



DEFINITION

RAID (redundant array of independent disks)

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What is RAID?

RAID (redundant array of independent disks) is a way of storing the same data in different places on multiple hard disks or solid-state drives (SSDs) to protect data in the case of a drive failure. There are different RAID levels, however, and not all have the goal of providing redundancy.

How RAID works

RAID works by placing data on multiple disks and allowing input/output (I/O) operations to overlap in a balanced way, improving performance. Because using multiple disks increases the [mean time between failures](#), storing data redundantly also increases fault tolerance.

RAID arrays appear to the operating system (OS) as a single logical drive.

RAID employs the techniques of disk mirroring or disk striping. Mirroring will copy identical data onto more than one drive. Striping [partitions](#) help spread data over multiple disk drives. Each drive's storage space is divided into units ranging from a [sector](#) of 512 bytes up to several megabytes. The stripes of all the disks are interleaved and addressed in order. Disk mirroring and disk striping can also be combined in a RAID array.



An image of a hard drive in a RAID array.

In a single-user system where large records are stored, the stripes are typically set up to be small (512 bytes, for example) so that a single record spans all the disks and can be accessed quickly by reading all the disks at the same time.

In a multiuser system, better performance requires a stripe wide enough to hold the typical or maximum size record, enabling overlapped disk I/O across drives.

RAID controller

A [RAID controller](#) is a device used to manage hard disk drives in a storage array. It can be used as a level of abstraction between the OS and the physical disks, presenting groups of disks as logical units. Using a RAID controller can improve performance and help protect data in case of a crash.

A RAID controller may be hardware- or software-based. In a [hardware-based RAID](#) product, a physical controller manages the entire array. The controller can also be designed to support drive formats such as Serial Advanced Technology Attachment

and Small Computer System Interface. A physical RAID controller can also be built into a server's motherboard.

With [software-based RAID](#), the controller uses the resources of the hardware system, such as the central processor and memory. While it performs the same functions as a hardware-based RAID controller, software-based RAID controllers may not enable as much of a performance boost and can affect the performance of other applications on the server.

If a software-based RAID implementation is not compatible with a system's boot-up process and hardware-based RAID controllers are too costly, [firmware](#), or driver-based RAID, is a potential option.

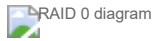
Firmware-based RAID controller chips are located on the motherboard, and all operations are performed by the central processing unit (CPU), similar to software-based RAID. However, with firmware, the RAID system is only implemented at the beginning of the boot process. Once the OS has loaded, the controller driver takes over RAID functionality. A firmware RAID controller is not as pricey as a hardware option, but it puts more strain on the computer's CPU. Firmware-based RAID is also called hardware-assisted software RAID, hybrid model RAID and fake RAID.

RAID levels

RAID devices use different versions, called levels. The original paper that coined the term and developed the RAID setup concept defined six levels of RAID -- 0 through 5. This numbered system enabled those in IT to differentiate RAID versions. The number of levels has since expanded and has been broken into three categories: standard, nested and nonstandard RAID levels.

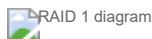
Standard RAID levels

[RAID 0](#). This configuration has striping but no redundancy of data. It offers the best performance, but it does not provide fault tolerance.



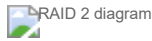
A visualization of RAID 0.

RAID 1. Also known as *disk mirroring*, this configuration consists of at least two drives that duplicate the storage of data. There is no striping. Read performance is improved, since either disk can be read at the same time. Write performance is the same as for single disk storage.



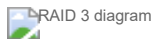
A visualization of RAID 1.

RAID 2. This configuration uses striping across disks, with some disks storing error checking and correcting (ECC) information. RAID 2 also uses a dedicated [Hamming code](#) parity, a linear form of ECC. RAID 2 has no advantage over RAID 3 and is no longer used.



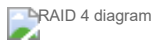
A visualization of RAID 2.

RAID 3. This technique uses striping and dedicates one drive to storing [parity](#) information. The embedded ECC information is used to detect errors. Data recovery is accomplished by calculating the exclusive information recorded on the other drives. Because an I/O operation addresses all the drives at the same time, RAID 3 cannot overlap I/O. For this reason, RAID 3 is best for single-user systems with long record applications.



A visualization of RAID 3.

RAID 4. This level uses large stripes, which means a user can read records from any single drive. Overlapped I/O can then be used for read operations. Because all write operations are required to update the parity drive, no I/O overlapping is possible.



A visualization of RAID 4.

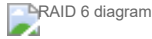
RAID 5. This level is based on parity block-level striping. The parity information is striped across each drive, enabling the array to function, even if one drive were to fail. The array's architecture enables read and write operations to span multiple drives. This results in performance better than that of a single drive, but not as high as a RAID 0 array. RAID 5 requires at least three disks, but it is often recommended to use at least five disks for performance reasons.

RAID 5 arrays are generally considered to be a poor choice for use on write-intensive systems because of the performance impact associated with writing parity data. When a disk fails, it can take a long time to rebuild a RAID 5 array.



A visualization of RAID 5.

RAID 6. This technique is similar to RAID 5, but it includes a second parity scheme distributed across the drives in the array. The use of additional parity enables the array to continue functioning, even if two disks fail simultaneously. However, this extra protection comes at a cost. RAID 6 arrays often have slower write performance than RAID 5 arrays.



A visualization of RAID 6.

What is RAID 6? Double-Parity RAID



Nested RAID levels

Some RAID levels that are based on a combination of RAID levels are referred to as *nested RAID*. Here are some examples of nested RAID levels.

RAID 10 (RAID 1+0). Combining [RAID 1 and RAID 0](#), this level is often referred to as RAID 10, which offers higher performance than RAID 1, but at a much higher cost. In RAID 1+0, the data is mirrored and the mirrors are striped.



A visualization of RAID 10.

RAID 01 (RAID 0+1). RAID 0+1 is similar to RAID 1+0, except the data organization method is slightly different. Rather than creating a mirror and then striping it, RAID 0+1 creates a stripe set and then mirrors the stripe set.

RAID 03 (RAID 0+3, also known as RAID 53 or RAID 5+3). This level uses striping in RAID 0 style for RAID 3's virtual disk blocks. This offers higher performance than RAID 3, but at a higher cost.

[RAID 50 \(RAID 5+0\).](#) This configuration combines RAID 5 distributed parity with RAID 0 striping to improve RAID 5 performance without reducing data protection.

Nonstandard RAID levels

Nonstandard RAID levels vary from standard RAID levels and are usually developed by companies or organizations for mainly proprietary use. Here are some examples.

RAID 7. A nonstandard RAID level based on RAID 3 and RAID 4 that adds caching. It includes a real-time embedded OS as a controller, caching via a high-speed [bus](#) and other characteristics of a standalone computer.

Adaptive RAID. This level enables the RAID controller to decide how to store the parity on disks. It will choose between RAID 3 and RAID 5. The choice depends on what RAID set type will perform better with the type of data being written to the disks.

Linux MD RAID 10. This level, provided by the [Linux](#) kernel, supports the creation of nested and nonstandard RAID arrays. Linux software RAID can also support the creation of standard RAID 0, RAID 1, RAID 4, RAID 5 and RAID 6 configurations.

Hardware RAID vs. software RAID

As with RAID controllers, RAID is implemented through either hardware or software. Hardware-based RAID supports different RAID configurations and is especially well suited for RAID 5 and 6. Configuration for hardware RAID 1 is good for supporting the boot and application drive process, while hardware RAID 5 is appropriate for large storage arrays. Both hardware RAID 5 and 6 are well suited for performance.

Hardware-based RAID requires a dedicated controller be installed in the server. RAID controllers in hardware are configured through card basic I/O system or Option ROM (read-only memory) either before or after the OS is booted. RAID controller manufacturers also typically provide proprietary software tooling for their supported OSes.

Software-based RAID is provided by several modern OSes. It is implemented in a number of ways, including:

- as a component of the file system;
- as a layer that abstracts devices as a single virtual device; and
- as a layer that sits above any file system.

This method of RAID uses some of the system's computing power to manage a software-based RAID configuration. As an example, Windows supports software RAID 0, 1 and 5, while Apple's macOS supports RAID 0, 1 and 1+0.

Benefits of RAID

Advantages of RAID include the following:

- Improved cost-effectiveness because lower-priced disks are used in large numbers.
- Using multiple hard drives enables RAID to improve the performance of a single hard drive.

- Increased computer speed and reliability after a crash, depending on the configuration.
- Reads and writes can be performed faster than with a single drive with RAID 0. This is because a file system is split up and distributed across drives that work together on the same file.
- There is increased availability and resiliency with RAID 5. With mirroring, two drives can contain the same data, ensuring one will continue to work if the other fails.

Downsides of using RAID

RAID does have its limitations, however. Some of these include:

- Nested RAID levels are more expensive to implement than traditional RAID levels, because they require more disks.
- The cost per gigabyte for storage devices is higher for nested RAID because many of the drives are used for redundancy.
- When a drive fails, the probability that another drive in the array will also soon fail rises, which would likely result in data loss. This is because all the drives in a RAID array are installed at the same time, so all the drives are subject to the same amount of wear.
- Some RAID levels -- such as RAID 1 and 5 -- can only sustain a single drive failure.
- RAID arrays, and the data in them, are vulnerable until a failed drive is replaced and the new disk is populated with data.
- Because drives have much greater capacity now than when RAID was first implemented, it takes a lot longer to rebuild failed drives.
- If a disk failure occurs, there is a chance the remaining disks may contain bad sectors or unreadable data, which may make it impossible to fully rebuild the array.

However, nested RAID levels address these problems by providing a greater degree of redundancy, significantly decreasing the chances of an array-level failure due to simultaneous disk failures.

When should you use RAID?

Instances where it is useful to have a RAID setup include:

- **When a large amount of data needs to be restored.** If a drive fails and data is lost, that data can be restored quickly, because this data is also stored in other drives.
- **When uptime and availability are important business factors.** If data needs to be restored, it can be done quickly without downtime.
- **When working with large files.** RAID provides speed and reliability when working with large files.
- **When an organization needs to reduce strain on physical hardware and increase overall performance.** As an example, a hardware RAID card can include additional memory to be used as a cache.
- **When having I/O disk issues.** RAID will provide additional throughput by reading and writing data from multiple drives, instead of needing to wait for one drive to perform tasks.
- **When cost is a factor.** The cost of a RAID array is lower than it was in the past, and lower-priced disks are used in large numbers, making it cheaper.

History of RAID

The term *RAID* was coined in 1987 by David Patterson, Randy Katz and Garth A. Gibson. In their 1988 technical report, "A Case for Redundant Arrays of Inexpensive Disks (RAID)," the three argued that an array of inexpensive drives could beat the performance of the top expensive disk drives of the time. By using redundancy, a RAID array could be more reliable than any one disk drive.

While this report was the first to put a name to the concept, the use of redundant disks was already being discussed by others. Geac Computer Corp.'s Gus German and Ted Grunau first referred to this idea as MF-100. IBM's Norman Ken Ouchi filed a patent in 1977 for the technology, which was later named RAID 4. In 1983, Digital Equipment Corp. shipped the drives that would become RAID 1, and in 1986, another IBM patent was filed for what would become RAID 5. Patterson, Katz and Gibson also looked at what was being done by companies such as Tandem Computers, Thinking Machines and Maxstor to define their RAID [taxonomies](#).

While the levels of RAID listed in the 1988 report essentially put names to technologies that were already in use, creating common terminology for the concept

helped stimulate the data storage market to develop more RAID array products.

According to Katz, the term *inexpensive* in the acronym was soon replaced with *independent* by industry vendors due to the implications of low costs.

The future of RAID

RAID is not quite dead, but many analysts say the technology has become obsolete in recent years. Alternatives such as [erasure coding](#) offer better data protection -- albeit, at a higher price -- and have been developed with the intention of addressing the weaknesses of RAID. As drive capacity increases, so, too, does the chance for error with a RAID array, and capacities are consistently increasing.

The rise of SSDs is also seen as alleviating the need for RAID. SSDs have no moving parts and do not fail as often as hard disk drives. SSD arrays often use techniques such as [wear leveling](#) instead of relying on RAID for data protection. Modern SSDs are fast enough that modern servers may not need the slight performance boost that RAID offers. However, they still may be currently used to prevent data loss.

Hyperscale computing also removes the need for RAID by using redundant servers instead of redundant drives.

Still, RAID remains an ingrained part of data storage and major technology vendors continue to release RAID products. For example:

- IBM offers IBM Distributed RAID, or DRAID, with its Spectrum Virtualize V8.3, which promises to boost RAID performance.
- The latest version of Intel Rapid Storage Technology supports RAID 0, RAID 1, RAID 5 and RAID 10.
- NetApp OnTap management software uses RAID-DP, or double-parity, or RAID 4 to protect against up to three simultaneous drive failures.
- The Dell EMC Unity platform supports RAID 5, 6 and 10.

This was last updated in August 2021

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