

# **Increase the Performance of your Site with Lazy-Loading and Code- Splitting**

# About me

👋 I'm Jose and I work as Engineering Manager in Spotify

I like sites (building/using) with good performance

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# **The era of components**

**What we'll talk about**

# Compositional Patterns

# High Order Components

```
const MyComponent = props => (  
  <div>  
    {props.id} - {props.name}  
  </div>  
);  
  
// ...  
  
const ConnectedComponent = connect(  
  mapStateToProps,  
  mapDispatchToProps  
) (MyComponent);
```

# Function as Child Component aka Render Callback

```
const MyComponent = () => (  
  <Media query="(max-width: 599px)">  
    {matches =>  
      matches ? (  
        <p>The document is less than 600px wide.</p>  
      ) : (  
        <p>The document is at least 600px wide.</p>  
      )  
    }  
  </Media>  
);
```

**Improving performance of our sites by loading only  
what is needed**





Most times you would include all the scripts and CSS needed to render all sections as soon as the user visits the page. Until recently it was difficult to define a module's dependencies, and load what was needed.

- How likely is it for the user to see the header?
- What about the map?

- Yahoo's YUI Loader
- Facebook's Haste, Bootloader and Primer

**Lazy-Loading has trade-offs too**





## Invisible content in some scenarios

- printing the page
- RSS readers
- SEO



**A small component to detect when an area is visible**

# Function as Child Component aka Render Callback

```
class Observer extends Component {
  constructor() {
    super();
    this.state = { isVisible: false };
    this.io = null;
    this.container = null;
  }
  componentDidMount() {
    this.io = new IntersectionObserver([entry] => {
      this.setState({ isVisible: entry.isIntersecting });
    }, {});
    this.io.observe(this.container);
  }
  componentWillUnmount() {
    if (this.io) {
      this.io.disconnect();
    }
  }
  render() {
    return (
      // we create a div to get a reference.
      // It's possible to use findDOMNode() to avoid

```

# Using it

```
const Page = () => {  
  <div>  
    <Header />  
    <Observer>{isVisible => <Gallery isVisible />}</Observer>  
    <Observer>{isVisible => <Map isVisible />}</Observer>  
    <Footer />  
  </div>;  
};
```

make sure that you reserve the area for the lazy-loaded component

```
class Map extends Component {
  constructor() {
    super();
    this.state = { initialized: false };
    this.map = null;
  }

  initializeMap() {
    this.setState({ initialized: true });
    // loadScript loads an external script, its definition is not included here.
    loadScript('https://maps.google.com/maps/api/js?key=<your_key>', () => {
      const latlng = new google.maps.LatLng(38.34, -0.48);
      const myOptions = { zoom: 15, center: latlng };
      const map = new google.maps.Map(this.map, myOptions);
    });
  }

  componentDidMount() {
    if (this.props.isVisible) {
      this.initializeMap();
    }
  }

  componentWillReceiveProps(nextProps) {
    if (!this.state.initialized && nextProps.isVisible) {

```

```
class Gallery extends Component {
  constructor() {
    super();
    this.state = { hasBeenVisible: false };
  }
  componentDidMount() {
    if (this.props.isVisible) {
      this.setState({ hasBeenVisible: true });
    }
  }
  componentWillReceiveProps(nextProps) {
    if (!this.state.hasBeenVisible && nextProps.isVisible) {
      this.setState({ hasBeenVisible: true });
    }
  }
  render() {
    return (
      <div>
        <h1>Some pictures</h1>
        Picture 1
        {this.state.hasBeenVisible ? (
          
        ) : (
```

# Stateless Child Components

```
const Gallery = ({ isVisible }) => (  
  <div>  
    <h1>Some pictures</h1>  
    Picture 1  
    {isVisible ? (  
        
    ) : (  
      <div className="placeholder" />  
    )}  
    Picture 2  
    {isVisible ? (  
        
    ) : (  
      <div className="placeholder" />  
    )}  
  </div>  
)
```



```
const Page = () => {  
  ...  
  <Observer>  
    {(isVisible, hasBeenVisible) =>  
      <Gallery hasBeenVisible /> // Gallery can be now stateless  
    }  
  </Observer>  
  ...  
}
```



**More use cases**



**Polyfilling IntersectionObserver on-demand**

## Disabling lazy-loading if IntersectionObserver is not supported

```
class Observer extends Component {
  constructor() {
    super();
    // isVisible is initialized to true if the browser
    // does not support IntersectionObserver API
    this.state = { isVisible: !(window.IntersectionObserver) };
    this.io = null;
    this.container = null;
  }
  componentDidMount() {
    // only initialize the IntersectionObserver if supported
    if (window.IntersectionObserver) {
      this.io = new IntersectionObserver(entries => {
        ...
      });
    }
  }
}
```

## Requesting a polyfill on demand

```
class Observer extends Component {
  ...
  componentDidMount() {
    (window.IntersectionObserver
     ? Promise.resolve()
     : import('intersection-observer'))
    ).then(() => {
      this.io = new window.IntersectionObserver(entries => {
        entries.forEach(entry => {
          this.setState({ isVisible: entry.isIntersecting });
        });
      }, {});
      this.io.observe(this.container);
    });
  }
  ...
}
```

# Safari requests the polyfill for intersection-observer on demand.

The screenshot shows a Safari browser window with the URL `react-intersection-observer.stackblitz.io`. The page content includes a heading "Scroll to show the map" and a paragraph: "This is an example of a component that uses IntersectionObserver to pass a prop to its children, so they can do lazy loading or any other stuff when they are visible." Below the page content, the Safari DevTools Network tab is open, displaying a table of resources. The resource `intersection-observer.js` is highlighted with a red border, indicating it was requested. The table shows various resources including CSS files, JavaScript files, and a favicon, with columns for Name, Domain, Type, Method, Scheme, Status, Cached, Size, and Transferred. Progress bars are visible for several resources, showing their loading status over time.

Name	Domain	Type	Method	Scheme	Status	Cached	Size	Transferred	1.00s	2.00s
react-intersection-observer.st...	react-intersection...	Document	GET	HTTPS	200	No	1015 B	1.35 KB		
css	fonts.googleapis.c...	Stylesheet	GET	HTTPS	200	No	3.93 KB	791 B		
preview-04f2507a7d26b5be8...	c.staticblitz.com	Stylesheet	GET	HTTPS	200	No	41.71 KB	14.85 KB		
common-3f550010ac1b04cfb...	c.staticblitz.com	Script	GET	HTTPS	200	No	45.35 KB	15.53 KB		
engineblock-58fa369350977...	c.staticblitz.com	Script	GET	HTTPS	200	No	89.43 KB	25.05 KB		
preview-64be427d3358ccf7f...	c.staticblitz.com	Script	GET	HTTPS	200	No	149.40 KB	53.46 KB		
a.LCVj1a1W3MRbkib3.js	b.staticblitz.com	Script	GET	HTTPS	200	No	16.46 KB	4.53 KB		
v.WZxEmjsP3C1tu2uQ.js	b.staticblitz.com	Script	GET	HTTPS	200	No	750.78 KB	170.62 KB		
intersection-observer.js	unpkg.com	Fetch	GET	HTTPS	200	No	21.47 KB	6.41 KB		
favicon.ico	react-intersection...	XHR	GET	HTTPS	200	No	1015 B	1.36 KB		

No need to ship it to browsers that support it natively.



## Code Splitting and CSS-in-JS

- react-router and Next.js have made code-splitting easy to implement
- lazy-loading can be applied to other resources (SVGs, CSS)
- With CSS-in-JS we take code splitting further, loading CSS on demand.

## Useful implementations

- [thebuilder/react-intersection-observer](#)
- [researchgate/react-intersection-observer](#)

## **Conclusion**

**Componentization makes code-splitting and loading assets on-demand easier than ever!**