

# Optimizing Interaction to Next Paint

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# What is responsiveness?

## **gShoe product Q&A:**

What is gShoe?

What technology does gShoe use?

How much does gShoe  cost?

**Poor responsiveness**

## **gShoe product Q&A:**

What is gShoe?

What technology does gShoe use?

How much does gShoe cost? 

**Good responsiveness**

# What causes poor responsiveness?

## Main thread

Task

Evaluate script

Compile script

Compile code



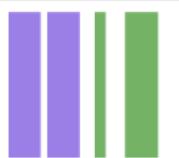
Task

Event: keyup

Function call

fetchWrapper

sendFetch





## Task

Evaluate script

Compile script

Compile code

77.6 ms (total)

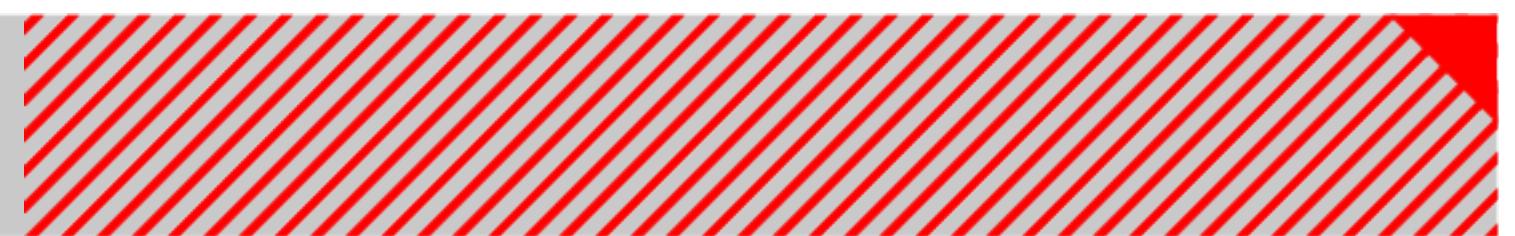
27.6 ms (blocking)

Task

Evaluate script

Compile script

Compile code



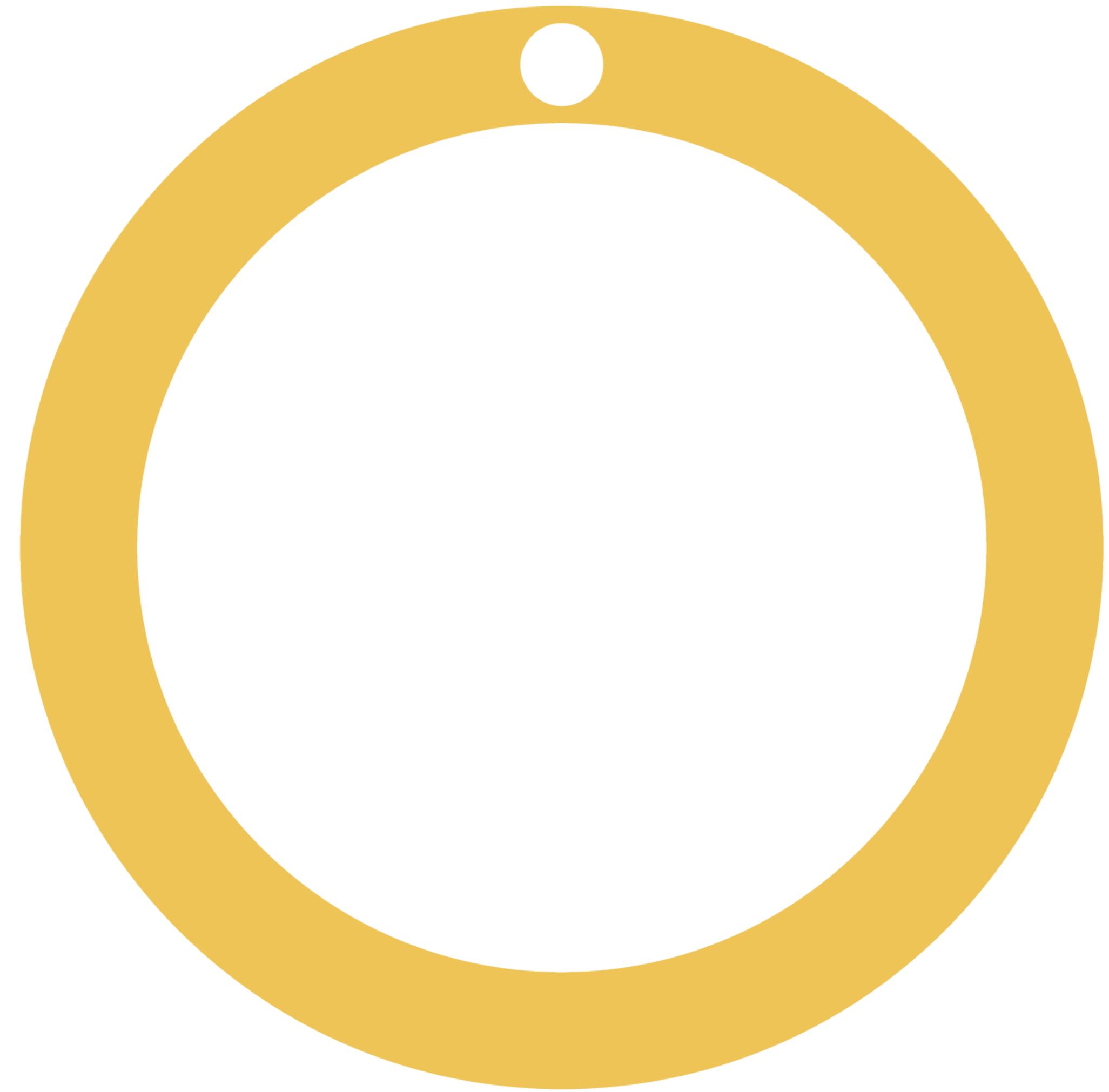
Task

Event: keydown

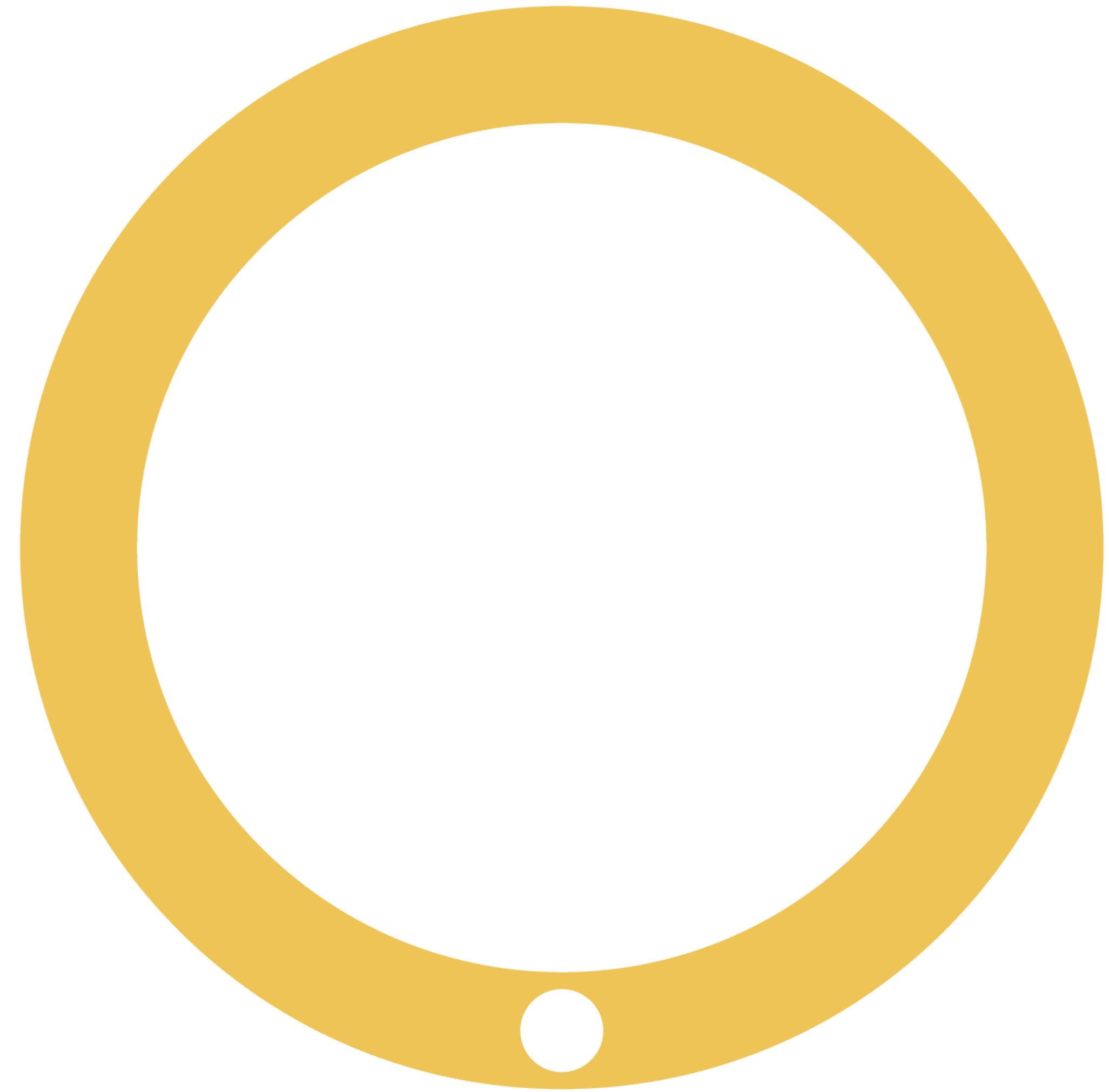
Function call

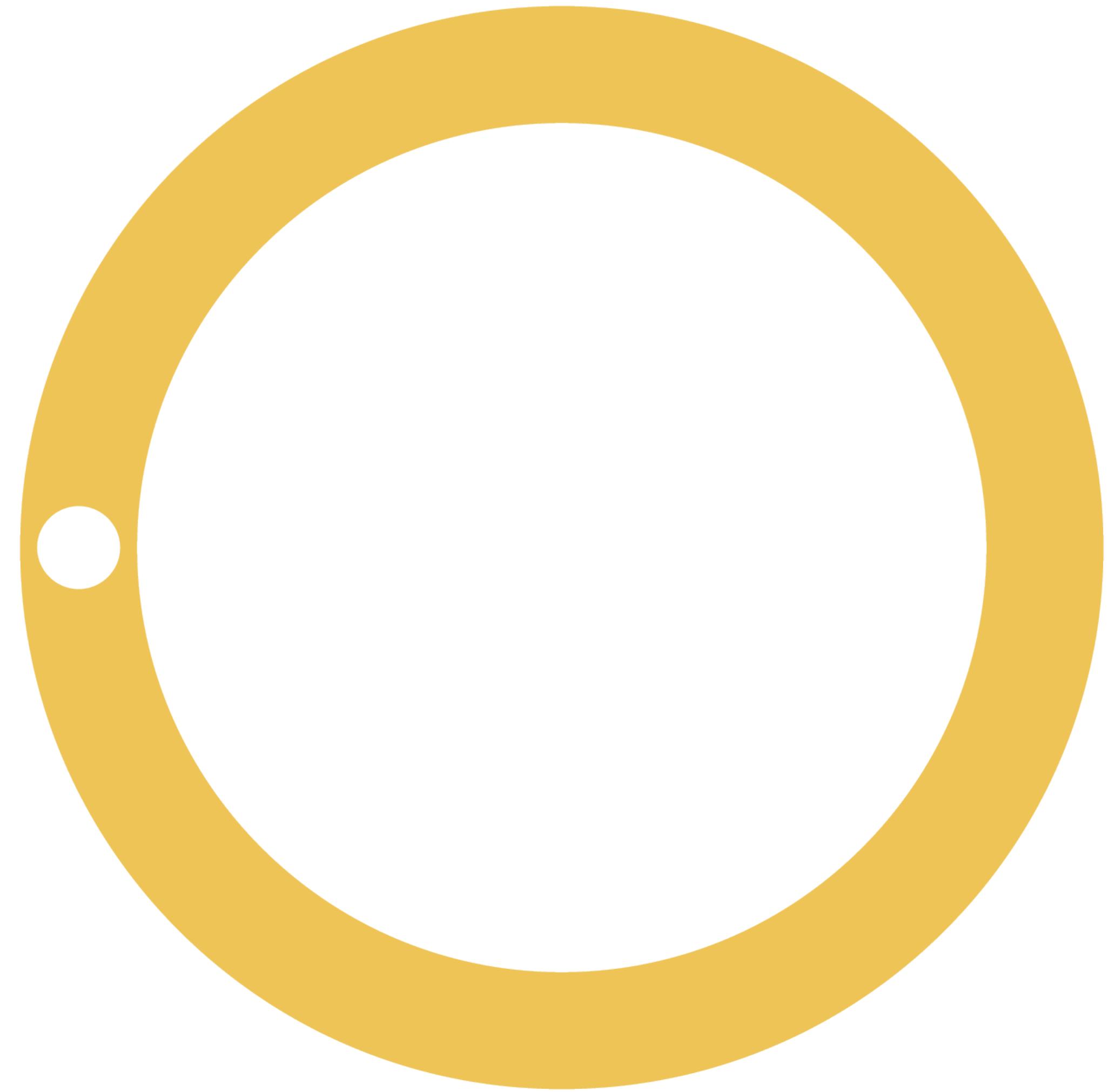
showSpinner

Why so much focus on tasks?











4GIFS.com



Event: keyup

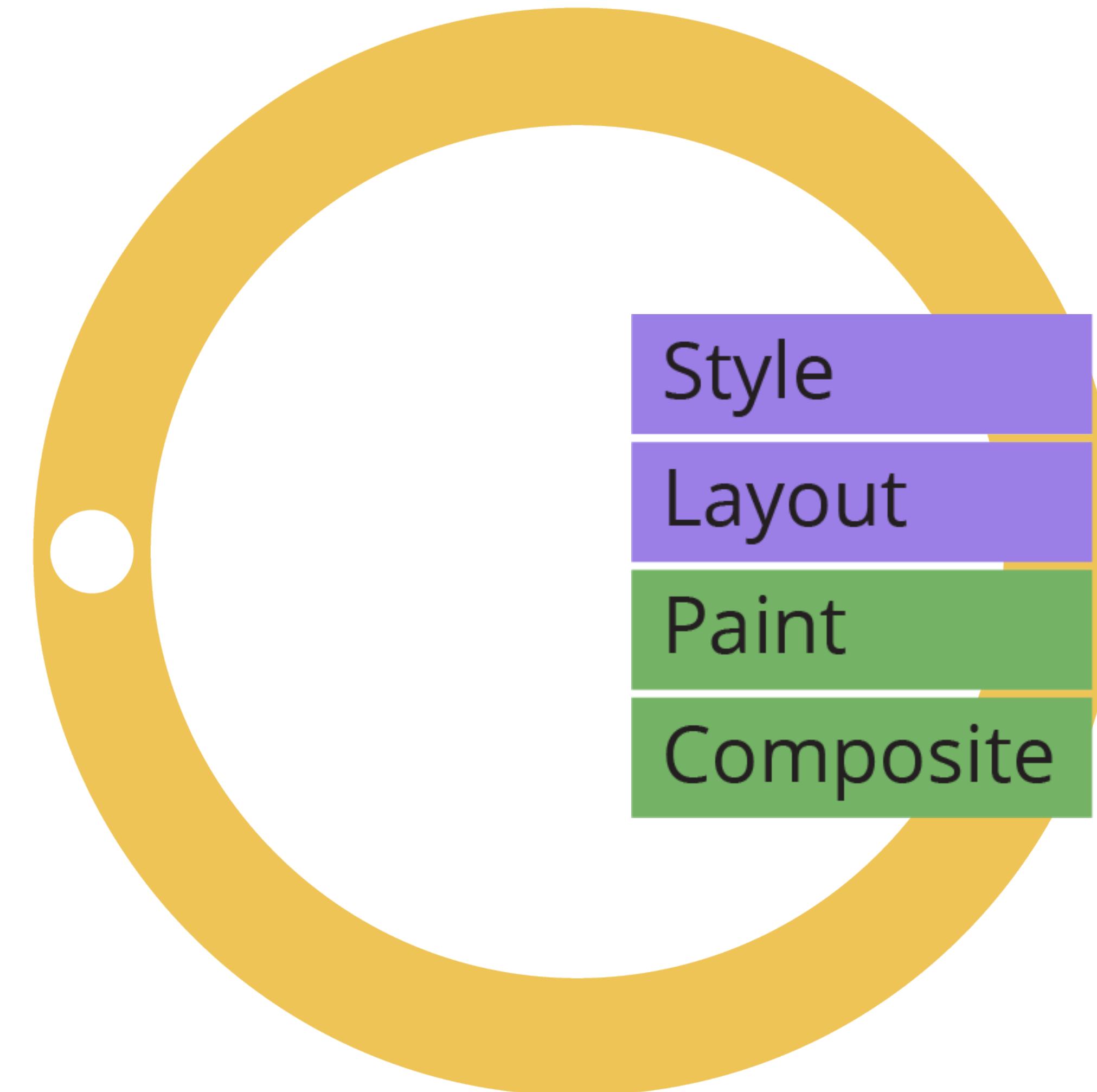
Event: keyup

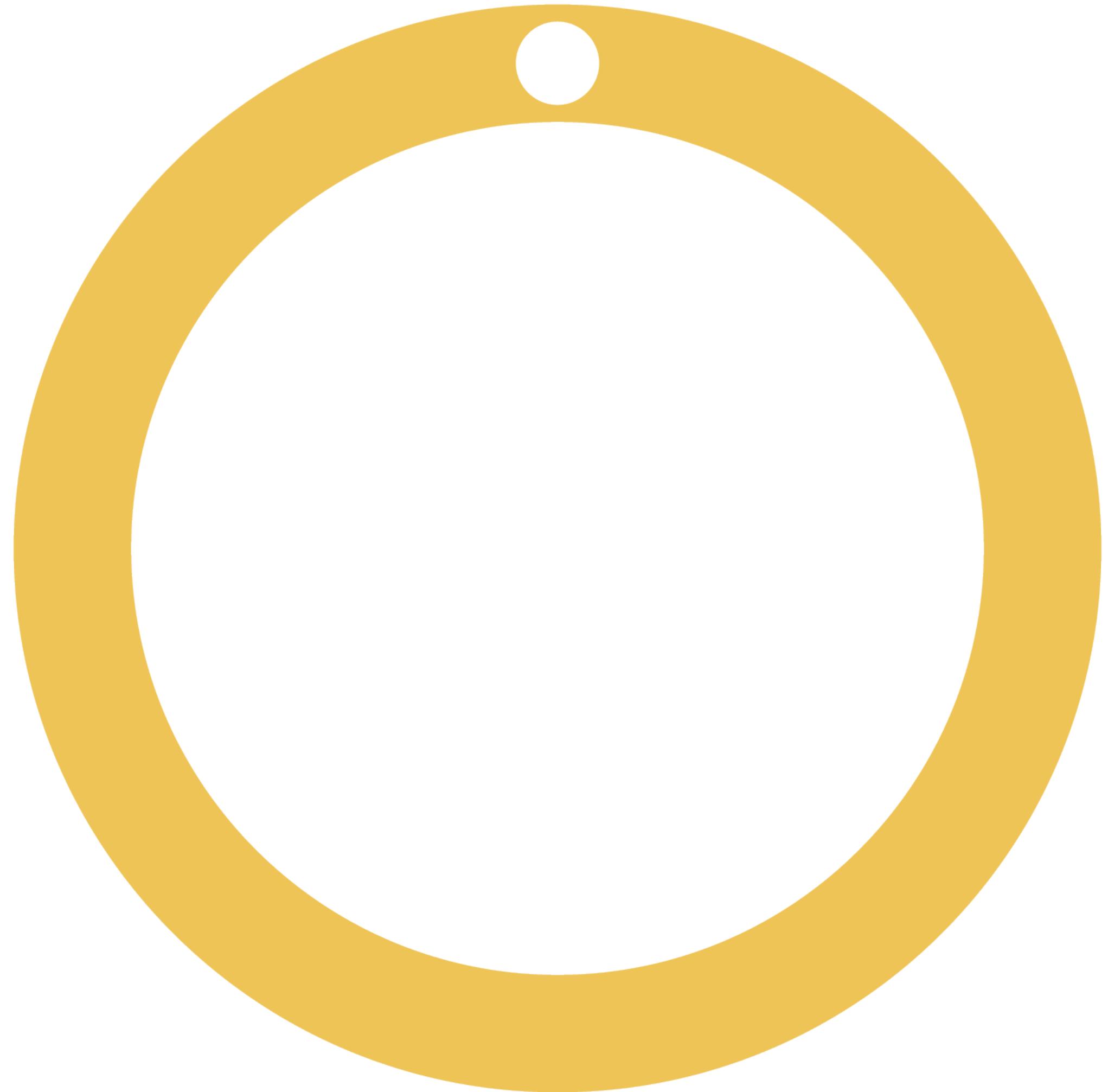


Event: keyup



Event: keyup





Style

---

Layout

---

Paint

---

Composite



Style

---

Layout

---

Paint

---

Composite

## Page Unresponsive

You can wait for it to become responsive or exit the page.



Welcome — jlwagner.net

[Exit Page](#)

[Wait](#)

The PWA community is coming together for #PWASummit22. Have a great story about developing a web app? [Submit your talk today](#)

# Interaction to Next Paint (INP)

May 6, 2022 — Updated Jul 18, 2022

Appears in: [Metrics](#)



Jeremy Wagner

[Twitter](#) [GitHub](#) [Homepage](#)

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On this page



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- Observes certain interactions using the Event Timing API.
- Unlike First Input Delay (FID), measures more than just the input delay of the first interaction.
- Chooses the single worst\* interaction latency (in milliseconds), which is representative of the page's overall responsiveness.

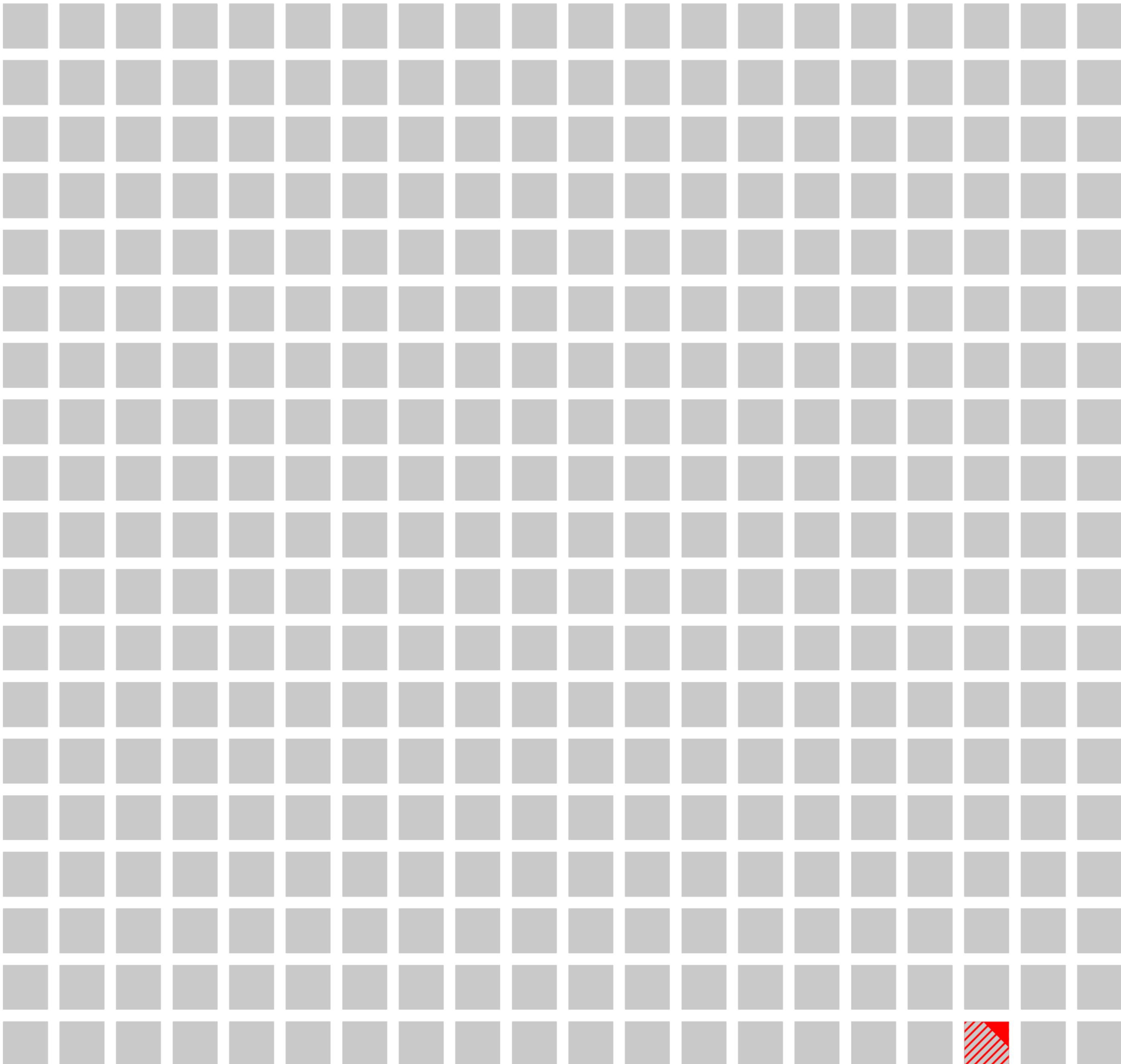
**INP is all about the next frame.**

- Keyboard interactions (including physical and onscreen).
- Mouse clicks.
- Taps on touchscreens.

- Hovering.
- Network activity.
- Scrolling\*.

**One interaction**

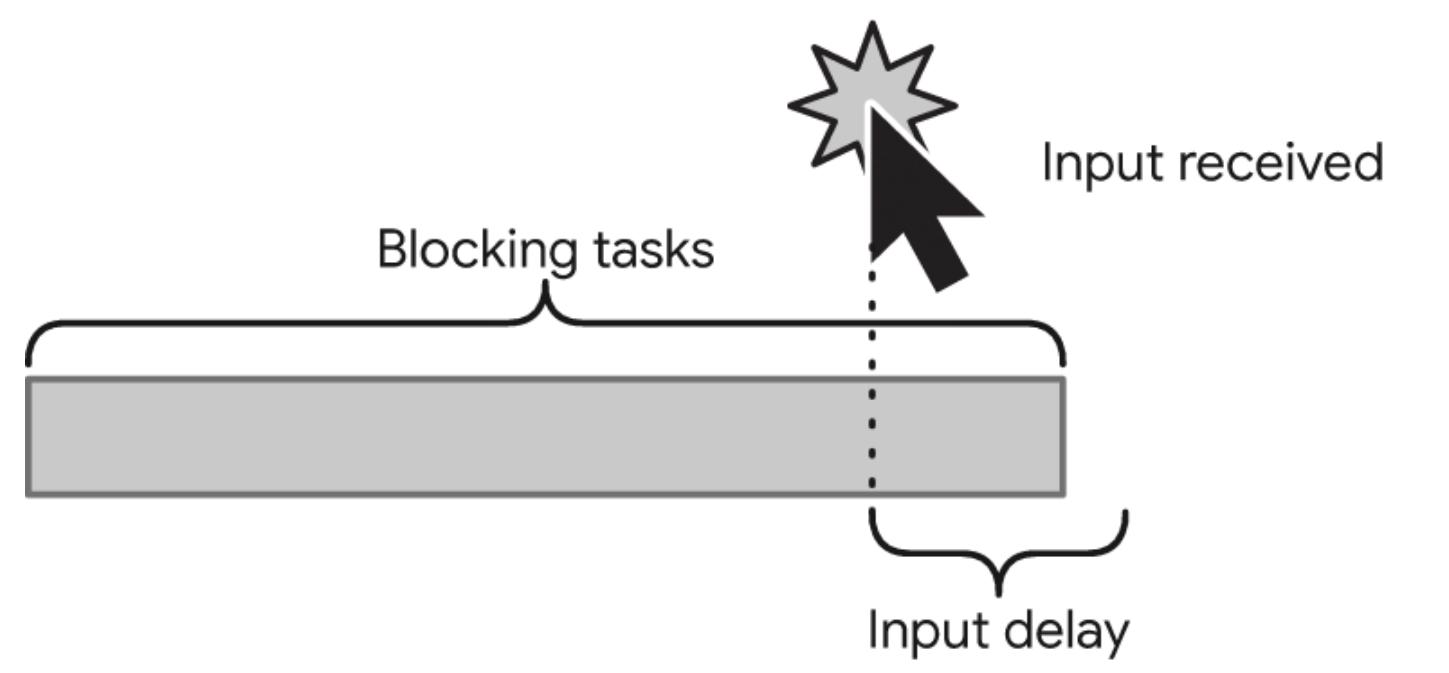


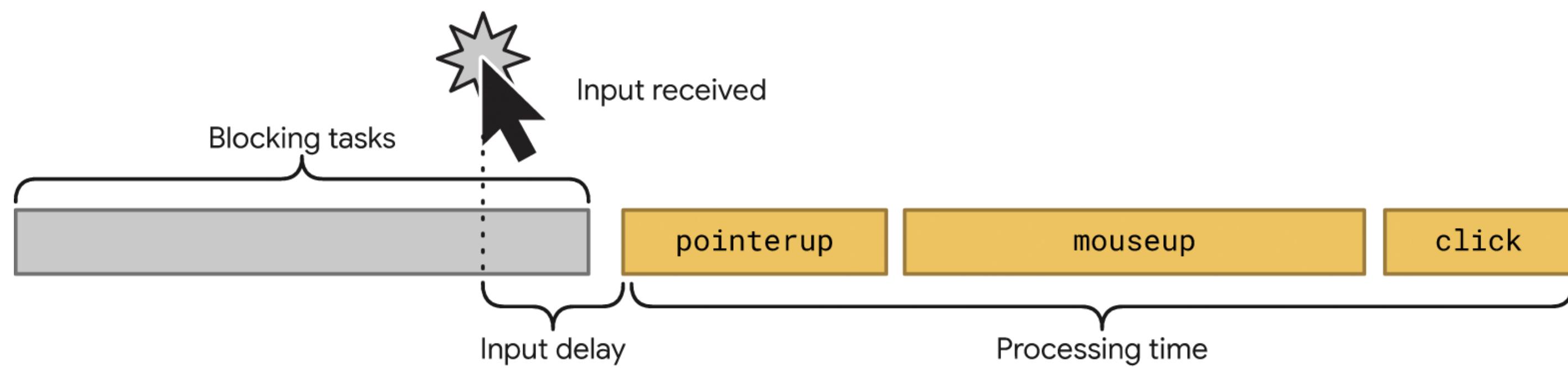


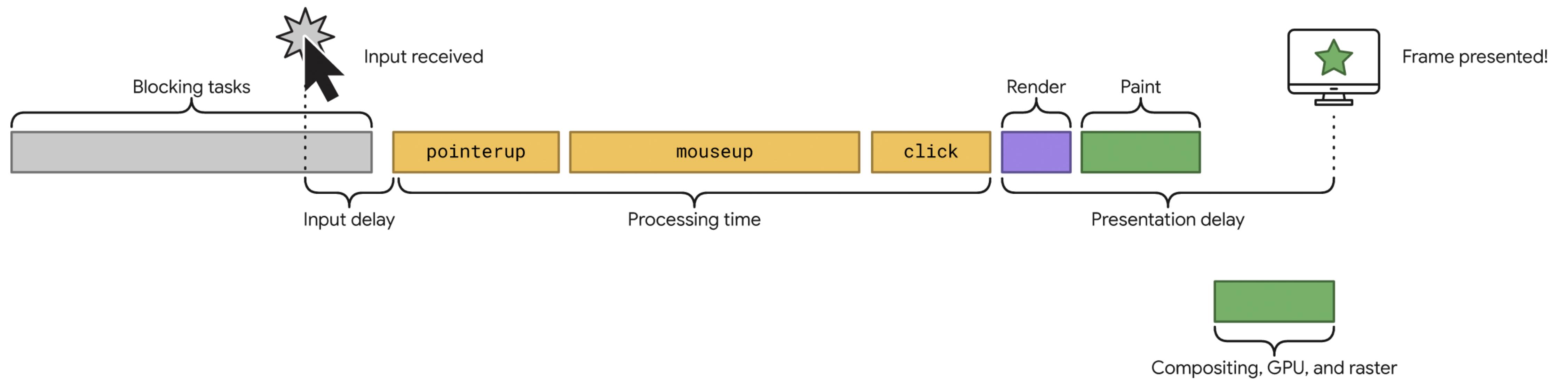
# INP

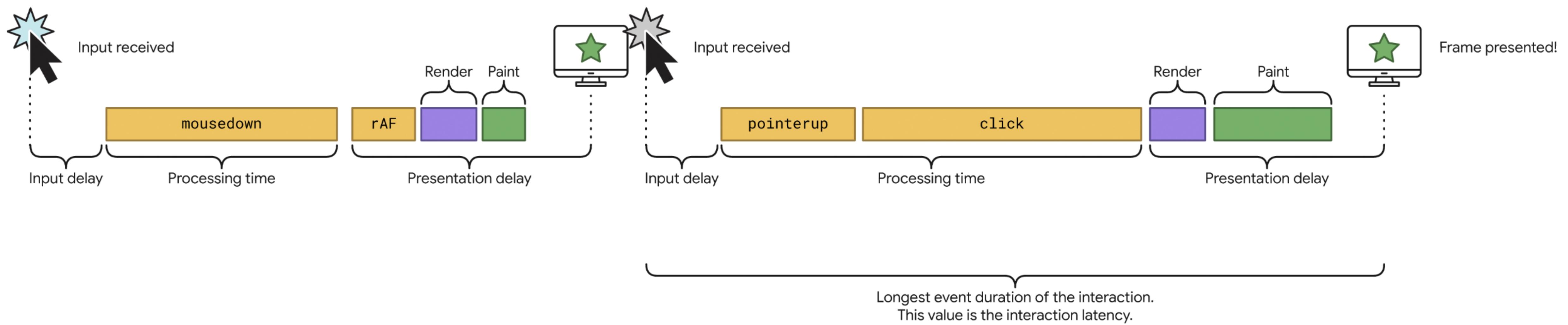
Interaction to Next Paint











# Optimizing INP

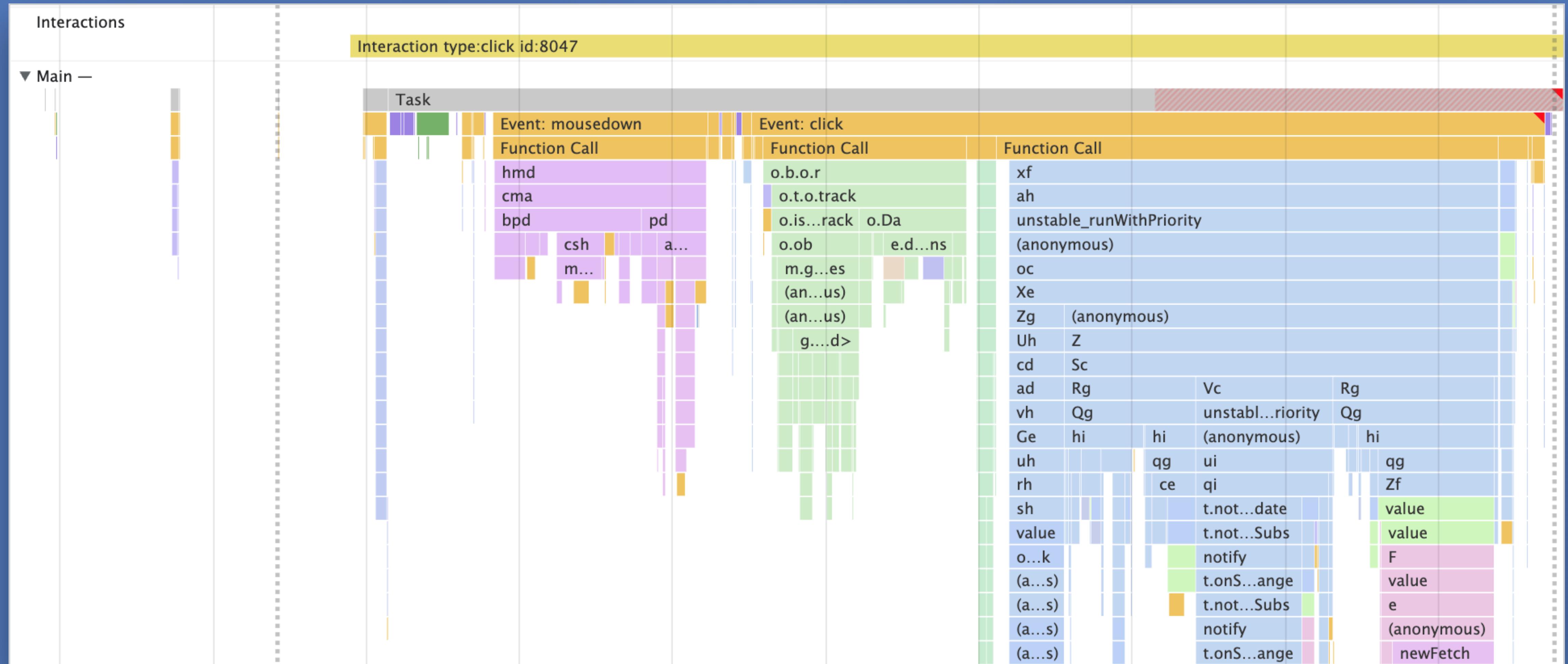
```
// Vendors
import { onINP } from "web-vitals";

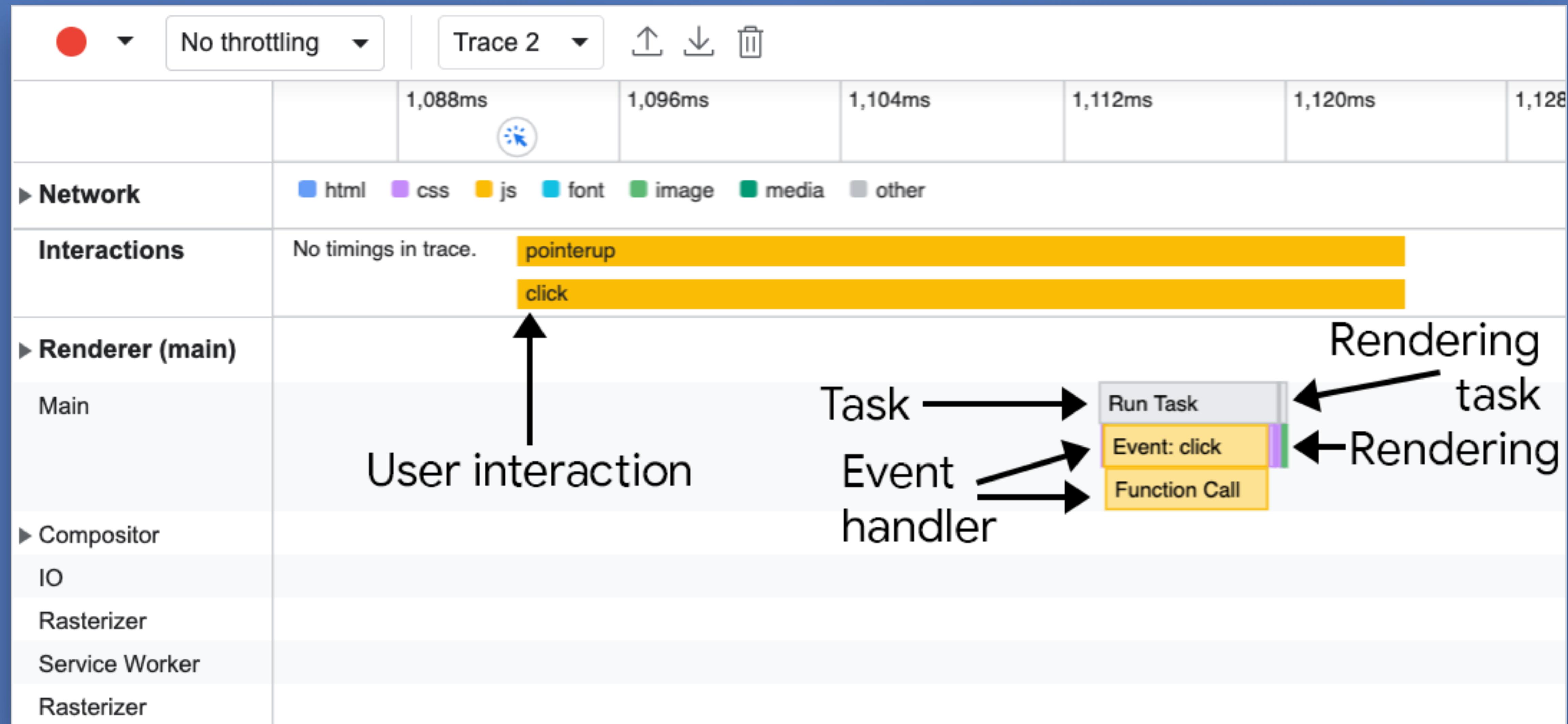
// https://gist.github.com/malchata/56e92306acb0c5b9fd3541ed16ce2d23
import { getSelector } from "./utils.js";

function sendMetrics({ metric, value, entries }) {
  fetch("https://mycoolwebsite.net/collect", {
    body: JSON.stringify({
      metric: value,
      element: getSelector(entries[0].target)
    }),
    method: "POST",
    keepalive: true,
    headers: {
      "Content-Type": "application/json",
    }
  });
}

onINP(sendMetrics);
```

# Lab tools





# Optimize!



[Home](#) > [All articles](#)

# Optimize long tasks

You've been told: "don't block the main thread" and "break up your long tasks", but what does it mean to do those things? Find out in this article.

Sep 30, 2022



Jeremy Wagner

[Twitter](#) [GitHub](#) [Homepage](#)

## On this page

[What is a task?](#)

[What is the main thread?](#)

[Task management strategies](#)

[Manually defer code execution](#)

[Use async/await to create yield points](#)

[Yield only when necessary](#)

[Gaps in current APIs](#)

[A dedicated scheduler API](#)

[Built-in yield with continuation](#)

[Conclusion](#)

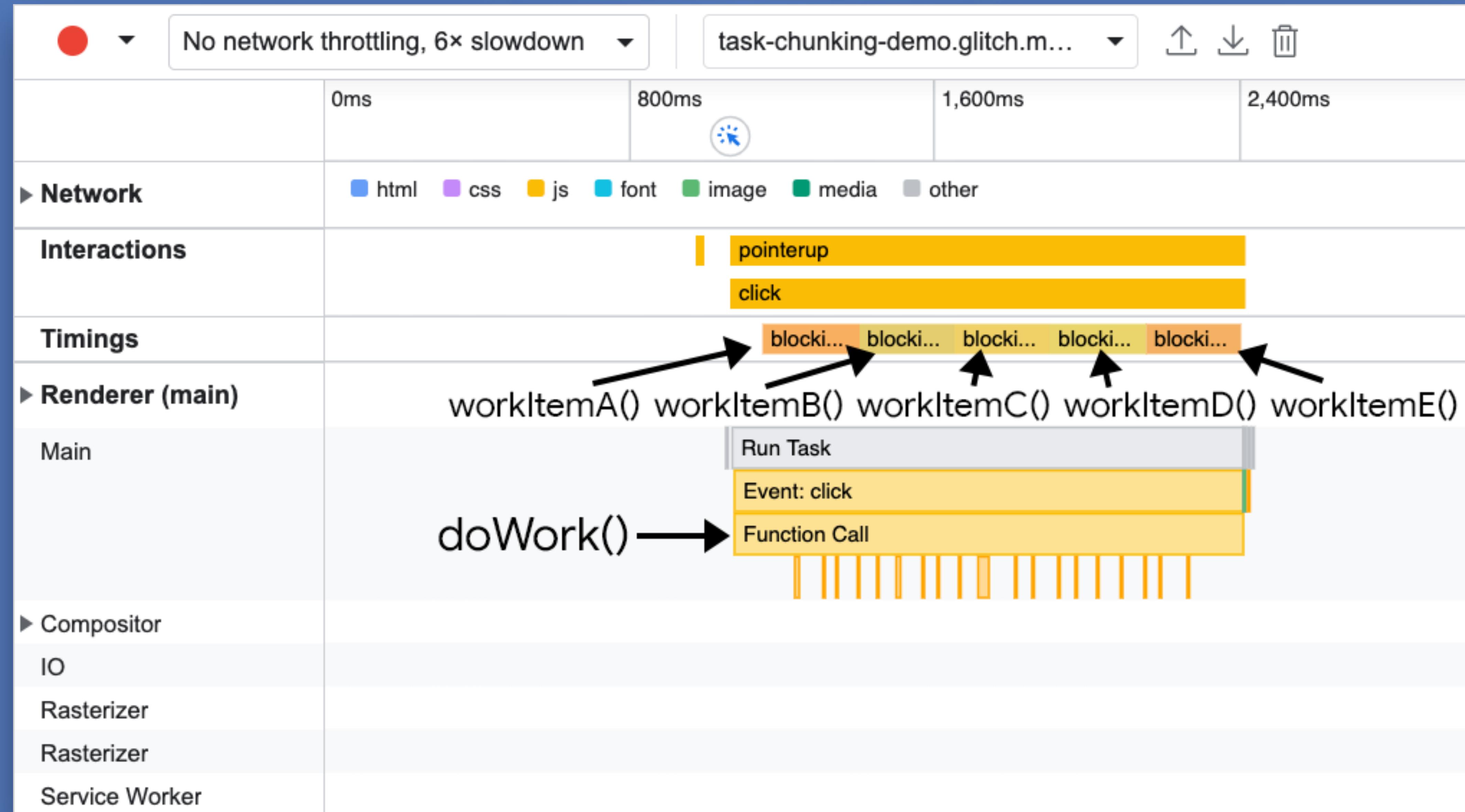
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[web.dev/optimize-long-tasks](#)

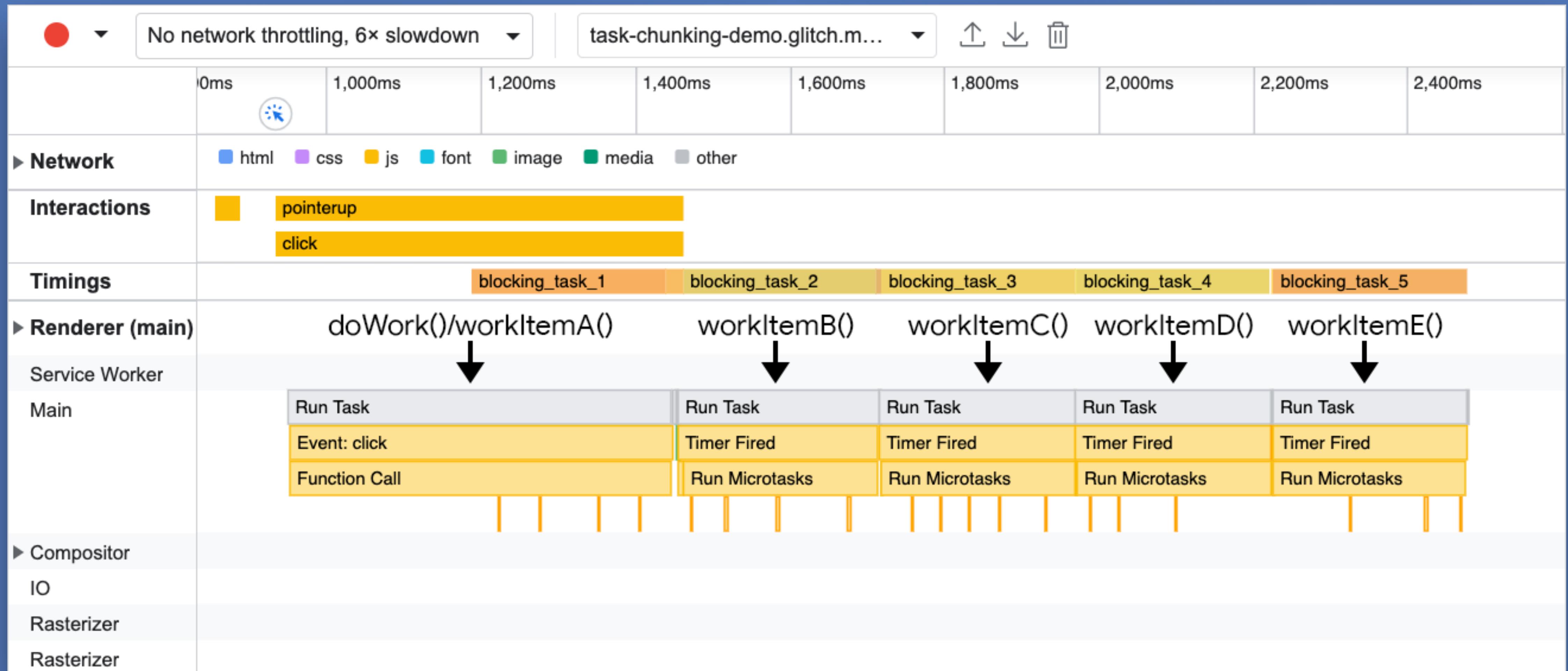
If you read lots of stuff about web performance, the advice for keeping your JavaScript

```
function doWork () {  
    workItemA();  
    workItemB();  
    workItemC();  
    workItemD();  
    workItemE();  
}
```



```
function yield () {  
    return new Promise(resolve => {  
        resolve(setTimeout, 0);  
    });  
}
```

```
async function doWork () {  
    workItemA();  
    await yield();  
    workItemB();  
    await yield();  
    workItemC();  
    await yield();  
    workItemD();  
    await yield();  
    workItemE();  
}
```



```
async function doWork () {  
    workItemA();  
    await scheduler.yield();  
    workItemB();  
    await scheduler.yield();  
    workItemC();  
    await scheduler.yield();  
    workItemD();  
    await scheduler.yield();  
    workItemE();  
}
```

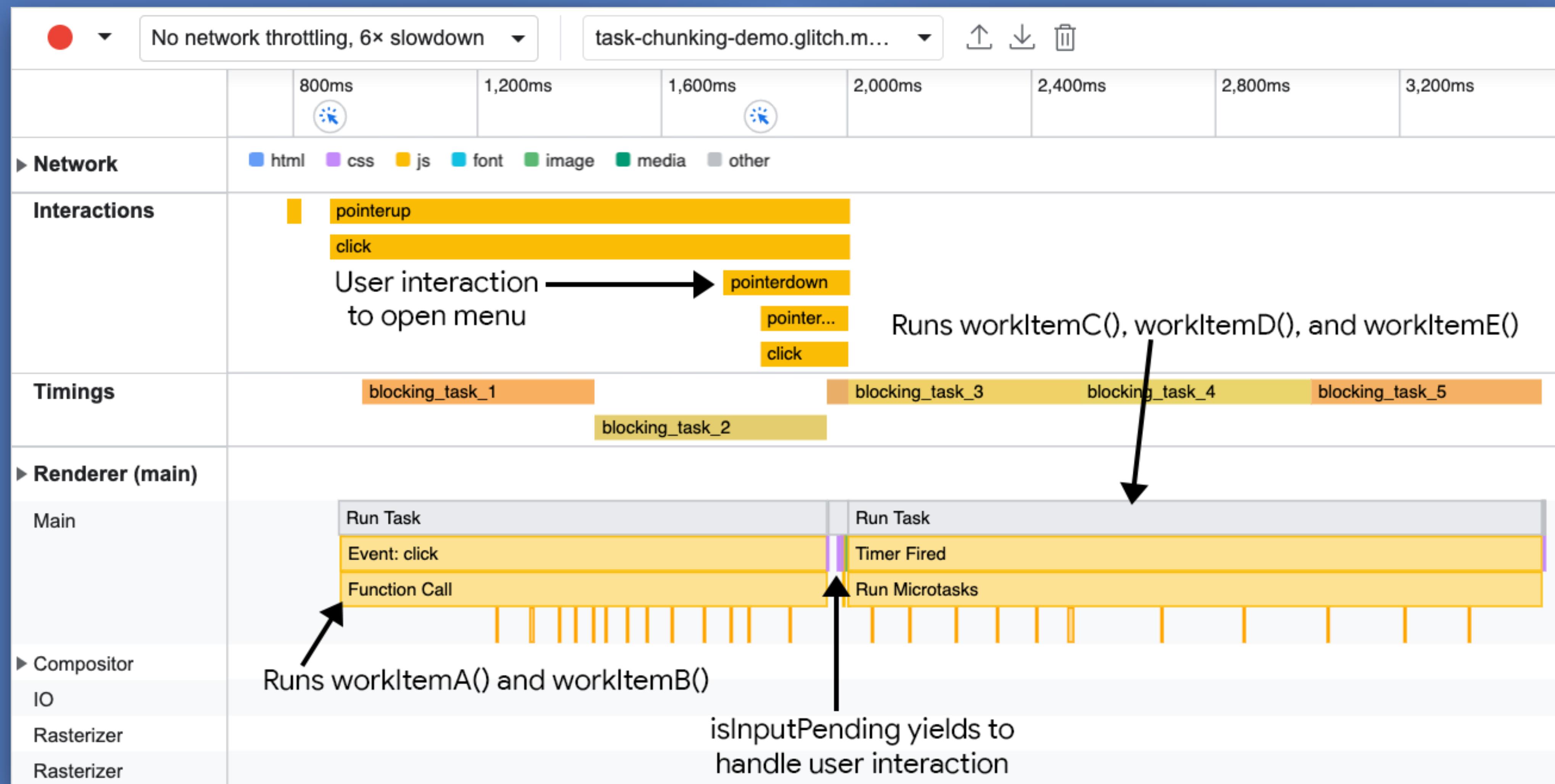
You still need to do as  
little work as possible.

Yield to user input.

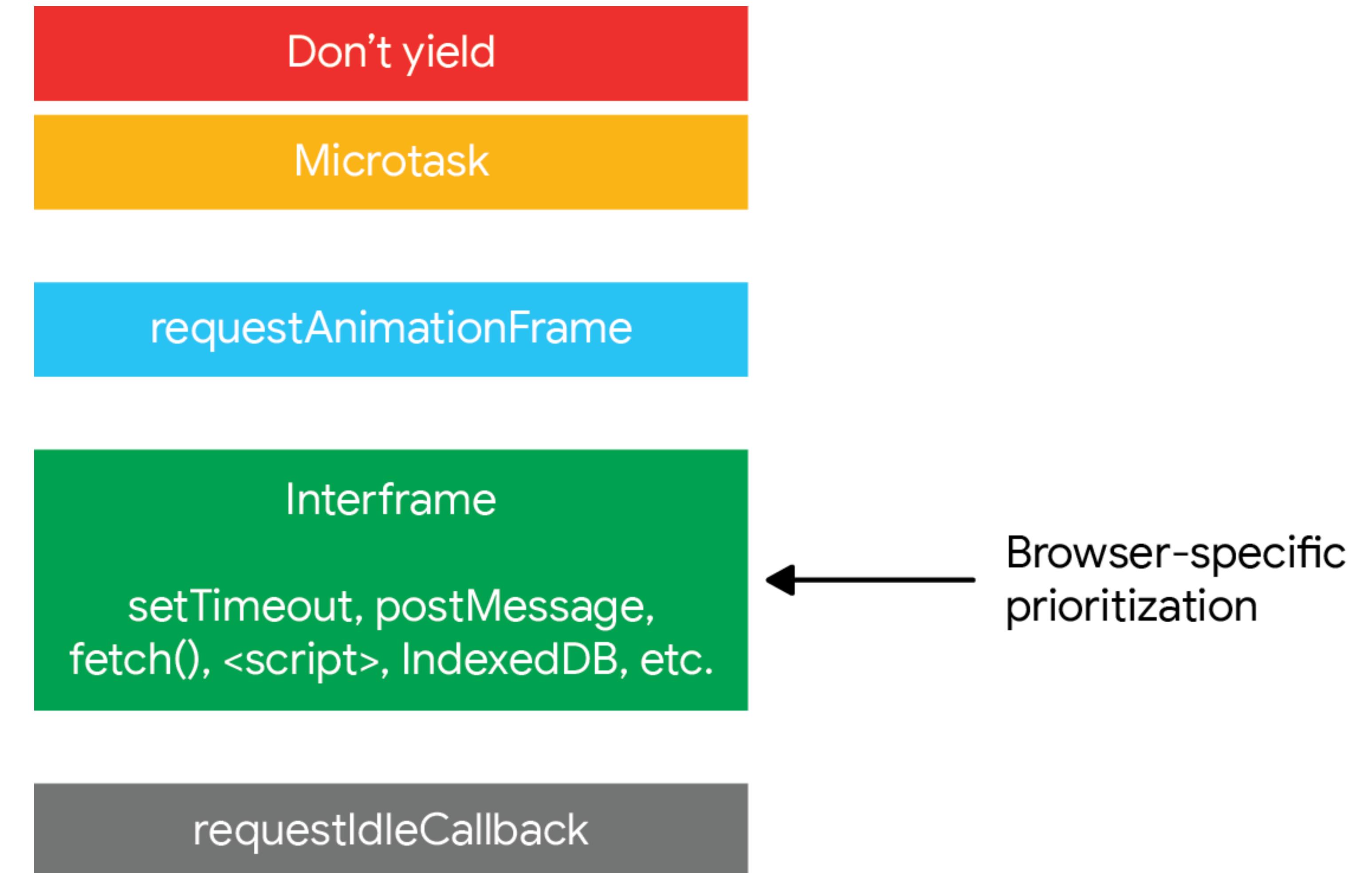
```
async function doWork () {
  // A task queue of functions
  const tasks = [
    workItemA,
    workItemB,
    workItemC,
    workItemD,
    workItemE
  ];

  while (tasks.length > 0) {
    // Optional chaining operator used here helps to avoid
    // errors in browsers that don't support `isInputPending`:
    if (navigator?.scheduling?.isInputPending()) {
      // There's a pending user input. Yield here:
      await yield();
    } else {
      // Shift the the task out of the queue:
      const task = tasks.shift();

      // Run the task:
      task();
    }
  }
}
```



Prioritize work.



Don't yield

Microtask

requestAnimationFrame

Existing Task  
Sources

(UA-specific  
prioritization)

Prioritized tasks  
  
user-blocking  
user-visible  
background

requestIdleCallback

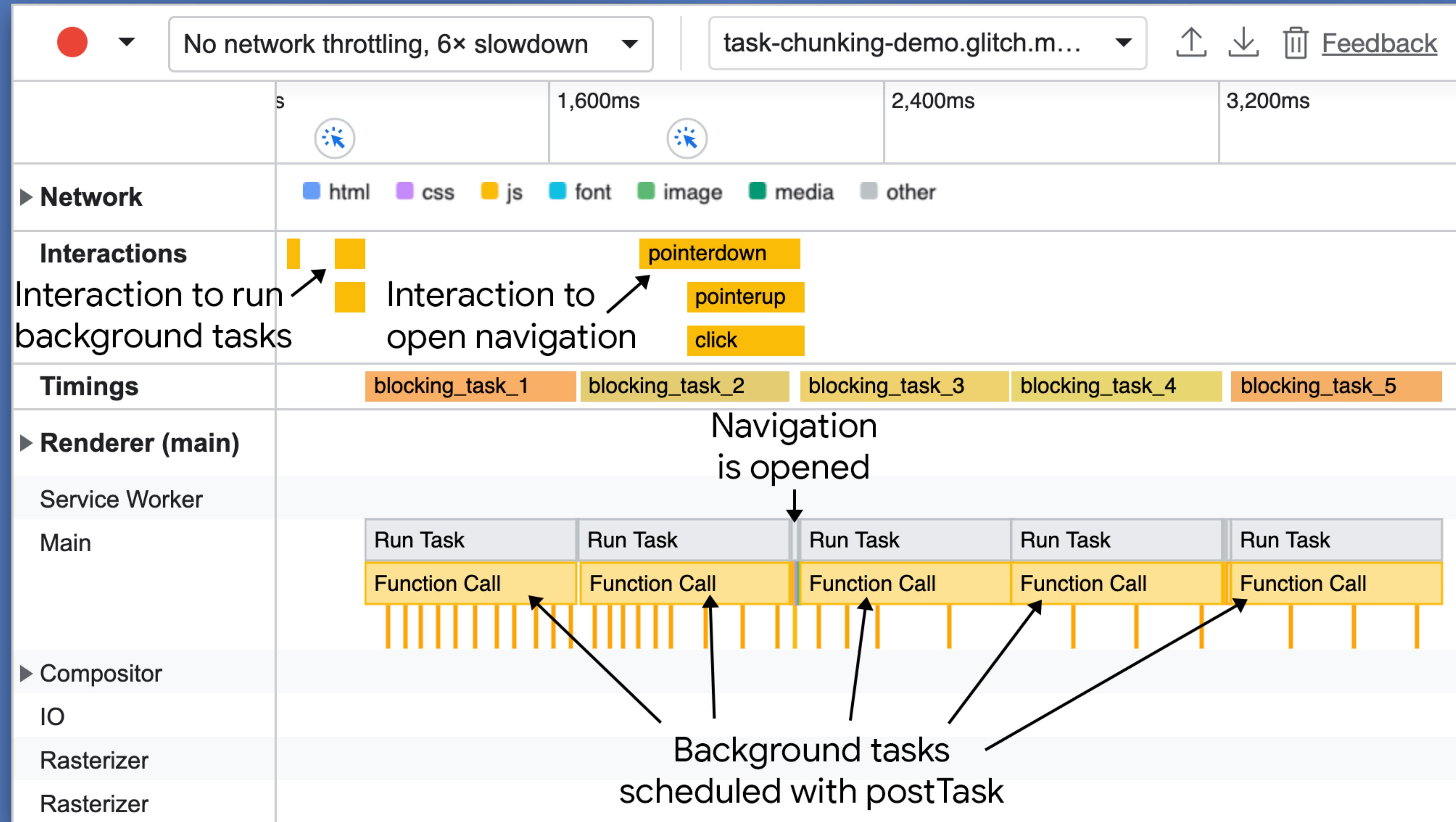
```
async function doWork () {
    // Schedule all tasks to run at low priority:
    await scheduler.postTask(workItemA, {
        priority: "background"
    });

    await scheduler.postTask(workItemB, {
        priority: "background"
    });

    await scheduler.postTask(workItemC, {
        priority: "background"
    });

    await scheduler.postTask(workItemD, {
        priority: "background"
    });

    await scheduler.postTask(workItemE, {
        priority: "background"
    });
}
```



INP is evolving.



Thank you for your time.

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