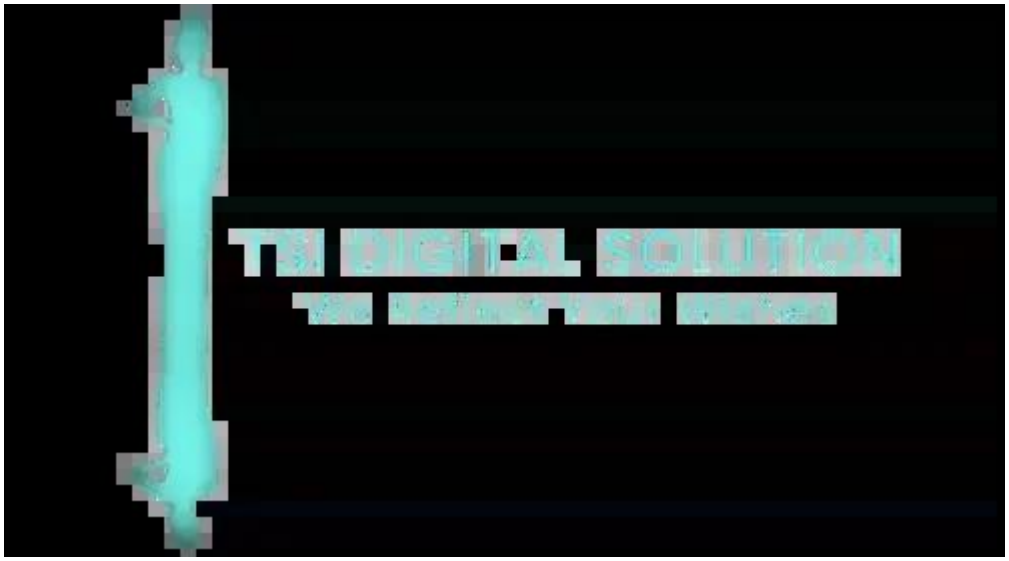
What Is Website Caching & How It Impacts Your Site’s Performance

Category: Websites Blog
October 20, 2025

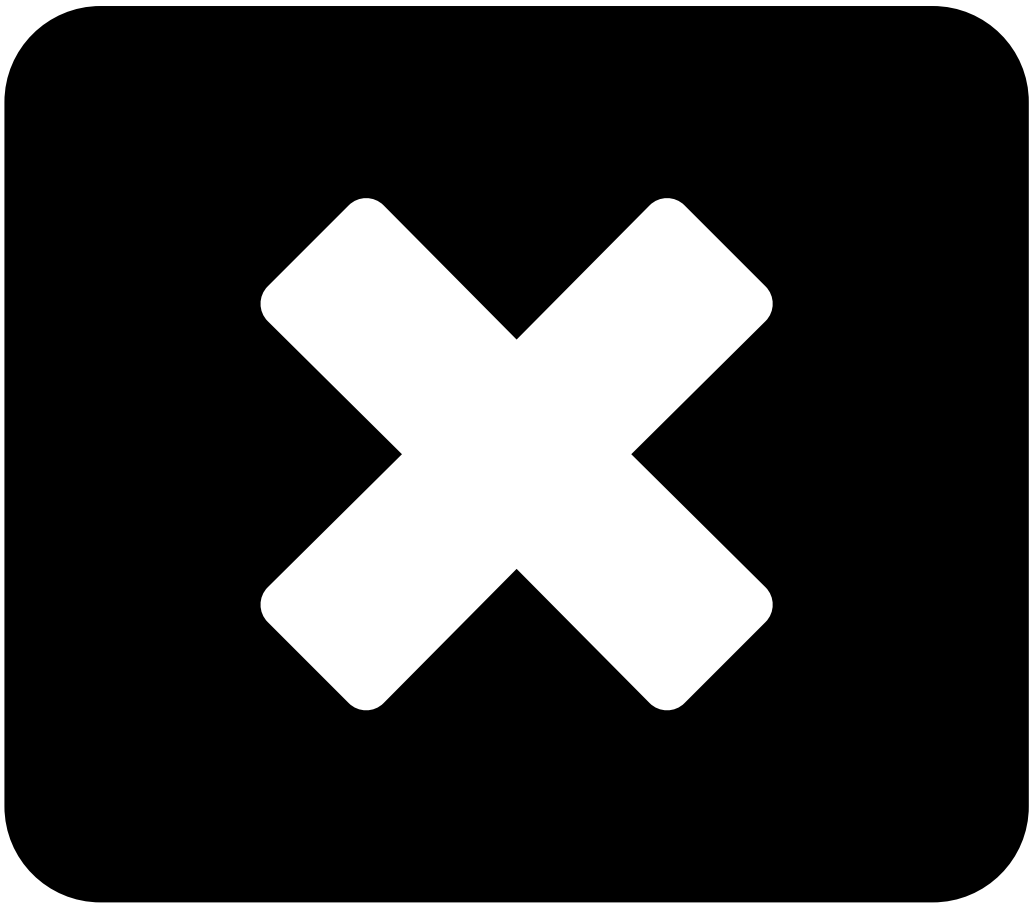












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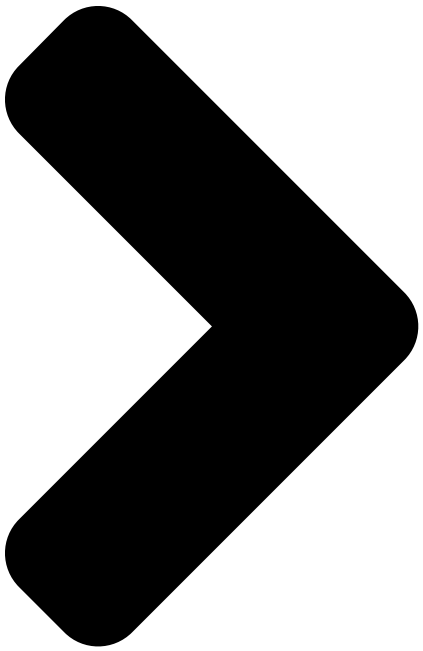

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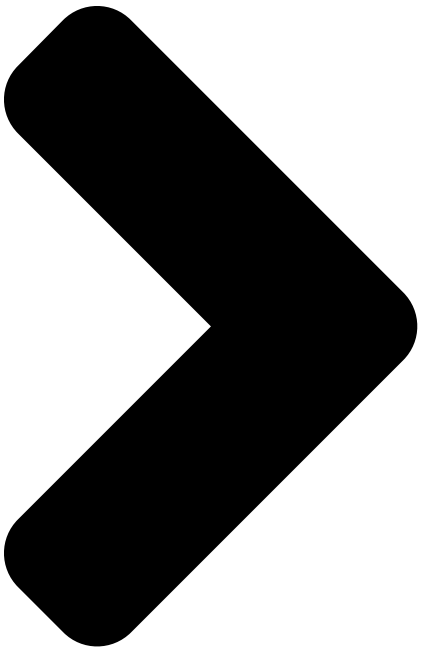

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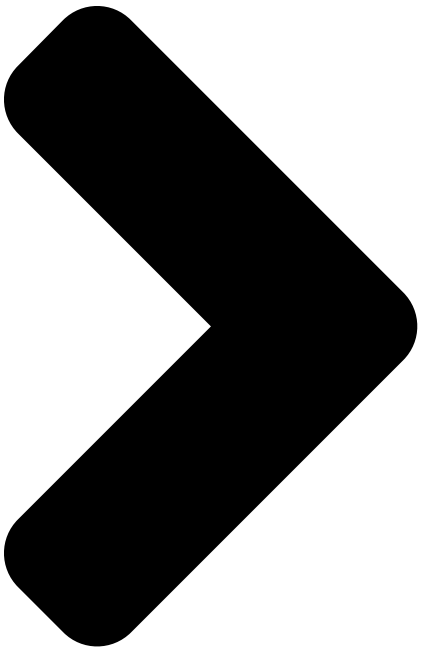

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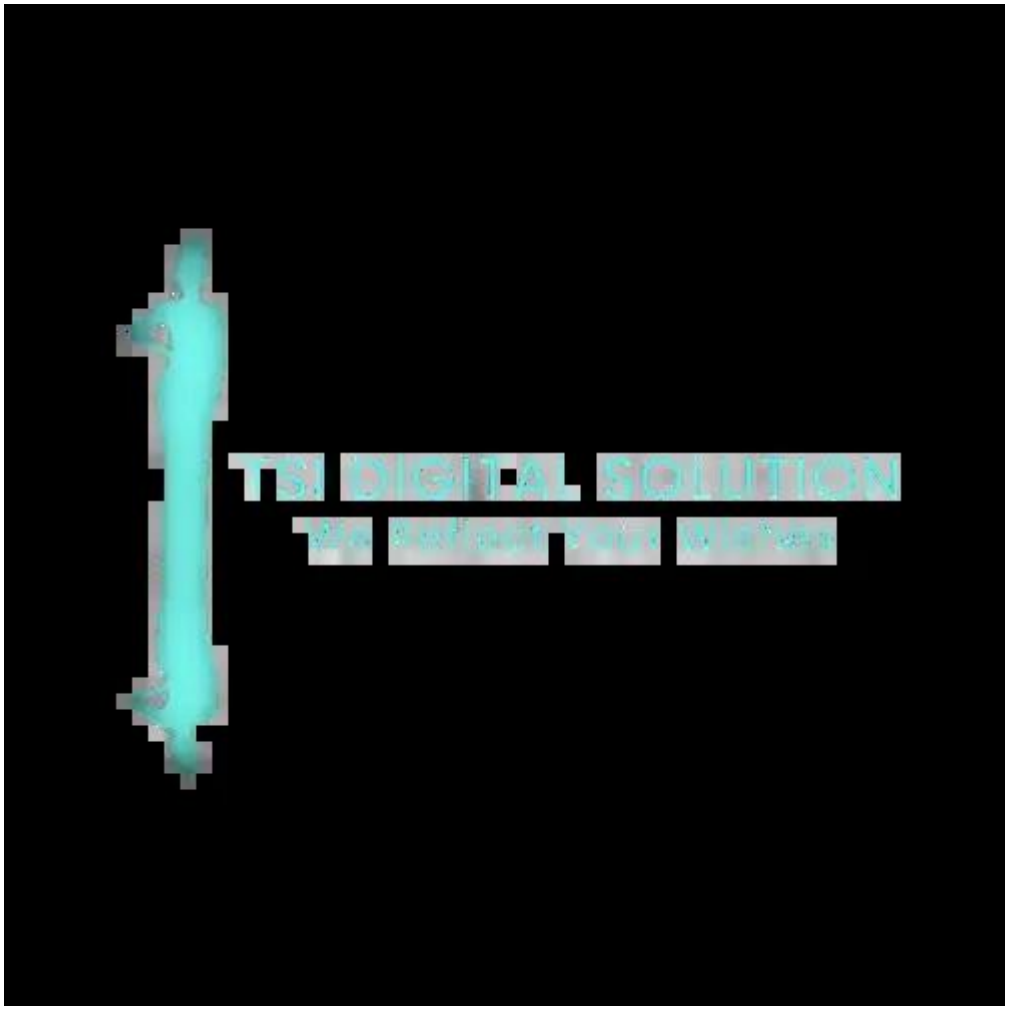
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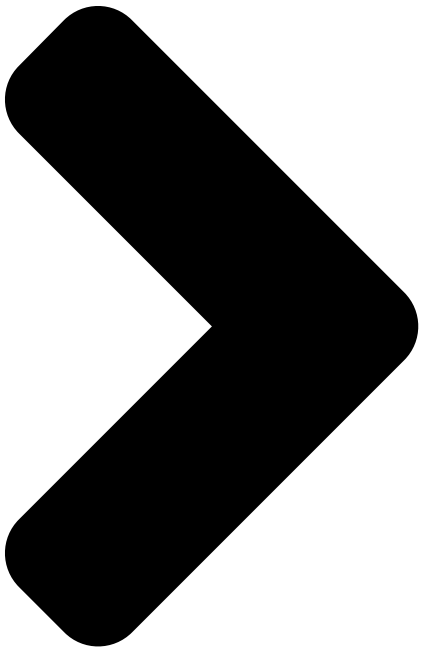

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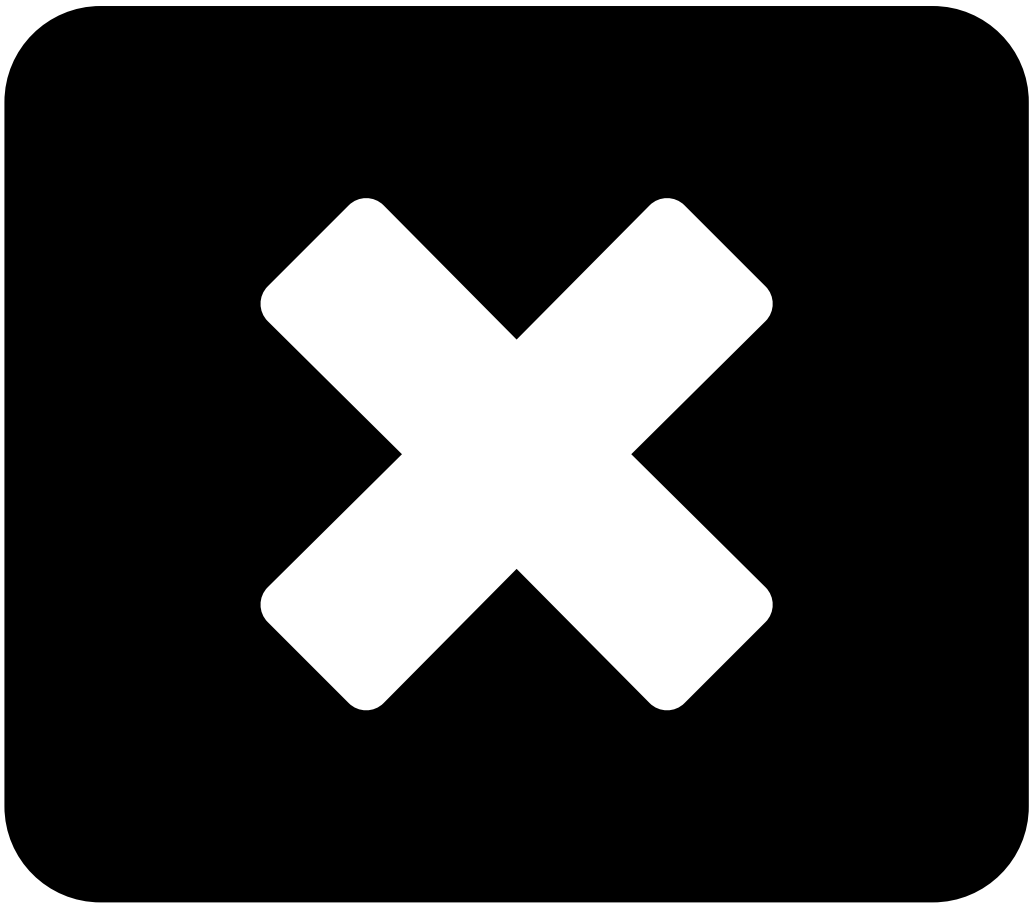

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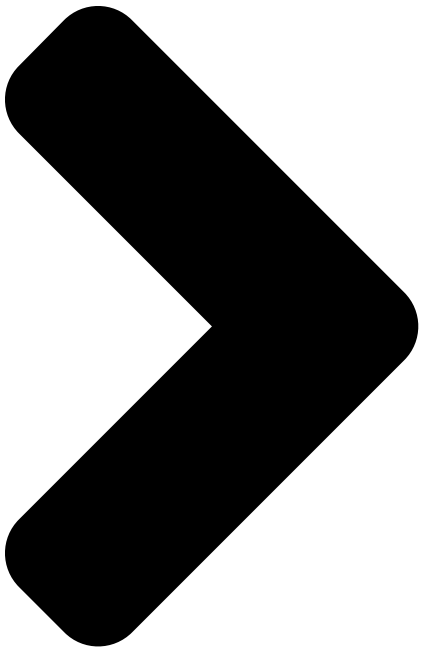

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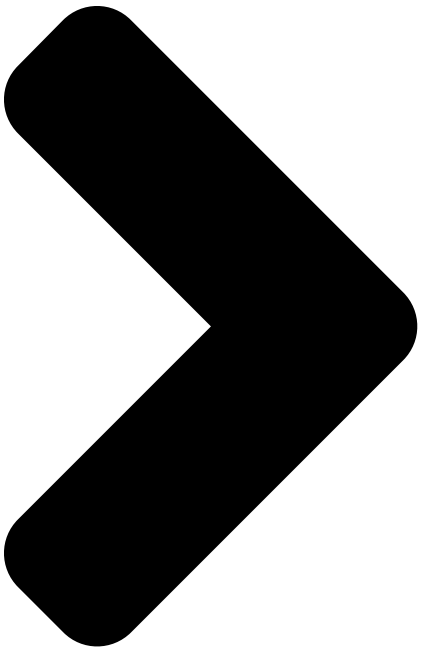

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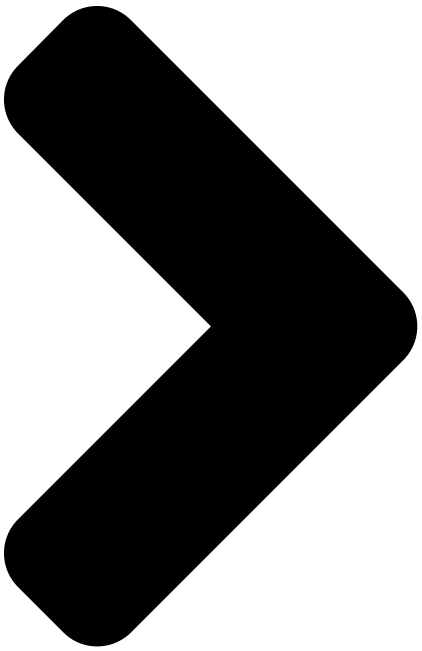

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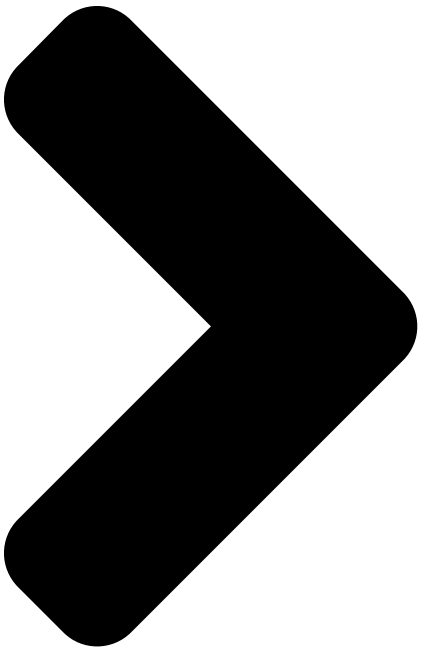

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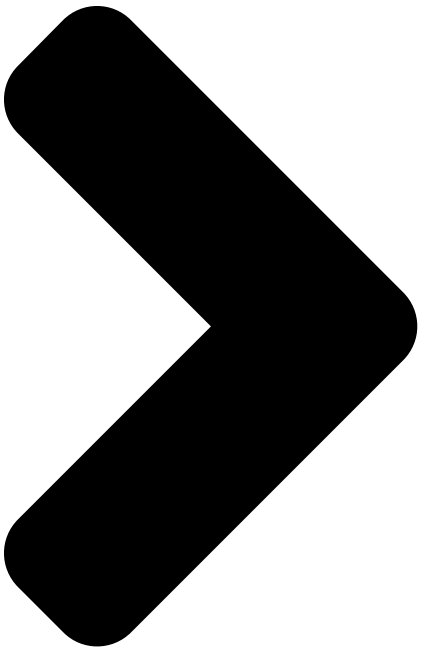

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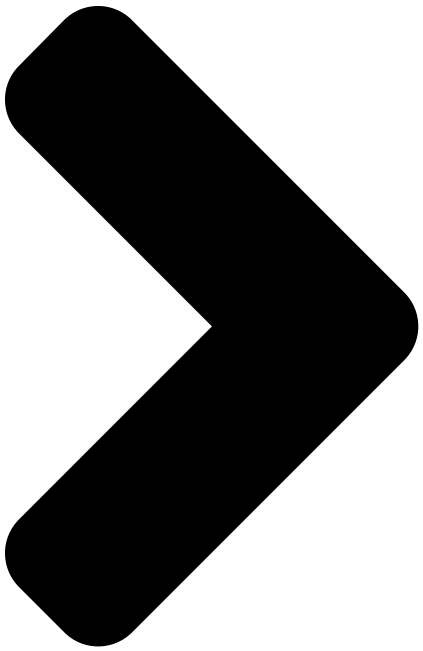

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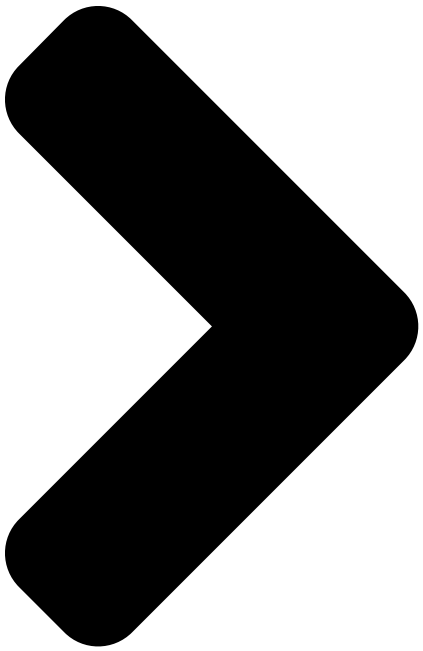

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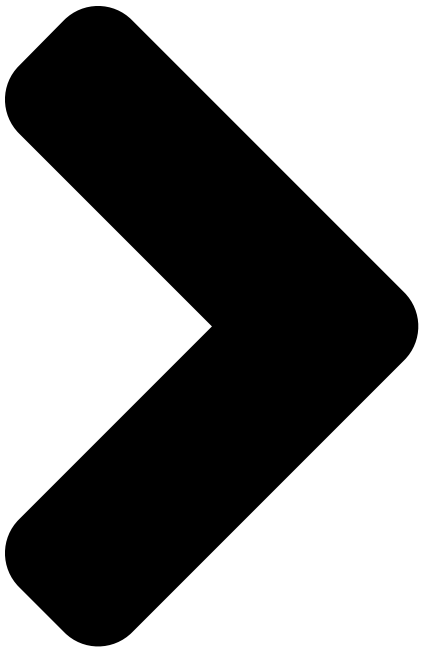

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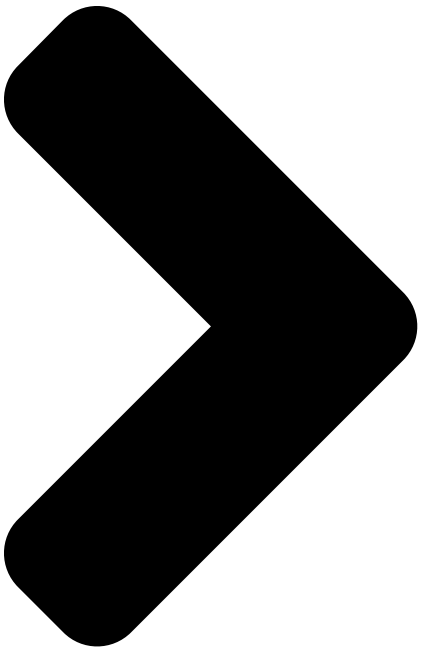

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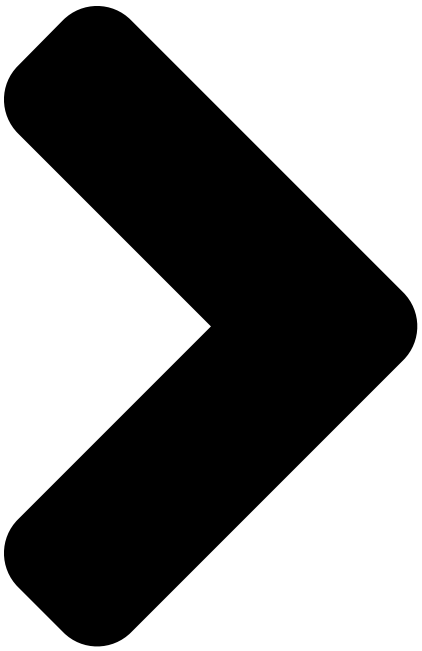

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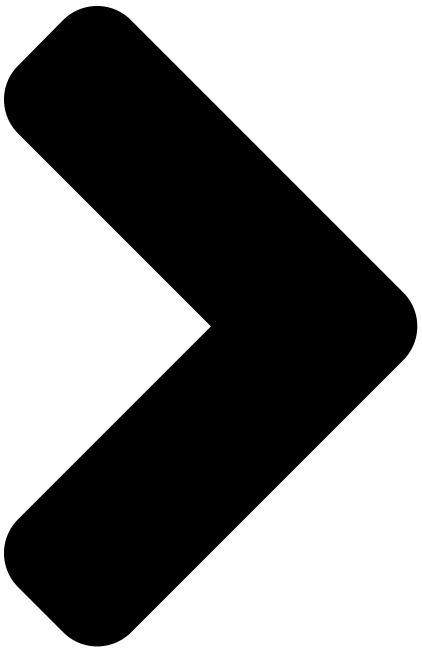

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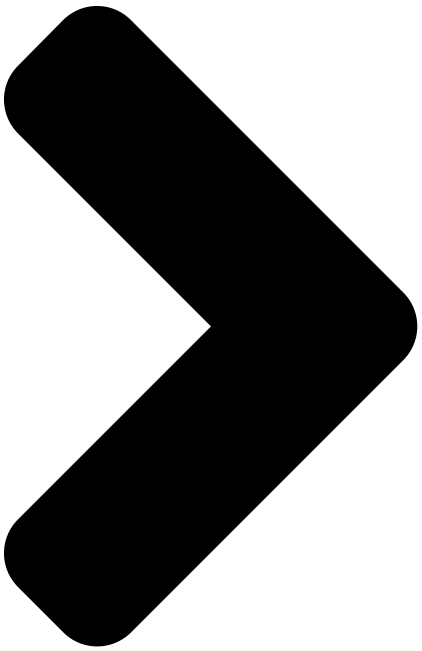

Photo- & Videography

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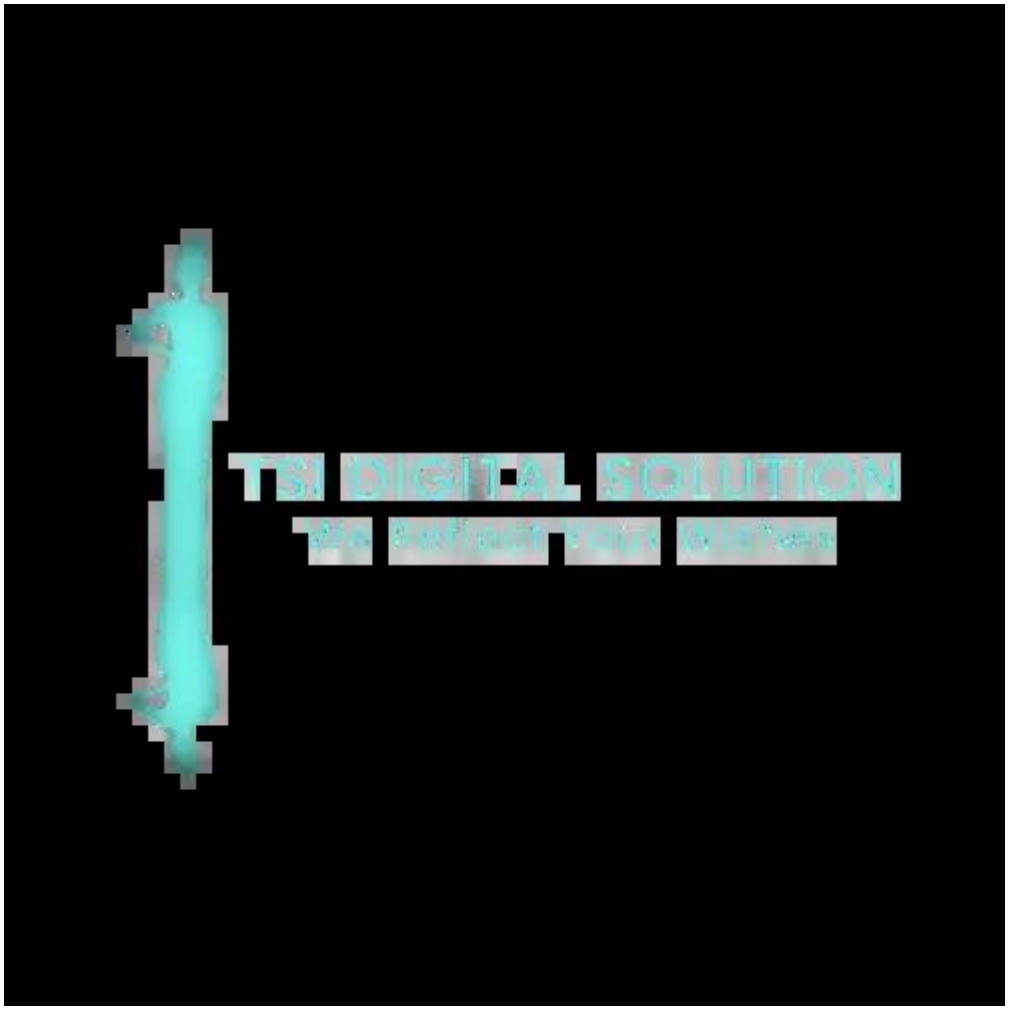
The way we work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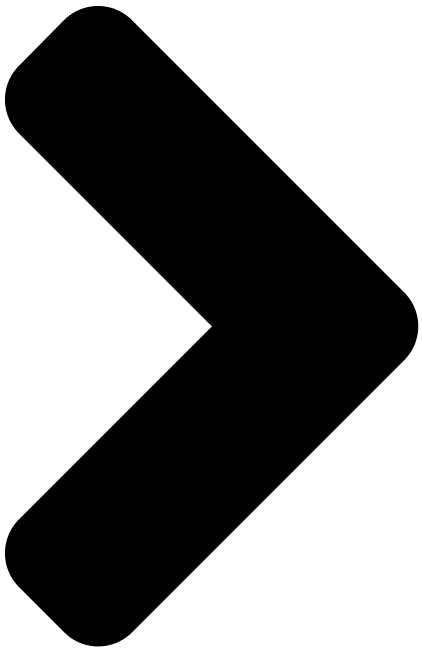

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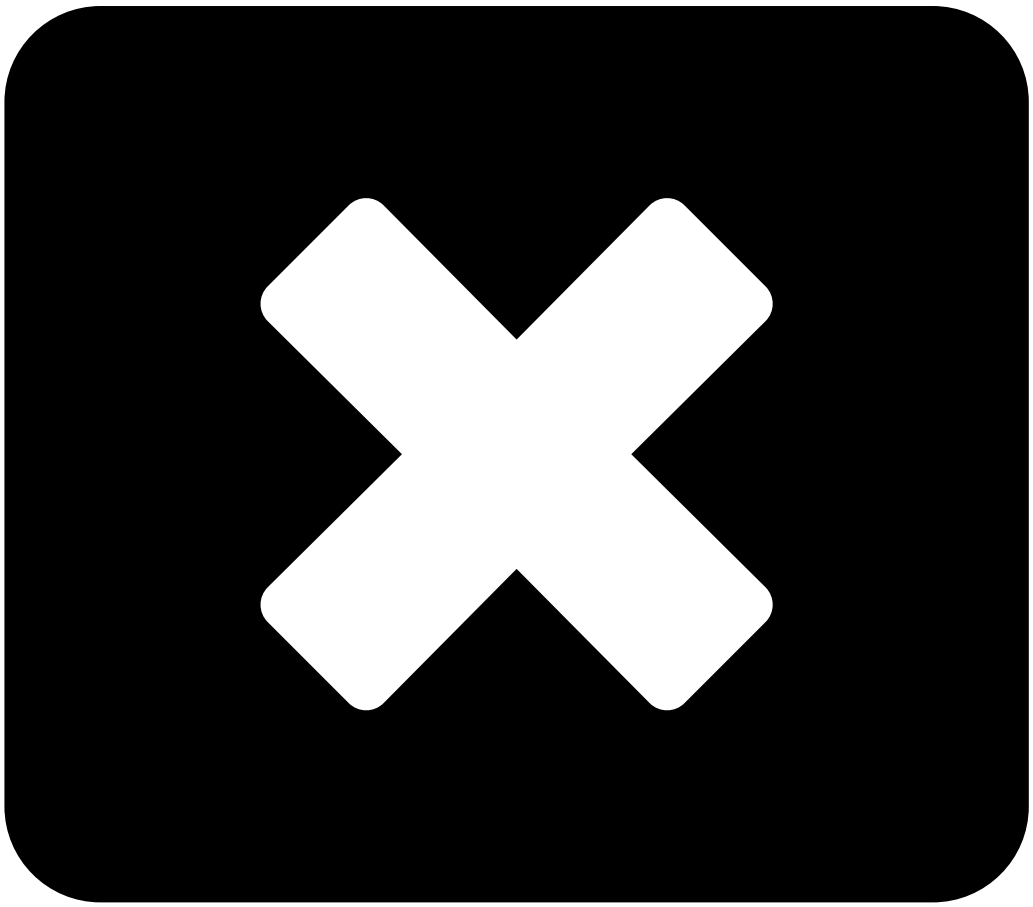

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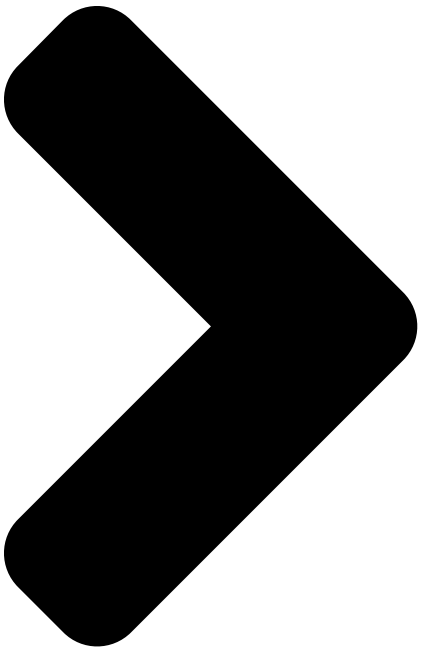

Realized projects

Calculate an estimate of your project costs directly online

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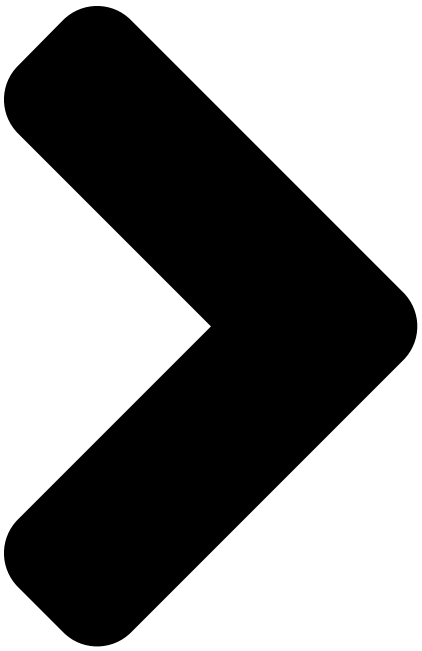
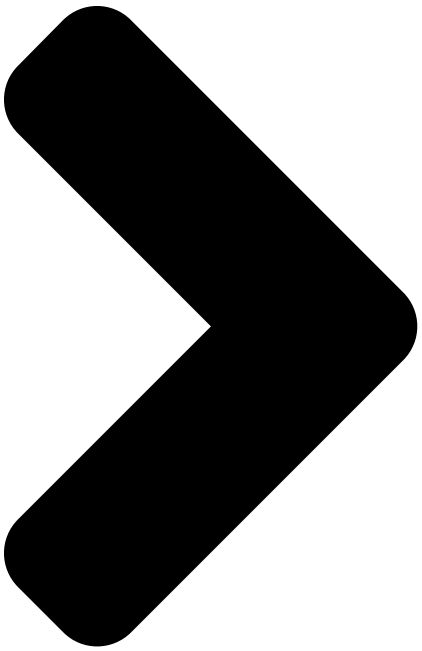
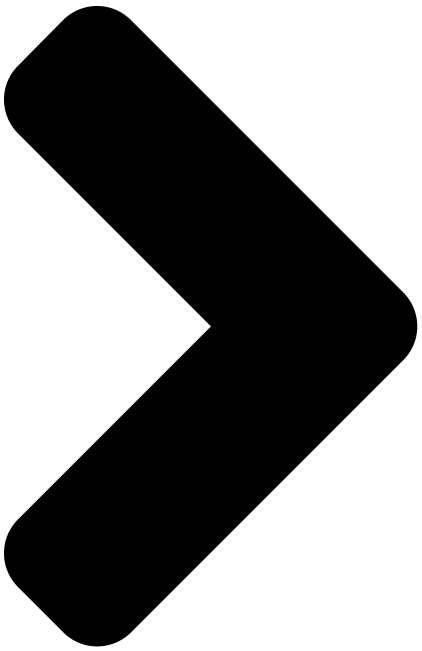


- Cost calculation for my website



- Cost calculation: SEO/Ads/MGB/Speedup/Technical



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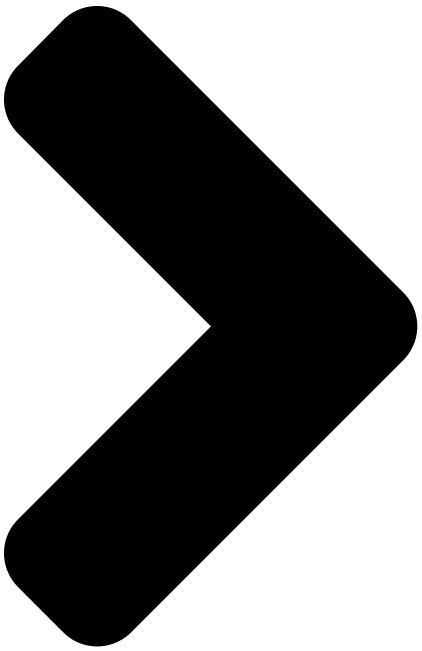

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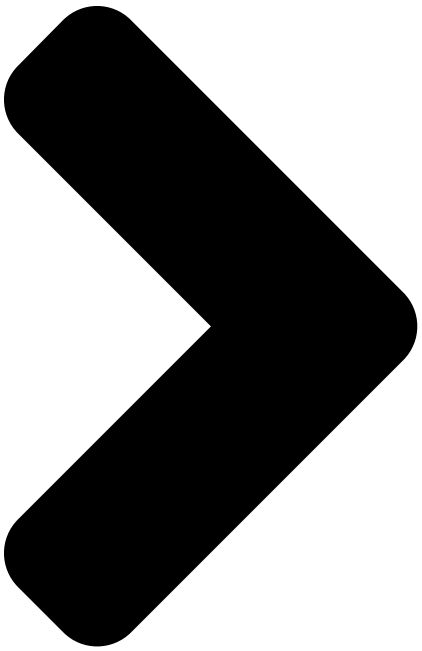
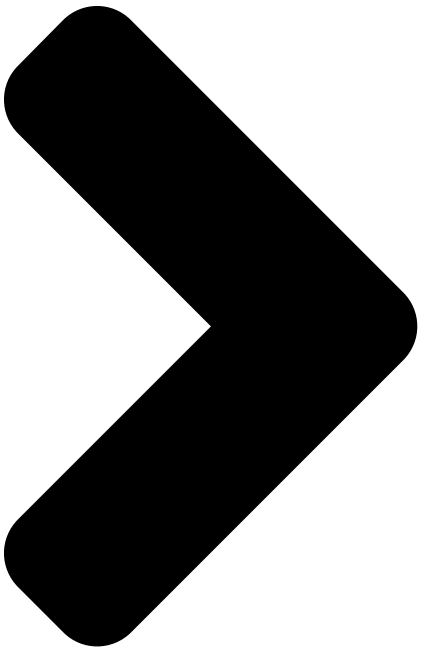


Cost calculation for an e-commerce shop



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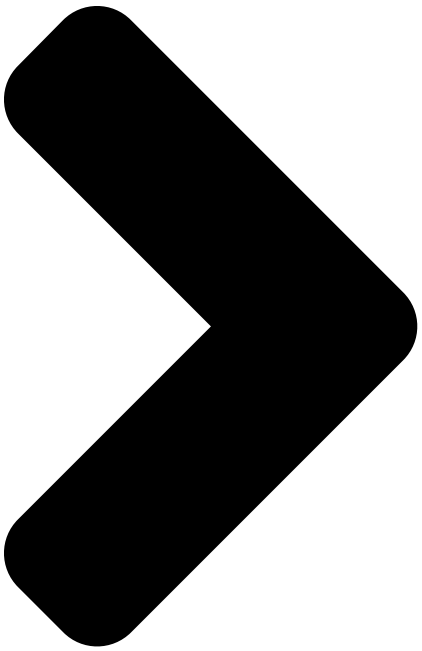

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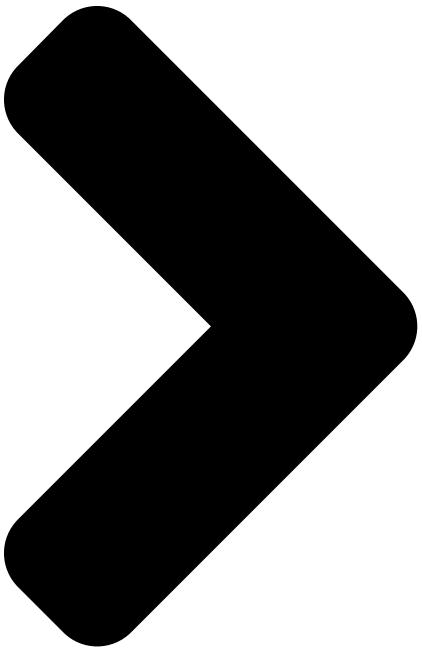

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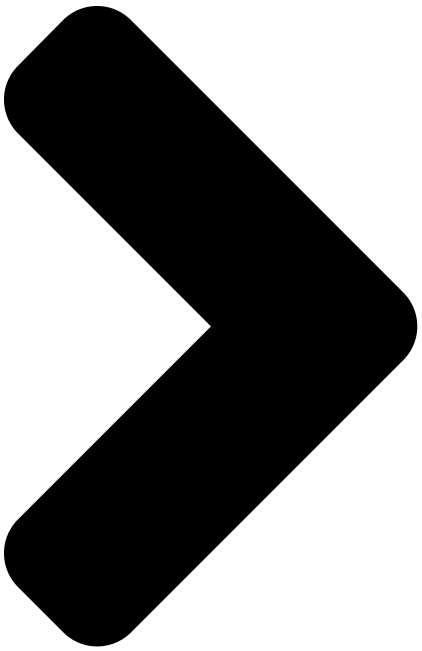

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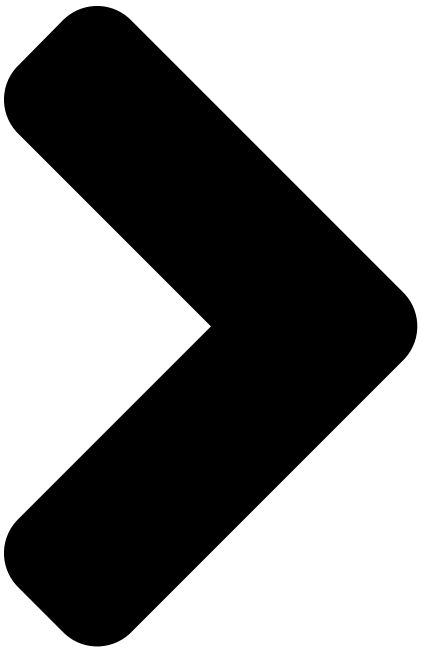

Cost calculation for Photo- & Videography

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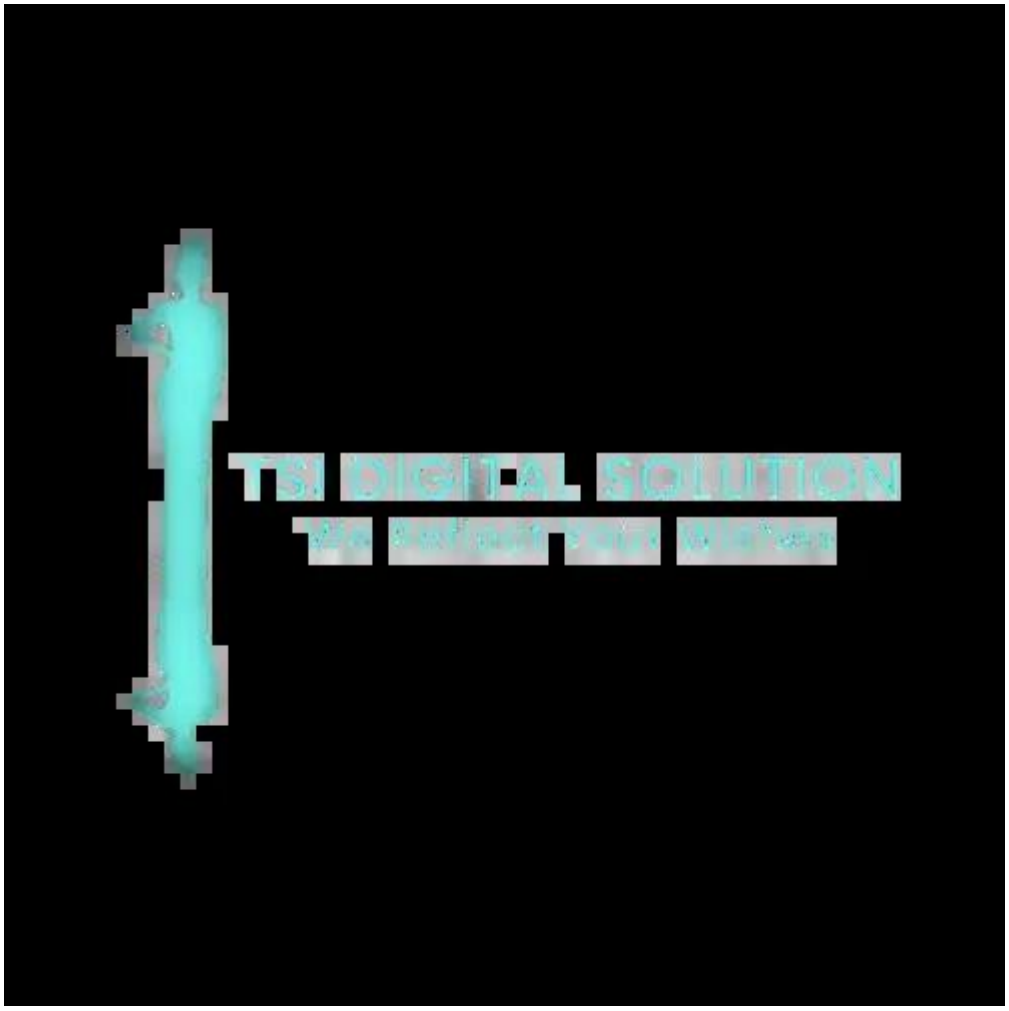
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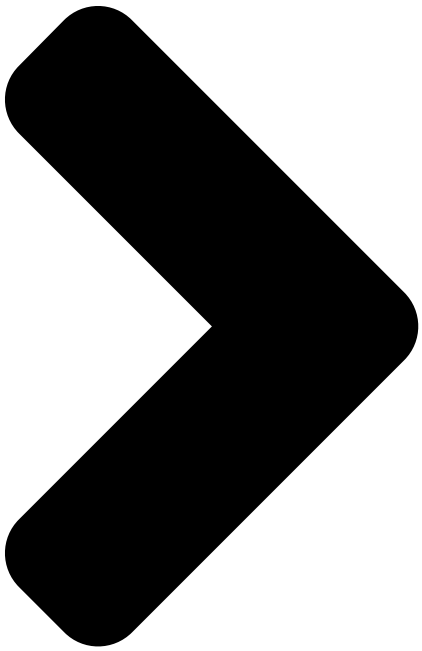

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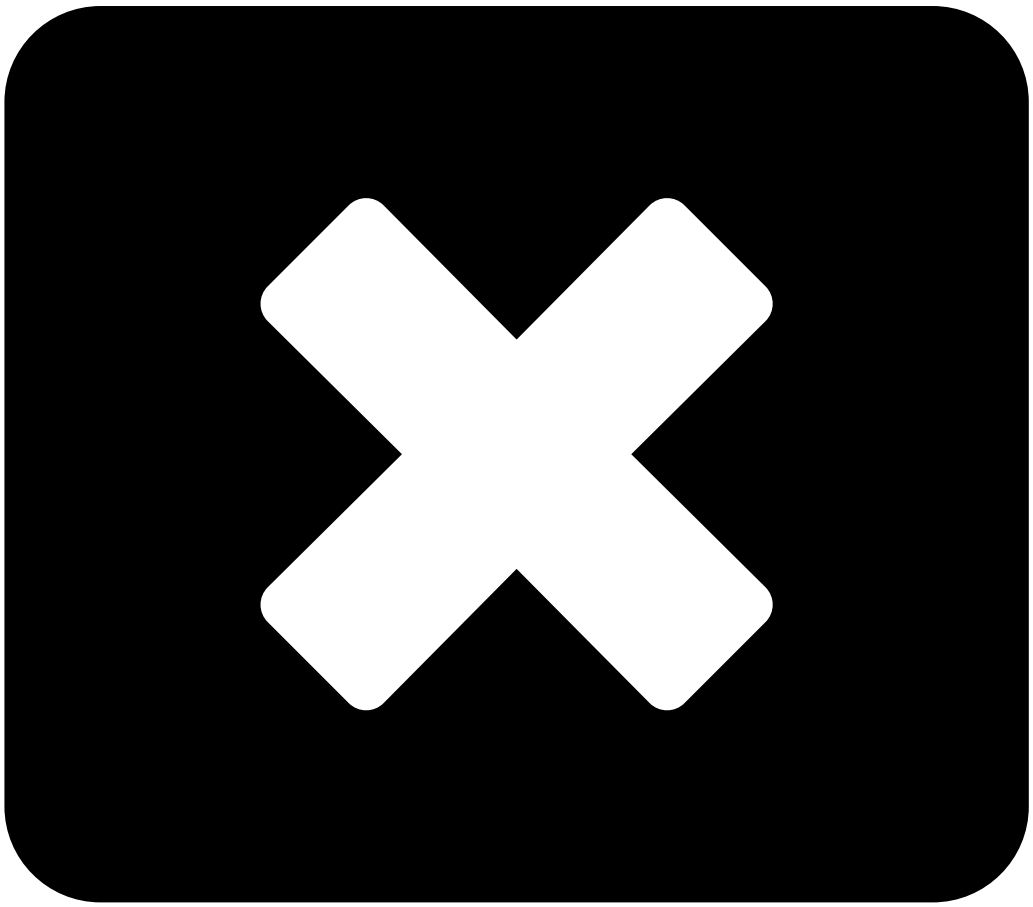

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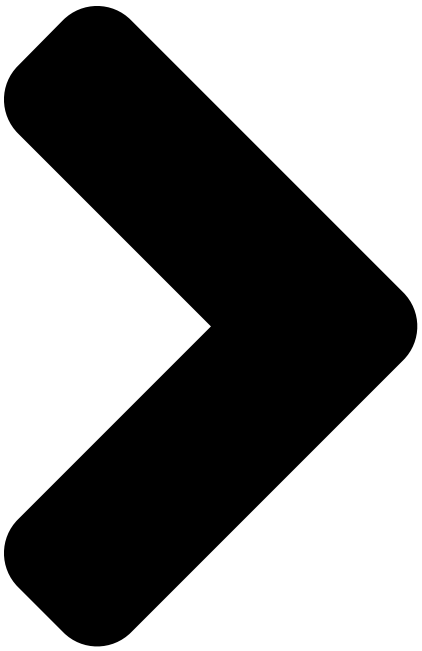

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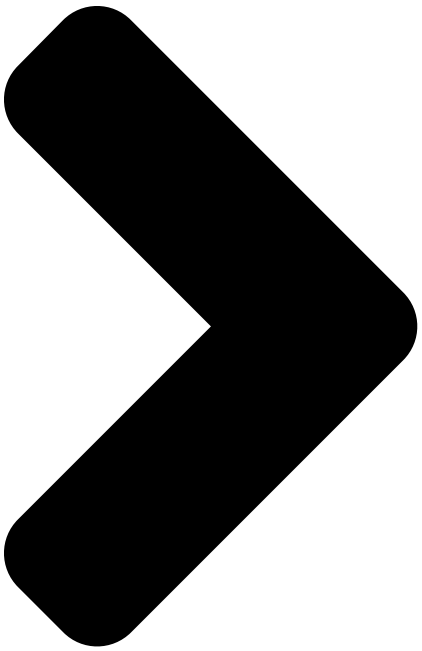

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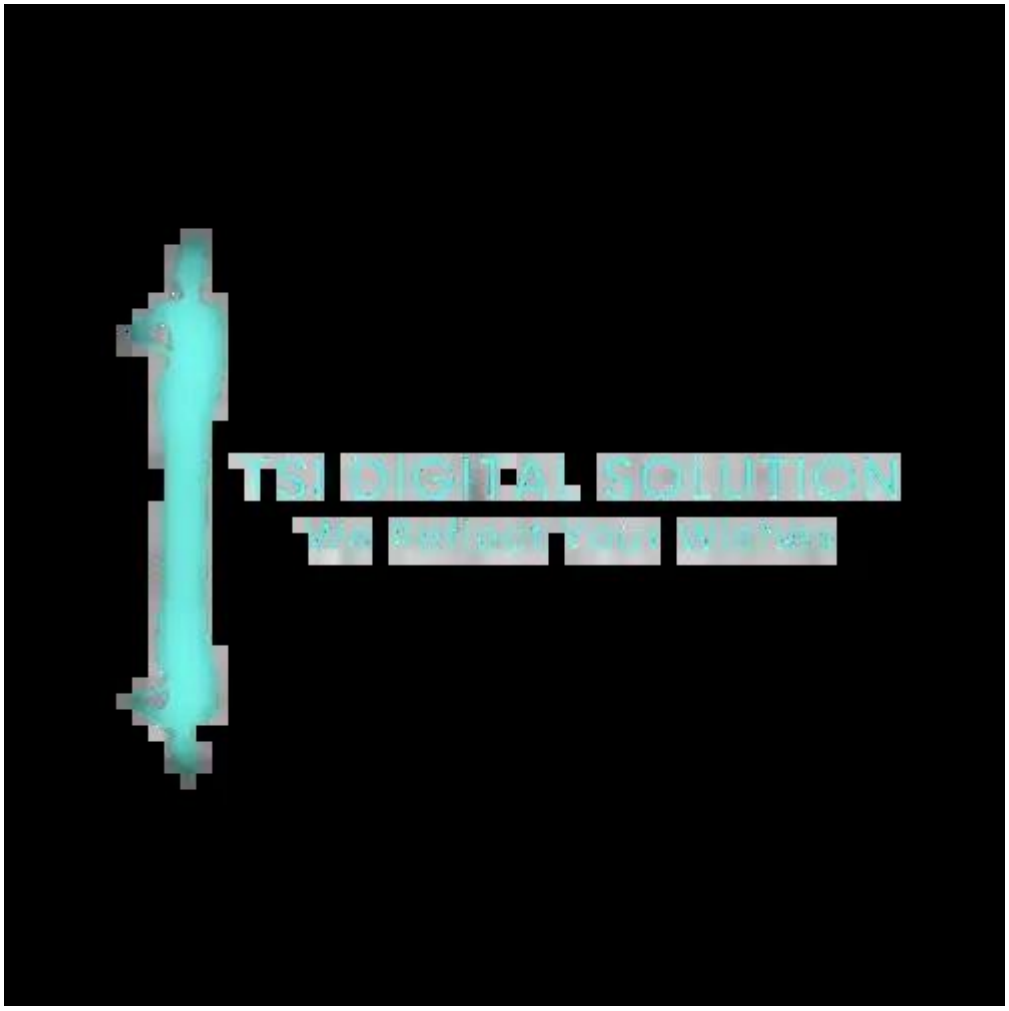
Who we are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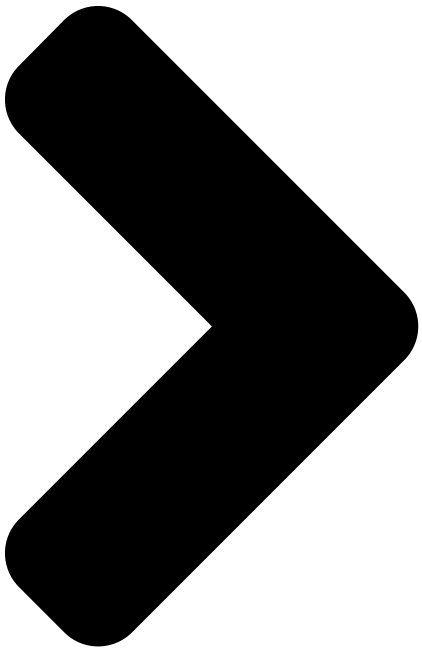

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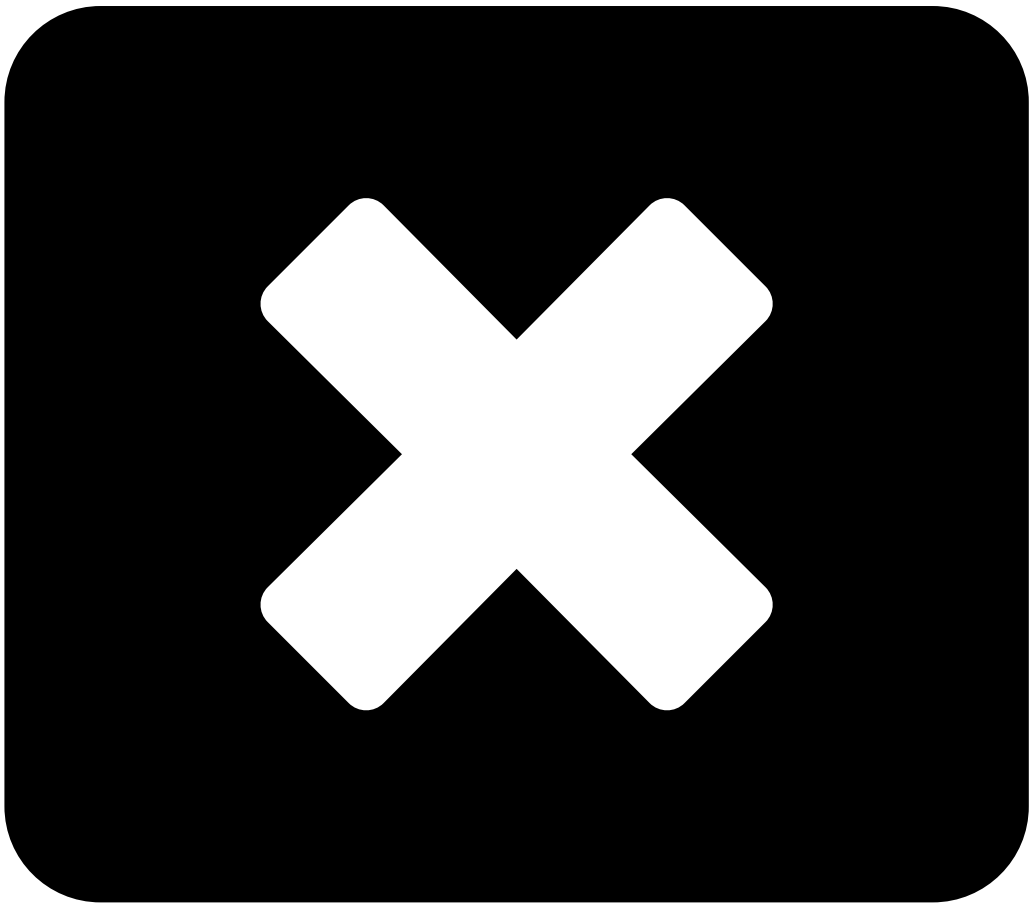

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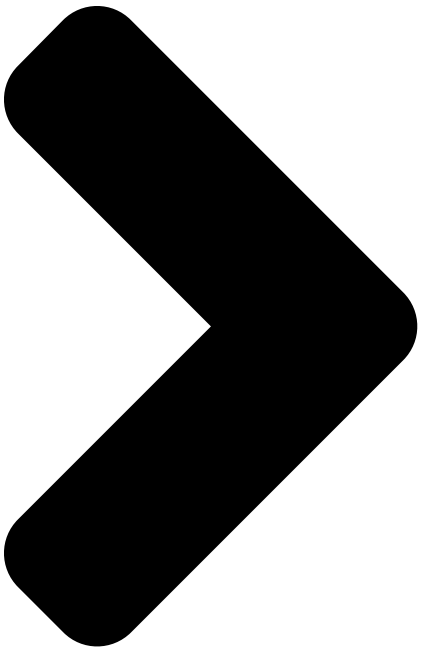

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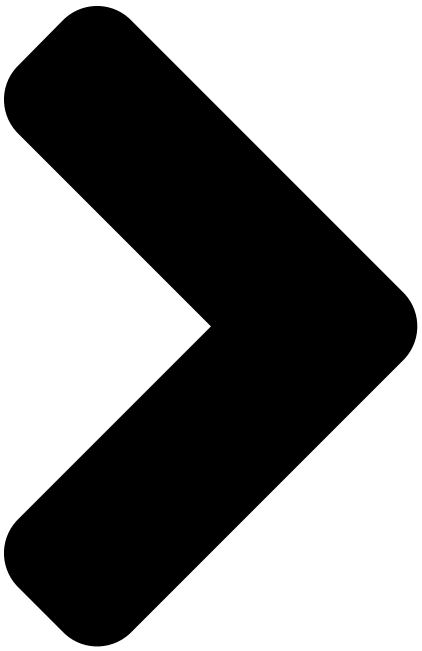

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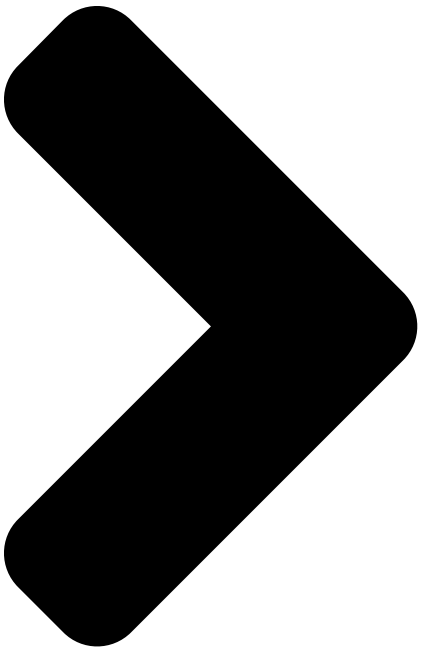

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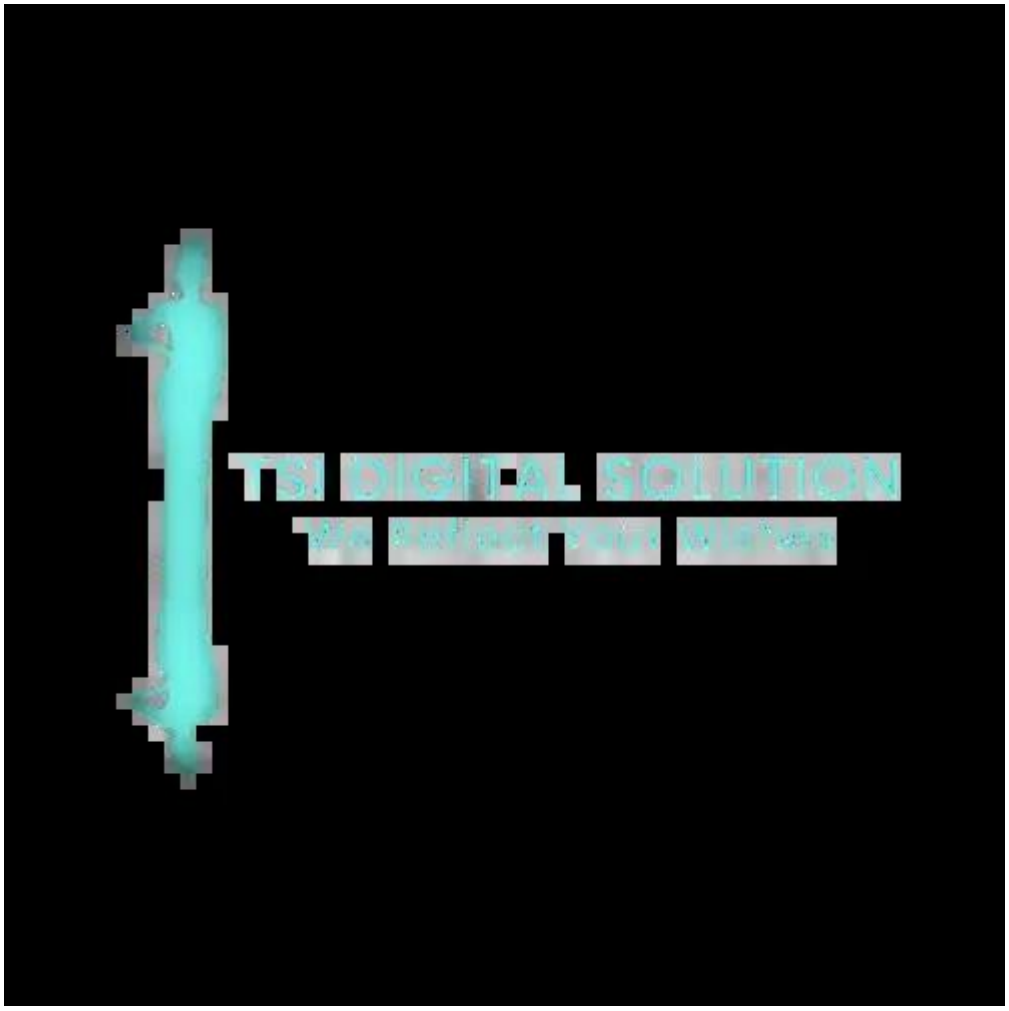
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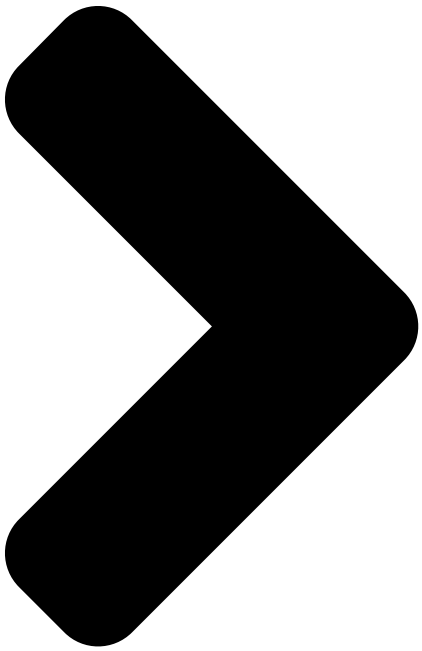

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What Is Website Caching?

Get An Online Quote

Website Caching

How It Impacts Your Site’s Performance

Caching is one of the most misunderstood yet powerful tools in website performance.

At its core, *website caching* stores temporary versions of your website's data — HTML pages, images, scripts, and even queries — so they can load faster the next time someone visits.

Instead of rebuilding or refetching every resource from the server, a cache delivers pre-saved copies instantly. This simple principle can improve load time by up to **60–80%** on repeat visits, and in some studies, websites with proper caching load **3 seconds faster** than those without.

In plain words: caching reduces friction between your visitor and your content — and speed has become the currency of trust, retention, and SEO.

What is website caching?

In the simplest terms, caching means storing copies of data so that future requests for that data can be served more quickly. In the context of a website, "website caching" refers to mechanisms that reduce the time and resources required to deliver content to users. The next time a visitor accesses the same content, the site can deliver it faster because it doesn't always need to be generated fresh from the origin server.

At the level of your web-users this means files like images, HTML pages, JavaScript, CSS or database query results may be cached, either in the browser, on a Content Delivery Network (CDN), or at the server side. For example: when a browser visits a page for the second time, parts of the page may already reside in the browser cache, so those won't require a full download over the network.

According to one source, a cache is "a high-speed data storage layer… that stores a subset of data, typically transient in nature, so that future requests for that data are served up faster than is possible by accessing the data's primary storage location."

Key definitions

- **Cache hit / cache miss:** When a request is served from the cache, that's a *hit*; when the cache doesn't have it and it must fetch from the origin, that's a *miss*.

- **Time to live (TTL):** The period for which cached content remains valid before it must be refreshed or expired.

- **Client-side vs server/CDN caching:** Client-side = browser or device. Server/CDN = infrastructure closer to or at the web server origin or edge.

Why website caching matters for performance

When you focus on *website caching* you're tackling one of the biggest levers to improve site speed, user experience and SEO ranking. Here's how.

Speed and resource savings

By serving cached content rather than building or retrieving it from scratch, each page load can complete faster and with fewer server resources. For instance, a CDN cache, by placing copies of content near the user, reduces latency and server load. One article reported that once a caching plugin was activated for a WordPress site, the "Speed Index" fell by 3 seconds (from ~4.1s to ~1.1s) for repeat visits.

Similarly, for read-heavy workloads (e.g., social media feeds, high traffic e-commerce pages), caching means you don't have to scale every request back to a heavy database query or server process. As AWS puts it: "Memory is orders of magnitude faster than disk… resulting in extremely fast data access."

SEO and user experience impact

Google and other search engines increasingly emphasize page speed and user experience. When pages load faster, bounce rates drop, user engagement rises, and ranking signals improve. Additionally, faster sites retain visitors longer and convert better. According to a broad overview of web performance, a faster site leads to better retention especially for users with slow connections or on mobile.

From a practical standpoint: if your caching strategy yields a high cache-hit ratio (say 80-90 %) then many repeat visits are significantly faster. One source says a cache hit rate of 80-95% is considered good.

Cost savings

Less server load, fewer repeated database queries, fewer full page renders — all of these translate into lower infrastructure cost and improved scalability. For high-traffic websites this can make a real difference in budget and performance stability. AWS mentions that caching "allows you to efficiently reuse previously retrieved or computed data… and cost significantly less at scale."

The flip-side: When caching causes problems

Caching isn't purely a "set it and forget it" benefit. If implemented poorly or without nuance, it can also create performance, SEO or user-experience issues.

Stale content & user confusion

If content is cached too aggressively, users might see outdated versions of

pages or assets. This can confuse visitors and harm credibility. One article points out that while caching yields many benefits, it also “can prevent applications from loading the latest version of a web page or other data.”

Cache invalidation complexity

Determining when to expire or refresh cache entries (the “TTL” strategy) can be tricky. If you set the TTL too long, updates don’t reflect, too short and you lose caching benefit. Mis-configuration may lead to frequent cache misses (wasting the benefit) or inconsistent state across user sessions.

Resource overhead or mis-caching

Poor caching configuration can actually increase complexity: e.g., caching dynamic content that shouldn’t be cached, or failing to exclude user-specific data (like logged-in user dashboards) leading to wrong content being shown. As one source explains: not all content is suitable for caching (especially highly dynamic or user-specific data) and you must have rules accordingly.

SEO pitfalls

If caching triggers weird behavior (e.g., serving a cached version with old canonical tag, inconsistent headers, or mis-served content), search engines may index stale or non-optimal pages. Also if you purge cache but forget to clear “cached old links”, you might get unintended 404s or redirect loops.

Types of Website Caching Explained

Browser Cache

This is the most visible form of caching. Your visitor’s browser saves static files (images, CSS, JavaScript, fonts) locally, so returning users don’t have to redownload them. It’s managed by cache-control headers that define how long files should stay stored.

Best for: Static website assets and repeat visitors.

CDN (Content Delivery Network) Cache

A CDN stores cached versions of your site across a global network of edge servers. When a user from London or NY loads your page, they get it from the nearest server, not your origin server.
CDNs can cut latency by **up to 70 %**, reducing page load times dramatically.

Best for: International audiences, large websites, media-heavy pages.

Server-Side Cache

Here, caching happens at your hosting level. Pages are generated once and stored on the server. When new visitors arrive, they’re served that cached page instead of forcing the server to rebuild it each time.

Best for: Dynamic websites such as WordPress or e-commerce stores.

Database Cache

This type temporarily stores database query results. Instead of repeatedly running the same SQL command, the cache delivers the previous response instantly.

Best for: High-traffic websites, blogs, and stores using CMSs like WordPress, Joomla, or Drupal.

Object Cache

Object caching stores reusable pieces of code or data objects (for example, user sessions, login states, or settings) in memory systems like Redis or Memcached.

Best for: Web applications that rely on dynamic data or frequent database lookups.

Proxy Cache

A proxy server acts as a middleman between users and your site. It can cache requests for multiple users, so hundreds of visitors might receive the same stored content.

Best for: Large organizations, ISPs, or enterprise networks.

DNS Cache

Every time a user types your URL, their system must translate your domain into an IP address. DNS caching stores that translation locally, so the next lookup happens in milliseconds.

Best for: Faster domain resolution for repeat visits.

Application Cache

This was an older HTML5 concept allowing websites to store pages offline. While now largely replaced by service workers, some apps still use it for limited offline functionality.

Best for: Progressive web apps (PWAs) or mobile-first projects.

Mobile Cache

Mobile browsers and devices use a specialized cache that saves compressed, adaptive content to minimize data use.

Best for: Mobile-optimized websites and app-based browsing.

Smart caching as a user-journey accelerator

Rather than see caching just as a technical performance tweak, it’s useful to frame *website caching* as **a strategic user-journey accelerator**. In other words: caching isn’t just about speed but about anticipating user behaviour and delivering the right version at the right time. From the viewpoint of a digital solutions provider like TSI Digital Solution, you can present caching as part of the wider optimization architecture.

- First-time visitors still benefit from caching (browser + CDN) for static assets, meaning your site gives a strong impression.
- Repeat visitors – often the more engaged users – get a *boosted* experience thanks to cached resources, and are more likely to return or convert.
- For high-traffic events or promotions, caching means the infrastructure can stay stable even under load.
- For multi-device users (mobile, tablet, desktop) caching strategies (client + edge) reduce data transfer, which on mobile matters hugely.

In short: caching supports both the **acquisition phase** (fast first load) and the **retention/engagement phase** (fast repeat load). That dual role makes it more than just a server setting, it becomes part of your UX/SEO roadmap.

Practical recommendations

- Measure your **cache-hit rate**. If many requests are misses, you aren’t getting the full benefit. For example, a hit-rate of 60% means 40% must still go to origin.
- Define TTLs wisely: long enough for benefit, short enough for freshness.
- Exclude dynamic/user-specific content from caching or use separate caching rules.
- Use a CDN plus browser caching where possible, so the distance to user and device storage both count.
- Monitor analytics: if you purge cache and site performance significantly degrades, you know caching was helping materially (as shown in a case-study where Speed Index dropped by ~3 seconds once caching was installed)

Conclusion: Is website caching worth it?

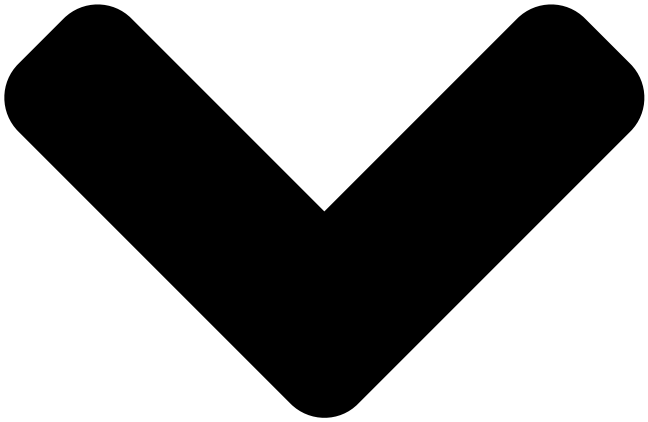
Yes, when done intentionally. The main takeaway: website caching has very tangible benefits for site-speed, user experience, SEO, scalability and cost. But it must be integrated into a broader performance strategy, with correct rules, valid content types, and monitoring. For clients of TSI Digital

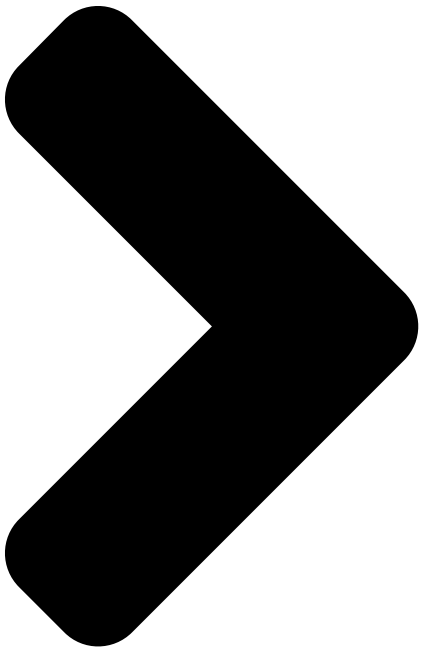
Solution, adopting website caching (and understanding how it influences both technical performance and business metrics) offers a competitive advantage.

From the first load to repeat visits, caching acts as a silent behind-the-scenes champion of smoother, faster user journeys. And when you frame caching that way – not just as “cache the assets” but as “deliver smarter user experiences” – it becomes a more compelling story for your website optimisation work.

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ)

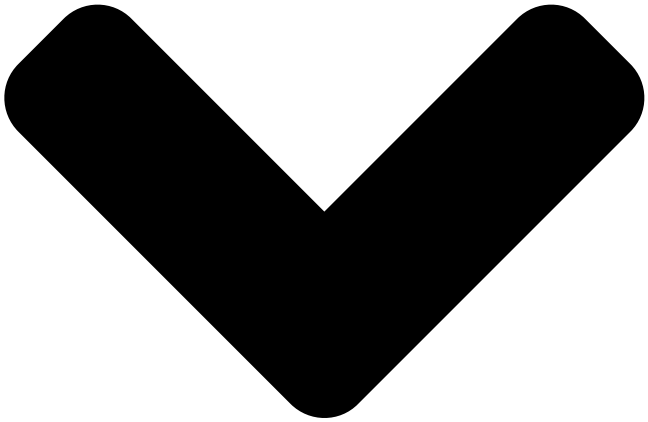
What is website caching and why is it important?

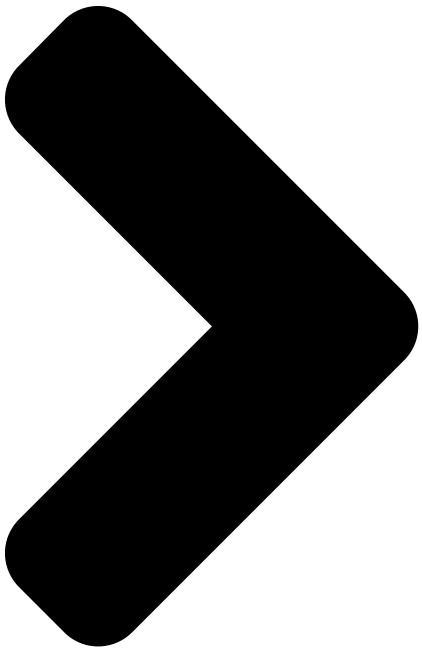




Website caching stores temporary versions of your web pages and files so they load faster for visitors. It’s important because faster sites improve user experience, SEO rankings, and conversion rates. In fact, Google confirms that site speed is a key ranking factor.

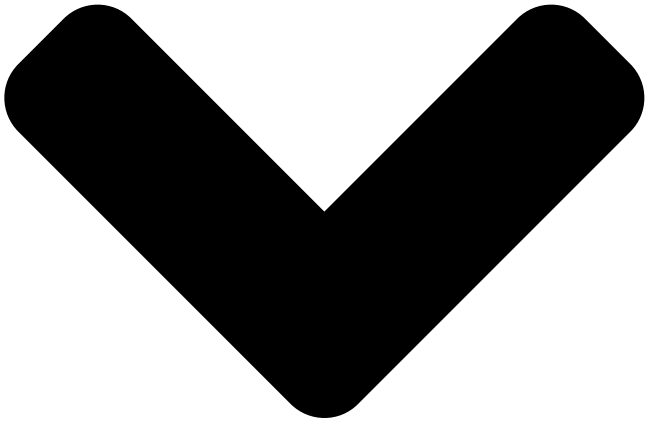
How does caching affect SEO?

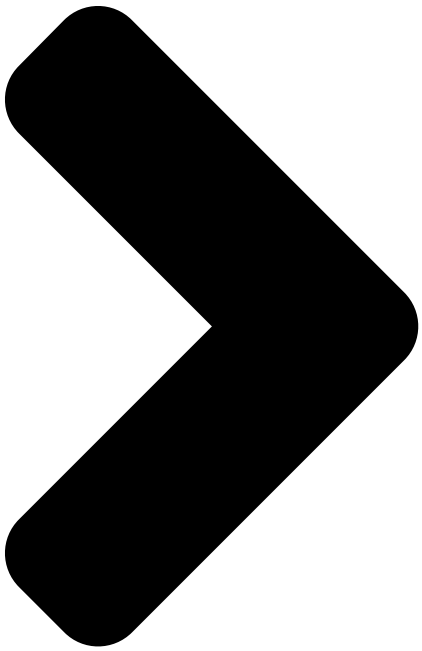




Caching improves SEO by reducing page-load times and bounce rates. Search engines reward sites that deliver content quickly and reliably. However, poorly configured caching can hurt SEO if outdated pages or meta data are served to crawlers.

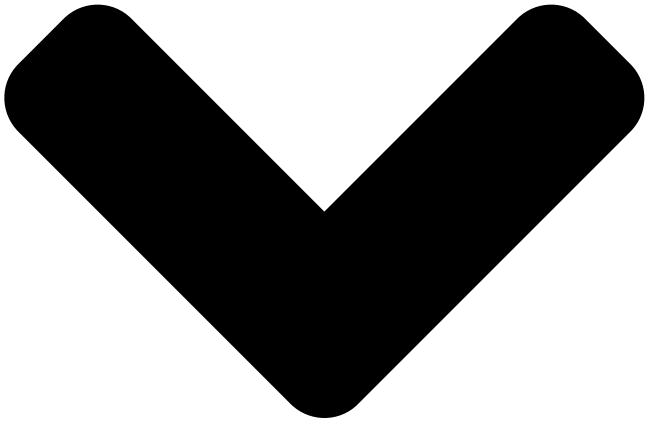
What are the main types of caching used in websites?

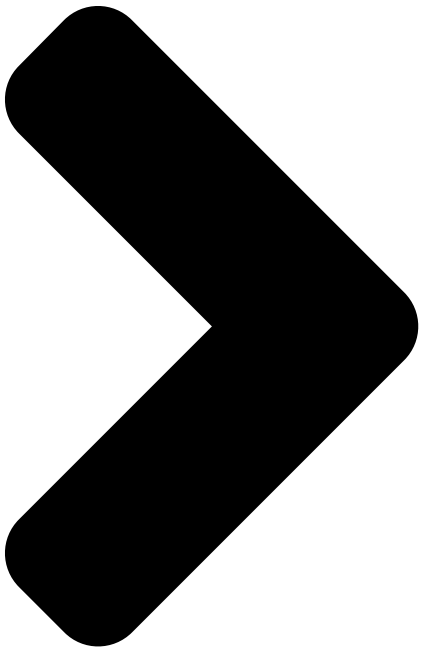




The most common caching types include **browser cache**, **server-side cache**, **CDN cache**, **database cache**, and **object cache**. Each plays a different role in reducing load time and server stress. Combining them (known as layered caching) gives the best results.

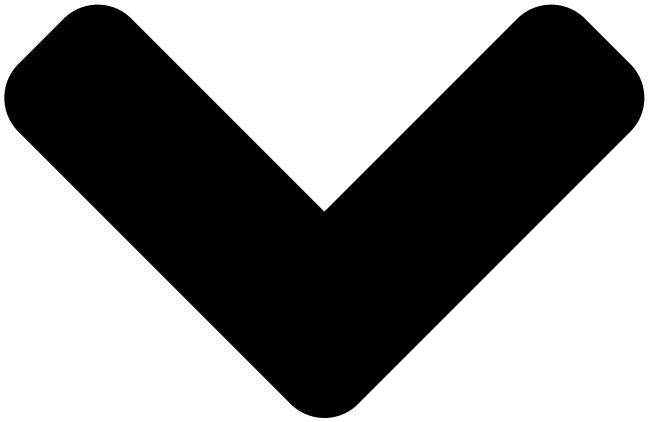
Can caching cause problems on a website?

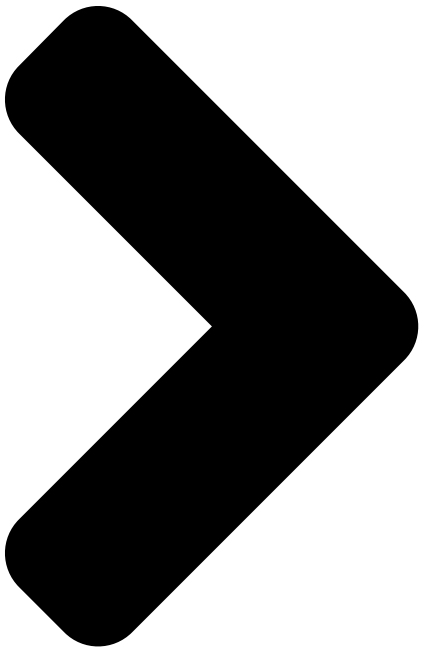




Yes. If cache settings are too aggressive, users may see outdated content or broken pages after updates. Setting proper cache expiration times (TTL) and clearing caches after major changes prevent these issues.

How often should I clear my website cache?





It depends on how frequently your content changes. For dynamic sites or e-commerce stores, clear the cache after updates or product changes. For static websites, refreshing weekly or monthly is usually enough to maintain performance and accuracy.

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Reach Out to Us

Ready to accelerate your site's performance with a smart caching strategy?

Contact TSI Digital Solution today and let us help you implement advanced caching, monitor your hit-rates and optimise your website for speed, conversions and SEO.

4 Comments

-  Ella HullOctober 23, 2025 at 3:45 pm | Edit

  Pretty! This has been a really wonderful post. Many thanks for providing these details.

  Reply

  -  TSI Digital SolutionOctober 23, 2025 at 3:46 pm | Edit

    Thx!

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-  asansör perdesiOctober 22, 2025 at 8:37 pm | Edit

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  -  TSI Digital SolutionOctober 22, 2025 at 8:41 pm | Edit

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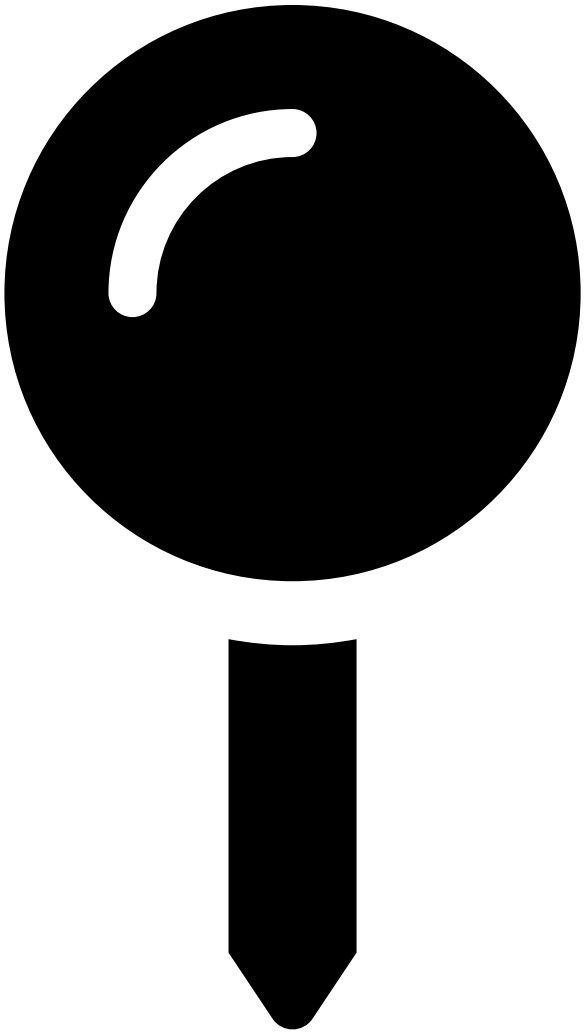

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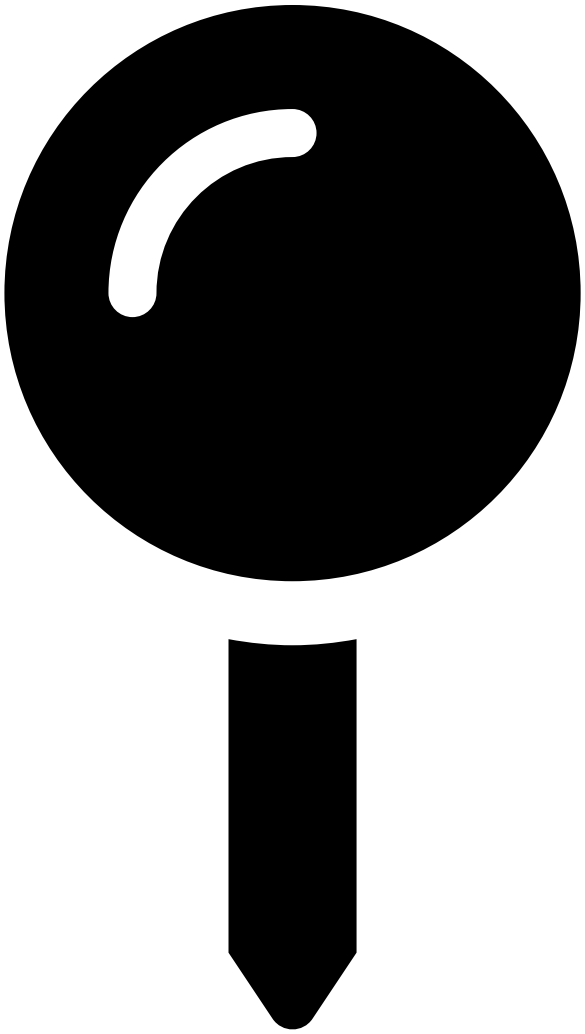

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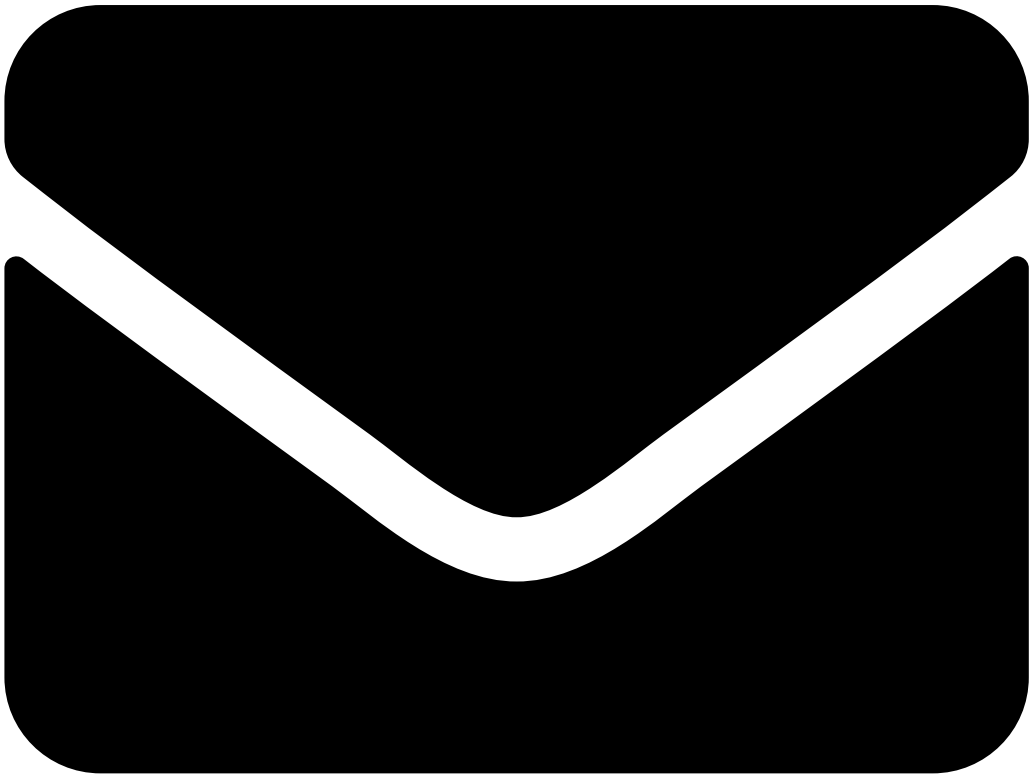

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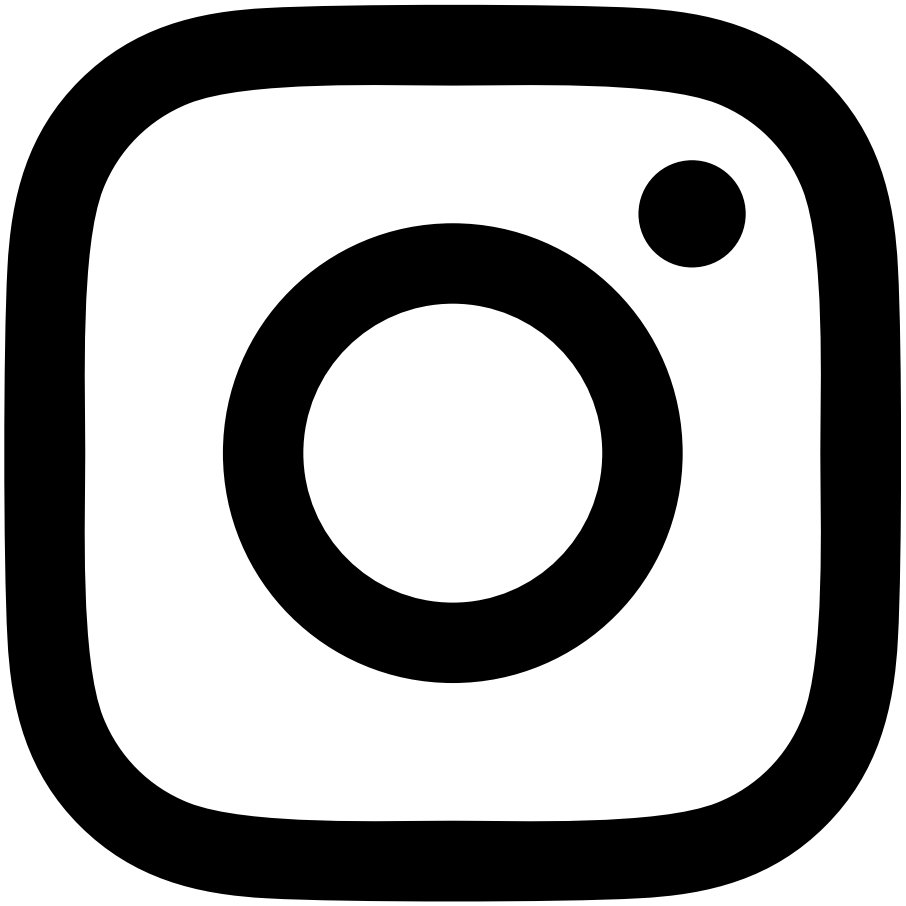

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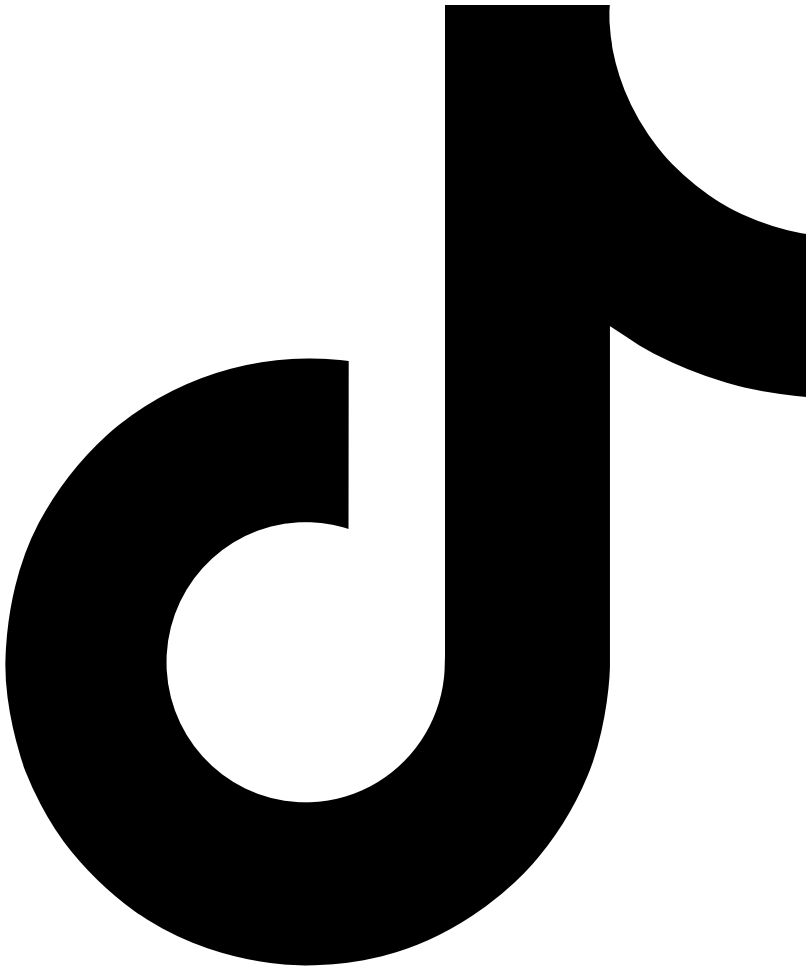

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