All You Need to Know About SUSE Linux Enterprise Server 12 Memory Optimization

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Virtual versus Resident Memory

Understanding Virtual Memory

What would you do with 35 TB of RAM?

Understanding Swap

Consider this:

• from top

KiB Mem: 8000M total,7900M used, 100M free, 40M buffers KiB Swap: 1000M total, 1000M used, 0 free, 300M cached

from /proc/meminfo

Active: 5000M

Inactive: 3000M

Active (anon): 1000M

Inactive (anon): 4000M

Active (file): 300M

Inactive (file): OM



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DEMO Memory Over-Allocation and OOMM

DEMO Huge Pages

Using Bcache

Speeding up Cache with bcache

- Use SSD disk to speed up cache and in fact create a hybrid disk environment
 - New feature, available since 3.10 kernels
 - Install bcache-tools to use it



Speeding up Cache with bcache

- Only new devices can be configured with bcache, the procedure wipes all on the device
 - create a partition for the file system on the HDD, and a partition for the bcache device on the SDD (fdisk etc.)
 - make-bcache –C /dev/sdc1 –B /dev/sdb1
 - Creates a /dev/bcache0 device
 - mkfs.ext4 /dev/bcache0
 - mount /dev/bcache0 /mnt/data
 - bcache-status -a



Enabling Writeback

- Multiple modes for caching writes are supported
 - cat /sys/block/bcache0/bcache/cache_mode
 - [writetrough] writeback writearound none
 - writethrough: write is done synchronously to cache and backing store
 - writeback: writes occur to cache first and write to disk is postponed
 - writearound: writes go directly to disk and bypass cache; cache is read exclusively
- bcache-status shows the current mode





Thank you.





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