Caching Outside the Solution

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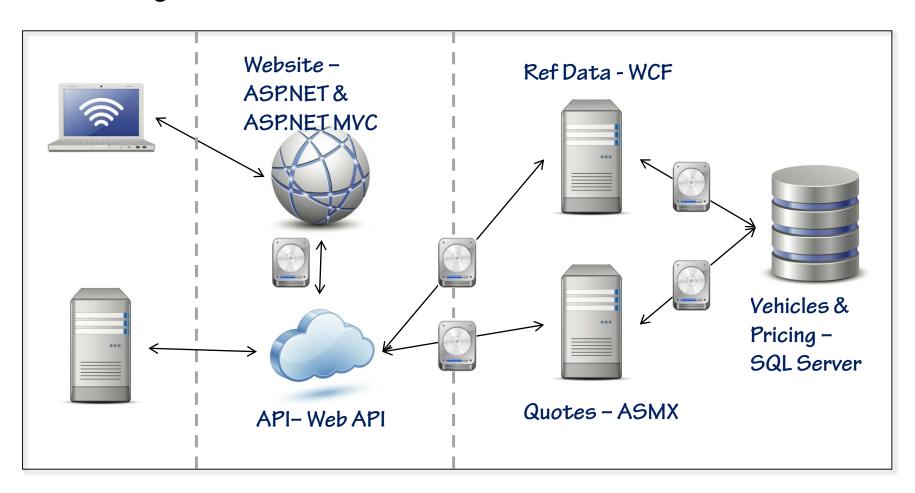


Outline

- Caching inside-out
 - Browser and proxy caches
- Caching in HTTP
 - Transactions and status codes
- Validation
 - Etag, Last-Modified and conditional GETs
- Expiration
 - Expires and Cache-Control
- IIS, ASP.NET, Web API & WCF
 - HTTP web resources & REST, not SOAP

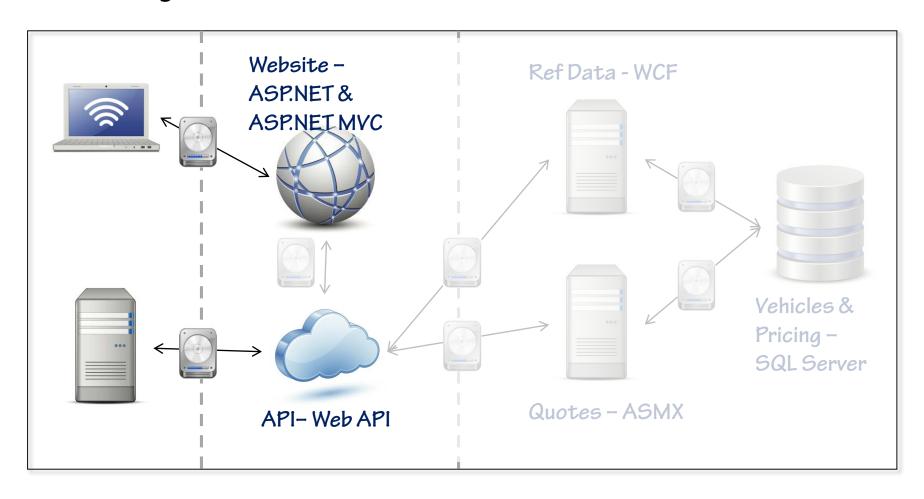
Inside-Out

Caching inside the solution



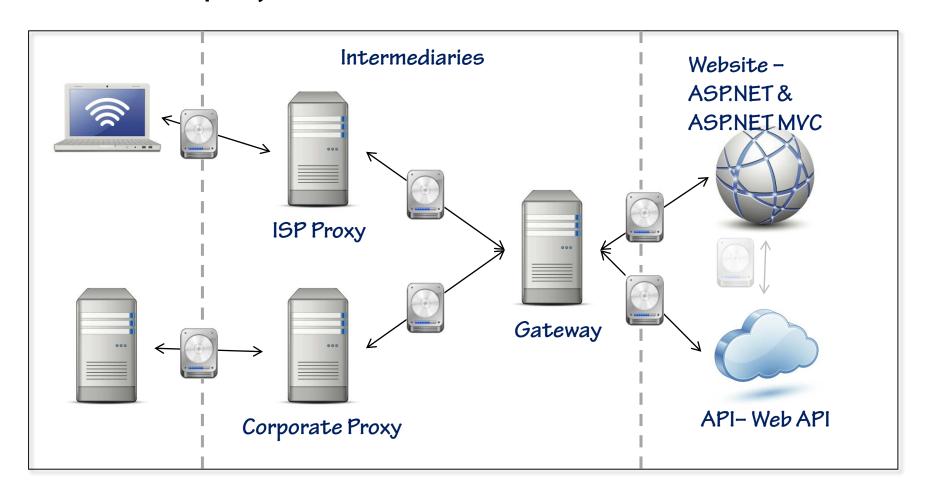
Inside-Out

Caching outside the solution



Inside-Out

Client and proxy caches



The goal of caching in HTTP/1.1 is to eliminate the need to send requests in many cases, and to eliminate the need to send full responses in many other cases

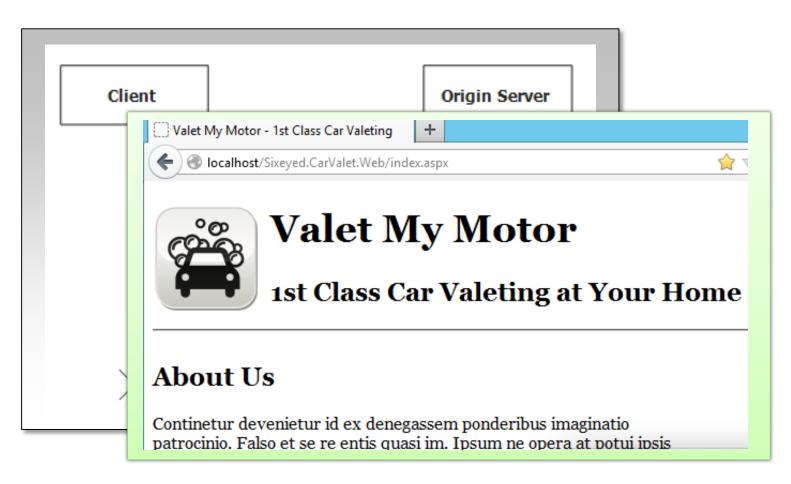
Request

- URL
- Method
 - □ GET, POST (+ HEAD, PUT, DELETE etc.)
- Headers
 - Accept: application/json
- □ {Body}

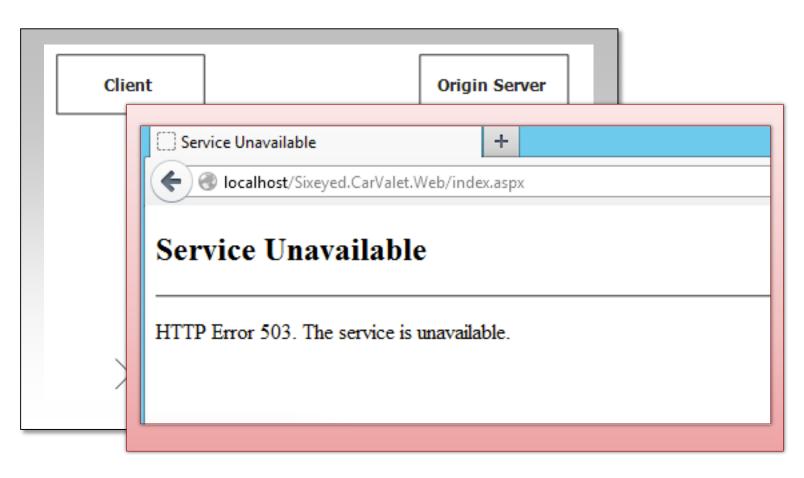
Response

- □ {Body}
- Headers
 - □ Status: 200 OK
 - Content-Type: application/json

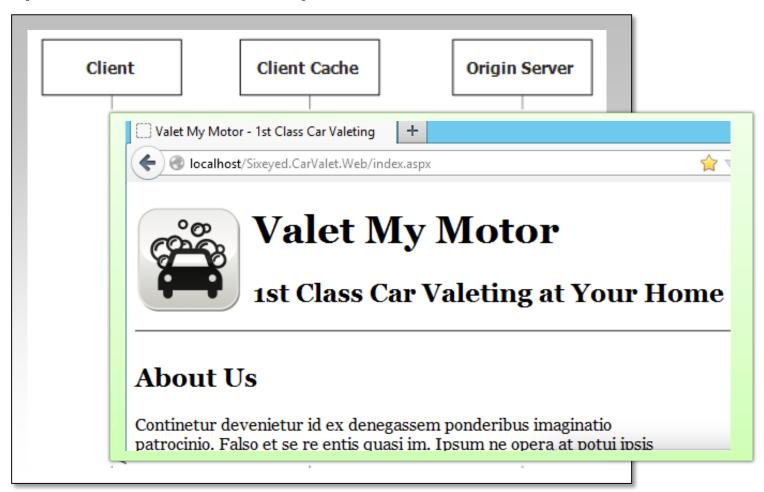
Simple GET with success response



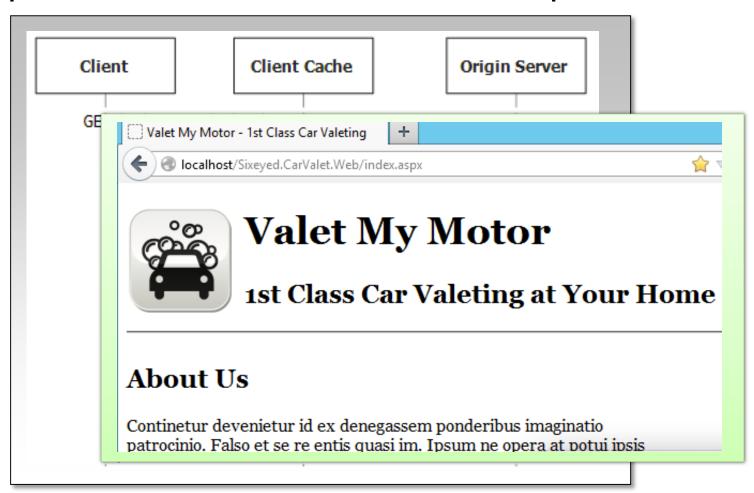
Simple GET with failure response



Simple GET with success response + cache header



Repeat GET + cache-header with not-modified response



Attribute check

- Origin server returns validation metadata
- Client caches response
 - Validates repeat request with origin server

Etag

- Resource state
- MD5 hash of body
- Client sends if-none-match

Last-Modified

- Change timestamp
- Client sends if-modified-since

Etag takes precedence

Demo

- IIS static content
 - □ Last-Modified
 - Modified timestamp from filesystem
 - Sun, 21 Apr 2013 18:51:56 GMT
 - Etag
 - Computed consistent algorithm
 - "43ab214cc13ece1:0"
- ASP.NET WebForms and MVC

Last-Modified (and Expiration)

```
[OutputCache(Duration=30,
Location=OutputCacheLocation.ServerAndClient)]
```

WebAPI

Custom ActionFilter - generate Etag from hashed response

```
message.Headers.ETag = new EntityTagHeaderValue(eTag, false);
```

```
[ComputeETag]
public IEnumerable<string> GetByName(string startsWith)
```

WCF

Explicitly add & check in service operation

```
var response = WebOperationContext.Current.OutgoingResponse;
if (response != null)
{
    response.SetETag(eTag);
```

```
var request = WebOperationContext.Current.IncomingRequest;
if (request.Method == "GET" || request.Method == "HEAD")
{
    request.CheckConditionalRetrieve(eTag);
```

Simple GET with expires response



Repeat GET with expires response



Lifespan

- Origin server returns expiration metadata
- Client caches response
 - Uses cached response until expired
 - No repeat call to origin server

Expires (HTTP 1.0)

- Stated, fixed lifespan
- Cache-control (HTTP 1.1)
 - Computed, fixed lifespan
 - Highly configurable

Expiration and validation work together

- Expiration takes precedence
- Validation may become expiration

Demo

- IIS static content
 - Expires or Cache-Control

ASP.NET- WebForms and MVC

- Output cache
- Expires and Cache-Control (and Validation)

```
[OutputCache(Duration=30,
Location=OutputCacheLocation.ServerAndClient)]
```

WebAPI

Custom ActionFilter – specify lifespan

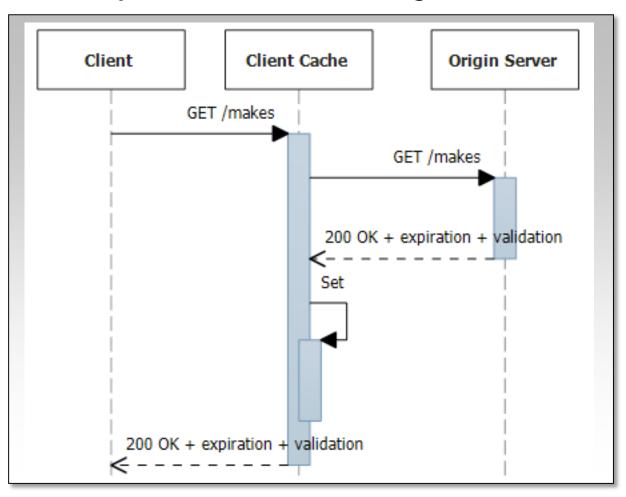
WCF

Explicitly added in service operation

```
var response = WebOperationContext.Current.OutgoingResponse;
if (response != null)
{
    var expires = DateTime.UtcNow.AddSeconds(seconds).ToExpiresString();
    response.Headers.Add(HttpResponseHeader.Expires, expires);
```

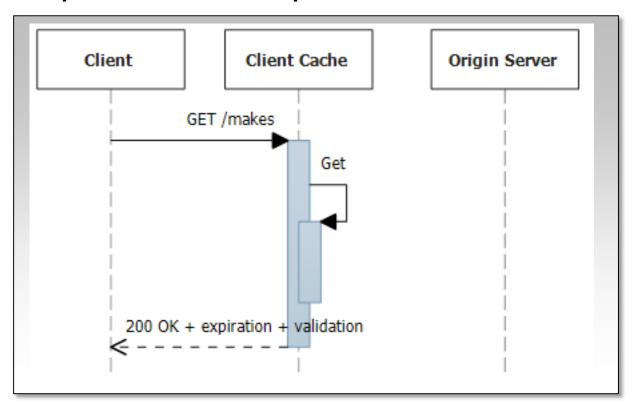
Expiration and Validation

First GET: Expires/Cache-Control + Etag/Last-Modified



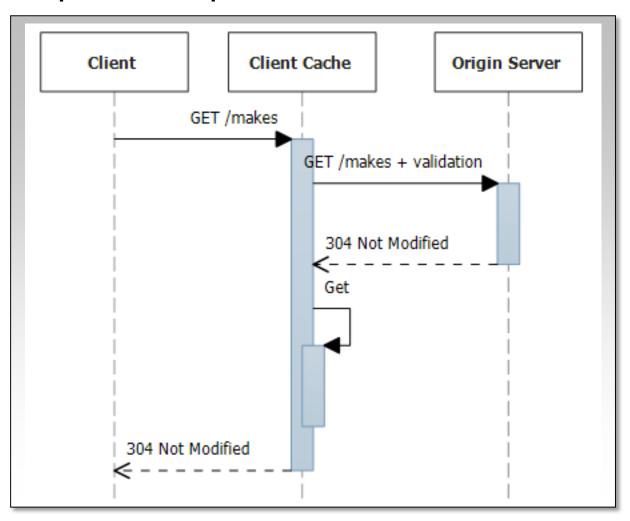
Expiration and Validation

Subsequent GET (within expiration)



Expiration and Validation

Subsequent GET (expired but unmodified)



Summary

- Client caching in HTTP
 - HTTP protocol
- IIS, ASP.NET, Web API & WCF
- Validation
 - Etag, Last-Modified
 - Conditional GETs headers only
- Expiration
 - Expires and Cache-Control
 - No GETs
- Expiration and Validation