Cluster Maintenance

This section has all you need to know to maintain a Redis Enterprise Software (RS) cluster.

**Cluster Name, Email Service, Time Zone, and License**

You can view and set various cluster settings in the Settings > General page. Entering a cluster key After purchasing a cluster key and if your account has the “Admin” role, you can enter the key in the Cluster Key field, either during initial cluster creation or at any time afterward. The key defines various cluster settings, such as the maximum number of shards you can have in the cluster. For more detailed information see Cluster License Keys.

**Cluster License Keys**

The cluster key (or license) enables features and capacity within Redis Enterprise Software (RS). You can add or update a cluster key at any time in a cluster lifecycle. When the cluster does not have a cluster key, the cluster is in trial mode. Trial mode is limited to thirty days and a total of four shards, including master and slave shards. Any new installation starts its thirty-day clock from the day the cluster setup was done (with the first cluster node provisioned).

**Get started with Redis on Flash (RoF)**

The steps to set up a Redis Enterprise Software cluster using Redis on Flash with a single node are:

1. Step 1: Install Redis Enterprise Software or launch with Docker container
2. Step 2: Set up a Redis Enterprise Software cluster with Redis on Flash
3. Step 3: Create a new Redis on Flash database
4. Step 4: Connect to your new database

If you are looking for more detailed installation instructions you can visit the installing and upgrading section of the technical documentation.

**Distributed Synchronization for Replicated Databases**

Replicated databases, including those that use Replica Of and Active-Active replication, use proxy endpoints to synchronize database changes with the databases on the other participating clusters. To improve the throughput and lower the latency for synchronization traffic, you can configure a replicated database to use distributed synchronization where any available proxy endpoint can manage synchronization traffic. Every database by default has one proxy endpoint that manages client and synchronization communication with the database shards, and that proxy endpoint is used for database synchronization.

**Maintenance mode for cluster nodes**

Prepare a node for maintenance.

**Removing a Cluster Node**

There are various reasons why you may want to remove a node in Redis Enterprise Software (RS): You no longer need the extra capacity, meaning you want to permanently remove the node. You would like to replace a faulty node with a healthy node. You would like to replace a healthy node with a different node. The following section explains how each of these actions can be achieved, as well as their impact and considerations.

**Replacing a Faulty Cluster Node**

If a node in your Redis Enterprise Software (RS) cluster is faulty, its status appears as Down in the Status column of the Nodes page, and in the Cluster > Configuration page. To replace a faulty node: Acquire a new node that is identical to the old node, install and configure Redis Enterprise Software on it per the install instructions. Note: If you are using Redis on
Flash, you must make sure the required flash storage is set up on this new node.

*Updated:* August 27, 2020