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Github Repository: <https://github.com/justgnoh/Task-F-CS3219.git>

Instructions

1. Enter the working directory
2. Run ``npm install``
3. Note: Database is not required for this task. Existing routes connecting to database will be ignored during the demonstration. The API was taken from Task B.
4. Install Redis
 - a. MAC: brew install redis
 - b. Windows:

```
wget https://download.redis.io/releases/redis-6.0.9.tar.gz
tar xzf redis-6.0.9.tar.gz
cd redis-6.0.9
make
make install
```

To make sure that the Redis server runs without an issue, send a ping to the server using the ``redis-cli``.

```
redis-cli ping
```

If you receive ``pong`` as the response, the Redis server is running successfully.

- i. If something goes wrong, visit the official quick start guide
 - ii. <https://redis.io/topics/quickstart>
5. Run Redis

- a. Enter **redis-server**

[illegible]

Observe that redis is running

6. If you already have Redis or have used Redis for other projects
 - a. Run ``redis-cli FLUSHALL``
 - b. Run ``redis-cli FLUSHDB``
 - c. Observe both commands return ``OK``

```
→ Task-F-CS3219 git:(master) redis-cli FLUSHALL
OK
→ Task-F-CS3219 git:(master) x redis-cli FLUSHDB
OK
```

7. Make a GET request to the `/breweries` route with a query parameter of `page` of value 50

8. Observe that without Redis caching: it takes 1347ms

The screenshot shows a REST client interface with the following details:

- Method:** GET
- URL:** localhost:6969/breweries?page=50
- Params:** page=50
- Status:** 200 OK
- Time:** 1347 ms
- Size:** 22.35 KB
- Response Body (JSON):**

```
{
  "city": "White Sulphur Springs",
  "state": "Montana",
  "county_province": null,
  "postal_code": "59645-9081",
  "country": "United States",
  "longitude": "-110.9004865",
  "latitude": "46.54807609",
  "phone": "4065472337",
  "website_url": "http://www.2bassetbrewery.com",
  "updated_at": "2021-10-23T02:24:55.243Z",
  "created_at": "2021-10-23T02:24:55.243Z"
},
{
  "message": "cache miss"
}
```

Observe that a message “cache miss” is returned with the response. This shows that Redis does not have the existing data that is retrieved, and will proceed to cache it.

9. To show that it Redis has indeed cached the response, send a GET request to the same endpoint.

The screenshot shows a REST client interface with the following details:

- Method:** GET
- URL:** localhost:6969/breweries?page=50
- Send Button:** Send
- Params:** Authorization, Headers (6), Body, Pre-request Script, Tests, Settings, Cookies
- Query Params:** A table with columns KEY, VALUE, and DESCRIPTION. The 'page' parameter has a value of 50.
- Body:** Cookies, Headers (7), Test Results. The status is 200 OK, 13 ms, 22.37 KB. A 'Save Response' button is visible.
- Response Format:** Pretty, Raw, Preview, Visualize. The format is set to JSON.
- Response Body:** A JSON object with the following structure:

```
{  "address_0": null,  "city": "White Sulphur Springs",  "state": "Montana",  "county_province": null,  "postal_code": "59645-9081",  "country": "United States",  "longitude": "-110.9004865",  "latitude": "46.54807609",  "phone": "4065472337",  "website_url": "http://www.2bassetbrewery.com",  "updated_at": "2021-10-23T02:24:55.243Z",  "created_at": "2021-10-23T02:24:55.243Z"},  "message": "data retrieved from the cache"}
```

10. Observe that the time take for the request is 13ms, and a message “data retrieved from the cache” is observed. This shows that Redis did indeed cache the response and is returning the data from Redis.

Other Learning

- Redis listens to port 6379 on default