

Cache for Ca\$h

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Basic Fact

PHP generated content is by its nature dynamic. However, in most cases the content displayed is static or rarely changing.

How does caching help?

By caching static components of the page or even entire pages it is possible to reduce the processing time involved in generating a page.

Caching Approaches

- Complete page content caching
- Content pre-generation
- On-Demand caching
- Partial page caching
- SQL query caching
- Browser caching

"Blog" Scenario

```
<?php
require "/blog.inc";
load_header();
$qry = mysql_query("SELECT * FROM blog_entries
ORDER BY date DESC LIMIT 15");
while ($entry = mysql_fetch_assoc($qry)) {
    show_blog_entry($entry);
}
load_footer();
```

Cache Handler

```
function cache() {  
    list(,$dt) = mysql_fetch_row(mysql_query("SELECT  
    MAX(date) FROM blog_entries"));  
    if (filemtime("/blog/cache/index.html") > $dt) {  
        // cache hit  
        readfile("/blog/cache/index.html");  
        exit;  
    }  
    init_cache();  
}
```

```
function init_cache() {  
    ob_start();  
    register_shutdown_function('write_cache');  
}
```

```
function write_cache() {  
    echo $data = ob_get_clean();  
    $fname = "/blog/cache/index.html";  
    $tmp_fname = tempnam("/blog/cache", "blog");  
    file_put_contents($tmp_fname, $data);  
    rename($tmp_fname, $fname);  
}
```

Cache Placement

```
<?php
require "/blog.inc";
require "/cache.inc";
cache();
load_header();
$qry = mysql_query("SELECT * FROM blog_entries
ORDER BY date DESC LIMIT 15");
while ($entry = mysql_fetch_assoc($qry)) {
    show_blog_entry($entry);
}
load_footer();
```


Quick benchmark

| | Before | After |
|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| Page Size | 31,117 bytes | 31,117 bytes |
| Latency | 8.73 msec. | 4.62 msec. |
| Req./Second | 451 | 665 |

Serendipity Test

| | Before | After |
|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| Page Size | 25,853 bytes | 25,853 bytes |
| Latency | 199.3 msec. | 42.37 msec. |
| Req./Second | 24.7 | 112.2 |

Compressed Page Cache

```
if (!empty($_SERVER["HTTP_ACCEPT_ENCODING"])
&& strpos($_SERVER["HTTP_ACCEPT_ENCODING"],
'gzip') !== false) {
    header('Content-Encoding: gzip');
    readfile("/tmp/index.html.gz");
} else {
    readfile("/blog/cache/index.html");
}
```

```
function write_cache() {  
    echo $data = ob_get_clean();  
    $fname = "/blog/cache/index.html";  
    $tmp_fname = tempnam("/blog/cache", "blog");  
    file_put_contents($tmp_fname, $data);  
    rename($tmp_fname, $fname);  
    $tmp_name = tempnam("/blog/cache", "blog");  
    copy("/tmp/index.html",  
        "compress.zlib://" . $tmp_name);  
    rename($tmp_name, "/tmp/index.html.gz");  
}
```

Content Pre-generation

- Simplifies caching code
 - No real-time work
 - Entire cache can be easily rebuilt
 - Can be used to bypass PHP entirely
 - Predictable operation

Let's Avoid PHP

- Concept
 - Make product pages be .html pages
 - Generate .html pages via PHP
 - Static pages are served by the web server, skipping the PHP overhead.

```
function content_generate($s, $e)
{
    while ($s <= $e) {
        $url = "http://store.com/product.php?id=".$s;
        $file = "/cache/product_".$s;

        $data = file_get_contents($url);
        file_put_contents($file, $data);

        copy($file, "compress.zlib://" . $file . ".gz");
        $s++;
    }
}
```

Livedocs Test

| | Before | After |
|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| Page Size | 30,896 bytes | 30,896 bytes |
| Latency | 611.2 msec. | 2.37 msec. |
| Req./Second | 5.29 | 1284.6 |

Pre-Generation Problems

- Disk utilization
 - 2 files per-page \times number of pages
- Generates pages no one may visit
- Generating all pages at once may take too long.

On Demand Caching

- Advantages
 - Generate what you need, when you need it.
 - Simple to setup
 - Has all the speed advantages of pre-generation.

404 Handler

- Concept
 - Make all links lead to .html pages
 - When page does not exist, have PHP 404 handler be triggered.
 - The handler script generates the missing page
 - All future visitors access static content.

ErrorDocument 404 /generate_html.php

// sample URL <http://site.com/products/123.html>

```
$id = (int) basename($_SERVER['REDIRECT_URL']);
```

```
if (!$id || $id < 0) { exit; }
```

```
$url = "http://store.com/product.php?id=.$id;
```

```
$file = "./products/" . $id . ".html";
```

```
$data = file_get_contents($url);
```

```
file_put_contents($file, $data, LOCK_EX);
```

```
copy($file, "compress.zlib://" . $file . ".gz");
```

CACHING QUANDARY

My pages always have an ever changing content and cannot be cached in their entirety.



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GO



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GO

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*** Dynamic Content**

**** Semi-Dynamic Content**

APC to the Rescue!

Alternative PHP Cache (APC) is an open source opcode cache. It happens to provide handy PHP variable storage mechanism we can use.

APC API

- `apc_store`([key], [variable], [time to live])
 - key - cache entry identifier
 - variable - PHP variable to store
 - time to live - for long to store the data
- [variable] = `apc_fetch`([key])
- `apc_delete`([key])


```
if (!( $promo = apc_fetch('promo') )) {  
    $promo = fetch_all_promos();  
    apc_store('promo', $promo, 3600); // 1 hour  
}
```

```
if (!( $deals = apc_fetch('deal') )) {  
    $deals = fetch_all_deals();  
    apc_store('promo', $promo, 600); // 10 mins  
}
```

```
if (!( $final_tmpl = apc_fetch('main_template') )) {  
    $final_tmpl = generate_front_page();  
    apc_store('main_template', $final_tmpl, 86400);  
    // 1 day ←
```

```
// fetch one promo & deal to display
$data[0] = $promo[array_rand($promo)];
$data[1] = $deals[array_rand($deals)];
// get the always dynamic sections
$data[2] = get_shopping_cart();
$data[3] = generate_greeting_msg();
// in the finalized page substitute semi-static content
echo str_replace(
    array(
        '%%deals%%', '%%promo%%',
        '%%cart%%', '%%greeting%%'
    ), $data, $final_tmpl);
```

SQL Caching

- In most applications the primary bottleneck can often be traced to “database work”.
- Caching of SQL can drastically reduce the load caused by unavoidable, complex queries.

Cache Tables

```
CREATE TABLE search_cache
(
  skey      CHAR(32) PRIMARY KEY,
  rec_id    INT NOT NULL,
  age       INT UNSIGNED,

  INDEX(skey),
  INDEX(age)
);
```

Basic Search Cache

```
$key = md5("user supplied search query");  
$tm = time(); $max_age = $tm - 3600 * 4; // 4h  
  
$qry = "SELECT count(*) FROM search_cache  
WHERE key='{ $key }' AND age > ".$max_age;  
  
if (!$pdo->query($qry)->fetchColumn()) {  
    // cache generation code is here  
}  
  
// Standard join against search_cache table to get  
// the relevant records
```

Cache Generation Code

```
// clear old cache entries
```

```
$pdo->exec("DELETE FROM search_cache  
WHERE key='{ $key }'  
AND age<=" . $max_age);
```

```
$qry = "INSERT INTO search_cache";
```

```
$qry .= " (key,age,rec_id) ";
```

```
$qry .= " SELECT '{ $key }', { $tm }, rec_id";
```

```
$qry .= " FROM [search qry] LIMIT 1000";
```

```
$pdo->exec($qry);
```

On-Disk SQL Caching

```
$file = "./qry.cache"
if (filemtime($file) > time() - 600) {
    $res = unserialize(file_get_contents($file));
} else {
    $res = $pdo->query($qry)->fetchAll
(PDO::FETCH_ASSOC);

    file_put_contents($file, serialize($res), LOCK_EX);
}
```

In-memory SQL Cache

```
$key = crc32($qry);  
$s = shmop_open($key, 'a');  
$age = (int)shmop_read($s, 0, 10);  
if ($age > $max_age) {  
    $size = shmop_size($s) - 10;  
    $res = unserialize(shmop_read($s, 10, $size));  
} else {  
    // cache miss  
}
```



```
$res = $pdo->query($qry)->fetchAll  
(PDO::FETCH_ASSOC);
```

```
// obtain lock
```

```
$l = shmop_open($key, 'n', 0600, 1);
```

```
if ($l) { // got lock
```

```
    $val = str_pad(time(), 10, '0', STR_PAD_LEFT);
```

```
    $val .= serialize($res);
```

```
    shmop_write($s, $val, 0); // write new data
```

```
    shmop_close($l); // release lock
```

```
}
```

```
shmop_close($s);
```

Browser Cache

- Advantages
 - Reduces data sent to virtually zero
 - Requires next to no server resources
- Disadvantages
 - Flimsy control over cache age
 - Not guaranteed to work

How to implement?

// Time to Cache

```
header("Expires: ".date(DATE_RFC822));
```

// Based on modification date

```
header("Last-Modified: ".date(DATE_RFC822));
```

// Content hash

```
header("Etag: ".md5_file("./page_cache"));
```

Thank You For Listening

- Resources
 - These slides: <http://ilia.ws/>
 - APC - <http://pecl.php.net/apc/>
 - SHMOP - <http://php.net/shmop>
 - <http://pear.php.net/cache>