**Comptia A+**

To watch the below video, you need to right click on the Hyperlink just below the highlighted task in red color and select the Open Hyperlink option. It will take you to the YouTube where you can watch the concerned video.

You are required to watch the video and answer the Questions asked below.

You need to type answers in the row indicated with “Ans.”

**What are the types of storage?**

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| **SSD, RAID, TAPE and capacity in storage** <https://drive.google.com/file/d/13uk2dJB5BdHKIVTyU6_xYsP8DlqCIvzi/view?usp=sharing> | |
| 1 | What are the types of drives? |
| Ans. | HDD AND SDD |
| 2 | What solid state drive? |
| Ans. | SSDs store data using flash-based memory, which is much faster than the traditional hard disks they've come to replace. SSDs also have no moving parts, and upgrading to one is a great way to speed up your computer and make it more resilient. |
| 3 | Does SSD perform some basic operation as a HHD? |
| Ans. | n SSD performs the same basic function as a hard drive, but data is instead stored on interconnected flash-memory chips that retain the data even when there's no power flowing through them. |
| 4 | Do we need to defragment the solid state drive? |
| Ans. | Defragmenting is not recommended for solid state drives. |
| 5 | Why we should not need to defragment the SSD? |
| Ans. | Defragmenting is not recommended for solid state drives. At best, it won't do anything to help get a faster SSD drive, at worst, it will use up write cycles. If you have already defragged your SSD a few times, it won't harm your SSD. |
| 6 | Is it ok to defragment the SSD? |
| Ans. | Defragmenting is not recommended for solid state drives. At best, it won't do anything to help get a faster SSD drive, at worst, it will use up write cycles. If you have already defragged your SSD a few times, it won't harm your SSD. |
| 7 | EMMC stands for? |
| Ans. | embedded MultiMediaCard |
| 8 | What is EMMC? |
| Ans. | First, what is eMMC? eMMC, or embedded multimedia card, is an advanced, managed NAND flash memory for mobile applications and still is the dominant go-to memory solution for many consumer electronics, including tablets, smartphones, GPS systems, eReaders, |
| 9 | What is Tape drive? |
| Ans. | A tape drive is a device that stores computer data on magnetic tape, especially for backup and archiving purposes. L |
| 10 | RAID stands for? |
| Ans. | Redundant Array of Inexpensive Disks". |
| 11 | What are the types of RAID? |
| Ans. | STRIPPING , MIRRIORING, PAIRTY |
| 12 | What do you mean by RAID? |
| Ans. | redundant array of independent disks |
| 13 | Do we get redundancy in RAID 0? |
| Ans. | RAID 0 does not use data redundancy, so the failure of any physical drive in the striped disk set results in the loss of the data on the striped unit and, consequently, the loss of the entire data set stored across the set of striped hard disks. It should not be used for mission-critical storage. |
| 14 | What is RAID 0? |
| Ans. | RAID 0 (disk striping) |
| 15 | RAID 0 is also known as? |
| Ans. | Disk striping is synonymous with RAID 0 and spreads the data across all the disk drives in a RAID group without parity data. |
| 16 | How many disk we should have in RAID 0? |
| Ans. | A: To establish a RAID 0 volume, a minimum of at least 2 hard disk drives ar required. Unlike RAID 1, the number of drives used in the array can be an odd or even number. |
| 17 | If one of the disk is fail in RAID 0 then what happen? |
| Ans. | RAID 0 does not provide data protection. A single disk failure causes a RAID 0 array to transition to the Failed state. If a single disk failure causes a RAID 0 array to transition to the Failed state, you must delete the disk array, replace the disk that is Failed , and recreate the disk |
| 18 | When we use RAID 0? |
| Ans. | RAID 0 is used by those wanting the most speed out of two or more drives. Because the data is split across both drives, the speed of data reading and writing increases as more disks are added. |
| 19 | Does RAID 1 provide redundancy? |
| Ans. | RAID 1 is an excellent option when data protection and redundancy is your primary goal. T |
| 20 | RAID 1 is also known as? |
| Ans. | Disk mirroring, also known as RAID 1, is the replication of data across two or more disks. The term "disk mirroring" is sometimes used in a broader sense to describe any type of disk replication, but in most cases, it is meant within the context of RAID 1. |
| 21 | How many disk we should have in RAID 1? |
| Ans. | AID 1 is most often implemented with two drives. Data on the drives is mirrored, providing fault tolerance in case of drive failure. Read performance is increased while write performance will be similar to a single drive. A single drive failure can be sustained without data loss. |
| 22 | If one of the disk is fail in RAID 1 then what happen? |
| Ans. | With a RAID 1 disk volume, information is written to the first drive and then to a second (or "mirror") drive at the same time. If one of the hard drives in the mirror volume fails, the remaining hard drive can be placed in service as a single drive with no loss of information |
| 23 | What is RAID 5 (striping and parity)? |
| Ans. | RAID 5 is a redundant array of independent disks configuration that uses disk striping with parity. Data and parity are striped evenly across all of the disks, so no single disk is a bottleneck. Striping also enables users to reconstruct data in case of a disk failure. |
| 24 | How many disk we should have in RAID 5? |
| Ans. | RAID 5 groups have a minimum of three HDDs and no maximum. Because the parity data is spread across all drives, RAID 5 is considered one of the most secure RAID configurations. |
| 25 | If one of the disk is fail in RAID 5 then what happen? |
| Ans. | When a single disk in a RAID 5 disk array fails, the disk array status changes to Degraded. The disk array remains functional because the data on the failed disk can be rebuilt using parity and data on the remaining disks. If a hot-spare disk is available, the controller can rebuild the data on the disk automatically. |
| 26 | What is RAID 10? |
| Ans. | AID 10, also known as RAID 1+0, is a RAID configuration that combines disk mirroring and disk striping to protect data. It requires a minimum of four disks and stripes data across mirrored pairs. As long as one disk in each mirrored pair is functional, data can be retrieved. |
| 27 | How many disk we should have in RAID 10? |
| Ans. | RAID 10, also known as RAID 1+0, is a RAID configuration that combines disk mirroring and disk striping to protect data. It requires a minimum of four disks and stripes data across mirrored pairs |
| 28 | What is the capacity of CD-ROM? |
| Ans. | 700 megabyte |
| 29 | What is the capacity of DVD? |
| Ans. | A standard single-layer DVD can store up to 4.7 GB of data, a dual-layer DVD up to 8.5 GB. Variants can store up to a maximum of 17.08 GB. Up to four layers are possible in a standard form DVD. |
| 30 | What is the capacity of DVD-DL? |
| Ans. | 8.5 GB  DVD-R DL (DL stands for Dual Layer), also called DVD-R9, is a derivative of the DVD-R format standard. DVD-R DL discs hold 8.5 GB by utilizing two recordable dye layers, each capable of storing a little less than the 4.7 gigabyte (GB) of a single layer disc, almost doubling the total disc capacity. |