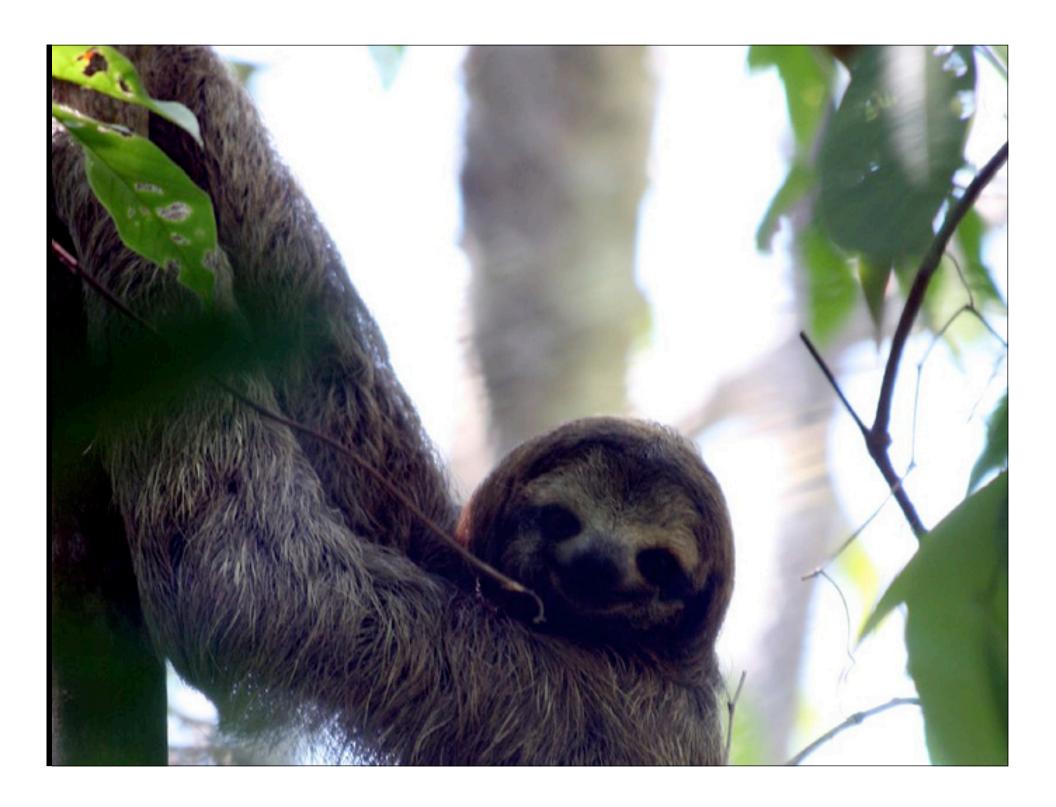
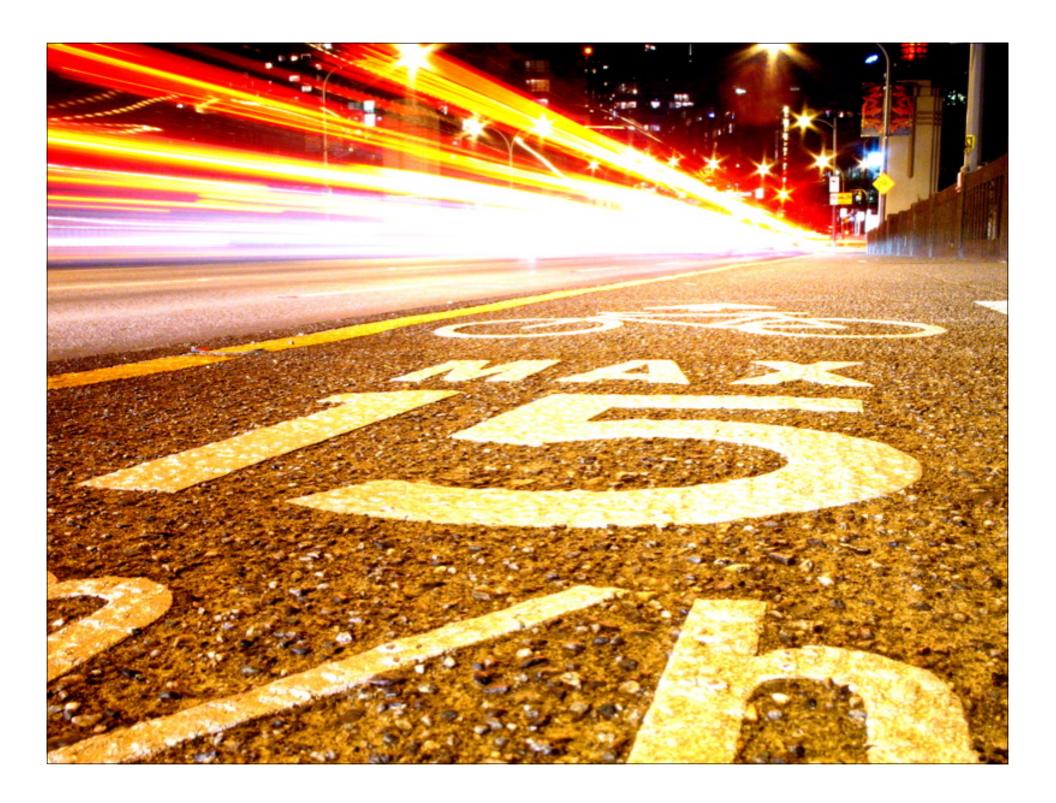


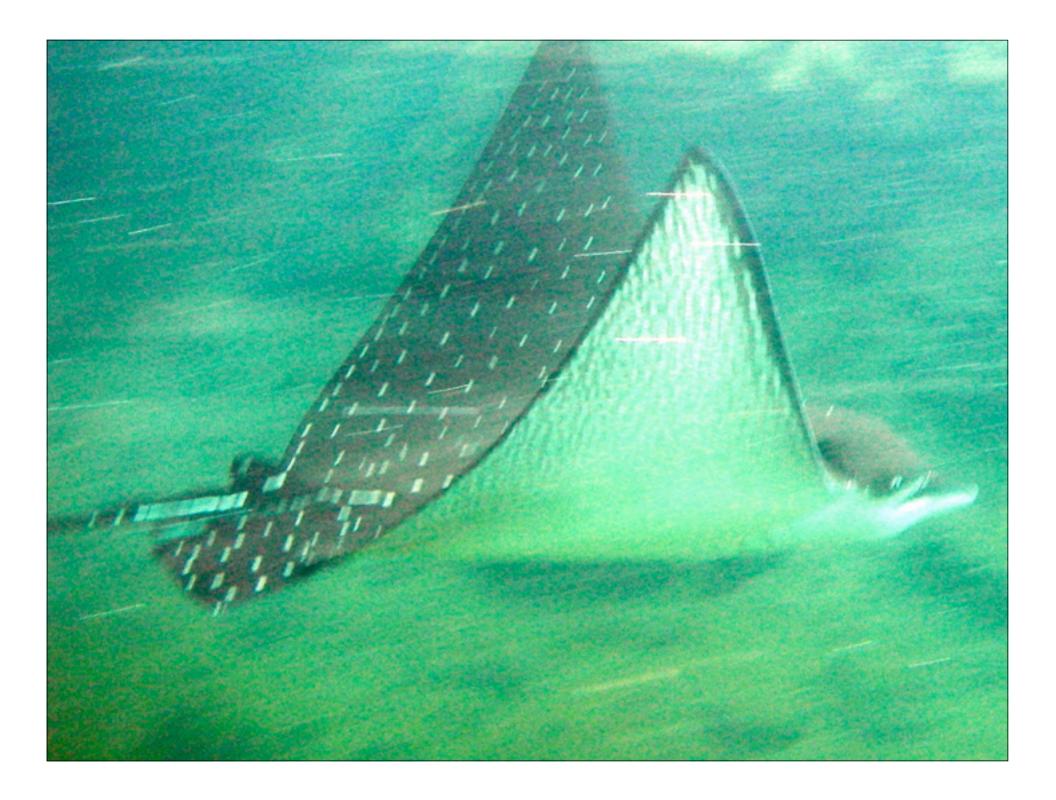
Why talk about performance?

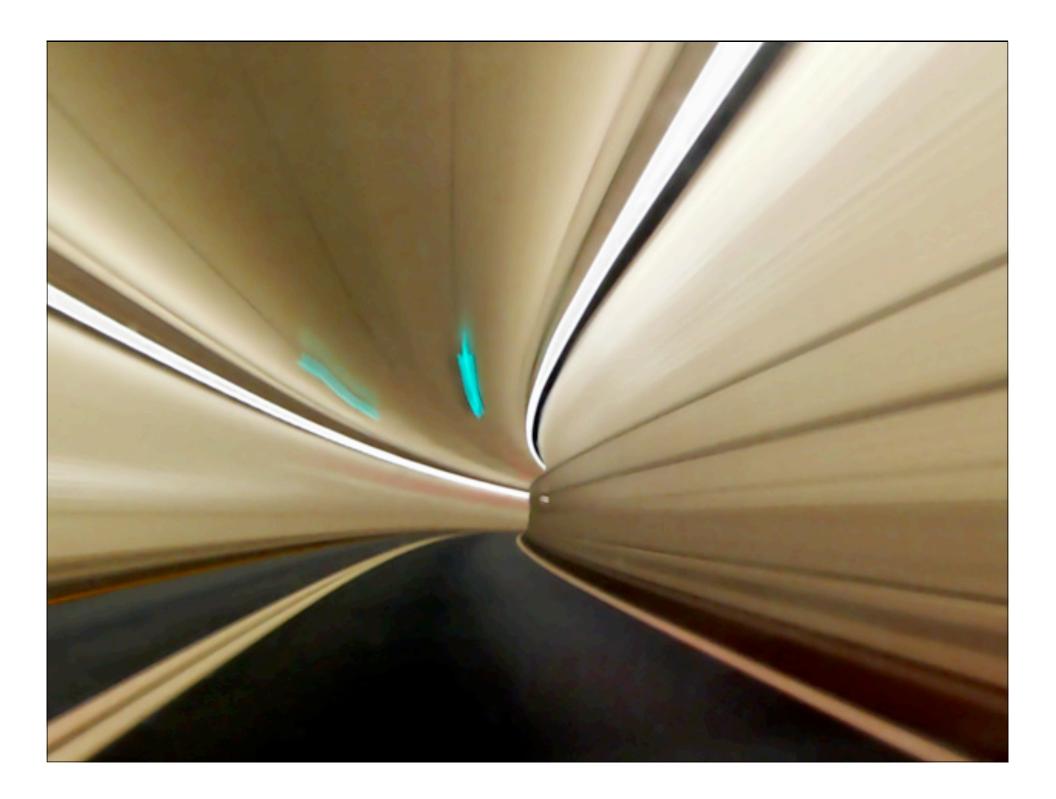
I: Because fast is better

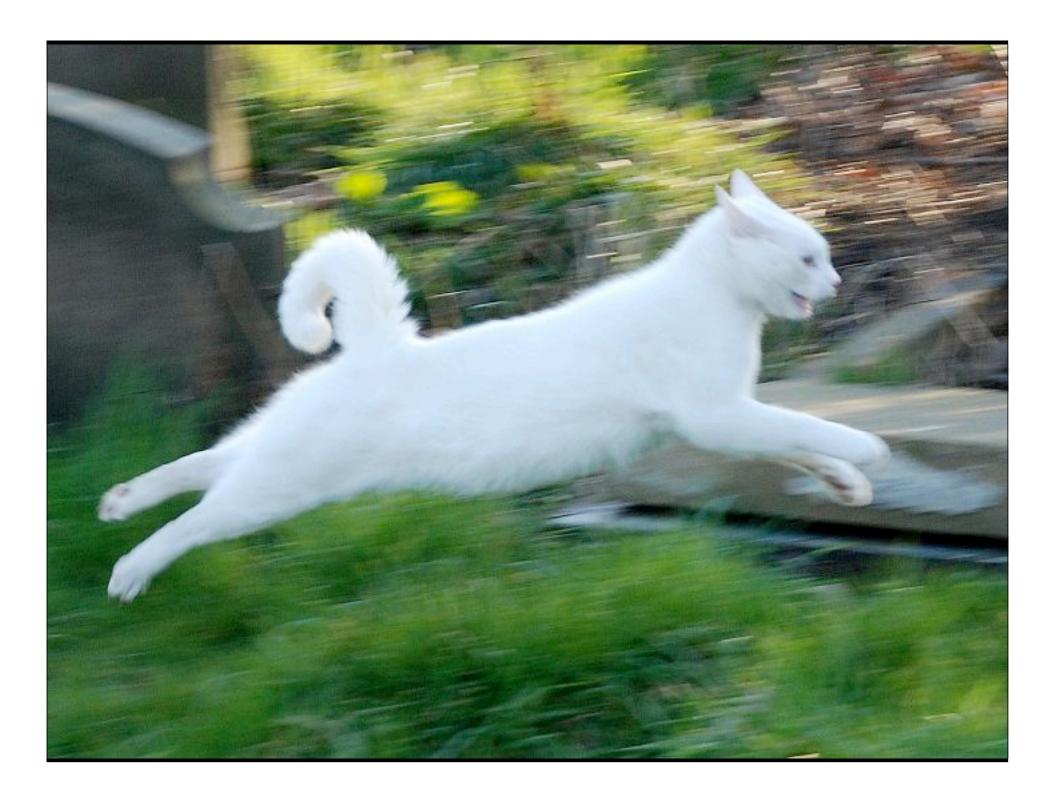










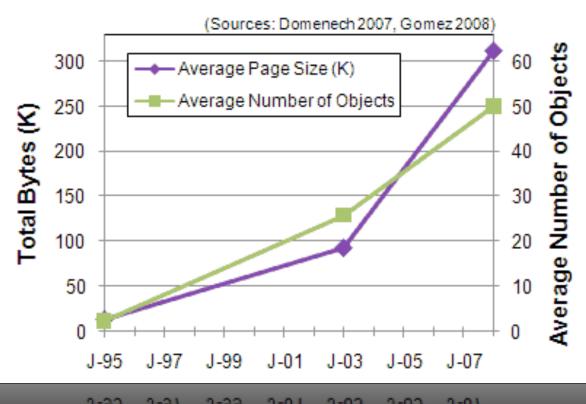




2: Because sites are bigger

Modern web sites & applications have changed architecturally.

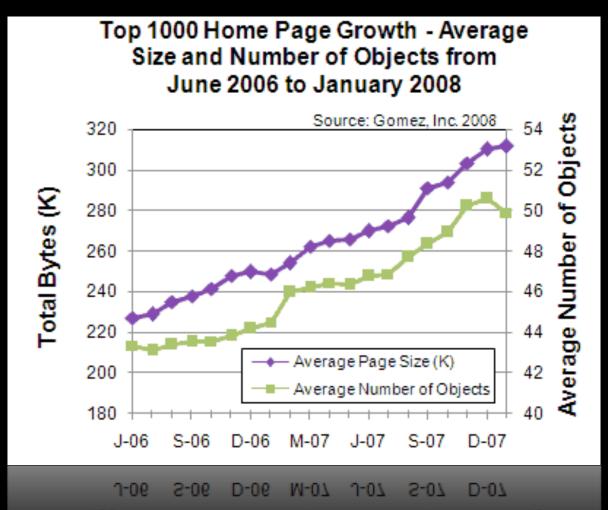
Growth of Average Web Page Size and Number of Objects



From 2003 to 2008:

97K to 312K.

25.7 to 49.9 objects.



In past 12 months, Top 1000 sites: From 250K to 310.4K.

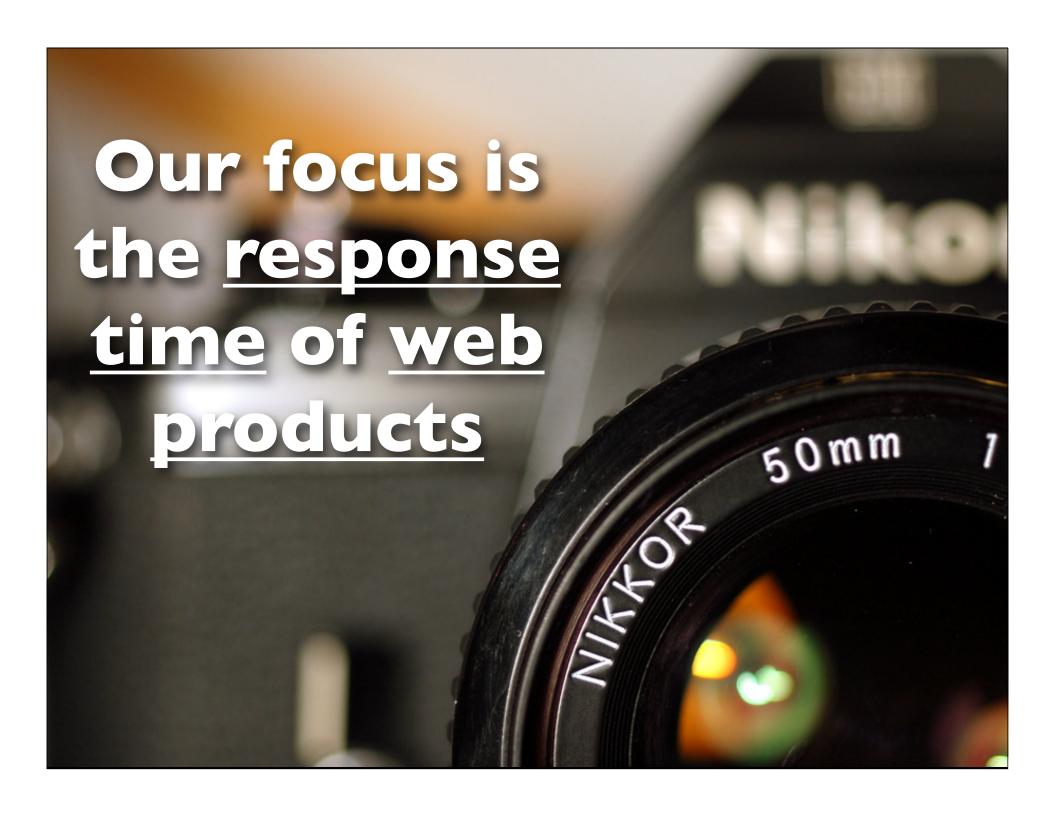
WebSiteOptimization.com/speed/tweak/average-web-page

What is performance?

Two Flavors:

Response Time &
System Efficiency





Foundational Research:

Perception

perceived response time

performance speed enjoyand yawn urgent intresponsered impatient delay perception spantachievement ag apathetic better iprovengtistack foad sluggish sleepy pace quick promotex strift reduced lag maximum drived proposed patient with satisfying feel exceptional brisk rapid mixiting

what is the end user's experience?

It's in the eye of the beholder

- Perception and usability are important performance metrics.
- More relevant than actual unload-to-onload time.
- Definition of "user onload" is undefined or varies from one web page to the next.

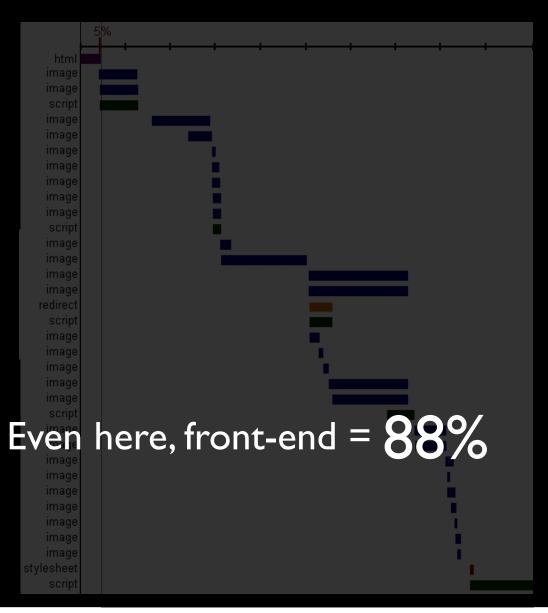
"80% of consequences come from 20% of causes"

—Vilfredo Pareto

The Importance of Front-End Performance



= 5%



Front-end

= 95%



Back-end vs. Front-end

	Empty Cache	Full Cache
amazon.com	82%	86%
aol.com	94%	86%
cnn.com	81%	92%
ebay.com	98%	92%
google.com	86%	64%
msn.com	97%	95%
myspace.com	96%	86%
wikipedia.org	80%	88%
yahoo.com	95%	88%
youtube.com	97%	95%



```
YAHOO! USER INTERFACE BLOG
```

Blog

About

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Performance Research, Part 1: What the 80/20 Rule Tells Us about Reducing **HTTP Requests**

November 28, 2006 at 12:56 pm by Tenni Theurer | In Development |

This is the first in a series of articles describing experiments conducted to learn more about optimizing web page performance. You may be wondering why you're reading a performance article on the YUI Blog. It turns out that most of web page performance is affected by front-end engineering, that is, the user interface design and development.

It's no secret that users prefer faster web sites. I work in a dedicated team focused on quantifying and improving the performance of Yahoo! products worldwide. As part of our work, we conduct experiments related to web page performance. We are sharing our findings so that other front-end engineers join us in accelerating the user experience on the web.

The 80/20 Performance Rule

Vilfredo Pareto, an economist in the early 1900s, made a famous observation where 80% of the nation's wealth belonged to 20% of the population. This was later generalized into what's commonly referred to as the Pareto principle (also known as the 80-20 rule), which states for any phenomenon, 80% of the consequences come from 20% of the causes. We see this phenomenon in software engineering where 80% of the time is spent in only 20% of the code. When we optimize our applications, we know to focus on that 20% of the code. This same technique should also be applied when optimizing web pages. Most performance optimization today are made on the parts

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Free Excerpt: Nicholas Zakas on YUI Connection Manager, from Professional Ajax 2nd Edition

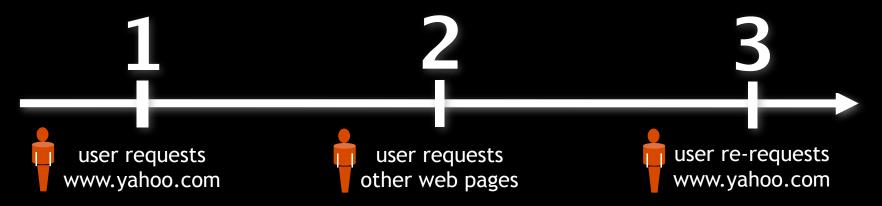
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Cache

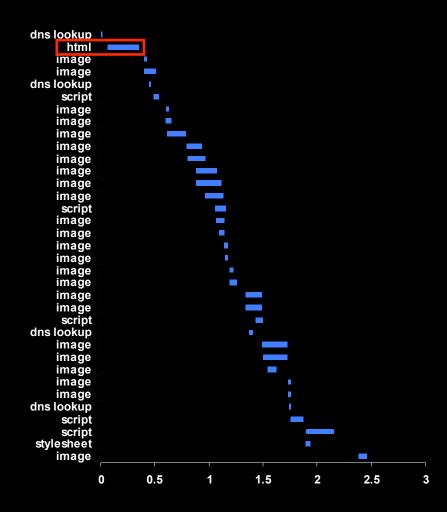


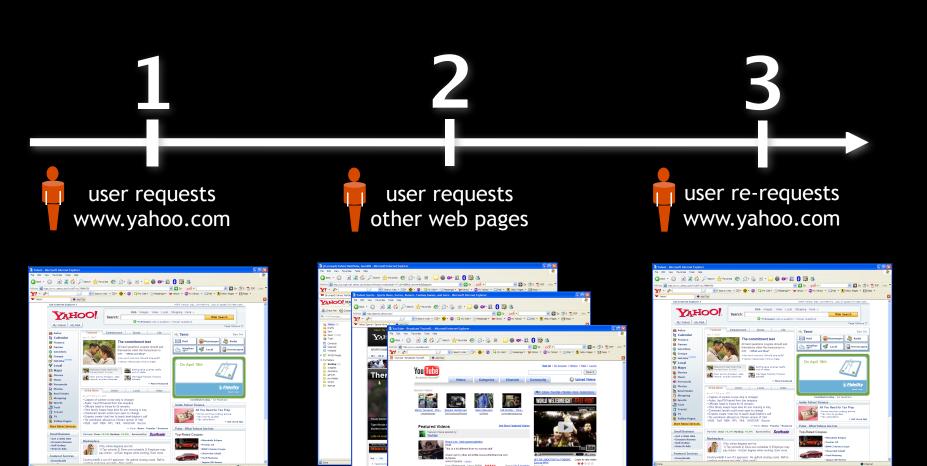


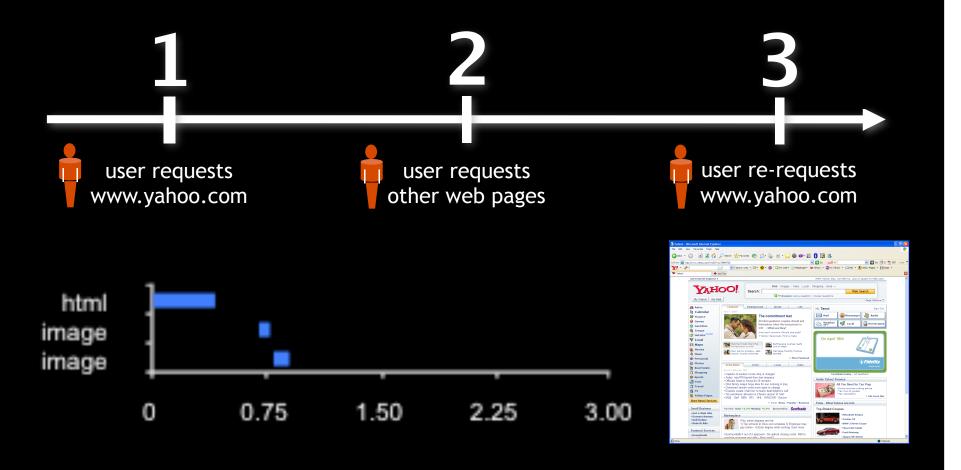


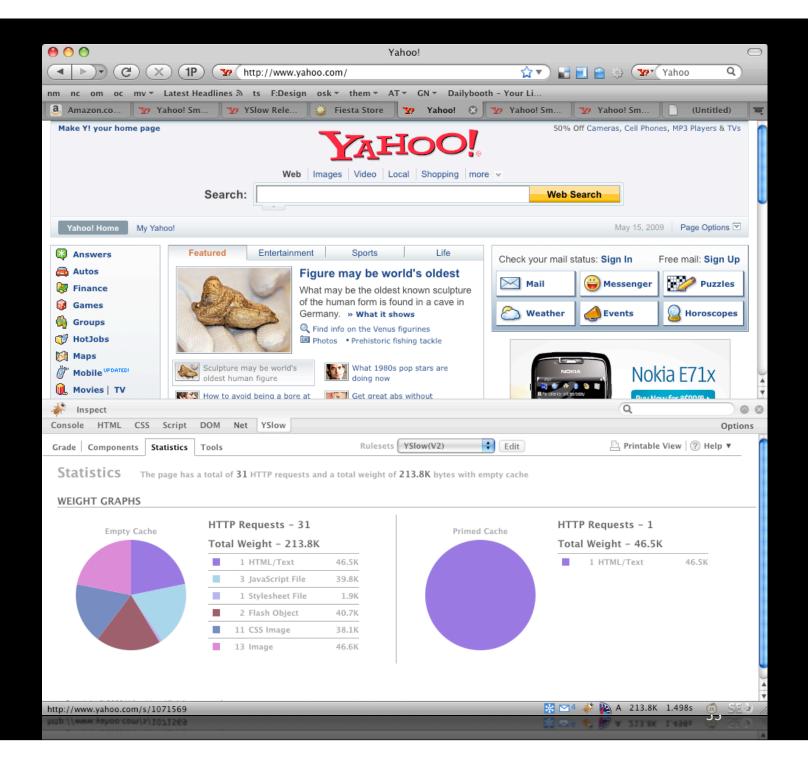


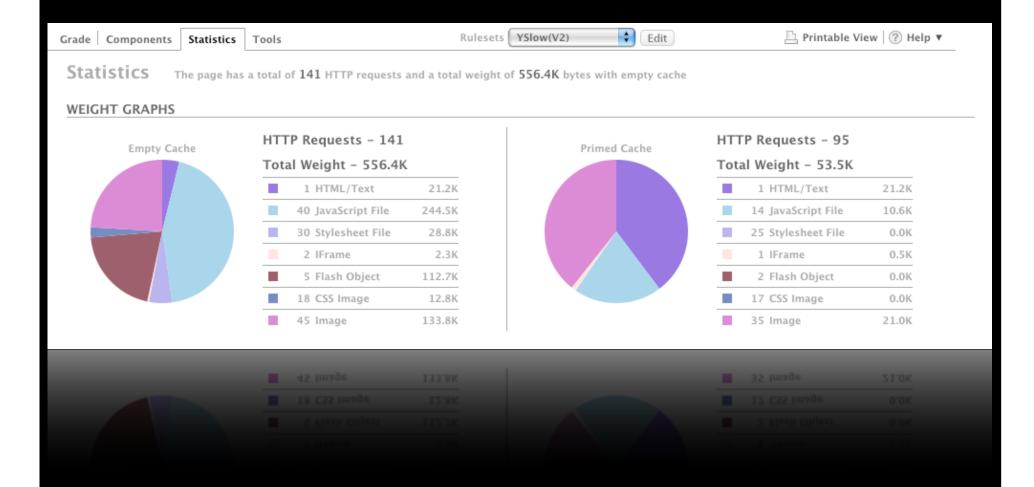
with an empty cache











3

(sadly, the cache doesn't work as well as we wish it did.)

How much does caching benefit our users?

Q1: What % of unique users view a page with an empty cache?

Q2: What % of **page views** are with an empty cache?

Browser Cache Experiment

Add a new image to your page





with the following response headers:

Expires: Thu, 15 Apr 2004 20:00:00 GMT

Last-Modified: Wed, 28 Sep 2006 23:49:57 GMT

Browser Cache Experiment

Two possible response codes:

- **200** The browser does not have the image in its cache.
- **304** The browser has the image in its cache, but needs to verify the last modified date.

Browser Cache Experiment

QI:What % of unique users view with an empty cache?



unique users with at least one 200 response total # unique users

Q2:What % of **page views** are with an empty cache?

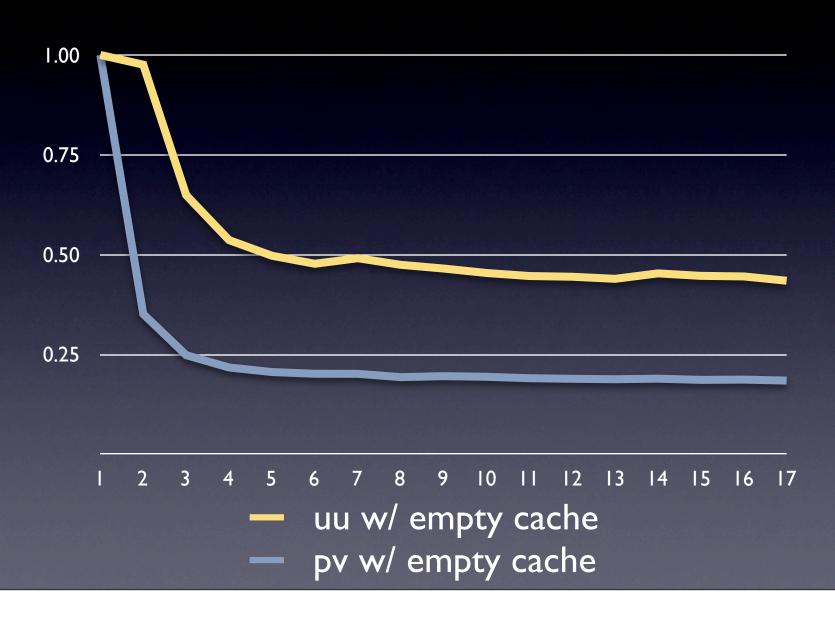


total # of 200 responses # of 200 + # of 304 responses

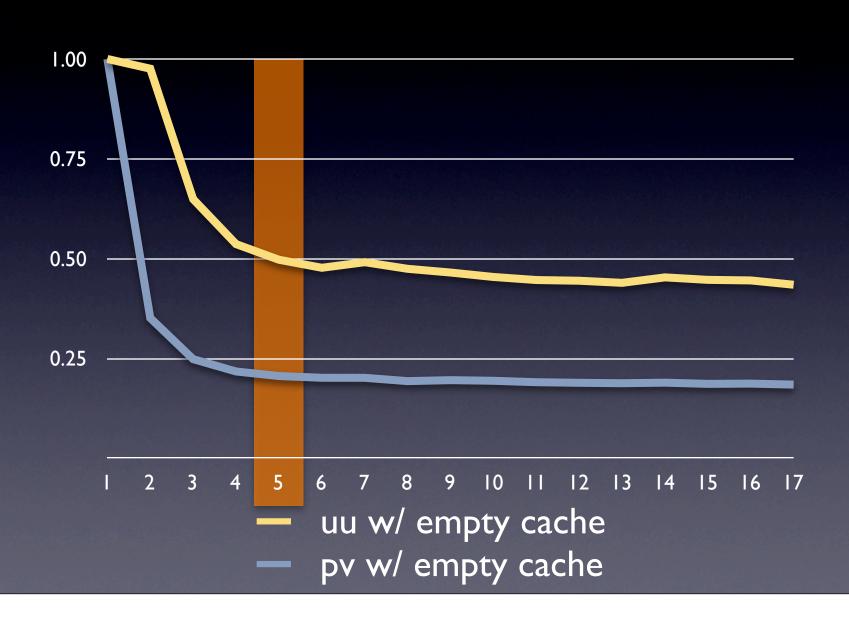




Surprising Results



Surprising Results



40-60% UUs w/ empty cache 20% PVs w/ empty cache

Experiment Takeaways

- I. The empty cache user experience is more prevalent than you think!
- 2. Therefore, optimize for both full cache and empty cache experience.



Blog

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Performance Research, Part 2: Browser Cache Usage - Exposed!

January 4, 2007 at 12:24 pm by Tenni Theurer | In Development |

This is the second in a series of articles describing experiments conducted to learn more about optimizing web page performance. You may be wondering why you're reading a performance article on the YUI Blog. It turns out that most of web page performance is affected by front-end engineering, that is, the user interface design and development.

In an earlier post, I described What the 80/20 Rule Tells Us about Reducing HTTP Requests. Since browsers spend 80% of the time fetching external components including scripts, stylesheets and images, reducing the number of HTTP requests has the biggest impact on reducing response time. But shouldn't everything be saved in the browser's cache anyway?

Why does cache matter?

It's important to differentiate between end user experiences for an empty versus a full cache page view. An "empty cache" means the browser bypasses the disk cache and has to request all the components to load the page. A "full cache" means all (or at least most) of the components are found in the disk cache and the corresponding HTTP requests are avoided.

The main reason for an empty cache page view is because the user is visiting the page for the first time and the browser has to download all the components to load the page. Other reasons include:

- The user visited the page previously but cleared the browser cache.
- O The browser cache was automatically cleared, based on the browser's settings.

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http://yuiblog.com/blog/2007/01/04/performance-research-part-2/



Set Scope Correctly

1

user requests www.yahoo.com



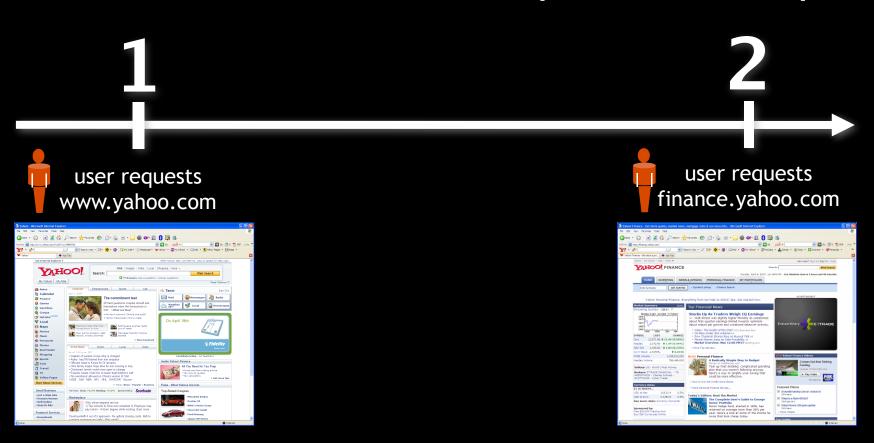
HTTP response header sent by the web server:

HTTP/1.1 200 OK

Content-Type: text/html; charset=utf-8

Set-Cookie: C=abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz; domain=.yahoo.com

Because broad scope adds up



HTTP request header sent by the browser:

```
GET / HTTP/1.1
Host: finance.yahoo.com
User-Agent: Mozilla/4.0 (compatible; MSIE 6.0; ...
Cookie: C=abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz;
```

Impact on Response Time

Cookie Size	Time	Delta
0 bytes	78 ms	0 ms
500 bytes	79 ms	+1 ms
1000 bytes	94 ms	+16 ms
1500 bytes	109 ms	+31 ms
2000 bytes	125 ms	+47 ms
2500 bytes	141 ms	+63 ms
3000 bytes	156 ms	+78 ms

Cookie Sizes across the Web

Total Cookie Size

Amazon	60 bytes
Google	72 bytes
Yahoo	122 bytes
CNN	184 bytes
YouTube	218 bytes
MSN	268 bytes
eBay	331 bytes
MySpace	500 bytes

Experiment Takeaways

- eliminate unnecessary cookies
- keep cookie sizes low
- set cookies at the appropriate domain (or sub-domain) level
- set Expires date appropriately

Blog

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Performance Research, Part 3: When the Cookie Crumbles

March 1, 2007 at 4:41 pm by Tenni Theurer | In Development |

This article, co-written by Patty Chi, is the third in a series of articles describing experiments conducted to learn more about optimizing web page performance (Part 1, Part 2). You may be wondering why you're reading a performance article on the YUI Blog. It turns out that most of web page performance is affected by front-end engineering — that is, the user interface design and development.

HTTP cookies are used for a variety of reasons such as authentication and personalization. Information about cookies is exchanged in the HTTP headers between web servers and browsers. This article discusses the impact of cookies on the overall user response time.

HTTP Quick Review

Cookies originate from web servers when browsers request a page. Here is a sample HTTP header sent by the web server after a request for www.yahoo.com:

HTTP/1.1 200 OK Content-Type: text/html; charset=utf-8 Set-Cookie: C=abcde; path=/; domain=.yahoo.com

The header includes information about the response such as the protocol version, status code, and content-type. The Set-Cookie is also included in the response and in this example the name of the cookie is "C" and the value of the cookie is "abcde". Note: The maximum size of a cookie is

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Parallel Downloads

Two components

in parallel

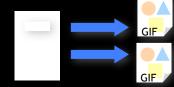
per hostname











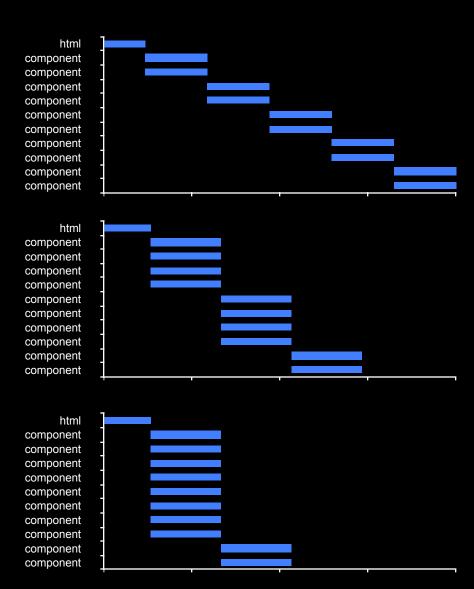
per HTTP/1.1

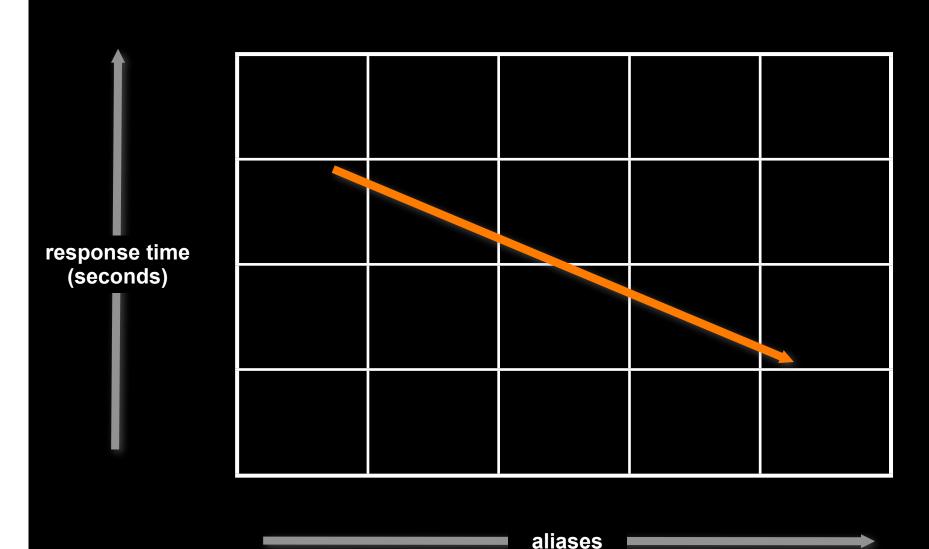
Parallel Downloads

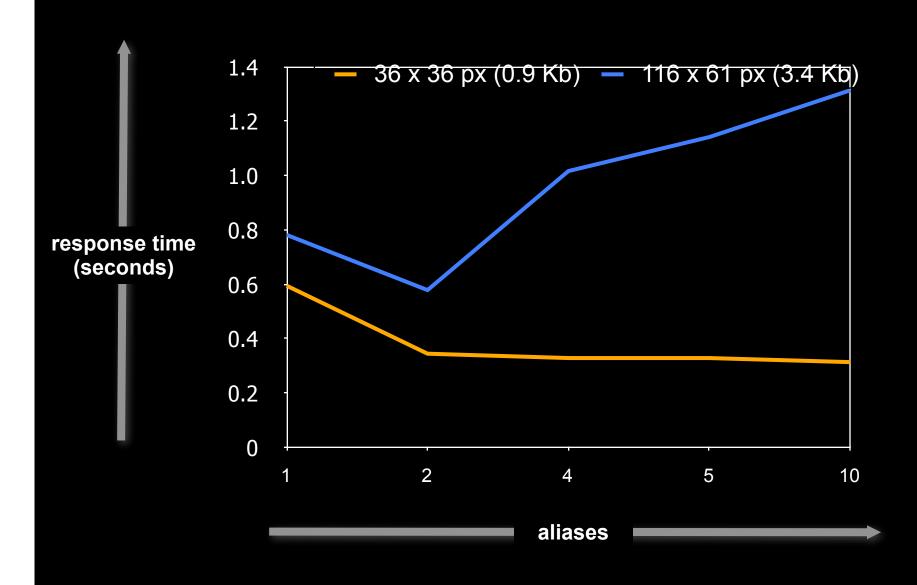
Two in parallel

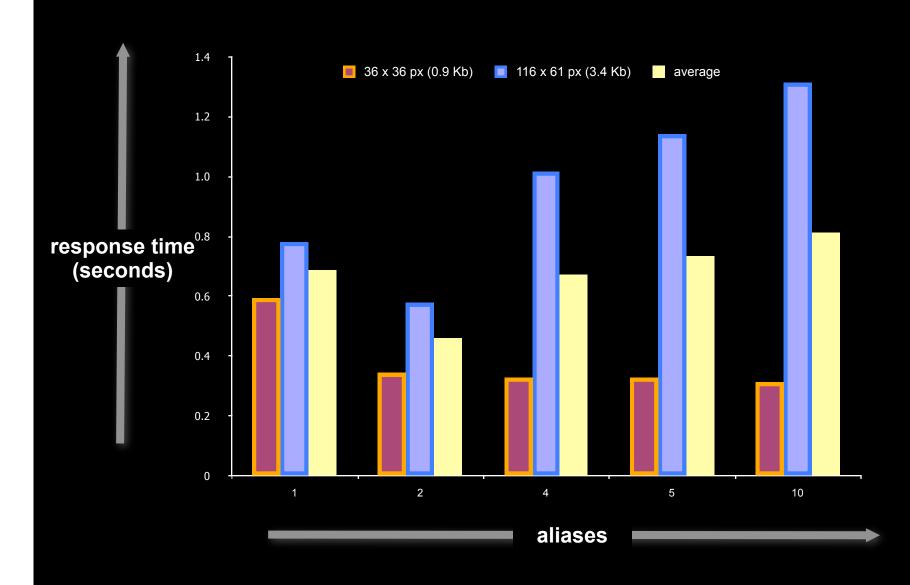
Four in parallel

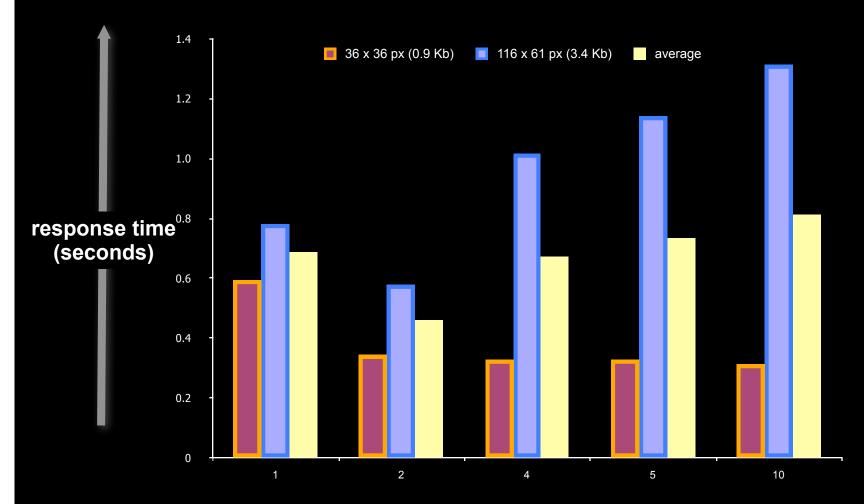
Eight in parallel











rule of thumb: use at least 2 but no more than 4 aliases

Experiment Takeaways

- beware the effects of CPU thrashing
- DNS lookup times vary across ISPs and geographic locations
- domain names may not be cached



Blog About

Performance Research, Part 4: Maximizing Parallel Downloads in the Carpool Lane

April 11, 2007 at 11:47 am by Tenni Theurer | In Development |

This article, co-written by Steve Souders, is the fourth in a series of articles describing experiments conducted to learn more about optimizing web page performance (Part 1, Part 2, Part 3). You may be wondering why you're reading a performance article on the YUI Blog. It turns out that most of web page performance is affected by front-end engineering, that is, the user interface design and development.

Parallel Downloads

The biggest impact on end-user response times is the number of components in the page. Each component requires an extra HTTP request, perhaps not when the cache is full, but definitely when the cache is empty. Knowing that the browser performs HTTP requests in parallel, you may ask why the number of HTTP requests affects response time. Can't the browser download them all at once?

The explanation goes back to the HTTP/1.1 spec, which suggests that browsers download two components in parallel per hostname. Many web pages download all their components from a single hostname. Viewing these HTTP requests reveals a stair-step pattern, as shown

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JSON and Browser Security

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Summary

What the 80/20 Rule Tells Us about Reducing HTTP Requests

http://yuiblog.com/blog/2006/11/28/performance-research-part-1/

Browser Cache Usage - Exposed!

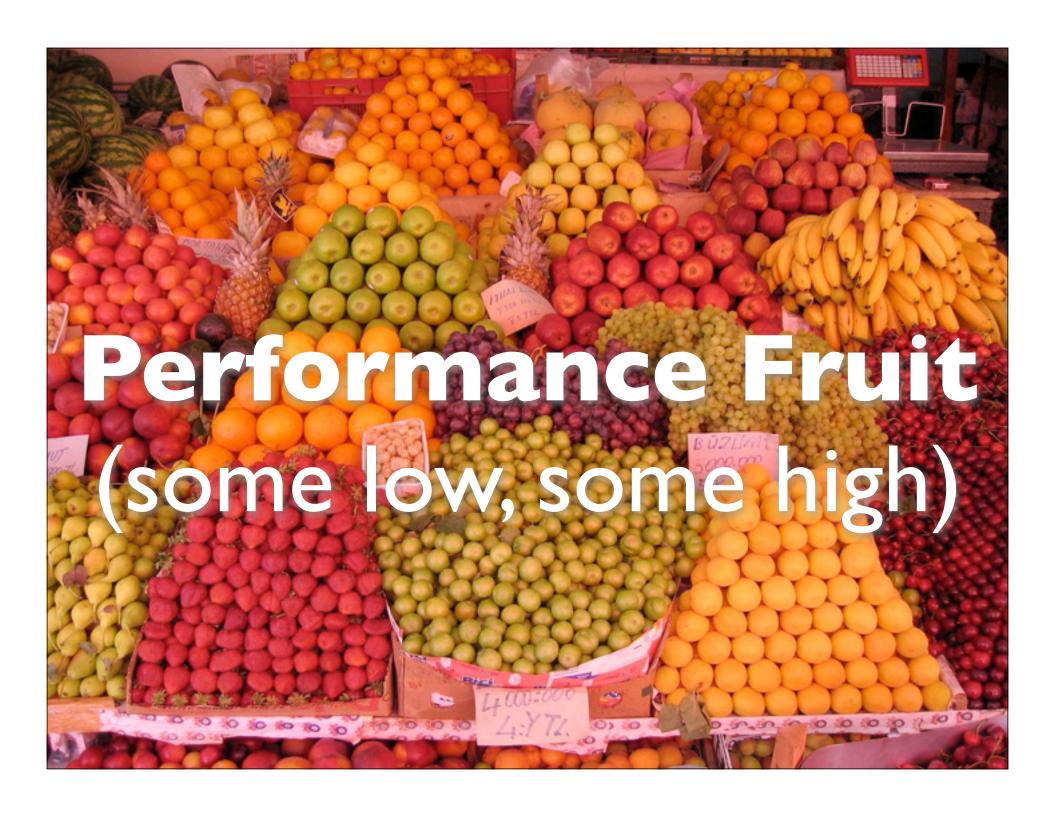
http://yuiblog.com/blog/2007/01/04/performance-research-part-2/

When the Cookie Crumbles

http://yuiblog.com/blog/2007/03/01/performance-research-part-3/

Maximizing Parallel Downloads in the Carpool Lane

http://yuiblog.com/blog/2007/04/11/performance-research-part-4/



Rule: Make fewer HTTP requests.

- CSS sprites
- Combined / concatenated JS and CSS files
- image maps
- inline (data) images

CSS Sprites



```
<span style="
background-image: url('sprites.gif');
background-position: -260px -90px;">
</span>
```

size of combined image is less

http://alistapart.com/articles/sprites

Combined Scripts, Combined Stylesheets

Scripts Stylesheets

myspace.com wikipedia.org	2 3	
myspace.com	2	2
froogle.google.com msn.com	1 9	
ebay.com	7	2
cnn.com	11	2
aol.com	18	1
amazon.com	3	1

(This could well be)

The End.

Rule: Use a CDN

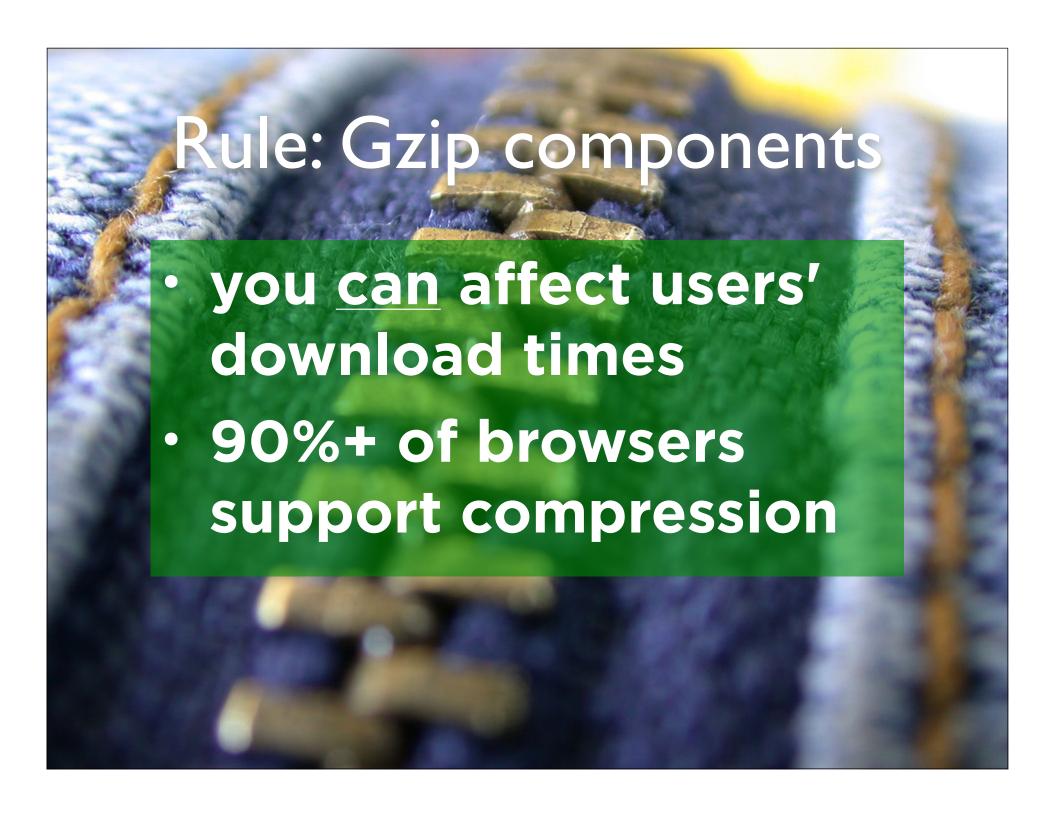
amazon.com	Akamai
aol.com	Akamai
cnn.com	
ebay.com	Akamai, Mirror Image
google.com	
msn.com	SAVVIS
myspace.com	Akamai, Limelight
wikipedia.org	
yahoo.com	Akamai, Custom
youtube.com	

distribute your static content before distributing your dynamic content

Rule: Add an Expires header

(not just for images)

	Images	Stylesheets	Scripts	%	Median Age
amazon.com	0/62	0/1	0/3	0%	114 days
aol.com	23/43	1/1	6/18	48%	217 days
cnn.com	0/138	0/2	2/11	1%	227 days
ebay.com	16/20	0/2	0/7	55%	140 days
froogle.google.com	1/23	0/1	0/1	4%	454 days
msn.com	32/35	1/1	3/9	80%	34 days
myspace.com	0/18	0/2	0/2	0%	1 day
wikipedia.org	6/8	1/1	2/3	75%	1 day
yahoo.com	23/23	1/1	4/4	100%	n/a
youtube.com	0/32	0/3	0/7	0%	26 days



Gzip: not just for HTML

	HTML	Scripts	Stylesheets
amazon.com	X		
aol.com	X	some	some
cnn.com			
ebay.com	X		
froogle.google.com	X	X	X
msn.com	X	deflate	deflate
myspace.com	X	X	X
wikipedia.org	X	X	X
yahoo.com	X	X	X
youtube.com	X	some	some

gzip scripts, stylesheets, XML, JSON (not images, PDF)



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Free Hosting of YUI Files from Yahoo!

February 22, 2007 at 9:18 pm by Nate Koechley | In Development |

Coinciding with this week's release of YUI version 2.2.0, the one year anniversary of the YUI open-source release, and as announced at the YUI Party just moments ago, we're opening up free YUI hosting from the Yahoo! network to all YUI implementers. If you're using YUI for your own project, we'll serve the files for you — gzipped, with good cache-control, using our state-of-the-art network, for free. You can count on these files being continuously available because they're the same files, served by the same source, that we use for most YUI implementations at Yahoo!.

Files served from Yahoo!'s network include version numbers in filepaths, allowing you to reference a specific version in your code. Previous versions are retained even as new versions are released. While we are providing no explicit <u>SLA</u> with respect to the availability of legacy code, our current policy is to support permanent availability of legacy YUI files.

Why Provide YUI Hosting on Yahoo!'s Network?

We're opening up the service of YUI from Yahoo! servers for the same reasons we open-sourced YUI in February: Yahoo! is quintessentially a web company. The progress being made by developers in richness and usability today is healthy for the web and, by extension, good for Yahoo! We want to do everything we can do to enhance that evolution — whether it's opening up YUI, hosting YUI files, or creating best-of-breed APIs like the recently-announced Browser-Based Authentication system.

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An Interview with Ted Husted, Creator of YUI Community Site "Planet Yazaar"

Douglas Crockford To Speak at the Yahoo! Widgets Conference on "JavaScript: The Good Parts"

YUI Theater — Grady Booch: "The Promise, the Limits, the Beauty of Software"

YUl's Free Hosting:

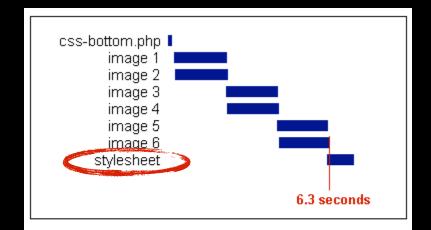
- Aggregated files
- With Expires headers
- On a CDN
- Gzipped

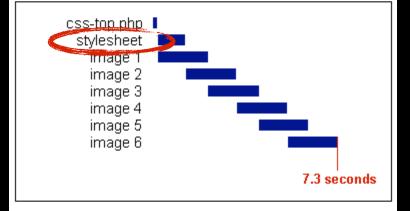
Rule: Put CSS at the top

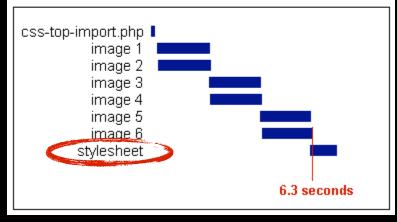
- stylesheets block rendering in IE
- solution: put stylesheets in HEAD (per spec)
- avoids Flash of Unstyled Content

```
use link> (not @import)
```

Slowest is actually the Fastest





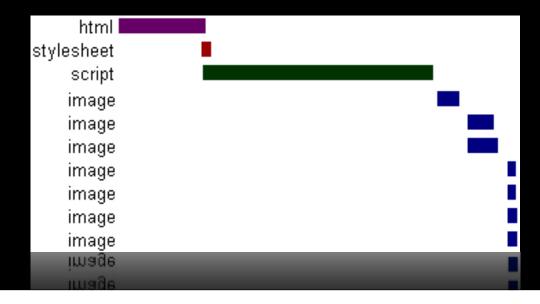


Rule: Choose < link > over @import

• When you use @import you override the browsers' native performance assistance.

Rule: Move scripts to the bottom

- scripts block rendering of everything below them in the page
- scripts block parallel downloads across all hostnames



What about defer?

script defer attribute is not a solution

- blocks rendering and downloads in FF
- slight blocking in IE

Rule: Avoid CSS expressions

Can be used to set CSS properties dynamically in IE

```
width: expression(
  document.body.clientWidth < 600 ?
  "600px" : "auto");</pre>
```

But problematic because expressions execute many times

mouse move, key press, resize, scroll, etc.

Rule: Make JS & CSS external

Inline: bigger HTML but no HTTP request

External: cachable but extra HTTP

Variables:

- page views per user (per session)
- empty vs. full cache stats
- component re-use

External is typically better

 home pages may be an exception due to cache behavior of browser's startpage.

Rule: Reduce DNS lookups

typically 20-120 ms block parallel downloads

OS and browser both have DNS caches



Rule: Minify JavaScript

	Minify External?	Minify Inline?
www.amazon.com	no	no
www.aol.com	no	no
www.cnn.com	no	no
www.ebay.com	yes	no
froogle.google.com	yes	yes
www.msn.com	yes	yes
www.myspace.com	no	no
www.wikipedia.org	no	no
www.yahoo.com	yes	yes
www.youtube.com	no	no

don't forget to minify inline scripts, too

Which Compressor?

- YUI Compressor is highly regarded
- web search "CompressorRater"

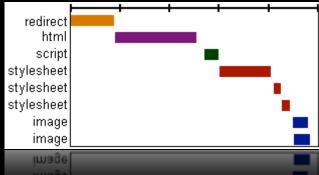
Rule: Avoid redirects

3xx status codes – mostly 301 and 302

HTTP/1.1 301 Moved Permanently Location: http://yahoo.com/newuri

add Expires headers so redirect headers are cached

Redirects are worst form of blocking



http://www.w3.org/Protocols/rfc2616/rfc2616-sec10.html

Rule: Make AJAX cacheable and small

- XHR, JSON, iframe, dynamic scripts can still be cached, minified, and gzipped
- a personalized response should still be cacheable by that person

Rule: Use GET for AJAX Requests

- POST is a two-step process.
- GET can send in one packet. Use if possible.
- Max payload is 2K in IE.

Rule: Post-load Components

- Delay all non-crucial elements.
 - YUI Image Loader offers precise control.
 - YUI Get makes on-the-fly JS & CSS easy.
- Used on www.yahoo.com homepage.

Rule: Preload Components

- Conditional preload based on user action
 - Ex: <u>search.yahoo.com</u>'s Search Assist
- Unconditional preload all following onload
 - Ex: google.com's sprite
- Anticipated preload give redesigns a boost

Rule: Minimize iFrames

- Costly even if blank
- Blocks page onload
- Questionable semantic value

Rule: Smart Event Handles

- Event Delegation to reduce total number
- onAvailable (etc) for earlier access
 - YUI Event has onAvailable, onContentReady, & onDomReady

Rule: Optimize CSS Sprites

- Horizontal alignment is usually smaller than vertical.
- Combine similar colors in a sprite to minimize color count.
 - Only 256 colors can fit in a PNG8.
- Be mobile-friendly. Avoid big gaps between images. Minimal impact on k-size, but takes more memory to decompress.

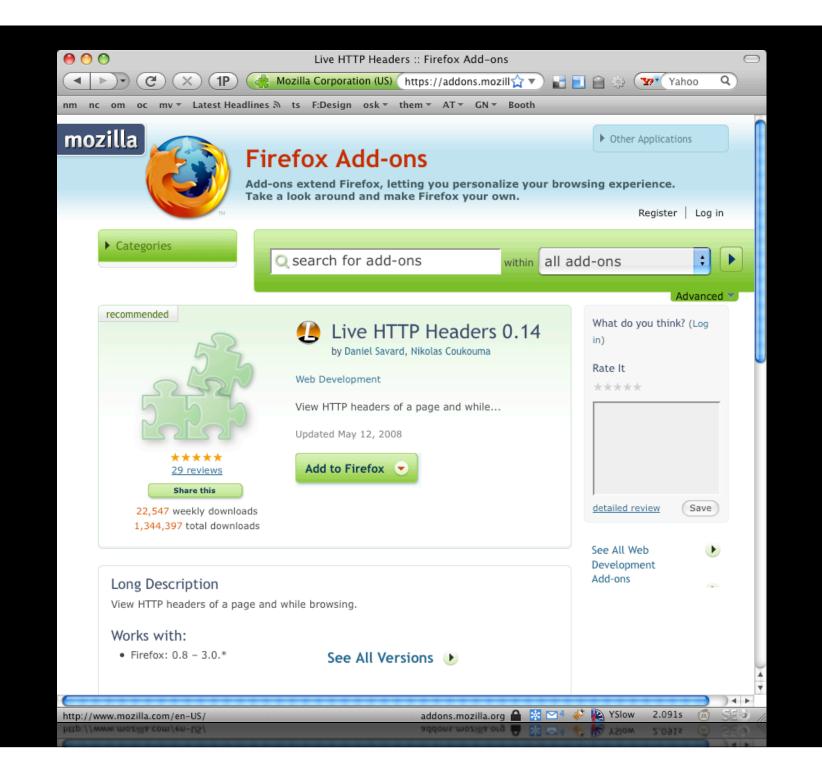
Rule: favicon.ico

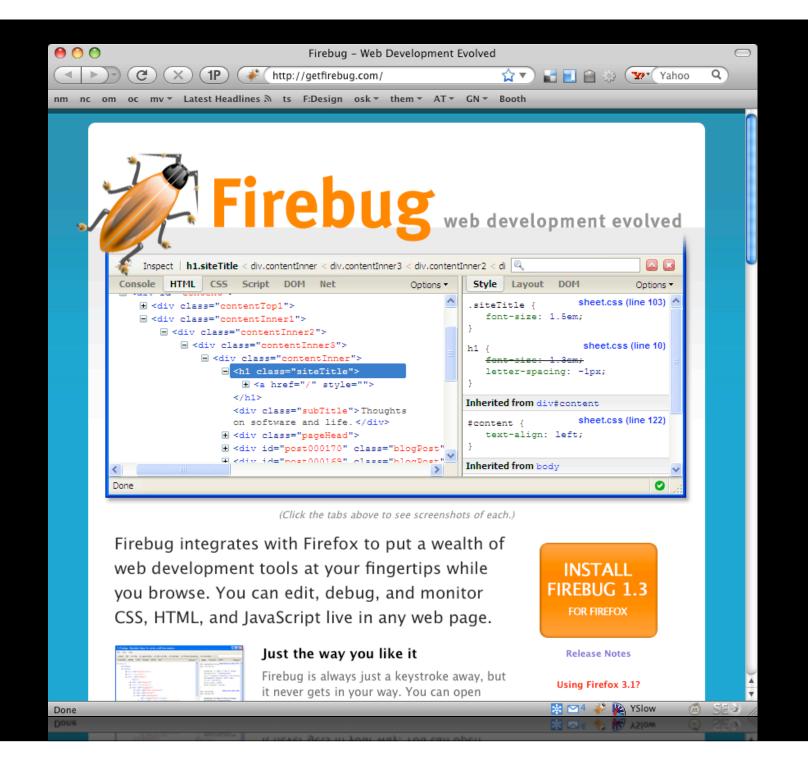
- Always provide a favicon.ico so the request doesn't 404
- And the request carries cookies
- Mitigate by setting an expires header,
 - (but NOT forever since you can't rename the file.)
- Keep under IK

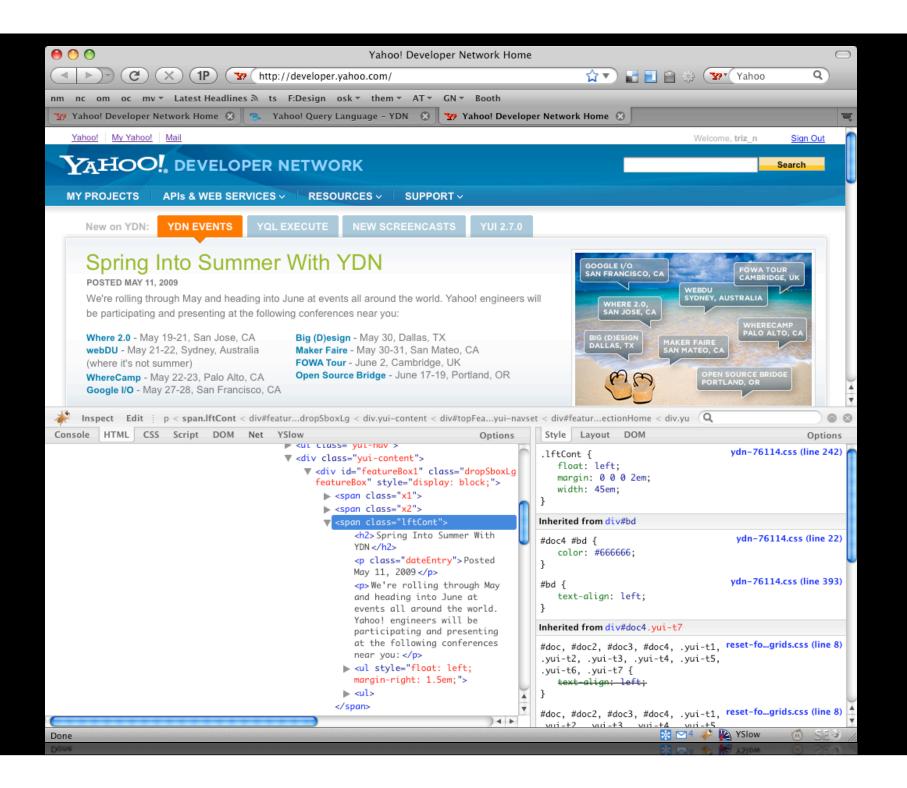
Rule: iPhone-Friendly Tip

- iPhone will not cache assets larger than 25K
 - That's 25K <u>uncompressed</u>.
- http://yuiblog.com/blog/2008/02/06/iphonecacheability/

Tools for your own analysis

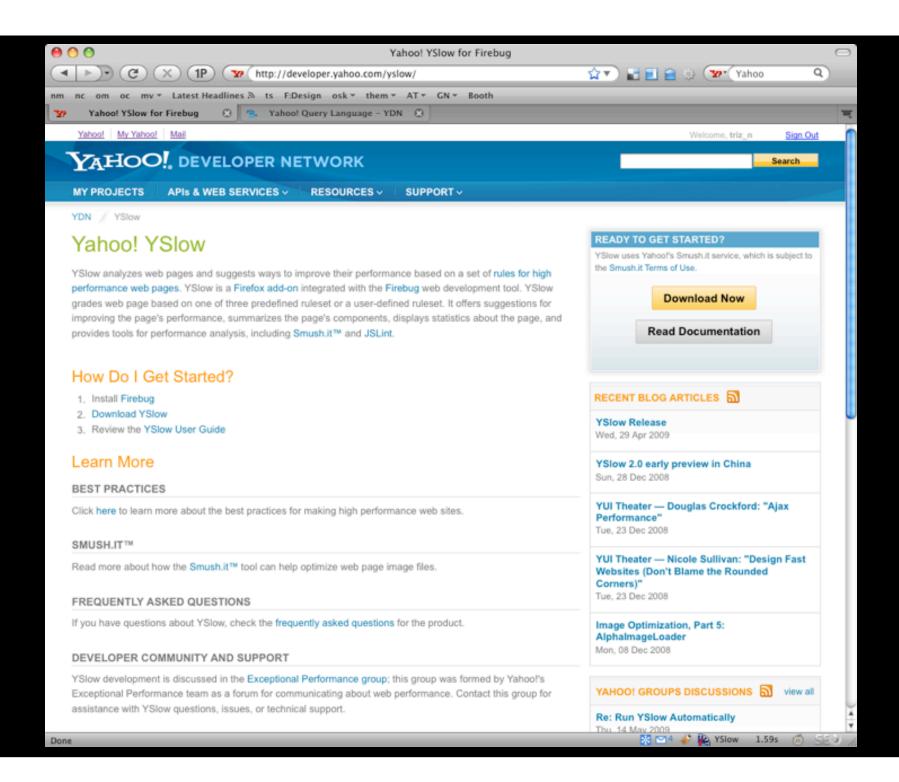


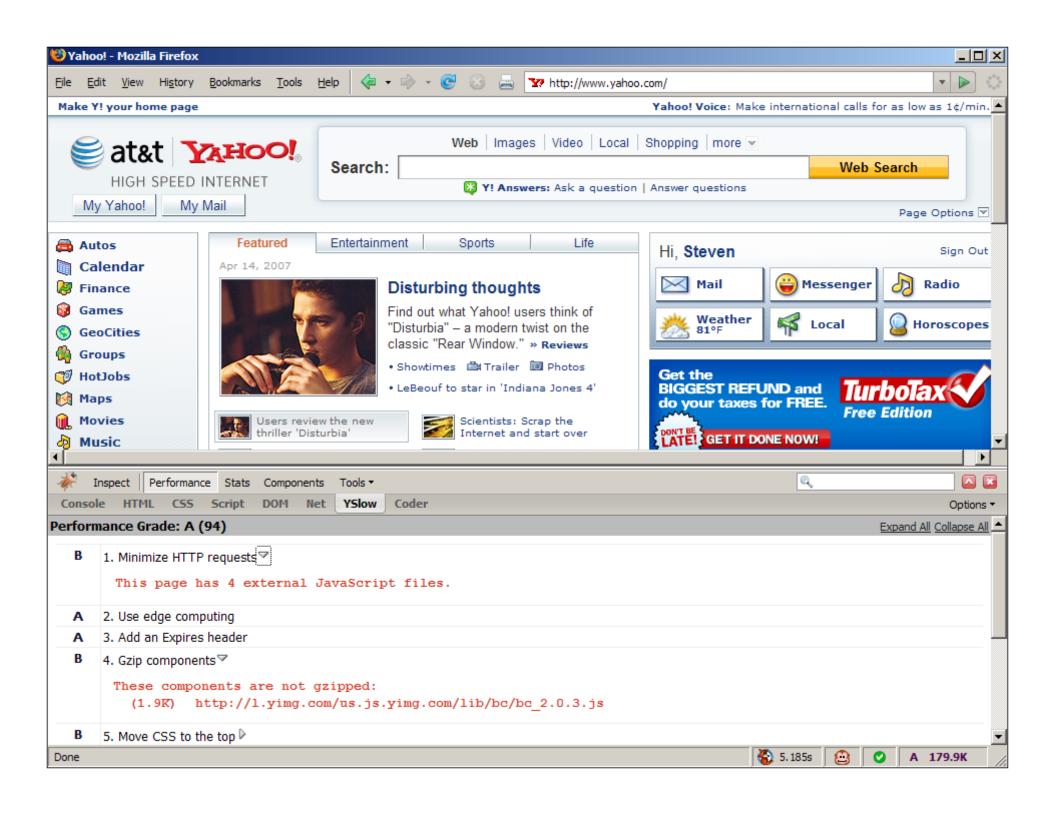




YSlow

- Extension for Firebug extension
- Performance report card
- HTTP/HTML summary
- List of components in the page
- Tools including JSLint and Smush.it





Conclusion

Takeaways

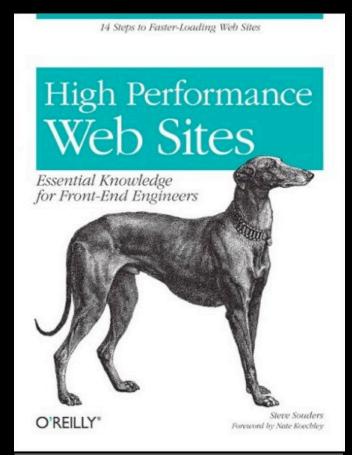
- focus on the front-end
- harvest the low-hanging fruit
 - reduce HTTP requests
 - enable caching
- you do control user response times
- LOFNO be an advocate for your users

For more information:

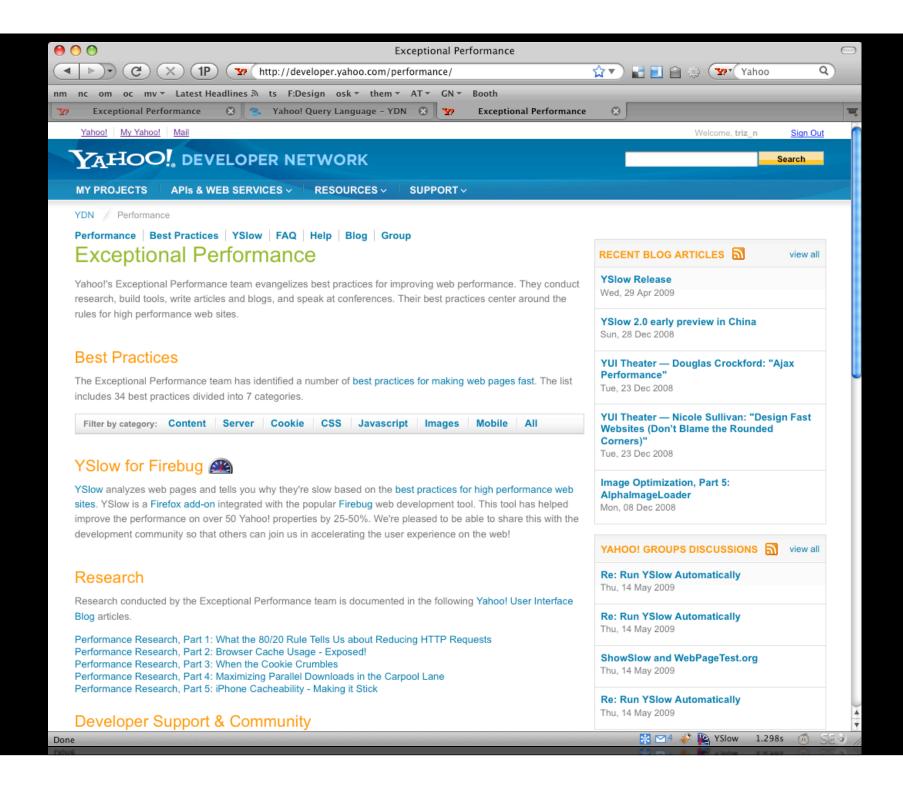
High Performance Web Sites

Essential Knowledge for Front-End Engineers

by Steve Souders, with research from Yahoo!'s Performance Engineering team.







Articles on YUIBlog

http://yuiblog.com/blog/ category/performance WHOO.util.Motion = function(el, attributes, duration, method)
if (el) {
 this initMotion(el, attributes, duration, method);
}

NO.util.Motion.prototype = new YAHOO.util.Anim();

TANCO.util.Motion.prototype.initMotion = function(el, attributes, duration, method)

YAHOO! USER INTERFACE BLOG

News and Articles about Designing and Developing with Yahoo! Libraries

Blo

About

Helping the YUI Compressor

February 11, 2008 at 6:01 am by Nicholas C. Zakas | In Development, Performance | 16 Comments

Nicholas Zakas joined Yahoo! in 2006. He is the author of Professional Ajax and Professional JavaScript for Web Developers. He's a contributor to our Yahoo! Juku. His Maintainable JavaScript presentation is available on YUI Theater.

Julien's YUI Compressor is an incredibly useful tool for decreasing the size of your JavaScript files. Since it uses Rhino to parse your JavaScript code, it can perform all kinds of smart operations to save bytes in a completely safe way:

- Replacement of local variable names with shorter (one, two, or three character) variable names.
- Replacement of bracket notation with dot notation where possible (i.e. foo["bar"] becomes foo.bar).
- Replacement of quoted literal property names where possible (i.e. { "foo": "bar" } becomes { foo: "bar" }).
- o Replacement of escaped quotes in strings (i.e. 'aaa\'bbb' becomes "aaa'bbb").

Running your JavaScript code through YUI Compressor results in tremendous savings by default, but there are things you can do to increase the byte savings even further.

Use Constants for Repeated Values

Use Constants for Repeated Values

Running your JavaScript code through YUI Compressor results in tremendous savings b default, but there are things you can do to increase the byte savings even further.

Replacement of escaped quotes in strings (i.e. "aaa\"bbb" becomes "aaa"bbb")

Let's keep talking...

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Thanks again to Yahoo!'s Exceptional Performance Engineering Team

Links

book: http://www.oreilly.com/catalog/9780596514211/

examples: http://stevesouders.com/examples/

image maps: http://www.w3.org/TR/html401/struct/objects.html#h-13.6

CSS sprites: http://alistapart.com/articles/sprites

inline images: http://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc2397

jsmin: http://crockford.com/javascript/jsmin

dojo compressor: http://dojotoolkit.org/docs/shrinksafe

HTTP status codes: http://www.w3.org/Protocols/rfc2616/rfc2616-sec10.html

IBM Page Detailer: http://alphaworks.ibm.com/tech/pagedetailer

Fasterfox: http://fasterfox.mozdev.org/

LiveHTTPHeaders: http://livehttpheaders.mozdev.org/

Firebug: http://getfirebug.com/

YUIBlog: http://yuiblog.com/blog/2006/11/28/performance-research-part-1/

http://yuiblog.com/blog/2007/01/04/performance-research-part-2/

http://yuiblog.com/blog/2007/03/01/performance-research-part-3/

http://yuiblog.com/blog/2007/04/11/performance-research-part-4/

YDN: http://developer.yahoo.net/blog/archives/2007/03/high_performanc.html

http://developer.yahoo.net/blog/archives/2007/04/rule_I_make_few.html

CC Images Used

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- "Need for Speed" by Amnemona: http://www.flickr.com/photos/marinacvinhal/379111290/
- "I wonder what flavour it is?" by blather: http://www.flickr.com/photos/deadlyphoto/411770353/
- "takeout boxes from Grand Shanghai" by massdistraction: http://www.flickr.com/photos/sharynmorrow/
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- "nikon em bokeh" by dsevilla: http://www.flickr.com/photos/dsevilla/249202834/
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- "how do they do that" by Fort Photo: http://www.flickr.com/photos/fortphoto/388825145/
- "Gorgeous iceberg 7 [Le Toit du Monde]" by Adventure Addict http://www.flickr.com/photos/adventureaddict/35290307/
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- "Driving is fun" by Ben McLeod: http://www.flickr.com/photos/benmcleod/59948935/
- "Dozen eggs" by aeA: http://www.flickr.com/photos/raeallen/96238870/
- "Max speed 15kmh" by xxxtoff: http://www.flickr.com/photos/xxxtoff/219781763/
- "Stairway to heaven" ognita: http://www.flickr.com/photos/ognita/503915547/
- "flaps up" by http://www.flickr.com/photos/jurvetson/74274113/
- "Fast Cat" by http://www.flickr.com/photos/raylopez/708023176/

```
nate@koechley.com
http://nate.koechley.com/blog
```

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@natekoechley = twitter,
delicious, flickr, tripit, last.fm, linkedin,
fireeagle, friendfeed, ... everywhere.
```

Thanks again to Yahoo!'s Exceptional Performance Engineering Team