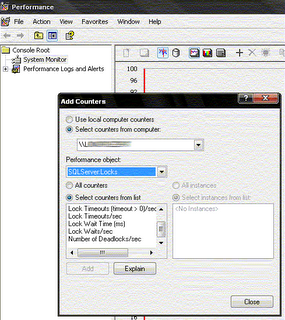
In response to an early post [Difference Between Locking, Blocking and Dead Locking](http://connectsql.blogspot.com/2011/03/sql-server-difference-between-locking.html) , I have received few mails where I was asked “How to analyze this blocking and dead locking phenomenon”.

I like to use performance monitor counters to check the frequency of blocking and dead locking. You can find these counters by selecting SQL Server: Locks. Three counters under this group are very useful.

1. Lock Timeouts/sec
2. Lock Wait Time (ms)
3. Deadlocks/sec

[](https://lh3.googleusercontent.com/-vRks092Pxm0/TYR4qSD5rbI/AAAAAAAAAJU/jERnaaQ7tr8/s1600/locks.gif)

Out of these three counters first two are used to analyze blocking. Value for “Lock Timeouts/sec” should be zero (0) and “Lock Wait Time (ms)” must also be very low. If you are observing nonzero value for “Lock Timeouts/sec” and continuous high value for “Lock Wait Time (ms)”, then there is excessive blocking occurring. Your long running queries can cause this blocking. Use profiler or *sys.dm\_exec\_query\_stats* to identify such culprit queries.

None zero values “Deadlocks/sec” counter is an indication of deadlocks. Value for this counter must always be zero.

We can also use following query

SELECT \*

FROM    sys.dm\_os\_performance\_counters

WHERE object\_name = 'SQLServer:Locks'

AND instance\_name = '\_Total'

AND counter\_name IN ('Lock Waits/sec','Lock Wait Time (ms)','Number of Deadlocks/sec')

Do you have any better idea ? Please do share with us.

http://connectsql.blogspot.in/search/label/Performance%20Tuning?updated-max=2011-05-23T17:43:00Z&max-results=20&start=14&by-date=false