



FTF 2016
TECHNOLOGY FORUM

OPTIMIZE PERFORMANCE OF LINUX APPLICATIONS USING CW-ARMV8

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PUBLIC USE



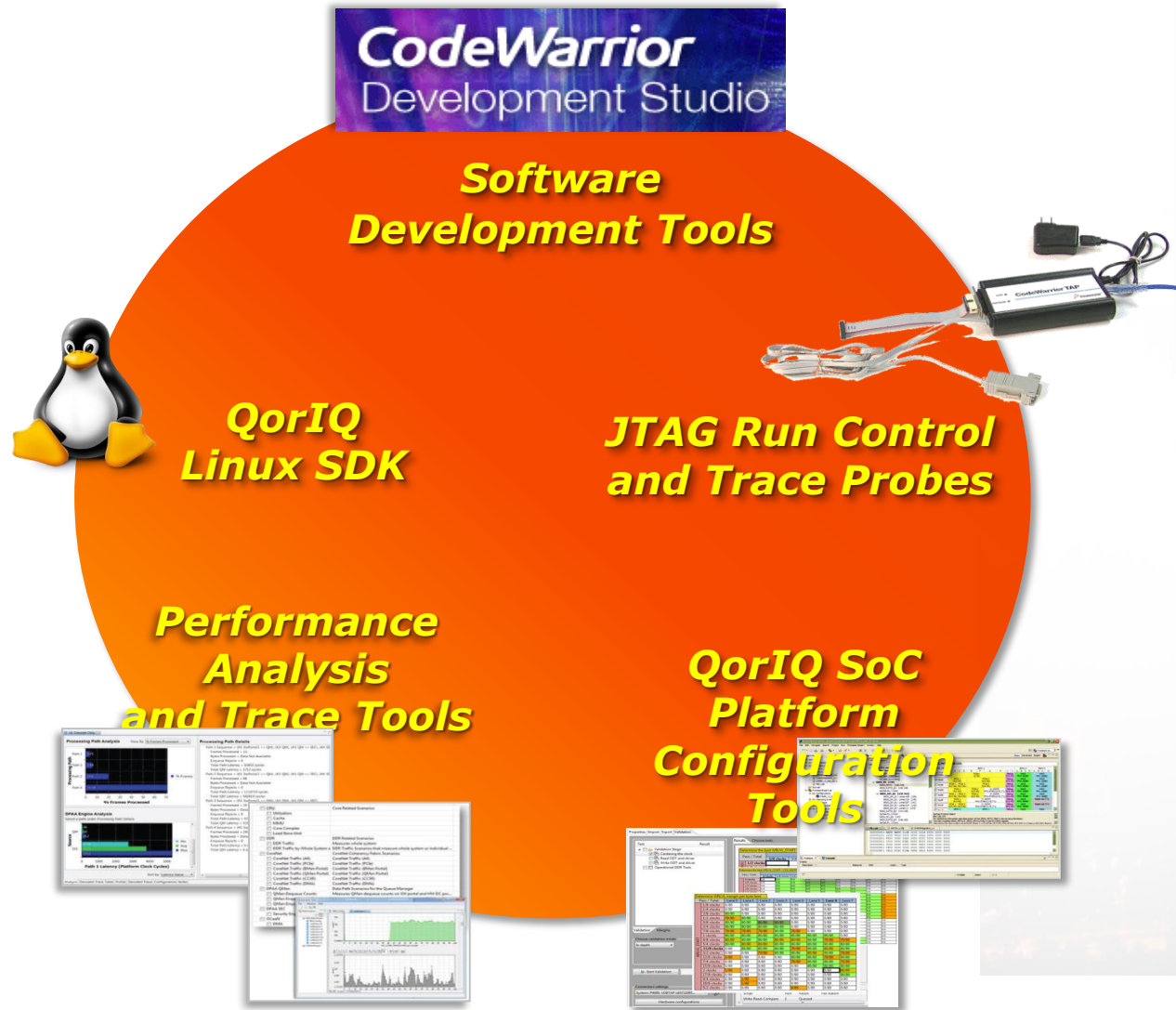
AGENDA

- CodeWarrior Development Studio
- Introducing the LS2085A RDB
- Preparing the environment
- RDB-LS2085A with SDK EAR6.0
- Summary of CodeWarrior Software Analysis features
- Trace Compass
- Logging via DebugPrint
- U-boot tracing
- Linux user application tracing
- Linux trace – view results
- Smart filtering (tracepoints, ranges, modules)
- Summary

CODEWARRIOR DEVELOPMENT STUDIO



Layerscape LS2085A Software and Tools Enablement



CodeWarrior Development Studio

A Complete Development Environment Under Eclipse

- **Eclipse IDE**

- Configuration Wizards
- Plug-In Architecture
- 3rd party community

- **Build Tools**

- C/C++ Compiler

- **Initialization Tools**

- SOC platform initialization & configuration

- **Run Control**

- CW-TAP



- **Debugger**

- Multicore aware
- Cross-triggering
 - Run/Stop of targets simultaneously
- Access to all on-chip resources
- Linux awareness

- **Software Analysis - Trace & Profile**

- Leverages chip capabilities
 - Profiling Unit
 - In system trace buffering
- Trace / Code / Performance Viewer
- Offline trace visibility

CodeWarrior Aids Debug Through Multiple Phases

- Non-intrusive debug through trace
 - Core and SoC trace sources: configuration, extraction, visibility
 - Post-mortem debugging: offline trace
 - Debug-print
 - Linux aware trace
 - Linux application trace
 - Code Coverage

Software Products and Services

Visit us in the Tech Lab – #247

Development Tools

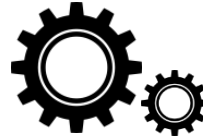
- CodeWarrior

Runtime Products

- VortiQa Software Solutions

CodeWarrior
QorIQ

VortiQa



Solutions Reference

- IOT Gateway
- OpenWRT+

Integration Services

- Security Consulting
- Hardened Linux

Linux® Services

- Commercial Support

- Performance Tuning



Accelerate Customer Time-to-Market



Deliver Commercial Software, Support, Services and Solutions



Simplify Software Engagement with NXP



Create Success!

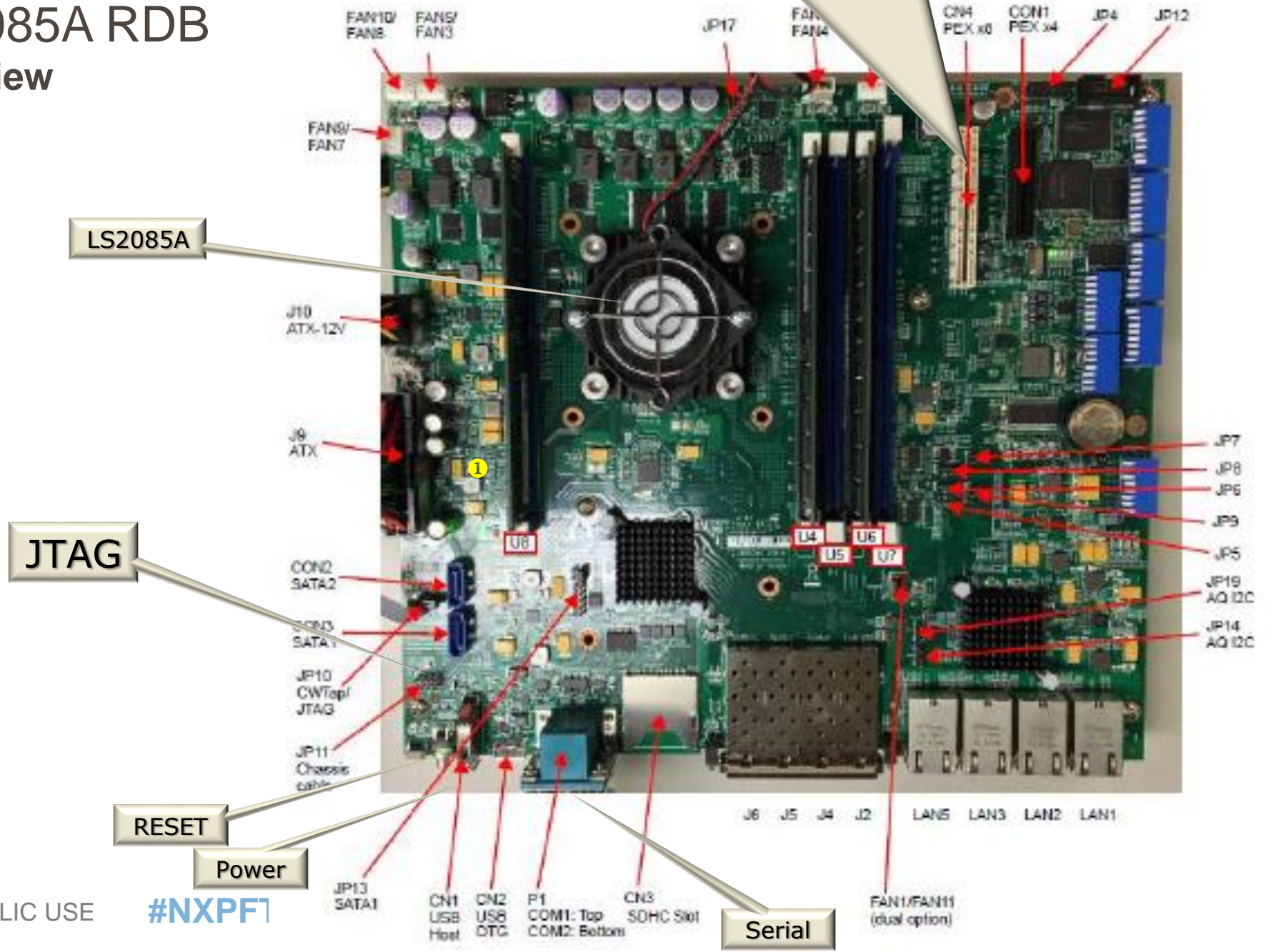


INTRODUCING THE LS2085A RDB

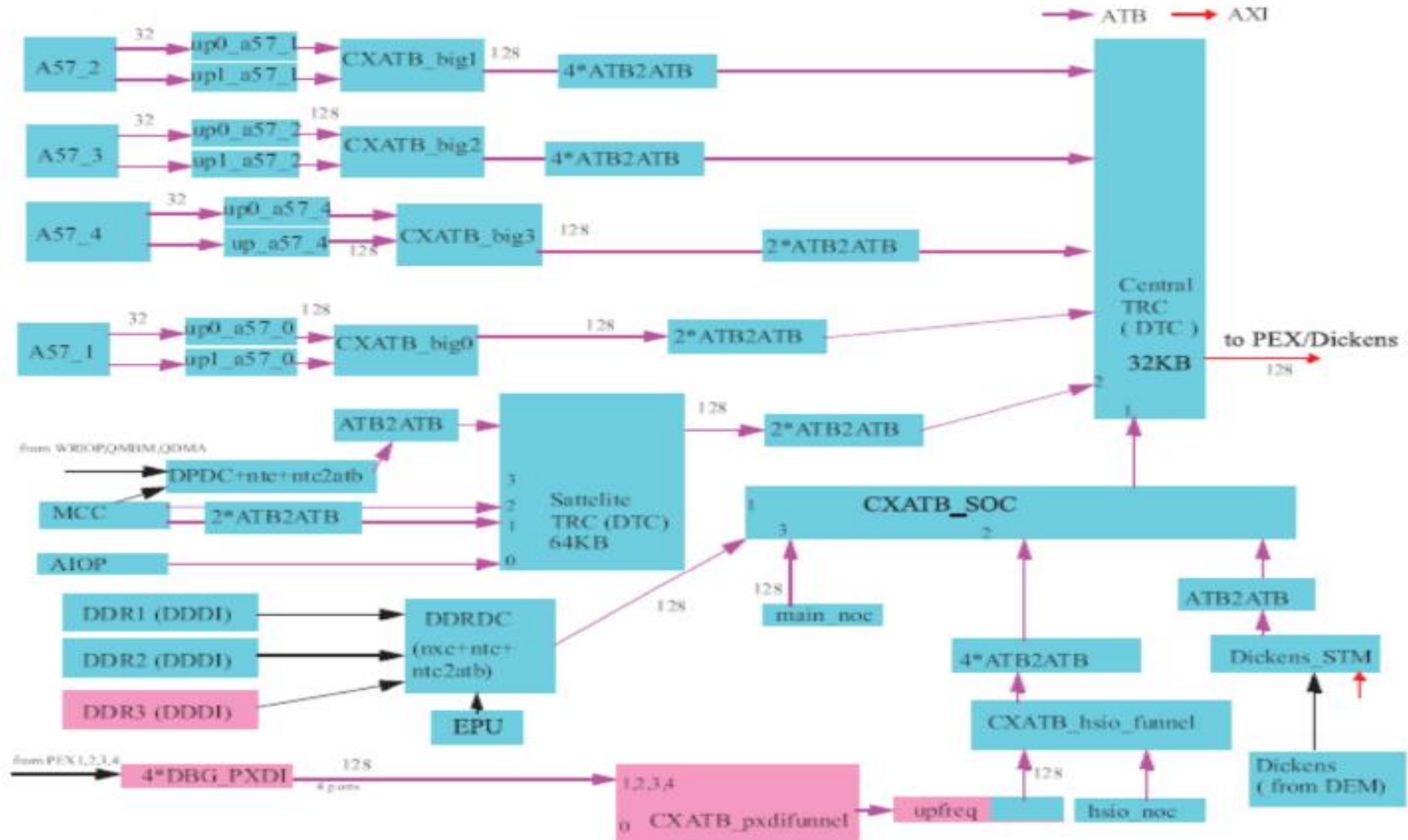


LS2085A RDB Top View

Aux Ethernet is plugged into PCIe



QorIQ LS2085A TraceIP Block Diagram

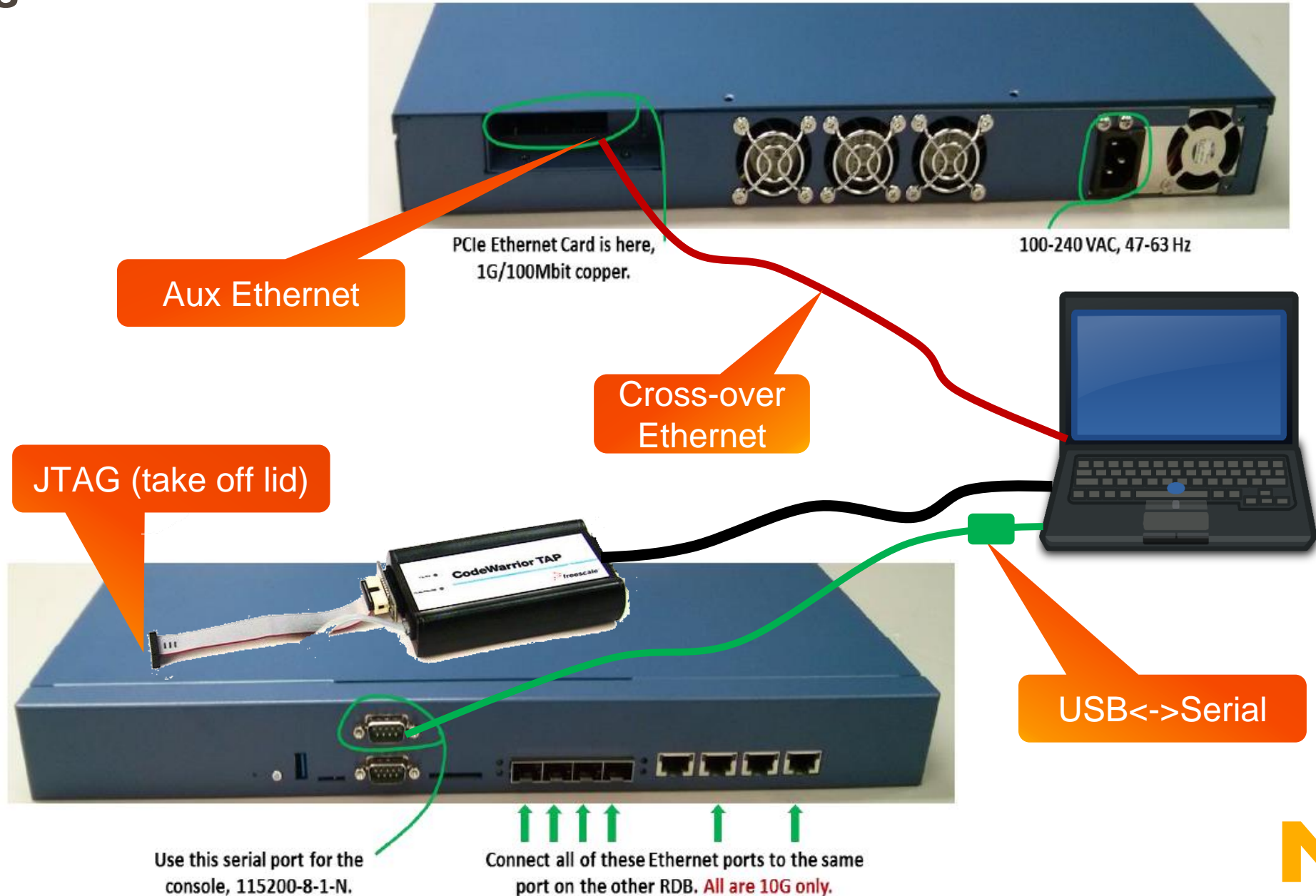


Debug Features

- Run-Control debug features in cores
 - Cross-triggering between cores
- Trace
 - Program trace (ETM)
 - System trace (STM)
 - Stored in internal memory or DDR
 - No external export via TPIU or Aurora
- EPU Performance Monitor

PREPARING THE ENVIRONMENT

Connections



Items That Have Been Setup For You

- Host OS
 - Best to use Linux on the host when developing Linux on the target
 - Multiple Linux OS supported
 - 64-bit Linux required
 - [Used Mint 17.1 for class](#)
- CodeWarrior for Networked Applications v2016.01
 - CodeWarrior for Layerscape ARMv8 ISA
- QorIQ Linux SDK for LS2085A RDB
 - Installed from ISOs – could also obtain from GIT
 - Layerscape2-SDK-AARCH64-IMAGE-20150515-yocto
 - Layerscape2-SDK-SOURCE-20150515-yocto
 - Did not use CACHE
 - Added extensions for tracing support

Items That Have Been Setup For You

- Install on host
 - Yocto
 - Minicom / cutecom
 - 115200-8-N-1
 - Tftp server (not used in class)
 - telnet / putty (not used in class)
- Read RDB Quickstart Guide!
- Bitbake the SDK
- Install on target
 - Flash U-boot



Class Information

- Linux Login
 - User: class
 - Password: codewarrior
- SDK is installed in ~/SDK
 - Need to use full path in tool: /home/class/SDK
- On desktop
 - Launcher to Codewarrior – looks like rocket
 - shortcut to cutecom
 - Menu has link to terminal
 - Use for launch minicom
- No password on target Linux



RDB-LS2085A

SDK EAR6.0 Installed on LS2085A RDB



U-Boot Startup Messages

- Reset the RDB-LS2085A, interrupt the countdown
- Review the u-boot output in the console window:

```
U-Boot 2015.10LS2085A-SDK+g3242b20 (Mar 21 2016 - 13:23:23 +0200)

SoC: LS2085E (0x87010010)
Clock Configuration:
  CPU0(A57):1800 MHz CPU1(A57):1800 MHz CPU2(A57):1800 MHz
  CPU3(A57):1800 MHz CPU4(A57):1800 MHz CPU5(A57):1800 MHz
  CPU6(A57):1800 MHz CPU7(A57):1800 MHz
  Bus: 600 MHz DDR: 1866.667 MT/s DP-DDR: 1600 MT/s
Reset Configuration Word (RCW):
  00: 48303830 48480048 00000000 00000000
  10: 00000000 00200000 00200000 00000000
  20: 01012980 00002580 00000000 00000000
  30: 00000e0b 00000000 00000000 00000000
  40: 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000
  50: 00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000
  60: 00000000 00000000 00027000 00000000
  70: 412a0000 00000000 00000000 00000000
Model: Freescale Layerscape 2085a RDB Board
Board: LS2085E-RDB, Board Arch: V1, Board version: D, boot from vBank: 4
```

U-Boot Startup Messages

```
DDR      15 GiB (DDR4, 64-bit, CL=13, ECC on)
          DDR Controller Interleaving Mode: 256B
          DDR Chip-Select Interleaving Mode: CS0+CS1
DP-DDR  4 GiB (DDR4, 32-bit, CL=11, ECC on)
          DDR Chip-Select Interleaving Mode: CS0+CS1
Waking secondary cores to start from fff0b000
ALL (8) cores are up.
Using SERDES1 Protocol: 42 (0x2a)
Using SERDES2 Protocol: 65 (0x41)
Flash: 128 MiB
NAND: 2048 MiB
MMC: FSL_SDHC: 0
AHCI 0001.0301 32 slots 1 ports 6 Gbps 0x1 impl SATA mode
flags: 64bit ncq pm clo only pmp fbss pio slum part ccc apst
Found 0 device(s).
SCSI: Net:  crc32+
fsl-mc: Booting Management Complex ... SUCCESS
fsl-mc: Management Complex booted (version: 9.0.4, boot status: 0x1)
e1000: 68:05:ca:36:9c:7c
          DPMAC1@xgmii, DPMAC2@xgmii, DPMAC3@xgmii, DPMAC4@xgmii, DPMAC5@xgmii,
          DPMAC6@xgmii, DPMAC7@xgmii, DPMAC8@xgmii, e1000#0 [PRIME]

Hit any key to stop autoboot: 0
```

Linux

- Linux is automatically booting
- If u-boot countdown has been interrupted, boot Linux with command “boot”
- When Linux booting is complete:
 - Login with user root and no password
 - Configure eth0 to 192.168.1.100

```
INIT: Entering runlevel: 5un-postinsts exists during rc.d purge
Configuring network interfaces... done.
Starting OpenBSD Secure Shell server: sshd
  generating ssh RSA key...
  generating ssh ECDSA key...
  generating ssh DSA key...
Poky (Yocto Project Reference Distro) 1.8.1 ls2085ardb /dev/ttyS1

ls2085ardb login: root
root@ls2085ardb:~# ifconfig eth0 192.168.1.100
root@ls2085ardb:~#
```

SUMMARY OF CW SOFTWARE ANALYSIS FEATURES

Trace overview

- Based on hardware trace modules that monitor and probe core execution, system busses, transactions, memory accesses, peripherals activity, etc.
- Minimal to no intrusiveness to system activity and performance
- Used to investigate crash analysis
- Assembly level instruction granularity for program trace
- Multiple collection modes supported (One Buffer, Overwrite)
- Multiple storage location for trace (Internal Buffer, DDR, Scatter-Gather, external device)
- Ability to filter trace events directly on target, multiple combinations
- Ability to combine multiple trace sources into one single stream
- Integrated at system level with hardware triggering mechanisms

Trace viewer screenshot

Various trace events from different sources

Customize the view

Index	Source	Type	Description	Address	Destination	Time stamp
1	DDDI	Custom	Port: DDDI3			
2	DDDI	Custom	Port: DDDI3			
3	DDDI	Custom	Port: DDDI3			
4	PXDI	Custom	PXDI Set = 0x3			
5	PXDI	Custom	PXDI Set = 0x3			
6	PXDI	Custom	PXDI Set = 0x3			
7	PXDI	Custom	PXDI Set = 0x3			
8	ETM_CORE_0	Info	SYNC packet - ETM			
9	ETM_CORE_0	Info	Trace On packet - ETM -> start tracing after a...			0
10	ETM_CORE_0	Info	Context packet - ETM			0
11	ETM_CORE_0	Software Context	software context id = 1454120766			0
12	ETM_CORE_1	Info	SYNC packet - ETM			0
13	ETM_CORE_1	Info	Trace On packet - ETM -> start tracing after a...			0
14	ETM_CORE_1	Info	Context packet - ETM			0
15	ETM_CORE_1	Software Context	software context id = 1454120766			0
16	DDDI	Custom	Port: DDDI3			0
17	DDDI	Custom	Port: DDDI3			0
18	DDDI	Custom	Port: DDDI3			0
19	DDDI	Custom	Port: DDDI3			0
20	PXDI	Custom	PXDI Set = 0x3			0
21	PXDI	Custom	PXDI Set = 0x3			0
22	PXDI	Custom	PXDI Set = 0x3			0
23	PXDI	Custom	PXDI Set = 0x3			0
24	ETM_CORE_0	Linear	Function main	0x400954		0
25	ETM_CORE_0	Linear	Function main	0x400968		0
26	ETM_CORE_0	Linear	Function main	0x40096c		0
27	ETM_CORE_0	Branch	Branch from main to fa	0x400978	0x400910	0
28	ETM_CORE_0	Linear	Function fa	0x400910		0
29	ETM_CORE_0	Branch	Branch from fa to fb	0x40093c	0x4008bc	0
30	ETM_CORE_0	Linear	Function fb	0x4008bc		0
31	ETM_CORE_1	Linear	Function main	0x400954		0
32	ETM_CORE_1	Linear	Function main	0x400968		0
33	ETM_CORE_1	Linear	Function main	0x40096c		0
34	ETM_CORE_1	Branch	Branch from main to fa	0x400978	0x400910	0
35	ETM_CORE_1	Linear	Function fa	0x400910		0
36	ETM_CORE_1	Branch	Branch from fa to fb	0x40093c	0x4008bc	0
37	ETM_CORE_1	Linear	Function fb	0x4008bc		0

Hierarchical Profiler overview

- Based on hardware trace
- Calculate inclusive(self) and exclusive(hierarchical) time for functions
- Min/Max/Average analysis
- Caller/callee breakdown (hierarchy of calls)
- Code optimization – according with Pareto principle “*80% of the effects come from 20% of the causes*”

Hierarchical Profiler viewer screenshot

Performance - trace_1

Core 0

Summary Table

Function Name	Num Calls	Inclusive	Min In...	Max Incl...	Avg Incl...	Percen...	Exclusive	Min Ex...	Max Excl...	Avg Excl...	Percen...	Percent ...	Code Size
_raw_spin_unlock	22	8,517	1	8,057	387	89.80	40	1	13	1	0.42	0.82	88
spin_unlock_0xffffffff000111b8	2	8,411	353	8,058	4,205	88.69	1	1	1	1	0.01	0.07	16
accumulate_nsec_to_secs_0x...	5	8,297	1	8,058	1,659	87.48	16	1	7	3	0.17	0.19	592
__task_rq_lock_0xffffffff0000e1	8	3,326	68	1,724	415	35.07	15	1	13	1	0.16	0.30	180
warn_slowpath_common	7	2,849	27	1,227	407	30.04	30	1	13	4	0.32	0.26	184
(AsmSection)_0xffffffff00008f2	483	2,799	1	470	5	29.51	841	1	61	1	8.87	18.06	152
_raw_spin_lock	32	2,762	1	534	86	29.12	16	1	4	1	0.17	1.20	92
console_trylock_for_printk - ir	3	2,703	38	2,665	901	28.50	4	1	3	1	0.04	0.11	292
debug_deactivate_0xffffffff000	19	2,668	1	865	140	28.13	60	1	12	3	0.63	0.71	512
console_unlock	1	2,604	2,604	2,604	2,604	27.46	16	16	16	16	0.17	0.04	972
can_use_console - inline	1	2,604	2,604	2,604	2,604	27.46	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.04	284
log_from_idx_0xffffffff0000f92	6	2,569	7	2,100	428	27.09	30	1	21	5	0.32	0.22	748
static_key_count_0xffffffff0000	6	2,415	1	866	402	25.46	5	1	1	1	0.05	0.22	16
printk	19	2,158	1	1,202	113	22.75	44	1	8	2	0.46	0.71	140
printk_delay - inline	13	2,125	1	1,135	163	22.41	129	1	47	9	1.36	0.49	1,112
warn_slowpath_null	10	2,099	6	1,235	209	22.13	35	3	13	3	0.37	0.37	68
wake_up_process	4	1,946	1	1,248	486	20.52	21	1	12	5	0.22	0.15	84
_raw_spin_lock - inline	21	1,931	8	439	91	20.36	120	1	21	5	1.27	0.79	56
vprintk_emit	11	1,820	4	1,197	165	19.19	24	1	7	2	0.25	0.41	1,280
raw_spin_unlock_inline	20	1,818	1	700	60	19.17	15	1	9	1	0.16	1.12	64

Statistics

Functions overview

Caller-callee pairs

Details Table

Caller	Caller	Callee	Num Calls ...	Inclusi...	Min In...	Max Incl...	Avg Incl...	Percen...	Percen...	Call Site
	gic_handle_irq_0xffffffff000081330	(AsmSection)_0xffffffff00008f270	1	2,799	0	0	0	100.00	22.81	0xffffffffc...
	set_irq_regs_0xffffffff000084880 - i	(AsmSection)_0xffffffff00008f270	1	2	2	2	2	0.07	9.09	0xffffffffc...
	warn_slowpath_common	(AsmSection)_0xffffffff00008f270	5	14	1	8	2	0.50	0.46	0xffffffffc...
	warn_slowpath_fmt	(AsmSection)_0xffffffff00008f270	1	1	1	1	1	0.04	3.57	0xffffffffc...
	warn_slowpath_null	(AsmSection)_0xffffffff00008f270	4	7	1	2	1	0.25	0.34	0xffffffffc...
	set_normalized_timespec_0xffffffffc	(AsmSection)_0xffffffff00008f270	1	1	1	1	1	0.04	100.00	0xffffffffc...
	irq_enter	(AsmSection)_0xffffffff00008f270	1	2	2	2	2	0.07	3.13	0xffffffffc...
	__raise_softirq_irqoff	(AsmSection)_0xffffffff00008f270	1	3	3	3	3	0.11	100.00	0xffffffffc...
	raise_softirq	(AsmSection)_0xffffffff00008f270	2	123	1	122	61	4.39	24.31	0xffffffffc...
	update_process_times	(AsmSection)_0xffffffff00008f270	1	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0xffffffffc...
	run_local_timers_0xffffffff0000beb	(AsmSection)_0xffffffff00008f270	2	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0xffffffffc...
	free_uid	(AsmSection)_0xffffffff00008f270	1	1	1	1	1	0.04	100.00	0xffffffffc...
	__sigqueue_alloc	(AsmSection)_0xffffffff00008f270	1	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0xffffffffc...
	check_kill_permission	(AsmSection)_0xffffffff00008f270	1	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0xffffffffc...
	__set_task_blocked	(AsmSection)_0xffffffff00008f270	1	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0xffffffffc...
	__lock_task_sighand	(AsmSection)_0xffffffff00008f270	1	18	18	18	18	0.64	85.71	0xffffffffc...
	do_send_sig_info	(AsmSection)_0xffffffff00008f270	1	2	2	2	2	0.07	2.70	0xffffffffc...
	send_sig_info_0xffffffff0000c178c	(AsmSection)_0xffffffff00008f270	1	7	7	7	7	0.25	22.58	0xffffffffc...
	group_send_sig_info	(AsmSection)_0xffffffff00008f270	1	5	5	5	5	0.18	6.94	0xffffffffc...
	kill_proc_info	(AsmSection)_0xffffffff00008f270	1	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0xffffffffc...



Code Coverage overview

- Based on hardware trace – no source instrumentation needed
- Provides coverage at assembly instruction level
- Statistics at assembly and C source line level
- Report in html format
- Decision coverage analysis at assembly instruction level

Code Coverage viewer screenshot

Summary table
for files and functions

Coverage metrics
at assembly and source level

Code Coverage - trace_1

Core 0

Summary Table

File/Function	Address	Covered ASM %	Not Covered A...	Total ASM ...	ASM Decisi...	Time	Size
arch_timer_reg_read_0xfffffc00052c198 - inline	0xfffffc00052c198	25.00 %	75.00 %	28	16.67 %	7	112
arch_timer_reg_read_cp15_0xfffffc00052c19c - inline	0xfffffc00052c19c	100.00 %	0.00 %	1	0.00 %	0	4
atomic_add_0xfffffc0000bf5b8 - inline	0xfffffc0000bf5b8	100.00 %	0.00 %	4	0.00 %	0	16
atomic_add_0xfffffc0000bf5c8 - inline	0xfffffc0000bf5c8	60.00 %	40.00 %	5	50.00 %	3	20
atomic_sub_0xfffffc0000bf654 - inline	0xfffffc0000bf654	100.00 %	0.00 %	5	50.00 %	0	20
atomic64_add_0xfffffc0000e5fc0 - inline	0xfffffc0000e5fc0	83.33 %	16.67 %	6	50.00 %	7	24

Details Table Search:

Line / Address	Instruction	Coverage	ASM Decision ...	ASM Count	Time
51	atomic.h	⚠ partially...		3	3
0xfffffc0000bf5c8	add x3, x19, #8	❌ not covered		0	0
0xfffffc0000bf5cc	ldxr w0, [x3]	❌ not covered		0	0
0xfffffc0000bf5d0	add w0, w0, #1	✅ covered		1	3
0xfffffc0000bf5d4	stxr w1, w0, [x3]	✅ covered		1	0
0xfffffc0000bf5d8	cbnz w1, #-12	✅ covered	⚠ only no...	1	0

Coverage details
with asm decision coverage

Call Tree overview

- Based on hardware trace
- Identifies the longest calls path (critical path)
- Shows the max stack size (simulator)
- Investigate a certain flow

Call Tree viewer screenshot

Critical call chain
longest call stack

Call Tree - trace_1

Core 0

.not

Function Name	Num Calls	% Total calls of parent	% Total times it was called	Inclusive Time (Cycles)
Context 549				
f <START>				
f gic_handle_irq_0xfffffc000081830	1	100.00	100.00	9,484
f (AsmSection)_0xfffffc00008f270	1	16.67	0.21	2,799
f gic_read_iar - inline	1	16.67	100.00	0
f irq_find_mapping	1	16.67	33.33	27
f (AsmSection)_0xfffffc00008f270	1	100.00	0.21	2,799
f handle_IRQ	1	16.67	100.00	9,410
f set_irq_regs_0xfffffc000084880 - inline	1	25.00	100.00	25
f (AsmSection)_0xfffffc00008f270	1	20.00	0.21	2,799
f __this_cpu_preempt_check	1	20.00	4.00	600
f check_preemption_disabled	1	100.00	3.03	554
f current_thread_info_0xfffffc000039	1	100.00	4.76	0
f __my_cpu_offset_0xfffffc00008489c - inline	1	20.00	100.00	0
f __this_cpu_preempt_check	1	20.00	4.00	600
f check_preemption_disabled	1	100.00	3.03	554

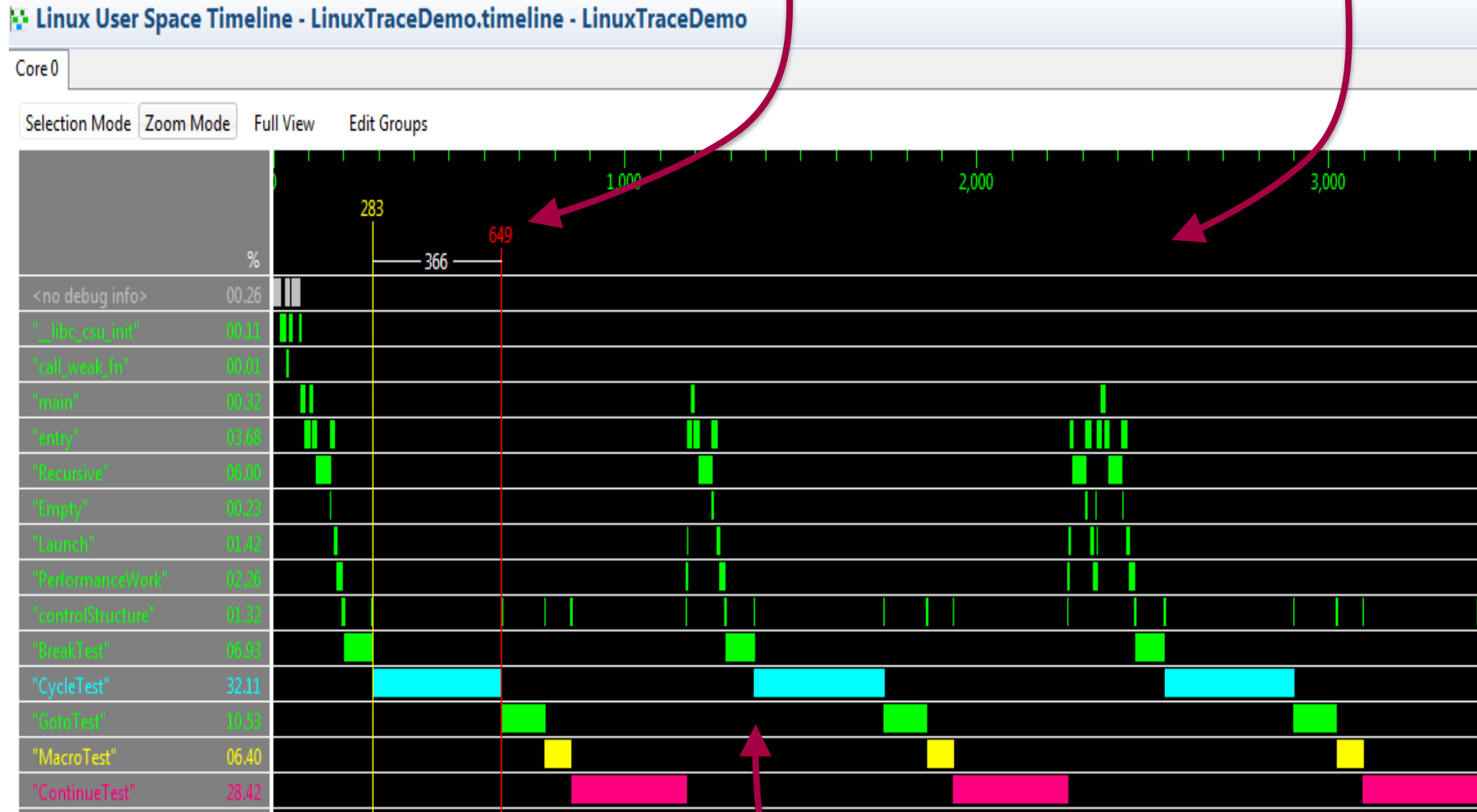
Timeline overview

- Based on hardware trace
- Analyze execution flow
- Spot performance problems in code and bottlenecks
- Easily see out-of-order execution
- Understand the context of a certain execution error
- Logic analyzer look and feel
- Ability to group multiple functions to a single entry (e.g., module, unit)
- Customize the colors

Timeline viewer screenshot

Markers
for fast measurements

Execution flow
at glance



Change colors
for better visibility

TRACE COMPASS



Linux Tools – LTTng

- Linux Trace Toolkit – next generation: kernel and user-space tracer with view and analysis tools.
- LTTNG has been separated out of the Linux Trace Toolkit. Now a separate project called Trace Compass.
 - <http://projects.eclipse.org/projects/tools.tracecompass>

LTTNG

- Trace Compass is a Eclipse tool for viewing and analyzing any type of logs or traces.
 - Provide views, graphs, metrics, etc. to help extract useful information from traces, in a way that is more user-friendly and informative than huge text dumps
- Eclipse: “LTTng Kernel” perspective
- View the results
 - Events: timestamp, trace, Marker, Content
 - Histogram: trace event distribution in time
 - Control flow: processes list and their state in time
 - Resources: CPU resources per interrupts type
 - Statistics: event counters cpu time, cumulative /elapsed time
- Import or create a LTTng trace

Traces / Logs

- Trace Compass supports many trace formats:
 - [Common Trace Format \(CTF\)](#), including but not limited to:
 - Linux [LTTng](#) kernel traces
 - Linux [LTTng-UST](#) userspace traces
 - Linux Perf traces (using the out-of-tree [patchset](#) to convert to CTF)
 - [GDB traces](#) for debugging
 - The [libpcap](#) (PACket CAPture) format, for network traces

Linux Trace

- Static probe points strategically located inside the kernel code
- Register/unregister with tracepoints via callback mechanism
- Can be used to profile, debug and understand kernel behavior

- Trace synchronization
 - Time correction
 - Multi-core
 - Dependency analysis, delay analyzer
 - Dependencies among processes

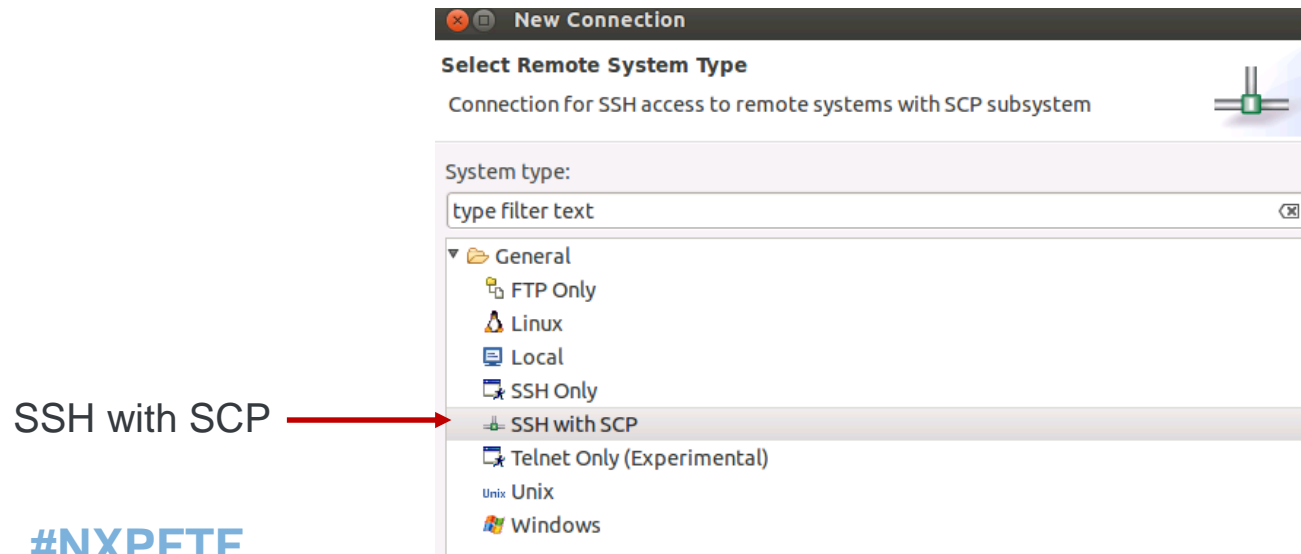
ACTIVITY

Trace Compass – new RSE connection

1. Open Remote Systems view (Window->Show View->Other->Remote Systems->Remote Systems)



2. Create a Linux based RSE connection



Trace Compass – new RSE connection

3. Follow the steps to create the RSE connection over SSH

The screenshot shows a window titled "New Connection" with the subtitle "Remote SSH with SCP System Connection". Below the subtitle is the instruction "Define connection information". The form contains the following fields:

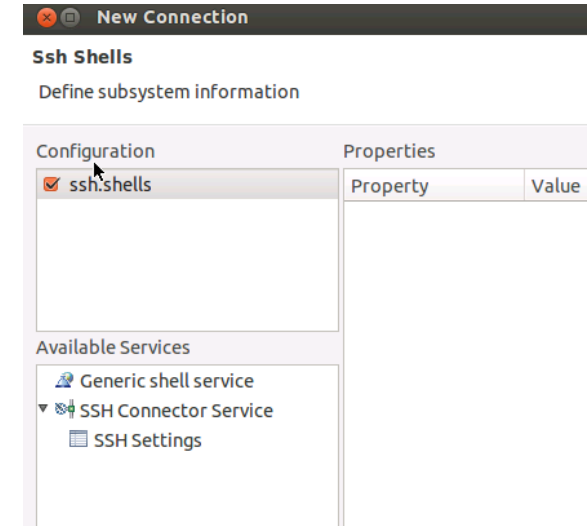
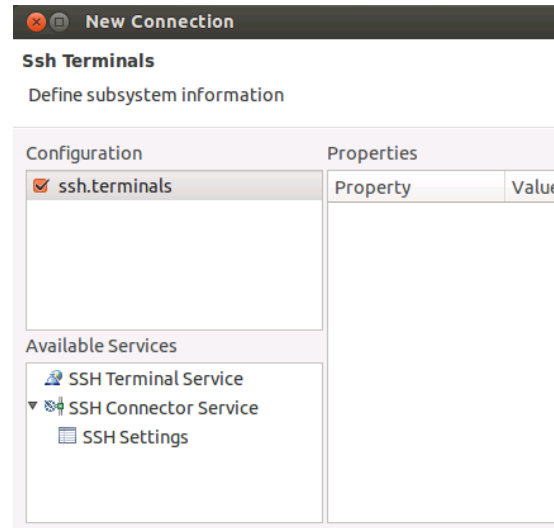
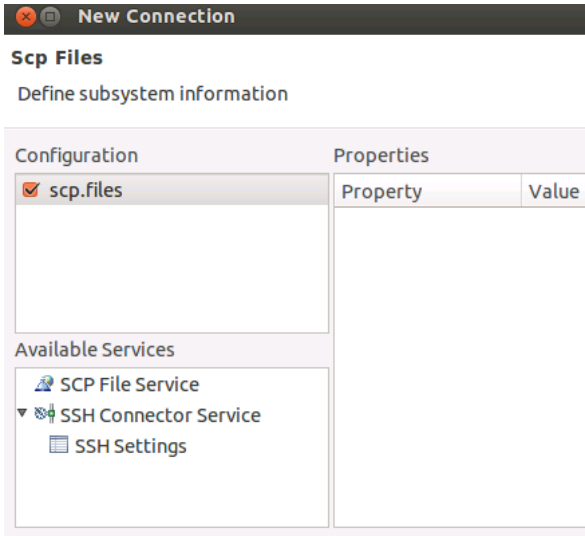
- Parent profile: class
- Host name: 192.168.100.23
- Connection name: Linux_target
- Description: (empty)

There is a checkbox for "Verify host name" which is unchecked. At the bottom, there is a link for "Configure proxy settings".

Annotations with red arrows point to the "Host name" field (labeled "IP of target") and the "Connection name" field (labeled "Name the connection").

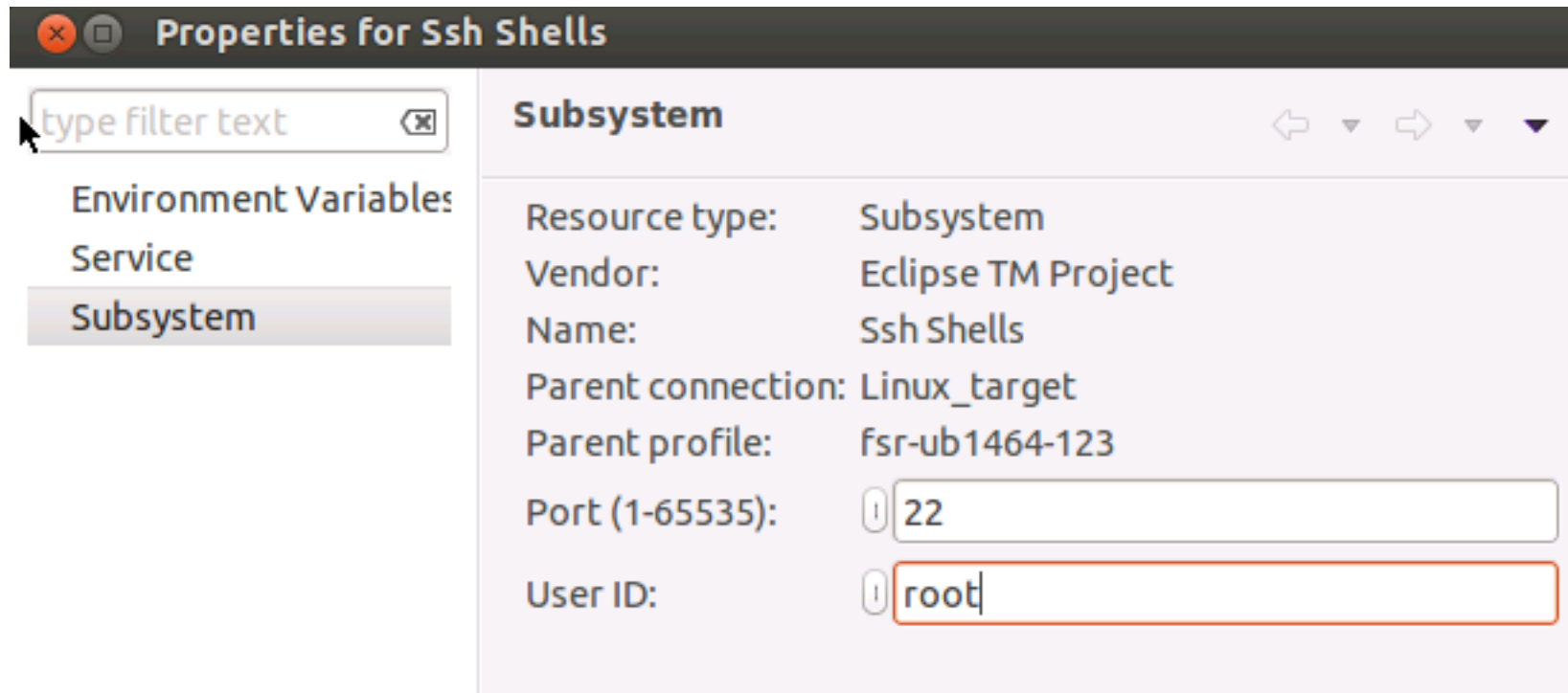
Trace Compass – new RSE connection

4. Continue to follow RSE connection creation wizard



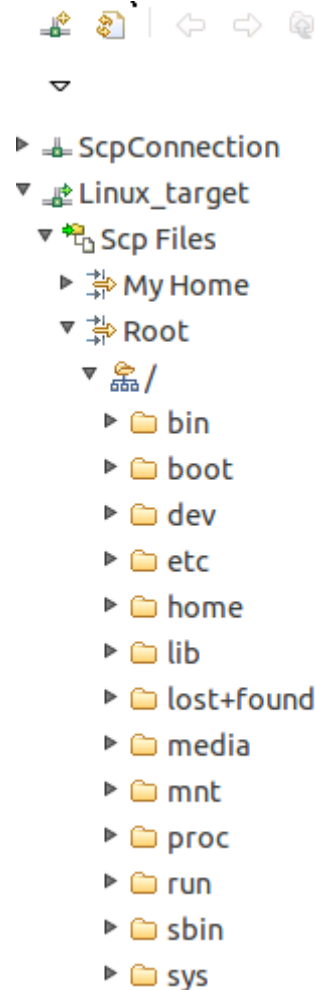
Trace Compass – new RSE connection

5. Right-click on Ssh Shells -> Properties -> Subsystem. Verify the port (default is 22; change if port is forward). Set *root* as user ID.



Trace Compass – new RSE connection

6. Now expand the Scp Files node and you will be able to browse the target file system:



Trace Compass – trace session

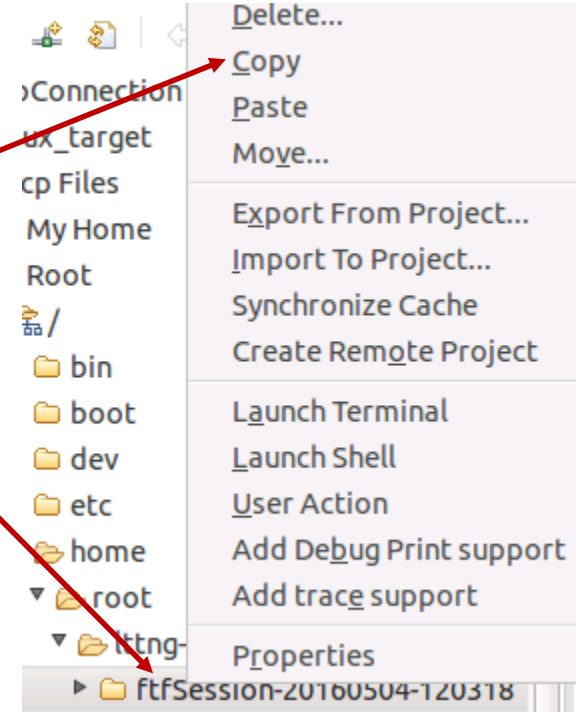
1. Open a Terminal over a RSE connection from CodeWarrior (right-click on RSE tree and LaunchTerminal)
2. Load LTTng modules:
modprobe lttng-tracer
3. Check that LTTng modules are loaded:
lsmod
4. Create a new LTTng session:
lttng create ftfSession
5. Enable all events for Kernel tracing:
lttng enable-event --kernel --all
6. Start tracing session:
lttng start
7. Run some applications (e.g., **ls**, **top**)
8. Stop tracing session:
lttng stop
9. Destroy session:
lttng destroy

Trace Compass – trace session

10. Notice the newly created folder in your home dir (*Ittng-traces*)

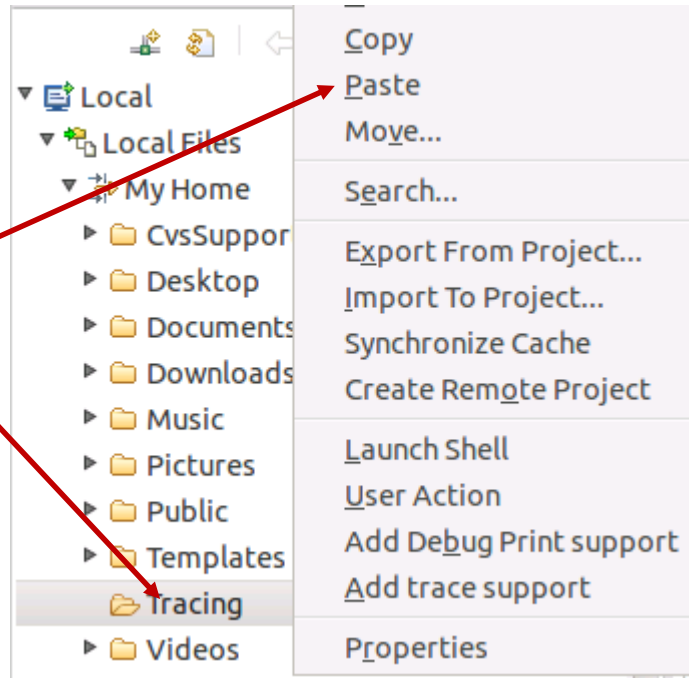
11. Copy the session folder like this:

Copy ... from
this directory



12. Paste in Local node (RSE):

Paste ... to
this directory

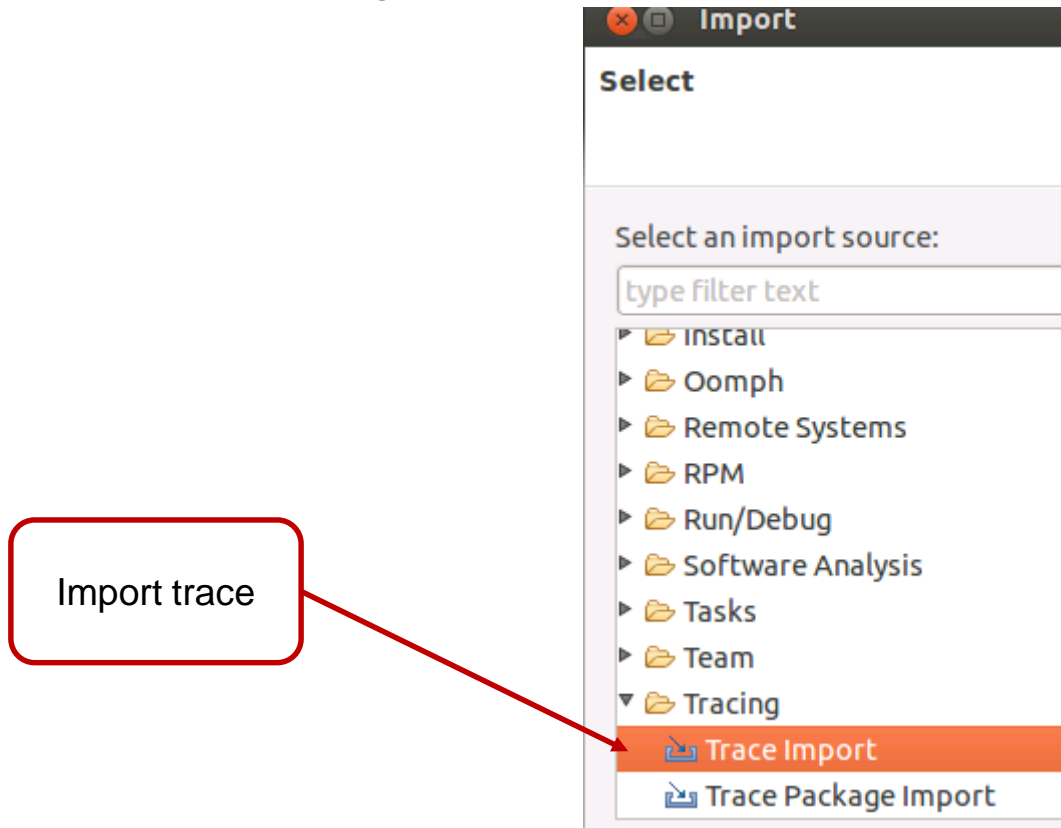


Trace Compass – trace session

13. Open *Project Explorer* view

14. Right-click and choose *Import*

15. Select *Tracing->Trace Import*

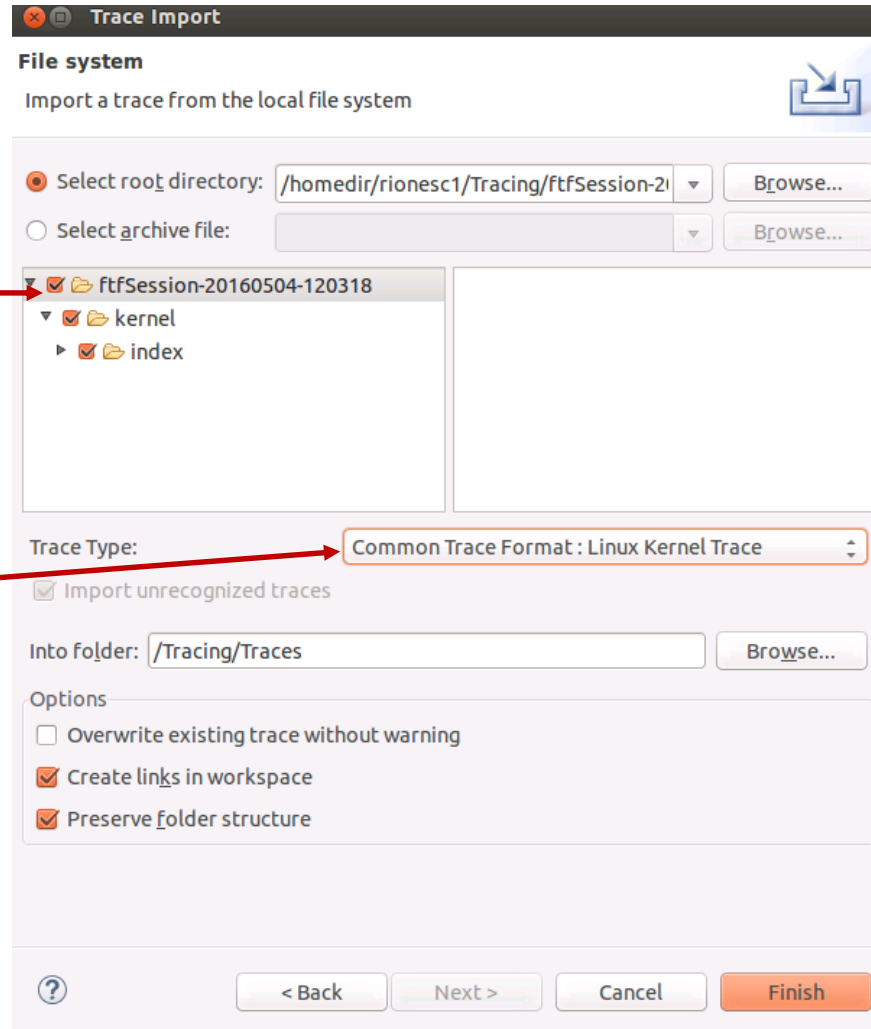


Trace Compass – trace session

16. Choose the copied folder with trace session; check the file to import; select *Trace Type* as *LTTng Kernel Trace*

Select session file

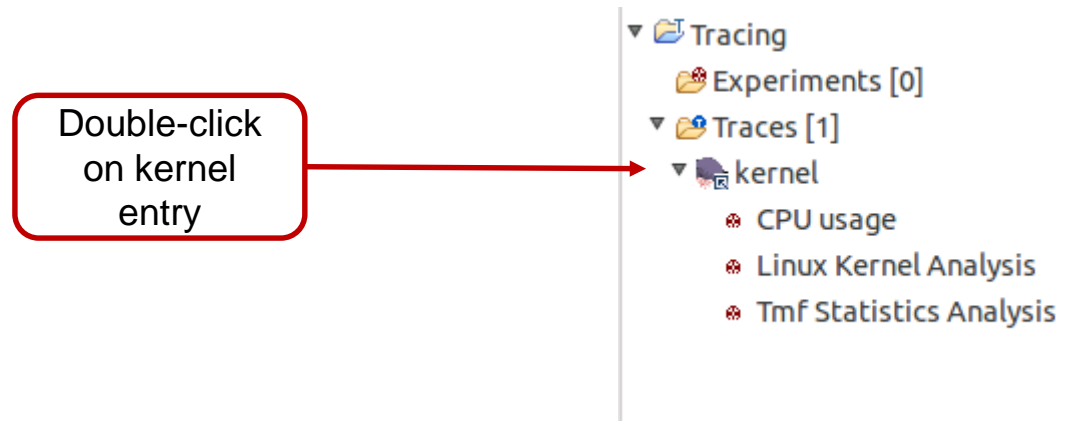
Select Trace Type



Trace Compass – trace session

17. Open *LTTng Kernel* perspective

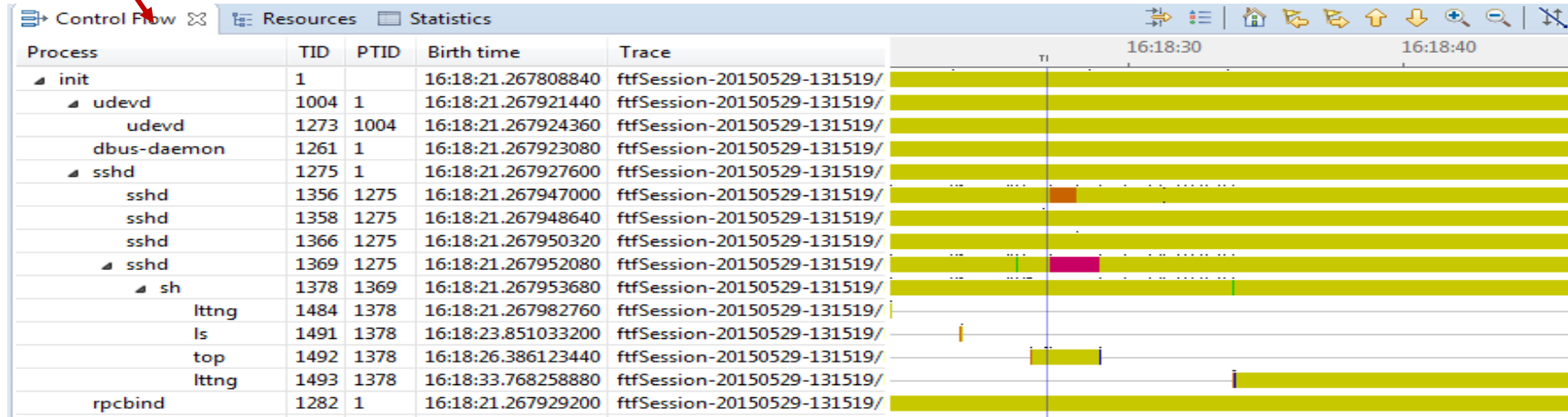
18. Double-click on imported trace session from *Project Explorer* view (kernel entry):



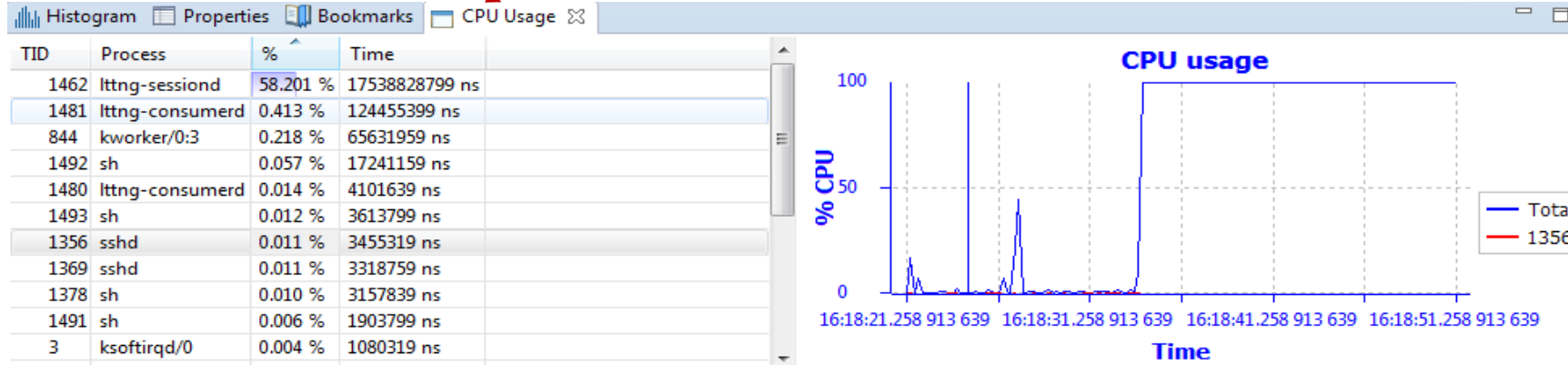
19. Various views will open and you can explore trace results

Trace Compass views

Control Flow

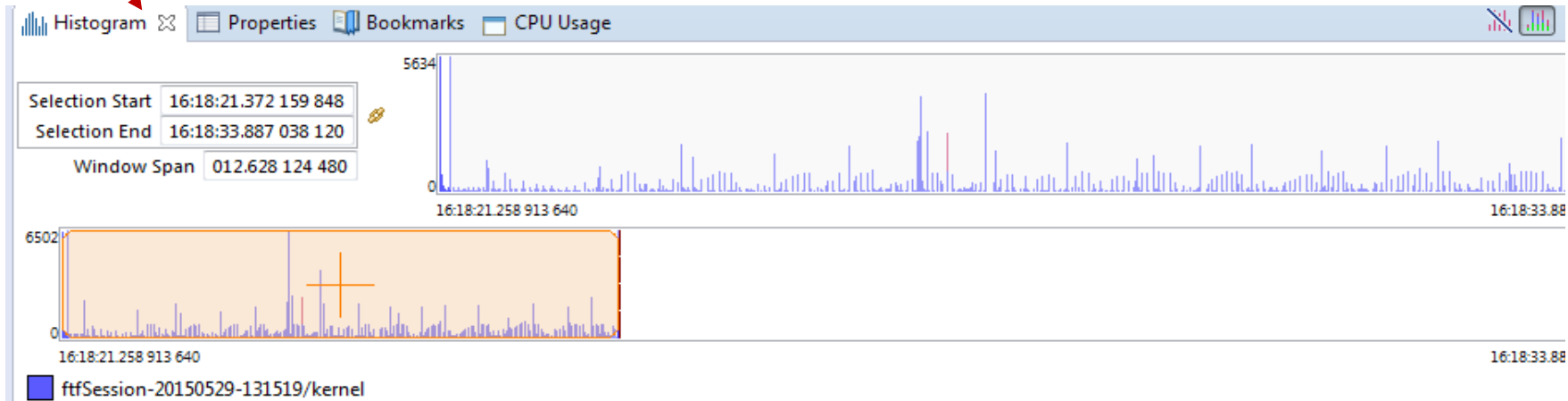


CPU Usage



Trace Compass views

Histogram

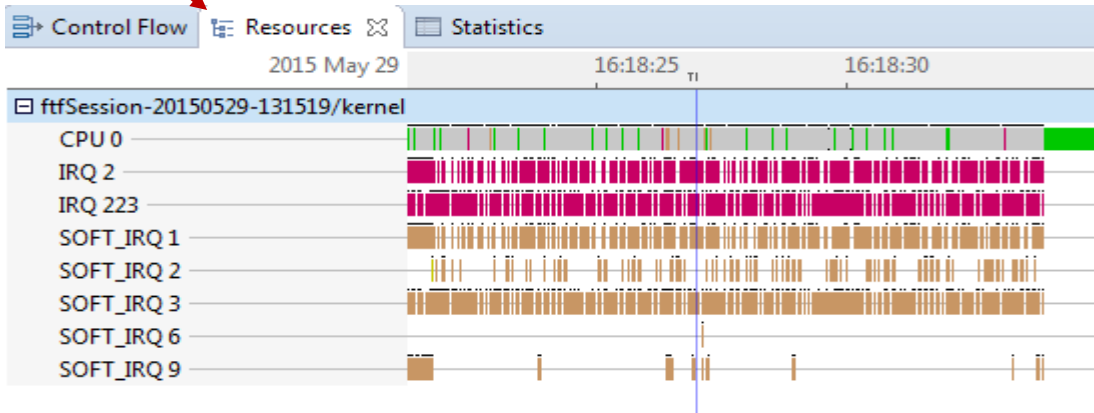


Events

Timestamp	Channel	Type	Content
<srch>	<srch>	<srch>	<srch>
16:18:31.412 262 880	channel0_0	kmem_cache...	call_site=0xffff8000002fd250, ptr=0xffff80832fe6e380, bytes_req=128, bytes_alloc=128, gfp_flags=3...
16:18:31.412 263 560	channel0_0	kmem_kfree	call_site=0xffff8000002f4b0c, ptr=0x0
16:18:31.412 264 440	channel0_0	writeback_dir...	name=0:15, ino=8143007, index=771
16:18:31.412 266 000	channel0_0	mm_page_all...	page=0xffff7c01cebbac40, order=0, gfp_flags=16908506, migratetype=2
16:18:31.412 268 600	channel0_0	kmem_cache...	call_site=0xffff8000002fd250, ptr=0xffff80832fe6e000, bytes_req=128, bytes_alloc=128, gfp_flags=3...
16:18:31.412 269 200	channel0_0	kmem_kfree	call_site=0xffff8000002f4b0c, ptr=0x0
16:18:31.412 270 120	channel0_0	writeback_dir...	name=0:15, ino=8143007, index=772
16:18:31.412 271 600	channel0_0	mm_page_all...	page=0xffff7c01cec0ee00, order=0, gfp_flags=16908506, migratetype=2
16:18:31.412 274 440	channel0_0	kmem_cache...	call_site=0xffff8000002fd250, ptr=0xffff80832fe6ea80, bytes_req=128, bytes_alloc=128, gfp_flags=3...
16:18:31.412 275 040	channel0_0	kmem kfree	call site=0xffff8000002f4b0c, ptr=0x0

Trace Compass views

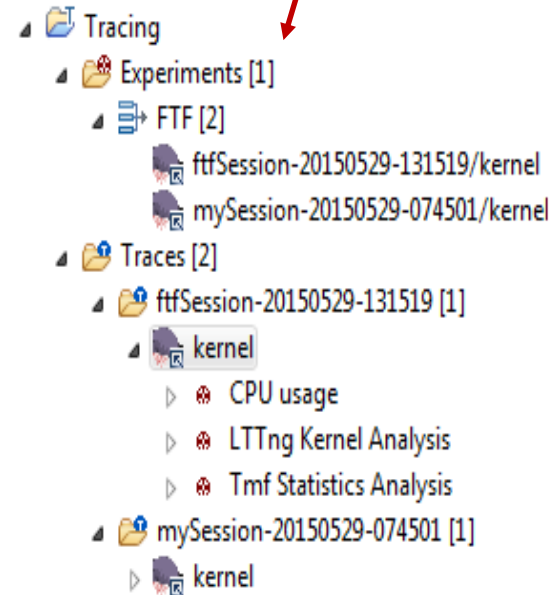
Resources



Statistics

Level	Event Types	Events total	Events in selection
Event Types	rpc_task_run_action	12.2 %	19,514
	kmem_cache_alloc	6.3 %	10,105
	kmem_cache_free	6 %	9,636
	kmem_kfree	5.9 %	9,411
	rcu_utilization	4.9 %	7,884
	kmem_kmalloc	4.4 %	7,151
	irq_handler_exit	3.5 %	5,685
	irq_handler_entry	3.5 %	5,685
	workqueue_queue_work	3.2 %	5,122
	workqueue_execute_start	3.2 %	5,122
	workqueue_activate_work	3.2 %	5,122
	workqueue_execute_end	3.2 %	5,122
	skb_consume	2.8 %	4,466

Project Explorer – Trace Compass session



LOGGING VIA DEBUGPRINT

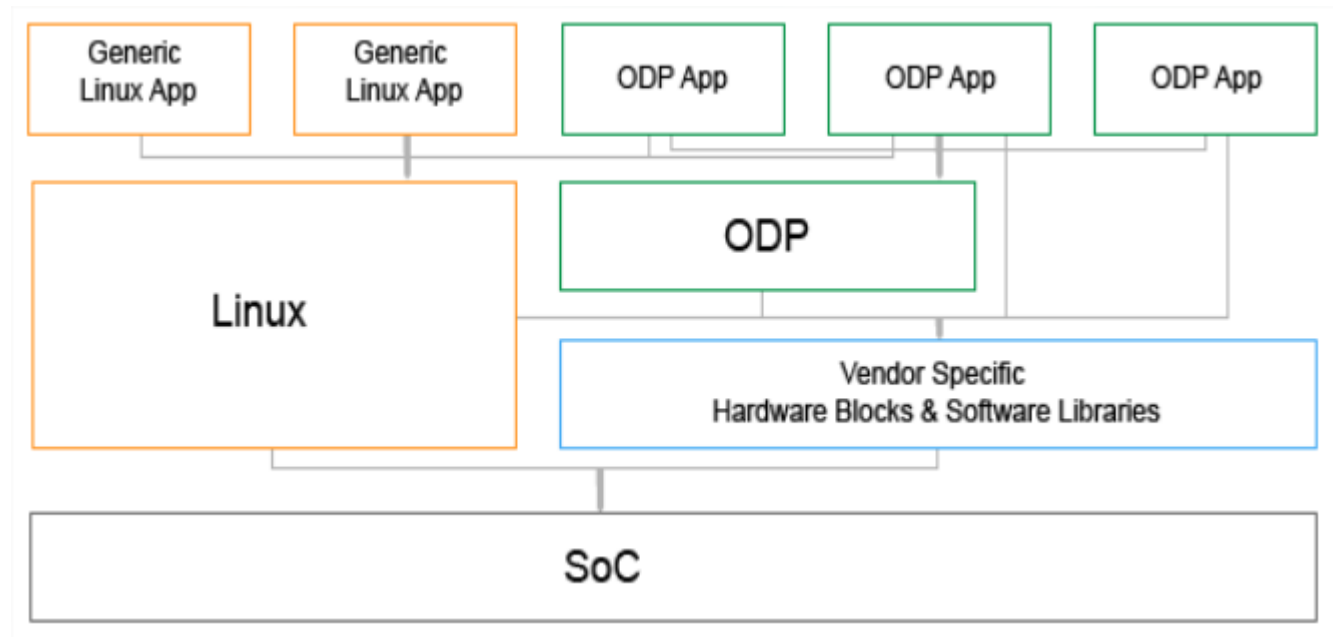


Introduction to ODP



What is ODP?

- The OpenDataPlane (ODP) project has been established to produce an open-source, cross-platform set of application programming interfaces (APIs) for the networking data plane
- ODP provides a data plane application programming environment that is easy to use, high performance and portable between networking SoCs



Introduction to ODP Reflector Application

It's a sample application which performs several functions:

- Received scheduled packets are reflected back onto the same interface where the packets were originally received
- The source and destination MAC and IP addresses are swapped in received packet
- Works for all Ethernet interfaces that are defined in the resource container used by the application
- Multiple threads can be spawned for each network interface for I/O operation. In multicore environment, threads are affined with multiple cores. For single core environment, all threads are affined with the same core

Application is supported for two modes as given below:

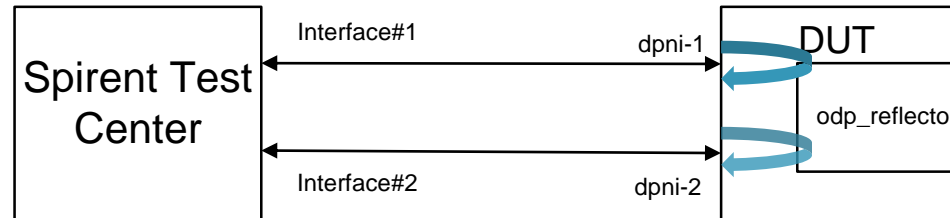
- Schedule PULL mode – 0 : Scheduled packets are received in PULL Mode
- Schedule PUSH mode – 1 : Scheduled packets are received in PUSH Mode

Mandatory OPTIONS

- i, --interface Eth interfaces (comma-separated, no spaces)
- m, --mode
 - 0 – Receive packets in Schedule PULL mode
 - 1 – Receive packets in Schedule PUSH mode

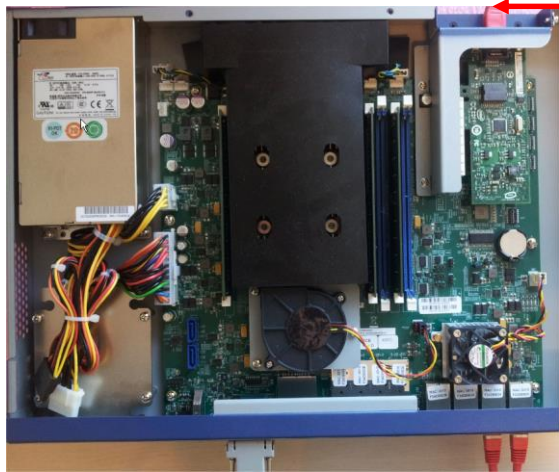
Optional OPTIONS

- c, --count <number> CPU count
- h, --help Display help and exit



ODP reflector – Hardware setup using only one board

LS 2085A-RDB



Host PC running
CW ARMv8



TCP/IP over Eth link
No Debug Probe

Loopback



□ For full details and steps describing the hardware and software setup please check *AN5269*

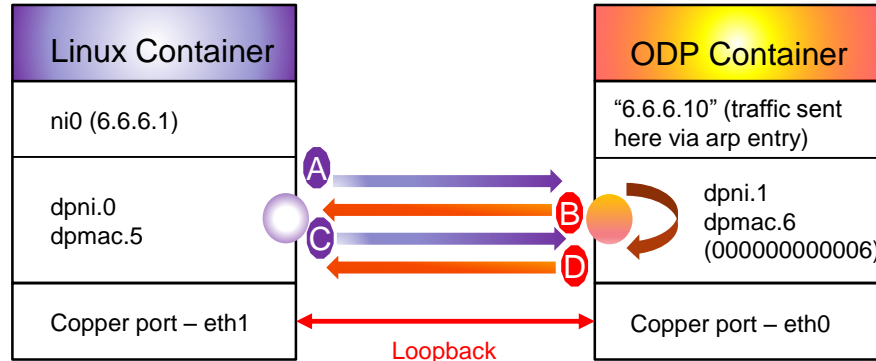
ODP reflector – software configuration

After you'll get a linux prompt, you need to issue next commands:

```

root@ls2085ardb:~# ifconfig ni0 6.6.6.1 up 1
root@ls2085ardb:~# arp -s 6.6.6.10 000000000006 2
root@ls2085ardb:~# ifconfig eth0 192.168.1.2 3
root@ls2085ardb:~# /usr/odp/scripts/dynamic_dpl.sh dpmac.6 4
...
dprc.2 Created
dpmac.6 <-----connected-----> dpni.1 (00:00:00:00:06)
USE dprc.2 FOR YOUR APPLICATIONS
root@ls2085ardb:~# restool dpni info dpni.0
endpoint: dpmac.5, link is up
root@ls2085ardb:~# restool dpni info dpni.1
endpoint: dpmac.6, link is down
root@ls2085ardb:~# export DPRC=dprc.2 5
root@ls2085ardb:~# /usr/odp/bin/odp_reflector -i dpni-1 -m 0 -c 8 & 6
Initializing NADK framework with following parameters:
  Resource container :dprc.2
...
setup_pkt_nadk 55-NOTICE-port => dpni-1 being created
setup_pkt_nadk 66-NOTICE-setup FQ 0
Port dpni-1 = Mac 00.00.00.00.00.06
<enter>
root@ls2085ardb:~# tcpdump -i ni0 & 7
<enter>
root@ls2085ardb:~# ping 6.6.6.10 -c 1 8
13:40:10.060171 IP 6.6.6.1 > 6.6.6.10: ICMP echo request, id 1953, seq 1, length 64 A
13:40:10.060207 IP 6.6.6.10 > 6.6.6.1: ICMP echo request, id 1953, seq 1, length 64 B
13:40:10.060229 IP 6.6.6.1 > 6.6.6.10: ICMP echo reply, id 1953, seq 1, length 64 C
13:40:10.060247 IP 6.6.6.10 > 6.6.6.1: ICMP echo reply, id 1953, seq 1, length 64 D
  
```

Auxiliary steps



1. Set ip to ni0 interface used for Linux Container
2. Add arp entry – all traffic to 6.6.6.10 will be redirect to dpni1 (which dmpac.6 – 000000000006)
3. Set ip to eth0 interface used by communication with CW
4. Allocate a new dpni (dpni.1) to dpmac.6 using restool via dynamic_dpl.sh utility script
5. Set the ODP container
6. Start the odp_reflector on dpni-1 in PULL mode
7. Start tcpdump to inspect the reflected traffic
8. Start the traffic using a single ping packet
 - A. Req packet from Linux Container to ODP Container/Reflector
 - B. The reflector will reflect back the same req packet swapping the IP src/dst
 - C. For the above received req packet, the Linux Container will send an echo reply packet
 - D. The linux networking stack sends the echo reply for the first req packet (A)

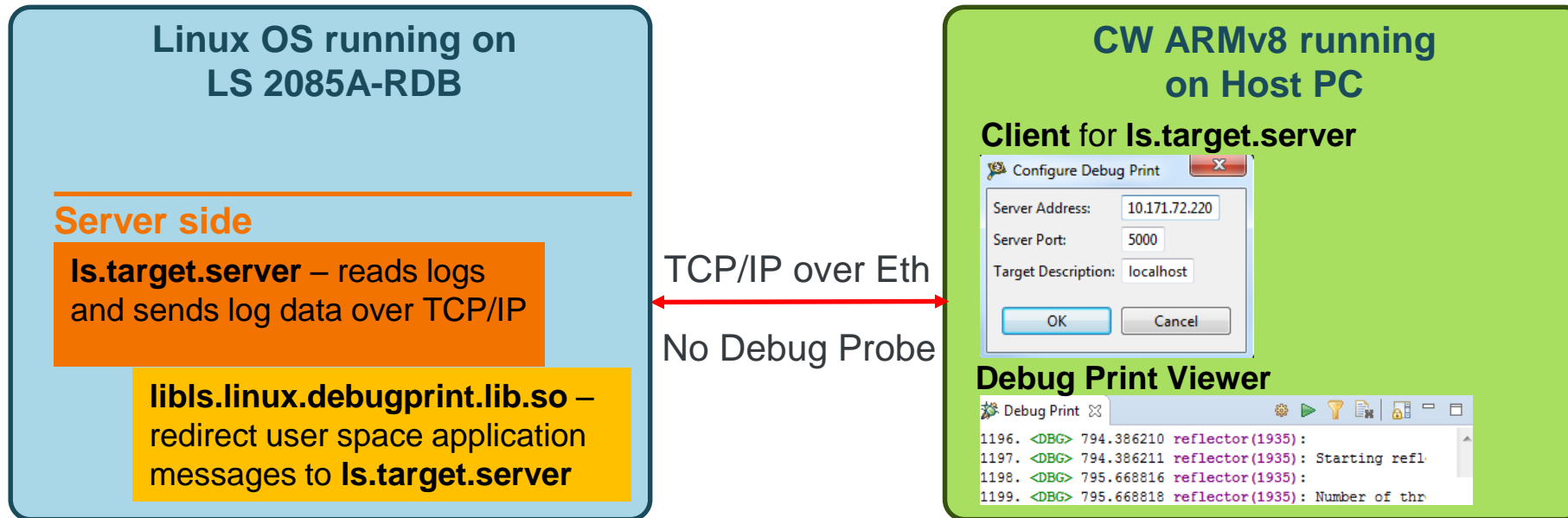


Debug Print – Fundamentals

Debug Print provides an easy method for checking Kernel & Application activities.

Debug Print consists in:

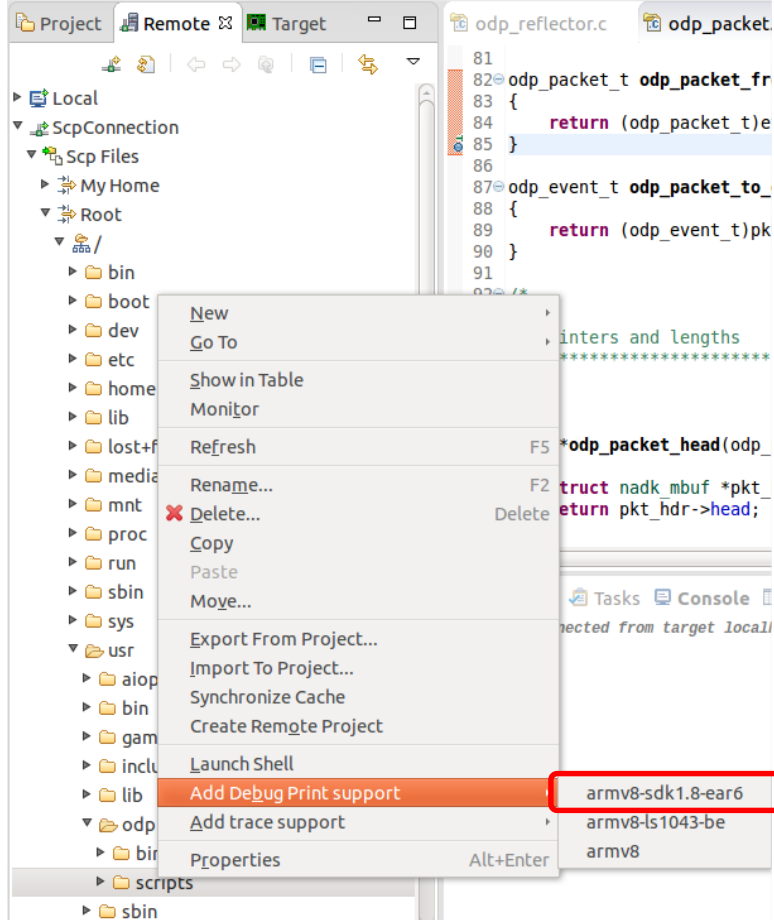
- **Server** side: running on target Linux OS for collecting Kernel Ring Buffer logs and application messages to standard output;
- **Client** side: running under CW for getting data out of the server, display and various



ACTIVITY

Server Side: setup

Using RSE all Debug Print Server utilities can be copied directly into the target Linux OS via “Add Debug Print Support” (scp connection-> /usr/odp/scripts)



linux.armv8.debugprint
folder is created with all the prerequisites

Server Side: setup (cont'd)

Starting the server: `ls.target.server [PORT] [-k]`

PORT : default 5000

-k : it does not clear the kernel buffer, but uses an internal server logic for determining which are the newer messages

E.g.: starting the Debug Print server with default settings

```
root@ls2085ardb:/usr/odp/scripts#./linux.armv8.debugprint/bin/ls.target.server &  
Using port 5000  
Using Kernel Ring Buffer  
Initializing
```

Client Side: setup

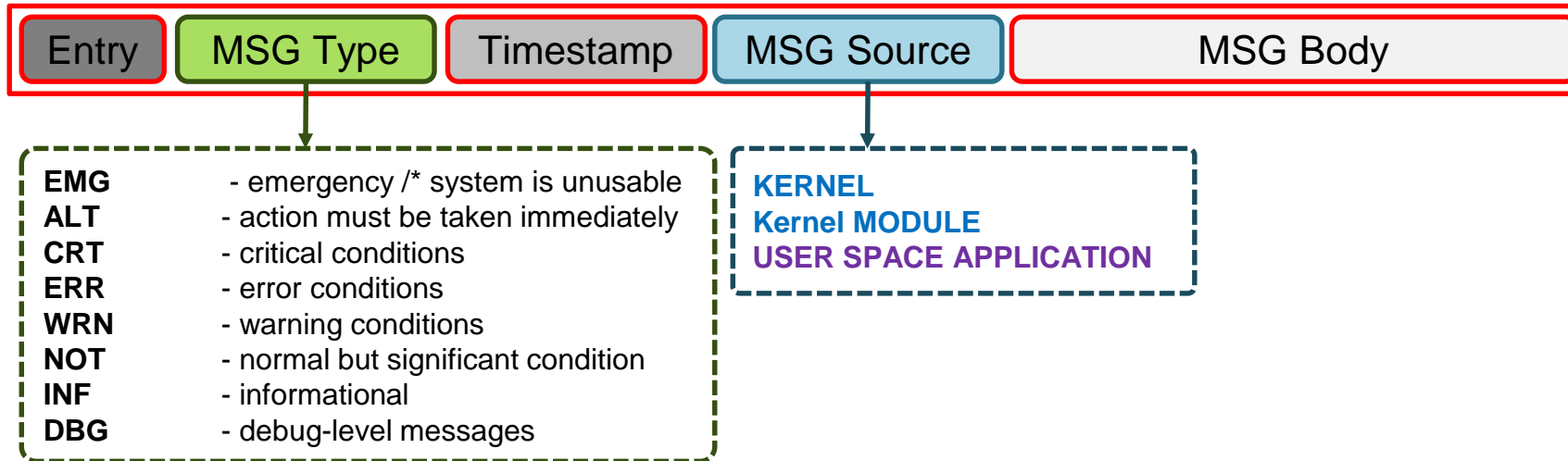
Open the Debug Print Viewer and connect the Client with the Server using TCP/IP and Port

The image shows a screenshot of the Debug Print Viewer interface. On the left, a 'Show View' sidebar contains a tree view with categories like Processor Expert, Profiling, Remote Systems, Software Analysis, and Analysis Results. The 'Debug Print' option under 'Analysis Results' is highlighted with a red box and labeled '2'. A red arrow points from this box to the 'Debug Print' tab in the main window, which is labeled '1'. In the main window, a 'Configure Debug Print' dialog box is open, showing fields for 'Server Address' (192.168.100.23), 'Server Port' (5000), and 'Target Description' (localhost). A red box labeled '3' is around the gear icon in the top right of the main window, with an arrow pointing to the dialog. Below the main window, a toolbar contains several icons: a play button (labeled 'Start/Stop Client'), a trash can (labeled 'Clear console'), a funnel (labeled 'Custom filter'), and a lock icon (labeled 'Scroll lock/unlock').

Client Side: Debug Print messages format

Entry format:

```
Debug Print | Problems | Tasks | Console | Properties | Call Graph | Search
6. <INF> 0.000767 (kernel): Security Framework initialized
7. <INF> 0.000872 (kernel): Mount-cache hash table entries: 32768 (order: 6, 262144 bytes)
8. <INF> 0.000997 (kernel): Mountpoint-cache hash table entries: 32768 (order: 6, 262144 bytes)
9. <INF> 0.001634 (kernel): Initializing cgroup subsys memory
```

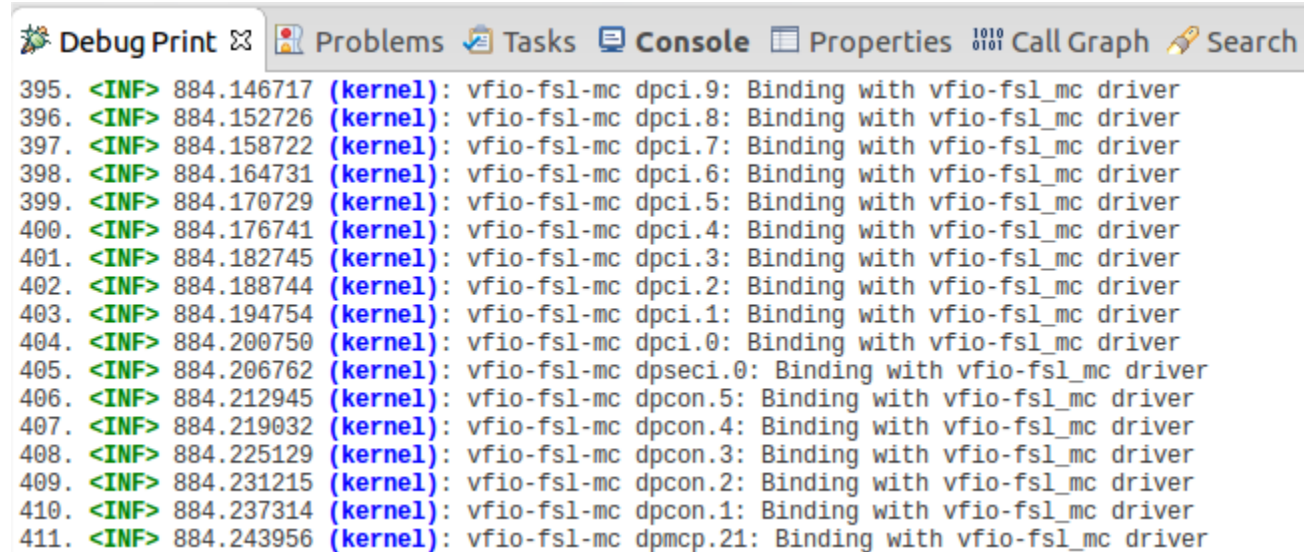


Reflector: startup

Step 1: setup the environment according with reflector requirements:

```
root@ls2085ardb:/usr/odp/scripts/dynamic_dpl.sh dpmac.6
dpcn.1 assigned to dprc.2
dpcn.2 assigned to dprc.2
dpcn.3 assigned to dprc.2
dpcn.4 assigned to dprc.2
dpcn.5 assigned to dprc.2
dpseci.0 assigned to dprc.2
```

Step 2: Debug Print client will catch all logs during setup:



The screenshot shows a 'Debug Print' window with a toolbar containing 'Problems', 'Tasks', 'Console', 'Properties', 'Call Graph', and 'Search'. The console displays a series of kernel log messages from the 'vfio-fsl-mc' driver, showing the binding of various devices to the driver. The messages are numbered 395 through 411 and include the following information:

```
395. <INF> 884.146717 (kernel): vfio-fsl-mc dpci.9: Binding with vfio-fsl_mc driver
396. <INF> 884.152726 (kernel): vfio-fsl-mc dpci.8: Binding with vfio-fsl_mc driver
397. <INF> 884.158722 (kernel): vfio-fsl-mc dpci.7: Binding with vfio-fsl_mc driver
398. <INF> 884.164731 (kernel): vfio-fsl-mc dpci.6: Binding with vfio-fsl_mc driver
399. <INF> 884.170729 (kernel): vfio-fsl-mc dpci.5: Binding with vfio-fsl_mc driver
400. <INF> 884.176741 (kernel): vfio-fsl-mc dpci.4: Binding with vfio-fsl_mc driver
401. <INF> 884.182745 (kernel): vfio-fsl-mc dpci.3: Binding with vfio-fsl_mc driver
402. <INF> 884.188744 (kernel): vfio-fsl-mc dpci.2: Binding with vfio-fsl_mc driver
403. <INF> 884.194754 (kernel): vfio-fsl-mc dpci.1: Binding with vfio-fsl_mc driver
404. <INF> 884.200750 (kernel): vfio-fsl-mc dpci.0: Binding with vfio-fsl_mc driver
405. <INF> 884.206762 (kernel): vfio-fsl-mc dpseci.0: Binding with vfio-fsl_mc driver
406. <INF> 884.212945 (kernel): vfio-fsl-mc dpcn.5: Binding with vfio-fsl_mc driver
407. <INF> 884.219032 (kernel): vfio-fsl-mc dpcn.4: Binding with vfio-fsl_mc driver
408. <INF> 884.225129 (kernel): vfio-fsl-mc dpcn.3: Binding with vfio-fsl_mc driver
409. <INF> 884.231215 (kernel): vfio-fsl-mc dpcn.2: Binding with vfio-fsl_mc driver
410. <INF> 884.237314 (kernel): vfio-fsl-mc dpcn.1: Binding with vfio-fsl_mc driver
411. <INF> 884.243956 (kernel): vfio-fsl-mc dpmcp.21: Binding with vfio-fsl_mc driver
```

Reflector: startup (cont'd)

STEP3: redirect reflector standard output to Server by loading the appropriate library and start the application:

```
root@ls2085ardb:/usr/odp/bin/# export DPRC=dprc.2
```

```
root@ls2085ardb:/usr/odp/bin/#  
LD_PRELOAD=/usr/odp/scripts/linux.armv8.debugprint/lib/libls.linux.debugprint.so.1.0  
/usr/odp/bin/odp_reflector -i dpni-1 -m 0 -c 8
```

At this point the Linux console should look like:

```
odp_nadk_scan_device_list 192-NOTICE-dpconc-2 being created  
odp_nadk_scan_device_list 192-NOTICE-dpconc-1 being  
createdodp_schedule.c:160:odp_schedule_init_global():Schedule init ...  
odp_schedule.c:214:odp_schedule_init_global():done  
  
odp_nadk_scan_device_list 192-NOTICE-dpni-1 being  
createdodp_crypto.c:1153:odp_crypto_init_global():Crypto init ...  
odp_pool.c:236:odp_pool_create():Configuring buffer pool list  
0x32a05c00odp_pool.c:368:odp_pool_print():NADK BMAN buffer pool bpid  
4odp_packet_io.c:239:odp_pktio_open():Allocating nadk pktio  
odp_packet_nadk.c:45:setup_pkt_nadk():setup_pkt_nadk  
  
setup_pkt_nadk 55-NOTICE-port => dpni-1 being created  
setup_pkt_nadk 66-NOTICE-setup FQ 0odp_schedule.c:345:odp_schedule_queue():setup VQ 0  
with handle 0x41
```



Reflector: Debug Print results

Reflector application messages

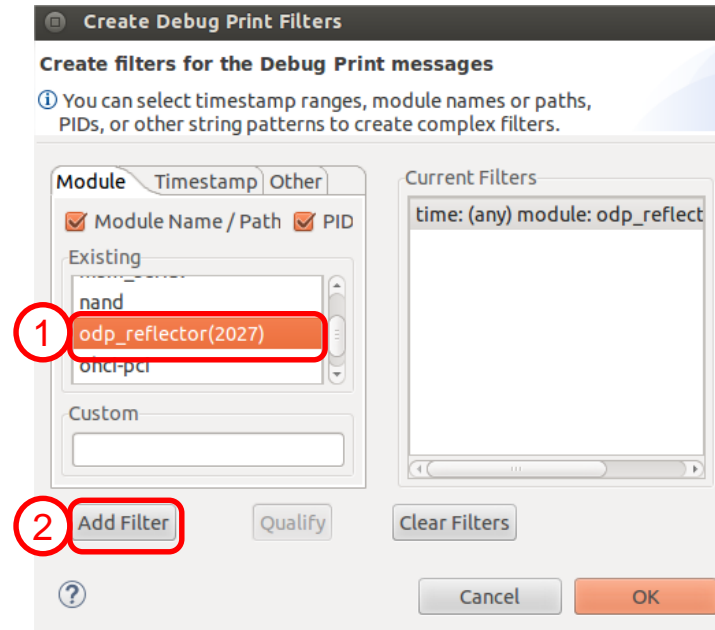
```
407. <INF> 884.219032 (kernel): vfio-fsl-mc dpcon.4: Binding with vfio-fsl_mc driver
408. <INF> 884.225129 (kernel): vfio-fsl-mc dpcon.3: Binding with vfio-fsl_mc driver
409. <INF> 884.231215 (kernel): vfio-fsl-mc dpcon.2: Binding with vfio-fsl_mc driver
410. <INF> 884.237314 (kernel): vfio-fsl-mc dpcon.1: Binding with vfio-fsl_mc driver
411. <INF> 884.243956 (kernel): vfio-fsl-mc dpmcp.21: Binding with vfio-fsl_mc driver
412. <DBG> 1128.581669 odp_reflector(2027): main: EXIT NOT WORKING
413. <DBG> 1128.582120 odp_reflector(2027): Initializing NADK Framework with following parameters:
414. <DBG> 1128.582126 odp_reflector(2027): Resource container :dprc.2
415. <DBG> 1128.582129 odp_reflector(2027): Data Memory size:0x0x2000000
416. <DBG> 1128.582130 odp_reflector(2027): Log_level:5
417. <DBG> 1128.582133 odp_reflector(2027): Flags:0x80
418. <WRN> 1128.601933 (kernel): Bits 55-60 of /proc/PID/pagemap entries are about to stop being page-shift some time soon. See the
Documentation/vm/pagemap.txt for details.
419. <DBG> 1128.665585 odp_reflector(2027):
420. <DBG> 1128.665587 odp_reflector(2027): ODP system info
421. <DBG> 1128.665589 odp_reflector(2027): -----
422. <DBG> 1128.665590 odp_reflector(2027): ODP API version: 1.4.1
423. <DBG> 1128.665591 odp_reflector(2027): CPU model: armv8.1 rev 1 Co
```

new Kernel messages are catch



Reflector: Debug Print results (cont'd)

Customize the Debug Print Client to display only relevant information: messages for reflector



```
Problems Tasks Console Properties Call Graph Search Debug Print
```

```
31. <DBG> 1801.620729 odp_reflector(2055): default pktio01-INPUT queue:65
32. <DBG> 1801.622509 odp_reflector(2055): [01] looked up pktio:01, queue mode (ATOMIC queues)
33. <DBG> 1801.622513 odp_reflector(2055): default pktio01-INPUT queue:65
34. <DBG> 1801.623337 odp_reflector(2055): [02] looked up pktio:01, queue mode (ATOMIC queues)
35. <DBG> 1801.623339 odp_reflector(2055): default pktio01-INPUT queue:65
36. <DBG> 1801.624126 odp_reflector(2055): [03] looked up pktio:01, queue mode (ATOMIC queues)
37. <DBG> 1801.624127 odp_reflector(2055): default pktio01-INPUT queue:65
38. <DBG> 1801.624935 odp_reflector(2055): [04] looked up pktio:01, queue mode (ATOMIC queues)
39. <DBG> 1801.624937 odp_reflector(2055): default pktio01-INPUT queue:65
40. <DBG> 1801.625723 odp_reflector(2055): [05] looked up pktio:01, queue mode (ATOMIC queues)
41. <DBG> 1801.625725 odp_reflector(2055): default pktio01-INPUT queue:65
42. <DBG> 1801.626545 odp_reflector(2055): [06] looked up pktio:01, queue mode (ATOMIC queues)
43. <DBG> 1801.626547 odp_reflector(2055): default pktio01-INPUT queue:65
44. <DBG> 1801.627336 odp_reflector(2055): [07] looked up pktio:01, queue mode (ATOMIC queues)
45. <DBG> 1801.627338 odp_reflector(2055): default pktio01-INPUT queue:65
46. <DBG> 1801.627475 odp_reflector(2055): [08] looked up pktio:01, queue mode (ATOMIC queues)
47. <DBG> 1801.627477 odp_reflector(2055): default pktio01-INPUT queue:65
```

Debug Print Considerations

- Debug Print Client can **show up messages from Kernel, Modules and User Applications** in a **easy straightforward** fashion allowing **filtering based on source/timestamps/keywords**
- Attaching like use cases to a running application is not supported since the **Debug Print redirect library must be loaded before application is getting started**
- Debug Print Server and Client can be started at any time

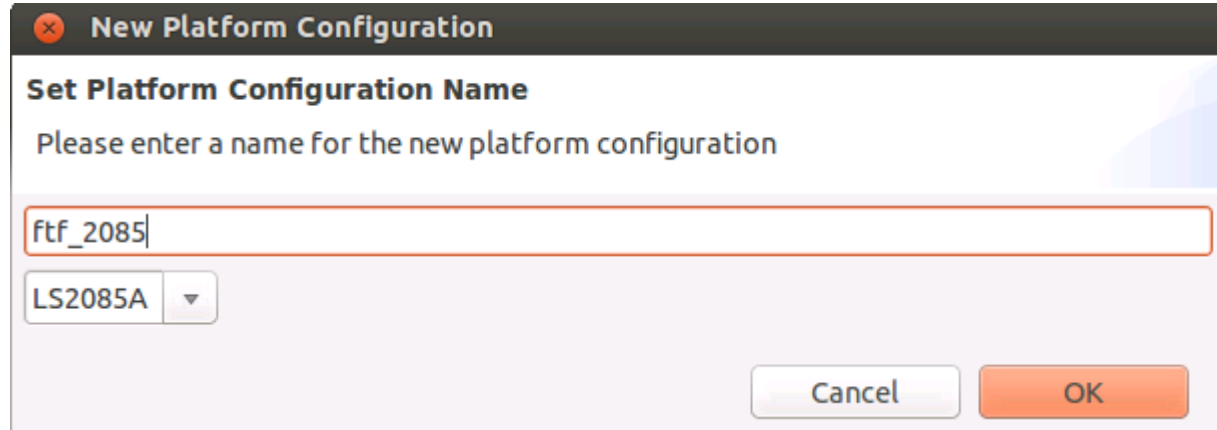
U-BOOT TRACING

U-Boot tracing

- Perform trace on u-boot execution
- Catch u-boot stages, before and after code relocation
- No hassle for users with trace buffer for each stage
- Integration with Debugger for proper injection of trace settings when code relocation is done

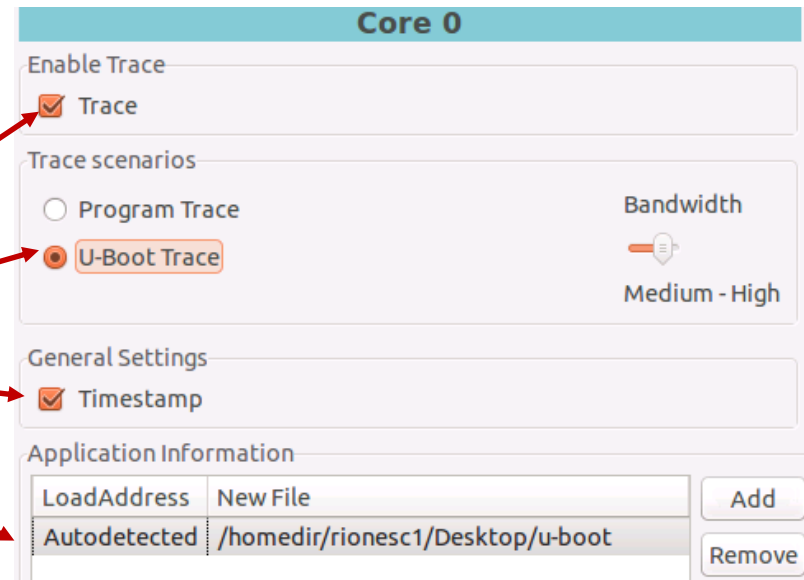
U-Boot tracing – setting Trace configuration

1. Open “Trace and Profile” tab. Make a new platform configuration – make sure that you choose the right platform architecture -> LS2085A



2. Enable only the Core#0 trace
3. Enable Timestamp and U-boot scenario
4. Add u-boot binary for Core#0

Settings



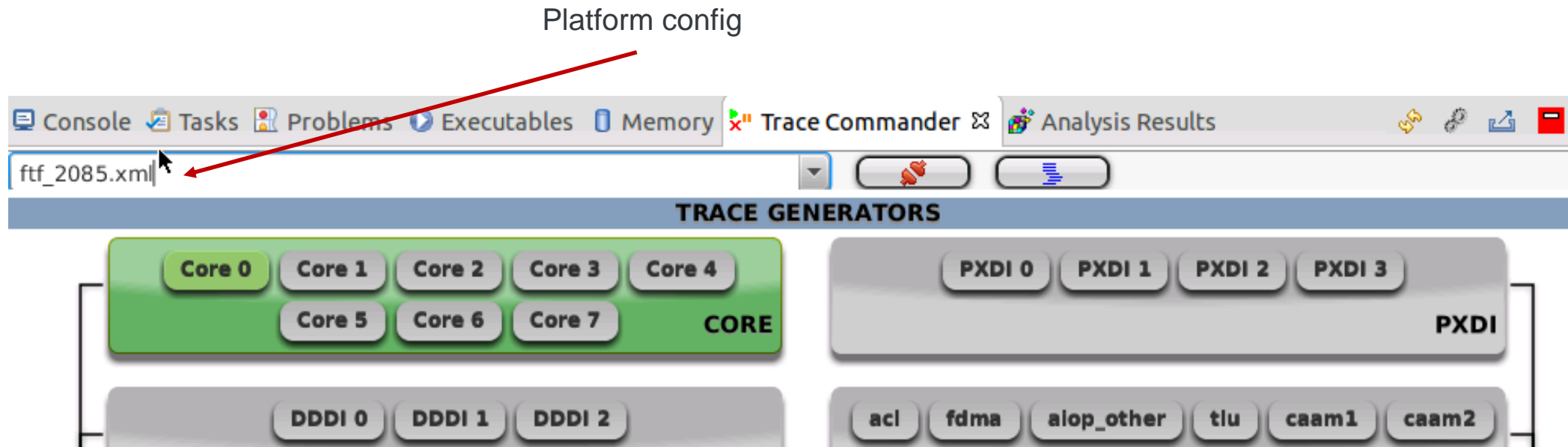
U-Boot tracing – launching u-boot project

5. Press on “*Debug*” button to launch the project

6. Target will stop at address 0x00000000

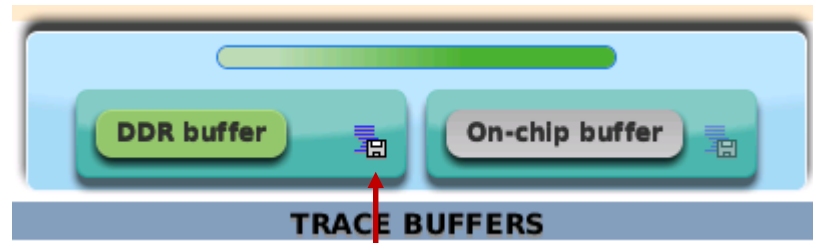
7. Open *Trace Commander* view (Window -> Show View -> Other -> Software Analysis)

Make sure that the right platform config is used:



U-Boot tracing – running u-boot project

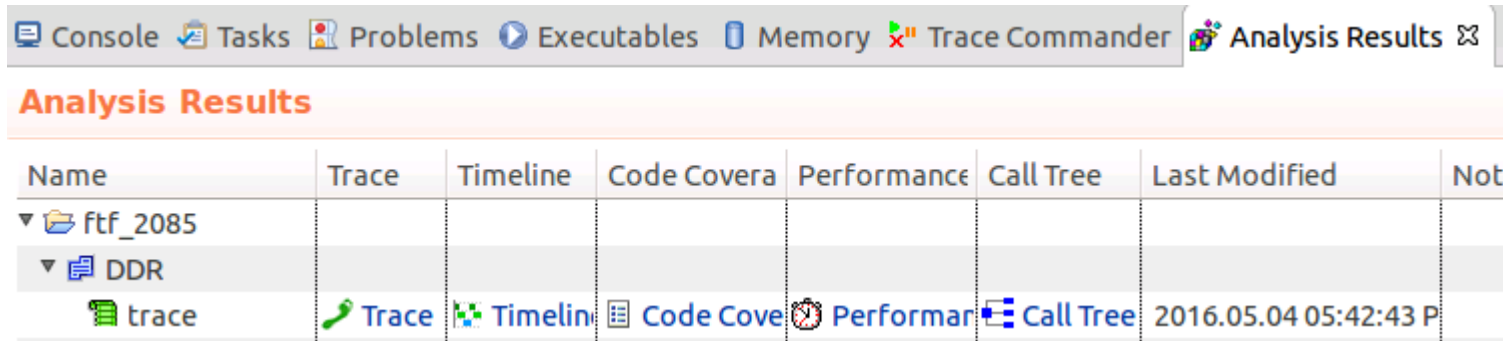
8. Press on *Connect* button to apply trace settings on target
9. After connection is done, resume execution of target (you may notice into a terminal linked with target serial connection)
10. After u-boot was executed (see in terminal when u-boot is done), suspend target execution from CodeWarrior
11. Collect trace from Trace Commander view



Collect trace by pressing this button

U-Boot tracing – see results

12. Open *Analysis Results* view and refresh it to display the new collected data



Name	Trace	Timeline	Code Covera	Performance	Call Tree	Last Modified	Not
▼ ftf_2085							
▼ DDR							
trace	Trace	Timelin	Code Cove	Performar	Call Tree	2016.05.04 05:42:43 P	

13. Open Trace, by clicking on *Trace* link.

14. Search for “U-Boot trace before code relocation” and “U-Boot trace after code relocation”

U-Boot tracing – see results

15. Notice the change in timestamp and address of execution after code relocation.

± 15370	Core 0	Linear	Function (AsmSection)_0x30101000	0x30101044		202771066
± 15371	Core 0	Branch	Branch from (AsmSection)_0x30101000 to (AsmSecti...	0x30101048	0x30101050	202771066
± 15372	Core 0	Info	Context packet - ETM			202771066
15373	Core 0	Software Co...	software context id = 0			202771067
15374	Core 0	Info	U-Boot trace after code relocation			202771067
15375	Core 0	Info	SYNC packet - ETM			202771067
15376	Core 0	Info	Trace On packet - ETM -> start tracing after a (possible...			202771067
± 15377	Core 0	Info	Context packet - ETM			202771067
15378	Core 0	Software Co...	software context id = 0			202771067
± 15379	Core 0	Branch	Branch from (AsmSection)_0x30103d30 to (AsmSecti...	0x30103de0	0x301010a0	202771067
± 15380	Core 0	Branch	Branch from (AsmSection)_0xffff0eca0 to (AsmSectio...	0xffff0ecec	0xffff0b198	2336940164
± 15381	Core 0	Linear	Function (AsmSection)_0xffff0b000	0xffff0b198		2336940210
± 15382	Core 0	Branch	Branch from (AsmSection)_0xffff0b000 to (AsmSectio...	0xffff0b1a4	0xffff0b1b8	2336940210

LINUX USER APPLICATION TRACING

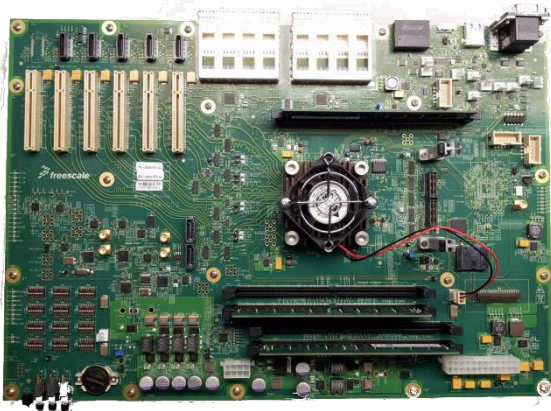
Linux Probe-less Trace

- Based on a software probe
 - Linux cross-compiled application
 - CW and SDK component
- Advantages
 - Speed
 - contains only what is needed
 - Speed
 - all services are hosted on target machine
 - Nonintrusive
 - no need to instrument the target application
 - Simple API
 - can be effortlessly integrated into any testing framework
 - Data-driven
 - the configurator and probe can be easily tuned up using *xml* files



Linux Probe-less Trace – Hardware setup

LS 2085A-QDS



Linux standalone application
included in **CodeWarrior** and
QorIQ SDK

Ethernet cable + `linux.armv8.satrace`



Hardware Probe using JTAG
(E.g. CodeWarrior USB TAP)



Linux probeless trace – Command Line API

This application starts and collects trace on target.

Usage: `./linux.armv8-sdk1.8-ear6.satrace/bin/ls.linux.satrace [Options] app [app_args]`

User space options:

`-A [--archive-file] arg (= [app_name].cwzsa)`
Archive path
`-b [--backtrace]` Shows backtrace on SEGFault.
[app_name] - Name of the traced application.

Common options:

`-T [--multithreading]` Enables multithreading support.
`-p [--pid] PID` Attach to a process giving a PID.
`--vmid vmid` Virtual machine ID
`--start-trace address` Start tracepoint
`--stop-trace address` Stop tracepoint
`--include-range range` Include range
`--exclude-range range` Exclude range

Kernel space options:

`-K [--kernel] path` Archive path.
`-i [--kernel-image] path` vmlinux image compiled with debugging symbols.

System trace options:

`-S [--system] arg (= [app_name].scwzsa)`
Archive path.
`-i [--kernel-image] path` vmlinux image compiled with debugging symbols.
`-b [--backtrace]` Shows backtrace on SEGFault.

General options:

`-v [--verbose]` Verbose mode
`-V [--version]` Product version
`-h [--help]` Displays this help message
`-c [--config-file] path` Configuration file
`--soc arg (=LS2085A)` Name of the SoC

Notes:

Do not mix kernel and user space options, otherwise all user space options will be ignored.
The kernel space trace will be collected after catching the SIGINT signal (CTRL+C).
`-A` will create an archive with a custom name.

[range] - An interval specified using one of the following formats :

<code>0x2000-0x3000</code>	Address range [0x2000, 0x3000]
<code>libpthread</code>	Executable code from libpthread.so
<code>init_linuxrc</code>	Address range based on kernel function name
	Covers all instructions from <code>init_linuxrc</code>
<code>init_linuxrc-init_linuxrc+8</code>	Includes/Excludes first 8 bytes from <code>init_linuxrc</code>
<code>ipv6.ko</code>	Includes/Excludes 'ipv6' kernel module

[address] - An address specified using one of the following formats :

<code>0x2000</code>	Hex address
<code>libpthread+200</code>	Offset from a shared library (libpthread.so)
<code>init_linuxrc</code>	Address based on kernel function name
<code>init_linuxrc+8</code>	Kernel function offset
<code>ipv6.ko</code>	Kernel module offset

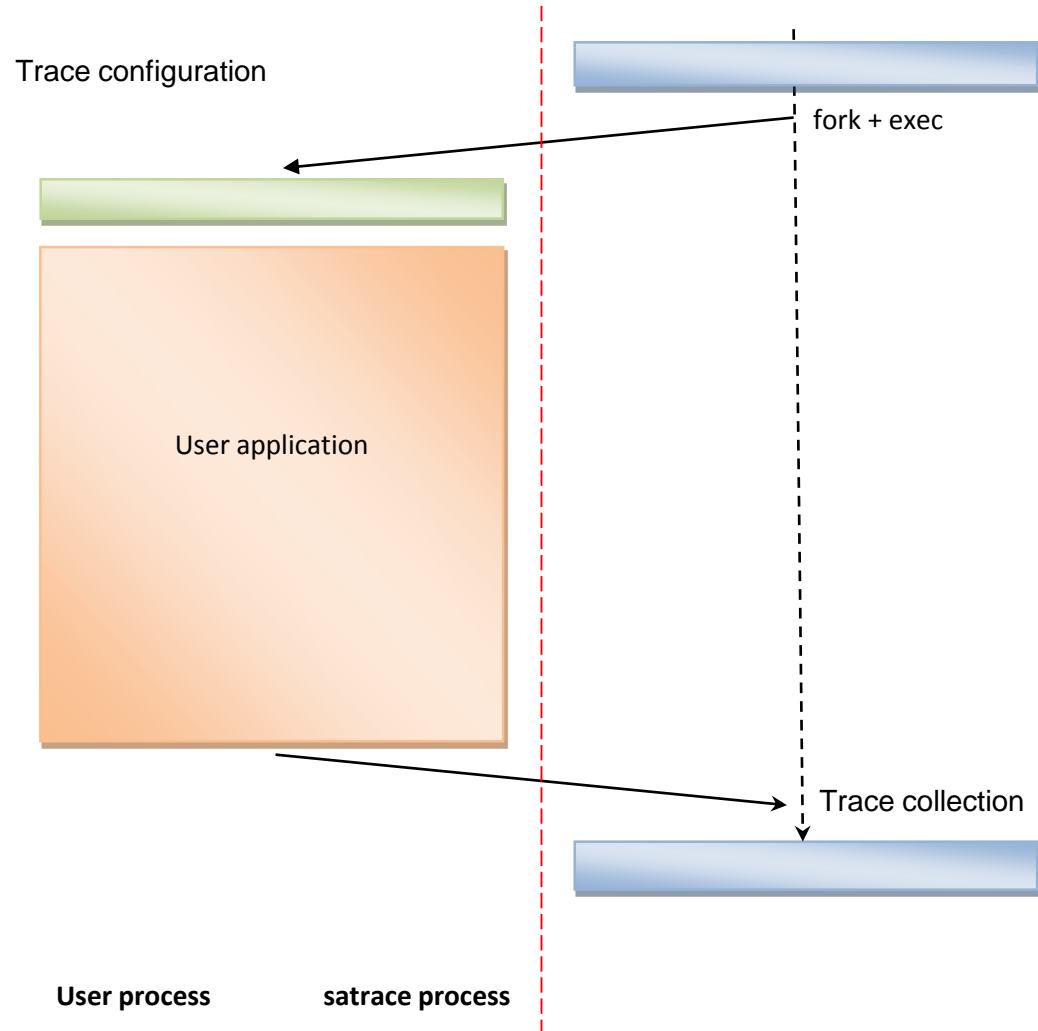
`--vmid` argument is compatible only with address range filters.

Examples :

```
ls.linux.satrace -A archive.cwzsa ./my_app
ls.linux.satrace ./my_app my_arg1 my_arg2
ls.linux.satrace -K kernelTest
ls.linux.satrace -K kernelTest -i ~/vmlinux
ls.linux.satrace -p 534
ls.linux.satrace -p 534 -A attachTrace
ls.linux.satrace -p 534 --include-range=init_linuxrc-init_linuxrc+20
ls.linux.satrace -p 534 --exclude-range=0x3000-0x7000
ls.linux.satrace --vmid=1 -S arname -p 534 --include-range=0x2000-0x3000
--include-range=0x4000-0x5000
ls.linux.satrace -p 534 --start-trace=__switch_to
--stop-trace=__switch_to+0x200
```



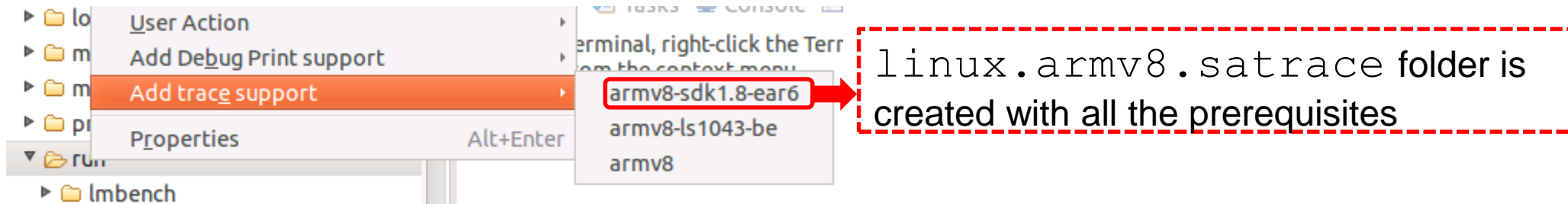
Linux user space application trace (*command line*)



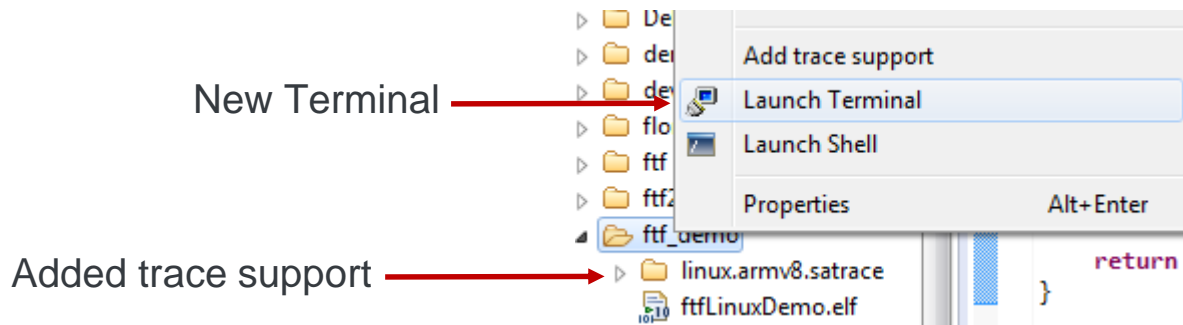
ACTIVITY

Linux probeless trace (CodeWarrior)

1. Add trace support (right click on your demo folder):

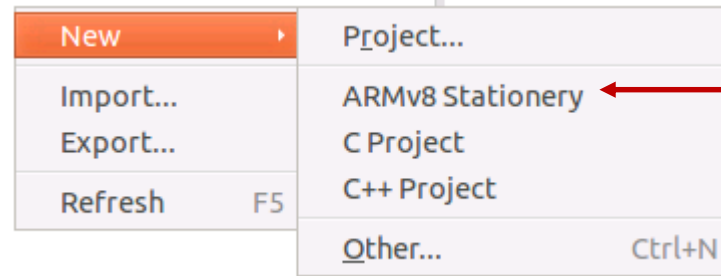


2. Right-click on RSE tree → Launch a Terminal



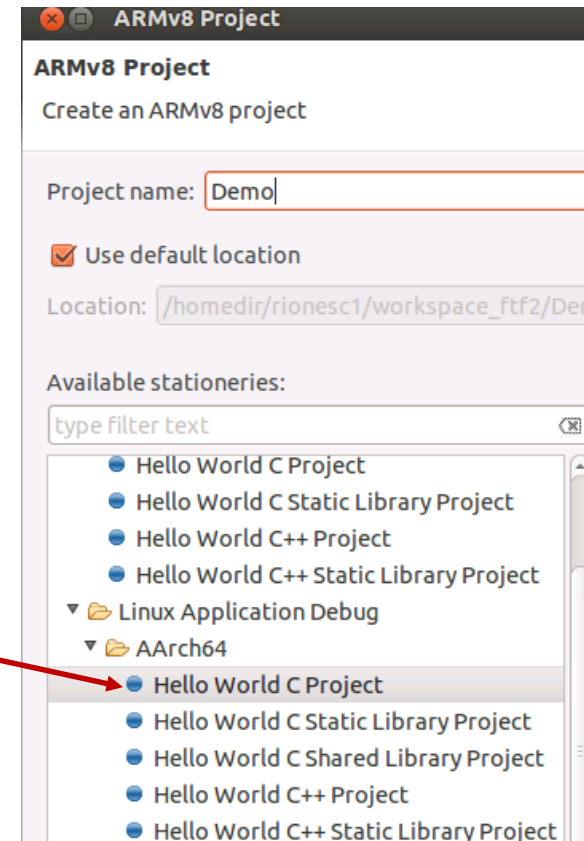
Linux probeless trace (CodeWarrior)

3. Open Project Explorer. Right-click and Create new project



New ARMv8 stationary project

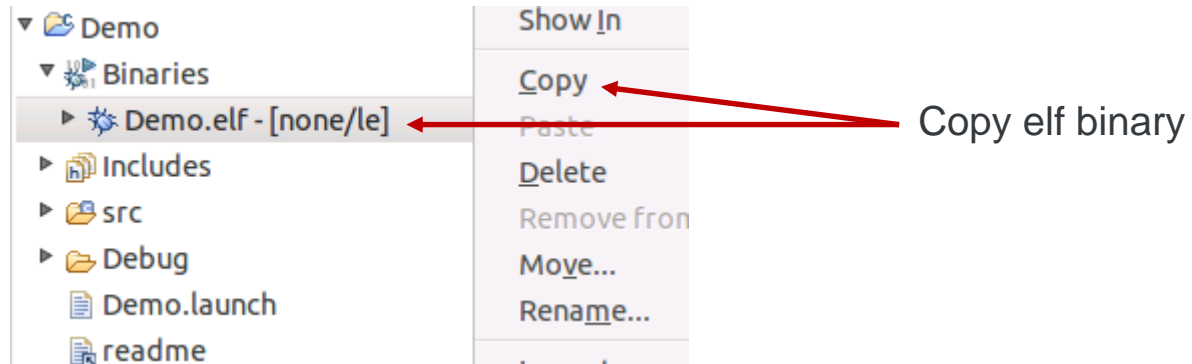
4. Create a Linux Application Debug project. Build it.



New Linux Application Debug project

Linux probeless trace (CodeWarrior)

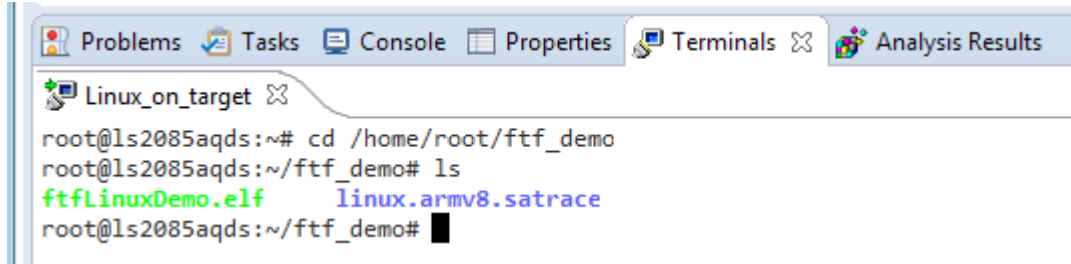
5. Open Project Explorer. Right-click and Create new project



6. In Remote Systems view, copy elf file to demo folder

Linux probeless trace (CodeWarrior)

7. Run **ls** in Terminal to check the files in your folder:



```
Problems Tasks Console Properties Terminals Analysis Results
Linux_on_target
root@ls2085aqds:~# cd /home/root/ftf_demo
root@ls2085aqds:~/ftf_demo# ls
ftfLinuxDemo.elf  linux.armv8.satrace
root@ls2085aqds:~/ftf_demo#
```

8. Launch application with trace support. Make sure you pass **-v** flag in order to see all stages in verbose mode:

./linux.armv8.satrace/bin/ls.linux.satrace -v ./ftfLinuxDemo.elf

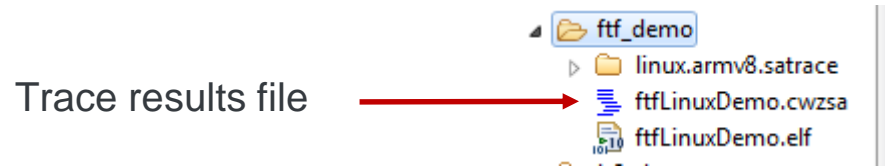
Linux probeless trace (CodeWarrior)

9. The results will be:

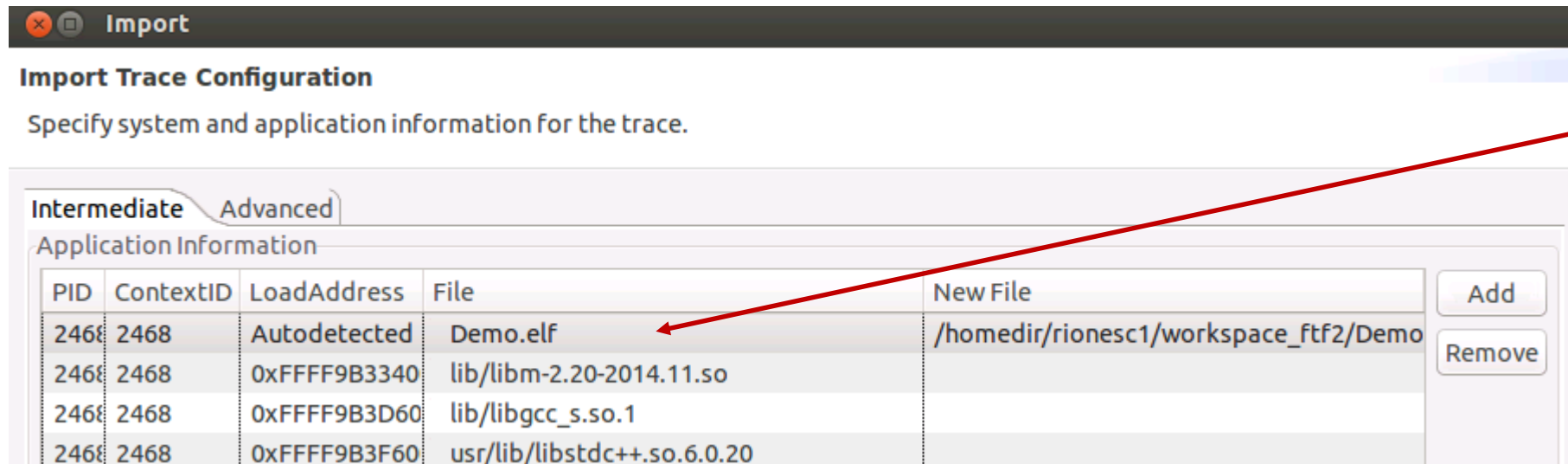
```
root@ls2085aqds:~/ftf_demo# ./linux.armv8.satrace/bin/ls.linux.satrace -v ./ftfLinuxDemo.elf
User space trace
Application : `./ftfLinuxDemo.elf`
Arguments  :
Starting `./ftfLinuxDemo.elf`
Hello World!
User application exit status : 0
Master process
Relocation file : `/home/root/ftf_demo/ftfLinuxDemo.rlog`
Trace file : `/home/root/ftf_demo/ftfLinuxDemo.dat`
Collecting trace ...
Archive file : `/home/root/ftf_demo/ftfLinuxDemo.cwzsa`
Creating archive ....
Archiving /home/root/ftf_demo/ftfLinuxDemo.dat
Archiving /home/root/ftf_demo/ftfLinuxDemo.elf
Archiving /home/root/ftf_demo/ftfLinuxDemo.rlog
Archiving /home/root/ftf_demo/linux.armv8.satrace/config/PlatformConfig.xml
Archiving /home/root/ftf_demo/linux.armv8.satrace/bin/ftfLinuxDemo.resultsConfig
Archiving /lib/ld-2.19-2014.04.so
Archiving /lib/libc-2.19-2014.04.so
Archiving /lib/libdl-2.19-2014.04.so
Archiving /lib/libm-2.19-2014.04.so
Archiving /lib/libpthread-2.19-2014.04.so
Archiving /lib/librt-2.19-2014.04.so
root@ls2085aqds:~/ftf_demo# ls
ftfLinuxDemo.cwzsa  ftfLinuxDemo.elf  linux.armv8.satrace
root@ls2085aqds:~/ftf_demo# █
```

Linux probeless trace (CodeWarrior)

10. Refresh the files system view. Notice the newly created *.cwzsa file. Double-click on it to import trace results on host.

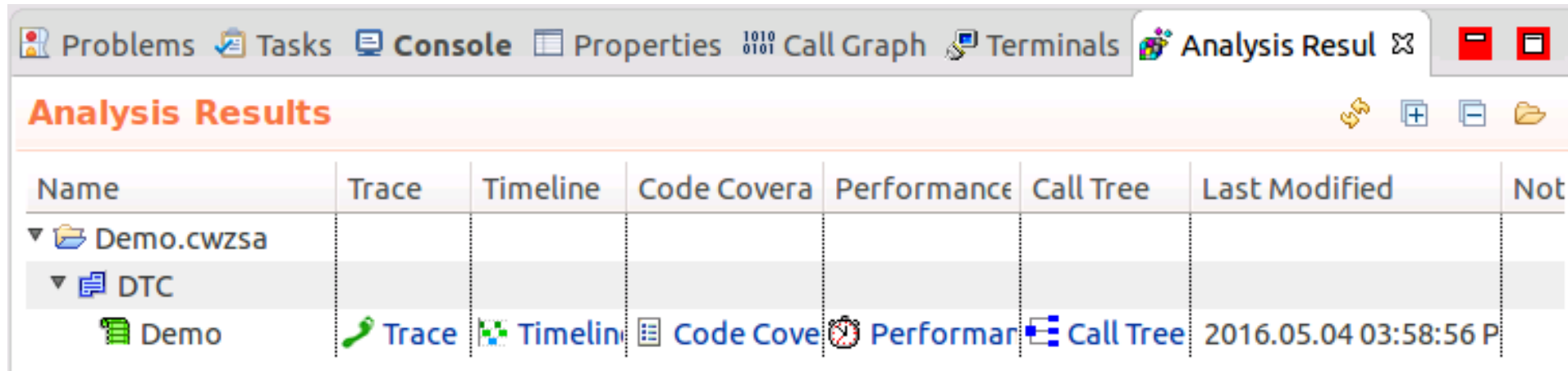


11. During import process, select the right binary file:



Linux probeless trace (CodeWarrior)

12. Notice the Analysis Results view in CodeWarrior. Browse the results and open them.



LINUX TRACE – VIEW RESULTS

Analysis Results content

Platform configuration
used to collect trace

Links

- ✓ Trace Viewer
- ✓ Timeline
- ✓ Code Coverage
- ✓ Hierarchical Performance
- ✓ Call Tree

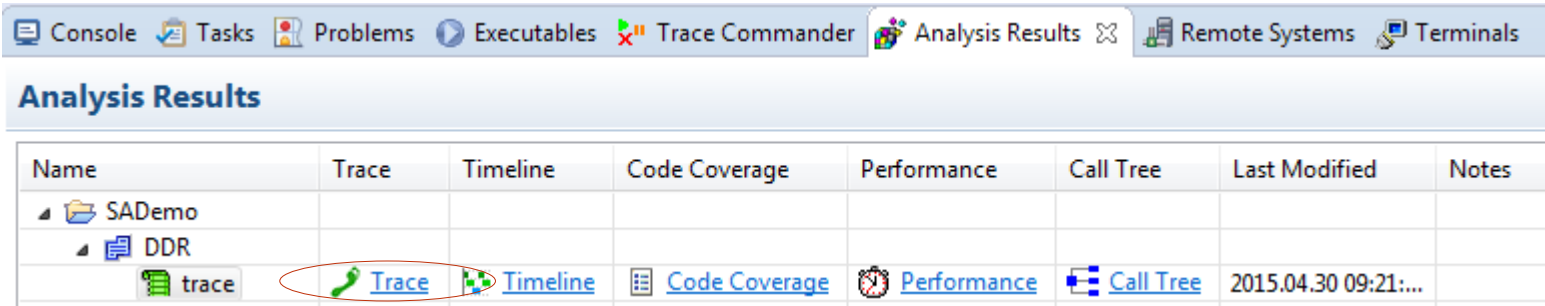
Name	Trace	Timeline	Code Coverage	Performance	Call Tree	Last Modified	Notes
Is2085a							
DDR							
trace	Trace	Timeline	Code Coverage	Performance	Call Tree	2015.04.29 07:13:11 PM	
test_2045							
DTC							
trace	Trace	Timeline	Code Coverage	Performance	Call Tree	2015.04.28 01:23:18 PM	
trace_file.dat							
Imported							
trace_file	Trace	Timeline	Code Coverage	Performance	Call Tree	2015.04.29 07:14:28 PM	

Data source from where the trace was collected:

- DTC
- DDR
- or Imported trace

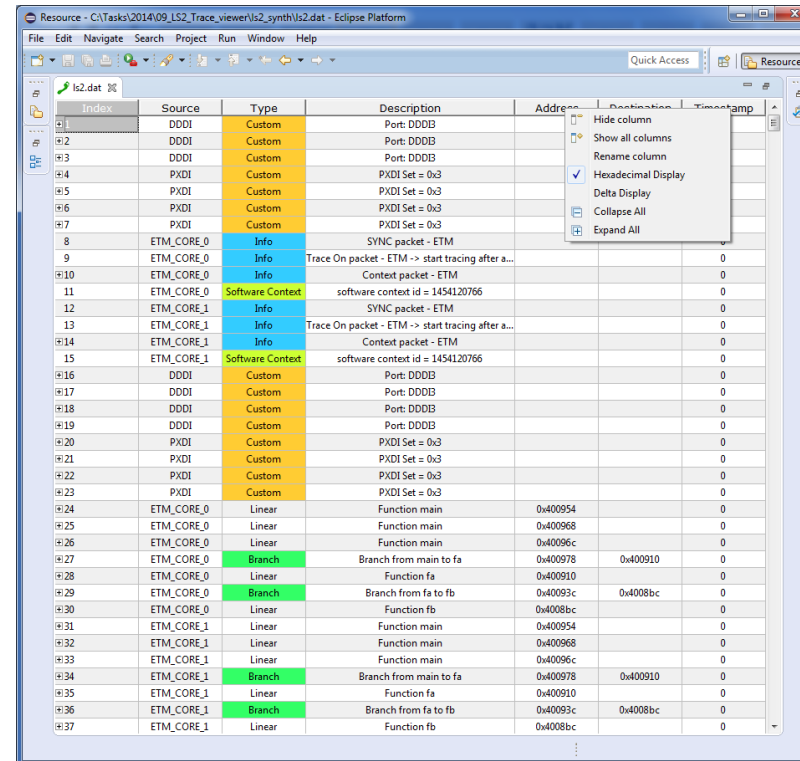
Trace Viewer

1. From results folder:



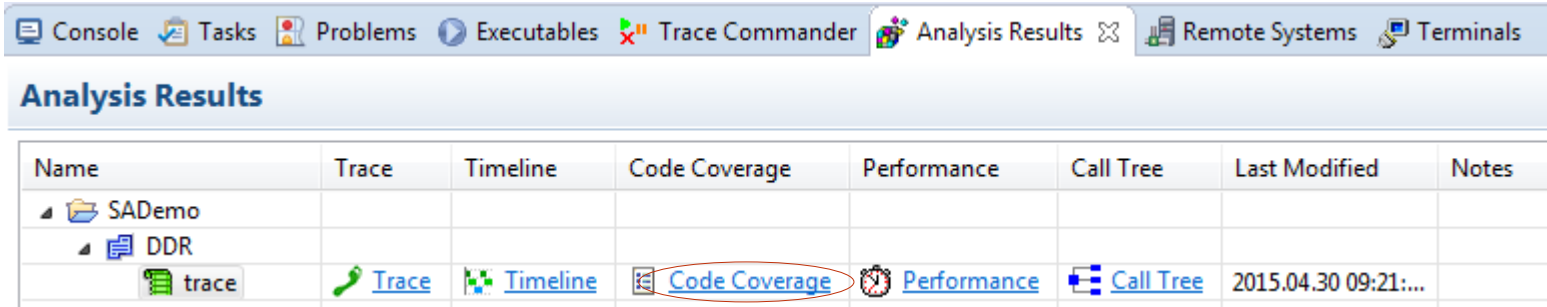
2. Open Trace Viewer:

✓ Accurate information about program flow, DDR transactions, instrumentation trace, NoC transactions and PCI Express debug status.



Code coverage

1. From results folder:



2. Open code coverage viewer:

Split pane with 2 types of info:

✓ Summary table displaying statistics for each function

✓ Details table displaying line-by-line coverage of selected function

Code Coverage - trace_1

Core 0

Summary Table

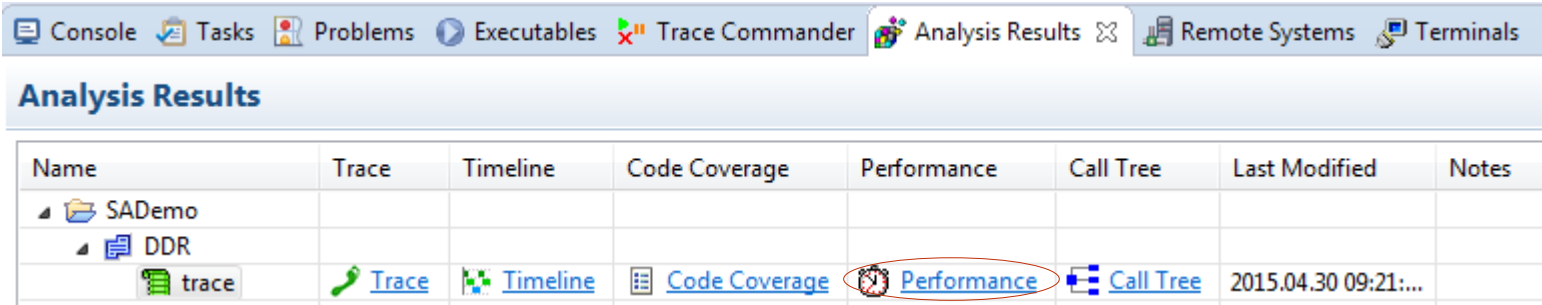
File/Function	Address	Covered ASM %	Not Covered A...	Total ASM ...	ASM Decisi...	Time	Size
arch_timer_reg_read_0xffffffff00052c198 - inline	0xffffffff00052c198	25.00 %	75.00 %	28	16.67 %	7	112
arch_timer_reg_read_cp15_0xffffffff00052c19c - inline	0xffffffff00052c19c	100.00 %	0.00 %	1	0.00 %	0	4
atomic_add_0xffffffff0000bf5b8 - inline	0xffffffff0000bf5b8	100.00 %	0.00 %	4	0.00 %	0	16
atomic_add_0xffffffff0000bf5c8 - inline	0xffffffff0000bf5c8	60.00 %	40.00 %	5	50.00 %	3	20
atomic_sub_0xffffffff0000bf654 - inline	0xffffffff0000bf654	100.00 %	0.00 %	5	50.00 %	0	20
atomic64_add_0xffffffff0000e5fc0 - inline	0xffffffff0000e5fc0	83.33 %	16.67 %	6	50.00 %	7	24

Details Table Search:

Line / Address	Instruction	Coverage	ASM Decision ...	ASM Count	Time
51	atomic.h	partially...		3	3
0xffffffff0000bf5c8	add x3, x19, #8	not covered		0	0
0xffffffff0000bf5cc	ldxr w0, [x3]	not covered		0	0
0xffffffff0000bf5d0	add w0, w0, #1	covered		1	3
0xffffffff0000bf5d4	stxr w1, w0, [x3]	covered		1	0
0xffffffff0000bf5d8	cbnz w1, #-12	covered	only no...	1	0

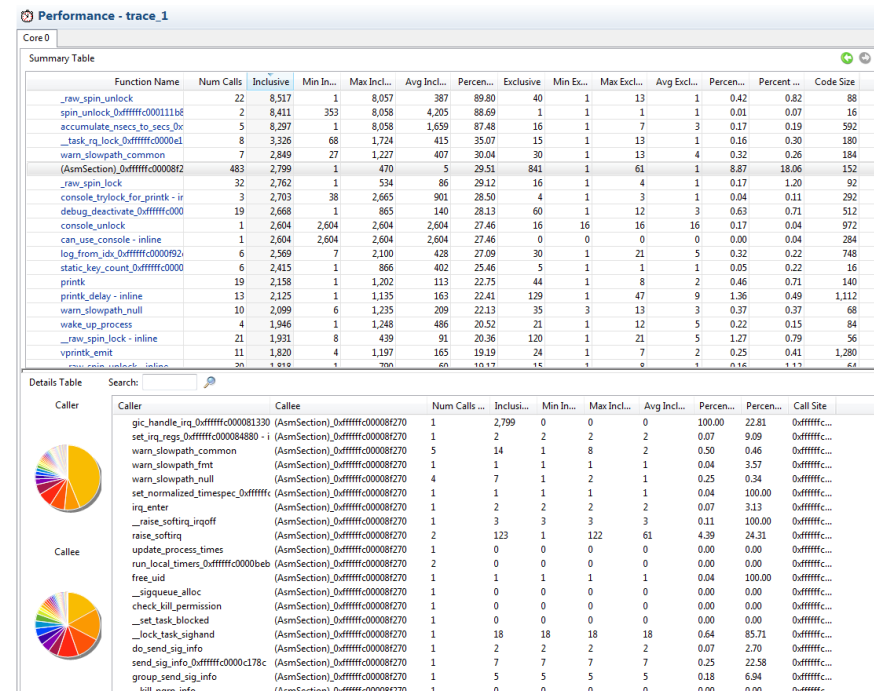
Performance profiler

1. From results folder:



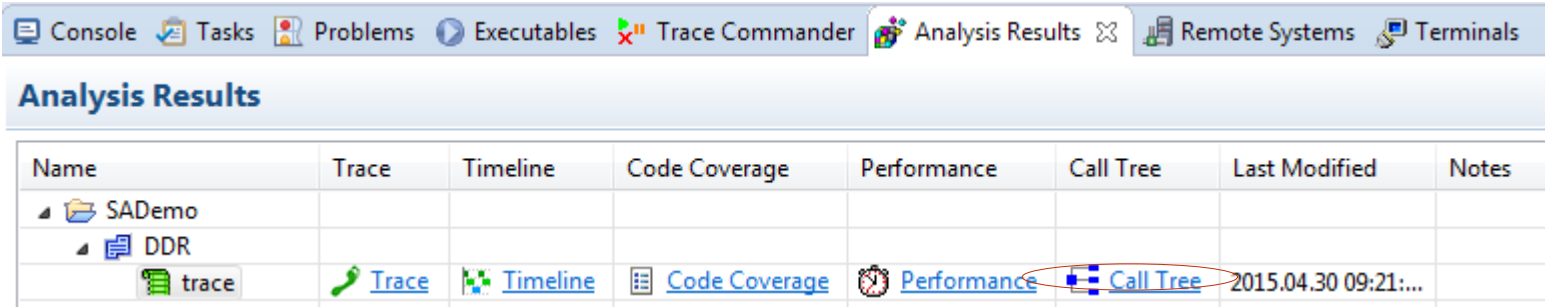
2. Open performance viewer:

- ✓ Per core analysis
- ✓ Split pane with 2 types of information:
 - Summary table displaying profiling values for functions executed in each context
 - Details table displaying performance values for caller and callee



Call tree profiler

1. From results folder:



2. Open call tree viewer:

Shows call tree of executed functions. Two highlighted paths:

✓ Green color shows critical path

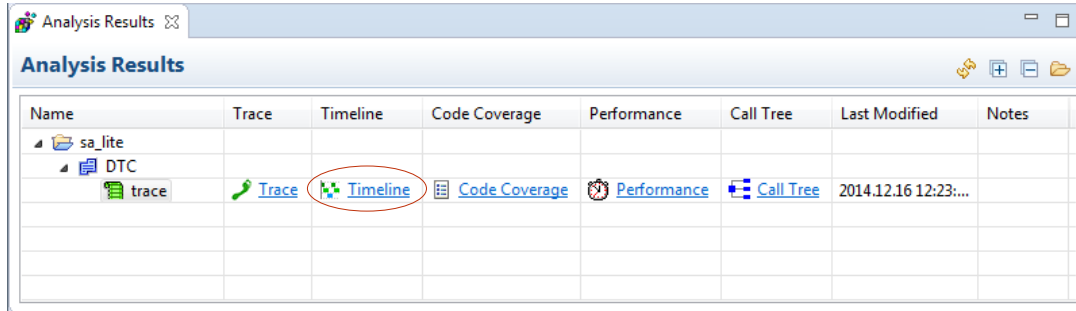
✓ Grey background shows max stack path

Function Name	Num Calls	% Total calls of parent	% Total times it was called	Inclusive Time (Cycles)
Context 549				
gic_read_iar	1	100.00	100.00	9,484
(AsmSection)_0x0000000000000000	1	16.67	0.21	2,799
gic_read_iar - inline	1	16.67	100.00	0
irq_find_mapping	1	16.67	33.33	27
(AsmSection)_0x0000000000000000	1	100.00	0.21	2,799
set_irq_regs	1	16.67	100.00	9,410
set_irq_regs_0x0000000000000000 - inline	1	25.00	100.00	25
(AsmSection)_0x0000000000000000	1	20.00	0.21	2,799
_this_cpu_preempt_check	1	20.00	4.00	600
check_preemption_disabled	1	100.00	3.03	554
current_thread_info_0x0000000000000000	1	100.00	4.76	0
_my_cpu_offset_0x0000000000000000 - inlin	1	20.00	100.00	0
_this_cpu_preempt_check	1	20.00	4.00	600
check_preemption_disabled	1	100.00	3.03	554



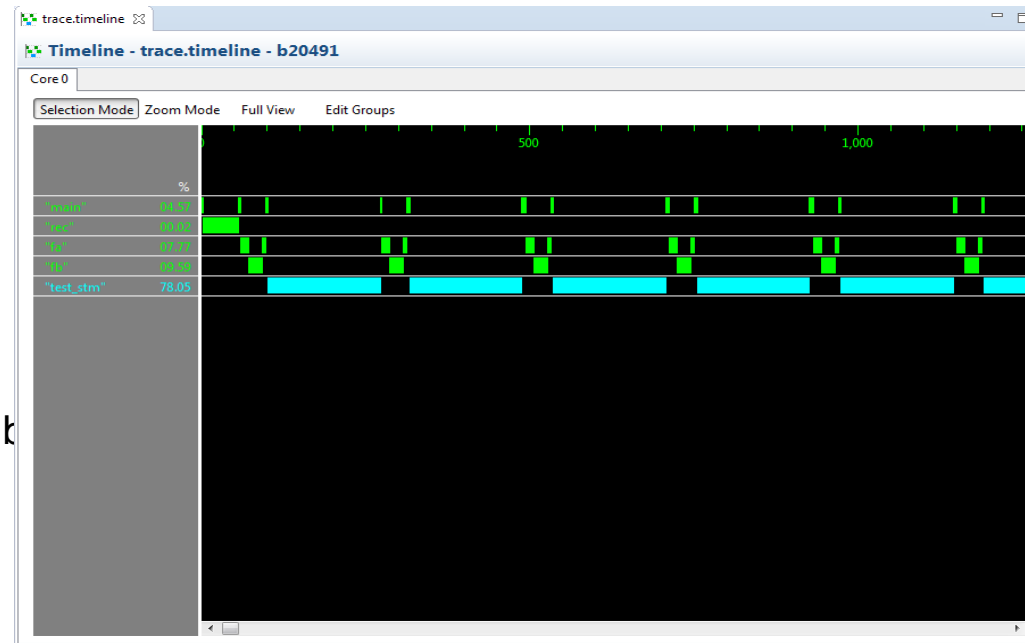
Timeline

1. From Analysis Results view:



2. Open Timeline viewer:

- ✓ Organizes multicore results in tabs
- ✓ Customize the way the data is drawn
- ✓ Execution timeline of functions and custom groups
- ✓ Spot performance problems in code and k



SMART FILTERING



Smart filtering

There are hardware resources (e.g., comparators) available for Cortex-A57 useful to implement smart filtering. Those resources are available per core. Available resources are:

- 4 address comparator pairs
- 1 Context ID comparator
- 1 Virtual Machine ID comparator

With those resources, there are implemented 2 types of smart filters: tracepoints and ranges.

Tracepoints allow to start and stop trace collection.

Ranges(include range and exclude range) allow to enable trace collection inside or outside certain area.

Tracepoints are used when want to start trace collection at a certain address(e.g., after initialization code) or to stop trace collection after a certain address(e.g., before application printing results).

Ranges are used when want to trace always the same area, no matter how many enters or exists(e.g., a certain function).

Smart filtering

Usage: ./linux.armv8-sdk1.8-ear6.satrace/bin/ls.linux.satrace [Options] app [app_args]

Common options:

-T [--multithreading] Enables multithreading support.
-p [--pid] PID Attach to a process giving a PID.
--vmid vmid Virtual machine ID
--start-trace address Start tracepoint
--stop-trace address Stop tracepoint
--include-range range Include range
--exclude-range range Exclude range

[range] - An interval specified using one of the following formats :

0x2000-0x3000 Address range [0x2000, 0x3000]
libpthread Executable code from libpthread.so
init_linuxrc Address range based on kernel function name
Covers all instructions from init_linuxrc
init_linuxrc-init_linuxrc+8 Includes/Excludes first 8 bytes from
init_linuxrc
ipv6.ko Includes/Excludes 'ipv6' kernel module

[address] - An address specified using one of the following formats :

0x2000 Hex address
libpthread+200 Offset from a shared library (libpthread.so)
init_linuxrc Address based on kernel function name
init_linuxrc+8 Kernel function offset
ipv6.ko Kernel module offset

--vmid argument is compatible only with address range filters.

Examples :

```
ls.linux.satrace -p 534 --include-range=init_linuxrc-init_linuxrc+20  
ls.linux.satrace -p 534 --exclude-range=0x3000-0x7000  
ls.linux.satrace --vmid=1 -S arname -p 534 --include-range=0x2000-0x3000  
--include-range=0x4000-0x5000  
ls.linux.satrace -K kern --start-trace=__switch_to --stop-trace=__switch_to+0x200
```

- Both tracepoints and ranges allow flexibility in defining addresses
- It can be pure addresses, libraries/executables names or symbols names
- Offsets can be used making usage more user friendly
- Also there is support for tracing kernel modules – identified by name

Smart filtering

A distinct feature is the ability to filter on VMID(Virtual Machine ID). This allow to trace only execution inside a certain virtual machine.

There is provided an experimental support for multithreading, in case of user space applications. This is related with multiple threads launched by analyzed application. There is a default mask of 256 threads that can be traced. Alternatively, only the main thread of application can be traced.

Smart filtering is a flexible mechanism to filter the amount of trace collected directly fro hardware, with no impact on application/system execution. This will greatly help on host operations(e.g., trace decoding, profile generation).

Currently available only command line, it could be very easily supported in CodeWarrior UI. The process of trace configuration is data driven and easily supports various extensions.

SUMMARY

Summary

- This course has been a brief introduction into the LS2085 RDB board and the CodeWarrior tools available to debug the board
- Linux application tracing
- Digital Networking is introducing a new networking tools suite
 - CodeWarrior Development Studio for QorIQ LS Series – ARMv8 ISA
 - Tools covering Configuration, Build, Debug, and Analysis



Q & A



SECURE CONNECTIONS
FOR A SMARTER WORLD

ATTRIBUTION STATEMENT

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