



# Arm<sup>®</sup> Streamline

Version 8.2

## Target Setup Guide for Android

**Non-Confidential**

**Issue 00**

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## Arm® Streamline Target Setup Guide for Android

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# Contents

<b>1. Introduction.....</b>	<b>6</b>
1.1 Conventions.....	6
1.2 Other information.....	7
<b>2. Target Setup.....</b>	<b>8</b>
2.1 Application and system profiling.....	8
2.2 Compile your application.....	8
2.3 Set up your host machine.....	10
2.4 Set up your device.....	11
2.5 Launch Streamline.....	12
<b>3. Debuggable application profiling.....</b>	<b>13</b>
3.1 Profile your application.....	13
3.1.1 Connect Streamline to your device.....	13
3.1.2 Choose a counter template.....	13
3.1.3 Capture a profile.....	15
3.2 Generate a headless capture.....	16
<b>4. System profiling.....</b>	<b>18</b>
4.1 Profile your system.....	18
4.2 Enabling atrace annotations.....	18
<b>5. Troubleshooting common issues.....</b>	<b>20</b>
5.1 Troubleshooting device connection issues.....	20
5.2 Troubleshooting Android issues.....	20
5.3 Troubleshooting gatord issues.....	21
<b>6. Advanced device setup information.....</b>	<b>22</b>
6.1 Kernel configuration menu options.....	22
6.2 Build gatord yourself.....	23
6.3 gatord command-line options.....	23

# 1. Introduction

This document describes how to set up Arm® Streamline to debug an Android device.

## 1.1 Conventions

The following subsections describe conventions used in Arm documents.





### Glossary



The Arm Glossary is a list of terms used in Arm documentation, together with definitions for those terms. The Arm Glossary does not contain terms that are industry standard unless the Arm meaning differs from the generally accepted meaning.

See the Arm® Glossary for more information: [developer.arm.com/glossary](https://developer.arm.com/glossary).

### Typographic conventions

Arm documentation uses typographical conventions to convey specific meaning.

Convention	Use
<i>italic</i>	Citations.
<b>bold</b>	Interface elements, such as menu names.  Terms in descriptive lists, where appropriate.
monospace	Text that you can enter at the keyboard, such as commands, file and program names, and source code.
monospace <u>underline</u>	A permitted abbreviation for a command or option. You can enter the underlined text instead of the full command or option name.
<and>	Encloses replaceable terms for assembler syntax where they appear in code or code fragments.  For example:  <pre>MRC p15, 0, &lt;Rd&gt;, &lt;CRn&gt;, &lt;CRm&gt;, &lt;Opcode_2&gt;</pre>
<b>SMALL CAPITALS</b>	Terms that have specific technical meanings as defined in the <i>Arm® Glossary</i> . For example, <b>IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED</b> , <b>IMPLEMENTATION SPECIFIC</b> , <b>UNKNOWN</b> , and <b>UNPREDICTABLE</b> .
 Caution	Recommendations. Not following these recommendations might lead to system failure or damage.
 Warning	Requirements for the system. Not following these requirements might result in system failure or damage.
 Danger	Requirements for the system. Not following these requirements will result in system failure or damage.
 Note	An important piece of information that needs your attention.

Convention	Use
 Tip	A useful tip that might make it easier, better or faster to perform a task.
 Remember	A reminder of something important that relates to the information you are reading.

## 1.2 Other information

See the Arm website for other relevant information.

- [Arm® Developer](#).
- [Arm® Documentation](#).
- [Technical Support](#).
- [Arm® Glossary](#).

## 2. Target Setup

This chapter explains how to get your application, device and host machine ready to use Streamline for application or system profiling.

### 2.1 Application and system profiling

Streamline supports two types of profiling. Application profiling is the most common use case, but system profiling is also supported.

#### Application profiling

Streamline supports data capture on a non-rooted Android device. Streamline collects CPU performance data and Arm® Mali™ GPU, or Arm Immortalis™ GPU, performance data from a single application, so you can profile your game or application without device modification. To configure Streamline to collect the right data, use the templates to select the most appropriate set of counters for your device.

#### System profiling

In addition to the single application profiling for non-root devices, Streamline also supports system-wide Android profiling when running on development devices with root access. System profiling enables manufacturers to simultaneously monitor all applications and services running on their device, allowing identification of problematic processes or scheduling behaviors.



Some Streamline features are license-managed. For more information, see [Licenses](#) in the [Arm Streamline User Guide](#).

---

#### Related information

[Debuggable application profiling](#) on page 13

[System profiling](#) on page 18

### 2.2 Compile your application

Before you can profile your executable with Streamline, you must compile your executable. This topic describes the compiler options to use when you compile your application.

#### Profiling native code

When compiling with GCC or Clang, use the following options:

**-g**

Turns on the debug symbols necessary for quality analysis reports.



**-fno-inline**

Disables inlining and substantially improves the call path quality.

**-fno-omit-frame-pointer**

Compiles your EABI images and libraries with frame pointers. This option enables Streamline to record the call stack with each sample taken.

**-mno-omit-leaf-frame-pointer**

Keeps the frame pointer in leaf functions.

**-marm**

When building for AArch32, if GCC was compiled with the `--with-mode=thumb` option enabled, this `-marm` is required. Using `--with-mode=thumb` without `-marm` breaks call stack unwinding in Streamline.

## Optional compiler options for call stack unwinding

To enable call stack unwinding in Streamline, you need to compile your executable with some additional compiler options:

- For AArch64 applications:
  - Compiling with GCC, use: `-fno-omit-frame-pointer` and `-mno-omit-leaf-frame-pointer`



Arm recommends using `-mno-omit-leaf-frame-pointer` to prevent samples in leaf functions incorrectly listing their grand-parent function as their parent.

- Compiling with Clang, use: `-fno-omit-frame-pointer`



`-mno-omit-leaf-frame-pointer` is not supported on Clang.

- For AArch32 applications, compiling with either GCC or Clang, use: `-fno-omit-frame-pointer`, `-marm`, and `-mapcs-frame`.



Streamline supports call stack unwinding for code that has been generated by Arm® Compiler 6.

Streamline does not support call stack unwinding for T32 (Thumb®) code.

---

## Profiling Java or Kotlin code

In addition to profiling native code, Streamline can profile OAT files that Android runtime (ART) generates. The Streamline report for the application shows function names and disassembly in the **Code** view, but not source code.

To enable OAT files to be built with debug symbols, you must run `dex2oat` with the `--no-strip-symbols` option. To run `dex2oat` with the `--no-strip-symbols` option:

1. Run the following command on the device:

```
setprop dalvik.vm.dex2oat-flags --no-strip-symbols
```

2. Re-install the APK file
3. To verify the options for `dex2oat` are set correctly, run the command:

```
getprop dalvik.vm.dex2oat-flags
```

4. To check whether DEX files contain `.debug_*` sections, you can use the GNU tools `readelf` command, for example:

```
readelf -S ../images/*.dex
```

### Source code annotations

To enable Streamline to provide extra context when profiling your executable, you can add annotations to your source code. Streamline supports two types of annotations:

- User space annotations, for annotating your application
- Kernel annotations, to profile system calls

You can read more information about annotating your code in the [Annotate your code](#) chapter of the [Arm Streamline User Guide](#).

## 2.3 Set up your host machine

Streamline is available for the Arm® Mobile Studio or the Arm Development Studio product suites. To use Streamline, install the necessary software and set up environment variables on your host machine.

### Before you begin

- Ensure you have a device that is correctly configured to generate performance data. You can use many Android devices off-the-shelf. A list of the consumer devices that we have tested to support Streamline is available from [Supported Devices](#).
- If you are building your own device software, ensure that your kernel configuration includes the options that are described in [Kernel configuration menu options](#).

### Procedure

1. Download and install the studio package appropriate to your host platform (Windows, Linux, or macOS).
  - Download Arm Mobile Studio from [Downloads](#).
  - Download Arm Development Studio from [Downloads](#).

2. Install the studio package.
  - Install Arm Mobile Studio using the instructions at [Installation](#).
  - Install Arm Development Studio using the instructions in the [Arm Development Studio Getting Started Guide](#).
3. Install Android Debug Bridge (adb).

adb is available with the Android SDK platform tools, which you can download from <https://developer.android.com/studio/releases/platform-tools>.
4. Add the path to the Android SDK platform tools directory to your `PATH` environment variable. The adb executable must be accessible to Streamline.

### Next steps

- [Set up your device](#)
- [Profile your application](#)

## 2.4 Set up your device

To use Streamline, set up an Android device with the application you want to profile.

### Before you begin

[Set up your host machine](#)

### Procedure

1. Ensure that [Developer Mode](#) is enabled, then enable USB Debugging by selecting **Settings > Developer options**.
2. Connect the device to the host through USB and approve the debug connection when prompted. If the connection is successful, running the `adb devices` command on the host returns the ID of your device, and you can run `adb shell`.
3. Build and install the debuggable application for profiling:
  - For Unity applications, select the **Development Build** option in the **Build Settings**.
  - For applications that are not built with Unity, ensure it is marked as debuggable in the Android application manifest. See how to debug your application in the [Android Studio documentation](#).

### Next steps

[Profile your application](#)

## 2.5 Launch Streamline

Learn how to open Streamline using different operating systems.

### Before you begin

Before you can open and use Streamline, ensure you have followed the steps in [Set up your host machine](#) and [Set up your device](#).

### Procedure

Launch Streamline:

- On Windows:
  - Arm® Mobile Studio users: From the **Start** menu, search for **Streamline** and select the **Streamline** shortcut.
  - Arm Development Studio users: Launch Arm Development Studio, navigate to the **Streamline data** view, and click **Launch Streamline**.



Note

If required, to open the **Streamline data** view, either:

- Search for 'Streamline data' in the Arm Development Studio search function, and then select the **Streamline data** view.
- Select **Window > Show view > Other...**, expand **Streamline**, select **Streamline Data**, and click **Open**.

- On macOS, go to the <install\_directory>/streamline folder, and double-click the `streamline.app` file.
- On Linux:
  - Arm Mobile Studio users: Navigate to the <install\_directory>/streamline folder and run the `streamline` file:

```
cd <install_directory>/streamline
./Streamline
```

- Arm Development Studio users: Launch Arm Development Studio, navigate to the **Streamline data** view, and click **Launch Streamline**.



Note

If required, to open the **Streamline data** view, either:

- Search for 'Streamline data' in the Arm Development Studio search function, and then select the **Streamline data** view.
- Select **Window > Show view > Other...**, expand **Streamline**, select **Streamline Data**, and click **Open**.

### Next steps

- [Connect Streamline to your device](#)

## 3. Debuggable application profiling

Profile your application while it is running on a non-rooted Android device.

### 3.1 Profile your application

Capture a profile of a debuggable application running on an unrooted Android device.

#### 3.1.1 Connect Streamline to your device

Use the **Start** view to connect Streamline to an Android device and collect data from a debuggable application.

##### Before you begin

Before you can connect Streamline to a device, ensure you have followed the steps in [Set up your device](#).

##### Procedure

1. launch-streamline.
2. In the **Start** view, select **Android (adb)** as your device type, then select your device from the list of detected devices. If you do not see your device in the list, check that it is connected properly through USB. See [Set up your device](#) for more information.
3. Wait a few moments for the list of available packages to populate, then select the package you want to profile from the list of packages available on the selected device.

##### Next steps

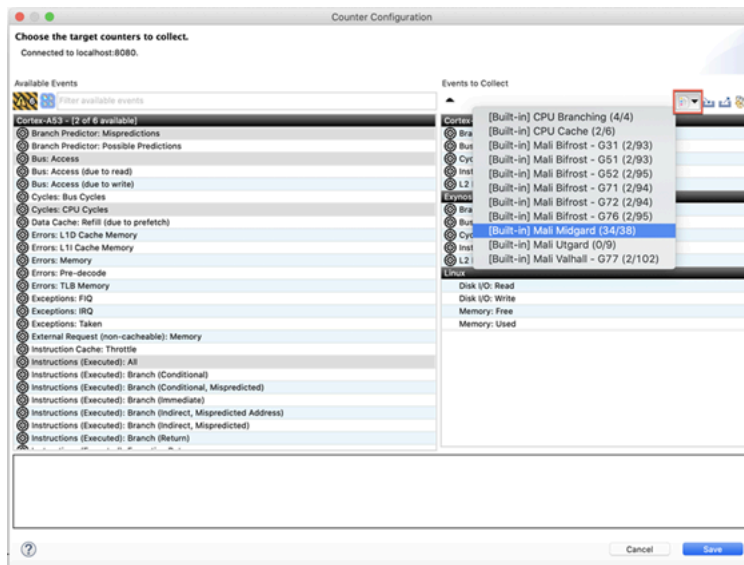
Choose a counter template. For more information about how to find and select a counter template, see [Choose a counter template](#).

#### 3.1.2 Choose a counter template

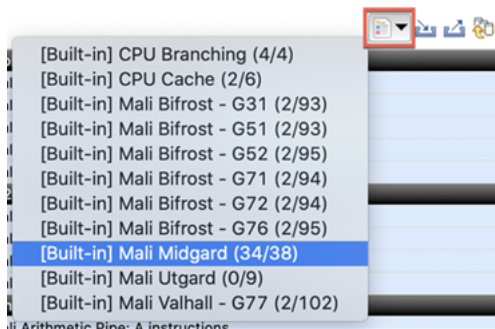
Counter templates are pre-defined sets of counters that enable you to review the performance of both CPU and GPU behavior. Choose the most appropriate template for the GPU in your device.

##### Procedure

1. In the **Start** view, click **Configure Counters**.
2. Click **Add counters from a template**  to see a list of available templates.

**Figure 3-1: Templates available from the Counter Configuration dialog box.**

3. Select a counter template appropriate for the GPU in your device, then **Save** your changes. The number of counters in the template that your device supports is shown next to each template. For example, here, 34 of the 38 available counters in the Mali™ Midgard template are supported in the connected device.

**Figure 3-2: Choose a counter template appropriate to the GPU in your device.**

4. Optionally, in the **Start** view, click **Advanced Settings** to set more capture options, including the sample rate and the capture duration (by default unlimited). Refer to [Set capture options](#) in the [Arm Streamline User Guide](#).

## Next steps

Capture a profile using Streamline. For more information about how to capture the behavior of your CPU and GPU performance using Streamline, see [Capture a profile](#).

### 3.1.3 Capture a profile

Start a capture session to profile data from your application in real time. When the capture session ends, Streamline automatically opens a report for you to analyze later.

#### Before you begin

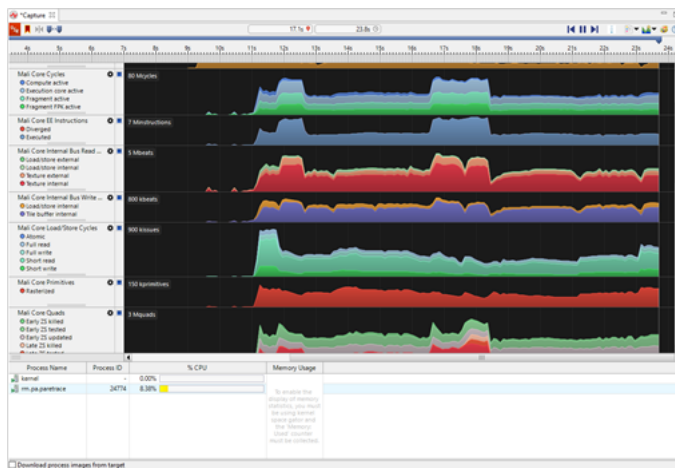
Before you capture a profile, ensure you have followed the steps in:



- [Set up your device](#)
- [Connect Streamline to your device](#)

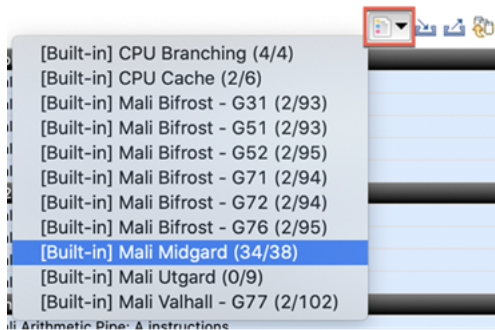
#### Procedure

1. In the **Start** view, click **Start Capture** to start capturing data from your device. Specify the name and location on the host of the capture file that Streamline will create when the capture is complete. Streamline then switches to the **Live** view and waits for you to start the application on the device.
2. Start the application that you want to profile. The **Live** view shows charts for each counter that you selected. Below the charts is a list of running processes in your application with their CPU usage. The charts now start updating in real time to show the data that Streamline captures from your running application.

**Figure 3-3: Live view shows charts capturing data from your running application.**



3. Unless you specified a capture duration, in the **Capture Control** view, click **Stop capture and analyze**  to end the capture. Streamline stores the capture file in the location that you specified previously, and then prepares the capture for analysis. When complete, the capture appears in the **Timeline** view.
4. Click **Switch and manage templates**  and select the same counter configuration template that you chose to create the capture.

**Figure 3-4: Choose a counter template appropriate to the target GPU in your device.**

### Next steps

Analyze the data. For more information about how to analyze performance with Streamline, see [Analyze your capture](#) in the [Arm Streamline User Guide](#).

## 3.2 Generate a headless capture

When integrating performance analysis into continuous integration, capturing data without having the host tool connected or a user manually controlling the GUI is often required. To capture data without the Streamline host tool connected, use the `gator_me.py` script in headless mode.

### Before you begin

- Install Python 3.5 (or higher). You need Python 3.5 or higher to run the provided `gator_me.py` script, which uses the `gator` agent to connect Streamline to your Android device.
- Add the path to the `python3` directory to your `PATH` environment variable.
- [Configure counters](#) and [export a counter configuration file](#) for each class of device

### About this task

For Arm® Mobile Studio Professional users, please refer to the dedicated tutorial [Integrate Arm Mobile Studio into a CI workflow](#).

### Procedure

1. On the host, run the `gator_me.py` Python script to set up the device for a headless data capture.

```
python3 gator_me.py --package <your_app_package> --daemon <path_to_gatord> --
config <path_to_your_configuration.xml> --headless <output.apc.zip>
```

The script is in the following directory:

```
<install_directory>/streamline/gator/
```

Use the following command-line arguments:

- The Android package name of the application that you want to profile.



- The path on the host to the `gatord` binary to install on the device. By default, this path is the current working directory. Your installation provides two versions of `gatord`, in the following directories:
    - `<install_directory>/streamline/bin/android/arm/` for 32-bit architectures.
    - `<install_directory>/streamline/bin/android/arm64/` for 64-bit architectures.
  - The path to the configuration file that you saved in the Prerequisites.
  - The path to store the saved output file to.
2. Run your test scenario and exit the application when it has completed.
  3. Wait for the script to download the data from the device, and write out the `output.apc.zip` file.  
The script stops automatically when it detects that the application is no longer running.
  4. To view the data in the Streamline GUI, start the host application and import the APC file into the **Streamline Data** view.

### Next steps

Analyze the data. For more information about how to analyze performance with Streamline, see [Analyze your capture](#) in the [Arm Streamline User Guide](#).

### Related information

[Capture a Streamline profile](#)

## 4. System profiling

Profile all applications and services that are running on a rooted Android device.

### 4.1 Profile your system

Set up and run Streamline with Android device root user access.

#### Before you begin

- [Set up your host machine](#)
- [Set up your device](#)

#### Procedure

1. In a command terminal, run `gator` as root:

```
adb push gator /data/local/tmp
adb shell
cd /data/local/tmp
su
./gator --system-wide=yes
```

2. Launch Streamline.
3. Open the **Start** view, and select **TCP (Advanced)** as your device type.
4. Select your device by entering the address or by using `adb <serial-number>`. Alternatively, select your device from the list of detected devices.

#### Next steps

Choose a counter template. For more information about how to find and select a counter template, see [Choose a counter template](#).

### 4.2 Enabling atrace annotations

Streamline can capture Android trace points that atrace generates. It supports atrace annotations on Android devices that are running Linux kernel versions 3.10 and later.

Streamline converts application-generated atrace macros into either string annotations or counter charts. It also lists any Android `ATRACE_TAG_*` macros that you enable as available events in an **Atrace** section in the **Counter Configuration** dialog box. If you expect to see atrace events in this dialog box but none are displayed, click the **Warnings** tag to see why atrace support is disabled.

To notify running applications that atrace annotation tags have been enabled, the file `notify.dex` must be installed on the device in the same directory as `gator`. The Java source code for `notify.dex` is available in the following locations:

- `<install_directory>/streamline/gator/notify/`

- The `notify` directory in <https://github.com/ARM-software/gator>

## 5. Troubleshooting common issues

Troubleshoot known Arm Streamline issues.

### 5.1 Troubleshooting device connection issues

Use these solutions for common device connection issues.

**Table 5-1: Troubleshooting common device connection issues**

Problem	Solution
Streamline cannot connect to the gator daemon on the device.	Reboot the device and try again.
Error message generated:  Unknown host	Make sure that you have correctly entered the name or IP address of the device in the <b>Address</b> field. If you have entered a name, try entering an IP address instead.
When using event-based sampling, Streamline fails to find the CPU PMU.	The PMU on your hardware might not be correctly configured to allow the processor interrupts necessary for Streamline to use event-based sampling. Test on alternate hardware or disable event-based sampling in the <b>Counter Configuration</b> dialog box.

### 5.2 Troubleshooting Android issues

Android has the following known issues:

Problem	Solution
run-as command fails on Android.	Make sure that the application is debuggable and the device is running the latest software update.
Capture fails on startup, usually showing no events captured.	<p>This problem usually indicates a failure to configure the <code>perf</code> API. Run the following command:</p> <pre>adb shell setprop security.perf_harden 0</pre> <p>Reduce the set of events that are captured or try capturing only a limited set of <code>perf</code> software events. The following issues can cause this error:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Exceeding the limit for the number of open file descriptors.</li> <li>The device does not have a correctly configured PMU driver.</li> </ul>
Hardware counters read as zero.	This error is usually a sign of misconfigured PMU. It is not usually possible to work around.

## 5.3 Troubleshooting gatord issues

Consult the following table for solutions to issues related to `gatord`.

**Table 5-3: gatord troubleshooting issues**

Problem	Solution
Annotations do not work when using system profiling.	Use the application profiling connection method.  If you must use system profiling, disable SELinux by running # <code>setenforce 0</code> .

## 6. Advanced device setup information

This appendix provides extra configuration information beyond the standard setup.

### 6.1 Kernel configuration menu options

You must enable certain kernel configuration options to run Streamline.

The following `menuconfig` menus have options that are required for Streamline:



- If these options are not set correctly, you must change them and rebuild your kernel. If they are set correctly, you are ready to build and install the gator driver.
- The location of these options might change between releases. If so, use the search option in `menuconfig` to find them.
- Extra options are required to enable Mali™ GPU support.

#### General Setup

Enable the **Profiling Support** option `CONFIG_PROFILING`, and the **Kernel performance events and counters** option `CONFIG_PERF_EVENTS`. `CONFIG_PERF_EVENTS` is required for kernel versions 3.0 and later. Enable the **Timers subsystem** > **High Resolution Timer Support** option `CONFIG_HIGH_RES_TIMERS`.

#### Kernel Features

The **Enable hardware performance counter support for perf events** option `CONFIG_HW_PERF_EVENTS`. `CONFIG_HW_PERF_EVENTS` is required for kernel versions 3.0 and later. If you are using Symmetric MultiProcessing (SMP), enable the **Use local timer interrupts** option `CONFIG_LOCAL_TIMERS`. If you are running on Linux version 3.12 or later, the `CONFIG_LOCAL_TIMERS` option is not necessary.

#### CPU Power Management

Optionally enable the **CPU Frequency scaling** option `CONFIG_CPU_FREQ` to enable the CPU Freq chart in the **Timeline** view. `gator` requires kernel version 2.6.38 or greater to enable this chart.

#### Kernel hacking

If other trace configuration options are enabled, the **Trace process context switches and events** option `CONFIG_ENABLE_DEFAULT_TRACERS` might not be visible in `menuconfig` as an option. Enabling one of these other trace configurations, for example `CONFIG_GENERIC_TRACER`, `CONFIG_TRACING`, or `CONFIG_CONTEXT_SWITCH_TRACER`, is sufficient to enable tracing. Optionally enable the **Compile the kernel with debug info** option `CONFIG_DEBUG_INFO`. This option is only required for profiling the Linux kernel.



Caution

Kernel versions before 4.6, with `CONFIG_CPU_PM` enabled, produce invalid results. For example, counters not showing any data, large spikes, and non-sensible values for counters. This issue is due to the kernel PMU driver not saving state when the processor powers down, or not restoring state when it powers up. To avoid this issue, upgrade to the latest version of the kernel, or apply the patch found at <https://git.kernel.org/pub/scm/linux/kernel/git/torvalds/linux.git/commit/?id=da4e4f18afe0f3729d68f3785c5802f786d36e34>. This patch applies cleanly to version 4.4, and it might also be possible to back port it to other versions. If you apply the patch, you might also require the patch at <https://git.kernel.org/pub/scm/linux/kernel/git/torvalds/linux.git/commit/?id=cbcc72e037b8a3eb1fad3c1ae22021df21c97a51>.

## 6.2 Build gatord yourself

Build `gatord` yourself to apply patches for bug fixes or add support for new features.

### About this task



Note

It is not possible to build `gatord` on a Windows host.

### Procedure

1. Either download the `gatord` source from the daemon directory in <https://github.com/ARM-software/gator>, or copy the source that is supplied in `<DS_install_directory>/sw/streamline/gator/daemon/`.
2. Follow the instructions in the `README.md` file in the `gator` directory.

## 6.3 gatord command-line options

`gatord` must be running before you can capture trace data. The command-line options configure how `gatord` captures events and how it communicates with Streamline running on your host.

`gatord` has two modes of operation:

#### Daemon mode (the default mode)

Sends captured events to a host running Streamline.

#### Local capture mode

Writes the capture to a file then exits.

To enable this mode, specify an output directory with the `--output` flag.

Arguments available to all modes:

**Table 6-1: gatord arguments available to all modes**

Option	Description
-h, --help	Lists all the available <code>gatord</code> command-line options.
-c, --config-xml <config_xml>	Specify the path and filename of the <code>configuration.xml</code> file that defines the capture options. In daemon mode, the list of counters is written to this file. In local capture mode, the list of counters is read from this file.
-e, --events-xml <events_xml>	Specify the path and filename of the <code>events.xml</code> file. <code>events.xml</code> defines all the counters that Streamline collects during the capture session.
-E, --append-events-xml <events_xml>	Specify the path and filename of the <code>events.xml</code> file to append.
-P, --pmu-xml <pmu_xml>	Specify the path and filename of the <code>pmu.xml</code> file to append.
-v, --version	Print version information.
-d, --debug	Enable debug messages.
-A, --app <cmd> <args...>	Specify the command to execute when the capture starts. This argument must be the last argument that is passed to <code>gatord</code> . All subsequent arguments are passed to the launched application.
-k, --exclude-kernel <yes no>	Specify whether to filter out kernel events from the perf results.
-S, --system-wide <yes no>	Specify whether to capture the whole system.  In daemon mode, <code>no</code> is only applicable when <code>--allow-command</code> is specified. In this mode, you must enter a command in the <b>Start</b> view. Requires kernel events to be enabled in Capture and Analysis Options of Streamline, or by setting <code>--exclude-kernel no</code> .  Defaults to <code>yes</code> , unless <code>--app</code> , <code>--pid</code> , or <code>--wait-process</code> is specified.
-u, --call-stack-unwinding <yes no>	Enable or disable call stack unwinding. Defaults to <code>yes</code> .
-r, --sample-rate <none low normal high>	Specify the sample rate for the capture. The frequencies for each sample rate are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><code>high</code> = 10kHz</li> <li><code>normal</code> = 1kHz</li> <li><code>low</code> = 100Hz</li> <li><code>none</code> = the lowest possible rate</li> </ul> Defaults to <code>normal</code> .
-t, --max-duration <s>	Specify the maximum duration that the capture can run for in seconds. Defaults to 0, which means unlimited.
-f, --use-efficient-ftrace <yes no>	Enable efficient ftrace data collection mode. Defaults to <code>yes</code> .
-w, --app-cwd <path>	Specify the working directory for the application that <code>gatord</code> launches. Defaults to the current directory.
-x, --stop-on-exit <yes no>	Stop the capture when the launched application exits. Defaults to <code>no</code> , unless <code>--app</code> , <code>--pid</code> , or <code>--wait-process</code> is specified.
-Q, --wait-process <command>	Wait for a process that matches the specified command to launch before starting the capture. Attach to the specified process and profile it.



Option	Description
<code>-Z, --mmap-pages &lt;n&gt;</code>	The maximum number of pages to map per mmaped perf buffer is equal to <code>&lt;n+1&gt;</code> . <code>n</code> must be a power of two.
<code>-O, --disable-cpu-onlining &lt;yes no&gt;</code>	To not switch on CPU cores that are offline to read their information. This option is useful for kernels that fail to handle this action correctly, for example they reboot the system. Defaults to <code>no</code> .
<code>-F, --spe-sample-rate &lt;n&gt;</code>	Specify the SPE periodic sampling rate. The rate, <code>&lt;n&gt;</code> , is the number of operations between each sample, and must be a nonzero positive integer. The hardware specifies the minimum rate. Values below this threshold are ignored and the hardware minimum is used instead.

Arguments available on Android devices only:

**Table 6-2: gatord arguments available on Android devices only**

Option	Description
• <code>l, --android-pkg &lt;pkg&gt;</code>	Profiles the specified android package. Waits for the package app to launch before starting a capture unless <code>--android-activity</code> is specified.
• <code>m, --android-activity &lt;activity&gt;</code>	Launch the specified activity of a package and profile its process. You must also specify <code>--android-pkg</code> .

Arguments available in daemon mode only:

**Table 6-3: gatord arguments available in daemon mode only**

Option	Description
<code>-p, --port &lt;port_number&gt; uds</code>	<p>Set the port number that <code>gatord</code> uses to communicate with the host. The default is 8080.</p> <p>If you use the argument <code>uds</code>, the TCP socket is disabled and an abstract Unix domain socket is created. This socket is named <code>streamline-data</code>. If you use Android, creating a Unix domain socket is useful because <code>gatord</code> is usually prevented from creating a TCP server socket.</p> <p>Alternatively, you can connect to <code>localhost:&lt;local_port&gt;</code> in Streamline using:</p> <pre>adb forward tcp:&lt;local_port&gt; localabstract:streamline-data</pre>
<code>-a, --allow-command</code>	<p>Allows you to run a command on the device during profiling. The command is specified in the <b>Start</b> view.</p> <p><b>Caution:</b> If you use this option, an unauthenticated user could run arbitrary commands on the device using Streamline.</p>

Arguments available to local capture mode only:

**Table 6-4: gatord arguments available to local capture mode only**

Option	Description
<code>-s, --session-xml &lt;session_xml&gt;</code>	Specify the <code>session.xml</code> file that the configuration is taken from. Any additional arguments override values that are specified in this file.
<code>-o, --output &lt;apc_dir&gt;</code>	Specify the path and filename of the output directory for a local capture. The directory path will be appended with the extension <code>.apc</code> if it is not already the case.
<code>-i, --pid &lt;pids...&gt;</code>	A comma-separated list of process IDs to profile.
<code>-C, --counters &lt;counters&gt;</code>	<p>A comma-separated list of counters to enable. You can specify this option multiple times. An event code and a slot identify most hardware counters. To specify the counter for a particular slot, pass:</p> <pre>--counters &lt;device&gt;_cnt&lt;s&gt;:&lt;e&gt;</pre> <p>Where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><code>&lt;device&gt;</code> is the prefix that identifies the device type.</li> <li><code>&lt;s&gt;</code> is the slot number.</li> <li><code>&lt;e&gt;</code> is the event code.</li> </ul>
<code>-X, --spe &lt;id&gt;[:events=&lt;indexes&gt;][:ops=&lt;types&gt;][:min_latency=&lt;lat&gt;]</code>	<p>Enable the Statistical Profiling Extension (SPE).</p> <p>Where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><code>&lt;id&gt;</code> is the name of the SPE properties that are specified in the <code>events.xml</code> or <code>pmus.xml</code> file. It uniquely identifies the available events and counters for the SPE hardware.</li> <li><code>&lt;indexes&gt;</code> is a comma-separated list of event indexes to filter the sampling by. A sample is only recorded if all events are present.</li> <li><code>&lt;types&gt;</code> is a comma-separated list of operation types to filter the sampling by. If a sample is any of the types in <code>&lt;types&gt;</code>, it is recorded. Valid types are <code>LD</code> for load, <code>ST</code> for store and <code>B</code> for branch.</li> <li><code>&lt;lat&gt;</code> is the minimum latency. A sample is only recorded if its latency is greater than or equal to this value. The valid range is <code>[0,4096)</code>.</li> </ul>

### Argument usage examples

- Use `--pmus-xml` and `--append-events-xml` to add support for a new PMU without having to rebuild `gatord`.

`--pmus-xml` specifies an XML file that defines a new PMU to add to the list of PMUs that `gatord` has built-in support for. The list of built-in PMUs is defined in `pmus.xml`, which is in the `gatord` source directory.

`--append-events-xml` specifies an XML file that defines one or more event counters to append to the `events.xml` file. This option allows you to add new events to `gatord` without having to rebuild `gatord` or to entirely replace `events.xml`.

The `events.xml` file must include the XML header and elements that are shown in the following example:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<events>
  <category name="Filesystem">
    <event counter="filesystem_loginuid" path="/proc/self/loginuid"
      title="loginuid" name="loginuid" description="loginuid"/>
  </category>
</events>
```

- The Instructions Executed counter is configured in slot 0 as:

```
--counters ARMv8_Cortex_A53_cnt0:0x08
```

To configure the cycle counter, specify `--counters <device>_ccnt`. For example:

```
--counters ARMv8_Cortex_A53_ccnt
```

Other counters do not have event codes and are identified only by name. For example:

```
--counters PERF_COUNT_SW_PAGE_FAULTS
```