Performance

To access: Click the **Performance** icon on the Admin Panel
or Access **http://example.org/tiki-admin.php?page=performance**

By default, Tiki is configured with default performance settings which should suit most contexts. For example, Tiki uses the Smarty template engine and it has built-in cache. If you find Tiki slow, this page is here to help.

Basic tips

- Don't be cheap on hardware or hosting. Get the good stuff.
- Use recent versions of PHP/MySQL/Apache etc. as each new version is typically faster than the previous
  - PHP 5.3 is 1.2 times faster than PHP 5.2 for raw execution speed
  - Use the latest stable Tiki version or LTS version (but you should be doing this anyway even without performance concerns)
- Use OPcache, which is now the de facto standard starting in PHP 5.5 (and installable on older versions). If that is not working, use APC or XCache (see below)
- Turn off any feature you are not using
- Use the Performance Admin Panel at tiki-admin.php?page=performance where you can configure the various performance-related settings, including Content Delivery Network. Otherwise, most performance tuning is done by tweaking the server (outside the scope of Tiki)
- Increase the "memory_limit" of your PHP instance (128M is the default)
- Think also about configuring your web server (for example, setting a long expiry date for images, css and js files)
- Tiki5 has many enhancements related to YSlow tests
  - Activate htaccess
- http://blog.lphuberdeau.com/wordpress/2010/03/24/improving-rendering-speed/
- Use a free tool like gtmetrix.com to measure the impact of your optimisations on the loading speed of your site.
- If you run into trouble, check Troubleshooting.

Real User Measurement

- Real User Measurement

Minify JavaScript

- Minify JavaScript

Minify CSS

- Minify CSS

Apache (httpd.conf)

- httpd.conf

PHP Settings (php.ini)

- php.ini

Accelerating PHP

OPcache

- OPcache

Alternative PHP Cache (APC)

- APC

XCache

- XCache

eAccelerator

- eAccelerator

Memcached

- Memcached

Redis

- Redis

Database performance

This is a troubleshooting guide for database performance.

MySQL

MySQL has a slow queries feature which is accessible via a log or at the command line. Please read the MySQL manual page to enable this feature.

Using the information in MySQL's chapter on optimization, look for places where indexes may improve the database access speed. Add an index, then re-test. If you think you've found an improved indexing scheme, please open a tracker item on dev.tiki.org.

In tiki-admin.php?page=general, you can activate **Log SQL** and set **Log queries using more than (seconds):**

MySQL replication

- MySQL replication

Related pages

- Compression
- Link Cache

Related links

- http://www.webpagetest.org/
- http://www.showslow.com/
- http://gtmetrix.com/
- https://www.dotcom-tools.com/
- https://www.ohloh.net/tags/stress-testing
- mod_perl Performance Tuning (This is a page about mod_perl tuning, just ignore the perl stuff and look at the apache tweaks in there.)
- Häuptling Schnelles Wiesel: Wirksames Tuning für viel besuchte Webauftritte Additional apache tuning for sites with much traffic (in German)
- http://www.joedog.org/siege-home/
- http://blog.lavoie.sl/2012/09/protect-webserver-against-dos-attacks.html

Alias

- Tikiwiki Performance Tuning
- Database performance