Resource governor FAQ

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3 - If it is matter only read operation. write is uncontrol,Can you confirm this?

Answer: The ResourceGovernor feature allows the customer to classify and govern user workload. Writes that are being done by the user workload are typically "logical" meaning they are written to the buffer pool. The checkpoint process that hardens these writes to disk is a system process and cannot be governed through ResourceGovernor feature. That does not mean that write processes are ungoverned, as the service has numerous throttles and controls in place to maintain a stable and performant service. So writes are not "uncontrolled" but they are not in scope for ResourceGovernor feature on Azure.

4 - Why we need to consider “write_io_throttled_total” for monitoring and adjusting the setting?

Answer: As explained in Q1, they should not be concerned with the writes part of the RG feature in Azure

5 - What is the available value that we should used for MIN_IOPS_PER_VOLUME/MAX_IOPS_PER_VOLUME? Is it should calculate only resource limit of data file only? What is the column that we should used for monitor and adjusting IOPs? Only read_io_throttled_total?

Answer: If in GeneralPurpose tier, the available IOPS budget will depend on the file layout. Should consider total IOPS budget for all data files (mdf and ndf). Yes read_io_throttled_total is a good metric to monitor. The link below outlines the performance of individual files : https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/azure-sql/managed-instance/resource-limits?view=azuresql#file-io-characteristics-in-general-purpose-tier

6 - [CPU] What're the columns and we should consider for monitoring and adjusting the setting?

Answer: Unfortunately for CPU there is no similar "thottled" metric. They should monitor the queries corresponding to the workload going into this resource pool and if noticing performance issue, particularly CPU related wait types it would be a good indication to reserve additional resources. Similar logic applies to memory and IOPS.

Internal reference

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