



# Redis server

Redis is an open source, in-memory data structure store, used as a database, cache, and message broker.

```
sudo apt install lsb-release curl gpg
```

Next, we need to add the Redis repository to our system. We will use the Redis GPG key to verify the packages.

```
curl -fsSL https://packages.redis.io/gpg | sudo gpg --dearmor -o /usr/share/keyrings/redis-archive-keyring.gpg

echo "deb [signed-by=/usr/share/keyrings/redis-archive-keyring.gpg] https://packages.redis.io/deb $(lsb_release
-cs) main" | sudo tee /etc/apt/sources.list.d/redis.list

sudo apt-get update
sudo apt-get install redis
```

After installation, we need to configure Redis. We will edit the `redis.conf` file.

```
sudo nano /etc/redis/redis.conf
```

Open the file in nano editor. Press `^w` (Ctrl + w) to search for a word. Press `^o` (Ctrl + o) to write the file.

```
bind 127.0.0.1 -::1 -> bind 0.0.0.0 -::1

port 6379 -> # port to bind on

# requirepass foobared
-> # password to require. If set, it is required for all connections except those from
# IP addresses.
# foobared # password to require.

# maxmemory <bytes>
-> # maxmemory limit. If set, it is required for all connections.
-> # maxmemory-policy noeviction # maxmemory-policy noeviction
```

1. 1. `systemctl enable redis-server` 2. 3. 4. .

2. 5. `systemctl start redis-server` 6. 7. .

3. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. ( <https://velog.io/@inhwa1025/Redis-redis.conf-%EC%84%A4%EC%A0%95-%ED%8C%8C%EC%9D%BC-%EC%A3%BC%EC%9A%94-%EC%98%B5%EC%85%98-%EC%A0%95%EB%A6%AC> ) 13. 14. . 15. 16. 17. `systemctl status misskey` 18. `service misskey status` 19. 20. 21. 22. .

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