

Computer organization

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RAID is an acronym that stands for Redundant Array of Inexpensive Disks. It is normally a method of combining many hard disks in a single logic unit in order to achieve improved performance and availability. It has various levels ranging from level 0 to 10.

Level 5 Explained

It is the most commonly used RAID configuration and is applicable in enterprise and business servers. In this level, the data and parity are normally striped across three or more disk and if an error occurs in a disk, data is recreated from the parity and distributed data block in a seamless and automatic way. (Figure 1) One advantage of this level is that, the disk will still be operational even if it fails until it is replaced. It also allows hot swapping i. e. the failed disk can be replaced without shutting down the server and having to interrupt users accessing other disks on the server.

Figure 1

How would you troubleshoot a removable media device that was not working properly?

This problem with removal media occurs normally if a new removal storage device such as USB storage device or memory card are installed into the system. Removal and re-inserting previously installed device can also lead to failure. The solution to this problem is to first reload the drivers used by the device, determine if it was previously formatted or if it works in another computer and connect another devices into the same port to check if the port is working correctly. Lastly, after all these, restart the computer to see if the changes have been effected.

References

<https://assignbuster.com/computer-organization/>

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