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# KEYS



redis

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## Commands

ACL CAT  
ACL DELUSER  
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ACL GETUSER  
ACL LIST  
ACL LOAD  
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ACL SETUSER  
ACL USERS  
ACL WHOAMI  
APPEND  
ASKING  
AUTH  
BF.ADD  
BF.CARD  
BF.EXISTS  
BF.INFO  
BF.INSERT  
BF.LOADCHUNK  
BF.MADD  
BF.MEXISTS

KEYS `pattern`**Available since:** 1.0.0

**Time complexity:**  $O(N)$  with  $N$  being the number of keys in the database, under the assumption that the key names in the database and the given pattern have limited length.

**ACL categories:** `@keyspace`, `@read`, `@slow`, `@dangerous`

Returns all keys matching `pattern`.

While the time complexity for this operation is  $O(N)$ , the constant times are fairly low. For example, Redis running on an entry level laptop can scan a 1 million key database in 40 milliseconds.

**Warning:** consider `KEYS` as a command that should only be used in production environments with extreme care. It may ruin performance when it is executed against large databases. This command is intended for debugging and special operations, such as changing your keyspace layout. Don't use `KEYS` in your regular application code. If you're looking for a way to find keys in a subset of your keyspace, consider using `SCAN` or [sets](#).

Supported glob-style patterns:

- `h?llo` matches `hello`, `hallo` and `hxlllo`
- `h*llo` matches `hllo` and `heeeello`
- `h[ae]llo` matches `hello` and `hallo`, but not `hillo`
- `h[^e]llo` matches `hallo`, `hblllo`, ... but not `hello`
- `h[a-b]llo` matches `hallo` and `hblllo`

Use `\` to escape special characters if you want to match them verbatim.

## Examples

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## See also

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[DEL](#)  
[DUMP](#)  
[EXISTS](#)  
[EXPIRE](#)  
[EXPIREAT](#)  
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```
redis> MSET firstname Jack lastname Stuntman age 35
"OK"
redis> KEYS *name*
1) "firstname"
2) "lastname"
redis> KEYS a??
1) "age"
redis> KEYS *
1) "firstname"
2) "age"
3) "lastname"
redis>
```

## RESP2/RESP3 Reply

**Array reply:** a list of keys matching *pattern*.

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