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*NGINX: Client Side Caching in NGINX*

## ***NGINX** : Web-Server & Load Balancer*

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- **Client Caching** - We will learn how all browsers (and even many non-browser HTTP clients) support client-side caching.
- Web servers do not control **client-side caching** to full extent, obviously, but they may issue recommendations about what to cache and how, in the form of special **HTTP response headers**.
- **Cache-control Header** : This is the most important header to set as it effectively ‘switches on’ caching in the browser.
- Without this header the browser will re-request the file on each subsequent request.

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- **Cache Header Value -**
- **Public** - public resources can be cached not only by the end-user's browser but also by any intermediate proxies that may be serving many other users as well.

Cache-Control:public

- **Private** - private resources are bypassed by intermediate proxies and can only be cached by the end-client.

Cache-Control:private

- **max-age** - Indicating the maximum amount of time it can be cached before considered stale. This value sets a timespan for how long to cache the resource (in seconds).

Cache-Control:public, max-age=31536000

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- **Expires** - When accompanying the **cache-control** header, **Expires** simply sets a date from which the cached resource should no longer be considered valid.
- From this date forward the browser will request a fresh copy of the resource. Until then, the browsers local cached copy will be used.
- If both **Expires** and **max-age** are set **max-age** will take precedence.

*Will see you in Next Lecture...*

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*Thank you!*

A close-up photograph of a hand holding a black marker, completing the cursive phrase 'Thank you!' on a white surface. The hand is positioned on the right side of the frame, with the index and thumb fingers visible, holding the marker. The marker's tip is just finishing the exclamation mark. The background is a plain, light-colored surface.

*See you in next lecture ...*