



Redis is an open-source key-value NoSQL database that stores its database entirely in the memory, using computer storage to ensure data persistence. As it works primarily from memory (in-memory database), it is extremely fast. It has a client-server architecture (unlike SQLite) with one server capable of serving multiple clients. Redis supports a rich set of data types such as list, set and hashes. Redis can be used for applications that require support for messaging-queues (Publish/Subscribe) and for any short-lived data such as web application sessions, web page hit counts, etc. The number of Redis databases is fixed, and set in the configuration file. By default, you have 16 databases. Each database is identified by a number (not a name) – enter command **INFO**.

1. Configuration

- Login through Exeter Virtual Device (WVD)
- Locate S:\ Drive
- Copy the Redis configuration file (**Redis.conf**) and the following two batch files (**redis-cli_use this.bat** and **redis-server_use this.bat**) from the [BEMM459 Github repository](#) (under Week 7) to S:\ drive¹.
- Create folder “Redis” under S:\ drive (this is the folder that will store the database files)
- Start Redis server (**redis-server_use this.bat**)
- Start Redis client (**redis-cli_use this.bat**)
- To test server-client connectivity, issue the command “PING” through Redis-client. You will receive the response “PONG” if connectivity had been established (Figure 1). You are now ready to start!
- Redis 127.0.0.1:6379> **INFO**
- Redis 127.0.0.1:6379> **SELECT 1** (database 0-16)
- Redis 127.0.0.1:6379> **DBSIZE** (returns the number of keys in the selected database)

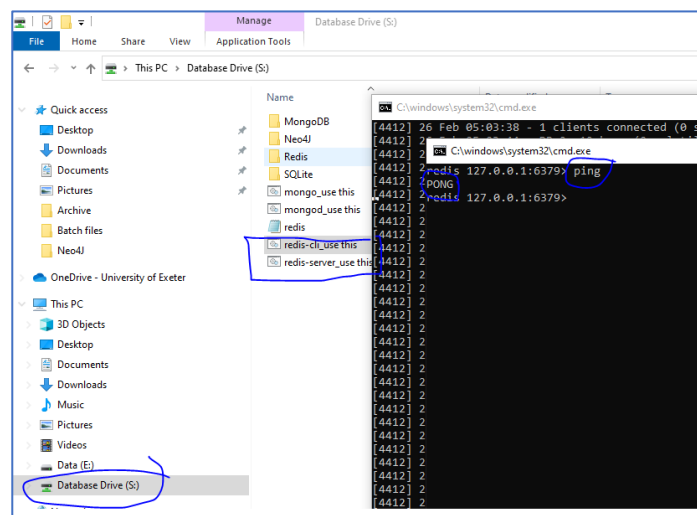


Figure 1: Screenshot of Redis configuration over Exeter WVD.

¹ Note: Redis NoSQL database software is installed in E:\ drive (this is non-persistent). Only S:\ drive (and Windows One Drive) is persistent storage and you must save all files in S:\ drive. Otherwise, you will lose your work between WVD logins.

2. Data Types

Redis key commands are used for managing keys. The commands are indicated in **brown font**.

Redis prompt> COMMAND KEY_NAME

String

A Redis string is a sequence of bytes. Key is *name*. Value is a String *"BEMM459 REDIS Tutorial"*.

Redis 127.0.0.1:6379> SET name "BEMM459 REDIS Tutorial"

Redis 127.0.0.1:6379> GET name

Hashes – used to represent objects

A Redis hash is a collection of key-value pairs. Key is *student:1*. Hash data type is used to store the student object, which contains basic information about the student.

Redis 127.0.0.1:6379> HMSET student:1 "Hello World" "MSc Business Analytics" "BEMM459" "BEMM458"

Redis 127.0.0.1:6379> HGETALL student:1

Lists

Redis Lists are lists of strings, sorted by insertion order. You can add elements to a Redis List on the head (**LPUSH**) or on the tail (**RPUSH**).

Redis 127.0.0.1:6379> LPUSH BEMM459 SQLite (the list is "SQLite")

Redis 127.0.0.1:6379> LPUSH BEMM459 Redis (the list is "Redis", "SQLite")

Redis 127.0.0.1:6379> LPUSH BEMM459 MongoDB (the list is "MongoDB", "Redis", "SQLite")

Redis 127.0.0.1:6379> RPUSH BEMM459 Neo4J (the list is "MongoDB", "Redis", "SQLite", "Neo4J")

Redis 127.0.0.1:6379> RPUSH BEMM459 Cassandra (the list is "MongoDB", "Redis", "SQLite", "Neo4J", "Cassandra")

Redis 127.0.0.1:6379> LPUSH BEMM459 0 4

Sets

Redis Sets are an unordered collection of string. A set has "unique" property (no duplicate values allowed).

Redis 127.0.0.1:6379> SADD MSc_BA:BEMM459_Assessment "Assignment @ 60%"

Redis 127.0.0.1:6379> SADD MSc_BA:BEMM459_Assessment "Final Exam @ 40%"

Redis 127.0.0.1:6379> SADD MSc_BA:BEMM459_Assessment "Final Exam @ 40%" (repeating)

Redis 127.0.0.1:6379> SMEMBERS MSc_BA:BEMM459_Assessment

Sorted Sets

Redis Sorted Sets are non-repeating collections of Strings. However, every member of a Sorted Set is associated with a score, that is used in order the strings from the smallest to the greatest score. While members are unique, the scores may be repeated.

Redis 127.0.0.1:6379> ZADD MSc_BA:Students 0 "Student A"

Redis 127.0.0.1:6379> ZADD MSc_BA:Students 0 "Student B"

Redis 127.0.0.1:6379> ZADD MSc_BA:Students 5 "Student X"

Redis 127.0.0.1:6379> ZADD MSc_BA:Students 1 "Student Y"

Redis 127.0.0.1:6379> ZADD MSc_BA:Students 1 "Student Y" (repeating)

Redis 127.0.0.1:6379> ZADD MSc_BA:Students 2 "Student Z"

Redis 127.0.0.1:6379> ZRANGEBYSCORE MSc_BA:Students 0 100

3. Redis Commands

GETRANGE

Redis GETRANGE command is used to get the substring of the string value stored at the key, determined by the offsets start and end (both are inclusive).

Redis 127.0.0.1:6379> SET name "Hello World"

Redis 127.0.0.1:6379> GETRANGE name 0 4

Redis 127.0.0.1:6379> GETRANGE name 5 -2

KEYS

Redis KEYS command is used to search keys with a matching pattern.

Redis 127.0.0.1:6379> SET name "Hello"

Redis 127.0.0.1:6379> SET name1 "Hello1"

Redis 127.0.0.1:6379> KEYS name* (wild card)

- Note: To get a list of all the keys available in Redis, use only * (KEYS *)
- Note: **RANDOMKEY** command is used to get a random key from the database.

APPEND

Append value to a key.

Redis 127.0.0.1:6379> SET name "Hello"

Redis 127.0.0.1:6379> APPEND name "World" (returns the length of the string after the append operation)

Redis 127.0.0.1:6379> GET name

EXISTS

Redis EXISTS command is used to check whether the key exists in Redis or not. Returns 1, if the key exists. Returns 0, if the key does not exist.

Redis 127.0.0.1:6379> EXISTS Key_name

RENAME

Redis RENAME command is used to change the name of a key. It returns an error if the old key and the new key names are equal, or when the key does not exist. If the new key already exists, then it overwrites the existing key.

Redis 127.0.0.1:6379> RENAME Key_name Key_name_new

DEL

The command deletes a key, if it exists.

Redis 127.0.0.1:6379> DEL Key_name

GETSET

Sets the specified string value in Redis key and returns its old value.

Redis 127.0.0.1:6379> GETSET BEMM459:Marks **50** (if the key does not exist then (nil) is returned)

Redis 127.0.0.1:6379> GETSET BEMM459:Marks **70** (sets the new value 70 and returns the old value 50)

SETNX

Sets the specified string value only if key does not exist. **SET** if **Not eXists**.

Redis 127.0.0.1:6379> SETNX BEMM459:FinalMarks **50**

Redis 127.0.0.1:6379> SETNX BEMM459: FinalMarks **70**

Redis 127.0.0.1:6379> GET BEMM459: FinalMarks (returns 50)

- Note: use **MSETNX** to set multiple keys to multiple values, only if none of the keys exist.

MGET

Gets the value of all specified keys.

Redis 127.0.0.1:6379> MSET key1 key2

SETEX and TTL

Redis SETEX command is used to set some string value with a specified timeout in Redis key (in seconds). Redis TTL command is used to get the remaining time of the key expiry in seconds.

Syntax: **SETEX** KEY_NAME **TIMEOUT** VALUE

Syntax: **TTL** KEY_NAME

Redis 127.0.0.1:6379> SETEX UOE:StudentGuild:Shop:user34 **60** pen

Redis 127.0.0.1:6379> TTL UOE:StudentGuild:Shop:user34 (in seconds; returns -1 when timeout)

Redis 127.0.0.1:6379> GET UOE:StudentGuild:Shop:user34 (returns **(nil)** after timeout)

- Note: **PSETEX** command is used to set the value of a key, with the expiration of time in milliseconds (use **PTTL**).
- Note: use **INFO** command to check keys that are set to expire in db0, db1 etc.

EXPIRE

Redis Expire command is used to set the expiry of a key. After the expiry time, the key will not be available in Redis.

Redis 127.0.0.1:6379> SET name "Hello World"

Redis 127.0.0.1:6379> EXPIRE name 45

Redis 127.0.0.1:6379> TTL name

Note: use **PEXPIRE** command to set the expiry in milliseconds (use **PTTL**).

EXPIREAT

Redis Expireat command is used to set the expiry of key in Unix timestamp format. After the expiry time, the key will not be available in Redis.

Syntax: **EXPIREAT** KEY_NAME TIME_IN_UNIX_TIMESTAMP

Convertor: <https://www.epochconverter.com/>

Redis 127.0.0.1:6379> SET name "Hello World"

Redis 127.0.0.1:6379> EXPIREAT name 1614325238

Redis 127.0.0.1:6379> TTL name

- Note: use **PEXPIREAT** command to set the expiry in milliseconds - TIME_IN_MILLISECONDS_IN_UNIX_TIMESTAMP (use **PTTL**).

PERSIST

Redis PERSIST command is used to remove the expiration from the key. The return value is either 1 or 0.

Syntax: **PERSIST** KEY_NAME

Redis 127.0.0.1:6379> SET name "Hello World"

Redis 127.0.0.1:6379> EXPIRE name 120

Redis 127.0.0.1:6379> TTL name

Redis 127.0.0.1:6379> PERSIST name

Redis 127.0.0.1:6379> TTL name (-1 indicates that the key does not have associated timeout)

INCR

Redis INCR command is used to increment the integer value of a key by one. If the key does not exist, it is set to 0 before performing the operation. An error is returned, if the key contains a value of the wrong type or contains a string that cannot be represented as an integer

Redis 127.0.0.1:6379> SET BEMM459:Total_Students 10

Redis 127.0.0.1:6379> INCR BEMM459:Total_Students

INCRBY

Redis INCRBY command is used to increment the integer value of a key by a specified value. If the key does not exist, it is set to 0 before performing the operation. An error is returned, if the key contains a value of the wrong type or contains a string that cannot be represented as an integer.

Redis 127.0.0.1:6379> INCRBY BEMM459:Total_Students 5

DECR

Redis DECR command is used to decrease the value of a key by one.

Redis 127.0.0.1:6379> DECR BEMM459:Total_Students

DECRBY

Redis DECRBY command is used to decrease the value of a key by a specified value.

Redis 127.0.0.1:6379> DECR BEMM459:Total_Students 5

MOVE

Redis MOVE command is used to move a key from the currently selected database to the specified destination database.

Return 1 if the key is moved. Returns 0 if the key is not moved.

Syntax: **MOVE** KEY_NAME DESTINATION_DATABASE

Redis 127.0.0.1:6379> SET mykey "helloworld"

Redis 127.0.0.1:6379> MOVE mykey

- Note: Use INFO command before and after to check move.

SAVE

Redis BGSAVE command is invoked to manually save data. The "BG" in BGSAVE indicates that the save occurs in the background.

Redis 127.0.0.1:6379> BGSAVE

EXIT

Redis QUIT command is invoked to quit the database.

Redis 127.0.0.1:6379> QUIT

References:

- <https://redis.io/commands>
- <https://www.tutorialspoint.com/>

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