Xserver Provider for DTrace

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X Server Version 1.12.1

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Introduction

This page provides details on a statically defined user application tracing provider [http://wikis.sun.com/display/DTrace/Statically+Defined+Tracing+for+User+Applications] for the DTrace [http://hub.opensolaris.org/bin/view/Community+Group+dtrace/] facility in SolarisTM 10, MacOS X^{TM} 10.5, and later releases. This provider instruments various points in the X server, to allow tracing what client applications are up to.

The provider was integrated into the X.Org git master repository with Solaris 10 & OpenSolaris support for the Xserver 1.4 release, released in 2007 with X11R7.3. Support for DTrace on MacOS X was added in Xserver 1.7.

These probes expose the request and reply structure of the X protocol between clients and the X server, so an understanding of that basic nature will aid in learning how to use these probes.

Available probes

Due to the way User-Defined DTrace probes work, arguments to these probes all bear undistinguished names of *arg0*, *arg1*, *arg2*, etc. These tables should help you determine what the real data is for each of the probe arguments.

Table 1. Probes and their arguments

Probe name	Description	arg0	arg1	arg2	arg3	arg4	
Request Probes							
request-start	Called just before processing each client request.		re- quest- Code	re- questLe	clien- ngdh	re- quest- Buffer	
request-done	Called just after processing each client request.		re- quest- Code	se- quen- ceNum- ber	clien- tId	re- sult- Code	
Event Probes						,	
send-event	Called just before send each event to a client.	clien- tId	event- Code	event- Buffer			
Client Connection	on Probes					,	
client-connect	Called when a new connection is opened from a client		client	'D			
client-auth	Called when client authenticates (normally just after connection opened)	tId	clien- tAddr	client- Pid	client- ZoneId		
client- disconnect	Called when a client connection is closed	clien- tId					
Resource Allocation Probes							

Probe name	Description	arg0	arg1	arg2	arg3	arg4
resource-alloc	Called when a new resource (pixmap, gc, colormap, etc.) is allocated	source	re- I d ource- TypeId		re- source- Type- Name	
resource-free	Called when a resource is freed		re- I d ource- TypeId		re- source- Type- Name	

Data Available in Probe Arguments

To access data in arguments of type string, you will need to use copyinstr() [http://wikis.sun.com/display/DTrace/Actions+and +Subroutines#ActionsandSubroutines-{{copyinstr}}]. To access data buffers referenced via uintptr_t's, you will need to use copyin() [http://wikis.sun.com/display/DTrace/Actions+and+Subroutines#ActionsandSubroutines-{{copyin}}].

Table 2. Probe Arguments

Argument name	Туре	Description		
clientAddr	string	String representing address client connected from		
clientFD	int	X server's file descriptor for server side of each connection		
clientId	int	Unique integer identifier for each connection to the \overline{X} server		
clientPid	pid_t	Process id of client, if connection is local (from getpeerucred())		
clientZoneId	zoneid_	Solaris: Zone id of client, if connection is local (from get-peerucred())		
eventBuffer	uintptr_	tPointer to buffer containing X event - decode using structures in <x11 [http:="" cgit.freedesktop.org="" proto="" tree="" xorg="" xproto="" xproto.h="" xproto.h]=""> and similar headers for each extension</x11>		
eventCode	uint8_t	Event number of X event		
resourceId	uint32_	tX resource id (XID)		
resourceType- Id	uint32_	tResource type id		
resourceType- Name	string	String representing X resource type ("PIXMAP", etc.)		
resourceValue	uintptr_	tPointer to data for X resource		
resultCode	int	Integer code representing result status of request		
requestBuffer	uintptr_	Pointer to buffer containing X request - decode using structures in <x11 [http:="" cgit.freedesktop.org="" proto="" tree="" xorg="" xproto="" xproto.h="" xproto.h]=""> and similar headers for each extension</x11>		

Argument name	Туре	Description
requestCode	uint8_t	Request number of X request or Extension
requestName	string	Name of X request or Extension
requestLength	uint16_	Length of X request
sequenceNum- ber	uint32_	Number of X request in in this connection

Examples

Example 1. Counting requests by request name

This script simply increments a counter for each different request made, and when you exit the script (such as by hitting **Control+C**) prints the counts.

```
#!/usr/sbin/dtrace -s

Xserver*:::request-start
{
    @counts[copyinstr(arg0)] = count();
}
```

The output from a short run may appear as:

```
QueryPointer
                                                                        1
                                                                        2
CreatePixmap
FreePixmap
                                                                        2
                                                                        2
PutImage
ChangeGC
                                                                       10
CopyArea
                                                                       10
CreateGC
                                                                       14
FreeGC
                                                                       14
                                                                       28
RENDER
SetClipRectangles
                                                                       40
```

This can be rewritten slightly to cache the string containing the name of the request since it will be reused many times, instead of copying it over and over from the kernel:

```
#!/usr/sbin/dtrace -s
string Xrequest[uintptr_t];
Xserver*:::request-start
/Xrequest[arg0] == ""/
{
```

```
Xrequest[arg0] = copyinstr(arg0);
}

Xserver*:::request-start
{
    @counts[Xrequest[arg0]] = count();
}
```

Example 2. Get average CPU time per request

This script records the CPU time used between the probes at the start and end of each request and aggregates it per request type.

```
#!/usr/sbin/dtrace -s

Xserver*:::request-start
{
    reqstart = vtimestamp;
}

Xserver*:::request-done
{
    @times[copyinstr(arg0)] = avg(vtimestamp - reqstart);
}
```

The output from a sample run might look like:

ChangeGC	889
MapWindow	907
SetClipRectangles	1319
PolyPoint	1413
PolySegment	1434
PolyRectangle	1828
FreeCursor	1895
FreeGC	1950
CreateGC	2244
FreePixmap	2246
GetInputFocus	2249
TranslateCoords	8508
QueryTree	8846
GetGeometry	9948
CreatePixmap	12111
AllowEvents	14090
GrabServer	14791
MIT-SCREEN-SAVER	16747
ConfigureWindow	22917
SetInputFocus	28521
PutImage	240841

Example 3. Monitoring clients that connect and disconnect

This script simply prints information about each client that connects or disconnects from the server while it is running. Since the provider is specified as Xserver\$1 instead of Xserver* like previous examples, it won't monitor all Xserver processes running on the machine, but instead expects the process id of the X server to monitor to be specified as the argument to the script.

```
#!/usr/sbin/dtrace -s
Xserver$1:::client-connect
 printf("** Client Connect: id %d\n", arg0);
Xserver$1:::client-auth
 printf("** Client auth'ed: id %d => %s pid %d\n",
  arq0, copyinstr(arq1), arq2);
Xserver$1:::client-disconnect
 printf("** Client Disconnect: id %d\n", arg0);
A sample run:
# ./foo.d 5790
dtrace: script './foo.d' matched 4 probes
CPU
                              FUNCTION: NAME
    15774 CloseDownClient:client-disconnect ** Client Disconnect: id 65
    15774 CloseDownClient:client-disconnect ** Client Disconnect: id 64
    15773 EstablishNewConnections:client-connect ** Client Connect: id 64
    15772
                      AuthAudit:client-auth ** Client auth'ed: id 64 => local host
  0
    15773 EstablishNewConnections:client-connect ** Client Connect: id 65
  0
    15772
                      AuthAudit:client-auth ** Client auth'ed: id 65 => local host
    15774 CloseDownClient:client-disconnect ** Client Disconnect: id 64
```

Example 4. Monitoring clients creating Pixmaps

This script can be used to determine which clients are creating pixmaps in the X server, printing information about each client as it connects to help trace it back to the program on the other end of the X connection.

```
#!/usr/sbin/dtrace -qs
string Xrequest[uintptr t];
string Xrestype[uintptr_t];
Xserver$1:::request-start
/Xrequest[arg0] == ""/
Xrequest[arg0] = copyinstr(arg0);
Xserver$1:::resource-alloc
/arg3 != 0 && Xrestype[arg3] == ""/
Xrestype[arg3] = copyinstr(arg3);
Xserver$1:::request-start
/Xrequest[arg0] == "X_CreatePixmap"/
printf("-> %s: client %d\n", Xrequest[arg0], arg3);
Xserver$1:::request-done
/Xrequest[arg0] == "X_CreatePixmap"/
printf("<- %s: client %d\n", Xrequest[arg0], arg3);</pre>
Xserver$1:::resource-alloc
/Xrestype[arg3] == "PIXMAP"/
printf("** Pixmap alloc: %08x\n", arg0);
Xserver$1:::resource-free
/Xrestype[arg3] == "PIXMAP"/
printf("** Pixmap free: %08x\n", arg0);
Xserver$1:::client-connect
printf("** Client Connect: id %d\n", arg0);
Xserver$1:::client-auth
printf("** Client auth'ed: id %d => %s pid %d\n",
  arg0, copyinstr(arg1), arg2);
```

```
Xserver$1:::client-disconnect
printf("** Client Disconnect: id %d\n", arg0);
}
Sample output from a run of this script:
** Client Connect: id 17
** Client auth'ed: id 17 => local host pid 20273
-> X_CreatePixmap: client 17
** Pixmap alloc: 02200009
<- X_CreatePixmap: client 17
-> X_CreatePixmap: client 15
** Pixmap alloc: 01e00180
<- X_CreatePixmap: client 15
-> X_CreatePixmap: client 15
** Pixmap alloc: 01e00181
<- X_CreatePixmap: client 15
-> X_CreatePixmap: client 14
** Pixmap alloc: 01c004c8
<- X_CreatePixmap: client 14
** Pixmap free: 02200009
** Client Disconnect: id 17
** Pixmap free: 01e00180
```

** Pixmap free: 01e00181