memcached vs redis

Both Redis and Memcached:

Store data in memory for fast retrieval, making them perfect targets for caching.

Are a NoSQL data store, keeping data as key value pairs.

Are both open sources, with plenty of documentation to help get set up.

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|  | memcached | redis |
| Data type | only stores data as strings | String, List, Set, Hashes, Sorted Set |
| Persistence | Redis allows for persistence to disk, meaning that the data in Redis’ database can be stored and recovered in the event of the Redis server crashing or being rebooted. | Memcached does not have the ability to persist to disk natively. |
| Data Length | Redis data keys and strings can be up to 512 MB (megabytes) in length | Memcached supports a key of only 250 bytes and values are capped at 1MB by default (but this can be increased by changing settings). If you have larger data objects, Redis can be a better choice than trying to work around these limits. |
| Replication | Replication is a way in which to copy data from one instance to another creating a Replica. The intention is to ensure a duplicate copy of data is kept within another instance, in the event the master instance experiences an outage. |  |
| Clustering | Clustering is a way of ensuring high availability of a service by creating a number of instances and connecting them together to form a cluster. |  |

