

# Persistence cache configuration

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## Introduction

### Tech Note

Current implementation uses a caching library called [Stash](#) (, via [Stash-bundle](#)). Stash supports the following cache backends: **FileS**ystem, **Memcache**, **APC**, **Sqlite**, **Redis** and **BlackHole**.

*Use of Memcached (or experimentally using Redis) is a requirement for use in Clustering setup, for overview of clustering feature see [Clustering](#).*

If eZ Publish Platform changes to another cache system, configuration will change in the future, changes to configuration in StashBundle is listed here:

#### Configuration change in 5.4/2014.07

StashBundle version bundled with 5.4/2014.07 and higher refers to cache backends as "drivers" where it was previously referred to as "handlers" in yml configuration

### Cache service

The cache system is exposed as a "cache" service, and can be reused by any other service as described on the [Persistence cache](#) page.

## Configuration

During Setup wizard and manually using `ezpublish:configure` console command a default configuration is generated currently using **FileSystem**, using `%kernel.cache_dir%/stash` to store cache files.

The configuration is placed in `ezpublish/config/ezpublish.yml`, and looks like:

#### Default ezpublish.yml

```
stash:
  caches:
    default:
      # For eZ Publish Platform versions prior to 5.4/2014.07, use "handlers"
      instead of "drivers"!
      drivers:
        - FileSystem
      inMemory: false
      registerDoctrineAdapter: false
```

The default settings used during setup wizard as found in `ezpublish/config/ezpublish_setup.yml`:

### ezpublish\_setup.yml

```
stash:
  caches:
    default:
      # For eZ Publish Platform versions prior to 5.4/2014.07, use "handlers"
      instead of "drivers"!
      drivers:
        - BlackHole
      inMemory: true
      registerDoctrineAdapter: false
```

This setting works across all installs and just caches objects within the same request thanks to the `inMemory: true` setting.

If you want to change to another cache backend, see in *Stash backend configuration* below for what kind of settings you have available.

#### Note for "inMemory" cache with long running scripts

Use of `inMemory` caching with BlackHole or any other cache backend should not be used for long running scripts as it will over time return stale data, `inMemory` cache is not shared across requests/processes, so invalidation does not happen!

## Multi repository setup

New in 5.2 is the possibility to select a specific Stash cache pool on a siteaccess or sitegroup level, the following example shows use in a sitegroup:

### ezpublish.yml site group setting

```
ezdemo_group:
  cache_pool_name: "default"
  database:
    ...
```

The "default" here refers to the name of the cache pool as specified in the *stash* configuration block shown above, if your install has several repositories (databases), then make sure every group of sites using different repositories also uses a different cache pool to avoid unwanted effects.

NB: We plan to make this more native in the future, so this setting will someday not be needed.

## Stash cache backend configuration

### General settings

To check which cache settings are available for your installation, run the following command in your terminal :

```
php eZpublish/console config:dump-reference stash
```

### FileSystem

This cache backend is using local filesystem, by default the Symfony cache folder, as this is per server, it **does not support multi server (cluster) setups!**

We strongly discourage you from storing cache files on NFS, as it defeats the purpose of the cache: speed

## Available settings

path	The path where the cache is placed, default is <code>%kernel.cache_dir%/stash</code> , effectively <code>ezpublish/cache/&lt;env&gt;/stash</code>
dirSplit	Number of times the cache key should be split up to avoid having too many files in each folder, default is 2.
filePermissions	The permissions of the cache file, default is 0660.
dirPermissions	The permission of the cache file directories (see <code>dirSplit</code> ), default is 0770.
memKeyLimit	Limit on how many key to path entries are kept in memory during execution at a time to avoid having to recalculate the path on key lookups, default 200.
keyHashFunction	Algorithm used for creating paths, default md5. Use <code>crc32</code> on Windows to avoid path length issues.

### Issues with Microsoft Windows

If you are using a Windows OS, you may encounter an issue regarding **long paths for cache directory name**. The paths are long because Stash uses md5 to generate unique keys that are sanitized really quickly.

Solution is to **change the hash algorithm** used by Stash.

#### Specifying key hash function

```
stash:
  caches:
    default:
      # For eZ Publish Platform versions prior to 5.4/2014.07, use
      "handlers" instead of "drivers"!
      drivers:
        - FileSystem
      inMemory: true
      registerDoctrineAdapter: false
      FileSystem:
        keyHashFunction: 'crc32'
```

**This configuration is only recommended for Windows users.**

Note: You can also define the **path** where you want the cache files to be generated to be able to get even shorter system paths for cache files.

## FileSystem cache backend troubleshooting

By default, Stash Filesystem cache backend stores cache to a sub-folder named after the environment (i.e. `ezpublish/cache/dev`, `ezpublish/cache/prod`). This can lead to the following issue: if different environments are used for operations, persistence cache (manipulating content, mostly) will be affected and cache can become inconsistent.

To prevent this, there are 2 solutions:

### 1. **Manual**

**Always** use the same environment, for web, command line, cronjobs...

## 2. Share stash cache across Symfony environments (prod / dev)

Either by using another Stash cache backend, or by setting Stash to use a shared cache folder that does not depend on the environment. In `ezpublish.yml`:

```
stash:
  caches:
    default:
      FileSystem:
        path: "%kernel.root_dir%/cache/common"
```

This will store stash cache to `ezpublish/cache/common`.

## APC

This cache backend is using shard memory using APC's user cache feature, as this is per server, it **does not support multi server (cluster) setups**.

### Limitation

As APC user cache is not shared between processes, it is not possible to clear the user cache from CLI, even if you set `apc.enable_cli` to On. Hence publishing content from a command line script won't let you properly clear SPI Persistence cache.

Please also note that the default value for `apc.shm_size` is 128MB. However, 256MB is recommended for APC to work properly. For more details please refer to the [APC configuration manual](#).

### Available settings

<code>ttl</code>	The time to live of the cache in seconds, default set to 500 (8.3 minutes)
<code>namespace</code>	A namespace to prefix cache keys with to avoid key conflicts with other eZ Publish sites on same eZ Publish installation, default is <code>null</code> .

## Memcache

This cache backend is using [Memcached](#), a distributed caching solution, this is the only supported cache solution for multi server (cluster) setups!

### Note

Stash supports both the [php-memcache](#) and [php-memcached](#) extensions. **However** only `php-memcache` is officially tested on Redhat/Centos while `php-memcached` is on Debian and Ubuntu. If you have both extensions installed, Stash will automatically choose `php-memcached`.

<code>servers</code>	Array of Memcached servers, with host/IP, port and weight  <code>server</code> : Host or IP of your Memcached server <code>port</code> : Port where Memcached is listening to (defaults to 11211) <code>weight</code> : Weight of the server, when using several Memcached servers
<code>prefix_key</code>	A namespace to prefix cache keys with to avoid key conflicts with other eZ Publish sites on same eZ Publish installation (default is an empty string). Must be the same on all server with the same installation. See <a href="#">Memcached prefix_key option</a> .
<code>compression</code>	default true. See <a href="#">Memcached compression option</a> .
<code>libketama_compatible</code>	default false. See <a href="#">Memcached libketama_compatible option</a>
<code>buffer_writes</code>	default false. See <a href="#">Memcached buffer_writes option</a>
<code>binary_protocol</code>	default false. See <a href="#">Memcached binary_protocol option</a>

<code>no_block</code>	default false. See Memcached <code>no_block</code> option
<code>tcp_nodelay</code>	default false. See Memcached <code>tcp_nodelay</code> option
<code>connection_timeout</code>	default 1000. See Memcached <code>connection_timeout</code> option
<code>retry_timeout</code>	default 0. See Memcached <code>retry_timeout</code> option
<code>send_timeout</code>	default 0. See Memcached <code>send_timeout</code> option
<code>recv_timeout</code>	default 0. See Memcached <code>recv_timeout</code> option
<code>poll_timeout</code>	default 1000. See Memcached <code>poll_timeout</code> option
<code>cache_lookups</code>	default false. See Memcached <code>cache_lookups</code> option
<code>server_failure_limit</code>	default 0. See PHP Memcached documentation
<code>socket_send_size</code>	See Memcached <code>socket_send_size</code> option.
<code>socket_recv_size</code>	See Memcached <code>socket_recv_size</code> option.
<code>serializer</code>	See Memcached <code>serializer</code> option.
<code>hash</code>	See Memcached <code>hash</code> option.
<code>distribution</code>	Specifies the method of distributing item keys to the servers. See Memcached <code>distribution</code> option.

All settings but `servers` are only available with `memcached` php extension, for more information on these settings and which version of `php-memcached` they are available in, see: <http://php.net/Memcached>  
If you are on eZ Publish 5.1, make sure to update Stash and StashBundle to get access to these settings.

When using Memcache cache backend, **it's recommended to also use `inMemory cache`** (see example below). This will help reducing network traffic between your webserver and your Memcached server, unless you have very long running cli processes which then might end up acting on stale data.

## Example with Memcache

```
stash:
  caches:
    default:
      # For eZ Publish Platform versions prior to 5.4/2014.07, use "handlers"
      instead of "drivers"!
      drivers: [ Memcache ]
      inMemory: true
      registerDoctrineAdapter: false
      Memcache:
        prefix_key: ezdemo_
        retry_timeout: 1
        servers:
          -
            server: 127.0.0.1
            port: 11211
```

### Connection errors issue

If memcached does display connection errors when using the default (ascii) protocol, switching to binary protocol (in the stash configuration and memcached daemon) should resolve the issue.