Documentation

search

Search

• rocket launch

Get started

- <u>Installation</u> add
- <u>Fundamentals</u> *add*
- First steps add
- code

<u>Develop</u>

- Concepts add
- API reference

remove

- PAGE ELEMENTS
- Write and magic

add

• <u>Text elements</u>

add

Data elements

add

• Chart elements

add

Input widgets

add

Media elements

add

Layouts and containers

add

Chat elements

add

Status elements

add

- <u>Third-party componentsopen in new</u>
- APPLICATION LOGIC
- Navigation and pages

add

Execution flow

add

Caching and state

remove

- st.cache data
- st.cache resource
- st.session state

- st.query params
- st.experimental get query paramsdelete
- st.experimental set query paramsdelete
- Connections and secrets
- Custom components

add

<u>Utilities</u>add

- Configuration add
- TOOLS
- App testing add
- Command line add
- Tutorials add
- Quick reference add
- web asset

<u>Deploy</u>

- Concepts add
- Streamlit Community Cloud add
- Snowflake
- Other platforms add
- school

Knowledge base

- FAQ
- <u>Installing dependencies</u>
- <u>Deployment issues</u>
- <u>Home/</u>
- Develop/
- API reference/
- Caching and state

Caching and state



Optimize performance and add statefulness to your app!

Caching



Streamlit provides powerful <u>cache primitives</u> for data and global resources. They allow your app to stay performant even when loading data from the web, manipulating large datasets, or performing expensive computations.

Cache data

Function decorator to cache functions that return data (e.g. dataframe transforms, database queries, ML inference).

@st.cache_data def long_function(param1, param2): # Perform expensive computation here or # fetch data from the web here return data

Cache resource

Function decorator to cache functions that return global resources (e.g. database connections, ML models).

@st.cache_resource def init_model(): # Return a global resource here return pipeline("sentimentanalysis", model="distilbert-base-uncased-finetuned-sst-2-english")

Manage state



Streamlit re-executes your script with each user interaction. Widgets have built-in statefulness between reruns, but Session State lets you do more!

Session State

Save data between reruns and across pages.

st.session_state["foo"] = "bar"

Query parameters

Get, set, or clear the query parameters that are shown in the browser's URL bar.

st.query_params[key] = value st.query_params.clear()

Deprecated commands



delete

This command was deprecated in version 1.18.0. Use st.cache data instead.

Memo

Experimental function decorator to memoize function executions.

@st.experimental_memo def fetch_and_clean_data(url): # Fetch data from URL here, and then clean it up.
return data
delete

This command was deprecated in version 1.18.0. Use st.cache resource instead.

Singleton

Experimental function decorator to store singleton objects.

@st.experimental_singleton def get_database_session(url): # Create a database session object that
points to the URL. return session
delete

Get query parameters

Get query parameters that are shown in the browser's URL bar.

```
param_dict = st.experimental_get_query_params()
delete
```

<u>Set query parameters</u>

Set query parameters that are shown in the browser's URL bar.

```
st.experimental_set_query_params( {"show_all"=True, "selected"=["asia", "america"]})
←Previous: Execution flowNext: st.cache_data→
forum
```

Still have questions?

Our forums are full of helpful information and Streamlit experts.

HomeContact UsCommunity



© 2025 Snowflake Inc. Cookie policy

forum Ask Al