

Caching, Optimization, Scaling Big

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About me

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What we will talk about?

1. Caching

a.) Within the code

- Non-Persistent cache
- Persistent cache

b.) Outside the code

- Caching plugins
 - W₃ Total Cache



What we will talk about?

2. Optimization / PageSpeed

- WordPress plugins

3. Scaling

- Tips
- Possible server setup for scaling



Caching

a. What is caching and how it works?

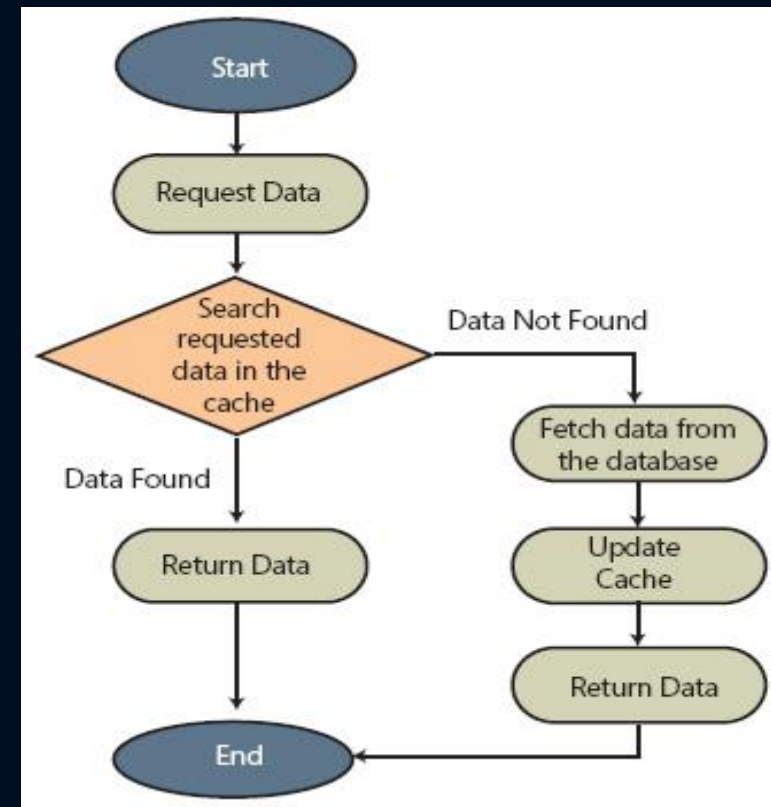
b. Advantages of caching

- Avoid complex/slow database SQL queries
- Less external api calls and more bandwidth saved
- Saves server resources
- Faster and better experience for the users

c. Disadvantages

- Outdated data sometimes
- Can be headache for developers

d. Caching in WordPress



Caching :: Within the code

Non-persistent cache

By default **WP Object Cache** class/functions is not persistent.

WP Object Cache documentation / functions

https://codex.wordpress.org/Class_Reference/WP_Object_Cache

Found in wp-includes/cache.php

1. `wp_cache_add($key, $value, $group = '', $expire = 0)`
2. `wp_cache_set($key, $data, $group = '', $expire = 0)`
3. `wp_cache_get($key, $group = '', $force = false, &$found = null)`
4. `wp_cache_delete($key, $group = '')`
5. `wp_cache_flush()`



Caching :: Within the code

Persistent Cache

1. Make WP Object Cache implementation persistent.

We can override the `wp_cache_*` functions by placing **object-cache.php dropin** in **wp-content** directory and provide own implementation that will be persistent and store/read the cached data on disk, redis, memcached and other persistent storage.

Some plugins already overriding the `wp_cache_*` functions by providing own implementation of the `wp_cache_*` functions through `object-cache.php dropin`. Such examples are **W3 Total Cache**, **WP SuperCache**, **Memcached Object Cache**...



Caching :: Within the code



Persistent Cache

2. Transients API

Simple and standardized way of storing cached data in the database temporarily by giving it a custom name and a timeframe after which it will expire and be deleted.

Few notes...

- Transients are a type of cache, not data storage
- Transients are powered by the same `get_option()/update_option()` backend for storing permanent values and are stored in `wp_options` table
- Transients will expire! The expired transients will be autodeleted.
- Transients can disappear at any time, and you cannot predict when this will occur

Name	Type
<code>option_id</code> 	<code>bigint(20)</code>
<code>option_name</code> 	<code>varchar(191)</code>
<code>option_value</code>	<code>longtext</code>
<code>autoload</code>	<code>varchar(20)</code>



Caching :: Within the code

Persistent Cache

2. Transients API

Transient API documentation / functions

https://codex.wordpress.org/Transients_API

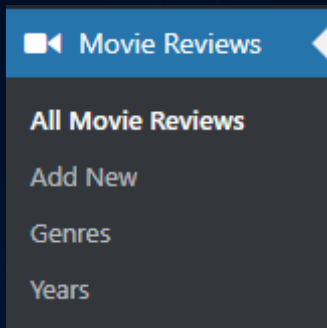
Found in wp-includes/option.php

1. `get_transient($transient)`
2. `set_transient($transient, $value, $expiration)`
3. `delete_transient($transient)`



Caching :: Within the code :: Examples

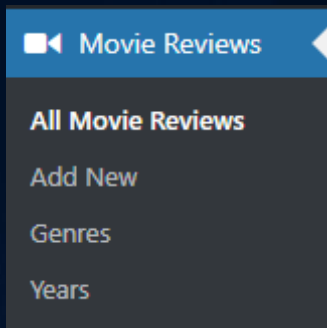
1. WP Object Cache



```
function get_movies_reviews( $genre, $year ) {
    $cache_key = 'movie_review_' . $genre . '_' . $year;
    $results = wp_cache_get( $cache_key );
    if ( false === $results ) {
        $results = get_posts( array(
            'post_type' => 'movie_review',
            'tax_query' => array(
                'relation' => 'AND',
                array(
                    'taxonomy' => 'genre',
                    'field' => 'slug',
                    'terms' => $genre,
                ),
                array(
                    'taxonomy' => 'year',
                    'field' => 'slug',
                    'terms' => $year,
                ),
            ),
        ) );
        wp_cache_set( $cache_key, $results, 'my_plugin', 60 * 30 );
    }
    return $results;
}
```

Caching :: Within the code :: Examples

2. Transients API



```
function get_movies_reviews( $genre, $year ) {  
    $cache_key = 'movie_review_' . $genre . '_' . $year;  
    $results = get_transient( $cache_key ); ← Diff  
    if ( false === $results ) {  
        $results = get_posts( array(  
            'post_type' => 'movie_review',  
            'tax_query' => array(  
                'relation' => 'AND',  
                array(  
                    'taxonomy' => 'genre',  
                    'field' => 'slug',  
                    'terms' => $genre,  
                ),  
                array(  
                    'taxonomy' => 'year',  
                    'field' => 'slug',  
                    'terms' => $year,  
                ),  
            ),  
        );  
    }  
    set_transient( $cache_key, $results, 60 * 30 ); ← Diff  
    return $results;  
}
```



Caching :: Outside the code

1. Using plugins

- W3 Total Cache
- WP Super Cache
- WP Rocket
- Comet Cache
- WP Fastest Cache
- Redis Object Cache

2. WebServer Cache

Some web hosting companies provide their own caching systems out of the box.

3. Browser Cache



Optimization

1. Google PageSpeed Insights

What is covered?

- Minify CSS/JS files
- Minify HTML
- Eliminate Render-blocking JavaScript and CSS
- Optimize Images
- Enable Compression
- Leverage browser caching
- Reduce server response time

Check your site!

<https://developers.google.com/speed/pagespeed/insights/>



Optimization

PageSpeed Insights

https://wpdev2.ink/ [ANALYZE](#)

Mobile Desktop

88 / 100 Suggestions Summary


Consider Fixing:

- Eliminate render-blocking JavaScript and CSS in above-the-fold content
‣ [Show how to fix](#)
- Reduce server response time
‣ [Show how to fix](#)
- Leverage browser caching
‣ [Show how to fix](#)
- Minify CSS
‣ [Show how to fix](#)
- Minify JavaScript
‣ [Show how to fix](#)

5 Passed Rules

‣ [Show details](#)

Download optimized [image](#), [JavaScript](#), and [CSS resources](#) for this page.



Optimization

2. WordPress Plugins for optimization

- Better WordPress Minify
- WP Optimize
- Async Javascript
- Imagify
- MegaOptim Image Optimizer
- ShortPixel Image Optimizer



Scaling

1. Tips

- Cache when possible (inside and outside the code)
- Keep `wp_options` table under control because of the autoloading (`option_value` is of type `LONGTEXT` or in numbers **4GB, be careful!**).
- Keep the plugins at minimum. If you have programming experience – check the plugin code before installing it or enable `WP_DEBUG` to see if the newly installed plugin triggers any errors.
- Use `database indexes` to speed up your SQL queries where possible.
- Get appropriate server (check CPU, RAM, etc), do not use shared hosting If your site has a lot of traffic.
- Consider load balancing

`wp_options` table

Name	Type
<code>option_id</code> 🔑	<code>bigint(20)</code>
<code>option_name</code> 🔑	<code>varchar(191)</code>
<code>option_value</code>	<code>longtext</code>
<code>autoload</code>	<code>varchar(20)</code>

<code>option_id</code>	<code>option_name</code>	<code>option_value</code>	<code>autoload</code>
1	<code>siteurl</code>	<code>http://wordcampskopje.test</code>	yes
2	<code>home</code>	<code>http://wordcampskopje.test</code>	yes
3	<code>blogname</code>	Caching, Optimization, Scaling	yes
4	<code>blogdescription</code>	Just another WordPress site	yes
5	<code>users_can_register</code>	0	yes

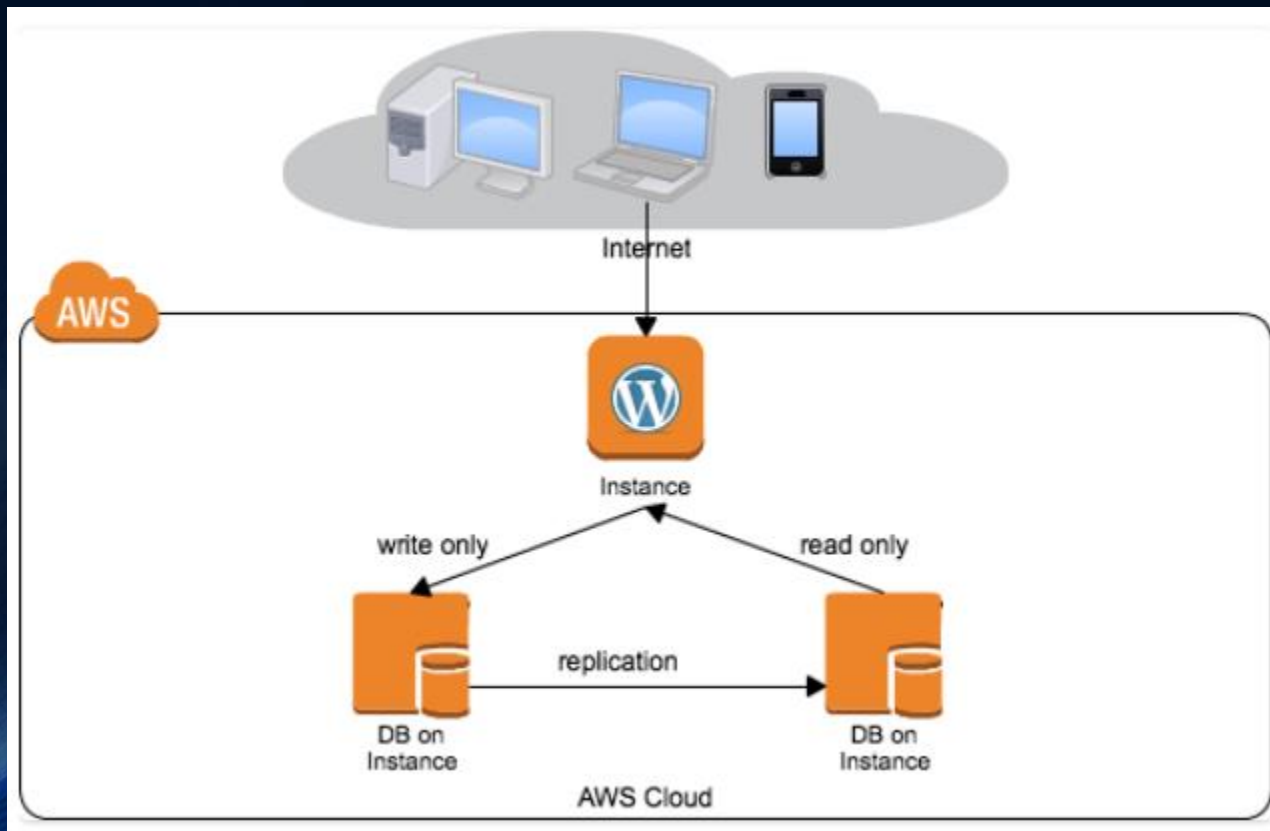


Scaling

2. Loadbalancing & database replication (with HyperDB)

<https://codex.wordpress.org/HyperDB>

https://codex.wordpress.org/Class_Reference/wpdb



Hyper DB

- Used in WordPress.com
- Designed by automattic
- Installed via hyperdb.php dropin
- Replaces wpdb default class

Thank you for your attention!

Questions?

