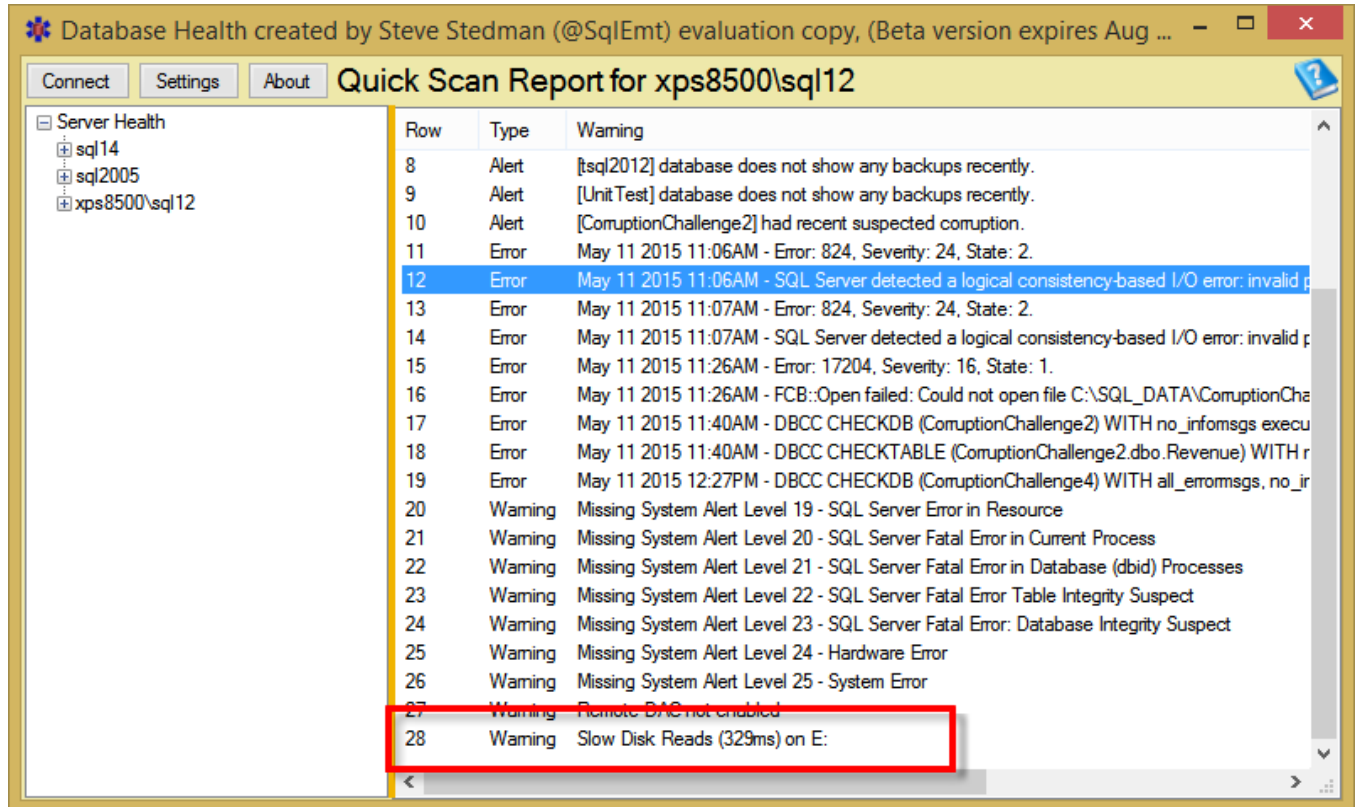


Quick Scan Report – Slow Disk Reads

If you are having slow disk reads, these will show up in the [Quick Scan Reports](#) page, part of the Database Health Monitor application.



Database Health created by Steve Stedman (@SqlEmt) evaluation copy, (Beta version expires Aug ...

Connect Settings About Quick Scan Report for xps8500\sql12

Row	Type	Warning
8	Alert	[tsql2012] database does not show any backups recently.
9	Alert	[Unit Test] database does not show any backups recently.
10	Alert	[CorruptionChallenge2] had recent suspected corruption.
11	Error	May 11 2015 11:06AM - Error: 824, Severity: 24, State: 2.
12	Error	May 11 2015 11:06AM - SQL Server detected a logical consistency-based I/O error: invalid p
13	Error	May 11 2015 11:07AM - Error: 824, Severity: 24, State: 2.
14	Error	May 11 2015 11:07AM - SQL Server detected a logical consistency-based I/O error: invalid p
15	Error	May 11 2015 11:26AM - Error: 17204, Severity: 16, State: 1.
16	Error	May 11 2015 11:26AM - FCB::Open failed: Could not open file C:\SQL_DATA\CorruptionCha
17	Error	May 11 2015 11:40AM - DBCC CHECKDB (CorruptionChallenge2) WITH no_infomsgs execu
18	Error	May 11 2015 11:40AM - DBCC CHECKTABLE (CorruptionChallenge2.dbo.Revenue) WITH r
19	Error	May 11 2015 12:27PM - DBCC CHECKDB (CorruptionChallenge4) WITH all_erromsgs, no_ir
20	Warning	Missing System Alert Level 19 - SQL Server Error in Resource
21	Warning	Missing System Alert Level 20 - SQL Server Fatal Error in Current Process
22	Warning	Missing System Alert Level 21 - SQL Server Fatal Error in Database (dbid) Processes
23	Warning	Missing System Alert Level 22 - SQL Server Fatal Error Table Integrity Suspect
24	Warning	Missing System Alert Level 23 - SQL Server Fatal Error: Database Integrity Suspect
25	Warning	Missing System Alert Level 24 - Hardware Error
26	Warning	Missing System Alert Level 25 - System Error
27	Warning	Remote DTC not enabled
28	Warning	Slow Disk Reads (329ms) on E:

Slow disk reads can really impact the performance of your SQL Server database.

There are a few ways to deal with the slow disk reads:

- Perhaps the most obvious, faster storage. Switch to SSDs or drive configurations that give you more IOPS.
- Multiple drive configurations. Different drives for your log files, your data files, and your TempDB. Perhaps even a different drive for the database that has the most IO.
- More memory. If feasible, add more RAM so that more of the databases are kept in memory, thus reducing the long term IO. This will however require the same amount of IO after the SQL Server is restarted, once it is up and running there will be less IO.
- Restart less often. If you have a regular process to restart your SQL Server, after the restart, there are no databases in memory, and they need to be loaded in entirely from disk. There is generally much larger IO demand right after a reboot, and as the load increases after that reboot.

Database Corruption: how is this impacted by slow disk reads?

If you encounter [database corruption](#), one of the things you will likely need to do is to run DBCC CheckDB, DBCC CheckTable, or other DBCC checks. These will usually need to be run multiple times to try different detection and repair options. Slow disk I/O will mean that it will take longer (sometimes significantly longer) for your checks and attempted repairs to run. Dealing with slow disk reads early can have a big impact if you do detect database corruption.

Need Help

Stedman Solutions, the provider of the Database Health Monitor Application offers [consulting solutions](#), and can help with your database administration issues such as Slow IO.

A promotional graphic for Stedman Solutions, LLC. It features a green background with a geometric pattern. On the left is a portrait of Steve Stedman, a man with glasses and a blue shirt. On the right is a white box containing the text: "Providing SQL Server Solutions" in green, and "Stedman Solutions, LLC." in large green letters.