NGINX: Client Side Caching in NGINX

- **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.

- **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

- **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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