

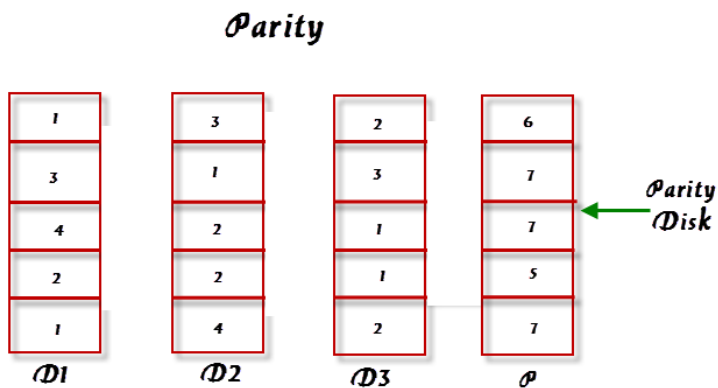
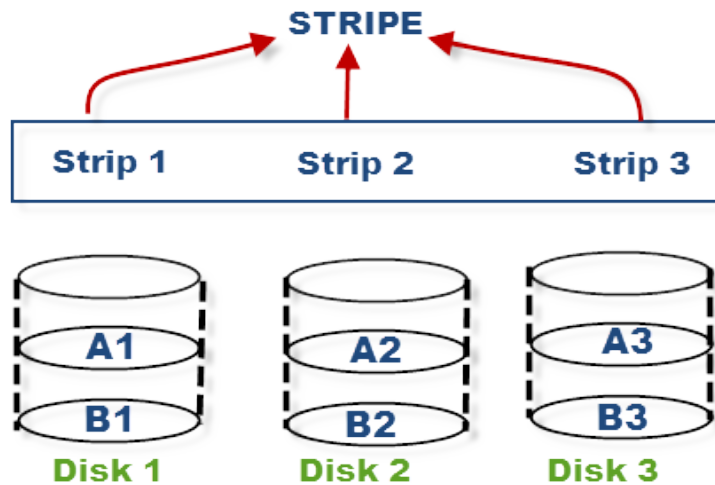
RAID stands for Redundant Array of Inexpensive (Independent) Disks.

On most situations you will be using one of the following four levels of RAIDs.

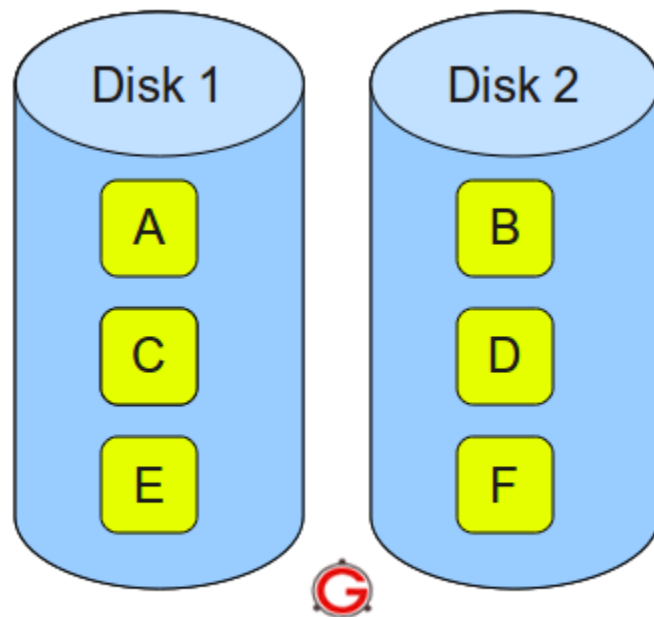
- RAID 0
- RAID 1
- RAID 5
- RAID 10 (also known as RAID 1+0)

In all the diagrams mentioned below:

- A, B, C, D, E and F – represents blocks
- p1, p2, and p3 – represents parity



## RAID LEVEL 0

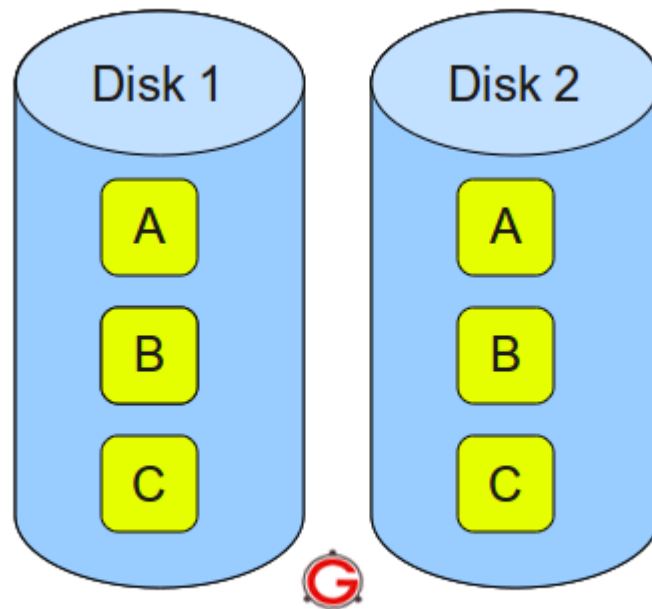


### **RAID 0** – Blocks Striped. No Mirror. No Parity.

Following are the key points to remember for RAID level 0.

- Minimum 2 disks.
- Excellent performance ( as blocks are striped ).
- No redundancy ( no mirror, no parity ).
- Don't use this for any critical system.

## RAID LEVEL 1

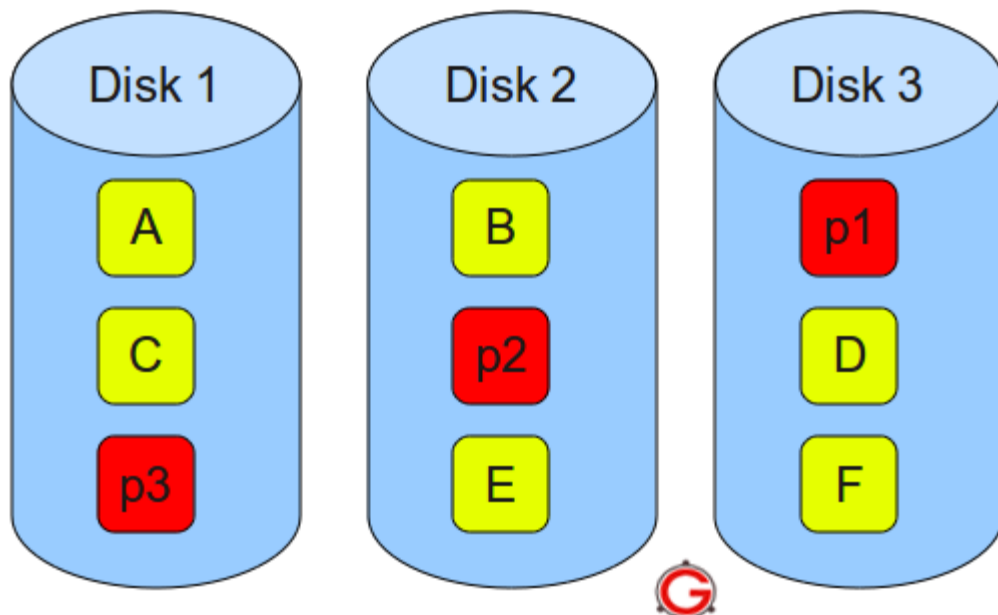


### **RAID 1** – Blocks Mirrored. No Stripe. No parity.

Following are the key points to remember for RAID level 1.

- Minimum 2 disks.
- Good performance ( no striping. no parity ).
- Excellent redundancy ( as blocks are mirrored ).

## RAID LEVEL 5

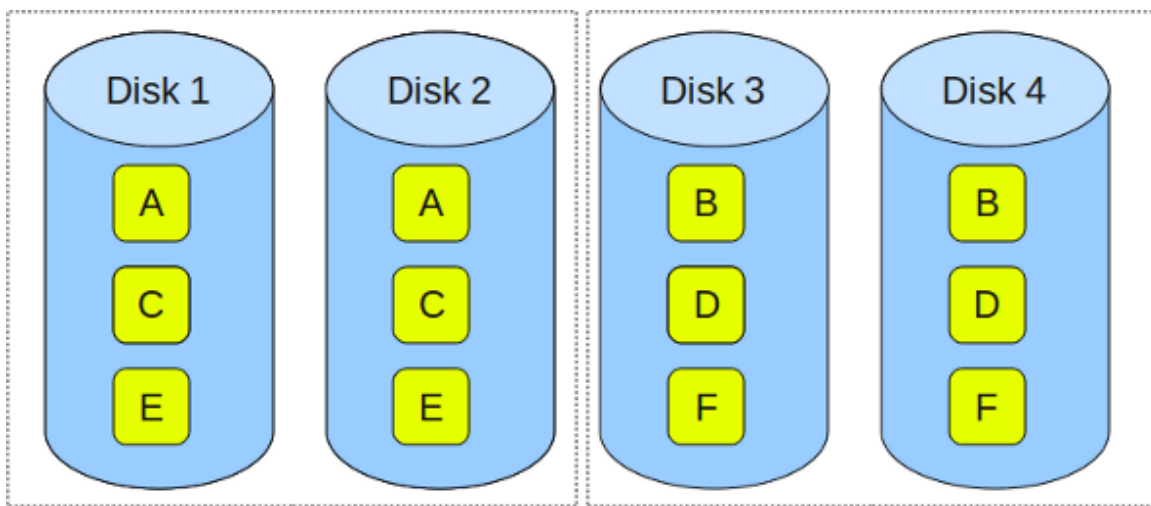


### **RAID 5** – Blocks Striped. Distributed Parity.

Following are the key points to remember for RAID level 5.

- Minimum 3 disks.
- Good performance ( as blocks are striped ).
- Good redundancy ( distributed parity ).
- Best cost effective option providing both performance and redundancy. Use this for DB that is heavily read oriented. Write operations will be slow.

## RAID LEVEL 10



### **RAID 10** – Blocks Mirrored. ( and Blocks Striped)

Following are the key points to remember for RAID level 10.

- Minimum 4 disks.
- This is also called as “stripe of mirrors”
- Excellent redundancy ( as blocks are mirrored )
- Excellent performance ( as blocks are striped )
- If you can afford the dollar, this is the BEST option for any mission critical applications (especially databases).