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How to enable hibernation with swap partition on Linux Mint 19

Post by goebbe » Fri Jul 13, 2018 9:21 am

3-4 minutes

Hello,

this howto should help you to set up working hibernation with a **swap partition** on a fresh install of LM19.

For a guide on howto use a **swap file**, see [viewtopic.php?f=42&t=284100](https://forums.linuxmint.com/viewtopic.php?f=42&t=284100).

Short background:

- a. Hibernation basically writes the content of your memory into the swap space of your computer - when you start your computer, after hibernation, it should load/ read the content of the swap partition in order to resume.
- b. There are two different methods to set up a swap-space on your disk. First: The use of a separate swap partition (set up when formatting your disk during install). Second, the use of a swap file (this is the new default).
- c. Hibernation is known to cause problems on some computers. Be sure that you know howto boot and restore your system, before you enable hibernation. It is probably a good idea to have a working usb-stick with Linux Mint 19 around. 😊

There may be different reasons, why some users use a separate swap partition. One reason could be that you want to use **btrfs**

as a file system (and swap-files on btrfs is a new/experimental feature, that requires a linux kernel 5.0 or newer).

This howto should guide you, when setting up hibernation **and using a separate swap partition**.

1. Step - Make sure, that the kernel will look at the right place when booting (after hibernation):

In order to achieve this, one has to add the option "resume=UUID= " to the file /etc/default/grub

1a. Copy your UUID of the swap partition from fstab:

1b. Add the boot option to grub (your boot loader):

Add the following boot option

"resume=UUID=putYourSwapUUIDhere" to GRUB_CMDLINE_LINUX_DEFAULT.

Example:

Code: [Select all](#)

```
GRUB_CMDLINE_LINUX_DEFAULT="quiet splash  
resume=UUID=putYourSwapUUIDhere"
```

Note that you have to copy your UUID from fstab to replace putYourSwapUUIDhere.

Save the grub file and update grub:

2. Now check if hibernation works from the command line:

Open terminal and run command:

If hibernate works from the command line - but is not visible in the shutdown menu,
enable it in the menus via the following steps.

3. Enable hibernation in the shutdown menu

Open terminal and run the following commands to create and edit the configuration file:

Code: [Select all](#)

```
sudo touch /etc/polkit-1/localauthority/50-  
local.d/com.ubuntu.enable-hibernate.pkla  
xed admin:///etc/polkit-1/localauthority/50-  
local.d/com.ubuntu.enable-hibernate.pkla
```

When the file opens, copy and paste the following content into the file and save it:

Code: [Select all](#)

```
[Re-enable hibernate by default in upower]  
Identity=unix-user:*  
Action=org.freedesktop.upower.hibernate  
ResultActive=yes
```

```
[Re-enable hibernate by default in logind]  
Identity=unix-user:*  
Action=org.freedesktop.login1.hibernate;  
org.freedesktop.login1.handle-hibernate-key;  
org.freedesktop.login1;  
org.freedesktop.login1.hibernate-multiple-  
sessions;org.freedesktop.login1.hibernate-  
ignore-inhibit  
ResultActive=yes
```

Hibernation should show up in the menu and the "Power Management" settings of LM19.

Comments are welcome.

Last edited by [karlchen](#) on Sat Apr 13, 2019 6:28 am, edited 8 times in total.

Reason: *title: corrected "partion" to read "partition"*