

Swap Partitions

LPIC-2: Linux Engineer (201-450)

Objectives:

At the end of this episode, I will be able to:

1. Describe the purpose and function of a swap partition.
2. Determine the appropriate size of a swap partition for a system.
3. Manually create and activate a swap partition from the Linux CLI.

Additional resources used during the episode can be obtained using the download link on the overview episode.

- Swap
 - Not strictly necessary
 - Virtual memory used when we run out of physical memory
 - Can be a disk, volume, or file
- Monitoring memory
 - Swap is only needed when you run out of RAM
 - `free -h`
 - `swapon -s`
 - If you are low on memory you may need to
 1. Troubleshoot memory consumption
 2. Upgrade your RAM
 3. Add swap space
- Determining swap amount
 - [Ubuntu SwapFaq \(https://help.ubuntu.com/community/SwapFaq\)](https://help.ubuntu.com/community/SwapFaq)
 - General rules
 - Minimum of 1GB of Swap
 - When in doubt, set your swap to match your RAM
 - Per Canonical
 - Minimum of $\text{round}(\sqrt{\text{RAM}})$
 - Maximum of $2(\text{RAM})$
- Creating swap space
 - Disk based swap
 1. `sudo mkswap /dev/sda1`
 - File based swap
 1. `sudo dd if=/dev/zero of=/var/swap bs=1M count=2048`
 2. `sudo chmod 600 /var/swap`
 3. `sudo mkswap /var/swap`
- Activating Swap
 - `sudo swapon /var/swap`
 - `sudo swapon /dev/sda1`
- Adding swap to the filesystem table

1. `sudoedit /etc/fstab`
2. Add entries for each swap location

- `/var/swap swap swap defaults 0 0`
- `/dev/sda1 swap swap defaults 0 0`

- Changing swap

- General steps

1. Disable the swap
2. Modify it
3. Re-enable it

- Caution

- Running without swap may hang the system
- Make sure you have secondary swap

- Multiple swap locations

- Used in order of priority

- `swapon -s`

- Priority 0 through 32,767

- Swap is used from highest to lowest
- Simultaneous if priority is equal

- Setting priority

- `sudo swapon -p 10 /dev/sda1`
- In `/etc/fstab` use the "pri=10" option