FTF 2016
TECHNOLOGY FORUM

OPTIMIZE PERFORMANCE OF LINUX APPLICATIONS USING CW-ARMV8

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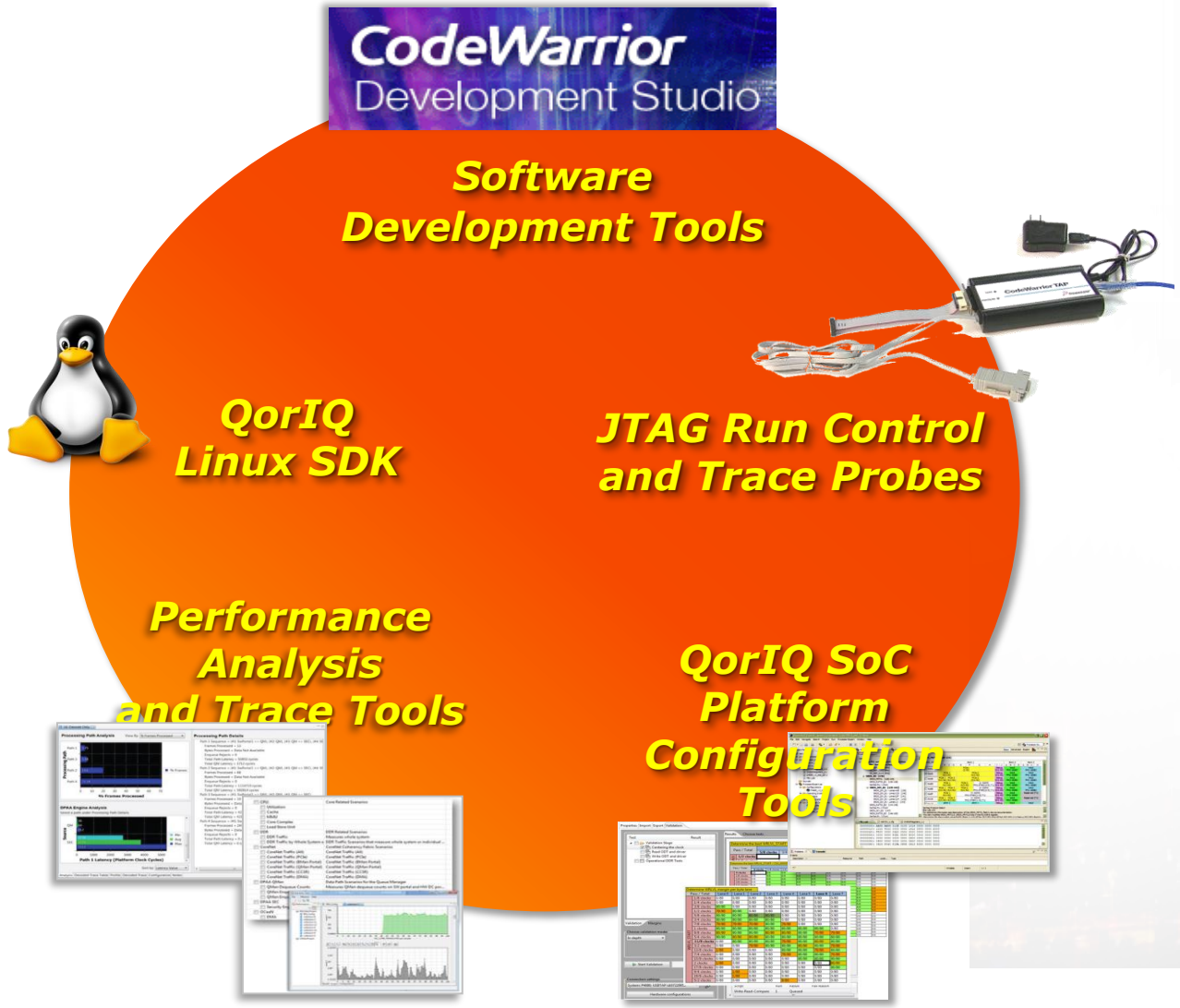
AGENDA

- 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

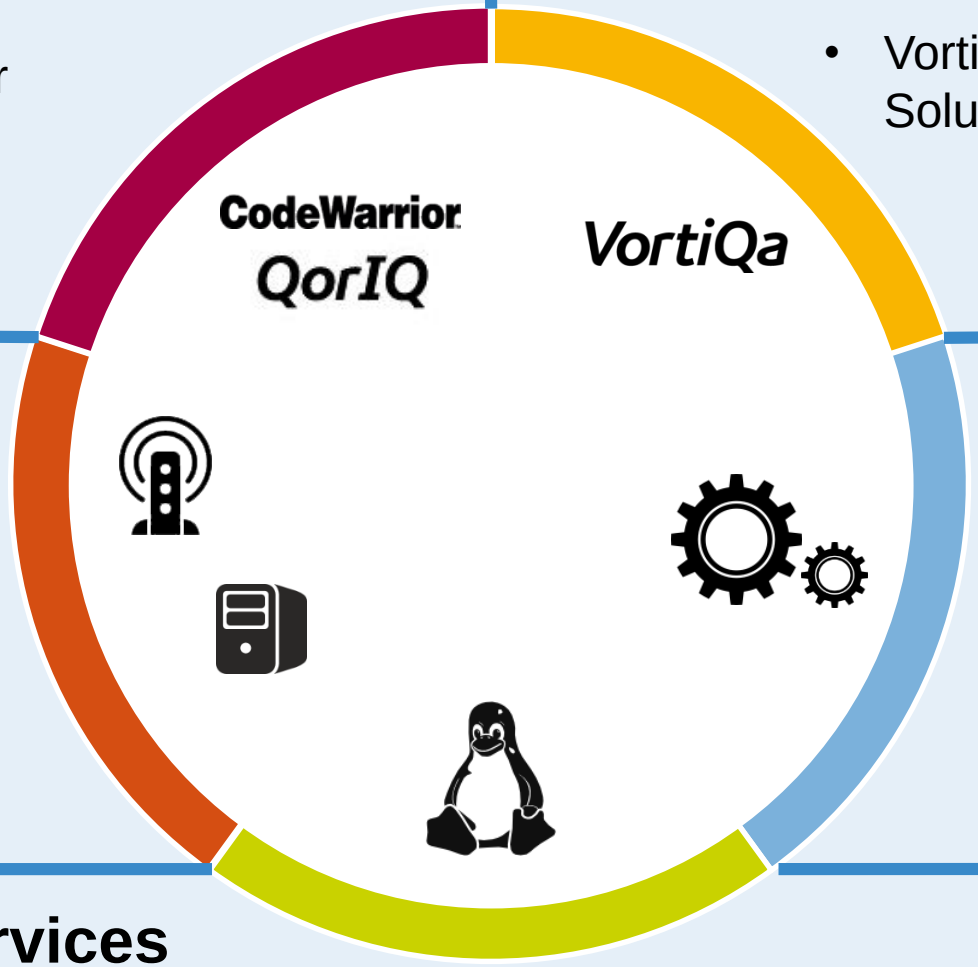
Visit us in the Tech Lab – #247

Development Tools

- CodeWarrior

Runtime Products

- VortiQa Software Solutions



Solutions Reference

- IOT Gateway
- OpenWRT+

Integration Services

- Security Consulting
- Hardened Linux

Linux® Services

- Commercial Support
- Performance Tuning

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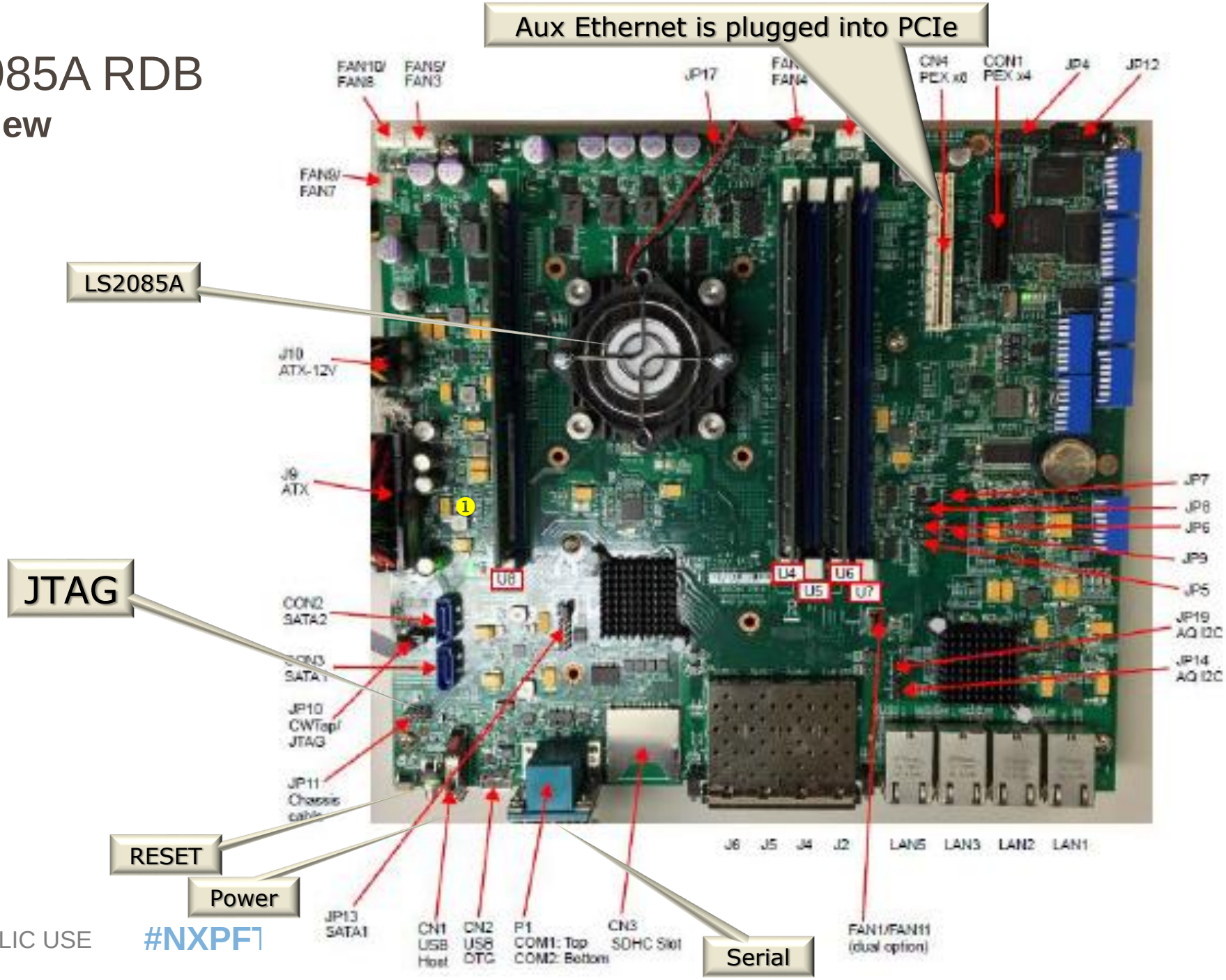
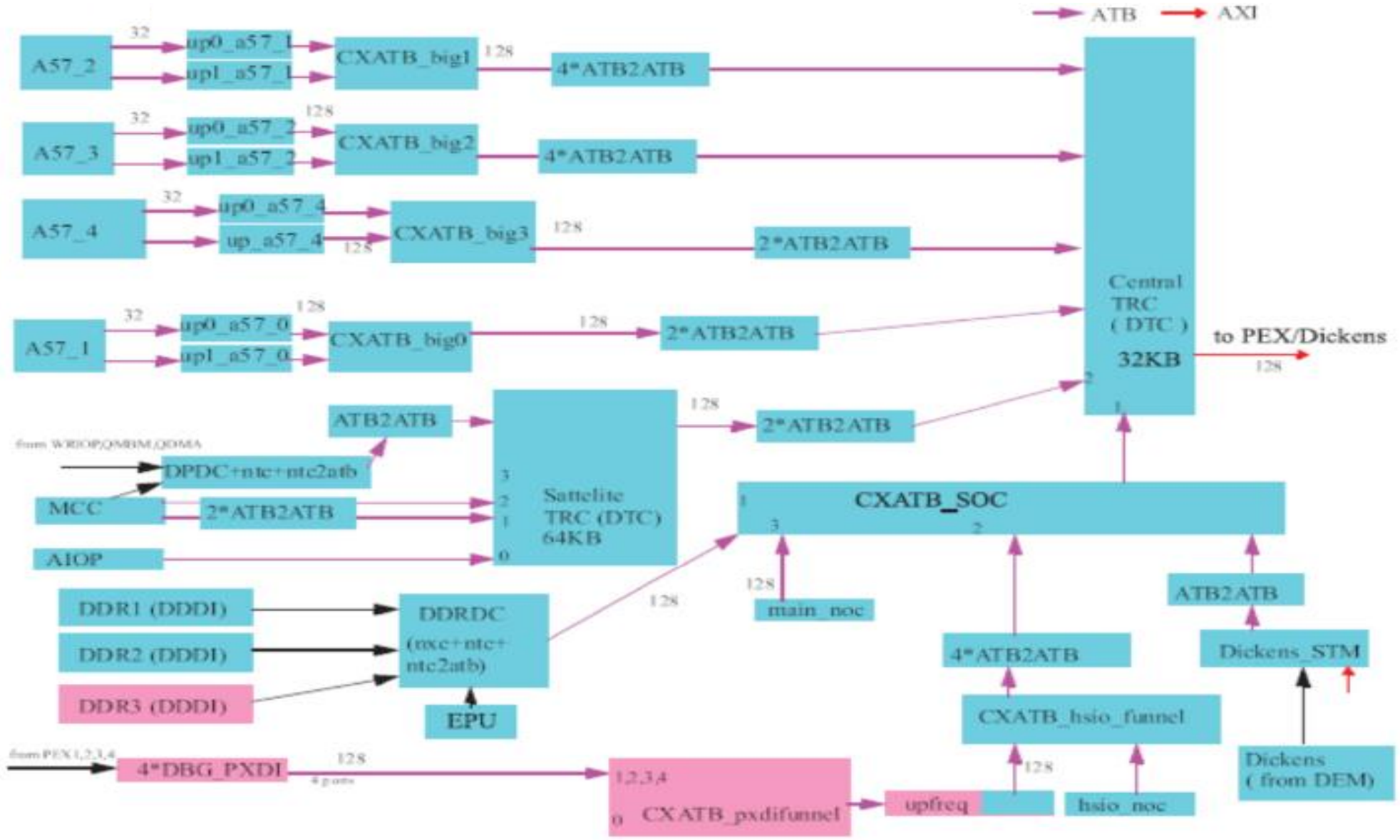
INTRODUCING THE LS2085A RDB

LS2085A RDB

Top View



QorIQ LS2085A TraceIP Block Diagram



Debug Features

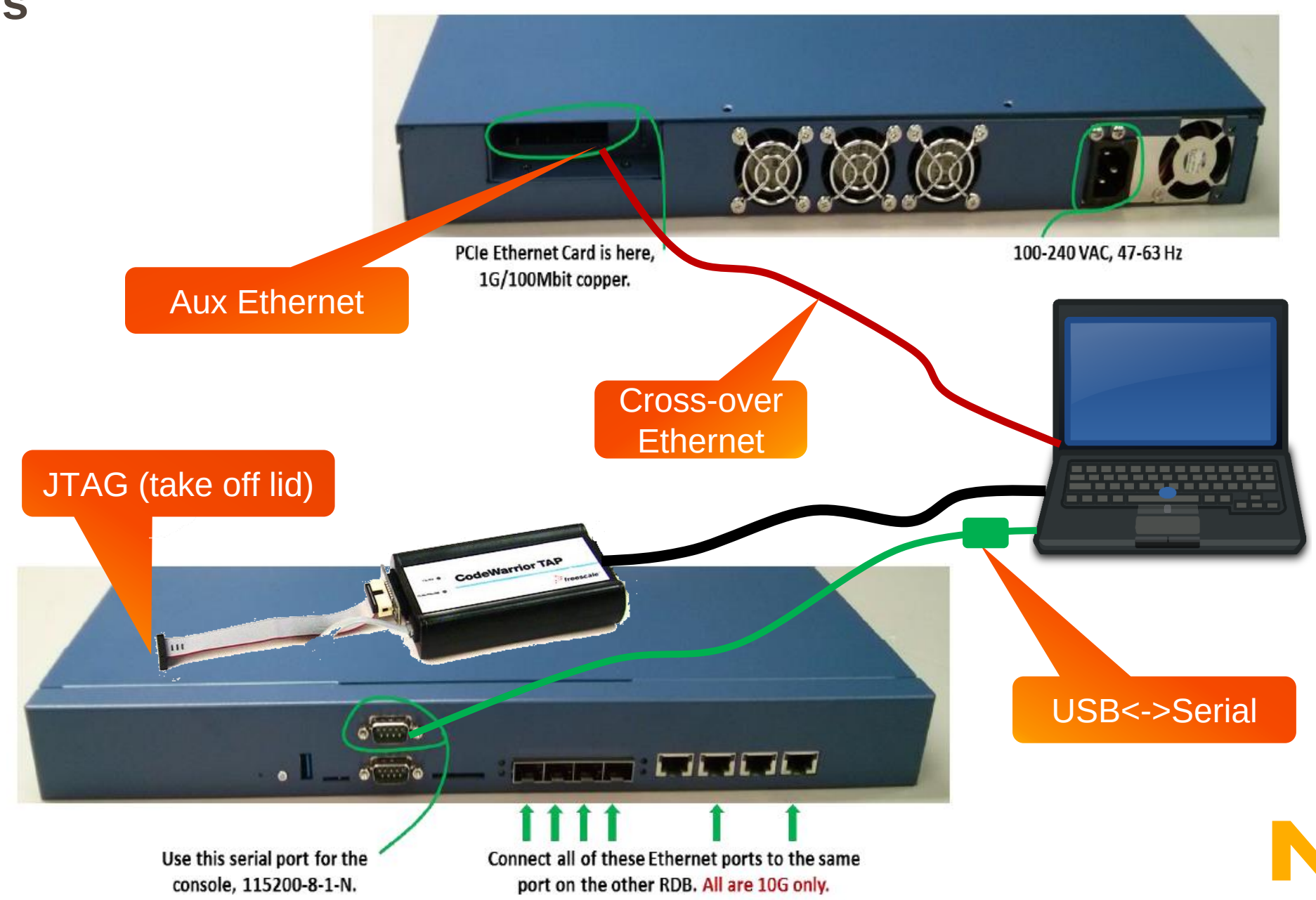
- Run-Control debug features in cores
  - Cross-triggering between cores

- 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

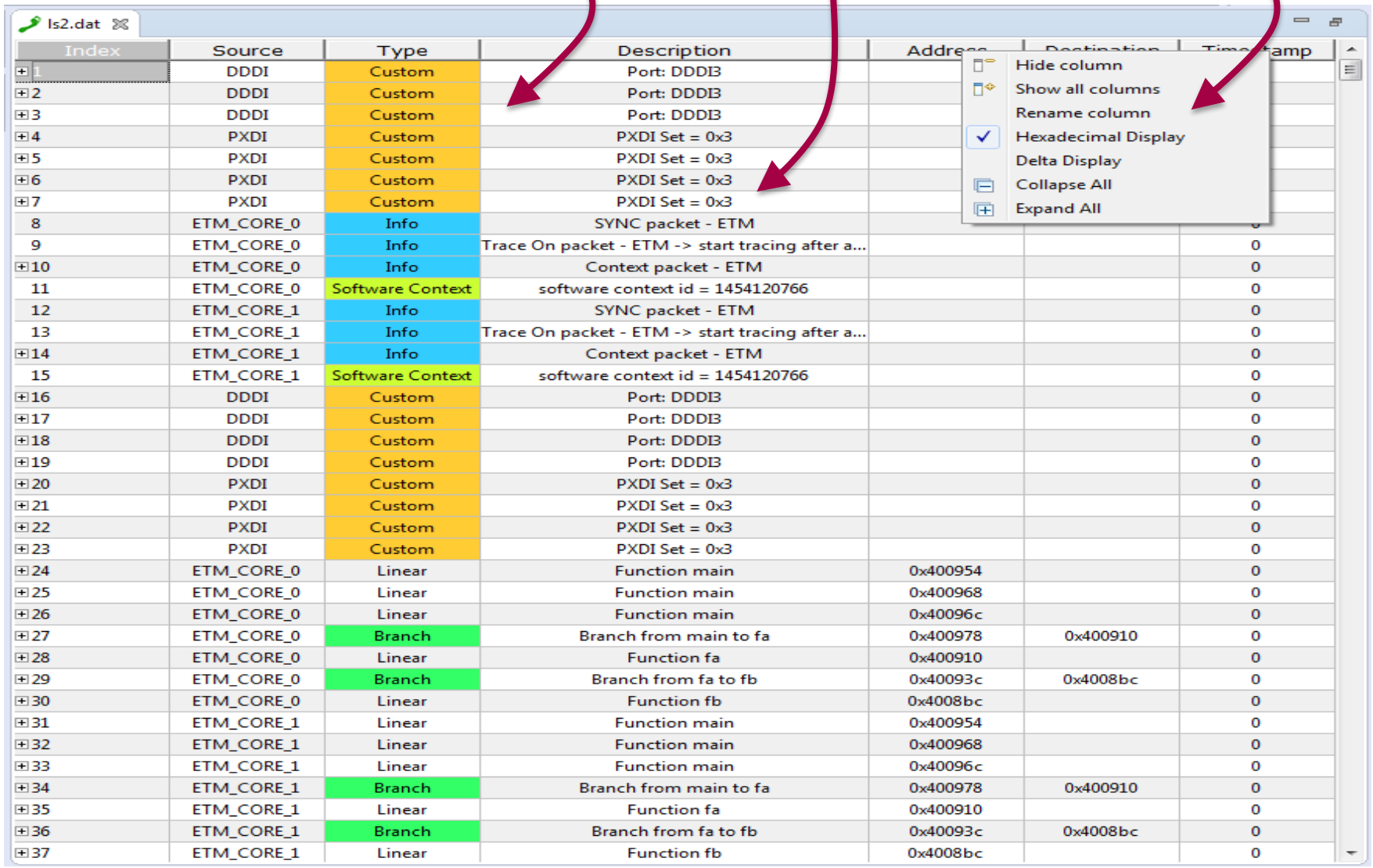
Trace overview

- 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	Timestamp
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

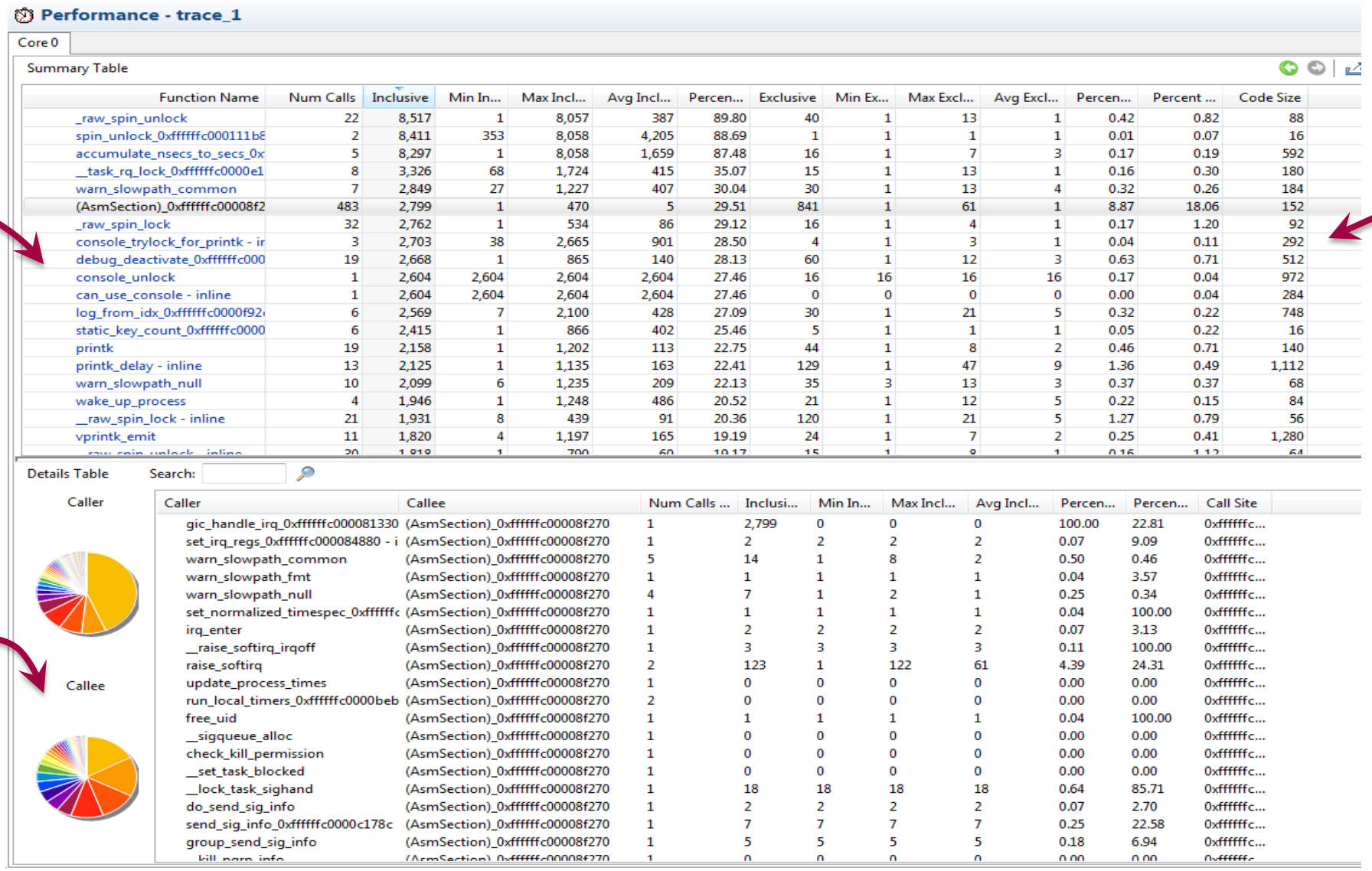
- Based on hardware trace
- Calculate inclusive(self) and exclusive(hierarchical) time for functions
- Min/Max/Average analysis
- Caller/callee breakdown (hierarchy of calls)
- Code optimization – according with Pareto principle "*80% of the effects come from 20% of the causes*"

Hierarchical Profiler viewer screenshot

Functions overview

Statistics

Caller-callee pairs



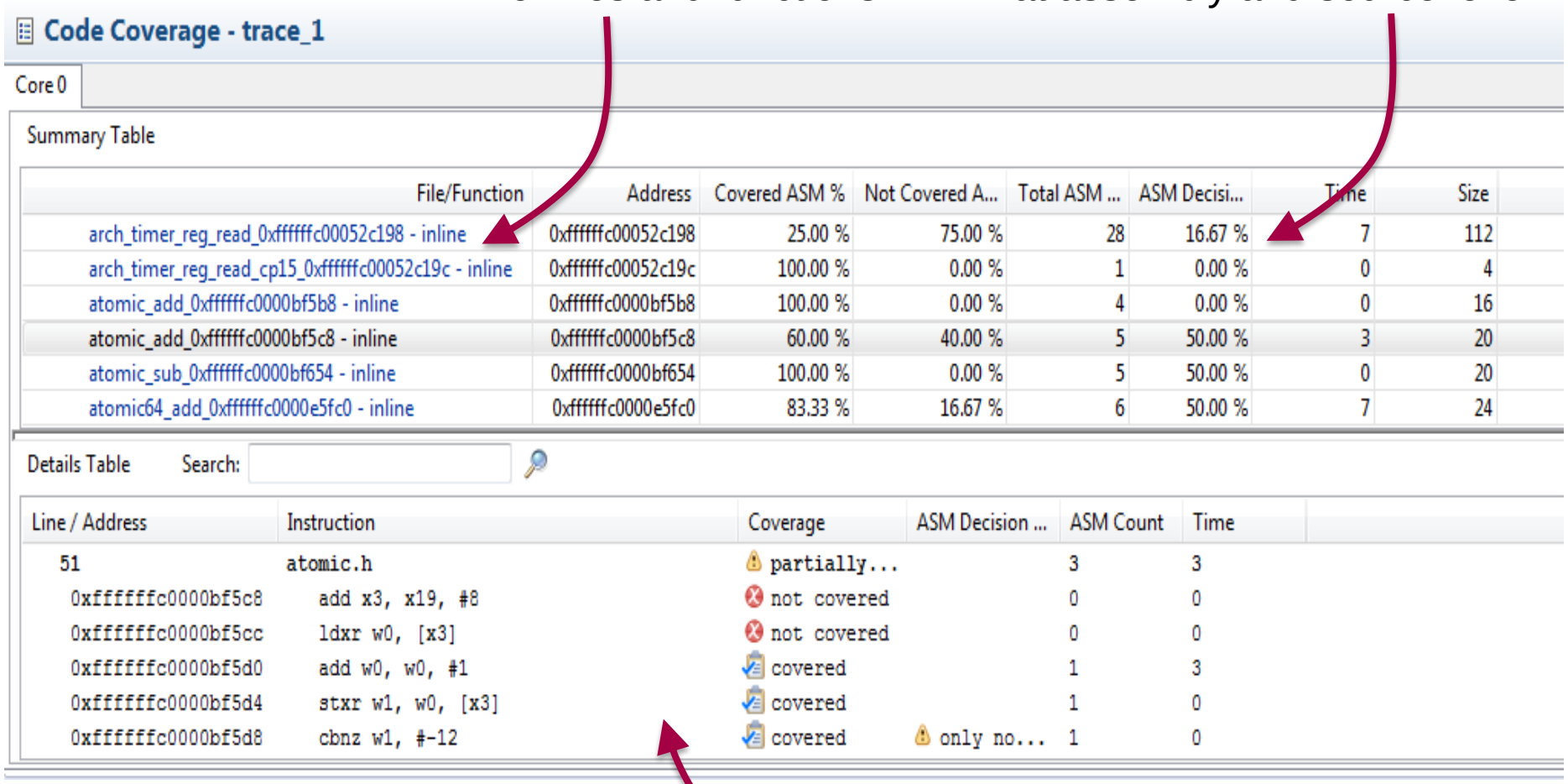
Code Coverage overview

- 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



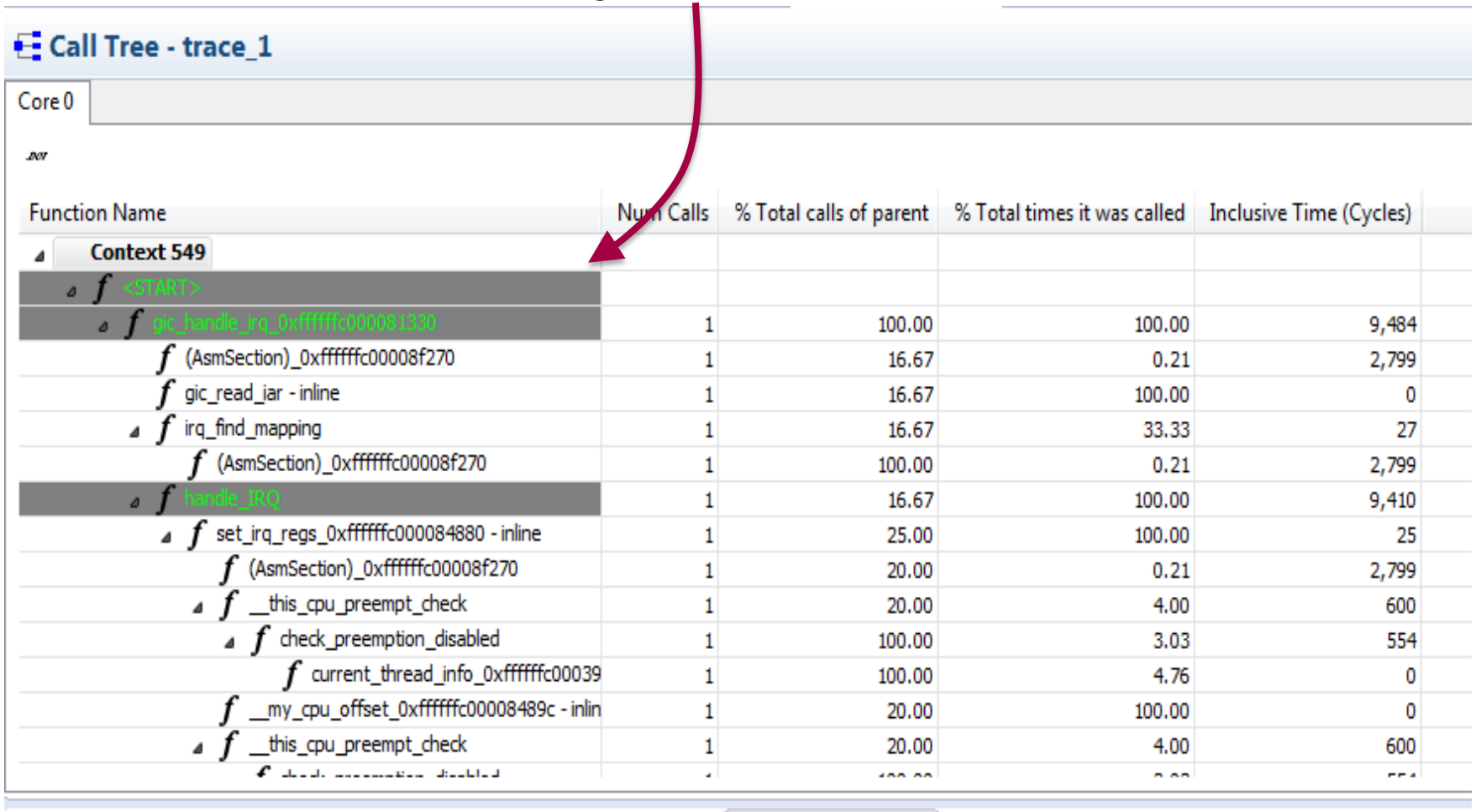
Coverage details
with asm decision coverage

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



Function Name	Num Calls	% Total calls of parent	% Total times it was called	Inclusive Time (Cycles)
Context 549				
<START>				
gic_handle_irq_0xffffffc000081330	1	100.00	100.00	9,484
(AsmSection)_0xffffffc00008f270	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)_0xffffffc00008f270	1	100.00	0.21	2,799
handle_IRQ	1	16.67	100.00	9,410
set_irq_regs_0xffffffc000084880 - inline	1	25.00	100.00	25
(AsmSection)_0xffffffc00008f270	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_0xffffffc00039	1	100.00	4.76	0
__my_cpu_offset_0xffffffc00008489c - inlin	1	20.00	100.00	0
__this_cpu_preempt_check	1	20.00	4.00	600

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

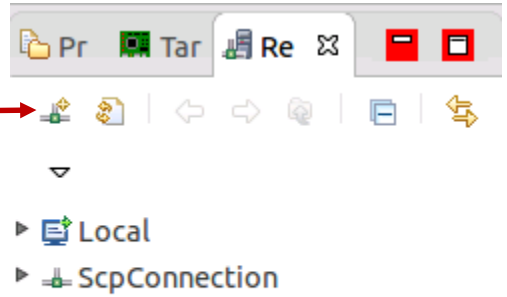
- Trace synchronization
  - Time correction
  - Multi-core
  - Dependency analysis, delay analyzer
  - Dependencies among processes

ACTIVITY

Trace Compass – new RSE connection

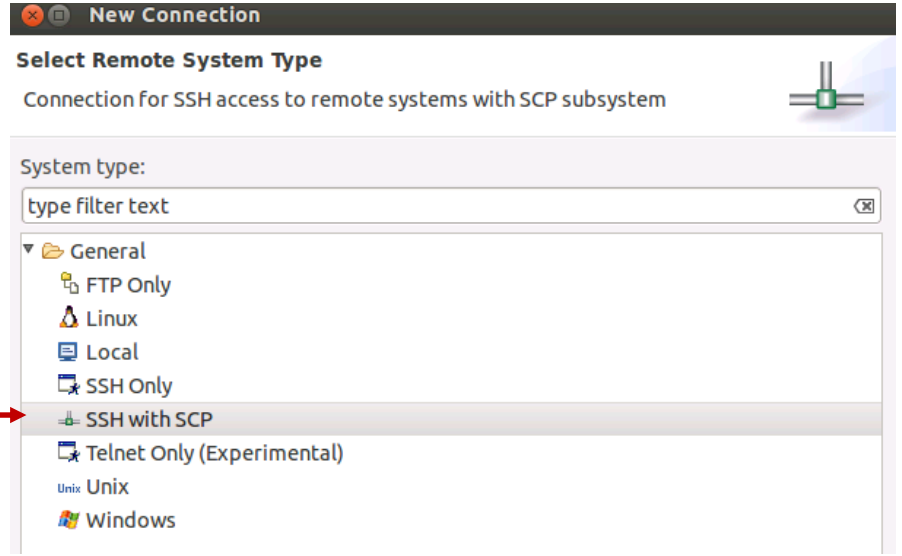
1. Open Remote Systems view (Window->Show View->Other->Remote Systems->Remote Systems)

New RSE connection



2. Create a Linux based RSE connection

SSH with SCP

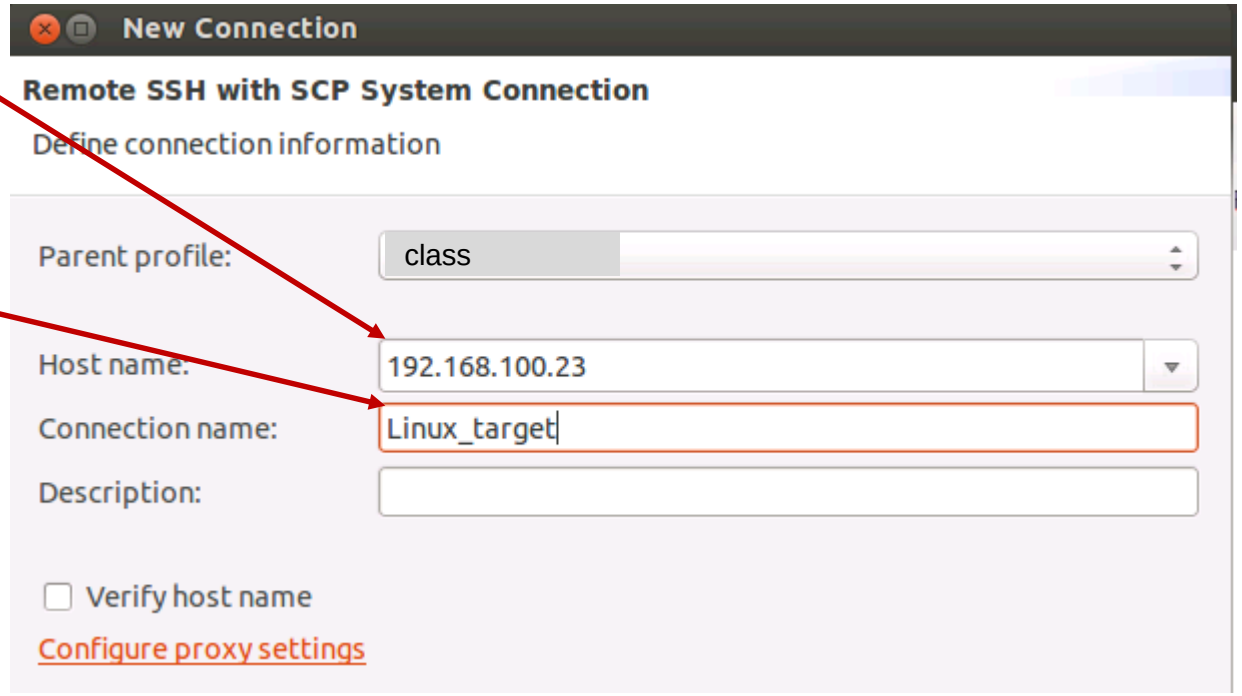


Trace Compass – new RSE connection

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

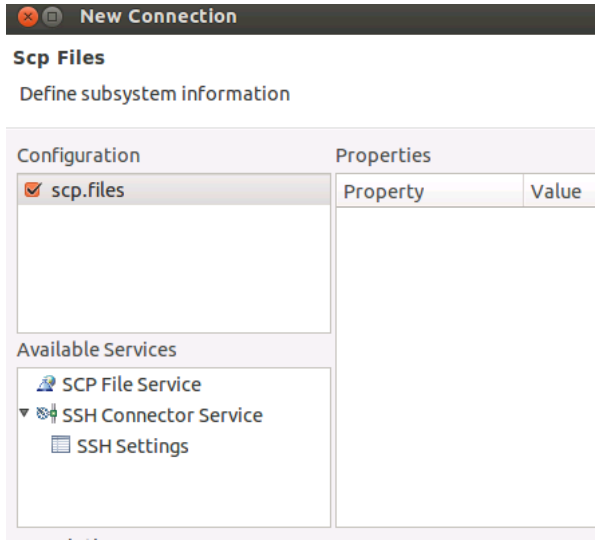
IP of target

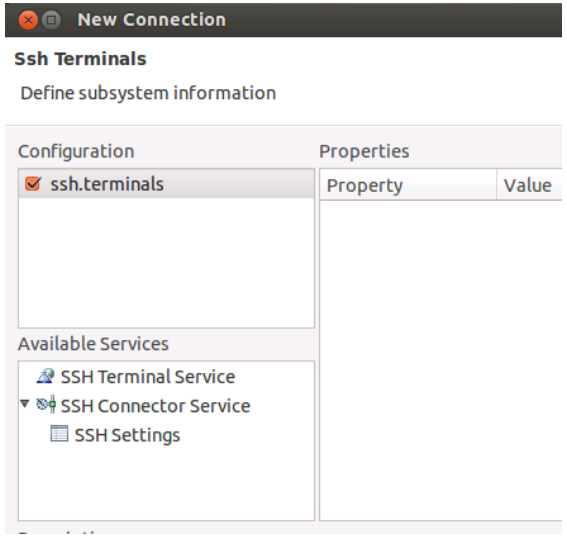
Name the connection

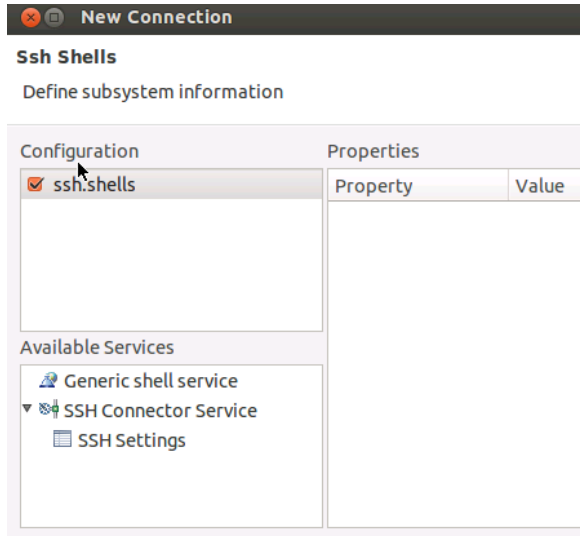


Trace Compass – new RSE connection

4. Continue to follow RSE connection creation wizard

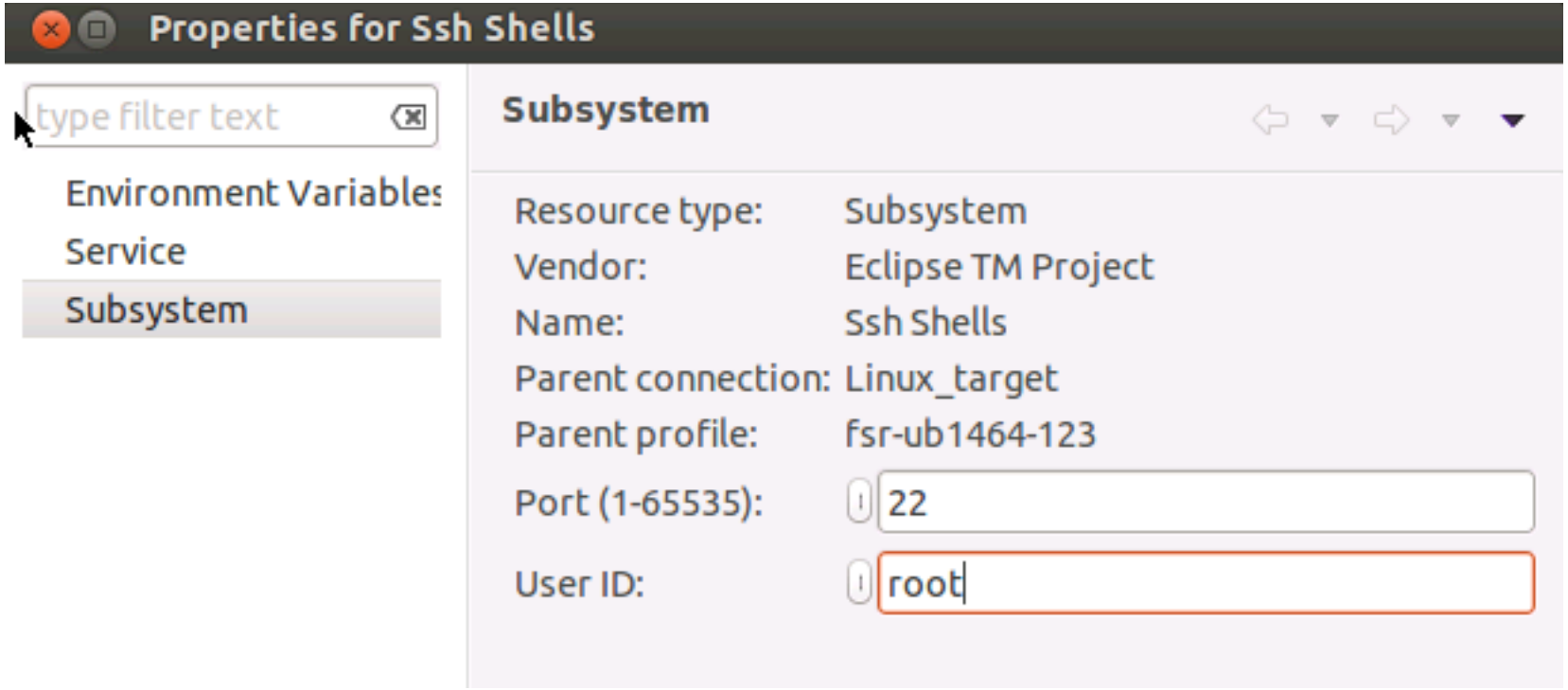






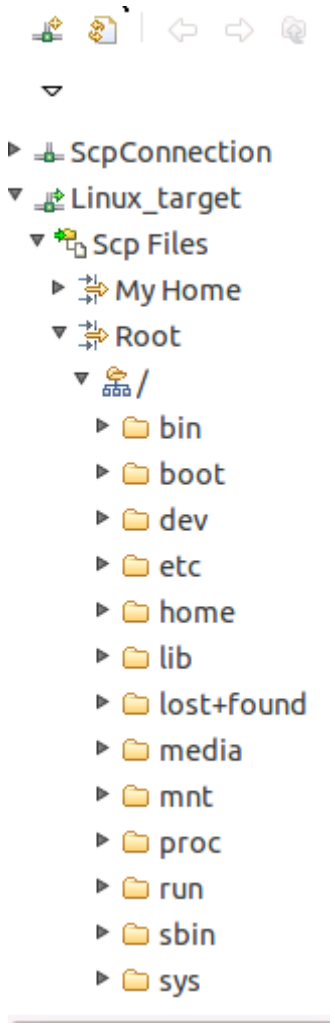
Trace Compass – new RSE connection

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:

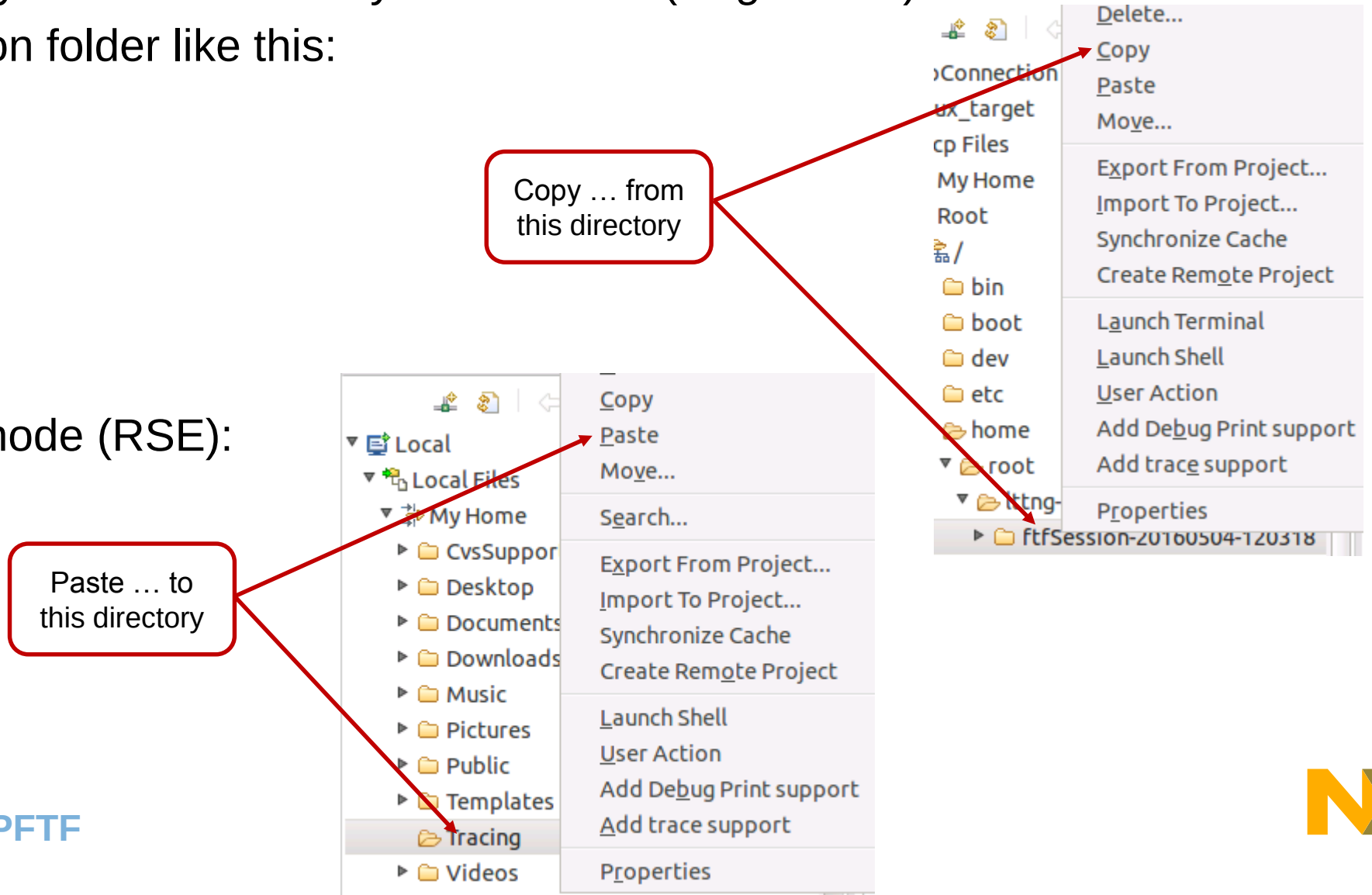
   lttng stop
9. Destroy session:

   lttng destroy

Trace Compass – trace session

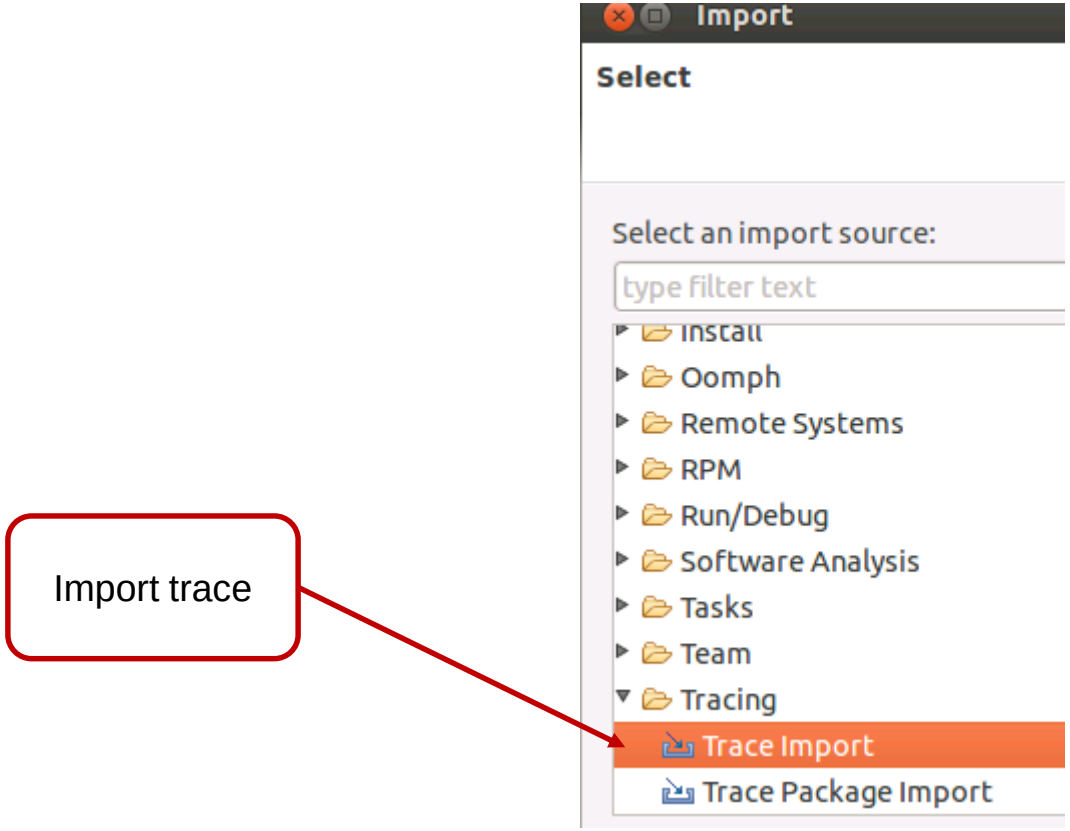
10. Notice the newly created folder in your home dir (*lttng-traces*)
11. Copy the session folder like this:

12. Paste in Local node (RSE):



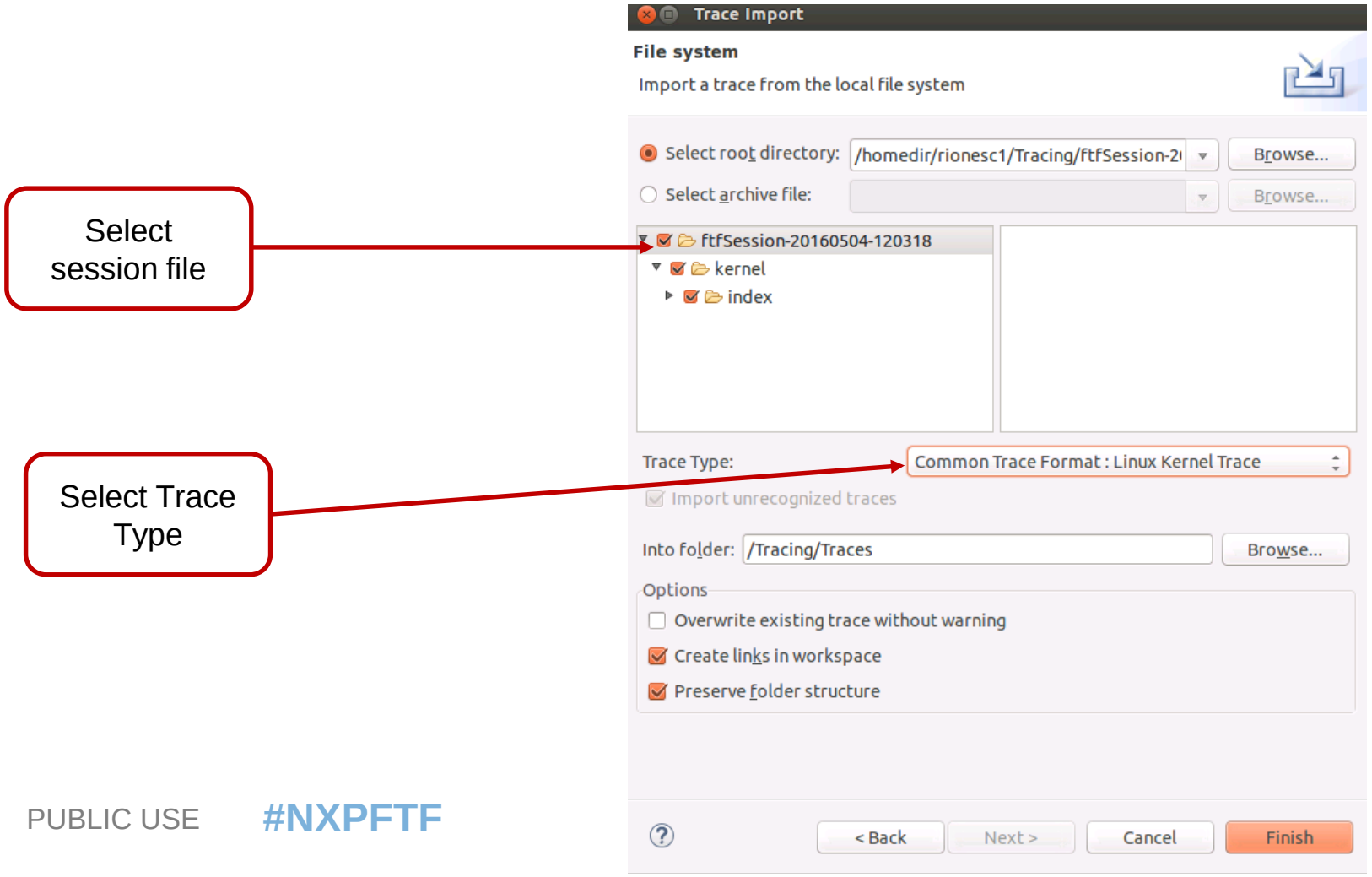
Trace Compass – trace session

13. Open *Project Explorer* view
14. Right-click and choose *Import*
15. Select *Tracing->Trace Import*



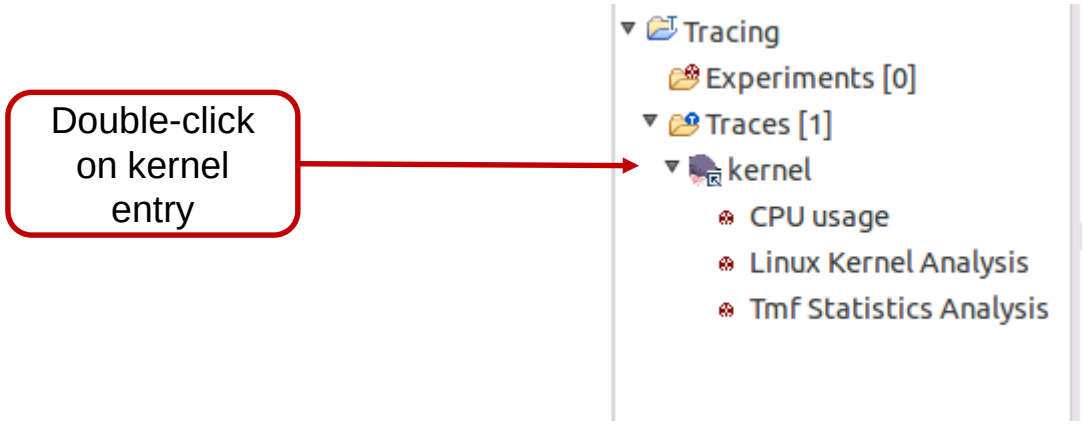
Trace Compass – trace session

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



Trace Compass – trace session

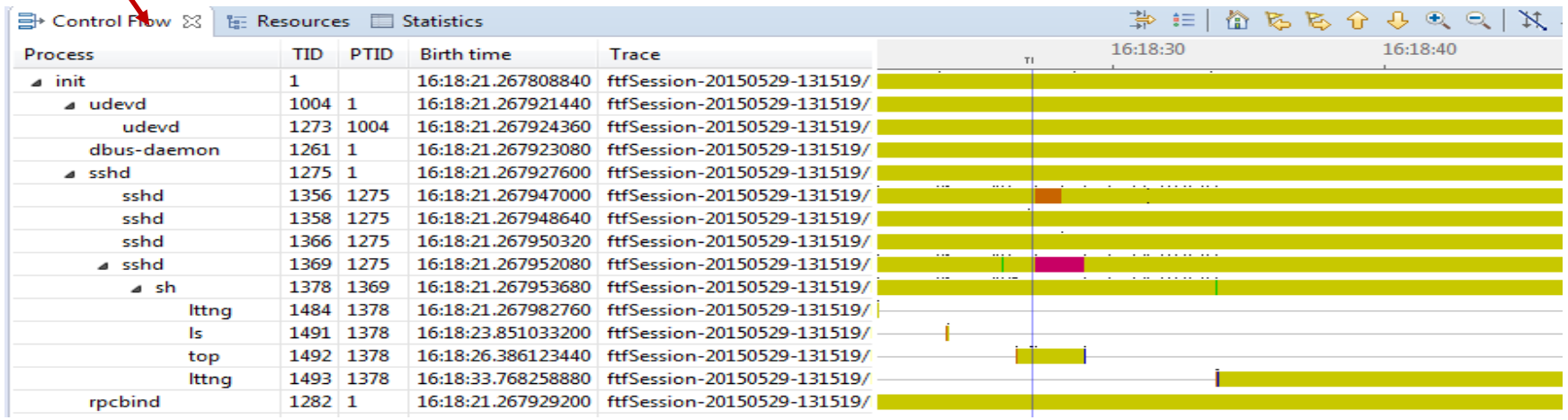
17. Open *LTTng Kernel* perspective
18. Double-click on imported trace session from *Project Explorer* view (kernel entry):



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

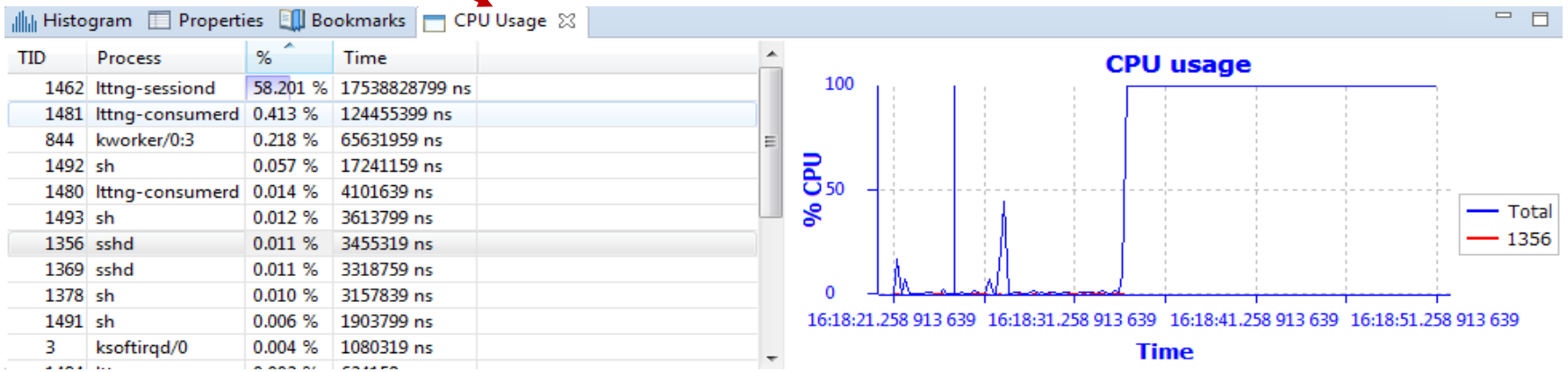
Trace Compass views

Control Flow



Process	TID	PTID	Birth time	Trace
init	1		16:18:21.267808840	ftfSession-20150529-131519/
udevd	1004	1	16:18:21.267921440	ftfSession-20150529-131519/
udevd	1273	1004	16:18:21.267924360	ftfSession-20150529-131519/
dbus-daemon	1261	1	16:18:21.267923080	ftfSession-20150529-131519/
sshd	1275	1	16:18:21.267927600	ftfSession-20150529-131519/
sshd	1356	1275	16:18:21.267947000	ftfSession-20150529-131519/
sshd	1358	1275	16:18:21.267948640	ftfSession-20150529-131519/
sshd	1366	1275	16:18:21.267950320	ftfSession-20150529-131519/
sshd	1369	1275	16:18:21.267952080	ftfSession-20150529-131519/
sh	1378	1369	16:18:21.267953680	ftfSession-20150529-131519/
lttng	1484	1378	16:18:21.267982760	ftfSession-20150529-131519/
ls	1491	1378	16:18:23.851033200	ftfSession-20150529-131519/
top	1492	1378	16:18:26.386123440	ftfSession-20150529-131519/
lttng	1493	1378	16:18:33.768258880	ftfSession-20150529-131519/
rpcbind	1282	1	16:18:21.267929200	ftfSession-20150529-131519/

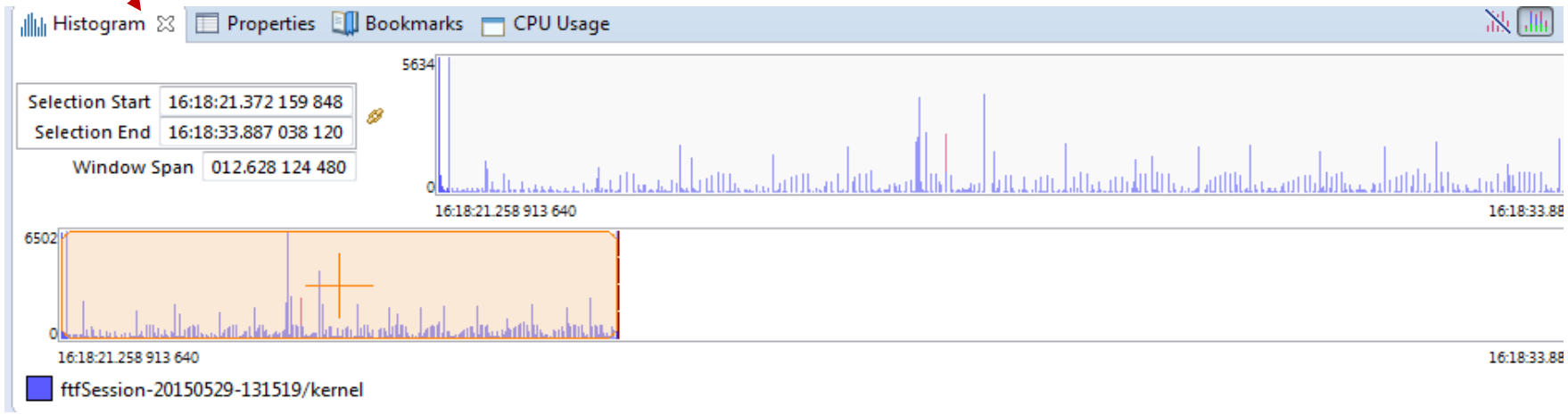
CPU Usage



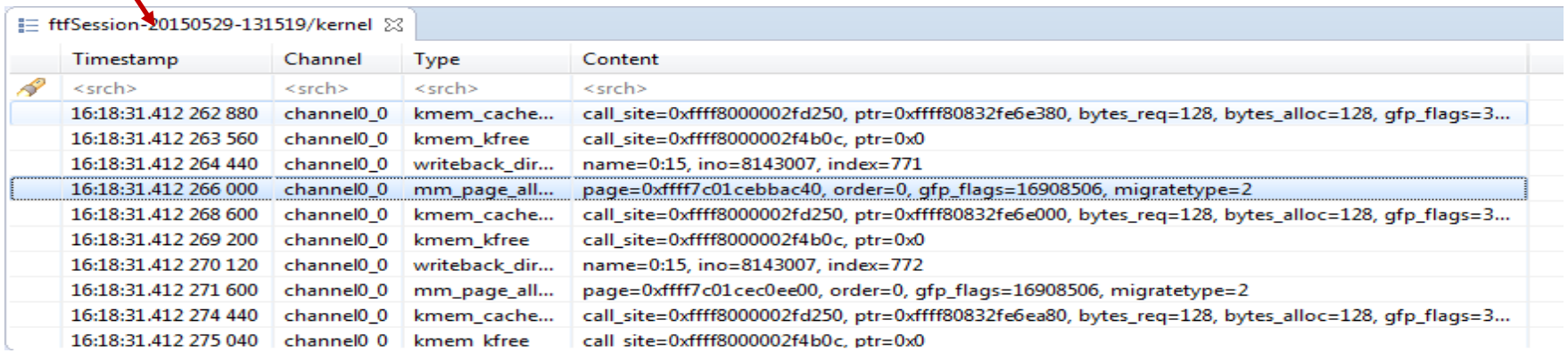
TID	Process	%	Time
1462	lttng-sessiond	58.201 %	17538828799 ns
1481	lttng-consumerd	0.413 %	124455399 ns
844	kworker/0:3	0.218 %	65631959 ns
1492	sh	0.057 %	17241159 ns
1480	lttng-consumerd	0.014 %	4101639 ns
1493	sh	0.012 %	3613799 ns
1356	sshd	0.011 %	3455319 ns
1369	sshd	0.011 %	3318759 ns
1378	sh	0.010 %	3157839 ns
1491	sh	0.006 %	1903799 ns
3	ksoftirqd/0	0.004 %	1080319 ns

Trace Compass views

Histogram

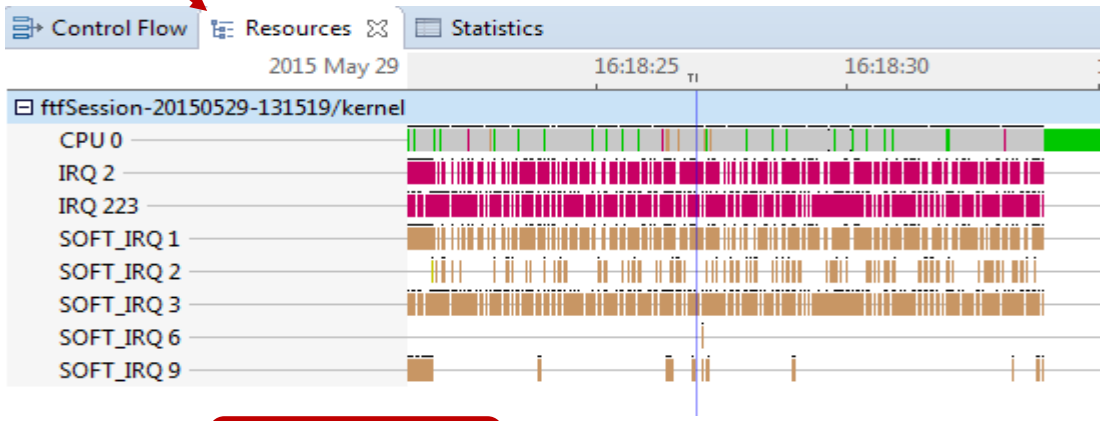


Events

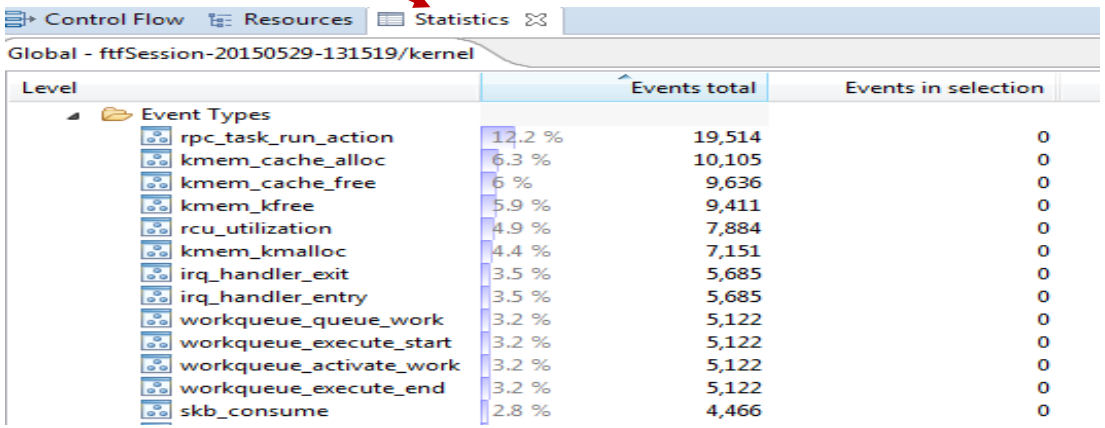


Trace Compass views

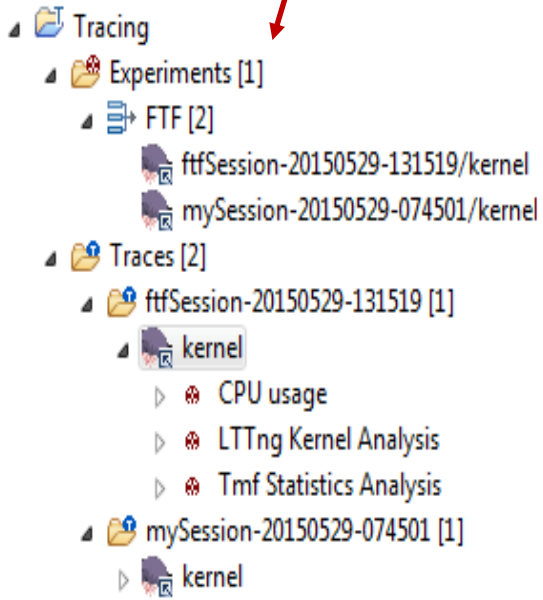
Resources



Statistics



Project Explorer – Trace Compass session

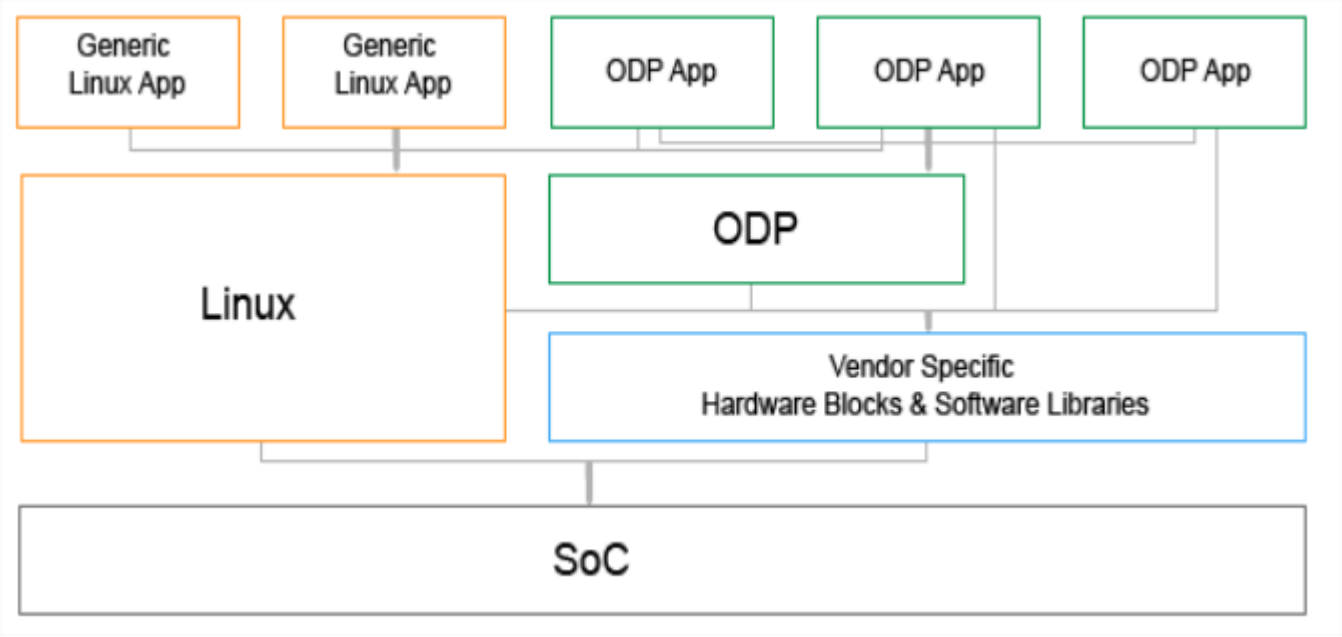


LOGGING VIA DEBUGPRINT

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 plate 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:

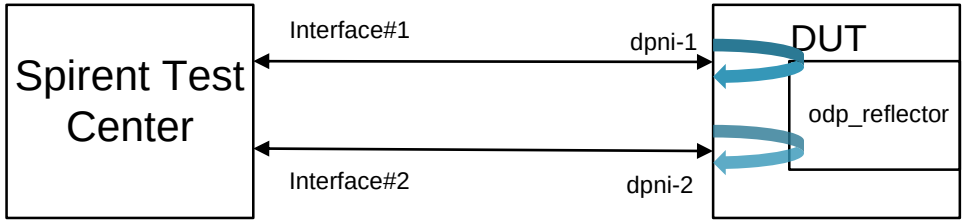
a) Schedule PULL mode – 0 : Scheduled packets are received in PULL Mode
b) Schedule PUSH mode – 1 : Scheduled packets are received in PUSH Mode

Mandatory OPTIONS

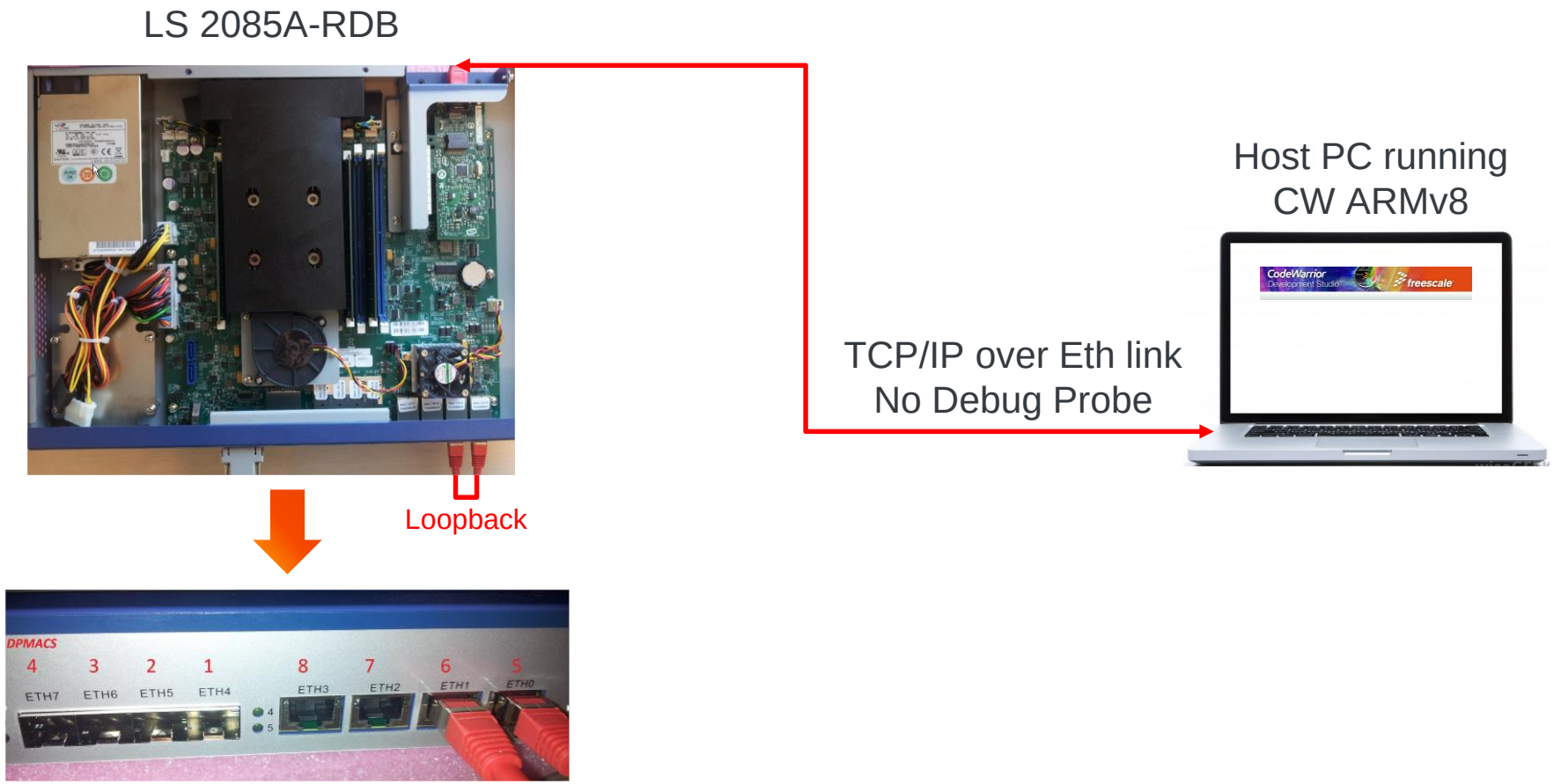
-i, --interface Eth interfaces (comma-separated, no spaces)
-m, --mode
0 – Receive packets in Schedule PULL mode
1 – Receive packets in Schedule PUSH mode

Optional OPTIONS

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



ODP reflector – Hardware setup using only one board



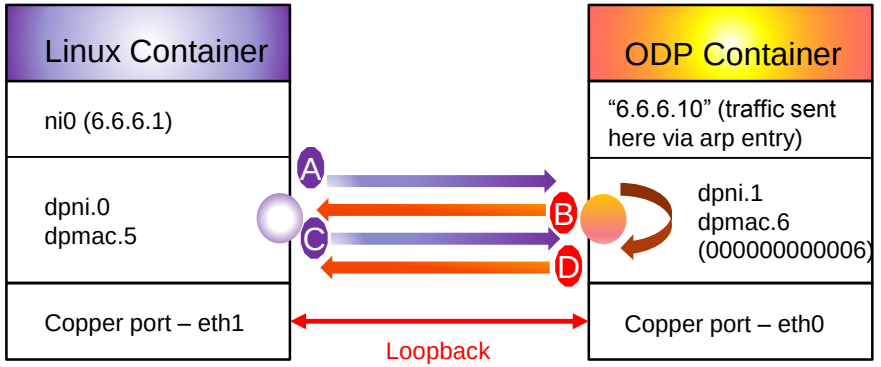
- For full details and steps describing the hardware and software setup please check *AN5269*

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 (00:00:00:00:0:6)
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



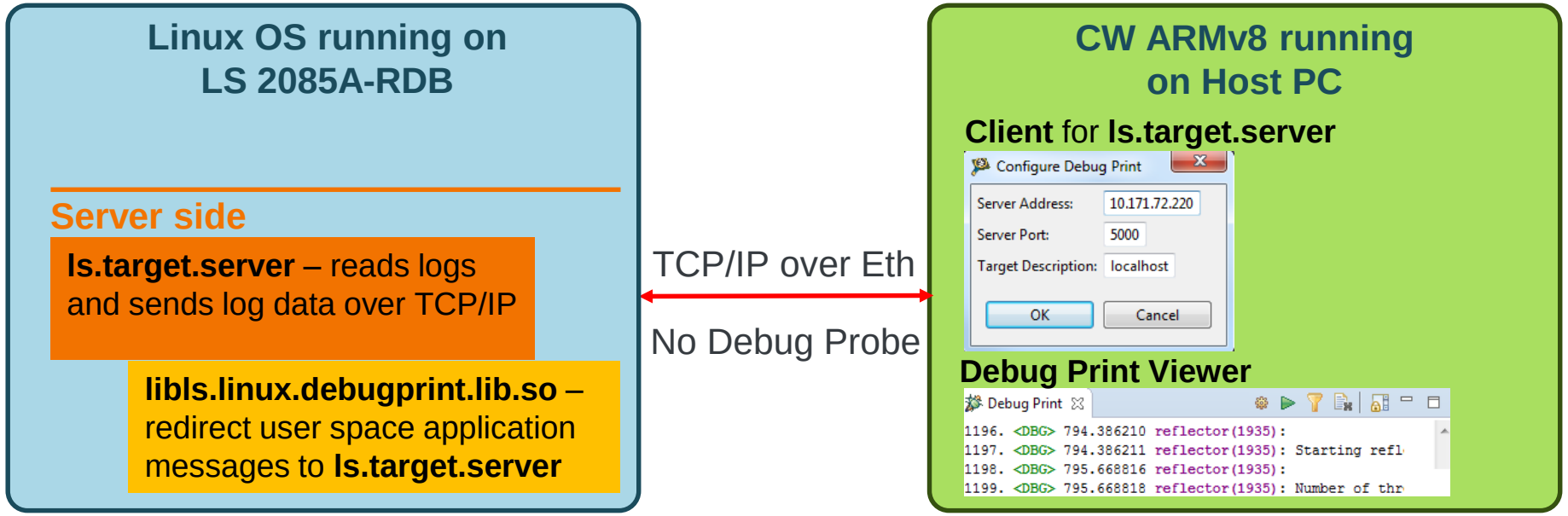
1. Set ip to ni0 interface used for Linux Container
2. Add arp entry – all traffic to 6.6.6.10 will be redirect to dpni1 (which dmpac.6 – 000000000006)
3. Set ip to eth0 interface used by communication with CW
4. Allocate a new dpni (dpni.1) to dpmac.6 using restool via dynamic_dpl.sh utility script
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:

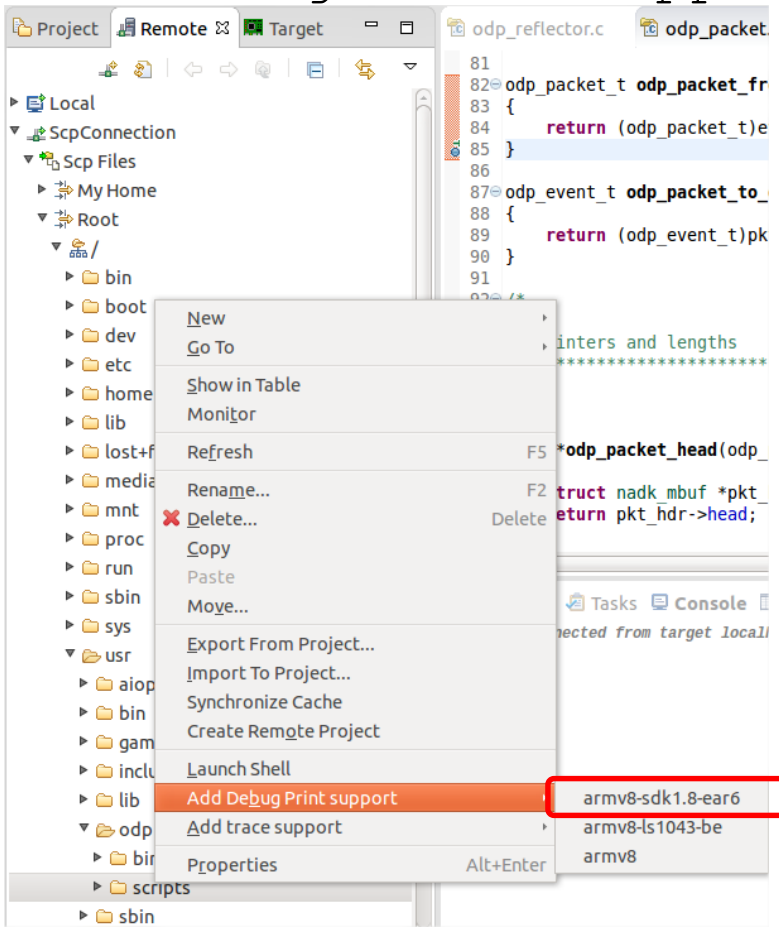
- **Server** side: running on target Linux OS for collecting Kernel Ring Buffer logs and application messages to standard output;
- **Client** side: running under CW for getting data out of the server, display and various



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]`

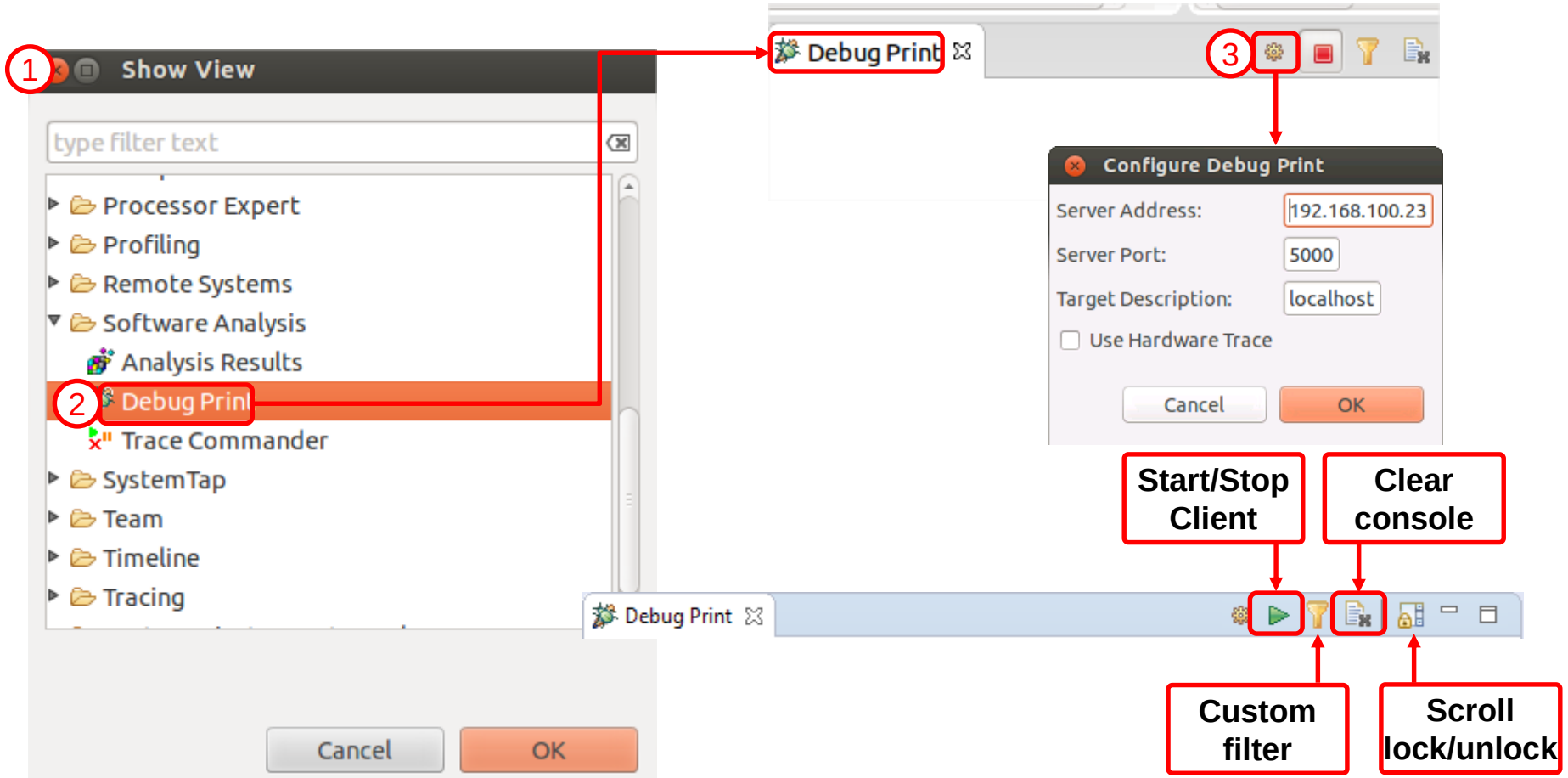
```
PORT   : default 5000
-k     : it does not clear the kernel buffer, but uses an
         internal server logic for determining which are the
         newer messages
```

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
```

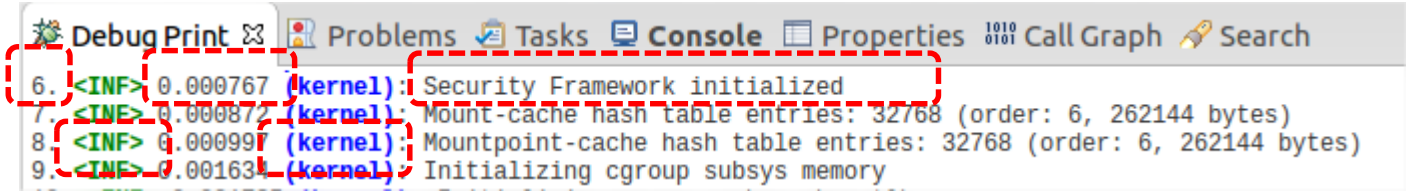
Client Side: setup

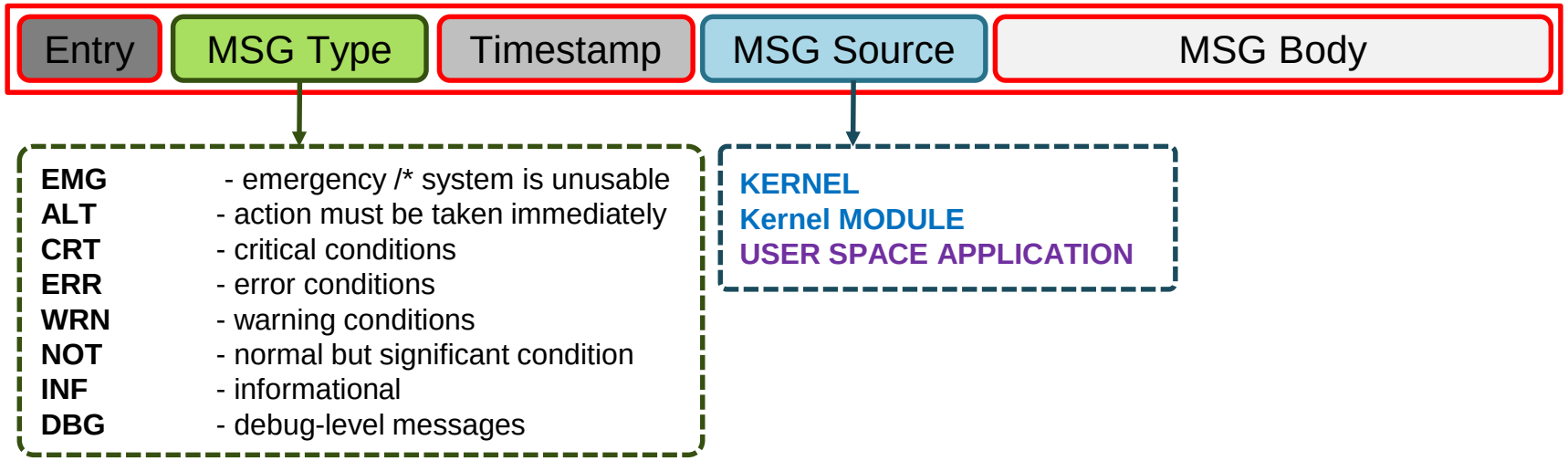
Open the `Debug Print Viewer` and connect the Client with the Server using TCP/IP and Port



Client Side: Debug Print messages format

Entry format:





Reflector: startup

Step 1: setup the environment according with reflector requirements:

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

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

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

```
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 dpcon.5: Binding with vfio-fsl_mc driver
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
```

Reflector: startup (cont'd)

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

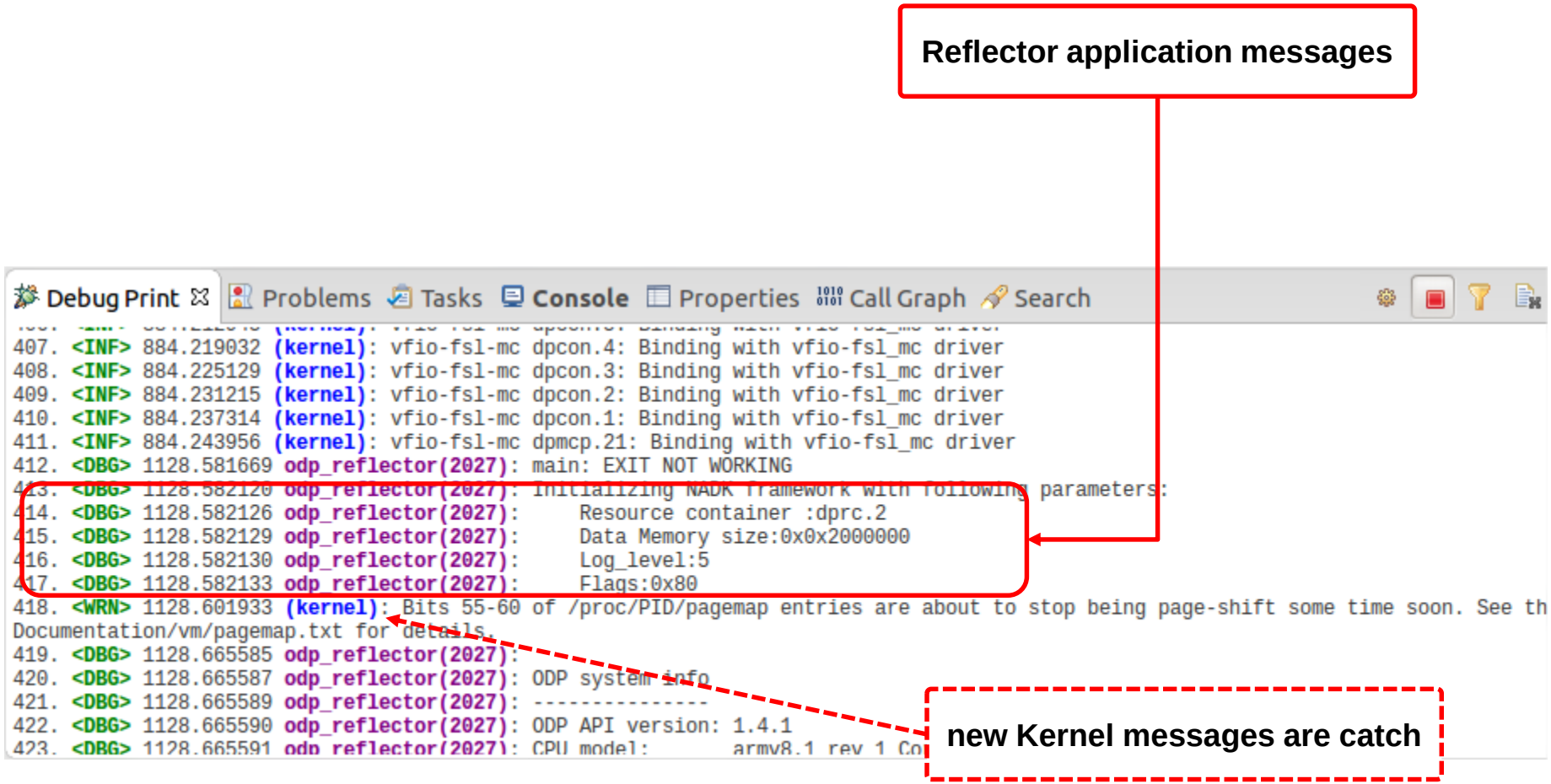
```
root@ls2085ardb:/usr/odp/bin/# export DPRC=dprc.2
```

```
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:

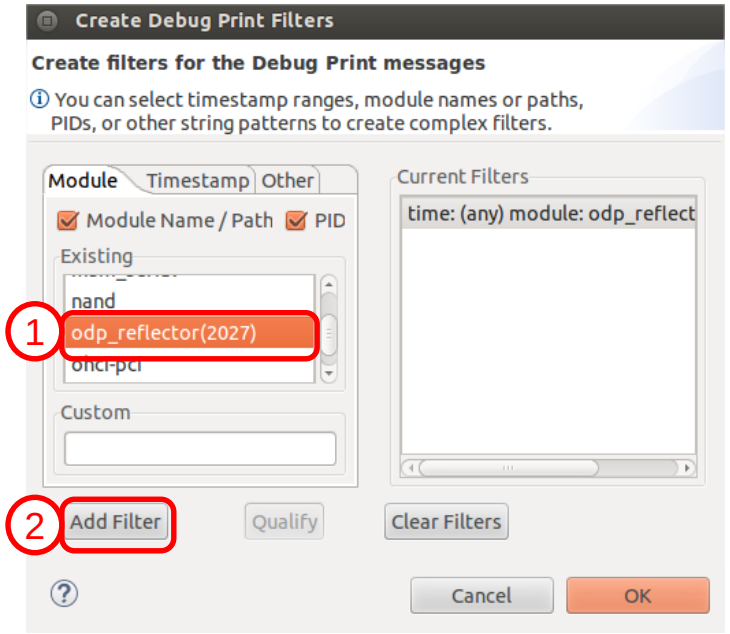
```
odp_nadk_scan_device_list 192-NOTICE-dpconc-2 being created
odp_nadk_scan_device_list 192-NOTICE-dpconc-1 being
createdodp_schedule.c:160:odp_schedule_init_global():Schedule init ...
odp_schedule.c:214:odp_schedule_init_global():done

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: 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

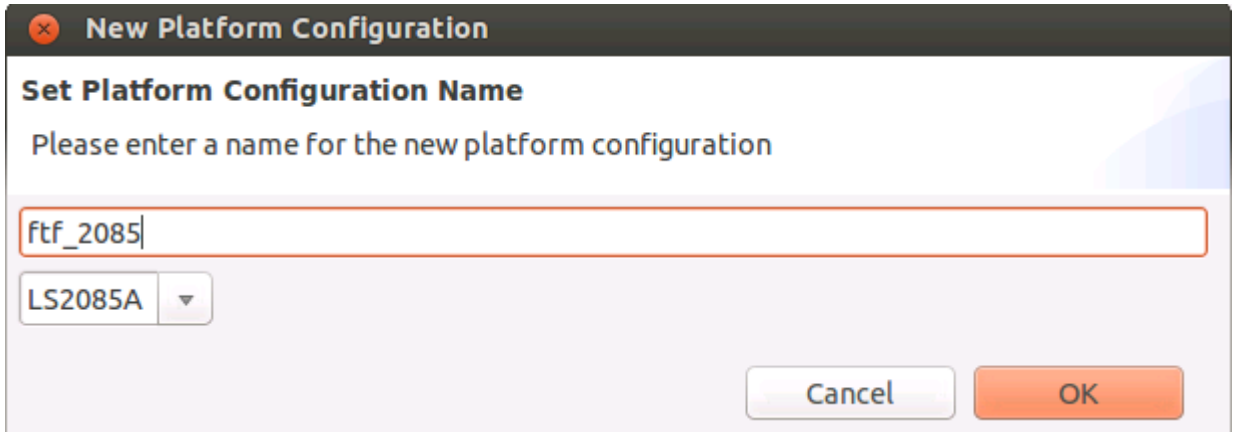
U-BOOT TRACING

U-Boot tracing

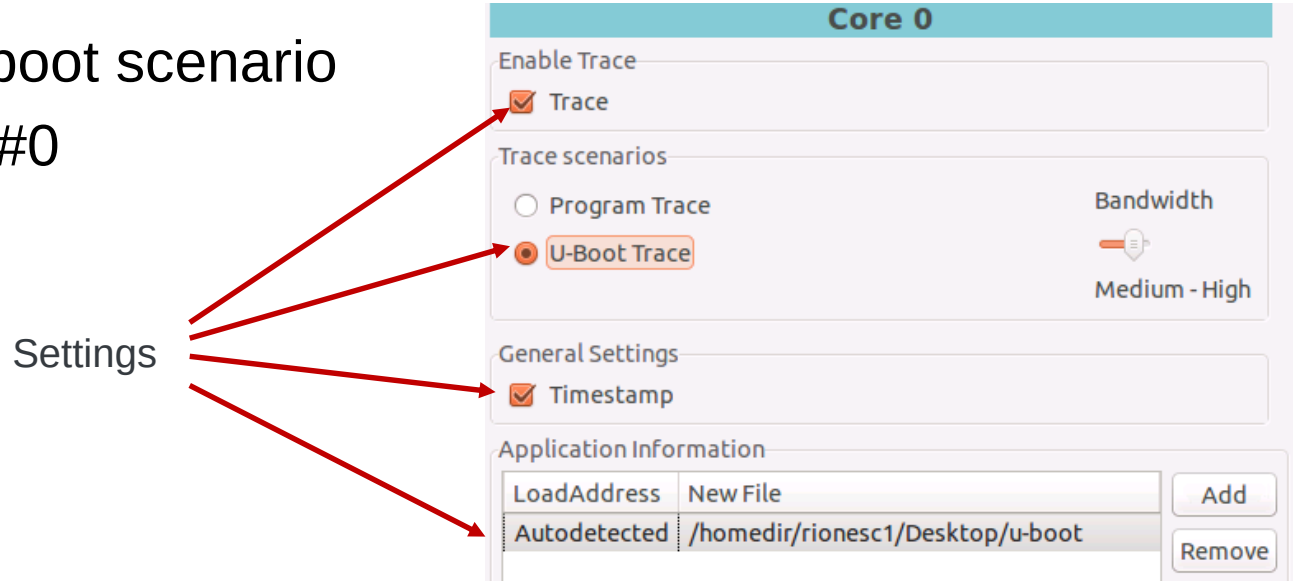
- Perform trace on u-boot execution
- Catch u-boot stages, before and after code relocation
- No hassle for users with trace buffer for each stage
- Integration with Debugger for proper injection of trace settings when code relocation is done

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



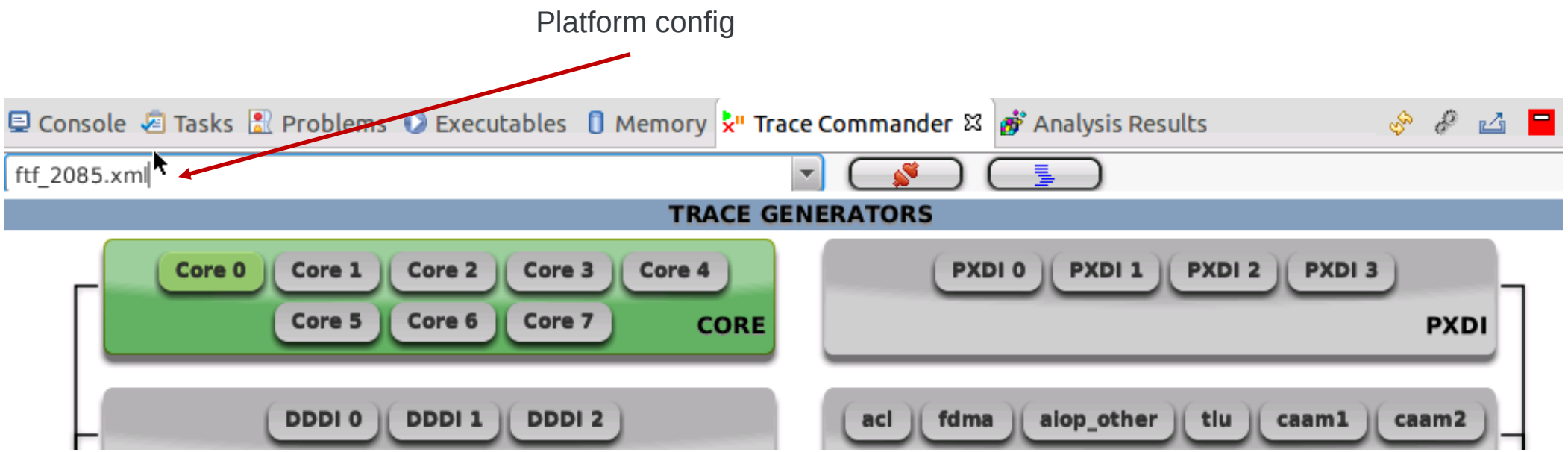
2. Enable only the Core#0 trace
3. Enable Timestamp and U-boot scenario
4. Add u-boot binary for Core#0



U-Boot tracing – launching u-boot project

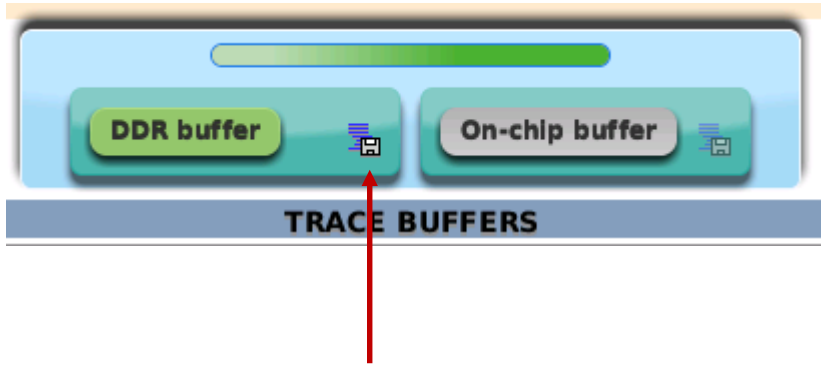
5. Press on “*Debug*” button to launch the project
6. Target will stop at address 0x00000000
7. Open *Trace Commander* view (Window -> Show View -> Other -> Software Analysis)

Make sure that the right platform config is used:



U-Boot tracing – running u-boot project

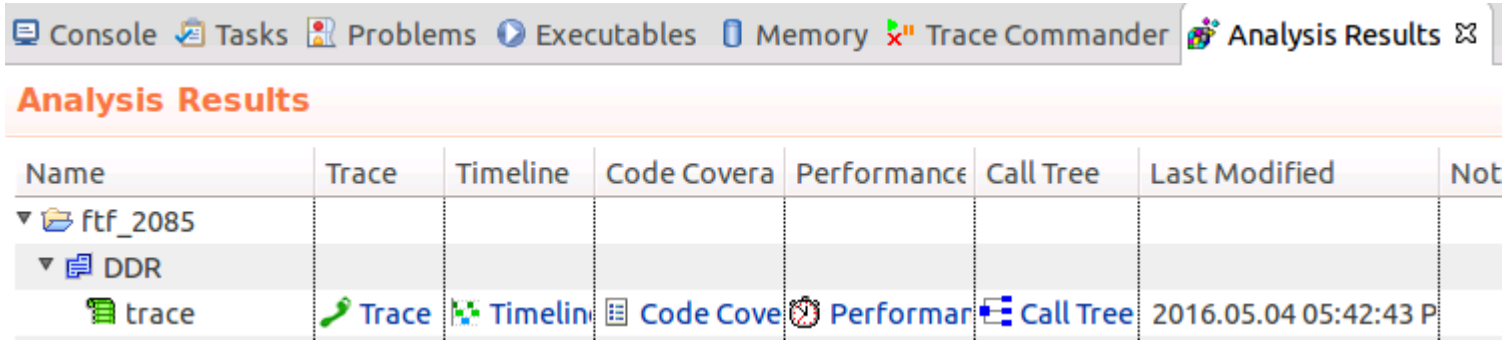
8. Press on *Connect* button to apply trace settings on target
9. After connection is done, resume execution of target (you may notice into a terminal linked with target serial connection)
10. After u-boot was executed (see in terminal when u-boot is done), suspend target execution from CodeWarrior
11.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



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)_0xfff0eca0 to (AsmSectio...	0xfff0ecec	0xfff0b198	2336940164
⊞ 15381	Core 0	Linear	Function (AsmSection)_0xfff0b000	0xfff0b198		2336940210
⊞ 15382	Core 0	Branch	Branch from (AsmSection)_0xfff0b000 to (AsmSectio...	0xfff0b1a4	0xfff0b1b8	2336940210

LINUX USER APPLICATION TRACING

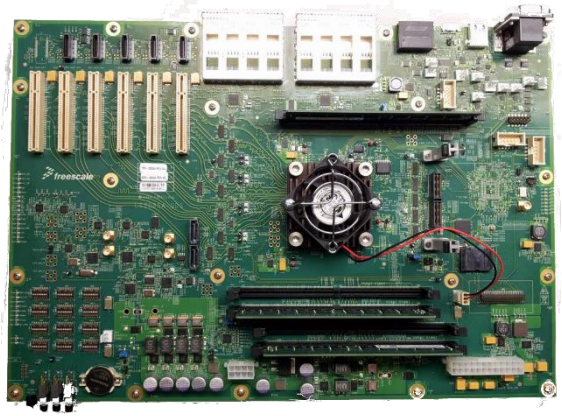
Linux Probe-less Trace

- 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)

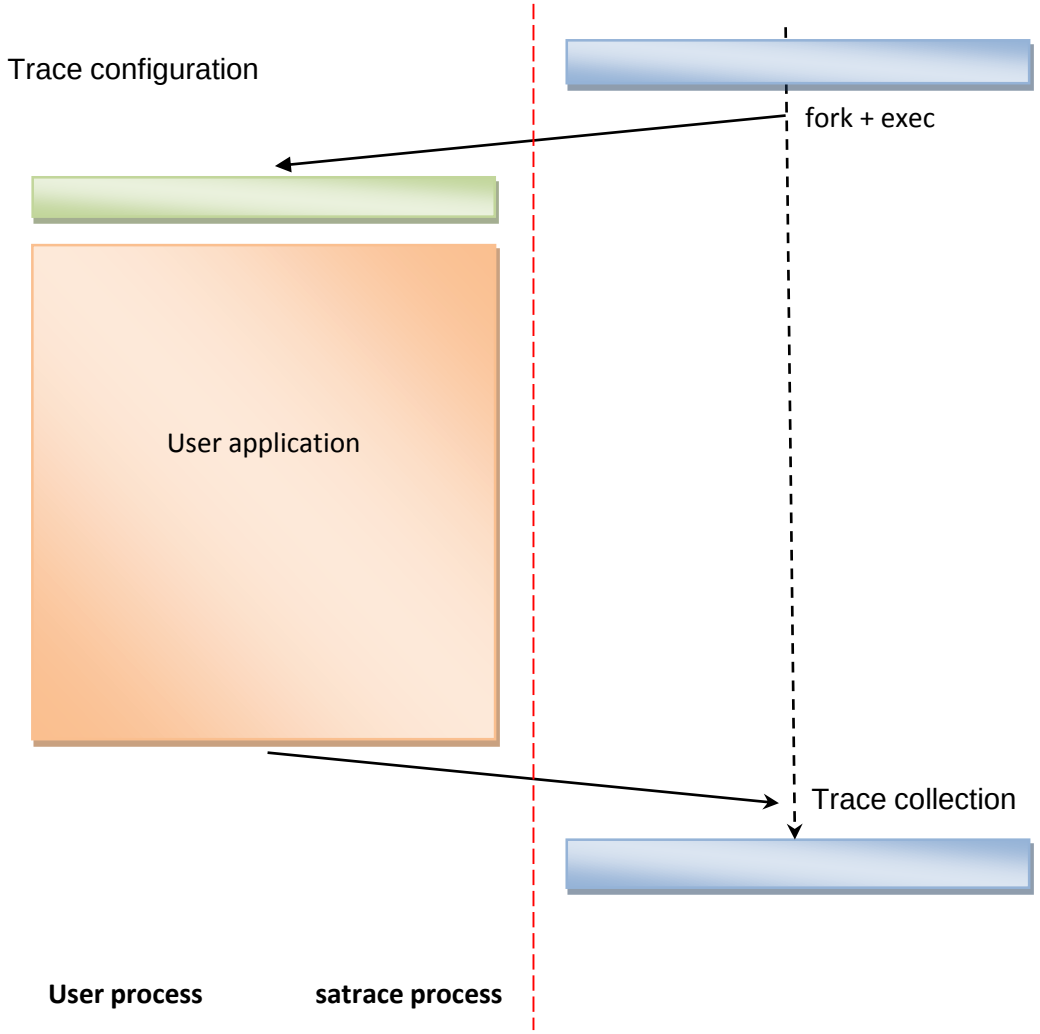
Linux probeless trace – Command Line API

```
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 :
            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 libary (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 -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
```

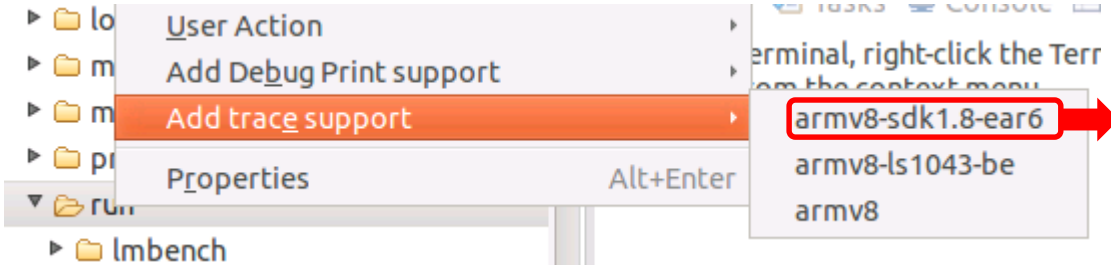
Linux user space application trace *(command line)*



ACTIVITY

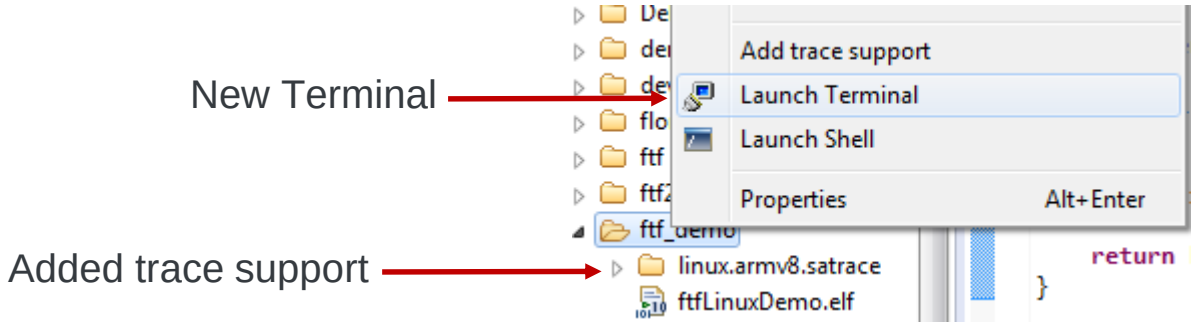
Linux probeless trace *(CodeWarrior)*

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



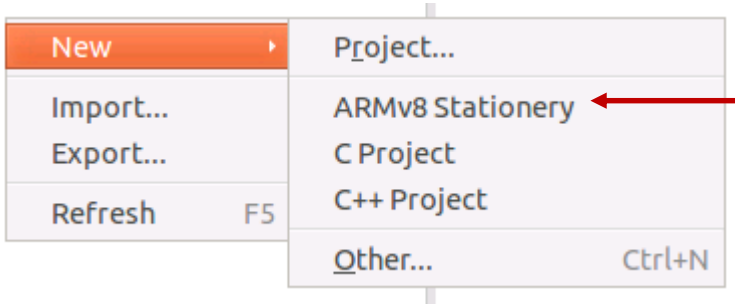
`linux.armv8.satrace` folder is created with all the prerequisites

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



Linux probeless trace *(CodeWarrior)*

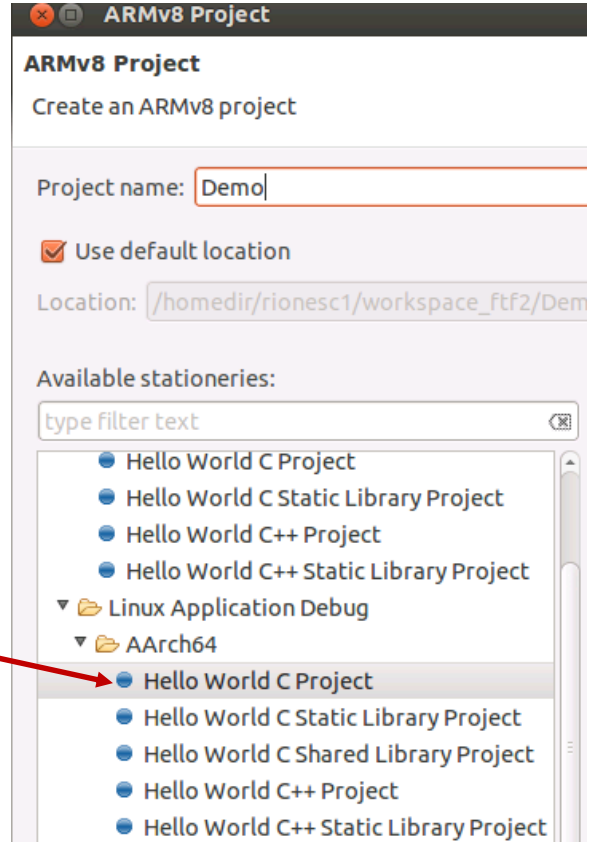
3. Open Project Explorer. Right-click and Create new project



New ARMv8 stationary project

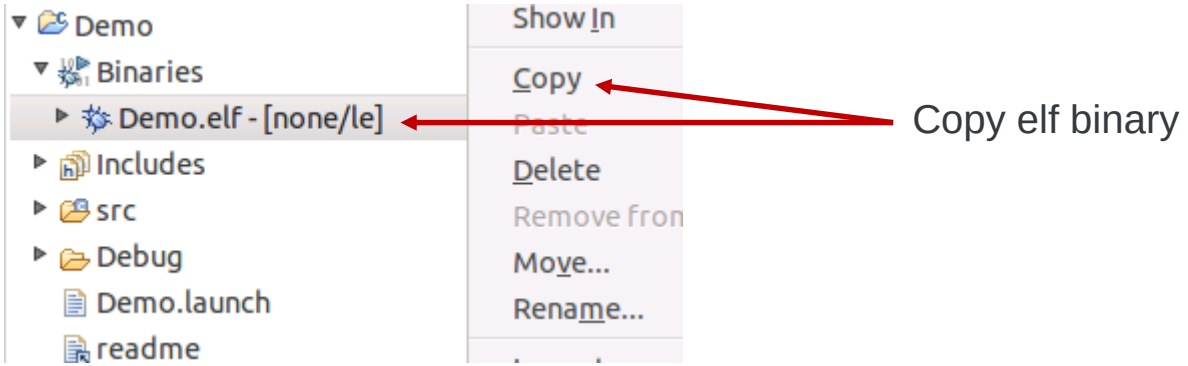
4. Create a Linux Application Debug project. Build it.

New Linux Application Debug project



Linux probeless trace *(CodeWarrior)*

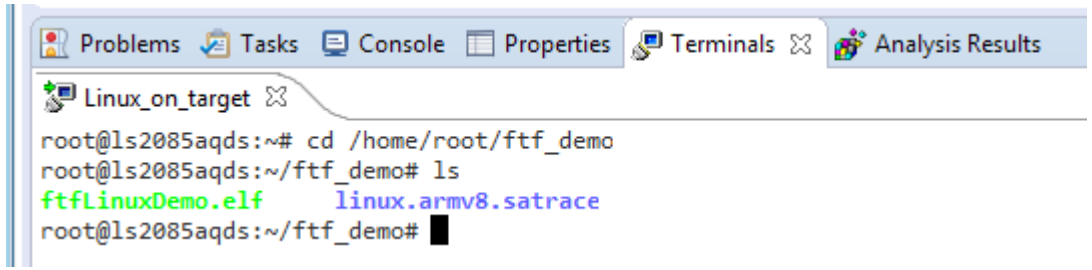
5. Open Project Explorer. Right-click and Create new project



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:



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)*

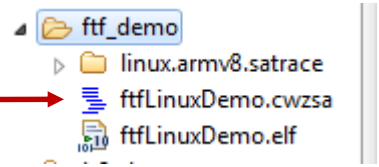
9. The results will be:

```
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)*

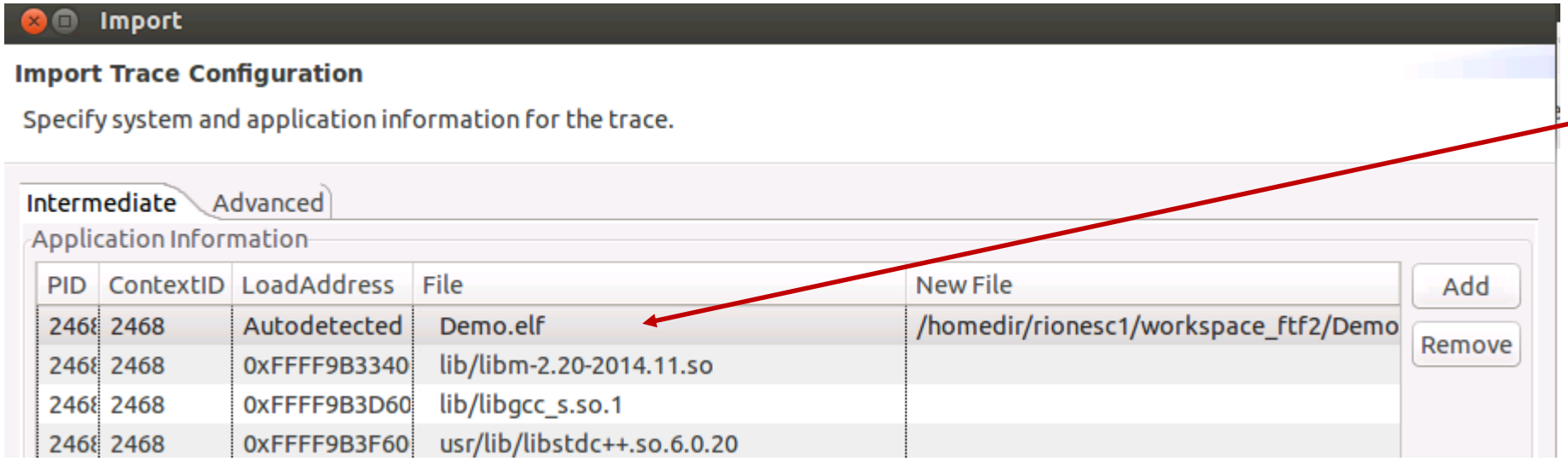
10. Refresh the files system view. Notice the newly created *.cwzsa file. Double-click on it to import trace results on host.

Trace results file



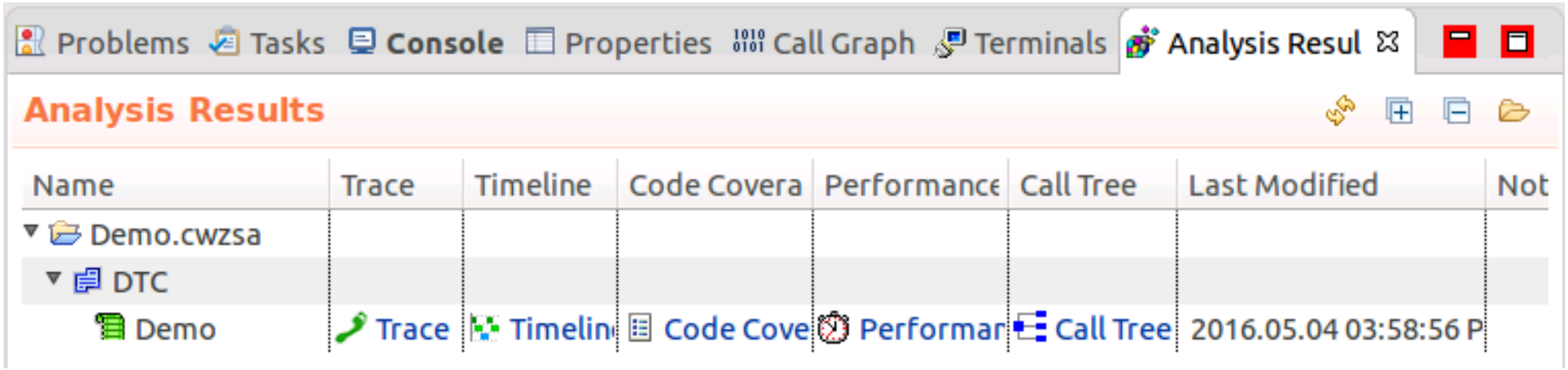
11. During import process, select the right binary file:

Binary file



Linux probeless trace *(CodeWarrior)*

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

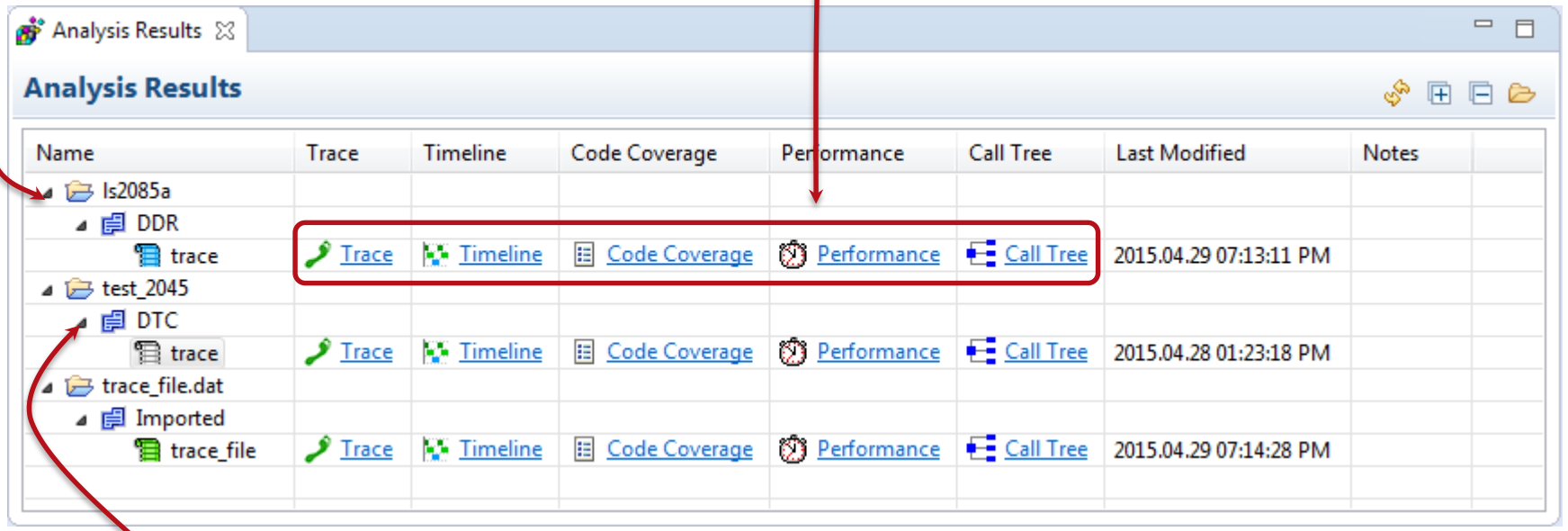


LINUX TRACE – VIEW RESULTS

Analysis Results content

Platform configuration
used to collect trace

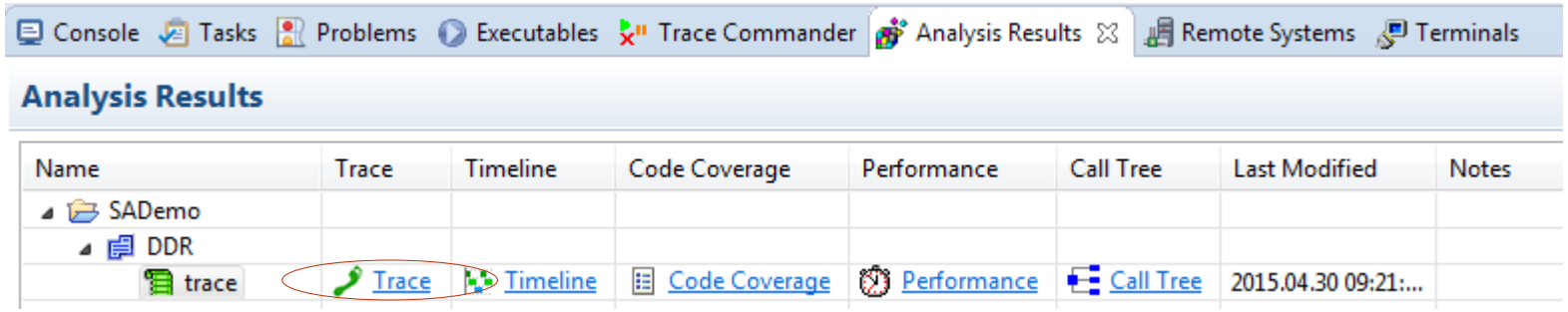
Links
- ✓ Trace Viewer
- ✓ Timeline
- ✓ Code Coverage
- ✓ Hierarchical Performance
- ✓ Call Tree



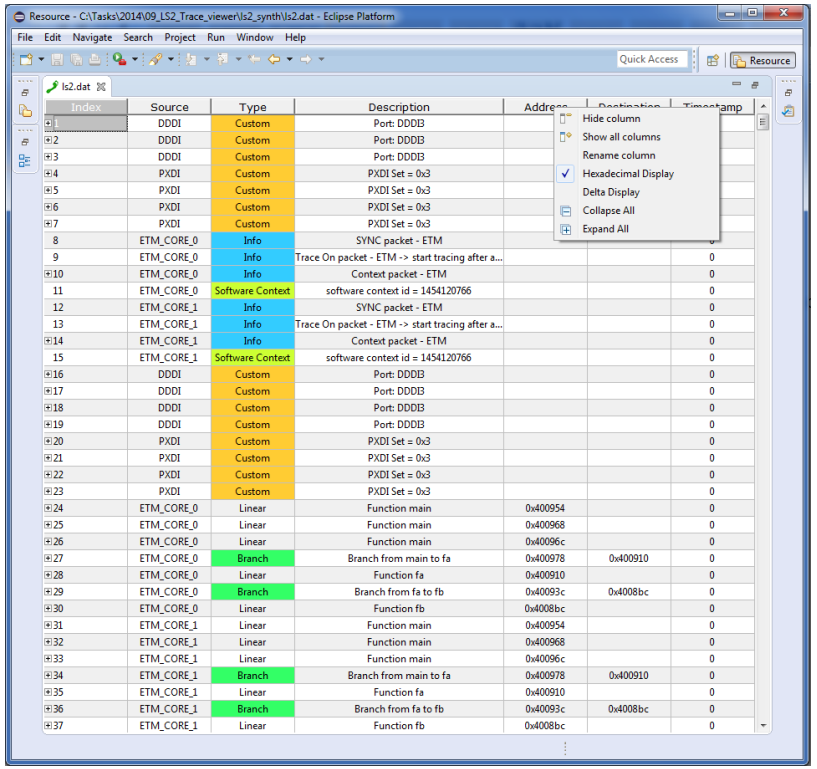
Data source from where the trace was collected:
- ➢ DTC
- ➢ DDR
- ➢ or Imported trace

Trace Viewer

1. From results folder:



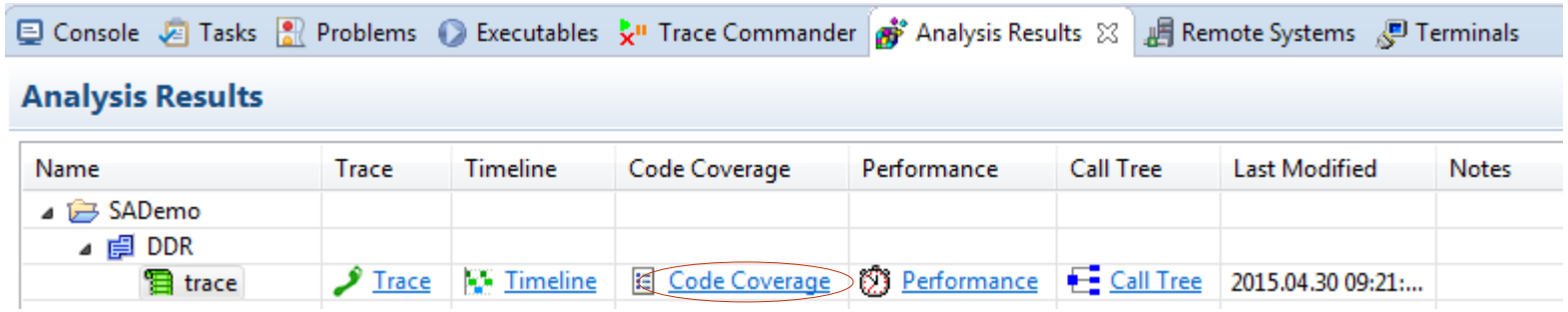
2. Open Trace Viewer:



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

Code coverage

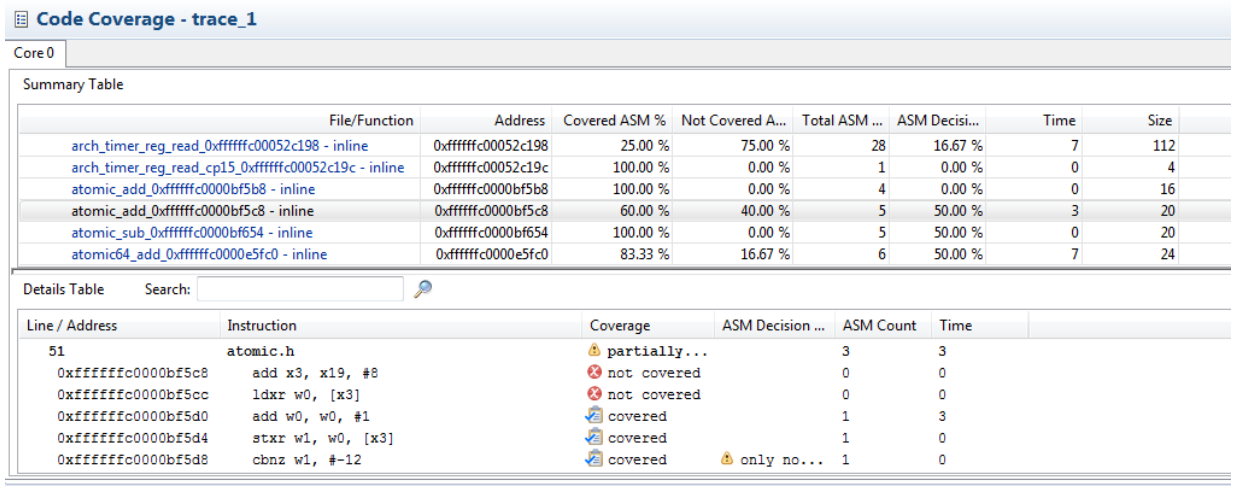
1. From results folder:



2. Open code coverage viewer:

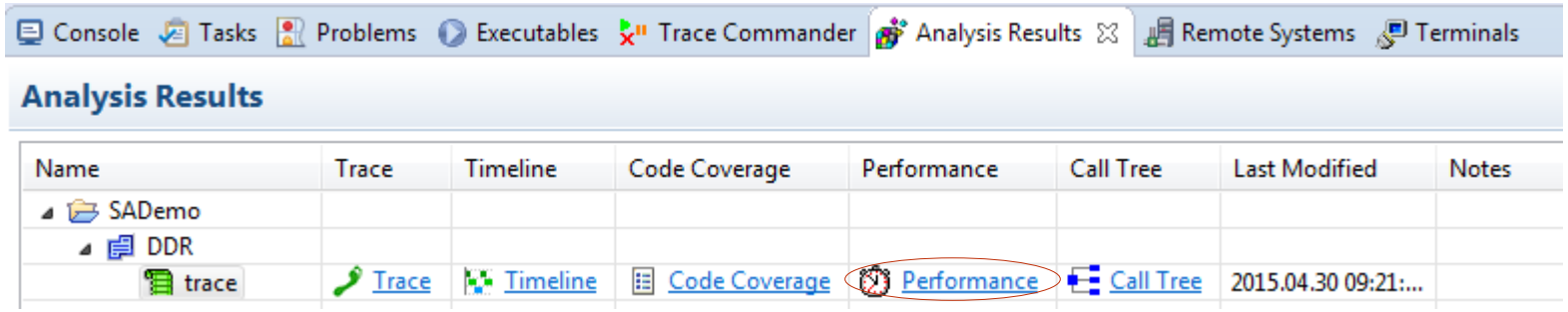
Split pane with 2 types of info:

- ✓ Summary table displaying statistics for each function
- ✓ Details table displaying line-by-line coverage of selected function



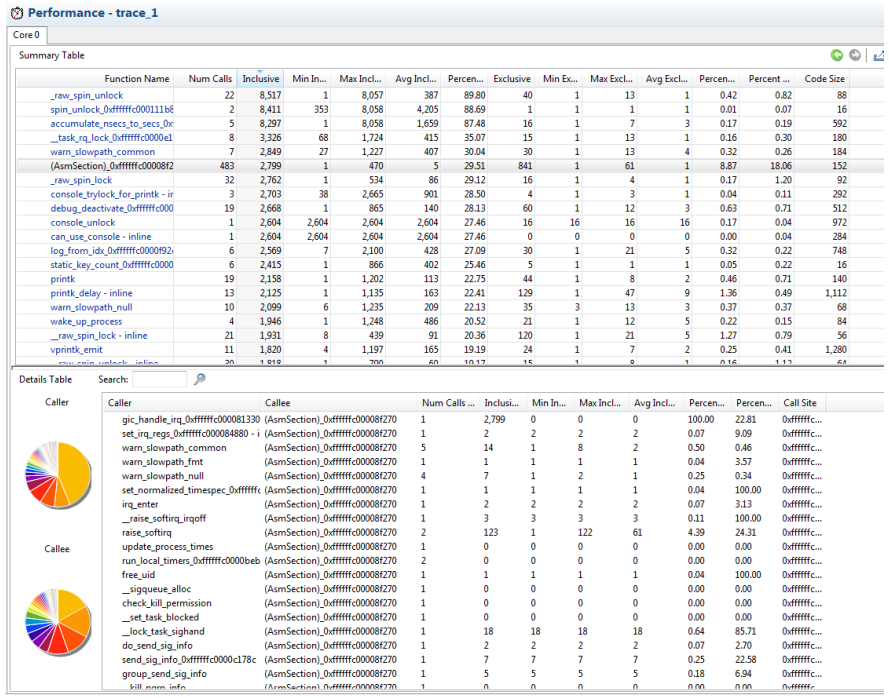
Performance profiler

1. From results folder:



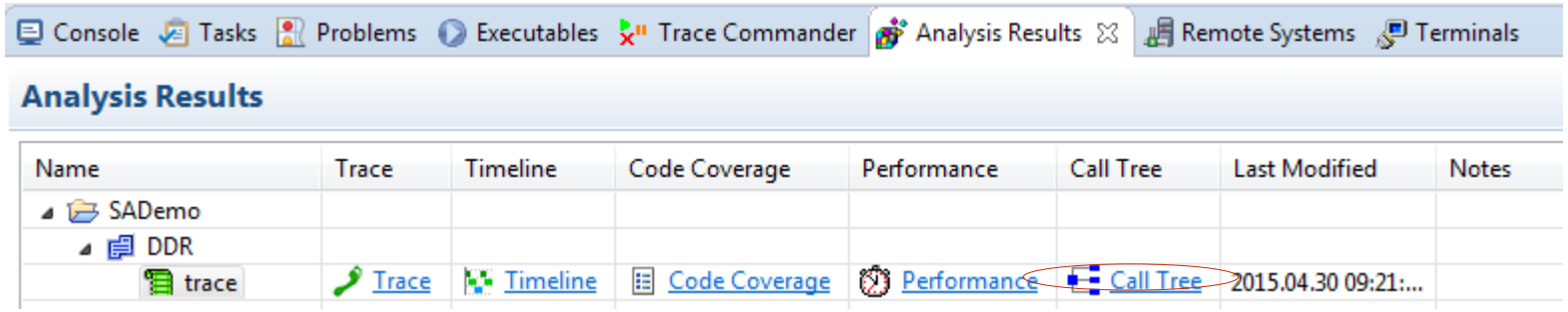
2. Open performance viewer:

- ✓ 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:

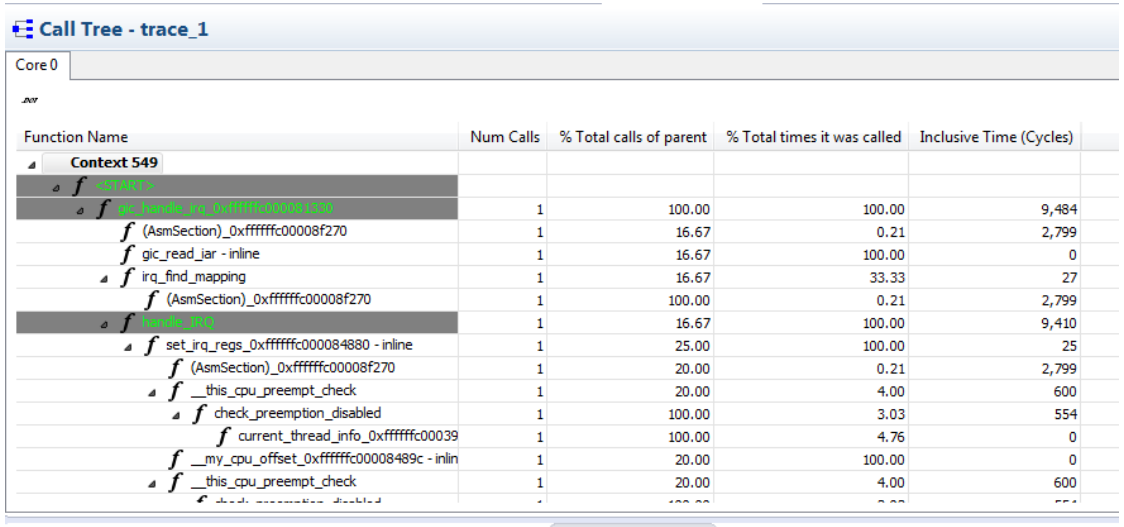


2. Open call tree viewer:

Shows call tree of executed functions. Two highlighted paths:

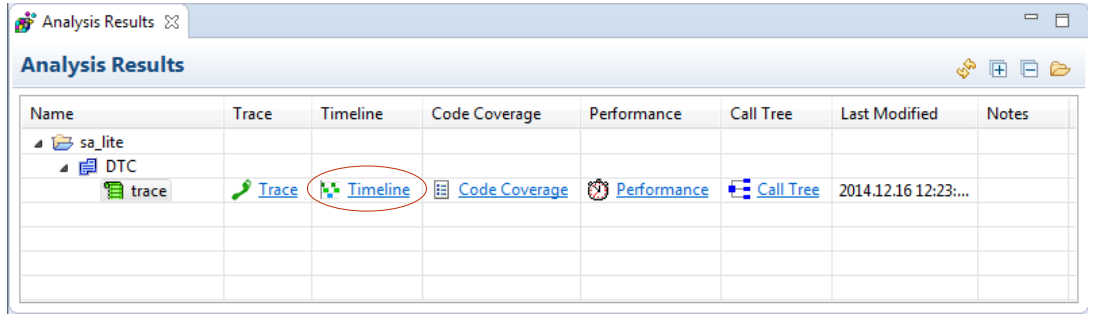
✓ Green color shows critical path

✓ Grey background shows max stack path



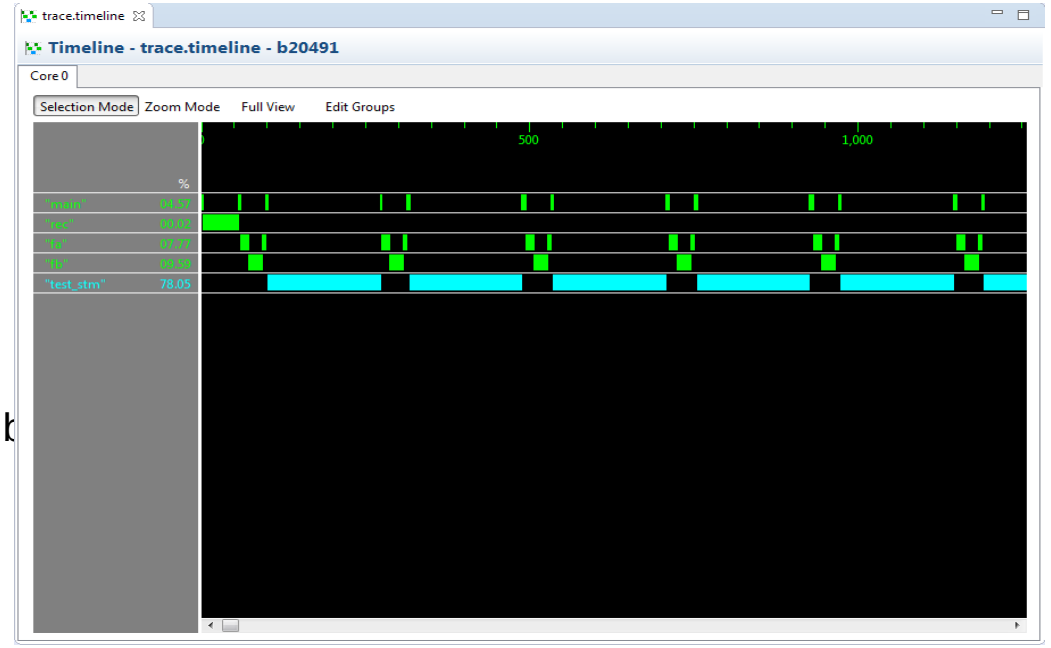
Timeline

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 b



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 libary (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.

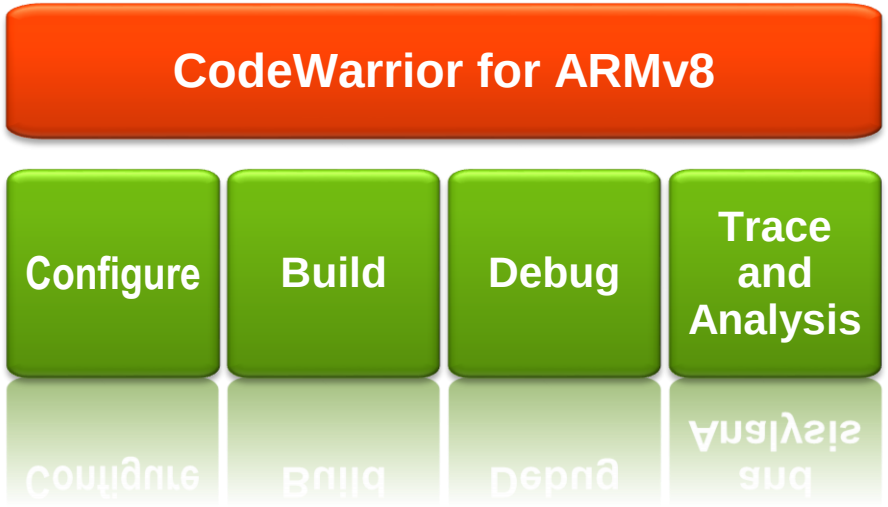
Smart filtering is a flexible mechanism to filter the amount of trace collected directly fro hardware, with no impact on application/system execution. This will greatly help on host operations(e.g., trace decoding, profile generation).

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



http://www.nxp.com/codewarrior

Q & A

SECURE CONNECTIONS
FOR A SMARTER WORLD

ATTRIBUTION STATEMENT