

# Spring Data Redis

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Spring Data Redis 是基於 key-value 數據庫的 Spring 數據訪問技術。它基於 Spring Framework 和 JDBC 實現。

通過 Spring Data Redis(SDR) 可以實現。

# Chapter 1. ☐☐ Spring

## Spring Data vs Spring vs [Spring Boot](#), etc:

- IoC □□
- □□□□□□
- □□□□□
- JMX □□
- DAO □□□□.

스프링 API 사용, 의존성 주입. IoC 사용. IoC.

Redis 是一个开源的分布式数据库，它使用 Spring 的 IoC 容器。它使用 `JdbcTemplate`，它使用 Spring 的数据库连接池 "Hikari"。它使用 Spring Data Redis 来操作，它是一个基于 Redis 的 Spring 数据库。

0000,00 Spring 00000,0000000000 Spring Data Redis. 0000 Spring 00000000,000000000000, 000000. 0000000, 000  
 Spring 00 [home page](#).

# 👋, 👋 👋 👋 👋 👋 Spring Data Redis 👋 👋 👋 👋 👋.





# Chapter 3.

Spring Data Redis 2.x 는 JDK 8.0 이상에서 [Spring Framework](#) {springVersion} 을 사용한다.

이 key-value 데이터베이스, 는 [Redis](#) 2.6.x 이상이다. Spring Data Redis 는 버전 4.0 이상이다.

# Chapter 4. Redis

Redis is a key-value store. It is a NoSQL database. It is a distributed database. It is a database that can be used for caching, session storage, and more. It is a database that can be used for a wide range of applications. It is a database that can be used for a wide range of applications.

Redis

[Stack Overflow](#) has many questions and answers about Spring Data Redis. You can find a lot of information there. You can find a lot of information there.

## Professional Support

For professional support, contact [Pivotal Software, Inc.](#) They can help you with any issues you have.

## Chapter 5. □□□□

Spring Data snapshot artifacts, Spring Data.

[spring-data](#)
[spring-data-redis](#)
[Stack Overflow](#)
[Spring Data](#)
[Spring](#)

👉🏻👉🏻👉🏻👉🏻👉🏻👉🏻👉🏻👉🏻👉🏻(👉🏻👉🏻👉🏻),👉🏻 Spring Data 👉🏻👉🏻👉🏻👉🏻 [tracker](#).

 Spring  Spring Community [Portal](#).

☞, ☞☞☞ Twitter ☞☞ Spring [blog](#) ☞☞☞☞(@SpringData).

# Chapter 6.

## 6.1. New in Spring Data Redis 2.3

- Template API `Duration` `Instant`.
- Stream Commands .

## 6.2. Spring Data Redis 2.2

- [Redis Streams](#)
- `keys` `union/diff/intersect` .
- `Jedis 3`.
- `Jedis Cluster` .

## 6.3. Spring Data Redis 2.1

- `Lettuce` `Unix domain socket` .
- `Lettuce` ,
- .
- `@TypeAlias` `Redis` .
- Cluster-wide `SCAN` using `Lettuce` and `SCAN` execution on a selected node supported by both drivers.
- `Reactive Pub/Sub` to send and receive a message stream.
- `BITFIELD`, `BITPOS`, and `OBJECT` command support.
- Align return types of `BoundZSetOperations` with `ZSetOperations`.
- Reactive `SCAN`, `HSCAN`, `SSCAN`, and `ZSCAN` support.
- Usage of `IsTrue` and `IsFalse` keywords in repository query methods.

## 6.4. New in Spring Data Redis 2.0

- Upgrade to Java 8.
- Upgrade to `Lettuce 5.0`.
- Removed support for `SRP` and `JRedis` drivers.
- [Reactive connection support using Lettuce](#).
- Introduce Redis feature-specific interfaces for `RedisConnection`.
- Improved `RedisConnectionFactory` configuration with `JedisClientConfiguration` and `LettuceClientConfiguration`.

- Revised **RedisCache** implementation.
- Add **SPOP** with count command for Redis 3.2.

## 6.5. New in Spring Data Redis 1.8

- Upgrade to Jedis 2.9.
- Upgrade to **Lettuce** 4.2 (Note: Lettuce 4.2 requires Java 8).
- Support for Redis **GEO** commands.
- Support for Geospatial Indexes using Spring Data Repository abstractions (see [GeoIndex](#)).
- **MappingRedisConverter**-based **HashMapper** implementation (see [Hash](#) [Index](#)).
- Support for **PartialUpdate** in repositories (see [PartialUpdate](#)).
- SSL support for connections to Redis cluster.
- Support for **client name** through **ConnectionFactory** when using Jedis.

## 6.6. New in Spring Data Redis 1.7

- Support for **RedisCluster**.
- Support for Spring Data Repository abstractions (see [Redis](#) [Index](#)).

## 6.7. New in Spring Data Redis 1.6

- The **Lettuce** Redis driver switched from [wg/lettuce](#) to [mp911de/lettuce](#).
- Support for **ZRANGEBYLEX**.
- Enhanced range operations for **ZSET**, including **+inf** / **-inf**.
- Performance improvements in **RedisCache**, now releasing connections earlier.
- Generic Jackson2 **RedisSerializer** making use of Jackson's polymorphic deserialization.

## 6.8. New in Spring Data Redis 1.5

- Add support for Redis HyperLogLog commands: **PFADD**, **PFCOUNT**, and **PFMERGE**.
- Configurable **JavaType** lookup for Jackson-based **RedisSerializers**.
- **PropertySource**-based configuration for connecting to Redis Sentinel (see: [Redis Sentinel](#) [Index](#)).

# Chapter 7.

Spring Data ,. Spring Data Release BOM. Maven , <dependencyManagement /> POM ,:

Example 1. Spring Data BOM

```
<dependencyManagement>
  <dependencies>
    <dependency>
      <groupId>org.springframework.data</groupId>
      <artifactId>spring-data-releasetrain</artifactId>
      <version>{releasetrainVersion}</version>
      <scope>import</scope>
      <type>pom</type>
    </dependency>
  </dependencies>
</dependencyManagement>
```

{releasetrainVersion}. , . : \${name}-\${release},:

- BUILD-SNAPSHOT:
- M1, M2, :
- RC1, RC2,
- RELEASE: GA
- SR1, SR2, :

Spring Data BOM . , Spring Data <dependencies />,:

Example 2. Spring Data

```
<dependencies>
  <dependency>
    <groupId>org.springframework.data</groupId>
    <artifactId>spring-data-jpa</artifactId>
  </dependency>
</dependencies>
```

## 7.1. Spring Boot

Spring Boot Spring Data . , spring-data-releasetrain.version

□□□□□●

## 7.2. Spring Framework

**Spring Data** 5.2.12.RELEASE **Spring Framework.**

,

□□□□

□□□□

□□□□ Spring Data Redis(SDR) □□□□□□□□. □□□□ Key-Value □□□□□□□□□□□□ stores namespaces □□□.

□□ Key-Value □□, Spring □ Spring Data □□□□□, □□□ [\[get-started\]](#). □□□□□□ Spring Data Redis □□, □□□□□□ Key-Value □□□ Spring □□□□.

[Redis](#) □□ □□ Redis □□□□.

“[Redis](#) □□□” □□□ Redis □□□□□□.

□□□□ Spring Data Redis□SDR□□□□□□□□□□.



## Chapter 8. [Spring Data Redis](#)?

Spring [Spring Data Redis](#) Java/JEE [Spring Data Redis](#). [Spring Data Redis](#),[Spring Data Redis](#),AOP[Spring Data Redis](#).

[NoSQL](#) [Spring Data Redis](#) RDBMS [Spring Data Redis](#),[Spring Data Redis](#). [Spring Data Redis](#),[Spring Data Redis](#) NoSQL [Spring Data Redis](#).

Spring Data Redis (SDR) [Spring Data Redis](#) [Spring Data Redis](#),[Spring Data Redis](#),[Spring Data Redis](#) Redis [Spring Data Redis](#) [Spring Data Redis](#).

# Chapter 9. Redis

Spring Data key-value Redis. Redis:

Redis memcached, push/pop, add/remove, union, intersection. Redis.

Spring Data Redis Spring Redis. store.

## 9.1.

STS Spring.

, Redis.

STS Spring:

1. File → New → Spring Template Project → Simple Spring Utility Project, Yes. org.spring.redis.example. pom.xml dependencies:

```
<dependencies>

  <!-- other dependency elements omitted -->

  <dependency>
    <groupId>org.springframework.data</groupId>
    <artifactId>spring-data-redis</artifactId>
    <version>2.3.6.RELEASE</version>
  </dependency>

</dependencies>
```

2. pom.xml Spring

```
<spring.framework.version>{springVersion}</spring.framework.version>
```

3. Spring Milestone pom.xml, <dependencies/>

```
<repositories>
  <repository>
    <id>spring-milestone</id>
    <name>Spring Maven MILESTONE Repository</name>
    <url>https://repo.spring.io/libs-milestone</url>
  </repository>
</repositories>
```

□□□□□□ □□□□□□.

## 9.2. Redis ☐☐

Spring Redis 与 Redis 2.6 不兼容, Spring Data Redis 与 [Lettuce](#) 与 [Jedis](#) 不兼容, 因此 Redis 与 Java 不兼容。

### 9.3. Redis

Redis 是什么。是什么,能做什么。能,能做什么(怎么用) Redis 的。

## 9.4. □□□ Redis

Redis 는 Spring 에서 IoC container store. 이, 이 Java 에서 (이). 이, 이 Spring Data Redis API(이): 이 `org.springframework.data.redis.connection` 이 `RedisConnection` 이 `RedisConnectionFactory` 이 이 `Redis` 이.

### 9.4.1. RedisConnection □ RedisConnectionFactory

`RedisConnection` 是 `Redis` 的接口, `Redis` 是接口。 实现接口的类是 `Spring` 的 `DAO` 接口, 实现 `RedisConnection` 的接口, 实现 `Redis` 的接口。



API,RedisConnection (getConnection),

RedisConnection 인터페이스 RedisConnectionFactory 인터. 인터, 인터 PersistenceExceptionTranslator  
 인터, 인터, 인터, 인터, 인터, 인터, 인터. 인터, 인터 @Repository 인터AOP인터. 인터, 인터 Spring Framework 인터  
 인터.



□□□□□□,□□□□□□□□□□□□□□(□□□□□□□□□□□□).

```
RedisConnectionFactory IoC, using .
```

##### Redis 连接池。##### Connection API 异常,抛出 **UnsupportedOperationException**.

*Table 1. Feature Availability across Redis Connectors*

Supported Feature	Lettuce	Jedis
Standalone Connections	X	X
Master/Replica Connections	X	

Supported Feature	Lettuce	Jedis
<a href="#">Redis Sentinel</a>	Master Lookup, Sentinel Authentication, Replica Reads	Master Lookup
<a href="#">Redis Cluster</a>	Cluster Connections, Cluster Node Connections, Replica Reads	Cluster Connections, Cluster Node Connections
Transport Channels	TCP, OS-native TCP (epoll, kqueue), Unix Domain Sockets	TCP
Connection Pooling	X (using <a href="#">commons-pool2</a> )	X (using <a href="#">commons-pool2</a> )
Other Connection Features	Singleton-connection sharing for non-blocking commands	<a href="#">JedisShardInfo</a> support
SSL Support	X	X
<a href="#">Pub/Sub</a>	X	X
<a href="#">Pipelining</a>	X	X
<a href="#">Transactions</a>	X	X
Datatype support	Key, String, List, Set, Sorted Set, Hash, Server, Stream, Scripting, Geo, HyperLogLog	Key, String, List, Set, Sorted Set, Hash, Server, Scripting, Geo, HyperLogLog
<a href="#">Reactive (non-blocking) API</a>	X	

### 9.4.2. [Lettuce](#)

[Lettuce](#) is a [Netty](#) based [Spring Data Redis](#) implementation. [org.springframework.data.redis.connection.lettuce](#) is the main package. [Lettuce](#) is a:

Add the following to the `pom.xml` files [dependencies](#) element:

```
<dependencies>

  <!-- other dependency elements omitted -->

  <dependency>
    <groupId>io.lettuce</groupId>
    <artifactId>lettuce-core</artifactId>
    <version>{lettuce}</version>
  </dependency>

</dependencies>
```

[Lettuce](#) is a:

```
@Configuration
class AppConfig {

    @Bean
    public LettuceConnectionFactory redisConnectionFactory() {

        return new LettuceConnectionFactory(new RedisStandaloneConfiguration("server",
6379));
    }
}
```

Letture는 `LettuceConnectionFactory`를 사용하여 `LettuceConnection`을 생성합니다. `shareNativeConnection`은 `false`입니다. `shareNativeConnection`은 `false`이고, `LettuceConnectionFactory`는 `LettucePool`을 생성합니다.

Letture는 Netty의 `native transports`를 사용하여, `Unix` Redis를 지원합니다. `/var/run/redis.sock`은 `Unix` Letture Connection을:

```
@Configuration
class AppConfig {

    @Bean
    public LettuceConnectionFactory redisConnectionFactory() {

        return new LettuceConnectionFactory(new
RedisSocketConfiguration("/var/run/redis.sock"));
    }
}
```



Netty는 OS에 따라 `epoll`(Linux) 또는 `kqueue`(BSD/macOS)를 사용합니다.

### 9.4.3. Jedis

Jedis는 Spring Data Redis에서 `org.springframework.data.redis.connection.jedis`를 사용합니다.

Add the following to the `pom.xml` files **dependencies** element:

```
<dependencies>

  <!-- other dependency elements omitted -->

  <dependency>
    <groupId>redis.clients</groupId>
    <artifactId>jedis</artifactId>
    <version>{jedis}</version>
  </dependency>

</dependencies>
```

Jedis `redis.clients:jedis`:

```
@Configuration
class AppConfig {

    @Bean
    public JedisConnectionFactory redisConnectionFactory() {
        return new JedisConnectionFactory();
    }
}
```

`redis.clients:redis-jedis`, `redis.clients:jedis`, `redis.clients:jedis-jackson`:

```
@Configuration
class RedisConfiguration {

    @Bean
    public JedisConnectionFactory redisConnectionFactory() {

        RedisStandaloneConfiguration config = new RedisStandaloneConfiguration("server",
6379);
        return new JedisConnectionFactory(config);
    }
}
```

#### 9.4.4. `Redis`

`Redis` `redis.clients:redis-jedis` — `redis.clients:redis-jedis`, `redis.clients:redis-jedis-jackson`, `redis.clients:redis-jedis-spring`. `redis.clients:redis-jedis` `Lettuce`, `redis.clients:redis-jedis` `Master`, `redis.clients:redis-jedis`. `redis.clients:redis-jedis` `LettuceClientConfiguration` `redis.clients:redis-jedis` `redis.clients:redis-jedis`:

```

@Configuration
class WriteToMasterReadFromReplicaConfiguration {

    @Bean
    public LettuceConnectionFactory redisConnectionFactory() {

        LettuceClientConfiguration clientConfig = LettuceClientConfiguration.builder()
            .readFrom(SLAVE_PREFERRED)
            .build();

        RedisStandaloneConfiguration serverConfig = new
        RedisStandaloneConfiguration("server", 6379);

        return new LettuceConnectionFactory(serverConfig, clientConfig);
    }
}

```



INFO `RedisStaticMasterReplicaConfiguration` `RedisStandaloneConfiguration`.  
`RedisStaticMasterReplicaConfiguration` `Pub/Sub`.

## 9.5. Redis Sentinel

Redis, Spring Data Redis `RedisSentinelConfiguration` `Redis Sentinel`:

```

/**
 * Jedis
 */
@Bean
public RedisConnectionFactory jedisConnectionFactory() {
    RedisSentinelConfiguration sentinelConfig = new RedisSentinelConfiguration()
        .master("mymaster")
        .sentinel("127.0.0.1", 26379)
        .sentinel("127.0.0.1", 26380);
    return new JedisConnectionFactory(sentinelConfig);
}

/**
 * Lettuce
 */
@Bean
public RedisConnectionFactory lettuceConnectionFactory() {
    RedisSentinelConfiguration sentinelConfig = new RedisSentinelConfiguration()
        .master("mymaster")
        .sentinel("127.0.0.1", 26379)
        .sentinel("127.0.0.1", 26380);
    return new LettuceConnectionFactory(sentinelConfig);
}

```

이러한 `PropertySource` 는 `RedisSentinelConfiguration`, `RedisSentinelConfiguration`:



#### Configuration Properties

- `spring.redis.sentinel.master`: 마스터 노드
- `spring.redis.sentinel.nodes`: 노드 host:port
- `spring.redis.sentinel.password`: Redis Sentinel 비밀번호

이러한 `PropertySource` 는 `RedisConnectionFactory` 의 `getSentinelConnection()` 메서드를 통해 `RedisConnection` 의 `getSentinelCommands()` 메서드를 통해 Sentinel.



Sentinel `Lettuce` 사용.

## 9.6. RedisTemplate

`RedisTemplate` 는 `org.springframework.data.redis.core` 패키지에 있으며, `template` 인터페이스를 구현합니다. `template` 는 `Redis` 객체를 사용하여 `RedisConnection` (또는 `Redis`)를 통해 데이터를 저장하고 불러옵니다.

이 `template` 는 `Redis` 객체 (또는 `Redis` 객체), `Redis` 객체, `Redis` 객체 (또는 `Redis` 객체), `Redis` 객체:

Table 2. Operational



Interface	Description
<i>Key Type Operations</i>	
GeoOperations	Redis <a href="#">GeoOperations</a> , <a href="#">GEOADD</a> , <a href="#">GEORADIUS</a> ,...
HashOperations	Redis hash <a href="#">HashOperations</a>
HyperLogLogOperations	Redis HyperLogLog <a href="#">HyperLogLogOperations</a> , <a href="#">PFADD</a> , <a href="#">PFCOUNT</a> ,...
ListOperations	Redis list <a href="#">ListOperations</a>
SetOperations	Redis set <a href="#">SetOperations</a>
ValueOperations	Redis string (or value) <a href="#">ValueOperations</a>
ZSetOperations	Redis zset (or sorted set) <a href="#">ZSetOperations</a>
<i>Key Bound Operations</i>	
BoundGeoOperations	Redis key bound geospatial <a href="#">BoundGeoOperations</a>
BoundHashOperations	Redis hash key bound <a href="#">BoundHashOperations</a>
BoundKeyOperations	Redis key bound <a href="#">BoundKeyOperations</a>
BoundListOperations	Redis list key bound <a href="#">BoundListOperations</a>
BoundSetOperations	Redis set key bound <a href="#">BoundSetOperations</a>
BoundValueOperations	Redis string (or value) key bound <a href="#">BoundValueOperations</a>
BoundZSetOperations	Redis zset (or sorted set) key bound <a href="#">BoundZSetOperations</a>

RedisTemplate, RedisTemplate, RedisTemplate, RedisTemplate.

RedisTemplate [RedisTemplate](#) Java [RedisTemplate](#). RedisTemplate [RedisTemplate](#) Java [RedisTemplate](#). RedisTemplate [RedisTemplate](#), Redis [RedisTemplate](#), RedisTemplate [org.springframework.data.redis.serializer](#) [RedisTemplate](#). RedisTemplate, RedisTemplate. RedisTemplate, RedisTemplate null, RedisTemplate [enableDefaultSerializer](#) [RedisTemplate](#) [RedisTemplate](#). RedisTemplate, RedisTemplate key [RedisTemplate](#). RedisTemplate, RedisTemplate. RedisTemplate Javadoc, RedisTemplate.

RedisTemplate [RedisTemplate](#), RedisTemplate, RedisTemplate. RedisTemplate, RedisTemplate [opsFor\[X\]](#) [RedisTemplate](#):

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<beans xmlns="http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans"
  xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
  xmlns:p="http://www.springframework.org/schema/p"
  xsi:schemaLocation="http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans
https://www.springframework.org/schema/beans/spring-beans.xsd">

  <bean id="jedisConnectionFactory"
class="org.springframework.data.redis.connection.jedis.JedisConnectionFactory" p:use-
pool="true"/>
  <!-- redis template definition -->
  <bean id="redisTemplate" class="org.springframework.data.redis.core.RedisTemplate"
p:connection-factory-ref="jedisConnectionFactory"/>
  ...

</beans>
```

```
public class Example {

  // inject the actual template
  @Autowired
  private RedisTemplate<String, String> template;

  // inject the template as ListOperations
  @Resource(name="redisTemplate")
  private ListOperations<String, String> listOps;

  public void addLink(String userId, URL url) {
    listOps.leftPush(userId, url.toExternalForm());
  }
}
```

## 9.7. String

Redis 는 `java.lang.String`, Redis 는 `RedisConnection` 과 `RedisTemplate` 을, `StringRedisConnection` ( `DefaultStringRedisConnection` ) 과 `StringRedisTemplate`, `StringRedisTemplate` 은 `StringRedisSerializer`, `RedisTemplate` 은 `StringRedisSerializer`, `RedisTemplate` 은 `StringRedisSerializer`.

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<beans xmlns="http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans"
       xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
       xmlns:p="http://www.springframework.org/schema/p"
       xsi:schemaLocation="http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans
http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans/spring-beans.xsd">

    <bean id="jedisConnectionFactory"
class="org.springframework.data.redis.connection.jedis.JedisConnectionFactory" p:use-
pool="true"/>

    <bean id="stringRedisTemplate"
class="org.springframework.data.redis.core.StringRedisTemplate" p:connection-factory-
ref="jedisConnectionFactory"/>
    ...
</beans>
```

```
public class Example {

    @Autowired
    private StringRedisTemplate redisTemplate;

    public void addLink(String userId, URL url) {
        redisTemplate.opsForList().leftPush(userId, url.toExternalForm());
    }
}
```

Spring templates `RedisTemplate` `StringRedisTemplate` `RedisCallback` `Redis`.  
`RedisConnection` `StringRedisTemplate` `StringRedisConnection`.  
`RedisCallback`:

```
public void useCallback() {

    redisTemplate.execute(new RedisCallback<Object>() {
        public Object doInRedis(RedisConnection connection) throws DataAccessException {
            Long size = connection.dbSize();
            // Can cast to StringRedisConnection if using a StringRedisTemplate
            ((StringRedisConnection)connection).set("key", "value");
        }
    });
}
```

## 9.8.

`Redis` `Redis` `Redis` `Redis`.



- **Jackson2HashMapper** [FasterXML Jackson](#).

예제 코드는 다음과 같습니다:

```
public class Person {
    String firstname;
    String lastname;

    // ...
}

public class HashMapping {

    @Autowired
    HashOperations<String, byte[], byte[]> hashOperations;

    Mapper<Object, byte[], byte[]> mapper = new ObjectHashMapper();

    public void writeHash(String key, Person person) {

        Map<byte[], byte[]> mappedHash = mapper.toHash(person);
        hashOperations.putAll(key, mappedHash);
    }

    public Person loadHash(String key) {

        Map<byte[], byte[]> loadedHash = hashOperations.entries("key");
        return (Person) mapper.fromHash(loadedHash);
    }
}
```

### 9.9.2. Jackson2HashMapper

**Jackson2HashMapper** [FasterXML Jackson](#) [Redis](#) [스프링](#). **Jackson2HashMapper** [Hash](#) [스프링](#), [스프링](#) [스프링](#). [스프링](#)([스프링](#), [스프링](#), [스프링](#)) [스프링](#)JSON.

예제 코드는 다음과 같습니다.

예제 코드는 다음과 같습니다:

```

public class Person {
    String firstname;
    String lastname;
    Address address;
    Date date;
    LocalDateTime localDateTime;
}

public class Address {
    String city;
    String country;
}

```

□□□□:

Table 3. Normal Mapping

Hash Field	Value
firstname	Jon
lastname	Snow
address	{ "city" : "Castle Black", "country" : "The North" }
date	1561543964015
localDateTime	2018-01-02T12:13:14

## Flat Mapping

Table 4. Flat Mapping

Hash Field	Value
firstname	Jon
lastname	Snow
address.city	Castle Black
address.country	The North
date	1561543964015
localDateTime	2018-01-02T12:13:14



Flattening □□□□□□□□□□JSON□□. □□ flattening □,□□□□ map keys □□□ □ □□□□□□□□□□□□. □□□□□□□□□□□□.



`java.util.Date` □ `java.util.Calendar` □□□□□. □□ `jackson-datatype-jsr310` □□□□□,JSR-310 Date/Time □□□□□□□□□□□□ `toString` □□.

## 9.10. Redis 消息 (Pub/Sub)

Spring Data 对 Redis 消息订阅功能,即所谓的 Spring Framework 对 JMS 支持。

Redis 消息订阅功能如下:

- 消息发布者
- 消息订阅者

消息发布者“发布”(即“发布/订阅”)消息。 `RedisTemplate` 消息发布者。 消息发布者 Java EE 消息 bean 消息发布者, Spring Data 消息发布者,即所谓的 POJO(MDP),即所谓的 `RedisConnection` 消息。

`org.springframework.data.redis.connection` 对 `org.springframework.data.redis.listener` 消息 Redis 消息。

### 9.10.1. Publishing (消息发布)

消息发布者,即所谓的 `RedisConnection` 消息 `RedisTemplate`。 消息发布者 `publish` 消息,即所谓的消息发布者。 消息 `RedisConnection` 消息发布者(消息), 对 `RedisTemplate` 消息发布者,即所谓的:

```
// send message through connection RedisConnection con = ...
byte[] msg = ...
byte[] channel = ...
con.publish(msg, channel); // send message through RedisTemplate
RedisTemplate template = ...
template.convertAndSend("hello!", "world");
```

### 9.10.2. Subscribing (消息订阅)

消息,即所谓的 `channels` 消息发布者 `channels`。 消息发布者,即所谓的消息发布者,即所谓的 `channel`(消息发布者)。

消息, `RedisConnection` 消息 `subscription` 对 `pSubscribe` 消息,即所谓的 Redis 消息发布者。 消息,即所谓的消息发布者。 消息发布者,即所谓的 `RedisConnection` 消息 `getSubscription` 对 `isSubscribed` 消息。



Spring Data Redis 消息发布者。 消息,即所谓的消息发布者,即所谓的。 消息发布者,即所谓的 `unsubscribe` 对 `pUnsubscribe` 消息。 消息发布者,即所谓的“消息发布者”(消息发布者)。

消息,即所谓的消息发布者。 消息发布者,即所谓的消息发布者。 消息 `subscribe`, `pSubscribe`, `unsubscribe` 对 `pUnsubscribe` 消息发布者。

消息发布者,即所谓的 `MessageListener` 消息。 消息发布者,即所谓的 `onMessage` 消息发布者。 消息发布者,即所谓的消息发布者,即所谓的消息发布者(消息)。 消息发布者,即所谓的消息发布者,即所谓的。

消息发布者

消息发布者,即所谓的消息发布者,即所谓的消息发布者。

消息发布者, Spring

Data

消息

`RedisMessageListenerContainer`,  
`Spring Framework` `POJO(MDP)`.

`RedisMessageListenerContainer` `Redis` `MessageListener` .  
`MDP`,  
`Redis`.

`RedisMessageListenerContainer`  
`RedisConnection`.

`java.util.concurrent.Executor` (`Spring` `TaskExecutor`)  
`TaskExecutor`

## MessageListenerAdapter

`MessageListenerAdapter` `Spring` `MDP`.

:

```
public interface MessageDelegate {
    void handleMessage(String message);
    void handleMessage(Map message); void handleMessage(byte[] message);
    void handleMessage(Serializable message);
    // pass the channel/pattern as well
    void handleMessage(Serializable message, String channel);
}
```

`MessageListener` `MessageListenerAdapter` `MDP`.  
`String`:

```
public class DefaultMessageDelegate implements MessageDelegate {
    // implementation elided for clarity...
}
```

`MessageDelegate` (`DefaultMessageDelegate`) `Redis` . `MPO` `POJO`:



```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<beans xmlns="http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans"
  xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
  xmlns:redis="http://www.springframework.org/schema/redis"
  xsi:schemaLocation="http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans
https://www.springframework.org/schema/beans/spring-beans.xsd
  http://www.springframework.org/schema/redis
https://www.springframework.org/schema/redis/spring-redis.xsd">

<!-- the default ConnectionFactory -->
<redis:listener-container>
  <!-- the method attribute can be skipped as the default method name is
"handleMessage" -->
  <redis:listener ref="listener" method="handleMessage" topic="chatroom" />
</redis:listener-container>

<bean id="listener" class="redisexample.DefaultMessageDelegate"/>
...
</beans>
```



topic属性(for example, `topic="chatroom"`) topic属性(for example, `topic="*room"`)

Redis Redis POJO. Redis:

```
<bean id="messageListener"
class="org.springframework.data.redis.listener.adapter.MessageListenerAdapter">
  <constructor-arg>
    <bean class="redisexample.DefaultMessageDelegate"/>
  </constructor-arg>
</bean>

<bean id="redisContainer"
class="org.springframework.data.redis.listener.RedisMessageListenerContainer">
  <property name="connectionFactory" ref="connectionFactory"/>
  <property name="messageListeners">
    <map>
      <entry key-ref="messageListener">
        <bean class="org.springframework.data.redis.listener.ChannelTopic">
          <constructor-arg value="chatroom"/>
        </bean>
      </entry>
    </map>
  </property>
</bean>
```

Redis Redis (RedisSerializer) Redis (Redis, Redis).

## 9.11. Redis Streams

## Redis Streams



## Redis 消息队列 Redis Stream 消息。

## Redis Streams [][][][]:

- □ □ □ □
- □ □ □ □

00000000/00000000,000000000000000000.

0000/0000000000(0,0000000,00000000), Redis Stream 0000000,000000000,000000000,000000000.  
 00000000000000000000Pub/Sub 0000000000. Redis Stream 00000000, Redis 0000000000000000.

```
org.springframework.data.redis.connection  org.springframework.data.redis.stream  Redis
Streams
```



Redis Stream [○○○○○○○○](#) [Lettuce](#) [○○○](#) [○○,○○](#) [Jedis](#) [○○○○](#).

### 9.11.1. □□

```

// RedisConnection 对象 StreamOperations. 添加 add (xAdd) 方法, 添加 RedisConnection 对象(StreamOperations) 方法:

```

```
// append message through connection
RedisConnection con = ...
byte[] stream = ...
ByteRecord record = StreamRecords.rawBytes(...).withStreamKey(stream);
con.xAdd(record);

// append message through RedisTemplate
RedisTemplate template = ...
StringRecord record = StreamRecords.string(...).withStreamKey("my-stream");
template.streamOps().add(record);
```

Stream **map**, `map`. `map` `RecordId`, `RecordId` `map`.

### 9.11.2. □□

□□□□□,□□□□□□□□□□. Redis □□□□□□□,□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□(□□□□□)□□□□□(□□□□□)□□□□□,□□□□□□□□□□.

xxx,RedisConnection xxx xRead xReadGroup xx,xxxxxx Redis xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx. xxx,xxxxxxxxxxxx.



Redis 1000000000. 0000,000000 xRead 000000000000000000. 000000000000000000.

000000,000000000000,00000000000000 00000000000000 00,00000000. 000000000,000000000000.

ByteBuffer.read() 메서드는 ByteBuffer의 현재 위치에서 지정된 바이트 수를 읽어옵니다. 이 메서드는 StreamOperations.read(...) 메서드를 호출하는 것과 동일합니다. 이 메서드는 ByteBuffer의 현재 위치를 지정된 바이트 수만큼 증가시킵니다. 이 메서드는 StreamReadOptions.block 옵션을 사용하여 블록을 읽습니다.

□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □

Spring Data [][][][]:

- `StreamMessageListenerContainer` 负责接收Redis消息并处理。实现 `StreamListener` 接口。
- `StreamReceiver` 负责接收Redis消息并处理。实现 `Flux` 接口。

```
StreamMessageListenerContainer    StreamReceiver    000000000000,000000000000.
00000000/0000MDP0000000000000,0000000000,00000000,000000.
0000000000000000000000000000000000(0000000000)0000(00000000)0000,0000 Redis 0000000000000.
```

```

0000000000000000,000000000000000000000000,00000000.      00,000000000000,0000000000      RedisConnection.
000000000000,0000000000,00000000.

```

## StreamMessageListenerContainer

```

@POJO(SDP)@EJB@Bean(MDB)@
org.springframework.data.redis.stream.StreamListener
@POJO@EJB@Bean(MDB)@

```

```
class ExampleStreamListener implements StreamListener<String, MapRecord<String,
String, String>> {

    @Override
    public void onMessage(MapRecord<String, String, String> message) {

        System.out.println("MessageId: " + message.getId());
        System.out.println("Stream: " + message.getStream());
        System.out.println("Body: " + message.getValue());
    }
}
```

**StreamListener** 인터페이스, 인터페이스 Lambda 표현식:

```
message -> {

    System.out.println("MessageId: " + message.getId());
    System.out.println("Stream: " + message.getStream());
    System.out.println("Body: " + message.getValue());
};
```

인터페이스 **StreamListener**, 인터페이스 인터페이스:

```
RedisConnectionFactory connectionFactory = ...
StreamListener<String, MapRecord<String, String, String>> streamListener = ...

StreamMessageListenerContainerOptions<String, MapRecord<String, String, String>>
containerOptions = StreamMessageListenerContainerOptions
    .builder().pollTimeout(Duration.ofMillis(100)).build();

StreamMessageListenerContainer<String, MapRecord<String, String, String>> container =
StreamMessageListenerContainer.create(connectionFactory,
    containerOptions);

Subscription subscription = container.receive(StreamOffset.fromStart("my-stream"),
streamListener);
```

인터페이스 인터페이스 Javadoc, 인터페이스 인터페이스.

## Reactive StreamReceiver

인터페이스 Reactive consumption 인터페이스 **Flux** 인터페이스. 인터페이스 **StreamReceiver** 인터페이스 **receive(...)** 인터페이스. **StreamMessageListenerContainer** 인터페이스, 인터페이스 인터페이스, 인터페이스, 인터페이스 인터페이스. 인터페이스 **StreamMessage** 인터페이스:

```
Flux<MapRecord<String, String, String>> messages = ...

return messages.doOnNext(it -> {
    System.out.println("MessageId: " + message.getId());
    System.out.println("Stream: " + message.getStream());
    System.out.println("Body: " + message.getValue());
});
```

StreamReceiver

```
ReactiveRedisConnectionFactory connectionFactory = ...

StreamReceiverOptions<String, MapRecord<String, String, String>> options =
StreamReceiverOptions.builder().pollTimeout(Duration.ofMillis(100))
    .build();
StreamReceiver<String, MapRecord<String, String, String>> receiver =
StreamReceiver.create(connectionFactory, options);

Flux<MapRecord<String, String, String>> messages =
receiver.receive(StreamOffset.fromStart("my-stream"));
```

Javadoc



StreamReceiver ReadOffset

Acknowledge

Consumer Group StreamOperations.acknowledge

```
StreamMessageListenerContainer<String, MapRecord<String, String, String>>
container = ...

container.receive(Consumer.from("my-group", "my-consumer"), ①
    StreamOffset.create("my-stream", ReadOffset.lastConsumed()),
    msg -> {

        // ...
        redisTemplate.opsForStream().acknowledge("my-group", msg); ②
    });
```

① my-group my-consumer.

②



메시지 수신 후, `receiveAutoAck` 또는 `receive`.

## ReadOffset

메시지 수신 시, `ReadOffset`를 지정합니다. Redis에서는, 메시지의 위치를 지정합니다:

- `ReadOffset.latest()` – 최신 메시지.
- `ReadOffset.from(...)` – 메시지 ID를 지정합니다.
- `ReadOffset.lastConsumed()` – 마지막으로 소비된 메시지 ID를 지정합니다.

메시지 수신 시, 메시지의 위치를 지정합니다. 메시지의 위치를 지정하는 `ReadOffset`를 지정합니다(예: `latest`). 메시지의 위치를 지정하는 `ReadOffset`:

Table 5. ReadOffset Advancing

Read offset	Standalone	Consumer Group
Latest	Read latest message	Read latest message
Specific Message Id	Use last seen message as the next MessageId	Use last seen message as the next MessageId
Last Consumed	Use last seen message as the next MessageId	Last consumed message as per consumer group

메시지 ID를 지정합니다. 메시지의 위치를 지정합니다. 메시지의 위치를 지정하는 `XREAD`를 지정합니다.

예제

메시지 수신 시, 메시지의 위치를 지정합니다. 메시지의 위치를 지정하는 `RedisTemplate`를 지정합니다.

Table 6. Stream Serialization

Stream Property	Serializer	Description
key	keySerializer	used for <code>Record#getStream()</code>
field	hashCodeSerializer	used for each map key in the payload
value	hashCodeSerializer	used for each map value in the payload

메시지 수신 시, Redis `RedisSerializer`를 지정합니다. 메시지의 위치를 지정합니다.

## Object Mapping

예제

`StreamOperations`를 사용하여 `ObjectRecord`를 지정합니다. 메시지의 위치를 지정하는 `Map`을 지정합니다.

```
ObjectRecord<String, String> record = StreamRecords.newRecord()
    .in("my-stream")
    .ofObject("my-value");

redisTemplate()
    .opsForStream()
    .add(record); ①

List<ObjectRecord<String, String>> records = redisTemplate()
    .opsForStream()
    .read(String.class, StreamOffset.fromStart("my-stream"));
```

① XADD my-stream \* "\_class" "java.lang.String" "\_raw" "my-value"

**ObjectRecords** 是一个接口，它定义了 **Record** 接口和 **MapRecord** 接口。

接口

接口3个实现类：

- **ObjectRecord**。 实现JSON接口。
- **RedisSerializer** 接口。
- **HashMap** 实现 **Map**。

接口实现类，接口实现类，接口实现类。

接口实现类，接口实现类，接口实现类。 **HashMap** 接口实现类，接口实现类 **Stream** 接口，接口实现类。 接口实现类，接口实现类。



**HashMappers** 接口实现类 **Map**。 接口实现类(0)接口实现类。

```
ObjectRecord<String, User> record = StreamRecords.newRecord()
    .in("user-logon")
    .ofObject(new User("night", "angel"));

redisTemplate()
    .opsForStream()
    .add(record); ①

List<ObjectRecord<String, User>> records = redisTemplate()
    .opsForStream()
    .read(User.class, StreamOffset.fromStart("user-logon"));
```

① XADD user-logon \* "\_class" "com.example.User" "firstname" "night" "lastname" "angel"

接口实现类，**StreamOperations** 接口 **ObjectHashMap**。 接口 **StreamOperations** 接口，接口实现类 **HashMap**。

```
redisTemplate()
    .opsForStream(new Jackson2HashMapMapper(true))
    .add(record); ①
```

① XADD user-login \* "firstname" "night" "@class" "com.example.User" "lastname" "angel"

`StreamMessageListenerContainer` 클래스의 `domain` 속성값을 `@TypeAlias`, `MappingContext` 속성값을 `initialEntitySet`로 설정하여 `RedisMappingContext`를 생성한다.



```
@Bean
RedisMappingContext redisMappingContext() {
    RedisMappingContext ctx = new RedisMappingContext();
    ctx.setInitialEntitySet(Collections.singleton(Person.class));
    return ctx;
}

@Bean
RedisConverter redisConverter(RedisMappingContext mappingContext) {
    return new MappingRedisConverter(mappingContext);
}

@Bean
ObjectHashMapMapper hashMapMapper(RedisConverter converter) {
    return new ObjectHashMapMapper(converter);
}

@Bean
StreamMessageListenerContainer
streamMessageListenerContainer(RedisConnectionFactory
connectionFactory, ObjectHashMapMapper hashMapMapper) {
    StreamMessageListenerContainerOptions<String, ObjectRecord<String,
Object>> options = StreamMessageListenerContainerOptions.builder()
        .objectMapper(hashMapMapper)
        .build();

    return StreamMessageListenerContainer.create(connectionFactory,
options);
}
```

## 9.12. Redis

Redis는 `multi`, `exec`, `discard` 등의 명령어를 사용하여 여러 명령어를 한 번에 실행할 수 있다. RedisTemplate은 RedisTemplate을 사용하여 Redis를 사용할 수 있다.

Redis를 사용하여 Spring Data Redis를 사용하면 SessionCallback을 사용하여 multi를 사용할 수 있다.





### Example 3. Configuration enabling Transaction Management

```
@Configuration
@EnableTransactionManagement ①
public class RedisTxContextConfiguration {

    @Bean
    public StringRedisTemplate redisTemplate() {
        StringRedisTemplate template = new
StringRedisTemplate(redisConnectionFactory());
        // explicitly enable transaction support
        template.setEnableTransactionSupport(true); ②
        return template;
    }

    @Bean
    public RedisConnectionFactory redisConnectionFactory() {
        // jedis || Lettuce
    }

    @Bean
    public PlatformTransactionManager transactionManager() throws SQLException {
        return new DataSourceTransactionManager(dataSource()); ③
    }

    @Bean
    public DataSource dataSource() throws SQLException {
        // ...
    }
}
```

① 标注 Spring Context 扫描 包名。

② 标注 RedisTemplate 注解。

③ 标注 PlatformTransactionManager。Spring Data Redis 包 PlatformTransactionManager 包。标注 DataSource, Spring Data Redis 包。

：

```
// must be performed on thread-bound connection
template.opsForValue().set("thing1", "thing2");

// read operation must be executed on a free (not transaction-aware) connection
template.keys("*");

// returns null as values set within a transaction are not visible
template.opsForValue().get("thing1");
```

**9.13.** □□□

[illegible]

Spring Data Redis `RedisTemplate` `execute` `true.executePipelined` `RedisCallback` `SessionCallback`:

```
//pop a specified number of items from a queue
List<Object> results = stringRedisTemplate.executePipelined(
    new RedisCallback<Object>() {
        public Object doInRedis(RedisConnection connection) throws DataAccessException {
            StringRedisConnection stringRedisConn = (StringRedisConnection)connection;
            for(int i=0; i< batchSize; i++) {
                stringRedisConn.rPop("myqueue");
            }
            return null;
        }
    });
```

```
00000000000000000000000000000000.           00000000000000000000000000000000.       RedisTemplate
0000,000000000000000000000000000000000000,0000000000000000000000000000000000000000 executePipelined
00,000000000000000000000000000000000000.
```

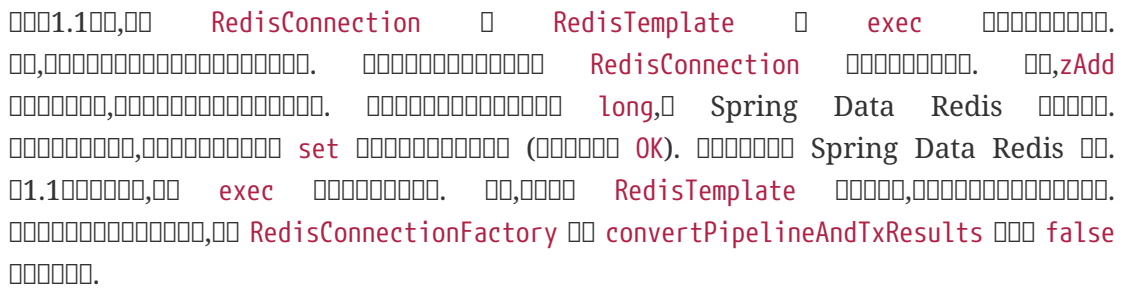
```
func RedisCallback() {  
    // ...  
}
```

Lettuce 000000000000,000000000000,000000000000.



```
LettuceConnectionFactory factory = // ...
factory.setPipeliningFlushPolicy(PipeliningFlushPolicy.buffered(3)); ①
```

① □□□□□□□□□□□□□□.



Redis 2.6 [eval](#) [evalsha](#) [lua](#) [lua](#). Spring Data Redis [lua](#), [lua](#) [lua](#) Redis [lua](#).

```
ScriptExecutor SHA1 evalsha ,Redis,eval.
```

**Lua** implements “check-and-set” lock. Redis implements, implements, implements.

```
public class Example {

    @Autowired
    RedisScript<Boolean> script;

    public boolean checkAndSet(String expectedValue, String newValue) {
        return redisTemplate.execute(script, singletonList("key"), asList(expectedValue,
newValue));
    }
}
```

```
-- checkandset.lua
local current = redis.call('GET', KEYS[1])
if current == ARGV[1]
then redis.call('SET', KEYS[1], ARGV[2])
return true
end
return false
```

RedisScript checkandset.lua, resultType Long, Boolean, List, OK, null.



DefaultRedisScript SHA1.

checkAndSet SessionCallback “Redis” “”.

Spring Data Redis Spring Task Scheduler Redis Spring Framework.

## 9.15.

org.springframework.data.redis.support Redis, Redis JDK, atomic JDK Collections.

Redis key, Redis key, RedisSet, RedisZSet, RedisList, Redis List, Queue, Deque, FIFO, LIFO, RedisList bean:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<beans xmlns="http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans"
  xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
  xmlns:p="http://www.springframework.org/schema/p" xsi:schemaLocation="
  http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans
  https://www.springframework.org/schema/beans/spring-beans.xsd">

  <bean id="queue"
    class="org.springframework.data.redis.support.collections.DefaultRedisList">
    <constructor-arg ref="redisTemplate"/>
    <constructor-arg value="queue-key"/>
  </bean>

</beans>
```

Java Deque:

```
public class AnotherExample {

    // injected
    private Deque<String> queue;

    public void addTag(String tag) {
        queue.push(tag);
    }
}
```

이제, Redis를 사용하여 RedisCacheManager를 생성하고 RedisCacheManager를 사용하여 Redis를 사용할 수 있습니다.

### 9.15.1. Spring Cache



Changed in 2.0

Spring Redis는 `org.springframework.data.redis.cache` 패키지에 Spring `CacheManager` 인터페이스를 구현한 `RedisCacheManager` 클래스를 제공합니다.

```
@Bean
public RedisCacheManager cacheManager(RedisConnectionFactory connectionFactory) {
    return RedisCacheManager.create(connectionFactory);
}
```

이제 `RedisCacheManagerBuilder` 클래스를 사용하여 `RedisCacheManager`를 생성하고, `RedisCacheConfiguration`를 사용하여 RedisCacheManager를 구성할 수 있습니다.

```
RedisCacheManager cm = RedisCacheManager.builder(connectionFactory)
    .cacheDefaults(defaultCacheConfig())
    .withInitialCacheConfigurations(singletonMap("predefined",
        defaultCacheConfig().disableCachingNullValues()))
    .transactionAware()
    .build();
```

이제, RedisCacheManager를 사용하여 Redis를 사용할 수 있습니다.

`RedisCacheManager`는 `RedisCache` 인터페이스를 구현한 `RedisCacheConfiguration` 클래스를 제공합니다. 이 클래스는 `key`를 사용하여 Redis를 사용할 수 있습니다. `RedisSerializer`를 사용하여 Redis를 사용할 수 있습니다.

```
RedisCacheConfiguration config = RedisCacheConfiguration.defaultCacheConfig()
    .entryTtl(Duration.ofSeconds(1))
    .disableCachingNullValues();
```

`RedisCacheManager`는 `RedisCacheWriter` 인터페이스를 구현한 `RedisCacheConfiguration` 클래스를 제공합니다. 이 클래스는 `putIfAbsent`와 `clean` 메서드를 사용하여 Redis를 사용할 수 있습니다. `Redis`를 사용하여 Redis를 사용할 수 있습니다.

Example 7-1:

```
RedisCacheManager cm =
RedisCacheManager.build(RedisCacheWriter.lockingRedisCacheWriter())
    .cacheDefaults(defaultCacheConfig())
    ...
```

Example 7-2: key prefix configuration. Example 7-3: Example 7-4.

Example 7-5:

```
// static key prefix
RedisCacheConfiguration.defaultCacheConfig().prefixKeysWith("( ° ° °)");

The following example shows how to set a computed prefix:

// computed key prefix
RedisCacheConfiguration.defaultCacheConfig().computePrefixWith(cacheName ->
    "~\\_( )_/_~" + cacheName);
```

Example 7-6: `RedisCacheManager` Example 7-7

Table 7. `RedisCacheManager` defaults

Setting	Value
Cache Writer	Non-locking
Cache Configuration	<code>RedisCacheConfiguration#defaultConfiguration</code>
Initial Caches	None
Transaction Aware	No

Example 7-8: `RedisCacheConfiguration` Example 7-9:

Table 8. `RedisCacheConfiguration` defaults

<b>Key Expiration</b>	<b>None</b>
Cache <code>null</code>	Yes
Prefix Keys	Yes
Default Prefix	The actual cache name
Key Serializer	<code>StringRedisSerializer</code>
Value Serializer	<code>JdkSerializationRedisSerializer</code>
Conversion Service	<code>DefaultFormattingConversionService</code> with default cache key converters

# Chapter 10. Reactive Redis

本章介绍Redis。Redis 是一个 Redis 数据库。

## 10.1. Redis

Spring Data Redis 使用 [Lettuce](#) 来连接 Redis。Project Reactor 来操作 Redis。

## 10.2. 使用 Redis

在 Redis 中，Spring 使用 `org.springframework.data.redis.connection.ReactiveRedisConnectionFactory` 来创建 `ReactiveRedisConnection`。使用 `ReactiveRedisConnectionFactory` 来创建 Redis 连接。

### 10.2.1. Redis

Redis 使用 [Redis Sentinel](#) 来管理 Redis。使用 [Lettuce](#) 来连接 Redis。

### 10.2.2. `ReactiveRedisConnection` 和 `ReactiveRedisConnectionFactory`

`ReactiveRedisConnection` 是 Redis 连接。使用 `ReactiveRedisConnection` 来操作 Redis。Spring 使用 `ReactiveRedisConnectionFactory` 来创建 `ReactiveRedisConnection`。

`ReactiveRedisConnectionFactory` 是创建 `ReactiveRedisConnection` 的工厂。使用 `PersistenceExceptionTranslator` 来处理异常。使用 `@Repository` 来标注 Redis 仓库。使用 `Spring Framework` 来管理 Redis。



使用 `ReactiveRedisConnectionFactory` 来创建 `ReactiveRedisConnection`。



使用 `ReactiveRedisConnectionFactory` 来创建 `ReactiveRedisConnection`，使用 `using` 来操作。

### 10.2.3. 使用 `Lettuce`

Spring Data Redis 使用 `org.springframework.data.redis.connection.lettuce.Lettuce` 来连接 Redis。

使用 `Lettuce` 来创建 `ReactiveRedisConnectionFactory`：

```
@Bean
public ReactiveRedisConnectionFactory connectionFactory() {
    return new LettuceConnectionFactory("localhost", 6379);
}
```

使用 `LettuceClientConfigurationBuilder` 来配置 Redis，使用 SSL 连接：



```
@Bean
public ReactiveRedisConnectionFactory lettuceConnectionFactory() {

    LettuceClientConfiguration clientConfig = LettuceClientConfiguration.builder()
        .useSsl().and()
        .commandTimeout(Duration.ofSeconds(2))
        .shutdownTimeout(Duration.ZERO)
        .build();

    return new LettuceConnectionFactory(new RedisStandaloneConfiguration("localhost",
6379), clientConfig);
}
```

이 코드는 `LettuceClientConfiguration` 클래스를 사용하여 Redis 클라이언트 구성을 정의합니다.

## 10.3. `ReactiveRedisTemplate` 사용하기

`ReactiveRedisTemplate` 클래스는 `org.springframework.data.redis.core` 패키지에 있습니다. 이 클래스는 Redis 클라이언트와 상호작용하는 데 사용됩니다. 이 클래스는 `ReactiveRedisConnection` 인터페이스를 구현하며, `ByteBuffer`를 사용하여 데이터를 읽고 씁니다.

이 클래스는 Redis 클라이언트와 상호작용하는 데 사용됩니다. 이 클래스는 `ReactiveRedisConnection` 인터페이스를 구현하며, `ByteBuffer`를 사용하여 데이터를 읽고 씁니다.

Table 9. Operational views

Interface	Description
<i>Key Type Operations</i>	
ReactiveGeoOperations	Redis geospatial operations such as <code>GEOADD</code> , <code>GEORADIUS</code> , and others)
ReactiveHashOperations	Redis hash operations
ReactiveHyperLogLogOperations	Redis HyperLogLog operations such as <code>PFADD</code> , <code>PFCOUNT</code> , and others)
ReactiveListOperations	Redis list operations
ReactiveSetOperations	Redis set operations
ReactiveValueOperations	Redis string (or value) operations
ReactiveZSetOperations	Redis zset (or sorted set) operations

이 클래스는 Redis 클라이언트와 상호작용하는 데 사용됩니다. 이 클래스는 `ReactiveRedisConnection` 인터페이스를 구현하며, `ByteBuffer`를 사용하여 데이터를 읽고 씁니다.

`ReactiveRedisTemplate` 클래스는 Java 인터페이스입니다. 이 클래스는 `RedisElementWriter` 및 `RedisElementReader` 인터페이스를 구현하며, `Redis` 클래스를 사용하여 데이터를 읽고 씁니다. 이 클래스는 `org.springframework.data.redis.serializer` 패키지에 있습니다. 이 클래스는 `ByteBuffer`를 사용하여 데이터를 읽고 씁니다.

이 클래스는 `Mono` 인터페이스를 구현하며, `ReactiveRedisTemplate` 인터페이스를 구현합니다.

```

@Configuration
class RedisConfiguration {

    @Bean
    ReactiveRedisTemplate<String, String>
    reactiveRedisTemplate(ReactiveRedisConnectionFactory factory) {
        return new ReactiveRedisTemplate<>(factory, RedisSerializationContext.string());
    }
}

```

```

public class Example {

    @Autowired
    private ReactiveRedisTemplate<String, String> template;

    public Mono<Long> addLink(String userId, URL url) {
        return template.opsForList().leftPush(userId, url.toExternalForm());
    }
}

```

## 10.4. String

Redis 는 `java.lang.String` Redis 는 `ReactiveRedisTemplate` String  
`ReactiveStringRedisTemplate``. String . , `RedisSerializationContext`,  
`RedisSerializationContext`,  
`ReactiveStringRedisTemplate`:

```

@Configuration
class RedisConfiguration {

    @Bean
    ReactiveStringRedisTemplate reactiveRedisTemplate(ReactiveRedisConnectionFactory
    factory) {
        return new ReactiveStringRedisTemplate<>(factory);
    }
}

```

```
public class Example {

    @Autowired
    private ReactiveStringRedisTemplate redisTemplate;

    public Mono<Long> addLink(String userId, URL url) {
        return redisTemplate.opsForList().leftPush(userId, url.toExternalForm());
    }
}
```

## 10.5. Redis Messaging/PubSub

Spring Data Redis implements the Redis pubsub API, which is part of the Spring Framework's `JMS` API. This API is part of the `Spring` `JMS` API.

Redis implements the pubsub API, which is part of the `pubsub` (publish/subscribe) API. `ReactiveRedisTemplate` implements the `ReactiveRedisTemplate` API, which is part of the `Spring Data Redis` API.

`org.springframework.data.redis.connection` implements the `org.springframework.data.redis.listener` API, which is part of the `Redis` API.

### 10.5.1. Sending/Publishing messages

Redis implements the `ReactiveRedisConnection` API, which is part of the `ReactiveRedisTemplate` API. This API is part of the `ReactiveRedisTemplate` API, which is part of the `Spring Data Redis` API.

```
// send message through ReactiveRedisConnection
ByteBuffer msg = ...
ByteBuffer channel = ...
Mono<Long> publish = con.publish(msg, channel);

// send message through ReactiveRedisTemplate
ReactiveRedisTemplate template = ...
Mono<Long> publish = template.convertAndSend("channel", "message");
```

### 10.5.2. Receiving/Subscribing for messages

Redis implements the `ReactiveRedisConnection` API, which is part of the `ReactiveRedisTemplate` API. This API is part of the `ReactiveRedisTemplate` API, which is part of the `Spring Data Redis` API.

Redis implements the `ReactiveRedisConnection` API, which is part of the `ReactiveRedisTemplate` API. This API is part of the `ReactiveRedisTemplate` API, which is part of the `Spring Data Redis` API.



Spring Data Redis implements the `ReactiveRedisTemplate` API, which is part of the `Spring Data Redis` API.

Redis implements the `ReactiveRedisConnection` API, which is part of the `ReactiveRedisTemplate` API. This API is part of the `ReactiveRedisTemplate` API, which is part of the `Spring Data Redis` API.

메시지, 메시지를. 메시지, 메시지를. 메시지, 메시지를. 메시지, 메시지를.

## Message

Spring Data의 `ReactiveRedisMessageListenerContainer`, 메시지를 처리하는 컨테이너.

`ReactiveRedisMessageListenerContainer` 클래스는 Redis 메시지를 처리하는 컨테이너. 메시지를 처리하는 컨테이너, 메시지를 처리하는 컨테이너, 메시지를 처리하는 컨테이너. 메시지를 처리하는 컨테이너, 메시지를 처리하는 컨테이너, 메시지를 처리하는 컨테이너. 메시지를 처리하는 컨테이너, 메시지를 처리하는 컨테이너, 메시지를 처리하는 컨테이너.

이 클래스는 `ReactiveRedisMessageListenerContainer` 클래스를 상속받는다. 이 클래스는 Redis 메시지를 처리하는 컨테이너. 이 클래스는 Redis 메시지를 처리하는 컨테이너. 이 클래스는 Redis 메시지를 처리하는 컨테이너. 이 클래스는 Redis 메시지를 처리하는 컨테이너. 이 클래스는 Redis 메시지를 처리하는 컨테이너. 이 클래스는 Redis 메시지를 처리하는 컨테이너.

이 클래스는 Redis 메시지를 처리하는 컨테이너.

```
ReactiveRedisConnectionFactory factory = ...
ReactiveRedisMessageListenerContainer container = new
ReactiveRedisMessageListenerContainer(factory);

Flux<ChannelMessage<String, String>> stream = container.receive(ChannelTopic.of("my-
channel"));
```

## API

이 클래스는 `ReactiveRedisTemplate` 클래스를 상속받는다. 이 클래스는 Redis 메시지를 처리하는 컨테이너. 이 클래스는 Redis 메시지를 처리하는 컨테이너. 이 클래스는 Redis 메시지를 처리하는 컨테이너. 이 클래스는 Redis 메시지를 처리하는 컨테이너. 이 클래스는 Redis 메시지를 처리하는 컨테이너. 이 클래스는 Redis 메시지를 처리하는 컨테이너.

```
redisTemplate.listenToChannel("channel1", "channel2").doOnNext(msg -> {
    // message processing ...
}).subscribe();
```

## 10.6. Reactive

이 클래스는 `ReactiveScriptExecutor` 클래스를 상속받는다. 이 클래스는 Redis 메시지를 처리하는 컨테이너. 이 클래스는 Redis 메시지를 처리하는 컨테이너. 이 클래스는 Redis 메시지를 처리하는 컨테이너. 이 클래스는 Redis 메시지를 처리하는 컨테이너. 이 클래스는 Redis 메시지를 처리하는 컨테이너. 이 클래스는 Redis 메시지를 처리하는 컨테이너.

```

public class Example {

    @Autowired
    private ReactiveRedisTemplate<String, String> template;

    public Flux<Long> theAnswerToLife() {

        DefaultRedisScript<Long> script = new DefaultRedisScript<>();
        script.setLocation(new ClassPathResource("META-INF/scripts/42.lua"));
        script.setResultType(Long.class);

        return reactiveTemplate.execute(script);
    }
}

```

~~~~~  
~~~~~

# Chapter 11. Redis

Redis Cluster Redis Server 3.0+. , .

## 11.1. Redis

. `RedisClusterConnection` `RedisConnection` , Redis , Spring DAO . `RedisClusterConnection` `RedisConnectionFactory` , `RedisClusterConfiguration` ,:

```
@Component
@ConfigurationProperties(prefix = "spring.redis.cluster")
public class ClusterConfigurationProperties {

    /**
     * spring.redis.cluster.nodes[0] = 127.0.0.1:7379
     * spring.redis.cluster.nodes[1] = 127.0.0.1:7380
     * ...
     */
    List<String> nodes;

    /**
     * Get initial collection of known cluster nodes in format {@code host:port}.
     *
     * @return
     */
    public List<String> getNodes() {
        return nodes;
    }

    public void setNodes(List<String> nodes) {
        this.nodes = nodes;
    }
}

@Configuration
public class AppConfig {

    /**
     * Type safe representation of application.properties
     */
    @Autowired ClusterConfigurationProperties clusterProperties;

    public @Bean RedisConnectionFactory connectionFactory() {

        return new JedisConnectionFactory(
            new RedisClusterConfiguration(clusterProperties.getNodes()));
    }
}
```



`RedisClusterConfiguration` implements `PropertySource` and, therefore:

properties

- `spring.redis.cluster.nodes`: list of `host:port` pairs.
- `spring.redis.cluster.max-redirects`: number of redirects.



이 섹션에서는 Redis 클러스터의 Sentinel을 소개합니다. Sentinel은 Redis 클러스터의 상태를 모니터링하고, 고가용성을 보장하는 역할을 합니다.

## 11.2. Redis 클러스터

Redis 클러스터는 Redis 서버와 Sentinel 서버로 구성됩니다. Sentinel은 Redis 클러스터의 상태를 모니터링하고, 고가용성을 보장하는 역할을 합니다. Redis 클러스터는 16384 slots로 나뉘며, 각 slots는 하나의 Redis 서버에 할당됩니다. Redis 클러스터는 slots를 기반으로 데이터를 분산 저장합니다. Redis 클러스터는 slots를 기반으로 데이터를 분산 저장합니다. Redis 클러스터는 slots를 기반으로 데이터를 분산 저장합니다.

Redis 클러스터는 slots를 기반으로 데이터를 분산 저장합니다. Redis 클러스터는 slots를 기반으로 데이터를 분산 저장합니다. Redis 클러스터는 slots를 기반으로 데이터를 분산 저장합니다. Redis 클러스터는 slots를 기반으로 데이터를 분산 저장합니다. Redis 클러스터는 slots를 기반으로 데이터를 분산 저장합니다.

While redirects for specific keys to the corresponding slot-serving node are handled by the driver libraries, higher-level functions, such as collecting information across nodes or sending commands to all nodes in the cluster, are covered by `RedisClusterConnection`. Picking up the keys example from earlier, this means that the `keys(pattern)` method picks up every master node in the cluster and simultaneously executes the `KEYS` command on every master node while picking up the results and returning the cumulated set of keys. To just request the keys of a single node `RedisClusterConnection` provides overloads for those methods (for example, `keys(node, pattern)`).

예를 들어 `RedisClusterConnection.clusterGetNodes`는 `RedisClusterNode` 객체를 반환하며, 각 객체는 ID를 포함합니다.

다음은 예제 코드입니다:



### Example 6. Redis Cluster

```
redis-cli@127.0.0.1:7379 > cluster nodes
```

```
6b38bb... 127.0.0.1:7379 master - 0 0 25 connected 0-5460 ①  
7bb78c... 127.0.0.1:7380 master - 0 1449730618304 2 connected 5461-10922 ②  
164888... 127.0.0.1:7381 master - 0 1449730618304 3 connected 10923-16383 ③  
b8b5ee... 127.0.0.1:7382 slave 6b38bb... 0 1449730618304 25 connected ④
```

```
RedisClusterConnection connection = connectionFactory.getClusterConnection();
```

```
connection.set("thing1", value); ⑤  
connection.set("thing2", value); ⑥
```

```
connection.keys("*"); ⑦
```

```
connection.keys(NODE_7379, "*"); ⑧  
connection.keys(NODE_7380, "*"); ⑨  
connection.keys(NODE_7381, "*"); ⑩  
connection.keys(NODE_7382, "*"); ⑪
```

- ① Master node serving slots 0 to 5460 replicated to replica at 7382
- ② Master node serving slots 5461 to 10922
- ③ Master node serving slots 10923 to 16383
- ④ Replica node holding replicants of the master at 7379
- ⑤ Request routed to node at 7381 serving slot 12182
- ⑥ Request routed to node at 7379 serving slot 5061
- ⑦ Request routed to nodes at 7379, 7380, 7381 → [thing1, thing2]
- ⑧ Request routed to node at 7379 → [thing2]
- ⑨ Request routed to node at 7380 → []
- ⑩ Request routed to node at 7381 → [thing1]
- ⑪ Request routed to node at 7382 → [thing2]

Redis Cluster slot 0, Redis Cluster slots 0, MGET. Redis Cluster, RedisClusterConnection Redis slots Redis Cluster GET Redis Cluster. Redis slot Redis Cluster, Redis Cluster. Redis Cluster, Redis Cluster (Redis {my-prefix}.thing1 Redis {my-prefix}.thing2) Redis Cluster slot, Redis Cluster slot Redis Cluster.

### Example 7. Sample of Cross-Slot Request Handling

```
redis-cli@127.0.0.1:7379 > cluster nodes
```

```
6b38bb... 127.0.0.1:7379 master - 0 0 25 connected 0-5460
7bb...
```

①

```
RedisClusterConnection connection = connectionFactory.getClusterConnnection();
```

```
connection.set("thing1", value);           // slot: 12182
connection.set("{thing1}.thing2", value);   // slot: 12182
connection.set("thing2", value);           // slot: 5461
```

```
connection.mGet("thing1", "{thing1}.thing2");
```

②

```
connection.mGet("thing1", "thing2");
```

③

① 。

② Keys map to same slot → 127.0.0.1:7381 MGET thing1 {thing1}.thing2

③ Keys map to different slots and get split up into single slot ones routed to the according nodes

→ 127.0.0.1:7379 GET thing2

→ 127.0.0.1:7381 GET thing1



Spring Data Redis。 ,。 ,。 (PFCOUNT)。

## 11.3. RedisTemplate ClusterOperations

RedisTemplate , RedisTemplate 。



JSON RedisSerializer RedisTemplate#keySerializer  
JSON。

RedisTemplate ClusterOperations , RedisTemplate.opsForCluster() 。  
 , 。 (CLUSTER MEET)。

RedisTemplate RedisClusterConnection:

*Example 8. Accessing `RedisClusterConnection` with `RedisTemplate`*

```
ClusterOperations clusterOps = redisTemplate.opsForCluster();  
clusterOps.shutdown(NODE_7379);
```

①

① Shut down node at 7379 and cross fingers there is a replica in place that can take over.

# Chapter 12. Redis

Redis is a key-value store, and it's used for caching and session management.



Redis requires Redis Server 2.8.0 or later. Use `RedisTemplate` to interact with Redis.

## 12.1. Overview

Spring Data Redis provides an easy way to interact with Redis.

*Example 9. Sample Person Entity*

```
@RedisHash("people")
public class Person {

    @Id String id;
    String firstname;
    String lastname;
    Address address;
}
```

The `@RedisHash` annotation is used to map the entity to a Redis hash. The `org.springframework.data.annotation.Id` annotation is used to mark the `id` field as the primary key.



The `@Id` annotation is used to mark the `id` field as the primary key.

Spring Data Redis provides an easy way to interact with Redis.

*Example 10. Basic Repository Interface To Persist Person Entities*

```
public interface PersonRepository extends CrudRepository<Person, String> {

}
```

The `CrudRepository` interface provides a set of methods for CRUD operations. The `finder` method is used to find entities by their primary key. Spring provides a default implementation of the `PersonRepository` interface.

### Example 11. JavaConfig for Redis Repositories

```
@Configuration
@EnableRedisRepositories
public class ApplicationConfig {

    @Bean
    public RedisConnectionFactory connectionFactory() {
        return new JedisConnectionFactory();
    }

    @Bean
    public RedisTemplate<?, ?> redisTemplate() {

        RedisTemplate<byte[], byte[]> template = new RedisTemplate<byte[], byte[]>();
        return template;
    }
}
```

이제, `PersonRepository` 인터페이스를 구현합니다:

### Example 12. Access to Person Entities

```
@Autowired PersonRepository repo;

public void basicCrudOperations() {

    Person rand = new Person("rand", "al'thor");
    rand.setAddress(new Address("emond's field", "andor"));

    repo.save(rand); ①

    repo.findOne(rand.getId()); ②

    repo.count(); ③

    repo.delete(rand); ④
}
```

- ① `id`가 `null`이면 Redis Hash에 `Person` 객체를 `keyspace:id` 키로 저장합니다. `keyspace`는 `people:5d67b7e1-8640-4475-beeb-c666fab4c0e5`.
- ② `ID`가 `keyspace:id`로 저장됩니다.
- ③ `keyspace`에 저장된 `@RedisHash`가 `Person` 객체입니다.
- ④ Redis에서 `key`를 삭제합니다.

## 12.2. 12.2.1

Spring Data, , , . . , (JPA) Spring Data. , , .

Spring Data, . :

1. .
2. .

### 12.2.1. 12.2.1.1

Spring Data, . :

1. , . .
2. , .
3. , Spring Data `@PersistenceConstructor` .

, , ( ) .  
 `@ConstructorProperties` .

SpEL Spring Framework `@Value` . .

## Person

Person 클래스, Spring Data JPA를 사용하여 Person 객체를 생성하고, domain 객체를 생성. 이 객체를 생성:

```
class Person {  
    Person(String firstname, String lastname) { ... }  
}
```

Person 객체를 생성하는 클래스:

```
class PersonObjectInstantiator implements ObjectInstantiator {  
  
    Object newInstance(Object... args) {  
        return new Person((String) args[0], (String) args[1]);  
    }  
}
```

Person 클래스, PersonObjectInstantiator 클래스를 생성. PersonObjectInstantiator 클래스:

- Person 클래스 private
- PersonObjectInstantiator
- Person CGLib 클래스
- Spring Data JPA를 사용하여 Person 클래스 private

Person 클래스, Spring Data JPA를 사용하여 Person 객체를 생성.

### 12.2.2. Person population

Person 클래스, Spring Data JPA를 사용하여 Person 객체를 생성. PersonObjectInstantiator 클래스 (PersonObjectInstantiator) , PersonObjectInstantiator 클래스, PersonObjectInstantiator 클래스. 이, PersonObjectInstantiator 클래스. 이, PersonObjectInstantiator 클래스:

1. PersonObjectInstantiator 클래스, PersonObjectInstantiator 클래스 (PersonObjectInstantiator) , PersonObjectInstantiator 클래스 with... PersonObjectInstantiator 클래스.
2. PersonObjectInstantiator 클래스 (PersonObjectInstantiator 클래스 getter 및 setter 클래스) , PersonObjectInstantiator 클래스 setter 클래스.
3. PersonObjectInstantiator 클래스, PersonObjectInstantiator 클래스.
4. PersonObjectInstantiator 클래스, PersonObjectInstantiator 클래스 (PersonObjectInstantiator 클래스) PersonObjectInstantiator 클래스.
5. PersonObjectInstantiator 클래스, PersonObjectInstantiator 클래스.

## Property population internals

이 코드는 [이전](#) 글, [이전](#) 글 Spring Data [이전](#) 글과 관련이 있습니다.

```
class Person {

    private final Long id;
    private String firstname;
    private @AccessType(Type.PROPERTY) String lastname;

    Person() {
        this.id = null;
    }

    Person(Long id, String firstname, String lastname) {
        // Field assignments
    }

    Person withId(Long id) {
        return new Person(id, this.firstname, this.lastname);
    }

    void setLastname(String lastname) {
        this.lastname = lastname;
    }
}
```



### Example 13. PersonPropertyAccessor

```
class PersonPropertyAccessor implements PersistentPropertyAccessor {  
    private static final MethodHandle firstname;           ②  
    private Person person;                                  ①  
    public void setProperty(PersistentProperty property, Object value) {  
        String name = property.getName();  
        if ("firstname".equals(name)) {  
            firstname.invoke(person, (String) value);      ②  
        } else if ("id".equals(name)) {  
            this.person = person.withId((Long) value);     ③  
        } else if ("lastname".equals(name)) {  
            this.person.setLastname((String) value);       ④  
        }  
    }  
}
```

① `PropertyAccessor` 인터페이스를 구현합니다. `Person` 객체를 반환합니다.

② `Person` 객체, `Spring` 컨테이너에서 `MethodHandle` 객체를 가져옵니다. `private` 접근 권한이 필요합니다.

③ `Person` 객체 `withId(...)` 메서드를 호출하여, `Person` 객체를 반환합니다. `withId(...)` 메서드는 `Person` 객체를 반환합니다.

④ `MethodHandle` 객체를 사용하여 `MethodHandles` 객체를 반환합니다.

`Person` 객체, `Spring` 컨테이너에서 `MethodHandle` 객체를 가져옵니다.

- `Types` 클래스를 사용하여 `java` 클래스를 가져옵니다.
- `Person` 클래스를 `public` 클래스로 선언합니다.
- `Person` 클래스를 `Person` 클래스로 선언합니다.
- `Java` 클래스를 사용하여 `ClassLoader` 객체를 가져옵니다. `Java` 9에서 `ClassLoader` 객체를 가져옵니다.

`Person` 객체, `Spring Data` 컨테이너에서 `MethodHandle` 객체를 가져옵니다.

`Person` 객체:

```
class Person {

    private final @Id Long id;                                ①
    private final String firstname, lastname;                 ②
    private final LocalDate birthday;                          ③
    private final int age;                                     ④

    private String comment;                                    ⑤
    private @AccessType(Type.PROPERTY) String remarks;

    static Person of(String firstname, String lastname, LocalDate birthday) { ⑥

        return new Person(null, firstname, lastname, birthday,
            Period.between(birthday, LocalDate.now()).getYears());
    }

    Person(Long id, String firstname, String lastname, LocalDate birthday, int age)
    { ⑥

        this.id = id;
        this.firstname = firstname;
        this.lastname = lastname;
        this.birthday = birthday;
        this.age = age;
    }

    Person withId(Long id) {                                  ①
        return new Person(id, this.firstname, this.lastname, this.birthday, this.age);
    }

    void setRemarks(String remarks) {                        ⑤
        this.remarks = remarks;
    }
}
```

① ① `final`, ② `null`. ③ `withId(...)` ④, ⑤ ⑥ `Person` ⑦. ⑧ `with` ⑨ (⑩6)

② `firstname` ③ `lastname` ④ `getter` ⑤.

③ `age` ④ `birthday` ⑤. ⑥ `Spring Data` ⑦. ⑧ `age` ⑨ (⑩6), ⑪ `with...` ⑫.

④ `comment` ⑤.

⑤ `remarks` ⑥ `comment` ⑦ `setter` ⑧.

⑥ ⑦. ⑧ `@PersistenceConstructor` ⑨.

□□,□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□.

### 12.2.3. □□□□

- [illegible]

### 12.2.4. Kotlin □□

# Spring Data with Kotlin

## Kotlin □□□□

코틀린은, 데이터 타입, 데이터 타입을 선언하는 방법, 데이터 타입을 사용하는 방법을 다룬다. 코틀린은 data 타입을 제공한다. data 타입은 Person과 같은 클래스를 선언하는 데 사용된다.

```
data class Person(val id: String, val name: String)
```

```
0000000000000000. 0000000000000000,000 @PersistenceConstructor 0000000000000000:
```

```
data class Person(var id: String, val name: String) {

    @PersistenceConstructor
    constructor(id: String) : this(id, "unknown")

}
```

Kotlin@NotNull. Spring Data@NotNull,(nullable = null)  
,name

```
data class Person(var id: String, val name: String = "unknown")
```

이름 `name`이 null이면, `name``은 `unknown`.

## Property population of Kotlin data classes

Kotlin은, 데이터 클래스, 데이터 클래스를 생성합니다. 데이터 `data` 클래스 `Person`:

```
data class Person(val id: String, val name: String)
```

데이터 클래스. Kotlin은 `copy(...)` 메서드, 데이터 클래스, 데이터 클래스를 생성합니다, 데이터 클래스를 생성합니다.

## 12.3. 데이터 클래스

Redis 데이터 클래스. 데이터 `RedisConverter` 데이터 클래스. 데이터 `Converter` 데이터 Redis 데이터 `byte[]` 데이터.

데이터 클래스 `Person` 데이터, 데이터:

```
_class = org.example.Person ①
id = e2c7dcee-b8cd-4424-883e-736ce564363e
firstname = rand ②
lastname = althor
address.city = emond's field ③
address.country = andor
```

① `_class` 데이터 클래스를 생성합니다.

② 데이터 클래스.

③ 데이터 클래스.

데이터 클래스:

Table 10. 데이터 클래스

Type	Sample	Mapped Value
Simple Type (for example, String)	String firstname = "rand";	firstname = "rand"
Complex Type (for example, Address)	Address address = new Address("emond's field");	address.city = "emond's field"
List of Simple Type	List<String> nicknames = asList("dragon reborn", "lews therin");	nicknames[0] = "dragon reborn", nicknames[1] = "lews therin"
Map of Simple Type	Map<String, String> atts = asMap({ "eye-color", "grey"}, {"...	atts[eye-color] = "grey", atts[hair-color] = "..."

Type	Sample	Mapped Value
List of Complex Type	List<Address> addresses = asList(new Address("em...	addresses.[0].city = "emond's field", addresses.[1].city = "...
Map of Complex Type	Map<String, Address> addresses = asMap({"home", new Address("em...	addresses.[home].city = "emond's field", addresses.[work].city = "...



Redis, Map key String Number.

RedisCustomConversions Converter. byte[] Map<String,byte[]> JSON.



Redis, ,.

:

### Example 15. Sample byte[] Converters

```
@WritingConverter
public class AddressToBytesConverter implements Converter<Address, byte[]> {

    private final Jackson2JsonRedisSerializer<Address> serializer;

    public AddressToBytesConverter() {

        serializer = new Jackson2JsonRedisSerializer<Address>(Address.class);
        serializer.setObjectMapper(new ObjectMapper());
    }

    @Override
    public byte[] convert(Address value) {
        return serializer.serialize(value);
    }
}

@ReadingConverter
public class BytesToAddressConverter implements Converter<byte[], Address> {

    private final Jackson2JsonRedisSerializer<Address> serializer;

    public BytesToAddressConverter() {

        serializer = new Jackson2JsonRedisSerializer<Address>(Address.class);
        serializer.setObjectMapper(new ObjectMapper());
    }

    @Override
    public Address convert(byte[] value) {
        return serializer.deserialize(value);
    }
}
```

???????? Converter ??????????:

```
_class = org.example.Person
id = e2c7dcee-b8cd-4424-883e-736ce564363e
firstname = rand
lastname = althor
address = { city : "emond's field", country : "andor" }
```

???????? Map ?????:

### Example 16. Sample Map<String,byte[]> Converters

```
@WritingConverter
public class AddressToMapConverter implements Converter<Address,
Map<String,byte[]>> {

    @Override
    public Map<String,byte[]> convert(Address source) {
        return singletonMap("ciudad", source.getCity().getBytes());
    }
}

@ReadingConverter
public class MapToAddressConverter implements Converter<Map<String, byte[]>,
Address> {

    @Override
    public Address convert(Map<String,byte[]> source) {
        return new Address(new String(source.get("ciudad")));
    }
}
```

Map Converter:

```
_class = org.example.Person
id = e2c7dcee-b8cd-4424-883e-736ce564363e
firstname = rand
lastname = althor
ciudad = "emond's field"
```



. ,.

#### 12.3.1.

Java , , @TypeAlias . , TypeInformationMapper . DefaultRedisTypeMapper , MappingRedisConverter .

:

Example 17. `@TypeAlias`

```
@TypeAlias("pers")
class Person {

}
```

이제 `pers` 는 `_class` 이다.

이제 이걸

이제 `MappingRedisConverter` 이 `RedisTypeMapper`:

Example 18. `Spring Java Config` 이 `RedisTypeMapper`

```
class CustomRedisTypeMapper extends DefaultRedisTypeMapper {
    //implement custom type mapping here
}
```

```
@Configuration
class SampleRedisConfiguration {

    @Bean
    public MappingRedisConverter redisConverter(RedisMappingContext mappingContext,
        RedisCustomConversions customConversions, ReferenceResolver
        referenceResolver) {

        MappingRedisConverter mappingRedisConverter = new
        MappingRedisConverter(mappingContext, null, referenceResolver,
            customTypeMapper());

        mappingRedisConverter.setCustomConversions(customConversions);

        return mappingRedisConverter;
    }

    @Bean
    public RedisTypeMapper customTypeMapper() {
        return new CustomRedisTypeMapper();
    }
}
```



## 12.4. Keyspaces

Keyspaces are Redis keys.

Each, `getClass().getName()`. `@RedisHash` `keyspaces`.

`@EnableRedisRepositories`:

*Example 19.* `@EnableRedisRepositories` `Keyspaces`

```
@Configuration
@EnableRedisRepositories(keyspaceConfiguration = MyKeyspaceConfiguration.class)
public class ApplicationConfig {

    //... RedisConnectionFactory and RedisTemplate Bean definitions omitted

    public static class MyKeyspaceConfiguration extends KeyspaceConfiguration {

        @Override
        protected Iterable<KeyspaceSettings> initialConfiguration() {
            return Collections.singleton(new KeyspaceSettings(Person.class, "people"));
        }
    }
}
```

`keyspace`:

```
@Configuration
@EnableRedisRepositories
public class ApplicationConfig {

    //... RedisConnectionFactory and RedisTemplate Bean definitions omitted

    @Bean
    public RedisMappingContext keyValueMappingContext() {
        return new RedisMappingContext(
            new MappingConfiguration(new IndexConfiguration(), new
MyKeyspaceConfiguration()));
    }

    public static class MyKeyspaceConfiguration extends KeyspaceConfiguration {

        @Override
        protected Iterable<KeyspaceSettings> initialConfiguration() {
            return Collections.singleton(new KeyspaceSettings(Person.class, "people"));
        }
    }
}
```

## 12.5. Redis

Redis is a key-value store. It is a NoSQL database, but it is also a database. It is a database that is used for storing data in a key-value format. It is a database that is used for storing data in a key-value format.

### 12.5.1. Redis

Redis is a key-value store. It is a NoSQL database, but it is also a database. It is a database that is used for storing data in a key-value format. It is a database that is used for storing data in a key-value format.

```
@RedisHash("people")
public class Person {

    @Id String id;
    @Indexed String firstname;
    String lastname;
    Address address;
}
```

Redis is a key-value store. It is a NoSQL database, but it is also a database. It is a database that is used for storing data in a key-value format. It is a database that is used for storing data in a key-value format.

```
SADD people:firstname:rand e2c7dcee-b8cd-4424-883e-736ce564363e
SADD people:firstname:aviendha a9d4b3a0-50d3-4538-a2fc-f7fc2581ee56
```

Redis 2.8.19.00 Address @Indexed city person.address.city null, Set,:

```
SADD people:address.city:tear e2c7dcee-b8cd-4424-883e-736ce564363e
```

map keys :

```
@RedisHash("people")
public class Person {

    // ... other properties omitted

    Map<String,String> attributes;           ①
    Map<String Person> relatives;           ②
    List<Address> addresses;                 ③
}
```

- ① SADD people:attributes.map-key:map-value e2c7dcee-b8cd-4424-883e-736ce564363e
- ② SADD people:relatives.map-key.firstname:tam e2c7dcee-b8cd-4424-883e-736ce564363e
- ③ SADD people:addresses.city:tear e2c7dcee-b8cd-4424-883e-736ce564363e



References

keyspaces domain ,:

### Example 22. Index Setup with `@EnableRedisRepositories`

```
@Configuration
@EnableRedisRepositories(indexConfiguration = MyIndexConfiguration.class)
public class ApplicationConfig {

    //... RedisConnectionFactory and RedisTemplate Bean definitions omitted

    public static class MyIndexConfiguration extends IndexConfiguration {

        @Override
        protected Iterable<IndexDefinition> initialConfiguration() {
            return Collections.singleton(new SimpleIndexDefinition("people",
"firstname"));
        }
    }
}
```

□□,□ keyspaces □□,□□□□□□□□□□□□,□□□□□□□□:

### Example 23. Programmatic Index setup

```
@Configuration
@EnableRedisRepositories
public class ApplicationConfig {

    //... RedisConnectionFactory and RedisTemplate Bean definitions omitted

    @Bean
    public RedisMappingContext keyValueMappingContext() {
        return new RedisMappingContext(
            new MappingConfiguration(
                new KeyspaceConfiguration(), new MyIndexConfiguration()));
    }

    public static class MyIndexConfiguration extends IndexConfiguration {

        @Override
        protected Iterable<IndexDefinition> initialConfiguration() {
            return Collections.singleton(new SimpleIndexDefinition("people",
"firstname"));
        }
    }
}
```



### 12.6.1. 실행

다음 "테스트" 버튼을 클릭하면,

쿼리 (QBE) 화면이 표시되며, 쿼리 조건을 입력할 수 있습니다. 다음, "테스트" 버튼을 클릭하면,

### 12.6.2. 실행

다음 화면을:

- **Probe:** 쿼리할 domain 화면입니다.
- **ExampleMatcher:** `ExampleMatcher` 객체를 생성합니다. 쿼리 조건을 입력합니다.
- **Example:** 쿼리할 `ExampleMatcher`. 쿼리 조건.

다음 화면을:

- 쿼리할 쿼리 조건을 입력합니다.
- 쿼리할 domain 화면, 쿼리 조건을 입력합니다.
- 쿼리할 쿼리 API 화면.

다음 화면을:

- 쿼리할 쿼리 조건, 다음 `firstname = ?0 or (firstname = ?1 and lastname = ?2)`.
- 쿼리할 쿼리/쿼리/쿼리 조건, 쿼리 조건을 입력합니다.

다음 화면을, 쿼리할 domain 화면. 다음, 쿼리할 쿼리 조건, 쿼리 조건:

*Example 24. Sample Person 클래스*

```
public class Person {  
  
    @Id  
    private String id;  
    private String firstname;  
    private String lastname;  
    private Address address;  
  
    // ... getters and setters omitted  
}
```

다음 화면을, 쿼리할 `Example`. 다음, 다음 `null` 쿼리 조건, 쿼리 조건을 입력합니다. 쿼리할 쿼리 조건 `ExampleMatcher` 화면. 쿼리 조건. 쿼리 조건을 입력합니다:

### Example 25. Simple Example

```
Person person = new Person();           ①
person.setFirstname("Dave");             ②

Example<Person> example = Example.of(person); ③
```

① 创建 domain 对象。

② 设置属性。

③ 创建 `Example`。

通常，我们使用 `QueryByExampleExecutor<T>`。通常 `QueryByExampleExecutor` 接口：

### Example 26. QueryByExampleExecutor

```
public interface QueryByExampleExecutor<T> {

    <S extends T> S findOne(Example<S> example);

    <S extends T> Iterable<S> findAll(Example<S> example);

    // ... more functionality omitted.
}
```

## 12.6.3. Example 匹配

通常，我们使用 `ExampleMatcher` 接口，通常 `ExampleMatcher` 接口：

*Example 27.*  $\square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square$

```
Person person = new Person();  
person.setFirstname("Dave");  
  
ExampleMatcher matcher = ExampleMatcher.matching()  
    .withIgnorePaths("lastname")  
    .withIncludeNullValues()  
    .withStringMatcherEnding();  
  
Example<Person> example = Example.of(person, matcher);
```

- ① `Matcher`.
- ② `Matcher`.
- ③ `Matcher` `ExampleMatcher` `Matcher`. `Matcher`, `Matcher`.
- ④ `Matcher` `Matcher` `lastName` `Matcher`.
- ⑤ `Matcher` `Matcher` `lastName` `Matcher`.
- ⑥ `Matcher` `Matcher` `lastName` `Matcher`, `Matcher`, `Matcher`.
- ⑦ `Matcher` `Example`.

```
ExampleMatcher.matchesAny(ExampleMatcher.matchingAny());
```

[illegible]

*Example 28.* □□□□□□□□

```
ExampleMatcher matcher = ExampleMatcher.matching()
    .withMatcher("firstname", endsWith())
    .withMatcher("lastname", startsWith().ignoreCase());
}
```

`lambda` (Java 8) . `Runnable`,`Callable`. `Runnable`,`Callable`.

`lambda`:

*Example 29.*  $\lambda$

```
ExampleMatcher matcher = ExampleMatcher.matching()
    .withMatcher("firstname", match -> match.endsWith())
    .withMatcher("firstname", match -> match.startsWith());
}
```

```
Example 0000000000000000. 000 ExampleMatcher 000000000000,00000000000000000000. 000000,00
```



`ExampleMatcher` `ignoreProperties` `ignoreCase`. `ignoreProperties` `ExampleMatcher` `ignoreProperties`:

#### 4. `ExampleMatcher` `ignoreProperties`

Table 11. Scope of `ExampleMatcher` settings

Setting	Scope
Null-handling	<code>ExampleMatcher</code>
String matching	<code>ExampleMatcher</code> and property path
Ignoring properties	Property path
Case sensitivity	<code>ExampleMatcher</code> and property path
Value transformation	Property path

### 12.6.4. `ExampleMatcher`

`ExampleMatcher` `ignoreProperties`:

Example 30. `ExampleMatcher` `ignoreProperties`

```
interface PersonRepository extends QueryByExampleExecutor<Person> {  
}  
  
class PersonService {  
  
    @Autowired PersonRepository personRepository;  
  
    List<Person> findPeople(Person probe) {  
        return personRepository.findAll(Example.of(probe));  
    }  
}
```

Redis `ExampleMatcher` `Spring Data` `ExampleMatcher`. `ignoreProperties`, `ignoreCase`, `ignoreProperties` `null` `ignoreProperties`.

`ExampleMatcher` `ignoreProperties` (`ignoreProperties`, `ignoreCase`) `ExampleMatcher`. `ignoreProperties` `ExampleMatcher`. `ignoreProperties` `ExampleMatcher` `ignoreProperties`.

`ExampleMatcher` `StringMatcher` `ignoreProperties`.

`ExampleMatcher` `ignoreProperties`:

- `ignoreProperties`, `ignoreCase`
- `Any/All` `ignoreProperties`
- `ignoreProperties`
- `ignoreProperties` `null`

`ExampleMatcher` `ignoreProperties` `ignoreProperties`:

$$e = \dots)$$

55

□□□□□  
spring

apter

RedisKeyExpiredEvent



RedisKeyExpiredEvent  
RedisKeyExpiredEvent



keyspace notification Redis notify-keyspace-events (Redis).  
AWS ElastiCache CONFIG, Redis Pub/Sub messages



Redis Pub/Sub messages

## 12.8. Redis

@Reference Redis Redis

Example 32. Sample

```
_class = org.example.Person  
id = e2c7dcee-b8cd-4424-883e-736ce564363e  
firstname = rand  
lastname = althor  
mother = people:a9d4b3a0-50d3-4538-a2fc-f7fc2581ee56 ①
```

① Reference stores the whole key (keyspace:id) of the referenced object.



Redis

## 12.9. Redis

Redis PartialUpdate set delete

```
PartialUpdate<Person> update = new PartialUpdate<Person>("e2c7dcee", Person.class)
    .set("firstname", "mat")
    ① .set("address.city", "emond's field")
    ② .del("age");
    ③

template.update(update);

update = new PartialUpdate<Person>("e2c7dcee", Person.class)
    .set("address", new Address("caemlyn", "andor"))
    ④ .set("attributes", singletonMap("eye-color", "grey"));
    ⑤

template.update(update);

update = new PartialUpdate<Person>("e2c7dcee", Person.class)
    .refreshTtl(true);
    ⑥ .set("expiration", 1000);

template.update(update);
```

- [illegible]



□□□□□□□□(□□□□)□□□□Redis□□□□□□□□□□,□□□□□□□□□□□□.

## 12.10. □□□□□□

### Example 34. Sample Repository finder Method

```
public interface PersonRepository extends CrudRepository<Person, String> {  
    List<Person> findByFirstname(String firstname);  
}
```



RedisRepository 인터페이스를 구현합니다.



RedisRepository 인터페이스를 구현합니다.

RedisRepository 인터페이스를 구현합니다. RedisCallback 인터페이스를 구현합니다. RedisCallback 인터페이스를 구현합니다. RedisCallback 인터페이스를 구현합니다.

### Example 35. Sample finder using RedisCallback

```
String user = //...  
  
List<RedisSession> sessionsByUser = template.find(new RedisCallback<Set<byte[]>>()  
{  
    public Set<byte[]> doInRedis(RedisConnection connection) throws  
        DataAccessException {  
        return connection  
            .sMembers("sessions:securityContext.authentication.principal.username:" +  
user);  
    }}, RedisSession.class);
```

RedisRepository 인터페이스를 구현합니다:



이제, RedisConnectionFactory 와 RedisOperations 는 CDI 인터페이스를 구현, 구현합니다:

```
class RedisOperationsProducer {

    @Produces
    RedisConnectionFactory redisConnectionFactory() {

        JedisConnectionFactory jedisConnectionFactory = new JedisConnectionFactory(new
RedisStandaloneConfiguration());
        jedisConnectionFactory.afterPropertiesSet();

        return jedisConnectionFactory;
    }

    void disposeRedisConnectionFactory(@Disposes RedisConnectionFactory
redisConnectionFactory) throws Exception {

        if (redisConnectionFactory instanceof DisposableBean) {
            ((DisposableBean) redisConnectionFactory).destroy();
        }
    }

    @Produces
    @ApplicationScoped
    RedisOperations<byte[], byte[]> redisOperationsProducer(RedisConnectionFactory
redisConnectionFactory) {

        RedisTemplate<byte[], byte[]> template = new RedisTemplate<byte[], byte[]>();
        template.setConnectionFactory(redisConnectionFactory);
        template.afterPropertiesSet();

        return template;
    }

}
```

이제, RedisConnectionFactory, RedisOperations 는 JavaEE 6.

이제, RedisConnectionFactory, RedisOperations 는 Spring Data Redis CDI 인터페이스를 구현, 구현합니다. 이 때, Spring Data 인터페이스를 @Injected 으로 구현, 구현합니다:

```
class RepositoryClient {

    @Inject
    PersonRepository repository;

    public void businessMethod() {
        List<Person> people = repository.findAll();
    }
}
```

Redis에서는 `RedisKeyValueAdapter` 이 `RedisKeyValueTemplate` 이. 이들을 `bean`, `bean` 이 Spring Data CDI 에서. 이, 이들을 `bean` 이 `RedisKeyValueAdapter` 이 `RedisKeyValueTemplate` 이.

## 12.13. Redis

Redis에서는 Redis API, 이, 이.

이, 이.

이:

*Example 36. Example entity*

```
@RedisHash("people")
public class Person {

    @Id String id;
    @Indexed String firstname;
    String lastname;
    Address hometown;
}

public class Address {

    @GeoIndexed Point location;
}
```

### 12.13.1.



```
repository.save(new Person("rand", "al'thor"));
```

```
HMSET "people:19315449-cda2-4f5c-b696-9cb8018fa1f9" "_class" "Person" "id"
"19315449-cda2-4f5c-b696-9cb8018fa1f9" "firstname" "rand" "lastname" "al'thor" ①
SADD "people" "19315449-cda2-4f5c-b696-9cb8018fa1f9" ②
SADD "people:firstname:rand" "19315449-cda2-4f5c-b696-9cb8018fa1f9" ③
SADD "people:19315449-cda2-4f5c-b696-9cb8018fa1f9:idx" "people:firstname:rand" ④
```

① `keyspace` 名前を指定する。

② `<1>` は `keyspaces` 名前を指定する。

③ `<2>` は `keyspaces` 名前を指定する。

④ `<3>` は `keyspaces` 名前を指定する、`keyspaces` 名前/インデックス。

## 12.13.2. 名前

```
repository.save(new Person("e82908cf-e7d3-47c2-9eec-b4e0967ad0c9", "Dragon  
Reborn", "al'thor"));
```

```
DEL          "people:e82908cf-e7d3-47c2-9eec-b4e0967ad0c9"
①
HMSET        "people:e82908cf-e7d3-47c2-9eec-b4e0967ad0c9" "_class" "Person" "id"
"e82908cf-e7d3-47c2-9eec-b4e0967ad0c9" "firstname" "Dragon Reborn" "lastname"
"al'thor" ②
SADD         "people" "e82908cf-e7d3-47c2-9eec-b4e0967ad0c9"
③
SMEMBERS     "people:e82908cf-e7d3-47c2-9eec-b4e0967ad0c9:idx"
④
TYPE         "people:firstname:rand"
⑤
SREM         "people:firstname:rand" "e82908cf-e7d3-47c2-9eec-b4e0967ad0c9"
⑥
DEL          "people:e82908cf-e7d3-47c2-9eec-b4e0967ad0c9:idx"
⑦
SADD         "people:firstname:Dragon Reborn" "e82908cf-e7d3-47c2-9eec-b4e0967ad0c9"
⑧
SADD         "people:e82908cf-e7d3-47c2-9eec-b4e0967ad0c9:idx"
"people:firstname:Dragon Reborn" ⑨
```

- ① 删除键,删除键空间。
- ② 设置哈希。
- ③ 向<1>键空间添加键 spaces 键。
- ④ 获取键空间。
- ⑤ 从键空间删除键(键,键,....)。
- ⑥ 删除键。
- ⑦ 获取键。
- ⑧ 向<2>键空间添加键。
- ⑨ 向<6>键空间添加键,键,键/键。

### 12.13.3. 使用 Geo 模块

使用 Redis 的 Geo 模块,可以存储地理位置信息:

```
GEOADD "people:hometown:location" "13.361389" "38.115556" "76900e94-b057-44bc-
abcf-8126d51a621b" ①
SADD "people:76900e94-b057-44bc-abcf-8126d51a621b:idx"
"people:hometown:location" ②
```

① 地理座標を Redis に登録する。

② 地理座標のインデックスを登録する。

#### 12.13.4. 地理座標の検索

```
repository.findByFirstname("egwene");
```

```
SINTER "people:firstname:egwene" ①
HGETALL "people:d70091b5-0b9a-4c0a-9551-519e61bc9ef3" ②
HGETALL ...
```

① 地理座標の検索結果を取得する。

② 地理座標の検索結果を Redis から取得する。

#### 12.13.5. 地理座標の検索

```
repository.findByHometownLocationNear(new Point(15, 37), new Distance(200,
KILOMETERS));
```

```
GEORADIUS "people:hometown:location" "15.0" "37.0" "200.0" "km" ①
HGETALL "people:76900e94-b057-44bc-abcf-8126d51a621b" ②
HGETALL ...
```

① 地理座標の検索結果を取得する。

② 地理座標の検索結果を Redis から取得する。



## Appendix □□□□

□□□□□□□□□□,□□□□□□□□□□□□□□:

- “[Schema](#)” □□□ Spring Data Redis □□□ schema.
- “[□□□□](#)” □□□□□ RedisTemplate □□□□□□.

# Appendix A: Schema

Spring Data Redis Schema (redis-namespace)

# Appendix B: 附录B

## 附录B

Table 13. Redis commands supported by RedisTemplate

Command	Template Support
APPEND	X
AUTH	X
BGREWRITEAOF	X
BGSAVE	X
BITCOUNT	X
BITFIELD	X
BITOP	X
BLPOP	X
BRPOP	X
BRPOPLPUSH	X
CLIENT KILL	X
CLIENT GETNAME	X
CLIENT LIST	X
CLIENT SETNAME	X
CLUSTER SLOTS	-
COMMAND	-
COMMAND COUNT	-
COMMAND GETKEYS	-
COMMAND INFO	-
CONFIG GET	X
CONFIG RESETSTAT	X
CONFIG REWRITE	-
CONFIG SET	X
DBSIZE	X
DEBUG OBJECT	-
DEBUG SEGFAULT	-
DECR	X
DECRBY	X

Command	Template Support
DEL	X
DISCARD	X
DUMP	X
ECHO	X
EVAL	X
EVALSHA	X
EXEC	X
EXISTS	X
EXPIRE	X
EXPIREAT	X
FLUSHALL	X
FLUSHDB	X
GET	X
GETBIT	X
GETRANGE	X
GETSET	X
HDEL	X
HEXISTS	X
HGET	X
HGETALL	X
HINCRBY	X
HINCRBYFLOAT	X
HKEYS	X
HLEN	X
HMGET	X
HMSET	X
HSCAN	X
HSET	X
HSETNX	X
HVALS	X
INCR	X
INCRBY	X
INCRBYFLOAT	X

Command	Template Support
INFO	X
KEYS	X
LASTSAVE	X
LINDEX	X
LINSERT	X
LLEN	X
LPOP	X
LPUSH	X
LPUSHX	X
LRANGE	X
LREM	X
LSET	X
LTRIM	X
MGET	X
MIGRATE	-
MONITOR	-
MOVE	X
MSET	X
MSETNX	X
MULTI	X
OBJECT	-
PERSIST	X
PEXIPRE	X
PEXPIREAT	X
PFADD	X
PFCOUNT	X
PFMERGE	X
PING	X
PSETEX	X
PSUBSCRIBE	X
PTTL	X
PUBLISH	X
PUBSUB	-



Command	Template Support
PUBSUBSCRIBE	-
QUIT	X
RANDOMKEY	X
RENAME	X
RENAMENX	X
RESTORE	X
ROLE	-
RPOP	X
RPOPLPUSH	X
RPUSH	X
RPUSHX	X
SADD	X
SAVE	X
SCAN	X
SCARD	X
SCRIPT EXITS	X
SCRIPT FLUSH	X
SCRIPT KILL	X
SCRIPT LOAD	X
SDIFF	X
SDIFFSTORE	X
SELECT	X
SENTINEL FAILOVER	X
SENTINEL GET-MASTER-ADD-BY-NAME	-
SENTINEL MASTER	-
SENTINEL MASTERS	X
SENTINEL MONITOR	X
SENTINEL REMOVE	X
SENTINEL RESET	-
SENTINEL SET	-
SENTINEL SLAVES	X
SET	X

Command	Template Support
SETBIT	X
SETEX	X
SETNX	X
SETRANGE	X
SHUTDOWN	X
SINTER	X
SINTERSTORE	X
SISMEMBER	X
SLAVEOF	X
SLOWLOG	-
SMEMBERS	X
SMOVE	X
SORT	X
SPOP	X
SRANDMEMBER	X
SREM	X
SSCAN	X
STRLEN	X
SUBSCRIBE	X
SUNION	X
SUNIONSTORE	X
SYNC	-
TIME	X
TTL	X
TYPE	X
UNSUBSCRIBE	X
UNWATCH	X
WATCH	X
ZADD	X
ZCARD	X
ZCOUNT	X
ZINCRBY	X
ZINTERSTORE	X

Command	Template Support
ZLEXCOUNT	-
ZRANGE	X
ZRANGEBYLEX	-
ZREVRANGEBYLEX	-
ZRANGEBYSCORE	X
ZRANK	X
ZREM	X
ZREMRANGEBYLEX	-
ZREMRANGEBYRANK	X
ZREVRANGE	X
ZREVRANGEBYSCORE	X
ZREVRANK	X
ZSCAN	X
ZSCORE	X
ZUNINONSTORE	X