

A large, stylized red dragon logo is positioned on the left side of the image. The dragon is depicted in a dynamic, coiled pose, facing right. It has sharp horns, a fierce expression with bared teeth, and a long, flowing tail. The entire logo is rendered in a vibrant red color with a slight glow effect against the black background.

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How to create
software RAID by
Windows disk
management

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Overview

- setup procedures
- system configuration
- step by step pictures

Software RAID – PCIe M.2 + PCIe SSD / SATA SSD

- To create RAID volume by Windows Disk Management.
- Support Windows XP / 7 / Vista / 8.x / 10.
- Support different interfaces of storages / partitions / Capacities.
 1. Open Disk Management
 2. Check the M.2 or SSD storages are all detected
 3. Convert at least two disks to Dynamic Disk
 4. Select RAID type
 5. Start up RAID Wizard
 6. Select Disks to join RAID volume
 7. Assign a Drive letter
 8. Select the Disk Format
 9. Finish RAID Wizard
 10. Software RAID is created successfully

Software RAID – system configuration

- System configuration for Software RAID testing
 - CPU: Intel i5-6600K
 - Motherboard: Z170A XPOWER
 - BIOS Version: E7968IMS.100
 - Memory: Crucial DDR4-2133MHz 4GB x 2
 - PCIe M.2: PLEXTOR PX-G256M6e
 - PCIe SSD: PLEXTOR PX-AG256M6e-BK
 - SATA SSD: Samsung 850 Pro 256GB
 - OS version: Windows 7 Ultimate x64

Open Disk Management



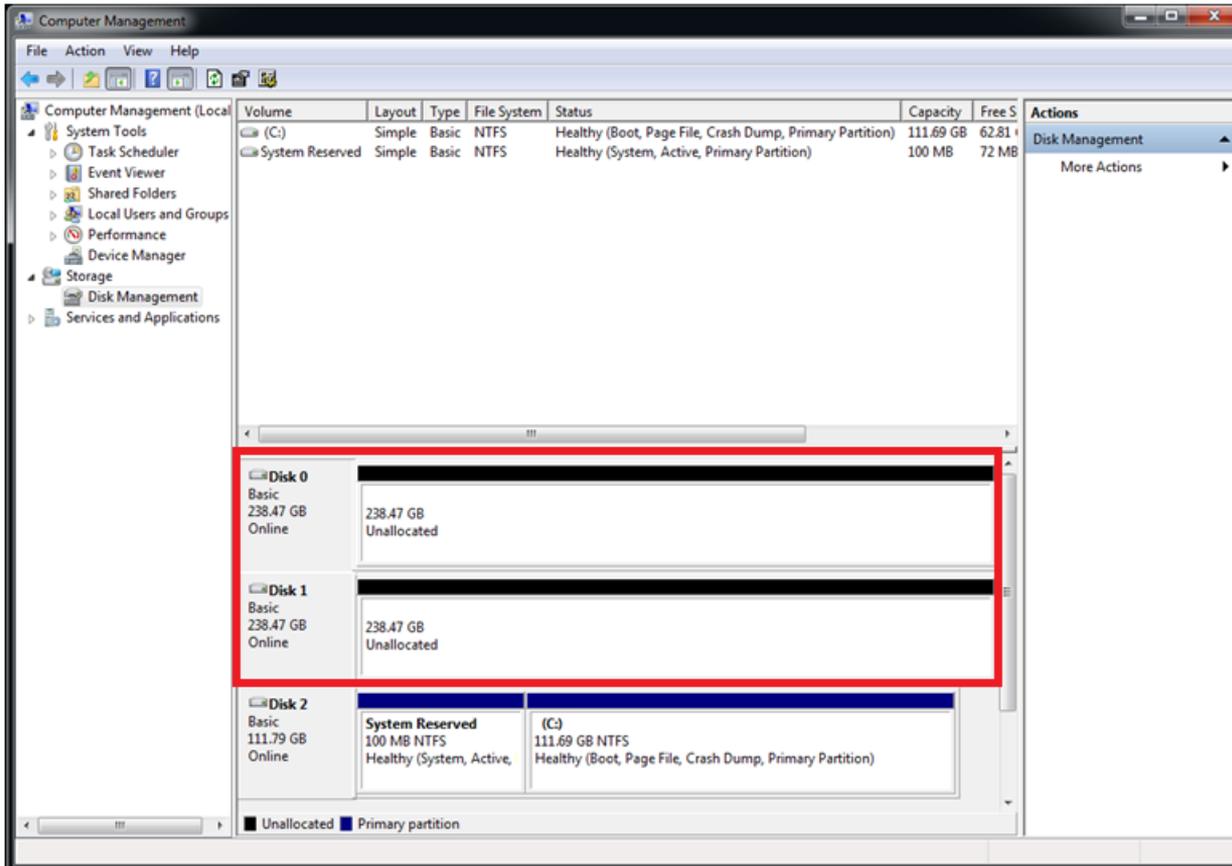
The screenshot shows the Windows Disk Management console. The left pane shows the navigation tree with 'Disk Management' selected under 'Storage'. The main pane displays a table of volumes and a detailed view of the selected disk.

Volume	Layout	Type	File System	Status	Capacity	Free Space	Actions
(C:)	Simple	Basic	NTFS	Healthy (Boot, Page File, Crash Dump, Primary Partition)	119.14 GB	63.30 GB	Disk Management
G71-MID1051 (D:)	Simple	Basic	CDFS	Healthy (Primary Partition)	3.99 GB	0 MB	More Actions
System Reserved	Simple	Basic	NTFS	Healthy (System, Active, Primary Partition)	100 MB	72 MB	

Disk	Layout	Type	File System	Status
Disk 0	Basic	119.24 GB	Online	
CD-ROM 0	DVD	3.99 GB	Online	

Legend: ■ Unallocated ■ Primary partition

Check the M.2 or SSD storages are all detected

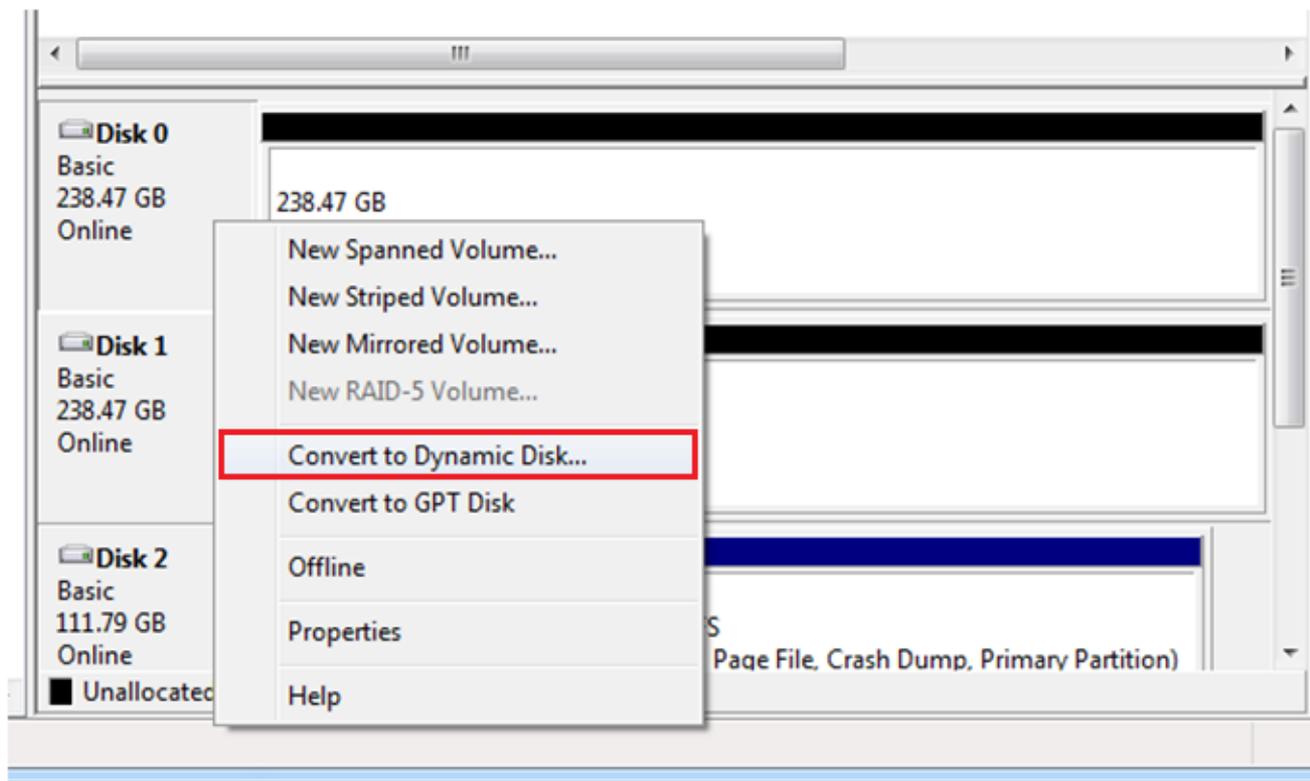


The screenshot shows the Windows Computer Management console, specifically the Disk Management section. A red rectangle highlights Disk 0 and Disk 1, which are both 238.47 GB Basic disks in an Online state with Unallocated space. Disk 2 is also visible, containing a 100 MB NTFS System Reserved partition and a 111.69 GB NTFS (C:) primary partition.

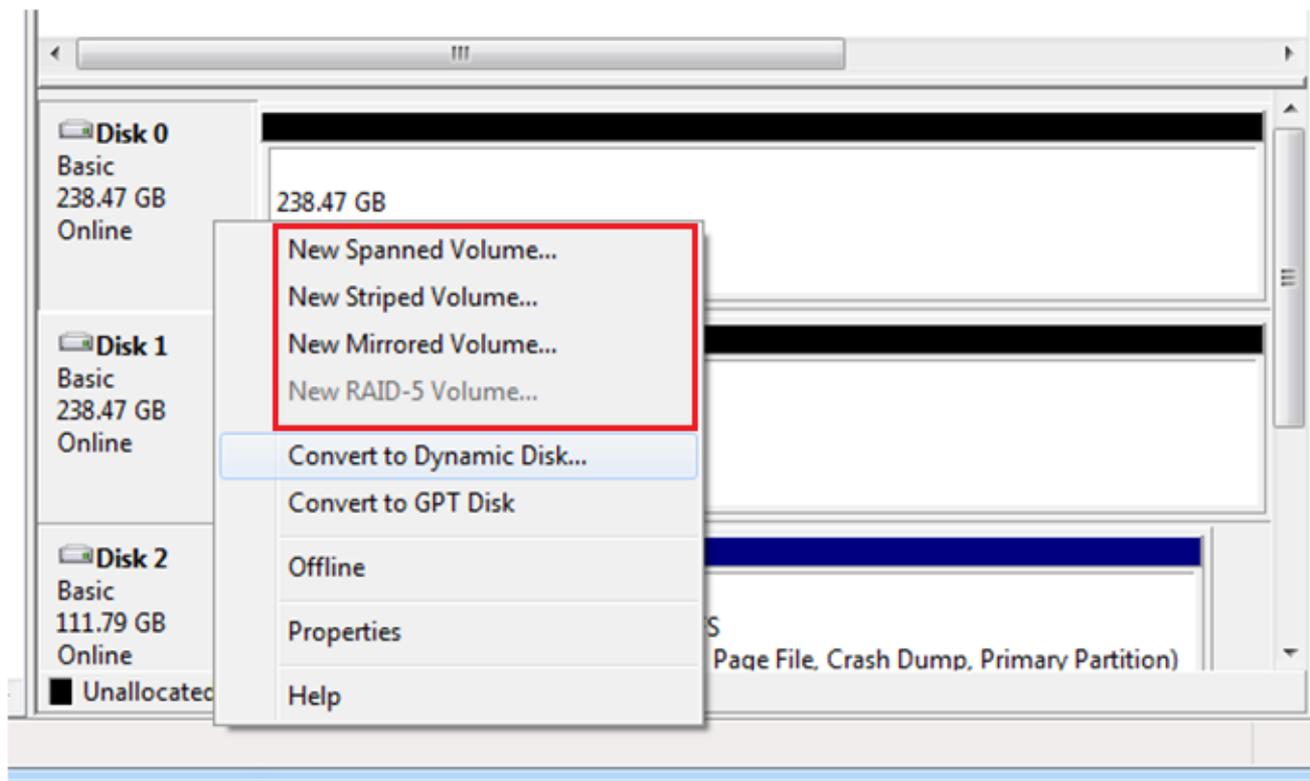
Volume	Layout	Type	File System	Status	Capacity	Free S	Actions
(C:)	Simple	Basic	NTFS	Healthy (Boot, Page File, Crash Dump, Primary Partition)	111.69 GB	62.81	Disk Management More Actions
System Reserved	Simple	Basic	NTFS	Healthy (System, Active, Primary Partition)	100 MB	72 MB	

Disk	Type	Capacity	State	Partitions
Disk 0	Basic	238.47 GB	Online	Unallocated
Disk 1	Basic	238.47 GB	Online	Unallocated
Disk 2	Basic	111.79 GB	Online	System Reserved (100 MB NTFS, Healthy), (C:) (111.69 GB NTFS, Healthy)

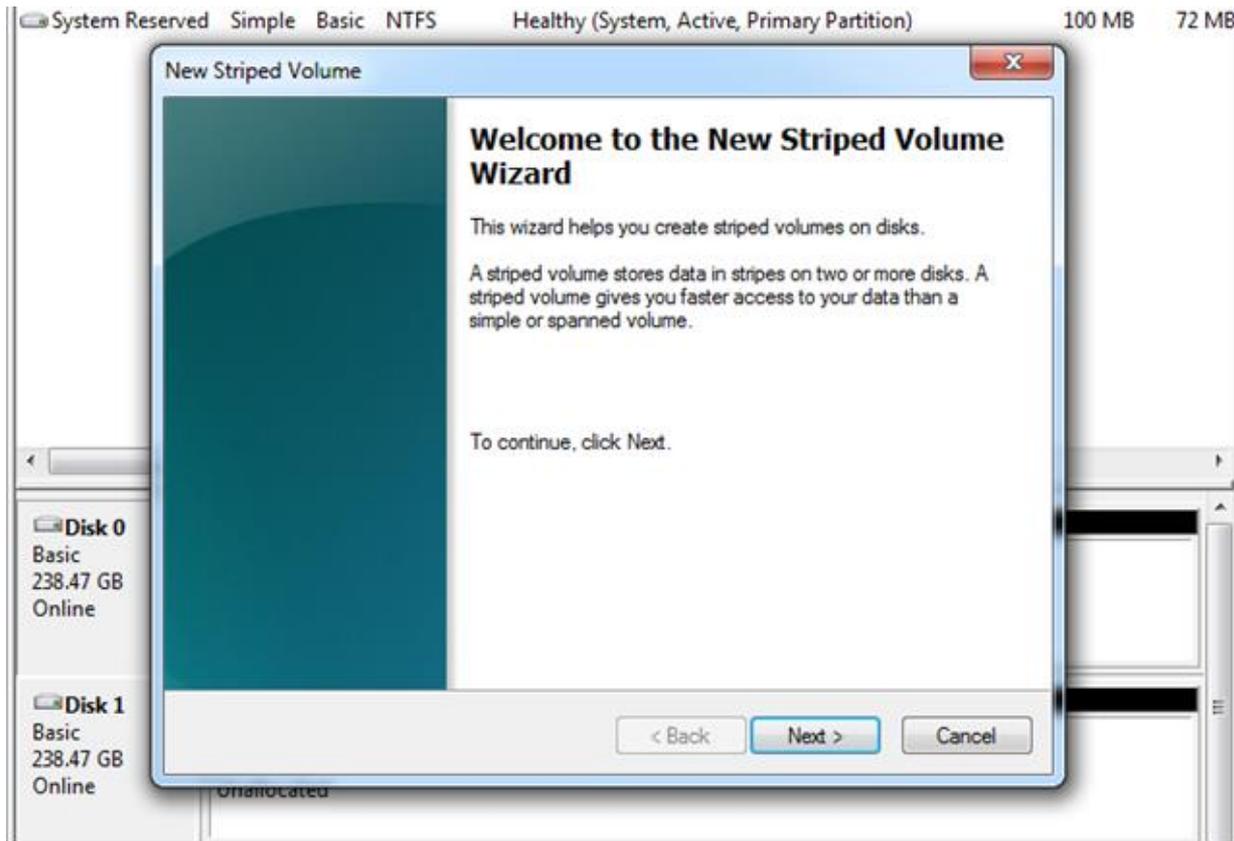
Convert at least two disks to Dynamic Disk



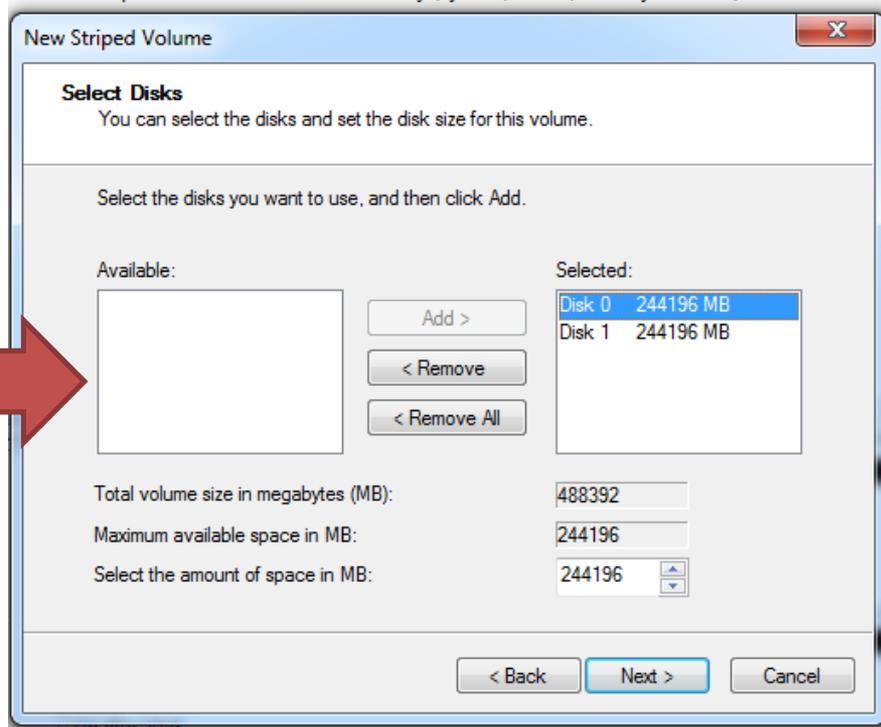
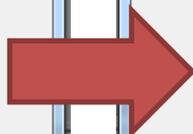
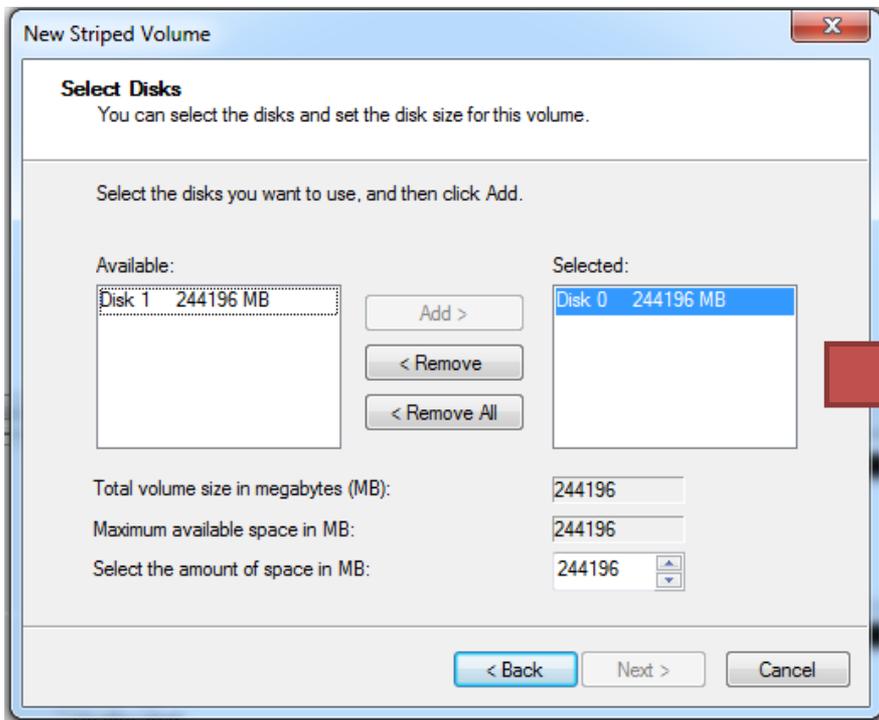
Select RAID type



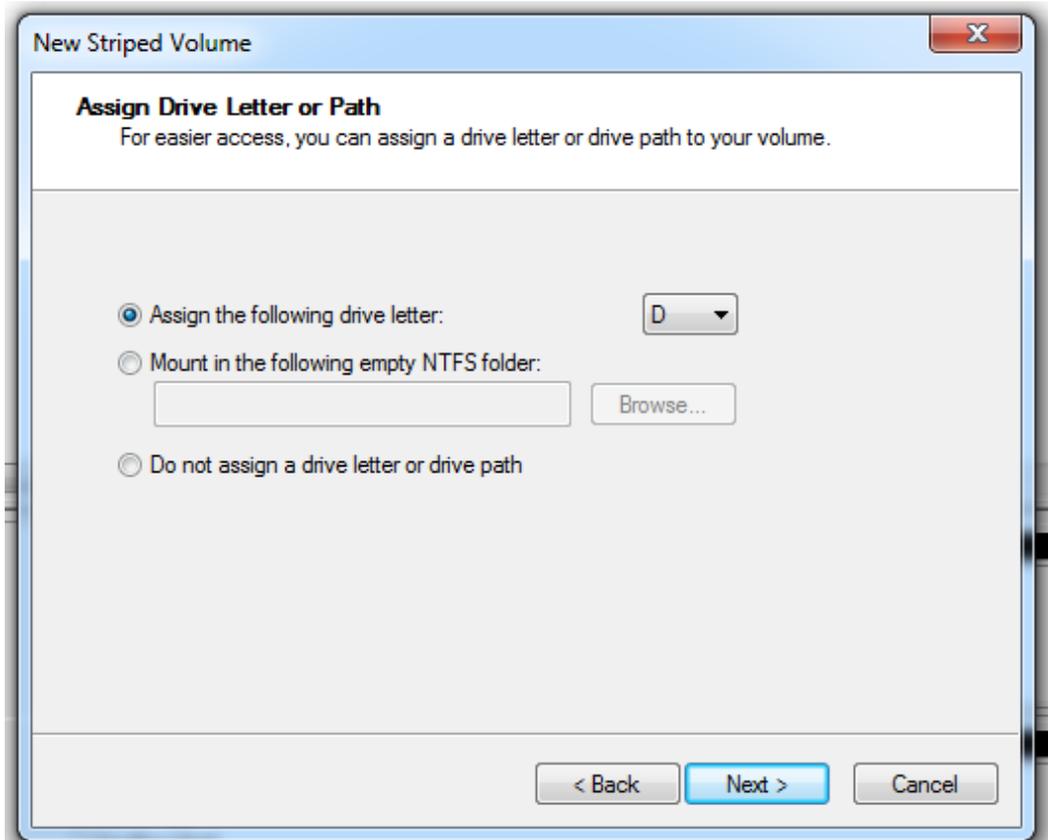
Start up the RAID wizard



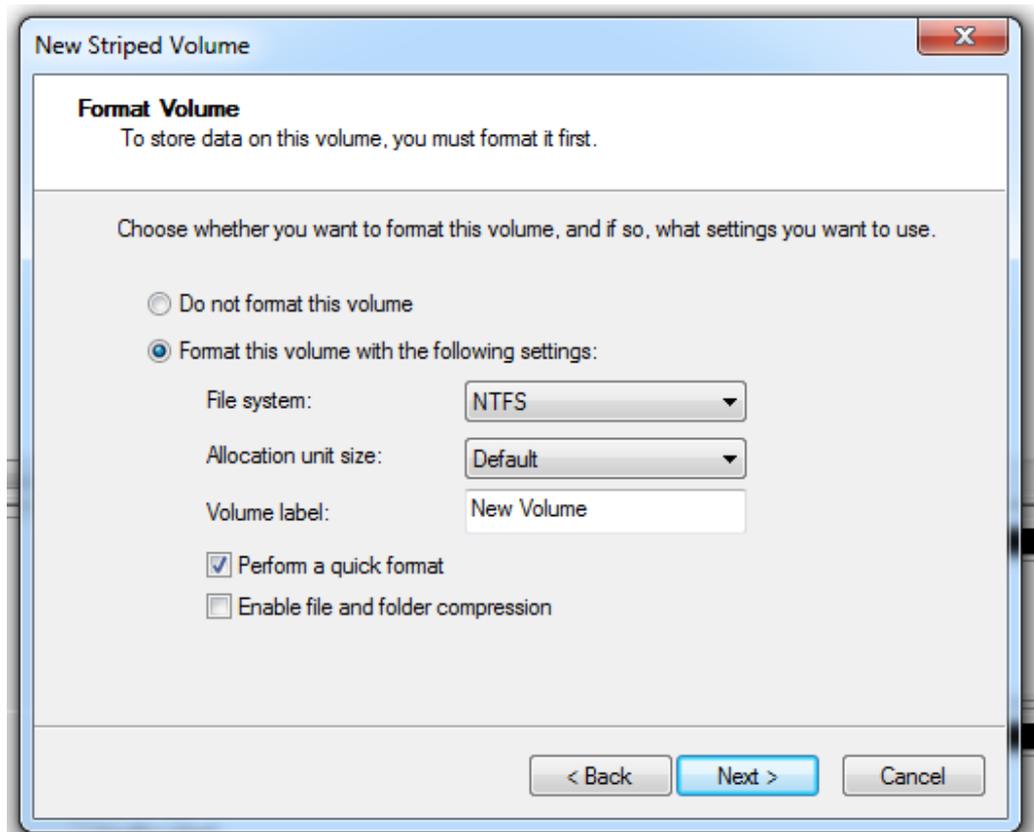
Select Disks to join RAID volume



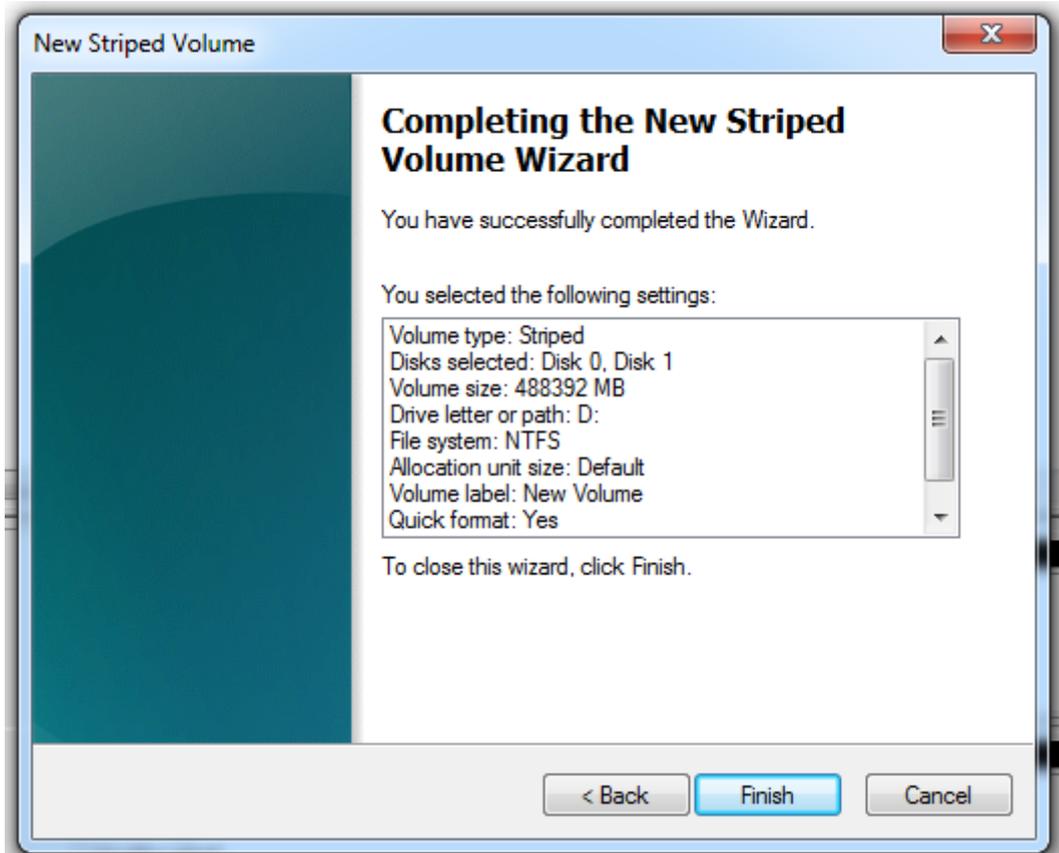
Assign a Drive letter



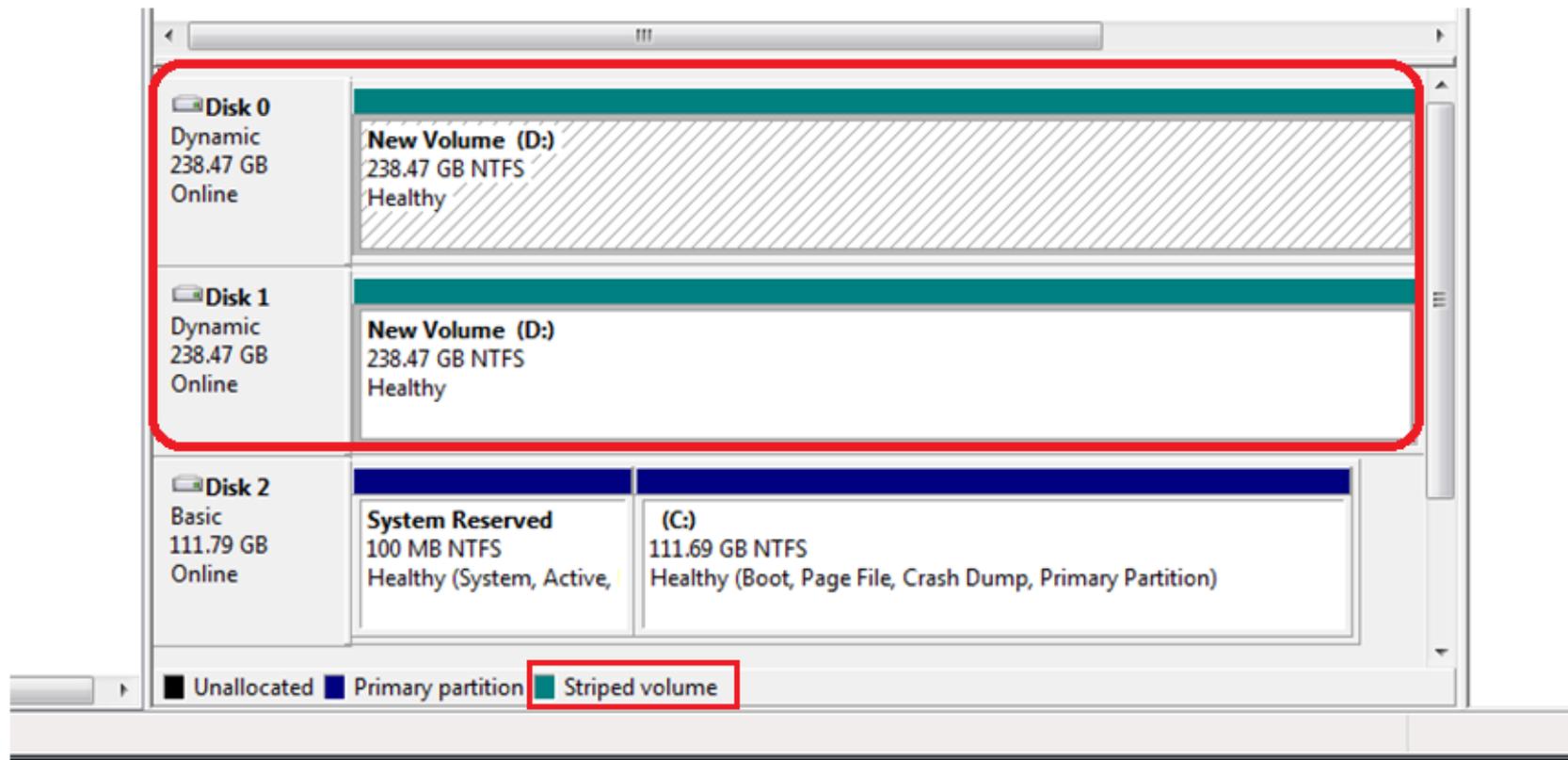
Select the Disk Format



Finish the RAID wizard



RAID volume is created successfully





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