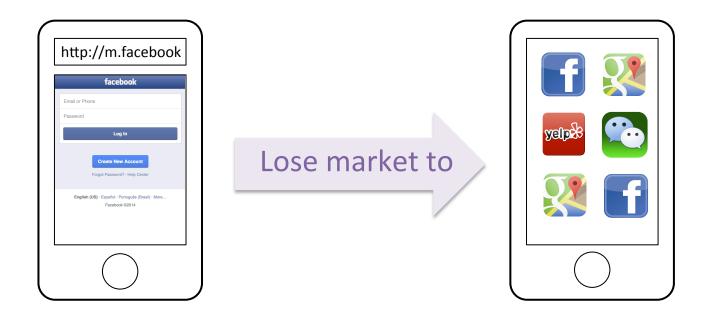
# How much can we micro-cache Web pages?

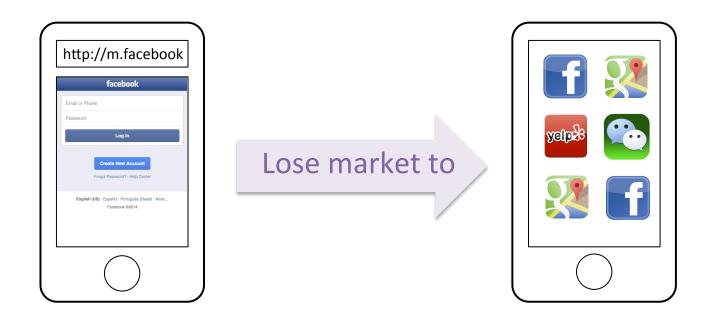
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University of Washington

# How often do you use Web apps v.s. native apps?



# How often do you use Web apps v.s. native apps?



Because Web apps are slow compared to native apps

#### Web apps

Updates

Layout compilation

Code compilation

#### Web apps

Updates

Just in time

Layout compilation

Code compilation

Update from the server for every request which blocks rendering.

#### Web apps

Updates

Just in time

Layout compilation

Just in time

Code compilation

Compute layout (HTML + CSS) which blocks rendering.

#### Web apps

Updates Just in time

Layout compilation Just in time

Code compilation Just in time

Compile and run JavaScript which blocks rendering.

	Web apps	Native apps
Updates	Just in time	
Layout compilation	Just in time	
Code compilation	Just in time	

	Web apps	Native apps
Updates	Just in time	Explicit; offline
Layout compilation	Just in time	
Code compilation	Just in time	



Update from the server explicitly/offline, which does **NOT** block rendering.

	Web apps	Native apps
Updates	Just in time	Explicit; offline
Layout compilation	Just in time	Beforehand
Code compilation	Just in time	

Compute layout beforehand, which does **NOT** block rendering.

	Web apps	Native apps
Updates	Just in time	Explicit; offline
Layout compilation	Just in time	Beforehand
Code compilation	Just in time	Beforehand

Compile code beforehand, which does **NOT** block rendering.

### Can we make Web apps behave like native apps?

Web appsNative appsUpdatesOffline; BGExplicit; offlineLayout compilationBeforehandBeforehandCode compilationBeforehandBeforehand

How can we achieve this behavior?

# How can Web apps behave like native apps?

- Distinguish between data/layout/code
  - → Cache rendered layout & compiled JavaScript
- Micro-caching: cache at a finer granularity than object-based caching
  - → Fetch only differences from the network, in the background

# How can we implement the techniques?

- Distinguish between data/layout/code
  - Modify Web pages to make this distinction
  - Modify browser to cache computed layout and compiled JavaScript at fine granularity
- Micro-caching
  - Modify Web pages: store page fragments in localStorage; assemble fragments using JavaScript

#### Web page (before)

#### <u>Index.html</u> (ephemeral cache)

```
<html>
<head>
<style> ... </style>
<script> ... </script>
</head>
<body>
<div> ... </div>
 ... 
</body>
</html>
```

Web page contents stored in HTML

#### Web page (after)

#### <u>Index.html</u> (long-term cache)

#### We examine the effectiveness

How much can we micro-cache Web pages?

- Identify differences between two versions of a Web page
- Infer whether a difference belongs to data, layout, or code

#### Methodology

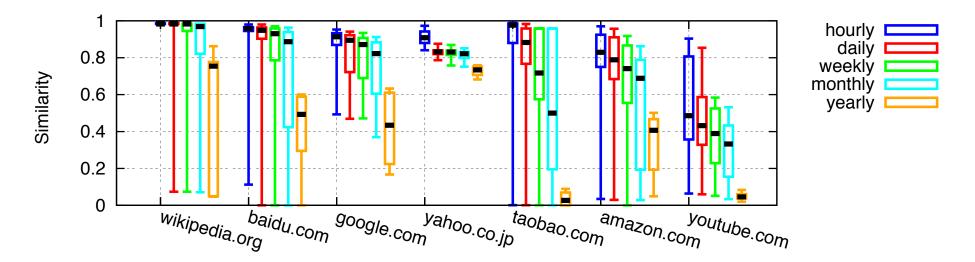
- Identify differences between two versions of a Web page
  - Diff-like analysis
- Infer whether a difference belongs to data, layout, or code
  - Context inference

#### **Datasets**

- 7 top desktop pages over two years, fetched per hour
  - Content rich/scarce
  - Geographically distributed
  - 5 categories
- Their mobile counterparts over a month

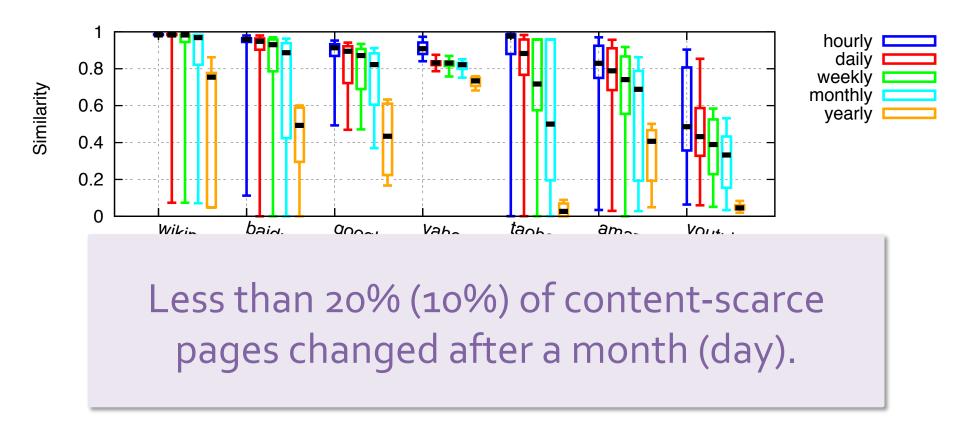
# How much/often is a Web page being updated?

Similarity: % matched lines (lower bound)

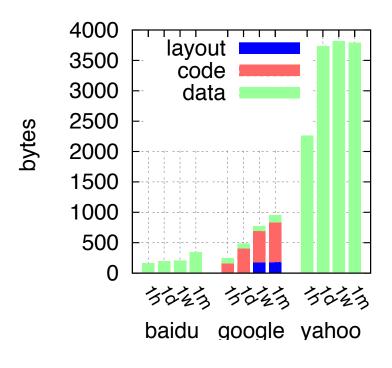


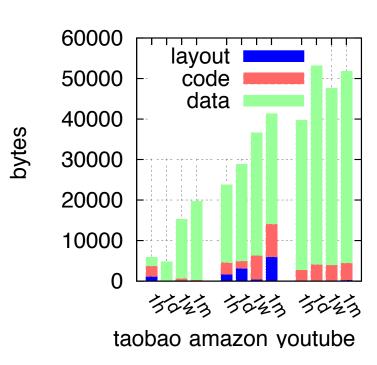
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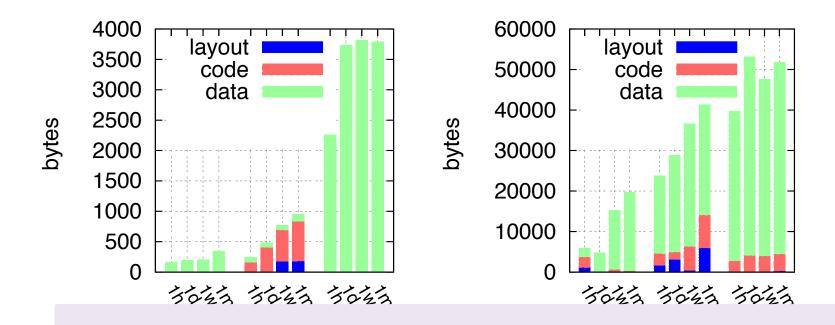


#### What are the updates?





#### What are the updates?



Most updates are made to data. Layout and code are highly micro-cacheable.

#### Conclusions

- In order to improve page load times, we propose to separately cache data/layout/code at a fine granularity inside browsers
- Our measurements show that layout and code are highly micro-cacheable. Microcaching significantly reduces traffic.
- Our future work will focus on the implementation, which will allow us to measure the improved page load times.