
Guide to SATA Hard Disks Installation and RAID Configuration

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1. *Guide to SATA Hard Disks Installation*

1.1 Serial ATA (SATA) Hard Disks Installation

This motherboard adopts nVidia nForce3 chipset that supports Serial ATA (SATA) hard disks with RAID functions, including RAID 0, RAID 1, and JBOD. You may install SATA hard disks on this motherboard for internal storage devices. For SATA installation guide, please refer to Serial ATA (SATA) Hard Disks Installation of "User Manual" in the support CD. This section will guide you how to create RAID on SATA ports.

1.2 Making a SATA Driver Diskette

If you just want to install Windows 2000, Windows XP or Windows XP 64-bit on your SATA HDDs without RAID functions, there is no need to make a SATA driver diskette. However, if you want to install Windows 2000, Windows XP or Windows XP 64-bit on your SATA HDDs with RAID functions, you will need to make an SATA driver diskette before you start the OS installation.

STEP 1: Insert the Support CD into your optical drive to boot your system. (Do NOT insert any floppy diskette into the floppy drive at this moment!)

STEP 2: During POST at the beginning of system boot-up, press <F11> key, and then a window for boot devices selection appears. Please select CD-ROM as the boot device.

STEP 3: When you see the message on the screen, "Do you want to generate Serial ATA driver diskette [YN]?", press <Y>.

STEP 4: Then you will see these messages,

Please insert a diskette into the floppy drive.

WARNING! Formatting the floppy diskette will lose ALL data in it!

Start to format and copy files [YN]?

Please insert a floppy diskette into the floppy drive, and press <Y>.

STEP 5: The system will start to format the floppy diskette and copy SATA drivers into the floppy diskette.

Once you have the SATA driver diskette ready, you may start to install Windows 2000 / Windows XP / Windows XP 64-bit on your system directly without setting the RAID configuration on your system, or you may start to use "RAID BIOS Setting Utility" in the section 2.3 to set RAID 0 / RAID 1 / JBOD configuration before you install the OS. You may also set the RAID configuration by using "RAID Utility for Windows" in Windows environment. Please refer to the document in the Support CD, "Guide to RAID Utility for Windows", which is located in the folder at the following path:

.. \ RAID Utility for Windows

2. Guide to RAID Configurations

2.1 Introduction of RAID

This motherboard adopts nVidia nForce3 chipset that integrates RAID controller supporting RAID 0 / RAID 1 / JBOD function with two independent Serial ATA (SATA) channels. This section will introduce the basic knowledge of RAID, and the guide to configure RAID 0, RAID 1, and JBOD settings.

RAID

The term "RAID" stands for "Redundant Array of Independent Disks", which is a method combining two or more hard disk drives into one logical unit. For optimal performance, please install identical drives of the same model and capacity when creating a RAID set.

RAID 0 (Data Striping)

RAID 0 is called data striping that optimizes two identical hard disk drives to read and write data in parallel, interleaved stacks. It will improve data access and storage since it will double the data transfer rate of a single disk alone while the two hard disks perform the same work as a single drive but at a sustained data transfer rate.

WARNING!!

Although RAID 0 function can improve the access performance, it does not provide any fault tolerance. Hot-Plug any HDDs of the RAID 0 Disk will cause data damage or data loss.

RAID 1 (Data Mirroring)

RAID 1 is called data mirroring that copies and maintains an identical image of data from one drive to a second drive. It provides data protection and increases fault tolerance to the entire system since the disk array management software will direct all applications to the surviving drive as it contains a complete copy of the data in the other drive if one drive fails.

JBOD (Spanning)

A spanning disk array is equal to the sum of all drives. Spanning stores data onto a drive until it is full then proceeds to store files onto the next drive in the array. When any member disk fails, it will affect the entire array. JBOD is not really a RAID, and it does not support fault tolerance.

2.2 RAID Configurations Precautions

1. Please use two new drives if you are creating a RAID 0 (striping) array for performance. It is recommended to use two SATA drives of the same size. If you use two drives of different sizes, the smaller capacity hard disk will be the base storage size for each drive. For example, if one hard disk has an 80GB storage capacity and the other hard disk has 60GB, the maximum storage capacity for the 80GB-drive becomes 60GB, and the total storage capacity for this RAID 0 set is 120GB.
2. You may use two new drives, or use an existing drive and a new drive to create a RAID 1 (mirroring) array for data protection (the new drive must be of the same size or larger than the existing drive). If you use two drives of different sizes, the smaller capacity hard disk will be the base storage size. For example, if one hard disk has an 80GB storage capacity and the other hard disk has 60GB, the maximum storage capacity for the RAID 1 set is 60GB.
3. Please verify the status of your hard disks before you set up your new RAID array.

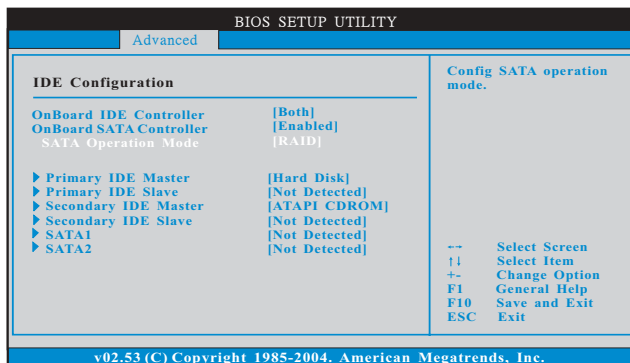
WARNING!!

Please backup your data first before you create RAID functions. In the process you create RAID, the system will ask if you want to "Clear Disk Data" or not. It is recommended to select "Yes", and then your future data building will operate under a clean environment.

2.3 BIOS Setup Utility

2.3.1 Enter BIOS Setup Utility

After the system powers on, press <F2> key to enter BIOS setup utility. Highlight **Advanced** and press <Enter>, then the main interface of BIOS setup utility will appear. Please set the option **SATA Operation Mode** to [RAID].



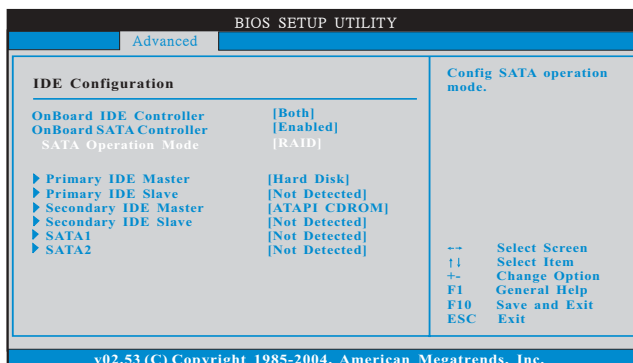
After the below window appears, please press <F10> to enter the NVIDIA RAID Utility.



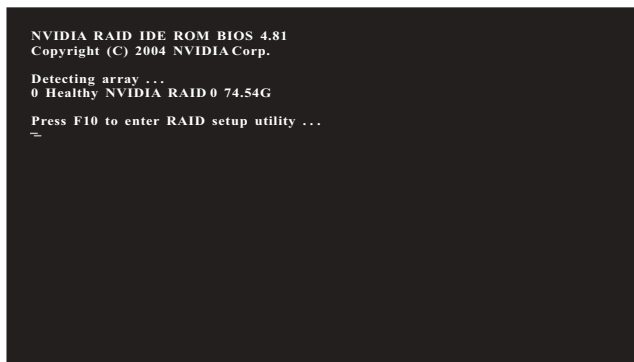
2.3.2 Create Disk Array

Create RAID 0

After the system powers on, press <F2> key to enter BIOS setup utility. Highlight **Advanced** and press <Enter>, then the main interface of BIOS setup utility will appear. Please set the option **SATA Operation Mode** to [RAID].

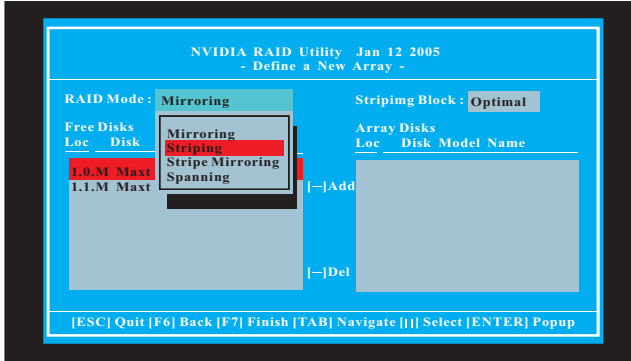


Then, the below window appears.



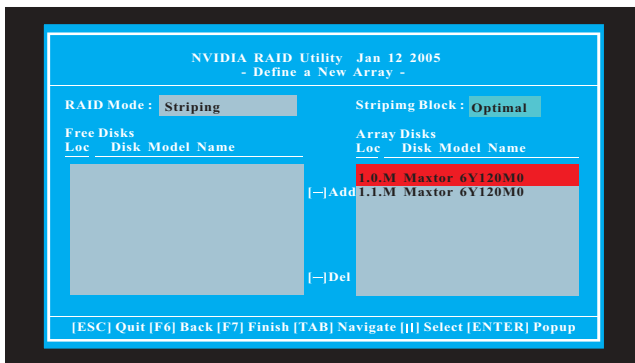
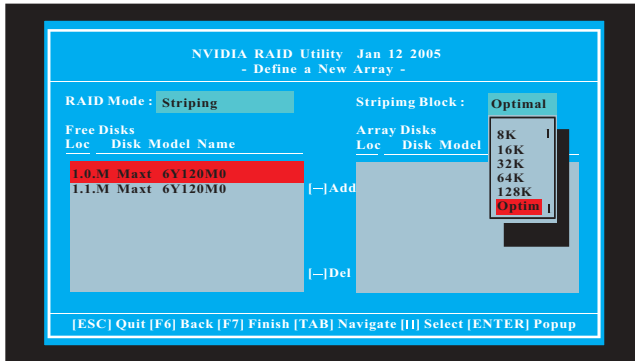
After rebooting your computer, wait until you see the RAID software prompting you to press <F10>. The RAID prompt appears as a part of the system POST and boot process prior to loading the OS. You have a few seconds to press <F10> before the window disappears.

After you press <F10>, the NVIDIA RAID Utility - **Define a New Array** window appears. By default, RAID Mode is set to Mirroring, but please set it to **Striping** if you want to create RAID 0. And the Striping Block is set to Optimal as default.



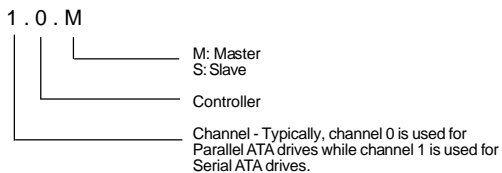
Striping block size is given in kilobytes, and affect how data is arranged on the disk. It is recommended to leave this value at the default Optimal, which is 64KB, but the values can be between 8KB and 128KB (8, 16, 32, 64, and 128KB). Then, you have to assign the disks. The disks that you enabled from the RAID Config BIOS setup page appear in the Free Disks block. These are the drives that are available for use as RAID array disk,

1. Tab to the Free Disks section.
The first disk in the list is selected.
2. Move it from the Free Disks block to the Array Disks block by pressing the right-arrow key.
3. Continue pressing the right-arrow key until all the disks that you want to use as RAID array disks appear in the Array Disks block.



After assigning your RAID array disks, press <F7> to save your changes of RAID array disks.

Depending on the platform used, the system can have one or more channels. In a typical system there is usually one adapter and multiple channels, and each channel has a slave and a master. The adapter / channel / master / slave status of each hard disk is given in the Loc (location) columns of the Free Disks and Array Disks lists. For example:

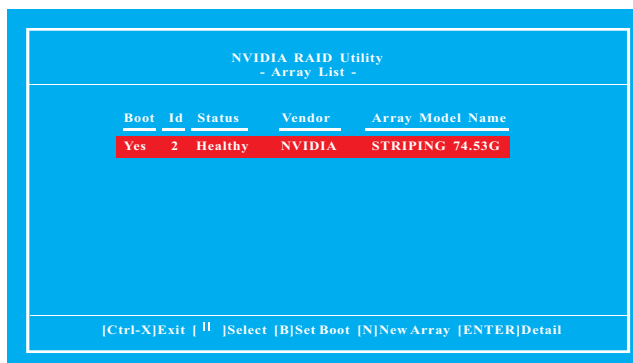


Serial ATA

1 . 0 . M Channel 1, controller 0, Master

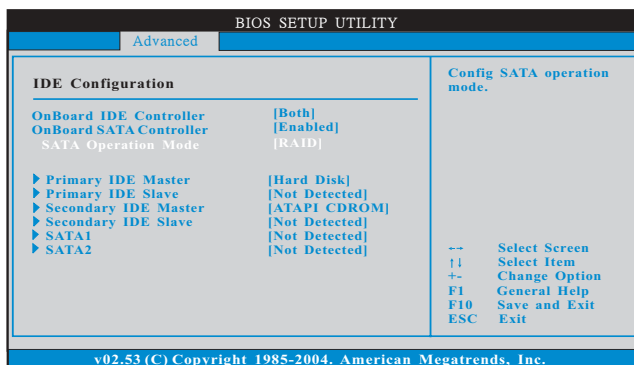
1 . 1 . M Channel 1, controller 1, Master

Finally, the **Array List** window appears, where you can review the RAID arrays that you have set up.



Create RAID 1

After the system powers on, press <F2> key to enter BIOS setup utility. Highlight **Advanced** and press <Enter>, then the main interface of BIOS setup utility will appear. Please set the option **SATA Operation Mode** to [RAID].

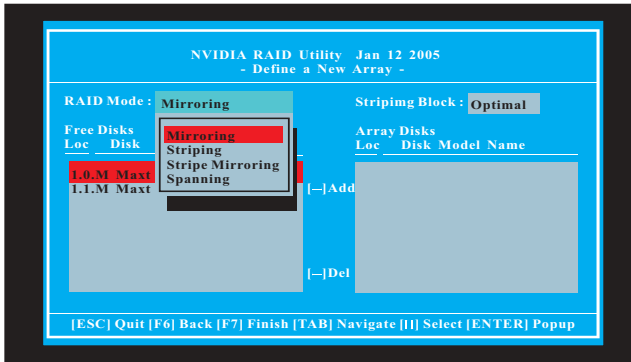


Then, the below window appears.

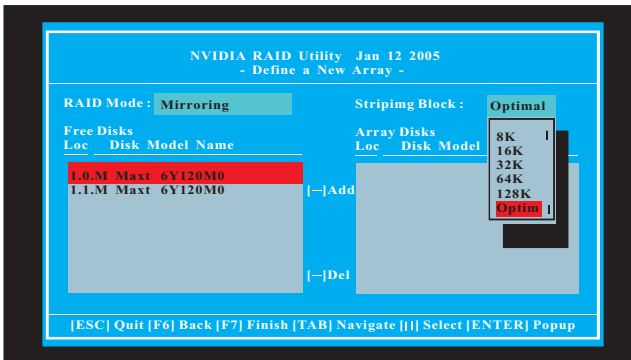


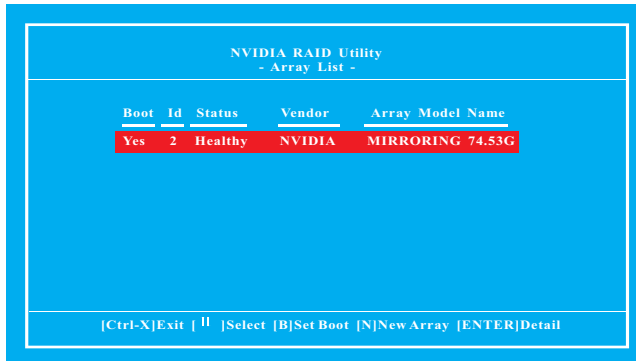
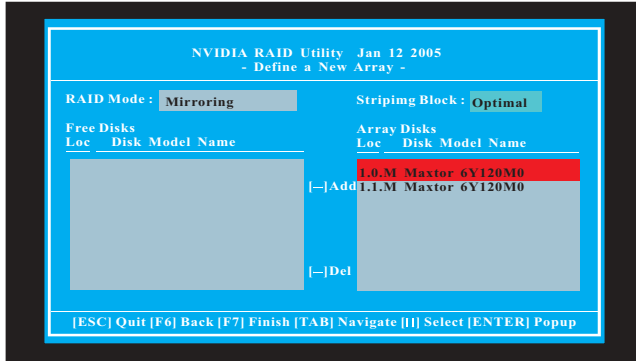
After rebooting your computer, wait until you see the RAID software prompting you to press <F10>. The RAID prompt appears as a part of the system POST and boot process prior to loading the OS. You have a few seconds to press <F10> before the window disappears.

After you press <F10>, the NVIDIA RAID Utility - **Define a New Array** window appears. By default, RAID Mode is set to Mirroring, so you do not need to change it when setting up RAID 1. And the Striping Block is set to Optimal as default.



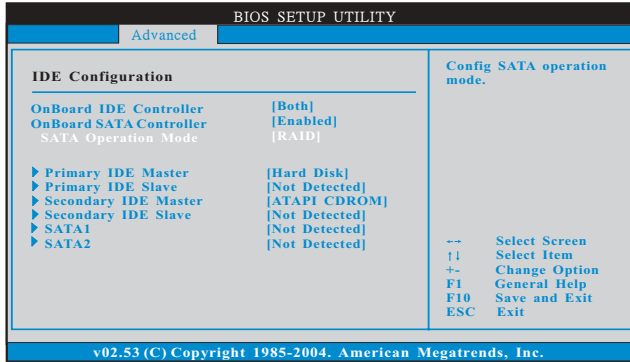
Then, for the following steps, please to refer to the detail description in RAID 0. And you will see the below windows.





Create JBOD

After the system powers on, press <F2> key to enter BIOS setup utility. Highlight **Advanced** and press <Enter>, then the main interface of BIOS setup utility will appear. Please set the option **SATA Operation Mode** to [RAID].

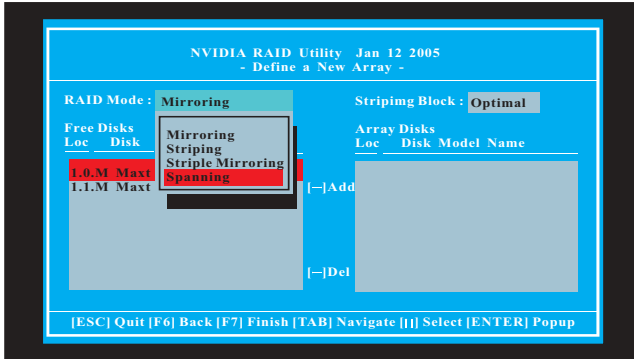


Then, the below window appears.



After rebooting your computer, wait until you see the RAID software prompting you to press <F10>. The RAID prompt appears as a part of the system POST and boot process prior to loading the OS. You have a few seconds to press <F10> before the window disappears.

After you press <F10>, the NVIDIA RAID Utility - **Define a New Array** window appears. By default, RAID Mode is set to Mirroring, but please set it to **Spanning** if you want to create RAID JBOD. And the Striping Block is set to Optimal as default.



Then, for the following steps, please to refer to the detail description in RAID 0. And you will see the below windows.

