## Red Hat Enterprise Linux Release 9.2 Manual Pages on 'zramctl.8' command

### $ man zramctl.8

ZRAMCTL(8)              System Administration              ZRAMCTL(8)

NAME

   zramctl - set up and control zram devices

SYNOPSIS

   Get info:

      zramctl [options]

   Reset zram:

      zramctl -r zramdev...

   Print name of first unused zram device:

      zramctl -f

   Set up a zram device:

      zramctl [-f | zramdev] [-s size] [-t number] [-a algorithm]

DESCRIPTION

   zramctl is used to quickly set up zram device parameters, to reset zram

   devices, and to query the status of used zram devices.

   If no option is given, all non-zero size zram devices are shown.

   Note that zramdev node specified on command line has to already exist.

   The command zramctl creates a new /dev/zram<N> nodes only when --find

   option specified. It?s possible (and common) that after system boot

   /dev/zram<N> nodes are not created yet.

OPTIONS

   -a, --algorithm lzo|lz4|lz4hc|deflate|842

      Set the compression algorithm to be used for compressing data in

the zram device.

-f, --find

   Find the first unused zram device. If a --size argument is present,

   then initialize the device.

-n, --noheadings

   Do not print a header line in status output.

-o, --output list

   Define the status output columns to be used. If no output

   arrangement is specified, then a default set is used. Use --help to

   get a list of all supported columns.

--output-all

   Output all available columns.

--raw

   Use the raw format for status output.

-r, --reset

   Reset the options of the specified zram device(s). Zram device

   settings can be changed only after a reset.

-s, --size size

   Create a zram device of the specified size. Zram devices are

   aligned to memory pages; when the requested size is not a multiple

   of the page size, it will be rounded up to the next multiple. When

   not otherwise specified, the unit of the size parameter is bytes.

   The size argument may be followed by the multiplicative suffixes

   KiB (=1024), MiB (=1024*1024), and so on for GiB, TiB, PiB, EiB,

   ZiB and YiB (the "iB" is optional, e.g., "K" has the same meaning

   as "KiB") or the suffixes KB (=1000), MB (=1000*1000), and so on

   for GB, TB, PB, EB, ZB and YB.

-t, --streams number

   Set the maximum number of compression streams that can be used for

   the device. The default is use all CPUs and one stream for kernels

   older than 4.6.

-V, --version

   Display version information and exit.

-h, --help

   Display help text and exit.

## EXIT STATUS

   zramctl returns 0 on success, nonzero on failure.

## FILES

   /dev/zram[0..N]

   zram block devices

## EXAMPLE

   The following commands set up a zram device with a size of one gigabyte

   and use it as swap device.

   # zramctl --find --size 1024M

   /dev/zram0

   # mkswap /dev/zram0

   # swapon /dev/zram0

   ...

   # swapoff /dev/zram0

   # zramctl --reset /dev/zram0

## AUTHORS

   Timofey Titovets <nefelim4ag@gmail.com>, Karel Zak <kzak@redhat.com>

## SEE ALSO

   Linux kernel documentation

   <http://git.kernel.org/cgit/linux/kernel/git/torvalds/linux.git/tree/Documentation/admin-guide/blockdev/zram.rst>

## REPORTING BUGS

   For bug reports, use the issue tracker at

   https://github.com/karelzak/util-linux/issues.

## AVAILABILITY

   The zramctl command is part of the util-linux package which can be

   downloaded from Linux Kernel Archive

   <https://www.kernel.org/pub/linux/utils/util-linux/>.

util-linux 2.37.4                2022-02-14                ZRAMCTL(8)