1.测试驱动如下(定时获取某个cpu的当前频率和最高频率):

```
#include <linux/init.h>
  #include <linux/kernel.h>
  #include <linux/kernel stat.h>
 #include <linux/kobject.h>
 #include <linux/module.h>
  #include <linux/slab.h>
  #include <linux/sysfs.h>
  #include <linux/tick.h>
  #include <linux/types.h>
   #include <linux/cpu.h>
  #include <linux/err.h>
  #include <linux/delay.h>
  #include <linux/kthread.h>
  #include <linux/cpufreq.h>
  #include <linux/cpumask.h>
  #include <linux/cpu.h>
  /*must define, or build error*/
  #define CREATE TRACE POINTS
  #include <trace/events/test driver.h>
  #define TEST DRIVER_DELAY (50 * HZ)
  #define THREAD BIND CPU
                                     (0)
  struct timer list test timer;
  /*timer list may add the struct*/
  struct test_data {
      unsigned long num;
      unsigned long cpu freq;
       unsigned long cpu max freq;
   };
   struct test data *global;
   static unsigned long i = 0;
   static void test driver func(unsigned long data)
   {
      unsigned long expires;
       global->num = (i + 1) % NR CPUS;
       global->cpu freq = cpufreq quick get((i + 1) % NR CPUS);
       global->cpu max freq = cpufreq quick get max((i + 1) % NR CPUS);
       trace get test driver data(global->num, global->cpu freq,
   global->cpu max freq);
       /*dynamic modify timer expires time*/
       expires = jiffies + msecs_to_jiffies(2000 + i * 200);
       mod_timer(&test_timer, expires);
      if(i > 100)
          i = 0;
      i++;
```

```
static int init test driver init(void)
     init timer deferrable (&test timer);
     test_timer.function = test_driver_func;
     test timer.data = 0;
     test timer.expires = jiffies + TEST DRIVER DELAY;
     add timer on (&test timer, THREAD BIND CPU);
     global = kzalloc(sizeof(struct test_data), GFP_KERNEL);
     if(!qlobal) {
        printk(KERN_INFO "alloc space is fail\n");
        return -1;
     return 0;
static void __exit test_driver_exit(void)
    struct test data *test = global;
    kfree(test);
     del_timer_sync(&test_timer);
module init(test driver init);
module exit(test driver exit);
MODULE AUTHOR("samarxie");
MODULE LICENSE ("GPL");
MODULE DESCRIPTION ("TEST DRIVER FOR TRACE USE");
```

由于是完全添加自己的trace point, 所以在include/trace/events/目录下添加自己的event文件, 我命名为: test_driver.h, 代码如下:

```
#undef TRACE SYSTEM
#define TRACE_SYSTEM test_driver
#if !defined( TRACE TEST DRIVER H) || defined(TRACE HEADER MULTI READ)
#define TRACE TEST DRIVER H
#include <linux/tracepoint.h>
  * Two methodes can achieve capture trace.
  * 1. Dedine trace class, can include many events.
  * 2. Direct definition trace one event.
  * /
/*method 1*/
DECLARE_EVENT_CLASS(get_cpu_info,
     TP PROTO (unsigned long cpu id, unsigned long curr freq,
             unsigned long max_freq),
     TP_ARGS(cpu_id, curr_freq, max_freq),
     TP_STRUCT__entry(
         __field(unsigned long, cpu id
         field(unsigned long, curr freq
```

```
field(unsigned long, max freq )
       ),
    TP_fast_assign(
        __entry->cpu_id = cpu_id;
        __entry->curr_freq = curr freq;
        __entry->max_freq = max_freq;
    ),
    TP_printk("cpu=%lu curr_freq=%lu max_freq=%lu",
          __entry->cpu_id, __entry->curr_freq,
          __entry->max_freq)
);
DEFINE_EVENT(get_cpu_info, get_test_driver_data,
    TP PROTO (unsigned long cpu id, unsigned long curr freq,
         unsigned long max_freq),
    TP ARGS (cpu id, curr freq, max freq)
);
#if O
/*method 2*/
TRACE_EVENT(get_test_driver_data,
    TP PROTO (unsigned long cpu id, unsigned long curr freq,
        unsigned long max freq),
    TP_ARGS(cpu_id, curr_freq, max_freq),
    TP_STRUCT__entry(
        __field(unsigned long, cpu_id )
        __field(unsigned long, curr freq )
         field(unsigned long, max freq )
       ),
    TP fast assign(
        __entry->cpu_id = cpu_id;
        __entry->curr_freq = curr_freq;
        __entry->max_freq = max_freq;
    ),
    TP printk("cpu=%lu curr freq=%lu max freq=%lu",
          __entry->cpu_id, __entry->curr_freq,
           __entry->max_freq)
);
#endif
#endif /* TRACE TEST DRIVER H */
/* This part must be outside protection */
#include <trace/define trace.h>
```

可以看到在定义trace的时候, 有两种方式:

- 一种是类, class, 这种使用在, 如果你定义的多个时间的信息(参数)是相同, 但是可 能是不同的时间点或者某种上下文前后,就可以使用,比单独定义event要省事些
- 一种是直接定义event。目的很单纯的获取一种都有的信息。

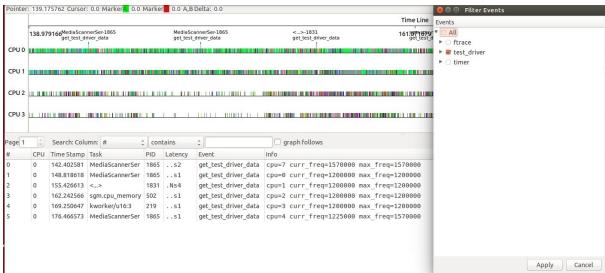
编译系统,刷boot reboot之后,可以看到新的trace event目录:

```
meizu1000:/ # ls /d/tracing/events/test driver/ -l
total 0
-rw-r--r-- 1 root root 0 2018-08-23 14:59 enable
 -rw-r--r-- 1 root root 0 2018-08-23 15:01 filter
drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 0 1970-01-01 08:00 get_test_driver_data
```

使用trace-cmd抓取信息:

meizu1000:/data # trace-cmd record -e test driver* -e timer* 使用ctrl+c中断抓取之后,将data目录下的trace.dat文件pull处理,使用kernelshark解析出来如

下,由于加了timer的trace event,所以我对event过滤了一下,解析的图片如下图所示:



至此成功添加自己想要的trace event和trace point。对于Android,可以添加很多event在 systrace上面展示出来看系统行为。debug performance真的很方便。

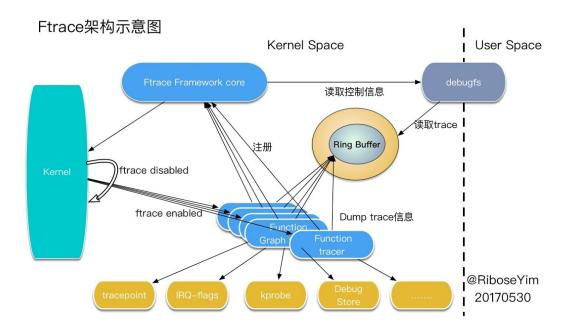
下面的内容是转载自: https://zhuanlan.zhihu.com/p/27190018 感兴趣的可以研究ftrace源码! 动态追踪技术及其体系结构:

动态追踪技术: Linux ftrace



体系结构:

Ftrace有两大组成部分,framework和一系列的tracer。每个tracer完成不同的功能,它们统一由framework管理。 ftrace 的trace信息保存在ring buffer中,由framework负责管理。 Framework 利用debugfs建立tracing目录,并提供了一系列的控制文件。



参考文献:

1. http://tinylab.org/ftrace-principle-and-practice/ 强烈推荐之首,真的很好啊

- 2. https://blog.csdn.net/pwl999/article/details/80702365 强烈推荐二,更加透彻
- 3. https://www.ibm.com/developerworks/cn/linux/1609 houp ftrace/index.html
- 4. https://zhuanlan.zhihu.com/p/27190018
- 5. http://lixiang7.lofter.com/post/1b42fc_96d3e5