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RAID 20131204 r04



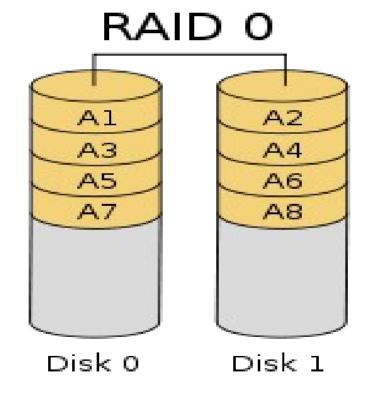
- MTTDL: Mean Time To Data Loss
  - Waktu rata-rata sebelum ada data yang hilang
  - Statistik: titik sekitar 63.2% kegagalan
- MTBF: Mean Time Between Failures
  - (F)---MTBF---(F)---
- MTTF: Mean Time To Failure
  - --MTTF---(F)
- MTTR: Mean Time To Recover
  - Waktu total (*replace + rebuild*) hingga PULIH seutuhnya.

# Istilah Kehandalan (II)

- Failure Rate
  - Logical Failure: jumlah dari kegagalan masing-masing disk
  - System Failure: kemungkinan kehilangan data
- Atomic Write Failure
  - Aka. torn writes, torn pages, incomplete writes, interrupted writes, non-transactional, etc.
- Simple Model:
  - MTTDL = MTBF / N

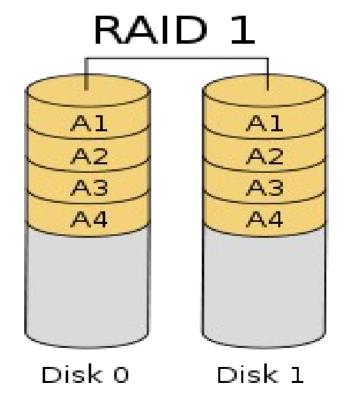
## RAID 0 (Striping)

- Minimum Disk: 2
- Fault Tolerance: 0
- Read/Write: n/n



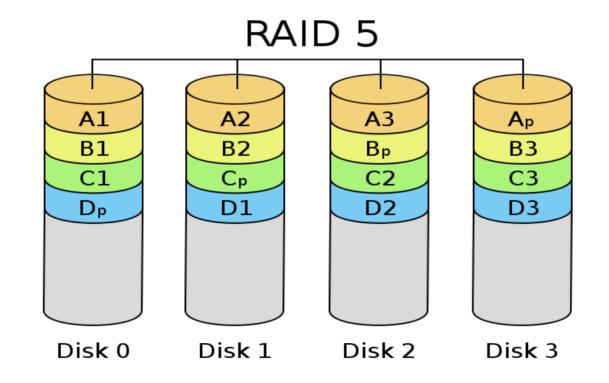
## RAID 1 (Mirroring)

- Minimum Disk: 2
- Fault Tolerance: n-1
- Read/Write: n/1



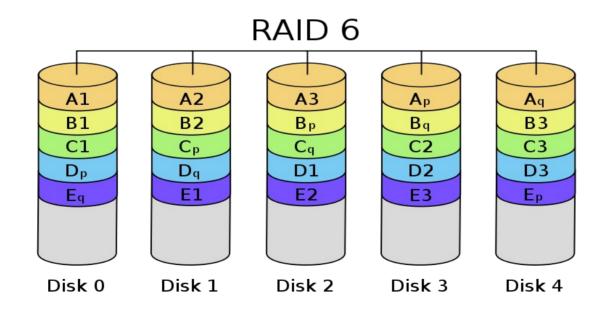
RAID 5 (Block-level striping with distributed parity)

- Minimum Disk: 3
- Fault Tolerance: 1
- Read/Write: (n-1)/(n-1)



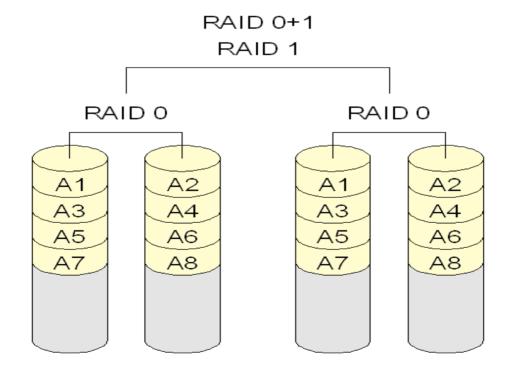
#### RAID 6 (Block-level striping with double distributed parity)

- Minimum Disk: 4
- Fault Tolerance: 2
- Read/Write: (n-2)/(n-2)



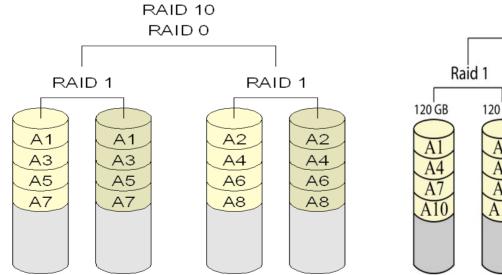
## RAID 0 + 1 (RAID 01)

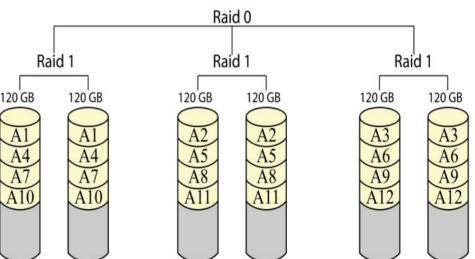
- Minimum Disk: 4 (3?)
- Fault Tolerance: 1(2)
- R/W: RAID0 (?)



## RAID 1 + 0 (RAID 10)

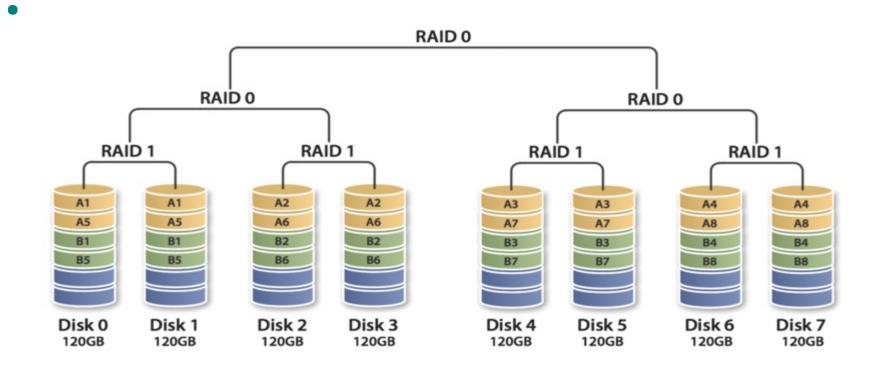
- Minimum Disk: 4
- Fault Tolerance: 1 (2)
- R/W: RAID0 (?)
- Contoh(2):



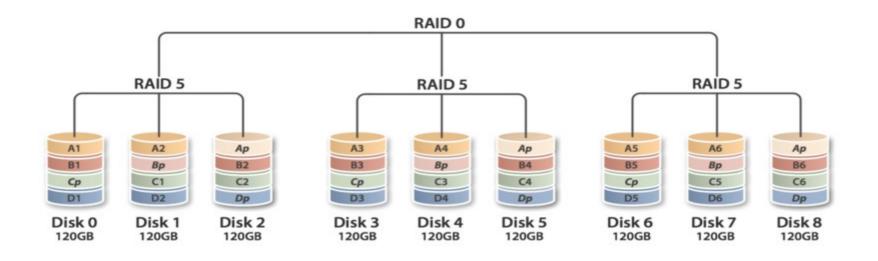


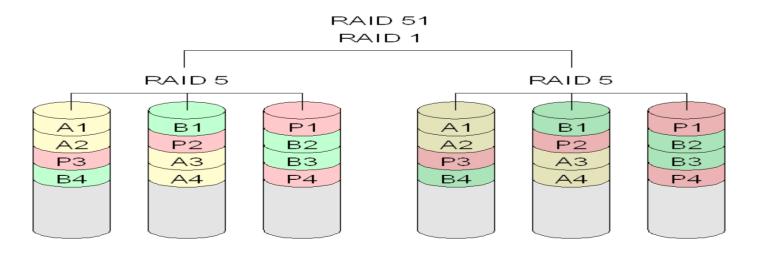
## RAID 1 + 0 + 0 (RAID 10+0)

- Minimum Disk: 8
- Fault Tolerance: 1 (4)
- R/W: RAID0xRAID0 (?)

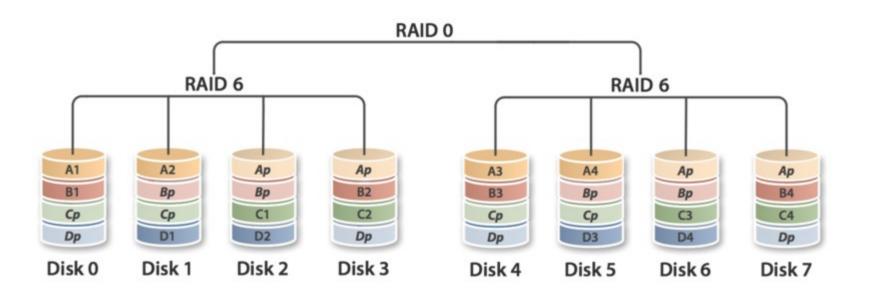


#### RAID 50 dan RAID 51



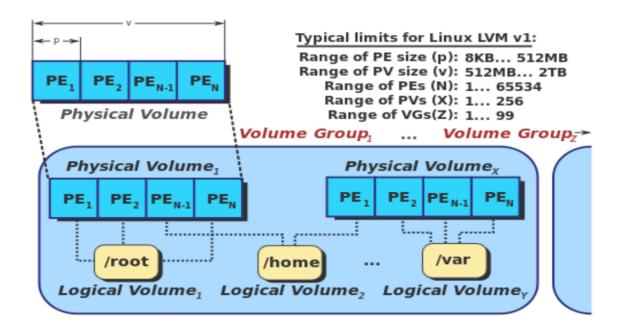


### RAID 60



## Logical Volume Manager

- Storage Visualization
  - PV: Physical Volume (dapat berbentuk RAID)
  - PE: Physical Extents ("sektor virtual")
  - LV: Logical Volume



# MTTDL RAID (I)

- In theory:
  - MTTDL (RAID 1): MTTF<sup>2</sup>/2
  - MTTDL (RAID 5): MTTF<sup>2</sup>/(D\*(D-1))
  - MTTDL (RAID 6): MTTF<sup>3</sup>/(D\*(D-1)\*(D-2))
  - MTTDL (RAID 10): MTTDL(RAID 1) / N
  - MTTDL (RAID 50): MTTDL(RAID 5) / N
  - MTTDL (RAID 60): MTTDL(RAID 6) / N

## MTTDL RAID 5 (II)



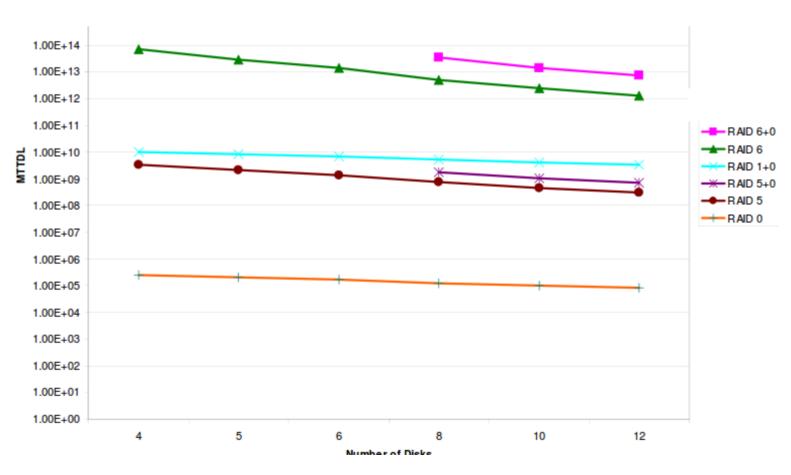


- RAID 5:
  - 5 x 30 GB (120GB)
    - Rebuild frequency: 0.36% per month --> 23 years
  - 5 x 300 GB (1200GB)
    - Rebuild frequency: 4% per month  $\rightarrow 2.3$  years
  - 50 x 300 GB (15 TB):
    - Rebuild frequency: 33% per month → 3 months

## Mengapa RAID 6?

• Terlihat MTDL RAID 6 jauh lebih kecil dibandingkan lainnya.

#### RAID Reliabliity (1e7 hours MTTF, 24 hours MTTR)



## RAID (2012) [I]

- a) Konsep RAID 1 hingga RAID 5 diperkenalkan pertama kali oleh Patterson dkk. pada tahun 1988. Selanjutnya diperkenalkan konsep lainnya seperti RAID 0 (stripping), RAID 0 + RAID 1 (RAID 01), RAID 1 + RAID 0 (RAID 10). Apa bedanya RAID 01 dan RAID 10?
- b) Selanjutnya muncul konsep RAID 6 yang mulai menggeser peranan RAID 5. Dimana letak keunggulan dan kerugian RAID 6 terhadap RAID 5?
- c) Belakangan mulai diperkenalkan konsep bertingkat seperti RAID 60 (RAID 6 + RAID 0). Berapa jumlah disk minimum yang diperlukan untuk membuat RAID60?

## RAID (2012) [II]

- d) Data Center Universitas Abal-Abal (DC-UAA) merencanakan sebuah SAN berbasis RAID60. Masing-masing disk yang akan digunakan berukuran 2 TB. Kapasitas DATA yang diinginkan setidaknya 20TB. Kecepatan akses yang diinginkan 3 x lebih cepat daripada menggunakan RAID6 biasa. Berapa jumlah minimum disk yang diperlukan?
- e) Gambar diagram RAID DC-UAA seperti butir d tersebut di atas