SpringBoot2之后,默认采用Lettuce作为redis的连接客户端。

lettuce采用netty连接redis server,实例可以在多个线程间共享,不存在线程不安全的情况,这样可以减少线程数量。当然,在特殊情况下,lettuce也可以使用多个实例。有点类似于NIO的模式。

此 demo 主要演示了 Spring Boot 如何整合 redis,操作redis中的数据,并使用redis缓存数据。连接 池使用 Lettuce。

参考: https://github.com/xkcoding/spring-boot-demo/tree/master/spring-boot-demo-cache-redis

pom.xml

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
project xmlns="http://maven.apache.org/POM/4.0.0"
xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
         xsi:schemaLocation="http://maven.apache.org/POM/4.0.0"
http://maven.apache.org/xsd/maven-4.0.0.xsd">
    <modelVersion>4.0.0</modelVersion>
    <artifactId>spring-boot-demo-cache-redis</artifactId>
    <version>1.0.0-SNAPSHOT</version>
    <packaging>jar</packaging>
    <name>spring-boot-demo-cache-redis</name>
    <description>Demo project for Spring Boot</description>
    <parent>
        <groupId>com.xkcoding
        <artifactId>spring-boot-demo</artifactId>
        <version>1.0.0-SNAPSHOT</version>
    </parent>
    cproperties>
        project.build.sourceEncoding>UTF-8/project.build.sourceEncoding>
        project.reporting.outputEncoding>UTF-
8</project.reporting.outputEncoding>
        <java.version>1.8</java.version>
    </properties>
    <dependencies>
        <dependency>
            <groupId>org.springframework.boot</groupId>
            <artifactId>spring-boot-starter</artifactId>
        </dependency>
        <dependency>
            <groupId>org.springframework.boot</groupId>
            <artifactId>spring-boot-starter-web</artifactId>
        </dependency>
```

```
<dependency>
           <groupId>org.springframework.boot</groupId>
            <artifactId>spring-boot-starter-data-redis</artifactId>
       </dependency>
       <!-- 对象池, 使用redis时必须引入 -->
       <dependency>
           <groupId>org.apache.commons</groupId>
            <artifactId>commons-pool2</artifactId>
       </dependency>
       <!-- 引入 jackson 对象json转换 -->
       <dependency>
           <groupId>org.springframework.boot</groupId>
           <artifactId>spring-boot-starter-json</artifactId>
       </dependency>
       <dependency>
           <groupId>org.springframework.boot
           <artifactId>spring-boot-starter-test</artifactId>
           <scope>test</scope>
       </dependency>
       <dependency>
           <groupId>com.google.guava
            <artifactId>guava</artifactId>
       </dependency>
       <dependency>
           <groupId>cn.hutool</groupId>
           <artifactId>hutool-all</artifactId>
       </dependency>
       <dependency>
           <groupId>org.projectlombok</groupId>
           <artifactId>lombok</artifactId>
           <optional>true</optional>
       </dependency>
   </dependencies>
   <build>
       <finalName>spring-boot-demo-cache-redis</finalName>
       <plugins>
           <plugin>
               <groupId>org.springframework.boot</groupId>
               <artifactId>spring-boot-maven-plugin</artifactId>
           </plugin>
       </plugins>
   </build>
</project>
```

application.yml

```
spring:
 redis:
   host: localhost
   password: ahhs2019
   # 连接超时时间(记得添加单位, Duration)
   timeout: 10000ms
   # Redis默认情况下有16个分片,这里配置具体使用的分片
   # database: 0
   lettuce:
    pool:
      # 连接池最大连接数(使用负值表示没有限制) 默认 8
      max-active: 8
      # 连接池最大阻塞等待时间(使用负值表示没有限制) 默认 -1
      max-wait: -1ms
      # 连接池中的最大空闲连接 默认 8
      max-idle: 8
      # 连接池中的最小空闲连接 默认 0
      min-idle: 0
 cache:
   # 一般来说是不用配置的, Spring Cache 会根据依赖的包自行装配
   type: redis
logging:
 level:
   com.xkcoding: debug
```

RedisConfig.java

```
/**
 * >
 * redis配置
* 
* @package: com.xkcoding.cache.redis.config
* @description: redis配置
* @author: yangkai.shen
* @date: Created in 2018/11/15 16:41
* @copyright: Copyright (c) 2018
* @version: V1.0
* @modified: yangkai.shen
 */
@Configuration
@AutoConfigureAfter(RedisAutoConfiguration.class)
@EnableCaching
public class RedisConfig {
    * 默认情况下的模板只能支持RedisTemplate<String, String>,也就是只能存入字符串,因此
支持序列化
    */
```

```
@Bean
    public RedisTemplate<String, Serializable>
redisCacheTemplate(LettuceConnectionFactory redisConnectionFactory) {
        RedisTemplate<String, Serializable> template = new RedisTemplate<>();
        template.setKeySerializer(new StringRedisSerializer());
        template.setValueSerializer(new GenericJackson2JsonRedisSerializer());
        template.setConnectionFactory(redisConnectionFactory);
        return template;
    }
     * 配置使用注解的时候缓存配置,默认是序列化反序列化的形式,加上此配置则为 json 形式
     */
    public CacheManager cacheManager(RedisConnectionFactory factory) {
        // 配置序列化
        RedisCacheConfiguration config =
RedisCacheConfiguration.defaultCacheConfig();
        RedisCacheConfiguration redisCacheConfiguration =
config.serializeKeysWith(RedisSerializationContext.SerializationPair.fromSeriali
zer(new
StringRedisSerializer())).serializeValuesWith(RedisSerializationContext.Serializ
ationPair.fromSerializer(new GenericJackson2JsonRedisSerializer()));
        return
Redis Cache Manager.builder (factory).cache Defaults (redis Cache Configuration).build (redis Cache Configuration). \\
    }
}
```

UserServiceImpl.java

```
/**
* 
 * UserService
 * 
 * @package: com.xkcoding.cache.redis.service.impl
* @description: UserService
 * @author: yangkai.shen
 * @date: Created in 2018/11/15 16:45
 * @copyright: Copyright (c) 2018
 * @version: V1.0
 * @modified: yangkai.shen
*/
@service
@s1f4i
public class UserServiceImpl implements UserService {
   /**
    * 模拟数据库
    */
    private static final Map<Long, User> DATABASES = Maps.newConcurrentMap();
```

```
/**
    * 初始化数据
    */
   static {
       DATABASES.put(1L, new User(1L, "user1"));
       DATABASES.put(2L, new User(2L, "user2"));
       DATABASES.put(3L, new User(3L, "user3"));
   }
   /**
    * 保存或修改用户
    * @param user 用户对象
    * @return 操作结果
   @CachePut(value = "user", key = "#user.id")
   @override
   public User saveOrUpdate(User user) {
       DATABASES.put(user.getId(), user);
       log.info("保存用户【user】= {}", user);
       return user;
   }
   /**
    * 获取用户
    * @param id key值
    * @return 返回结果
   @Cacheable(value = "user", key = "#id")
   @override
   public User get(Long id) {
       // 我们假设从数据库读取
       log.info("查询用户【id】= {}", id);
       return DATABASES.get(id);
   }
   /**
    * 删除
    * @param id key值
   @CacheEvict(value = "user", key = "#id")
   @override
   public void delete(Long id) {
       DATABASES.remove(id);
       log.info("删除用户【id】= {}", id);
   }
}
```

RedisTest.java

主要测试使用 RedisTemplate 操作 Redis 中的数据:

```
opsForValue:对应 String (字符串)
opsForZSet:对应 ZSet (有序集合)
opsForHash:对应 Hash (哈希)
opsForList:对应 List (列表)
opsForSet:对应 Set (集合)
opsForGeo: **对应 GEO (地理位置)
```

```
/**
* 
* Redis测试
* 
* @package: com.xkcoding.cache.redis
* @description: Redis测试
* @author: yangkai.shen
* @date: Created in 2018/11/15 17:17
* @copyright: Copyright (c) 2018
* @version: V1.0
* @modified: yangkai.shen
*/
@s1f4j
public class RedisTest extends SpringBootDemoCacheRedisApplicationTests {
   @Autowired
   private StringRedisTemplate stringRedisTemplate;
   private RedisTemplate<String, Serializable> redisCacheTemplate;
    * 测试 Redis 操作
    */
   @Test
   public void get() {
       // 测试线程安全,程序结束查看redis中count的值是否为1000
       ExecutorService executorService = Executors.newFixedThreadPool(1000);
       IntStream.range(0, 1000).forEach(i -> executorService.execute(() ->
stringRedisTemplate.opsForValue().increment("count", 1)));
       stringRedisTemplate.opsForValue().set("k1", "v1");
       String k1 = stringRedisTemplate.opsForValue().get("k1");
       log.debug("[k1] = {}", k1);
       // 以下演示整合,具体Redis命令可以参考官方文档
       String key = "xkcoding:user:1";
       redisCacheTemplate.opsForValue().set(key, new User(1L, "user1"));
       // 对应 String (字符串)
       User user = (User) redisCacheTemplate.opsForValue().get(key);
       log.debug("[user] = {}", user);
   }
}
```

UserServiceTest.java

主要测试使用Redis缓存是否起效

```
* 
 * Redis - 缓存测试
* 
* @package: com.xkcoding.cache.redis.service
* @description: Redis - 缓存测试
 * @author: yangkai.shen
* @date: Created in 2018/11/15 16:53
* @copyright: Copyright (c) 2018
* @version: V1.0
* @modified: yangkai.shen
*/
@s1f4j
public class UserServiceTest extends SpringBootDemoCacheRedisApplicationTests {
   @Autowired
   private UserService userService;
    * 获取两次,查看日志验证缓存
    */
   @Test
   public void getTwice() {
       // 模拟查询id为1的用户
       User user1 = userService.get(1L);
       log.debug(" [user1] = {}", user1);
       // 再次查询
       User user2 = userService.get(1L);
       log.debug(" [user2] = {}", user2);
       // 查看日志,查询用户【id】= 只打印一次日志,证明缓存生效
   }
    * 先存,再查询,查看日志验证缓存
    */
   public void getAfterSave() {
       userService.saveOrUpdate(new User(4L, "测试中文"));
       User user = userService.get(4L);
       log.debug("[user] = {}", user);
       // 查看日志,只打印保存用户的日志,查询是未触发查询日志,因此缓存生效
   }
    * 测试删除,查看redis是否存在缓存数据
    */
   @Test
   public void deleteUser() {
```

```
// 查询一次,使redis中存在缓存数据
userService.get(1L);
// 删除,查看redis是否存在缓存数据
userService.delete(1L);
}
```