# Coresight ETM tracing on dragonboard 410c

### Contents:

- 1. Compiling linux kernel with Coresight support.
- 2. Bootable SD card creating, flashing boot partition with new kernel.
- 3. Compiling perf and OpenCSD.
- 4. Onboard tracing and displaying results in IDA Pro.

# Compiling linux kernel with Coresight

To compile kernel, perf and OpenCSD we need an aarch64 toolchain. In this case we will use linaro toolchain:

```
mkdir build
cd build
mkdir toolchain
wget releases.linaro.org/components/toolchain/binaries/latest/aarch64-linux-
gnu/gcc-*-x86_64_aarch64-linux-gnu.tar.xz
tar -xvf gcc-*-x86_64_aarch64-linux-gnu.tar.xz -C ./toolchain
```

Download source of linux kernel for dragonboard 410c:

```
git clone http://git.linaro.org/landing-
teams/working/qualcomm/kernel.git
cd kernel
```

Kernel configuration and compilation:

```
export ARCH=arm64
export CROSS_COMPILE=../toolchain/bin/aarch64-linux-gnu-
make defconfig distro.config
make menuconfig
```

```
make -j$(nproc) Image.gz dtbs
make -j$(nproc) modules
```

As a result, the compressed kernel, dtb and module will be compiled.

Now we need add dtb to the kernel:

cat arch/\$ARCH/boot/Image.gz arch/\$ARCH/boot/dts/qcom/apq8016-sbc.dtb
> Image.gz+dtb

Bootable SD card creating, flashing new partition with new kernel.

To create a boot image, ramdisk is required, but in fact the kernel uses a different ramdisk (which is usually written to /dev/\*\*\*9), so the composition of it doesn't matter:

```
echo "not a ramdisk" > initrd.img
```

Now with new kernel and ramdisk we need to create a boot partition and flash it. I did the following: I downloaded the bootable SD card image and then replaced the boot partition in it:

#### wget

https://releases.linaro.org/96boards/dragonboard410c/linaro/debian/latest/dragonboard-410c-sdcard-developer-buster-\*.zip unzip dragonboard-410c-sdcard-developer-buster-\*.zip cd dragonboard-410c-sdcard-developer-buster-\*

Writing image to SD card (where /dev/sdb – is SD card):

dd if=dragonboard-410c-sdcard-developer-buster-\*.img of=/dev/sdb
status=progress

There are nine partitions in this image (/dev/sdb[1-9]), rootfs is usually on /dev/sdb9, boot is on /dev/sdb7. It is best to look at the parameters of the original boot and build a new one with similar parameters:

dd if=/dev/sdb7 of=img status=progress
file img

```
> sudo dd if=/dev/sdb7 of=img status=progress
58704384 bytes (59 MB, 56 MiB) copied, 3 s, 19.6 MB/s
131072+0 records in
131072+0 records out
67108864 bytes (67 MB, 64 MiB) copied, 3.75234 s, 17.9 MB/s
> file img
img: Android bootimg, kernel, ramdisk, page size: 2048, cmdline (root=/dev/mmcblk1pg rw rootwait console=ttyMSM0,115200n8)
```

To create an image, use the mkbootimg:

```
mkbootimg --kernel Image.gz+dtb --ramdisk initrd.img --output boot-
db410c.img --pagesize 2048 --base 0x80000000 --cmdline
"root=/dev/mmcblk1p9 rw rootwait console=ttyMSM0,115200n8"
```

Writing a new boot:

```
dd if=boot-db410c.img of=/dev/sdb7 status=progress
```

To boot from SD card, you need to set the switch S6-2 to ON, and all others switches to OFF.

# Compiling perf and OpenCSD

OpenCSD is library Coresight trace decoding.

Compiling OpenCSD:

git clone -b master https://github.com/Linaro/OpenCSD.git
cd OpenCSD/decoder/build/linux
make LINUX64=1 DEBUG=0

Compiling perf (P.S. For host I used 4.17 perf version, and for the target 4.8 version):

git clone -b perf-opencsd-4.8 https://github.com/Linaro/perf-opencsd
export CSTRACE\_PATH=path/to/OpenCSD/decoder

Perf host compilation:

make

Also, to be able to decode the trace, you will need to install the libpython / libpython-dev package before compiling (for the host).

Target compilation:

make ARCH=arm64 CROSS\_COMPILE=path/to/aarch64/toolchain/bin/aarch64linux-gnu-

For static compilation you need to add line LDFLAGS=-static in Makefile.perf file.

Depending on the version of perf and the toolchain, you may need to compile additional libraries for ARM64 and add them to the toolchain, for example, libelf.

# Onboard tracing and displaying results in IDA Pro

If you compile and install the kernel correctly, the following devices will appear:

> ls /sys/bus/coresight/devices

820000.tpiu 821000.funnel 824000.replicator 825000.etf 826000.etr 841000.funnel 85c000.etm 85d000.etm 85e000.etm 85f000.etm

dragonboard 410c supports ETM tracing. Tracing is performed with the following command:

perf record -e cs\_etm/@825000.etf/u --per-thread ./elf\_name

where cs\_etm - event type

825000.etf – device name

u (k) – userspace (kernelspace)

It is also possible to set a filter by specifying either the start and end address of the trace or the address range:

```
--filter 'start 0x4003e0@elf_name, stop 0x4014d3@elf_name'
perf output:

path: /sys/bus/coresight/devices/825000.etf/enable_sink

[ perf record: Woken up 1 times to write data ]

Warning:

AUX data lost 1 times out of 4!

[ perf record: Captured and wrote 0.015 MB perf.data ]
```

Encoded trace is stored under name perf.data, files necessary for decoding is stored in ~/.debug. Data collection for subsequent decoding on the host:

```
tar -cvzf cs_trace.tar.gz perf.data ~/.debug
```

```
Decoding:
```

```
tar -xvf cs_trace.tar.gz
mv perf.data path/to/host/perf
mv .debug ~/.debug
```

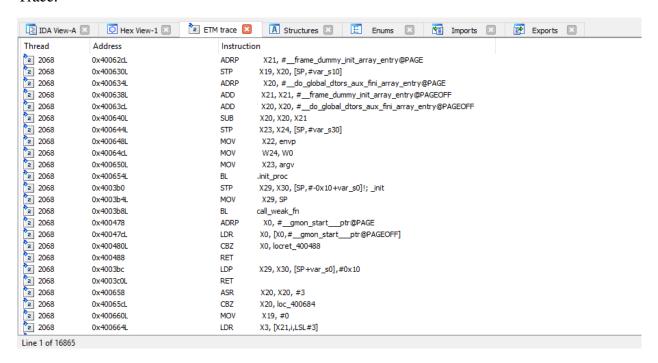
cd path/to/host/perf

./perf script > trace.txt

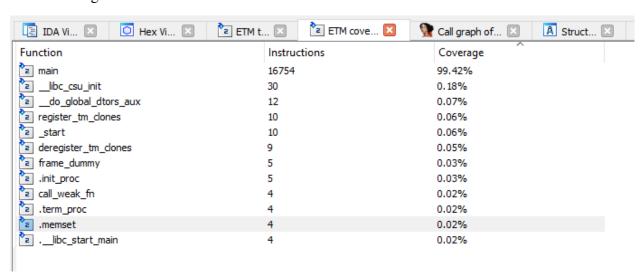
The decoded trace contains records of all transitions that violate the sequential execution of the program.

The traced image and decoded trace can be displayed in IDA Pro using the plugin.

#### Trace:



#### Code coverage:



The sequence of function calls:

