



REST Services: HTTP caching

"A distributed system is one in which the failure of a computer you didn't even know existed can render your own computer unusable."

- Leslie Lamport



What is REST?



REST stands for REpresentational State
Transfer

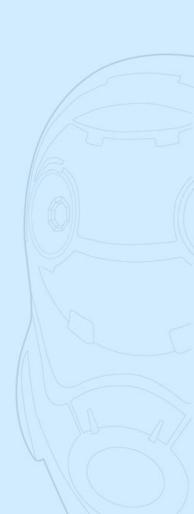
 Representation is just a very simple rendering of the object

 Has benefits when leverages existing HTTP protocol

States of Resource Representation



- Up-to-date
- Fresh
- Stale



Up-to-Date State



Up-to-Date state means the Representation is current according to the origin server

Representation is being sent back with no expiry and no caching instructions means the client is allowed to cache for however long or not cache at all

Fresh State



Fresh State considered as long as the Representation hasn't expired at client side, proxy or browser

Stale State



 Sending must-revalidate means the client must revalidate once the representation is Stale

Stale means it's gone over it's expiration date

No-Cache Directive



Doesn't actually mean do not cache

 Means the client must revalidate both Fresh and Stale entries and then may use the cached copy if it's up to date

HTTP Message



In plain English text format

Starting line: Method URI HTTP/version

Headers

Body

Sample HTTP Request/Response



Request:

GET /wiki HTTP/1.1

Host: wikipedia.org

Accept: text/html

Connection: close

Response:

HTTP/1.1 200 OK

Content-Type: text/html; charset=utf-8

Content-Language: en

Content-Length: 1234

HTTP Methods



- Get
- Post
- Put
- Delete
- Options

- Head
- Patch
- Trace
- Link
- Unlink
- Connect

Cache-enabled methods are in Red

HTTP Expires header



Response:

HTTP/1.1 200 OK

Content-Type: text/html

Content-Length: 1234

Expires: Fri, 27 Jan 2012 02:33:12 GMT

- Allows only HTTP date
- Good for static resources
- Limited control

Expires is Enough?



/Calculator/Multiply?x=2&y=2

Client

- Enough for static content
- For things that rarely change
- Or don't change at all like Calculator

HTTP Cache-Control directives



- public
- private
- no-cache
- no-store
- max-age=[seconds]
- s-maxage=[seconds]
- must-revalidate
- proxy-revalidate
- no-transform

HTTP Cache-Control Sample



Response:

HTTP/1.1 200 OK

Content-Type: text/html

Content-Length: 1234

Cache-Control: max-age=3600, must-revalidate

Cache-Control is Enough for REST



What if we need to update data?

Optimistic Locking: ETag



- Optimistic is when we version our data
- And do not have any transactions
- Make use of ETag, If-Match and If-None-Match headers

ETag: GET Not Modified Resource





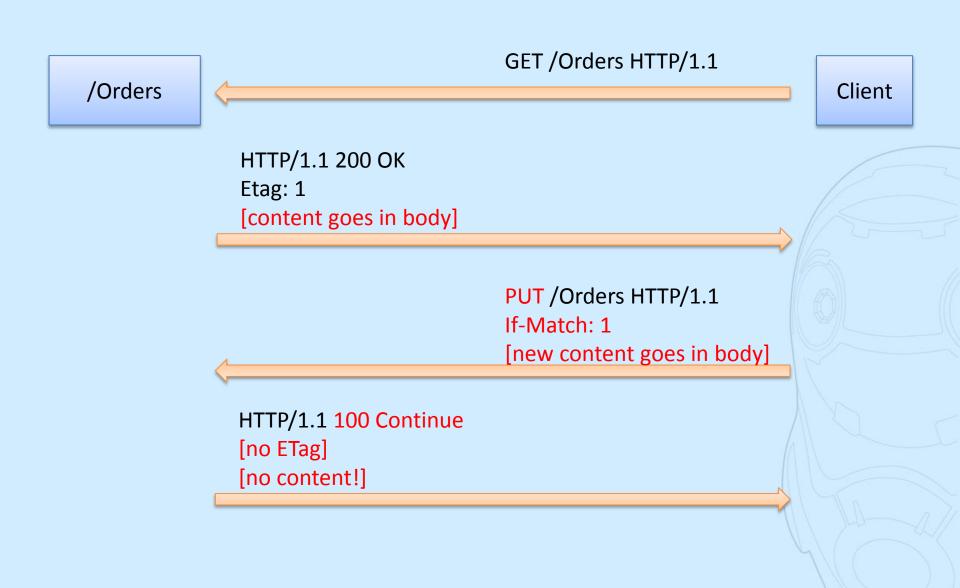
ETag: GET modified resource





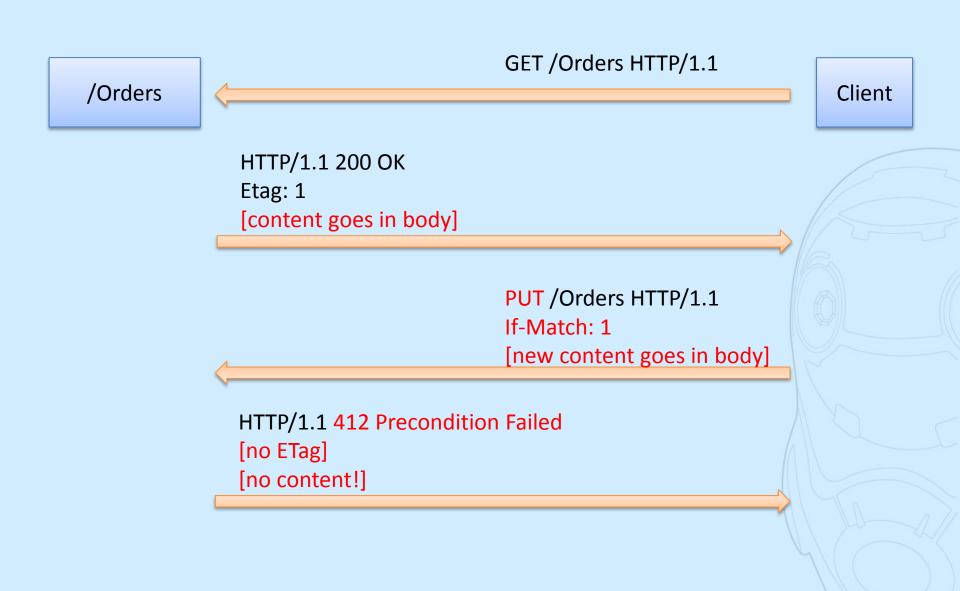
ETag: Modify Resource (PUT)





ETag: Modify Changed Resource (PUT)





Etag: mismatch when PUT



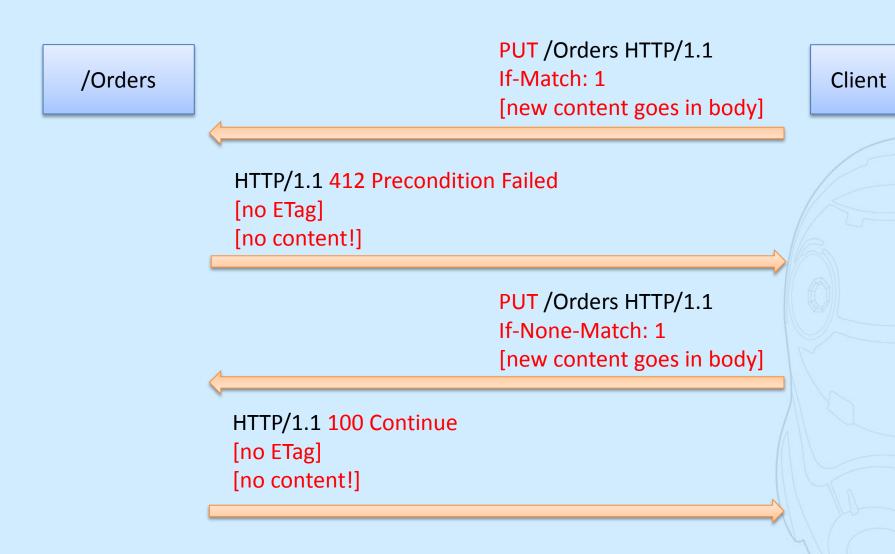
God damned HTTP! What we gonna do?

- Download the latest version using GET method
- We will know the new Etag then

- Override changes!
- Yeah! It's possible!

Etag: Override Changes When PUT





Additional HTTP Headers



ETag and If-* headers came with HTTP 1.1

In HTTP 1.0 there are another set of headers:

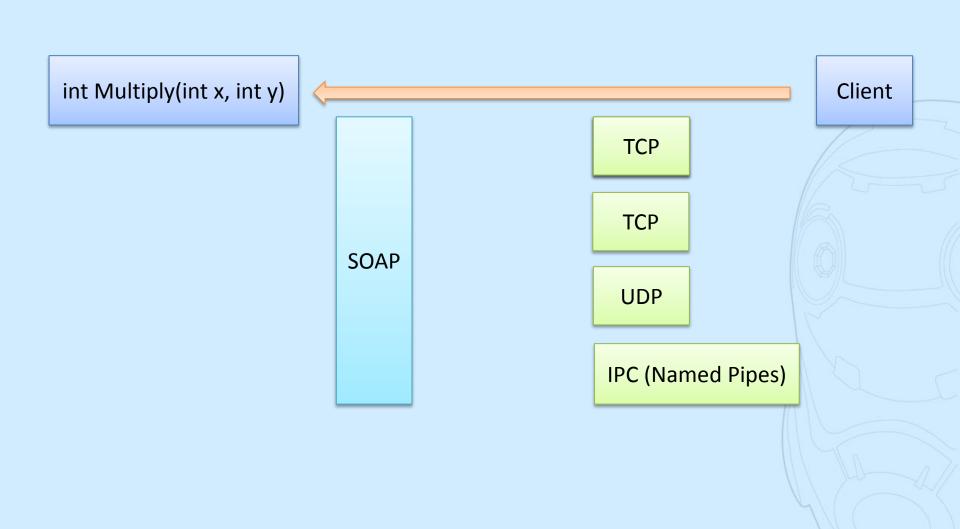
Last-Modified: Sat, 29 Oct 2011 19:43:31 GMT

If-Modified-Since: Sat, 29 Oct 2011 19:43:31

GMT

Web Services: Protocols





POST-Redirect-GET pattern



POST /search HTTP/1.1

Host: www.domain.com

Content-Type: application/x-www-form-

urlencoded

term=something

HTTP/1.1 303 See Other

Location: /search/something/1

