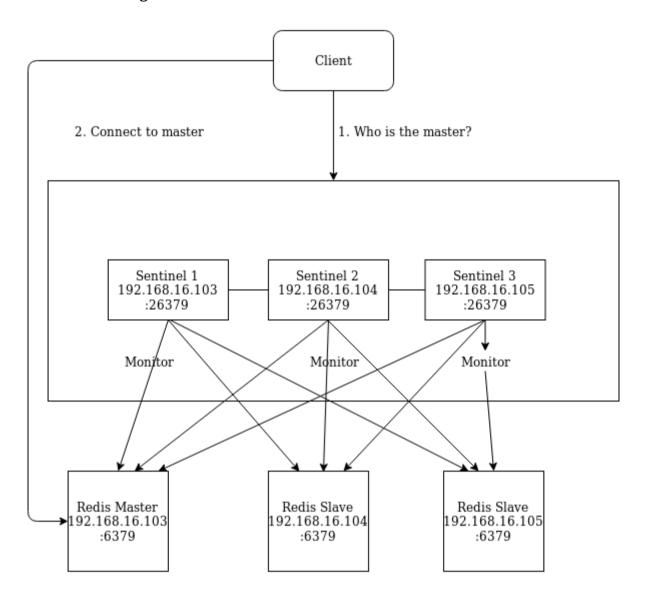
# A. Redis Cluster dengan 3 node



1. Run command **vagrant up** dengan Vagrantfile yang sudah tersedia.

```
| IVagrant.configure("2") do |config|
| config.vm.define "node_1" do |node_1|
| node_1.vm.box = "bento/ubuntu-16.04"
| node_1.vm.hostname = "node-1"

| node_1.vm.provider "virtualbox" do |vb|
| vb.gui = false
| vb.name = "node_1"
| vb.memory = "1024"
| end
```

```
node_1.vm.network "private_network", ip: "192.168.16.103"
node 1.vm.provision "shell", path: "provision/node.sh", privileged: false
end
config.vm.define "node 2" do |node_2|
node 2.vm.box = "bento/ubuntu-16.04"
node 2.vm.hostname = "node-2"
node_2.vm.provider "virtualbox" do |vb|
vb.qui = false
vb.name = "node 2"
vb.memory = "1024"
end
node 2.vm.network "private network", ip: "192.168.16.104"
node 2.vm.provision "shell", path: "provision/node.sh", privileged: false
end
config.vm.define "node 3" do |node 3|
node 3.vm.box = "bento/ubuntu-16.04"
node 3.vm.hostname = "node-3"
node_3.vm.provider "virtualbox" do |vb|
vb.qui = false
vb.name = "node 3"
vb.memory = "1024"
end
node 3.vm.network "private network", ip: "192.168.16.105"
node 3.vm.provision "shell", path: "provision/node.sh", privileged: false
end
end
```

Vagrantfile akan melakukan provisioning:

- Update ubuntu repository
- Install build-essential, tcll, malloc
- Install redis

```
sudo apt-get install build-essential tcl
sudo apt-get install libjemalloc-dev

curl -O http://download.redis.io/redis-stable.tar.gz
tar xzvf redis-stable.tar.gz
cd redis-stable
make
make test
```

sudo make install
sudo ufw allow 6379
sudo ufw allow 26379
sudo mkdir /opt/redis
sudo mkdir /opt/redis/redis-stable

# 2. File konfigurasi redis.conf dan sentinel.conf adalah sebagai berikut:

	Node 1 – 192.168.16.103
redis.conf	protected-mode no port 6379 dir . logfile "/opt/redis/redis-stable/redis.log"
sentinel.conf	protected-mode no port 26379 sentinel monitor mymaster 192.168.16.103 6379 2 logfile "/opt/redis/redis-stable/sentinel.log" sentinel down-after-milliseconds mymaster 5000 sentinel failover-timeout mymaster 10000

	Node 2 – 192.168.16.104
redis.conf	protected-mode no port 6379 dir . slaveof 192.168.16.103 logfile "/opt/redis/redis-stable/redis.log"
sentinel.conf	protected-mode no port 26379 sentinel monitor mymaster 192.168.16.103 6379 2 logfile "/opt/redis/redis-stable/sentinel.log" sentinel down-after-milliseconds mymaster 5000 sentinel failover-timeout mymaster 10000

	Node 3 – 192.168.16.105
redis.conf	protected-mode no port 6379 dir . slaveof 192.168.16.103 logfile "/opt/redis/redis-stable/redis.log"
sentinel.conf	protected-mode no port 26379 sentinel monitor mymaster 192.168.16.103 6379 2 logfile "/opt/redis/redis-stable/sentinel.log" sentinel down-after-milliseconds mymaster 5000 sentinel failover-timeout mymaster 10000

3. Masuk ke folder redis-stable/src dan run command **sudo redis-server ../redis.conf & sudo redis-sentinel ../sentinel.conf** untuk menyalakan redis server dan sentinel.

## B. Konfigurasi Wordpress menggunakan Redis dan Webserver

- 1. Download melalui link <a href="https://wordpress.org/download/">https://wordpress.org/download/</a>.
- 2. Extract hasil download, dan letakkan pada direktori /var/www/wordpress-redis.
- 3. Run command **sudo chown R www-data:www-data wordpress-redis** agar nginx dapat melakukan write pada direktori tersebut.
- 4. Buatlah file konfigurasi nginx pada direktori /etc/nginx/sites-available/wordpress-redis dengan isi sebagai berikut:

```
server {
    listen 80;
    listen [::]:80;

    root /var/www/wordpress-redis;

    index index.php index.html index.htm index.nginx-debian.html;

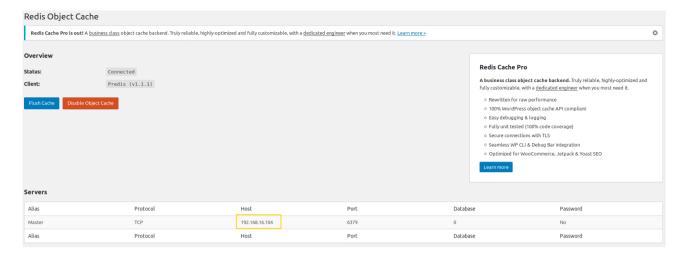
    server_name wordpress-redis.local;

    location / {
        try_files $uri $uri/ = 404;
    }
    location ~ \.php$ {
        include snippets/fastcgi-php.conf;
        fastcgi_pass unix:/var/run/php/php7.2-fpm.sock;
    }
}
```

- 5. Tambahlan konfigurasi **127.0.0.1 wordpress-redis.local** pada *file* /**etc/hosts.** *Run command* **sudo service nginx start**, lalu buka **wordpress-redis.local** melalui *web browser*.
- 6. Lanjutkan instalasi wordpress dengan mengisi *credentials* database.
- 7. Buka menu **plugin**, lalu search Redis Object Cache. Install plugin tersebut.



8. Buka menu **settings** → **Redis**, lalu aktifkan Redis Object Cache.



Buka file /var/www/wordpress-redis/wp-config.php untuk menambahkan host address Redis, dencan cara berikut:

```
define( 'WP_REDIS_CLIENT', 'predis' );
define( 'WP_REDIS_SENTINEL', 'mymaster' );

define( 'WP_REDIS_SERVERS', [
    'tcp://192.168.16.103:26379',
    'tcp://192.168.16.104:26379',
    'tcp://192.168.16.105:26379',
] );
```

9. Buatlah post yang banyak.

# C. Konfigurasi Wordpress tanpa Redis dan Webserver

- 1. Download melalui link https://wordpress.org/download/.
- 2. Extract hasil download, dan letakkan pada direktori /var/www/wordpress.
- 3. Run command **sudo chown R www-data:www-data wordpress** agar nginx dapat melakukan write pada direktori tersebut.
- 4. Buatlah file konfigurasi nginx pada direktori /etc/nginx/sites-available/wordpress dengan isi sebagai berikut:

```
server {
    listen 80;
    listen [::]:80;

    root /var/www/wordpress;

    index index.php index.html index.htm index.nginx-debian.html;

    server_name wordpress.local;

location / {
        try_files $uri $uri/ = 404;
    }

location ~ \.php$ {
        include snippets/fastcgi-php.conf;
        fastcgi_pass unix:/var/run/php/php7.2-fpm.sock;
}
```

```
}
}
```

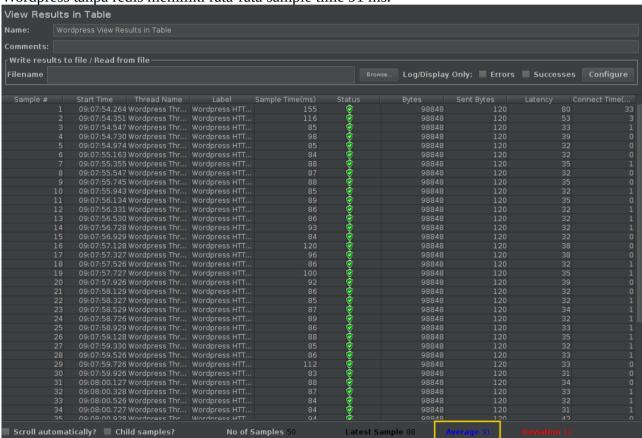
- 5. Tambahlan konfigurasi **127.0.0.1 wordpress.local** pada *file* /**etc/hosts.** *Run command* **sudo service nginx start**, lalu buka **wordpress.local** melalui *web browser*.
- 6. Lanjutkan instalasi wordpress dengan mengisi *credentials* database.
- 7. Buatlah post yang banyak.

## D. Load test menggunakan JMeter

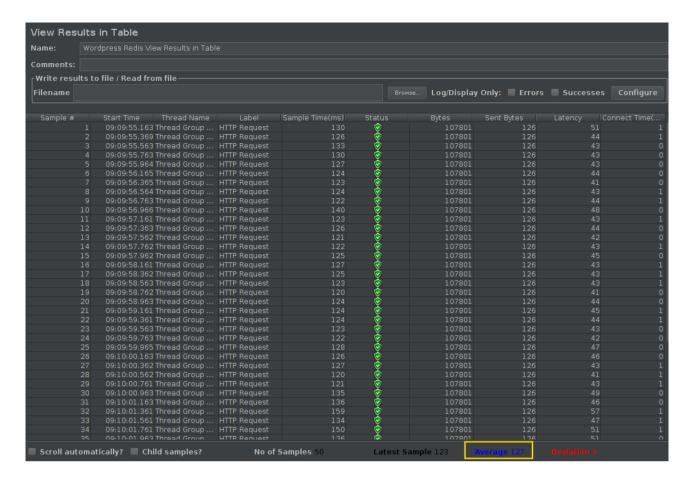
Load test dilakukan menggunakan Jmeter terhadap kedua web Wordpress. Kedua web Wordpress memiliki data yang sama agar adil.

1. 50 koneksi selama 10 detik

Wordpress tanpa redis memiliki rata-rata sample time 91 ms.

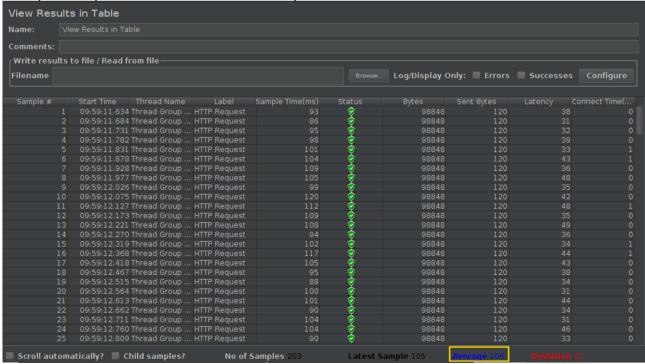


Wordpress menggunakan redis memiliki rata-rata sampling time 127 ms.

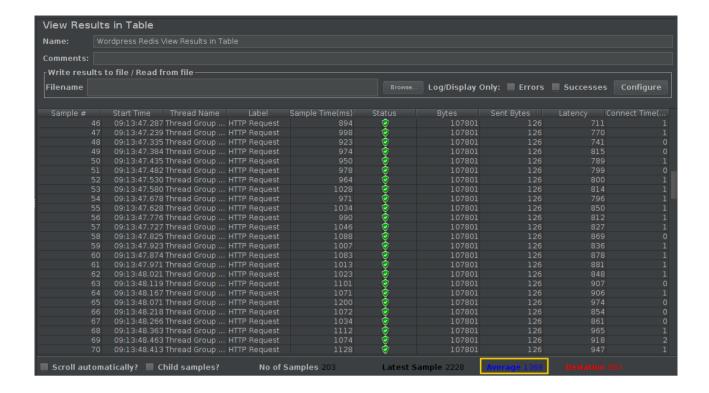


#### 2. 203 koneksi selama 10 detik

Wordpress tanpa redis memiliki rata-rata sample time 106 ms.

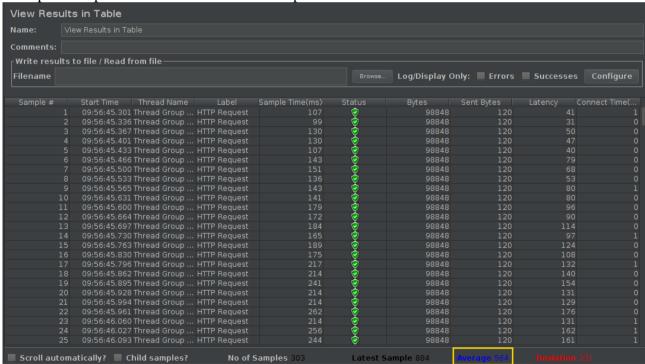


Wordpress menggunakan redis memiliki rata-rata sampling time 1369 ms.

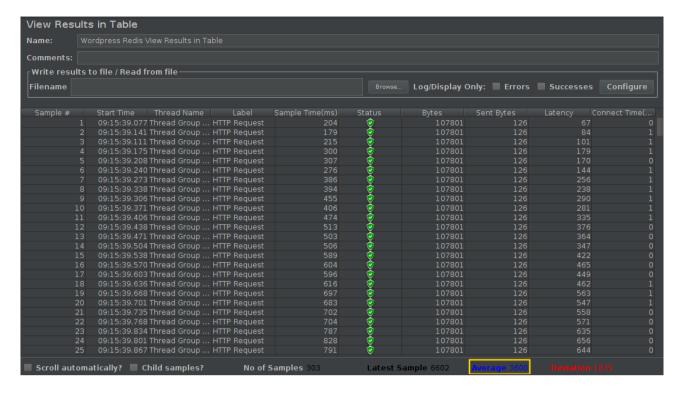


### 3. 303 koneksi selama 10 detik

Wordpress tanpa redis memiliki rata-rata sample time 564 ms.



Wordpress menggunakan redis memiliki rata-rata sampling time 3600 ms.



# 4. Kesimpulan

Dari hasil uji coba load test menunjukkan bahwa Wordpress yang menggunakan redis memiliki rata-rata sampling time lebih lambat. Hal ini dapat dikarenakan post yang tersimpan di redis memiliki string value yang besar.

#### E. Uii Coba Fail Over

1. Matikan master.

```
wordpress-redis redis-cli -h 192.168.16.104
192.168.16.104:6379> info replication
# Replication
role:master
connected slaves:2
slave0:ip=192.168.16.103,port=6379,state=online,offset=983047,lag=0
slave1:ip=192.168.16.105,port=6379,state=online,offset=983190,lag=0
master replid:c85c3c1cc765793d7ff803981c9f8eb949cc9e5d
master repl offset:983190
second repl offset:-1
repl backlog active:1
repl backlog size:1048576
repl backlog first byte offset:1
enl hacklog histlen 983190
192.168.16.104:6379> shutdown
not connected>
```

2. Redis server dengan host 192.168.16.103 terpilih menjadi master.