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COSCUP 2016 – Linux Kernel Tracing

Who am I ?

Viller Hsiao



Embedded Linux / RTOS engineer

What's Tracing



<https://www.tnooz.com/wp-content/uploads/2010/12/tripadvisor-facebook-rampup1.jpg>

What's Tracing

- Famous way in C: printf()

```
void myfunc(int type)
{
    if (type > 20) {
        /* do some things */
        printf ("I like it goes here!\n");

    } else if (type < 100) {
        /* do other things */
        printf ("But it goes here!\n");

    } else {
        /* error handling */
        printf ("Oh! I hate it's here! Wrong type is %d\n", type);
    }
}
```

What's tracing data used for?

Observe program behavior

What's tracing data used for?

Observe program behavior
Debug program

What's tracing data used for?

Observe program behavior
Debug program
Profile and get statistics
and so on

Well-known tool in kernel:
`printk()`

`printk()` is intuitive, but

Issue of printf()

High overhead

“using printf(), especially when writing to the serial console, may take several milliseconds per write.” ~ [1]

Issue of printf()

High overhead
Lack of flexibility

Topic today

Systematic tracing mechanisms in Linux kernel

*How kernel exhausts compiler and CPU tricks to implement
flexible and low overhead system tracing*

Tracing in Linux

user

Frontend Tools

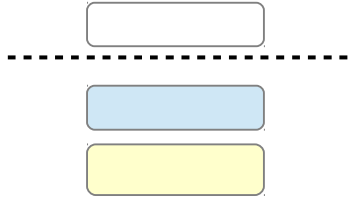
Interface for userspace

kernel

Tracing Frameworks

Tracing Implementations

ftrace



ftrace

- Linux-2.6.27
- Linux kernel internal tracer framework
 - Function tracer
 - Tracing data output
 - Tracepoint
 - hist triggers



Function Tracer

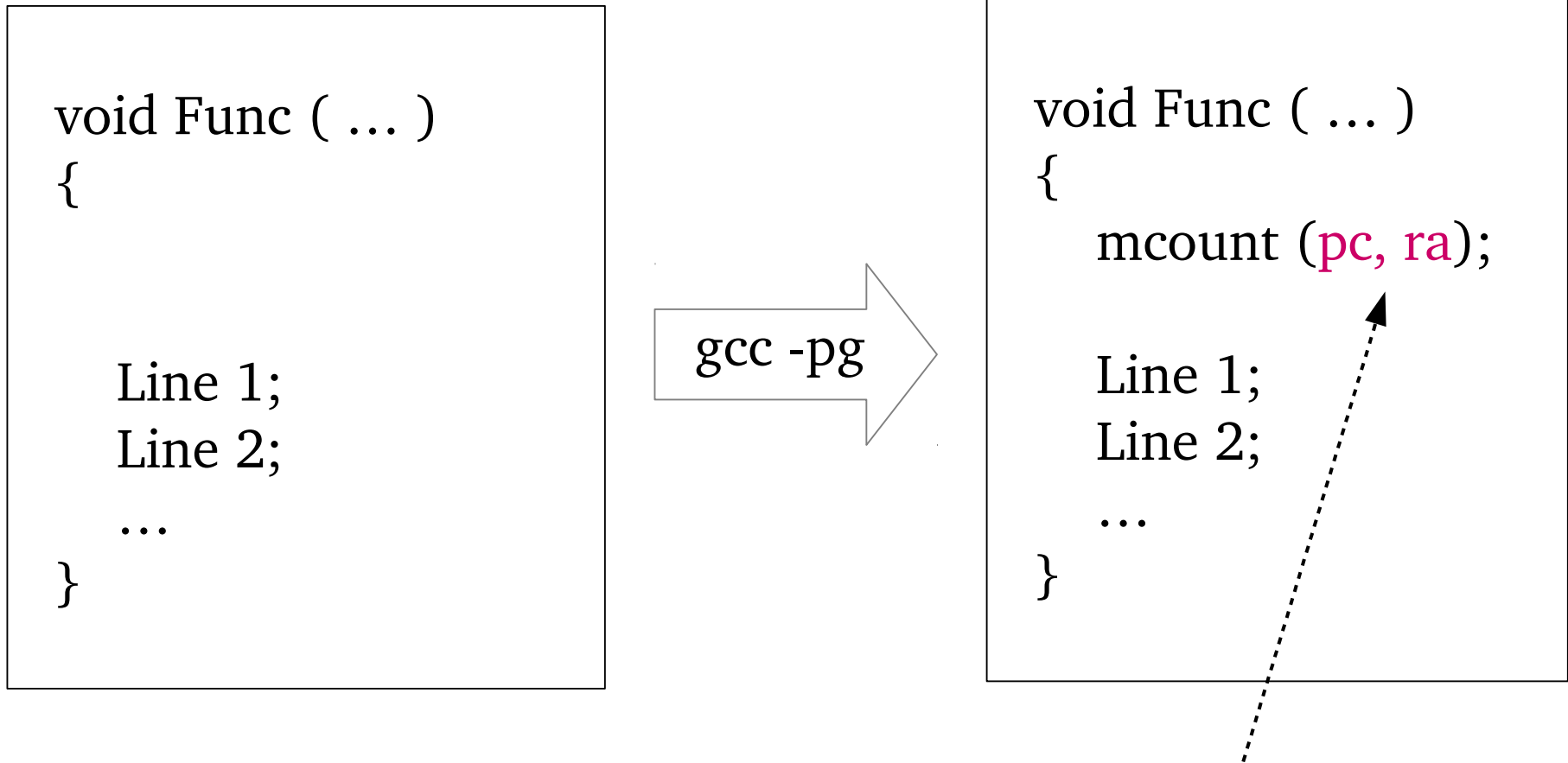
```
void Func ( ... )  
{  
  
    Line 1;  
    Line 2;  
    ...  
}
```

gcc -pg

```
void Func ( ... )  
{  
    mcount (pc, ra);  
  
    Line 1;  
    Line 2;  
    ...  
}
```

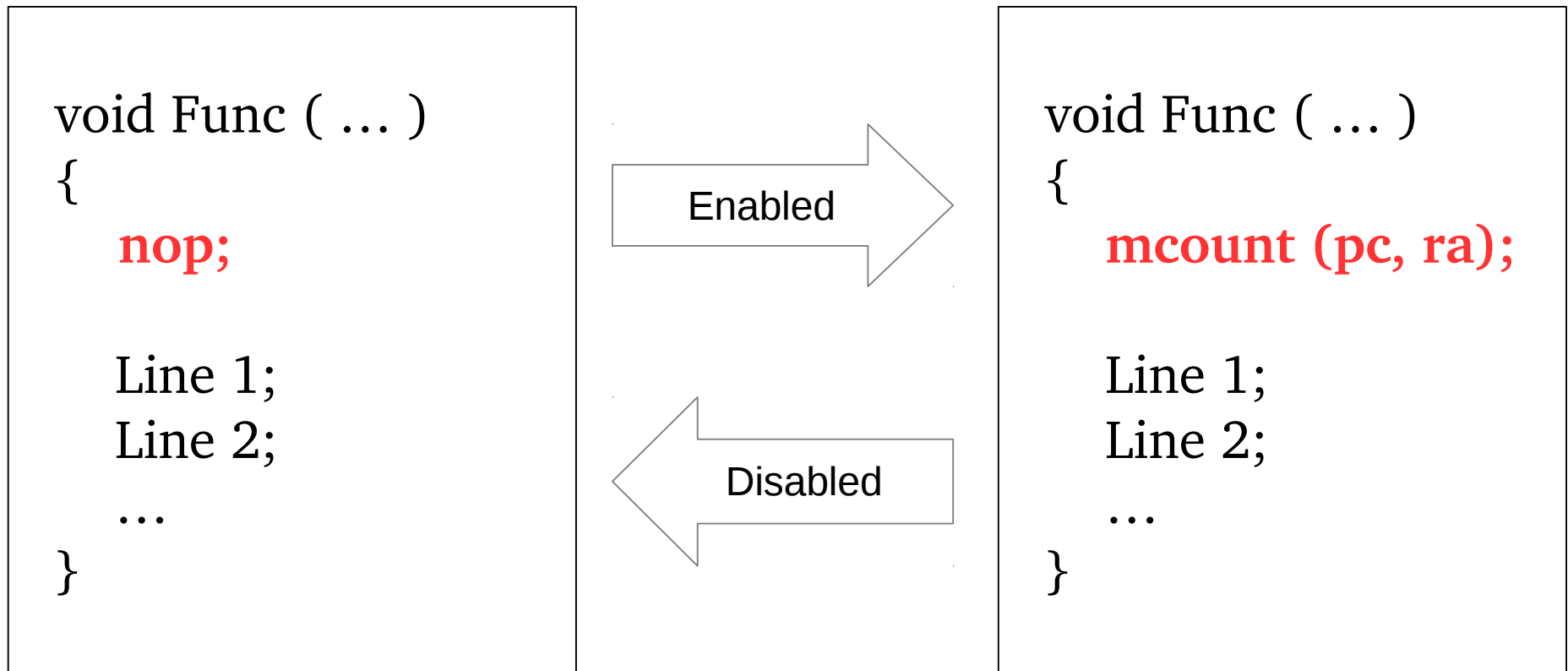
Re-use gprof mechanism, then re-implement mcount()

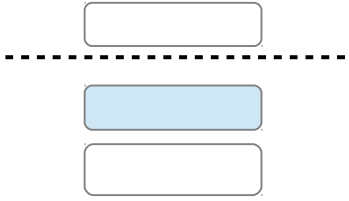
Function Tracer



Data recorded: function and its caller

Dynamic Function Tracer





Tracing Data Output

- `trace_printk()`

“Writing into the ring buffer with `trace_printk()` only takes around a tenth of a microsecond or so” ~ [1]

- `/sys/kernel/debug/tracing/`
 - `tracefs` (`debugfs` in the beginning)

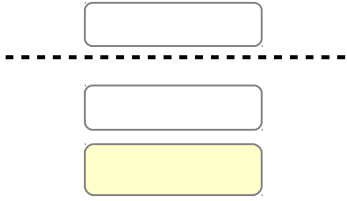
Example: Function Tracer

```
root@ubuntu:/sys/kernel/debug/tracing# cat trace
# tracer: function
#
# entries-in-buffer/entries-written: 102414/8019124   #P:2
#
#          _-----=> irqsoff
#          /_-----=> need-resched
#          | /_-----=> hardirq/softirq
#          || /_-----=> preempt-depth
#          ||| /_-----=> delay
#
# TASK-PID   CPU#  TIMESTAMP  FUNCTION
#   | |       |   |          |   |
firefox-22214 [001] .... 273663.526676: up_write <-vma_adjust
firefox-22214 [001] .... 273663.526676: vma_wants_writenotify <-mprotect_fixup
firefox-22214 [001] .... 273663.526676: vma_set_page_prot <-mprotect_fixup
firefox-22214 [001] .... 273663.526676: vma_wants_writenotify <-vma_set_page_prot
firefox-22214 [001] .... 273663.526676: change_protection <-mprotect_fixup
firefox-22214 [001] .... 273663.526676: change_protection_range <-change_protection
firefox-22214 [001] .... 273663.526676: _raw_spin_lock <-change_protection_range
firefox-22214 [001] .... 273663.526676: flush_tlb_mm_range <-change_protection_range
firefox-22214 [001] .... 273663.526677: vm_stat_account <-mprotect_fixup
firefox-22214 [001] .... 273663.526678: vm_stat_account <-mprotect_fixup
```

Example: Function Graph Tracer

```
root@ubuntu:/sys/kernel/debug/tracing# cat trace
# tracer: function_graph
#
# CPU    DURATION          FUNCTION CALLS
# |      |      |          |      |      |      |
0)      0.040 us      |          } /* fput */
0)      |            |          __fdget() {
0)      |            |          __fget_light() {
0)      0.063 us      |          __fget();
0)      0.335 us      |          }
0)      0.606 us      |          }
0)      |            |          sock_poll() {
0)      0.044 us      |          unix_poll();
0)      0.375 us      |          }
0)      0.040 us      |          fput();
0)      |            |          __fdget() {
0)      |            |          __fget_light() {
0)      0.053 us      |          __fget();
0)      0.330 us      |          }
0)      0.673 us      |          }
```

Tracepoint



Tracepoint

- Linux-2.6.32
- Define and insert hook in static point like `printk()`

Tracepoint – Declare Event

```
#include <linux/tracepoint.h>
```

```
TRACE_EVENT(mm_page_allocation,
```

```
    TP_PROTO(unsigned long pfn, unsigned long free),
```

```
    TP_ARGS(pfn, free),
```

```
    TP_STRUCT__entry(
        __field(unsigned long, pfn)
        __field(unsigned long, free)
    ),
```

```
    TP_fast_assign(
        __entry->pfn = pfn;
        __entry->free = free;
    ),
```

```
    TP_printk("pfn=%lx zone_free=%ld", __entry->pfn, __entry->free)
);
```

Tracepoint – Probe Event

...

```
trace_mm_page_allocation(page_to_pfn(page),  
    zone_page_state(zone, NR_FREE_PAGES));
```

...

Data recorded: custom defined data



Example: Tracepoint

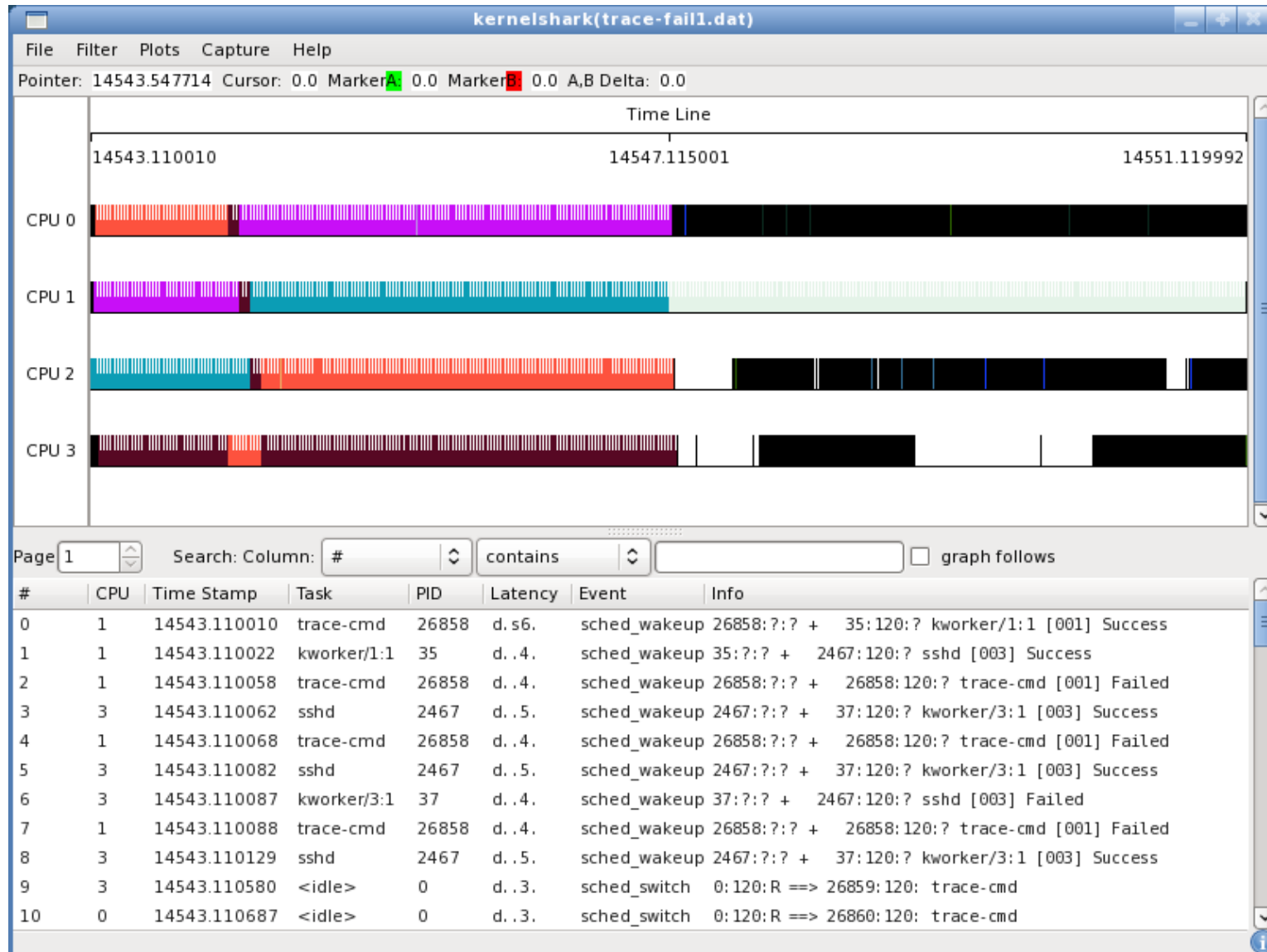
```
root@ubuntu:/sys/kernel/debug/tracing# head -n 20 trace
# tracer: nop
#
# entries-in-buffer/entries-written: 55123/98150   #P:2
#
#          _-----=> irqsoff
#          /_-----=> need-resched
#          | /_-----=> hardirq/softirq
#          || /_-----=> preempt-depth
#          ||| /      delay
#
# TASK-PID   CPU#  ||||   TIMESTAMP  FUNCTION
#   | |       |   |   |         |         |
prlshprint-1729  [000] .... 274429.587815: kmalloc: call_site=ffffffff81206314 ptr
=ffff8800782fe300 bytes_req=144 bytes_alloc=192 gfp_flags=GFP_KERNEL|GFP_ZERO
prlshprint-1729  [000] .... 274429.587818: kmalloc: call_site=ffffffff812063df ptr
=ffff8800166c4400 bytes_req=640 bytes_alloc=1024 gfp_flags=GFP_KERNEL|GFP_ZERO
prlshprint-1729  [000] .... 274429.587822: kmalloc: call_site=ffffffff8136cd2c ptr
=ffff88000dec91c0 bytes_req=24 bytes_alloc=32 gfp_flags=GFP_KERNEL|GFP_ZERO
prlshprint-1729  [000] .... 274429.587823: kmalloc: call_site=ffffffff8136cd2c ptr
=ffff88000dec9a00 bytes_req=24 bytes_alloc=32 gfp_flags=GFP_KERNEL|GFP_ZERO
prlshprint-1729  [000] .... 274429.587835: kmalloc: call_site=ffffffff8135e1b7 ptr
=ffff88000dec9b40 bytes_req=32 bytes_alloc=32 gfp_flags=GFP_KERNEL|GFP_ZERO
```

trace-cmd

```
# trace-cmd record -e 'sched_wakeup*' -e sched_switch your-application
```

```
# kernelshark
```

Kernelshark



hist triggers

- Introduced in Linux-4.7
- Create custom, efficient, in-kernel histograms

```
# echo 'hist:key=common_pid.execname:values=ret:sort=ret if ret >= 0' \  
> /sys/kernel/tracing/events/syscalls/sys_exit_read/trigger
```

Example hist triggers Logs

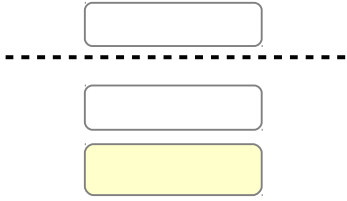
```
# cat /sys/kernel/tracing/events/syscalls/sys_exit_read/hist
[...]
```

{ common_pid: bash	[16608]	} hitcount:	4	ret:	11722
{ common_pid: bash	[16616]	} hitcount:	4	ret:	12386
{ common_pid: bash	[16617]	} hitcount:	4	ret:	12469
{ common_pid: irqbalance	[1189]	} hitcount:	36	ret:	21702
{ common_pid: snmpd	[1617]	} hitcount:	75	ret:	22078
{ common_pid: sshd	[32745]	} hitcount:	329	ret:	165710

```
[...]
```

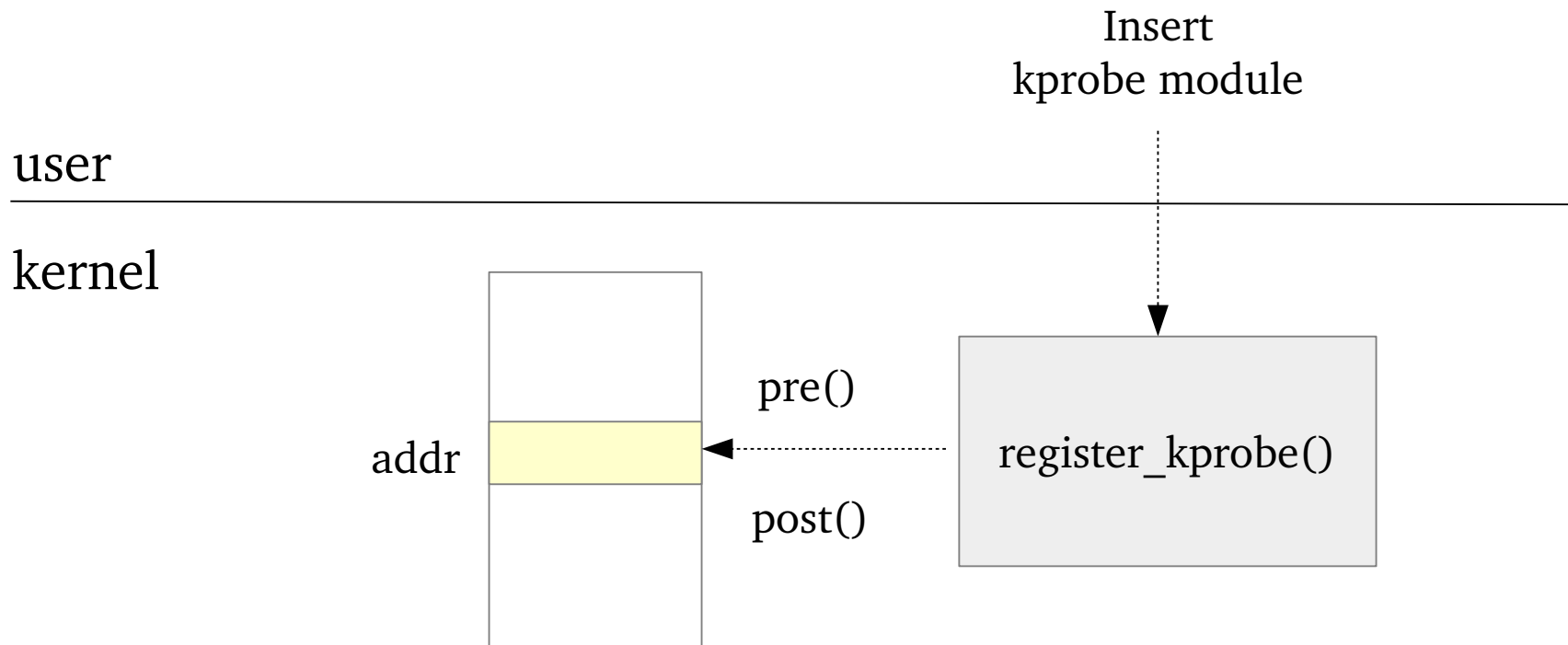
<http://www.brendangregg.com/blog/2016-06-08/linux-hist-triggers.html>

Kprobe Family



Kprobe

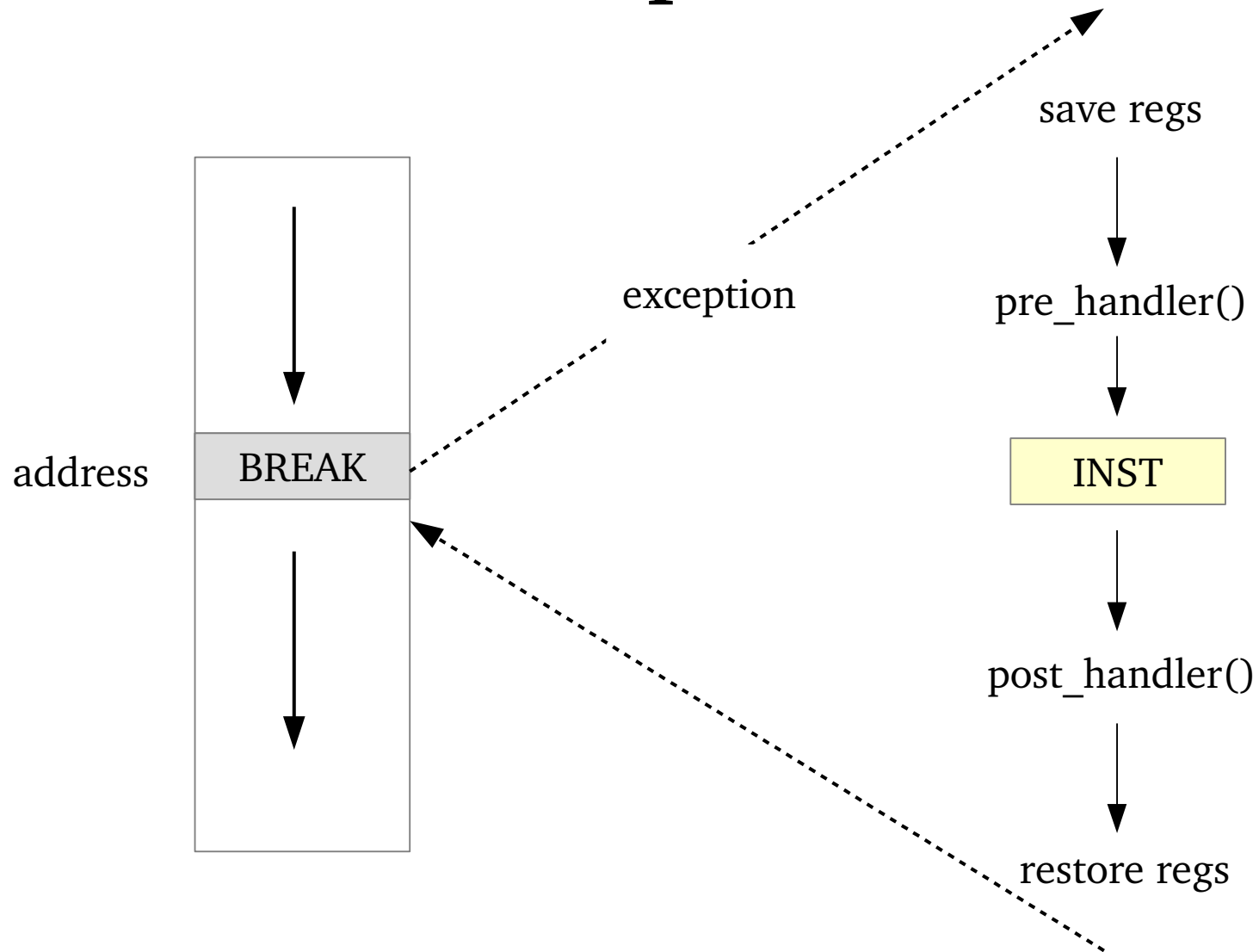
- Linux-2.6.9
- Write probe hooks in kernel module



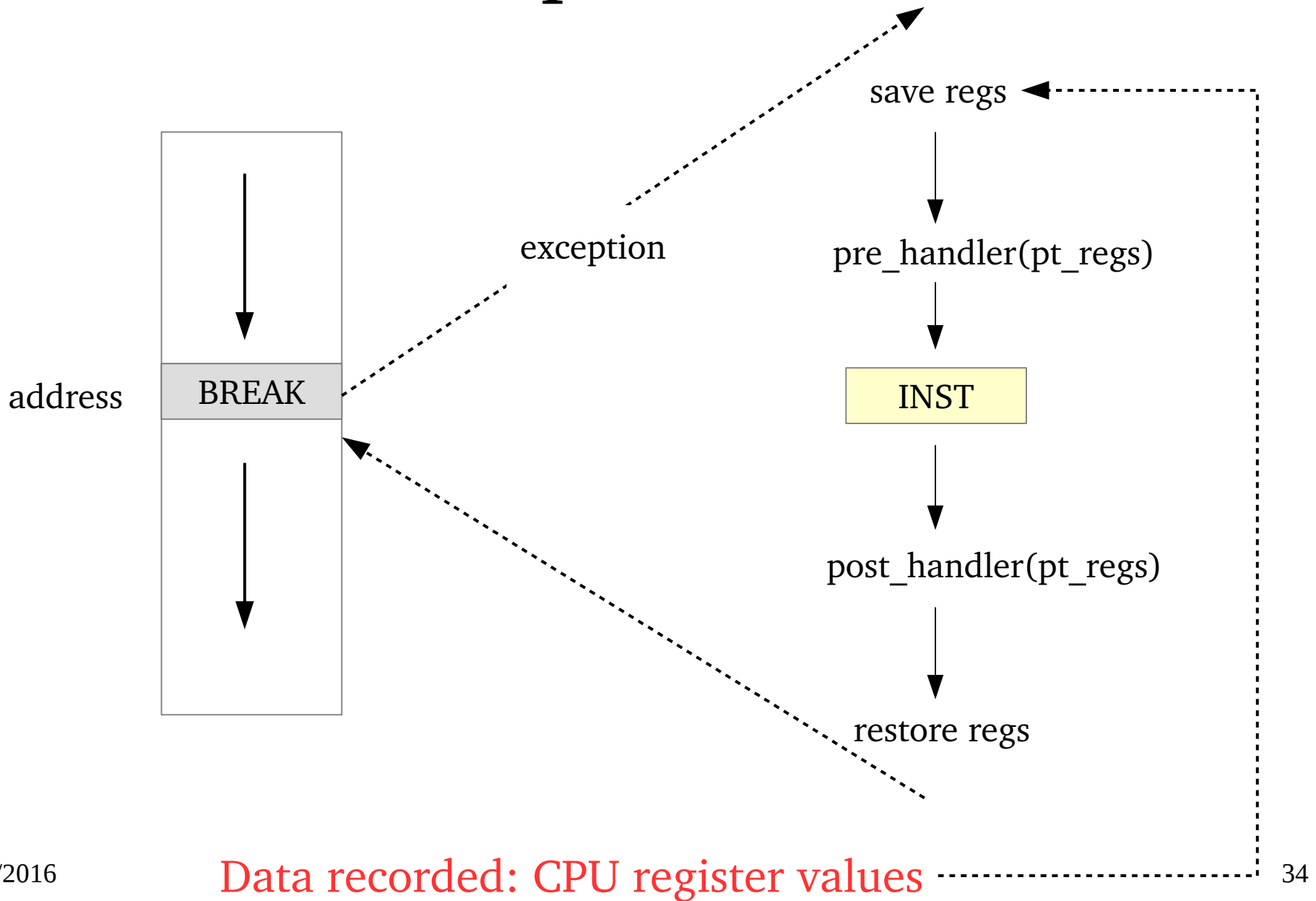
Kprobe



Kprobe



Kprobe



Kprobe Variants

user

Uprobe

Kernel

Kprobe

Kretprobe

Jprobe

Uprobe

- Linux-3.5
- userspace breakpoints in kernel

```
echo 'p:myapp /bin/bash:0x4245c0' > /sys/kernel/tracing/uprobe_events
```

jprobe

```
static long jsys_execve(const char __user *filename,  
                        const char __user *const __user *argv,  
                        const char __user *const __user *envp,  
                        struct pt_regs *regs)
```

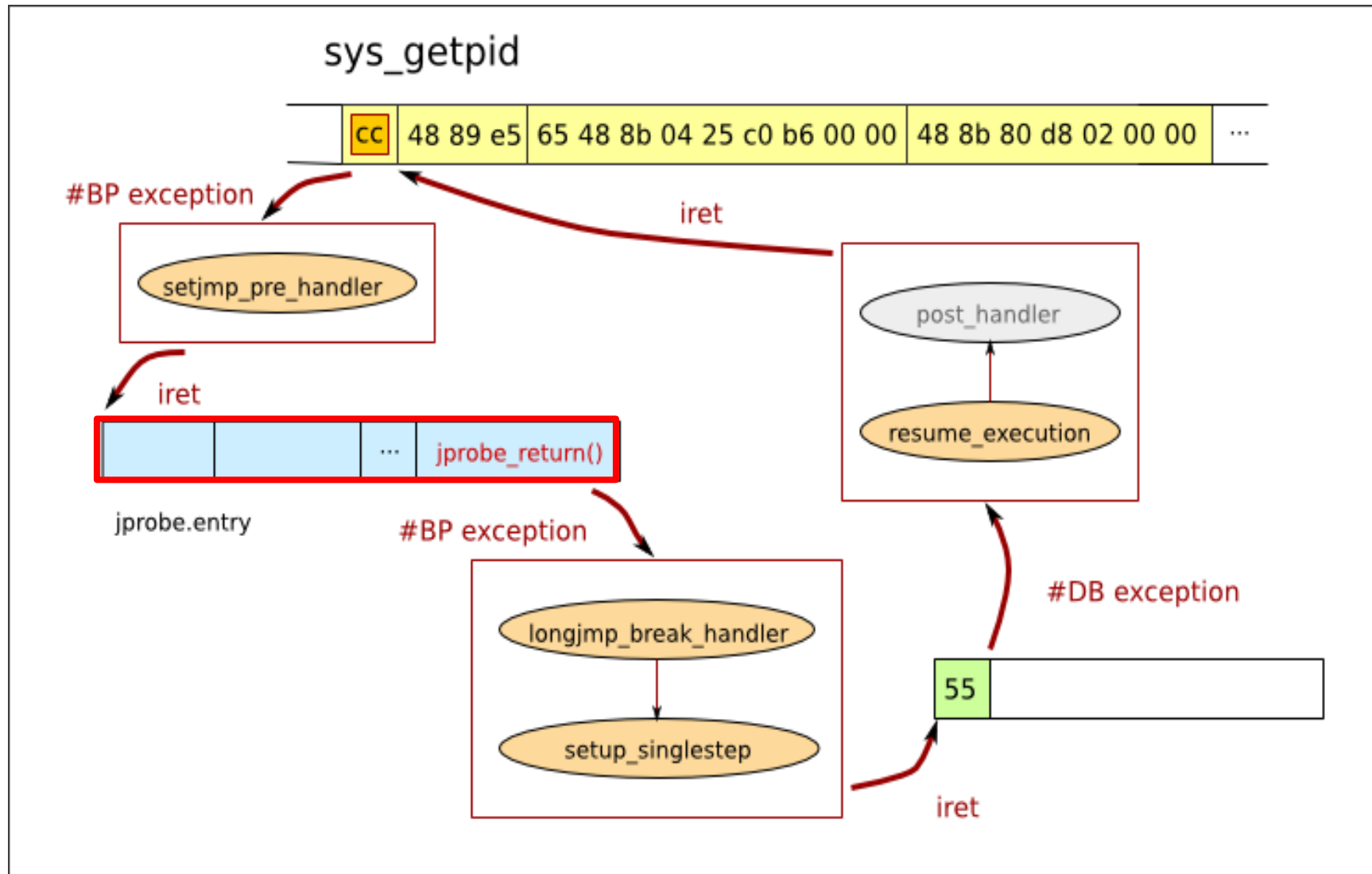
```
{  
    printk(KERN_INFO "jprobe: regs = 0x%p\n",  
           regs);  
  
    /* Always end with a call to jprobe_return(). */  
    jprobe_return();  
    return 0;  
}
```

```
static struct jprobe my_jprobe = {  
    .entry = jsys_execve,  
    .kp = {  
        .symbol_name = "Sys_execve",  
    },  
};
```

data: probed function arguments



jprobe



kretprobe

```
static int entry_handler(struct kretprobe_instance *ri, struct pt_regs *regs)
{
    struct my_data *data;

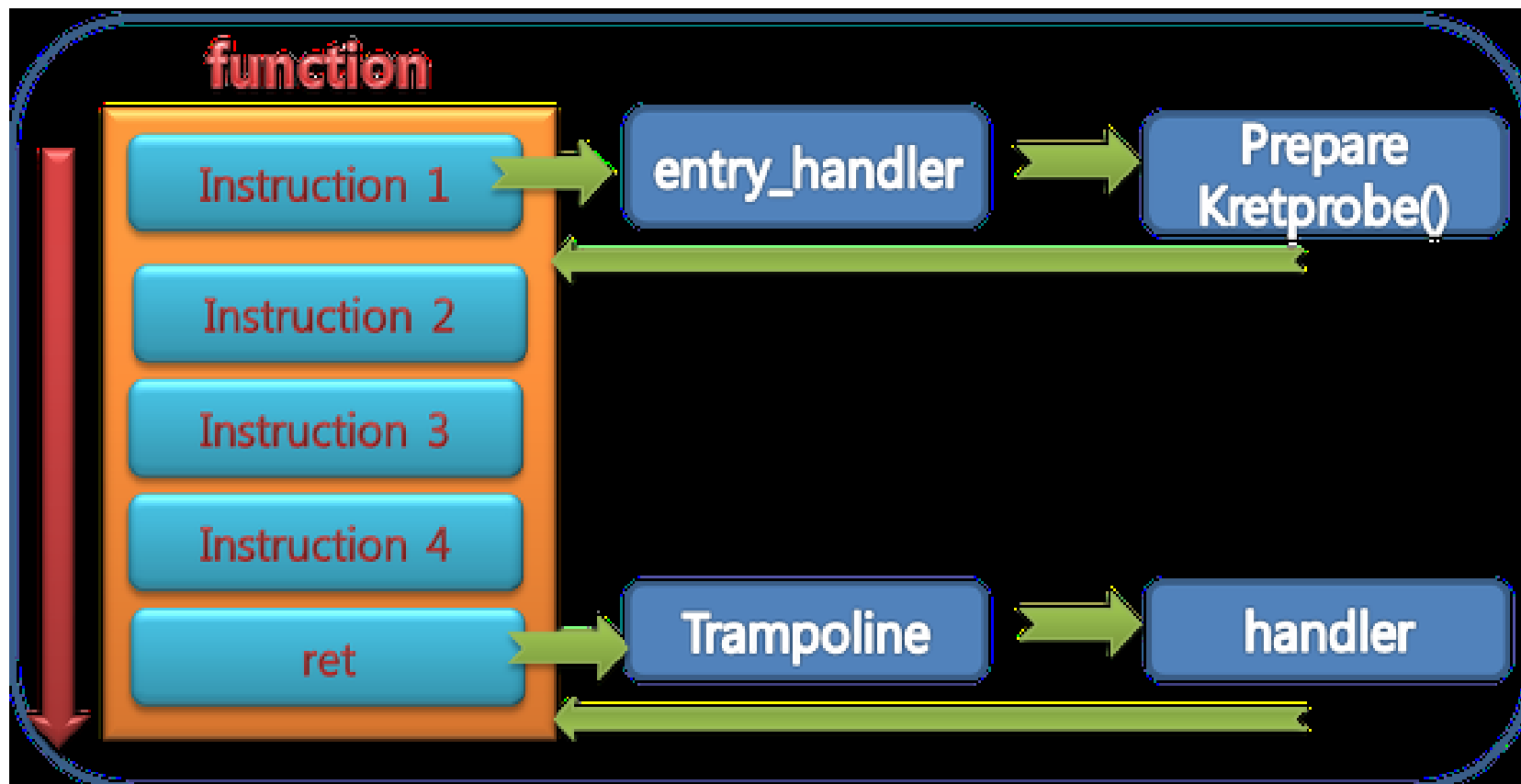
    if (!current->mm)
        return 1;          /* Skip kernel threads */

    data = (struct my_data *)ri->data;
    data->entry_stamp = ktime_get();
    return 0;
}

/*
 * Return-probe handler: Log the return value and duration. Duration may turn
 * out to be zero consistently, depending upon the granularity of time
 * accounting on the platform.
 */
static int ret_handler(struct kretprobe_instance *ri, struct pt_regs *regs)
{
    int retval = regs_return_value(regs);
    struct my_data *data = (struct my_data *)ri->data;
    s64 delta;
    ktime_t now;

    now = ktime_get();
    delta = ktime_to_ns(ktime_sub(now, data->entry_stamp));
    printk(KERN_INFO "%s returned %d and took %lld ns to execute\n",
            func_name, retval, (long long)delta);
    return 0;
}
```

kretprobe



<http://cfile26.uf.tistory.com/image/1311D5455136D6AF3B7251>

Kprobe Overhead [7]

cycles per iteration

	AMD Athlon 1.7GH	Pentium III 860MHz
kprobe	0.99 us	0.95 us
jprobe	0.82 us	1.61 us

Kprobe-based Event Tracing

```
# echo 'r:myretprobe do_sys_open $retval' >> /sys/kernel/tracing/kprobe_events
```

```
# echo 1 > /sys/kernel/tracing/events/kprobes/myretprobe/enable
```

```
# cat /sys/kernel/tracing/trace
```

```
# tracer: nop
```

```
#
```

```
# TASK-PID CPU# ||||| TIMESTAMP FUNCTION
```

```
#
```

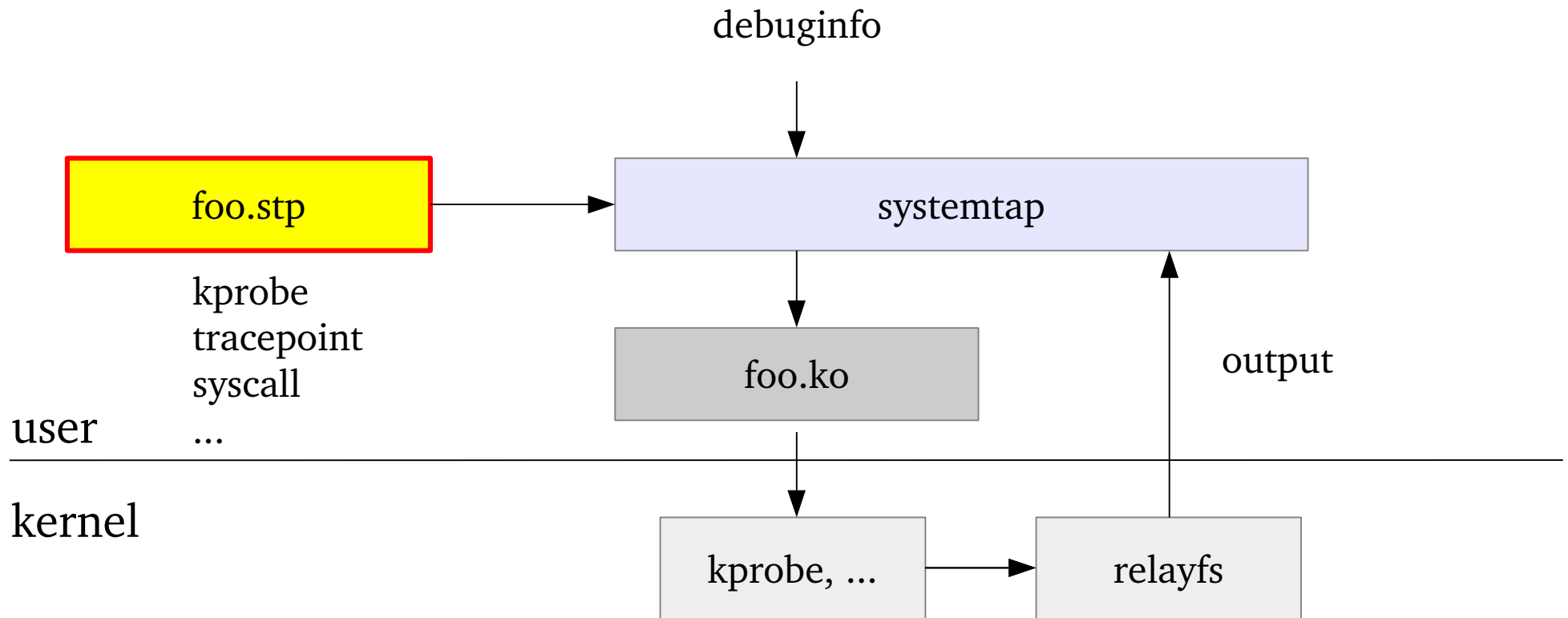
```
sh-746 [000] d... 40.96: myretprobe: (SyS_open+0x2c/0x30 <- do_sys_open) arg1=0x3  
sh-746 [000] d... 42.19: myretprobe: (SyS_open+0x2c/0x30 <- do_sys_open) arg1=0x3
```

.....

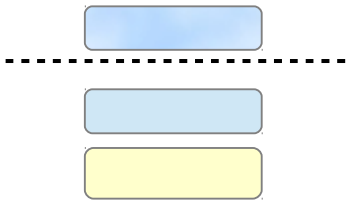
Utilities for Kprobe

- tracefs files
 - perf probe
- systemtap
 - debuted in 2005 in Red Hat Enterprise Linux 4
 - Probe by DSL script based on kprobe

Userspace Scripts: systemtap



perf + Tracing



perf

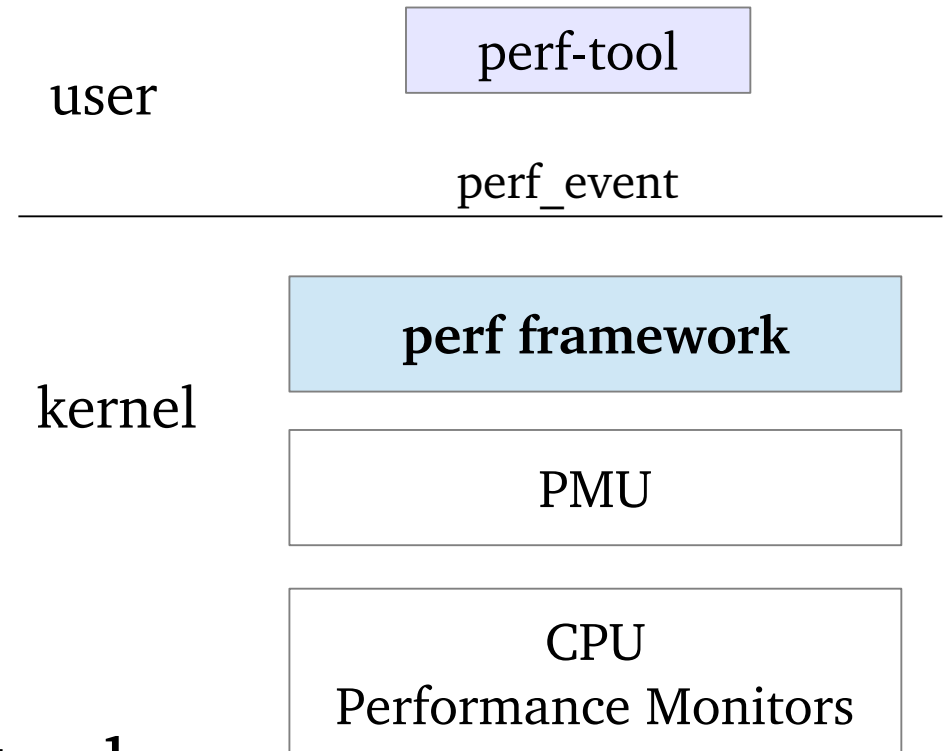
- Linux-2.6.31
- Statistics data

perf stat my-app args

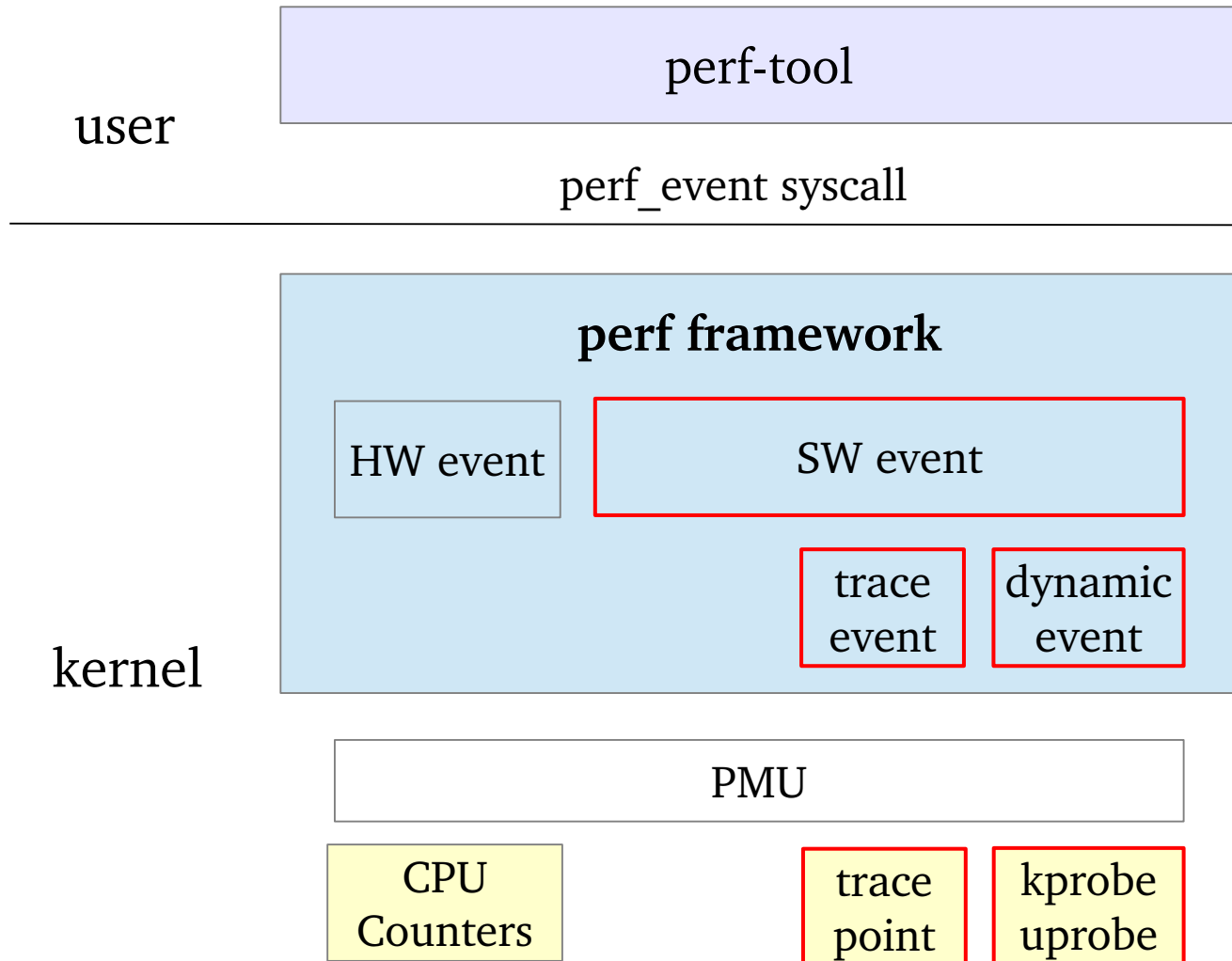
- Sampling record

perf record my-app args

- Other sub cmds of perf tool

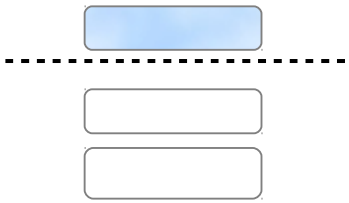


perf Events



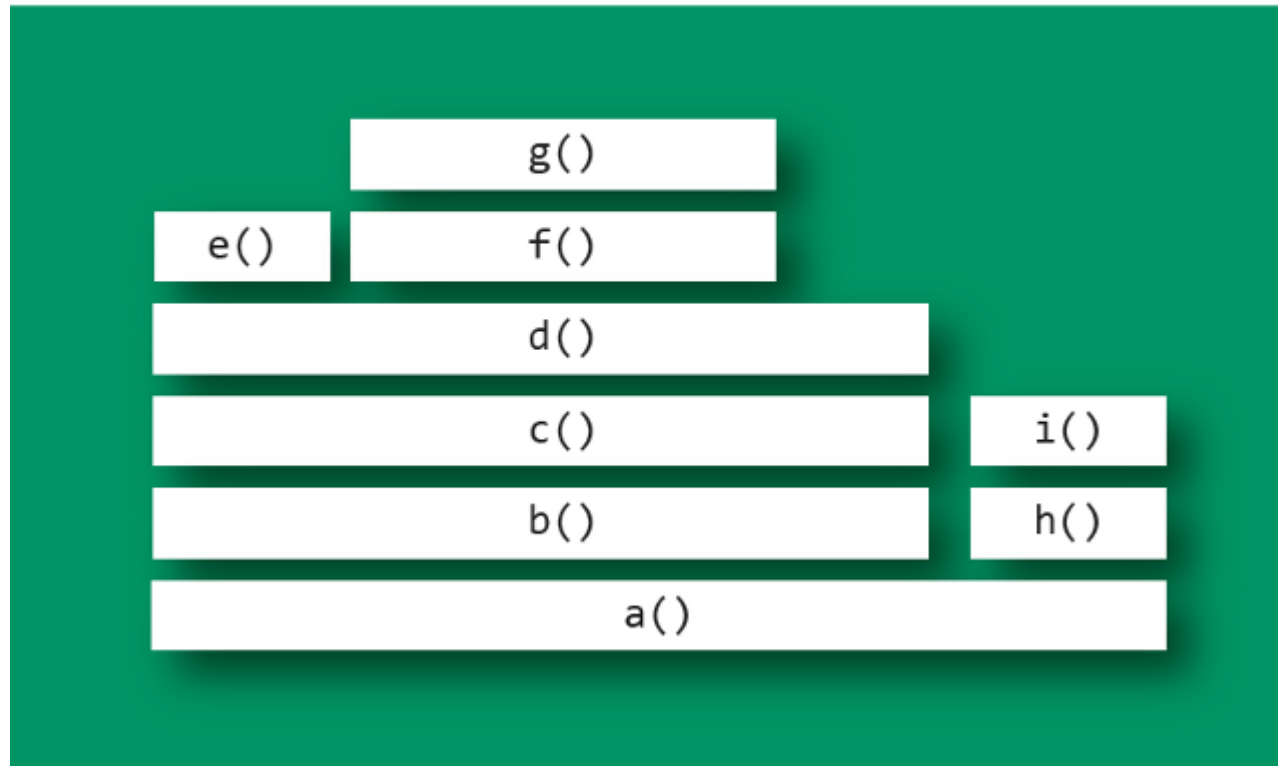
perf Events

```
# perf record -e 'syscalls:sys_enter_*' -a -g -- sleep 60
```

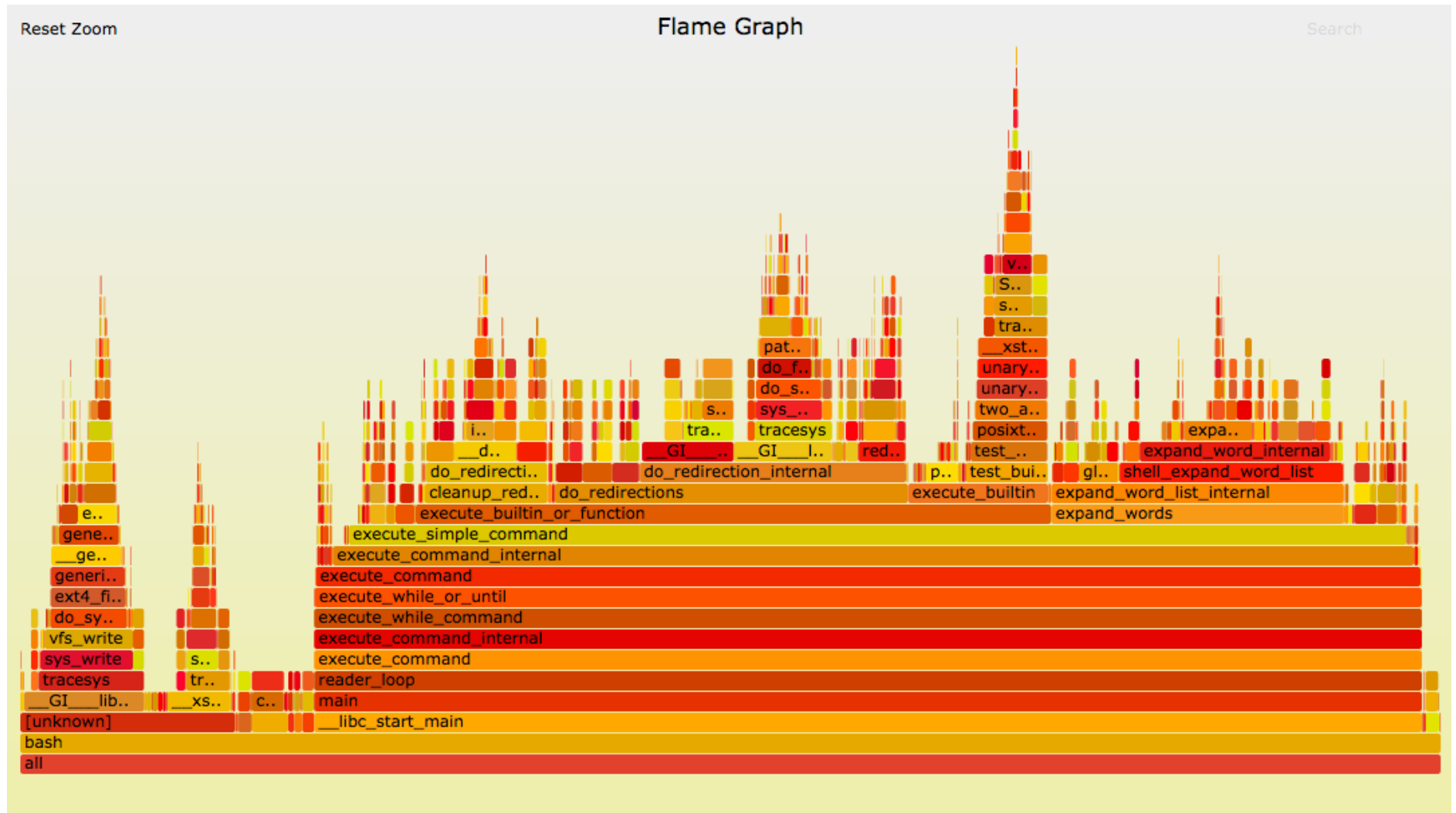
Flame Graph

FIGURE 6: **EXAMPLE FOR INTERPRETATION**



<http://deliveryimages.acm.org/10.1145/2930000/2927301/gregg6.png>

Flame Graph



Flame Graph Tools for perf Data

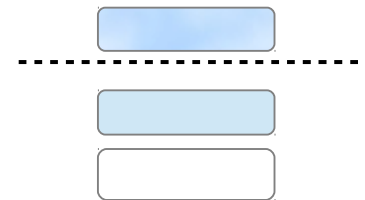
```
# perf record -F 99 -a -g -- sleep 60
```

```
# perf script > out.perf
```

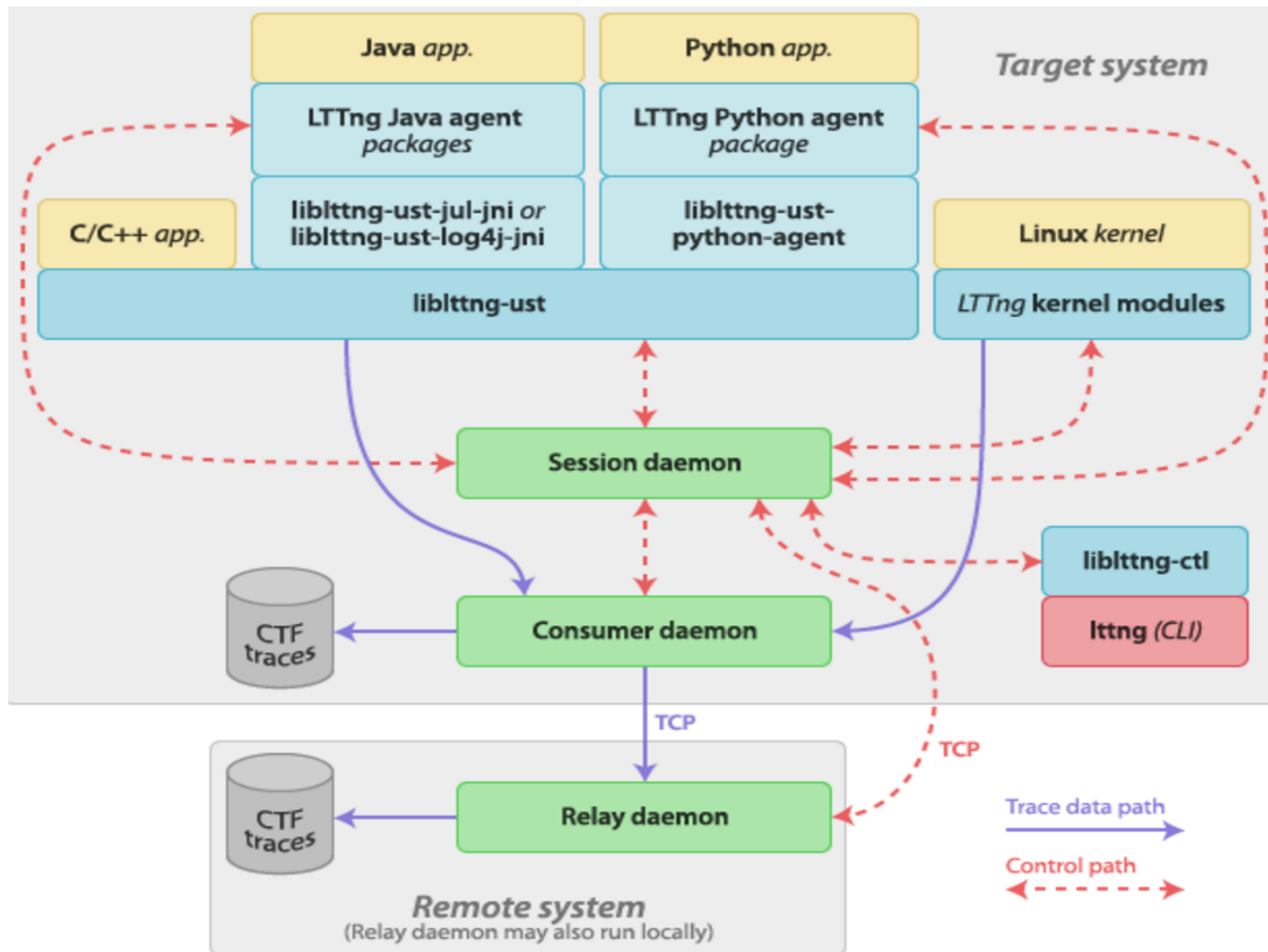
```
# /path/to/flamegraph/stackcollapse-perf.pl out.perf > out.folded
```

```
# /path/to/flamegraph/flamegraph.pl out.kern_folded > kernel.svg
```

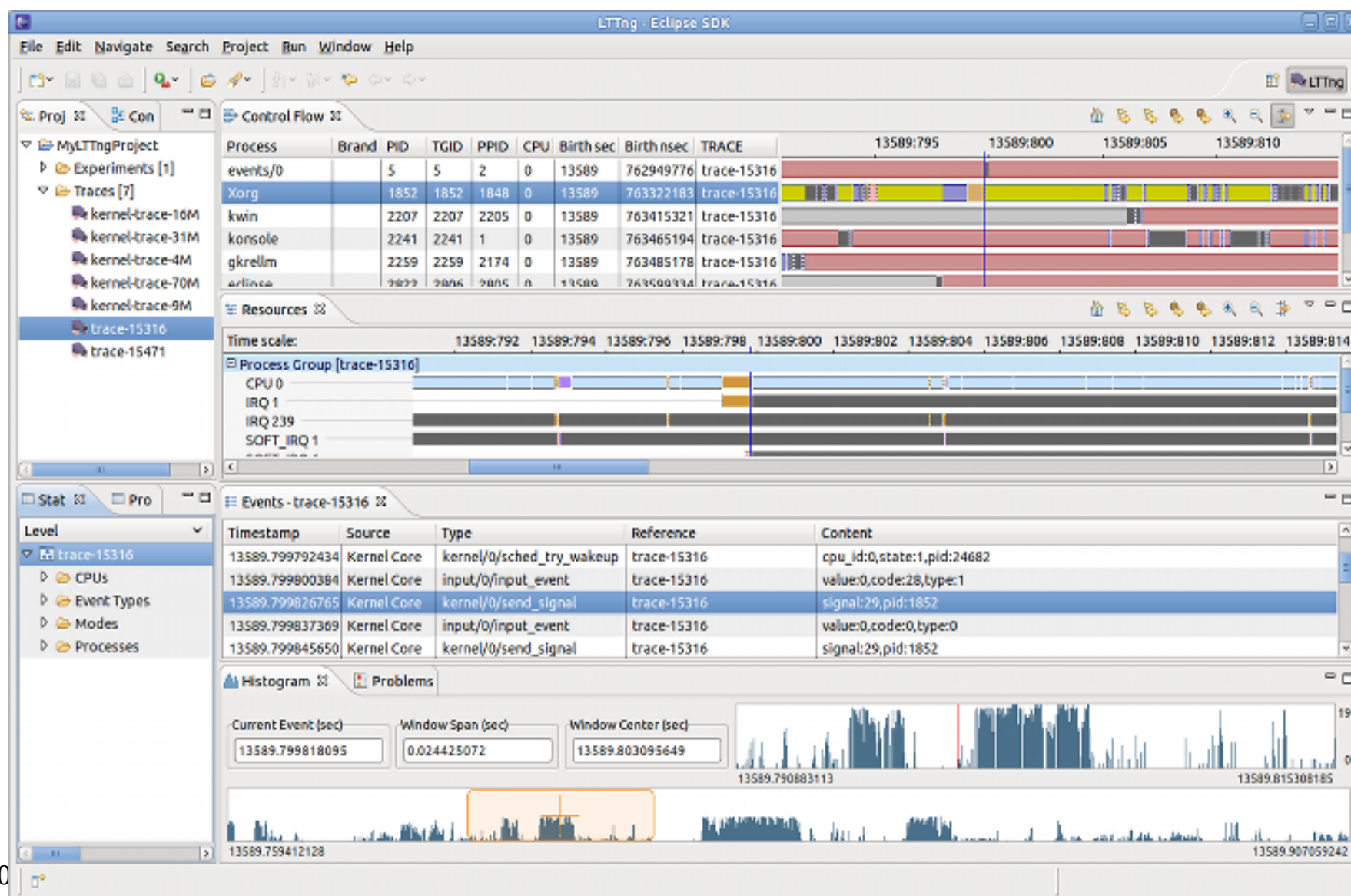
LTTng



LTtng

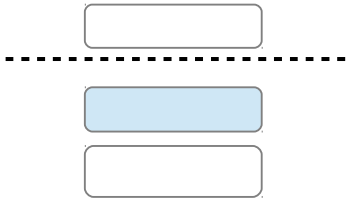


Eclipse LTTng Support



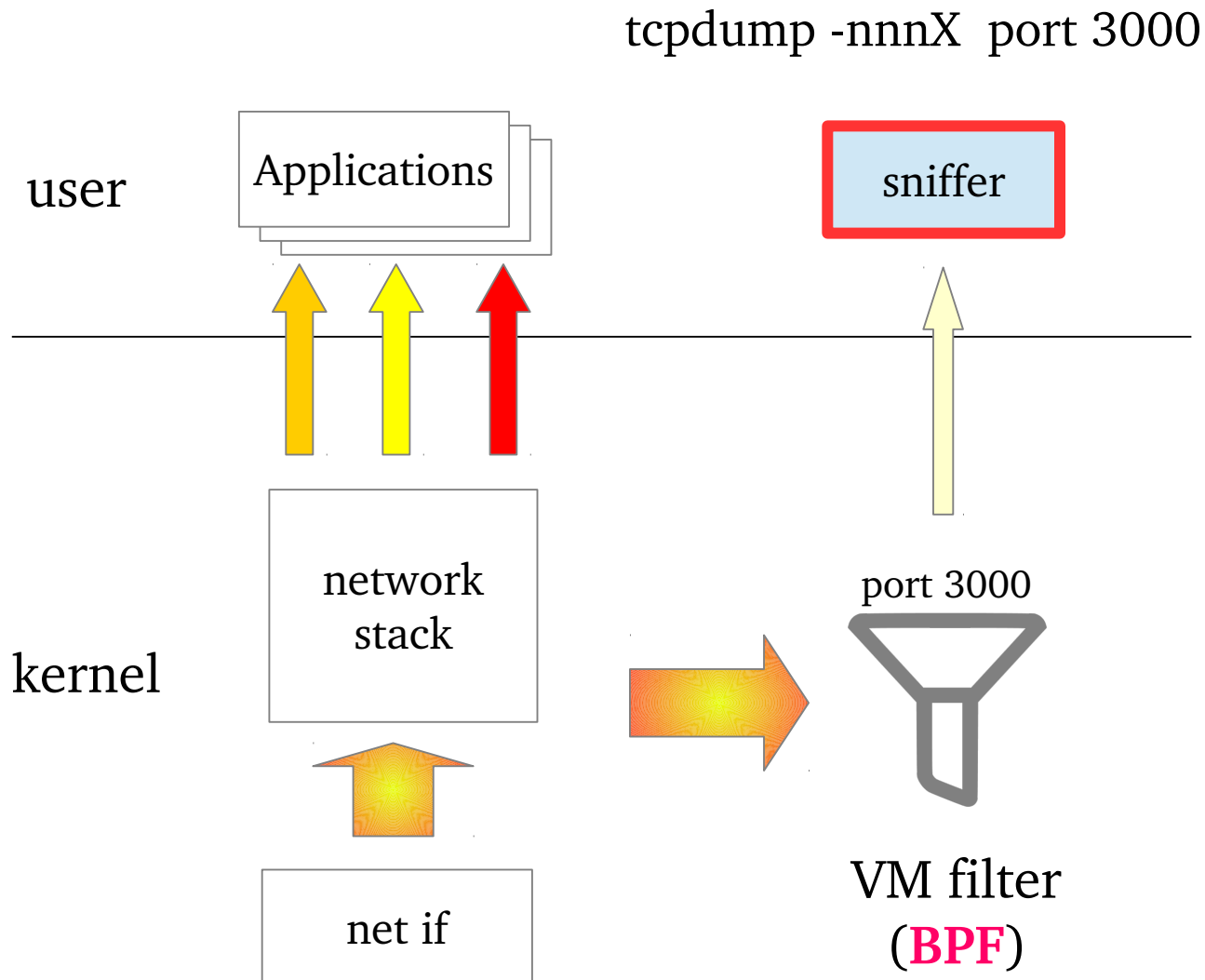
Disadvantage of Previous Kernel Tracing

- Components are isolated
- Complex filters and scripts can be expensive
- Need more comprehensive tools. Some solutions
 - systemtap
 - LTTng
 - Dtrace
 - ktap



Tracing + eBPF

BPF – In-kernel Packet Filter



eBPF

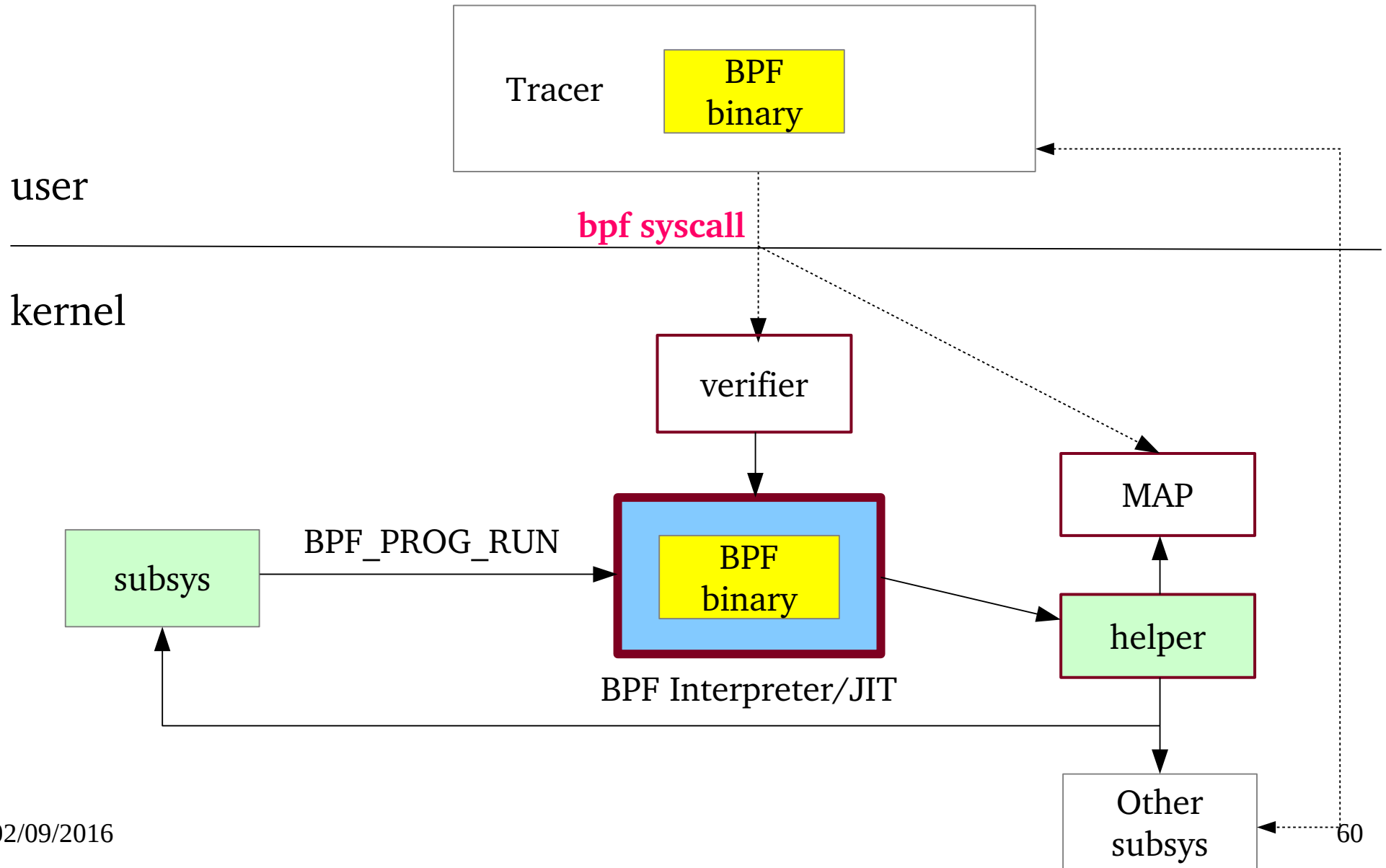
- (Linux-3.15) Re-designed by Alexei Starovoitov
 - Write programs in restricted C
 - compile to BPF with LLVM
 - Just-in-time map to modern 64-bit CPU with minimal performance overhead

Areas Use eBPF

more than a filter today

- Seccomp filters of syscalls (chrome sandboxing)
- Packet classifier for traffic control
- Actions for traffic control
- Xtables packet filtering
- Tracing
 - (Linux-4.1) attach to kprobe
 - (Linux-4.7) attach to tracepoint

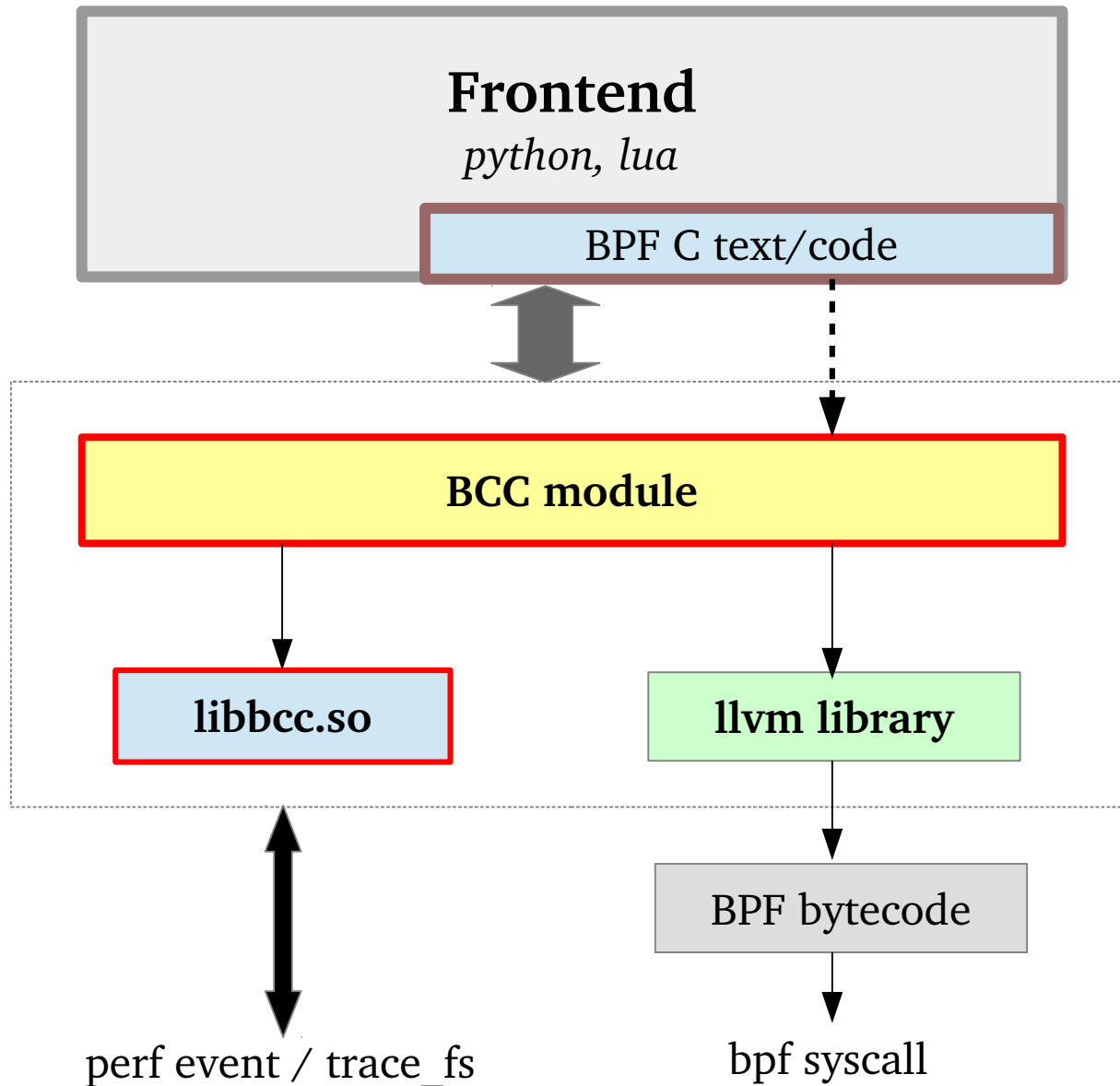
eBPF Architecture



Write Customized Tracing Script
Is Possible Now!

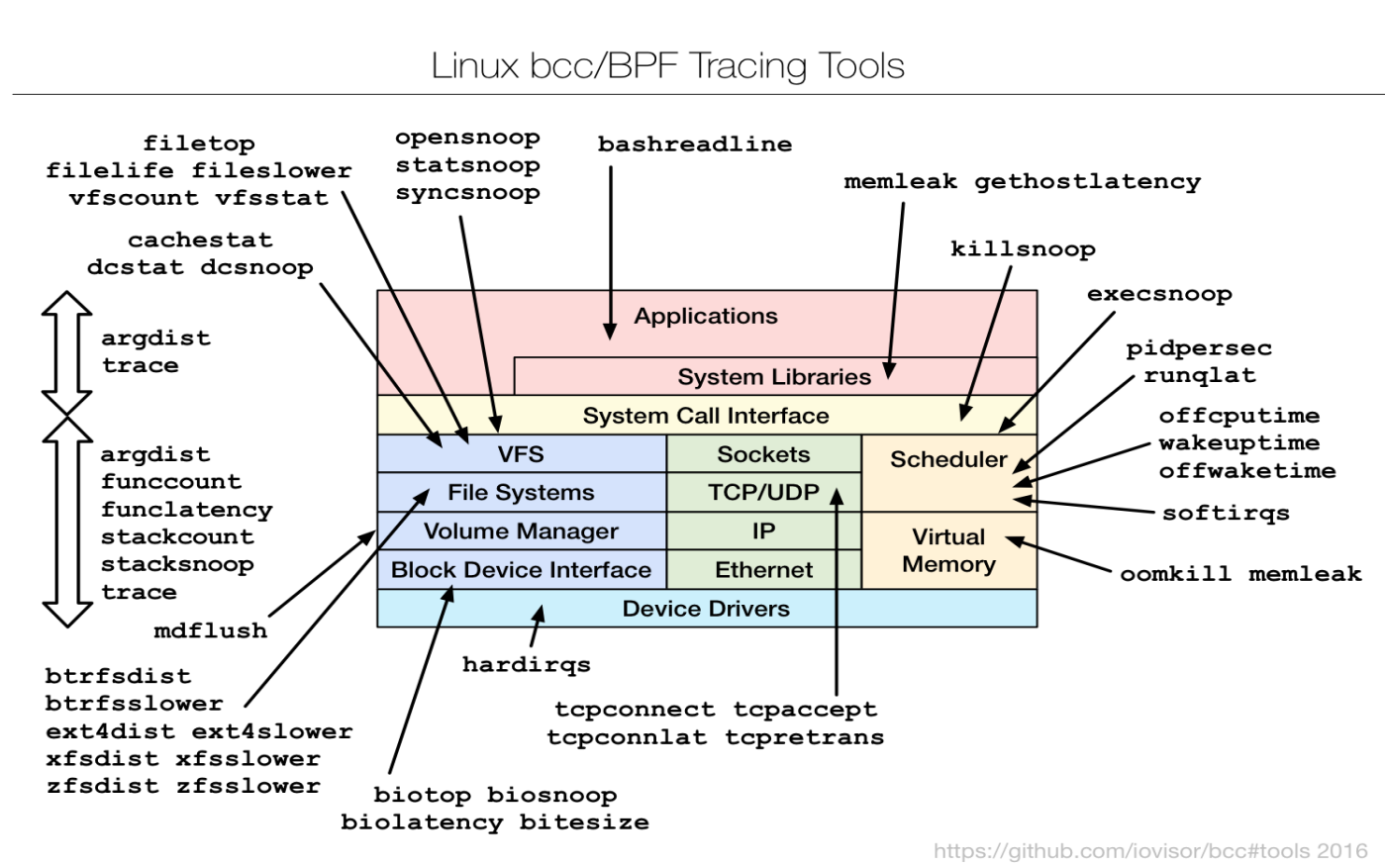
eBPF Utility – IO Visor BCC

User
program



Current Tracing Scripts in BCC

Tools for BPF-based Linux IO analysis, networking, monitoring, and more



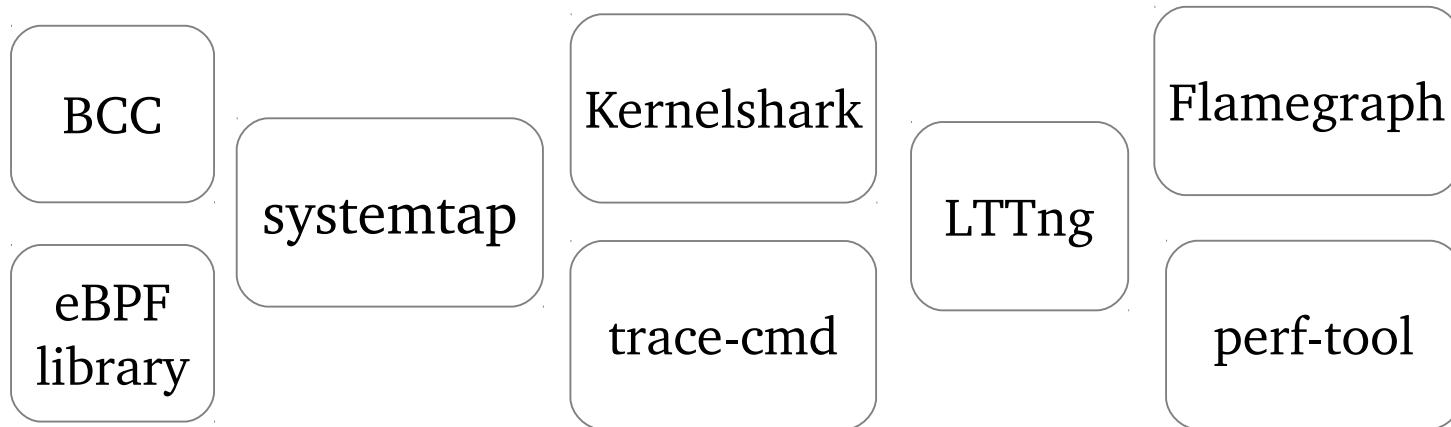
https://raw.githubusercontent.com/iovisor/bcc/master/images/bcc_tracing_tools_2016.png

perf + eBPF [8]

- Linux-4.8-rc (?) by Wang Nan in Huawei
- On-going staff and future plans
 - Load BPF
 - Tracing rare outliner
 - Integrate LLVM and other frontend

Summary

Linux Kernel Tracing



ftrace, hist trigger, perf, eBPF

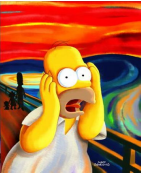
function
tracer

tracepoint

kprobe
uprobe

Q & A

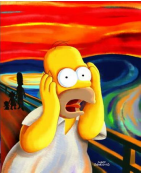
Reference



- [1] Steven Rostedt (Dec. 2009), “[Debugging the kernel using Ftrace - part 1](#)”, LWN
- [2] Steven Rostedt (Feb. 2011), “[Using KernelShark to analyze the real-time scheduler](#)”, LWN
- [3] 章亦春 , “ [动态追踪技术漫谈](#)”
- [4] Brendan Gregg, (Feb. 2016), “[Linux 4.x Performance Using BPF Superpowers](#)”, presented at Performance@ scale 2016
- [5] Gary Lin (Mar. 2016), “[eBPF: Trace from Kernel to Userspace](#) ”, presented at OpenSUSE Technology Sharing Day 2016
- [6] Kernel documentation, “[Using the Linux Kernel Tracepoints](#)”
- [7] William Cohen (Feb. 2005), “[cost of kprobe and jprobe operations](#)”, systemtap mailing list
- [8] Wang Nan (Aug. 2016), “[Performance Monitoring and Analysis Using perf+BPF](#)” , LinuxCon North America 2016

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THE END