

Spatial (physical) redundancy

involves the use of multiple components that either perform the same function simultaneously or are configured so that one component is available as a backup in case of the failure of another component

Temporal redundancy

involves repeating a function or operation when an error is detected effective with temporary faults but not useful for permanent faults

Information redundancy

provides fault tolerance by replicating or coding data in such a way that bit errors can be both detected and corrected