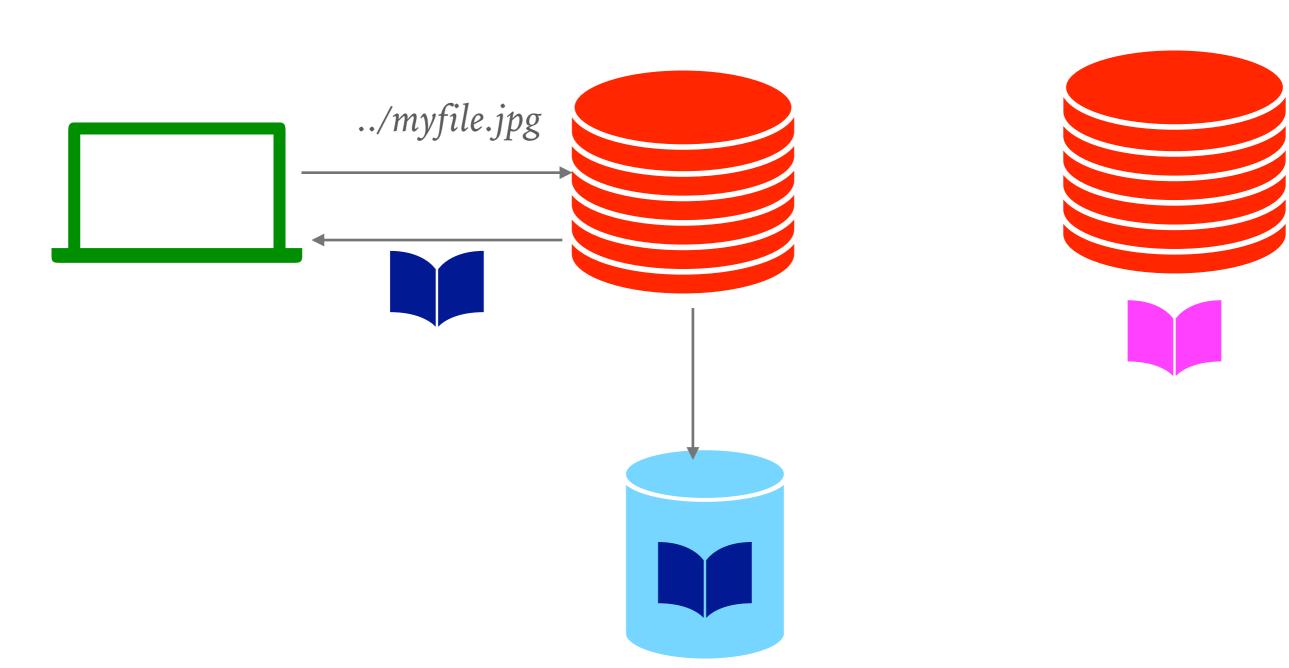


NGINX: HTTP Cache Control Headers



- Cache Control Headers -
- ➤ A Cache-control is an HTTP header used to specify <u>browser</u> caching policies in both client requests and server responses.
- ➤ Policies include how a resource is cached, where it's cached and its maximum age before expiring.

Cache-Control: Max-Age

- ➤ The max-age request directive defines, in seconds, the amount of time it takes for a cached copy of a resource to expire. After expiring, a browser must refresh its version of the resource by sending another request to a server.
- ➤ For example, cache-control: max-age=120 means that the returned resource is valid for 120 seconds, after which the browser has to request a newer version.

Cache-Control: No-Cache

The no-cache directive means that a browser may cache a response, but must first submit a validation request to an <u>origin server</u>.

Cache-Control: No-Store

➤ The no-store directive means browsers aren't allowed to cache a response and must pull it from the server each time it's requested. This setting is usually used for sensitive data, such as personal banking details.

➤ Cache-Control: Public

➤ The public response directive indicates that a resource can be cached by any cache.

Cache-Control: Private

➤ The private response directive indicates that a resource is user specific—it can still be cached, but only on a client device.

Will see you in Next Lecture...

