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How To Configure RAID Arrays on Ubuntu 16.04

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RAID allows you to manage separate storage drives as a unified device with better performance or redundancy properties. In this series, we'll walk through RAID concepts and terminology, create software RAID arrays using Linux's mdadm utility, and learn how to manage and administer arrays to keep your storage infrastructure running smoothly.

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* [An Introduction to RAID Terminology and Concepts](https://www.digitalocean.com/community/tutorials/an-introduction-to-raid-terminology-and-concepts)

August 16, 2016

This article introduces some fundamental concepts related to arranging storage devices in RAID arrays. RAID can be used to improve the redundancy or performance characteristics of your storage infrastructure. This guide discusses some key terminology you might come across, introduces how implementation details affect your arrays, and covers some of the pros and cons of various RAID levels.

* [How To Create RAID Arrays with mdadm on Ubuntu 16.04](https://www.digitalocean.com/community/tutorials/how-to-create-raid-arrays-with-mdadm-on-ubuntu-16-04)

August 16, 2016

Linux's madam utility can be used to turn a group of underlying storage devices into different types of RAID arrays. This provides various advantages depending on which RAID level is used. This guide will cover how to set up devices in the most common RAID configurations: RAID 0, 1, 5, 6, and 10.

* [How To Manage RAID Arrays with mdadm on Ubuntu 16.04](https://www.digitalocean.com/community/tutorials/how-to-manage-raid-arrays-with-mdadm-on-ubuntu-16-04)

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In this guide, we discuss how to use Linux's mdadm utility to manage RAID arrays and perform day-to-day administrative tasks. We cover how to start, stop, or remove RAID arrays, how to find information about both the RAID device and the underlying storage components, and how to adjust the RAID size and and hot spares to existing arrays.