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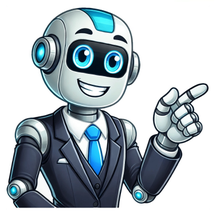

The Diagnostic Service Host is utilized by the Diagnostic Policy Service to provide diagnostics in a Local Service context. If stopped, any dependent diagnostics will cease functioning.Default Settings Startup type: Manual Display name:Diagnostic Service Host Service name:WdiServiceHost Service type:share Error control:normal Object:NT AUTHORITY\LocalService Path:%SystemRoot%\System32\svchost.exe -k LocalService -p File:%SystemRoot%\system32\wdi.dll Registry key:HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Services\WdiServiceHost Privileges: SeChangeNotifyPrivilege SeImpersonatePrivilege SeSystemProfilePrivilege Default Behavior Diagnostic Service Host is a Win32 service. In Windows 10, it begins only if the user, an application, or another service initiates its start. When started, it runs as NT AUTHORITY\LocalService in a shared process of svchost.exe along with other services. If Diagnostic Service Host fails to start, failure details are recorded into Event Log. Then Windows 10 will notify the user that WdiServiceHost service has failed to start due to an error.Restore Default Startup Configuration of Diagnostic Service Host 1. Run the Command Prompt as administrator. 2. Copy command below, paste in command window and press ENTER: sc config WdiServiceHost start= demand 3. Close command window and restart computer. The WdiServiceHost service utilizes wdi.dll file located in C:\Windows\system32 directory. If file is removed or corrupted, read this article to restore original version from Windows 10 installation media. As you might aware, there are many active background processes and services that contribute to smooth functioning of Windows. Most these processes utilize minimal CPU power and RAM. Although, sometimes process may malfunction or be rendered corrupt and utilize more resources than usual, leaving little for other foreground applications. The Diagnostic Policy Service is notorious for hogging system resources on rare occasions. The Diagnostic Policy Service is one shared process of Svchost.exe (Service Host) and responsible for detecting problems with various Windows components and also troubleshooting them. Service tries to automatically fix detected issues if possible and log diagnostic information for analysis. Since diagnosis and automatic troubleshooting of problems is important feature for seamless experience, the Diagnostic Policy Service has been set start when computer boots and stay active in background. The exact reason behind consuming more CPU power than intended not known but based potential solutions, culprits may be corrupt instance of service, corrupt system files, virus or malware attack, large event log files, etc. In this article, we explained five different methods that will help you bring down CPU consumption of Diagnostic Policy Service back to normal. Potential fixes for Diagnostic Policy Service High CPU Usage Most users can solve unusually high disk usage of Diagnostic Policy Service by simply restarting it. Others might need perform a few scans (SFC and DISM) to look corrupt system files or run built-in performance troubleshooter. Updating to latest version of Windows and clearing event viewer logs can also resolve issue. Finally, if nothing seems work, users have option disable service. However, disabling Diagnostic Policy Service implies that Windows will no longer carry out auto-diagnosis and resolve errors. Method 1: End process from Task Manager Process may hog up additional system resources if something prompted corrupt instance of it. In case, you can try manually terminating process (Diagnostic Policy Service here) and then allowing it to automatically restart. All this can be achieved from Windows Task Manager (Kill Resource Intensive Processes with Windows TaskTo resolve the issue with the Diagnostic Policy Service using Task Manager, follow these steps: 1. Open Task Manager by right-clicking on the Start menu button and selecting it. 2. Click on "More Details" to expand the list of active processes and services. 3. Locate the "Service Host: Diagnostic Policy Service" under Windows processes and end the task. Alternatively, you can use the built-in System File Checker (SFC) and Deployment Image Servicing and Management (DISM) tools to scan for and repair corrupted system files. To do this: 1. Open Command Prompt as an administrator. 2. Type "sfc /scannow" and press Enter to start the SFC scan. 3. Wait for the scan to complete, then type "DISM /Online /Cleanup-Image /RestoreHealth" and press Enter. If updating Windows or running the Performance Troubleshooter doesn't resolve the issue, you can try rolling back to a previous update or checking for any available updates. To troubleshoot other performance issues, use the Update and Security settings to check for updates and run the Windows Update and System Performance troubleshooters. Additionally, clearing the Event Viewer logs may help resolve issues with the Diagnostic Policy Service.To resolve Diagnostic Policy Service High CPU usage issue, follow these steps: ========== Tiny arrow and select Application from ensuing list. Save current event log by clicking on Save All Events As... on right pane (default format .evtx) then Clear log.... Click Clear again. Repeat above steps for Security, Setup, and System. Restart computer after clearing all logs. Method 5: Disable Diagnostic Policy Service and delete SRUDB.dat file. If methods fail, disable service altogether. Disable from Services application: 1. Type services.msc in Run command box. 2. Sort services alphabetically, find Diagnostic Policy Service, right-click Properties. 3. Under General Tab, click Stop button. 4. Expand Startup type menu, select Disabled. Disable from System Configuration: Open System Configuration > Services tab > Uncheck Diagnostic Policy Service. Disable from Registry Editor: Open Registry Editor > Computer\HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Services\DPS Double-click Start, change Value Data to 4. Restart computer. Windows will recreate SRUDB.dat file and disable service. To prevent issue: Update all drivers. Perform regular antivirus scans. Uninstall unnecessary applications.The Diagnostic Policy Service (DPS) is a troubleshooting service that identifies problems with Windows components and attempts to resolve them. However, if it runs at high CPU usage, it can cause performance issues. ========== In the Task Manager, find the Service Host: Diagnostic Policy Service process and click End Task to stop it. Then, press Win + R to open the Run box and type services.msc to access Services. Right-click on DPS and select Properties, then set Stop in the General tab and OK. Additionally, delete SRUDB.dat by typing %WinDir%\System\sru in the Run box. ========== As a laptop user, you can change your power plan settings to address high CPU usage issues. Edit Power Plan and press Change advanced power settings. Expand Wireless Adapter Settings and Power Saving Mode, then set both On battery and Plugged in to Maximum Performance. Press OK to save changes. ========== Clearing the Event Viewer log can help resolve DPS high CPU usage issues. Type Run in the search bar and open Event Viewer, then expand Windows Logs and Application. Press Save All Events As and Clear Log > Clear to delete logs. Repeat for Security, Setup, and System under Windows Logs, and reboot your computer. ========== The Diagnostic Policy Service is a diagnostic tool that detects issues with Windows components and tries to fix them. However, high CPU usage can indicate performance problems. The service uses memory and may trigger thermal throttling if the CPU reaches high temperatures. To address this, it's essential to monitor DPS resources in use and take necessary measures to stop it if its usage is excessive.Diagnostic Service High CPU Usage: Possible Causes and Solutions ========== are some possible reasons that might be causing it. Corrupted System Files Windows not up-to-date SRUDB.dat file causing the issue A problem with the Windows Update Before we get into the solutions, make sure you wait for a few minutes. As this is a genuine process that may use CPU resources when running, CPU resources may decrease once the process completes. If it does not, perform the solutions mentioned below to fix Diagnostic Service High CPU Usage. You have full control over the Windows service that runs in the background. You can choose whether the application runs on startup, start, or stop its process. Therefore, disabling the Diagnostic Policy Service will release any resources that this Service uses. Here are three different ways you can disable Diagnostic Policy Service. If one does not work, you can try the other methods. Follow the steps mentioned below to disable the Service using Services. Press the Windows + R key to open Run.Type services.msc to open Services.On the Right Panel, search for Diagnostic Policy Service.Double-click on it.On the General tab, under Service status, click on stop.Now click on Apply.If the Service automatically starts again, set Startup Type to Manual.Select Apply, then OK. If Services does not allow you to disable this process, you can try disabling it from System Configuration. Press the Windows + R key to open Run.Type msconfig to open System Configuration.Go to the Services tab.Uncheck Diagnostic Policy Service.Select Apply, then OK.Restart your PC to stop Diagnostic Policy Service from running. The Registry in Windows holds all computer settings. And this includes settings like whether a Service starts. Follow the steps mentioned below to disable the Diagnostic Service Policy from Registry Editor. Before making any changes, make sure to back up the registry. Press the Windows + R key to open Run.Type regeditand press Enter to open Registry Editor.Navigate to Computer\HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Services\DPSOn the right panel, double-click on Start.Under Value data, set the value to 4.Press OK.Restart your computer to save the changed settings. Setting the Value data to 4 will disable the process from starting automatically. When Diagnostic Policy Service troubleshoots your system, it creates a log file named SRUDB.dat that stores all the details about the error and fixes. This file may take a lot of disk space, and accessing them may cause high CPU usage. You can delete this file to see if it fixes the issue. You do not need to worry, as the Diagnostic Policy Services will automatically create this file once the Service starts. However, the OS will not let you delete the file if you have Diagnostic Policy Service running in the background. Therefore, you need to stop the Service before you delete the file. Open File Explorer and navigate to C:\Windows\System32\sru.Permanently delete the SRUDB.dat file. On a laptop, some services may malfunction if some devices' power mode is not on maximum performance. Try changing this setting to see if the Diagnostic Policy Service uses fewer CPU resources. Press the Window + R key to open Run.Type powercfg.cpl to open Power Options.Under preferred plans, click on Change plan settings on the selected power plan.Click on Change advanced power settings.Expand Wireless Adapter Settings and also expand Power Saving Mode.Set both On battery and Plugged in as Maximum Performance.Click Apply, then OK. The SFC (System File Checker) scans and repairs any corrupted system files, whereas the DISM (Deployment Image Servicing and Management) scans and restores the Windows image. As all the Services files and folders are located inside the system file, running these commands may fix any of its corrupted files that may have been causing the high CPU usage issue. Press the Window + R key to open Run.Type cmdand press Ctrl + Shift + Enter to run the command prompt as administrator.Type sfc /scannow and press Enter.Once the process completes, type DISM /Online /Cleanup-Image /RestoreHealth and press Enter.Restart your computer and check the CPU usage.Windows Update High CPU Usage Fix: Clear Event Viewer Log and Run System Maintenance Troubleshooter ========== If you've recently updated Windows and your computer is experiencing high CPU usage, there are a few steps you can take to resolve the issue. First, try uninstalling the recent Windows update that may be causing the problem. Step 1: Uninstall Recent Windows Update Press the Windows + I key to open Settings, then go to Windows Update (Privacy & security > Windows update for Windows 10) > Update History. Scroll down and select Uninstall updates. Right-click on the latest Windows Updates and select Uninstall. Step 2: Clear Event Viewer Log The event viewer logs any errors and warnings that occur when the system runs into one issue. If this log builds up, it may cause problems with the Diagnostic Policy Service trying to access the event log. To fix this, follow these steps: Press the Windows + R key to open Run, type eventvwr.msc, and press Enter. On the left-most panel, expand Windows Logs and select Application. On the right-most panel, click on Save All Events As... Choose a location and file extension for the event log file. Click Clear log, then select Clear. Step 3: Run System Maintenance Troubleshooter If uninstalling the recent update or clearing the Event Viewer Log doesn't work, you can try running the system maintenance troubleshooter to detect and fix any issues with your system. To do this: Press the Windows + R key to open Run, type msdt.exe -id MaintenanceDiagnostic, and press Enter. Click on Advanced and select Apply repairs automatically. Select Try troubleshooting as an administrator, then click Next. The System Maintenance troubleshooter will attempt to fix any issues you're experiencing or provide information on what's causing the problem. Additional Information The Diagnostic Service Host (WdiServiceHost) service is responsible for detecting problems with Windows components and provides troubleshooting and resolution. If this service is stopped, diagnostics cannot function. The service continues to run until your computer restarts and is part of the Network Diagnostic Framework that troubleshoots network connectivity issues. When you select Diagnose and Repair from the Network and Sharing Center or the Network Connection context menu, the Diagnostic Policy Service starts the Diagnostic Service Host service.