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The correct minimum set of headers that works across the most important browsers: Cache-Control: no-cache, no-store, must-revalidate Pragma: no-cache Expires: 0 Where: Cache-Control is for HTTP 1.1 Pragma is for HTTP 1.0 Expires is for proxies Web Pages (HTML) For the Web Pages (HTML) add the following tags to the page(s) you want to keep browsers from caching (the code must be in the section of your page, for example right after tag): .htaccess (Apache) Header set Cache-Control "no-cache, no-store, must-revalidate" Header set Pragma "no-cache" Header set Expires 0 Java Servlet response.setHeader("Cache-Control", "no-cache, no-store, must-revalidate"); response.setHeader("Pragma", "no-cache"); response.setDateHeader("Expires", 0); PHP header('Cache-Control: no-cache, no-store, must-revalidate'); header('Pragma: no-cache'); header('Expires: 0'); ASP Response.addHeader "Cache-Control", "no-cache, no-store, must-revalidate" Response.addHeader "Pragma", "no-cache" Response.addHeader "Expires", "0" ASP.NET Response.AppendHeader("Cache-Control", "no-cache, no-store, must-revalidate"); Response.AppendHeader("Pragma", "no-cache"); Response.AppendHeader("Expires", "0"); Ruby on Rails response.headers['Cache-Control'] = 'no-cache, no-store, must-revalidate' response.headers['Pragma'] = 'no-cache' response.headers['Expires'] = '0' Python on Flask resp.headers["Cache-Control"] = "no-cache, no-store, must-revalidate" resp.headers["Pragma"] = "no-cache" resp.headers["Expires"] = "0" Google Go responseWriter.Header().Set("Cache-Control", "no-cache, no-store, must-revalidate") responseWriter.Header().Set("Pragma", "no-cache") responseWriter.Header().Set("Expires", "0") Resources Hypertext Transfer Protocol - HTTP/1.1 Stack Overflow Categories & Tags website browser cache html Related Enable browser caching with .htaccess file Share To disable browser caching with tag in HTML, use the following code ? HTML lets you specify metadata - additional important information about a document in a variety of ways. The META elements can be used to include name/value pairs describing properties of the HTML document, such as author, expiry date, a list of keywords, document author etc. The tag is used to provide such additional information. This tag is an empty element and so does not have a closing tag but it carries information within its attributes. Example Let us see a simple example. We have entered the meta http equiv to disable browser caching ? Center Div Elements .mydiv{ color: red; background: yellow; } Demo Heading This is demo text. Output Cache-Control through `` tag — html pagesContextThe tag with the http-equiv="cache-control" attribute is an HTML tag used to specify cache control directives for web browsers. It provides an alternative way to set cache control instructions within an HTML document.How to Use Cache-Control Meta Tag?To use the tag with http-equiv="cache-control", follow these steps:Open the HTML file or document in a text editor or HTML editor.Locate the section of your HTML document or create one if it doesn't exist.Inside the section, add the tag with the http-equiv and content attributes.Set the http-equiv attribute to "cache-control" and the content attribute to the cache control directives you want to apply.Example: Pros of Cache-Control Meta TagSimplicity: Provides a simple way to specify cache control instructions within an HTML document.Granular control: Allows setting cache control directives on a per-page or per-resource basis.Compatibility: Widely supported by modern browsers and compatible with various caching mechanisms.Limited influence: May not be fully respected by all caching mechanisms or proxies, leading to inconsistent behaviour.Lack of persistence: Only applicable to the specific HTML document where it’s included, not propagated to external resources.Override potential: Conflicting cache control directives between the tag and server-side headers may lead to inconsistent caching behavior.Maintenance challenges: Managing cache control directives for multiple pages or resources solely through the tag can be challenging and less maintainable.Purpose of the tag: Specifies cache control directives within an HTML document.How it works: Mimics the behavior of the HTTP Cache-Control header at the HTML level.Widely supported: Supported by most modern browsers.Control for external resources: Only applies to the specific HTML document where it’s included.Conflicting directives: Server-side headers generally take precedence over tag directives.Verification: Check network requests and response headers in browser developer tools.Reliability: Server-side cache control headers remain the preferred and more reliable method.While the tag with http-equiv="cache-control" offers some control over cache behaviour within an HTML document, it has limitations compared to server-side cache control headers. Server-side headers remain the preferred and more reliable method for managing cache control directives. However, the tag can be used as a supplement or fallback option when server-side configuration is not available or practical. Careful testing and verification are recommended to ensure its effectiveness across different browsers and caching configurations.ReferencesRead a topic about Caching Strategy for Gatsby Static site in the cloud here Baseline Widely availableThe http-equiv attribute of the element allows you to provide processing instructions for the browser as if the response that returned the document included certain HTTP headers. The metadata is document-level metadata that applies to the whole page. When a element has an http-equiv attribute, a content attribute defines the corresponding http-equiv value. For example, the following tag tells the browser to refresh the page after 5 minutes: Only a subset of the HTTP headers are supported as http-equiv values. These include: content-language Sets a default language for the document used by assistive technologies or styling by the browser. Similar to the Content-Language HTTP header. Use the lang attribute instead. content-type Declares the document's media type (MIME type) and character encoding. The content attribute must be "text/html; charset=utf-8" if specified. This is equivalent to a element with the charset attribute specified and carries the same restriction on placement within the document. Can only be used in documents served with a text/html media type — not in documents served with an XML (application/xml or application/xhtml+xml) type. See the Content-Type HTTP header. content-security-policy Allows page authors to define a content security policy (CSP) for the current page, typically to specify allowed origins and script endpoints to guard against cross-site scripting attacks. See the Content-Security-Policy HTTP header. default-style Sets the name of the default CSS style sheet set. refresh Equivalent to the Refresh HTTP header. This instruction specifies: The number of seconds until the page should be reloaded if the content attribute is a non-negative integer. The number of seconds until the page should redirect to another URL if the content attribute is a non-negative integer followed by ;url= and a valid URL. The timer starts when the page is completely loaded, which is after the load and pageshow events have both fired. See Accessibility concerns for more information. set-cookie Sets a cookie for the document. Browsers now ignore this pragma; use the Set-Cookie HTTP response header or document.cookie instead. x-ua-compatible Used by legacy versions of the now-retired Microsoft Internet Explorer so that it more closely followed specified behavior. If specified, the content attribute must have the value "IE=edge". User agents now ignore this pragma. The name derives from the X-UA-Compatible HTTP header. Warning: Some browsers process additional headers that are not listed above. Since unrecognized headers or invalid values are ignored, this can lead to inconsistent behavior across browser implementations. In particular, Do not set other security headers using

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