



linuxKI
MasterClass
(v5.2)

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1 Introduction

The LinuxKI Toolset (or LinuxKI for short) is an opensource, application centric, data-driven, advanced mission critical performance troubleshooting tool for Linux. It designed to identify performance issues beyond the typical performance metrics and results in faster root cause for many performance issues. LinuxKI is a kernel tracing toolkit designed to answer two primary questions about the system:

- If it's running, what's it doing?
- If it's waiting, what's it waiting on?

The LinuxKI Toolset (kiinfo, likit.ko, and supporting scripts) is free software: you can redistribute it and/or modify it under the terms of the GNU General Public License, version 2, as published by the Free Software Foundation.

This toolset is distributed in the hope that it will be useful, but WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY; without even the implied warranty of MERCHANTABILITY or FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. See the GNU General Public License for more details.

WARNING

Be sure to obtain the customer's permission before running the toolset in production. Any defect in the Linux ftrace code or the Liki trace module could cause a system failure, and customers should be aware of the risks of running the toolset.

1.1 Why LinuxKI?

Performance analysis has often been a science of symptom-based or metric-driven analysis. For example, you might analyze performance graphs and metrics and try to infer a potential cause based on a spike in CPU or increase in IO service times. While this can be useful, you can often miss a whole class of problems. You can also plug the symptoms into your favorite search engine to find similar problems and antidotes, or follow some whitepapers or best practices. Or perhaps you can start turning some tuning knobs. The end result is that you are just guessing. Sometimes you get lucky, but often you don't. Customers get frustrated with the "try this, try that" approach, and you end up wasting time and losing credibility with the customer. Certainly, there must be a better way.

What you need is a new approach for demanding mission critical customers and the new style of IT. You need to take out the guess work and reduce the time to resolve critical performance issues with an application-centric, systematic approach to performance troubleshooting and tuning.

1.2 A bit of history...

We (the developers of the LinuxKI) were originally doing performance analysis on HP-UX. HP-UX had a built-in tracing facility called Kernel Instrumentation, or KI for short. So we built a set of tools to collect and analyze the HP-UX KI trace data in new and interesting ways. The tool became popular among HPE performance engineers for helping to resolve complex performance issues very quickly. As Linux

became more popular and former HP-UX engineers began to analyze performance issues on Linux, we began hearing the statement – “If we only had a KI trace tool for Linux!”

So an effort was made to “port” the HP-UX KI tracing tool to Linux. While Linux didn’t have the same KI tracing facility that HP-UX had, it did have a tracing facility called *ftrace*. The initial prototypes of the LinuxKI used *ftrace* as its primary tracing mechanism, but *ftrace* has some limitations. For example, it didn’t do CPU profiling and couldn’t collect stack traces when a task went to sleep, and the trace collection wasn’t very efficient. So a new tracing mechanism called *LiKI* (for **L**inux **K**ernel **I**nstrumentation) was developed to replace *ftrace* as the primary tracing mechanism, and on 03/25/2013 LinuxKI was born!

1.3 Supported Linux platforms

In order to use LinuxKI on a specific Linux platform, there are some requirements:

- Supported kernels are based of 2.6.32 through 4.8.15 kernels
- Kernel is configured with CONFIG_FTRACE=y and CONFIG_FTRACE_SYSCALLS=y
- Supported on x86_64 and arm64 systems

Example distributions tested and supported include:

- RHEL
- CentOS
- OEL / UEK
- Ubuntu
- Fedora
- Debian
- SLES
- hlinux
- kylin

Note that RHEL 5 is not supported as it uses a 2.6.18 kernel and the *ftrace* tracing code did not exist. Also, SLES 11 SP1 is not supported as it was compiled with CONFIG_FTRACE=n. Also, be careful to check the Linux kernel versions. For example, the system may be running OEL 6, but the kernel version may be a 2.6.18 kernel. Also be careful regarding some upstream kernels that may not be tested/supported and custom kernels. For example, some custom kernels will not be compiled with CONFIG_FTRACE=y. LinuxKI also will not work with stripped down kernels, like the kernel used for VMware hosts or some embedded systems. And don’t try to run it on your Android phone either!

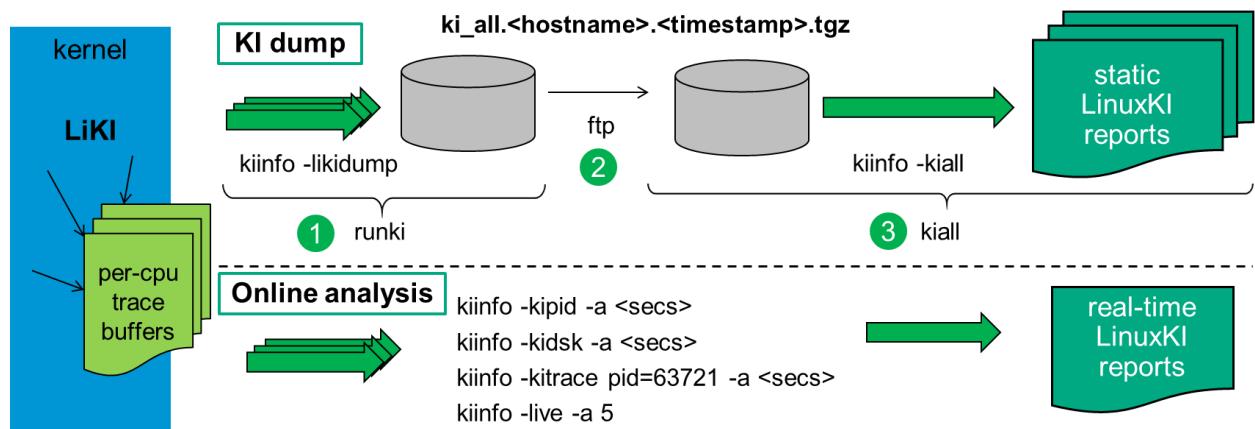
1.4 LinuxKI design

The following files are the basic components of LinuxKI:

runki	Script to capture a LinuxKI dump from a customer system. By default, a 20 second LinuxKI trace dump is collected. The script creates the <code>ki_all.<hostname>.<timestamp>.tgz</code> compressed tar bundle that can be transferred to HPE for analysis.
kiinfo	Binary executable which reads the binary trace data from the kernel ring buffers and also analyzes the binary trace data and generates various reports based on the trace data. It is executed by the runki script to collect the binary trace data and also used by the kiall script generate the LinuxKI reports.
likit.ko	The LiKI DLKM tracing module. It generates LiKI kernel trace data which is read by the kiinfo executable. The runki script will load the LiKI module automatically. The kiinfo executable will also load the LiKI module automatically when doing online analysis.
kiall	Script to perform post-processing of LinuxKI dump. Expand the <code>ki_all*.tgz</code> compressed tar bundle and executes kiinfo to generate a number of default LinuxKI reports (kparse, kipid, kidsk, kirunq, etc...)
kiclean	Script used to clean up the LinuxKI trace data for archiving purposes. This script will preserve the <code>ki_all.*.tgz</code> file, as well as the LinuxKI reports.

There are 2 primary methods to collect and analyze the trace data:

1. Generate LinuxKI dump using the **runki** script and analyze later or on another system
2. Stream LiKI data from live system and analyze it real-time with **kiinfo**



The LinuxKI dump can also be collected using *ftrace* using the *-f* option with the **runki** script:

```
$ runki -f
```

However, the online analysis can only be performed using the LiKI tracing mechanism.

At its simplest form, a 20-second LinuxKI dump using the *LiKI* tracing module can be collected and analyzed as follows:

1. *runki*
 2. FTP to HPE system (optional)
 3. *kiall*
-

NOTE

The *runki* script must be executed when the performance problem exists or during an interested period of execution. Executing the *runki* script on an otherwise idle system is not valuable.

1.5 Sample Data Analysis

Below is sample data using the curses-based *kiinfo* invocation from a LinuxKI dump collected with the *runki* script. In this example, a specific task or PID is being analyzed. The detail report shows how much time the task spent running on the CPU, waiting for the CPU, or waiting for other reasons. It also shows the CPU function profile, the task wait events, the IO generated by the tasks, and the system calls made by the task. All of the data is derived from the detail LinuxKI trace records collected by the *LiKI* tracing mechanism.

gwr-repo1.r2w - Reflection for UNIX and OpenVMS

File Edit Connection Setup Macro Window Help

Thu Jan 14 22:36:07 2016 Sample Time: 20.000186 secs Events: 0/788512379

PID: 295368 oracleORCL

RunTime	SysTime	UserTime
0.761588	0.225303	0.536284
SleepTime : 19.026572	Sleep Cnt : 1268	Wakeups Cnt : 751
RunQTime : 0.006764	Switch Cnt: 1272	PreemptCnt : 4
Last CPU : 252	CPU Migrs : 63	NODE Migrs : 0
Policy : SCHED_NORMAL	vss : 44006798	rss : 6492

----- Top Hardclock Functions -----

Count	Pct	State	Function
8	6.61%	USER	kcbgter [/app/oracle/product/12.1.0/dbhome_1/bin/oracle]
5	4.13%	SYS	getrlimit [/usr/lib64/libc-2.17.so]
4	3.31%	SYS	syscall_trace_enter
4	3.31%	SYS	rusem_wake
4	3.31%	SYS	syscall_trace_leave

----- Top Wait Functions -----

Count	SltTime	Msec/Slt	MaxMsecs	Func
176	15.931295	90.519	347.006	__mutex_lock_sloopath
36	2.210571	61.405	436.312	SYSC_semtimedop
217	0.277774	1.280	10.116	rusem_down_read_failed
358	0.208312	0.582	7.544	sk_wait_data
230	0.193463	0.841	10.396	rusem_down_write_failed
250	0.185553	0.742	10.081	do_blockdev_direct_IO

----- Total I/O -----

Device	IO/s	MB/s	AvIOsz	AvInFlt	Avwait	Avserv
All	12	0	20	0.00	0.00	0.84
sdb	2	0	22	0.00	0.00	1.07
sdj	2	0	16	0.00	0.00	0.80
sde	2	0	22	0.00	0.00	1.00
sdi	2	0	15	0.00	0.00	0.62
sdd	1	0	22	0.00	0.00	0.76

----- Top System Calls -----

System Call Name	Count	Rate	ElTime	Avg	Max	Errs	AvSz	KB/s
readv	107	5.3	8.672285	0.081049	0.352212	0	36672	191.6
pread64	142	7.1	8.047861	0.056675	0.347822	0	9288	64.4
semtimedop	35	1.7	2.211953	0.063199	0.436331	0		
read	358	17.9	0.246833	0.000689	0.007717	0	68	1.2
getrusage	68917	3445.8	0.039810	0.000001	0.000052	0		
write	358	17.9	0.009776	0.000027	0.000072	0	410	7.2
mmap	152	7.6	0.002613	0.000017	0.000136	0		
times	3940	197.0	0.001874	0.000000	0.000036	0		
semctl	38	1.9	0.001638	0.000043	0.001124	0		

Command: █

1232, 10 VT102 -- gwr-repo1.rose.rdlabs.hpecorp.net via SECURE SHELL 00:22:27

1.6 ftrace vs. LiKI

LinuxKI is able to collect data using the *ftrace* tracing mechanism or the HPE-provided *LiKI* tracing mechanism. The *LiKI* tracing mechanism is the preferred and default method. The tracing methods are described in more detail below.

1.6.1 *LiKI*

LiKI is an open-source Dynamically Loadable Kernel Module (DLKM) developed by HPE. The actual filename for the DLKM is likit.ko. When executing the **runki** script or the **kiinfo** executable, the *LiKI* DLKM is inserted into the kernel and inserts lightweight tracepoints into the kernel similar to *ftrace*. However, the *LiKI* tracing mechanism adds additional key information that *ftrace* does not capture. Below are some of the features provided by *LiKI* tracing mechanism that is not available to *ftrace*:

- CPU profiling (hardclock trace events), including user and kernel stack traces.
- User and Kernel stack traces on `sched_switch` and `sched_migrate_task` events.
- Filtering during trace event collection
- Per-CPU sequence counters to detect log trace records.
- More accurate and efficient timestamps.
- Special system call fields, including:
 - Filenames on `open()`, `stat()` system call events.
 - Executable names on `exec()` and `execve()` system calls.
 - Inode and device on file related system call entry events.
 - Network IP addresses on network related system call records.
 - `io_submit()` and `io_getevents()` IO control blocks
- Async and sync IO counters on block device requests
- TGID logged for each trace event
- And much more...

The *LiKI* tracing mechanism is the preferred and default data collection method.

1.6.2 *ftrace*

Ftrace was compiled into most Linux kernels starting in 2.6.32. *Ftrace* was the default tracing mechanism in LinuxKI versions prior to 3.0, but it has been replaced as the default tracing mechanism by the *LiKI* tracing mechanism. However, if the *LiKI* DLKM fails to compile or fails to install, the *ftrace* tracing mechanism will be used. The *ftrace* tracing mechanism can also be used by specifying the "-f" option with **runki**:

```
$ runki -f
```

2 Getting Started

This section focus on downloading and installing LinuxKI.

2.1 LinuxKI Prerequisites

LinuxKI does not have any mandatory pre-requisites or dependencies for installation. The toolset should install and run using the *ftrace* tracing mechanism on any system which supports *ftrace*. However, the *ftrace* tracing mode has some limited capabilities, and the preferred tracing mechanism is the *LiKI* tracing mechanism provided as a dynamically linked executable.

A small set of pre-compiled *LiKI* DLKM modules are provided in the Linux KI Toolset, including some DLKM modules for RHEL and RHEL-compatible kernels. However, in many cases, such as Ubuntu, Debian, and SLES, the *LiKI* DLKM must be created by compiling from the *LiKI* source code. To compile the *LiKI* source code into a DLKM file (*likit.ko*), the Linux kernel headers must be installed, as well as the gcc compiler and make. Please refer to your specific Linux distribution for information on installing the Linux Kernel headers, gcc, and make. Below is a general guide of the kernel header packages you will need to install in order to compile the *LiKI* source code:

RHEL:

```
kernel-devel-`uname -r`
```

UEK:

```
kernel-uek-devel-`uname -r`
```

SLES:

```
kernel-source-`uname -r`  
kernel-default-devel-`uname -r`
```

Debian / Ubuntu / hLinux:

```
linux-headers-`uname -r`
```

Recommendation

As a general rule, it is best to go ahead and install the kernel headers, gcc, and make prior to installing LinuxKI.

2.2 Downloading LinuxKI

LinuxKI is provided as an RPM package for most distributions, and as a DEB package for Ubuntu and Debian distributions. The RPM/DEB packages include all the scripts and binaries to collect and analyze the LinuxKI data.

You can download the latest version of LinuxKI the following github page:

<https://github.com/HewlettPackard/LinuxKI>

2.3 Installing LinuxKI

After downloading LinuxKI (linuxki*.rpm / linuxki*.deb), you can use the following instructions to install the toolset. You need superuser or sysadmin privileges to install the rpm or deb packages.

Note

You can also use your favorite package manager such as yum to manage the packages.

2.3.1 Prerequisites

Be sure to install the kernel headers mentioned in the prerequisites. If the installation scripts attempt to build the *LiKI* DLKM from source code and the kernel headers are not present, a message similar to the following will occur as the kernel build directory will not exist.

```
make: *** /lib/modules/3.14.29-1-amd64-hlinux/build: No such file or directory. Stop.  
make: *** [build] Error 2
```

If you get the above error, you may still capture LinuxKI trace data using *ftrace* instead of *LiKI*.

2.3.2 Install latest RPM

If LinuxKI is not already installed, the rpm can be installed on most systems as follows:

```
$ rpm --install --nodeps linuxki-5.2-1.noarch.rpm
```

2.3.3 Upgrading LinuxKI to a newer version

If you have previously installed LinuxKI and wish to install a newer version, you can simply perform an upgrade using a later LinuxKI rpm:

```
$ rpm --upgrade --nodeps linuxki-5.2-1.noarch.rpm
```

2.3.4 Verify LinuxKI version installed

After installing or upgrading LinuxKI, verify that it is installed as follows:

```
$ rpm --query linuxki  
linuxki-5.2-1.noarch
```

2.3.5 Removing LinuxKI

You can remove the linuxki package as follows:

```
$ rpm --erase linuxki
```

2.3.6 Special instructions for Debian-related distributions

The LinuxKI packages for Debian-related distributions use .deb packages. These packages are installed and managed using the dpkg utility:

```
$ dpkg --status linuxki | grep "Version"  
$ dpkg --remove linuxki  
$ dpkg --purge linuxki  
$ dpkg --install linuxki_5.2-1_all.deb
```

2.3.7 Missing libtinfo.so on some Linux distributions

In some cases the following or similar error will result if the proper libtinfo.so cannot be found:

```
kiinfo: error while loading shared libraries: libtinfo.so.5: cannot open shared object  
file: No such file or directory
```

If you encounter this error, be sure to link the missing libtinfo.so file to the corresponding libncurses.so file in either /lib64 or /usr/lib64. For example:

```
$ ln -s /lib64/libncurses.so /lib64/libtinfo.so.5
```

The filenames above may vary depending on the versions of the software installed.

3 LinuxKI Dumps

The simplest method to collect LinuxKI trace data is to perform a LinuxKI dump by executing the *runki* script.

3.1 runki - collecting trace data

In order to execute the *runki* script, you will need the following:

- You must have root permission
- You must be logging into a filesystem with plenty of disk space (recommended 500 MB - 3 GB) and it should be mounted for cached I/O. The sizes of the trace files vary depending on the number of CPUs and the amount of activity on the system.
- If you have sufficient memory, you can use an in-memory filesystem like /dev/shm to collect the data. This is the preferred method!
- If you use a filesystem for collecting data, consider creating a new filesystem just for the LinuxKI data with journaling disabled to avoid spinlock contention in the jbd2 code when writing the LinuxKI data to the filesystem:

```
$ tune2fs -H ^has_journal /dev/<mnt_device>.
```

At its simplest, LinuxKI trace data is collected using the *runki* script, which will create a single compressed tar file. There are two modes, depending on whether you want to collect data using *ftrace* or the *LiKI* kernel module (*likit.ko*):

```
$ /opt/linuxki/runki      # Use kiinfo -likidump to enable LiKI and collect the
                           # trace data
$ /opt/linuxki/runki -f    # use kiinfo -kitracedump to enable ftrace and collect
                           # the trace data
```

If there is sufficient available memory on the system, you should collect the data in memory using /dev/shm first and then copy the *ki_all.*.tgz* file to a disk filesystem afterwards. This reduces the risk of missing LinuxKI events during the tracing and does not add to the disk workload during the collection as well.

```
$ cd /dev/shm
$ /opt/linuxki/runki
```

Recommendation

For best results, use /dev/shm to collect the LinuxKI dump if there is sufficient memory.

The *runki* script will do all the work. It will make sure the debug filesystem is mounted, insert the *LiKI* DLKM if needed, enable the trace points and dump the trace data to disk. It will also collect supplemental information which can be used to interpret the trace data and help troubleshoot performance problems. The result will be a single compress tar file of the format *ki_all.<hostname>.<timestamp>.tgz*, where the timestamp will be of the format MMDD_HHMM. The amount of trace data depends on the number of CPU and the rate at which the trace events occur. The

data should be collected in a filesystem with plenty of disk space (200 MB - 5 GB) which is mounted for cached I/O. Note that root privilege will be needed to execute the **runki** script. Below is an example using the LiKI tracing:

```
$ /opt/linuxki/runki
==== runki for Linux version 5.2
==== Installing LinuxKI trace points ====
==== Starting: LinuxKI liKI trace dump for 20 seconds ====
====

Command line: /opt/linuxki/kiinfo -likidump
dur=20,events=default,subsys=default,pid=0,tgid=0,cpu=-1,dev=-
1,debug_dir=/sys/kernel/debug,sysignore= -ts 0209_1243

kiinfo (5.2)

kiinfo: spooling trace data to disk...
kiinfo: Tracing complete
==== LinuxKI liKI dump complete ====
==== KI trace complete. Collecting supplemental files.
==== Running lsof ...
==== Collecting task stack traces from /proc ...
==== Collecting task maps from /proc ...
==== Collecting task numa_maps from /proc ...
==== Collecting binary executable and library symbol table information ...
==== Getting Processor C-state information ...
==== Getting disk information ...
==== Building LVM mapping table ...
==== Collecting volume data ...
==== Gathering misc supporting data ...
==== Copying the syslog files ...
==== Tarring up the results ...
==== Trace completed and archived as ki_all.$HOSTNAME.$tag.tgz"
```

If the *LiKI* DLKM (*likit.ko*) is not available, the **runki** script will use the *ftrace* tracing mechanism. You can also use the "-f" option on the **runki** command to initiate an *ftrace* collection. However, the *ftrace* collection has less functionality since it does not log any kernel function names or stack traces on switch records and does not perform any CPU profiling.

WARNING

Be sure to obtain the customer's permission before running the toolset in production. Any defect in the Linux ftrace code or the LiKI trace module could cause a system failure and customers should be aware of the risks of running the toolset.

The **runki** script has the following syntax and options:

```
runki [-h] [-L] [-M] [-U] [-X] [-a] [-v] [-f | -p] [-j [-J <path>]] [-n interface]
[-d duration] [-t maxrun] [-P pid] [-G tgid] [-C cpu] [-D dev] [-F] [-I <sysignore>]
[-e event] [-s subsys] [-T <timestamp>] [-c "comment"]
```

-h	Help
-L	Gather minimal data for local analysis...no gzip/tar
-M	Include Collectl/MeasureWare data collection
-U	Include userspace profile (perf) data collection
-X	Include sar data collection

```

-a          Execute 'perf annotate' on userspace profile (perf) data
-j          Collect Java stacks
-J <path>    Location of Java jstack command
-n <interface> Gather tcpdump trace data
-v          Skip vxfs, misc disc data collection
-d <secs>    Duration of KI data collection. Defaults to 20 secs if not
              specified.
-t <secs>    Maximum time for data collection tools to run. Defaults to 120 secs
              if not specified.
-p          Use likid instead of kiinfo/ftrace to dump trace data (DEFAULT).
-f          Use ftrace tracing instead of liki DLKM tracing to dump trace data.
-P <pid>    Filter collection on Task ID or PID (LiKI only)
-G <tgid>   Filter collection on Task Group ID or Tgid (LiKI only)
-C <cpu>    Filter collection on cpu (LiKI only)
-D <dev>    Filter collection on device (LiKI only)
-R          Advance CPU stats (Freq, CPI, LLC Hit%) using MSR registers (LiKI
              only)
-e <event>   Identify events to dump. Possible values are:
              default | all | <event>
-s <subsys>  Identify subsys to dump. For example: irq, scsi, block, etc.
-I <sysignore> File to specify ignored system call (liki only)
-T <timestamp> Should be of the form MMDD_HHMM
-V "<varargs>" Specify multiple filters and flags to pass to kiinfo -likidump
-c "comment" Echo comment into comment.$tag file

```

3.2 kiall - generating LinuxKI reports (post-processing)

Once the `ki_all.*.tgz` file is collected, the most useful LinuxKI reports can be generated with the ***kiall*** script, also called post-processing. Note that the post-processing of the LinuxKI dump data can be done on a different system where the data was collected. By default, the ***kiall*** script will explode the tar bundle in the current working directory and execute the ***kiinfo*** tool to generate the various LinuxKI reports:

```
$ /opt/linuxki/kiall
```

The ***kiall*** script can handle multiple `ki_all.*.tgz` files from multiple hosts as it will search the current working directory for all of the `ki_all.*.tgz` files. Also, the `-r` option can be used to create a `<hostname>/<timestamp>` subdirectory structure which can be used to organize multiple trace collections from different hosts:

```

$ ls ki_all*
ki_all.node1.0828_1429.tgz ki_all.node1.0828_1448.tgz
$ kiall -r
Running KI tools for 0828_1429 for host node1
...
Running KI tools for 0828_1448 for host node1
...

```

After executing ***kiall*** above, the LinuxKI files and generated reports will be stored in a subdirectory of the form `<hostname>/<timestamp>`. For the example above, it will create 2 subdirectories:

```
node1/0828_1429
node2/0828_1448
```

The -f option for ***kiall*** can be used to search for LinuxKI data in directory tree to be processed. This option is useful for re-processing a number of LinuxKI trace collections without having to change the directories and execute ***kiall*** for each LinuxKI trace collection.

```
/opt/linuxki/kiall -f
```

kiall usage and syntax is listed below:

```
kiall [-l] [-m] [-r] [-f] [-c] [-p password] [-t timestamp]
      -h          Help
      -l          lite collection
      -m          Skip MW processing.
      -r          restore into created subdir - <host>/<MMDD_HHMM>
      -f          Find KI files in pwd and any directories below
      -c          Cluster-wide processing
      -x          Generate kparse text format instead of html format
      -v          Use Visualization options where possible in reports
      -p <password> specify password needed to kiinfo
      -t <timestamp> Only runs KI reports bundle with matching timestamp
```

3.3 LinuxKI reports

The ***kiall*** script will generate the following reports automatically:

File	Command	Description	Comments
kparse.*.html	kiinfo - kparse	Kparse Report - System overview of LinuxKI data	
kipid.*.txt	kiinfo - kipid	PID Analysis Report	
kipid.oracle.*.txt	kiinfo - kipid oracle	PID Analysis Report (Oracle-specific)	
kidsk*.txt	kiinfo - kidsk	Disk Analysis Report	
kirunq.*.txt	kiinfo - kirunq	CPU and Runq Analysis Report	
kiprof.*.txt	kiinfo - kiprof	CPU Profile Report	<i>LiKI</i> traces only
kiwait.*.txt	kiinfo - kiwait	Wait Event Analysis Report	<i>LiKI</i> traces only
kifile.*.txt	kiinfo - kifile	File Activity Report	
kifutex.*.txt	kiinfo - kifutex	FUTEX Activity Report	
kidock.*.txt	kiinfo - kidock	Docker Activity Report	<i>new with 5.0</i>
All of the above	kiinfo - kiall	Generate all of the above reports in a single pass	
ki.<timestamp>	kiinfo - kitrace	Format LinuxKI data as individual trace records	
cp.*.html	kiinfo - clparse	Cluster Overview Report (clparse)	

After executing the ***kiall*** script, you can use your favorite text editor (vi, vim, etc) to view the *.txt files. If your files are accessible through a web browser, the Kparse file (kp.*.html) will provide a good overview of the data with the hypertext navigation of a browser. For example:

kiinfo 0114_2236

gwr-repol.rose.rdlabs.hpecorp.net/work/kenj/Docker/8blade/8container_3/kp.0114_2236.html#subsec1

Apps HPE Stock Quotes Salesforce.com GPE Webpage GPE Sharepoint HP Software Deliver...

1.2 CPU Usage by Task

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1.2.1 Top Tasks sorted by Run Time

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PID	RunTime	SysTime	UserTime	RungTime	SleepTime	Command
3	19.001950	0.000000	19.001950	0.000338	0.000000	[ksoftirqd/0]
245907	14.430527	7.482946	6.947581	3.397764	2.171887	bash
245905	14.244328	12.599410	1.644918	0.103574	5.652275	tail
295704	9.046248	1.108482	7.937765	0.488405	10.463250	oracleORCL
295514	8.312932	0.989245	7.323687	0.428080	11.255858	oracleORCL
295325	7.990106	1.061076	6.929030	0.474496	11.533874	oracleORCL
295407	7.283330	1.000927	6.282403	0.399268	12.307377	oracleORCL
295300	6.992184	0.932128	6.060056	0.492036	12.510339	oracleORCL
295881	6.498904	0.866815	5.632089	0.498484	13.000229	oracleORCL
295452	6.344925	0.884586	5.460339	0.429362	13.214431	oracleORCL

[CSV]

1.2.2 Top Tasks sorted by System Time

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PID	RunTime	SysTime	UserTime	RungTime	SleepTime	Command
245905	14.244328	12.599410	1.644918	0.103574	5.652275	tail
245907	14.430527	7.482946	6.947581	3.397764	2.171887	bash
8127	3.283131	3.283131	0.000000	0.174727	16.538649	/sbin/rngd
246427	3.518382	2.537237	0.981145	0.832892	15.648309	ora_lgwr_ORCL
490	1.462722	1.462722	0.000000	0.039464	18.496743	[rcu_sched]
287686	2.095829	1.309101	0.786728	0.263301	17.366220	/usr/bin/docker (docker)
245540	1.351888	1.141235	0.210653	0.202871	18.442783	/usr/bin/docker (docker)
295704	9.046248	1.108482	7.937765	0.488405	10.463250	oracleORCL
255436	1.081882	1.073014	0.008867	0.002854	18.910728	ora_vkrm_ORCL
295325	7.990106	1.061076	6.929030	0.474496	11.533874	oracleORCL

[CSV]

1.3 Frequency of trace types...

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1.3.1 Global Trace events

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Freq	Percent	Trace_type	64bit	ElapsedT	Max	Ave	Errors
232565580	48.86%	sys_enter					
194575578	40.88%	getusage	1	141.006	0.0107	0.000001	0
17508389	3.68%	times	1	11.086	0.0096	0.000001	0
10365612	2.18%	read (FIFO)	1	7.590	0.0759	0.000001	0
5999095	1.26%	sched_switch					
3376593	0.71%	sched_wakeup					
1177841	0.25%	write (IPv6)	1	44.528	0.0121	0.000038	0
1131425	0.24%	read (IPv6)	1	7331.587	0.0244	0.006480	0
662410	0.14%	lstat	1	1.704	0.0029	0.000003	9
570011	0.12%	handle1cpu					

3.4 kiinfo – customizing reports

While the post-processing reports generated by the **kiall** script are very helpful, sometimes it is necessary to customize the output of one or more of the reports. You can generate custom reports using the **kiinfo** executable, which has a wide variety of subtools and options.

For example, if you want to see the top 20 tasks accessing a specific disk device, you can do the following:

```
$ kiinfo -kidsk dev=0x00800010,npid=20 -ts 0815_2118
```

Or perhaps you want to see all the activity from a specific task between the 4th and 5th second of the LinuxKI dump:

```
$ kiinfo -kipid pid=27653,scdetail -ts 0815_2118 -start 4.0 -end 4.0
```

There are many flags and options available to customize the reports. Be sure to review the ***kiinfo*** reference pages in the [LinuxKI reports and kiinfo reference pages](#) section.

3.5 Filtering

Sometimes, it is important to collect data over a long period of time. However, the size of the trace data can grow abnormally large the longer the trace period. Prior to LinuxKI version 4.0, all filtering was done within ***kiinfo***, which meant that all the trace records were collected by *LiKI* and then filtered later with ***kiinfo***. LinuxKI has several features to focus the trace collection on specific criteria to reduce the amount of trace data collected.

3.5.1 Filtering with the *LiKI* DLKM module

LinuxKI has the ability to filter the data as it is collected if the *LiKI* tracing mechanism is used. For example, if filtering on a specific PID, only the traces associated with the specific PID are captured. This greatly reduces the amount of trace data collected when only a subset of tasks needs to be analyzed. There are some traces records (such as `block_rq_issue` and `block_rq_complete` records) that are always logged, but the goal is to reduce the number of trace records logged and passed to ***kiinfo*** or written to disk.

Trace records can be filtered on task (PID), task group id (Tgid), CPU, or disk device. Below is an example of using filtering during the data collection using the ***runki*** script so that only trace records matching PID 1234 or Tgid 6350 will be logged in the LinuxKI binary trace file:

```
$ runki -P 1234 -G 62350
```

Filtering with *LiKI* is also performed when running ***kiinfo*** in live mode. The following will generate a PID Analysis Report (***kiinfo -kipid***) for PID 7356 and PID 16200 over a 15 second interval for 4 passes (total of 60 seconds):

```
$ kiinfo -kipid pid=7356,pid=16200 -a 15 -p 4
```

Note that filtering when running ***kiinfo*** in live mode will filter within the *LiKI* DLKM and within ***kiinfo***. So any extra trace records like `block_rq_complete` that makes it though the *LiKI* DLKM will be filtered out by ***kiinfo***.

Note that some filters do not apply to all ***kiinfo*** subtools. For example, it doesn't make sense to filter on a disk device when executing ***kiinfo -kiprof***, since ***kiinfo -kiprof*** only collects the hardclock trace records and not the block trace records.

3.5.2 Ignoring selected system calls

In some applications, certain system calls are performed very frequently. Below is part of a Kparse report which shows the most frequent trace records:

Freq	Percent	Trace_type	64bit	ElapsedT	Max	Ave	Errors
35927039	46.65%	sys_enter					
32869289	42.68%	getrusage	1	38.394	0.0542	0.000001	0
2520180	3.27%	times	1	2.473	0.0408	0.000001	0
354287	0.46%	sched_switch					
248342	0.32%	sched_wakeup					
182170	0.24%	write (IPv6)	1	16.080	0.0792	0.000088	0
182133	0.24%	read (IPv6)	1	376.977	0.0830	0.002070	0

Note that over 90% of all the traces were used for getrusage() and times() system call entry and exit records. These system calls do not impact the flow of the application (simply takes a little CPU time). These system calls can be ignored by creating a file which contains the system calls that you do not want traced:

```
$ cat scall_ignore
getrusage
time

$ runki -I scall_ignore
```

You can also ignore the system calls if you are using **kiinfo** in live mode:

```
$ kiinfo -kipid pid=15216,sysignore=scall_ignore
```

3.5.3 runki -V option

The -V option is used to add multiple filters for the runki command. Now, whatever options you can pass to likidump, you can pass through the runki script. For example:

```
$ runki -V "pid=7648,pid=28745,subsys=irq,subsys=block"
```

Note that many of the runki options can now be done with the -V option. For example, the following runki command:

```
$ runki -P 15216 -I scall_ignore -e all
```

is equivalent to:

```
$ runki -V "pid=15216,events=all,sysignore=scall_ignore"
```

For more information on what you can pass using the -V option, please refer to [kiinfo -likidump](#).

3.6 kiclean - cleaning up after analysis

When you have completed your analysis on LinuxKI data, you can cleanup a subdirectory using the **kiclean** script. This script will keep the **ki_all.*.tgz** file as well as the generated reports, but will remove the LinuxKI binary traces files and other related data (this data is saved in the **ki_all.*.tgz** file). If the -f

option is used, other miscellaneous files created during the analysis are also removed. Below is an example:

```
$ cd node1/0828_1429
$ kiclean -f
Cleaning /work/mcr/node1/0828_1429
kiclean complete

$ ls
ki_all.node1.0828_1429.tgz      kifile.0828_1429.txt      kiprof.0828_1429.txt
kiwait.0828_1429.txt            PIDS                         kidsk.0828_1429.txt
kipid.0828_1429.txt            kirunq.0828_1429.txt      kp.0828_1429.html
```

The **-p** option will remove the PIDS subdirectory as well as the other files as this can take a lot of additional space. The **-r** option is useful when cleaning up multiple LinuxKI trace collections that reside somewhere under the current working directory. For example:

```
$ pwd
/work/mcr/cust1
$ ls
1211_1335 1211_1435

$ kiclean -r -f -p
Cleaning /work/mcr/cust1/1211_1335
Cleaning /work/mcr/cust1/1211_1435
```

kiclean usage and syntax is listed below:

```
kiclean [-h] [-r] [-f] [-p] [-v]
        -h          Help
        -r          Recursively traverse sudirs looking for KI data to archive
        -p          Remove PIDS subdirectory
        -v          Remove VIS subdirectory & related sh/php/html files
        -f          Force remove misc/tmp files
```

4 Online LinuxKI Analysis

There are two types of online LinuxKI analysis. You can generate the same types of text based reports that you can generate using a LinuxKI dump, or you can use the curses-based user interface introduced with LinuxKI version 4.1 described in Section 5.

Note

The following are requirements needed for performing Online LinuxKI analysis:

- the *LiKI* DLKM tracing module must be available
- you must have root access
- the debug filesystem must already be mounted:

```
$ mount -t debugfs debugfs /sys/kernel/debug
```

Typically, LinuxKI data is collected using the **runki** script to log data to LinuxKI binary files over a short period of time (default 20 seconds). However, the **kiinfo** tool can enable the *LiKI* tracing and read the LinuxKI binary trace data straight from the *LiKI* ring buffers to perform live analysis. Live tracing with **kiinfo** can be performed over longer intervals as the LinuxKI trace data is analyzed in real-time. The detailed LinuxKI trace data is not retained, only the summary reports. Live LinuxKI tracing is initiated using the alarm option (“-a”) and the passes option (“-p”) for **kiinfo**. For example, suppose you want to monitor the disks looking for intermittently high IO service times. You could execute the **runki** script and hope you get lucky, or you could use **kiinfo -kidsk** to generate a report every 30 seconds for a one hour period.

```
$ kiinfo -kidsk -a 30 -p 120 >kidsk.txt
```

When possible, try to use filters to limit the amount of data being analyzed. Using filters will allow **kiinfo** to reduce its overhead and CPU usage. For example, if you are concerned about a single process, or a small set of processes, you can setup a filter to limit the data collected to only those processes. For example:

```
$ kiinfo -kipid pid=8272,pid=8274,pid=8276,npid=10,rqhists,scdetail -a 60 -p 10 >kipid.txt
```

You can also use the Curses-based user interface with live tracing as discussed in the next section. For example:

```
$ kiinfo -live
```

Some tools and options, such as **kiinfo -kipid coop** are not allowed to be executed for live analysis due to the amount of data tracked by the tasks. Other tools like kiwait, kiprof, kirunq, kifile, kitrace, and kipid will all work with the live tracing (-a and -p options).

Also, for live LinuxKI tracing to work well, the **kiinfo** process does need CPU resources to collect and analyze the LinuxKI data. If the system is under severe CPU pressure, LinuxKI events could easily be missed which can distort the data collected.

5 Curses-based LinuxKI analysis (*kiinfo -kilive*)

The curses-based user interface was introduced with LinuxKI version 4.1 with the ***kiinfo -kilive*** option. For those familiar with running Glance on HP-UX, this will be very familiar. The curses-based UI can be used to analyzed data in real-time from a running system, or from a LinuxKI dump collected with the ***runki*** script. To initiate ***kiinfo -kilive*** on a running system, simply use the following command:

```
$ kiinfo -kilive
```

The default refresh interval is 5 seconds. You can change the interval time using the **-a** option. The example below will refresh the screen every 10 seconds.

```
$ kiinfo -kilive -a 10
```

To initiate ***kiinfo -kilive*** on a LinuxKI dump collected from ***runki***, simply specify the timestamp:

```
$ kiinfo -kilive -ts 0223_1536
```

Recommendation

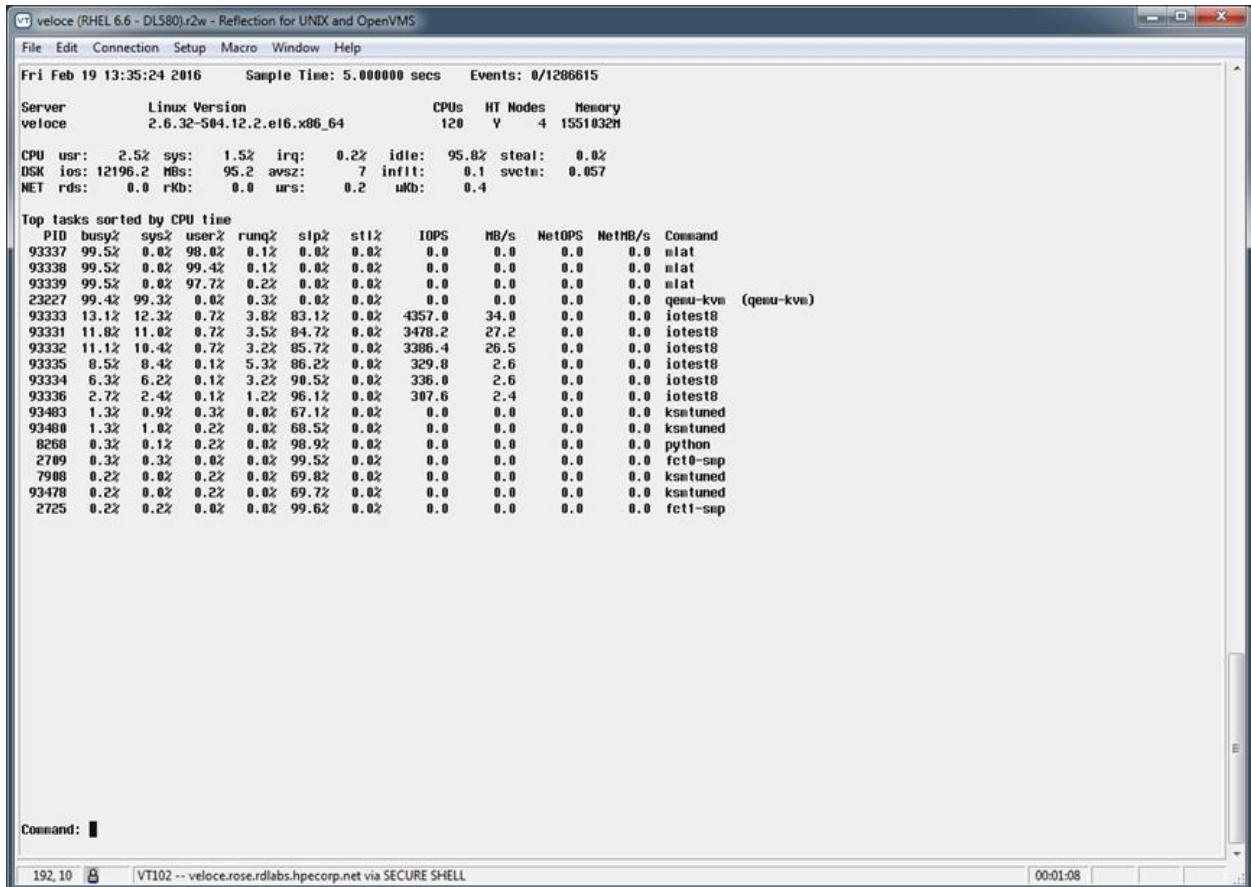
For best results when using the curses-based UI, expand your terminal screen. It works best with 160 columns or more and 48 rows or more. **Kiinfo** will also dynamically adjust the output based on the size of the terminal screen.

Below is a list of commands that can be used with ***kiinfo -live***:

Commands Menu			
s - Select Task/CPU/Disk	G - Task Main Stats	? - Help	
g - Global Task List	D - Task Disk Stats	r - Refresh	
l - Global Node Stats	M - Task Mpath Stats	b - Prev Screen	
c - Global CPU Stats	L - Task System Calls	+ - Show Syscall Detail	
p - Global Prof Stats	W - Task Wait Stats	- - Hide Syscall Detail	
h - Global HT CPU Stats	P - Task Profile Stats	> - Next Step	
i - Global IRQ Stats	F - Task File Stats	< - Prev Step	
d - Global Disk Stats	O - Task Coop Stats	j - Step Time	
m - Global Mpath Stats	U - Task Futex Stats	J - Jump to Time	
z - Global HBA Stats	C - Select CPU Stats	a - Set Alarm Interval	
t - Global IO by PID	T - Select Disk Stats		
f - Global File Stats	I - Select IRQ Stats		
w - Global Wait Stats	K - Select Docker Stats		
u - Global Futex Stats	X - Select Futex Stats		
n - Global Socket Stats			
k - Global Docker Stats			

The Global Docker Stats, Select Docker Stats, and Select IRQ stats were added in LinuxKI version 5.0.

The Global Task List screen ('g') will be displayed when executing ***kiinfo -kilive***:



Fri Feb 19 13:35:24 2016 Sample Time: 5.000000 secs Events: 0/1286615

Server: Linux Version: 2.6.32-504.12.2.el6.x86_64 CPUs: 120 HT Nodes: 4 Memory: 1551032M

CPU	usr:	2.5%	sys:	1.5%	irq:	0.2%	idle:	95.8%	steal:	0.0%
DSK	ios:	12196.2	MBs:	95.2	awsz:	7	infit:	0.1	svcte:	0.057
NET	rds:	0.0	rKb:	0.0	urs:	0.2	wKb:	0.4		

Top tasks sorted by CPU time

PID	busy%	sys%	user%	runq%	slp%	stl%	IOPS	MB/s	NetIOPS	NetMB/s	Command
93337	99.5%	0.0%	98.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	mlat
93338	99.5%	0.0%	99.4%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	mlat
93339	99.5%	0.0%	97.7%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	mlat
23227	99.4%	99.3%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	qemu-kvm (qemu-kvm)
93333	13.1%	12.3%	0.7%	3.0%	83.1%	0.0%	4357.0	34.0	0.0	0.0	iostest8
93331	11.0%	11.0%	0.7%	3.5%	84.7%	0.0%	3478.2	27.2	0.0	0.0	iostest8
93332	11.1%	10.4%	0.7%	3.2%	85.7%	0.0%	3386.4	26.5	0.0	0.0	iostest8
93335	8.5%	8.4%	0.1%	5.3%	86.2%	0.0%	329.8	2.6	0.0	0.0	iostest8
93334	6.3%	6.2%	0.1%	3.2%	90.5%	0.0%	336.0	2.6	0.0	0.0	iostest8
93336	2.7%	2.4%	0.1%	1.2%	96.1%	0.0%	307.6	2.4	0.0	0.0	iostest8
93483	1.3%	0.9%	0.3%	0.0%	67.1%	0.0%	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	kstuned
93489	1.3%	1.0%	0.2%	0.0%	68.5%	0.0%	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	kstuned
9268	0.3%	0.1%	0.2%	0.0%	98.9%	0.0%	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	python
2709	0.3%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	99.5%	0.0%	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	fct0-smp
7908	0.2%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	69.8%	0.0%	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	kstuned
93478	0.2%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	69.7%	0.0%	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	kstuned
2725	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	99.6%	0.0%	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	fct1-smp

Command: ■

192.168.10.10 VT102 -- veloce.rose.rdlabs.hpecorp.net via SECURE SHELL 00:01:08

From the command prompt at the bottom of the screen, you can select the specific statistics screen you wish to view. Note that global statistics usually use a lower case letter, while task statistics use an uppercase letter.

5.1.1 Selecting a Task/Disk/CPU/LDOM/Futex/Docker Container

Use the 's' command to select one of the items displayed on the screen. The object may be a task, disk, cpu, ldom, or a futex, depending on the data on the current screen. For example, if you are looking at the global disk statistics and use the Select command ('s'), then you will be prompted for a disk device. If you are looking at global CPU stats and use the Select command ('s'), then you will be prompted for a CPU. If you are on the Global Task List screen and use the Select command ('s'), then you will be prompted for a specific task. If you have already selected a task and then you want to look at one of the task statistic screens, such as the Task Wait Stats, then it will use the task you have already selected.

The example below shows that after using the Select command ('s') on the Global CPU Stats screen. Note the user is prompted for a specific CPU to analyze:

VT veloce (RHEL 6.6 - DL580).r2w - Reflection for UNIX and OpenVMS

File Edit Connection Setup Macro Window Help

Wed Feb 24 06:27:45 2016 Sample Time: 5.000000 secs Events: 0/659649

Server	Linux Version	CPU#	HT Nodes	Memory
veloce	2.6.32-504.12.2.el6.x86_64	120	Y	4 1551032M

----- Global CPU usage by CPU -----

Node 0				Node 1				Node 2				Node 3			
cpu	sys	usr	irq	idle	cpu	sys	usr	irq	idle	cpu	sys	usr	irq	idle	
0:	0%	7%	12%	81%	15:	16%	2%	5%	78%	30:	10%	0%	2%	88%	
1:	0%	0%	0%	100%	16:	3%	0%	0%	96%	31:	0%	1%	0%	0%	99%
2:	0%	0%	0%	100%	17:	1%	0%	0%	99%	32:	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
3:	0%	0%	0%	100%	18:	0%	2%	0%	98%	33:	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
4:	100%	0%	0%	0%	19:	0%	0%	0%	100%	34:	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
5:	0%	0%	0%	100%	20:	0%	0%	0%	100%	35:	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
6:	0%	1%	0%	98%	21:	0%	0%	0%	100%	36:	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
7:	0%	0%	0%	100%	22:	0%	0%	0%	100%	37:	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
8:	0%	0%	0%	100%	23:	0%	0%	0%	100%	38:	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
9:	0%	0%	0%	100%	24:	0%	0%	0%	100%	39:	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
10:	0%	0%	0%	100%	25:	0%	0%	0%	100%	40:	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
11:	0%	0%	0%	100%	26:	0%	0%	0%	100%	41:	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
12:	0%	0%	0%	100%	27:	0%	0%	0%	100%	42:	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
13:	0%	0%	0%	100%	28:	0%	0%	0%	100%	43:	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
14:	0%	0%	0%	100%	29:	0%	0%	0%	100%	44:	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
60:	0%	4%	0%	95%	75:	5%	0%	0%	95%	98:	1%	0%	0%	0%	99%
61:	0%	0%	0%	100%	76:	0%	0%	0%	100%	91:	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
62:	0%	0%	0%	100%	77:	0%	0%	0%	100%	92:	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
63:	0%	0%	0%	100%	78:	0%	0%	0%	100%	93:	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
64:	0%	0%	0%	100%	79:	0%	0%	0%	100%	94:	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
65:	0%	0%	0%	100%	80:	0%	0%	0%	100%	95:	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
66:	0%	0%	0%	100%	81:	0%	0%	0%	100%	96:	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
67:	0%	0%	0%	100%	82:	0%	0%	0%	100%	97:	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
68:	0%	0%	0%	100%	83:	0%	0%	0%	100%	98:	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
69:	0%	0%	0%	100%	84:	0%	0%	0%	100%	99:	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
70:	0%	0%	0%	100%	85:	0%	0%	0%	100%	100:	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
71:	0%	0%	0%	100%	86:	0%	0%	0%	100%	101:	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
72:	0%	0%	0%	100%	87:	0%	0%	0%	100%	102:	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
73:	0%	0%	0%	100%	88:	0%	0%	0%	100%	103:	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
74:	0%	0%	0%	100%	89:	0%	0%	0%	100%	104:	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Tot:	3%	0%	0%	96%	Tot:	1%	0%	0%	99%	Tot:	0%	0%	0%	0%	99%

CPU: []

626, 11 VT102 -- veloce.rose.rdlabs.hpecorp.net via SECURE SHELL 00:01:13

5.1.2 Expanding syscall statistics

Some screens will show a summary of each system call. For example the Task screen when selecting a task will show the system calls (provided the screen size is large enough):

Top System Calls									
SysCall	Name	Count	Rate	ElpTime	Avg	Max	Errs	AvSz	KB/s
lseek		540	108.0	0.954095	0.001767	0.205005	0		
write		540	108.0	0.850707	0.001575	0.054176	0	8192	864.0

You can get more details on the system call provided there are enough rows on the screen using the Show Syscall Detail command ('+'):

Top System Calls								
System Call	Name	Count	Rate	ElpTime	Avg	Max	Errs	AvSz
write		1970	394.0	2.759057	0.001401	0.039001	0	8192
3152.0								
SLEEP		4171	834.2	2.649811	0.000635			
Sleep Func		2202		2.432773	0.001105	_mutex_lock_slowpath		
Sleep Func		1968		0.157757	0.000080	io_schedule		
RUNQ				0.000020				
CPU				0.117886				
lseek		1970	394.0	2.222922	0.001128	0.034938	0	

```

SLEEP          1678    335.6    2.173081   0.001295
  Sleep Func   1678           2.159010   0.001287  __mutex_lock_slowpath
CPU             CPU           0.049840

```

To go back to the summary only, use the Hide Syscall Detail command ('-').

5.1.3 Excluding syscalls

If you have system calls that are called at a high rate that are not critical to the performance path, such as `gettid()`, `getrusage()`, `gettimeofday()`, or `ctime()`, you can exclude these system calls from being traced using the Exclude System Call command ('e'). You will then be prompted for the system call to exclude. If you want to exclude multiple system calls, use the Exclude System Call command ('e') multiple times. You can also startup ***kiinfo -kilive*** using the `sysignore=<ignore_file>` flag and specify a file with all the system calls you wish to ignore. You can see all the system calls that are ignored using the Show Excl Syscalls command ('E'). You can clear all the system calls by using the Exclude System Call Command ('e') and typing "clear". You cannot clear just one or a subset of system calls. You must clear them all and reselect system calls to exclude if needed.

5.1.4 Using the Previous Screen command

The Prev Screen command ('b') will only go back to the previous screen. Selecting 'b' twice will put you back to the window you started on. For example, if you are on the Global Task List screen ('g') and you select a tasks using the Select command ('s'), if you then use the Prev Screen command ('b'), then you will then go back to the Global Task List screen. If you use the Prev Screen command ('b') again, then you will go back to the Task you previously selected.

5.1.5 Using the Refresh command

The Refresh command ('r') can be very helpful in a couple of different cases. If you resize your window, you can refresh the screen to accept the new window size. Also, if you use the refresh command in the middle of an interval, it will update the screen with statistics from the start of the interval to the time the Refresh command ('r') was used. In other words, you don't have to wait for the end of the interval to get some statistics. Also, if you are running ***kiinfo -live*** on a very large LinuxKI dump from the ***runki*** script, the Refresh command can give you statistics based on the trace records analyzed up to the point where the refresh command was entered. However, remember that the analysis is not complete until all the trace records are analyzed.

5.1.6 Terminal screen size

For best results, use a large terminal screen, such as 48 rows and 160 columns (or larger). Note that you can resize the screen online and hit Refresh command ('r') to format for the new screen size. Note that the amount of statistics displayed depends on the screen size. For example if the screen size only has 80 columns, then the disk statistics will only show the totals statistics for each disk:

```

----- Total I/O -----
Device     IO/s    MB/s  AvIOsz AvInFlt  Avwait  Avserv
All        217      2       8     0.19      0.00    0.08

```

```
sda          217      2       8     0.19    0.00    0.08
```

However, if the screen size is 160 columns or larger, then **kiinfo** will also split out the read statistics and the write statistics.

----- Total I/O -----								----- Write I/O -----			
----- Read I/O -----											
Device	IO/s	MB/s	AvIOsz	AvInFlt	Await	Avserv	IO/s	MB/s	AvIOsz	AvInFlt	
Await	Avserv	IO/s	MB/s	AvIOsz	AvInFlt	Await	Avserv				
All	245	2	8	0.30	0.00	0.08	237	2	8	0.30	
0.00	0.08	8	0	8	0.00	0.00	0.08				
sda	245	2	8	0.30	0.00	0.08	237	2	8	0.30	
0.00	0.08	8	0	8	0.00	0.00	0.08				

Also, the number of rows dictates how much data can be shown on each screen.

5.1.7 Other important information

When you change screens, you are likely to change in the middle of an interval. Some of trace records may not have been enabled at the start of the interval, but were enabled when the screen was changed. So you may need to wait for a full interval to get good statistics. If you have a long interval value, you can use the Refresh command ('r') to get some updated statistics before the end of the interval.

When running **kiinfo -live** on a running system, the impact on performance depends on the amount of trace records logged. Some windows, such as the Global Task List will trace every task and will produce more trace records. However, if you select on a task, CPU, or disk, you will only log the trace records needed for the selection. Note that **kiinfo** will take more CPU time on larger systems as it must merge the per-cpu trace records. So it will can take a significantly more CPU time on fully loaded SuperdomeX Gen9 (576 logical cores) than on a fully loaded DL380.

Also, for live LinuxKI tracing to work well, the **kiinfo** process does need CPU resources to collect and analyze the LinuxKI data. If the system is under severe CPU pressure, LinuxKI events could easily be missed which can distort the data collected.

5.1.8 Step feature

The curses-based interface includes a step feature when analyzing KI dump data collected with the LiKI tracing module. The step feature allows the user to step through the trace in time intervals, either forward or backwards, or to jump to a specific time and begin stepping through. The step interval can be specified either on the **kiinfo -live** command using the **step** flag, or can be set while in curses mode using the '**j**' command. For example, the following line starts up **kiinfo** in curses mode and specifies a step time of 100 milliseconds (or 0.100 seconds):

```
$ kiinfo -live step=0.100 -ts 0916_1015
```

Once you are in **kiinfo** in curses mode, you can move forward one interval using the '**>**' command, or move backwards one interval using the '**<**' command. You can also specify a new step interval time using the '**j**' command, or jump to a specific time in the trace using the '**J**' command.

The new step feature make it easy to perform a “playback” of the KI dump data and look at different statistics for the same interval.

Note that all of the statistics are cleared at the start of each interval.

6 KI trace events

In order to understand the LinuxKI trace reports, you need to understand where kernel trace events come from and which kernel trace events are captured.

6.1 LinuxKI trace events - Where does it come from?

Embedded in the Linux kernel are various trace points, such as the following trace point in the `context_switch()` function:

```
context_switch(struct rq *rq, struct task_struct *prev,  
              struct task_struct *next)  
{  
    struct mm_struct *mm, *oldmm;  
  
    prepare_task_switch(rq, prev, next);  
    trace_sched_switch(rq, prev, next);  
    mm = next->mm;  
    oldmm = prev->active_mm;  
...  
}
```

When enabled, the tracepoint function is executed and logs data to kernel ring buffers which are exposed by accessing the debugfs filesystem. This tracing mechanism is called *ftrace*. Note that ***kiinfo -kitracedump*** will enable the key *ftrace* tracepoints and dump the trace events from the per-CPU ring buffers.

The *LiKI* DLKM uses a similar mechanism used by *ftrace* but installs its own custom tracing code as opposed to executing the *ftrace* tracing code. However, it can also use jprobes to install tracepoints where there is not a corresponding *ftrace* tracepoint. This allows HPE to customize the trace data and collect additional information that *ftrace* does not collect, such as stack traces and CPU profiling. It also uses a lighter weight ring buffer implementation. Like *ftrace*, *LiKI* exposes its trace data through ring buffer files in the debugfs. ***Kiinfo -likidump*** will enable the *LiKI* tracepoints (installed by the DLKM) and dump the trace events from the per-CPU ring buffers.

The key tracepoints enabled are:

Event	Subsys	Description	Comments
<code>sched_switch</code>	<code>sched</code>	Switch one task off the CPU and another task on the CPU	Kernel stack trace with <i>LiKI</i> only
<code>sched_wakeup</code>	<code>sched</code>	Wakeup a task that was asleep	
<code>sched_wakeup_new</code>	<code>sched</code>	Wakeup a new task that was asleep	
<code>sched_migrate_task</code>	<code>sched</code>	Migrate a task to run on a different CPU	Not enabled by default
<code>sys_enter</code>	<code>syscall</code>	System Call entry	
<code>sys_exit</code>	<code>syscall</code>	System Call exit	
<code>block_rq_insert</code>	<code>block</code>	Insert a device block request on the queue	
<code>block_rq_issue</code>	<code>block</code>	Issue a device block request from the queue	
<code>block_rq_complete</code>	<code>block</code>	Complete a device block request	
<code>block_rq_requeue</code>	<code>block</code>	Requeue a request to a block device	
<code>block_rq_abort</code>	<code>block</code>	Abort a request to a block device	
<code>power_start</code>	<code>power</code>	Change the C-state (power savings)	Not enabled by default
<code>power_end</code>	<code>power</code>	End the C-state	Not enabled by default
<code>power_freq</code>	<code>power</code>	Change the CPU clock frequency	
<code>hardclock</code>	<code>prof</code>	CPU function profiling (every 10 ms)	<i>LiKI</i> only
<code>scsi_dispatch_cmd_start</code>	<code>scsi</code>	Start a SCSI command request	Not enabled by default
<code>scsi_dispatch_cmd_done</code>	<code>scsi</code>	Complete a SCSI command request	Not enabled by default
<code>irq_handler_entry</code>	<code>irq</code>	Enter a Hard IRQ handler	Not enabled by default
<code>irq_handler_exit</code>	<code>irq</code>	Exit a Hard IRQ handler	Not enabled by default
<code>softirq_raise</code>	<code>irq</code>	Raise a Soft IRQ interrupt	Not enabled by default
<code>softirq_entry</code>	<code>irq</code>	Enter a Soft IRQ handler	Not enabled by default
<code>softirq_exit</code>	<code>irq</code>	Exit a Soft IRQ handler	Not enabled by default
<code>listen_overflow</code>	<code>none</code>	Identify when a listen socket overflows	<i>LiKI</i> only; Not enabled by default

Note that not all trace events are collected by default. This is done to avoid the LinuxKI from collecting very large amounts of data. Plus, the fewer tracepoints logged, the less overhead the tool has on the system. However, for some special situations and for debugging and education, additional trace points are provided. The non-default tracepoints can be enabled using the `events=` and `subsys=` flags for specific ***kiinfo*** tools, such as ***kiinfo -kitrace***, ***kiinfo -kipid***, etc...

Note too, that the LinuxKI data has little visibility into user space execution. Other than recording a program counter in the HARD CLOCK trace when the CPU is executing in user space, traces are captured only during kernel execution. In some cases, the `sched_switch` records will dump the user stack trace along with the kernel stack trace.

6.2 Common LinuxKI trace fields

The *ftrace* tracing events and the *LiKI* tracing events have different formats for each trace records. However, ***kiinfo*** will convert each *ftrace* record into the appropriately formatted *LiKI* trace record, so they are displayed the same. Below is an example LinuxKI trace record with the common fields highlighted in yellow:

```
0.001067 cpu=20 seqcnt=80 pid=66543 tgid=66543 write [1] ret1=0x2000 syscallbeg=
0.000190 A0=3 A1=0x136d000 A2=8192
```

timestamp	By default, time offset in seconds from the beginning of the trace.
cpu	CPU which logged the trace event.
seqcnt	Per-CPU trace event sequence counter (<i>LiKI</i> only). By default, the <i>seqcnt</i> field is not printed unless the <i>seqcnt</i> flag is passed in kiinfo -kitrace .
pid	PID number of the task that logged the trace event. Note that PID 0 means the CPU is idle, and PID -1 means the CPU was executing an interrupt.
tgid	The Task Group ID (Tgid) for the task that logged the trace event (<i>LiKI</i> only)
rec_id	Event type or record ID. For system call entry or syscall exit records, the system call is listed.

6.3 syscall_enter / syscall_exit events

Both *ftrace* and *LiKI* log two types of system call records, one record for the system call entry and another record for the system call exit:

```
15.868768 cpu=76 pid=86949 tgid=86949 open [2] entry *pathname=0x388c556fbe
flags=CLOEXEC mode=0666 filename: /proc/meminfo
15.868772 cpu=76 pid=86949 tgid=86949 open [2] ret=6 syscallbeg= 0.000004
*pathname=0x388c556fbe flags=CLOEXEC mode=0666
```

The syscall exit trace record will log the following information in addition to the common fields:

[syscallno]	System Call number (shown in brackets, i.e. [2]).
entry	Designates this event as a syscall_enter event
ret1=	Return value (only for syscall_exit events)
syscallbeg=	Elapsed time in seconds of the system call (only for syscall_exit events). This is the amount of time between the syscall entry and the syscall exit. Note that this time is calculated by <i>kiinfo</i> , and not logged by <i>ftrace</i> or <i>LiKI</i> . If the syscall entry is not logged (i.e. it occurred before the trace started), then syscallbeg= and the arguments are not logged.
arguments	The arguments are displayed and formatted.

If the *LiKI* tracing mechanism is used then **kiinfo** will print additional useful information with the system call entry record, such as the filename to the *open()* system call or the binary name to the *exec()* or *execve()* system call. For example:

```
1.818945 cpu=4 pid=3604 open [2] entry *pathname=0x16529e0 flags=0x0 mode=0x6
filename: /dev/sda
```

```
1.819406 cpu=4 pid=3604 open ret=5 syscallbeg= 0.000461 *pathname=0x16529e0
flags=0x0 mode=0x6
```

Kiinfo will include the inode and device if the system call is reading or writing to a file and will print the local and remote IP:Port and socket type, if LiKI traces in used. For example:

```
0.000316 cpu=23 pid=51482 tgid=51482 write [1] ret=0x54 syscallbeg= 0.000019 fd=3
*buf=0x7fb727548200 count=84 family=INET type=TCP L=16.105.211.235:22
R=16.212.40.156:52806
19.485807 cpu=8 pid=21912 tgid=21888 write [1] ret=0x40000 syscallbeg= 0.000147
fd=56 *buf=0x7f1462bbce80 count=262144 type=REG dev=0x0fd0000c ino=131361199
```

6.4 Scheduler events

There are 3 primary scheduling events - `sched_wakeup`, `sched_switch`, and `sched_migrate` task.

6.4.1 `sched_switch`

A context switch is when a running tasks stops running on a CPU and another task starts running on the same CPU. A context switch is said to be **voluntary** if the task that stops running does so in order to go to **sleep** on an event or resource, such as disk I/O, a kernel lock, or a timeout. A context switch is said to be **involuntary** if the task is **forced** off the CPU by higher priority tasks or due to a timeslice. If a task is forced off the CPU, then the task remains on the CPU Run Queue. In both cases, a `sched_switch` event is logged.

6.4.1.1 Voluntary Context Switches

For voluntary context switches, when the `switch()` call is made, the CPU switches from one task to another and a `sched_switch` trace record is logged. The calling task (`pid=`) is the one that is going to sleep. The "next_`pid`=" represents the task that the CPU will run next. Note that PID 0 means the CPU is idle.

An example `sched_switch` trace record looks like following:

```
6.124844 cpu=0 pid=15578 sched_switch syscall=lseek prio=120 state=SSLEEP
next_pid=106 next_prio=120 next_tgid=106 policy=SCHED_NORMAL vss=1015 rss=148
STACKTRACE: __mutex_lock_slowpath+0x13e mutex_lock+0x2b ext4_llseek[ext4]+0x60
vfs_llseek+0x3a sys_lseek+0x66 tracesys+0xd9
```

In the above example, PID 15578 is going to sleep while executing the `lseek()` system call and is uninterruptable (SSLEEP). The CPU is switching to PID 106, which uses scheduling policy SCHED_NORMAL and whose TID is 106. The stack trace is one of the most important parts of the switch trace record as this tells you the code path leading up to the switch. In the above example, you can tell that an `lseek()` system call was made and the task went to sleep on a mutex that is owned by another task.

Unfortunately, the stacktrace is only provided from the *LiKI* DLKM module. If the trace is generated with *trace*, the stacktrace as well as the system call, TGID and policy (in red above) are not logged. A typical switch trace record produced from *trace* is as follows:

```
1.988118 cpu=5 pid=15578 sched_switch prio=120 state=SSLEEP next_pid=15576
next_prio=120
```

The switch record only tells part of the story. When examining a task, you can look at the trace records that surround a system call and identify how much time the task spent in kernel code and how much time the task spent sleeping (switched out). For example, below is a task from an *trace* trace sample:

```
0.014583 cpu=30 pid=66547 lseek [8] entry fd=3 offset=0x5470000 whence=0
0.014609 cpu=30 pid=66547 sched_switch prio=120 state=SSLEEP next_pid=0
next_prio=120
0.019606 cpu=10 pid=66543 sched_wakeup target_pid=66547 prio=120 target_cpu=30
success=1
0.019614 cpu=30 pid=0 sched_switch prio=n/a state=n/a next_pid=66547 next_prio=120
0.019637 cpu=30 pid=66547 sched_switch prio=120 state=SSLEEP next_pid=0
next_prio=120
0.019839 cpu=10 pid=66543 sched_wakeup target_pid=66547 prio=120 target_cpu=30
success=1
0.019847 cpu=30 pid=0 sched_switch prio=n/a state=n/a next_pid=66547 next_prio=120
0.019853 cpu=30 pid=66547 sched_wakeup target_pid=66544 prio=120 target_cpu=130
success=1
0.019855 cpu=30 pid=66547 lseek [8] retl=0x5470000 syscallbeg= 0.005272 fd=3
offset=0x5470000 whence=0
```

In the example above, PID 66547 goes to sleep twice (sched_switch in yellow). It remains asleep until the sched_wakeup is done, and then the process is on the CPU RunQ. It stays on the CPU RunQ until another sched_switch is done to switch to PID 66547 (next_pid=66547). The time between the sched_switch and the sched_wakeup is the time the task spent sleeping. So the task slept 0.019606 - 0.014609 = 0.004997 seconds (4.997 milliseconds) and then slept again for 0.019839 - 0.019637 = 0.000202 seconds (or 0.202 milliseconds).

6.4.1.2 Involuntary Context Switches

The switch() kernel routine is also called when a task is interrupted by a higher priority task or its timeslice is used. Note the state of the calling task is state=RUN, which mean the task is now on the CPU RunQ and is not in a SLEEP state.

A sample sched_switch trace record when a tasks is interrupted is as follows:

```
9.288779 cpu=4 pid=15662 sched_switch syscall=execve prio=120 state=RUN
next_pid=19 next_prio=0 next_tgid=19 policy=SCHED_FIFO vss=2307 rss=284 STACKTRACE:
wait_for_completion+0x1d sched_exec+0xdc do_execve+0xe0 sys_execve+0x4a
stub_execve+0x6a
```

6.4.1.3 User Stack Traces

If *LiKI* tracing is used, the `sched_switch` traces will attempt to log both the kernel AND user stack traces. If data is collected with the `runki` script, the symbol table for each executable and library is saved and included in the `ki_all.*.tgz` file. During post-processing, `kiinfo` is able to perform the symbol table lookups for the user stack functions if the executable or library is not stripped of symbol table information:

```
0.000126 cpu=391 pid=15965 tgid=15965 sched_switch syscall=read prio=120
state=SLEEP next_pid=0 next_prio=120 next_tgid=n/a policy=n/a vss=102967640 rss=7970
stkdepth=26 sk_wait_data+0xd9 tcp_recvmsg+0x33b inet_recvmsg+0x5a sock_aio_read+0x1a1
do_sync_read+0xfa vfs_read+0x181 sys_read+0x51 tracesys+0xd9 | [libpthread-2.12.so]:
    _read_nocancel+0x7 [oracle]: nttfprd+0x155 nsbasic_brc+0x195 nsbrecv+0x56
nioqrc+0x1ee opikndf2+0x3cd opitsk+0x32c opiino+0x3b1 opidr+0x48d opidrv+0x24b
sou2o+0x91 opimai_real+0x9a ssthrdmain+0x19c main+0xec [libc-2.12.so]:
    __libc_start_main+0xfd
```

6.4.1.4 StealTime (*LiKI* only)

The `sched_switch` traces will log the amount of CPU time stolen by a VM host since the previous `sched_switch` trace for the specific CPU. This only works if the VM host updates the stealtime on the guest CPU. Currently, a KVM host is known to update the stealtime, but a VMware host does not. Collecting the stealtime allows `kiinfo` to calculate the amount of time the VM host steals from the VM guest on a per-CPU and per-task basis:

```
0.041634 cpu=0 pid=2983 tgid=2983 sched_switch syscall=[-240] prio=120 state=RUN
next_pid=10 next_prio=120 next_tgid=10 policy=SCHED_NORMAL vss=29002 rss=387
stealtime= 0.010003 retint_careful+0x14 | 0x7ff33686a5ab
```

6.4.1.5 Advanced CPU metrics from Model Specific Registers (x86_64 only)

The `sched_switch` traces can log advanced CPU metrics by reading certain Model Specific Registers (MSR) on x86_64 systems. For example:

```
0.000000 cpu=15 pid=0 tgid=0 sched_switch syscall=idle prio=n/a state=n/a
next_pid=31432 next_prio=120 next_tgid=31432 policy=SCHED_NORMAL vss=0 rss=0
llcref=378 llcmmiss=129 instrs=32364 cycles=220585 fixed_clkfreq=193219
actual_clkfreq=220791 smicnt=0
0.000097 cpu=15 pid=31432 tgid=31432 sched_switch syscall=write prio=120
state=SSLEEP next_pid=0 next_prio=120 next_tgid=n/a policy=n/a vss=1016 rss=153
llcref=941 llcmmiss=288 instrs=51486 cycles=500974 fixed_clkfreq=438565
actual_clkfreq=501185 smicnt=0 io_schedule+0x73 _blockdev_direct_IO_newtrunc+0xb7d
__blockdev_direct_IO+0x77 ext4_direct_IO[ext4]+0x119 generic_file_direct_write+0xc2
__generic_file_aio_write+0x3a1 generic_file_aio_write+0x88 ext4_file_write[ext4]+0x58
do_sync_write+0xfa vfs_write+0xb8 sys_write+0x51 system_call_fastpath+0x16 | [libc-2.12.so]:
    _write_nocancel+0x7 [iotest8]:main+0x8ee [libc-2.12.so]:__libc_start_main+0xfd
```

Using these fields, the following statistics can be calculated on a per-CPU or per-PID basis:

- LLC_hit% - Last level cache hit rate

- CPI - Cycles per instruction
- Avg_MHz - Average CPU frequency
- SMI_cnt - Number of System management interrupts

To collect the advanced CPU metrics, the “-R” option must be used on the runki command, or the “msr” flag must be added to the specific kiinfo subtool. For example:

```
$ runki -R  
$ kiinfo -live msr  
$ kiinfo -kipid msr
```

6.4.2 sched_wakeup

The kernel routine wakeup() is the routine that places tasks on the CPU run queue (RunQ). During the wakeup, a sched_wakeup event is written to the trace buffers. The sched_wakeup event logs the PID number of the task that does the wakeup along with the PID number of the task being woken up and the target CPU where the task is scheduled to run. The task being woken up is put on the CPU RunQ. This can give us a lot of information about threads, resources and their cooperative relationships.

A sched_wakeup trace looks like the following:

```
0.019606 cpu=10 pid=66543 sched_wakeup target_pid=66547 prio=120 target_cpu=30  
success=1
```

Note that in some cases, the wakeup succeeds (success=1), but occasionally the wakeup will fail (success=0), perhaps due to the fact that the task is not sleeping. In the example above, PID 66543, running on CPU 10, is waking up PID 66547 which is scheduled to run on CPU 30. So PID 66543 may have released some resource that PID 66547 was waiting for.

Sometimes the PID number is 0 (*ftrace*) or -1 (*LiKI*), which indicates that a kernel interrupt routine is performing the wakeup. This generally occurs when the sleeping thread is waiting for an external event such as disk IO or network traffic. When the data arrives, the kernel, running in the interrupt control context, processes it and wakes up the waiting thread.

There is also the scenario known as the "thundering herd". This occurs when many tasks are sleeping and waiting for the same resource. Depending on how the resource is handled in the kernel, either one task will be awakened when the resource is available or all waiting tasks will be awakened. If there are many sleeping tasks that are all woken up at the same time, you have a thundering herd of tasks contending for the resource. One task will get the resource and continue execution. The other tasks will be put back to sleep. This flurry of scheduling activity can impact system performance if it happens frequently.

Scheduling latencies can be found using the sched_wakeup record and the sched_switch record timestamp differences. The time difference from sched_wakeup to sched_switch when the task starts to run again represents the runq wait time for the task.

We can also determine relationships among threads by looking at the sched_wakeup traces. If you follow the LinuxKI records for the task calling sched_wakeup() you can find (assuming it is not called

from the ICS) the syscall associated with the sched_wakeup. This helps to understand the nature of the task cooperation. More information on this can be found in the [Cooperating/competing tasks](#) section.

Looking at the same example from a previous page, we can see that PID 66543 is waking up PID 66547:

```
0.014583 cpu=30 pid=66547 lseek [8] entry fd=3 offset=0x5470000 whence=0
0.014609 cpu=30 pid=66547 sched_switch prio=120 state=SSLEEP next_pid=0
next_prio=120
0.019606 cpu=10 pid=66543 sched_wakeup target_pid=66547 prio=120 target_cpu=30
success=1
0.019614 cpu=30 pid=0 sched_switch prio=n/a state=n/a next_pid=66547 next_prio=120
0.019637 cpu=30 pid=66547 sched_switch prio=120 state=SSLEEP next_pid=0 next_prio=120
0.019839 cpu=10 pid=66543 sched_wakeup target_pid=66547 prio=120 target_cpu=30
success=1
0.019847 cpu=30 pid=0 sched_switch prio=n/a state=n/a next_pid=66547 next_prio=120
0.019853 cpu=30 pid=66547 sched_wakeup target_pid=66544 prio=120 target_cpu=130
success=1
0.019855 cpu=30 pid=66547 lseek [8] retl=0x5470000 syscallbeg= 0.005272 fd=3
offset=0x5470000 whence=0
```

In the example above, PID 66543 wakes up PID 66547, which puts PID 66547 on the CPU RunQ, where it remains until the next switch for a total of 0.019614 - 0.019606 = 0.000008 seconds (0.008 milliseconds). PID 66547 then goes to sleep again and once again is woken up by PID 66543. PID 66547 then stays on the CPU Runq for 0.019847 - 0.019839 = 0.000008 seconds (0.008 milliseconds).

6.4.3 sched_migrate_task

The sched_migrate_task trace occurs when a task migrates from one CPU to another. This trace record help identify which process may have moved the target task and why:

```
0.092849 cpu=2 pid=-1 sched_migrate_task target_pid=15575 target_prio=120
orig_cpu=14 dest_cpu=2 STACKTRACE: try_to_wake_up+0xfd wake_up_process+0x15
dio_bio_end_io+0x96 bio_endio+0x1d dec_pending[dm_mod]+0x174 clone_endio[dm_mod]+0x9f
bio_endio+0x1d req_bio_endio+0x9b blk_update_request+0x107 end_clone_bio[dm_mod]+0x5c
bio_endio+0x1d req_bio_endio+0x9b blk_update_request+0x107
blk_update_bidi_request+0x27
```

Note if the *LiKI* tracing mechanism is used, we also get the stack trace (in red), which can be very useful in determine why the task was moved from one CPU to another. In the case above, it was the result of an IO completion.

To understand the context of the migration more, consider the trace records surrounding the migration:

```
0.092787 cpu=14 pid=15575 sched_switch syscall=read prio=120 state=SSLEEP
next_pid=0 next_prio=120 next_tgid=n/a policy=n/a irq_time= 0.000000 softirq_time=
0.000000 vss=1015 rss=148 STACKTRACE: io_schedule+0x73
__blockdev_direct_IO_newtrunc+0x6de __blockdev_direct_IO+0x5e
ext4_indirect_IO[ext4]+0xba ext4_direct_IO[ext4]+0x56 generic_file_aio_read+0x6bb
do_sync_read+0xfa vfs_read+0xb5 sys_read+0x51 tracesys+0xd9
0.092841 cpu=2 pid=-1 block_rq_complete dev_t=0x00800070 wr=read
flags=SOFTBARRIER|NOMERGE|QUEUED sector=0x1be0ba18 len=4096 async=0 sync=1 qpid=15575
spid=15575 qtm= 0.000013 svtm= 0.000078
```

```

0.092844 cpu=2 pid=-1 block_rq_complete dev_t=0x0fd00003 wr=read
flags=SORTED|ELVPRIV|ALLOCED sector=0x1be0ba18 len=4096 async=0 sync=2 qpid=15575
spid=15575 qtm= 0.000018 svtm= 0.000091
0.092849 cpu=2 pid=-1 sched_migrate_task target_pid=15575 target_prio=120
orig_cpu=14 dest_cpu=2 STACKTRACE: try_to_wake_up+0xfd wake_up_process+0x15
dio_bio_end_io+0x96 bio_endio+0x1d dec_pending[dm_mod]+0x174 clone_endio[dm_mod]+0x9f
bio_endio+0x1d req_bio_endio+0x9b blk_update_request+0x107 end_clone_bio[dm_mod]+0x5c
bio_endio+0x1d req_bio_endio+0x9b blk_update_request+0x107
blk_update_bidi_request+0x27
0.092856 cpu=2 pid=-1 sched_wakeup target_pid=15575 prio=120 target_cpu=2
success=1
0.092871 cpu=2 pid=0 sched_switch syscall=idle prio=n/a state=n/a next_pid=15575
next_prio=120 next_tgid=15575 policy=SCHED_NORMAL irq_time= 0.000000 softirq_time=
0.000000 vss=0 rss=0
0.092881 cpu=2 pid=15575 read ret=0x1000 syscallbeg= 0.033601 fd=3
*buf=0x207c000 count=4096

```

Based on the above trace records, PID 15575 was running on CPU 14 when it went to sleep waiting for IO to complete. The IO then completes on CPU 2, and while processing the interrupt, PID 15575 is migrated to the same CPU where the interrupt was processed, then the process wakes up and is run on CPU 2.

The `sched_migrate_task` trace is not enabled by default. You will need to enable all events or enable the `sched_migrate_task` event or enable the `sched` subsystem.

6.4.3.1 User Stack Traces

If LiKI tracing is used, the `sched_migrate_task` traces will attempt to log both the kernel AND user stack traces. If data is collected with the `runki` script, the symbol table for each executable and library is saved and included in the `ki_all.*.tgz` file. During post-processing, `kiinfo` is able to perform the symbol table lookups for the user stack functions if the executable or library is not stripped of symbol table information:

```

0.011734 cpu=14 pid=248821 tgid=248821 sched_migrate_task target_pid=246558
target_prio=120 orig_cpu=14 dest_cpu=0 stkdepth=12 default_wake_function+0x12
pollwake+0x73 __wake_up_common+0x58 __wake_up_sync_key+0x44 pipe_write+0x460
do_sync_write+0x8d vfs_write+0xbd sys_write+0x58 tracesys+0xdd | [libc-2.17.so]:
GI __libc_write+0x10

```

6.5 hardclock - CPU function profiling

The kernel routine `profile_tick()` contains a "tick hook" which the *LiKI* DLKM uses to insert a hardclock trace point. The `profile_tick()` function is called on each CPU every clock tick (1 millisecond). The *LiKI* hardclock function will log a hardclock trace event every 10 clock ticks (10 msec) which includes the state of the processor at the time of the profile tick and will attempt to obtain a kernel stack trace if the processor was executing in kernel code at the time of the profile tick. The hardclock trace records help answer the question - "If it's running, what's it doing?"

Some sample hardclock trace records include:

```
0.467071 cpu=0 pid=0 hardclock state=IDLE STACKTRACE: intel_idle+0xde
```

```

0.046750 cpu=22 pid=66541 hardclock state=SYS STACKTRACE: _spin_lock+0x21
__mutex_lock_slowpath+0x146 mutex_lock+0x2b generic_file_aio_write+0x59
ext4_file_write+0x61 fsnotify_add_notify_event+0x1ae do_sync_write+0xfa fsnotify+0x10b
autoremove_wake_function+0x0 sched_clock+0x9 liki_global_clock+0x16
native_sched_clock+0x13 audit_syscall_entry+0x272 security_file_permission+0x16
vfs_write+0xb8 sys_write+0x51

17.248797 cpu=10 pid=0 hardclock state=INTR STACKTRACE: rq_completed+0x2a
dm_softirq_done+0xdf blk_done_softirq+0x85 update_ts_time_stats+0x72 __do_softirq+0xc1
call_softirq+0x1c do_softirq+0x65 irq_exit+0x85
smp_call_function_single_interrupt+0x35 call_function_single_interrupt+0x13
finish_task_switch+0x4f thread_return+0x4e hrtimer_start_range_ns+0x14 cpu_idle+0xee
start_secondary+0x202

1.457261 cpu=20 pid=66541 hardclock state=USER STACKTRACE: 0x372c0d95d0

```

Note that when the CPU is executing in kernel code, we get the symbolic stack trace (provided the data was collected with the **runki** script). The **runki** script saves a copy of the /proc/kallsyms file to translate the code addresses into symbolic names. When executing in user space, we only get the program counter or the symbolic address of the program counter if possible.

Note that when a CPU is in power savings mode, a profile tick may not occur. This causes idle hardclock traces to be underreported.

Kiinfo -kiprof can provide a summary of the hardclocks and provide the most common kernel functions that were executing when the profile tick occurred as well as the top kernel stack traces. Sample output is as follows:

```

***** GLOBAL HARDCLOCK REPORT *****
Count      USER      SYS      INTR      IDLE
12551     1933     7240      17      3361

^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^
Kernel Functions executed during profile
Count      Pct      State      Function
^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^
 3329  26.52%  IDLE      intel_idle
 1929  15.37%  USER      UNKNOWN
 1408  11.22%  SYS       finish_task_switch
  763   6.08%  SYS       _spin_unlock_irqrestore
  580   4.62%  SYS       scsi_request_fn
  254   2.02%  SYS       clear_page_c

non-idle GLOBAL HARDCLOCK STACK TRACES (sort by count):

Count      Pct      Stack trace
=====
  885   7.05%  finish_task_switch
  457   3.64%  scsi_request_fn scsi_request_fn sched_clock __blk_run_queue
elv_insert __elv_add_request blk_insert_cloned_request dm_dispatch_request
dm_request_fn lock_timer_base __blk_run_queue cfq_insert_request elv_insert
__elv_add_request __make_request dm_request
  260   2.07%  _spin_unlock_irqrestore qla24xx_start_scsi scsi_done
qla24xx_dif_start_scsi mempool_alloc_slab mempool_alloc scsi_setup_fs_cmnd
sd_prep_fn scsi_done qla2xxx_queuecommand scsi_dispatch_cmd scsi_request_fn
sched_clock __blk_run_queue elv_insert __elv_add_request

```

```

237  1.89% _spin_unlock_irqrestore try_to_wake_up wake_up_process
__mutex_unlock_slowpath mutex_unlock generic_file_aio_write ext4_file_write
fsnotify_add_notify_event do_sync_write fsnotify autoremove_wake_function
liki_global_clock native_sched_clock audit_syscall_entry security_file_permission
vfs_write
213  1.70% clear_page_c clear_huge_page do_huge_pmd_anonymous_page
handle_mm_fault __do_page_fault native_sched_clock sched_clock liki_global_clock
do_page_fault page_fault

```

6.5.1 User Stack Traces

If LiKI tracing is used, the hardclock traces will log both the kernel AND user stack traces. If data is collected with the **runki** script, the symbol table for each executable and library is saved and included in the **ki_all.*.tgz** file. During post-processing, **kiinfo** is able to perform the symbol table lookups for the user stack functions if the executable or library is not stripped of symbol table information:

```

0.041351 cpu=152 pid=16042 tgid=16042 hardclock state=USER [oracle]:
kews_sqlcol_end+0x447
0.052339 cpu=152 pid=16042 tgid=16042 hardclock state=USER [oracle]:
kksxsccompat2_static_sql+0x53
0.063335 cpu=152 pid=16042 tgid=16042 hardclock state=SYS tracesys+0x7a | [libc-2.12.so]: __times+0xa [oracle]: kcbchg1_main+0x104d kcbchg1+0xd5 ktuchg2+0x639
ktbchg2+0xf0 kdtchg+0x476 kdtwrt+0xce3 kdtSimpleInsRow+0x135
qrlltcSimpleSingleInsRowCBK+0x3e qrlltcSingleRowLoad+0x130 qrlltcFetch+0x185
insex+0x2e6 opix+0x15af opipls+0x7d2 opiodr+0x48d rpidrus+0xce skgmstack+0x90
rpiswu+0x2d3 rpidrv+0x622 psddr+0x1de psdnal+0x27c pevm_EXECC+0x130 0x7f02e03ee2a9
pevm_NCAL+0x3e pfrinstr_XCAL+0x18e pfrrun_no_tool+0x3c pfrrun+0x483 plsql_run+0x2c4
peicnt+0x11d kxxexe+0x2d6 opix+0x4c24 opiodr+0x48d ttcpip+0xa8b opitsk+0x6c6
opiino+0x3b1 opiodr+0x48d opidrv+0x24b sou2o+0x91 opimai_real+0x9a ssthrdmain+0x19c
main+0xec [libc-2.12.so]: __libc_start_main+0xfd

```

Note that if the state=USER, then often the *LiKI* trace function is not able to traverse the entire stack, so only the function executing at the time of the hardclock trace is displayed.

6.6 Block IO traces

IO can be thought of in two ways – **Logical IO** and **Physical IO**.

Logical IO is the IO requested by the applications in the form of `read()` or `write()` or similar system call. Sometimes, those requests are satisfied from the buffer/page cache and sometimes the IO must come from the disk. Below is an example of a logical IO:

```

0.192045 cpu=20 pid=66544 read [0] ret1=0x2000 syscallbeg= 0.007420 A0=3
A1=0x21e3000 A2=8192

```

In the above trace for the `read()` system call, the IO request was for 8192 bytes from file descriptor 3. See the section on [system call traces](#) for more information on system calls.

Note that it is not evident from the system call if this is related to file or disk I/O. The `read()` request could be from a terminal or a special device file like `/dev/null`. The only way to tell if physical IO is generated by the system call is to examine the trace records for the task between the syscall entry record and the syscall exit record.

Physical IO occurs when data must be transferred to or from the disk device. LinuxKI captures the block requests to understand the physical IO for a device. There are three events recorded in LinuxKI trace data during a typical physical IO:

block_rq_insert – logged when IO is queued to the block device queue.

block_rq_issue - logged when the IO is sent to the IO layers below the block device.

block_rq_complete - logged when the block device is notified that the physical IO is complete.

Note that the block device may be an actual physical disk block device such as /dev/sda, or it may be a device mapper block device, such as /dev/dm-9. For IO to a device mapper device, you will often see subsequent trace records for the actual physical devices that the device mapper device maps to.

You may also see the following additional records logged:

block_rq_requeue - logged when the IO request has been requeued to the block device and often occurs when the queue_depth of a SCSI device has been exceeded.

block_rq_abort - logged when the request to the block device is aborted, perhaps due to a timeout or error.

6.6.1 *block_rq_insert*

As stated earlier, the *block_rq_insert* trace is created when a request is queued to the block device. Note that these traces are recorded at the Linux block device layer.

The *block_rq_insert* trace contains many interesting fields. Note the fields in red are only available if the *LiKI* trace mechanism is used.

```
0.000971 cpu=0 pid=15572 block_rq_insert dev_t=0x00800070 wr=write
flags=NOMERGE|SYNC sector=0x1bff0140 len=4096 async=0 sync=0 bytes=4096
```

Below is a description of the various fields:

<i>dev_t</i>	The device file associated with the request. The number is in the MMMmmmmm format, where “MMM” is the major number and “mmmmm” is the minor number.
<i>rw</i>	Designates whether the IO is a read or write
<i>flags</i>	Internal request flags. See <i>__REQ_*</i> definitions in /usr/include/linux/blk_types.h. Flags are more accurate if <i>LiKI</i> tracing is done. If <i>ftrace</i> tracing is done, only a subset of flags are available.
<i>sector</i>	512-byte device sector address
<i>len</i>	Number of bytes
<i>async</i>	Number of asynchronous IOs in progress (issued) for the device (does not include IOs queued to the elevator)
<i>sync</i>	Number of synchronous IOs in progress (issued) for the device (does not include IOs queued to the elevator)

bytes	Number of bytes requested to be transferred. Typically the same as the len.
--------------	---

NOTE

The `async=` and `sync=` fields will always be 0 if the multiqueue block queuing mechanisms are used (`blk-mq`, `scsi-mq`).

6.6.2 `block_rq_issue`

The `block_rq_issue` trace is recorded when the IO is removed from the block device queue and forwarded to the lower IO layers (such as the SCSI and FC drivers). The `block_rq_issue` trace will follow the `block_rq_insert` trace:

```
0.000972 cpu=0 pid=15572 block_rq_issue dev_t=0x00800070 wr=write
flags=SOFTBARRIER|NOMERGE|SYNC sector=0x1bff0140 len=4096 async=0 sync=0 bytes=4096
```

The information here is the same as the `block_rq_insert`. The difference in the time between the `block_rq_insert` and `block_rq_issue` is considered the time the request spent on the block device queue, or queue time (qtm). In the above 2 examples, the queue time less than 1 microsecond, so the request was issued immediately after it was queued.

Note the `async`/`sync` counter is incremented right after the `block_rq_issue` trace is logged. So these counters do not include the current request being issued.

6.6.3 `block_rq_complete`

The `block_rq_complete` record is logged after the IO is complete and the request is returned to the block device for additional completion processing:

```
0.001147 cpu=0 pid=-1 block_rq_complete dev_t=0x00800070 wr=write
flags=SOFTBARRIER|NOMERGE|QUEUED|SYNC sector=0x1bff0140 len=4096 async=0 sync=1
qpid=15572 spid=15572 qtm= 0.000005 svtm= 0.000173
```

Note that the PID logged by the `block_rq_complete` records is often -1 (or 0 if `ftrace` is used), which indicates that the CPU was executing on the Interrupt Control Stack (ICS). In the `block_rq_complete` trace, we get the additional fields:

qpid	PID of the task that did the <code>block_rq_insert</code>
spid	PID of the task that did the <code>block_rq_issue</code>
qtm	Queue time in seconds. This is the difference in time between <code>block_rq_insert</code> and <code>block_rq_issue</code> .
svtm	Service time in seconds.

Note that the `qtm` and `svtm` values are calculated by trying to find the earlier `block_rq_insert` and `block_rq_issue` records. If they cannot be located, the `qtm` and `svtm` are set to 0, as are the `qpид` and

spid. Occasionally, with the *ftrace* tracing, some missed records can erroneously result in very large queue times or service times for some IOs.

Note that the qtm and svtm are measured at the block device level. This is similar to await and svctm metrics seen with *sar -d*, however, we are getting the time for each individual IO. This makes it easier to identify any IOs that can take a long time to complete.

6.6.4 *block_rq_requeue*

The *block_rq_requeue* record is logged when a request has been inserted and issued, but for some reason must be re-queued and then re-issued. This typically occurs when the SCSI request queue is full. If you see a lot of *requeue* requests, you can attempt to increase the SCSI *queue_depth*, but this can impact the IO service time. The *block_rq_requeue* record is similar to the *block_rq_complete* record but has an optional "errors" field.

6.6.5 *block_rq_abort*

The *block_rq_abort* record is logged when a request has been aborted, perhaps due to a timeout or error. The *block_rq_abort* record is identical to the *block_rq_requeue*.

6.7 SCSI IO events

SCSI IO events are not enabled by default. You will need to enable all events or enable the specific events below or enable the SCSI subsystem.

6.7.1 *scsi_dispatch_cmd_start*

When the block IO sends a request down to the SCSI device driver, the driver will need to dispatch the SCSI command needed to start the I/O. Both *ftrace* and *LiKI* will log a trace similar to the following when the IO is dispatched:

```
2.000195 cpu=0 pid=15572 scsi_dispatch_cmd_start path=1:0:2:1 opcode=WRITE_10
cmd_len=10 data_sglen=1, prot_sglen=0 prot_op=0 cmd=[2a 00 1b e2 e2 b0 00 00 08 00]
```

The cmd= field can be decoded to identify key parts of the request. For example, bytes 2-5 for the SCSI_10 command is the Logical Block Address (LBA). So in this case, the LBA = 0x1be2e2b0. Note there are a variety of other SCSI commands that can be performed, so please be sure to do your research in order to decode the cmd= field. For example, the event below is for a SCSI_INQUIRY:

```
12.928094 cpu=1 pid=15709 scsi_dispatch_cmd_start path=1:0:0:2 opcode=INQUIRY
cmd_len=6 data_sglen=1, prot_sglen=0 prot_op=0 cmd=[12 01 00 00 fe 00]
```

6.7.2 *scsi_dispatch_cmd_done*

When the IO is completed and the request is returned to the SCSI driver, the driver must perform any IO post-processing. Note the IO completion will usually occur on the Interrupt Control Stack (PID -1 with *LiKI*, and PID 0 with *ftrace*).

```
2.000311 cpu=1 pid=-1 scsi_dispatch_cmd_done path=1:0:2:1 opcode=WRITE_10
cmd_len=10 data_sglen=1, prot_sglen=0 prot_op=0 cmd=[2a 00 1b e2 e2 b0 00 00 08 00]
result=0
```

The only good way to match up the `scsi_dispatch_cmd_done` with its respective `scsi_dispatch_cmd_start`, is to view the fields, such as the path, opcode, and the cmd field. These should be identical.

If these trace records are enabled, you will typically see them after the block IO request starts and before the block IO request completes. Note how bytes 2-5 of the `WRITE_10` cmd matches the sector number in the block IO request traces.

```
2.000192 cpu=0 pid=15572 block_rq_insert dev_t=0x00800070 wr=write
flags=NOMERGE|SYNC sector=0x1be2e2b0 len=4096 async=0 sync=0 bytes=4096
2.000193 cpu=0 pid=15572 block_rq_issue dev_t=0x00800070 wr=write
flags=SOFTBARRIER|NOMERGE|SYNC sector=0x1be2e2b0 len=4096 async=0 sync=0 bytes=4096
2.000195 cpu=0 pid=15572 scsi_dispatch_cmd_start path=1:0:2:1 opcode=WRITE_10
cmd_len=10 data_sglen=1, prot_sglen=0 prot_op=0 cmd=[2a 00 1b e2 e2 b0 00 00 08 00]
:
2.000311 cpu=1 pid=-1 scsi_dispatch_cmd_done path=1:0:2:1 opcode=WRITE_10
cmd_len=10 data_sglen=1, prot_sglen=0 prot_op=0 cmd=[2a 00 1b e2 e2 b0 00 00 08 00]
result=0
2.000318 cpu=0 pid=-1 block_rq_complete dev_t=0x00800070 wr=write
flags=SOFTBARRIER|NOMERGE|SYNC sector=0x1be2e2b0 len=4096 async=0 sync=1
qid=15572 spid=15572 qtm= 0.000005 svtm= 0.000123
```

6.8 IRQ events

Due to the large number of trace records that can be generated and the associated overhead, the irq trace events are not enabled by default. You will need to enable all events, enable the specific events below, or enable the irq subsystem. The IRQ traces can be collected using either the *ftrace* or *LKI* mechanisms.

Hardware interrupts are typically handled in 2 phases. The first phase is the "hard" interrupt processing. These "hard" interrupt request queue (IRQ) events are considered low-level interrupt handlers which process the initial interrupt from the hardware. However, since a CPU can only handle one hard interrupt at a time, the low-level interrupt handler will do the minimum amount of work before handing off the processing to the higher level soft interrupt handler. Note that hardware interrupts are disabled while in a "hard" IRQ handler, but they are enabled during a "soft" irq handler. The irq trace events are described below:

6.8.1 *irq_handler_entry / irq_handler_exit*

Logged on entry and exit of a hard interrupt handler. Identifies the IRQ number and the name of the irq handler (typically the driver name). The `irqtm=` field is new with LinuxKI 5.0 and is the difference between the entry and exit trace events. For example:

```
0.000437 cpu=1 pid=0 irq_handler_entry irq=57 name=qla2xxx
0.000444 cpu=1 pid=0 irq_handler_exit irq=57 ret=handled irqtm=0.000007
```

6.8.2 softirq_raise

The soft IRQ is typically initiated on behalf of a hard IRQ to perform the high level processing of the interrupt:

```
0.000444 cpu=0 pid=0 softirq_raise vec=4 action=BLOCK
```

6.8.3 softirq_entry / softirq_exit

Logged on entry and exist of a soft interrupt handler. Identifies the vector number and associated name. The irqtm= field is new with LinuxKI 5.0 and is the difference between the entry and exit trace events. For example:

```
0.000445 cpu=0 pid=0 softirq_entry vec=4 action=BLOCK
0.000457 cpu=0 pid=0 softirq_exit vec=4 action=BLOCK irqtm=0.000008
```

6.9 Power events

As part of the Advanced Configuration and Power Interface (acpi) for the Intel x86_64 platforms, each CPU may have a power state (c-state) from c0 to c3 (or higher), which are defined as follows:

- c0 - processor is operating normally.
- c1 - processor is not actively executing instructions, but can resume operation instantaneously.
- c2 - processor maintains software-visible state, but may take longer to wake up.
- c3 - processor does not keep its cache coherent, but maintains other states.

Note the definition of the cstates above may change depending on the hardware specifications.

Both *ftrace* and *LiKI* trace mechanisms will log 3 power events which can be used to identify how the level of power_savings and how the performance may be impacted.

- power_start - logged when the c-state is set to a non-zero value. The c-state is typically set in the idle code so that idle CPUs draw less power than busy CPUs. The higher the c-state, the less power it uses.
- power_end - logged when the c-state is set to zero. This is typically logged when a processor is coming out of the idle loop.
- power_freq - logged when the clock frequency changes on a CPU.

6.9.1 power_start / power_end

The power_start event is logged when the c-state is set to a non-zero value. The c-state is typically set in the idle code so that idle CPUs draw less power than busy CPUs. The higher the c-state, the less power it uses.

The power_end event is logged when the c-state is set to c0. This is typically logged when a processor is coming out of the idle loop.

```
0.000079 cpu=11 pid=0 power_start state=3
```

```
0.000597 cpu=11 pid=0 power_end
```

In the example above, the c-state is changed to c3. CPU 11 remains idle in the c3 state until the power_end is logged. In the case above, the processor was in the c3 state for 518 microseconds.

Note that the power_start and power_end traces are not collected by default.

6.9.2 power_freq

The power_freq trace record is logged when the cpu clock frequency is changed:

```
0.507872 cpu=11 pid=0 power_freq target_cpu=15 freq=2200000
1.327601 cpu=11 pid=0 power_freq target_cpu=15 freq=2300000
```

6.10 Process creation

Processes are created with the fork/exec or clone system calls. The clone() system call is similar to fork(), but it also allows the child process to share parts of its execution context with the parent process, such as the memory space, file descriptors, and signal handlers. In a sense, the clone() system call is a superset of the fork(), vfork() and pthread_create() system calls on HP-UX.

An example of a parent process calling close is as follows:

```
8.591883 cpu=121 pid=135636 clone [56] entry *fn()=0x1200011 *child_stack=0x0
flags=0x0 arg3=0x7f1a58a859d0 arg4=0x0 arg5=0x0
8.592020 cpu=121 pid=135636 sched_wakeup_new target_pid=135637 prio=120
target_cpu=131 success=1
8.592021 cpu=121 pid=135636 clone [56] ret1=0x211d5 syscallbeg= 0.000138
*fn()=0x1200011 *child_stack=0x0 flags=0x0 arg3=0x7f1a58a859d0 arg4=0x0 arg5=0x0
```

Note the return value (ret1=) is 0x211d5, or PID 135637, which matches the target_pid of the sched_wakeup_new trace record. The child process will start similar to the following:

```
8.592020 cpu=121 pid=135636 sched_wakeup_new target_pid=135637 prio=120
target_cpu=131 success=1
8.592123 cpu=131 pid=0 sched_switch prio=n/a state=n/a next_pid=135637
next_prio=120
8.592147 cpu=131 pid=135637 clone [56] ret1=0x0
:
8.592431 cpu=131 pid=135637 execve [59] entry *filename=0x22f1660
*argv[] = 0x22f16c0 *envp[] = 0x22f0550
8.592450 cpu=131 pid=135637 execve [59] ret1=0xfffffffffffffe syscallbeg=
0.000019 *filename=0x22f1660 *argv[] = 0x22f16c0 *envp[] = 0x22f0550
```

6.11 Tracing non-default events

There are a number of tracing events that are not enabled by default. These trace events are not enabled by default to reduce the overhead of the trace collection as well as to reduce the size of the resulting LinuxKI binary trace file.

Event	Subsys	Description	Comments
sched_migrate_task	sched	Migrate a task to run on a different CPU	Not enabled by default

power_start	power	Change the C-state (power savings)	Not enabled by default
power_end	power	End the C-state	Not enabled by default
scsi_dispatch_cmd_start	scsi	Start a SCSI command request	Not enabled by default
scsi_dispatch_cmd_done	scsi	Complete a SCSI command request	Not enabled by default
irq_handler_entry	irq	Enter a Hard IRQ handler	Not enabled by default
irq_handler_exit	irq	Exit a Hard IRQ handler	Not enabled by default
softirq_raise	irq	Raise a Soft IRQ interrupt	Not enabled by default
softirq_entry	irq	Enter a Soft IRQ handler	Not enabled by default
softirq_exit	irq	Exit a Soft IRQ handler	Not enabled by default
listen_overflow	none	Identify when a listen socket overflows	<i>LiKI</i> only; Not enabled by default

6.11.1 Collecting LinuxKI data using non-default tracing events

In most cases, the default traces provide enough detail to solve most problems. However, there may be cases when it's necessary to enable one or more of the non-default tracing events. Note that non-default trace events must be enabled when the data is collected. The **kiinfo -kitracedump** and **kiinfo -likidump** subtools have been enhanced to allow the events and/or subsys to be traced. The following are examples of using the events and subsys flags to enable non-default tracing events:

```
Enable default events + irq subsys events
$ kiinfo -kitracedump dur=20,events=default,subsys=irq

Enable only events needed by kiinfo -kidsk
$ kiinfo -kitracedump dur=20,events=kidsk

Enable all events (excludes listen_overflow)
$ kiinfo -likidump dur=20,events=all

Enables default events and the listen_overflow event
$ kiinfo -likidump dur=20,events=default,events=listen_overflow
```

You can also enable non-default trace events when collecting a LinuxKI dump using the **runki** script with the events option “-e” and subsys option “-s”:

```
$ runki -e kiprof          # enable only the trace events needed for kiinfo -kiprof
$ runki -e default -s scsi  # enable all default traces + scsi subsys trace events
$ runki -p -e all           # enable all trace events (excludes listten_overflow)
```

However, you can only specify one event and/or one subsys with the **runki** script, so choose wisely.

6.11.2 Analyzing LinuxKI data using non-default tracing events

If non-default tracing events were enabled on the data collected, the LinuxKI tools will report the non-default tracing events automatically. For example, if the irq subsys events are enabled, the PID Analysis Report (**kiinfo -kipid**) will show how much time each process spent processing IRQ events:

```
PID 15573 /home/mcr/bin/iotest8
PPID 1 /sbin/init

***** SCHEDULER ACTIVITY REPORT *****
RunTime   : 1.204325  SysTime   : 1.141002  UserTime   : 0.058969
```

```

SleepTime   : 18.189684   Sleep Cnt :      34612   Wakeup Cnt :      23145
RunQTime   : 0.515989   Switch Cnt:      34624   PreemptCnt :         12
HardIRQ    : 0.000100   HardIRQ-S : 0.000093   HardIRQ-U : 0.000007
SoftIRQ    : 0.004254   SoftIRQ-S : 0.004125   SoftIRQ-U : 0.000129
Last CPU   :           5 CPU Migrs :      513    NODE Migrs :         5
Policy     : SCHED_NORMAL      vss :      1015        rss :       149

```

The CPU/RunQ Analysis Report (**kiinfo -kirunq**) will also report the irq statistics as will the Kparse Report (**kiinfo -kparse**). Also, the irq events will be displayed in the Kitrace data (**kiinfo -kitrace**). However, collecting irq statistics will not have any impact on the other LinuxKI reports.

6.11.3 Enabling non-default trace event with live LinuxKI analysis

You can also enable non-default trace events when performing live LinuxKI analysis. For example, suppose you want to see if there are any SCSI SYNCHRONIZE_CACHE commands on a live system over a 1 hour period:

```
$ kiinfo -kitrace subsys=scsi -a 60 -p 60 | grep SYNCHRONIZE_CACHE
```

Or perhaps you want to find how much time was spent in the irq handlers as well as the power events for 30 seconds:

```
$ kiinfo -kirunq events=default,subsys=irq,subsys=power -a 30
```

6.12 Putting it all together

The best way to understand how to analyze the formatted LinuxKI records is to look at an example. The following trace records were captured using **runki** using the **ftrace** tracing mechanism. With **ftrace**, there are no stacktraces in the **sched_switch** records. For this example, we are interested in the activity for PID 97700:

```

$ kiinfo -kitrace pid=97700,sysenter,sysargs -ts 0816_1308
:
4.462753 cpu=30 pid=97700 write [1] entry fd=3 *buf=0x1f59000 count=2048
4.462780 cpu=30 pid=97700 block_rq_insert dev_t=0x0fd00003 flags=0x0 wr=read
sector=0xcc6cef len=4096
4.462786 cpu=30 pid=97700 block_rq_issue dev_t=0x0fd00003 flags=0x0 wr=read
sector=0xcc6cef len=4096
4.462790 cpu=30 pid=97700 block_rq_insert dev_t=0x04200060 flags=0x0 wr=read
sector=0xcc6cef len=4096
4.462791 cpu=30 pid=97700 block_rq_issue dev_t=0x04200060 flags=0x0 wr=read
sector=0xcc6cef len=4096
4.462823 cpu=30 pid=97700 sched_switch prio=120 state=SSLEEP next_pid=0
next_prio=120
4.470950 cpu=30 pid=0 block_rq_complete dev_t=0x04200060 flags=0x0 wr=read
sector=0xcc6cef len=4096 qpid=97700 spid=97700 qtm= 0.000001 svtm= 0.008159
4.470951 cpu=30 pid=0 block_rq_complete dev_t=0x0fd00003 flags=0x0 wr=read
sector=0xcc6cef len=4096 qpid=97700 spid=97700 qtm= 0.000006 svtm= 0.008165
4.470954 cpu=30 pid=0 sched_wakeup target_pid=97700 prio=120 target_cpu=30
success=1
4.470964 cpu=30 pid=0 sched_switch prio=n/a state=n/a next_pid=97700 next_prio=120
4.470973 cpu=30 pid=97700 sched_wakeup target_pid=14340 prio=120 target_cpu=53
success=1

```

```
4.470975 cpu=30 pid=97700 write [1] ret1=0x800 syscallbeg= 0.008222 fd=3
*buf=0x1f59000 count=2048
```

Below is an explanation of the events above:

1. write() system call is entered (4.462753). The process is writing to FD 3 for 2048 bytes.
2. A block request is inserted (4.462780) for the block mapper device (major 0xfd = 253) to READ 4096 bytes (4K).
3. The request is then issued (4.462786) from the block mapper device to the lower layers.
4. The request is then inserted (4.462790) to the underlying block device (major 0x42 = 66) to READ 4096 bytes (4K).
5. The request is then issued (4.462791) to the underlying IO layers (SCSI, FC).
6. The task then goes to sleep while it waits for the read to complete (4.462823).
7. The IO is complete (4.470950) and the request is returned to the block device (major 0x42 = 66).
8. Once the lower block device finished the I/O, the request is then returned to the device mapper block device to be completed (4.470951).
9. The sleeping task is then woken up (4.470954) and placed on the CPU RunQ.
10. The CPU then switches (4.470964) to the task that was just placed on the RunQ.
11. PID 97700 then wakes up PID 14340, perhaps to flush the page to disk.
12. The write() system call completes. The elapsed time for the write is 0.008222 seconds, or 8.222 milliseconds.

Note that the 2K logical write results in a single 4K physical READ. Why the read? The write operation is performed through the buffer/page cache, and the smallest amount of data it can access is a page (4K). So the write() must first read in the page it is about to modify. Note it must go through a mapper device before it goes to the physical block device. Perhaps the filesystem resides on a LVM volume or on a multipath device. Examining the output of "ll /dev", you can identify the mapper device used, just to remember to convert from hex to decimal. For example, 0x0fd00003 is Major 253, Minor 3.

6.13 Putting it all together (Part 2)

A more advanced analysis can be done when enabling the non-default trace records, such as the SCSI and IRQ trace records. In this example, the **runki** script was executed as follows:

```
$ runki -m -e all
```

The above command will not collect the collectl logs (-m), and it will enable all of the trace events (-e all). The example below is for a simple 4Kb direct IO read:

```
0.114767 cpu=2 pid=15575 read [0] entry fd=3 *buf=0x207c000 count=4096
0.114801 cpu=2 pid=15575 sched_switch syscall=read prio=120 state=SSLEEP
next_pid=0 next_prio=120 next_tgid=n/a policy=n/a irq_time= 0.000000 softirq_time=
0.000000 vss=1015 rss=148 STACKTRACE: __mutex_lock_slowpath+0x13e mutex_lock+0x2b
__blockdev_direct_IO_newtrunc+0x1cd __blockdev_direct_IO+0x5e
ext4_indirect_IO[ext4]+0xba ext4_direct_IO[ext4]+0x56 generic_file_aio_read+0x6bb
do_sync_read+0xfa vfs_read+0xb5 sys_read+0x51 tracesys+0xd9
 0.204128 cpu=1 pid=15574 sched_wakeup target_pid=15575 prio=120 target_cpu=2
success=1
```

```

0.204136 cpu=2 pid=0 sched_switch syscall=idle prio=n/a state=n/a next_pid=15575
next_prio=120 next_tgid=15575 policy=SCHED_NORMAL irq_time= 0.000000 softirq_time=
0.000000 vss=0 rss=0
    0.204155 cpu=2 pid=15575 block_rq_insert dev_t=0x0fd00003 wr=read
flags=ELVPRIV|ALLOCED sector=0x1c09cab8 len=4096 async=0 sync=0 bytes=4096
    0.204163 cpu=2 pid=15575 block_rq_issue dev_t=0x0fd00003 wr=read
flags=SORTED|ELVPRIV|ALLOCED sector=0x1c09cab8 len=4096 async=0 sync=0 bytes=4096
    0.204168 cpu=2 pid=15575 block_rq_insert dev_t=0x00800070 wr=read flags=NOMERGE
sector=0x1c09cab8 len=4096 async=0 sync=0 bytes=4096
    0.204169 cpu=2 pid=15575 block_rq_issue dev_t=0x00800070 wr=read
flags=SOFTBARRIER|NOMERGE sector=0x1c09cab8 len=4096 async=0 sync=0 bytes=4096
    0.204173 cpu=2 pid=15575 scsi_dispatch_cmd_start path=1:0:2:1 opcode=READ_10
cmd_len=10 data_sglen=1, prot_sglen=0 prot_op=0 cmd=[28 00 1c 09 ca b8 00 00 08 00]
    0.204182 cpu=2 pid=15575 sched_wakeup target_pid=15572 prio=120 target_cpu=0
success=1
    0.204191 cpu=2 pid=15575 sched_switch syscall=read prio=120 state=SSLEEP
next_pid=0 next_prio=120 next_tgid=n/a policy=n/a irq_time= 0.000000 softirq_time=
0.000000 vss=1015 rss=148 STACKTRACE: io_schedule+0x73
    __blockdev_direct_IO_newtrunc+0x6de __blockdev_direct_IO+0x5e
ext4_ind_direct_IO[ext4]+0xba ext4_direct_IO[ext4]+0x56 generic_file_aio_read+0x6bb
do_sync_read+0xfa vfs_read+0xb5 sys_read+0x51 tracesys+0xd9
    0.204265 cpu=1 pid=0 irq_handler_entry irq=57 name=qla2xxx
    0.204268 cpu=1 pid=-1 scsi_dispatch_cmd_done path=1:0:2:1 opcode=READ_10
cmd_len=10 data_sglen=1, prot_sglen=0 prot_op=0 cmd=[28 00 1c 09 ca b8 00 00 08 00]
result=0
    0.204272 cpu=1 pid=0 irq_handler_exit irq=57 ret=handled
    0.204273 cpu=2 pid=0 softirq_raise vec=4 action=BLOCK
    0.204273 cpu=2 pid=0 softirq_entry vec=4 action=BLOCK
    0.204276 cpu=2 pid=-1 block_rq_complete dev_t=0x00800070 wr=read
flags=SOFTBARRIER|NOMERGE|QUEUED sector=0x1c09cab8 len=4096 async=0 sync=1 qpid=15575
spid=15575 qtm= 0.000008 svtm= 0.000104
    0.204277 cpu=2 pid=-1 block_rq_complete dev_t=0x0fd00003 wr=read
flags=SORTED|ELVPRIV|ALLOCED sector=0x1c09cab8 len=4096 async=0 sync=2 qpid=15575
spid=15575 qtm= 0.000015 svtm= 0.000112
    0.204283 cpu=2 pid=-1 sched_wakeup target_pid=15575 prio=120 target_cpu=2
success=1
    0.204287 cpu=2 pid=0 softirq_exit vec=4 action=BLOCK
    0.204298 cpu=2 pid=0 sched_switch syscall=idle prio=n/a state=n/a next_pid=15575
next_prio=120 next_tgid=15575 policy=SCHED_NORMAL irq_time= 0.000000 softirq_time=
0.000000 vss=0 rss=0
    0.204307 cpu=2 pid=15575 read ret=0x1000 syscallbeg= 0.089540 fd=3
*buf=0x207c000 count=4096

```

Below is an explanation of the events above:

1. read() system call is entered (0.114767). The process is reading 4096 bytes from FD 3.
2. the task switches off the CPU while it waits on a mutex lock (0.114801)
3. The task is woken up by PID 15574 after sleeping for 0.204128 - 0.114801 seconds, or 89.327 msec (0.204128)
4. The task starts to run on CPU 2, which was previously idle (0.204136).
5. The task inserts a read request on the device-mapper block device (major 0xfd or 253, minor 3) for sector 0x1c09cab8 (0.204155)
6. The task removes the request from the device-mapper block device queue and issues the IO to the lower layer (0.204163)
7. The task receives the request from the device-mapper block device and inserts it into the scsi block device queue (major 8, minor 0x70 or 112) (0.204168)

8. The task removes the request from the scsi block device queue and issues the IO to the lower layer (scsi driver) (0.204169)
9. The scsi driver issues a READ_10 scsi command for LBA 0x1c09cab8 for 0x0008 sectors or 4Kb (0.204173)
10. Before the task goes to sleep, it wakes up PID 15572 (0.204182)
11. Task goes to sleep in an uninterruptible state (SSLEEP) sleeping in io_schedule() waiting for the Direct IO read to complete. As a result, CPU 2 becomes idle (next_pid=0) (0.204191)
12. CPU 1 receives an interrupt from IRQ 57 managed by the QLogic FC driver (qla2xxx) (0.204265)
13. As a result of the interrupt, the SCSI driver completes the SCSI command previously issued. The physical IO actual takes 95 microseconds (0.204191)
14. CPU 1 exits the IRQ handler for IRQ 7. The IO is complete, but there is more post-processing for the IO to do (0.204272)
15. As a result of the IO completion, a soft IRQ is raised for the BLOCK device (0.24273)
16. The soft IRQ is entered for the BLOCK device (0.204276)
17. The read request is completed at the SCSI block device layer. As far as the block device goes, the IO took 104 microseconds. This is what gets reported as the IO service time (0.204276).
18. The read request goes back through the device-mapper block device and is completed (0.204277)
19. While still on the ICS on CPU 2, a wakeup is performed for the task that is waiting on the IO (0.204283)
20. The soft IRQ handler executing on CPU 2 is then exited (0.204287)
21. CPU switches from idle to the task that was just woken up (0.204298)
22. The task wakes up and completes the logical IO request. The read() system call completes after 89.540 milliseconds. Note that most of the time was spent sleeping on the mutex lock. The physical read was very fast. (0.204307)

7 Key LinuxKI statistics

Many of the reports have a variety of key statistics reported. Some statistics are global, while other statistics are specific to a particular task, NUMA node, CPU, disk device, etc. These key statistics and how they are calculated are described in this section.

7.1 RunTime

Run time is the amount CPU consumed by either a task or a CPU.

7.1.1 Task RunTime

For a task, the RunTime is measured from the time the process switches on the CPU, until the time it switches off the CPU. For example...

```
0.328783 cpu=30 pid=0 sched_switch prio=n/a state=n/a next_pid=49554 next_prio=120
0.328789 cpu=30 pid=49554 sched_switch prio=120 state=SLEEP next_pid=0
next_prio=120
```

Note in the first sched_switch record, PID 49554 is getting switched on to the CPU. So at that point, the process is running. In the 2nd sched_switch record, PID 49554 is switching off the CPU. The time between the 2 sched_switch records is process RunTime, in this case, only 0.000006 seconds.

The CPU time is either considered SysTime or UserTime depending on whether or not the process was in a system call during the time it was running on the CPU. In the above example, we can't really tell if it was SysTime or UserTime.

Consider the following example:

```
0.063043 cpu=12 pid=0 sched_switch prio=n/a state=n/a next_pid=47830 next_prio=120
0.063045 cpu=12 pid=47830 futex [202] entry *uaddr=0x1leaf50 op=0x81 val=0x1
*timeout=0x7f95518b6690 *uaddr2=0x1leaf50 val3=0xbad6
0.063046 cpu=12 pid=47830 futex [202] ret1=0x0 syscallbeg= 0.000001
*uaddr=0x1leaf50 op=0x81 val=0x1 *timeout=0x7f95518b6690 *uaddr2=0x1leaf50 val3=0xbad6
0.063054 cpu=12 pid=47830 futex [202] entry *uaddr=0x1leaf7c op=0x189 val=0xb665
*timeout=0x7f95518b6690 *uaddr2=0x1leaf50 val3=0xffffffff
0.063055 cpu=12 pid=47830 sched_switch prio=120 state=SLEEP next_pid=0
next_prio=120
```

The first record is a sched_switch record indicating that the task started to execute on the CPU. The 2nd record is the futex() sys_enter record, which denotes that the process is moving from UserTime to SysTime. The next record is the futex() sys_exit record. The time in between (provided there is no sched_switch record) is SysTime, which is only 0.000001 seconds. Meanwhile, the time between the futex() sys_exit and the next futex() sys_enter is UserTime, or 0.000008 seconds. Lastly, the time between the futex() sys_enter record and the sched_switch when the process goes to SLEEP is SysTime.

The Pid Analysis Report (**kiinfo -kipid**) will provide a summary of the processed CPU time, and keeps track of the SysTime and UserTime:

```
PID 47830 ./mfwServer
PPID 1 /sbin/init
Tgid 47788 ./mfwServer
```

```
NLWP: 8
***** SCHEDULER ACTIVITY REPORT *****
RunTime   : 0.078536 SysTime   : 0.022994 UserTime   : 0.055543
SleepTime : 19.848711 Sleep Cnt : 4935 Wakeup Cnt : 179
RunQTime  : 0.009718 PreemptCnt: 153 Switch Cnt : 5088
Last CPU   :          12 CPU Migrs : 109 NODE Migrs : 1
```

The kipid output also keeps trace of the amount of SysTime which is spent in each system call when the scdetail option is used:

```
***** SYSTEM CALL REPORT *****
System Call Name      Count     Rate      ElpTime      Avg      Max Errs
futex                 9983    500.5    19.877757  0.001991  0.005365  0
    SLEEP               4935    247.4    19.848711  0.004022
    RUNQ                0.007042
    CPU                 0.022007
ioctl                  184     9.2      0.001278  0.000007  0.000238  0
    RUNQ                0.000292
    CPU                 0.000986
```

These stats are also kept for each system call on a per-file basis.

7.1.2 CPU Runtime

We can also keep track of CPU RunTime. CPUs are either idle, or they are executing a task. They can be processing interrupts, but we cannot measure this time unless irq events are enabled. When a CPU is running, it may be executing in System mode (in a system call) or executing in User mode.

Again, the switch records can be used to see when a CPU transitions from idle to "running". If a CPU is idle, the sched_switch will show pid=0. For example:

```
1.831090 cpu=0 pid=0 sched_switch prio=n/a state=n/a next_pid=135623 next_prio=120
1.831094 cpu=0 pid=135623 nanosleep [35] ret1=0x0 syscallbeg= 0.010105
*req=0x7f7d8a1fbe00 *rem=0x0
1.831097 cpu=0 pid=135623 read [0] entry fd=316 *buf=0x7f7d7401d000 count=4096
1.831101 cpu=0 pid=135623 read [0] ret1=0x1000 syscallbeg= 0.000003 fd=316
*buf=0x7f7d7401d000 count=4096
1.831103 cpu=0 pid=135623 nanosleep [35] entry *req=0x7f7d8a1fbe00 *rem=0x0
1.831107 cpu=0 pid=135623 sched_switch prio=120 state=SLEEP next_pid=135617
next_prio=120
1.831109 cpu=0 pid=135617 nanosleep [35] ret1=0x0 syscallbeg= 0.010108
*req=0x7f7da61fbe00 *rem=0x0
1.831110 cpu=0 pid=135617 read [0] entry fd=304 *buf=0x7f7d900bc000 count=4096
1.831112 cpu=0 pid=135617 read [0] ret1=0x1000 syscallbeg= 0.000002 fd=304
*buf=0x7f7d900bc000 count=4096
1.831114 cpu=0 pid=135617 nanosleep [35] entry *req=0x7f7da61fbe00 *rem=0x0
1.831145 cpu=0 pid=135617 sched_switch prio=120 state=SLEEP next_pid=135634
next_prio=120
1.831152 cpu=0 pid=135634 nanosleep [35] ret1=0x0 syscallbeg= 0.010057
*req=0x7f7d52bfce00 *rem=0x0
1.831155 cpu=0 pid=135634 read [0] entry fd=338 *buf=0x7f7d38017000 count=4096
1.831163 cpu=0 pid=135634 read [0] ret1=0x1000 syscallbeg= 0.000008 fd=338
*buf=0x7f7d38017000 count=4096
1.831164 cpu=0 pid=135634 nanosleep [35] entry *req=0x7f7d52bfce00 *rem=0x0
1.831187 cpu=0 pid=135634 sched_switch prio=120 state=SLEEP next_pid=0
next_prio=120
```

In the above example, the CPU was idle (pid=0) when the sched_switch occurred to switch in PID 135623. The CPU then ran PID 135617 and PID 135634 until it became idle again. Between the first sched_switch and the last, the CPU ran for 0.000097 seconds. Some of the time is SysTime and some of the time is UserTime.

The CPU/RunQ Analysis Report (**kiinfo -kirunq**) provides the CPU RunTime on each CPU:

Global CPU Counters					
cpu node	Total	sys	user	idle	
0 [0] :	19.959429	0.126325	0.015291	19.817813	
1 [0] :	19.768416	1.270091	1.435211	17.063114	
2 [0] :	19.964742	0.102332	0.032494	19.829915	
3 [0] :	19.958890	0.024046	0.003190	19.931654	

7.2 SleepTime

SleepTime is the elapsed time when a process switches off the CPU in SLEEP mode until the time that another process (or interrupt) wakes up the thread. For example:

```
0.000502 cpu=70 pid=135431 sched_switch prio=120 state=SSLEEP next_pid=0
next_prio=120
0.000662 cpu=70 pid=0 sched_wakeup target_pid=135431 prio=120 target_cpu=70
success=1
```

In the above case PID 135431 went to sleep at 0.000502 and was woken up by PID 0 (for *ftrace* traces, this is an interrupt while the CPU was idle) at 0.000662. Thus the process was asleep for 0.000160 seconds. When LinuxKI data is collected via *ftrace*, we cannot tell why the process went to sleep. However, we can identify what system call the process was in (provided it was in a system call), but looking at the surrounding records:

```
0.000479 cpu=70 pid=135431 write [1] entry fd=3 *buf=0x212d000 count=8192
0.000502 cpu=70 pid=135431 sched_switch prio=120 state=SSLEEP next_pid=0
next_prio=120
0.000662 cpu=70 pid=0 sched_wakeup target_pid=135431 prio=120 target_cpu=70
success=1
0.000675 cpu=70 pid=1040 sched_switch prio=120 state=SLEEP next_pid=135431
next_prio=120
0.000681 cpu=70 pid=135431 sched_wakeup target_pid=135432 prio=120 target_cpu=50
success=1
0.000684 cpu=70 pid=135431 write [1] ret1=0x2000 syscallbeg= 0.000205 fd=3
*buf=0x212d000 count=8192
```

Based on the above, we can then attribute the SleepTime of 0.000160 seconds to the write() system call. Note the system call took 0.000205 seconds, so the CPU used by the process in the write() system call was 0.000045 seconds.

If the *LiKI* tracing mechanism is used, then the sched_switch record will log a stack trace, which will provide details of the code path leading up to the switch:

```
0.000812 cpu=60 pid=135431 sched_switch prio=120 state=SSLEEP next_pid=0
next_prio=120 next_tgid=n/a policy=n/a STACKTRACE: io_schedule+0x73
```

```

__blockdev_direct_IO+0x70e ext4_direct_IO+0x11e generic_file_direct_write+0xc2
generic_file_aio_write+0x345 generic_file_aio_write+0x6f ext4_file_write+0x61
do_sync_write+0xfa vfs_write+0xb8 sys_write+0x51 tracesys+0xd9
    0.000968 cpu=60 pid=-1 sched_wakeup target_pid=135431 prio=120 target_cpu=60
success=1
    0.000977 cpu=60 pid=0 sched_switch prio=n/a state=n/a next_pid=135431
next_prio=120 next_tgid=135431 policy=SCHED_NORMAL
    0.000983 cpu=60 pid=135431 sched_wakeup target_pid=135430 prio=120 target_cpu=30
success=1

```

Based on the stack trace, we can tell the process went to sleep waiting on a write to an ext4 file using direct I/O.

The Pid Analysis Report (**kiinfo -kipid**) will report the sleep time for a process, as well as the sleep time for individual system calls. For example:

```

PID 135431 /home/mcr/iotest8
PPID 133402 -bash
***** SCHEDULER ACTIVITY REPORT *****
RunTime : 1.518369 SysTime : 1.465068 UserTime : 0.053302
SleepTime : 17.847719 Sleep Cnt : 52251 Wakeup Cnt : 47033
RunQTime : 0.599293 Switch Cnt: 53593 PreemptCnt : 1342
Last CPU : 60 CPU Migrs : 4564 NODE Migrs : 1

***** SYSTEM CALL REPORT *****
System Call Name Count Rate ElpTime Avg Max Errs
write 44679 2237.8 15.764693 0.000353 0.047953 0
    SLEEP 49065 2457.5 13.899644 0.000283
        Sleep Func 44679 8.116796 0.000182 0.028745 io_schedule
        Sleep Func 4385 5.782848 0.001319 0.047529
mutex_lock_slowpath
    RUNQ 0.511035
    CPU 1.354047
lseek 44680 2237.8 4.095907 0.000092 0.074542 0
    SLEEP 3184 159.5 3.947747 0.001240
        Sleep Func 3184 3.947747 0.001240 0.074469
mutex_lock_slowpath
    RUNQ 0.037199
    CPU 0.110961

```

Note the Sleep Func is only available with the *LiKI* tracing mechanism.

The Wait Event Analysis Report (**kipid -kiwait**) provides global wait event information if the *LiKI* tracing mechanism is used:

Kernel Functions calling sleep()						
Count	Pct	SlpTime	Slp%	Msec/Slp	MaxMsecs	Func
101335	38.52%	84.5643	1.45%	0.835	74.469	__mutex_lock_slowpath
94817	36.04%	30.0701	0.52%	0.317	64.951	io_schedule
58421	22.21%	3051.7865	52.34%	52.238	7981.784	worker_thread
4979	1.89%	172.2950	2.96%	34.604	9992.944	schedule_hrtimeout_range
1048	0.40%	195.1255	3.35%	186.188	14156.308	cpu_buf_read

Note that some wait events are normal. It is not unusual to see a lot of SleepTime in the worker_thread function, as the worker threads commonly sleep while waiting for work to do. So you will need to read some source code and obtain some practice to identify what is normal and what is not.

7.3 RunQTime

RunQTime is technically defined as the time when a task is ready to run, but the task is waiting for the CPU. As far as ***kiinfo*** goes, there are 2 situations that it measures. The first case is when a `sched_wakeup` is done on a process:

```
8.866769 cpu=14 pid=46973 sched_wakeup target_pid=49480 prio=120 target_cpu=13
success=1
8.866780 cpu=13 pid=47155 sched_switch prio=120 state=SLEEP next_pid=49480
next_prio=120
```

Note that the wakeup for PID 49480 occurred at 8.866769, but the switch did not occur to 8.866780. In this case, the process spent 0.000011 seconds on the RunQ waiting for PID 47155 to give up the CPU.

The 2nd case occurs when a process is already running, but must give up the CPU due to a higher priority process or it has used up its timeslice. You'll see that `sched_switch` state is "state=RUN":

```
3.594266 cpu=30 pid=49480 sched_switch prio=120 state=RUN next_pid=48120
next_prio=120
3.594279 cpu=30 pid=48120 sched_switch prio=120 state=SLEEP next_pid=49480
next_prio=120
```

In the case above, PID 49480 is said to be "preempted" by PID 48120. Thus PID 49480 was on the CPU Runq for 0.000013 seconds. This is also called an involuntary or "forced" context switch.

The Pid Analysis Report (***kiinfo -kipid***) can provide details on the on how much time a process spend on the CPU RunQ. It also summarizes the CPU RunQ time for each system call provided the scdetail flag is used:

```
PID 135431 /home/mcr/iotest8
PPID 133402 -bash

***** SCHEDULER ACTIVITY REPORT *****
RunTime : 1.518369 SysTime : 1.465068 UserTime : 0.053302
SleepTime : 17.847719 Sleep Cnt : 52251 Wakeup Cnt : 47033
RunQTime : 0.599293 Switch Cnt: 53593 PreemptCnt : 1342
Last CPU : 60 CPU Migrs : 4564 NODE Migrs : 1

***** SYSTEM CALL REPORT *****
System Call Name Count Rate ElpTime Avg Max Errs
write 44679 2237.8 15.764693 0.000353 0.047953 0
SLEEP 49065 2457.5 13.899644 0.000283
RUNQ 0.511035
CPU 1.354047
lseek 44680 2237.8 4.095907 0.000092 0.074542 0
SLEEP 3184 159.5 3.947747 0.001240
RUNQ 0.037199
CPU 0.110961
```

Sometimes, a task is woken up and the CPU it is scheduled on is idle. While it doesn't really spend time waiting for another process, it's still considered "RunQTime", although the time is very small. If a thread sleeps frequently, we could see some high RunQ times even on a fairly idle system. To distinguish

between time actually waiting on another process and the overhead time of switching the process on an idle CPU, two time statistics are introduced. If the rqhist flag is used, then you will get additional RunQ details, including a histogram of RunQ wait times:

```
***** PID runq latency report *****
RunQTime : 0.599293 RunQCnt : 53593 AvRunQTime : 0.000011
RunQPri : 0.421615 RunQPriCt : 31475 AvRunQPri : 0.000013
RunQIdle : 0.177678 RunQIdleCt: 22118 AvRunQIdle : 0.000008

runq latency in Usecs
cpu <5 <10 <20 <50 <100 <500 <1000 <2000 <10000 <20000 >20000
60 : 604 18028 26222 1228 83 249 2 0 0 0 0 0
61 : 1648 548 8 11 1 2 0 0 0 0 0 0
62 : 812 80 2 2 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
63 : 27 0 1 0 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
140 : 3250 195 49 301 11 11 0 0 0 0 0 0
141 : 163 27 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
142 : 19 4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

runq latency in Usecs
cpu Avg. Max Total_time Total_cnt Migrations LDOM_migr_in LDOM_migr_out
60 11 507 537286 46416 42 0 0
61 4 248 9171 2218 2 0 0
62 3 52 3075 897 1 0 0
63 8 57 260 31 1 0 0
140 5 337 21947 3817 42 0 0
141 3 10 674 191 0 0 0
142 3 7 78 23 0 0 0
```

In the above output, the process spent 0.421615 seconds on the RunQ waiting for another process to give up the CPU, and another 0.177678 seconds was just the overhead of switching the process onto an idle CPU.

The CPU/RunQ Analysis Report (*kiinfo -kirunq*) provides a global view of the RunQ times.

```
RUNQ latency histogram (in usecs)
cpu <5 <10 <20 <50 <100 <500 <1000 <2000 <10000 <20000 >20000
0 : 3 4 33 6 22 5 0 0 0 0 0
1 : 152 34 63 52 6 73 1 1 2 1 0
2 : 0 0 3 6 0 2 0 0 0 0 0
3 : 0 0 3 8 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

RUNQ latency statistics (in usecs)
cpu Avg Max Total_time Total_cnt Migrations NODE_migr_in NODE_migr_out
0 42.1 101 3075 73 0 0 0
1 125.7 15224 48412 385 3 0 0
2 40.2 122 442 11 0 0 0
3 23.3 28 256 11 0 0 0
```

In the data above, you can identify the average time a process spent on the RunQ on a per-CPU basis as well as the Maximum and Total RunQ wait times.

7.4 StealTime

In some virtual machine environments, a CPU used by a VM guest may be stolen by the VM host to perform work on the host or for other VM guest. This time is known as "stealtime". You can typically see the steal time with tools like top. Not all VM environments maintain the stealtime reported by the VM guest. Presently, KVM is known to maintain the stealtime, whereas VMware does not. Refer also to the following Redhat documentation:

https://access.redhat.com/documentation/en-US/Red_Hat_Enterprise_Linux/6/html/6.3_Release_Notes/virtualization.html

LinuxKI reports the stealtime in each sched_switch record. The stealtime logged is the amount of stealtime since the previous sched_switch record for the same CPU. For example, consider the following sched_switch records for CPU 0:

```
0.157024 cpu=0 pid=10 tgid=10 sched_switch syscall=[-1] prio=120 state=SLEEP
next_pid=2983 next_prio=120 next_tgid=2983 policy=SCHED_NORMAL vss=0 rss=0 stealtime=
0.000000 rcu_gp_kthread+0x339 kthread+0xcf ret_from_fork+0x7c
0.177407 cpu=0 pid=2983 tgid=2983 sched_switch syscall=close prio=120 state=RUN
next_pid=10 next_prio=120 next_tgid=10 policy=SCHED_NORMAL vss=29002 rss=387
stealtime= 0.010011 int_careful+0x14 | [libc-2.17.so]:__close_nocancel+0x7
```

Note that PID 2983 was running on the CPU for 20.317 milliseconds (based on the timestamps on the left). However, out of the 20.314 milliseconds, 10 milliseconds were stolen by the VM host. So the task only received 50% of the CPU time during the 20 msec period.

Kiinfo has been enhanced to report the stealtime on a per-cpu basis (-kirunq) as well as on a per-task basis (-kipid). Below is an example of a PID Analysis Report (kipid) of a task which is impacted by the steal time:

```
PID 2983 -bash
PPID 2288 -bash
***** SCHEDULER ACTIVITY REPORT *****
RunTime : 9.681995 SysTime : 3.047348 UserTime : 6.634647
StealTime : 4.957096
SleepTime : 0.000000 Sleep Cnt : 0 Wakeup Cnt : 455
RunQTime : 0.336201 Switch Cnt: 458 PreemptCnt : 458
Last CPU : 0 CPU Migrs : 0 NODE Migrs : 0
Policy : SCHED_NORMAL vss : 29002 rss : 387
busy : 96.64%
sys : 30.42%
user : 66.23%
steal : 49.48%
runQ : 3.36%
```

Note that on a per-task basis, the StealTime is a portion of the RunTime used by the VM host.

On the per-cpu basis, the stealtime is reported on the CPU/RunQ Analysis Report (kirunq):

Global CPU Counters

cpu node	Total Busy	sys	usr	idle	stealbusy	stealidle
0 [0] :	100.00%	33.63%	66.37%	0.00%	50.08%	0.00%

Total	100.00%	33.63%	66.37%	0.00%	50.08%	0.00%
-------	---------	--------	--------	-------	--------	-------

The Kparse Report also includes the above information as well as Section 1.2.3 which reports the top tasks with the most stealtime:

PID	RunTime	SysTime	UserTime	RunqTime	StealTime	Command
2983	9.681995	3.047348	6.634647	0.336201	4.957096	-bash
27587	0.290104	0.287811	0.002293	8.487972	0.040065	kiinfo
623	0.012034	0.000278	0.011755	0.105667	0.010018	/usr/bin/python (tuned)
11	0.026657	0.026657	0.000000	0.248608	0.010010	[rcuos/0]

7.5 IdleTime

IdleTime is the amount of time when a CPU is not executing any process or interrupt code (although we cannot measure interrupt time unless IRQ events are enabled). It can simply be measured using the sched_switch records for pid=0:

```
0.629087 cpu=20 pid=18647 sched_switch prio=100 state=SLEEP next_pid=0
next_prio=120
0.875684 cpu=20 pid=0 sched_switch prio=n/a state=n/a next_pid=86 next_prio=0
next_tgid=n/a policy=n/a
```

In the example above, CPU 20 was idle for 0.246597 seconds.

The CPU/RunQ Analysis report (**kiinfo -kirunq**) can give additional details on the IdleTime for each CPU:

Global CPU Counters				
cpu node	Total	sys	user	idle
0 [0] :	19.965773	0.004152	0.000247	19.961374
1 [0] :	19.965773	0.633233	0.816172	18.516368
2 [0] :	19.965773	0.000421	0.000000	19.965352
3 [0] :	19.965773	0.000427	0.000000	19.965346

cpu node	Total	Busy	sys	usr	idle
0 [0] :		0.02%	0.02%	0.00%	99.98%
1 [0] :		7.26%	3.17%	4.09%	92.74%
2 [0] :		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%
3 [0] :		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%

You can also get a histogram of how often the CPU is idle for specific time periods:

```
Idle CPU Time Histogram.
Idle time in Usecs
cpu <10 <20 <50 <100 <250 <500 <750 <1000 <1250 <1500 <2000 <3000 <5000
<10000 <20000 >20000
0 : 0 0 1 0 5 4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1
1 1 55
1 : 0 1 1 0 5 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
1 0 18
2 : 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
0 0 11
3 : 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
0 1 10
...
```

Note - Idle time in the <10 Usec bucket is likely just context switch time and not true IDLE time.

So in the case above, CPU 0 is idle for 19.961374 seconds, or 99.98% of the time. For each time the CPU is idle, we record the event in the appropriate time bucket. So in the example above, CPU 0 was idle between 20 and 50 usecs only once and was idle between 100 and 250 usecs five times.

While a CPU is idle, it may enter a power saving state. For example:

```
0.875706 cpu=20 pid=86 sched_switch prio=0 state=SLEEP next_pid=0 next_prio=120
0.875715 cpu=20 pid=0 power_start state=3
1.460681 cpu=20 pid=0 power_end
1.460683 cpu=20 pid=0 power_start state=3
1.627585 cpu=20 pid=0 power_end
1.627593 cpu=20 pid=0 sched_switch prio=n/a state=n/a next_pid=18647 next_prio=100
```

The CPU/RunQ Analysis Report will also provide details on the power-states when the CPUs are idle. Note the c-states are calculated during the *runki* script if available, unless the power events are enabled during the trace collection.

Processor C-States and Power Events

cpu	node	Events	Cstate0	Cstate1	Cstate2	Cstate3	freq_changes	freq_hi	freq_low
0	[0]	766	0.03%	0.00%	0.00%	99.96%	0	0	0
1	[0]	247	7.26%	0.01%	0.05%	92.68%	0	0	0
2	[0]	232	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0	0	0
3	[0]	232	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100.00%	0	0	0

7.6 Advanced CPU statistics (MSR statistics)

The advanced CPU statistics using the Model Specific Registers (MSR) can be collected in the *sched_switch* records. Capturing the advanced CPU statistics is not enabled by default, but can be captured using “*runki -R*” or when using *kiinfo* with the “msr” flag. For example:

```
$ runki -R
$ kiinfo -live msr
$ kiinfo -kipid scdetail,msr -a 5
```

The advanced CPU statistics are reported with the CPU statistics and the PID statistics. Below is an example of the advanced CPU statistics from a PID report:

```
PID 31432 /home/mcr/bin/iotest8
PPID 1 /sbin/init

...
***** CPU MSR REPORT *****
LLC_ref LLC_hits LLC_hit% Instrs Cycles CPI Avg_MHz SMI_cnt
16753k 15100k 90.13% 808m 2606m 3.22 2484.77 8
```

7.7 HyperThread statistics

Since ***kiinfo*** can detect when a CPU becomes busy and when a CPU becomes idle, it has the unique ability to get statistics on a HyperThreaded (HT) physical CPU (PCPU) regarding the state of each logical CPU (LCPU). Specifically, we can tell if both LCpus are idle, or if both LCpus are busy, or if one of the LCpus is idle while the other LCPU is busy. This can give an indication of the true idleness of the physical CPU (PCPU) as well as provide some guidance regarding the effectiveness of the HyperThreading:

Hyper-threading CPU pair status

PCPU	double idle	lcpu1 busy	lcpu2 busy	double busy
[0 80]:	19.834595	0.004399	0.001062	0.000000
[1 81]:	16.895826	1.449170	1.381013	0.000235
[2 82]:	19.722444	0.000421	0.000578	0.000000
[3 83]:	19.719442	0.000427	0.000494	0.000000

PCPU	double idle	lcpu1 busy	lcpu2 busy	double busy
[0 80]:	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
[1 81]:	85.7%	7.3%	7.0%	0.0%
[2 82]:	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
[3 83]:	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

In the example above, note that CPU 1 is 7.3% busy while CPU 81 is idle, and CPU 81 is 7.0 % busy while LCPU 1 is idle. Neither LCPU 1 or LCPU 81 are busy at the same time. The two LCpus are part of the same Physical CPU (PCPU). While each LCPU is idle 93% of the time, the PCPU is only 85.7% idle. The key point is that HyperThreading makes you believe there is more idle CPU than you really have.

7.8 CPU Migrations

Periodically, a process may migrate from one CPU to another. On a NUMA system, the process may migrate from a CPU on one node to a CPU on another node.

```
0.369161 cpu=140 pid=135426 sched_switch prio=120 state=SSLEEP next_pid=0
next_prio=120
0.389303 cpu=70 pid=135428 sched_wakeup target_pid=135426 prio=120 target_cpu=71
success=1
0.389308 cpu=71 pid=0 sched_switch prio=n/a state=n/a next_pid=135426
next_prio=120
0.389333 cpu=71 pid=135426 sched_switch prio=120 state=SSLEEP next_pid=0
next_prio=120
```

In the example above, PID 135426 was running on CPU 140 (which is on node 6), but as switched to CPU 71 (which is on node 7). So we have a CPU Migration as well as a Node Migration. The PID Analysis report (***kiinfo -kipid***) will keep track of the number of migrations for each process:

```
PID 135426 /home/mcr/iotest8
PPID 133402 -bash

***** SCHEDULER ACTIVITY REPORT *****
RunTime   : 0.175019  SysTime   : 0.171910  UserTime   : 0.003109
SleepTime : 19.640606 Sleep Cnt : 21868  Wakeup Cnt : 2509
RunQTime  : 0.128806 Switch Cnt: 21895  PreemptCnt : 27
Last CPU   :       60  CPU Migrs : 1519  NODE Migrs : 3
```

7.9 System Call Statistics

The elapsed time for a system call must be calculated using the sys_enter record and the sys_exit record. **Kiinfo -kitrace** will calculate this automatically.

```
0.000792 cpu=60 pid=135431 write [1] entry fd=3 *buf=0x212d000 count=8192
0.000985 cpu=60 pid=135431 write [1] ret=0x2000 syscallbeg= 0.000193 fd=3
*buf=0x212d000 count=8192
```

In the above example, the system call elapsed time is 0.000193 seconds. Note that the task could be running while in the system call (CPU), or it would be waiting for CPU (RUNQ), or it could be sleeping (SLEEP). You must examine the records in between the sys_enter and sys_exit records to know.

The PID Analysis Report (**kiinfo -kipid**) will provide the system call details for the process along with the elapsed time. If the scdetail flag is used, then **kiinfo** will also break down the system call to see how the time is spent:

***** SYSTEM CALL REPORT *****						
System Call Name	Count	Rate	ElpTime	Avg	Max	Errs
write	44679	2237.8	15.764693	0.000353	0.047953	0
SLEEP	49065	2457.5	13.899644	0.000283		
Sleep Func	44679		8.116796	0.000182	0.028745	io_schedule
Sleep Func	4385		5.782848	0.001319	0.047529	
__mutex_lock_slowpath						
RUNQ			0.511035			
CPU			1.354047			
lseek	44680	2237.8	4.095907	0.000092	0.074542	0
SLEEP	3184	159.5	3.947747	0.001240		
Sleep Func	3184		3.947747	0.001240	0.074469	
__mutex_lock_slowpath						
RUNQ			0.037199			
CPU			0.110961			

7.10 File Statistics

The file statistics are measured using the system call entry and exit records. In the example below, the write() system call is shown with its arguments:

```
0.062637 cpu=8 pid=31548 tgid=31548 write [1] entry fd=3 *buf=0x1379000 count=8192
0.062885 cpu=8 pid=31548 tgid=31548 write [1] ret=0x2000 syscallbeg= 0.000248
fd=3 *buf=0x1379000 count=8192 type=REG dev=0x0fd0000b ino=131334175
```

Note the raw LinuxKI binary data doesn't provide a filename, just a file descriptor (fd=3). If you are using the *LiKI* tracing mechanism, you do get the inode and device value. Also, if you are using *LiKI*, the filename may be shown in the sys_enter trace event for the open() system call KI:

```
6.042312 cpu=16 pid=13059 tgid=13059 open [2] entry *pathname=0x7fc0968b5d97
flags=0x0 mode=0666 filename: /etc/mtab
6.042315 cpu=16 pid=13059 tgid=13059 open [2] ret=10 syscallbeg= 0.000003
*pathname=0x7fc0968b5d97 flags=0x0 mode=0666
```

In the above example, the ret1=10 is the file descriptor returned by the open() call. Note that we get a pointer to the pathname, but the actual pathname string is only retrieved if the *LiKI* tracing mechanism is used.

However, the file's pathname or the open() system call may not be in the LinuxKI trace data itself. The **kiinfo** tool may attempt to extract the filenames for a process from the lsof output collected and saved into the ki_all.*.tgz file. This works as long as the file was opened prior to running lsof, and the file descriptor is not closed and re-used for another file open. So the filename may not always be accurate. In some cases, the filename will remain unknown because the file was not opened before lsof was executed or the open() system call was missed.

For many tasks, such as Oracle processes, the names of the files are static. By collecting system call statistics and potentially switch events for each file, **kiinfo** can report on the activity of a file for a single process or globally. Note that the PID Analysis report (**kiinfo -kipid**) using the scdetail flag will show the file activity for a single process:

```
***** FILE ACTIVITY REPORT *****
FD: 3 REG      dev: 0xfd00007 /mcrl/bigfile
System Call Name   Count     Rate    ElpTime      Avg      Max Errs
  write           44679   2237.8   15.764693  0.000353  0.047953   0
    SLEEP          49065   2457.5   13.899644  0.000283
      Sleep Func  44679                  8.116796  0.000182  0.028745 io_schedule
      Sleep Func  4385                  5.782848  0.001319  0.047529
  mutex_lock_slowpath
    RUNQ            0.511035
    CPU             1.354047
  lseek            44680   2237.8   4.095907  0.000092  0.074542   0
    SLEEP          3184    159.5    3.947747  0.001240
      Sleep Func  3184                  3.947747  0.001240  0.074469
  mutex_lock_slowpath
    RUNQ            0.037199
    CPU             0.110961
```

Note that the Sleep Func is only available with the *LiKI* tracing mechanism.

The File Activity Report (**kiinfo -kifile**) shows a file's activity across all tasks on the system. There will be a general summary showing read and write activity followed by a more detailed listing for each file:

```
***** GLOBAL FILE ACTIVITY REPORT *****
--- Top Files sorted by System Call Count ---
Syscalls   ElpTime   Lseeks   Reads   Writes Errs          dev      node      type
Filename
  189582   119.4400  94793    5650    89139    0 0x000000000fd00007      15      REG
/mcrl/bigfile
   8591    0.0099     0     4301     0     0 0x0000000000000000a        1      DIR
inotify
   792     0.0020     0     792      0     0 0xfffff890ca80e9c80      49894    unix
socket
   351     0.0010     0     176     175     0 0x000000000f800001      31112    CHR
/dev/hpilo/d0ccb1
    64     0.0002     0      32      32     0 0x000000000f800003      31114    CHR
/dev/hpilo/d0ccb3
```

```

      36  0.0295      6      0      0  0x0000000000000003          1    DIR
/proc
      24  0.0001      0     12     12  0x00000000f80005        31116   CHR
/dev/hpilo/d0ccb5
      20  0.0000      0      0      0  0x00000000a00082        31165   CHR
/dev/watchdog
      16  0.0002      0      0      0  0x000000000009103         2   IPv4
*:161

--- Top Files sorted by System Call Count (Detailed) ---

device: 0x000000000fd00007 node: 15 fstype: REG filename: /mcrl/bigfile
System Call Name  Count  Rate  ElpTime  Avg  Max Errs  AvSz
KB/s
lseek            94793  4747.8  45.416914  0.000479  0.074548  0
read             5650   283.0   42.605642  0.007541  0.076053  0
write            89139  4464.6   31.417454  0.000352  0.047953  0

device: 0x000000000000000a node: 1 fstype: DIR filename: inotify
System Call Name  Count  Rate  ElpTime  Avg  Max Errs  AvSz
KB/s
read             4301   215.4   0.005949  0.000001  0.000335  0
ioctl            4290   214.9   0.003947  0.000001  0.000283  0

```

7.11 Block IO statistics

As mentioned before under the discussion of the [Block IO traces](#), there are 3 primary trace events:

- **block_rq_insert** – logged when the IO is queued to the block device queue.
- **block_rq_issue** - logged when the IO is sent to the IO layers below the block device.
- **block_rq_complete** – logged when the block device is notified that the physical IO is complete.

Key statistics include:

- queue time (qtm) - The queue time is the time between the insert and issue.
- service time (svtm) - The service time is the time between the issue and complete.
- queue len (qlen) - The number of requests on the queue waiting to be issued.
- average queue (avque)- The number of requests on the disk's queue waiting to be issued.

The queue times and service times are not logged as part of the LinuxKI trace data. So **kiinfo** must calculate them based on the timestamps of the records. If the block_rq_insert or block_rq_issue record is not captured for a complete record, then the IO is "tossed" and not accounted for in the statistics. The block_rq_insert and/or block_rq_issue records must be tracked in order to know which PID inserted or issued the request and how long the request sat on the block device queue or how long it took to complete the request. This is not captured on the completion record either.

Note that the times are measured at the block device layer. Which means we get times for the device-mapper devices as well as scsi block devices. However, LVM is a pseudo-block device and doesn't log any trace data.

The Pid Analysis Report (**kiinfo -kipid**) will report on the IO performed by a given process:

```
***** PHYSICAL DEVICE REPORT *****
  device  rw  avque  avinflt   io/s   Kb/s   avsz    await    avserv
0x00800020  /dev/sdc
0x00800020  r  0.00  0.00     0      0      0      0.00     0.00
0x00800020  w  0.50  8.61  1323  473637  357      0.00     4.92
0x00800020  t  0.50  8.61  1323  473637  357      0.00     4.92

***** DEVICE-MAPPER REPORT *****
  device  rw  avque  avinflt   io/s   Kb/s   avsz    await    avserv
0x0fd00003  /dev/mapper/mpathep -> /dev/dm-3
0x0fd00003  r  0.00  0.00     0      0      0      0.00     0.00
0x0fd00003  w  2.05  8.93  1342  479208  357      0.22     5.03
0x0fd00003  t  2.05  8.93  1342  479208  357      0.22     5.03

Totals:
Physical Writes:
  Cnt : 13234  Total Kb: 4736470.5    ElpTime: 65.07809
  Rate : 1323.4  Kb/sec : 473636.9    AvServ : 0.00492
  Errs: 0      AvgSz : 357.9      AvWait : 0.00000
  Requeue : 0      MaxQlen : 1
```

Note that the IO totals for the device does not include the device-mapper statistics, since these are not real physical IOs.

The Disk Analysis Report (**kiinfo -kidsk**) provides the same information on a global basis.

Physical Device Statistics

```
  device  rw  avque  avinflt   io/s   Kb/s   avsz    await    avserv
0x00800080  /dev/sdi  (HW path: 2:0:0:6)  (mpath device: /dev/mapper/mpathef)
0x00800080  r  0.50  0.00     82    1982    24      0.00     0.52
0x00800080  w  0.00  0.00     0      0      0      0.00     0.00
0x00800080  t  0.50  0.00     82    1982    24      0.00     0.52
0x041000b0  /dev/sdab  (HW path: 2:0:1:6)  (mpath device: /dev/mapper/mpathef)
0x041000b0  r  0.50  0.00     82    1958    23      0.00     0.53
0x041000b0  w  0.50  0.00     0      2     16      0.00     0.43
0x041000b0  t  0.50  0.00     82    1960    23      0.00     0.53
0x04200080  /dev/sdao  (HW path: 3:0:0:6)  (mpath device: /dev/mapper/mpathef)
0x04200080  r  0.50  0.00     82    1994    24      0.00     0.52
0x04200080  w  0.50  0.00     0      2     16      0.00     0.31
0x04200080  t  0.50  0.00     82    1996    24      0.00     0.52
0x043000a0  /dev/sdbg  (HW path: 3:0:1:6)  (mpath device: /dev/mapper/mpathef)
0x043000a0  r  0.50  0.00     82    1970    24      0.01     0.53
0x043000a0  w  0.50  0.00     0      3     16      0.00     0.35
0x043000a0  t  0.50  0.00     82    1974    24      0.01     0.53
```

Mapper Device Statistics

```
  device  rw  avque  avinflt   io/s   Kb/s   avsz    await    avserv
0x0fd0000a  /dev/mapper/mpathef -> /dev/dm-10
0x0fd0000a  r  0.50  0.19    327    7905    24      0.01     0.56
0x0fd0000a  w  0.50  0.00     0      6     16      0.02     0.39
0x0fd0000a  t  0.50  0.19    327    7911    24      0.01     0.56
```

The Disk Analysis report will also show IO statistics by FC HBA path, which can help troubleshoot performance issues with specific paths in case of a SAN or switch issue:

Multipath FC HBA Statistics

	HBA	rw	avque	avinflt	io/s	Kb/s	avsz	await	avserv
2:0:0	2:0:0	r	0.00	0.00	1359	32713	24	0.00	0.53
	2:0:0	w	0.00	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
	2:0:0	t	0.00	0.00	1359	32713	24	0.00	0.53
2:0:1	2:0:1	r	0.00	0.00	1359	33012	24	0.00	0.53
	2:0:1	w	0.00	0.00	1	5	8	0.00	0.37
	2:0:1	t	0.00	0.00	1359	33017	24	0.00	0.53
3:0:1	3:0:1	r	0.00	0.00	1359	33009	24	0.00	0.53
	3:0:1	w	0.00	0.00	0	6	16	0.00	0.35
	3:0:1	t	0.00	0.00	1359	33015	24	0.00	0.53
3:0:0	3:0:0	r	0.00	0.00	1359	32866	24	0.00	0.53
	3:0:0	w	0.00	0.00	0	4	10	0.00	0.28
	3:0:0	t	0.00	0.00	1359	32870	24	0.00	0.53

For LinuxKI dumps collected with the ***runki*** script, the HBA statistics are only gathered if multipath is configured.

7.12 Power statistics

By default, the power_start and power_end events are disabled. If c-states are enabled on the system, the ***runki*** script will collect the equivalent statistics reported by ***kiinfo -kirunq*** and ***kiinfo -kiparse*** using the /sys/devices/system/cpu/<CPU>/cpuidle/state<N>/time files. If the files are not available in sysfs, then power statistics will not be reported unless the power subsys events are enabled. To enable the power events, refer to the [Tracing non-default events](#) section.

When power events are enabled, the amount of CPU time spent in each c-state is calculated using the power events. For example:

```
0.000079 cpu=11 pid=0 power_start state=3
0.000597 cpu=11 pid=0 power_end
```

In the example above, CPU 11 spent 518 microseconds in cstate 3. Note that when the power_end is logged, the processor enters cstate 0 (non-idle cstate).

The CPU/Runq Analysis Report (***kiinfo -kirunq***) as well as the Kparse Report (***kiinfo -kparse***) will report the amount of time each CPU spends in each cstate, as well as statistics based on the power_freq records:

cpu	node	Events	Cstate0	Cstate1	Cstate2	Cstate3	freq_changes	freq_hi	freq_low
0	[0]	76961	12.23%	2.48%	64.91%	20.38%	0	0	0
1	[0]	49939	12.70%	1.77%	49.13%	36.40%	0	0	0
2	[0]	45797	3.70%	5.51%	67.95%	22.85%	0	0	0
3	[0]	47537	4.85%	6.62%	48.21%	40.32%	0	0	0
4	[0]	12445	4.62%	3.05%	9.96%	82.36%	0	0	0
5	[0]	30570	9.25%	3.04%	43.33%	44.39%	0	0	0
6	[0]	9600	0.75%	1.11%	11.59%	86.54%	0	0	0
7	[0]	10704	5.95%	1.42%	15.05%	77.58%	0	0	0
8	[0]	3756	1.59%	0.01%	3.04%	95.36%	0	0	0
9	[0]	19293	4.15%	2.09%	21.22%	72.53%	0	0	0

CPUs running at lower frequencies and spending more time in the higher cstates (cstates 2 and 3) indicates that the system is in a power savings mode. Power savings mode can help reduce costs by reducing power consumption, but can reduce the throughput by increasing the latency to transition from an idle state to a running state. IO intensive workloads often perform better when the system is in High Performance mode rather than Power Savings mode. Consider switching to High Performance mode if maximum performance is desired, or use tuned-adm to use the latency-performance or network-latency profiles.

7.13 IRQ statistics

By default, the IRQ subsystem events are not enabled. To enable the irq events, refer to [Tracing non-default events](#) section. The IRQ events can be collected using the *LiKI* tracing mechanism or the *ftrace* tracing mechanism. However, due to the large number of trace records that can be generated as well and the associated overhead, the irq trace events are not enabled by default. Interrupts can be handled in 2 phases. The "hard" IRQ events are considered low-level interrupt handlers which process the initial interrupt from the hardware. However, since a CPU can only handle one hard interrupt at a time, the low-level interrupt handler will do the minimum amount of work before handing off the processing to the higher level soft interrupt handler. Note that hardware interrupts are disabled while in a "hard" IRQ handler, but they are enabled during a "soft" IRQ handler. The irq trace events are:

- **irq_handler_entry** - logged on entry to a hard interrupt handler (IRQ). Identifies the IRQ and name of the irq_handler (typically the driver name)
- **irq_handler_exit** - logged on exit to a hard interrupt handler. The time between the entry and exit traces is the hard interrupt time.
- **softirq_raise** - logged when a softirq event is generated. Identifies the softirq vector number and its associated action.
- **softirq_entry** - logged when the softirq handler is entered
- **softirq_exit** - logged when the softirq handler is exited. The time between the softirq_entry and softirq_exit is the soft interrupt time.

Below is an example of the IRQ events...

```
0.000437 cpu=1 pid=0 irq_handler_entry irq=57 name=qla2xxx
0.000444 cpu=0 pid=0 softirq_raise vec=4 action=BLOCK
0.000444 cpu=1 pid=0 irq_handler_exit irq=57 ret=handled irqtm=0.000007
0.000445 cpu=0 pid=0 softirq_entry vec=4 action=BLOCK
0.000455 cpu=0 pid=0 softirq_raise vec=4 action=BLOCK
0.000457 cpu=0 pid=0 softirq_exit vec=4 action=BLOCK irqtm=0.000008
```

Note these IRQ records provide more accurate detail about the IRQ processing. Using the events, the tools can identify the following attributes:

- amount of time CPU spent doing hardirq and softirq processing
- amount of time that a process has been interrupted to handle the softirq and hardirqs.
- amount of time attributed to each softirq and hardirq handler. This can be reported globally and per CPU.

The CPU/RunQ Activity Report (**kiinfo -kirunq**) will include additional fields to report the interrupt processing time for each CPU if the irq events are enabled. For example:

Global CPU Counters

cpu node	Total	sys	user	idle	hardirq_sys
hardirq_user	hardirq_idle	softirq_sys	softirq_user	softirq_idle	
0 [0] :	5.000000	0.429763	0.151368	4.283991	0.000014
0.000008	0.000227	0.001270	0.004863	0.128498	
1 [1] :	4.999826	0.352949	0.019630	4.411018	0.000535
0.000040	0.114470	0.002599	0.000179	0.098407	
2 [2] :	5.000000	0.001835	0.000752	4.996619	0.000000
0.000000	0.000000	0.000046	0.000056	0.000692	
3 [3] :	4.883063	0.001715	0.003807	4.876483	0.000000
0.000000	0.000000	0.000000	0.000022	0.001035	

The fields represent the amount of interrupt time that occurred when the CPU was interrupted in system code (hardirq_sys / softirq_sys), the amount of time when the CPU was interrupted while executing user code (hardirq_user / softirq_user), and the amount of time when the CPU was interrupted it was idle (hardirq_idle / softirq_idle).

The CPU/RunQ Activity report also provides details on each time of IRQ event and how much time was spent in each event. For example:

Hard IRQ Events

IRQ Name	Count	ElpTime
57 qla2xxx	17554	0.115051
70 eth0	180	0.000181
23 ehci_hcd:usb1	12	0.000067
Total:	17746	0.115299

Soft IRQ events

IRQ Name	Count	ElpTime
4 BLOCK	35109	0.228948
1 TIMER	2127	0.004671
7 SCHED	457	0.004227
3 NET_RX	180	0.003217
9 RCU	2120	0.002584
8 HRTIMER	40	0.000085
2 NET_TX	2	0.000010
6 TASKLET	5	0.000009
Total:	40040	0.243749

The IRQ data is also reported by CPU as well. The Kparse System Analysis report (**kiinfo -kparse**) will report the information above as well.

The PID Analysis Report (**kiinfo -kipid**) has also been updated to show the amount of time a process/task has been interrupted. Note that interrupt time is attributed to the process that was running at the time of the interrupt. Being able to breakout the IRQ time can help show how a process is impacted by the interrupt processing.

```
PID 15572  /home/mcr/bin/iotest8
PPID 1  /sbin/init
```

```
***** SCHEDULER ACTIVITY REPORT *****
RunTime   : 1.478732 SysTime   : 1.400001 UserTime   : 0.073428
SleepTime : 17.883474 Sleep Cnt : 37491 Wakeup Cnt : 29503
RunQTime  : 0.602830 Switch Cnt: 37504 PreemptCnt : 13
HardIRQ   : 0.000114 HardIRQ-S : 0.000098 HardIRQ-U : 0.000016
SoftIRQ   : 0.005190 SoftIRQ-S : 0.004943 SoftIRQ-U : 0.000247
Last CPU   :          2 CPU Migrs : 305 NODE Migrs : 9
Policy     : SCHED_NORMAL      vss : 1015           rss : 149
```

7.14 Stack Traces

Stack traces are only available with the *LiKI* tracing mechanism. The *LiKI* trace code will attempt to create a stack trace using the same tracing mechanism used by the perf tool. Only hardclock, sched_switch and sched_migrate_task records produce a stack trace. The stack trace produced by the switch record is for the task that called switch. Below are examples of stack traces from the switch and hardclock records:

```
0.064192 cpu=60 pid=135432 hardclock state=SYS STACKTRACE:
ext4 ext find extent+0xc9 ext4 ext find extent+0x130 ext4 ext get blocks+0x12c
dump trace+0x190 perf event task sched out+0x36 start this handle+0xe5
ext4_get_blocks+0x7a ext4_get_block_dio_write+0x81 __blockdev_direct_IO+0x872
ext4_direct_IO+0x11e ext4_get_block_dio_write+0x0 ext4_end_io_dio+0x0
generic_file_direct_write+0xc2 __generic_file_aio_write+0x345 try_to_wake_up+0xca
generic_file_aio_write+0x6f

0.000204 cpu=60 pid=135432 sched switch prio=120 state=SSLEEP next_pid=0
next_prio=120 next_tgid=n/a policy=n/a STACKTRACE: io_schedule+0x73
blockdev_direct_IO+0x70e ext4_direct_IO+0x11e generic_file_direct_write+0xc2
generic_file_aio_write+0x345 generic_file_aio_write+0x6f ext4_file_write+0x61
do_sync_write+0xfa vfs_write+0xb8 sys_write+0x51 tracesys+0xd9
```

The LinuxKI binary data only has the address of the function. The ***kiinfo*** tool uses the /proc/kallsyms file saved in the *ki_all.*.tgz* file to translate the kernel code addresses into a function name + offset.

Note that due to the way Linux stack unwinding works, some functions that appear in the stack trace are not valid. In the example above, the functions highlighted in blue are likely from a prior function call or just miscellaneous addresses on the stack. The stack traces are thus considered "inexact" stack traces. This is especially true for SLES systems. So be careful and use the Linux source code to verify the code paths.

The switch Sleep Func is the first function+offset listed in the stack trace. This is the function which called switch (in most cases other than SLES). For the hardclock event, the first function listed is the function that was executing when the clock interrupt occurred.

Profiles of the stack traces are provided in the PID Analysis Report (***kiinfo -kipid***), the CPU Profile Report (***kiinfo -kiprof***), and the Wait Event Analysis Report (***kiinfo -kiwait***). The ***kiinfo*** tool will try to build a profiles of stack traces and how often each stack trace was observed. For example, the CPU Profile Report provides details similar to the following:

Count	Pct	Stack trace
-------	-----	-------------

```

    764  5.45% finish_task_switch
    405  2.89% scsi_request_fn scsi_request_fn __blk_run_queue elv_insert
__elv_add_request blk_insert_cloned_request dm_dispatch_request dm_request_fn
lock_timer_base __blk_run_queue cfq_insert_request elv_insert __elv_add_request
__make_request dm_request generic_make_request
    265  1.89% _spin_unlock_irqrestore qla24xx_start_scsi scsi_done
qla24xx_dif_start_scsi mempool_alloc_slab mempool_alloc scsi_setup_fs_cmnd
sd_prep_fn scsi_done qla2xxx_queuecommand scsi_dispatch_cmd scsi_request_fn
__blk_run_queue elv_insert __elv_add_request blk_insert_cloned_request
    252  1.80% _spin_unlock_irqrestore try_to_wake_up wake_up_process
_mutex_unlock_slowpath mutex_unlock generic_file_aio_write ext4_file_write
fsnotify_add_notify_event do_sync_write fsnotify autoremove_wake_function
native_sched_clock audit_syscall_entry security_file_permission vfs_write
sys_write
    196  1.40% clear_page_c clear_huge_page do_huge_pmd_anonymous_page
handle_mm_fault __do_page_fault native_sched_clock sched_clock do_page_fault
page_fault
    170  1.21% scsi_request_fn scsi_request_fn __blk_run_queue elv_insert
__elv_add_request blk_insert_cloned_request dm_dispatch_request dm_request_fn
cfq_service_tree_add __blk_run_queue cfq_insert_request elv_insert
__elv_add_request __make_request dm_request generic_make_request

```

The stack traces provide additional detail on what a process or CPU was doing when it was running, or what a process was waiting on when it was waiting.

7.14.1 RunQ stack traces

With LinuxKI 5.0, the Pid Analysis Report (`kiinfo -kipid`) will report the stack traces that were logged on the `sched_switch` trace events when a task switched off the CPU but remained on the CPU RunQ (state=RUN). The stack traces were already reported in the KI ASCII traces:

```

13.927148 cpu=6 pid=4315 tgid=4315 sched_switch syscall=open prio=120 state=RUN
next_pid=4368 next_prio=98 next_tgid=4368 policy=SCHED_RR vss=418208555 rss=3800
kmem_cache_alloc_trace+0x3c single_open+0x33 proc_single_open+0x1b
do_dentry_open+0x1a7 vfs_open+0x39 do_last+0x1ed path_openat+0xc2 do_filp_open+0x4b
do_sys_open+0xf3 sys_open+0x1e tracesys+0xdd | [libpthread-
2.17.so]:__open_nocancel+0x7 [oracle]:skgptalive+0xf3 [oracle]:ksopid_alive+0x5d
[oracle]:ksupalv+0x40 ...

```

The Pid Analysis Report will show the stack traces associated with all the `sched_switch` events with state=RUN. These stack traces can be used to supplement the data from the hardclock records as it provides details on which code patch was executing when the task had to give up the CPU involuntarily. For example:

```

PID 4315 ora_pmon_SCANIA
...
Process RunQ stack traces (sort by count) - Top 20 stack traces
  count  Stack trace
=====
      13  kmem_cache_alloc_trace single_open proc_single_open do_dentry_open
vfs_open do_last path_openat do_filp_open do_sys_open sys_open tracesys |
__open_nocancel skgptalive ksopid_alive ksupalv
      10  mmput do_task_stat proc_tgid_stat proc_single_show seq_read
vfs_read sys_read tracesys | __read_nocancel ksopid_alive ksupalv
ksuxfd_check_dead ksuxfd ksuxfl ksucln_dpc_main

```

```

      3  __fput __fput task_work_run do_notify_resume int_signal |
__close_nocancel skgptalive kspid_alive ksupalv ksuxfd_check_dead ksuxfd ksuxfl
ksucln_dpc_main ksucln_dpc ksucln
      3  kmem_cache_alloc getname_flags getname do_sys_open sys_open
tracesys | __open_nocancel skgptalive kspid_alive ksupalv ksuxfd_check_dead
ksuxfd ksuxfl ksucln_dpc_main ksucln_dpc

```

7.14.2 User stack traces

If LiKI tracing is used, LinuxKI will attempt to dump the User stack trace along with the kernel stack trace. For example:

```

0.000147 cpu=152 pid=16042 tgid=16042 sched_switch syscall=semop prio=120
state=SLEEP next_pid=0 next_prio=120 next_tgid=n/a policy=n/a vss=102967642 rss=7756
sys_semtimedop+0x6a8 sys_semop+0x10 tracesys+0xd9 | [libc-2.12.so]: _GI_semop+0x7
[oracle]: skgpwait+0xc8 kslges+0x4f2 kslgetl+0x2cc ksqgtlctx+0x50f ktaiam+0x2bf
ktagetp_internal+0x140 ktaadm+0xf0 kksfbcb+0x87c opijke+0x93c opipls+0x7d2 oopiadr+0x48d
rpidrus+0xce skgmstack+0x90 rpiswu2+0x2d3 rpidrv+0x622 psddr0+0x1de psdnal+0x27c
pevm_EXECC+0x130 0x7f02e03e8e6d pevm_NCAL+0x3e pfrinstr_XCAL+0x18e pfrrun_no_tool+0x3c
pfrrun+0x483 plsql_run+0x2c4 peicnt+0x11d kkxexe+0x2d6 opijke+0x4c24 oopiadr+0x48d
ttcpip+0xa8b opitsk+0x6c6 opino+0x3b1 oopiadr+0x48d opidrv+0x24b sou2o+0x91
opimai_real+0x9a ssthrdmain+0x19c main+0xec [libc-2.12.so]: __libc_start_main+0xfd

```

In order to get symbolic names, **kiinfo** must open the user library or binary and the the user library or binary must not be stripped of its symbols. For a LinuxKI dump collected with the **runki** script, a copy of the binary and library symbol tables is captured in the **ki_all.*.tgz** archive file and used with post-processing.

7.14.3 Important notes about stack traces

While stack traces are very helpful, it is one of the most difficult parts of tracing as the various Linux distributions handle the stack tracing differently. Below are some helpful notes about the stack tracing functionality:

- Stack traces are only available with the *LiKI* tracing module
- Stack tracing seems to work best on RHEL and Ubuntu and related distributions (such as CentOS and OEL and hlinux)
- Some distributions, such as SLES, have VERY inexact stacktraces. As a result, there are a number of stale functions in the kernel stack traces that make understanding the stack traces very difficult. Use the **stacks.<ts>** file to help supplement some frequent stack traces.
- In the case of stripped libraries or binaries, only the hex code address is displayed instead of the function name.
- For hardclock traces, if the trace event occurs in user space, only the interrupted function is dumped. However, if the trace event occurs in system space, it may be possible to get the entire user stack trace.

7.15 Cooperating / competing tasks

Sometimes, tasks will cooperate or compete with another task. One example of cooperating tasks is when one task may read from a FIFO, while another task writes to the FIFO. The reader task may wait for a message to be written to the FIFO before it progresses. An example of competing processes may be when one task holds a mutex or semaphore that another task needs.

Below is an example of an lseek() call which is going to sleep a couple of times waiting on a kernel mutex:

```

0.003821 cpu=60 pid=135426 lseek [8] entry fd=3 offset=0x1b4fc000 whence=0
0.003823 cpu=60 pid=135426 sched_switch prio=120 state=SSLEEP next_pid=0
next_prio=120 next_tgid=n/a policy=n/a STACKTRACE: __mutex_lock_slowpath+0x13e
mutex_lock+0x2b ext4_llseek+0x60 vfs_llseek+0x3a sys_lseek+0x66 tracesys+0xd9
0.012042 cpu=30 pid=135430 sched_wakeup target_pid=135426 prio=120 target_cpu=61
success=1
0.012049 cpu=61 pid=0 sched_switch prio=n/a state=n/a next_pid=135426
next_prio=120 next_tgid=n/a policy=n/a
0.012058 cpu=61 pid=135426 sched_switch prio=120 state=SSLEEP next_pid=0
next_prio=120 next_tgid=n/a policy=n/a STACKTRACE: __mutex_lock_slowpath+0x13e
mutex_lock+0x2b ext4_llseek+0x60 vfs_llseek+0x3a sys_lseek+0x66 tracesys+0xd9
0.012244 cpu=60 pid=135432 sched_wakeup target_pid=135426 prio=120 target_cpu=61
success=1
0.012247 cpu=61 pid=0 sched_switch prio=n/a state=n/a next_pid=135426
next_prio=120 next_tgid=n/a policy=n/a
0.012249 cpu=61 pid=135426 sched_wakeup target_pid=135431 prio=120 target_cpu=62
success=1
0.012250 cpu=61 pid=135426 lseek [8] ret1=0x1b4fc000 syscallbeg= 0.008428 fd=3
offset=0x1b4fc000 whence=0

```

In the above example, PID 135426 goes to sleep on a mutex twice. Once time it is woken up once by PID 135430 and it is woken up once by PID 135432. We can then examine the traces for PID 135430 and see what system call the process was executing in when it performed the wakeup of PID 135426:

```

0.002959 cpu=30 pid=135430 lseek [8] entry fd=3 offset=0x3db9a000 whence=0
0.002961 cpu=30 pid=135430 sched_switch prio=120 state=SSLEEP next_pid=0
next_prio=120 next_tgid=n/a policy=n/a STACKTRACE: __mutex_lock_slowpath+0x13e
mutex_lock+0x2b ext4_llseek+0x60 vfs_llseek+0x3a sys_lseek+0x66 tracesys+0xd9
0.004169 cpu=60 pid=135432 sched_wakeup target_pid=135430 prio=120 target_cpu=30
success=1
...
0.011837 cpu=30 pid=135430 sched_switch prio=120 state=SSLEEP next_pid=0
next_prio=120 next_tgid=n/a policy=n/a STACKTRACE: __mutex_lock_slowpath+0x13e
mutex_lock+0x2b ext4_llseek+0x60 vfs_llseek+0x3a sys_lseek+0x66 tracesys+0xd9
0.012029 cpu=60 pid=135432 sched_wakeup target_pid=135430 prio=120 target_cpu=30
success=1
0.012035 cpu=30 pid=0 sched_switch prio=n/a state=n/a next_pid=135430
next_prio=120 next_tgid=n/a policy=n/a
0.012042 cpu=30 pid=135430 sched_wakeup target_pid=135426 prio=120 target_cpu=61
success=1
0.012044 cpu=30 pid=135430 lseek [8] ret1=0x3db9a000 syscallbeg= 0.009085 fd=3
offset=0x3db9a000 whence=0

```

Note that the last thing that PID 135430 did before it exited the lseek() system call was to wakeup PID 135426. In this case, there are actually several processes competing for the mutex.

By using the `sched_wakeup` records along with the system call and switch records, ***kiinfo*** can help identify the tasks woken up by a particular task, as well as the tasks that woke up the target task. The PID Analysis Report (***kiinfo -kipid***) reports similar to the following:

```
PID 135426 /home/mcr/iotest8
PPID 133402 -bash
...
    Tasks woken up by this task (Top 10)
    PID      Count     SlpPcnt     Slptime     Command
    135431      630    13.32%    2.377797   /home/mcr/iotest8
    135432      591    12.69%    2.263783   /home/mcr/iotest8
    135429      435    10.86%    2.118725   /home/mcr/iotest8
    135430      417    17.32%    3.421943   /home/mcr/iotest8
    135428      397    11.51%    2.251814   /home/mcr/iotest8

    Tasks that have woken up this task (Top 10)
    PID      Count     SlpPcnt     Slptime     Command
    135432      9839   20.63%    4.052633   /home/mcr/iotest8
    135431      9314   18.37%    3.608687   /home/mcr/iotest8
    -1          1372    17.19%    3.376019   ICS
    135430      490    15.46%    3.036041   /home/mcr/iotest8
    135429      427    13.99%    2.746939   /home/mcr/iotest8
    135428      426    14.36%    2.820286   /home/mcr/iotest8
```

The wakeups from the ICS (PID -1 with *LiKI* tracing mechanism and PID 0 with *ftrace* tracing) is likely due to IO completions or timeouts. So you can see that PID 135426 cooperates/competes with 5 other iotest tasks.

You can get additional information on cooperating/competing processes by using the ***coop*** flag when generating the PID Analysis Report (***kiinfo -kipid coop***):

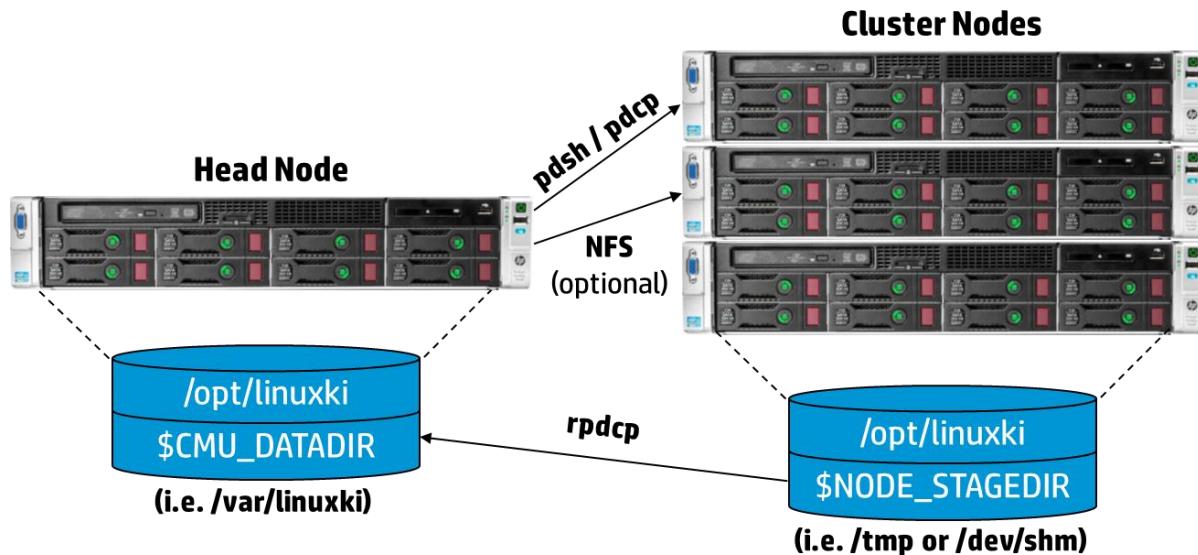
```
Tasks woken up by this task (Top 10)
    PID      Count     SlpPcnt     Slptime     Command      WakerScall+arg0      SleeperScall+arg0
Sleep function
    135429      14755   24.55%    4.787027   /home/mcr/iotest8
    9411        12.84%   2.503767           write(fd=3)           lseek(fd=3)
__mutex_lock_slowpath+0x13e
    159         2.78%    0.542321           lseek(fd=3)           lseek(fd=3)
__mutex_lock_slowpath+0x13e
    5080        7.34%    1.431968           write(fd=3)           read(fd=3)
__mutex_lock_slowpath+0x13e
    105         1.58%    0.308971           lseek(fd=3)           read(fd=3)
__mutex_lock_slowpath+0x13e
```

In the above example, PID 135426 woke up PID 135429 14755 times. Of the 14755 wakeups, 9411 occurred when the task was in the `write()` system call and the target task (Sleeper) was in the `lseek()` system call.

As you can see, this can provide valuable information on how tasks interact with each other.

8 Using LinuxKI on a Linux cluster

LinuxKI can be configured to collect data from a cluster of Linux systems either manually or using HPE's Cluster Management Utility (CMU). The following diagram shows a general overview of the LinuxKI cluster collection:



Note that LinuxKI will be installed on a cluster head node. The head node may nor may not collects its own LinuxKI trace data. It then uses pdsh/pdcp to start a LinuxKI dump on each of the cluster nodes (and optionally on the head node). Once it's complete, all of the `ki_all.*.tgz` files are made available to the head node which can process the data or can copy the data to another system for post-processing.

This section documents the steps necessary to configure the LinuxKI to collect data across a cluster and then analyze it.

8.1 LinuxKI cluster prerequisites

Before installing the LinuxKI in a cluster environment, there are several steps that need to be performed first:

1. [Install LinuxKI on a designated head node](#)
2. [Install and configure SSH](#)
3. [Install and configure PDSH/PDCP](#)
4. [Install and configure NFS](#)

Only after confirming each of the above steps should you proceed to Install and Configure LinuxKI for a Cluster environment.

8.1.1 Install LinuxKI on a designated head node

LinuxKI must be installed on a designated "head" node using the normal [LinuxKI installation instructions](#). The cluster LinuxKI installation, data collection, and removal will all be initiated from the head node.

8.1.2 Install and configure SSH

Next, you will need to be sure you can login as root via SSH to each of the member nodes in the cluster without specifying a password. This is done by generating a private key on the head node and propagating that out to each of the cluster nodes.

1. First, log into the head node (hnode) as root and generate a pair of authentication keys. Do not enter a passphrase:

```
root@hnode:~> ssh-keygen -t rsa
Generating public/private rsa key pair.
Enter file in which to save the key (/home/a/.ssh/id_rsa):
Created directory '/home/a/.ssh'.
Enter passphrase (empty for no passphrase):
Enter same passphrase again:
Your identification has been saved in /home/a/.ssh/id_rsa.
Your public key has been saved in /home/a/.ssh/id_rsa.pub.
The key fingerprint is:
3e:4f:05:79:3a:9f:96:7c:3b:ad:e9:58:37:bc:37:e4 root@hnode
```

2. Use SSH to create the `~/.ssh` directory as root on each cluster node (cnode). The directory may already exist, which is fine:

```
root@hnode:~> ssh root@cnode1 mkdir -p .ssh
root@cnode1's password:
```

3. Append root's new public key to each cnode's `.ssh/authorized_keys` file.

```
root@hnode:~> cat .ssh/id_rsa.pub | ssh root@cnode 'cat >>.ssh/authorized_keys'
```

You should verify that you are able to login as root to member node without specifying a password before moving on...

```
$ ssh cnode1 uname -a
Linux cnode1 2.6.32-431.17.1.el6.x86_64 #1 SMP Fri Apr 11 17:27:00 EDT 2014 x86_64
x86_64 x86_64 GNU/Linux
```

Note

Depending on the version of SSH, you may also need to do the following:

- Put the public key in `.ssh/authorized_keys2`
 - Change the permissions of `.ssh` to 700
 - Change the permissions of `.ssh/authorized_keys2` to 640
-

8.1.3 Install and configure PDSH/PDCP

You will need to install the following packages - pdsh and pdsh-rcmd-ssh. For our testing, we used version 2.26. You may find this on your subscription service, if not, you can find the RPMS on many different sites, such as <http://www.rpmfind.net/linux/rpm2html/search.php>. Note the packages must be installed on the head node and each of the cluster's member nodes you plan to use. If you are using a Debian Linux distribution (such as Debian, Ubuntu, hlinux), you will need to find the appropriate .deb package.

After installing pdsh and pdsh-rcmd-ssh, set up a file which contains the name of each member node that you want to execute LinuxKI on (excluding the head node). For example, this could be the /etc/pdsh/machines file:

```
$ cat /etc/pdsh/machines
cnode1
cnode2
cnode3
```

Now, set the WCOLL environment variable to point to that file:

```
export WCOLL=/etc/pdsh/machines
```

You can use a different file than /etc/pdsh/machines, but it should match the WCOLL variable specified in the /opt/linuxki/config file. Next, verify that pdsh is able to execute successfully:

```
$ pdsh -R ssh uname -a
cnode1: Linux gwrdl1980 2.6.32-431.17.1.el6.x86_64 #1 SMP Fri Apr 11 17:27:00 EDT 2014
x86_64 x86_64 GNU/Linux
cnode2: Linux veloce.rose.hp.com 2.6.32-504.8.1.el6.x86_64 #1 SMP Fri Dec 19 12:09:25
EST 2014 x86_64 x86_64 x86_64 GNU/Linux
cnode3: Linux gwrlx1.rose.hp.com 2.6.32-131.0.15.el6.x86_64 #1 SMP Tue May 10 15:42:40
EDT 2011 x86_64 x86_64 x86_64 GNU/Linux
```

Also, verify the location of pdsh and pdcp. This needs to be the same for each node in the cluster. The location should match the EXPORTS variable in the /opt/linuxki/config file.

```
$ which pdsh pdcp
/usr/bin/pdsh
/usr/bin/pdcp
/usr/bin/rpdcp
```

8.1.4 Install and configure NFS

Using NFS is not required, but it is recommended for homogeneous clusters. For most systems, NFS is already installed. If not, be sure to install it. Be sure NFS port 2049 is able to accept connections. The following line should be in the /etc/sysconfig/iptables file:

```
-A INPUT -m state --state NEW -m tcp -p tcp --dport 2049 -j ACCEPT
```

If you have to modify the iptables file, be sure to restart the iptables service:

```
$ service iptables restart
```

From the head node, make sure that the NFS services have been started:

```
$ service nfs start
Starting NFS services: [ OK ]
Starting NFS quotas: [ OK ]
Starting NFS mountd: [ OK ]
Starting NFS daemon: [ OK ]
Starting RPC idmapd: [ OK ]
```

For each member node, you will need to configure one or 2 entries in the /etc/exports file. You can use a different file than /etc/exports, but you will need to specify the file name in the /opt/linuxki/config file. You can mount /opt/linuxki using NFS, which means that each member node will use the same binaries and *LiKI* DLKM module to collect the data. This means that it should be a homogeneous cluster (same Linux version). Optionally, you can also mount the target directory where the *ki_all.*.tgz* file will be placed after the LinuxKI cluster collection. The target directory should match the CMU_DATADIR variable specified in the /opt/linuxki/config file. Below is an example of the /etc/exports contents:

```
/var/linuxki          cnode1(rw)  cnode2(rw)
/opt/linuxki          cnode1(rw)  cnode3(rw)
```

In the example above, note that NFS will be used for /opt/linuxki and /var/linuxki on cnode1. This means that LinuxKI does not have to be installed on cnode1. The LinuxKI data will be copied across NFS to /var/linuxki when the data collection is done. For cnode3, it will also use /opt/linuxki on the head node, but the data will be logged locally and the head node will pull the data to it using rpdcp. For cnode2, it must have LinuxKI installed locally to collect data, but will transfer the data across NFS to the head node when the data collection is complete. In this example, cnode1 and cnode3 should be running the same version of Linux, but cnode2 could be running an entirely difference version of Linux.

After updating the /etc/exports file, be sure to export the files using exportfs -a or exportfs -r so the exported filesystems can be seen by the member nodes.

8.2 Installing LinuxKI on a Linux cluster

To install and configure LinuxKI in a cluster environment, you will need to follow the following steps:

1. Edit /opt/linuxki/config
2. Execute /opt/linuxki/cluster/cluster_install script

8.2.1 Edit /opt/linuxki/config

Next, edit the following variables in the /opt/linuxki/config file:

- CMU_DATADIR - the directory on the head node to receive the data from member nodes, such as /var/linuxki. This should be a fairly large space to handle the incoming data from all the member nodes. If you are using NFS, this filesystem should have been exported.

- NODE_STAGEDIR - the directory on member nodes used for temporary work space during the actual data collection - default is /tmp. If there is sufficient memory on each node, this could even be /dev/shm.
- PDSH, PDCP, RPDPCP - location of the pdsh, pdcp, and rpdcp binaries (this should be the same location on all nodes)
- WCOLL - location of the text file on the head node containing a list, one per line, of cluster member host names/IPs and does not include the head node. This file should have been set up in the previous page.
- EXPORTS - location of the NFS exports file on head node, normally /etc/exports

8.2.2 Execute /opt/linuxki/cluster/cluster_install

The cluster_install script will set up the member nodes including NFS mounts for the \$CMU_DATADIR and /opt/linuxki (if necessary):

```
$ /opt/linuxki/cluster/cluster_install
cnode1: --- Linux KI Toolset node installation starting...
cnode2: --- Linux KI Toolset node installation starting...
cnode2: --- Linux KI Toolset installed locally
cnode2: --- Linux KI Toolset node installation complete!
cnode3: --- Linux KI Toolset node installation starting...
cnode3: --- Linux KI Toolset node installation complete!
cnode1: --- Linux KI Toolset node installation complete!
```

In the example above, note that cnode2 is not using the NFS to mount the /opt/linuxki directory, but is using its local copy of LinuxKI.

8.3 Collecting LinuxKI data on multiple cluster nodes

If everything is set-up properly, then to collect data on each of the nodes specified in the WCOLL pdsh file, simply execute the cluster_collect script.

```
$ /opt/linuxki/cluster/cluster_collect
==== Linux KI Toolset data collection 0218_0735 starting ====
cnode1: --- Linux KI Toolset data collection running...
cnode2: --- Linux KI Toolset data collection running...
cnode3: --- Linux KI Toolset data collection running...
cnode2: --- Linux KI Toolset data collection complete!
cnode3: --- Linux KI Toolset data collection complete!
cnode1: --- Linux KI Toolset data collection complete!
/var/linuxki:
-rw-r--r-- 1 nfsnobody nfsnobody 261224055 Feb 18 07:37
/var/linuxki/ki_all.cnode1.0218_0735.tgz
-rw-r--r-- 1 nfsnobody nfsnobody 991944 Feb 18 07:36
/var/linuxki/ki_all.cnode2.0218_0735.tgz
-rw-r--r-- 1 nfsnobody nfsnobody 24377455 Feb 18 07:37
/var/linuxki/ki_all.cnode3.0218_0735.tgz
==== Linux KI Toolset data collection 0218_0735 finished ===
```

Remember, if you want to change the **runki** options on the member nodes, you can modify the /opt/linuxki/config file on the head node. For example, to collect data for 10 seconds instead of 20 and skip collecting perf and MW data, you can modify the RUNKI_OPTS as follows:

```
export RUNKI_OPTS="-m -u -d 10"
```

8.4 Cluster-wide LinuxKI processing

LinuxKI has the functionality to assist in analyzing LinuxKI data from multiple Linux nodes in a cluster, such as a Hadoop or Vertica cluster. In order for the Cluster-wide LinuxKI reporting to work, the LinuxKI data must be collected on each node in the cluster using the **runki** or cluster_collect scripts and copied to a system where the analysis will be done.

The **kiinfo -clparse** option and supporting **kiall** script will create a consolidated LinuxKI report of activity from multiple nodes in a Linux cluster - the Cluster Overview Report. The HTML output can also link the server names to the per-server Kparse reports and the PID numbers to the appropriate kipid report in the per-server PIDS directory if the -cltree option is used.

Typically, the generation of the Cluster Overview Report will be managed through the **kiall** script. The -c argument of the **kiall** script will cause a subdirectory of the form <timestamp>/<hostname> to be created for each ki_all.*.tgz file found in the current working directory. Note this directory structure is different than one created with **kiall -r**, which uses the form <hostname>/<timestamp>. The **kiall** script will proceed to generate the LinuxKI reports for each server. After that, the **kiall** script will execute **kiinfo -clparse** to generate the Cluster Overview Report. For example:

```
$ cd /var/linuxki
$ ls
ki_all.cnode1.0218_0735.tgz  ki_all.cnode2.0218_0735.tgz  ki_all.cnode3.0218_0735.tgz

$ kiall -c
Processing files in: /var/linuxki/0218_0735/cnode1
Merging KI binary files. Please wait...
ki.bin files merged by kiinfo -likimerge
/opt/linuxki/kiinfo -kitrace sysargs,sysenter -ts 0218_0735
/opt/linuxki/kiinfo -kiall csv -html -ts 0218_0735
Processing files in: /var/linuxki/0218_0735/cnode2
Merging KI binary files. Please wait...
ki.bin files merged by kiinfo -likimerge
/opt/linuxki/kiinfo -kitrace sysargs,sysenter -ts 0218_0735
/opt/linuxki/kiinfo -kiall csv -html -ts 0218_0735
Processing files in: /var/linuxki/0218_0735/cnode3
Merging KI binary files. Please wait...
ki.bin files merged by kiinfo -likimerge
/opt/linuxki/kiinfo -kitrace sysargs,sysenter -ts 0218_0735
/opt/linuxki/kiinfo -kiall csv,oracle -html -ts 0218_0735
/opt/linuxki/kiinfo -clparse csv,cltree,top=20 -html -ts 0218_0735
Number of Servers to analyze: 3
Processing KI files in ./cnode3
Processing KI files in ./cnode2
Processing KI files in ./cnode1
kiall complete
```

If a Cluster Overview Report (cl.<timestamp>.html) is needed for LinuxKI data already processed (for example, the Cluster Overview Report needs to be regenerated), then the ***kiall*** script can be executed again to generate the report by specifying the -t <timestamp> option. This causes the ***kiall*** script to search the directory tree looking for LinuxKI data with the same timestamp. For example:

```
$ pwd
/var/linuxki
$ ls
0218_0735
$ ls 0218_0735
cp.0218_0735.html cnode1  cnode2  cnode3  kiall.0218_0735.csv

$ kiall -c -t 0218_0735]
/opt/linuxki/kiinfo -clparse csv,cltree,top=20 -html -ts 0218_0735
Number of Servers to analyze: 5
Processing KI files in ./0218_0735/cnode3
Processing KI files in ./0218_0735/cnode2
Processing KI files in ./0218_0735/cnode1
kiall complete
```

8.5 Adding and removing nodes in a cluster

If you wish to add or remove nodes in the cluster, go through the following steps:

- Remove the LinuxKI Cluster installation
- Add or remove the nodes from the WCOLL file (i.e. /etc/pdsh/machines)
- Check the Pre-requisites for each node being added. You must be able to use pdsh to get to any new member nodes.
- If you are using NFS, be sure to modify the /etc/exports and execute "exportfs -a" or "exportfs -r"
- Re-execute the /opt/linuxki/cluster/cluster_install script

8.6 Removing LinuxKI from a cluster

To remove the LinuxKI cluster configuration, first make sure that NFS mount points used by LinuxKI are not active. Then simply login to the head node and execute the /opt/linuxki/cluster/cluster_remove script:

```
$ /opt/linuxki/cluster/cluster_remove
cnode3: --- Linux KI Toolset node uninstall starting...
cnode1: --- Linux KI Toolset node uninstall starting...
cnode2: --- Linux KI Toolset node uninstall starting...
cnode1: --- Linux KI Toolset node uninstall complete!
cnode3: --- Linux KI Toolset node uninstall complete!
cnode2: --- Linux KI Toolset node uninstall complete!
```

Note that the LinuxKI will still be installed on the head node, as well as any of the member nodes. But the NFS mounts from the member nodes will be removed.

8.7 Integration with Cluster Management Utility (CMU)

LinuxKI can easily be integrated with HP Insight Customer Management Utility (CMU). The CMU integration simplifies the cluster node installation and collection process by using the CMU menus and allowing the user to easily select which cluster nodes to install LinuxKI and collect data.

8.7.1 Prerequisites

Most the prerequisites for using LinuxKI on a cluster are already satisfied in a cluster managed with CPU:

- No password SSH/pdsh access (null passphrase) for root to each cluster node
- CMU Monitoring Client installed on each cluster node
- NFS access to head node from each cluster node (optional)

8.7.2 Install LinuxKI on the CMU Head Node

To integrate LinuxKI with CMU, simply install LinuxKI on the head node as you would normally install the toolset. LinuxKI will detect that it is being installed on the CMU head node and will automatically do the following:

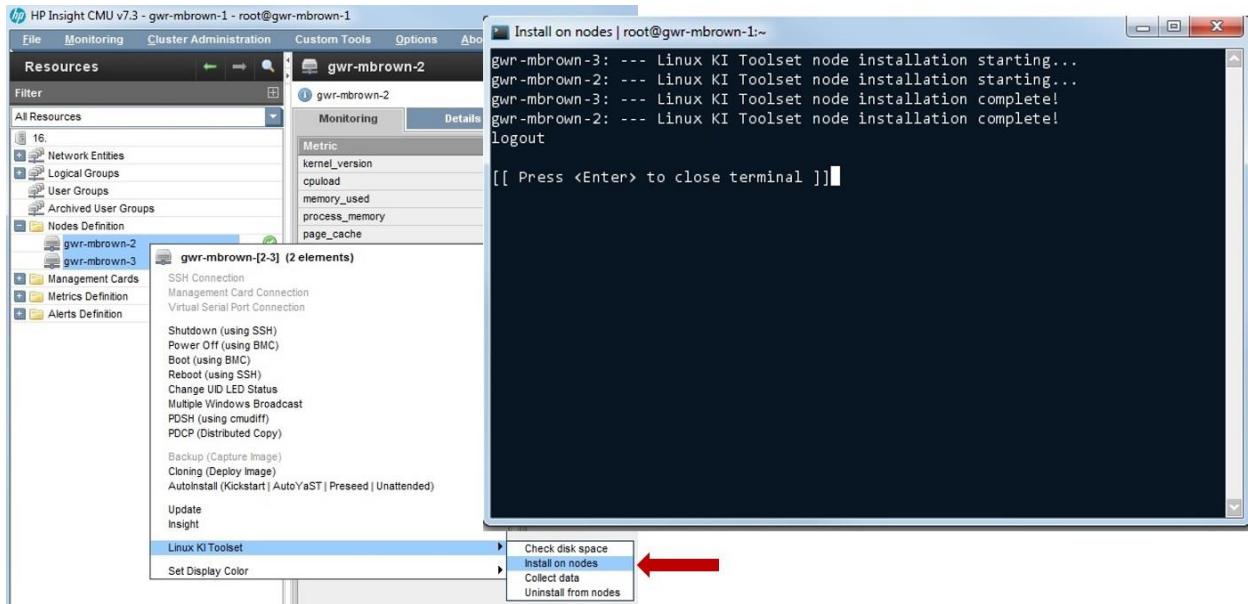
- Adds menu items to /opt/cmu/etc/cmu_custom_menu
- Adds /opt/linuxki to /etc/exports

8.7.3 Verify/modify the /opt/linuxki/config configuration file

After installation, you will need to verify/modify the /opt/linuxki/config configuration file. For example, if you want to collect the LinuxKI data into a different directory than /var/linuxki, you can modify the config file as needed.

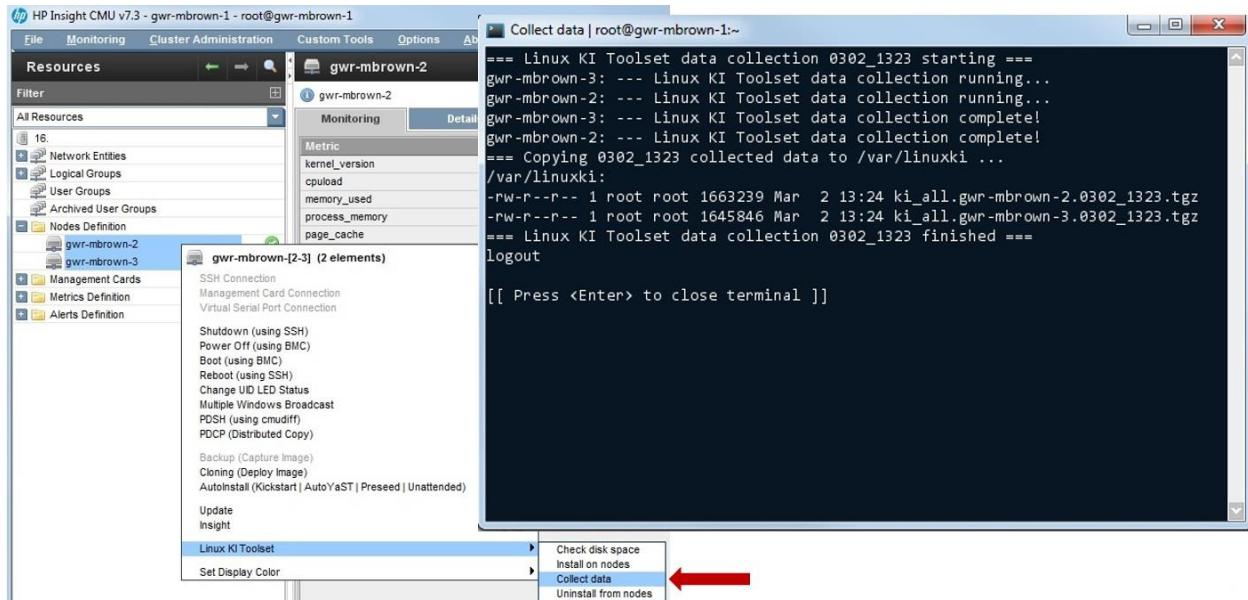
8.7.4 Install LinuxKI on cluster nodes

Installing LinuxKI on the cluster nodes is done via CMU. Select the nodes where you intend to collect LinuxKI data under the Nodes Definition list from the Resources menu. Then right click for the pull down menu and select "Linux KI Toolset --> Install on nodes". CMU will then install LinuxKI on the selected nodes. There is no need to edit the /etc/pdsh/machines file. When LinuxKI is installed on a cluster node, it will attempt to mount /opt/linuxki from the head node via NFS. If NFS is not available on the cluster node, then the cluster node will use its local copy of /opt/linuxki if it was previously installed. This method allows the LinuxKI data collections to occur on heterogeneous or homogeneous clusters.



8.7.5 LinuxKI Cluster collection

Starting a LinuxKI Cluster collection with CMU is similar to installing the toolset. Simply select the nodes where you previously installed LinuxKI from the previous set and select "LinuxKI Toolset --> Collect Data". The LinuxKI data will be collected from each node and stored on the head node in the CMU_DATADIR specified in the /opt/linuxki/config file.



9 Visualization Charts and Graphs

LinuxKI has the ability to produce enhanced Visualization charts and graphs. The intent is give users a visual aid to understand and search for anomalies in behavior. While LinuxKI data often encompasses only 20 seconds of data, it can generate an enormous quantity of trace records containing rich, detailed data. Often, even a 20 second snapshot can have many variations and anomalies that can be lost in the averages. The Visualization charts and graphs give the LinuxKI user another method for viewing the data, and finer granularity can also bring out interesting patterns when displayed graphically.

The Charts and graphs are dynamic, interactive and utilize the D3 (Data Driven Documents) JavaScript libraries. Many of the charts are linked to others. For example, the PIDs highlighted in the clparse and kparse reports are linked to the per-task visualizations, and the IO scatter graph chart is linked to charts for the PIDs that issued the IO, etc.

Since many of the charts are highly interactive, descriptions here may not fully describe all features, and the reader is encouraged to use/explore the charts for themselves.

The rich set of raw data available through LinuxKI offer many more visualization possibilities than those presented in these charts.

9.1 Visualization prerequisites

The html charts use Scalable Vector Graphics (SVG) which most modern browsers support. The Google Chrome browser appears to have better performance, but Firefox, Safari, and IE9+ work as well.

The html charts load the data (JSON or CSV files) as well as JS libraries via http/https requests ***so the LinuxKI data and visualization charts must be accessed and hosted via web-server.***

The dynamic chart creations (timeline drill-downs) use PHP scripts to create the requested reports/charts, so ***the PHP rpm needs to be installed and configured for use in the web-server.***

The web-user account (e.g. apache) ***must have write permission to the directories used for dynamic content creation*** via .php scripts. This is typically the ./tl_temp directory and its sub-directories.

9.2 Generating visualization data

The ***kiall*** script includes a ' -V ' option which will create the visualization files:

```
$ kiall -V
```

If processing a cluster set of LinuxKI data collections:

```
$ kiall -c -V
```

When processing a set of LinuxKI collections using the above ' -c ' cluster option, the following directory structure is created:

```
$ ./<timestamp>/<hostnames>/
```

The ./<timestamp>/clparse.<timestamp>.html report will contain hyperlinks to the individual host kparse reports as well as PIDs within the collections. This is a good starting point to explore the data, and it contains links to the visualization charts for the processes and systems included in the cluster data.

At this same directory level (./<timestamp>/) you will find a cluster_timeline.html report which includes a fine grained visualization of activity for the cluster data. This report is also a good starting point to begin the cluster analysis. A more detailed description of the timeline charts is covered in the next section.

For a stand-alone (single) LinuxKI data set:

```
kiall -r -V      (data will be placed in ./<hostname>/<timestamp>/  subdir)
kiall -V      (data will be placed in your current working directory, ./ )
```

For the stand-alone data collections, the **kparse.<timestamp>.html** report and the **timeline.html** report are appropriate starting points for the analysis. These report are also generated at these same directory levels for each server when doing cluster processing.

9.3 Timeline Graphs

The typical LinuxKI reports contain data which is a summary of the entire trace duration (typically 20 seconds by default). Within the trace data however, there can be distinctly different behaviors which only occur for small (sub-second) periods. The LinuxKI data is time-stamped to the nanosecond precision, and reported at the microsecond timeframe so it is possible to report on periods much finer-grained than the ~20 second trace total timeframe. You can use the timeline charts to drill down on subsections of the trace and generate reports only for the timespan desired. The various metrics used to encode color and height can help identify the more interesting time ranges.

There are two timeline charts created to help identify and automate the creation of reports on smaller sub-sections of the trace duration. The cluster-wide chart is cluster_timeline.html and is found at ./<timestamp>/cluster_timeline.html in the directory structure created when using **kiall -c -V** to format the cluster LinuxKI data collection. The individual server chart is timeline.html and is found in the main directory that contains the raw LinuxKI binary data and standard LinuxKI text and html report files. By default, the timeline charts summarize the LinuxKI data in 100ms intervals.

A broad range of server-wide metrics is created and available in CSV format in the files:

Chart Name	Type	Data Source
cluster_timeline.html	TimeLine	cluster_timeline.csv
timeline.html	TimeLine	server_timeline.csv

These metrics can be used to encode the color and the height of the interval 'bars' displayed for each of the 100ms intervals via pull-down menus at the top of the chart. The timeline charts contain two areas used to view the activity. The upper section displays the activity for the entire trace duration, and the lower section displays a larger, scalable subsection of the trace timeline. The interval bars do not appear

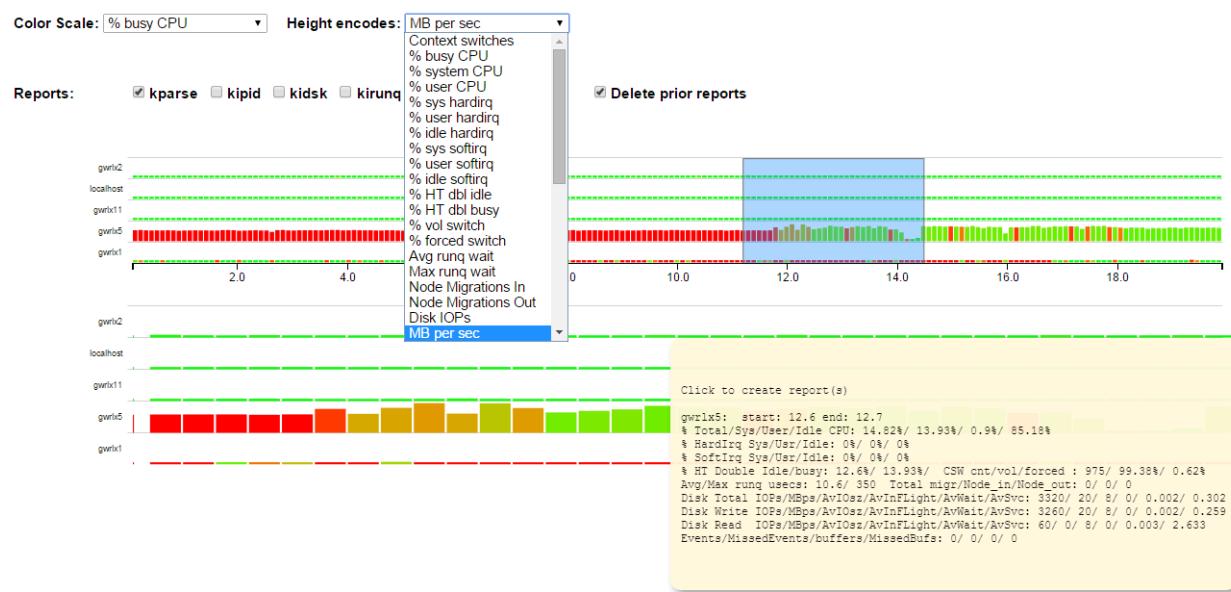
in the lower section until a timespan is selected in the upper section. To select a subsection of the trace, left-click and drag in the upper section and a shaded window will appear to highlight the selected time range. The data from this selection window is displayed in the lower section. Once a subsection of the trace timeline is selected, you can generate various LinuxKI reports on this filtered time range using the check-boxes across the top of the chart.

Other features of the timeline charts include pop-up summaries of the metrics when hovering the mouse cursor over the lower section bars.

By default, the "Delete prior reports" box is checked and all content created from previous drill-downs is deleted when a new drill-down is performed. To save previous reports, uncheck this box.

The cluster-wide timeline chart is shown below. The single-server timeline chart looks similar but with only one host line shown.

Cluster Activity Timeline



9.4 Pid Analysis Report with Visualization

The PID Analysis visualizations have several components. The partition diagram titled **Task Time Chart** is meant to help visually understand where a task spends its time - either running, waiting on a runq, or blocked. The other visualization is a **Task Wait Dependency** chart which is meant to help display the interaction between tasks, how much time one task spends waiting for another, as well as task CPU utilization. These charts contain hyperlinks to the other PIDs referenced in the chart allowing you to easily traverse the visualizations for a group of related tasks/PIDs. The **PID Activity Timeline** shows a timeline based activity profile for various statistics. Using the PID Activity Timeline, you can also generate a **Task Scheduling Timeline** for a specific interval to drill down on how the task spent its time during the interval.

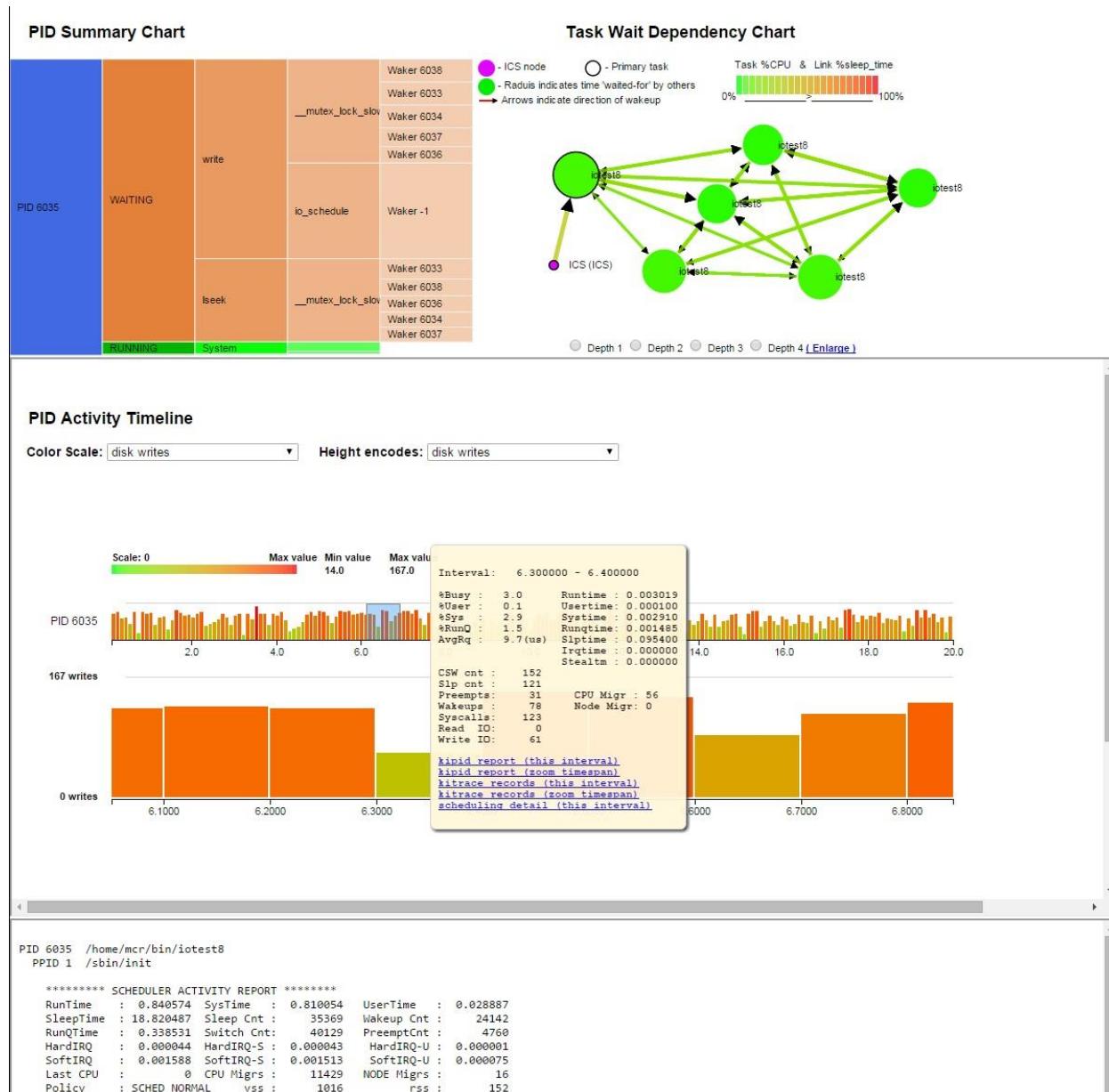
The **Task Time Chart** depicts a hierarchy of runtime, blocking time, and runq wait time, showing what syscalls and blocking functions in the kernel are contributing to each of the main time categories.

Clicking on a particular section will expand and zoom in to show that portion of the hierarchy in more detail. **Hovering the mouse over a section** will display detail similar to that found in the kipid text reports. At the bottom of the visualization page we include the full text report for the PID as well. The blocking kernel functions have varying degrees of accuracy based on the kernel distribution used, with RHEL6+ and Ubuntu being the most accurate. Where possible we display the tasks responsible for waking from a particular blocking path. **If you click on the partition for the wakers task ID**, you will be taken to the kipid report (with visualizations) for that particular task.

The **Task Wait Dependency** chart depicts tasks, represented by circles. The color scale (blue to red) of the circle encodes the CPU utilization of the task. The diameter of the circle encodes the cumulative amount of wait time that all other tasks have waited for this task to wake them up. Hence a large red circle represents a task which itself uses a lot of CPU, and has many other tasks waiting a significant amount of time for it. A large blue-ish circle represents a task which itself blocks much of the time, but has many others waiting for him to wake them. The arrowed links between tasks represent the wakeup mechanisms. The direction of the arrow indicates who is being woken. The width of the link scales to amount of sleep time in seconds for the woken task, while the color scales to the % of the sleepers total sleep time due to this waker. Hence, thick red arrows indicate the waker is responsible for the majority of the sleep time associated with the woken task. These encoded sizes and colors are meant to highlight the most interesting tasks to investigate further within a larger group of inter-related tasks. The chain of related tasks begins with those tasks that have directly woken or been woken by the primary task (the one whose circle perimeter is highlighted in black). We can expend the depth of sleeper/wakers to then include all tasks who sleep/wake the secondary tasks, etc. **To control the depth of these relationships displayed, select the 'Depth' radio button on the chart.** By default the ***kiall*** script will display a depth of 3, for any tasks that are responsible for 1% or more of a sleepers blocking time. These two values, the depth and the % sleeptime, are options passed to the ***kiinfo*** tool when post-processing the LinuxKI collections (see vis, vdepth, vpct options of ***kiinfo*** tool). **In order to follow a chain of interacting tasks, you can click on the circle/task to see the kipid report (with visualizations) for the task chosen. All circles/tasks can be dragged and pinned to a location via mouse left-click** in order to better organize the layout. The ICS is represented as a magenta colored circle at all times.

The **PID Activity Timeline** is allows you to select on different metrics, such as CPU, syscall count, or disk reads or writes. The subsequent timeline can help identify periods of interesting activity during the life of the Task (PID). You can select a subset of time to use to drill down further. Then, by right clicking on the interval in question, you can generate various reports for the specific interval. Note if you right click on a specific interval, one of the options is "scheduling detail (this interval)". If you click on the "scheduling detail", then you will get the **Task Scheduling Timeline** for the specific interval.

When using the timeline charts to drill down into a particular timeframe, the PID Analysis Report (***kiinfo -kipid***) and visualizations it generates are restricted to the timeframe of the drill-down, allowing for a finer grained view of activity.



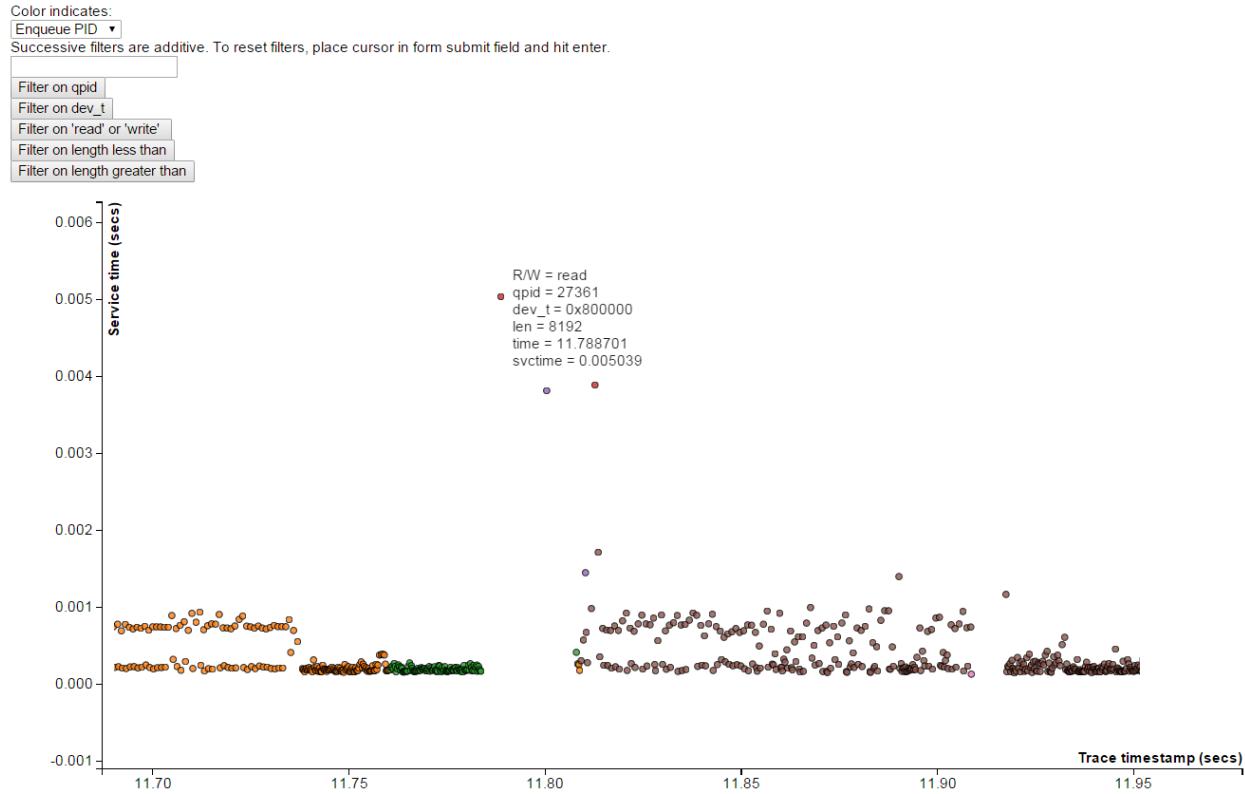
9.5 Scatter Graphs

There are two types of scatter graphs created, [kidsk_scatter.html](#) and [futex_scatter.html](#). As the names imply, one displays Disk IOs in an interactive scatter graph and the other displays futex system calls being made.

The kidsk scatter graph display a colored dot of varying diameter for every IO observed completing. The menus allow you to change the meaning of the color encoding between read/write, disk device, and enqueueing PID. The diameter encodes the IO size. The sizes are scaled across a range of the smallest IO observed to the largest IO in the data collection. If you mouse over the IO dot, a popup displays the

metrics associated with the IO. If you left-click on the IO, you will be taken to the kipid report for the task that enqueued the IO.

Disk device I/O's (first 20K records after start time...)



You can use a mouse scroll wheel to expand (zoom in) or contract (zoom out) the timescale. You can use the mouse left-click (when not on an IO dot) to drag/pan the timescale left or right. The vertical axis does not zoom or scale, only the time axis.

You can also use the blank submit field to specify a filter by enqueue PID, dev_t, read, write, and IO length. When specifying filters, each successive filter is additive. To reset the display, place the cursor in the submit box and just hit enter.

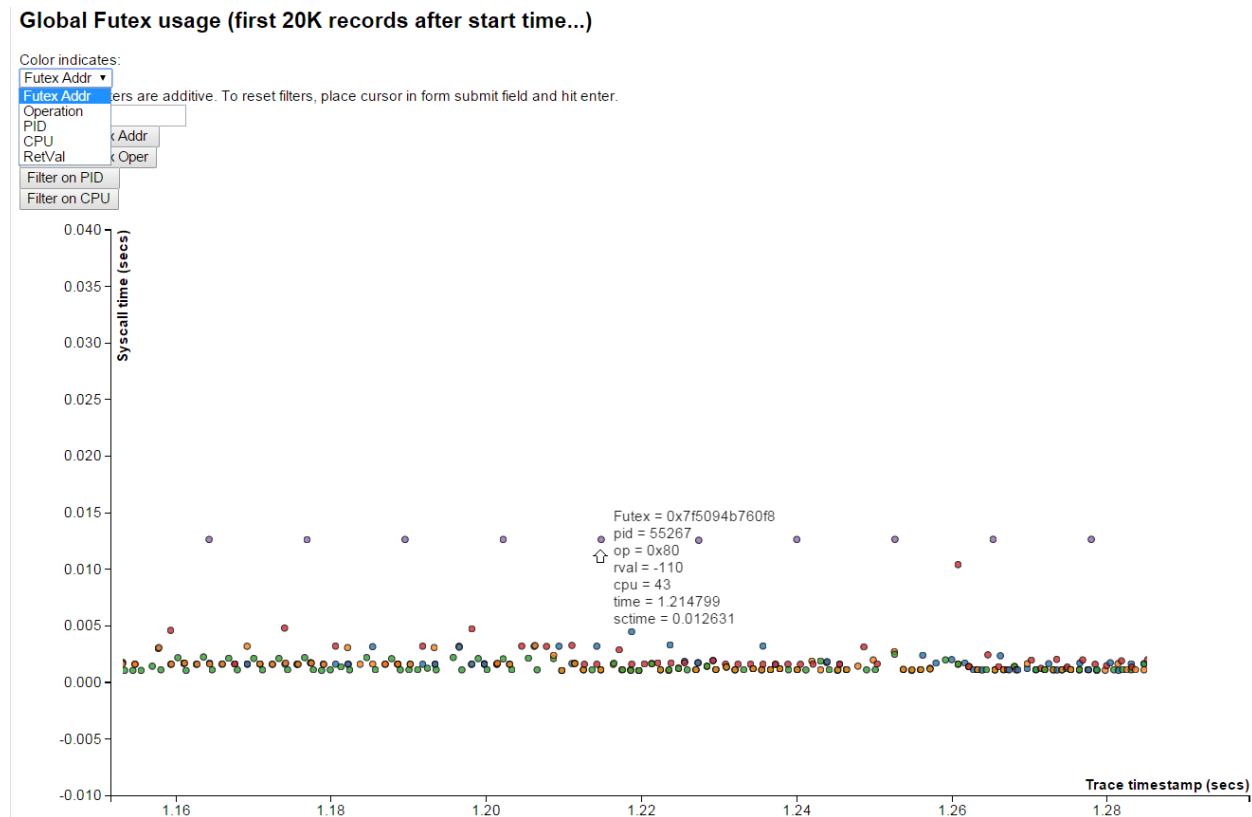
The chart only displays the first 20K IO's for the selected timeframe since most browsers start to perform poorly with more than 20-30K elements to display. If you would like to increase this amount, you can alter the [/opt/linuxki/experimental/vis/kidsk_2_csv.sh](#) shell script that creates the kidsk_global.csv file used by the kidsk_scatter.html chart. To do so, change the argument passed to the 'head' command in the following line of the [kidsk_2_csv.sh](#) script:

```
$ sed 's/ ,/g' kidsk_global.raw2 | head -20000 >> kidsk_global.csv
```

There is a similar 20K element limit for the futex-scatter.html chart, and this too can be altered by changing the same 'head' command argument used in the shell script, futex_2_csv.sh.

```
sed 's/ ,/ /g' futex_global.raw3 | head -20000 >> futex_global.csv
```

The futex chart has similar control features for displaying and filtering the futex related data.



9.6 CSV Charts (parallel coordinate charts)

There are many CSV files generated for which there is no dedicated html viewing chart. A general purpose CSV html chart has been provided to help visualize the relationships among the row/columns of data.

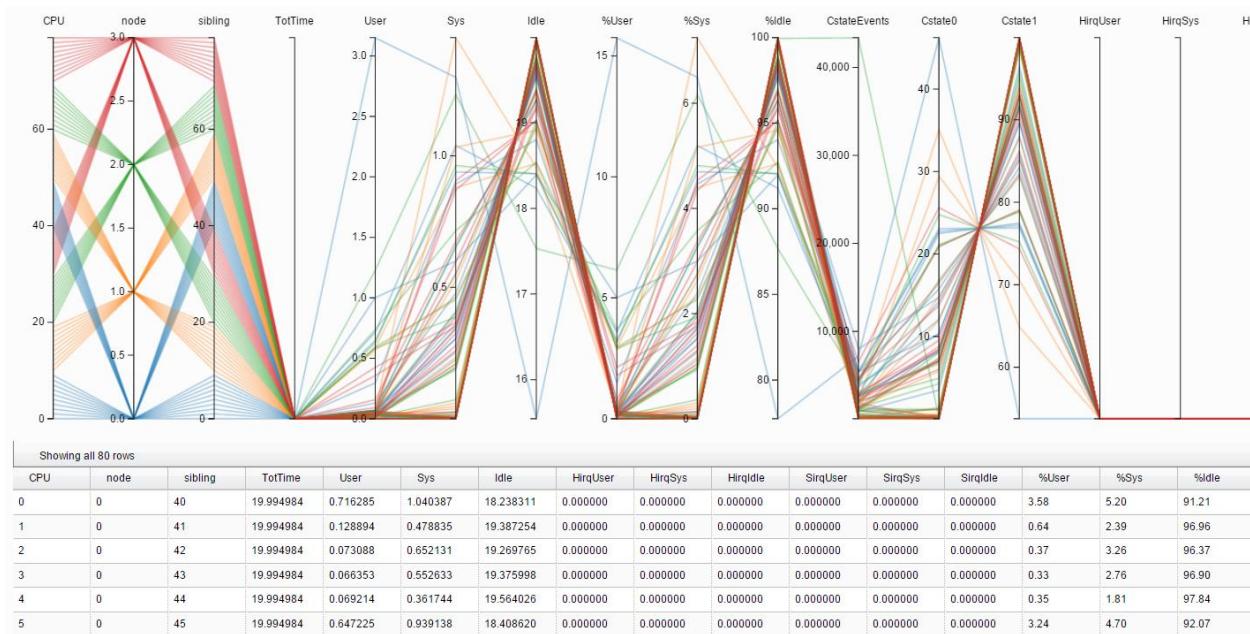
The columns of data are shown as a scale if numeric or a list if non numeric. The values for a particular row are linked by a colored line specific to that row. The placement of the columns can be changed by dragging them into the desired configuration. You can also select a range of data to highlight (others not in the range will be shaded out) by clicking and dragging down a columns scale range. Any row that has data within the selected range remains highlighted. The spreadsheet table at the bottom is automatically filtered to only show rows with rows matching the filtered column. You can filter on multiple columns. If you select a row from the spreadsheet data in the table at bottom, the corresponding colored line for this row element is highlighted and all others are shaded out. To deselect any highlighted range, simply click below the range box on the particular column and the selection will be cleared.

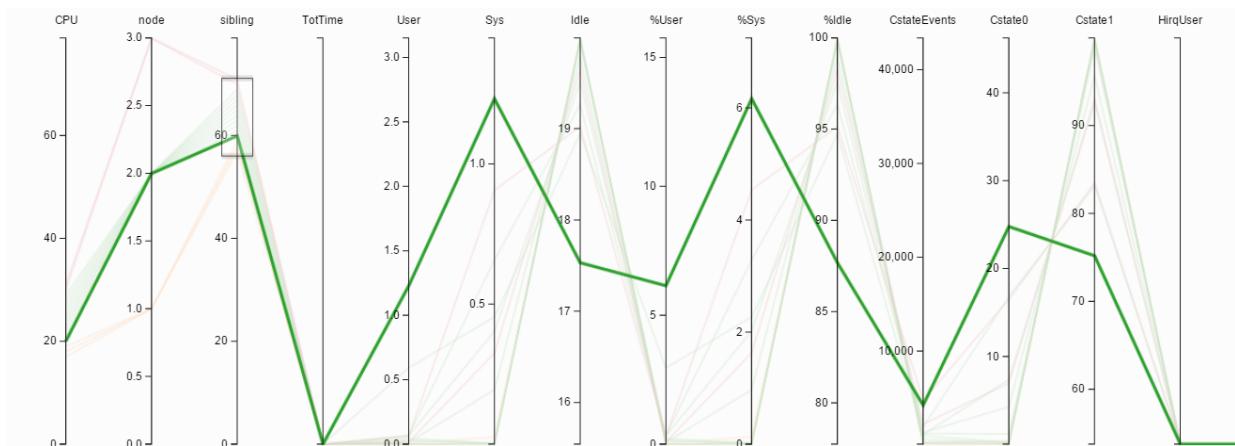
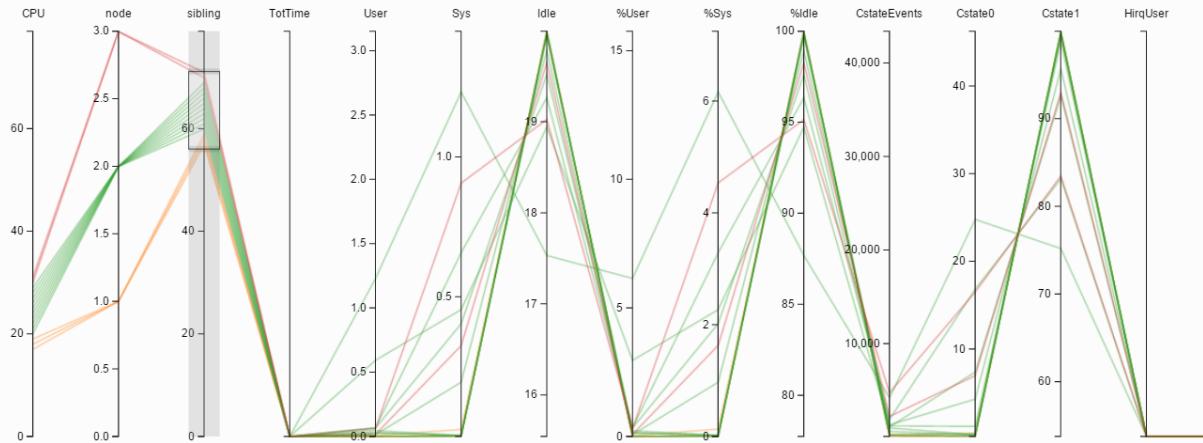
When you use the ***kiall*** script to process a complete LinuxKI collection it creates CSV files for various categories of metrics. This is not part of the visualization package and has been in place for some time. When the -V option is used with the ***kiall*** script, the following html files are linked into the directory to view the various CSV files:

- **kisdk.html** (for *kidsk.csv*)
- **kifile.html** (for *kifile.csv*)
- **kipid_io.html** (uses IO stats from *kipid.csv* which is an extracted subset of *kipid.csv*)
- **kipid_sched.html** (uses scheduling stats from *kipid.csv* which is an extracted subset of *kipid.csv*)
- **kirunq.html** (for *kirunq.csv*)
- **kiwait.html** (for *kiwait.csv*)

All of these html files are basically the same except for the name of the CSV file they read in. See </opt/linuxki/experimental/vis/d3csv.sh> and /opt/linuxki/experimental/vis/kipid_awk_csv.sh for details.

The three variations of the ***kirunq.html*** examples shown below are 1) the complete chart, 2) a range selected from the "siblings" column, and 3) a specific CPU highlighted in the spreadsheet table below the chart.





10 LinuxKI reports and *kiinfo* reference pages

This section documents the ***kiinfo*** executable with the various subtools, options, and flags used to generate the LinuxKI reports.

10.1 *kiinfo* collection and analysis program

Kiinfo is one of the primary components of the Linux KI Toolset. It is used to enable and dump the trace data using either *ftrace* or the *LiKI* tracing mechanisms and it is also used to analyze the trace data from either a LinuxKI dump collected with the ***runki*** script or from a running system.

Kiinfo is executed by both the ***runki*** script to collect a LinuxKI dump as well as from the ***kiall*** script to generate the LinuxKI reports as part of the post-processing. Most of the time, using the ***runki*** and ***kiall*** scripts is sufficient. However, there are times when a more customized collection or a customized report is needed. See also [kiinfo – customizing reports](#) section. This section documents the various subtools, options, and flags for ***kiinfo***.

Kiinfo works on LinuxKI dump files using the **-ts <timestamp>** option, as well as live systems using the **-a <secs>** and **-p <passes>** options. ***Kiinfo*** also requires one of the subtools listed in the Options below, such as **-kitrace**. See the Examples below for additional details.

For the overall syntax of ***kiinfo***, you can always execute ***kiinfo -help***.

Usage:

```
kiinfo [options ...]

Default: coredir="." if "INDEX" file present else
kernel="/stand/vmunix" core="/dev/kmem"
```

Options:

```
-h | -help
-dump | -kitracedump          # Enable Ftrace and dump debugfs per-cpu ring
                               buffer data to disk
-likid | -likidump           # Enable LiKI and dump debugfs per-cpu ring buffer
                               data to disk. Assumes likit.ko DLKM module is
                               loaded
-likim | -likimerge          # Merge ki.bin.<cpu>.<timestamp> files into a single
                               ki.bin file (LiKI only)
-kilive | -live               # curses-based user interface
-kiparse | -kp [flag, flag, ...] # first pass analysis tool
-kitrace [flag, flag,...]      # KI ASCII format tool
-kipid [flag, flag, ...]       # KI PID Analysis tool
-kiprof [flag, flag, ...]      # KI Kernel Function profiler
-kidsk [flag, flag, ...]       # KI disk statistics
-kirunq [flag, flag, ...]      # KI CPU/Run Queue Activity Tool
-kiwait [flag, flag, ...]      # KI Kernel Wait Function Analysis tool
-kifile [flag, flag, ...]       # KI File Activity tool
-kifutex [flag, flag, ...]     # KI Futex Analysis tool
-kisock [flag, flag, ...]       # KI Network Activity tool
-kiall [flag, flag, ...]        # Generate all KI reports in single pass (except
                               ASCII trace)
```

```

-clparse [flag, flag, ...]          # KI Cluster Report. Reports on several KI trace
                                  collections from difference nodes in a cluster.
                                  Each KI trace collection must have the same
                                  timestamp.
-h | -help [detail]               # Help Information/Syntax
-html                           # Output data in HTML format (works best with
                               -kparses option)
-ts | -timestamp <timestamp>     # Timestamp from ki.all.<timestamp>.tgz file
                                  created by runki script
-start | -starttime <time_in_secs> # Report only data after the start time
-end | -endtime <time_in_secs>    # Report only data before the end time
-a | -alarm <sec>                # Length of interval for live analysis using LiKI
                                  tracing mechanism
-p | -passes [count]             # Number of intervals/passes for live analysis
                               (default 1)
-pw | -password <password>       # Supply password if needed to create KI reports
                                  (not needed for kitracedump/likidump)

```

Examples:

- Collect LinuxKI trace data using *trace* for 30 seconds and provide a "tag" using the current timestamp:

```
$ kiinfo -kitracedump dur=30 -ts `date +%m%d_%H%M`
```

- Get kparses html output from files collected by *runki*:

```
$ kiinfo -kparses -html -ts 0901_1548 >kp.html
```

- Create the Disk Analysis report and also show top 10 tasks performing disk I/O

```
$ kiinfo -kidsk npid=10 -ts 0901_1548
```

- Analyze disk with major=0x68 and minor=0x0 (0x68,0) on live system and show top 5 processes accessing the device. Show results every 5 seconds for 6 passes.

```
$ kiinfo -kidsk dev=0x06800000,npid=5 -a 5 -p 6
```

- Trace a live process for 2 seconds

```
$ kiinfo -kitrace pid=5836 -a 2 >pid.5836
```

- Generate a Cluster Overview Report for several nodes in a cluster with the same timestamp:

```
$ kiinfo -clparse csv,cltree,top=20 -html -ts 0422_1517
```

- Get help information on the -kipid option:

```
$ kiinfo -kipid help
```

- Start curses-based user interface with 5 second updates

```
$ kiinfo -live -a 5
```

10.2 Ftrace dump (kiinfo -kitracedump)

kiinfo -kitracedump is used to collect the kernel trace records using *ftrace*. The -kitracedump subtool will enable the key *ftrace* events, then it will read the debugfs per-cpu ring buffers and dump the trace records to the related ki.bin .<cpu>.<timestamp> files. **Kiinfo -kitracedump** is executed by the **runki** script to collect the kernel trace data along with other helpful files used for post-processing by other options such as **kiinfo -kitrace** and **kiinfo -kpars**e.

Default *ftrace* events enabled are:

- Scheduler records - sched_swch, sched_wakeup, sched_wakeup_new
- Block IO records - block_rq_insert, block_rq_issue, block_rq_complete, block_rq_requeue, block_rq_abort
- Power frequency events - power_freq
- System calls - sys_enter, sys_exit

Note that **kiinfo -kitracedump** will enable the trace events and then pause for 10 seconds to allow the CPUs to sync up with regards to their time. This helps avoid negative timestamps which can invalidate some of the data. After 10 seconds, it will print a marker into the *ftrace* ring buffer. Tools such as **kiinfo -kitrace**, **kiinfo -kipid**, etc., will ignore all trace records leading up to the marker.

Usage:

```
kiinfo <-kitracedump | -dump> [flags,flags,...] [options ...]
```

Options:

see kiinfo options

Flags:

```
help
debug_dir=<filename>          # debugfs mount point. By default, uses /sys/kernel/debug.
dur=<seconds>                 # number of seconds to collect data. Default value is 20.
                                # This does not include the 10 seconds that kitracedump
                                # uses to sync the CPU clocks.
events=[                         # Trace events to be traced
    default |                  # Only trace default events
    all |                      # trace all valid ftrace events
    tool |                     # Only the events needed for a specific subtool is used.
    event ]                    # Trace a specific event
subsys=<subsys>                # Enable tracing only for certain subsystems. Valid
                                # subsystems include: power, scsi, block, sched, syscalls,
                                # irq.
```

Examples:

- Typical invocation performed by **runki** to collect data with **kiinfo -kitracedump**:

```
$ runki -f
```

- Dump all *ftrace* events for 5 seconds using the default debugfs mount point:

```
$ mount -t debugfs debugfs /sys/kernel/debug
$ kiinfo -dump events=all,dur=5
```

- Note that the subsys and events could be combined. For example, you can trace the same events used by kidsk and also add the scsi related events as well:

```
$ kiinfo -dump events=kidsk,subsys=scsi,dur=20
```

10.3 LiKI Dump (**kiinfo -likidump**)

kiinfo -likidump is used to collect the kernel trace records using the *LiKI* tracing mechanism. The -likidump option will enable the key *LiKI* trace records, then it will read the debugfs per-cpu ring buffers and dump the trace records to related *ki.bin .<cpu>.<timestamp>* files. **Kiinfo -likidump** is executed by the **runki** script to collect the kernel trace data along with other helpful files used for post-processing by other options such as **kiinfo -kitrace** and **kiinfo -kparse**.

Trace events enabled by default are:

- Scheduler records - sched_swth, sched_wakeup, sched_wakeup_new
- Block IO records - block_rq_insert, block_rq_issue, block_rq_complete, block_rq_requeue, block_rq_abort
- System calls - sys_enter, sys_exit
- Power frequency events - power_freq
- CPU profiling events - hardclock

In order to use **kiinfo -likidump**, the debugfs must be mounted and the likit.ko DLKM module must be loaded.

Usage:

```
kiinfo <-likidump | -likid> [flags,flags,...] [options ...]
```

Options:

see kiinfo options

Flags:

```
help
debug_dir=<filename>      # debugfs mount point. By default, uses /sys/kernel/debug.
pid=<pid>                  # Filter LiKI trace data on pid
```

```

tgid=<tgid>          # Filter LiKI trace data on task group
dev=<dev>              # Filter LiKI trace data on device
cpu=<cpu>              # Filter LiKI trace data on CPU
dur=<seconds>          # Number of seconds to collect data. Default value is 20.
events=[                # Trace events to be traced
    default |           # Only trace default events
    all |                # trace all valid ftrace events
    tool |               # Only the events needed for a specific subtool is used.
    event ]              # Trace a specific event
subsys=<subsys>        # Enable tracing only for certain subsystems. Valid
                        # subsystems include: power, scsi, block, sched, syscalls,
                        # irq.
sysignore=<ignore_file> # Do not trace system calls listed in the <ignore_file>.
                        # This can reduce trace data by eliminating frequently
                        # called system calls, such as getrusage(), gettimeofday(),
                        # time(), etc...
msr                   # Collect advanced CPU statistics such as LLC Hit%, CPI, average CPU frequency, and SMI count

```

Examples:

- Typical invocation performed by **runki** to collect data using **kiinfo -likidump**:

```
$ runki
```

- Dump all *LiKI* trace events for 5 seconds using the default debugfs mount point:

```

$ mount -t debugfs debugfs /sys/kernel/debug
$ insmod /opt/linuxki/likit.ko
$ kiinfo -likidump events=all,dur=5
$ rmmod likit.ko

```

- Note that the subsys and events could be combined. For example, you can trace the same events used by kidsk and also add the scsi related events as well:

```
$ kiinfo -likid events=kidsk,subsys=scsi,dur=20
```

- Collect all event data (including non-default events) for specific tasks and ignore the gettimeofday() and getrusage() system calls:

```

$ cat ignore_syscalls
getrusage
gettimeofday

$ kiinfo -likid events=all,pid=1234,pid=62503,sysignore=ignore_syscalls

```

10.4 LiKI Dump Binary File Merge (**kiinfo -likimerge**)

kiinfo -likimerge is used to merge *LiKI* per-CPU binary files into a single LinuxKI binary file, which can then be post-processed by tools such as **kiinfo -kipid**, **kiinfo -kpars**e, etc. Merging the data results in fewer LinuxKI binary files in the working directory and subsequent tools should run faster as the LinuxKI data is already merged. **Kiinfo -likimerge** is run on behalf of the **kiall** script.

kiinfo -likimerge does not work with the LinuxKI binary files generated using the *trace* mechanism.

Usage:

```
kiinfo <-likimerge | -likim> -ts <timestamp> [options]
```

Options:

```
-ts <timestamp>          # The timestamp is required  
-pw <password>          # The password may be required
```

Flags:

None

Examples:

- Typical invocation performed by *kiall*:

```
$ kiall
```

- Merge the ki.bin.<CPU>.0927_0857 files.

```
$ kiinfo -likimerge -ts 0927_0857
```

10.5 Kilive cursor-based user interface (*kiinfo -kilive*)

The ***kiinfo -kilive*** option uses a curses-based user interface (similar to Glance on HP-UX) to explore the performance data. The LinuxKI data can be analyzed from a running system using the *-a <secs>* option to update every *<secs>* seconds, or LinuxKI data can be analyzed from a LinuxKI dump collected from the *runki* script using the *-ts <timestamp>* option. Once ***kiinfo*** is started, the question mark "?" can be entered to see the available commands. Note that global statistics are typically shown with lower case commands, while per-task statistics are typically shown with uppercase commands.

For additional information, please see the [Curses-base LinuxKI analysis \(*kiinfo -kilive*\)](#) section.

Usage:

```
kiinfo -live [options ...]
```

Options:

See *kiinfo* options

Flags:

```
sysignore=<ignore_file>    # Do not trace system calls listed in the <ignore_file>.  
                           # This can reduce trace data by eliminating frequently  
                           # called system calls, such as getrusage(), ctime(), etc.
```

```

edus=<edus_file>          # Specify output of "db2pd -edus" to get DB2 thread names
msr                          # Collect advanced CPU statistics such as LLC Hit%,
                             CPI, average CPU frequency, and SMI count
step=<step_time>           # Floating point time is seconds of the step interval
help                         # Provided help information for kilive flags

```

Examples:

- Analyze data on a running system updating the terminal screen every 5 seconds (default):

```
# kiinfo -live
```

- Analyze data from a LinuxKI dump collected using the **runki** script:

```
# kiinfo -live -ts 0223_1536
```

10.6 Kparse System Overview Report (kiinfo -kparse)

The **kiinfo -kparse** option produces the Kparse System Overview Report in either text or html format with a variety of information from the LinuxKI binary data created by the **runki** script using either *LiKI* trace data or *trace* data. The kparse option will attempt to identify various patterns and provides a warning if a condition *_may_* be suspected of causing some performance issues and warrants additional investigation.

Usage:

```
kiinfo -kparse [flag,flag,...] [options ...]
```

Options:

See kiinfo options

Flags:

```

lite                  # Reduce memory footprint of kiinfo for large collections.
                      Some per-thread sections are omitted.
kptree               # When used with kiinfo -kipid pidtree, links PID numbers to
                      kipid output in the PIDS directory.
nooracle             # Skip oracle section in kparse output.
edus=<edus_file>    # Specify output of "db2pd -edus" to get DB2 thread names
help                 # Provided help information for kparse flags

```

Examples:

- Running **kiinfo -kparse** on LinuxKI data from the **runki** script and link PID numbers to the kipid output in the PIDS subdirectory

```
# kiinfo -kparse kptree -html -ts 1215_0744 >kp.1215_0744.html
```

10.7 KI ASCII trace (kiinfo -kitrace)

kiinfo -kitrace reads kernel trace data from a LinuxKI dump or from a running system (*LiKI* only) and prints each trace record in ASCII format.

Usage:

```
kiinfo -kitrace [flag,flag,...] [options ...]
```

Options:

See *kiinfo* options

Flags:

```
help
pid=<pid>          # Filter on pid
tgid=<tgid>         # Filter on task group
cpu=<cpu>           # Filter on CPU
dev=<dev>            # Filter on device
nosysenter          # Do not print system call entry record
nosysargs            # Do not format system call arguments
printcmd             # Print command with trace record (ftrace only)
symlookup            # For running kiinfo live, perform user symbol lookups for
                     # filtered tasks
objfile=<filename>  # For runki data collections, use objfile binary to perform
                     # symbol table lookups.
nomapper             # Do not print trace records for mapper devices (multipath,
                     # lvm)
nomarker              # Print all trace records, even those before and after the
                     # ftrace markers
abstime              # Print absolute time (seconds since boot) for each record
fmttime               # Print formatted time for each records
                     # (ie. Wed Feb 5 16:40:15.529100)
seqcnt                # Print seqcnt in trace records (LiKI on only)
events=[              # Trace events to be traced
    default |        # Only trace default events
    all |             # trace all valid ftrace events
    tool |            # Only the events needed for a specific subtool is used.
    event ]           # Trace a specific event
subsys=<subsys>      # Enable tracing only for certain subsystems. Valid
                     # subsystems include: power, scsi, block, sched, syscalls,
                     # irq.
sysignore=<ignore_file> # Specify file of system calls to ignore when tracing.
                         # Valid with live tracing only.
edus=<edus_file>       # Specify output of "db2pd -edus" to get DB2 thread names
msr                   # Collect advanced CPU statistics such as LLC Hit%,
                     # CPI, average CPU frequency, and SMI count
```

Examples:

- Format data from a LinuxKI dump fileset collected from the *runki* script printing the system call entry records and formatting the arguments:

```
# kiinfo -kitrace -ts 1215_0744
```

- Format data for a single process from a LinuxKI dump fileset collected from the **runki** script:

```
# kiinfo -kitrace pid=5250 -ts 1215_0744
```

- Collect LinuxKI data from a live process for 5 seconds, tracing only the block subsystem trace records:

```
# kiinfo -kitrace pid=22904,subsys=block -a 5 -p 1
```

- Collect LinuxKI data for all events (including non-default events) for all tasks in TID 67304 and ignore getrusage() and gettimeofday() system calls:

```
# cat syscall_ignore
gettimeofday
getrusage
```

```
# kiinfo -kitrace tgid=67304,events=all,sysignore=syscall_ignore -a 60 -p 5
```

Sample Output:

```
Command line: /opt/linuxki/kiinfo -kitrace -ts 0612_1157

kiinfo (4.3)

Linux sut90.atlpss.hp.net 3.10.0-123.el7.x86_64 #1 SMP Mon May 5 11:16:57 EDT 2014
x86_64 x86_64 x86_64 GNU/Linux

KI Binary Version 5
Fri Jun 12 08:57:16 2015
  0.000001 cpu=1 pid=122248 tgid=122248 rt_sigaction [13] entry sig=SIGALRM
*act=0x7fff5f11e490 *oact=0x7fff5f11e530 sigsetsize=8
  0.000001 cpu=1 pid=122248 tgid=122248 rt_sigaction [13] ret=0x0 syscallbeg=
0.000000 sig=SIGALRM *act=0x7fff5f11e490 *oact=0x7fff5f11e530 sigsetsize=8
  0.000001 cpu=1 pid=122248 tgid=122248 alarm [37] entry seconds=50
  0.000002 cpu=1 pid=122248 tgid=122248 alarm [37] ret=0x0 syscallbeg= 0.000000
seconds=50
  0.000008 cpu=1 pid=122248 tgid=122248 select [23] entry nfds=9
*readfds=0x7fff5f11e6d0 *writefds=0x0 *exceptfds=0x0 *timeout=0x7fff5f11e660
timeout=50.000000 readfds=0x0001 writefds=0x0000 exceptfds=0x0000
  0.000009 cpu=1 pid=122248 tgid=122248 select [23] ret=0x1 syscallbeg= 0.000001
nfds=9 *readfds=0x7fff5f11e6d0 *writefds=0x0 *exceptfds=0x0 *timeout=0x7fff5f11e660
  0.000009 cpu=1 pid=122248 tgid=122248 recvfrom [45] entry sockfd=8
*buf=0x7f79bf1f6060 len=212 flags=0x0 *src_addr=0x0 *addrlen=0x0
```

10.8 PID Analysis Report (kiinfo -kipid)

kiinfo -kipid is used to generate the **PID Analysis Report** on selected or all tasks on the system. By default, **kiinfo -kipid** will report on all tasks. You can filter on one or more PIDs as well (**kiinfo -kipid pid=100,pid=200,pid=300**).

Kiinfo -kipid works on a kernel trace dump collected by *runki* script when the -ts <timestamp> option is passed to *kiinfo*. *Kiinfo -kipid* also works on running systems (*LiKI* only) when using the -a <secs> and -p <passes> options.

The PID Analysis Report is made up of several sections or reports for each PID. Below is a summary of data reported:

***** SCHEDULER ACTIVITY REPORT *****

Reports general scheduling activities, such as time spent sleeping, running, or on the run queue. Also reports context switches and CPU/NODE migrations. Includes IRQ time if the IRQ trace events are captured (not included by default).

***** CPU MSR REPORT *****

Reports the advanced CPU statistics, such as the Last Level Cache Hit rate, Cycles per Instruction (CPI), average CPU frequency, and the System Management Interrupt count.

***** PID RUNQ LATENCY REPORT *****

Print when the rqhist flag is used. Reports how much of the RunQ time is due to waiting on another process/task (RunQPri) and how much of the time is just due to the transition from the idle task (PID 0) to the target task. Also adds a runq latency histogram on a per-CPU basis as well as other per-CPU information, such as the average RunQ latency per CPU in Usecs (microseconds).

***** COOPERATING/COMPETING TASKS REPORT *****

Identified which tasks have woken up the specific task and how long the specific task was asleep before waking up. Also identifies tasks that have been woken up by the specific task and how long they have been sleeping before they were woken up. The coop flag reports additional detail about thread wait states, blocking syscalls, which threads are involved in waking the sleeper, etc. When viewing the data generated with the coop flag, be sure to use a wide screen (180-200 columns).

***** SLEEP REPORT *****

Provides list of functions where the task goes to sleep, the count and amount of time sleeping in each function. Also shows the kernel stacktraces for the sleep events. The Sleep Report is only printed if the *LiKI* tracing mechanism is used as *ftrace* does not log the sleep function.

In LinuxKI 5.0, the RunQ stack traces were included in this section. While the threads are not technically “sleeping”, they are waiting for CPU in order to run.

***** CPU ACTIVITY REPORT *****

Examines the HARDCLOCK traces to identify where the threads are taking CPU time. Includes stack traces. (*LiKi* only)

***** SYSTEM CALL REPORT *****

Report lists each system call and how much time was spent in each system call. If the scdetail flag is used, then for each system call, the amount of time spent in sleeping, running, and on the CPU runq is also printed. If the trace data is from *LiKi*, then the SLEEP time is broken out into kernel functions where sleep is called.

***** FUTEX REPORT *****

Reports on activity on the top Fast User-space muTEXes (futex) for the process. By default, the top 10 futexes are listed.

***** FILE ACTIVITY REPORT *****

Reports system call activity for each file. If scdetail flag is set, then additional information for each system call is listed, similar to the SYSTEM CALL REPORT.

***** PHYSICAL DEVICE REPORT *****

Reports physical IO statistics for each physical device

***** DEVICE-MAPPER REPORT *****

Reports IO statistics for each multipath device-mapper device.

Usage:

```
kiinfo -kipid [flag,flag,...] [options ...]
```

Options:

see kiinfo options

Flags:

```
help
pid=<pid>          # Filter on pid
tgid=<tgid>         # Filter on task group
scdetail             # Produce additional detail information on each system call
                     such as how long the system call was running, sleeping,
                     or on the run queue
nsym=<nsym>          # Reports <nsym> kernel functions for switch and hardclock
                     records (LiKI only)
nfutex=<nfutex>       # Limit the number of futexes listed for each task
                     (default 10)
npid=<npid>           # Top <npid> tasks woken up or tasks that did wakeups in
                     Schedule Activity Report (default 10)
```

```

pidtree          # Create PIDS subdirectory and kipid output for each
                 process. Used with kiinfo -kparse kptree
rqhist
oracle
coop
                 # Include additionl details on cooperating/competing
                 processes
csv
kitrace
                 # Include formatted ASCII trace records prior to the
                 standard report
abstime
                 # Print absolute time (seconds since boot) for each record
                 when using kitrace flag
fmttime
                 # Print formatted time for each record when using kitrace
                 flag (ie. Wed Feb 5 16:40:15.529100)
nosysenter
                 # Do not print syscall entry records when using kitrace
                 flag
symlookup
                 # For live tracing, performs USER hardclock symbol table
                 lookups
sysignore=<ignore_file>    # Specify file of system calls to ignore when tracing
                             (live tracing only)
objfile=<filename>        # Uses objfile to perform USER hardclock lookup. pid= or
                             oracle option must be used.
events=[             # Trace events to be traced
    default |       # Only trace default events
    all |           # trace all valid ftrace events
    tool |          # Only the events needed for a specific subtool is used.
    event ]         # Trace a specific event
subsys=<subsys>        # Enable tracing only for certain subsystems. Valid
                         subsystems include: power, scsi, block, sched, syscalls,
                         irq.

reprot=<[-]asxhfopnm>   # Customize what sections of the PID Analysis Report to
show
    - - Omit Reports
    a - Scheduler Activity Report
    s - System Call Report
    x - Futex Report
    h - CPU Activity Report
    f - File Activity Report
    o - Network/Socket Activity Report
    p - Physical Volume Report
    m - Memory Report
edus=<edus_file>       # Specify output of "db2pd -edus" to get DB2 thread names
                         kiinfo -kipid will report a section on different
                         activities carried out by the process:
msr
                         # Collect adanced CPU statistics such as LLC Hit%,
                         CPI, average CPU frequency, and SMI count

```

Examples:

- Reading from a kitrace binary file using the -ts option

Note that when the -ts option is used, **kiinfo -kipid** will attempt to open the lsosf.{timestamp} file to resolve filenames in the File Activity Report, and open the ps-eLf.{timestamp} file to resolve process names. This is the recommended option for running on a ki.bin.* file. The command below also creates the PIDS subdirectory (pidtree flag) for use with **kiinfo -kparse kptree**.

```
# kiinfo -kipid npid=10,pidtree -ts 0901_1548 >kipid.0901_1548.txt
```

1. Create a PID report for a specific process with additional system call details (scdetail flag) and runq histograms (rqhist flag). Show up to 20 sleep functions or profile functions and 20 stacktraces for each (nsym=20 flag). Also include additional details about the cooperating/competing processes (coop flag)

```
# kiinfo -kipid pid=26649,scdetail,rqhists,nsym=20,coop -ts 0814_2040
```

- Create a PID report for a specific online process for 30 seconds:

```
# kiinfo -kipid pid=5683,scdetail,nsym=10,npid=5 -a 30 -p 1
```

Sample Output:

Note that the output in red is only available with the *LiKI* tracing mechanism is used:

```
Command line: /opt/linuxki/kiinfo -kipid scdetail,pid=15572,nsym=5,npid=5 -ts
0816_0839

kiinfo (2.0)

KI Binary Version 3
Linux gwr-repol.rose.hp.com 2.6.32-358.2.1.el6.x86_64 #1 SMP Wed Feb 20 12:17:37 EST
2013 x86_64 x86_64 x86_64 GNU/Linux

PID 15572 /home/mcr/bin/iotest8
PPID 1 /sbin/init

***** SCHEDULER ACTIVITY REPORT *****
RunTime   : 1.478732 SysTime   : 1.400001 UserTime   : 0.073428
SleepTime  : 17.883474 Sleep Cnt : 37491 Wakeup Cnt : 29503
RunQTime   : 0.602830 Switch Cnt: 37504 PreemptCnt : 13
HardIRQ    : 0.000114 HardIRQ-S : 0.000098 HardIRQ-U : 0.000016
SoftIRQ    : 0.005190 SoftIRQ-S : 0.004943 SoftIRQ-U : 0.000247
Last CPU   :          2 CPU Migrs : 305 NODE Migrs : 9
Policy     : SCHED_NORMAL vss : 1015           rss : 149

busy      : 7.41%
sys       : 7.01%
user      : 0.37%
irq       : 0.03%
runQ      : 3.02%
sleep     : 89.60%

***** COOPERATING/COMPETING TASKS REPORT *****

Tasks woken up by this task (Top 5)
  PID  Count  SlpPcnt   Slptime  Command
  15573  5736  -nan%  0.000000 /home/mcr/bin/iotest8
  15574  5049  -nan%  0.000000 /home/mcr/bin/iotest8
  15577  4989  -nan%  0.000000 /home/mcr/bin/iotest8
  15575  4855  -nan%  0.000000 /home/mcr/bin/iotest8
  15578  4422  -nan%  0.000000 /home/mcr/bin/iotest8

Tasks that have woken up this task(Top 5)
  PID  Count  SlpPcnt   Slptime  Command
```

```

-1      29197    28.74%   5.139739   ICS
15574    4444    11.40%   2.038824 /home/mcr/bin/iotest8
15573    3576    11.92%   2.131962 /home/mcr/bin/iotest8
15575     99    18.46%   3.301462 /home/mcr/bin/iotest8
15576     78    13.04%   2.331323 /home/mcr/bin/iotest8

***** SLEEP REPORT *****

Kernel Functions calling sleep() - Top 5 Functions
  Count      Pct      SlpTime     Slp% TotalTime%    Msec/Slp    MaxMsecs  Func
  8294  22.12%   12.7437  71.26%      63.83%        1.536     198.951
__ mutex_lock_slowpath
  29196  77.87%   5.1397  28.74%      25.74%        0.176     30.659  io_schedule

Process Sleep stack traces (sort by % of total wait time) - Top 5 stack traces
  count      wpc%      avg      Stack trace
  %      msecs
=====
  5415  47.77    1.578  __mutex_lock_slowpath mutex_lock
generic_file_aio_write ext4_file_write do_sync_write vfs_write sys_write tracesys
  29196  28.74    0.176  io_schedule __blockdev_direct_IO_newtrunc
__blockdev_direct_IO ext4_ind_direct_IO ext4_direct_IO generic_file_direct_write
__generic_file_aio_write generic_file_aio_write ext4_file_write do_sync_write
vfs_write sys_write tracesys
  2879  23.49    1.459  __mutex_lock_slowpath mutex_lock ext4_llseek
vfs_llseek sys_lseek tracesys

***** CPU ACTIVITY REPORT *****

The percentages below reflect the percentage
of the Thread's total RunTime spent in either
User code or System code
RunTime:  1.4787

  Count      USER      SYS      INTR
  465          8      457          0
  1.72%    98.28%    0.00%

HARD CLOCK entries
  Count      Pct      State  Function
  76  16.34%  SYS    scsi_request_fn
  58  12.47%  SYS    spin_unlock_irqrestore
  51  10.97%  SYS    finish_task_switch
  25   5.38%  SYS    blk_queue_bio
  14   3.01%  SYS    mutex_spin_on_owner

  Count      Pct      HARD CLOCK Stack trace
  =====
  64  13.76%  scsi_request_fn scsi_request_fn native_sched_clock
__blk_run_queue elv_insert __elv_add_request blk_insert_cloned_request
dm_dispatch_request dm_request_fn __generic_unplug_device generic_unplug_device
dm_unplug_all blk_unplug dm_table_unplug_all trace_nowake_buffer_unlock_commit
dm_unplug_all
  36   7.74%  __spin_unlock_irqrestore try_to_wake_up wake_up_process
__mutex_unlock_slowpath mutex_unlock generic_file_aio_write ext4_file_write
do_sync_write autoremove_wake_function native_sched_clock sched_clock
trace_nowake_buffer_unlock_commit security_file_permission vfs_write sys_write
tracesys
  16   3.44%  __spin_unlock_irqrestore qla24xx_start_scsi scsi_done
qla2xxx_queuecommand scsi_dispatch_cmd scsi_request_fn native_sched_clock
__blk_run_queue elv_insert __elv_add_request blk_insert_cloned_request

```

```

dm_dispatch_request dm_request_fn __generic_unplug_device generic_unplug_device
dm_unplug_all
    13 2.80% blk_queue_bio blk_queue_bio trace_nowake_buffer_unlock_commit
dm_request generic_make_request submit_bio dio_bio_submit
__blockdev_direct_IO_newtrunc __find_get_block __getblk __blockdev_direct_IO
ext4_get_block find_get_pages ext4_indirect_IO ext4_get_block ext4_direct_IO
    12 2.58% scsi_request_fn scsi_request_fn native_sched_clock
blk_run_queue elv_insert __elv_add_request blk_insert_cloned_request
dm_dispatch_request dm_request_fn __blk_run_queue cfq_insert_request elv_insert
__elv_add_request blk_queue_bio trace_nowake_buffer_unlock_commit dm_request

***** SYSTEM CALL REPORT *****
System Call Name Count Rate ElpTime Avg Max Errs
AvSz KB/s
4096 5841.3
write 29196 1460.3 15.609013 0.000535 0.214018 0
    SLEEP 34611 1731.2 13.682159 0.000395
        Sleep Func 10830 17.084840 0.001578 0.198951
__mutex_lock_slowpath
    Sleep Func 58392 10.279479 0.000176 0.030659 io_schedule
    RUNQ 0.581584
    CPU 1.345270
lseek 29196 1460.3 4.282247 0.000147 0.157017 0
    SLEEP 2880 144.1 4.201314 0.001459
        Sleep Func 5758 8.402629 0.001459 0.147119
__mutex_lock_slowpath
    RUNQ 0.021228
    CPU 0.059760

***** FILE ACTIVITY REPORT *****
FD: 3 REG dev: 0xfd00006 /work/mcr/bigfile
System Call Name Count Rate ElpTime Avg Max Errs
4096 5841.3
write 29196 1460.3 15.609013 0.000535 0.214018 0
    SLEEP 34611 1731.2 13.682159 0.000395
        Sleep Func 5415 8.542420 0.001578 0.198951
__mutex_lock_slowpath
    Sleep Func 29196 5.139739 0.000176 0.030659 io_schedule
    RUNQ 0.581584
    CPU 1.345270
lseek 29196 1460.3 4.282247 0.000147 0.157017 0
SLEEP 2880 144.1 4.201314 0.001459
        Sleep Func 2879 4.201314 0.001459 0.147119
__mutex_lock_slowpath
    RUNQ 0.021228
    CPU 0.059760

***** PHYSICAL DEVICE REPORT *****
device rw avque avinflt io/s Kb/s avsz await avserv
0x00800070 /dev/sdh
    0x00800070 r 0.00 0.00 0 0 0 0.00 0.00
    0x00800070 w 0.50 0.05 731 2923 4 0.00 0.19
    0x00800070 t 0.50 0.0 14610 0 0 0.0 30.7
0x008000a0 /dev/sdk
    0x008000a0 r 0.00 0.00 0 0 0 0.00 0.00
    0x008000a0 w 0.50 0.07 729 2918 4 0.00 0.18
    0x008000a0 t 0.50 0.07 729 2918 4 0.00 0.18

***** DEVICE-MAPPER REPORT *****
device rw avque avinflt io/s Kb/s avsz await avser
0x0fd00003 /dev/mapper/mpathb -> /dev/dm-3

```

```

0x0fd00003 r 0.00 0.00 0 0 0 0.00 0.00
0x0fd00003 w 1.40 0.13 1460 5841 4 0.00 0.19
0x0fd00003 t 1.40 0.13 1460 5841 4 0.00 0.19

Totals:
Physical Writes:
  Cnt : 29193 Total Kb: 116772.0 ElpTime: 5.34646
  Rate : 1460.2 Kb/sec : 5840.7 AvServ : 0.00018
  Errs: 0 AvgSz : 4.0 AvWait : 0.00000
  Requeue : 0 MaxQlen : 1

```

10.9 CPU Profiling Report (kiinfo -kiprof)

Kiinfo -kiprof is used to generate the **CPU Profiling Report** using the hardclock trace events from the *LiKI* tracing. By profiling the kernel every 10 milliseconds, frequently accessed kernel functions and traces can be identified to understand how the CPUs and tasks are spending their time.

Note

CPUs will not log a hardclock trace event if the CPU is in a deep c-state wait. The hardclock trace vent will only be logged as a CPU completes the MWAIT CPU idle-wait instruction, which may be longer than 10 milliseconds.

kiprof will report the following sections:

***** GLOBAL HARDCLOCK REPORT *****

Reports total number of HARDCLOCK trace records by type (USER, SYS, INTR, IDLE), followed by the kernel function executed during the profile and their respective stack traces.

***** PERCPU HARDCLOCK REPORT *****

Similar to the Global Hardclock report, but broken out for each CPU.

***** PER-PROCESS HARDCLOCK REPORT *****

Reports counts of kernel functions broken out for each process (PID). Top <npid> processes listed (default 20)

Usage:

```
kiinfo -kiprof [flag,flag,...] [options ...]
```

Options:

see kiinfo options

Flags:

```

help
pid=<pid>          # Filter on pid
tgid=<tgid>          # Filter on task group
cpu=<cpu>            # Filter on CPU
npid=<npid>          # Report Top Pids using most CPU
nsym=<nsym>          # Report only top nsym kernel symbols
symlookup            # For live tracing, performs USER hardclock symbol table lookups
objfile=<objfile>    # Uses objfile to perform USER hardclock lookup. pid= filter must
                      # be used.
edus=<edus_file>    # Specify output of "db2pd -edus" to get DB2 thread names
kitrace              # Include formatted ASCII trace records prior to the standard
                      # report
abstime              # Print absolute time (seconds since boot) for each record when
                      # using kitrace flag
fmttime              # Print formatted time for each record when using kitrace flag
                      # (ie. Wed Feb 5 16:40:15.529100)

```

Examples:

- Reading from a kitrace binary file, display top 50 functions and stack traces and top 20 PIDs:

```
# kiinfo -kiprof nsym=50,npid=20 -ts 0725_0733
```

- Reading from a live system for a specific PID and report every 10 seconds, for 3 passes:

```
# kiinfo -kiprof pid=26649 -a 10 -p 3
```

Sample output

```

Command line: kiinfo -kiprof nsym=5,npid=4 -ts 0816_0839

kiinfo (2.0)

KI Binary Version 3
Linux gwr-repol.rose.hp.com 2.6.32-358.2.1.el6.x86_64 #1 SMP Wed Feb 20 12:17:37 EST
2013 x86_64 x86_64 x86_64 GNU/Linux

NOTE: idle hardclock traces are not always logged.

***** GLOBAL HARDCLOCK REPORT *****
  Count   USER     SYS     INTR     IDLE
  4804     669     2936      38     1161
^
Kernel Functions executed during profile
  Count   Pct   State   Function
^
  1155  24.04%  IDLE  native_safe_halt
  882  18.36%  SYS   finish_task_switch
  667  13.88%  USER   UNKNOWN
  276   5.75%  SYS   copy_user_generic_string
  226   4.70%  SYS   scsi_request_fn

non-idle GLOBAL HARDCLOCK STACK TRACES (sort by count):

  Count   Pct   Stack trace
=====
```

```

545 11.34% finish_task_switch
164 3.41% scsi_request_fn scsi_request_fn native_sched_clock
blk_run_queue elv_insert _elv_add_request blk_insert_cloned_request
dm_dispatch_request dm_request_fn __generic_unplug_device generic_unplug_device
dm_unplug_all blk_unplug dm_table_unplug_all trace_nowake_buffer_unlock_commit
dm_unplug_all
161 3.35% copy_user_generic_string cpu_buf_read security_file_permission
vfs_read sys_read tracesys
97 2.02% copy_user_generic_string __copy_from_user_inatomic
iov_iter_copy_from_user_atomic generic_file_buffered_write ext4_dirty_inode
__generic_file_aio_write generic_file_aio_write ext4_file_write do_sync_write
autoremove_wake_function native_sched_clock sched_clock
trace_nowake_buffer_unlock_commit security_file_permission vfs_write sys_write
89 1.85% __spin_unlock_irqrestore try_to_wake_up wake_up_process
__mutex_unlock_slowpath mutex_unlock generic_file_aio_write ext4_file_write
do_sync_write autoremove_wake_function native_sched_clock sched_clock
trace_nowake_buffer_unlock_commit security_file_permission vfs_write sys_write
tracesys

***** PERCPU HARDCLOCK REPORT *****
CPU Count USER SYS INTR IDLE
^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^
0 649 72 433 5 139
1 380 46 201 20 113
2 1101 18 984 10 89
3 285 22 156 1 106
4 250 39 132 0 79
5 622 258 250 2 112
6 378 19 278 0 81
7 249 72 86 0 91
8 82 19 26 0 37
9 189 20 82 0 87
10 281 14 206 0 61
11 94 26 26 0 42
12 51 15 12 0 24
13 79 12 16 0 51
14 73 8 37 0 28
15 41 9 11 0 21

^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^
Kernel Functions for CPU 0
Sample count is 649/4804 -- Percent for this CPU is 13.51
Count Pct State Function
^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^
138 21.26% IDLE native_safe_halt
115 17.72% SYS finish_task_switch
72 11.09% USER UNKNOWN
51 7.86% SYS scsi_request_fn
47 7.24% SYS __spin_unlock_irqrestore

non-idle CPU 0 HARDCLOCK STACK TRACES (sort by count):

Count Pct Stack trace
=====
70 10.79% finish_task_switch
47 7.24% scsi_request_fn scsi_request_fn native_sched_clock
blk_run_queue elv_insert _elv_add_request blk_insert_cloned_request
dm_dispatch_request dm_request_fn __generic_unplug_device generic_unplug_device
dm_unplug_all blk_unplug dm_table_unplug_all trace_nowake_buffer_unlock_commit
dm_unplug_all

```

```

29  4.47% _spin_unlock_irqrestore try_to_wake_up wake_up_process
__mutex_unlock_slowpath mutex_unlock generic_file_aio_write ext4_file_write
do_sync_write autoremove_wake_function native_sched_clock sched_clock
trace_nowake_buffer_unlock_commit security_file_permission vfs_write sys_write
tracesys
12  1.85% finish_task_switch thread_return trace_nowake_buffer_unlock_commit
prepare_to_wait cfq_kick_queue worker_thread autoremove_wake_function
worker_thread kthread child_rip kthread child_rip
11  1.69% _spin_unlock_irqrestore qla24xx_start_scsi scsi_done
qla2xxx_queuecommand scsi_dispatch_cmd scsi_request_fn native_sched_clock
__blk_run_queue elv_insert __elv_add_request blk_insert_cloned_request
dm_dispatch_request dm_request_fn __generic_unplug_device generic_unplug_device
dm_unplug_all

^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^

Kernel Functions for CPU 1
Sample count is 380/4804 -- Percent for this CPU is 7.91
Count Pct State Function
^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^
113 29.74% IDLE native_safe_halt
62 16.32% SYS finish_task_switch
46 12.11% USER UNKNOWN
26 6.84% SYS _spin_unlock_irqrestore
14 3.68% SYS scsi_request_fn

non-idle CPU 1 HARDCLOCK STACK TRACES (sort by count):
Count Pct Stack trace
=====
38 10.00% finish_task_switch
14 3.68% scsi_request_fn scsi_request_fn native_sched_clock
__blk_run_queue elv_insert __elv_add_request blk_insert_cloned_request
dm_dispatch_request dm_request_fn __generic_unplug_device generic_unplug_device
dm_unplug_all blk_unplug dm_table_unplug_all trace_nowake_buffer_unlock_commit
dm_unplug_all
9 2.37% _spin_unlock_irqrestore try_to_wake_up wake_up_process
__mutex_unlock_slowpath mutex_unlock generic_file_aio_write ext4_file_write
do_sync_write autoremove_wake_function native_sched_clock sched_clock
trace_nowake_buffer_unlock_commit security_file_permission vfs_write sys_write
tracesys
7 1.84% copy_user_generic_string cpu_buf_read security_file_permission
vfs_read sys_read tracesys
5 1.32% _spin_unlock_irqrestore qla24xx_intr_handler handle_IRQ_event
handle_fasteoi_irq handle_irq do_IRQ ret_from_intr native_safe_halt default_idle
cle_idle cpu_idle start_secondary

:
:

***** PER-PROCESS HARDCLOCK REPORT *****

Pid: 0      Sys/Count:      552/2936    ( 18.80%)  Command: (null)
-----
Count  USER      SYS      INTR
1736      0      552       23
-----
Count  %Pid  State  Function
1155  66.53% IDLE  native_safe_halt
545  31.39% SYS   finish_task_switch
12   0.69% INTR   _spin_unlock_irqrestore
6   0.35% SYS   thread_return
4   0.23% IDLE  cpu_idle

```

```

      3  0.17% INTR  handle_IRQ_event
      2  0.12% IDLE  tick_nohz_stop_sched_tick
      2  0.12% INTR  rb_reserve_next_event
      1  0.06% INTR  scsi_decide_disposition
      1  0.06% INTR  __do_softirq

Pid: 15572  Sys/Count:    457/2936   ( 15.57%)  Command: /home/mcr/bin/iotest8
-----
Count     USER      SYS      INTR
  465        8       457         0
-----
Count     %Pid  State  Function
  76  16.34%  SYS  scsi_request_fn
  58  12.47%  SYS  __spin_unlock_irqrestore
  51  10.97%  SYS  finish_task_switch
  25  5.38%   SYS  blk_queue_bio
  14  3.01%   SYS  mutex_spin_on_owner
  13  2.80%   SYS  trace_clock_local
  13  2.80%   SYS  __rb_reserve_next
   9  1.94%   SYS  __rb_reserve_next_event
   9  1.94%   SYS  __lookup
   8  1.72%   SYS  ring_buffer_lock_reserve

Pid: 15574  Sys/Count:    419/2936   ( 14.27%)  Command: /home/mcr/bin/iotest8
-----
Count     USER      SYS      INTR
  423        4       419         0
-----
Count     %Pid  State  Function
  64  15.13%  SYS  scsi_request_fn
  52  12.29%  SYS  __spin_unlock_irqrestore
  40  9.46%   SYS  finish_task_switch
  21  4.96%   SYS  blk_queue_bio
  12  2.84%   SYS  mutex_spin_on_owner
   7  1.65%   SYS  rb_end_commit
   7  1.65%   SYS  __blockdev_direct_IO_newtrunc
   7  1.65%   SYS  qla2xxx_queuecommand
   6  1.42%   SYS  trace_clock_local
   6  1.42%   SYS  ring_buffer_unlock_commit

```

10.10 Disk Analysis Report (*kiinfo -kidsk*)

kiinfo -kidsk generates the **Disk Analysis Report** which reports IO related statistics. There are 4 main sections reported:

- List of IOs with service times greater than a given number of milliseconds (default 200).
- Per-disk IO statistics including IO service times, average IO size, and throughput. Statistics are reported for read IO, write IO, and total IO. SCSI devices are listed first, followed by mapper block devices.
- IO service time histogram.
- Report on Top <npid> PIDs doing I/O. Only done if npid= flag is used.

Keep in mind that all of the traces are measured at the block device level (block_rq_insert, block_rq_issue, and block_rq_complete).

Usage:

```
kiinfo -kidsk [flags,flags,...] [options ...]
```

Options:

see kiinfo options

Flags:

```
help
dev=<dev>          # Filter on device
pid=<pid>          # Filter on pid
tgid=<tgid>         # Filter on task group
npid=<npid>          # Report on top <npid> PIDs doing I/O
percpu              # Provide per-cpu stats where IOs are completed
nodev               # Omit the per-device statistics
nomapper            # Omit block device mapper statistics.
mpath_detail        # Provide per-cpu stats for each device
bkfname=<filename> # Used to change histogram values detail=<detail>
                    default shows IOs that exceed 200 msec
deftail=<0|1>       # detail=0 - Do not show individual IOs
                    detail=1 - Print IO on single line (default)
edus=<edus_file>   # Specify output of "db2pd -edus" to get DB2 thread names
csv                 # Create CSV report kidsk.*.csv
kitrace              # Include formatted ASCII trace records prior to the standard
                     report
abstime             # Print absolute time (seconds since boot) for each record when
                     using kitrace flag
fmttime              # Print formatted time for each record when using kitrace flag
                     (ie. Wed Feb 5 16:40:15.529100
```

Examples:

- Create Disk Activity Report with Top 5 PIDs doing physical IO:

```
$ kiinfo -kidsk npid=5 -ts 0712_0838
```

- Get statistics on a physical device and display top 10 PIDs accessing the device:

```
$ kiinfo -kidsk dev=0x042000c0,npid=10 -ts 0901_1743
```

You can check the major and minor numbers of the device to create the device number:

```
$ ll /dev/sdas
brw-rw---- 1 root disk 66, 192 Aug 4 10:51 /dev/sdas
```

Note the major number is 66 or 0x42. The minor number is 192 or 0xc0. The device number is the combination of the major and minor numbers in hexadecimal. In this case - 0x042000c0.

- Changing the msec times in the "Total" array

```
$ echo "1 2 4 8 16 32 64 100" >buckets
```

```
$ cat buckets
1 2 4 8 16 32 64 100

$ kiinfo -kidsk bkfname=buckets -ts 0901_1753
:
Total
    msecs <1     <2     <4     <8     <16     <32     <64     <100    >100
    Write: 0      0      4     14      5      0      0      0      0
    Read: 0      0      0      2      0      0      0      0      0
```

- Collect disk statistics every 30 seconds for 60 minutes on a live system to looks for IOs that take more than 200 msecs. Don't print device or device mapper statistics or the top pids:

```
$ kiinfo -kidsk nodev,nomapper,npid=0 -a 30 -p 120 >kidsk.txt
```

Sample Output:

```
Command line: /opt/linuxki/kiinfo -kidsk npid=20,csv -ts 0414_1119

kiinfo (4.2)

Linux gwr-repol.rose.rdlabs.hpecorp.net 2.6.32-504.el6.x86_64 #1 SMP Tue Sep 16
01:56:35 EDT 2014 x86_64 x86_64 x86_64 GNU/Linux

    5.001168 cpu=52 pid=-1 tgid=-1 block_rq_complete dev_t=0x00800000 wr=write
flags=QUIET|ORDERED|SYNC|ALLOCED|COPY_USER|MIXED_MERGE sector=0x17659bc8 len=8192
async=1020 sync=0 qpid=-1 spid=-1 qtm= 0.000000 svtm= 0.260487 bytes=8192
    5.004854 cpu=52 pid=-1 tgid=-1 block_rq_complete dev_t=0x00800000 wr=write
flags=QUIET|ORDERED|SYNC|ALLOCED|COPY_USER|MIXED_MERGE sector=0x17659fc8 len=8192
async=1020 sync=0 qpid=-1 spid=-1 qtm= 0.000000 svtm= 0.260317 bytes=8192

Physical Device Statistics

      device rw  avque avinflt   io/s    KB/s  avsz    await    avserv    tot    seq
rnd  reque flush maxwait maxserv
0x00800040 /dev/sde (HW path: 3:0:0:3)  (mpath device: /dev/mapper/mpath1)
  0x00800040 r  0.50  0.10    75    603     8    0.00    0.22    1508     0
1508      0    0    0.0    37.0
  0x00800040 w  0.50  0.26   331   2646     7    0.00    0.30    6616     0
6616      0    0    0.0    69.7
  0x00800040 t  0.50  0.23   406   3249     7    0.00    0.29    8124     0
8124      0    0    0.0    69.7
0x00800090 /dev/sdj (HW path: 3:0:1:3)  (mpath device: /dev/mapper/mpath1)
  0x00800090 r  0.50  0.10    85    677     8    0.00    0.24    1693     0
1693      0    0    0.0    43.1
  0x00800090 w  0.50  0.32   325   2599     7    0.00    0.41    6499     0
6499      0    0    0.0    83.7
  0x00800090 t  0.50  0.27   410   3276     7    0.00    0.38    8192     0
8192      0    0    0.0    83.7
0x008000e0 /dev/sdo (HW path: 3:0:2:3)  (mpath device: /dev/mapper/mpath1)
  0x008000e0 r  0.50  0.07    71    565     8    0.00    0.26    1412     0
1412      0    0    0.0    95.1
  0x008000e0 w  0.50  0.25   339   2712     8    0.00    0.31    6780     0
6780      0    0    0.0    65.9
  0x008000e0 t  0.50  0.22   410   3277     8    0.00    0.30    8192     0
8192      0    0    0.0    95.1
0x04100030 /dev/sdt (HW path: 3:0:3:3)  (mpath device: /dev/mapper/mpath1)
  0x04100030 r  0.50  0.05    84    676     8    0.00    0.19    1689     0
1689      0    0    0.0    1.5
```

0x04100030	w	0.50	0.26	325	2601	8	0.00	0.34	6503	0
6503	0	0	0.0	80.1						
0x04100030	t	0.50	0.22	410	3277	8	0.00	0.31	8192	0
8192	0	0	0.0	80.1						
0x04100080	/dev/sdy	(HW path: 4:0:0:3)			(mpath device: /dev/mapper/mpath1)					
0x04100080	r	0.50	0.08	83	664	8	0.00	0.24	1661	0
1661	0	0	0.0	74.6						
0x04100080	w	0.50	0.28	327	2612	8	0.00	0.34	6531	0
6531	0	0	0.0	82.3						
0x04100080	t	0.50	0.24	410	3277	8	0.00	0.32	8192	0
8192	0	0	0.0	82.3						
0x041000d0	/dev/sdad	(HW path: 4:0:1:3)			(mpath device: /dev/mapper/mpath1)					
0x041000d0	r	0.50	0.07	85	682	8	0.00	0.19	1706	0
1706	0	0	0.0	1.1						
0x041000d0	w	0.50	0.26	324	2594	8	0.00	0.48	6486	0
6486	0	0	0.0	87.1						
0x041000d0	t	0.50	0.23	410	3277	8	0.00	0.42	8192	0
8192	0	0	0.0	87.1						
0x04200020	/dev/sdai	(HW path: 4:0:2:3)			(mpath device: /dev/mapper/mpath1)					
0x04200020	r	0.50	0.05	82	658	8	0.00	0.20	1646	0
1646	0	0	0.0	17.6						
0x04200020	w	0.50	0.27	327	2618	8	0.00	0.30	6546	0
6546	0	0	0.0	68.3						
0x04200020	t	0.50	0.23	410	3277	8	0.00	0.28	8192	0
8192	0	0	0.0	68.3						
0x04200070	/dev/sdan	(HW path: 4:0:3:3)			(mpath device: /dev/mapper/mpath1)					
0x04200070	r	0.50	0.09	61	488	8	0.00	0.25	1219	0
1219	0	0	0.0	31.9						
0x04200070	w	0.50	0.23	316	2526	8	0.00	0.37	6314	0
6315	0	0	0.0	83.1						
0x04200070	t	0.50	0.21	377	3013	8	0.00	0.35	7533	0
7534	0	0	0.0	83.1						

Mapper Device Statistics

device	rw	avque	avinflt	io/s	KB/s	avsz	await	avserv	tot	seq
rnd	reque	flush	maxwait	maxserv						
0x0fd00001	/dev/mapper/mpath1	->	/dev/dm-1	(HW path: unknown)						
0x0fd00001	r	0.50	0.08	627	5014	8	0.00	0.22	12534	0
12534	0	0	0.0	95.1						
0x0fd00001	w	0.50	0.27	2614	20909	7	0.00	0.36	52275	0
52276	0	0	0.2	87.1						
0x0fd00001	t	0.50	0.23	3240	25923	7	0.00	0.33	64809	0
64810	0	0	0.2	95.1						

Multipath FC HBA Statistics

HBA	rnd	rw	avque	avinflt	io/s	KB/s	avsz	await	avserv	tot	seq
		reque	flush	maxwait	maxserv						
3:0:0	3:0:0	r	0.00	0.10	75	603	8	0.00	0.22	1508	0
1508	0	0	0.0	37.0							
3:0:0	w	0.00	0.26	331	2646	7	0.00	0.30	6616	0	
6616	0	0	0.0	69.7							
3:0:0	t	0.00	0.23	406	3249	7	0.00	0.29	8124	0	
8124	0	0	0.0	69.7							
3:0:1	3:0:1	r	0.00	0.10	85	677	8	0.00	0.24	1693	0
1693	0	0	0.0	43.1							
3:0:1	w	0.00	0.41	340	2672	7	0.00	0.41	6797	128	
6674	5	0	0.0	83.7							

8367	3:0:1	t	0.00	0.35	424	3350	7	0.00	0.38	8490	128
	5	0	0.0	83.7							
3:0:2	3:0:2	r	0.00	0.07	71	565	8	0.00	0.26	1412	0
1412	0	0	0.0	95.1							
6780	3:0:2	w	0.00	0.25	339	2712	8	0.00	0.31	6780	0
0	0	0.0	65.9								
8192	3:0:2	t	0.00	0.22	410	3277	8	0.00	0.30	8192	0
0	0	0.0	95.1								
3:0:3	3:0:3	r	0.00	0.05	84	676	8	0.00	0.19	1689	0
1689	0	0	0.0	1.5							
6503	3:0:3	w	0.00	0.26	325	2601	8	0.00	0.34	6503	0
0	0	0.0	80.1								
8192	3:0:3	t	0.00	0.22	410	3277	8	0.00	0.31	8192	0
0	0	0.0	80.1								
4:0:0	4:0:0	r	0.00	0.08	83	664	8	0.00	0.24	1661	0
1661	0	0	0.0	74.6							
6531	4:0:0	w	0.00	0.28	327	2612	8	0.00	0.34	6531	0
0	0	0.0	82.3								
8192	4:0:0	t	0.00	0.24	410	3277	8	0.00	0.32	8192	0
0	0	0.0	82.3								
4:0:1	4:0:1	r	0.00	0.07	85	682	8	0.00	0.19	1706	0
1706	0	0	0.0	1.1							
6486	4:0:1	w	0.00	0.26	324	2594	8	0.00	0.48	6486	0
0	0	0.0	87.1								
8192	4:0:1	t	0.00	0.23	410	3277	8	0.00	0.42	8192	0
0	0	0.0	87.1								
4:0:2	4:0:2	r	0.00	0.05	82	658	8	0.00	0.20	1646	0
1646	0	0	0.0	17.6							
6546	4:0:2	w	0.00	0.27	327	2618	8	0.00	0.30	6546	0
0	0	0.0	68.3								
8192	4:0:2	t	0.00	0.23	410	3277	8	0.00	0.28	8192	0
0	0	0.0	68.3								
4:0:3	4:0:3	r	0.00	0.09	61	488	8	0.00	0.25	1219	0
1219	0	0	0.0	31.9							
6315	4:0:3	w	0.00	0.23	316	2526	8	0.00	0.37	6314	0
0	0	0.0	83.1								
7534	4:0:3	t	0.00	0.21	377	3013	8	0.00	0.35	7533	0
0	0	0.0	83.1								
Physical I/O Histogram											
msecs <5 <10 <20 <50 <100 <200 <300 <500 <1000 >1000											
Read: 12520 3 4 5 2 0 0 0 0 0 0											
Write: 52392 15 42 60 64 0 0 0 0 0 0											
Top 20 Tasks sorted by physical I/O											
====	Cnt	r/s	w/s	KB/sec	Avserv	PID	Process				
17511	0	876	7004.3	0.458	31550	/home/mcr/bin/iotest8					
17480	0	874	6991.9	0.260	31549	/home/mcr/bin/iotest8					
17276	0	864	6910.3	0.352	31548	/home/mcr/bin/iotest8					
4187	209	0	1674.8	0.205	31552	/home/mcr/bin/iotest8					
4185	209	0	1674.0	0.202	31551	/home/mcr/bin/iotest8					
4162	208	0	1664.8	0.257	31553	/home/mcr/bin/iotest8					
197	0	10	48.4	0.281	2227	[jbd2/dm-7-8]					

63	0	3	12.6	0.237	12928	/opt/perf/bin/scopeux
30	0	1	6.4	0.654	11540	[flush-253:7]
10	0	0	4.2	0.360	202	[kblockd/0]
1	0	0	0.2	0.177	168	[sync_supers]
1	0	0	0.2	0.289	210	[kblockd/8]
1	0	0	2.6	0.449	226	[kblockd/24]
1	0	0	0.8	0.381	11691	/usr/lib64/sa/sadc

Description of fields:

rw	values are read (r), write(w), reads+writes(t).
avque	Average number of requests queued to the block device
avinflt	Average number of requests that have been issued from the block device and are "inflight" to the lower layers
io/s	IOs per second
Kb/s	Kilobytes per second
avsz	Average size of the IOs
await	Average time in milliseconds a request spent on the block device queue before it is issued to the lower layers
avserv	Average time in milliseconds after a block request has been issued to the lower layers until it is completed by the block device.
ios	Total IOs during kidsk pass
seq	Sequential IOs as seen by the disk. Can be misleading if path switching software is used (multipath)
rnd	Random IOs
	NOTE: seq + rnd = ios
reque	Number of IOs that had to be requeued
flush	Number of Barrier writes to the block device
maxwait	Max time in msecs that an IO spent on the device block queue
maxserv	Max time in msecs that an IO request took to complete

10.11 CPU/RUNQ Analysis report (kiinfo -kirunq)

kiinfo -kirunq produces a **CPU/RUNQ Analysis Report** based on the switch and wakeup tracepoints. It also reports the top 10 tasks (default) by runq wait time, and optionally further reports the task level detail. The CPU/RUNQ report will the Global CPU statistics, per-Node statistics, Hyperthread CPU-pair statistics, System-wide Runq statistics (per-CPU and per-Node), as well as Top PIDs (tasks) on the Runq, as well as taking CPU. If the IRQ trace events were collected, then the CPU/RUNQ Report will include both soft and hard IRQ statistics.

Usage:

```
kiinfo -kirunq [flag,flag,...] [options ...]
```

Options:

See kiinfo options

Flags:

help	
npid=<ntid>	# Only display the top <npid> tasks (default 10)
rpid=<rqtid>	# Pid to monitor for runq delay detailed reporting

```

        (requires rqdetail be set)
rqwait=<usecs>          # Runq wait in usecs that triggers delay warning one-liner
csv                         # Create CSV report kipid.*.csv
events=[                   # Trace events to be traced
    default |             # Only trace default events
    all |                  # trace all valid ftrace events
    tool |                 # Only the events needed for a specific subtool is used.
    event ]                # Trace a specific event
subsys=<subsys>           # Enable tracing only for certain subsystems. Valid
                           # subsystems include: power, scsi, block, sched, syscalls,
                           # irq.
edus=<edus_file>          # Specify output of "db2pd -edus" to get DB2 thread names
kitrace                      # Include formatted ASCII trace records prior to the
                           # standard report
abstime                     # Print absolute time (seconds since boot) for each record
                           # when using kitrace flag
fmttime                      # Print formatted time for each record when using kitrace
                           # flag (i.e. Wed Feb 5 16:40:15.529100)
msr                          # Collect advanced CPU statistics such as LLC Hit%,
                           # CPI, average CPU frequency, and SMI count

```

Examples:

- Reading from a kitrace binary file:

```
# kiinfo -kirunq -ts 1211_0900
```

- Running on a live system, listing the top 10 threads spending time on the RunQ, as well reporting on the IRQ times and events

```
# kiinfo -kirunq npid=10,subsys=sched,subsys=irq -a 10 -p 1
```

- One-liner warning of runq delays for any task using rqwait flag.

Example using flags rqwait=50000 (Seeking one-liner warnings for any task with a delay above 50ms)

```
Command line: kiinfo -kirunq rqwait=50000 -ts 0712_0838

kiinfo (2.0)

Linux aps41-120 2.6.32-131.21.1.el6.x86_64 #1 SMP Fri Nov 11 11:50:54 EST 2011
x86_64 x86_64 x86_64 GNU/Linux

    1.369216 cpu=20 pid=18718 sched_switch RUNQ Delay! 112.102ms next_pid=83
prev_state=PREEMPTED prio=0
    3.369241 cpu=20 pid=83 sched_switch RUNQ Delay! 65.210ms next_pid=85
prev_state=SLEEPING prio=120
    5.955957 cpu=0 pid=152087 sched_switch RUNQ Delay! 1051.963ms next_pid=4
prev_state=SLEEPING prio=120
    7.972499 cpu=0 pid=152087 sched_switch RUNQ Delay! 96.072ms next_pid=4
prev_state=SLEEPING prio=120
    16.000576 cpu=0 pid=152087 sched_switch RUNQ Delay! 51.215ms next_pid=4
prev_state=SLEEPING prio=120
    18.016705 cpu=0 pid=152087 sched_switch RUNQ Delay! 421.002ms next_pid=4
prev_state=SLEEPING prio=120
```

- Hyperthreaded CPU reporting

The hyperthreaded CPU reporting has two distinct parts. First, there is a CPU utilization report for each physical CPUs. The report shows the amount of time (and percentage of time) that both logical CPUs (LCPU) of a physical CPU (PCPU) were idle, busy, or one LCPU was idle while the other was busy. Below is an example:

Hyper-threading CPU pair status

PCPU	double idle	lcpu1 busy	lcpu2 busy	double busy
[0 40]:	0.252331	9.537897	3.982534	6.180018
[1 41]:	0.041383	7.284849	9.471828	3.129207
[2 42]:	0.037760	7.870877	8.058199	3.960363
[3 43]:	0.022695	7.298441	5.639476	6.979489
PCPU	double idle	lcpu1 busy	lcpu2 busy	double busy
[0 40]:	1.3%	47.8%	20.0%	31.0%
[1 41]:	0.2%	36.6%	47.5%	15.7%
[2 42]:	0.2%	39.5%	40.4%	19.9%
[3 43]:	0.1%	36.6%	28.3%	35.0%

The above report gives a better picture of how much idle time (and thus capacity) is truly on the system.

- Double-Busy Double-IDle histograms.

The next section provides two histograms showing how often a PCPU is double idle when there is one or more PCPUs that are double busy. The histograms reflects the greatest amount of time a PCPU was double-idle when the designated PCPU went double-busy. There is a system-wide histogram where any PCPU on the system could be double-idle, and a locality-wide histogram where only PCPUs on the same LDOM as the designated PCPU are analyzed. The reports are similar to the following:

System-Wide Double-Busy Double-IDle CPU Time Histogram.										
Idle time in Usecs		<10	<20	<50	<100	<250	<500	<750	<1000	<1250
PCPU	<2000	<3000	<5000	<10000	<20000	>20000				
[0 40]:	544	3	8	9	17	8	3	2	3	
[1 41]:	6	2	2	2	0					
[2 42]:	250	6	4	6	9	2	2	2	4	
[2 42]:	2	0	0	1	0					
[2 42]:	215	4	4	6	12	5	1	0	0	
[3 43]:	421	6	5	16	21	4	0	2	1	
[3 43]:	3	0	2	3	0					
Locality-Wide Double-Busy Double-IDle CPU Time Histogram.										
PCPU	NODE	<10	<20	<50	<100	<250	<500	<750	<1000	<1250
<1500	<2000	<3000	<5000	<10000	<20000	>20000				
[0 40][0]:	581	4	2	6	13	4	1	0	0	
[1 41][0]:	0	0	0	0	0					
[1 41][0]:	277	3	3	2	6	0	0	1	0	
[0 40][0]:	0	0	0	0	0					

0 [2 42] [0]:	238	0	4	5	6	3	1	0	0
0 [3 43] [0]:	460	3	2	6	13	1	0	2	0

10.12 Wait Event Analysis Report (kiinfo -kiwait)

kiinfo -kiwait generates the Wait Event Report based on the switch tracepoints when using the *LiKI* tracing mechanism. The Wait Event Report will identify the top kernel functions where tasks go to sleep and their corresponding stack traces. It also prints the top tasks calling switch to go to sleep and statistics about each function where the task goes to sleep.

kiwait will report a section on the following:

***** GLOBAL SCHEDULER ACTIVITY REPORT *****

Reports global information such as CPU migrations, Voluntary and Forced Context Switches, etc.

***** GLOBAL SWITCH REPORT *****

Displays top kernel functions calling sleep and top kernel stack traces leading up to the switch events

***** PER-PID SCHEDULER ACTIVITY REPORTS *****

Reports Top PIDs calling switch() and their Scheduling Activity

Usage:

```
kiinfo -kiwait [flag,flag,...] [options ...]
```

Options:

See kiinfo options

Flags:

```
help
npid=<npid>      # List Top Tasks calling SWTCH frequently
nsym=<nsym>       # List Top <nsym> kernel functions calling SWTCH
edus=<edus_file>  # Specify output of "db2pd -edus" to get DB2 thread names
csv                # Create CSV report kiwait.*.csv
kitrace            # Include formatted ASCII trace records prior to the standard report
abstime            # Print absolute time (seconds since boot) for each record when
                   # using kitrace flag
fmttime            # Print formatted time for each record when using kitrace flag
                   # (ie.  Wed Feb  5 16:40:15.529100)
```

Examples:

- Create a Wait Event Report for the top 10 kernel functions and display top 5 tasks calling switch() from a LinuxKI dump:

```
# kiinfo -kiwait npid=5,nsym=10 -ts 1215_0744
```

- Create a Wait Event Report on a live system, creating a report every 5 seconds for 4 passes:

```
# kiinfo -kiwait npid=10,nsym=20 -a 5 -p 4
```

Sample Output:

```
Command line: /opt/linuxki/kiinfo -kiwait nsym=10,npid=5,csv -ts 0414_1119

kiinfo (4.3)

Linux gwr-repol.rose.rdlabs.hpecorp.net 2.6.32-504.el6.x86_64 #1 SMP Tue Sep 16
01:56:35 EDT 2014 x86_64 x86_64 x86_64 GNU/Linux

***** GLOBAL SCHEDULER ACTIVITY REPORT *****
CPUs:      16  Seconds :    20.00  Migrations:      0
Switches:  218285  Forced :     3446  Voluntary:   214839
TotTime: 320.0026  RunTime :    4.3445  CPU Util:    1.36%

***** GLOBAL SWITCH REPORT *****

Kernel Functions calling sleep() - Top 10 Functions
Count      Pct      SlpTime      Slp%      Msec/Slp      MaxMsecs      Func
81609  37.99%  95.7483  3.48%      1.173      100.477  __mutex_lock_slowpath
65023  30.27%  21.1248  0.77%      0.325      95.061  __io_schedule
63881  29.73%  630.8682  22.95%      9.876      2162.916  worker_thread
2663   1.24%   292.1936  10.63%     109.723      10010.000  poll_schedule_timeout
966   0.45%   213.8960  7.78%     221.424      8840.067  cpu_buf_read
167   0.08%   127.7838  4.65%      765.172      10279.996  ksoftirqd
80   0.04%   143.2621  5.21%     1790.776      20000.137  do_nanosleep
65   0.03%   16.3917  0.60%      252.181      6999.403  kjournald2
63   0.03%   0.0468  0.00%      0.743       8.191  jbd2_log_wait_commit
46   0.02%   62.4485  2.27%     1357.577      9985.955  futex_wait_queue_me

Globals switch stack traces (sort by count):
  count      wpct      avg      Stack trace
            %      msecs
=====
63881  22.95      9.876  worker_thread  kthread  child_rip
52267   0.67      0.352  __io_schedule  __blockdev_direct_IO_newtrunc
__blockdev_direct_IO_ext4_ind_direct_IO_ext4_direct_IO_generic_file_direct_write
__generic_file_aio_write generic_file_aio_write ext4_file_write do_sync_write
vfs_write sys_write tracesys
34961   1.51      1.184  __mutex_lock_slowpath mutex_lock
generic_file_llseek_size ext4_llseek vfs_llseek sys_llseek tracesys
24186   0.96      1.096  __mutex_lock_slowpath mutex_lock generic_file_aio_write
ext4_file_write do_sync_write vfs_write sys_write tracesys
22451   1.01      1.241  __mutex_lock_slowpath mutex_lock
__blockdev_direct_IO_newtrunc __blockdev_direct_IO_ext4_ind_direct_IO
ext4_direct_IO generic_file_aio_read do_sync_read vfs_read sys_read tracesys
12534   0.10      0.214  __io_schedule __blockdev_direct_IO_newtrunc
__blockdev_direct_IO_ext4_ind_direct_IO_ext4_direct_IO generic_file_aio_read
do_sync_read vfs_read sys_read tracesys
```

```

 1440  4.12    78.691  poll_schedule_timeout do_select core_sys_select
sys_select tracesys
 1223  6.51   146.262  poll_schedule_timeout do_sys_poll sys_poll tracesys
  966  7.78   221.424  cpu_buf_read vfs_read sys_read tracesys
  167  4.65   765.172  ksoftirqd kthread child_rip
  152  0.00    0.244  io_schedule sync_buffer __wait_on_bit
out_of_line_wait_on_bit __wait_on_buffer jbd2_journal_commit_transaction kjournald2
kthread child_rip
  80  5.21  1790.776  do_nanosleep hrtimer_nanosleep sys_nanosleep tracesys

***** PER-PID SCHEDULER ACTIVITY REPORTS *****
-----
PID 202 [kblockd/0]
RunTime   : 0.044596 SysTime   : 0.044449 UserTime   : 0.000000
SleepTime : 19.856610 Sleep Cnt : 33302 Wakeup Cnt : 0
RunQTime  : 0.098759 PreemptCnt: 0 Switch Cnt : 33302
Last CPU  : 0 CPU Migrs : 0 NODE Migrs : 0
schedpolicy: SCHED_NORMAL
Kernel Functions calling sleep() - Top 50 Functions
  Count      Pct      SlpTime      Slp% TotalTime%      Msec/Slp      MaxMsecs      Func
  33301 100.00% 19.8564 100.00%      99.28%       0.596        94.478 worker_thread
-----
PID 210 [kblockd/8]
RunTime   : 0.039336 SysTime   : 0.039118 UserTime   : 0.000000
SleepTime : 19.893738 Sleep Cnt : 30075 Wakeup Cnt : 0
RunQTime  : 0.066857 PreemptCnt: 0 Switch Cnt : 30075
Last CPU  : 8 CPU Migrs : 0 NODE Migrs : 0
schedpolicy: SCHED_NORMAL
Kernel Functions calling sleep() - Top 50 Functions
  Count      Pct      SlpTime      Slp% TotalTime%      Msec/Slp      MaxMsecs      Func
  30074 100.00% 19.8937 100.00%      99.47%       0.661      2162.916 worker_thread
-----
PID 31550 /home/mcr/bin/iotest8
RunTime   : 0.531838 SysTime   : 0.511715 UserTime   : 0.019013
SleepTime : 19.250368 Sleep Cnt : 29493 Wakeup Cnt : 19662
RunQTime  : 0.217716 PreemptCnt: 1093 Switch Cnt : 30586
Last CPU  : 8 CPU Migrs : 5556 NODE Migrs : 35
schedpolicy: SCHED_NORMAL
Kernel Functions calling sleep() - Top 50 Functions
  Count      Pct      SlpTime      Slp% TotalTime%      Msec/Slp      MaxMsecs      Func
  17511 59.37%  7.9291 41.19%      39.65%       0.453        87.119 io_schedule
  11981 40.62% 11.3206 58.81%      56.60%       0.945        98.893
__mutex_lock_slowpath
  :
  :
```

10.13 File Activity Report (kiinfo -kifile)

kiinfo -kifile generates the File Activity Report. The kifile option will use the System Call records as well as the switch/wakeup to identify file activity times. The kifile report will show the Global File Activity Report followed by additional details on the system calls made to the top accessed files.

Usage:

```
kiinfo -kifile [flag,flag,...]
```

Options:

See `kiinfo` options

Flags:

```

help
nfile=<nfile>      # Limit reports sections to Top <nfile> files
scdetail            # Produce additional detail information on each system call
edus=<edus_file>   # Specify output of "db2pd -edus" to get DB2 thread names
csv
kitrace             # Include formatted ASCII trace records prior to the standard
                     report
nosysenter         # Do not print syscall entry records when using kitrace flag
abstime             # Print absolute time (seconds since boot) for each record when
                     using kitrace flag
fmttime              # Print formatted time for each record when using kitrace flag
                     (ie. Wed Feb 5 16:40:15.529100)
sysignore=<file>   # Specify file of system calls to ignore when tracing
                     (live tracing only)

```

Examples:

- Create a File Activity Report and report on top 4 files:

```
$ kiinfo -kifile nfile=4,scdetail,csv -ts 0816_0839
```

- Create a File Activity Report for the top 5 active online files over a 15 second period

```
$ kiinfo -kifile nfile=5,scdetail -a 15 -p 1
```

Sample Output:

```

Command line: kiinfo -kifile scdetail,nfile=5 -ts 0414_1119

kiinfo (5.2)

Linux gwr-repol.rose.rdlabs.hpecorp.net 2.6.32-504.el6.x86_64 #1 SMP Tue Sep 16
01:56:35 EDT 2014 x86_64 x86_64 x86_64 GNU/Linux

KI Binary Version 7
Thu Apr 14 11:19:44 2016

***** GLOBAL FILE ACTIVITY REPORT *****

--- Top Files sorted by System Call Count ---
Syscalls ElpTime Lseeks Reads Writes Errs dev/fdatap node
type   Filename
129604 119.8623 64803 12534 52267 0 0x000000000fd0000b 131334175
REG   /work/mcr/bigfile
3988  0.0078     0     0    997 2392 0xfffff88101e507400 33397
unix  socket
2220  0.0053     0     0    599 802 0xfffff88101e507740 33398
unix  socket
73    0.0472     12    0     53 0 0x000000000fd00007 262970
REG   /var/opt/perf/datafiles/logdev
24    0.0001     0     16    8 0xfffff88201b789480 66603
unix  /var/run/libvirt/libvirt-sock-ro

```

--- Top Files sorted by System Call Count (Detailed) ---							
device: 0x0fd0000b node: 131334175 fstype:	REG	filename: /work/mcr/bigfile					
System Call Name	Count	Rate	ElpTime	Avg	Max	Errs	AvSz
KB/s							
write	52267	2613.3	46.725737	0.000894	0.101502	0	8192
20906.6							
SLEEP	76456	3822.8	44.887961	0.000587			
Sleep Func	24186		26.511726	0.001096	0.098893		
__mutex_lock_slowpath							
Sleep Func	52267		18.376235	0.000352	0.087119	io_schedule	
RUNQ			0.523166				
CPU			1.131697				
lseek	64803	3240.1	41.905358	0.000647	0.116171	0	
SLEEP	34962	1748.1	41.382893	0.001184			
Sleep Func	34961		41.382893	0.001184	0.100477		
__mutex_lock_slowpath							
RUNQ			0.197993				
CPU			0.183160				
read	12534	626.7	31.231226	0.002492	0.100681	0	8192
5013.6							
SLEEP	34987	1749.3	30.539475	0.000873			
Sleep Func	22451		27.851434	0.001241	0.099161		
__mutex_lock_slowpath							
Sleep Func	12534		2.688042	0.000214	0.095061	io_schedule	
RUNQ			0.200071				
CPU			0.446576				
device: 0xfffff88101e507400 node: 33397 fstype:				unix	filename: socket		
System Call Name	Count	Rate	ElpTime	Avg	Max	Errs	AvSz
KB/s							
writev	997	49.8	0.004971	0.000005	0.000173	0	25
1.2							
RUNQ			0.001406				
CPU			0.000190				
recvfrom	2991	149.5	0.002870	0.000001	0.000012	2392	6
0.9							
RUNQ			0.000044				
CPU			0.000050				
device: 0xfffff88101e507740 node: 33398 fstype:				unix	filename: socket		
System Call Name	Count	Rate	ElpTime	Avg	Max	Errs	AvSz
KB/s							
recvmsg	1621	81.0	0.003159	0.000002	0.000029	802	15
1.2							
RUNQ			0.000009				
CPU			0.000018				
writev	599	29.9	0.002100	0.000004	0.000021	0	32
0.9							
device: 0x0fd00007 node: 262970 fstype:	REG	filename:					
/var/opt/perf/datafiles/logdev							
System Call Name	Count	Rate	ElpTime	Avg	Max	Errs	AvSz
KB/s							
write	53	2.6	0.047199	0.000891	0.001232	0	112
0.3							
SLEEP	107	5.3	0.044917	0.000420			
Sleep Func	53		0.032507	0.000613	0.000891		
jbd2_log_wait_commit							
Sleep Func	54		0.012411	0.000230	0.000268	io_schedule	
RUNQ			0.000611				

```

CPU          0.001521
fcntl       8     0.4   0.000008  0.000001  0.000001  0
lseek      12     0.6   0.000003  0.000000  0.000001  0

device: 0xfffff88201b789480 node: 66603 fstype: unix filename:
/var/run/libvirt/libvirt-sock-ro

System Call Name    Count     Rate    ElpTime      Avg      Max    Errs    AvSz
KB/s
write 0.0           8       0.4    0.000039  0.000005  0.000010  0       28
read  0.0           16      0.8    0.000024  0.000001  0.000003  0       14

--- Top Files sorted by Errors ---
Syscalls   ElpTime  Lseek  Reads  Writes  Errs  dev/fdatap  node
type   Filename
3988     0.0078    0     0     997    2392  0xfffff88101e507400 33397
unix socket
2220     0.0053    0     0     599    802   0xfffff88101e507740 33398
unix socket
19       0.0000    0     0     5      11   0xfffff882018c2ca80 35406
unix socket
20       0.0000    0     0     4      11   0xfffff881000316800 68971
unix socket
13       0.0000    0     0     2      9    0xfffff881026813480 33277
unix socket

--- Top Files sorted by Elapsed Time ---
Syscalls   ElpTime  Lseek  Reads  Writes  Errs  dev/fdatap  node
type   Filename
129604   119.8623 64803 12534  52267    0  0x000000000fd0000b 131334175
REG    /work/mcr/bigfile
7       20.1588    0     2     5      0  0x0000000000a000e5 15611
CHR    /dev/fuse
2       4.9912    0     2     0      0  0x000000000000000a 1
DIR    inotify
73      0.0472    12    0     53     0  0x000000000fd00007 262970
REG    /var/opt/perf/datafiles/logdev
3988     0.0078    0     0     997    2392  0xfffff88101e507400 33397
unix socket

```

Note that the Sleep Functions (in red) are only available if the *LiKI* tracing mechanism is used.

10.14 Network Socket Activity Report (kiinfo -kisock)

kiinfo -kisock generates the **Network Socket Activity Report**. The kisock option will use the system call events as well as the switch/wakeup events identify network socket activity times. The report will show the top network data flows based on the IP address, the top Local and remote IP and IP:Port activity, and the most active sockets on the system. Note that this report is based on system call activity on the network sockets. If there is network communication outside of a system call (perhaps from a system daemon), the activity will not be traced and reported.

Usage:

```
kiinfo -kisock [flag,flag,...]
```

Options:

See `kiinfo` options

Flags:

```

help
nsock=<nsock>      # Limit reports sections to Top <nsock> sockets
scdetail             # Produce additional detail information on each system call, such as
                     # how long the system call was running, sleeping, or on the run queue
csv                  # Create CSV report kifile.*.csv
kitrace              # Include formatted ASCII trace records prior to the standard report
nosysenter           # Do not print syscall entry records when using kitrace flag
abstime              # Print absolute time (seconds since boot) for each record when using
                     # kitrace flag
fmttime              # Print formatted time for each record when using kitrace flag
                     # (i.e. Wed Feb 5 16:40:15.529100)
sysignore=<file> # Specify file of system calls to ignore when tracing
                     # (live tracing only)

```

Examples:

- Create a File Report and reporting on top 5 sockets:

```
$ kiinfo -kisock nsock=5,scdetail -ts 0204_0643
```

Command line: `kiinfo -kisock nsock=5,scdetail -ts 0204_0643`

`kiinfo (5.2)`

```
*****
 NETWORK SOCKET ACTIVITY REPORT *****

Top IP->IP dataflows sorted by System Call Count
=====
Syscalls    Rd/s     RdKb/s     Wr/s     WrKb/s Connection
  40457    1011.4      9.8    1011.4    1011.4 L=15.3.104.152 R=15.43.209.141
  35897     897.4      8.7    897.4    897.4 L=15.3.104.152 R=15.43.213.42
    67       2.1       0.0      1.1      0.0 L=127.0.0.1 R=127.0.0.1
      1       0.0       0.0      0.0      0.0 L=15.3.104.152 R=16.98.16.170

Local IP Statistics
=====
L=15.3.104.152 Syscalls: 76355
System Call Name  Count   Rate    ElpTime      Avg      Max   Errs   AvSz
KB/s
recvfrom          38176  1908.8  24.561136  0.000643  0.007056   0     10
18.6
sendto            38178  1908.9  0.379765  0.000010  0.000531   0    1024
1908.9
write             1       0.0    0.000011  0.000011  0.000011   0      84
0.0

L=127.0.0.1 Syscalls: 67
System Call Name  Count   Rate    ElpTime      Avg      Max   Errs   AvSz
KB/s
sendmsg           20      1.0    0.000251  0.000013  0.000022   0      41
0.0
```

read	40	2.0	0.000131	0.000003	0.000024	0	20
0.0							
write	2	0.1	0.000110	0.000055	0.000100	0	242
0.0							
recvmsg	3	0.1	0.000024	0.000008	0.000016	1	161
0.0							
getpeername	2	0.1	0.000002	0.000001	0.000001	0	
Local IP:Port Statistics							
<hr/>							
L=15.3.104.152:5506	Syscalls: 76354						
System Call Name	Count	Rate	ElpTime	Avg	Max	Errs	AvSz
KB/s							
recvfrom	38176	1908.8	24.561136	0.000643	0.007056	0	10
18.6							
sendto	38178	1908.9	0.379765	0.000010	0.000531	0	1024
1908.9							
L=127.0.0.1:26512	Syscalls: 42						
System Call Name	Count	Rate	ElpTime	Avg	Max	Errs	AvSz
KB/s							
read	40	2.0	0.000131	0.000003	0.000024	0	20
0.0							
write	2	0.1	0.000110	0.000055	0.000100	0	242
0.0							
L=127.0.0.1:23331	Syscalls: 25						
System Call Name	Count	Rate	ElpTime	Avg	Max	Errs	AvSz
KB/s							
sendmsg	20	1.0	0.000251	0.000013	0.000022	0	41
0.0							
recvmsg	3	0.1	0.000024	0.000008	0.000016	1	161
0.0							
getpeername	2	0.1	0.000002	0.000001	0.000001	0	
L=15.3.104.152:5632	Syscalls: 1						
System Call Name	Count	Rate	ElpTime	Avg	Max	Errs	AvSz
KB/s							
write	1	0.0	0.000011	0.000011	0.000011	0	84
0.0							
Remote IP Statistics							
<hr/>							
R=15.43.209.141	Syscalls: 40457						
System Call Name	Count	Rate	ElpTime	Avg	Max	Errs	AvSz
KB/s							
recvfrom	20228	1011.4	12.272651	0.000607	0.001607	0	10
9.9							
sendto	20229	1011.4	0.199215	0.000010	0.000531	0	1024
1011.4							
R=15.43.213.42	Syscalls: 35897						
System Call Name	Count	Rate	ElpTime	Avg	Max	Errs	AvSz
KB/s							
recvfrom	17948	897.4	12.288485	0.000685	0.007056	0	10
8.8							
sendto	17949	897.4	0.180550	0.000010	0.000495	0	1024
897.4							
R=127.0.0.1	Syscalls: 67						

System Call Name	Count	Rate	ElpTime	Avg	Max	Errs	AvSz
KB/s							
sendmsg	20	1.0	0.000251	0.000013	0.000022	0	41
0.0							
read	40	2.0	0.000131	0.000003	0.000024	0	20
0.0							
write	2	0.1	0.000110	0.000055	0.000100	0	242
0.0							
recvmsg	3	0.1	0.000024	0.000008	0.000016	1	161
0.0							
getpeername	2	0.1	0.000002	0.000001	0.000001	0	
R=16.98.16.170	Syscalls: 1						
System Call Name	Count	Rate	ElpTime	Avg	Max	Errs	AvSz
KB/s							
write	1	0.0	0.000011	0.000011	0.000011	0	84
0.0							
Remote IP:Port Statistics							
=====							
R=15.43.209.141:9120	Syscalls: 40457						
System Call Name	Count	Rate	ElpTime	Avg	Max	Errs	AvSz
KB/s							
recvfrom	20228	1011.4	12.272651	0.000607	0.001607	0	10
9.9							
sendto	20229	1011.4	0.199215	0.000010	0.000531	0	1024
1011.4							
R=15.43.213.42:47523	Syscalls: 35897						
System Call Name	Count	Rate	ElpTime	Avg	Max	Errs	AvSz
KB/s							
recvfrom	17948	897.4	12.288485	0.000685	0.007056	0	10
8.8							
sendto	17949	897.4	0.180550	0.000010	0.000495	0	1024
897.4							
R=127.0.0.1:23331	Syscalls: 42						
System Call Name	Count	Rate	ElpTime	Avg	Max	Errs	AvSz
KB/s							
read	40	2.0	0.000131	0.000003	0.000024	0	20
0.0							
write	2	0.1	0.000110	0.000055	0.000100	0	242
0.0							
R=127.0.0.1:26512	Syscalls: 25						
System Call Name	Count	Rate	ElpTime	Avg	Max	Errs	AvSz
KB/s							
sendmsg	20	1.0	0.000251	0.000013	0.000022	0	41
0.0							
recvmsg	3	0.1	0.000024	0.000008	0.000016	1	161
0.0							
getpeername	2	0.1	0.000002	0.000001	0.000001	0	
R=16.98.16.170:12228	Syscalls: 1						
System Call Name	Count	Rate	ElpTime	Avg	Max	Errs	AvSz
KB/s							
write	1	0.0	0.000011	0.000011	0.000011	0	84
0.0							
Top Sockets sorted by System Call Count							
Syscalls	Rd/s	RdKb/s	Wr/s	WrKb/s	Connection		

=====									
40457 1011.4		9.8	1011.4	1011.4	L=15.3.104.152:5506				
R=15.43.209.141:9120		35897 897.4	8.7	897.4	897.4	L=15.3.104.152:5506			
R=15.43.213.42:47523		42 2.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	L=127.0.0.1:26512			
R=127.0.0.1:23331		25 0.1	0.0	1.0	0.0	L=127.0.0.1:23331			
R=127.0.0.1:26512		1 0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	L=15.3.104.152:5632			
R=16.98.16.170:12228									
Top Sockets sorted by System Call Count (Detailed)									
=====									
L=15.3.104.152:5506 -> R=15.43.209.141:9120 Syscalls: 40457									
System Call Name	Count	Rate	ElpTime	Avg	Max	Errs	AvSz		
KB/s									
recvfrom	20228	1011.4	12.272651	0.000607	0.001607	0	10		
9.9									
SLEEP	20225	1011.2	11.621089	0.000575					
Sleep Func	20224		11.621089	0.000575	0.001579	sk_wait_data			
RUNQ			0.108565						
CPU			0.323236						
sendto	20229	1011.4	0.199215	0.000010	0.000531	0	1024		
1011.4									
RUNQ			0.002471						
CPU			0.000016						
L=15.3.104.152:5506 -> R=15.43.213.42:47523 Syscalls: 35897									
System Call Name	Count	Rate	ElpTime	Avg	Max	Errs	AvSz		
KB/s									
recvfrom	17948	897.4	12.288485	0.000685	0.007056	0	10		
8.8									
SLEEP	17949	897.4	11.686403	0.000651					
Sleep Func	17948		11.686403	0.000651	0.007006	sk_wait_data			
RUNQ			0.098323						
CPU			0.293920						
sendto	17949	897.4	0.180550	0.000010	0.000495	0	1024		
897.4									
L=127.0.0.1:26512 -> R=127.0.0.1:23331 Syscalls: 42									
System Call Name	Count	Rate	ElpTime	Avg	Max	Errs	AvSz		
KB/s									
read	40	2.0	0.000131	0.000003	0.000024	0	20		
0.0									
write	2	0.1	0.000110	0.000055	0.000100	0	242		
0.0									
L=127.0.0.1:23331 -> R=127.0.0.1:26512 Syscalls: 25									
System Call Name	Count	Rate	ElpTime	Avg	Max	Errs	AvSz		
KB/s									
sendmsg	20	1.0	0.000251	0.000013	0.000022	0	41		
0.0									
recvmsg	3	0.1	0.000024	0.000008	0.000016	1	161		
0.0									
getpeername	2	0.1	0.000002	0.000001	0.000001	0			
L=15.3.104.152:5632 -> R=16.98.16.170:12228 Syscalls: 1									
System Call Name	Count	Rate	ElpTime	Avg	Max	Errs	AvSz		
KB/s									

write	1	0.0	0.000011	0.000011	0.000011	0	84
0.0							

Note that the Sleep Functions are only available if the *LiKI* tracing mechanism is used.

[10.15 Futex Activity Report \(kiinfo -kifutex\)](#)

kiinfo -kifutex generates the Futex Activity Report. Futex stands for Fast Userspace muTEX. The kifutex option will use the system call and sched_wakeup trace records to identify the Futex activity times. The kifutex report will show the Global Futex Report sorted by both Elapsed Time and Count.

Usage:

```
kiinfo -kifutex[flag,flag,...]
```

Options:

See kiinfo options

Flags:

```
help
uaddr=<futex addr>          # Filter on a specific futex address
nfutex=<nfutex>             # Limit output only list top nfutex futexes
npid                         # Limit per-futex details to list npids for each futex
edus=<edus_file>            # Specify output of "db2pd -edus" to get DB2 thread names
kitrace                       # Include formatted ASCII trace records prior to the
                             standard report
nosysenter                    # Do not print syscall entry records when using kitrace flag
abstime                        # Print absolute time (seconds since boot) for each record
                             when using kitrace flag
fmttime                        # Print formatted time for each record when using kitrace
                             flag (i.e. Wed Feb 5 16:40:15.529100)
sysignore=<file>              # Specify file of system calls to ignore when tracing
                             (live tracing only)
```

Examples:

- Create a Futex Report and reporting on top 5 futex and listing 10 PIDs for each futex:

```
$ kiinfo -kifutex nfutex=5,npid=10 -ts 1115_1758
```

- Create a Futex Report for a specific futex address on a live system

```
$ kiinfo -kifile uaddr=0x7f0b8b6a1ca0,npid=4 -a 15 -p 1
```

Sample Output:

```
Command line: /opt/linuxki/kiinfo -kifutex nfutex=2,npid=5 -ts 1115_1758
kiinfo (2.1)
KI Binary Version 3
```

Linux hphanar41 3.0.93-futex-0.8-default #2 SMP Fri Nov 1 11:39:57 MDT 2013 x86_64 x86_64 GNU/Linux

***** GLOBAL FUTEX REPORT *****
Top Futex Addrs & top PIDs by elapsed time
Total Futex count = 3922 (Top 2 listed)

Futex 0x7fdb0c94afe8 - Total PID count = 241			Count	EAGAIN	ETIMEDOUT	AvRetVal	ElpTime		
Operation	Avg	Max	Max_waker						
ALL				42274	3	42212	0.00	4753.604	
FUTEX_WAIT_PRIVATE	0.112447	8.158833	-1	(ICS)					
PID= 28704	0.112503	8.158833	-1	(ICS)	42253	3	42212	0.00	4753.592
PID= 28704	0.158238	8.158833	-1	(ICS)	176	0	175	0.00	27.850
PID= 28748	0.112553	0.173100	-1	(ICS)	177	0	177	0.00	19.922
PID= 28690	0.111918	0.144126	-1	(ICS)	178	0	178	0.00	19.921
PID= 28800	0.112450	0.153787	-1	(ICS)	177	0	177	0.00	19.904
PID= 28679	0.113073	0.170339	-1	(ICS)	176	0	176	0.00	19.901
Total PID count = 240 (Top 5 listed)									
FUTEX_WAKE_PRIVATE	0.000561	0.004013	0	(NA)	21	0	0	1.81	0.012
PID= 25771	0.000561	0.004013	0	(NA)	21	0	0	1.81	0.012
Total PID count = 1 (Top 1 listed)									

Futex 0x7eff09b85fe8 - Total PID count = 241			Count	EAGAIN	ETIMEDOUT	AvRetVal	ElpTime		
Operation	Avg	Max	Max_waker						
ALL				42244	0	42222	0.00	4746.187	
FUTEX_WAIT_PRIVATE	0.112352	4.403012	-1	(ICS)	42235	0	42222	0.00	4746.182
PID= 161377	0.112376	4.403012	-1	(ICS)	177	0	177	0.00	19.922
PID= 161201	0.112552	0.180507	-1	(ICS)	176	0	176	0.00	19.910
PID= 161329	0.113124	0.166394	-1	(ICS)	170	0	170	0.00	19.905
PID= 161328	0.117086	0.444780	-1	(ICS)	178	0	178	0.00	19.900
PID= 161340	0.111797	0.173277	-1	(ICS)	178	0	178	0.00	19.893
PID= 161340	0.111761	0.145822	-1	(ICS)	178	0	178	0.00	19.893
Total PID count = 240 (Top 5 listed)									
FUTEX_WAKE_PRIVATE	0.000599	0.001188	0	(NA)	9	0	0	1.44	0.005
PID= 158536	0.000599	0.001188	0	(NA)	9	0	0	1.44	0.005
Total PID count = 1 (Top 1 listed)									

Top Futex Addrs & top PIDs by count
Total Futex count = 3922 (Top 2 listed)

...

10.16 Docker Activity Report (kiinfo -kidock)

kiinfo -kidock generates the Docker Activity Report. Futex stands for Fast Userspace muTEX. The kifutex option will use the system call and sched_wakeup trace records to identify the Futex activity times. The kifutex report will show the Global Futex Report sorted by both Elapsed Time and Count.

Usage:

```
kiinfo -kifutex[flag,flag,...]
```

Options:

See kiinfo options

Flags:

```
help
npid          # Limit per-docker container details to list npids for each
               docker container
```

Examples:

- Create a Docker Activity Report and reporting the top 10 PIDs for each docker container:

```
$ kiinfo -kidock npid=10 -ts 1115_1758
```

Sample Output:

```
Command line: /opt/linuxki/kiinfo -kidock npid=10 -ts 0202_0236
kiinfo (5.0)

Linux nparl1.atc-hp.com 3.10.0-229.el7.x86_64 #1 SMP Thu Jan 29 18:37:38 EST 2015
x86_64 x86_64 x86_64 GNU/Linux

CPU Statistics

Container      busy        sys        user        runq
hammeredb2    1279.093769   82.100031   1180.303488   58.403992
hammeredb1    721.319254    27.197146   667.737309   30.576445
hammeredb3    417.054572    58.112565   353.545529   16.751530
hammeredb4    311.057596    55.096920   251.968391   12.914742
system         127.943019   72.027050   14.934374    9.728378

IO Statistics
----- Total -----
Container     IO/s      MB/s  AvIOsz AvInFlt  Avwait  Avserv
hammeredb2    1192       271    232    2.10     0.02    2.54
hammeredb1    624        135    222    0.46     0.01    1.44
hammeredb3    447        90     207    1.49     0.02    2.17
hammeredb4    380        65     176    1.31     0.02    2.30
system         73         1      20     4.21     0.00    0.47

-----
Container: hammeredb4

Top Tasks sorted by RunTime
```

PID	RunTime	SysTime	UserTime	RunqTime	SleepTime	Command
179996	1.996742	0.361413	1.610582	0.062075	17.595848	oracleORCL <hammerdb4>
180311	1.957356	0.309340	1.623354	0.128142	17.914383	oracleORCL <hammerdb4>
180321	1.949744	0.341260	1.584101	0.088157	17.955171	oracleORCL <hammerdb4>
179773	1.934043	0.320889	1.588971	0.100435	17.965523	oracleORCL <hammerdb4>
179868	1.929099	0.329468	1.575442	0.092636	17.978401	oracleORCL <hammerdb4>
Top Tasks sorted by SysTime						
PID	RunTime	SysTime	UserTime	RunqTime	SleepTime	Command
179965	1.895105	0.379913	1.490881	0.070800	17.912243	oracleORCL <hammerdb4>
180047	1.893537	0.362085	1.507738	0.109118	17.987523	oracleORCL <hammerdb4>
179996	1.996742	0.361413	1.610582	0.062075	17.595848	oracleORCL <hammerdb4>
179797	1.861143	0.356734	1.481493	0.068001	18.070745	oracleORCL <hammerdb4>
180474	1.926227	1.353623	1.547788	0.043023	17.896793	oracleORCL <hammerdb4>
<hammerdb4>						
Top Tasks sorted by RunqTime						
PID	RunTime	SysTime	UserTime	RunqTime	SleepTime	Command
180311	1.957356	0.309340	1.623354	0.128142	17.914383	oracleORCL <hammerdb4>
179705	1.877085	0.315917	1.538102	0.114456	18.008665	oracleORCL <hammerdb4>
180453	1.669901	0.256388	1.391567	0.110270	18.100988	oracleORCL <hammerdb4>
180371	1.836491	0.321230	1.492139	0.109970	17.934713	oracleORCL <hammerdb4>
180047	1.893537	0.362085	1.507738	0.109118	17.987523	oracleORCL <hammerdb4>
Top Tasks sorted by Memory Usage						
vss	rss	PID	Command			
44009596	13534	83230	ora_mmon_ORCL	<hammerdb4>		
44008391	8542	83270	ora_cjq0_ORCL	<hammerdb4>		
44007314	6676	179933	oracleORCL	<hammerdb4>		
44007310	6672	180504	oracleORCL	<hammerdb4>		
44007311	6660	179747	oracleORCL	<hammerdb4>		
Top Tasks sorted by physical IO						
Cnt	r/s	w/s	KB/sec	Avserv	PID	Process
1632	0	82	30806.0	4.032	83212	ora_lgwr_ORCL <hammerdb4>
89	4	0	102.0	1.109	180353	oracleORCL <hammerdb4>
71	4	0	92.4	0.616	180057	oracleORCL <hammerdb4>
65	3	0	78.0	0.945	179868	oracleORCL <hammerdb4>
61	2	1	48.8	0.356	83216	ora_ckpt_ORCL <hammerdb4>
:				:		

10.17 Kiall Report Generation (*kiinfo -kiall*)

The ***kiinfo -kiall*** option generates all the LinuxKI reports (kparse, kipid, kidsk, kirunq, kiprof, kiwait, kifutex, kisock, and kifile) in a single pass of the LinuxKI data. When executed from the ***kiall*** script, this option results in a performance improvement of nearly 5x compared to generating each LinuxKI report separately. Note that this option does not generate the LinuxKI ASCII file (***kiinfo -kitrace***).

Usage:

```
kiinfo -kiall [flag,flag,...] [options ...]
```

Options:

See *kiinfo* options

Flags:

```
help          # Help
oracle        # Includes Oracle kipid output
edus=<edus_file> # Specify output of "db2pd -edus" to get DB2 thread names
csv          # Generates CSV outputs for kipid, kidsk, kirunq, kifile, and
             # kiwait
```

Examples:

- Running ***kiinfo -kiall*** on LinuxKI data from the ***runki*** script to generate all the LinuxKI reports and CSV files in a single pass:

```
# kiinfo -kiall oracle,csv -html -ts 1422_0623
```

After executing, the following reports and CSV files will be generated:

```
kp.0422_0623.html
kidsk.0422_0623.txt
kifile.0422_0623.txt
kifutex.0422_0623.txt
kipid.0422_0623.txt
kipid.oracle.0422_0623.txt
kiprof.0422_0623.txt
kirunq.0422_0623.txt
kiwait.0422_0623.txt
kisock.0422_0623.txt
kidsk.0422_0623.csv
kifile.0422_0623.csv
kipid.0422_0623.csv
kirunq.0422_0623.csv
kiwait.0422_0623.csv
```

10.18 Cluster Parse Report (*kiinfo -clparse*)

The ***kiinfo -clparse*** option produces a report in either text or html format with a variety of information from the LinuxKI binary data created by the ***runki*** script from multiple nodes in a cluster. The *clparse* option will attempt to identify various patterns and provides warning if a condition *_may_* be suspected of causing some performance issues and warrants additional investigation.

When the *-clparse* option is used, ***kiinfo*** will search all of the subdirectories looking for any LinuxKI data with the same timestamp.

At the initial release, the number of warnings is minimal, but is expected to grow over time.

Usage:

```
kiinfo -clparse [flag,flag,...] [options ...]
```

Options:

See *kiinfo* options

Flags:

```
top=<num>          # Only list the top <num> items in each section. Default is 20.  
nooracle           # Do not print the Oracle section of the clparse report.  
cltree             # Links server names to appropriate kparse HTML report for  
                   # respective server and links PID numbers to the appropriate  
                   # PID Reports. Assumes use of kiinfo -kparse kptree and kiinfo  
                   # -kipid pidtree was previously performed on each server's KI  
data.               #  
csv                # Generates CSV output file with statistics for each server.  
help               # Provided help information for kparse flags.
```

Examples:

- Running ***kiinfo -clparse*** on LinuxKI data from the ***runki*** script and link servers and PIDs to the respective server overview report or specific PID reports:

```
# kiinfo -clparse csv,cltree -html -ts 1215_0744 >cp.1215_0744.html
```

Typically, the generation of the Cluster Overview Report will be managed through the ***kiall*** script. The *-c* argument of the ***kiall*** script will cause a subdirectory of the form <timestamp>/<hostname> to be created for each *ki_all.*.tgz* file found in the current working directory. The ***kiall*** script will proceed to generate the LinuxKI reports for each server. After that, the Cluster Overview Report will be generated. For example:

```
# ls  
ki_all.gwrlx1.0225_1129.tgz      ki_all.gwrlx2.0225_1129.tgz  
ki_all.localhost.0225_1129.tgz   ki_all.gwrlx11.0225_1129.tgz  
ki_all.gwrlx5.0225_1129.tgz  
  
# kiall -c  
Processing files in: /work/mcr/cluster/0225_1129/gwrlx1
```

```
Merging KI binary files. Please wait...
ki.bin files merged by kiinfo -likimerge
/opt/linuxki/kiinfo -kitrace -ts 0225_1129
/opt/linuxki/kiinfo -kiall csv -html -ts 0225_1129...
...
/opt/linuxki/kiinfo -clparse csv,cltree,top=20 -html -ts 0225_1129
Number of Servers to analyze: 5
Processing KI files in ./gwrlx5
Processing KI files in ./gwrlx11
Processing KI files in ./gwrlx2
Processing KI files in ./localhost
Processing KI files in ./gwrlx1
kiall complete
```

11 Version History

5.2 - 06/20/2017

- Fix “mpsched-S_data” syntax error when executing the runki script.
- Fix IPv4 IP addresses (no R= address) in kipid File Statistics
- Changed kparse warnings to point to HTML files on github
- Added warning for RHEL 7.3 multipath bug
- change maplookup() logic so its called if symlookup() fails

5.1 - 06/07/2017

- LinuxKI introduced as an open source tool
- Fix for looping kiinfo thread when using kiinfo -live on an ftrace dump and one or more CPUs have zero records logged
- Ability to customer symbol lookups using <PID>.map files which includes the starting address, length, and symbol names
- Fix for system crash when collecting advanced CPU statistics (runki -R) on a KVM guest.
- Add /sbin:/usr/sbin to PATH variable in runki script.

5.0 - 04/24/2017

- Docker enhancements
 - kiinfo -kidock command to create the Docker Report file (kidock.<timestamp>.txt).
 - kiall script now produces new Docker Report file (kidock.<timestamp.txt) to report activity for each docker container
 - kiinfo -live has been enhanced with a new Global Docker Screen (using the ‘k’ key) to show Docker usage by container based on CPU usage and I/O throughput.
 - Kiinfo -live has been enhanced with a new Select Docker Screen (using the ‘K’ key) to drill down on a specific docker container, showing the top tasks in the docker container using CPU and performing I/O.
 - Docker Container name listed outside of process/task name (i.e. <container_name>)
 - Added new Docker section to Kparse report if docker containers are present.
- IRQ enhancements

- Added irqtm to IRQ exit traces
- Improved IRQ stats when HardIRQ interrupts SoftIRQ
- Added Select IRQ Stats (I) screen on kiinfo -live
- Added stack traces on sched_switch in TSRUN state for kiinfo -kipid output
- Fixed User Stack traces when analyzing traces from Linux kernels > 3.0, which was caused by Linux kernel changes.
- Improved/Fixed network IP addresses
- Added stack tracing back to INTR hardclock trace events
- Added Top Tasks by Hardclock for Select CPU window when running kiinfo -live on a KI dump
- Fixed formatting of ioflags on block_rq_* trace events due to many changes in the Linux kernel header file
- Fixed HTML links due to sharepoint migration
- Fixed File Detail reports for multi-threaded tasks
- Modified module_prep flags to avoid “likit: disagrees about version of symbol module_layout” message during installation on most Linux servers.
- Removed bytes= field from block_rq_* trace events as it’s not needed.

4.6 - 01/11/2017

- Password is no longer required for post-processing/analysis with any system
- Support Linux Kernels through 4.8.15
- Include pread64/pwrite64 in file statistics in File Activity Report
- Include dev_t/ino fo pread64/pwrite64 system calls
- Fixed coredump in print_slp_info() due to unkown kernel symbol
- Fix LiKI Makefile to support Fedora
- runki now reports numastats for the duration of the traces (not just since bootup).

4.4 - 09/26/2016

- New “step” feature to allow the user to move through a KI dump in time intervals when using kiinfo in curses mode
- New advanced CPU metrics such as LLC Hit%, CPI, Avg CPU Freq, and SMI counts. Enabled using the “-R” flag on the runki command or using the “msr” flag on certain kiinfo commands, such as kiinfo -live, kiinfo -kipid, kiinfo -kitrace, and kiinfo -kirunq.
- Fixed mapper stats due to failure to open the devices file
- Fixed VIS socket wheel data

4.3 - 07/18/2016

- Support Linux kernels through 4.4
- Support ARM64 processors
- Support for IPv6 IP addresses
- Added edus flag for kiinfo -live to get DB2 thread names
- Added warning for Power Savings vs. Performance in kparse report
- Trim pidp->cmd to last pathname if > 32 characters

- Fixed per-syscall RunQ times in kiinfo -kipid
- Fixed total number of CPUs in kiinfo -kiall
- Fixed filenames/sockets for multi-threaded tasks when parsing lsof output
- Fixed block_rq traces when filtering data
- Fixed incorrect headings in clparse CSV
- New -V option for runki filters and options
- Fixed bus error when analyzing data from ftrace

4.2 - 04/05/2016

- Fixed coredump when block_rq_requeue/abort records were present
- Fixed missing softirq names in kirunq output
- Fixed interval_start initialization for VIS when time filtering is used
- Fixed pollfd revents fields and improved print display
- Fixed missing HT CPUs in live mode
- Fixed coredump caused by double=free on rsock/lsock during dup2 trace records
- Fixed power savings report in clparse output
- Added Global HBA Stats (z) in kiinfo -live
- Added kparse warning for unaligned XFS Direct I/O
- Added kparse warning for XFS Direct IO on files with cached pages
- Added Last Pid in Global File Report in kiinfo -live
- Added sleep pct in kipid output. Fixed bug in percentages

4.1 - 02/29/2016

- New curses-based user interface - kiinfo -live
- New Visualization charts
 - New PID timeline
 - New scheduling timeline
 - If Java stacks (jstack) is collected, include Java thread names in KI reports
- reduce memory usage when kiinfo is collecting/analyzing live data
- Fixed memory leaks when kiinfo is collecting/analyzing live data
- Add epochtime flag to print KI trace record timestamps in seconds since 1970
- Fixed coredump on long kiinfo command line, for example, if there are lots of filters
- Fixed coredump in parse_mpath if only 3 arguments are present on the mpath line
- Fixed RUNQ_HISTOGRAM flag setting with kipid rqhist
- Fixed incorrect number of CPUs for LDOMs in kirunq report is generated with kiinfo -kiall
- Many other bug fixes!
- Included *LiKI* 4.3 DLKM
 - bug fix with system call filtering
 - fix build for Debian, CentOS, RHEL7
 - fix stack tracing for SLES 12
 - fix to re-enable kernel probes
 - added socket type to syscall traces to identify UDP and IPv6 traffic
 - fixed TGID field on several trace records
 - fixed crash when filtered PID is in an interrupt

- fixed dev in filesystem syscalls to use rdev is non-null, otherwise, use dev
- runki enhancements
 - fixed repeated functions in stack trace
 - runki modified so it does NOT collect data, perf data, and sar data by default
 - new runki options -M -U -X to collect, perf data, and sar data, respectively
 - collect ethtool output for non-Ethernet devices
 - Include -o blkdevname and dmsetup table in dmsetup output
 - increase file hard limit to support 576 logical cores (GriffinHawk)

4.0 - 11/31/2015

- Includes *LiKI* 4.2 DLKM
 - Allows filtering on PID, Tgid, DEV, or CPU when collecting the trace records which can greatly reduce the amount of data collected if only certain tasks, devices, or CPUs need to be traced
 - Expand filtering to follow fork()/clone() system calls
 - Allows filtering out some system calls (so frequent system calls like gettimeofday can be ignored)
 - Include inode and dev for filesystem system calls
 - Improved IP:Port reporting for network system calls it works with IPv4 addresses over IPv6
 - Network socket calls now include the socket_type
 - Include "stealtime" on sched_switch records to report amount of CPU stolen by the KVM host is using a KVM guest
- Improved filtering using *LiKI* DLKM as well as the post-processing and live tracing with kiinfo. Includes filtering on Task Group ID (Tgid), PID, Device, or CPU
- New "sysignore=<ignore_file>" flag so user can provide a file which contains a list of system calls to ignore.
- Include "stealtime" for CPUs (kiinfo -kirunq) and tasks (kiinfo -kirunq)
- Added new kparse section for top tasks with the most steal time
- Include kparse warning if stealtime exceeds 10% for any CPU
- Added kparse warning for semaphore lock contention issue when semaphore tunables are misconfigured
- New kitrace flag when running kiinfo on live system so formatted traces records are printed prior to the summary report (i.e. kiinfo -kipid pid=1234,kitrace -a 5)
- Change kiinfo -kitrace defaults so it prints syscall entry records and formats the arguments (obsolete sysenter and sysargs options). Add nosysenter flag to prevent printing syscall entry records and the nosysargs flag to perform generic argument processing.
- Formatted val3 argument for futex() system call when called with FUTEX_WAKE_OP operation
- Added argument return values for poll/poll/select/pselect system call exit record
- Removed unreliable stack traces for IDLE and INTR hardclock traces
- Removed misleading Incomplete AIO warnings from kparse output
- Fixed issue where coop and sleep stats were not reset after each pass when using live tracing (kiinfo with -a <secs> option)
- Fixed VM detection on KVM guests

- Fixed bug where password was needed for a runki collection even if system analyzed was an HP system
- Fixed missing TGID from some *LiKI* trace records
- Fixed coredump when lsof contained very long filenames
- Fixed coredump for Linux 4.2.0 collections using *trace* due to long *trace* event name
- Fixed coredump is run on system with >512 logical cores (i.e. GriffinHawk)
- Fixed missing requeue counts for per-disk statistics (kiinfo -kipid output)
- Improvements to the runki script shipped
 - modified to take advantage of *LiKI* filtering using the -G <tgid> -P <pid> -C <cpu> and -D <device> options
 - modified to take advantage of *LiKI* system call ignore feature using the -I <ignore_file> option
 - collects tuned and clocksource data
 - improved to add cstate names to cstate.\$tag file

3.2 - 08/17/2015

- HBA statistics are double counted when used with kiinfo -kiall
- Fix coredump from VM guest with more than 16 cores
- Added links to .txt files and VIS files in kparse output
- Fix up disk CSV file to print HW path and HBA FC path and mapper name for each device
- Add AIO statistics to system calls and files using io_submit
- Formatted syscall arguments in several syscalls (mprotect, mmap, ipc, lseek, kill, sigaction, etc...)
- Fixed Port numbers printed in KI ASCII as they were in Big Indian and needed to be converted)
- Fixed USER library HARDCLOCKS showing up as UNKNOWN

3.1 - 05/28/2015

- Removed fingerprint check causing "Program kiinfo tried to access /dev/mem between 7990b000->7990b010"
- fixed fmttime on kiinfo when using filtering such as kiinfo -kitrace fmttime,pid=<PID>
- fixed coredump when printing stack trace from *LiKI* v1 traces due to bug in conv_sched_switch()
- fixed ENOMEM errors in map_elf()
- Fixed hardirq total if missed buffer occurs
- Fixed sched stats when doing time filtering (-start option)
- Fixed symlookup when objfile spans more than one memory region
- Added xnode_servers CSV file and re-worked kisock CSV file
- Added binary search to speedup symlookup64()
- Added additional vis code
- Added oracle flag to kiall when visualization is used
- Changed cstate display and pct to omit cstate 0
- Added kparse warning if kernel.numa_balancing=1 and system is spending time migrating pages
- Added kparse warning if numa=off is set at boot time

3.0 - 02/28/2014

- New Network Activity Report (kiinfo -kisock)
- Include Network statistics in Kparse (kiinfo -kpars) and Cluster (kiinfo -clparse) reports
- Include IO statistics by FC HBA when multipathing is used in Disk Activity Report (kiinfo -kidsk) and Kparse.
- Group SCSI disks (/dev/sd*) by multipath lun in Disk Activity Report (kiinfo -kidsk)
- Print Local and Remote IP:Port on IPv4-related system calls in KI ASCII traces (kiinfo -kitrace)
- Print io_submit() and io_getevents() IO control blocks (iocb) in KI ASCII traces (kiinfo -kitrace)
- New ffmttime option on kiinfo -kitrace to format the record timestamp providing date/time of each trace record
- Eliminate printing of getrusage() and time() system calls from KI ASCII traces (kiinfo -kitrace) to reduce the size of the output
- Group new Oracle Log Writer slaves (ora_lg*) with the master Log Writer process (ora_lgwr) in Oracle PID Analysis Report (kiinfo -kipid oracle) and Kparse.
- Add Cluster-wide Server Summary at the beginning of the Cluster Report (kiinfo -clparse)
- New processing to allow for faster time filtering using -start and -end time-filtering options
- User stack traces provided in KI ASCII trace (kiinfo -kitrace) and PID Analysis Report (kiinfo -kipid)
- symbolic lookup for user binary and library functions on off-line data collections collected with the runki script
- DB2 thread name lookup using edus= option or specifying an edus.<timestamp> file with customer supplied output of "db2pd -edus" command
- New monthly password for post-processing of data from non-HP hardware or VMs.'

2.4 - 09/04/2014

- Fixed missing barrier and requeue counts in kpars report
- Fixed missing Oracle processes from kipid output when using kiinfo -kiall
- Fixed cstate reporting cstate3 when cstates are disabled and runki -e all is done
- Fixed detection of mapper device major number
- Fixed cpu/lDom migration count
- Fixed problem sysargs flag
- In ki_clone(), inherit the cmd name from parent thread
- Fixed sysargs for clone() system call
- Fixed kirunq to print delay properly (label said ms, but was printing seconds) when rqdelay was used
- Fixed kirunq/kipid to skip RunQ latencies if thread is in an unknown state
- Improved buffer miss handling in kiinfo when data is collected using liki
- Changed gettid return value to decimal
- Changed add_command to replace name if it is different to fix thread names when prctl(PR_SET_NAME) is called
- Fixed issue where there is no data in KI trace ASCII file when data is collected using *ftrace*
- Fixed incorrect CPU count when data is from VM guest
- Fixed coredump in kiinfo with *ftrace* on RHEL7 due to change in the syscall_enter/format file
- Modified runki to include more ethtool data and sar -A data (if available)

2.3 - 04/23/2014

- Added changes to support new lsof output with potential TID field
- updated kiinfo to print file type when printing syscall info if available
- Changed hardclock processing to update the schedp->sched_stat.state if needed. This allows more correct accounting for tasks that do not make system calls (either all USER time or all SYS time).
- parse dmsetup file to correctly identify the device mapper major number
- Fixed bad avque from kipid report
- Fixed Logical IO reporting in kifile report
- Added missing thread names in kipid CSV report and some sections in kparse
- Added Hadoop process names in {} in reports
- Added -kiall option to generate all the reports in a single pass
- Added starttime/endtime filtering
- Added CSV and file links to the new File Links Section of the Kparse report
- Initial KI Cluster Report (kiinfo -clparse) to create a kparse-like output for a set of KI trace files from multiple nodes in a cluster

2.2 - 01/23/2014

- Added symlookup and objfile= option for USER PC symbols in kipid and kitrace output
- Added report= option for kipid
- Added thread names for offline kifutex, kiprof, and kidsk reports
- Added warning for SAP processes calling semget() and getting ENOENT
- propagate file name when doing an fcntl(F_DUPFD) or dup() system call
- fix CPU and PID filter for kiprof
- Fixed futex uaddr filtering for kifutex
- Fixed bug for dev= filtering for kidsk
- fixed coredump in futex_update_wakeup_stats() due to bad call to find_hash()

2.1 - 12/09/2013

- Added Futex Reports in Kparse output and per-PID futex details in kipid output
- Added kifutex report (including live tracing)
- For multithreaded tasks, fixed bug where top files were not reported in the global reports
- sort per-pid FD by Elapsed time, rather than by ftype
- In kiinfo -kitrace, always set svtm=0.0 for barrier writes (sector == 0)
- Fixed C-state reporting (runki script)
- Better reporting for block device parameters (runki script)
- Get stack traces for tasks in a multithreaded process (runki script)
- Fixed kiall so that it can execute on multiple ki_all files with the same timestamp (kiall script)

2.0 - 11/08/2013

- Support for the LinuxKI has been expanded to support more Linux distributions - RHEL 6/7, SLES 11 SP2/SP3, Ubuntu 12.04/12.10, CentOS 6, OEL 6 (*ftrace* only)
- The kiall/kiclean scripts are now included in the linuxki RPM patch. So now there is now a single linuxki RPM for each supported distribution, eliminating the linuxki-hponly RPMs

- The password for the KI post-processing has been eliminated if the data is generated from physical HP server. See also Password Processing
- Support for live KI tracing and analysis using the *LiKI* tracing mechanism. See also Running kiinfo on a live system
- Added signal handling so the runki script and kiinfo -kitracedump/likidump can properly cleanup after a Control-C or process abort is performed
- Improved scaling when collecting data using the *LiKI* DLKM tracing module
- Improved stack unwinding on SLES 11 SP2/SP3
- The runki script now collects cstate times for each CPU eliminating the need for LinuxKI to collect power_start and power_end traces, reducing the overall overhead of LinuxKI by reducing the number of trace events collected.
- New non-default trace events added:
 - scsi_dispatch_cmd_start / scsi_dispatch_cmd_done
 - irq_handler_entry / irq_handler_exit
 - softirq_entry / softirq_exit / softirq_raise
 - sched_migrate_task
 - listen_overflow (*LiKI* only)
- Addition of key arguments for some system calls (*LiKI* only):
 - open/creat/lstat/stat/unlink - filename
 - exec/execve - executable name
 - select - fd_set bitmasks (readfds, writefds, exceptfds)
 - pselect - fd_set bitmasks and timeout value
 - poll - fds bitmask
 - ppoll - fds bitask and timeout value
- Enhancement to trace fields in *LiKI* DLKM tracing modules to improve reporting
 - Flag in system call to identify if system call is 32-bit or 64-bit to provide more reliable system call names
 - Addition of async_in_flight and sync_inflight counters on block events
 - More accurate IO service times on block_rq_complete traces
 - Virtual Set Size (vss) and Resident Set Size (rss) values for patches in sched_switch records
 - Corrected target CPU reporting in power_freq trace records
- New csv option available for most of the KI analysis reports
- kiinfo -kpars, kiinfo -kirunq, and kiinfo -kipid have been enhanced to include IRQ statistics if irq events are enabled
- kiinfo -kidsk has been enhanced to show average inflight IO (avinflt) when a new IO is issued
- kiinfo -kifile has new scdetail option to show additional detail about a system call for top files
- Fixed bug in parsing kallsyms file which lead to increased runtimes for kiinfo post-processing

1.2 - 06/18/2013

- Fixed c/r in the "task woken up" section of the PIDS/<PID> output (changed printf to pid_printf)
- Do not include system calls with EBADF in the FD section
- Fixed c/r in print_fd_info() of the PIDS/<PID> output
- Fixed kiinfo to work with Ubuntu and RHEL 7 ftrace data
- Fixed kipid.oracle output

- Added "flush" field to report barrier IOs in kidsk/kipid/kparse reports
- Added BARRIER write warning
- Added logical IO status such as AvSz and KB/sec to the system calls
- Fixed Trace Events for top 10 processes
- Allow syscall return values to be either hex or decimal depending on the syscall_arglist*[] array values
- Removed SystemT (total_systime) from the trace type info
- Added Oracle Kparse Section

1.1 - 03/25/2013

- Includes *LiKI* version v0.8_rc4 to improve scaling
- Fixed Last CPU / Migrations counters run on non-likimerge binaries
- added per_cpu and mpath_detail options to kiinfo -kidsk (1.0c)
- Fixed SlpTime in "Threads woken up by this task" section, due to uninitialized coop_delta variable
- Fixes to accommodate running LinuxKI with *ftrace* on OEL 6. Note that *LiKI* does not run on OEL 6.x at this release

1.0 - 01/28/2013

- Initial Release