An HTTP cache is crucial for making your website fast.

Let's discuss everything about HTTP cache in a bit more detail.

Thread 🧵👇

Most websites you visit fetch data from the backend to display it on the web page.

Continuous calls to the server can make your website slow and hence worst User Experience.
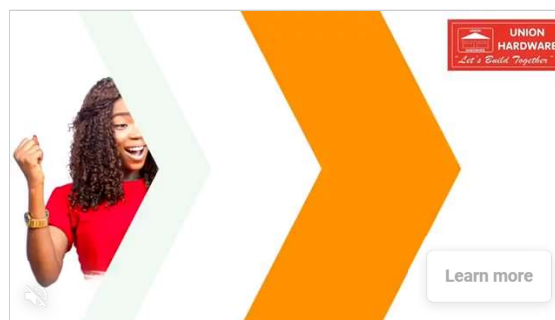
This is where cache comes into the picture.

Cache is a technique using which the browser can store the resources in the local storage, reducing the number of round trips to the server.

Cache reduces the latency and number of calls, resulting in a fast and performance-optimized website.

There are two broadly divided categories of cache.

1. Shared cache
2. Private cache

Shared cache, as the term suggests, can be used by multiple users.
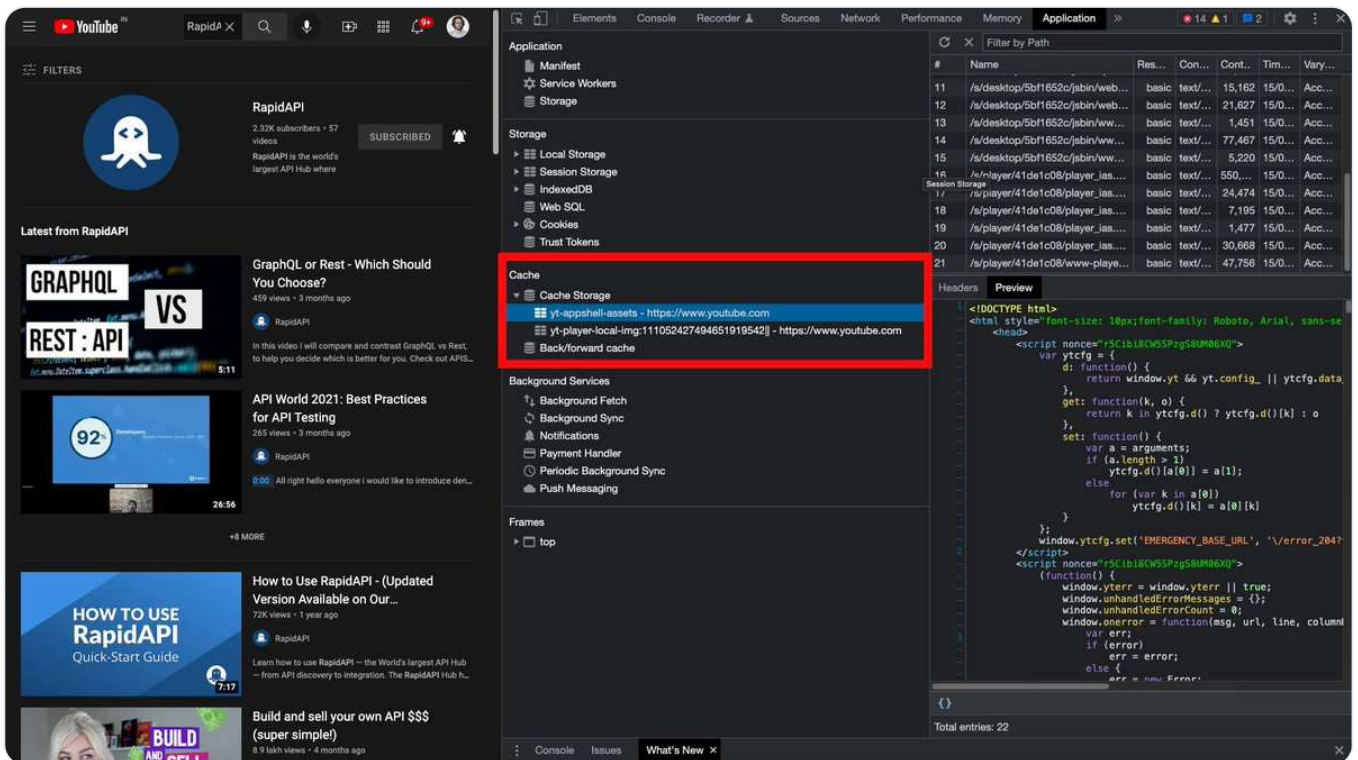
Private cache exists in your browser. You can check by following the steps below.

Inspect > Select Application from the top navbar > Check Cache on the left tree.

The shared cache is accessible to multiple users. For example, Internet Service Provider serves resources to multiple users via shared cache.

You can handle the entire cache mechanism using the `Cache-Control` HTTP header.

It holds instructions for both request and response.

For example, if you want to revalidate the cached response each time with the origin server, use
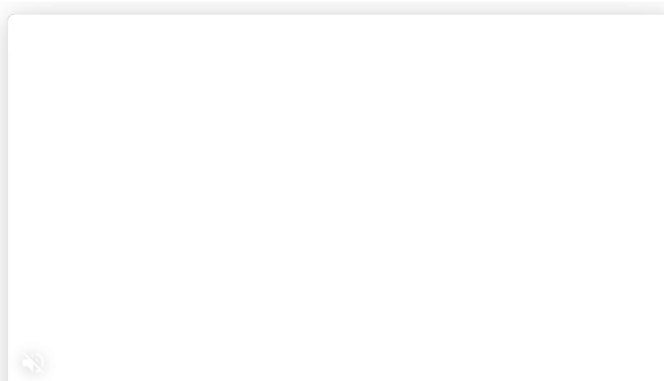
`Cache-Control: no-cache`

You can also define the lifecycle of cache data using the `max-age` directive.

For example,

`Cache-Control: max-age=100`

The cached response will be considered fresh for 100 seconds.

When a client makes a GET request, the request first goes through a cache and then to the server.

The freshness of data is decided by `Cache-Control: max-age=X` and `age=Y` headers.

Data is fresh if `max-age` is greater than `age` else stale.

Refer to the attached infographic to understand what the cache workflow looks like. 👇
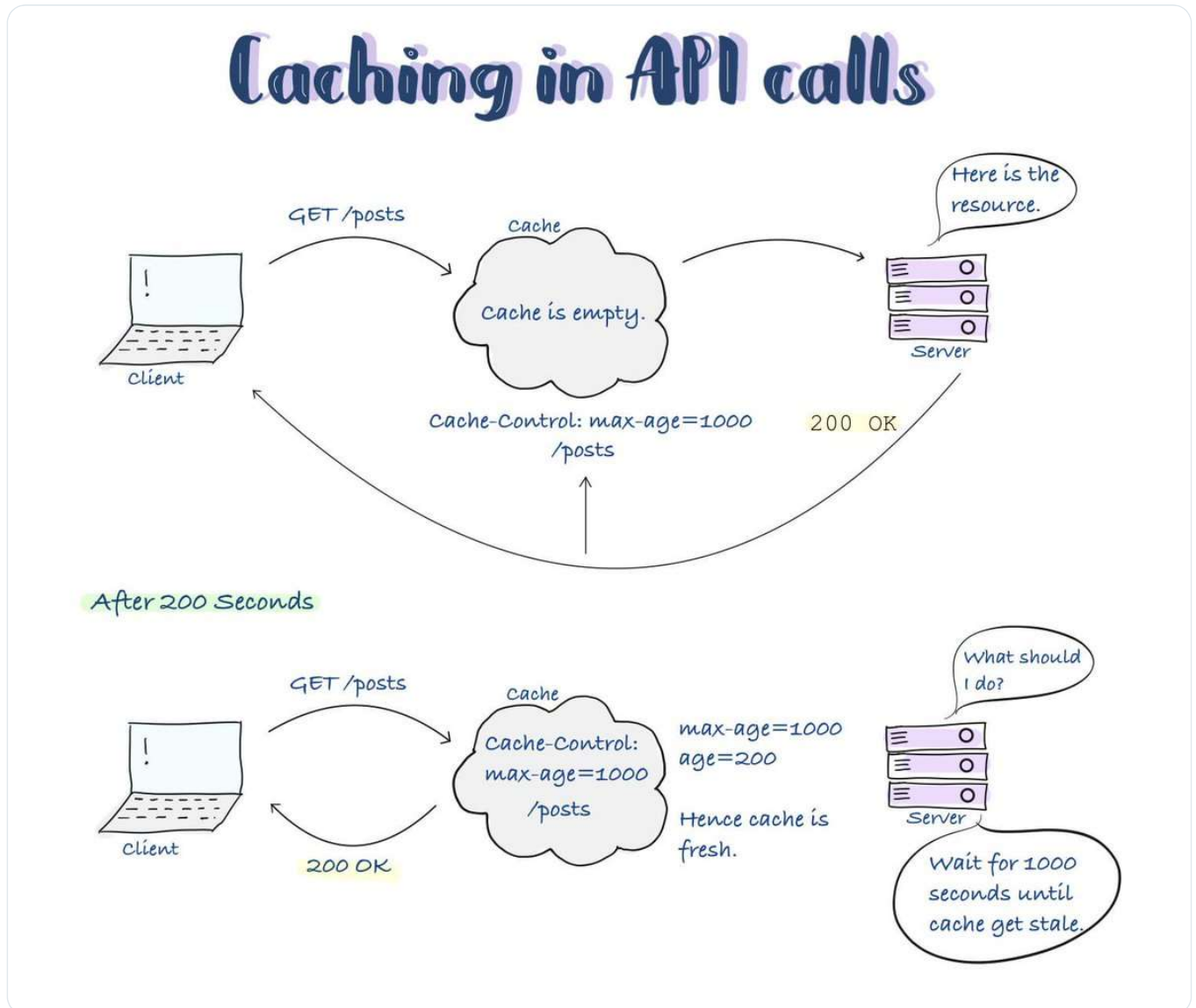
With that being said, this is pretty much it for this thread.

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Try unrolling a thread yourself!
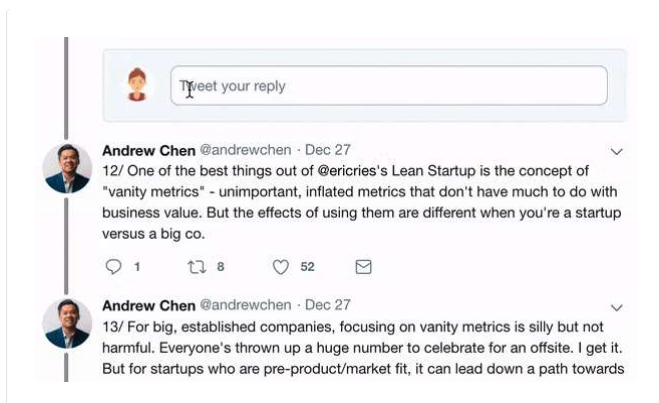
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@threadreaderapp unroll

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2️⃣ Text-Processing This API provides sentiment analysis, stemming and lemmatization, part-of-speech tagging and chunking, phrase extraction, and named entity recognition. RapidAPI.com/japerk/api/tex...

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What exactly is an HTTP Cookie. Thread 🧵👇

Have you ever imagined how you stay logged in even after you close the tab? Or how do items stay in your cart when you refresh or close a tab? The answer is cookies.

HTTP cookies, also known as web cookies or browser cookies, are nothing but a piece of data that the server sends to the browser.

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1️⃣ Alpha Vantage - The simplest and most effective way to receive stock, ETF, forex, technical indicators, and cryptocurrency data. 🔗 RapidAPI.com/alphavantage/a...

2️⃣ Currency Converter - Provides exchange rates based on the official bank's data. 🔗 RapidAPI.com/natkapral/api/...

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A complete Introduction to Fetch API. Thread 🧵👇

Fetch is a web API that provides an interface to fetch resources across the networks. For making a request, we have the `fetch()` method.

The fetch method is entirely based on `promises` that can be resolved to the request's response. Before moving further, let's talk a little bit about Promises. 👇

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1️⃣ AeroDataBox - This API provides you with flight status, flight delays, schedules, airport, and much more. 🔗
RapidAPI.com/aerodatabox/ap...

2️⃣ ADSBx Flight Sim Traffic - Provides actual real-world traffic data use in flight simulators. 🔗
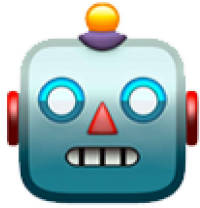
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Feb 8

What exactly is CORS. Thread 🧵👇

CORS is an HTTP-based mechanism that lets you request data from one URL to a different URL.

CORS stands for Cross-Origin Resource Sharing. Half of the definition is clear by the abbreviation. CORS allows a server to share resources with browsers having different origins.

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