

## RAID-N



NVerzion NFinity and CloudNine video servers use RAID-N control for mirrored storage. The advantage of RAID-N is that it mirrors data in specific sub-directories instead of an entire drive, and that it will mirror data to many locations, including file systems on other machines.

RAID-N works within specially configured sub-directories on networked drives. It stripes data across the drives, allowing the user to physically remove a drive from the system and put it in another system if they so choose. A third party RAID controller cannot backup, mirror or archive, across the network.

It works by monitoring the sub-directories and ensuring that the data added to one system is copied to another. The user can specify if media deleted from one is automatically deleted from the other; with this disabled the system acts more like an archive than a mirror.

RAID-N is engineered for the A/V industry. For instance, it won't copy material until the clip is done recording; an accidental deletion of material on one system won't be immediately duplicated on the other. RAID-N will also monitor file size and automatically detects different files, causing the newer file to replace the old one.

Third party RAID controllers add more security at the cost of time and bandwidth, and they apply more to the data industry. The video industry generates very large files that must be readily accessible, one after another, with no down time. RAID-N prioritizes speed while providing a backup.

For instance: a broadcaster has media on the D drive in "D:\Media\News", "D:\Media\Programs", and "D:\Media\Commercials" sub-directories. There is little reason to mirror the Programs sub-directory since this is already mirrored on the delivery system.

The Programs directory would generally play clips just once; in this case it would be best not to configure RAID-N to mirror those clips. Commercials and News info can be setup to copy to a different file system, for redundancy or backup play.