





Web programming is the science of coming up with increasingly complicated ways of concatenating strings.

RETWEETS 1,370

LIKES 380















10:49 PM - 17 Dec 2011













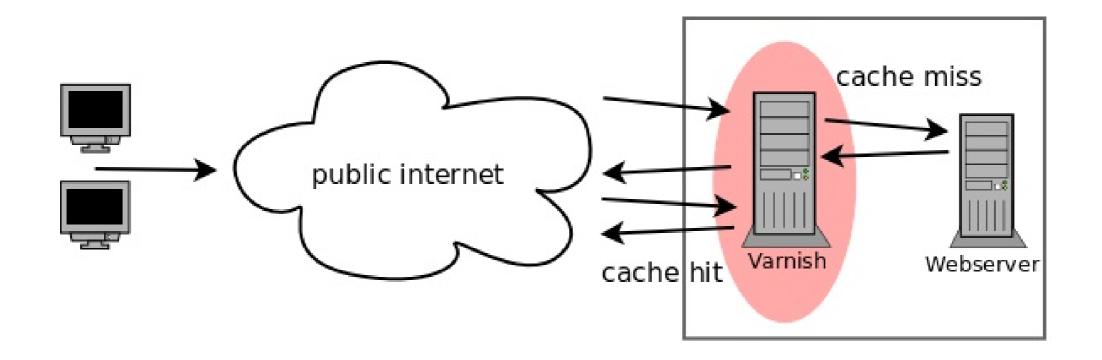
HTTP Caching

- Why re-render content that does not change?
- Scaling and response time
- Less servers, more users





What is a reverse proxy again?







What about the real live?











Reue Zürcher Zeitung

Personal Information

E-Paper / Webpaper

MENÜ

Zürich -9°C / -4°C

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Kanadas Premierminister

Der Anti-Trump

von Martin Beglinger / 20.1.2017

Kein Regierungschef in der westlichen Welt verkörpert ein schärferes Gegenprogramm zu Donald Trump als Justin Trudeau. Wer ist dieser vermutlich politisch korrekteste Premierminister der Welt?

Was heute wichtig ist

Updated frequently

Zuletzt aktualisiert um 13:23 Uhr

Donald Trump vor Amtsübernahme / «El Chapo» an die USA ausgeliefert / Acht Überlebende in verschüttetem Hotel in Abruzzen gefunden / Autofahrer rast in Melbourne in Menschenmenge

NEWS-TICKER

User profile specific

Ukraine-Krise

⊌kraine stoppt Mauerbau an der Grenze zu Russland

vor 17 Minuten

Schneechaos in Spanien

Hunderte verbringen die Nacht auf eingeschneiter Autobahn

vor 36 Minuten

Krieg in Syrien

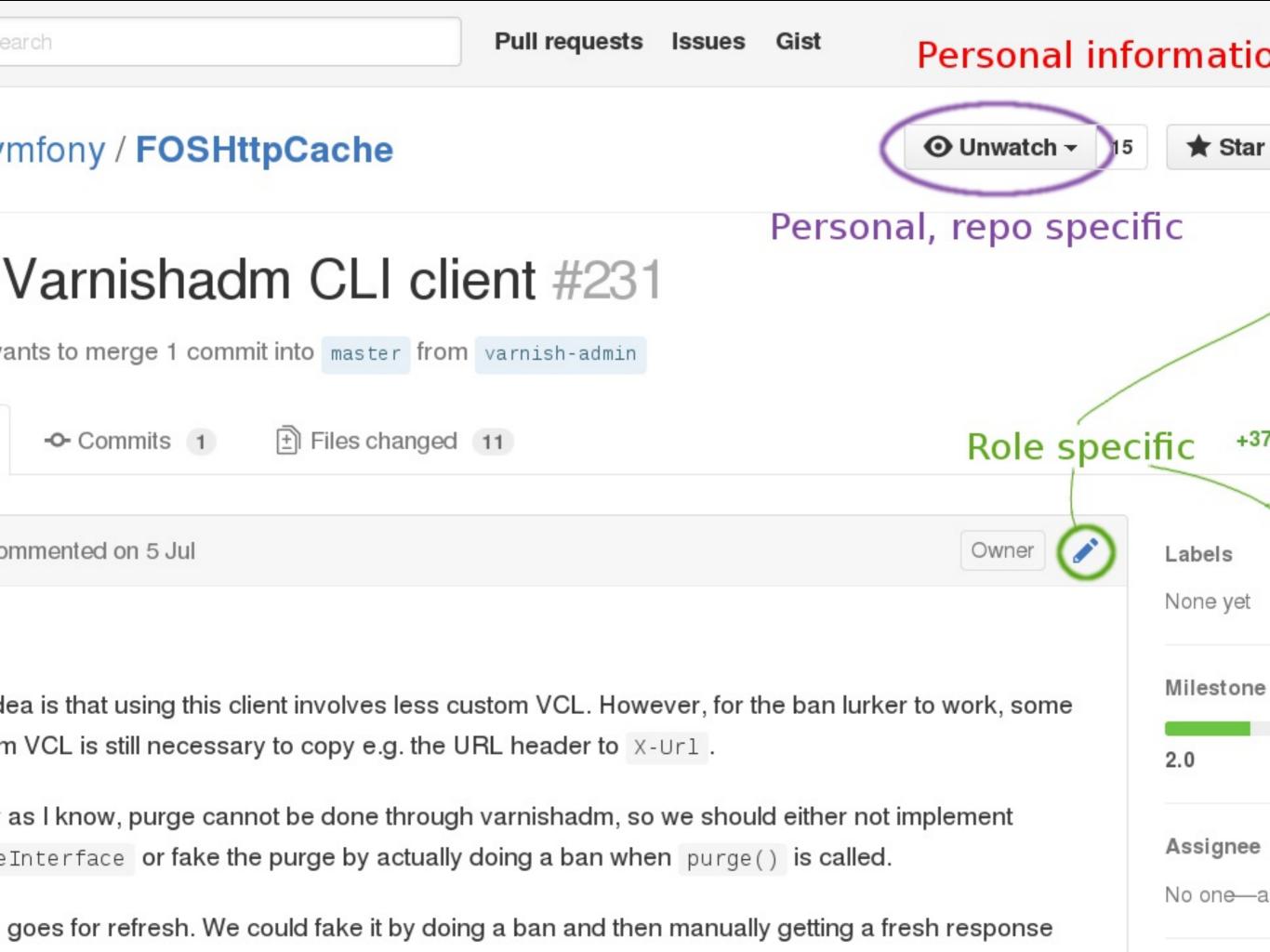
Dutzende von Jihadisten bei Luftangriff getötet

vor 3 Stunden

rieg in Syrien

Is zerstört weiteres Monument in Ralmyra

vor 3 Stunden



Caching content that is not the same for all users

- Avoid Sessions, remove when no longer needed
- Build information in the frontend:
 "Cheating" with Javascript
- Cache despite cookies / cache per user
- User Context: Cache by relevant group





Avoid Sessions





Avoid Session

- Delete cookie as soon as no longer needed
- Watch out for autostarted PHP sessions





Cleanup Cookies: Remove all but session cookie

https://www.varnish-cache.org/docs/4.1/users-guide/increasing-your-hitrate.html





Logic in the Frontend





Render varying parts in Javascript

- User state is communicated to Javascript in cookie
- Alter page when loaded:

```
1 $(document).ready(function () {
2    if (is_editor()) {
3         $("#labels-edit").show();
4         $("#milestone-edit").show();
5         $("#assignee-edit").show();
6    }
7 });
```





Logic in the Frontend

- Pro
 - Fine grained control
 - No network overhead, easy on backend
 - Can handle complex user interfaces
- Con
 - Templating in frontend and backend?
 - Development effort and hard to maintain
 - Additional data needs to be fetched separately





Ajax for User Specific Parts





Ajax

- Separate endpoint in application for each fragment
- Do request when page loaded:

```
1 $(document).ready(function () {
2    $.ajax({
        url: "/sidebar.html"
4    }).done(function( html ) {
        $( "#sidebar" ).append( html );
6    });
7 });
```





Ajax

- Pro
 - Can be executed after page already displayed
 - Good for slow, non-critical information
- Con
 - Network overhead (mobile...)
 - Lots of requests to the backend
 - Additional logic in the backend
 - Complicated to maintain





Caching despite cookies





Caching despite cookies

- Very easy to shoot yourself in the foot!
- The backend must send correct cache headers
 - Not cacheable:

```
Cache-Control: no-cache
```

Depends on session:

```
Vary: Cookie
```

Static:

```
Cache-Control: public, s-maxage: ...
```





Make Symfony keep the cache headers

```
// Symfony overwrites caching headers when session was used.
// Need to explicitly tell it we intend to cache the response

use Symfony\Component\HttpKernel\EventListener
\AbstractSessionListener;
...
$response->headers->set(
    AbstractSessionListener::NO_AUTO_CACHE_CONTROL_HEADER, 'true');
```





builtin.vcl

```
sub vcl_recv {
    // ...
    if (req.method != "GET" && req.method != "HEAD") {
        /* We only deal with GET and HEAD by default */
        return (pass);
    }
    if (req.http.Authorization || req.http.Cookie) {
        /* Not cacheable by default */
        return (pass);
    }
    return (hash);
}
```





Cache lookup despite cookies

```
// default.vcl
sub vcl_recv {
    // ...
    if (req.method != "GET" && req.method != "HEAD") {
        /* We only deal with GET and HEAD by default */
        return (pass);
    // Cache lookup even with Cookie or Authorization header
    // Not adjusting vcl_cache to use Cookie in cache key
    return (hash);
```





Edge Side Includes





Use Edge Side Includes

Like server side include, but on Varnish:

- Content embeds URLs to sub-parts of the content
- Varnish fetches and caches elements separatly
- Individual caching rules per fragment. E.g. some elements vary on cookie, different TTL, ...



ESI HTML

And activate ESI in Varnish





ESI

- Pro
 - Separate caching for fragments
 - Server side, makes search engines happy
 - Simple to use in the application
- Con
 - Each include must be resolved before response can be sent





Symfony has built-in ESI support

```
# app/config/config.yml
framework:
    esi: { enabled: true }
    fragments: { path: /_fragment }

{# index.html.twig #}
{% render_esi(controller(
        'AppBundle:Comments:comments',
        {'param': 42 })
) %}
```





Cache still either global or individual





User Context





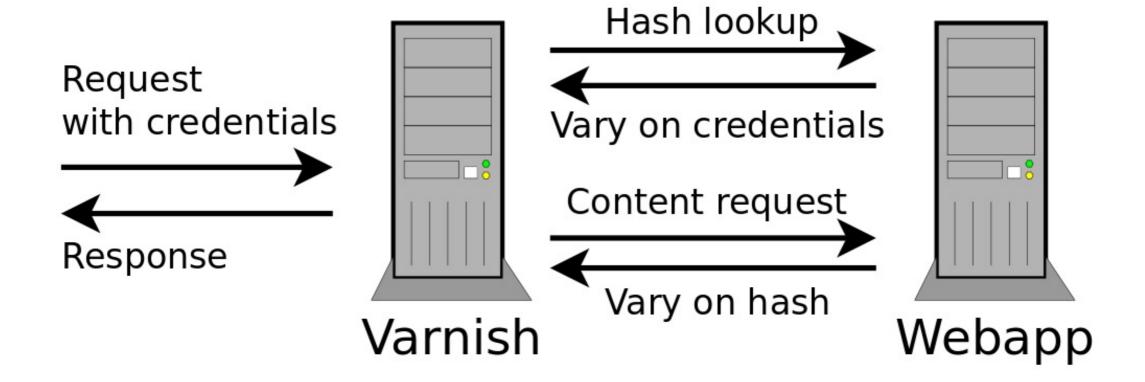


Introducing the User Context Hash

- Groups with the same permissions
- Transparent (reverse proxy does most of the job)
- Computed for every user of application
- Hash generation can be customized
- Cached by session ID, using HTTP cache



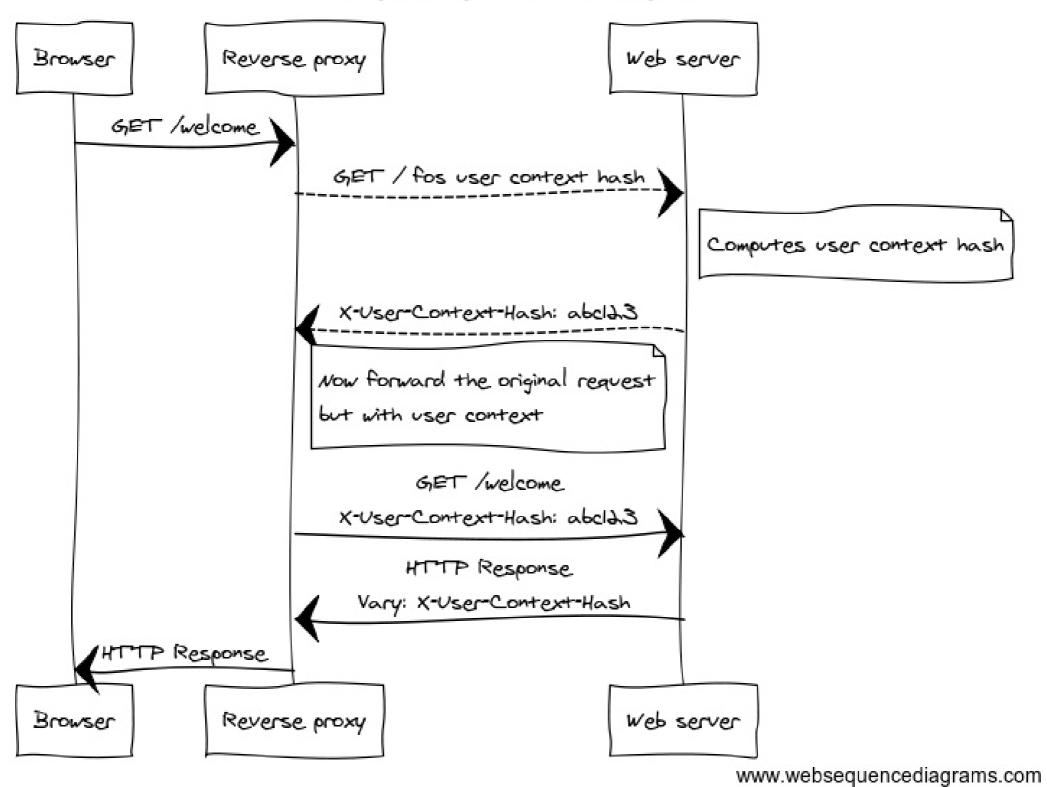
User Context







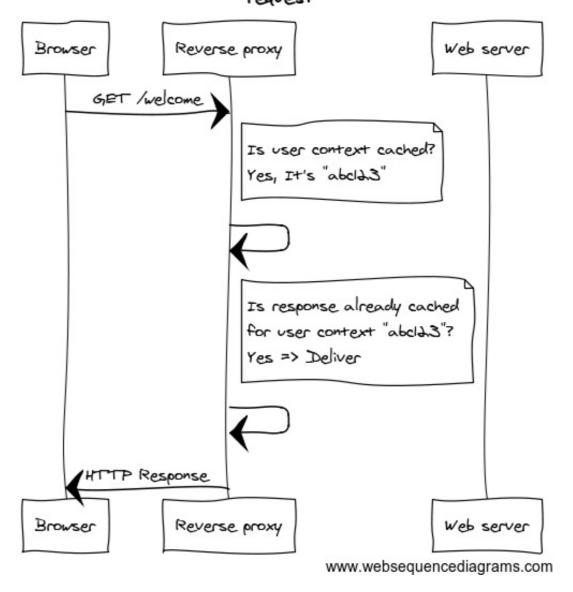
User context HTTP cache #1





L//P

User context HTTP cache #3 Cache hit for master request







```
sub vcl_recv { ...
  // Copy client request headers to auth request
 curl.header_add_all();
  // We go through varnish itself to cache
 curl.header_add("Host: auth");
 curl.get("http://localhost/");
 if (200 != curl.status()) {
      return (synth(curl.status()));
  set req.http.X-User-Context =
        curl.header("X-User-Context");
 curl.free();
```





```
sub vcl_recv {
    // Cache auth lookup
    if ("auth" == req.http.Host)
    {
        if (!client.ip ~ self) {
            return (synth(405, "Not allowed"));
        }
        set req.backend_hint = auth;
        // force caching despite auth headers
        return (hash);
```





```
class RoleProvider implements ContextProvider
{
  public function updateUserContext(
    UserContext $context
) {
    ...
    $roles = array_map(function (Role $role) {
        return $role->getRole();
    }, $token->getRoles());

    // Order should not change hash
    sort($roles);
    $context->addParameter('roles', $roles);
  }
}
```





Wrap Up





Mix solutions

- Edge side includes
- Ajax
- Move logic to frontend
- User context





Write your own context hash provider

- Other sources for user groups
- Geographical region
- User agent / client capabilities
- A/B testing

• ...



Symfony FOSHttpCacheBundle

- Cache tagging
- Invalidation service for active invalidation
- Annotations for caching headers and invalidation
- Request matcher for caching headers
- Listener for user context





