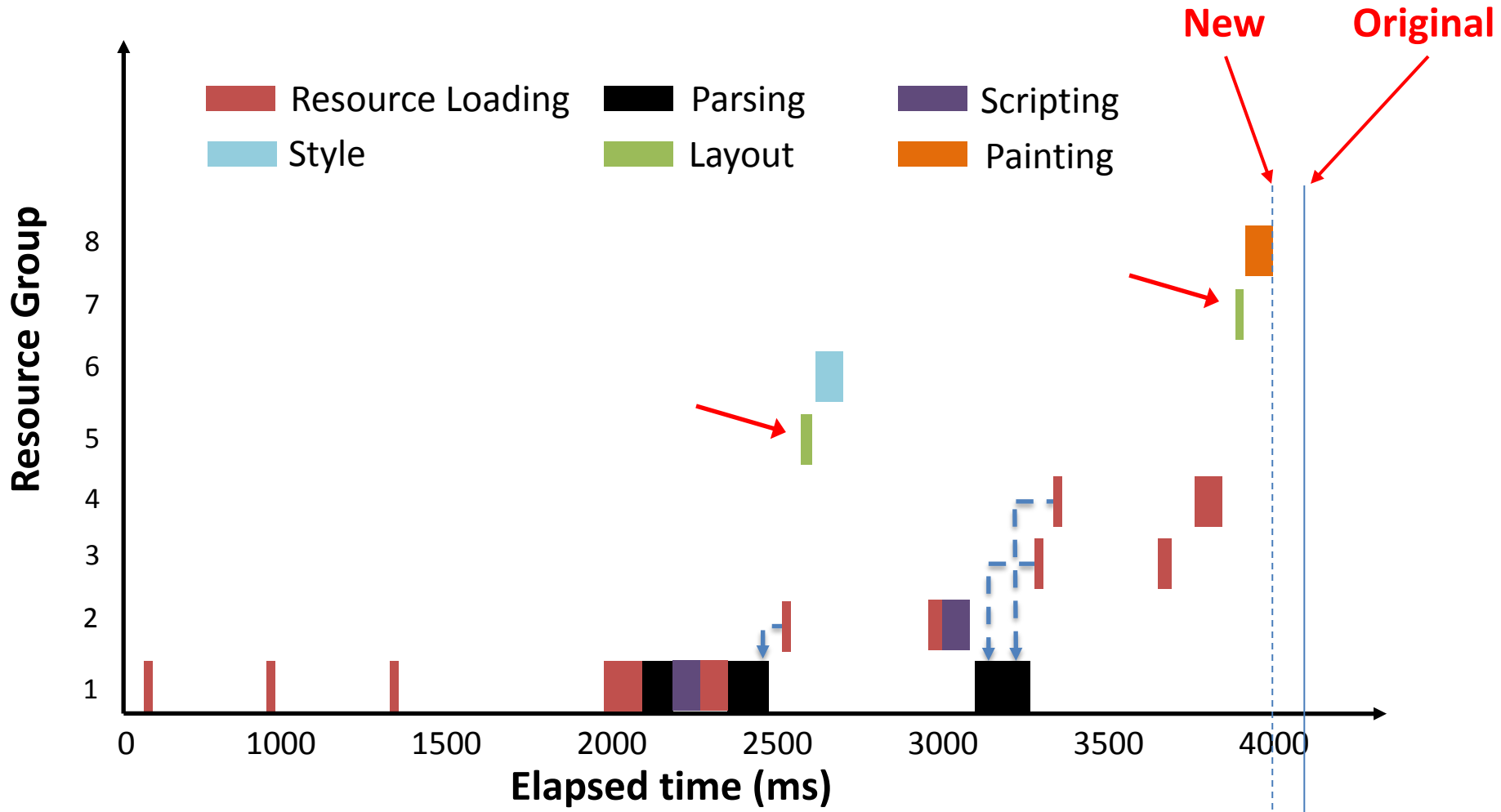


# What-if analysis





# What-if analysis



# Experimental setup

- Platform:
  - HTC Dream (G1): 528MHz
  - Nexus One (N1): 1GHz
- Operating System
  - Android 2.1 (Eclair)
- Benchmark Webpages:
  - Top 10 mobile websites
  - Top 10 visited non-mobile webpages from LiveLab



1.Nielsen.com, "Top mobile phones, sites and brands for 2009," [http://blog.nielsen.com/nielsenwire/online\\_mobile/top-mobile-phones-sites-and-brands-for-2009/](http://blog.nielsen.com/nielsenwire/online_mobile/top-mobile-phones-sites-and-brands-for-2009/), 2009.

2.C. Shepard, A. Rahmati, C. Tossell, L. Zhong, and P. Kortum, "Live- Lab: Measuring Wireless Networks and Smartphone Users in the Field," in *Proc. Workshop on Hot Topics in Measurement & Model-ing of Computer Systems*, June 2010.

# Experimental setup

- We used three network conditions:
  - Emulated enterprise Ethernet (no traffic control)
  - Typical 3G network (T-mobile)
  - Emulated adverse network
    - First-hop RTT: 400ms
    - Bandwidth (downlink/uplink): 500Kbps/100Kbps



# Logging information

- Time stamp for browser operations
  - Overhead: <1%
- Tcpdump
  - Overhead: <2% (CPU); <0.4% (MEM)

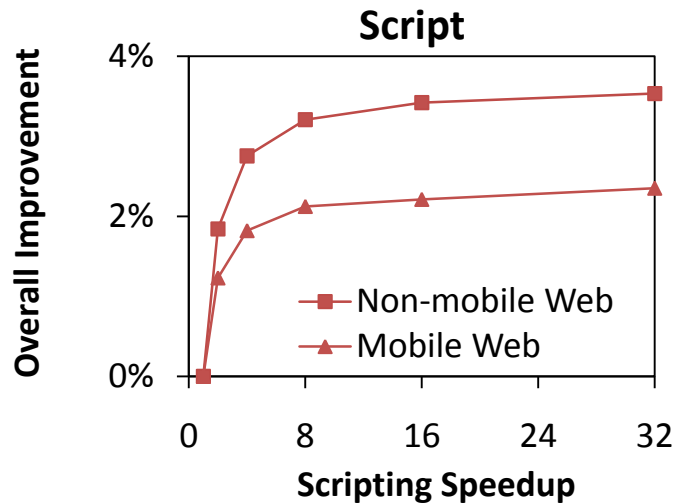
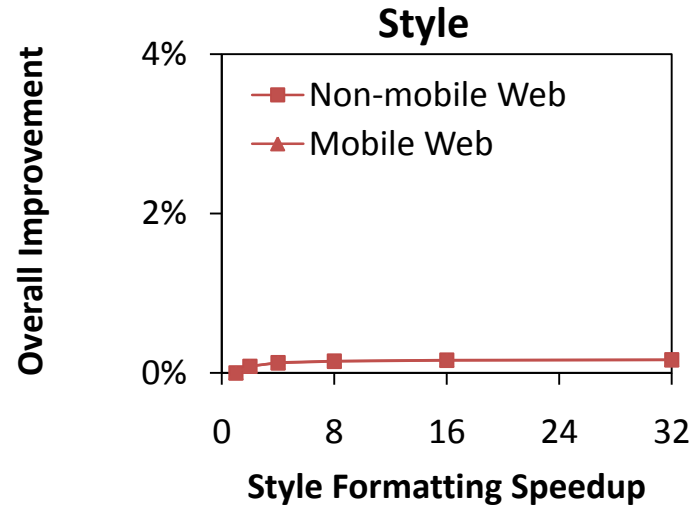
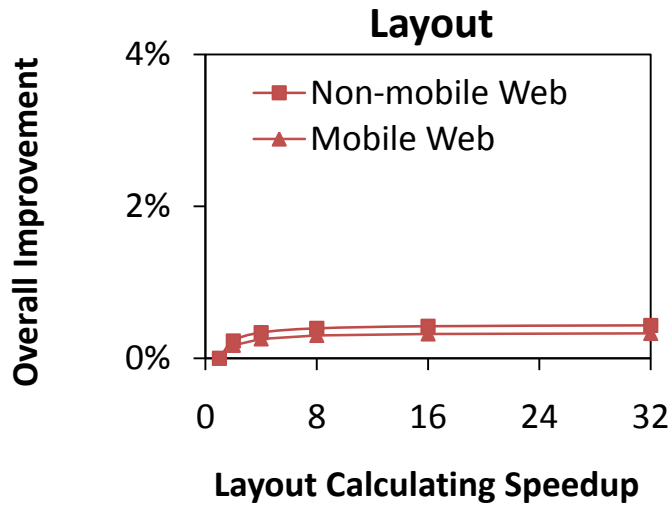
# Results

two take-away messages

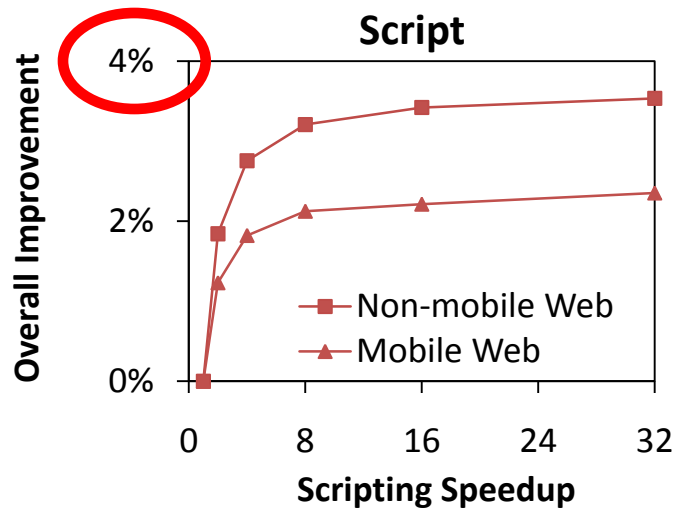
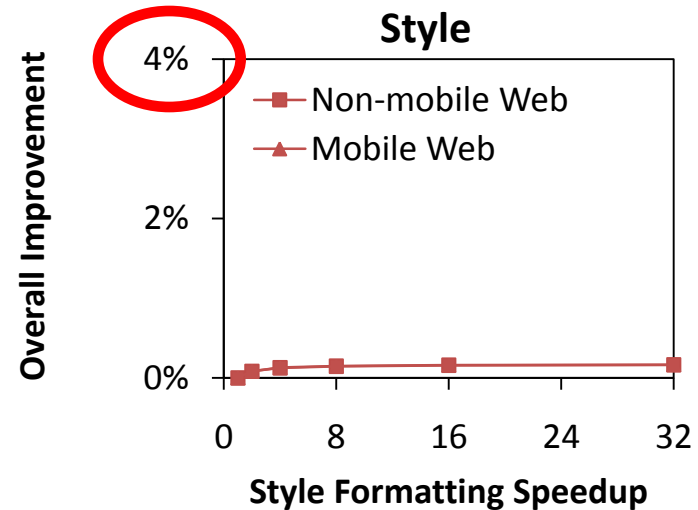
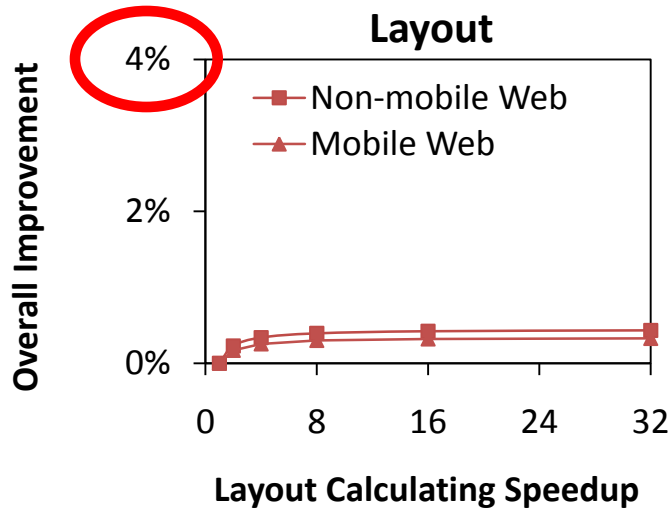
# IR operations do not matter much!

Parsing, **Style, Scripting, Layout**, Painting

# IR operations do not matter much



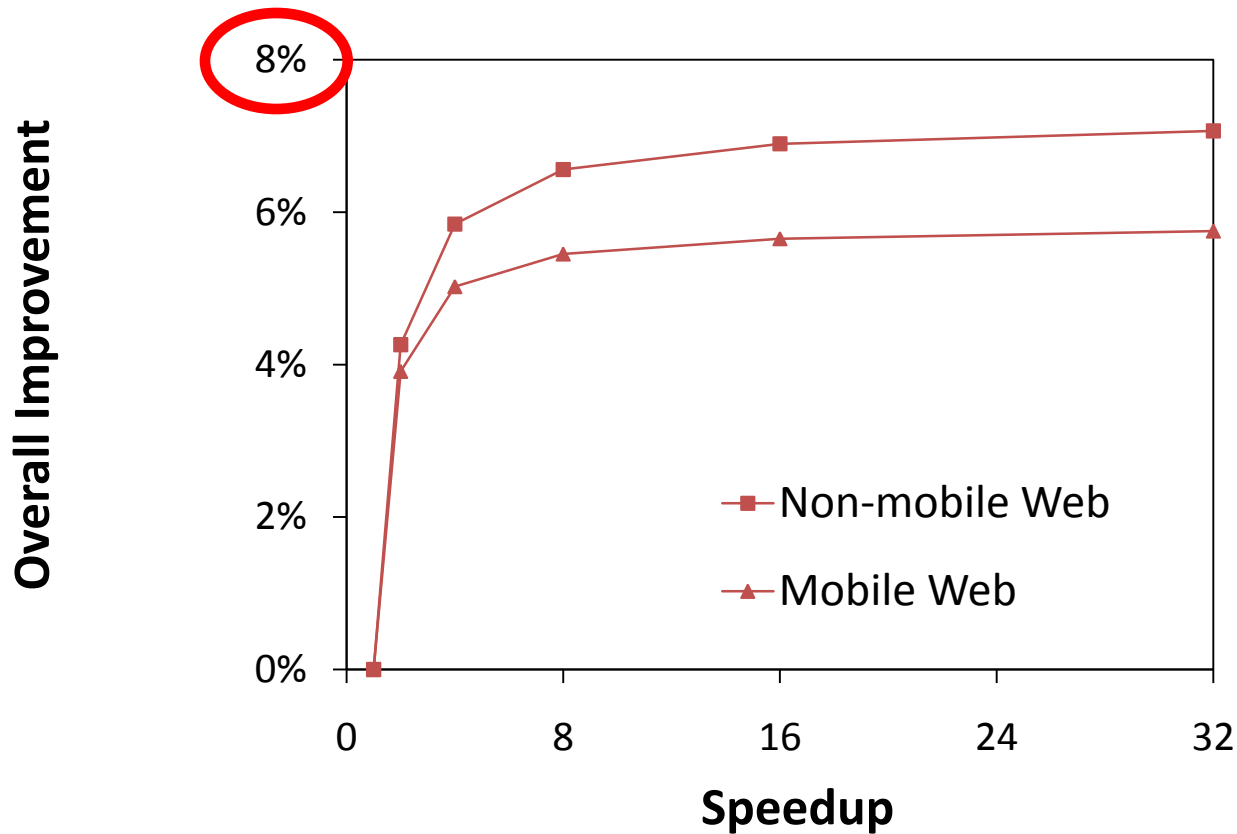
# IR operations do not matter much





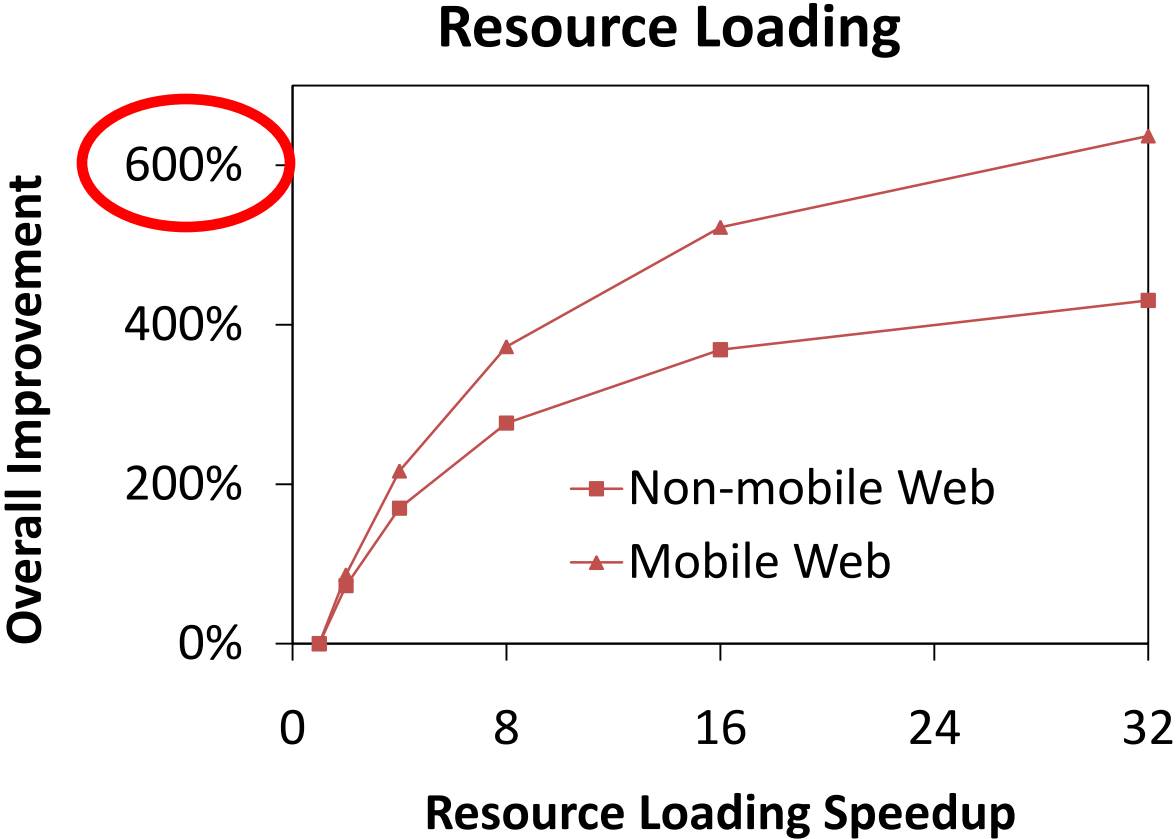
# IR operations do not matter much

Combined: Parsing, Layout, Style, Scripting, Painting, Glue

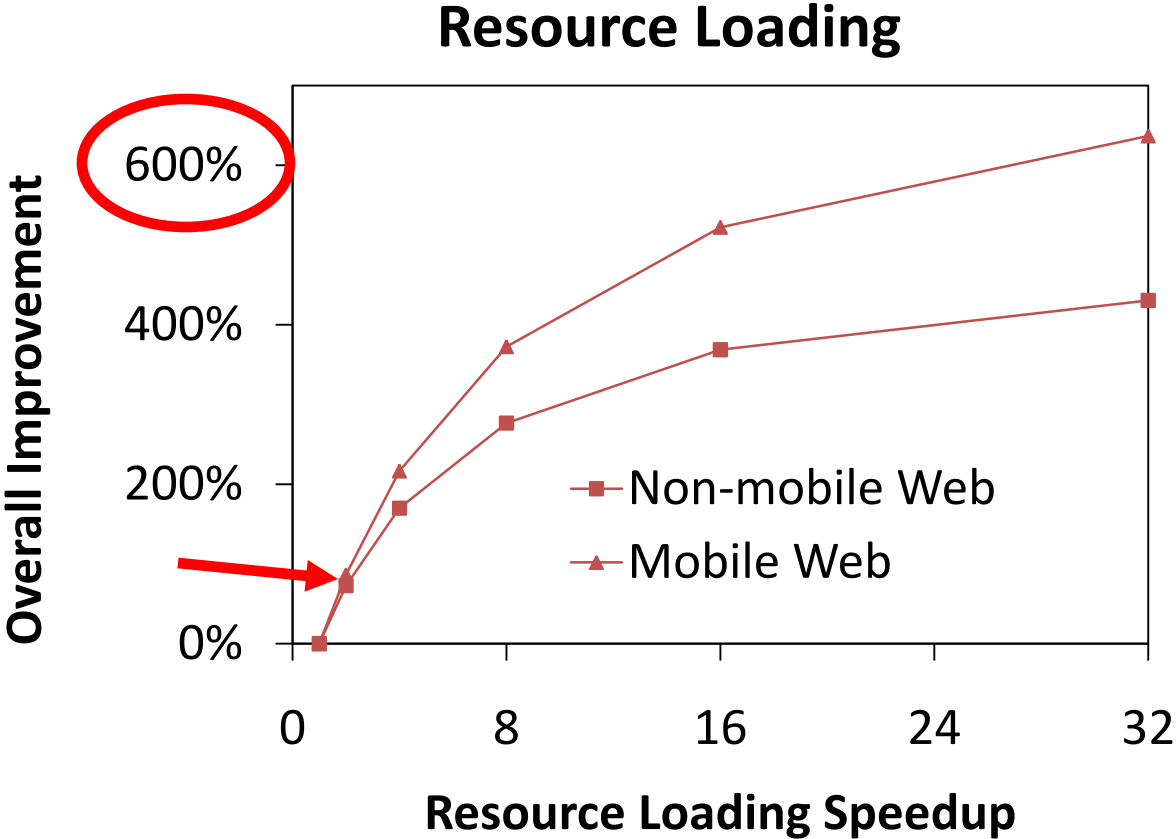


**Resource loading** is the bottleneck!

# Resource loading is the bottleneck



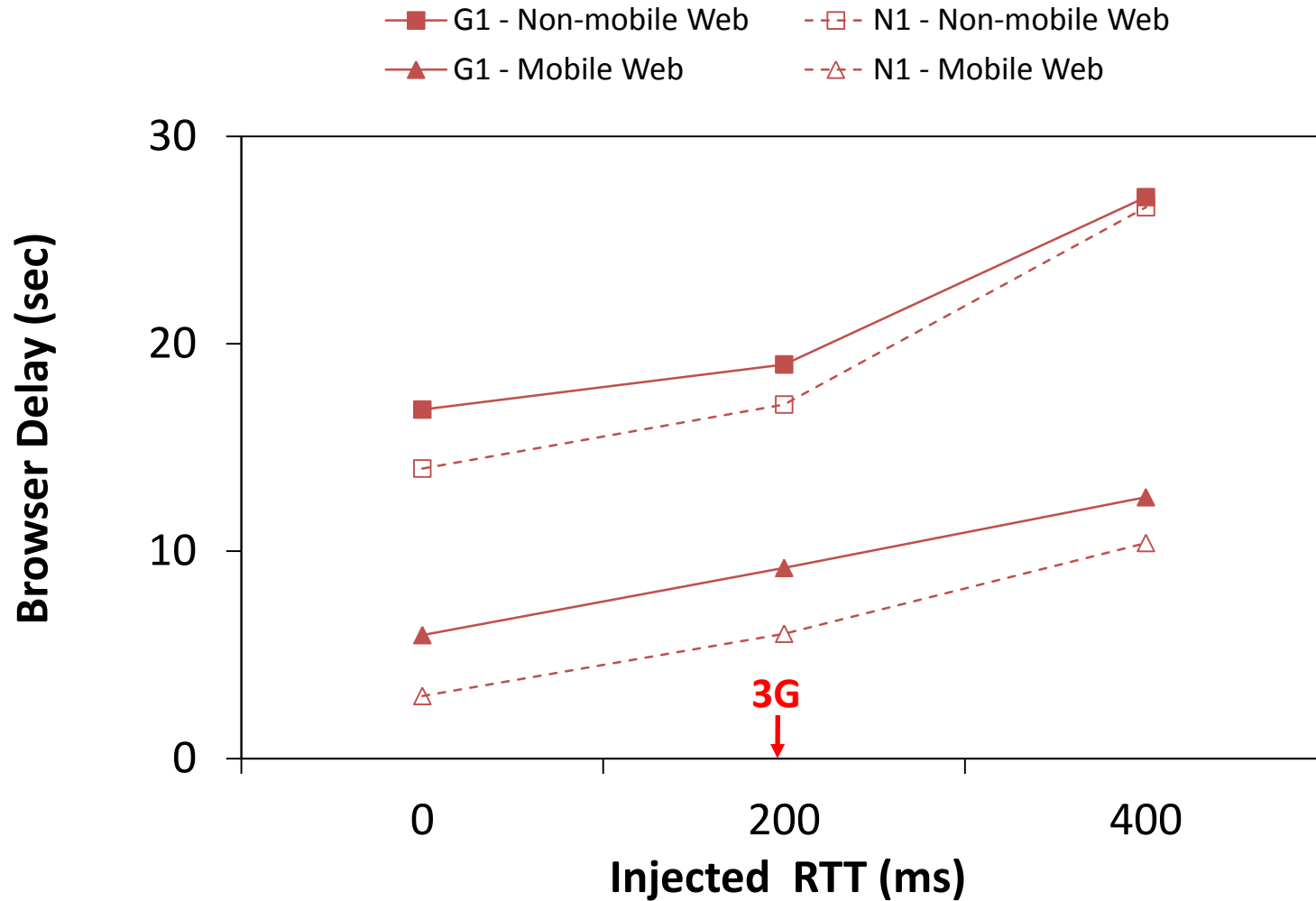
# Resource loading is the bottleneck



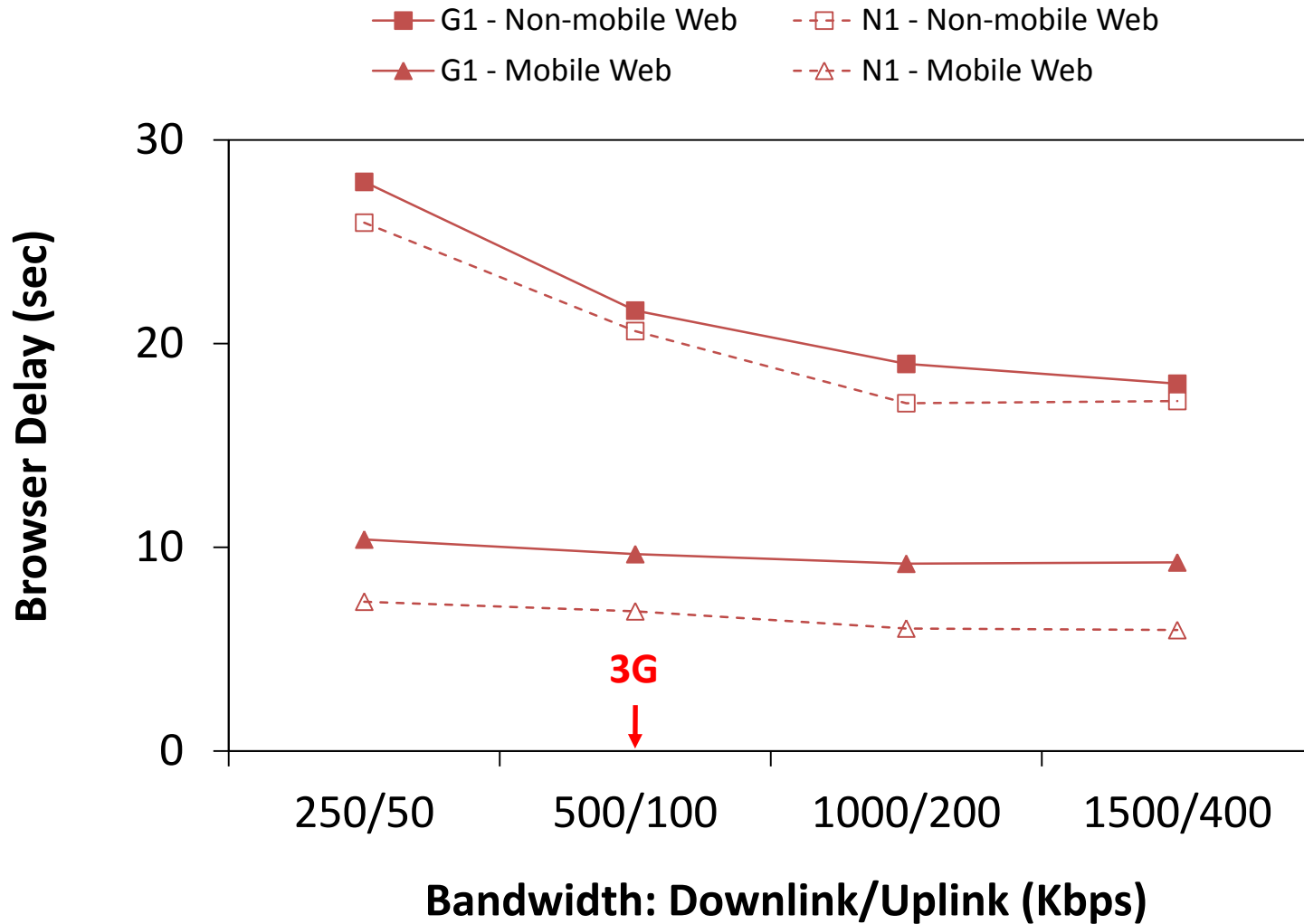
# Resource loading is the bottleneck

- Network RTT
- Network Bandwidth
- Browser loading procedure
- Processing power

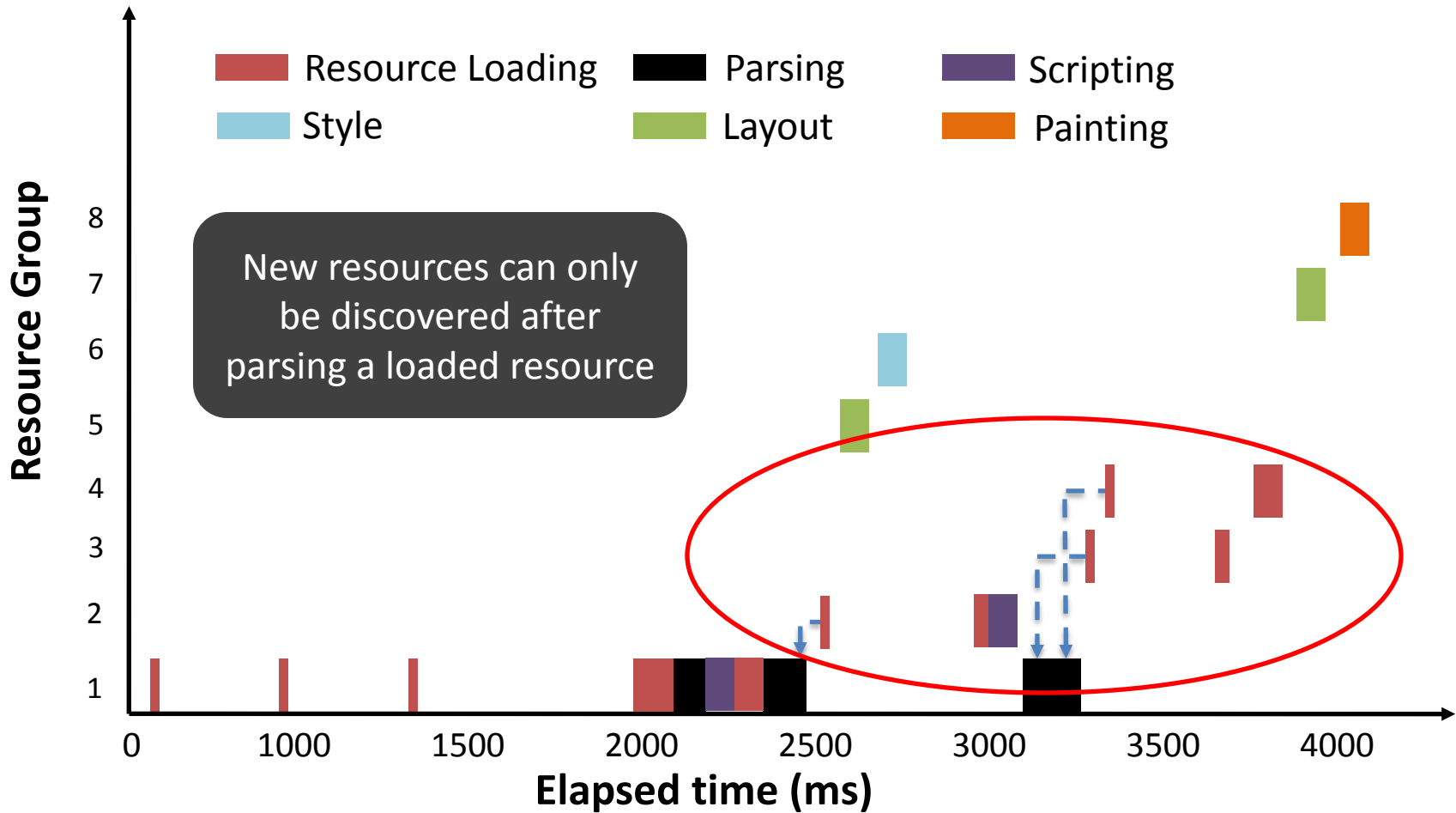
# Network RTT matters



# Network bandwidth doesn't matter

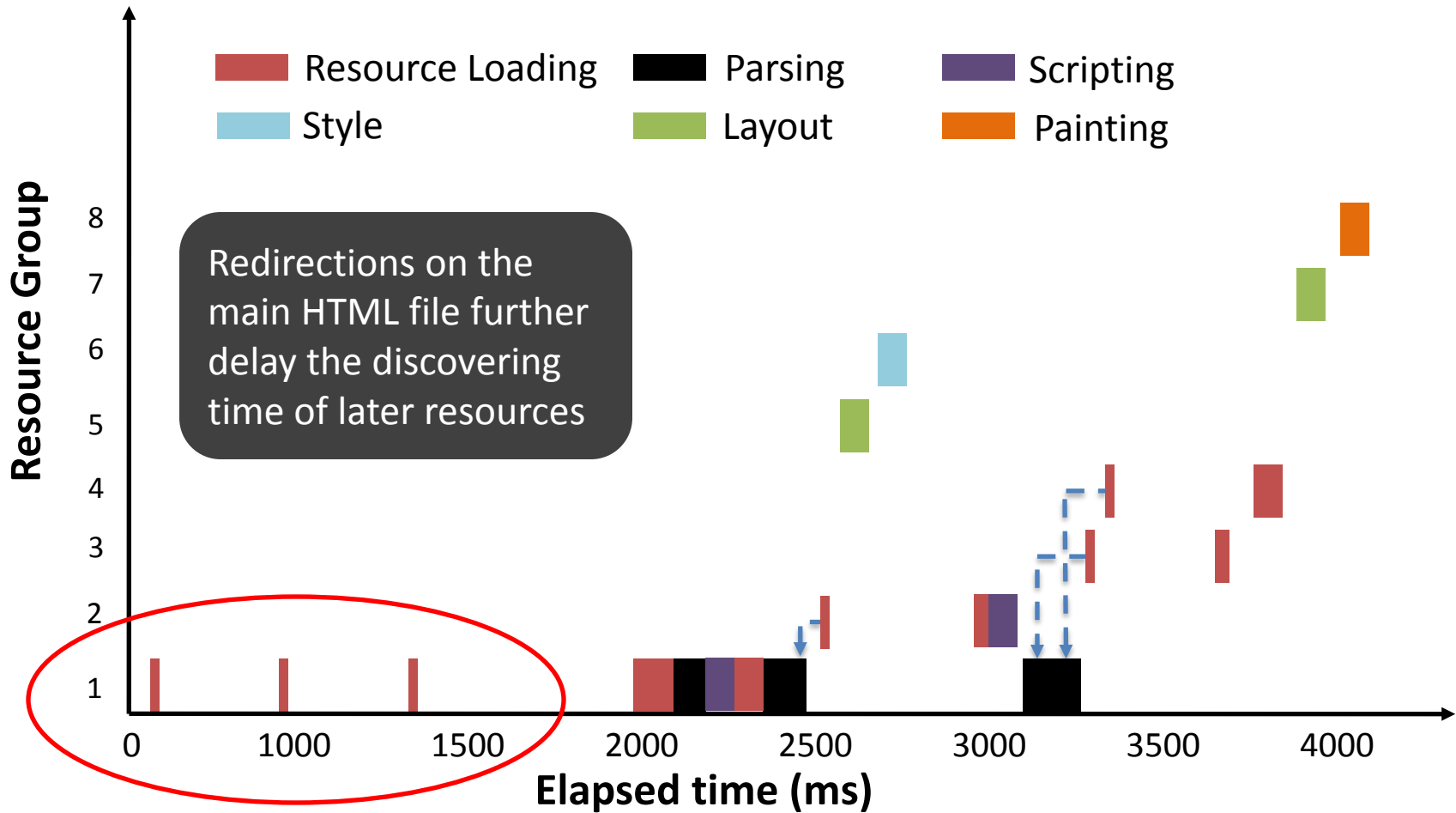


# Browser loading procedure

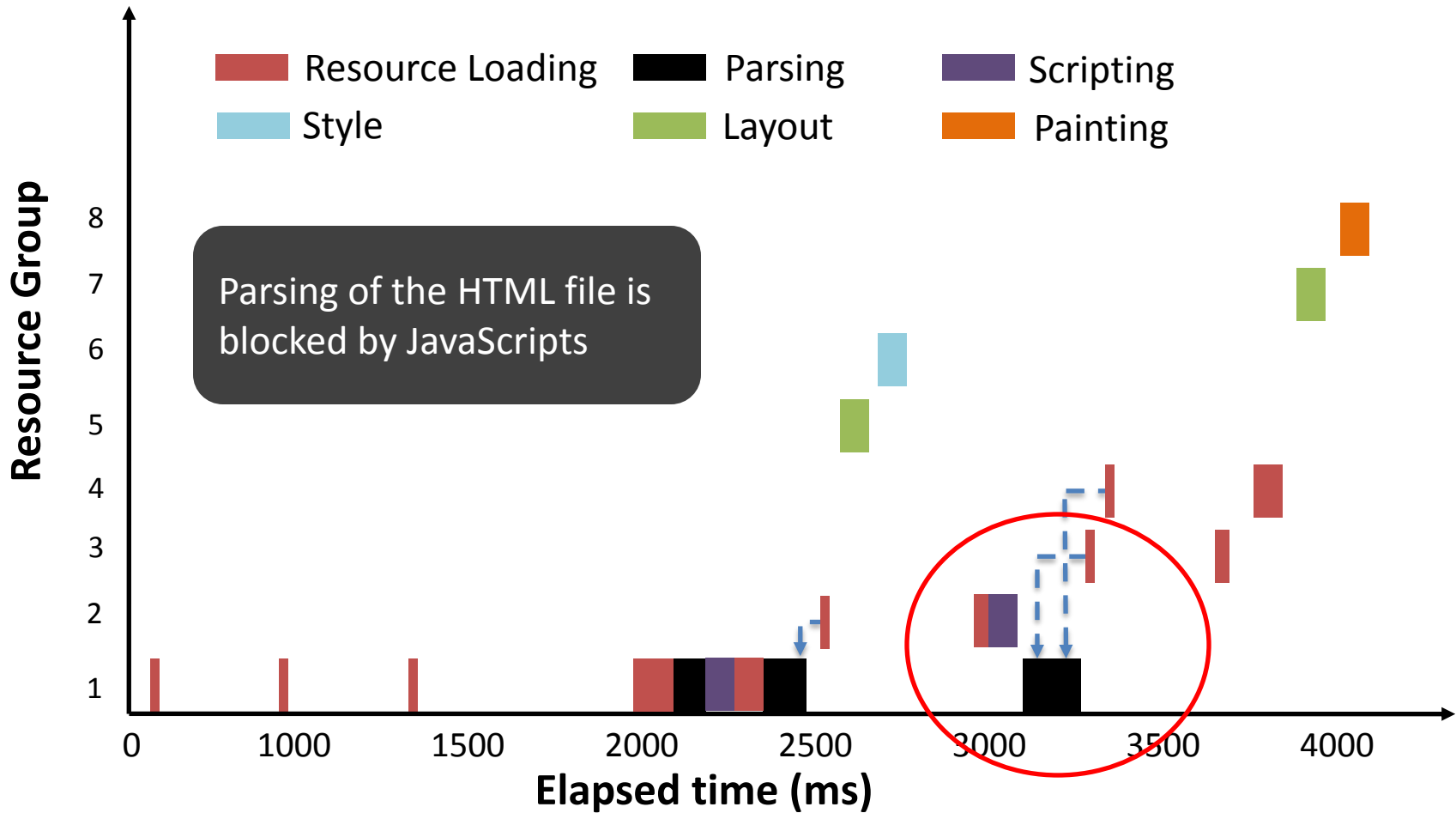




# Browser loading procedure



# Browser loading procedure

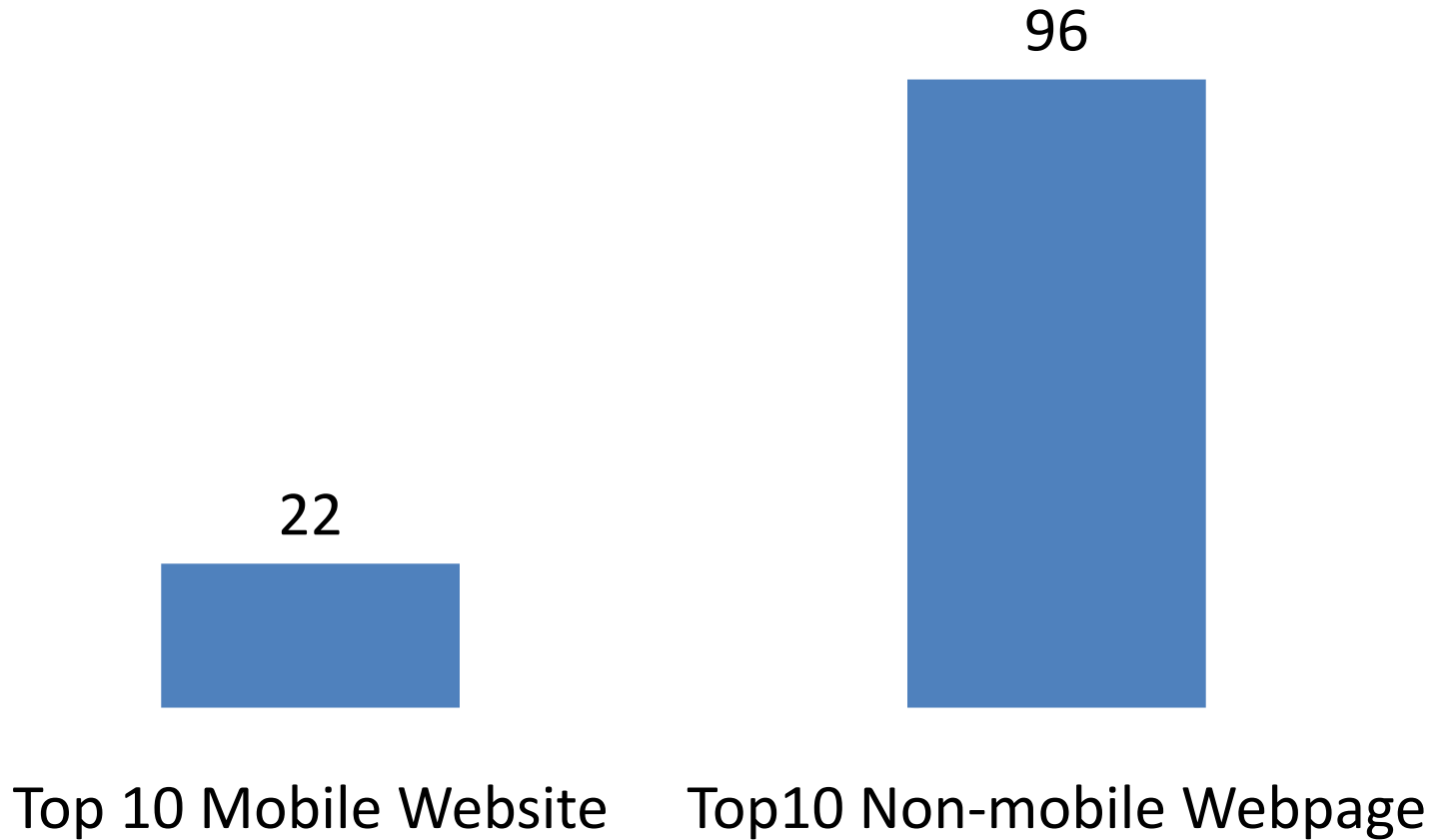


# Browser loading procedure

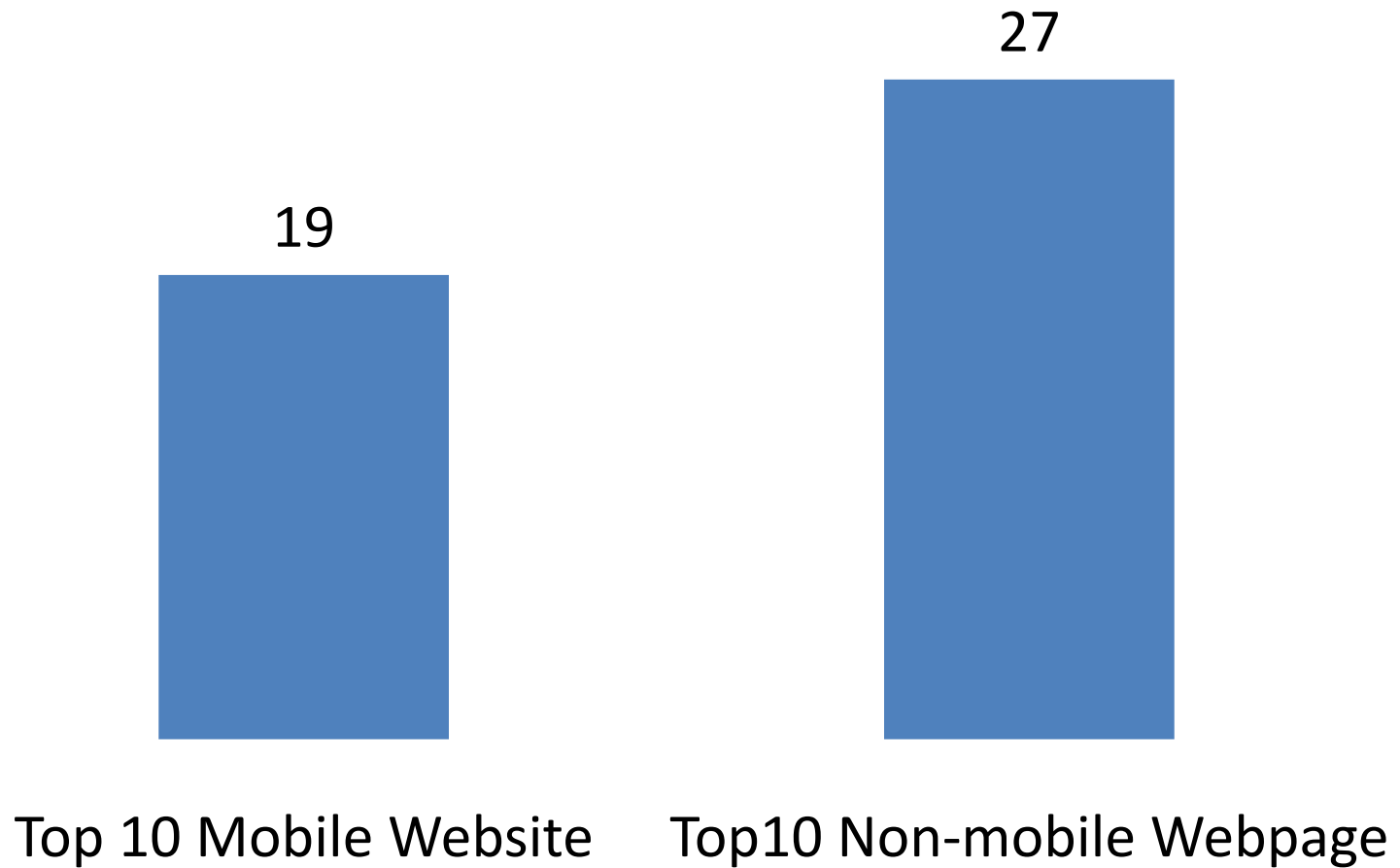
- Up to **25** concurrent requests for top mobile/non-mobile webpages
- Constrains on concurrent TCP connections

Mobile Browser	Connections/hostname	Maximum connections
Android	4	4
iPhone 4.3	6	35
Blackberry 9700	4	16
Opera Mobile	4	4
Opera Mini	10	60

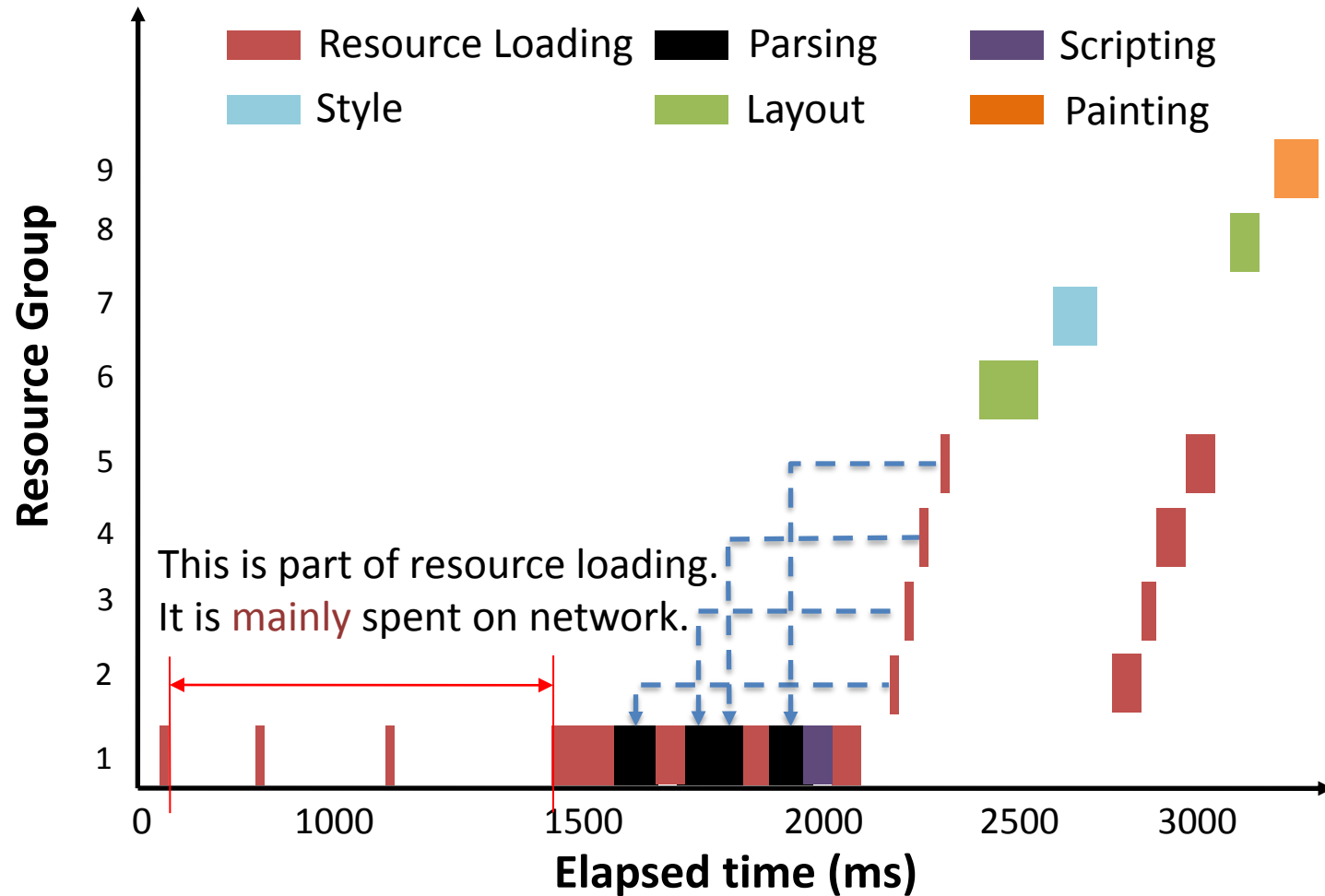
# Average number of resources



# Average number of network round trips

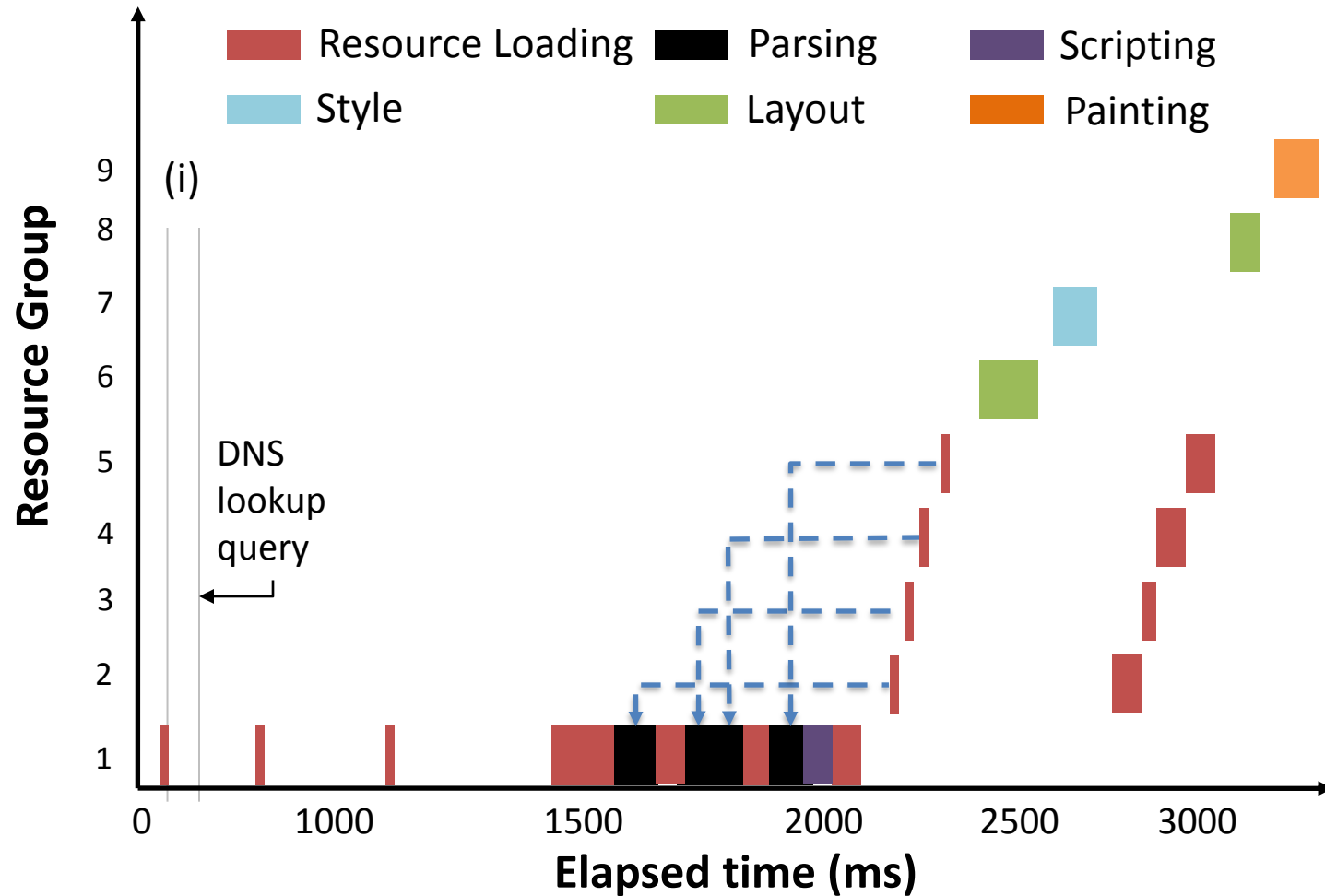


# Processing power in resource loading



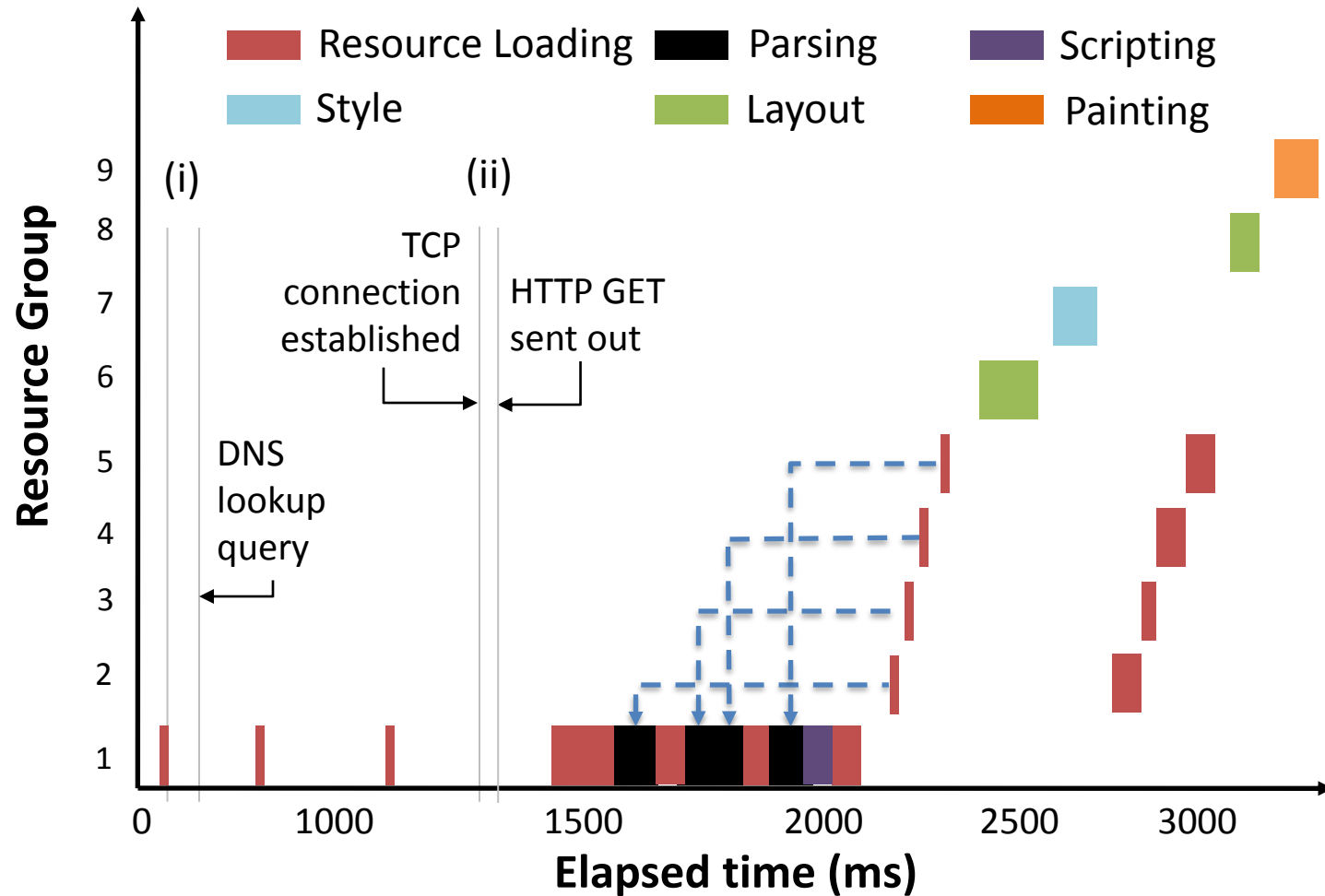
<http://mail.yahoo.com>

# Processing power in resource loading



<http://mail.yahoo.com>

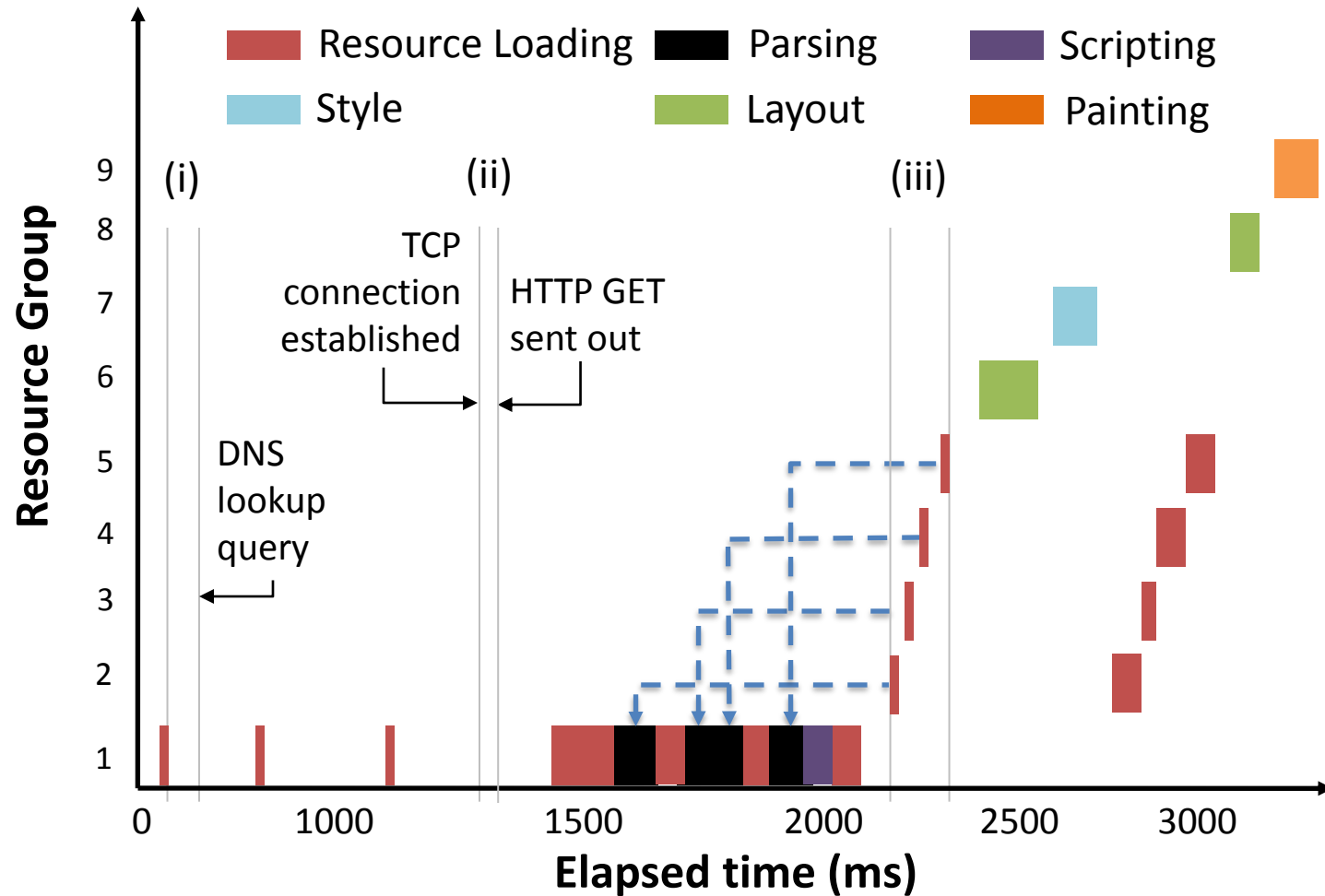
# Processing power in resource loading



<http://mail.yahoo.com>

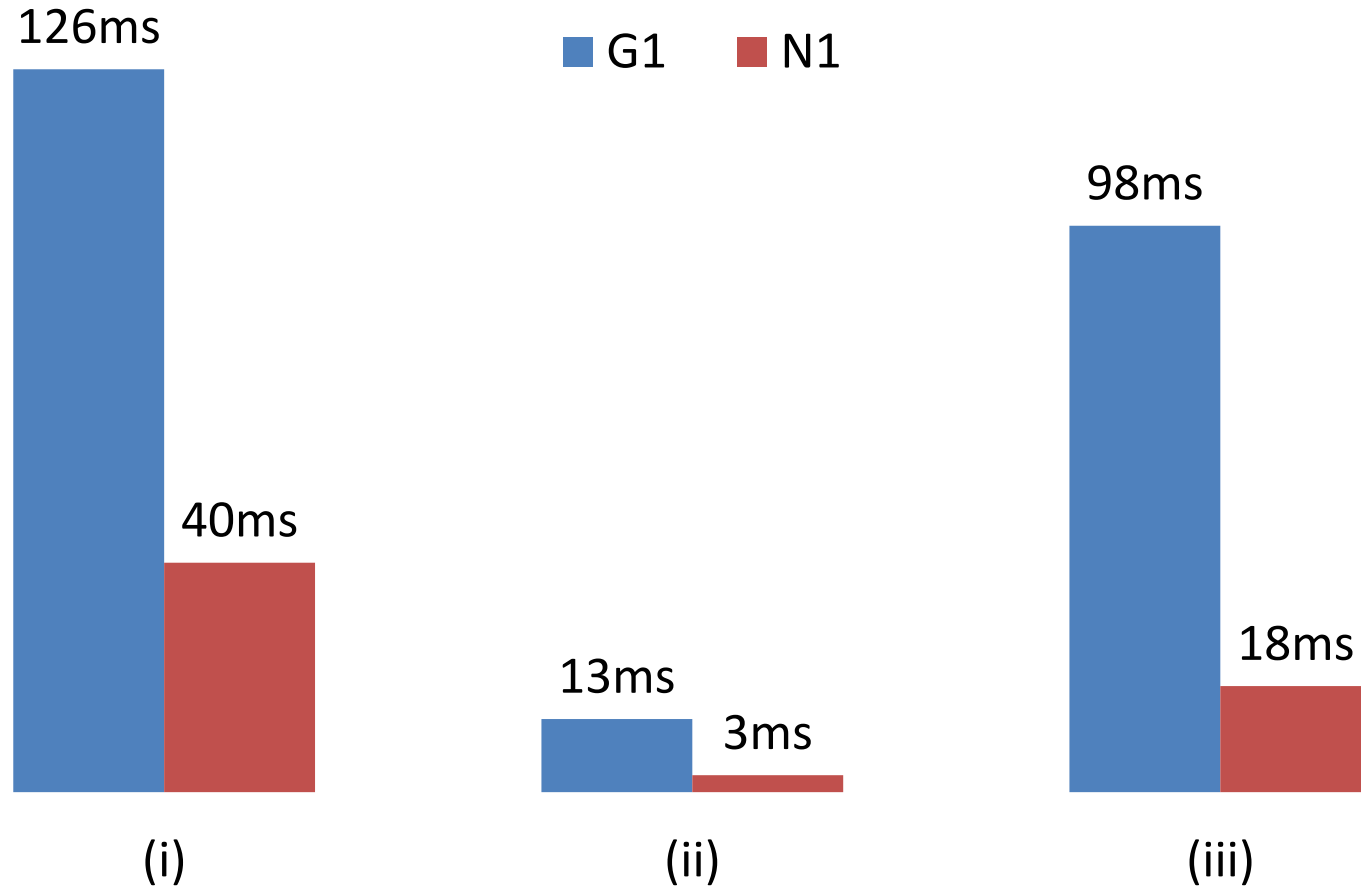


# Processing power in resource loading

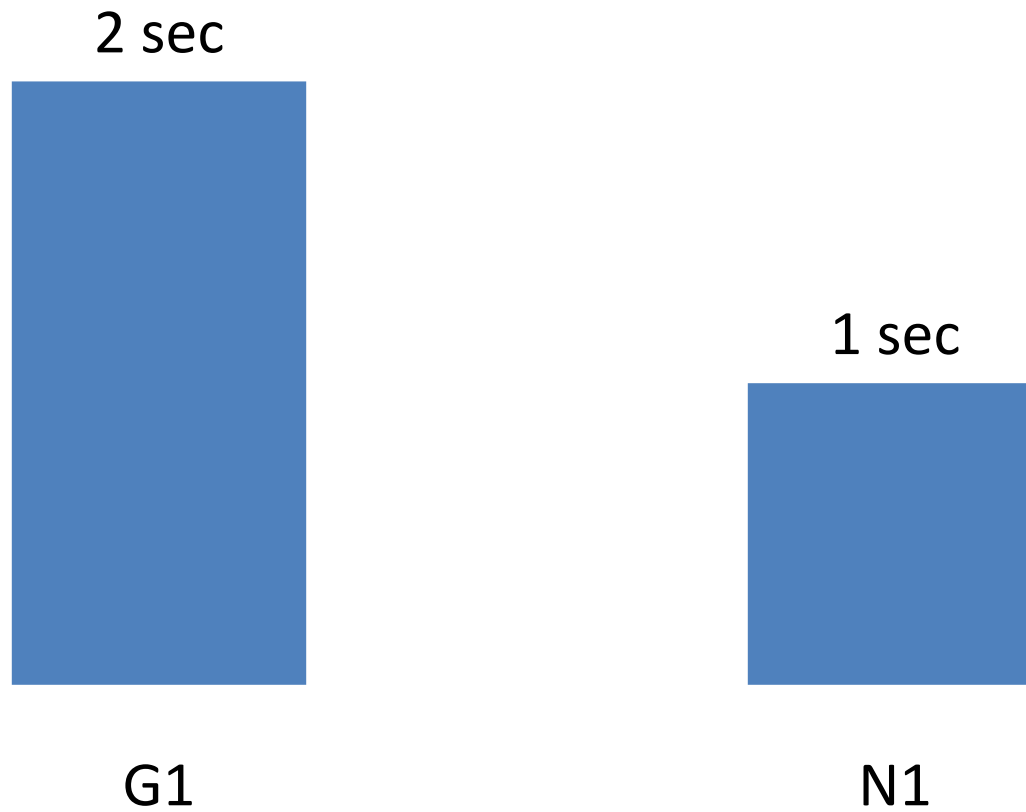


<http://mail.yahoo.com>

# Time spent by G1 and N1 for those three cases



# Total time spent in the three cases on average when opening a mobile webpage



# Processing power in resource loading

- Other uncategorized processing
  - The OS moves the data from network stack to browser after receiving data packets
  - Computation for secure connection (HTTPS)

More powerful hardware improves the browser delay mainly through **faster OS services and network stack** instead of faster IR operations.



# Performance characterization results

- IR operations do not matter much
- **Resource loading is the bottleneck**
  - Network RTT (**X**)
  - Network bandwidth
  - Browser loading procedure (**X**)
  - Processing power (**X**)

# How to improve mobile browser's performance?

## Reduce RTT

- Cloudlet
- Data staging

## Reduce # of Round Trips

- Web Pre-fetching
- Resource batching
- Data URI scheme
- *Speculative resource loading*

1.M. Satyanarayanan, P. Bahl, R. Caceres, and N. Davies, "The Case for VM-Based Cloudlets in Mobile Computing," *IEEE Pervasive Computing*, vol. 8, pp. 14-23, 2009.  
2.J. Flinn, S. Sinnamohideen, N. Tolia, and M. Satyanarayanan, "Data Staging on Untrusted Surrogates," in *Proceedings of the 2nd USENIX Conference on File and Storage Technologies San Francisco, CA: USENIX Association, 2003*.  
3.V. N. Padmanabhan and J. C. Mogul, "Using predictive prefetching to improve World Wide Web latency," *SIGCOMM Comput. Commun. Rev.*, vol. 26, pp. 22-36, 1996.  
4.Skyfire: <http://www.skyfire.com/>.  
5.L. Masinter, "The "data" URL scheme," <http://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc2397>, 1998.

# On-going work

- Speculative mobile browser design
- Fully understand the impact of hardware
- OS and network service acceleration

[http://www.owl.net.rice.edu/~zw3/projects\\_Tempo.html](http://www.owl.net.rice.edu/~zw3/projects_Tempo.html)





# Benchmark webpages

## mobile

<http://maps.google.com>

<http://www.espn.com>

<http://www.cnn.com>

<http://www.google.com>

<http://mail.yahoo.com>

<http://mail.google.com>

<http://www.weather.com>

<http://www.facebook.com>

<http://www.hotmail.com>

<http://mail.aol.com>

## Non-mobile

<http://freeappaday.com/>

<https://owlspace-ccm.rice.edu/portal>

<http://www.restaurant.com/>

<http://www.neopets.com/games/>

<http://arstechnica.com/>

<http://houston.craigslist.org/>

<http://houston.varsitytutors.com/>

<http://www.morewords.com/>

<http://tripplanner.ridemetro.org/hiwire>

<http://registrar.rice.edu/>