

Knowledge Base

## HOW TO: Set Up Fault-Tolerant Sets on Dynamic Disks in Windows 2000

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The information in this article applies to:

- Microsoft Windows 2000 Server
- Microsoft Windows 2000 Advanced Server

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### SUMMARY

Windows 2000 supports two types of fault-tolerant volumes: mirrored volumes and RAID-5 volumes. This article describes how to set up fault-tolerant sets on dynamic disks in Windows 2000. This article includes basic procedures and a checklist for creating and modifying a fault-tolerant set. A fault-tolerant set includes a stripe set, a stripe set with parity, a volume set, and a disk mirror/duplex.

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#### To Create a RAID 1 Set in Windows 2000

**NOTE:** All members of a RAID 1 volume set must be on a dynamic disk.

1. Click **Start**, point to **Programs**, point to **Administrative Tools**, and then click **Computer Management**.
2. Expand the **Storage** branch, and then click **Disk Management**.
3. Right-click the partition that you want to mirror, and then click **Add Mirror**.
4. Click the disk that will host the mirror, and then click **Add Mirror**.
5. On the **Partition** menu, click **Commit changes now** to begin duplication.
6. Reboot the computer after the duplication process is completed.

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#### To Create a RAID 5 Set in Windows 2000

**NOTE:** Raid 5 is disk striping with parity. With this technique, you need a minimum of three hard disk to set up fault tolerance.

1. Click **Start**, point to **Programs**, point to **Administrative Tools**, and then click **Computer Management**.
2. Expand the **Storage** branch, and then click **Disk Management**.
3. Right-click an area of unallocated space, and then click **Create Volume**.
4. Click **Next**.
5. Click a RAID 5 volume type, and then click **Next**.
6. In the left pane, click the disks that you want to use (at least three in total), and then click **Add**.
7. Select the size to use from each disk. The size must be the same for all disks, so the largest space that you can use is the smallest free space on any of the disks. After you select the size, click **Next**. Note that if you select 1,000 MB from each disk, the total size is only 2,000 MB because parity information uses a third of the space.
8. Click a drive letter to use, and then click **Next**.
9. Click the file system to use and the label. You might also want to choose whether to enable file and folder compression. Click **Next**.
10. The program displays a summary screen. Click **Finish**.

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### REFERENCES

For additional information, click the article numbers below to view the articles in the Microsoft Knowledge Base:

[175761](#) Dynamic vs. Basic Storage in Windows 2000

[225551](#) Restrictions on Extending or Spanning Simple Volumes on Dynamic Disks

[237853](#) Dynamic Disk Configuration Unavailable for Server Cluster Disk Resources

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