Brendan Gregg's Blog home

Linux perf_events Off-CPU Time Flame Graph

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I've been asked how to do these several times, so here's a quick blog post.

<u>CPU Flame Graphs</u> are great for understanding CPU usage, but what about performance issues of latency, when programs are blocked and not running on-CPU? There's a generic methodology to attack these, which I've called <u>Off-CPU Analysis</u>. This involves instrumenting call stacks and timestamps when the scheduler blocks a thread, and when it later wakes it up. There are even <u>Off-CPU Time Flame Graphs</u> to visualize this blocked time, which are the counterpart to on-CPU flame graphs.

Off-CPU time flame graphs may solve (say) 60% of the issues, with the remainder requiring walking the thread wakeups to find root cause. I explained off-CPU time flame graphs, this wakeup issue, and additional work, in my LISA13 talk on flame graphs (slides, youtube).

Here I'll show one way to do off-CPU time flame graphs using Linux perf_events. Example (click to zoom):

Off-CPU Time Flame Graph (Linux perf_events)						
	schedule	schedule				
	schedule	schedule				
	schedule_hrtimeou	schedule_hrti	schedule		sch	
	schedule_hrtimeou	schedule_hrti	schedule		sched	
	poll_schedule_tim	poll_schedule	schedule_hrti		pipe	
	do_sys_poll	do_select	schedule_hrti		pipe	schedule
	sys_poll	core_sys_select	poll_schedule		new_s	schedule
schedulesched	system_call	sys_select	do_select	sche	vfs	do_nanosleep
schedule schedule	poll	system_call	core_sys_select	schedule	vfs_r	hrtimer_nanosleep
smpboot smpboot	run_builtin	select	sys_select	rcu_gp_k	sys_r	sys_nanosleep
kthread kthread	main	[unknown]	system_call	kthread	syste	system_call
ret_from ret_fro	libc_start_main	[unknown]	select	ret_from	read	nanosleep
ksoftirq ksoftir	perf	postgres		rcu_sched	readp	sleep

Unlike the CPU flame graph, in this graph the width spans the total duration that a code path was sleeping. A "sleep 1" command was caught, shown on the far right as having slept for 1,000 ms.

I was discussing how to do these with Nicolas on <u>github</u>, as he had found that perf_events could almost do this using the <u>perf_inject_s</u> feature, when I noticed perf_events has added "-f period" to perf script (added in about 3.17). That simplifies things a bit, so the steps can be:

```
# perf record -e sched:sched_stat_sleep -e sched:sched_switch \
    -e sched:sched_process_exit -a -g -o perf.data.raw sleep 1
# perf inject -v -s -i perf.data.raw -o perf.data
# perf script -f comm.pid.tid.cpu.time.period.event.ip.sym.dso.trace | awk '
    NF > 4 { exec = $1; period_ms = int($5 / 1000000) }
    NF > 1 && NF <= 4 && period_ms > 0 { print $2 }
    NF < 2 && period_ms > 0 { printf "%s\n%d\n\n", exec, period_ms } ' | \
    ./stackcollapse.pl | \
    ./flamegraph.pl --countname=ms --title="Off-CPU Time Flame Graph" --colors=io > offcpu.svg
```

Update: on more recent kernels, use "perf script -F ..." instead of "perf script -f ...". Your kernel will also need CONFIG_SCHEDSTATS for the tracepoints to all be present, which may be missing (eg, RHEL7).

The awk I'm using merely turns the perf script output into something stackcollapse.pl understands. This whole perf inject workflow strikes me as a bit weird, and this step could be skipped by doing your own processing of the perf script output (more awk!), to stitch together events. I'd do this if I were on older kernels, that lacked the perf script -f period.

Warning: scheduler events can be very frequent, and the overhead of dumping them to the file system (perf.data) may be prohibitive in production environments. Test carefully. This is also why I put a "sleep 1" in the perf record (the dummy command that sets the duration), to start with a small amount of trace data. If I had to do this in production, I'd consider other tools that could summarize data in-kernel to reduce overhead, including perf_events once it supports more in-kernel programming (eBPF).

There may be some scenarios where the current perf_events overhead is acceptable, especially if you match on a single PID of interest (in perf record, using "-p PID" instead of "-a").

Update 1: Since Linux 4.5 you may need the following for this to work:

```
# echo 1 > /proc/sys/kernel/sched_schedstats
```

Update 2: Since Linux 4.6 you can use BPF to do this *much* more efficiently: aggregating the stacks in-kernel context (using the BPF stack trace feature in 4.6), and only passing the summary to user-level. I developed the offcputime tool <u>bcc</u> to do this. I also wrote a post about it, <u>Off-CPU eBPF Flame Graph</u>, although that was written before Linux 4.6's stack trace support, so I was unwinding stacks the hard way.

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