\_\_\_\_\_\_

Statistic counters are grouped into structs:

```
Struct
                     TLV type
                                            Description
                     TCA_STATS_BASIC
gnet stats basic
                                            Basic statistics
                     TCA STATS RATE EST
gnet stats rate est
                                            Rate estimator
                     TCA STATS QUEUE
gnet_stats_queue
                                            Queue statistics
                     TCA STATS APP
                                            Application specific
none
Collecting:
Declare the statistic structs you need:
struct mystruct {
        struct gnet_stats_basic bstats;
        struct gnet stats queue qstats;
};
Update statistics:
mystruct->tstats.packet++;
mystruct->qstats.backlog += skb->pkt len;
Export to userspace (Dump):
my dumping routine(struct sk buff *skb, ...)
        struct gnet dump dump;
        if (gnet_stats_start_copy(skb, TCA_STATS2, &mystruct->lock, &dump) < 0)
                goto rtattr failure;
        if (gnet stats copy basic(&dump, &mystruct->bstats) < 0
            gnet_stats_copy_queue(&dump, &mystruct->qstats) < 0</pre>
                gnet_stats_copy_app(&dump, &xstats, sizeof(xstats)) < 0)</pre>
                goto rtattr_failure;
        if (gnet stats finish copy (&dump) < 0)
                goto rtattr failure;
TCA STATS/TCA_XSTATS backward compatibility:
```

Prior users of struct tc\_stats and xstats can maintain backward compatibility by calling the compat wrappers to keep providing the existing TLV types.

```
my_dumping_routine(struct sk_buff *skb, ...)
```

```
gen stats.txt
```

A struct tc\_stats will be filled out during gnet\_stats\_copy\_\* calls and appended to the skb. TCA\_XSTATS is provided if gnet\_stats\_copy\_app was called.

## Locking:

Locks are taken before writing and released once all statistics have been written. Locks are always released in case of an error. You are responsible for making sure that the lock is initialized.

## Rate Estimator:

O) Prepare an estimator attribute. Most likely this would be in user space. The value of this TLV should contain a tc\_estimator structure. As usual, such a TLV needs to be 32 bit aligned and therefore the length needs to be appropriately set, etc. The estimator interval and ewma log need to be converted to the appropriate values. tc\_estimator.c::tc\_setup\_estimator() is advisable to be used as the conversion routine. It does a few clever things. It takes a time interval in microsecs, a time constant also in microsecs and a struct tc\_estimator to be populated. The returned tc\_estimator can be transported to the kernel. Transfer such a structure in a TLV of type TCA\_RATE to your code in the kernel.

In the kernel when setting up:

- 1) make sure you have basic stats and rate stats setup first.
- 2) make sure you have initialized stats lock that is used to setup such stats.
- 3) Now initialize a new estimator:

if ret == 0
 success
else
 failed

From now on, every time you dump my\_rate\_est\_stats it will contain up-to-date info.

Once you are done, call gen\_kill\_estimator(my\_basicstats, my\_rate\_est\_stats) Make sure that my\_basicstats and my\_rate\_est\_stats are still valid (i.e still exist) at the time of making this call.

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