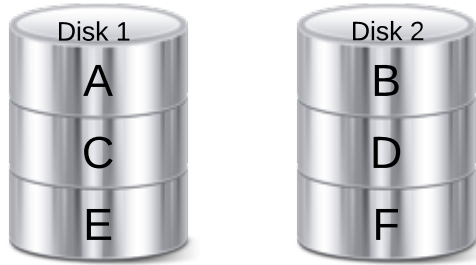


## Raid 0 -- Blocks Striped. No Mirror, No Parity

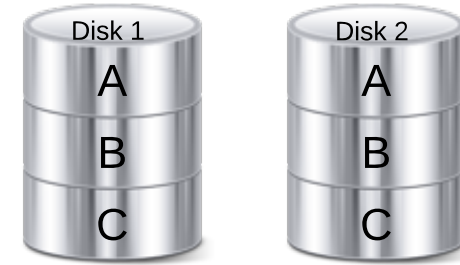


Key points to remember for RAID level 0.

- Minimum 2 disks.
- Excellent performance ( as blocks are striped ).
- No redundancy ( no mirror, no parity ).
- Don't use this for any critical system.

## Raid Options 0, 1, 5, 10 Explained

## Raid 1 -- Blocks Mirrored. No Stripe. No Parity



Key points to remember for RAID level 1.

- Minimum 2 disks.
- Good performance ( no striping, no parity ).
- Excellent redundancy ( as blocks are mirrored ).

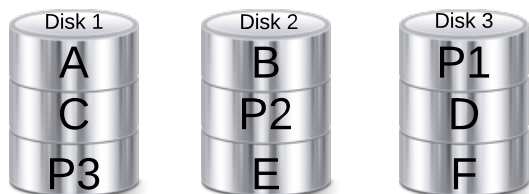
## Raid 5 -- Blocks Striped. Distributed Parity

In all Diagrams

- A, B, C, D, E and F – represents blocks
- p1, p2, and p3 – represents parity

Key points to remember for RAID level 5.

- Minimum 3 disks.
- Good performance ( as blocks are striped )
- Good redundancy ( distributed parity )
- Best cost effective option providing both performance and redundancy.
- Use this for DB that is heavily read oriented. Write operations will be slow.



## Raid 10 -- Blocks Mirrored & Blocks Striped

Key points to remember for RAID level 10.

- Minimum 4 disks.
- This is also called as “stripe of mirrors”Excellent redundancy ( as blocks are mirrored )
- Excellent performance ( as blocks are striped )
- If you can afford the dollar, this is the BEST option for any mission critical applications (especially databases).

