**Explain the advantages and disadvantages of using RAID 6 over RAID 10 (or 0+1)**

1. **Better write performance.** RAID 0+1 imposes only a 2x write performance hit.
2. **Faster rebuild speed.** Rebuilding a failed disk that takes part in a mirror is a much faster process than rebuilding a failed disk from a RAID 6 array. If you implement a hot spare, the rebuild process can go quite quickly, making it less likely that you’ll suffer the simultaneous loss of a second disk.
3. **Can withstand the loss of multiple disks (in some cases).** This is a bit of a shaky proposition, but is important to note. In every case, RAID 6 can withstand the loss of two disks in an array; this is one of the main value propositions for those who use RAID 6. As long as disks aren’t lost on both sides of the mirror sets, RAID 1+0 can also withstand the loss of multiple disks. If the stars were aligned correctly, you could theoretically lose every disk on one side of the mirror and still be operational on the other copy of the data. Again, don’t count on losing disks on one side of the mirror, but it’s still important to understand.
4. **Performance degradation during rebuild process is minimal.** When a RAID 6 disk fails, the rebuild process can have a seriously negative impact on overall storage performance due to the need to recalculate parity. With RAID 10, re-establishing a broken mirror is a relatively behind-the-scenes process.