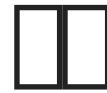




Redis server



Redis is a key-value database. It is fast and easy to use.

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

Next, we need to add the Redis repository to our system. We can do this by adding the following lines to the sources.list file:

```
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 installing Redis, we can configure it by editing the redis.conf file.

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

Open the file in nano and make the following changes:

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

port 6379 -> # port to bind on (default 6379)

# requirepass foobared
-> # password to require for authentication (default empty)
# foobared

# maxmemory <bytes>
-> # maxmemory limit in bytes (default 0)
-> # 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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