

RAID5 Configuration

Instruction Guide

Models Affected



Toshiba DVSe



Toshiba NVSe



Toshiba NVSPRO

RAID5 Part Numbers

RAID5-4TA
RAID5-8TA
RAID5-12TA
RAID5-15TA
RAID5-16TA
RAID5-18TA

RAID5-20TA
RAID5-24TA
RAID5-28TA
RAID5-32TA
RAID5-36TA
RAID5-40TA

RAID5-44TA
RAID5-48TA
RAID5-52TA
RAID5-56TA
RAID5-60TA
RAID5-64TA

Instructions

To add RAID5 to the DVSe, NVSe or NVSPRO PC-based servers, match the total storage of the server to the corresponding RAID5 part number. RAID5 is not field upgradable.

Example 1: For a DVSe16-480-2T, add RAID5-2TA

Example 2: For a NVSe32-8T, add RAID5-8TA

Example 3: For a NVSPRO8-4U-36T, add RAID5-36TA

Why is RAID necessary?

The fundamental technology of digital surveillance storage — the hard drive — is only the beginning of the hardware involved in a storage system. The most important technology that will impact any storage system involving multiple hard drives is called RAID (redundant array of independent disks). Hard drives have the possibility of failure so redundancy is a critical consideration to ensure data won't be lost and systems will continue to operate in the event of a drive failure. Beyond redundancy and fault tolerance, implementing RAID also increases the performance of a storage system by increasing the throughput beyond what could be accomplished with a single hard drive. RAID provides redundancy by grouping multiple hard drives and employing different techniques, mirroring and striping, to distribute data across multiple hard drives. RAID5 provides fault tolerance to a single drive failure, increased performance of spreading disk operations over multiple hard drives and only costs an additional hard drive in each array of disks.