Atelier Redis – Documentation Complète

Plan de déroulement

- 1. Installation de Redis
- 2. Mise en place d'une réplication Redis
- 3. Développement d'une application web avec cache Redis
- 4. Vérifications et démonstrations

Partie 1 – Installation de Redis

Installation de Redis sur Ubuntu avec la commande suivante :

sudo apt install redis-server

```
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree... Done
Reading state information... Done
python3-venv is already the newest version (3.12.3-Oubuntu2).
python3-pip is already the newest version (24.0+dfsg-lubuntu1.1).
0 upgraded, 0 newly installed, 0 to remove and 49 not upgraded.
```

Lancement du serveur Redis maître :

redis-server --port 6379 --requirepass "motdepasse"

Partie 2 – Architecture distribuée (réplication)

Lancement d'un serveur esclave Redis:

redis-server --port 6380 --slaveof 127.0.0.1 6379 --masterauth "motdepasse"

```
$38:C 23 Jun 2025 89:22:37.285 # c000c00000000 Redis is starting c000c0000000 modified=0, pid=530, just started $38:C 23 Jun 2025 89:22:37.285 # configuration loaded $38:C 23 Jun 2025 89:22:37.285 * montonic clock: POSIX clock_gettime $38:C 23 Jun 2025 89:22:37.285 * montonic clock: POSIX clock_gettime $38:C 23 Jun 2025 89:22:37.285 * montonic clock: POSIX clock_gettime $40.50 million for the configuration loaded $38:C 23 Jun 2025 89:22:37.285 * montonic clock: POSIX clock_gettime $40.50 million for the configuration loaded $40.50 million for the configuration for t
```

Vérification de la réplication :

redis-cli -p 6380 info replication

```
# Replication
role:slave
master_host:127.0.0.1
master_port:6379
master_link_status:up
master_last_io_seconds_ago:8
master_sync_in_progress:0
slave_read_repl_offset:126
slave_repl_offset:126
slave_priority:100
slave_read_only:1
replica_announced:1
connected_slaves:0
master_failover_state:no-failover
master_replid:893cb1ae429c7760de3542c708ae3c7f3e3106d7
master_repl_offset:126
second_repl_offset:-1
repl_backlog_active:1
repl_backlog_size:1048576
repl_backlog_first_byte_offset:1
repl_backlog_histlen:126
```

Partie 3 – Application Web avec Cache Redis

Technologies utilisées: Python, Flask, redis-py.

Création d'une route /data/<key> avec une logique de cache :

```
GNU mano 7.2

from flask import|Flask
import redis
import redis
import time

app = Flask(_name__)
cache = redis.Redis(host='localhost', port=6379, password='ton_mot_de_passe', decode_responses=True)

@App.route('/dsta/keyp')
def get_dsta(key):
    value = cache.get(key)
    if value:
        return f=[ACHE] {value}"
else:
        time.sleep(2)
        value = f'dsta_pour_{key}!*
        cache.setex(key, 66, value)
        return f=[ACHE] {value}*

if __name__ == '_main__!*
        app.route(beug=True)
from flask import flask, jsonify
import redis
import logging

logging.basicConfig(level=logging.INFO)

app = Flask(__name__)

try:
    cache = redis.Redis(host='localhost', port=6379, password='ton_mot_de_passe', decode_responses=True)
    cache.ping()
    logging.info("connexion & Redis réussie_")
except redis.Redis(Rots=roor as e:
```

Lancement de l'application Flask.

Python app.py

```
* Serving Flask app 'app'

* Debug mode: on

WARNING: This is a development server. Do not use it in a production deployment. Use a production WSGI server instead.

* Running on http://127.0.0.1:5000

Press CTRL+C to quit

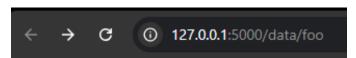
* Restarting with stat

* Debugger is active!

* Debugger PIN: 282-458-232
```

Partie 4 – Vérifications

Première requête (donnée absente du cache, réponse lente) :



[SLOW] data_pour_foo

Deuxième requête (donnée présente dans le cache, réponse rapide) :



[CACHE] data_pour_foo