

# RAID Levels Explained on One Page

RAID 0 · RAID 1 · RAID 5 · RAID 6 · RAID 10 – Drives, Capacity, Redundancy, Use Case

RAID 0	RAID 1	RAID 5	RAID 6	RAID 10
Striping	Mirroring	Striping + Parity	Double Parity	Mirror + Stripe
				
Min drives <b>2</b>	Min drives <b>2</b>	Min drives <b>3</b>	Min drives <b>4</b>	Min drives <b>4</b>
Usable <b><math>N \times \text{size}</math></b>	Usable <b><math>1 \times \text{size}</math></b>	Usable <b><math>(N-1) \times \text{size}</math></b>	Usable <b><math>(N-2) \times \text{size}</math></b>	Usable <b><math>N/2 \times \text{size}</math></b>
Fault tol. <b>0 drives</b>	Fault tol. <b>1 drive</b>	Fault tol. <b>1 drive</b>	Fault tol. <b>2 drives</b>	Fault tol. <b>1/mirror pair</b>
Read <b>Fast</b>	Read <b>Fast</b>	Read <b>Fast</b>	Read <b>Fast</b>	Read <b>Fastest</b>
Write <b>Fast</b>	Write <b>Moderate</b>	Write <b>Moderate</b>	Write <b>Moderate</b>	Write <b>Fast</b>
<b>NO REDUNDANCY</b>	<b>50% OVERHEAD</b>	<b>HIGH REBUILD RISK</b>	<b>REBUILD SAFE</b>	<b>FAST REBUILD</b>
<b>Use case</b> Temp scratch space, video editing cache. Never for primary storage.	<b>Use case</b> 2-bay NAS, critical data mirror. Simple and resilient.	<b>Use case</b> 4-bay home NAS. Good capacity, vulnerable during rebuild.	<b>Use case</b> Business data, large drives. Survives 2nd failure during rebuild.	<b>Use case</b> Performance + redundancy. Databases, high IOPS. 50% overhead cost.

## SHR – SYNOLOGY HYBRID RAID

**SHR = RAID 5 with mixed drive support.** With identical drives, SHR and RAID 5 produce the same usable capacity. With mixed sizes, SHR creates tiers – more usable space than standard RAID 5 with mixed drives. **SHR-2 ≈ RAID 6.** Synology-only.

## UNRAID – DIFFERENT MODEL

UnRAID is **not standard RAID**. One or two parity drives protect all data drives. Data drives can be different sizes. Rebuild time = parity drive size (not data drive count). Slower random I/O than traditional RAID – optimised for media streaming.

## KEY RULES – ALL RAID TYPES

**RAID is not a backup** – it protects uptime, not data  
**CMR drives only** – SMR drives fail during RAID rebuild  
**Capacity ≠ labelled TB** – binary overhead = ~6–7% less  
**Rebuild = risk window** – any 2nd failure = total loss (RAID 5)  
**Larger drives** = longer rebuild = wider risk window

## CALCULATE YOUR EXACT USABLE CAPACITY

Accounts for binary conversion, NAS system overhead, filesystem metadata, snapshot reserves, and recommended headroom.

[needtoknowit.com.au/tools/raid-calculator/](https://needtoknowit.com.au/tools/raid-calculator/)



RAID  
Calculator

## MORE FREE NAS PLANNING TOOLS

[needtoknowit.com.au/tools](https://needtoknowit.com.au/tools) – RAID Calculator · RAID Rebuild Estimator · Drive Failure Risk  
 NAS Sizing Wizard · Power Calculator · Backup Calculator

Need to Know IT

Independent Australian storage guidance  
[needtoknowit.com.au](https://needtoknowit.com.au)