# Making your API calls wicked fast with Redis

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## Outline:

- ★ What is Redis?
- ★ What can I use instead?
- ★ When should I use caching?
- ★ Pros/Cons
- ★ Demo: Redis + python-redis + Flask

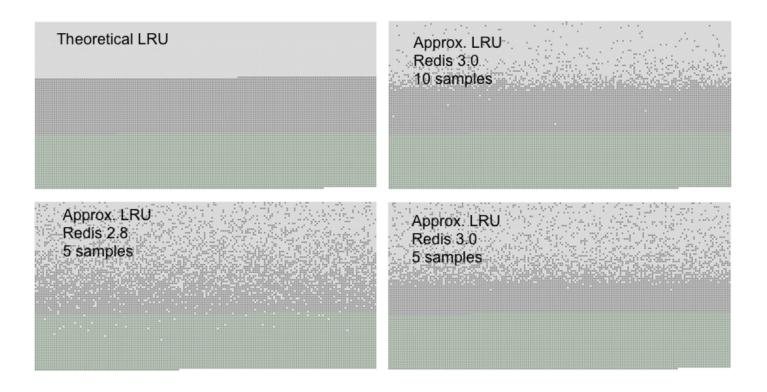
# Whoa backup... what is Redis?

- ★ Key value store
- ★ Free & Open Source
- ★ Data Structure Values:
  - o lists
  - o sets
  - sorted sets
  - hashes
  - bit arrays

### Redis as an LRU cache

- ★ LRU = Least Recently Used
- ★ Redis uses an approximation of the LRU algorithm
- ★ Configurable precision with maxmemory-samples configuration directive

## Redis LRU visualization



# Redis data persistence

- ★ Snapshots (.rdb)
  - Good for rollbacks
  - Possibility of losing data
- ★ Append Only File (AOF)
  - Bad for rollbacks
  - Great for persisting current dataset as is

# Redis Alternatives

### memcached

- ★ Free and open source
- $\bigstar$  Every command is fast: O(1)
- ★ Serialized data only
   (no data structures)
- ★ No data persistence

# @functools.lru\_cache()

```
@lru cache (maxsize=None)
\star Python 3.2+
                                  def fib(n):
                                      if n < 2:
★ clear cache()
                                          return n
                                      return fib (n-1) + fib (n-2)
★ cache info()
                                  >>> [fib(n) for n in range(16)]
                                  [0, 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21, 34, 55,
                                  89, 144, 233, 377, 6101
                                  >>> fib.cache info()
                                  CacheInfo(hits=28, misses=16,
                                  maxsize=None, currsize=16)
```

```
#https://docs.python.org/3.
4/library/functools.html#functools.
lru_cache
```

## To cache?

- ★ External API calls with slow response times
- ★ Avoid API rate limiting
- ★ ...but only if you're allowed to!
- ★ Alleviate database load locally
- ★ Same end-points hit frequently

#### Or not to cache?

- ★ Your application is already fast
- ★ You don't want added complexity
- ★ You have concerns about persistence
- ★ You can just optimize your db instead:
  - check slow query logs
  - o use EXPLAIN or EXPLAIN ANALYZE
  - add an index

#### Pros:

- □ Faster access to cached data
- □Lessened DB load
- □ Faster external API calls
- □ Ability to avoid rate limiting

#### Cons:

- □Added code complexity
- □Cache invalidation blues
- □ Debugging complications

# Demo!

# Questions?

# Helpful Links!

- ★ redis.io
- ★ redis.io/topics/lru-cache
- ★ memcached.org/
- ★ docs.python.org/3.4/library/functools.html#functools.lru cache