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Assignment 6-2

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|  | Raid 0 | Raid 1 | Raid 5 | Raid 10 |
| Benefits | Provides very fast access by spreading data over across all member disks | Read operations are fastest and is easy to implement. | Increased reliability through sharding. | Mirrored & sharded data make for the most protection and highest speed. In some instances the server can be loadbalanced. |
| Drawbacks | If one disk fails, all data is lost because each block represents the ONLY copy of the data | Usable data storage capacity is only half of the total drive capacity because data is redundant. | Write speeds are reduced compared to single drives. Storage is also limited. | The largest drawback of raid 10 is the pricing. But there is also limited scalability. |
| Business Impact | Businesses that need the fastest access with no redundancy will benefit; however, businesses sensitive to data loss should avoid RAID 0 | A simple safe method to use to help reliability and performance. | This allows for businesses to shard data over multiple servers for the highest availability. | If pricing is right this will be the best way to safely keep data. |
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