Key Management Commands

These commands manage keys in Redis.

- DEL key: Deletes a key.
- bash

```
redis> SET mykey "value"
OK
redis> DEL mykey
(integer) 1
```

-
- EXISTS key: Checks if a key exists.
- bash

```
redis> EXISTS mykey
(integer) 0
```

-
- EXPIRE key seconds: Sets an expiration time for a key.
- bash

```
redis> SET mykey "value"
OK
redis> EXPIRE mykey 10
(integer) 1
```

-

2. String Commands

These commands operate on string values.

- SET key value: Sets a value for a key.
- bash

```
redis> SET mykey "Hello"
OK
```

-
- GET key: Retrieves the value of a key.
- bash

  ```
  redis> GET mykey
  "Hello"
  ```

-
- INCR key: Increments the integer value of a key by one.
- bash

  ```
  redis> SET counter "1"
  OK
  redis> INCR counter
  (integer) 2
  ```

-

3. List Commands

These commands manage lists.

- LPUSH key value [value ...]: Prepends one or more values to a list.
- bash

  ```
  redis> LPUSH mylist "world"
  (integer) 1
  redis> LPUSH mylist "hello"
  (integer) 2
  ```

-
- LRANGE key start stop: Retrieves elements from a list within a range.
- bash

  ```
  redis> LRANGE mylist 0 -1
  "hello", "world"
  ```

-
- LPOP key: Removes and returns the first element of the list.

- bash

```
redis> LPOP mylist
"hello"
```

-

4. Set Commands

These commands manage sets.

- SADD key member [member ...]: Adds members to a set.
- bash

```
redis> SADD myset "a" "b" "c"
(integer) 3
```

-
- SMEMBERS key: Retrieves all members of a set.
- bash

```
redis> SMEMBERS myset
 "a", "b", "c"
```

-
- SISMEMBER key member: Checks if an element is in the set.
- bash
- undefined

There is no INC command in Redis. The correct command is INCR.

1. INCR is the Redis command used to increment a numeric value stored at a key by one[1][5].
2. INCR is an atomic operation, meaning it's thread-safe and ensures data consistency even when multiple processes access Redis simultaneously[3].
3. If the key doesn't exist when INCR is called, Redis will create it and set its value to 1 before performing the increment[1][5].
4. INCR returns the new value of the key after the increment[5].
5. INCR is limited to 64-bit signed integers[1][5].

6. There are related commands like INCRBY (to increment by a specified amount) and DECR (to decrement by one)[3].

Since there is no INC command in Redis, the question itself is based on an incorrect premise. The answer should clarify that INCR is the correct command for incrementing values in Redis.

In Redis, it's important to differentiate between `INCR` and related commands like `INCRBY`. Here's a clarification:

- **INCR:**
  - This Redis command increments the integer value of a key by 1.
  -
  - If the key doesn't exist, it's created and set to 0 before the increment.
  -
  - It's specifically for incrementing by a value of 1.
  -
  - Example: `INCR mykey`
- **INCRBY:**
  - This Redis command increments the integer value of a key by a specified integer.
  - It provides more flexibility, allowing you to increment by any integer value, not just 1.
  -
  - Example: `INCRBY mykey 5` (increments "mykey" by 5).

Therefore:

- `INCR` is a specialized case of `INCRBY`, where the increment is always 1.
- `INCRBY` is the general command, and allows you to increment by any integer value.