

This FAQ addresses frequently asked questions relating to Oracle Application Server Web Cache 10g Release 2 (10.1.2).

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1.0 General Information

1.1 What is Oracle Application Server Web Cache?

OracleAS Web Cache is the software industry's leading application acceleration solution. Designed for enterprise grid computing, OracleAS Web Cache leverages state-of-the-art caching and compression technologies to optimize application performance and more efficiently utilize low-cost, existing hardware resources. Built-in workload management features ensure application reliability and help maintain quality of service under heavy loads. Furthermore, the end-user performance monitoring features provide unparalleled insight into end-user service levels.

1.2 What are the key benefits of OracleAS Web Cache?

The benefits of OracleAS Web Cache can be measured by the dramatic improvements in the following areas:

- Resource usage – higher throughput and scalability
- User experience – faster response times without sacrificing personalization
- Availability – intelligent workload management
- Productivity – no need to roll your own cache means faster time-to-market
- Bottom line – reduced infrastructure load translates into cost savings
- Intelligence – better visibility into end-user service levels

1.3 What are the new Web Cache features available in Oracle Application Server 10g Release 2 (10.1.2)?

OracleAS Web Cache 10g Release 2 (10.1.2) offers enhancements in usability, performance and diagnostics, such as the following features:

- URL path prefix in site definitions
- Enabling and disabling caching rules
- Performance improvement in SSL termination
- Streamed delivery of compressed content
- Additional Oracle-ECID reporting in Web Cache logs
- Oracle Enterprise Manager Application Server Control support

Refer to Oracle Application Server Web Cache Administrator's Guide for further details.

1.4 Besides Oracle's documentation, where can I find additional information about OracleAS Web Cache and Oracle Application Server in general?

Oracle Technology Network is the main source of all technical information about Oracle technology. The website contains technical whitepapers, documentation, sample codes and how-to's. It also has links to Oracle University, which provides online and instructor-lead courses on Oracle Application Server. We also highly recommend [Oracle Application Server 10g Essentials written by Robert Stackowiak, Donald Bales and Rick Greenwald](#), published by O'Reilly.

2.0 Concepts and Capabilities

2.1 Caching

2.1.1 What is application-aware Web caching?

With OracleAS Web Cache, IT organizations no longer face the trade-off between feature-rich page design and application performance. OracleAS Web Cache understands the contents of HTTP headers -- including cookies -- and is capable of making caching and routing decisions based on administrator or application-defined caching rules. This "application awareness" makes it possible to cache different content for different categories of users, such as the ability to show full prices to new customers and discounted prices to returning customers. When required, OracleAS Web Cache also guarantees the integrity of transactions, such as shopping cart purchases, by using cookies and session IDs for persistent, or "sticky", connections to Web servers. And with in-cache personalization, partial-page caching and content assembly features, even highly dynamic Web pages -- e.g., those that contain personalized attributes, session-encoded URLs, and non-cacheable page fragments -- can take advantage of OracleAS Web Cache. ESI-compliant HTTP headers, for instance, enable developers to set caching, compression, and validity policies within application code, making the content self-describing and reducing the number of configuration steps required to deploy the cache. In short, OracleAS Web Cache enables IT organizations to dramatically increase application performance without sacrificing functionality or personalization.

2.1.2 How is OracleAS Web Cache able to cache dynamically generated pages?

Caching dynamically generated content is not easy, especially for traditional caching products originally designed to store static content. Products and services that cache static content are typically unable to serve dynamic content because they lack the means to manage the consistency of Web pages vis-à-vis the data sources used to create them. Naive caching products also force customers to rely on expensive and complex content propagation tools to update their caches with new content. Furthermore, these content propagation tools cannot handle the volume and frequency of content

updates demanded by today's Web application architectures.

In contrast, OracleAS Web Cache was built from the ground up to cache volatile Web content. OracleAS Web Cache employs advanced invalidation mechanisms to maintain consistency with origin data sources, such as file systems, content management tools, databases and content feeds. Using a combination of administrative commands, database triggers and programmatic interfaces, site administrators and application developers can purge cached content as frequently as the original content changes. Moreover, administrators and developers can assign refresh priority levels to different categories of pages, thereby ensuring both accuracy and rapid response times for applications with frequently changing content. OracleAS Web Cache also includes patent-pending performance assurance and surge protection technology to ensure that the data cached accurately reflects origin server content and that updates to the cache do not flood origin Web servers.

2.1.3 What is partial-page caching and why is it useful?

Partial-page caching refers to the ability to cache portions of Web pages and reassemble them on the fly for individual users. With this technology, the cache can store all of the common elements of a Web page and query the application and database only for any non-cacheable objects. By uniquely identifying common elements (e.g., stock quotes, weather reports, news, graphics, headers, footers, etc.) that can be shared among different Web pages, only one copy of each element needs to be cached, invalidated and revalidated, thus saving valuable resources across all layers of infrastructure. In OracleAS Web Cache, this partial-page caching and dynamic content assembly functionality is provided by the Edge Side Includes (ESI) standard.

2.1.4 What is Edge Side Includes (ESI) and where can I find more information about it?

Edge Side Includes is a standard markup language used to define Web page templates and fragments for dynamic assembly in intelligent cache engines like OracleAS Web Cache. OracleAS Web Cache has a built-in ESI processor. By designing applications with ESI, customers can take advantage of the full power of OracleAS Web Cache's partial-page caching functionality. Partial-page caching makes more efficient use of IT resources and significantly infrastructure costs. To find out more about ESI, please visit www.esi.org or the OracleAS Web Cache page on OTN.

2.1.5 What is Edge Side Includes for Java (JESI) and where can I find more information about it?

Edge Side Includes for Java provides extensions to Java that make it easy to program JavaServer Pages (JSPs) using ESI. JSPs are server-side software modules that produce final user interface by linking dynamic content and static HTML through tags. JESI is a specification and custom tag library that JSP developers can use to automatically generate ESI code. Even though JSP developers can always use ESI, JESI provides an even easier way for JSP developers to express the modularity of pages and the cacheability of those modules, without requiring developers to learn a new programming syntax. To find out more about JESI, please visit www.esi.org, <http://jcp.org/jsr/detail/128.jsp> or the OracleAS Web Cache page on OTN.

2.1.6 Does OracleAS Web Cache support streaming media like Real or Windows Media? Can OracleAS Web Cache cache flash files?

No, not in the current release of OracleAS Web Cache. OracleAS Web Cache can cache flash files at the default setting.

2.1.7 Can OracleAS Web Cache cache PDFs?

Yes, OracleAS Web Cache can cache PDFs and supports HTTP byterange requests. That means OracleAS Web Cache accepts a client request that wishes to retrieve a portion of a PDF.

2.1.8 Can OracleAS Web Cache perform and cache XSL Transformations (XSLT) on XML documents?

Yes. Please refer to the OracleAS Web Cache Administrator's Guide for more information.

2.1.9 Can OracleAS Web Cache cache pages that are in non-ASCII characters (for example, Chinese language uses double bytes)?

Yes.

2.1.10 When content on a page changes with the browser's language setting, does OracleAS Web Cache recognize the different content?

If the pages have the same URL, OracleAS Web Cache relies on the cookie or header information sent by the browser to identify the version of the page and serve it accordingly.

2.1.11 Can OracleAS Web Cache cache ASP .NET pages?

OracleAS Web Cache is capable of caching dynamic content, including ASP .NET pages, however ASP .NET ships with a set of caching tags tightly integrated with the Microsoft Common Language Runtime (CLR). Use of the Microsoft's caching tags will cause content to cache in the Microsoft's cache not OracleAS Web Cache.

2.1.12 On pages with multiple tabs, some tabs may have content that should not be cached. What should I set up OracleAS Web Cache in such a situation?

Like caching any other Web pages, you may either embed surrogate-control within the HTTP header or set a caching rule. To set a caching rule, you'll need to be able to identify the URL of the page. In this case, each tab may have its distinct URL and you will need to configure a caching rule for each tab.

2.1.13 Is OracleAS Web Cache packaged with any pre-population utilities or pre-fetching functionality?

No, not in the current release of OracleAS Web Cache, although both features are under consideration for a future release. In the meantime, many OracleAS Web Cache customers are successfully using Web crawler freeware such as WGET to warm up the cache on restart or after bulk invalidation operations.

2.2 Compression

2.2.1 What compression algorithm(s) does OracleAS Web Cache support?

OracleAS Web Cache offers automatic compression of dynamically generated content. On average, using the standard GZIP algorithm, OracleAS Web Cache is able to compress text files such as HTML, XML, etc. by a factor of 10. Because compressed objects are smaller in size, they require less bandwidth to transmit and can be delivered faster to browsers. With compression, everyone benefits: service providers, corporate networks and content providers reduce their transmission costs and end-users enjoy more rapid response times. For cacheable content that an administrator or developer chooses to compress, OracleAS Web Cache stores both compressed and uncompressed versions in the cache. If an object retrieved from the origin Web server already contains a Content-Encoding response header, which is typically used to denote compression, OracleAS Web Cache will not compress it. Non-cacheable responses can also be compressed on the fly if the administrator chooses this configuration option. All major browsers since 1997 support GZIP expansion. Browsers that send an Accept-Encoding request header containing "gzip" will receive the compressed version of the content; browsers that do not send this header will receive the uncompressed version.

2.2.2 Apache and Microsoft IIS support GZIP, too, so what is the advantage of using OracleAS Web Cache for compression?

Most application Web servers on the market are capable of serving compressed pages, but few enable *caching* of compressed output. With OracleAS Web Cache, compression is a simple "Yes/No" option that an administrator selects when specifying a caching rule. Because OracleAS Web Cache supports regular expression for caching rules, compression can be applied to responses using criteria other than just file extension. Regular expression makes it very easy to select which pages to compress and which pages not to compress, as well as whether or not a particular browser should receive compressed content. And unlike the typical application Web server, OracleAS Web Cache offers compression *and caching* for pages that have been dynamically generated. By caching compressed output, OracleAS Web Cache reduces the processing burden on the application Web server, which would otherwise have to re-generate and compress dynamic pages each time they are requested.

2.3 Security

2.3.1 Does OracleAS Web Cache support caching of pages that require basic HTTP authentication?

No, not in the current release of OracleAS Web Cache. This functionality will be added in a future release.

2.3.2 Can OracleAS Web Cache accept HTTPS (SSL) requests?

Yes. OracleAS Web Cache supports HTTPS for secure transmission of content and secure cache administration. OracleAS Web Cache also supports client side certificate.

2.3.3 Can OracleAS Web Cache listen on port 443 for multiple sites?

HTTP protocol does not support one port listening for multiple sites. The restriction is unrelated to OracleAS Web Cache. Refer to *Oracle Application Server Security Guide* for more details.

2.3.4 Does OracleAS Web Cache provide support for client-side SSL certificate-based SSO authentication?

Yes. This functionality requires use of mod_certheaders in Oracle HTTP Server.

2.4 Clustering

2.4.1 Is a hardware load balancer required for OracleAS Web Cache clustering?

A routing or load balancing mechanism is needed to distribute client requests to the members of the OracleAS Web Cache cluster, however, the mechanism does not necessarily have to come in a form of hardware load balancer. You may choose to use the load balancing capabilities offered by various operating systems. For more information about configuring OracleAS Web Cache cluster, please refer to the [OracleAS Web Cache Administrator's Guide](#).

2.4.2 Can a cluster consists of multiple OracleAS Web Cache running on different operating systems or different OracleAS Web Cache versions?

Yes, an OracleAS Web Cache cluster with mixed operating systems works and is supported. OracleAS Web Cache cluster members can inter-operate in different versions, making an upgrade more convenient.

2.4.3 Does OracleAS Web Cache support 3rd-party cache clustering protocols such as ICP or CARP?

No. ICP and CARP are inappropriate for reverse proxy / application server acceleration deployments. OracleAS Web Cache uses its own patent-pending clustering technology (based entirely on HTTP) to deliver superior capacity, scalability, and availability for cache cluster deployments.

2.5 Reverse Proxy, Virtual Hosting, Load Balancing

2.5.1 Can OracleAS Web Cache be used as reverse proxy ?

Yes. OracleAS Web Cache is a reverse proxy cache.

2.5.2 How does OracleAS Web Cache support server load balancing and failover?

OracleAS Web Cache uniquely combines caching and load balancing in a single offering. Logically deployed between browser client and a Web server farm, OracleAS Web Cache intercepts all HTTP and HTTPS requests sent to the Web site and responds with a cached page if there is a valid version in the cache. All cache misses, whether cacheable or non-cacheable, are passed to the origin Web servers on the back-end. OracleAS Web Cache distributes these requests according to the relative capacity of each Web server. Web server capacity is configured by the OracleAS Web Cache administrator. Just as network load balancers do, OracleAS Web Cache can determine when a Web server has failed and then automatically redistribute the load over the remaining servers. When a Web server failure occurs, the cache periodically checks to see if the failed Web server has returned to a functional state and is capable of serving dynamically generated content. Layer 7 status checking, as this mechanism is called, not only verifies the health of the Web server, but also that of the application logic, database and other repositories used to store and create content. As soon as the failed server returns to operation, OracleAS Web Cache will once again include it in the distribution mix.

2.5.3 Does OracleAS Web Cache support server affinity for applications that require stateful load balancing?

Yes. When required, OracleAS Web Cache guarantees the integrity of transactions, such as shopping cart purchases, by using cookies and session IDs for persistent, or "sticky", connections to Web servers.

2.5.4 Can OracleAS Web Cache be used as just a load balancer?

Yes. You can configure OracleAS Web Cache to distribute requests over origin Web servers without caching any responses. Of course, the bigger value in terms of ROI comes when you start caching, compressing, and assembling dynamically generated content.

2.5.5 Can OracleAS Web Cache be used without a 3rd-party network load balancer?

Many customers run a single instance of OracleAS Web Cache without a 3rd-party network load balancer. For these customers, the cache's excellent stability combined with its auto-restart functionality provide adequate system availability. Nevertheless, Oracle recommends that customers run OracleAS Web Cache "behind" a hardware load balancer in order to avoid a single point of failure. Customers wishing to avoid the use of an external load balancer can take advantage of high availability features built into the host operating system (e.g., the virtual IP, load distribution, and failover functionality of the Network Load Balancer service for the Microsoft Windows platform.)

2.5.6 Does OracleAS Web Cache support connection pooling?

Yes. The cache maintains a connection pool between itself and the origin Web servers for faster update transactions and retrieval of new or changed content.

2.5.7 Does OracleAS Web Cache support virtual hosting?

Yes. Refer to *OracleAS Web Cache Administrator's Guide* on the configuration details.

2.5.8 What are surge protection and performance assurance?

Surge protection and performance assurance represent two sides of the same coin. OracleAS Web Cache monitors the load on each origin Web server for which it caches content, providing a crucial buffer between client browsers and the mid-tier servers that house the application. A patent-pending capacity heuristic ensures that site performance remains at peak levels, even during traffic spikes ("surges") or when content is changing frequently. OracleAS Web Cache achieves this by guaranteeing that origin Web servers do not receive more simultaneous requests than they can safely handle, and by varying the freshness of content served out of the cache. This degree to which "stale" content may be served during periods of heavy load is fully configurable at the time of content invalidation. Furthermore, when content is changing frequently and request loads are high, the capacity heuristic uses statistics like age and popularity to determine which objects to serve fresh and which objects to serve stale.

3.0 Deployment of OracleAS Web Cache

3.1 Does OracleAS Web Cache work with a firewall?

Yes. OracleAS Web Cache is commonly deployed as the first tier at the edge of the datacenter in the DMZ with the origin server usually located behind a firewall. Oracle Application Server is tested with a number of firewall. Refer to the certification matrix for details.

3.2 Does OracleAS Web Cache require dedicated hardware?

No. OracleAS Web Cache can be deployed either on its own hardware tier or on the same tier as the origin Web servers. However, to avoid resource contention in high-volume production deployments, many customers deploy OracleAS Web Cache on dedicated hardware, but this is by no means a requirement. Refer to *Oracle Application Server Performance Guide* for OracleAS Web Cache tuning.

3.3 What is an enterprise content delivery network (eCDN) and how do I use OracleAS Web Cache to build one?

Within the enterprise intranet, the hierarchical caching features of OracleAS Web Cache enable customers to more easily create eCDNs, which provide shorter response times for remote users. Compared with full-scale application mirroring and remote database replication, eCDN is a more manageable and cost-effective model of distributed computing because it enables remote assembly and delivery of content -- using OracleAS Web Cache -- while maintaining centralized management of application logic and data. To configure an eCDN, customers simply deploy additional OracleAS Web Cache instances in branch offices. With a few small network configuration changes, application users are transparently directed to the closest cache instance. Invalidation messages sent to the central cache instance (where the application is hosted) are automatically propagated to remote cache instances. For more information about distributed, hierarchical deployments of OracleAS Web Cache, please refer to the [OracleAS Web Cache Administrator's Guide](#).

4.0 Compatibility and Interoperability

4.1 Is OracleAS an Apache module? Does OracleAS Web Cache require Apache in order to function properly or optimally?

No. OracleAS Web Cache is *not* an Apache mod; it runs as an independent listener "in front" of Apache or any other HTTP-compliant Web application server, including those available from Microsoft, IBM and others. However, OracleAS Web Cache comes configured and pre-tuned for accelerating Oracle Application Server components like Oracle HTTP Server, OracleAS Containers for J2EE (OC4J), OracleAS Portal, OracleAS Discoverer, and many more.

4.2 Does OracleAS Web Cache work with 3rd-party Web servers, application servers, content management systems and databases?

Yes. OracleAS Web Cache works with any HTTP-compliant Web server or application server, making it of benefit to customers running non-Oracle middleware solutions. These include BEA WebLogic, IBM WebSphere, SunOne, and Microsoft IIS. Customers can also take advantage of OracleAS Web Cache's ability to cache dynamically generated content, regardless of which technology they use to generate their Web pages. Likewise, most 3rd-party content management systems and databases are capable of generating ESI-compliant invalidation messages that can notify OracleAS Web Cache when content has changed. For more information on how to configure OracleAS Web Cache to work with 3rd-party Web servers, please read the whitepaper *Using OracleAS Web Cache with Third-Party Application Servers* available on the [OracleAS Web Cache page on OTN](#).

4.3 Does OracleAS Web Cache 10g (10.1.2) work with earlier versions of Oracle Application Server?

Yes. OracleAS Web Cache 10g (10.1.2) is backward compatible with prior releases of Oracle Application Server. However, some features are only accessible with the the latest version of Oracle Application Server.

4.4 Does OracleAS Web Cache require a particular version of the Oracle database in order to function properly?

No. OracleAS Web Cache operates independently of the database.

4.5 Can OracleAS Web Cache be used to accelerate OracleAS Portal?

Yes. OracleAS Web Cache has been closely integrated with OracleAS Portal to improve Portal's overall scalability, performance and availability. OracleAS Portal ships with a number of pre-defined caching and invalidation policies that ensure optimal use of OracleAS Web Cache. Web Cache controls have been built into the OracleAS Portal administrative user interface and can also be specified by content providers through the Portlet Developer Kit (PDK). For more information, please refer to the *OracleAS Portal Page Generation and Caching Architecture* white paper available on the [OracleAS Portal page on OTN](#), or to the online help system in the OracleAS Portal administrative user interface.

4.6 Can OracleAS Web Cache be used to cache output from OracleAS Reports?

Not in the current release of Oracle Application Server. Integration of these two components is scheduled for a future release.

4.7 Can OracleAS Web Cache be used to accelerate OracleAS Discoverer?

Yes. OracleAS Web Cache is certified for use with OracleAS Discoverer. OracleAS Discoverer has

been closely integrated with OracleAS Web Cache to improve Discoverer Viewer's overall scalability, performance and availability. Since Oracle Application Server 10g (9.0.4), OracleAS Discoverer uses ESI Surrogate-Control headers to govern cacheability of responses. Please refer to the OracleAS Discoverer administrator documentation for more integration details.

4.8 Can OracleAS Web Cache be used to accelerate OracleAS Wireless?

Yes. OracleAS Web Cache is certified for use with OracleAS Wireless. OracleAS Wireless is integrated with OracleAS Web Cache to improve page rendering performance and scalability. It should be noted that OracleAS Web Cache does not understand WAP and is not used by OracleAS Wireless in the traditional sense in that the cache does not "front-end" the wireless server. Instead, the cache is used as a repository for post-transformed content; the wireless runtime determines what content needs to be inserted into the cache and when to expire content in the cache. OracleAS Web Cache, in this case, acts as a device adaptation cache rather than a reverse-proxy cache. Since markup content is cached using OracleAS Web Cache, the performance and scalability benefits are due to two factors: 1) reduced device adaptation costs; and 2) significantly reduced adapter invocation costs. The savings in terms of device adaptation costs stem from the fact that content that can be shared across users and sessions is essentially transformed only once (per logical device) from its Mobile XML format. Secondly, since the content is not generated every time by an adapter, the total adapter invocation cost is significantly reduced for a site that has a large subset of cacheable pages. Please refer to the *OracleAS Wireless Getting Started and System Guide* for more information.

4.9 Does OracleAS Web Cache work with applications that use OracleAS Forms?

Yes. OracleAS Web Cache can be used as a load balancer for OracleAS Forms deployments. Please refer to the OracleAS Forms documentation for more information.

4.10 Does OracleAS Web Cache support OracleAS Single Sign-On (SSO) partner applications?

Yes. By default, mod_osso makes all protected pages non-cacheable. However, mechanisms are available to override this behavior for applications that control their own caching policies.

4.11 Can OracleAS Web Cache be used to accelerate Oracle eBusiness Suite?

Yes. OracleAS Web Cache is ideal for improving the performance and scalability of HTML-based applications such as iStore and several others. OracleAS Web Cache is certified with eBusiness Suite 11i10 for wireless delivery.

4.12 Is OracleAS Web Cache certified against Oracle Collaboration Suite?

The default installation of Oracle Collaboration Suite (9.0.5) includes OracleAS Web Cache used as reverse proxy.

4.13 Can customers use Oracle JDeveloper to insert ESI and JESI tags into their HTML, JSP, and Servlet code?

Yes. JDeveloper supports the use of ESI and JESI and currently ships with the JESI tag library. An easy-to-use ESI Servlet Filter extension is also available for JDeveloper. The filter allows developers to create JSPs with ESI and JESI tags (using the component palette), and test them within the development environment. Without the extension, JSPs developed with ESI or JESI will not be rendered properly when previewed in JDeveloper.

4.14 Does OracleAS Web Cache support content management systems that use WebDAV?

Yes. OracleAS Web Cache works transparently with applications that use WebDAV HTTP extensions for distributed authoring, such as PUT, COPY, DELETE, LOCK and so forth. Web-based Distributed Authoring and Versioning, or [WebDAV](#), is a protocol extension to HTTP 1.1

which enables the Internet to become a transparent read and write medium where content can be checked out, edited, and checked in to a URL address. Oracle Application Server supports WebDAV to perform read/write activity to both local files and to Oracle Databases. It is pluggable with most popular Web Authoring tools (such as Macromedia and Adobe), and therefore, users can utilize third-party tools to seamlessly access files and database content.

4.15 Does OracleAS Web Cache support SSL acceleration hardware from vendors such as nCipher, SonicWall or F5?

Yes. Oracle Application Server components work seamlessly with standalone SSL acceleration devices from F5, Nortel, SonicWall, and others. (Note that standalone solutions are limited in that most do not support the use of client-side certificates for authentication purposes.) OracleAS Web Cache and Oracle HTTP Server support nCipher's on-board acceleration solutions. Additional on-board (PCI/SCSI) devices will be supported in future releases.

4.16 Does OracleAS Web Cache support NNTP, FTP, RTSP and other application-layer protocols?

No. OracleAS Web Cache currently supports HTTP and HTTPS only. For now, Oracle is taking customer input to determine the priority for these and other possible feature enhancements.

4.17 Does OracleAS Web Cache support RPC protocols like ICAP or OPES?

Oracle has endorsed ICAP (Internet Content Adaptation Protocol) but does not currently support this specification in OracleAS Web Cache. Championed by Network Appliance, ICAP's goal is to provide a standard set of interfaces that HTTP proxies can use to access value-added services such as content filters or virus scanning applications -- essentially an RPC for proxy caches. OPES (Open Pluggable Edge Services) is a similar RPC initiative in the IETF. ICAP and OPES are still in the very early stages of evolution. Oracle will support these protocols in future product releases if and when enough customers require them.

4.18 Does OracleAS Web Cache support Cisco's WCCP and WCIP protocols?

No, not in the current release of OracleAS Web Cache.

5.0 Packaging and Miscellaneous

5.1 How is OracleAS Web Cache packaged and sold?

OracleAS Web Cache is available as part of the Oracle Application Server *Standard Edition*.

5.2 On what operating system platforms is OracleAS Web Cache available?

OracleAS Web Cache is available on all the standard platforms supported by the Oracle Application Server.

5.3 Does OracleAS Web Cache provide any invalidation APIs?

Yes. OracleAS Web Cache ships with both PL/SQL and Java invalidation APIs, as well as a number of other invalidation code samples. Please refer to the [product documentation](#) for more information. Invalidation samples and tutorials are also available on [OTN](#).

5.4 Where can I find troubleshooting tips for OracleAS Web Cache?

The [OracleAS Web Cache Administrator's Guide](#) contains a chapter on troubleshooting.

Customers may also want to check out the [Web Cache and ESI discussion forum](#) on OTN for helpful tips and answers to questions about OracleAS Web Cache.

5.5 Where can I get information on tuning and sizing OracleAS Web Cache?

Please consult either the [Oracle Application Server Performance Tuning Guide](#) or the [OracleAS Web Cache Administrator's Guide](#), both of which describe tips and techniques for fine-tuning OracleAS Web Cache, as well as hardware sizing recommendations.

ORACLE FUSION MIDDLEWARE

Oracle Application Server 10g: Web Cache FAQ

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