

# OS Average Disk Queue Length (Count) alert

The OS Average Disk Queue Length (Count) alert provides the average number of both read and write requests queued for all the disks on the SQL Server computer.

## Reduce queue length

If this queue often remains above six per physical disk for more than 10 seconds at a time, then your disk subsystem is overloaded. In this case consider the following:

- Check OS Paging to make sure that paging from/to the swap file is not causing these IOs.
- Replacing disks with faster disks.
- Add more disks to your RAID array.
- Switch your RAID array from RAID 5 to RAID 10 solution as each write IO results in two writes using RAID 10 vs. 4 for RAID 5.
- Move other applications to another computer.
- So long as the RAID controller has some form of battery backup then switch its cache mode from Write-through to Write-back as this increases the system ability to handle write IOs by an order of magnitude.
- If the computer is running multiple instances of SQL Server, then consider placing each instance on a separate physical computer.



## Enable baseline thresholds

To enable alerting when this metric is outside its established baseline, click the **Baseline Thresholds Enabled (as percentage of baseline)** check box in the Alert Configuration window.



## Create an alert response bundle

Create an alert response bundle with the OS Average Disk Queue Length (Count) alert and related alerts. For additional information, see [Create alert response bundles](#).

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