How to configure RAID?

TAGS:

Array configuration, RAID, HDD, hot spare disk, array fail, array status, system maintenance, system reliability, rebuild array, degraded array, damaged array

Answer:

Note: Only certain NVR models support RAID. The table below lists the supported RAID types and hard disks required.

RAID	HDD Qty
RAID 0	2-8
RAID 1	2
RAID 5	3-8
RAID 6	4-8
RAID 10	4-16 (Must be an integral multiple of 2, e.g., 4, 8, 10, etc).
RAID 50	6-16
RAID 60	8-16

Enabling RAID

You need to enable RAID first.

1. Click **Storage** > **Array**.
2. Select the check box to enable RAID. A confirmation message appears. Click **Yes**.

Creating an Array

It is recommended to configure a hot spare disk to ensure reliable system operation and successful rebuilding in case an array fails.

1. Click **Storage** > **Array**.
2. To create an array automatically, click **One-click Create**.

Note: There is no need to select disks when creating an array with One-click Create. The system identifies all usable disks. RAID 1 is created when two disks are available. When three or more disks are available, RAID 5 is created. If more than four disks are available, a global hot spare disk will be created.

Note: Arrays created in this way are named ARRAYX, for example, ARRAY1, ARRAY2.

3. To create an array manually, select the desired disks and then click **Create**. In the window displayed, enter the array name, select the array type, and select local disks. Click **OK** to complete the setup. Note that no hot spare disk will be created automatically. Make sure all disks are selected to create array(s); otherwise, disk space will be wasted (because disks that are not

selected will not be used for storage).

Rebuilding an Array

By checking array status you can determine whether maintenance is necessary.

Note: To be alerted when an array is degraded or damaged, you can configure alarm-triggered action at **Alarm > Alert**.

An array is in one of four statuses: normal, degraded, damaged, rebuild. The status is normal if no physical disk is lost. When the number of physical disks lost reaches the specified value, the array is considered damaged. The status between normal and damaged is degraded. A degraded array can be recovered to normal status through rebuilding.

Note: Take RAID 5 that consists of 4 disks as an example. The array is degraded when one disk is lost. When two disks are lost, the array is damaged.

A degraded array can be automatically rebuilt in ten minutes if these conditions are met: a hot spare disk is available; the capacity of the hot spare disk is not less than that of any disk in the array. A degraded array without a hot spare disk can only be rebuilt manually under **Storage > Array > Array**. By default the first local disk that satisfies requirements is selected.

Deleting an Array

Note: Deleting an array will erase all data on it.

1. Click **Storage** > **Array** > **Array**.
2. Click 🗑 for the array to delete. A confirmation message appears. Click **Yes**.