Xserver Provider for DTrace

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X Server Version

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Introduction

This page provides details on a statically defined user application tracing provider [http://dtrace.org/guide/chp-usdt.html] for the DTrace [http://dtrace.org/blogs/about/] facility in Solaris™ 10, MacOS X™ 10.5, and later releases. This provider instruments various points in the X server, to allow tracing what client applications are up to. DTrace probes may be used with SystemTap [http://sourceware.org/systemtap/] on GNU/Linux systems.

The provider was integrated into the X.Org code base 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	arg5	arg6
Request Probes								
request-start	Called just before processing each client request.	*requestId*	*requestName*	*requestCode*	*clientId*	*requestLength*	*requestBuffer*	
request-done	Called just after processing each client request.	*requestId*	*requestName*	*requestCode*	*clientId*	*resultCode*		
Event Probes								
send-event	Called just before send each event to a client.	*clientId*	*eventCode*	*eventBuffer*				
Client Connection Probes								
client-connect	Called when a new connection is opened from a client	*clientId*	*clientFD*					
client-auth	Called when client authenticates (normally just after connection opened)	*clientId*	*clientAuthId*	*clientPid*	*clientZoneId*			
client-disconnect	Called when a client connection is closed	*clientId*						
Resource Allocation Probes								
resource-alloc	Called when a new resource (pixmap, gc, colormap, etc.) is allocated	*resourceId*	*resourceTypeId*	*resourceTypeValue*	*resourceTypeName*			

Probe name	Description	arg0	arg1	arg2	arg3	arg4	arg5	arg6
resource-free	Called when a resource is freed	*resourceId*	*clientId*	*resourceTypeId*	*resourceValue*	*resourceTypeName*		
Input API probes								
input-event	Called when an input event was submitted for processing	*deviceid*	*eventtype*	*type* or *keycode* or *touchid*	*flags*	*nvalues*	*mask*	*values*

Data Available in Probe Arguments

To access data in arguments of type string, you will need to use `copyinstr()` [http://dtrace.org/guide/chp-actsub.html#chp-actsub-copyinstr]. To access data buffers referenced via uintptr_t's, you will need to use `copyin()` [http://dtrace.org/guide/chp-actsub.html#chp-actsub-copyin].

Table 2. Probe Arguments

Argument name	Type	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 X server
clientPid	pid_t	Process id of client, if connection is local (from `getpeerucred()`)
clientZoneId	zoneid_t	Solaris: Zone id of client, if connection is local (from `getpeerucred()`)
eventBuffer	uintptr_t	Pointer to buffer containing X event - decode using structures in <`X11/Xproto.h` [https://gitlab.freedesktop.org/xorg/proto/xorgproto/-/blob/master/include/X11/Xproto.h]> and similar headers for each extension
eventCode	uint8_t	Event number of X event
resourceId	uint32_t	X resource id (XID)
resourceTypeId	uint32_t	Resource type id
resourceTypeName	string	String representing X resource type (`"PIXMAP"`, etc.)
resourceValue	uintptr_t	Pointer to data for X resource
resultCode	int	Integer code representing result status of request
requestBuffer	uintptr_t	Pointer to buffer containing X request - decode using structures in <`X11/Xproto.h` [https://gitlab.freedesktop.org/xorg/proto/xorgproto/-/blob/master/include/X11/Xproto.h]> and similar headers for each extension
requestCode	uint8_t	Request number of X request or Extension
requestName	string	Name of X request or Extension
requestLength	uint16_t	Length of X request
sequenceNumber	uint32_t	Number of X request in in this connection
deviceid	int	The device's numerical ID
eventtype	int	Protocol event type

Argument name	Type	Description
button, keycode, touchid	uint32_t	The button number, keycode or touch ID
flags	uint32_t	Miscellaneous event-specific server flags
nvalues	int8_t	Number of bits in *mask* and number of elements in *values*
mask	uint8_t*	Binary mask indicating which indices in *values* contain valid data
values	double*	Valuator values. Values for indices for which the *mask* is not set are undefined

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
  CreatePixmap                                                  2
  FreePixmap                                                    2
  PutImage                                                      2
  ChangeGC                                                     10
  CopyArea                                                     10
  CreateGC                                                     14
  FreeGC                                                       14
  RENDER                                                       28
  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",
  arg0, copyinstr(arg1), arg2);
}

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     ID                    FUNCTION:NAME
  0  15774 CloseDownClient:client-disconnect ** Client Disconnect: id 65

  2  15774 CloseDownClient:client-disconnect ** Client Disconnect: id 64

  0  15773 EstablishNewConnections:client-connect ** Client Connect: id 64

  0  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

  0  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);
}

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
```

Example 5. Input API monitoring with SystemTap

This script can be used to monitor events submitted by drivers to the server for enqueuing. Due to the integration of the input API probes, some server-enqueued events will show up too.

```
  # Compile+run with
  #       stap -g xorg.stp /usr/bin/Xorg
  #


  function print_valuators:string(nvaluators:long, mask_in:long, valuators_in:long
   int i;
   unsigned char *mask = (unsigned char*)THIS->mask_in;
   double *valuators = (double*)THIS->valuators_in;
   char str[128] = {0};
   char *s = str;

  #define BitIsSet(ptr, bit) (((unsigned char*)(ptr))[(bit)>>3] & (1 << ((bit) & 7

   s += sprintf(s, "nval: %d ::", (int)THIS->nvaluators);
   for (i = 0; i < THIS->nvaluators; i++)
   {
    s += sprintf(s, " %d: ", i);
    if (BitIsSet(mask, i))
```

```
        s += sprintf(s, "%d", (int)valuators[i]);
    }

    sprintf(THIS->__retvalue, "%s", str);
%}

probe process(@1).mark("input__event")
{
    deviceid = $arg1
    type = $arg2
    detail = $arg3
    flags = $arg4
    nvaluators = $arg5

    str = print_valuators(nvaluators, $arg6, $arg7)
    printf("Event: device %d type %d detail %d flags %#x %s\n",
     deviceid, type, detail, flags, str);
}
```

Sample output from a run of this script:

```
Event: device 13 type 4 detail 1 flags 0x0 nval: 0 ::
Event: device 13 type 6 detail 0 flags 0xa nval: 1 :: 0: 1
Event: device 13 type 6 detail 0 flags 0xa nval: 2 :: 0: 2 1: -1
Event: device 13 type 6 detail 0 flags 0xa nval: 2 :: 0: 2 1: -1
Event: device 13 type 6 detail 0 flags 0xa nval: 2 :: 0: 4 1: -3
Event: device 13 type 6 detail 0 flags 0xa nval: 2 :: 0: 3 1: -3
Event: device 13 type 6 detail 0 flags 0xa nval: 2 :: 0: 3 1: -2
Event: device 13 type 6 detail 0 flags 0xa nval: 2 :: 0: 2 1: -2
Event: device 13 type 6 detail 0 flags 0xa nval: 2 :: 0: 2 1: -2
Event: device 13 type 6 detail 0 flags 0xa nval: 2 :: 0: 2 1: -2
Event: device 13 type 6 detail 0 flags 0xa nval: 2 :: 0:  1: -1
Event: device 13 type 6 detail 0 flags 0xa nval: 2 :: 0:  1: -1
Event: device 13 type 5 detail 1 flags 0x0 nval: 0 ::
```