HANA Performance & Memory Analysis

Correlate resource trends with workload in the same time window before recommending a change.

Diagnostic path

Impact window
Baseline
Time, scope, symptom

→

System resources
Trend
Memory / CPU / disk

→

Workload
Correlate
Sessions and SQL

→

Finding
Validate
Cause and next step

Analysis sequence

1 SCOPE

Capture host/service, impact time, alert, business impact and recent system changes.

2 TREND

Compare memory, CPU, disk and service behavior with normal and peak periods.

3 CORRELATE

Review active/expensive statements, sessions and workload around the same time.

4 CONCLUDE

Separate transient demand, workload issue, capacity pressure and suspected leak patterns.

Technical coverage

AREA	CONFIGURATION / CHECK	EVIDENCE / VALIDATION
Memory trend	Review total and service memory history, allocation limits, alerts and changes in data size.	Memory history, alert timeline and service scope
OOM evidence	Correlate OOM time, affected service, available dump/trace and repeated allocation pattern.	OOM details, relevant traces and supporting data
SQL workload	Analyze active/expensive statements and plan-cache patterns for time and workload context.	Statement timing, runtime, memory and user/session
System load	Compare CPU, disk, threads, sessions and service health during impact period.	Performance monitor views and host/service checks
Capacity outlook	Assess peak and historical use against current limits and expected workload growth.	Trend evidence, assumptions and capacity risks

Operational note: High memory use alone does not prove a leak or undersizing. Compare trends with data growth and workload, and test parameter or workload changes through the approved process.