

Acronym	Definition
CDN	Canadian/Canada
CDN	Content Delivery Network
CDN	Content Distribution Network
CDN	Crédit du Nord (<i>French bank</i>)
CDN	Chinese Domain Name
CDN	Camden-Rockport (<i>Amtrak station code; Maine</i>)
CDN	Centrum Doskonalenia Nauczycieli (<i>Polish: Teacher Training Center</i>)
CDN	Chicago Daily News (<i>newspaper; Chicago, IL</i>)
CDN	Centre Dramatique National (<i>French: National Drama Center</i>)
CDN	Content Digital Network
CDN	Call Disconnect Notification
CDN	Call-Disconnect-Notify (<i>Cisco</i>)
CDN	Citrix Developer Network
CDN	Canadian Dairy Network
CDN	County District Number (<i>Texas</i>)
CDN	Certified Dietitian Nutritionist
CDN	Closing Date Notice (<i>various organizations</i>)
CDN	Cable Data Network

```
44  #include "vrt.h"
45
46  /*-----
47   * TTL and Age calculation in Varnish
48   *
49   * RFC2616 has a lot to say about how caches should calculate the TTL
50   * and expiry times of objects, but it sort of misses the case that
51   * applies to Varnish: the server-side cache.
52   *
53   * A normal cache, shared or single-client, has no symbiotic relationship
54   * with the server, and therefore must take a very defensive attitude
55   * if the Data/Expiry/Age/max-age data does not make sense. Overall
56   * the policy described in section 13 of RFC 2616 results in no caching
57   * happening on the first little sign of trouble.
58   *
59   * Varnish on the other hand tries to offload as many transactions from
60   * the backend as possible, and therefore just passing through everything
61   * if there is a clock-skew between backend and Varnish is not a workable
62   * choice.
63   *
64   * Varnish implements a policy which is RFC2616 compliant when there
65   * is no clockskew, and falls as gracefully as possible otherwise.
66   * Our "clockless cache" model is synthesized from the bits of RFC2616
67   * that talks about how a cache should react to a clockless origin server,
68   * and more or less uses the inverse logic for the opposite relationship.
69   *
70   */
71
72  double
73  RFC2616_Ttl(const struct sess *sp)
74  {
```

CDN cache failover

 Closed

Person opened this issue

Person commented

Contributor



CDN actively caches private believing that the private cache control header does not apply to them as, somehow, they are not a shared cache.

This can lead to information leakage when using a cache value and the set-cookie/authenticated [failover](#) as the safety failover will still be cached by this particular instance.

Should consider either making the failover case use `no-cache` rather than `max-age + private` at all times or via a flag. Both feel like the wrong solution but this is a pretty large footgun that can popup due to CDN's failure to adhere to the spec.



mnot commented on May 19, 2014



Almost all "reverse proxies" / CDNs don't conform to the HTTP caching spec, because they have a special relationship with the origin server. Each of them has (for better or worse) their own ways to configure whether Cache-Control, etc. are paid attention to.

E.g., `reverse proxy` has the same sorts of issues, and would likely need special configuration.

Not sure what to do here; we've tried in the past to have a standard for controlling CDNs/reverse proxies, but it didn't really catch on. Maybe it's time to try again...

As far as `framework` goes, I wouldn't make any changes for this, beyond documenting the potential issues for somebody deploying behind a CDN or reverse proxy.

**What value does
your CDN provide?**

HTTP Caching Tests

These tests are a work in progress. The reported results may be faulty, and do not necessarily reflect the true capabilities of each cache. Furthermore, their primary purpose is to inform revision of the [HTTP caching specification](#); so, they should not be used evaluate or compare feature support, since the specification itself might change. To contribute, file bugs or learn more, see [README](#) in the repository.

Key: : passed : optional test failed : conformance test failed Y / N: behaviour check results : test harness failure : test failed during setup : test dependency failed -: not tested


Hover over failed tests for details. Click on to copy the test ID to the clipboard.

- [Cache-Control Parsing](#)
[Cache-Control Freshness](#)
[Expires Parsing](#)
[Expires Freshness](#)
- [Cache-Control Response Directives](#)
[Heuristic Freshness](#)
[Status Code Cacheability](#)
[Cache-Control Request Directives](#)
- [Vary and Secondary Cache Keys](#)
[Conditional Requests](#)
[Omit Headers From Cache](#)
[Update Headers Upon a 304](#)
- [Cache Invalidation](#)
[Partial Content](#)
[Other Caching Requirements](#)
[Surrogate-Control](#)

	Cache-Control Parsing	Chrome	Firefox	Safari	Edge	nginx	Squid	ATS	httpd	Varnish	Fastly
These tests check how implementations parse the Cache-Control response header. They are not conformance tests because error handling is not clearly specified; rather, they are being used to gather information as input to spec revisions. See also the specification for Cache-Control , and this issue for relevant discussion.											
Does HTTP cache reuse a response with a quoted Cache-Control: max-age?	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N
Does HTTP cache reuse a response with a single-quoted Cache-Control: max-age?	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N
Does HTTP cache ignore the phrase max-age in a quoted string (before the "real" max-age)?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
Does HTTP cache ignore the phrase max-age in a quoted string (after the "real" max-age)?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Does HTTP cache ignore the phrase max-age in a quoted string, even when max-age has a quoted value too?			Y				Y				
Does HTTP cache ignore the phrase max-age in a quoted string, even when previous max-age has a quoted value too?			Y				Y				
Does HTTP cache ignore max-age with space before the =?	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
Does HTTP cache ignore max-age with space after the =?	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N
Does HTTP cache reuse a response with an invalid Cache-Control: max-age (leading alpha)?	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N
Does HTTP cache reuse a response with an invalid Cache-Control: max-age (trailing alpha)	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y

	Cache-Control Freshness	Chrome	Firefox	Safari	Edge	nginx	Squid	ATS	httpd	Varnish	Fastly
These tests check whether caches are conformant and optimal in calculating freshness using Cache-Control. See the freshness section of the HTTP caching specification, along with the specifics for Cache-Control .											
HTTP cache can reuse a response without explicit freshness information or a validator (but doing that messes up the tests)											
An optimal HTTP cache reuses a response with positive Cache-Control: max-age											
HTTP cache must not reuse a response with Cache-Control: max-age=0											
An optimal HTTP cache reuses a response with Cache-Control: max-age: 2147483648											

github.com/http-tests/cache-tests



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mnot make httpContent deterministic

Latest commit cce5a2d 6 days ago

results

update results

8 days ago

tests

Document expected_response_headers_missing and describe the new test ...

7 days ago

.editorconfig

fix editorconfig

8 months ago

.gitignore

remove package-lock

4 months ago

CNAME

Create CNAME

4 months ago

CONTRIBUTING.md

Not just CDNs and reverse proxies!

3 months ago

LICENSE

first commit

9 months ago

README.md

Document expected_response_headers_missing and describe the new test ...

7 days ago

cli.mjs

dump is at the test level, not on config

8 days ago

#test.mjs

Fix test.mjs to use the correct test level

7 days ago



royfielding commented 6 days ago

Member



I found the bug that causes Apache httpd's cache to fail on quoted max-age values. It correctly parses the field to extract either max-age=100 or max-age="100", but when it converts the value to a large integer it assumes the value is unquoted.

This is in modules/cache/cache_util.c: ap_cache_control()

```
if (!ap_cstr_casecmpn(token, "max-age", 7)) {
    if (token[7] == '='
        && !apr_strtoff(&offt, token + 8, &endp, 10)
        && endp > token + 8 && !*endp) {
        cc->max_age = 1;
        cc->max_age_value = offt;
    }
}
```




“There is no consistency, and with more and more companies relying on multiple CDNs, it’s impossible to debug and troubleshoot.”

– Mehdi Daoudi, “Debugging CDNs: A Need for Change”

Network Working Group
Internet-Draft
Intended status: Standards Track
Expires: March 2, 2019

M. Nottingham
Fastly
August 29, 2018

draft-nottingham-cache-header-00

The Cache HTTP Response Header

draft-nottingham-cache-header-00

Abstract

To aid debugging, HTTP caches often append headers to a response detailing how they handled the request. This specification codifies that practice and updates it for HTTP's current caching model.

Note to Readers

RFC EDITOR: please remove this section before publication

The issues list for this draft can be found at <https://github.com/mnot/I-D/labels/cache-header>.

The most recent (often, unpublished) draft is at <https://mnot.github.io/I-D/cache-header/>.

Recent changes are listed at <https://github.com/mnot/I-D/commits/gh-pages/cache-header>.

See also the draft's current status in the IETF datatracker, at <https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/draft-nottingham-cache-header/>.

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 - 1.1. Notational Conventions
- 2. The Cache HTTP Response Header
- 3. Security Considerations
- 4. References
 - 4.1. Normative References
 - 4.2. Informative References

Author's Address

The Proxy-Status HTTP Header Field

draft-nottingham-proxy-status-00

Abstract

This document defines the Proxy-Status HTTP header field to convey the details of errors generated by HTTP intermediaries.

Note to Readers

RFC EDITOR: please remove this section before publication

The issues list for this draft can be found at <https://github.com/mnot/I-D/labels/proxy-status>.

The most recent (often, unpublished) draft is at <https://mnot.github.io/I-D/proxy-status/>.

See also the draft's current status in the IETF datatracker, at <https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/draft-nottingham-proxy-status/>.

Precursors that informed this work include (but are not limited to):

- <https://docs.fastly.com/guides/debugging/common-503-errors>
- <https://support.cloudflare.com/hc/en-us/sections/200820298-Error-Pages>
- <https://cloud.google.com/load-balancing/docs/https/https-logging-monitoring>
- <https://docs.google.com/document/d/1fMEK80KlpHcL4CwhniOupgQu4MDsxK4v4dKhthiiCMA>

1. Introduction
 - 1.1. Notational Conventions
2. The Proxy-Status HTTP Header Field
 - 2.1. Generic Proxy Status Parameters
3. Proxy Status Types
 - 3.1. DNS Timeout
 - 3.2. DNS Error
 - 3.3. Destination Not Found
 - 3.4. Destination Unavailable
 - 3.5. Destination IP Prohibited
 - 3.6. Destination IP Unroutable
 - 3.7. Connection Refused
 - 3.8. Connection Terminated
 - 3.9. Connection Timeout
 - 3.10. Connection Read Timeout
 - 3.11. Connection Write Timeout
 - 3.12. Connection Limit Reached
 - 3.13. HTTP Response Status
 - 3.14. HTTP Incomplete Response
 - 3.15. HTTP Protocol Error
 - 3.16. HTTP Response Header Block Too Large
 - 3.17. HTTP Response Header Too Large
 - 3.18. HTTP Response Body Too Large
 - 3.19. HTTP Response Transfer-Coding Error
 - 3.20. HTTP Response Content-Coding Error
 - 3.21. HTTP Response Timeout
 - 3.22. TLS Handshake Error
 - 3.23. TLS Untrusted Peer Certificate
 - 3.24. TLS Expired Peer Certificate
 - 3.25. TLS Unexpected Peer Certificate
 - 3.26. TLS Unusable Peer Certificate

- Surrogate-Control
- Invalidation interfaces
- Invalidation grouping ("Cache Tags" / "Surrogate Keys")
- Origin configuration
- CORS handling
- ???