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# Cache

**This is an experimental technology**

Check the [Browser compatibility table](#) carefully before using this in production.

The `Cache` interface provides a storage mechanism for `Request / Response` object pairs that are cached, for example as part of the `ServiceWorker` life cycle. Note that the `Cache` interface is exposed to windowed scopes as well as workers. You don't have to use it in conjunction with service workers, even though it is defined in the service worker spec.

An origin can have multiple, named `Cache` objects. You are responsible for implementing how your script (e.g. in a `ServiceWorker`) handles `Cache` updates. Items in a `Cache` do not get updated unless explicitly requested; they don't expire unless deleted. Use `CacheStorage.open()` to open a specific named `Cache` object and then call any of the `Cache` methods to maintain the `Cache`.

You are also responsible for periodically purging cache entries. Each browser has a hard limit on the amount of cache storage that a given origin can use. Cache quota usage estimates are available via the `StorageEstimate` API. The browser does its best to manage disk space, but it may delete the `Cache` storage for an origin. The browser will generally delete all of the data for an origin or none of the data for an origin. Make sure to version caches by name and use the caches only from the version of the script that they can safely operate on. See [Deleting old caches](#) for more information.

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**Note:** Initial Cache implementations (in both Blink and Gecko) resolve `Cache.add()`, `Cache.addAll()`, and `Cache.put()` promises when the response body is fully written to storage. More recent versions of the specification state that the browser can resolve the promise as soon as the entry is recorded in the database even if the response body is still streaming in.

**Note:** The key matching algorithm depends on the `VARY` header in the value. So matching a new key requires looking at both key and value for entries in the Cache.

**Note:** The caching API doesn't honor HTTP caching headers.

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Methods [↗](#)

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Examples [↗](#)

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See also [↗](#)

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