**Understanding Disk Management Status Codes**

The main window of the Disk Management utility displays the status of disks and volumes.

The following list contains the possible status codes and a description of each code; these

are very useful in troubleshooting disk problems:

**Online** Indicates that the disk is accessible and that it is functioning properly. This is the

normal disk status.

**Online (Errors)** Used only with dynamic disks, this code indicates that I/O errors have

been detected on the dynamic disk. One possible fix for this error is to right-click the disk

and select Reactivate Disk to attempt to return the disk to Online status. This fix will work

only if the I/O errors were temporary. You should immediately back up your data if you see

this error and suspect that the I/O errors are not temporary.

**Healthy** Specifies that the volume is accessible and functioning properly.

**Healthy (At Risk)** Used to indicate that a dynamic volume is currently accessible but I/O

errors have been detected on the underlying dynamic disk. This option is usually associated

with Online (Errors) for the underlying disk.

**Offline or Missing** Used only with dynamic disks, this code indicates that the disk is not

accessible. This can occur if the disk is corrupted or the hardware has failed. If the error is

not caused by hardware failure or major corruption, you may be able to reaccess the disk

by using the Reactivate Disk option to return the disk to Online status. If the disk was originally

offline and then the status changed to Missing, it indicates that the disk has become

corrupted, has been powered down, or was disconnected.

**Unreadable** This can occur on basic or dynamic disks. It indicates that the disk is inaccessible

and might have encountered hardware errors, corruption, or I/O errors or that the

system disk configuration database is corrupted. This message may also appear when a disk

is spinning up while the Disk Management utility is rescanning the disks on the computer.

**Failed** This can be seen with basic or dynamic volumes. It specifies that the volume can’t

be started. This can occur because the disk is damaged or the file system is corrupted. If

this message occurs with a basic volume, you should check the underlying disk hardware. If

the error occurs on a dynamic volume, verify that the underlying disks are online.

**Unknown** Used with basic and dynamic volumes. It occurs if the boot sector for the volume

becomes corrupted—for example, from a virus. This error can also occur if no disk

signature is created for the volume.

**Incomplete** Occurs when you move some but not all of the disks from a multidisk volume.

If you do not complete the multivolume set, the data will be inaccessible.

**Foreign** This error can occur if you move a dynamic disk from a computer running Windows 2000 (any version), Windows Server 2003, Windows 2008, Windows Server 2008 R2, Windows Server 2012/2012 R2, Windows XP Professional, Windows 7,Windows Vista, or Windows 8.1 to a Windows 10 computer. This error occurs because configuration data is unique to computers where the dynamic disk was created. You can correct this error by right-clicking the disk and selecting the Import Foreign Disks option. Any existing volume information will then be visible and accessible. In addition to errors, there are some other issues that can arise when installing or configuring disks. One issue that may occur is that a disk fails to initialize when installed.