

Quickstart on Redis

NoSQL Databases:

Types of NoSQL Databases:

- Key-value Pair Based
- Column-oriented Graph
- Graphs based
- Document-oriented

1. Key-value Pair Based

Key	Value
Name	Joe Bloggs
Age	42
Occupation	Stunt Double
Height	175cm
Weight	77kg

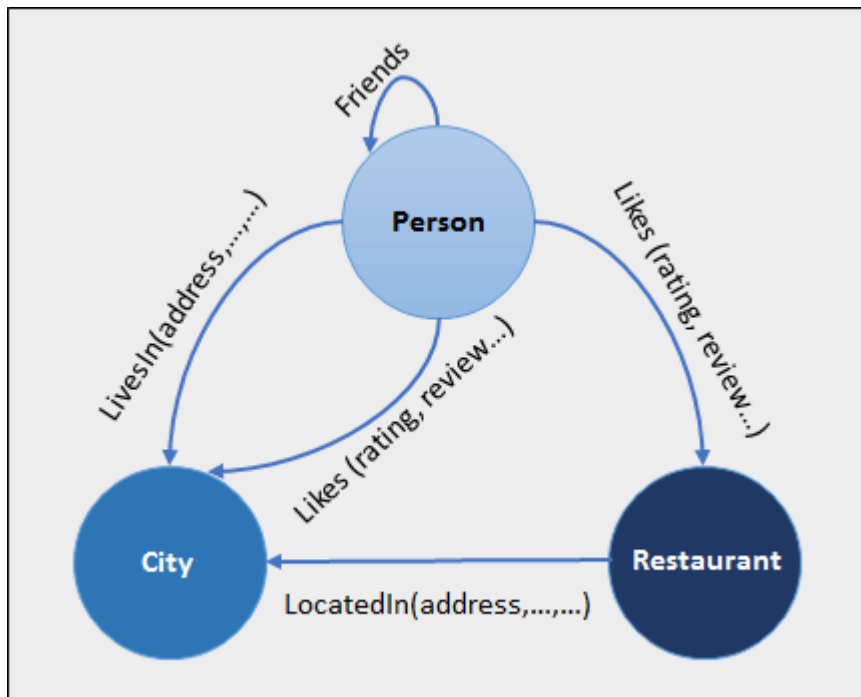
Best examples: Redis, DynamoDB, CosmosDB

2. Column-based

ColumnFamily			
Row Key	Column Name		
	Key	Key	Key
	Value	Value	Value
	Column Name		
	Key	Key	Key
	Value	Value	Value

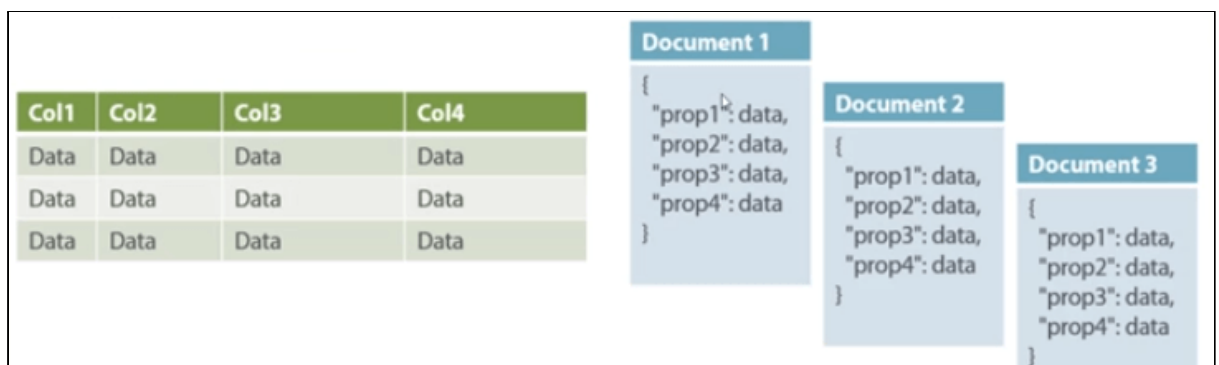
Best examples: Cassandra, Google BigTable

3. Graphs based



Best Examples: Neo4J, CosmosDB Gremlin API

4. Document-oriented



Best Examples: MongoDB, Datastore, CosmosDB(SQL)

How does Redis store data?

1. Data is stored in random access memory (RAM) on the Redis server. This means that as data is added, additional RAM is used.
2. Redis writes the contents of the data-base to disk at varying (and configurable) intervals depending on the amount of data that changes during the interval.

3. Persisting data to disk ensures durability in the event of a software or hard-ware failure that renders the server unavailable. Other means for providing durability, such as clustering for high availability, are common with Redis in a production environment.

REDIS CLI TUTORIAL:

```
redis-server /etc/redis/6379.conf  
redis-cli  
redis-cli shutdown
```

```
PING  
KEYS *
```

```
SET name "Akash"  
KEYS *  
GET name  
FLUSHDB  
KEYS *
```

```
SET age 23  
SET age 24  
GET age
```

```
SET name "akash"  
SET age 24  
SET car "bmw"  
KEYS *  
EXISTS car
```

```
my_info = {"name": "akash", "age": 24, "car": "bmw"} # A sample dictionary
```

```
HMSET my_info name akash age 24 car bmw  
HGET age
```

```
HMGET my_info name car
HDEL my_info car
HMGET my_info car
HMSET my_info car bmw
HGETALL my_info
HMGET my_info age
HDEL my_info car
KEYS *
```

```
JSON.SET object . '{"foo": "bar", "ans": 42}'
JSON.GET object
JSON.GET object .ans
```

REDIS PYTHON TUTORIAL:

GITHUB: <https://github.com/anm237/redis-python>