

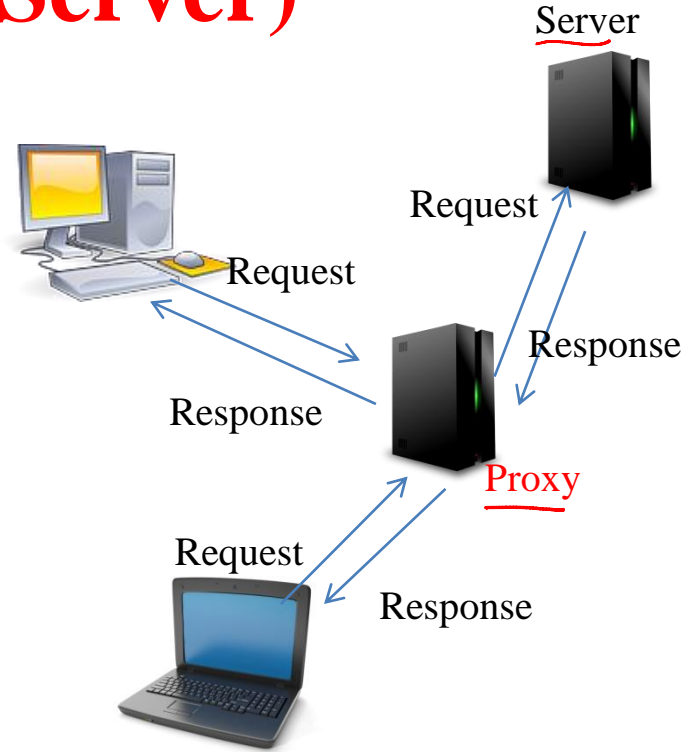
# The World Wide Web (WWW): Web Caches

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# Web Caches (Proxy Server)

- Browsers access web via a cache (proxy server)
  - Can specify proxy address and port as part of browser's network settings
- If HTTP object request in cache, proxy returns the object (origin server not involved)
- Else, Proxy contacts original server, obtains object and returns it to client



# Proxy Server

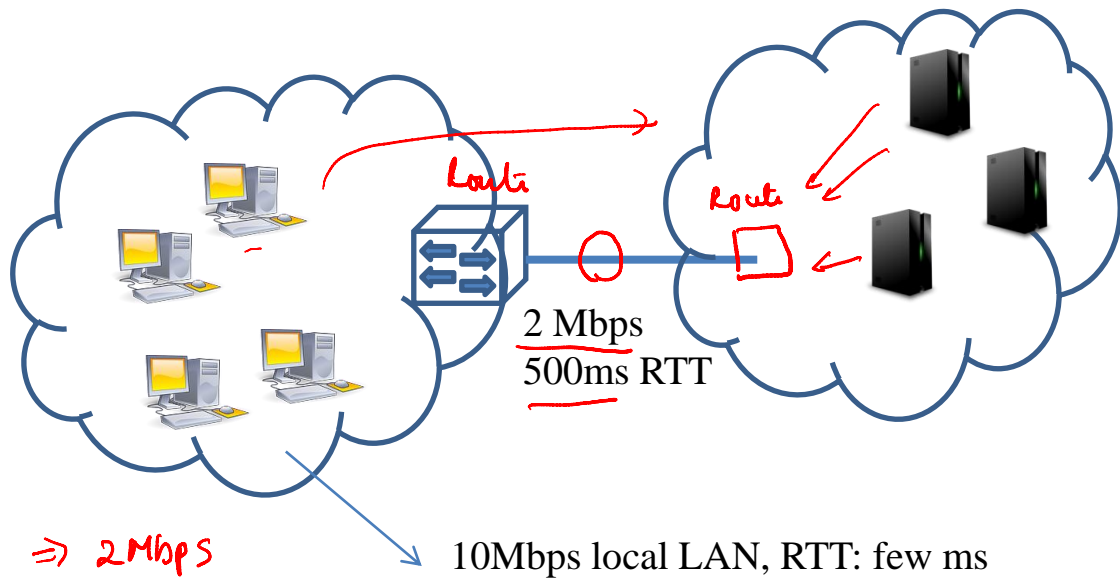
- Proxy server installed by ISP
  - Universities, Companies, local ISPs
- Proxy acts as server to clients and as client to external servers
- Internet dense with caches

# Advantages

- Reduces response time of client request
- Saves bandwidth (prevents downloading of same content multiple times)
- Helps log usage, block undesired sites etc
- Enables “poor” content providers to effectively deliver content

# Example

- Assumptions:
  - Average object size is 100Kbits
  - Request rate inside organization is 20 requests/sec

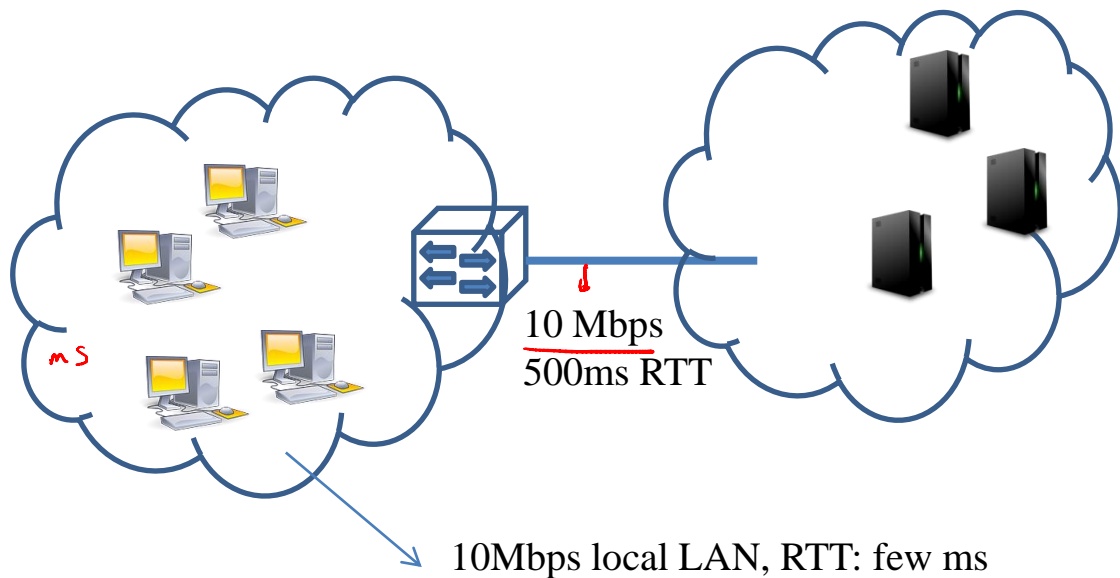


- Approximately, what is the ~~total~~ average response time?
  - Order of minutes (governed by queuing delay; considering TCP handshake time)

# High Bandwidth Link

- Assumptions:

- Average object size is 100Kbits
- Request rate inside organization is 20 requests/sec



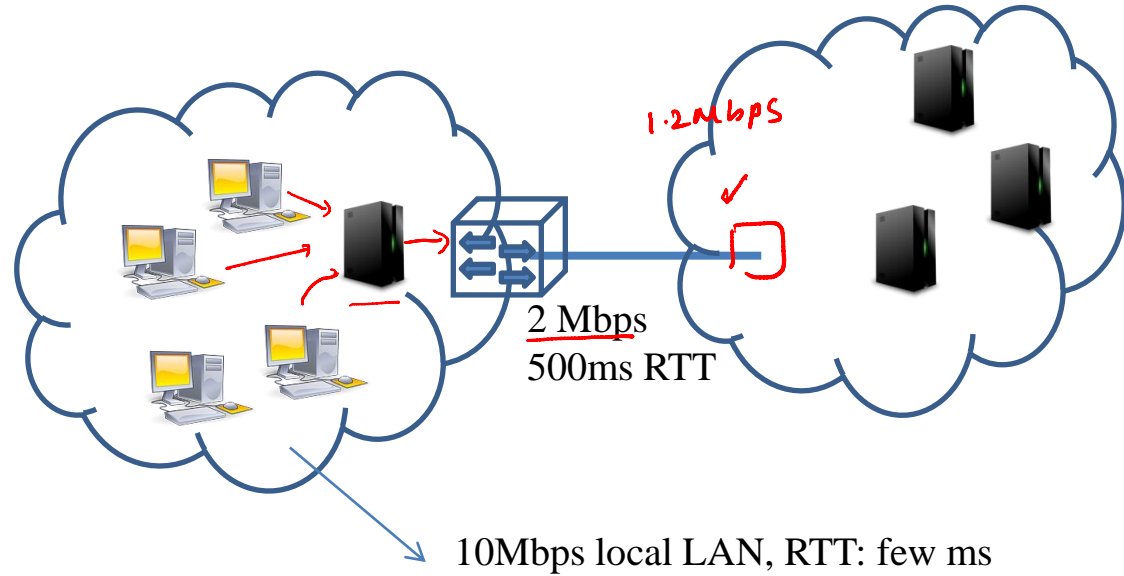
- Approximately, what is the ~~total~~ average response time?

➤ Around 1 sec but can be a costly upgrade 2 RTT

# Proxy Server

- Assumptions:

- Average object size is 100Kbits
- Request rate inside organization is 20 requests/sec
- Hit rate of 0.4



- Approximately, what is the total average response time?
  - Roughly 1 sec [60% requests take ~ 1 sec, while 40% take a few ms ]

# Stale Cache

- How to verify if object in cache is up to date?
- HTTP<sup>1.1</sup> provides means to do this via cache-control headers
  - max-age=<sup>60 sec</sup>[seconds] : indicates freshness of the object
  - public : content is cacheable
  - private : content is not cacheable at proxy (can be cached at browser)
  - no-cache : need validation before releasing content
  - no-store : do not cache under any condition
  - E.g. Cache-Control: max-age=3600, public



# Cache Validation

→ server

- Last <sup>↑ object</sup>Modified <sub>(time)</sub> + Conditional GET
  - GET method has an If-Modified-Since header line
- Etag (hash based) + Conditional GET
  - GET method has an If-None-Match
- Server responds with “304 Not Modified” status code if cached copy is still good
  - Cache will use past cache-control headers or new ones if included in response

max-age = 1 day

# Example

GET /info.html HTTP/1.1

HOST: [www.xyz.com](http://www.xyz.com) -✓

HTTP/1.1 200 OK

Date: Sat, 01 Nov 2013 10:23:21 GMT

Server: Apache

Last-Modified: Mon, 11 Aug 2013 09:54:12 GMT

Content-Type: text/html

(data )

# Example

GET /info.html HTTP/1.1

HOST: [www.xyz.com](http://www.xyz.com)

If-modified-since: Mon, 11 Aug 2013 09.54.12 GMT

HTTP/1.1 304 Not Modified

Date: Sat, 09 Nov 2013 10:23:21 GMT

Server: Apache

(empty body) →

# Summary

- Proxy servers help enhance web performance and provide other useful features
- Stale caches are problematic but can be handled via cache-control headers