Summary Comparison of RAID Levels

RAID Level	Common Name	Description	Array's Capacity	Data Reliability	Data Transfer Capacity
0	Disk Striping	Data distributed across the disks in the array. No redundant information provided.	(N) disks	Low	Very High
1	Mirroring	All data Duplicated	1 *disks	Very High	High
3	Parallel Transfer Disks with Parity	Data sector is subdivided and distributed across all data disks. Redundant information stored on a dedicated parity disk.	(N-1) disks	Very High	Highest of all listed alternatives
5	Independent Access Array with Rotating Parity	Data sectors are distributed as with disk striping; redundant information is interspersed with user data.	(N-1) disks	Very High	Very High

Multi-SCSI Format support

The Disk Array provides one LVD Ultra 2 SCSI channel for connecting to your host system. With proper cabling, it may support Narrow or Wide; Standard, Fast or Ultra SCSI formats. (single ended)

Overall cable length
For secure data transfer , please refer to the cable length limitations as below :
* Cable length = External Host cables length + Internal Host cable length
* Standard Disk Array External cable length = 90cm (3 ft)
* Standard Disk Array Internal cable length = 20cm

SCSI Type	Clock Rate	Data Rate	Maximum Cable Length	Cable Required	Remark
LVD Ultra 2 (16 bit)	40 MHZ	80 MB/sec	12m	HPD 68--- HPD 68 pin	
Ultra wide (16 bit)	20 MHZ	40 MB/sec	2m	HPD 68--- HPD 68 pin	
Ultra SCSI (8 bit)	20 MHZ	20 MB/sec	2m	HPD 68--- HPD 50 pin	
Narrow SCSI2 (8 bit)	10 MHZ	10 MB/sec	3m	HPD 68--- Cen. 50 pin	
SCSI1 (8 bit)	5 MHZ	5 MB/sec	5m	HPD 68--- Cen. 50 pin	

EI-6600

19" Rack Mount
Ultra 2 SCSI to IDE

Disk Array system

User's Guide

Version 6.61A
Oct. 2000

Supported RAID Levels

Based on the needs of a Disk Array's capacity, data availability, and overall performance, you can select a proper RAID level for your Disk Array. The supported RAID levels are shown in below :

RAID Level	Function Description	Drives required Min.	Max.
0	"Disk Striping" , block striping is used, which yields higher performance than with the individual disk drives. * There is no redundant function.	2	6
1	"Disk Mirroring" , Disk drives are mirrored , All data is 100% duplicated on each equivalent disk drives. * High Data Reliability	2	6
3	" Parallel Transfer Disks with Parity ", Data is striped across physical drives. Parity protection is used for data redundancy.	3	6
5	" Independent Access Array with Parity ", Data is striped across physical drives. Rotating Parity protection is used for data redundancy.	3	6
0+1	" Disk Striping " + " Disk Mirroring " Function.	4	6

Chapter 2 : " Getting Started "

General Overview

This chapter helps you get ready to use the Disk Array. It gives you :

● Unpacking & Checklist
● Choosing a place for Disk Array
● Identifying Parts of Disk Array
● Power Source
● Installing the Hard Disk Drives
● Host Linkage
● Power-On and Self-test
● LED Display and Function Keys
● LCD Status Display

The following illustrations will help you read the further sections.

Chapter 2 : " Getting Started "

General Overview

This chapter helps you get ready to use the Disk Array. It gives you :

- Unpacking & Checklist
- Choosing a place for Disk Array
- Identifying Parts of Disk Array
- Power Source
- Installing the Hard Disk Drives
- Host Linkage
- Power-On and Self-test
- LED Display and Function Keys
- LCD Status Display

The following illustrations will help you read the further sections.

Unpacking & Checklist

Before unpacking your Disk Array , prepare a clean and stable place to put the contents of your Disk Arrays's shipping container on. Altogether, you should find the following items in the package :

- The Disk Array
- One AC power cord
- One External SCSI cable
- Keys (P/S Fan Door's keys & HDD Tray's Keys)
- User Manual

Remove all the items from the carton. If anything is missing or broken , please inform your dealer immediately.
Save the cartons and packing materials that came with the Disk Array. Use these materials for shipping or transporting the Disk Array.
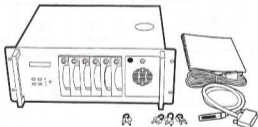

Figure : Checklist