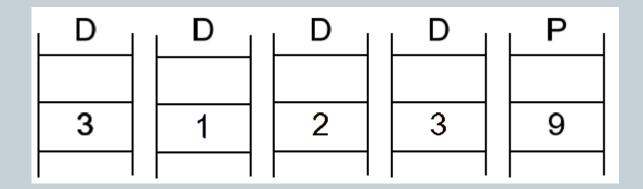
# Row-Diagonal Parity for Double Disk Failure Correction

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### Background and Motivation

- Data is important
- Disks fail
  - Types of disk failures
    - × Media
    - × Full Disk
  - RAID
    - **×** Parity
    - × Example
  - o Double failures?
    - **Mirrored disks**

## Single Disk Failure Example



### Algorithm

#### Goal

 Any 2 disks failing should still allow all data to be reconstructed

#### Hardware Setup

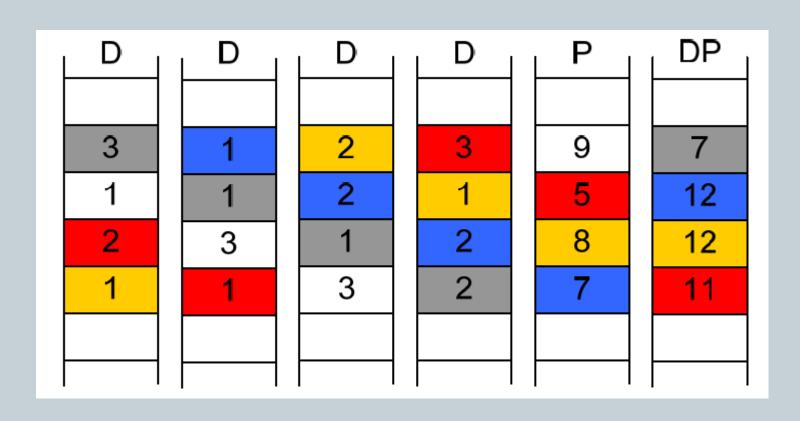
- o 2 Parity Disks
- Data disks

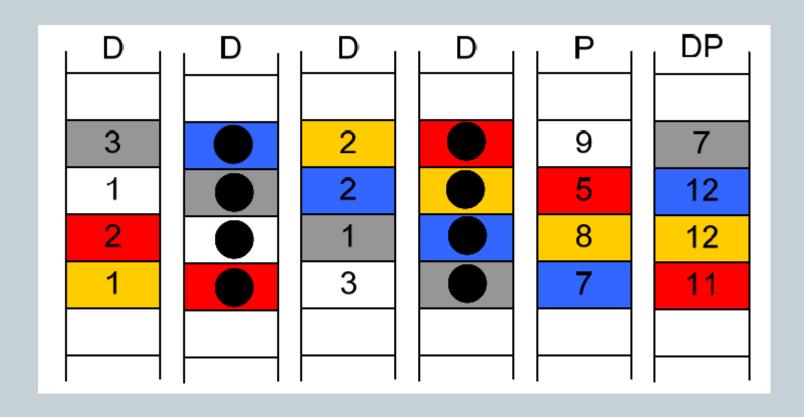
#### Strategy

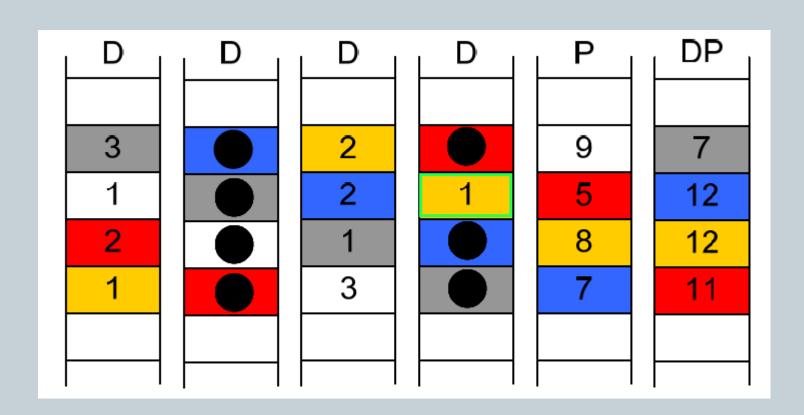
- o Row and diagonal parity for every block of data
- Stagger parity
- o For single failure: Reconstruct disk from row parity

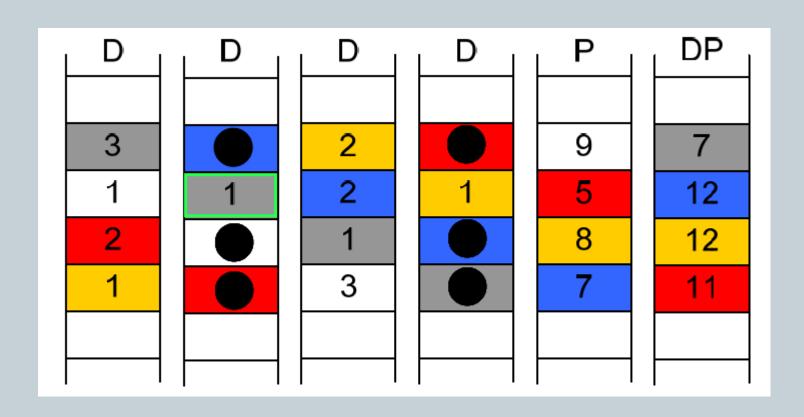
### Algorithm

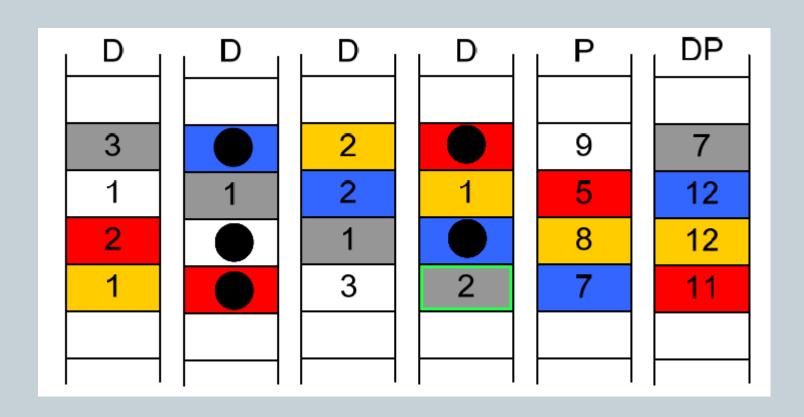
- Strategy (cont.)
  - o 2<sup>nd</sup> failure during reconstruction
    - x Row and diagonal parity are staggered in such a way that some data block will always have only 1 missing disk
    - Reconstruct whichever block you can using diagonal parity
    - Then reconstruct block using row parity
    - Can now reconstruct another block from diagonal parity, repeat
  - Example

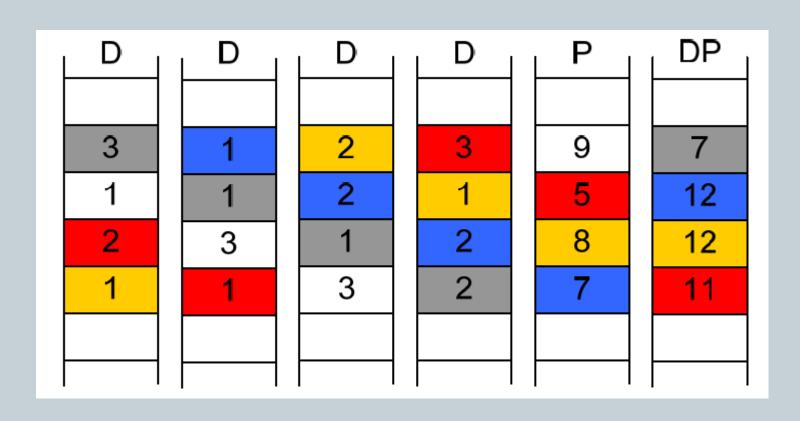












#### Performance

#### Theoretical

- Read
  - × Data stored in the clear
- Write
  - $\times$  Creating double parity cost = 2(p-1)(p-2) xors
  - Provably optimal when creating double disk failures
- Reconstruction
  - $\times$  Reconstruction from double parity cost = 2(p-1)(p-2) xors

### Construction Per Row XOR Counts

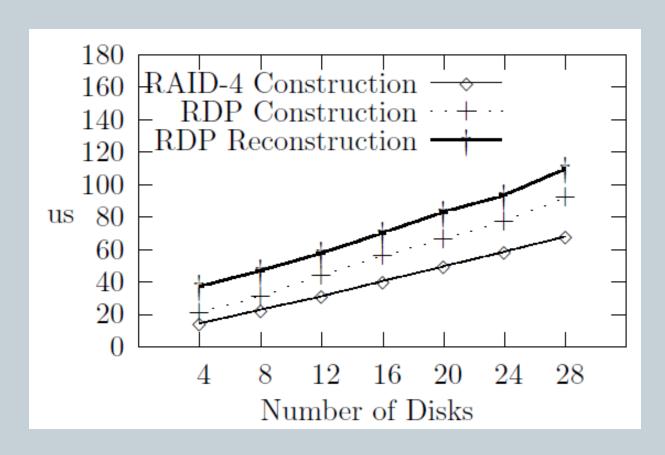
Data Disks	RDP	EVENODD	Difference
4	6	6.67	11.1%
6	10	10.8	8.0%
8	14	14.86	6.1%
12	22	22.91	4.1%
16	30	30.93	3.1%

### Reconstruction Per Row XOR Counts

Data Disks	RDP	EVENODD	Difference
4	6	9.67	61.2%
6	10	13.80	38.0%
8	14	17.86	27.6%
12	22	25.91	17.8%
16	30	33.93	13.1%

#### Performance

#### Implemented



### Questions?

#### • References:

• RAID-DP: NETWORK APPLIANCE
IMPLEMENTATION OF RAID DOUBLE PARITY FOR
DATA PROTECTION A HIGH-SPEED
IMPLEMENTATION OF RAID 6; Chris Lueth,
Network Appliance, Inc. [12/2006]