

SystemTap Tapset Reference Manual

SystemTap

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by SystemTap

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Table of Contents

1. Introduction	1
2. Context Functions	2
function::addr	3
function::asmlinkage	4
function::backtrace	5
function::caller	6
function::caller_addr	7
function::callers	8
function::cmdline_arg	9
function::cmdline_args	10
function::cmdline_str	11
function::cpu	12
function::cpuid	13
function::egid	14
function::env_var	15
function::euid	16
function::execname	17
function::fastcall	18
function::gid	19
function::int_arg	20
function::is_myproc	21
function::is_return	22
function::long_arg	23
function::longlong_arg	24
function::modname	25
function::module_name	26
function::pexecname	27
function::pgrp	28
function::pid	29
function::pid2execname	30
function::pid2task	31
function::pn	32
function::pnlabel	33
function::pointer_arg	34
function::pp	35
function::ppfunc	36
function::ppid	37
function::print_backtrace	38
function::print_regs	39
function::print_stack	40
function::print_syms	41
function::print_ubacktrace	42
function::print_ubacktrace_brief	43
function::print_ustack	44
function::print_usyms	45
function::probe_type	46
function::probefunc	47
function::probemod	48
function::pstrace	49
function::register	50
function::registers_valid	51
function::regparm	52
function::remote_id	53
function::remote_uri	54
function::s32_arg	55

function::s64_arg	56
function::sid	57
function::sprintf_backtrace	58
function::sprintf_stack	59
function::sprintf_syms	60
function::sprintf_ubacktrace	61
function::sprintf_ustack	62
function::sprintf_usyms	63
function::stack	64
function::stack_size	65
function::stack_unused	66
function::stack_used	67
function::stp_pid	68
function::symdata	69
function::symname	70
function::target	71
function::task_ancestry	72
function::task_backtrace	73
function::task_cpu	74
function::task_current	75
function::task_egid	76
function::task_euid	77
function::task_execname	78
function::task_gid	79
function::task_max_file_handles	80
function::task_nice	81
function::task_open_file_handles	82
function::task_parent	83
function::task_pid	84
function::task_prio	85
function::task_state	86
function::task_tid	87
function::task_uid	88
function::tid	89
function::u32_arg	90
function::u64_arg	91
function::u_register	92
function::uaddr	93
function::ubacktrace	94
function::ucallers	95
function::uid	96
function::uint_arg	97
function::ulong_arg	98
function::ulonglong_arg	99
function::umodname	100
function::user_mode	101
function::ustack	102
function::usymdata	103
function::usymname	104
3. Timestamp Functions	105
function::HZ	106
function::cpu_clock_ms	107
function::cpu_clock_ns	108
function::cpu_clock_s	109
function::cpu_clock_us	110
function::delete_stopwatch	111
function::get_cycles	112
function::gettimeofday_ms	113

function::gettimeofday_ns	114
function::gettimeofday_s	115
function::gettimeofday_us	116
function::jiffies	117
function::local_clock_ms	118
function::local_clock_ns	119
function::local_clock_s	120
function::local_clock_us	121
function::read_stopwatch_ms	122
function::read_stopwatch_ns	123
function::read_stopwatch_s	124
function::read_stopwatch_us	125
function::start_stopwatch	126
function::stop_stopwatch	127
4. Time utility functions	128
function::ctime	129
function::tz_ctime	130
function::tz_gmtoff	131
function::tz_name	132
5. Shell command functions	133
function::system	134
6. Memory Tapset	135
function::addr_to_node	136
function::bytes_to_string	137
function::mem_page_size	138
function::pages_to_string	139
function::proc_mem_data	140
function::proc_mem_data_pid	141
function::proc_mem_rss	142
function::proc_mem_rss_pid	143
function::proc_mem_shr	144
function::proc_mem_shr_pid	145
function::proc_mem_size	146
function::proc_mem_size_pid	147
function::proc_mem_string	148
function::proc_mem_string_pid	149
function::proc_mem_txt	150
function::proc_mem_txt_pid	151
function::vm_fault_contains	152
probe::vm.brk	153
probe::vm.kfree	154
probe::vm.kmalloc	155
probe::vm.kmalloc_node	156
probe::vm.kmem_cache_alloc	157
probe::vm.kmem_cache_alloc_node	158
probe::vm.kmem_cache_free	159
probe::vm.mmap	160
probe::vm.munmap	161
probe::vm.oom_kill	162
probe::vm.pagefault	163
probe::vm.pagefault.return	164
probe::vm.write_shared	165
probe::vm.write_shared_copy	166
7. Task Time Tapset	167
function::cputime_to_msecs	168
function::cputime_to_string	169
function::cputime_to_usecs	170
function::msecs_to_string	171

function::nsecs_to_string	172
function::task_start_time	173
function::task_stime	174
function::task_stime_tid	175
function::task_time_string	176
function::task_time_string_tid	177
function::task_utime	178
function::task_utime_tid	179
function::usecs_to_string	180
8. Scheduler Tapset	181
probe::scheduler.balance	182
probe::scheduler.cpu_off	183
probe::scheduler.cpu_on	184
probe::scheduler.ctxswitch	185
probe::scheduler.kthread_stop	186
probe::scheduler.kthread_stop.return	187
probe::scheduler.migrate	188
probe::scheduler.process_exit	189
probe::scheduler.process_fork	190
probe::scheduler.process_free	191
probe::scheduler.process_wait	192
probe::scheduler.signal_send	193
probe::scheduler.tick	194
probe::scheduler.wait_task	195
probe::scheduler.wakeup	196
probe::scheduler.wakeup_new	197
9. IO Scheduler and block IO Tapset	198
probe::ioblock.end	199
probe::ioblock.request	200
probe::ioblock_trace.bounce	201
probe::ioblock_trace.end	202
probe::ioblock_trace.request	203
probe::ioscheduler.elv_add_request	204
probe::ioscheduler.elv_add_request.kp	205
probe::ioscheduler.elv_add_request.tp	206
probe::ioscheduler.elv_completed_request	207
probe::ioscheduler.elv_next_request	208
probe::ioscheduler.elv_next_request.return	209
probe::ioscheduler_trace.elv_abort_request	210
probe::ioscheduler_trace.elv_completed_request	211
probe::ioscheduler_trace.elv_issue_request	212
probe::ioscheduler_trace.elv_requeue_request	213
probe::ioscheduler_trace.plugin	214
probe::ioscheduler_trace.unplug_io	215
probe::ioscheduler_trace.unplug_timer	216
10. SCSI Tapset	217
probe::scsi.iocompleted	218
probe::scsi.iodispatching	219
probe::scsi.iodone	220
probe::scsi.ioentry	221
probe::scsi.ioexecute	222
probe::scsi.set_state	223
11. TTY Tapset	224
probe::tty.init	225
probe::tty.ioctl	226
probe::tty.open	227
probe::tty.poll	228
probe::tty.read	229

probe::tty.receive	230
probe::tty.register	231
probe::tty.release	232
probe::tty.resize	233
probe::tty.unregister	234
probe::tty.write	235
12. Interrupt Request (IRQ) Tapset	236
probe::irq_handler.entry	237
probe::irq_handler.exit	238
probe::softirq.entry	239
probe::softirq.exit	240
probe::workqueue.create	241
probe::workqueue.destroy	242
probe::workqueue.execute	243
probe::workqueue.insert	244
13. Networking Tapset	245
function::format_ipaddr	246
function::htonl	247
function::htonll	248
function::htons	249
function::ip_ntop	250
function::ntohl	251
function::ntohll	252
function::ntohs	253
probe::netdev.change_mac	254
probe::netdev.change_mtu	255
probe::netdev.change_rx_flag	256
probe::netdev.close	257
probe::netdev.get_stats	258
probe::netdev.hard_transmit	259
probe::netdev.ioctl	260
probe::netdev.open	261
probe::netdev.receive	262
probe::netdev.register	263
probe::netdev.rx	264
probe::netdev.set_promiscuity	265
probe::netdev.transmit	266
probe::netdev.unregister	267
probe::netfilter.arp.forward	268
probe::netfilter.arp.in	269
probe::netfilter.arp.out	270
probe::netfilter.bridge.forward	271
probe::netfilter.bridge.local_in	272
probe::netfilter.bridge.local_out	273
probe::netfilter.bridge.post_routing	274
probe::netfilter.bridge.pre_routing	275
probe::netfilter.ip.forward	276
probe::netfilter.ip.local_in	278
probe::netfilter.ip.local_out	280
probe::netfilter.ip.post_routing	282
probe::netfilter.ip.pre_routing	284
probe::sunrpc.clnt.bind_new_program	286
probe::sunrpc.clnt.call_async	287
probe::sunrpc.clnt.call_sync	288
probe::sunrpc.clnt.clone_client	289
probe::sunrpc.clnt.create_client	290
probe::sunrpc.clnt.restart_call	291
probe::sunrpc.clnt.shutdown_client	292

probe::sunrpc.sched.delay	293
probe::sunrpc.sched.execute	294
probe::sunrpc.sched.new_task	295
probe::sunrpc.sched.release_task	296
probe::sunrpc.svc.create	297
probe::sunrpc.svc.destroy	298
probe::sunrpc.svc.drop	299
probe::sunrpc.svc.process	300
probe::sunrpc.svc.recv	301
probe::sunrpc.svc.register	302
probe::sunrpc.svc.send	303
probe::tcp.disconnect	304
probe::tcp.disconnect.return	305
probe::tcp.receive	306
probe::tcp.recvmsg	307
probe::tcp.recvmsg.return	308
probe::tcp.sendmsg	309
probe::tcp.sendmsg.return	310
probe::tcp.setsockopt	311
probe::tcp.setsockopt.return	312
probe::udp.disconnect	313
probe::udp.disconnect.return	314
probe::udp.recvmsg	315
probe::udp.recvmsg.return	316
probe::udp.sendmsg	317
probe::udp.sendmsg.return	318
14. Socket Tapset	319
function::inet_get_ip_source	320
function::inet_get_local_port	321
function::sock_fam_num2str	322
function::sock_fam_str2num	323
function::sock_prot_num2str	324
function::sock_prot_str2num	325
function::sock_state_num2str	326
function::sock_state_str2num	327
probe::socket.aio_read	328
probe::socket.aio_read.return	329
probe::socket.aio_write	330
probe::socket.aio_write.return	331
probe::socket.close	332
probe::socket.close.return	333
probe::socket.create	334
probe::socket.create.return	335
probe::socket.readv	336
probe::socket.readv.return	337
probe::socket.receive	338
probe::socket.recvmsg	339
probe::socket.recvmsg.return	340
probe::socket.send	341
probe::socket.sendmsg	342
probe::socket.sendmsg.return	343
probe::socket.writev	344
probe::socket.writev.return	345
15. SNMP Information Tapset	346
function::ipmib_filter_key	347
function::ipmib_get_proto	348
function::ipmib_local_addr	349
function::ipmib_remote_addr	350

function::ipmib_tcp_local_port	351
function::ipmib_tcp_remote_port	352
function::linuxmib_filter_key	353
function::tcpmib_filter_key	354
function::tcpmib_get_state	355
function::tcpmib_local_addr	356
function::tcpmib_local_port	357
function::tcpmib_remote_addr	358
function::tcpmib_remote_port	359
probe::ipmib.ForwDatagrams	360
probe::ipmib.FragFails	361
probe::ipmib.FragOKs	362
probe::ipmib.InAddrErrors	363
probe::ipmib.InDiscards	364
probe::ipmib.InNoRoutes	365
probe::ipmib.InReceives	366
probe::ipmib.InUnknownProtos	367
probe::ipmib.OutRequests	368
probe::ipmib.ReasmReqds	369
probe::ipmib.ReasmTimeout	370
probe::linuxmib.DelayedACKs	371
probe::linuxmib.ListenDrops	372
probe::linuxmib.ListenOverflows	373
probe::linuxmib.TCPMemoryPressures	374
probe::tcpmib.ActiveOpens	375
probe::tcpmib.AttemptFails	376
probe::tcpmib.CurrEstab	377
probe::tcpmib.EstabResets	378
probe::tcpmib.InSegs	379
probe::tcpmib.OutRsts	380
probe::tcpmib.OutSegs	381
probe::tcpmib.PassiveOpens	382
probe::tcpmib.RetransSegs	383
16. Kernel Process Tapset	384
function::get_loadavg_index	385
function::sprint_loadavg	386
function::target_set_pid	387
function::target_set_report	388
probe::kprocess.create	389
probe::kprocess.exec	390
probe::kprocess.exec_complete	391
probe::kprocess.exit	392
probe::kprocess.release	393
probe::kprocess.start	394
17. Signal Tapset	395
function::get_sa_flags	396
function::get_sa_handler	397
function::is_sig_blocked	398
function::sa_flags_str	399
function::sa_handler_str	400
function::signal_str	401
function::sigset_mask_str	402
probe::signal.check_ignored	403
probe::signal.check_ignored.return	404
probe::signal.checkperm	405
probe::signal.checkperm.return	406
probe::signal.do_action	407
probe::signal.do_action.return	408

probe::signal.flush	409
probe::signal.force_segv	410
probe::signal.force_segv.return	411
probe::signal.handle	412
probe::signal.handle.return	413
probe::signal.pending	414
probe::signal.pending.return	415
probe::signal.procmask	416
probe::signal.procmask.return	417
probe::signal.send	418
probe::signal.send.return	419
probe::signal.send_sig_queue	420
probe::signal.send_sig_queue.return	421
probe::signal.sys_tkill	422
probe::signal.sys_tkill.return	423
probe::signal.sys_tkill	424
probe::signal.syskill	425
probe::signal.syskill.return	426
probe::signal.systkill.return	427
probe::signal.wakeup	428
18. Errno Tapset	429
function::errno_str	430
function::return_str	431
function::returnstr	432
function::returnval	433
19. RLIMIT Tapset	434
function::rlimit_from_str	435
20. Device Tapset	436
function::MAJOR	437
function::MINOR	438
function::MKDEV	439
function::usrdev2kerndev	440
21. Directory-entry (dentry) Tapset	441
function::d_name	442
function::d_path	443
function::inode_name	444
function::inode_path	445
function::real_mount	446
function::reverse_path_walk	447
function::task_dentry_path	448
22. Logging Tapset	449
function::error	450
function::exit	451
function::ftrace	452
function::log	453
function::printk	454
function::warn	455
23. Queue Statistics Tapset	456
function::qs_done	457
function::qs_run	458
function::qs_wait	459
function::qsq_blocked	460
function::qsq_print	461
function::qsq_service_time	462
function::qsq_start	463
function::qsq_throughput	464
function::qsq_utilization	465
function::qsq_wait_queue_length	466

function::qsq_wait_time	467
24. Random functions Tapset	468
function::randint	469
25. String and data retrieving functions Tapset	470
function::atomic_long_read	471
function::atomic_read	472
function::kernel_char	473
function::kernel_int	474
function::kernel_long	475
function::kernel_pointer	476
function::kernel_short	477
function::kernel_string	478
function::kernel_string2	479
function::kernel_string2_utf16	480
function::kernel_string2_utf32	481
function::kernel_string_n	482
function::kernel_string_quoted	483
function::kernel_string_utf16	484
function::kernel_string_utf32	485
function::user_char	486
function::user_char_warn	487
function::user_int	488
function::user_int16	489
function::user_int32	490
function::user_int64	491
function::user_int8	492
function::user_int_warn	493
function::user_long	494
function::user_long_warn	495
function::user_short	496
function::user_short_warn	497
function::user_string	498
function::user_string2	499
function::user_string2_n_warn	500
function::user_string2_utf16	501
function::user_string2_utf32	502
function::user_string2_warn	503
function::user_string_n	504
function::user_string_n2	505
function::user_string_n2_quoted	506
function::user_string_n_quoted	507
function::user_string_n_warn	508
function::user_string_quoted	509
function::user_string_utf16	510
function::user_string_utf32	511
function::user_string_warn	512
function::user_uint16	513
function::user_uint32	514
function::user_uint64	515
function::user_uint8	516
function::user_ulong	517
function::user_ulong_warn	518
function::user_ushort	519
function::user_ushort_warn	520
26. String and data writing functions Tapset	521
function::set_kernel_char	522
function::set_kernel_int	523
function::set_kernel_long	524

function::set_kernel_pointer	525
function::set_kernel_short	526
function::set_kernel_string	527
function::set_kernel_string_n	528
27. Guru tapsets	529
function::mdelay	530
function::panic	531
function::raise	532
function::udelay	533
28. A collection of standard string functions	534
function::isdigit	535
function::isinstr	536
function::str_replace	537
function::stringat	538
function::strlen	539
function::strtol	540
function::substr	541
function::text_str	542
function::text_strn	543
function::tokenize	544
29. Utility functions for using ansi control chars in logs	545
function::ansi_clear_screen	546
function::ansi_cursor_hide	547
function::ansi_cursor_move	548
function::ansi_cursor_restore	549
function::ansi_cursor_save	550
function::ansi_cursor_show	551
function::ansi_new_line	552
function::ansi_reset_color	553
function::ansi_set_color	554
function::ansi_set_color2	555
function::ansi_set_color3	556
function::indent	557
function::indent_depth	558
function::thread_indent	559
function::thread_indent_depth	560
30. SystemTap Translator Tapset	561
probe::stap.cache_add_mod	562
probe::stap.cache_add_nss	563
probe::stap.cache_add_src	564
probe::stap.cache_clean	565
probe::stap.cache_get	566
probe::stap.pass0	567
probe::stap.pass0.end	568
probe::stap.pass1.end	569
probe::stap.pass1a	570
probe::stap.pass1b	571
probe::stap.pass2	572
probe::stap.pass2.end	573
probe::stap.pass3	574
probe::stap.pass3.end	575
probe::stap.pass4	576
probe::stap.pass4.end	577
probe::stap.pass5	578
probe::stap.pass5.end	579
probe::stap.pass6	580
probe::stap.pass6.end	581
probe::stap.system	582

probe::stap.system.return	583
probe::stap.system.spawn	584
probe::stapio.receive_control_message	585
probe::staprun.insert_module	586
probe::staprun.remove_module	587
probe::staprun.send_control_message	588
31. Network File Storage Tapsets	589
function::nfsderror	590
probe::nfs.aop.readpage	591
probe::nfs.aop.readpages	592
probe::nfs.aop.release_page	593
probe::nfs.aop.set_page_dirty	594
probe::nfs.aop.write_begin	595
probe::nfs.aop.write_end	596
probe::nfs.aop.writepage	597
probe::nfs.aop.writepages	598
probe::nfs.fop.aio_read	599
probe::nfs.fop.aio_write	600
probe::nfs.fop.check_flags	601
probe::nfs.fop.flush	602
probe::nfs.fop.fsync	603
probe::nfs.fop.llseek	604
probe::nfs.fop.lock	605
probe::nfs.fop.mmap	606
probe::nfs.fop.open	607
probe::nfs.fop.read	608
probe::nfs.fop.release	609
probe::nfs.fop.sendfile	610
probe::nfs.fop.write	611
probe::nfs.proc.commit	612
probe::nfs.proc.commit_done	613
probe::nfs.proc.commit_setup	614
probe::nfs.proc.create	615
probe::nfs.proc.handle_exception	616
probe::nfs.proc.lookup	617
probe::nfs.proc.open	618
probe::nfs.proc.read	619
probe::nfs.proc.read_done	620
probe::nfs.proc.read_setup	621
probe::nfs.proc.release	622
probe::nfs.proc.remove	623
probe::nfs.proc.rename	624
probe::nfs.proc.write	625
probe::nfs.proc.write_done	626
probe::nfs.proc.write_setup	627
probe::nfsd.close	628
probe::nfsd.commit	629
probe::nfsd.create	630
probe::nfsd.createv3	631
probe::nfsd.dispatch	632
probe::nfsd.lookup	633
probe::nfsd.open	634
probe::nfsd.proc.commit	635
probe::nfsd.proc.create	636
probe::nfsd.proc.lookup	637
probe::nfsd.proc.read	638
probe::nfsd.proc.remove	639
probe::nfsd.proc.rename	640

probe::nfsd.proc.write	641
probe::nfsd.read	642
probe::nfsd.rename	643
probe::nfsd.unlink	644
probe::nfsd.write	645
32. Speculation	646
function::commit	647
function::discard	648
function::speculate	649
function::speculation	650

Chapter 1. Introduction

SystemTap provides free software (GPL) infrastructure to simplify the gathering of information about the running Linux system. This assists diagnosis of a performance or functional problem. SystemTap eliminates the need for the developer to go through the tedious and disruptive instrument, recompile, install, and reboot sequence that may be otherwise required to collect data.

SystemTap provides a simple command line interface and scripting language for writing instrumentation for a live running kernel. The instrumentation makes extensive use of the probe points and functions provided in the *tapset* library. This document describes the various probe points and functions.

Chapter 2. Context Functions

The context functions provide additional information about where an event occurred. These functions can provide information such as a backtrace to where the event occurred and the current register values for the processor.

function::addr

function::addr — Address of the current probe point.

Synopsis

```
addr:long()
```

Arguments

None

Description

Returns the instruction pointer from the current probe's register state. Not all probe types have registers though, in which case zero is returned. The returned address is suitable for use with functions like `symname` and `symdata`.

function::asmlinkage

function::asmlinkage — Mark function as declared asmlinkage

Synopsis

```
asmlinkage()
```

Arguments

None

Description

Call this function before accessing arguments using the *_arg functions if the probed kernel function was declared asmlinkage in the source.

function::backtrace

function::backtrace — Hex backtrace of current kernel stack

Synopsis

```
backtrace:string()
```

Arguments

None

Description

This function returns a string of hex addresses that are a backtrace of the kernel stack. Output may be truncated as per maximum string length (MAXSTRINGLEN). See `ubacktrace` for user-space backtrace.

function::caller

function::caller — Return name and address of calling function

Synopsis

```
caller:string()
```

Arguments

None

Description

This function returns the address and name of the calling function. This is equivalent to calling:
`sprintf("s 0xx", symname(caller_addr), caller_addr)`

function::caller_addr

function::caller_addr — Return caller address

Synopsis

```
caller_addr:long()
```

Arguments

None

Description

This function returns the address of the calling function.

function::callers

function::callers — Return first *n* elements of kernel stack backtrace

Synopsis

```
callers:string(n:long)
```

Arguments

n number of levels to descend in the stack (not counting the top level). If *n* is -1, print the entire stack.

Description

This function returns a string of the first *n* hex addresses from the backtrace of the kernel stack. Output may be truncated as per maximum string length (MAXSTRINGLEN).

function::cmdline_arg

function::cmdline_arg — Fetch a command line argument

Synopsis

```
cmdline_arg:string(n:long)
```

Arguments

n Argument to get (zero is the program itself)

Description

Returns argument the requested argument from the current process or the empty string when there are not that many arguments or there is a problem retrieving the argument. Argument zero is traditionally the command itself.

function::cmdline_args

function::cmdline_args — Fetch command line arguments from current process

Synopsis

```
cmdline_args:string(n:long,m:long,delim:string)
```

Arguments

<i>n</i>	First argument to get (zero is normally the program itself)
<i>m</i>	Last argument to get (or minus one for all arguments after n)
<i>delim</i>	String to use to separate arguments when more than one.

Description

Returns arguments from the current process starting with argument number *n*, up to argument *m*. If there are less than *n* arguments, or the arguments cannot be retrieved from the current process, the empty string is returned. If *m* is smaller than *n* then all arguments starting from argument *n* are returned. Argument zero is traditionally the command itself.

function::cmdline_str

function::cmdline_str — Fetch all command line arguments from current process

Synopsis

```
cmdline_str:string()
```

Arguments

None

Description

Returns all arguments from the current process delimited by spaces. Returns the empty string when the arguments cannot be retrieved.

function::cpu

function::cpu — Returns the current cpu number

Synopsis

```
cpu:long( )
```

Arguments

None

Description

This function returns the current cpu number.

function::cpuid

function::cpuid — Returns the current cpu number

Synopsis

```
cpuid:long()
```

Arguments

None

Description

This function returns the current cpu number. Deprecated in SystemTap 1.4 and removed in SystemTap 1.5.

function::egid

function::egid — Returns the effective gid of a target process

Synopsis

```
egid:long()
```

Arguments

None

Description

This function returns the effective gid of a target process

function::env_var

function::env_var — Fetch environment variable from current process

Synopsis

```
env_var:string(name:string)
```

Arguments

name Name of the environment variable to fetch

Description

Returns the contents of the specified environment value for the current process. If the variable isn't set an empty string is returned.

function::euid

function::euid — Return the effective uid of a target process

Synopsis

```
euid:long()
```

Arguments

None

Description

Returns the effective user ID of the target process.

function::execname

function::execname — Returns the execname of a target process (or group of processes)

Synopsis

```
execname:string()
```

Arguments

None

Description

Returns the execname of a target process (or group of processes).

function::fastcall

function::fastcall — Mark function as declared fastcall

Synopsis

```
fastcall()
```

Arguments

None

Description

Call this function before accessing arguments using the *_arg functions if the probed kernel function was declared fastcall in the source.

function::gid

function::gid — Returns the group ID of a target process

Synopsis

```
gid:long()
```

Arguments

None

Description

This function returns the group ID of a target process.

function::int_arg

function::int_arg — Return function argument as signed int

Synopsis

```
int_arg:long(n:long)
```

Arguments

n index of argument to return

Description

Return the value of argument *n* as a signed int (i.e., a 32-bit integer sign-extended to 64 bits).

function::is_myproc

function::is_myproc — Determines if the current probe point has occurred in the user's own process

Synopsis

```
is_myproc:long()
```

Arguments

None

Description

This function returns 1 if the current probe point has occurred in the user's own process.

function::is_return

function::is_return — Whether the current probe context is a return probe

Synopsis

```
is_return:long()
```

Arguments

None

Description

Returns 1 if the current probe context is a return probe, returns 0 otherwise.

function::long_arg

function::long_arg — Return function argument as signed long

Synopsis

```
long_arg: long(n: long)
```

Arguments

n index of argument to return

Description

Return the value of argument *n* as a signed long. On architectures where a long is 32 bits, the value is sign-extended to 64 bits.

function::longlong_arg

function::longlong_arg — Return function argument as 64-bit value

Synopsis

```
longlong_arg:long(n:long)
```

Arguments

n index of argument to return

Description

Return the value of argument *n* as a 64-bit value.

function::modname

function::modname — Return the kernel module name loaded at the address

Synopsis

```
modname:string(addr:long)
```

Arguments

addr The address to map to a kernel module name

Description

Returns the module name associated with the given address if known. If not known it will raise an error. If the address was not in a kernel module, but in the kernel itself, then the string “kernel” will be returned.

function::module_name

function::module_name — The module name of the current script

Synopsis

```
module_name:string()
```

Arguments

None

Description

This function returns the name of the stap module. Either generated randomly (stap_[0-9a-f]+_[0-9a-f]+) or set by stap -m <module_name>.

function::pexecname

function::pexecname — Returns the execname of a target process's parent process

Synopsis

```
pexecname:string()
```

Arguments

None

Description

This function returns the execname of a target process's parent process.

function::pgrp

function::pgrp — Returns the process group ID of the current process

Synopsis

```
pgrp:long( )
```

Arguments

None

Description

This function returns the process group ID of the current process.

function::pid

function::pid — Returns the ID of a target process

Synopsis

```
pid:long()
```

Arguments

None

Description

This function returns the ID of a target process.

function::pid2execname

function::pid2execname — The name of the given process identifier

Synopsis

```
pid2execname:string(pid:long)
```

Arguments

pid process identifier

Description

Return the name of the given process id.

function::pid2task

function::pid2task — The task_struct of the given process identifier

Synopsis

```
pid2task:long(pid:long)
```

Arguments

pid process identifier

Description

Return the task struct of the given process id.

function::pn

function::pn — Returns the active probe name

Synopsis

```
pn:string()
```

Arguments

None

Description

This function returns the script-level probe point associated with a currently running probe handler, including wild-card expansion effects. Context: The current probe point.

function::pnlabel

function::pnlabel — Returns the label name parsed from the probe name

Synopsis

```
pnlabel:string()
```

Arguments

None

Description

This returns the label name as parsed from the script-level probe point. This function will only work if called directly from the body of a '.label' probe point (i.e. no aliases).

Context

The current probe point.

function::pointer_arg

function::pointer_arg — Return function argument as pointer value

Synopsis

```
pointer_arg:long(n:long)
```

Arguments

n index of argument to return

Description

Return the unsigned value of argument *n*, same as `ulong_arg`. Can be used with any type of pointer.

function::pp

function::pp — Returns the active probe point

Synopsis

```
pp:string()
```

Arguments

None

Description

This function returns the fully-resolved probe point associated with a currently running probe handler, including alias and wild-card expansion effects. Context: The current probe point.

function::ppfunc

function::ppfunc — Returns the function name parsed from pp

Synopsis

```
ppfunc:string()
```

Arguments

None

Description

This returns the function name from the current pp. Not all pp have functions in them, in which case "" is returned.

function::ppid

function::ppid — Returns the process ID of a target process's parent process

Synopsis

```
ppid:long()
```

Arguments

None

Description

This function return the process ID of the target process's parent process.

function::print_backtrace

function::print_backtrace — Print kernel stack back trace

Synopsis

```
print_backtrace()
```

Arguments

None

Description

This function is equivalent to `print_stack(backtrace)`, except that deeper stack nesting may be supported. See `print_ubacktrace` for user-space backtrace. The function does not return a value.

function::print_regs

function::print_regs — Print a register dump

Synopsis

```
print_regs()
```

Arguments

None

Description

This function prints a register dump. Does nothing if no registers are available for the probe point.

function::print_stack

function::print_stack — Print out kernel stack from string

Synopsis

```
print_stack(stk:string)
```

Arguments

stk String with list of hexadecimal addresses

Description

This function performs a symbolic lookup of the addresses in the given string, which is assumed to be the result of a prior call to `backtrace`.

Print one line per address, including the address, the name of the function containing the address, and an estimate of its position within that function. Return nothing.

NOTE

it is recommended to use `print_syms` instead of this function.

function::print_syms

function::print_syms — Print out kernel stack from string

Synopsis

```
print_syms(callers:string)
```

Arguments

callers String with list of hexadecimal (kernel) addresses

Description

This function performs a symbolic lookup of the addresses in the given string, which are assumed to be the result of prior calls to `stack`, `callers`, and similar functions.

Prints one line per address, including the address, the name of the function containing the address, and an estimate of its position within that function, as obtained by `syndata`. Returns nothing.

function::print_ubacktrace

function::print_ubacktrace — Print stack back trace for current user-space task.

Synopsis

```
print_ubacktrace()
```

Arguments

None

Description

Equivalent to `print_ustack(ubacktrace)`, except that deeper stack nesting may be supported. Returns nothing. See `print_backtrace` for kernel backtrace.

Note

To get (full) backtraces for user space applications and shared libraries not mentioned in the current script run stap with `-d /path/to/exe-or-so` and/or add `--ldd` to load all needed unwind data.

function::print_ubacktrace_brief

function::print_ubacktrace_brief — Print stack back trace for current user-space task.

Synopsis

```
print_ubacktrace_brief()
```

Arguments

None

Description

Equivalent to `print_ubacktrace`, but output for each symbol is shorter (just name and offset, or just the hex address of no symbol could be found).

Note

To get (full) backtraces for user space applications and shared libraries not mentioned in the current script run stap with `-d /path/to/exe-or-so` and/or add `--ldd` to load all needed unwind data.

function::print_ustack

function::print_ustack — Print out stack for the current task from string.

Synopsis

```
print_ustack(stk:string)
```

Arguments

stk String with list of hexadecimal addresses for the current task.

Description

Perform a symbolic lookup of the addresses in the given string, which is assumed to be the result of a prior call to `ubacktrace` for the current task.

Print one line per address, including the address, the name of the function containing the address, and an estimate of its position within that function. Return nothing.

NOTE

it is recommended to use `print_usyms` instead of this function.

function::print_usyms

function::print_usyms — Print out user stack from string

Synopsis

```
print_usyms(callers:string)
```

Arguments

callers String with list of hexadecimal (user) addresses

Description

This function performs a symbolic lookup of the addresses in the given string, which are assumed to be the result of prior calls to `ustack`, `ucallers`, and similar functions.

Prints one line per address, including the address, the name of the function containing the address, and an estimate of its position within that function, as obtained by `usymdata`. Returns nothing.

function::probe_type

function::probe_type — The low level probe handler type of the current probe.

Synopsis

```
probe_type:string()
```

Arguments

None

Description

Returns a short string describing the low level probe handler type for the current probe point. This is for informational purposes only. Depending on the low level probe handler different context functions can or cannot provide information about the current event (for example some probe handlers only trigger in user space and have no associated kernel context). High-level probes might map to the same or different low-level probes (depending on systemtap version and/or kernel used).

function::probefunc

function::probefunc — Return the probe point's function name, if known

Synopsis

```
probefunc:string()
```

Arguments

None

Description

This function returns the name of the function being probed based on the current address, as computed by `symname(addr)` or `usymname(uaddr)` depending on probe context (whether the probe is a user probe or a kernel probe).

Please note

this function's behaviour differs between SystemTap 2.0 and earlier versions. Prior to 2.0, `probefunc` obtained the function name from the probe point string as returned by `pp`, and used the current address as a fallback.

Consider using `ppfunc` instead.

function::probemod

function::probemod — Return the probe point's kernel module name

Synopsis

```
probemod:string()
```

Arguments

None

Description

This function returns the name of the kernel module containing the probe point, if known.

function::pstrace

function::pstrace — Chain of processes and pids back to init(1)

Synopsis

```
pstrace:string(task:long)
```

Arguments

task Pointer to task struct of process

Description

This function returns a string listing execname and pid for each process starting from *task* back to the process ancestor that init(1) spawned.

function::register

function::register — Return the signed value of the named CPU register

Synopsis

```
register:long(name:string)
```

Arguments

name Name of the register to return

Description

Return the value of the named CPU register, as it was saved when the current probe point was hit. If the register is 32 bits, it is sign-extended to 64 bits.

For the i386 architecture, the following names are recognized. (name1/name2 indicates that name1 and name2 are alternative names for the same register.) `eax/ax`, `ebp/bp`, `ebx/bx`, `ecx/cx`, `edi/di`, `edx/dx`, `eflags/flags`, `eip/ip`, `esi/si`, `esp/sp`, `orig_eax/orig_ax`, `xcs/cs`, `xds/ds`, `xes/es`, `xfs/fs`, `xss/ss`.

For the x86_64 architecture, the following names are recognized: 64-bit registers: `r8`, `r9`, `r10`, `r11`, `r12`, `r13`, `r14`, `r15`, `rax/ax`, `rbp/bp`, `rbx/bx`, `rcx/cx`, `rdi/di`, `rdx/dx`, `rip/ip`, `rsi/si`, `rsp/sp`; 32-bit registers: `eax`, `ebp`, `ebx`, `ecx`, `edx`, `edi`, `edx`, `eip`, `esi`, `esp`, `flags/eflags`, `orig_eax`; segment registers: `xcs/cs`, `xss/ss`.

For powerpc, the following names are recognized: `r0`, `r1`, ... `r31`, `nip`, `msr`, `orig_gpr3`, `ctr`, `link`, `xer`, `ccr`, `softe`, `trap`, `dar`, `dsisr`, `result`.

For s390x, the following names are recognized: `r0`, `r1`, ... `r15`, `args`, `psw.mask`, `psw.addr`, `orig_gpr2`, `ilc`, `trap`.

For AArch64, the following names are recognized: `x0`, `x1`, ... `x30`, `fp`, `lr`, `sp`, `pc`, and `orig_x0`.

function::registers_valid

function::registers_valid — Determines validity of `register` and `u_register` in current context

Synopsis

```
registers_valid:long()
```

Arguments

None

Description

This function returns 1 if `register` and `u_register` can be used in the current context, or 0 otherwise. For example, `registers_valid` returns 0 when called from a `begin` or `end` probe.

function::regparm

function::regparm — Specify regparm value used to compile function

Synopsis

```
regparm(n:long)
```

Arguments

n original regparm value

Description

Call this function with argument *n* before accessing function arguments using the `*_arg` function if the function was built with the `gcc -mregparm=n` option.

(The i386 kernel is built with `\-mregparm=3`, so `systemtap` considers `regparm(3)` the default for kernel functions on that architecture.) Only valid on i386 and x86_64 (when probing 32bit applications). Produces an error on other architectures.

function::remote_id

function::remote_id — The index of this instance in a remote execution.

Synopsis

```
remote_id:long()
```

Arguments

None

Description

This function returns a number 0..N, which is the unique index of this particular script execution from a swarm of “stap --remote A --remote B ...” runs, and is the same number “stap --remote-prefix” would print. The function returns -1 if the script was not launched with “stap --remote”, or if the remote staprun/stapsh are older than version 1.7.

function::remote_uri

function::remote_uri — The name of this instance in a remote execution.

Synopsis

```
remote_uri:string()
```

Arguments

None

Description

This function returns the remote host used to invoke this particular script execution from a swarm of “stap --remote” runs. It may not be unique among the swarm. The function returns an empty string if the script was not launched with “stap --remote”.

function::s32_arg

function::s32_arg — Return function argument as signed 32-bit value

Synopsis

```
s32_arg:long(n:long)
```

Arguments

n index of argument to return

Description

Return the signed 32-bit value of argument *n*, same as `int_arg`.

function::s64_arg

function::s64_arg — Return function argument as signed 64-bit value

Synopsis

```
s64_arg:long(n:long)
```

Arguments

n index of argument to return

Description

Return the signed 64-bit value of argument *n*, same as `longlong_arg`.

function::sid

function::sid — Returns the session ID of the current process

Synopsis

```
sid:long()
```

Arguments

None

Description

The session ID of a process is the process group ID of the session leader. Session ID is stored in the `signal_struct` since Kernel 2.6.0.

function::sprint_backtrace

function::sprint_backtrace — Return stack back trace as string

Synopsis

```
sprint_backtrace:string()
```

Arguments

None

Description

Returns a simple (kernel) backtrace. One line per address. Includes the symbol name (or hex address if symbol couldn't be resolved) and module name (if found). Includes the offset from the start of the function if found, otherwise the offset will be added to the module (if found, between brackets). Returns the backtrace as string (each line terminated by a newline character). Note that the returned stack will be truncated to MAXSTRINGLEN, to print fuller and richer stacks use `print_backtrace`. Equivalent to `sprint_stack(backtrace)`, but more efficient (no need to translate between hex strings and final backtrace string).

function::sprint_stack

function::sprint_stack — Return stack for kernel addresses from string

Synopsis

```
sprint_stack:string(stk:string)
```

Arguments

stk String with list of hexadecimal (kernel) addresses

Description

Perform a symbolic lookup of the addresses in the given string, which is assumed to be the result of a prior call to `backtrace`.

Returns a simple backtrace from the given hex string. One line per address. Includes the symbol name (or hex address if symbol couldn't be resolved) and module name (if found). Includes the offset from the start of the function if found, otherwise the offset will be added to the module (if found, between brackets). Returns the backtrace as string (each line terminated by a newline character). Note that the returned stack will be truncated to `MAXSTRINGLEN`, to print fuller and richer stacks use `print_stack`.

NOTE

it is recommended to use `sprint_syms` instead of this function.

function::sprint_syms

function::sprint_syms — Return stack for kernel addresses from string

Synopsis

```
sprint_syms(callers:string)
```

Arguments

callers String with list of hexadecimal (kernel) addresses

Description

Perform a symbolic lookup of the addresses in the given string, which are assumed to be the result of a prior calls to `stack`, `callers`, and similar functions.

Returns a simple backtrace from the given hex string. One line per address. Includes the symbol name (or hex address if symbol couldn't be resolved) and module name (if found), as obtained from `symdata`. Includes the offset from the start of the function if found, otherwise the offset will be added to the module (if found, between brackets). Returns the backtrace as string (each line terminated by a newline character). Note that the returned stack will be truncated to `MAXSTRINGLEN`, to print fuller and richer stacks use `print_syms`.

function::sprint_ubacktrace

function::sprint_ubacktrace — Return stack back trace for current user-space task as string.

Synopsis

```
sprint_ubacktrace:string()
```

Arguments

None

Description

Returns a simple backtrace for the current task. One line per address. Includes the symbol name (or hex address if symbol couldn't be resolved) and module name (if found). Includes the offset from the start of the function if found, otherwise the offset will be added to the module (if found, between brackets). Returns the backtrace as string (each line terminated by a newline character). Note that the returned stack will be truncated to MAXSTRINGLEN, to print fuller and richer stacks use `print_ubacktrace`. Equivalent to `sprint_ustack(ubacktrace)`, but more efficient (no need to translate between hex strings and final backtrace string).

Note

To get (full) backtraces for user space applications and shared libraries not mentioned in the current script run stap with `-d /path/to/exe-or-so` and/or add `--ldd` to load all needed unwind data.

function::sprint_ustack

function::sprint_ustack — Return stack for the current task from string.

Synopsis

```
sprint_ustack:string(stk:string)
```

Arguments

stk String with list of hexadecimal addresses for the current task.

Description

Perform a symbolic lookup of the addresses in the given string, which is assumed to be the result of a prior call to `ubacktrace` for the current task.

Returns a simple backtrace from the given hex string. One line per address. Includes the symbol name (or hex address if symbol couldn't be resolved) and module name (if found). Includes the offset from the start of the function if found, otherwise the offset will be added to the module (if found, between brackets). Returns the backtrace as string (each line terminated by a newline character). Note that the returned stack will be truncated to `MAXSTRINGLEN`, to print fuller and richer stacks use `print_ustack`.

NOTE

it is recommended to use `sprint_usyms` instead of this function.

function::sprint_usyms

function::sprint_usyms — Return stack for user addresses from string

Synopsis

```
sprint_usyms(callers:string)
```

Arguments

callers String with list of hexadecimal (user) addresses

Description

Perform a symbolic lookup of the addresses in the given string, which are assumed to be the result of a prior calls to `ustack`, `ucallers`, and similar functions.

Returns a simple backtrace from the given hex string. One line per address. Includes the symbol name (or hex address if symbol couldn't be resolved) and module name (if found), as obtained from `usymdata`. Includes the offset from the start of the function if found, otherwise the offset will be added to the module (if found, between brackets). Returns the backtrace as string (each line terminated by a newline character). Note that the returned stack will be truncated to `MAXSTRINGLEN`, to print fuller and richer stacks use `print_usyms`.

function::stack

function::stack — Return address at given depth of kernel stack backtrace

Synopsis

```
stack:long(n:long)
```

Arguments

n number of levels to descend in the stack.

Description

Performs a simple (kernel) backtrace, and returns the element at the specified position. The results of the backtrace itself are cached, so that the backtrace computation is performed at most once no matter how many times `stack` is called, or in what order.

function::stack_size

function::stack_size — Return the size of the kernel stack

Synopsis

```
stack_size:long()
```

Arguments

None

Description

This function returns the size of the kernel stack.

function::stack_unused

function::stack_unused — Returns the amount of kernel stack currently available

Synopsis

```
stack_unused:long( )
```

Arguments

None

Description

This function determines how many bytes are currently available in the kernel stack.

function::stack_used

function::stack_used — Returns the amount of kernel stack used

Synopsis

```
stack_used:long()
```

Arguments

None

Description

This function determines how many bytes are currently used in the kernel stack.

function::stp_pid

function::stp_pid — The process id of the stapio process

Synopsis

```
stp_pid:long()
```

Arguments

None

Description

This function returns the process id of the stapio process that launched this script. There could be other SystemTap scripts and stapio processes running on the system.

function::symdata

function::symdata — Return the kernel symbol and module offset for the address

Synopsis

```
symdata:string(addr:long)
```

Arguments

addr The address to translate

Description

Returns the (function) symbol name associated with the given address if known, the offset from the start and size of the symbol, plus module name (between brackets). If symbol is unknown, but module is known, the offset inside the module, plus the size of the module is added. If any element is not known it will be omitted and if the symbol name is unknown it will return the hex string for the given address.

function::symname

function::symname — Return the kernel symbol associated with the given address

Synopsis

```
symname:string(addr:long)
```

Arguments

addr The address to translate

Description

Returns the (function) symbol name associated with the given address if known. If not known it will return the hex string representation of *addr*.

function::target

function::target — Return the process ID of the target process

Synopsis

```
target:long()
```

Arguments

None

Description

This function returns the process ID of the target process. This is useful in conjunction with the -x PID or -c CMD command-line options to stap. An example of its use is to create scripts that filter on a specific process.

-x <pid> target returns the pid specified by -x

-c <command> target returns the pid for the executed command specified by -c

function::task_ancestry

function::task_ancestry — The ancestry of the given task

Synopsis

```
task_ancestry:string(task:long,with_time:long)
```

Arguments

<i>task</i>	task_struct pointer
<i>with_time</i>	set to 1 to also print the start time of processes (given as a delta from boot time)

Description

Return the ancestry of the given task in the form of “grandparent_process=>parent_process=>process”.

function::task_backtrace

function::task_backtrace — Hex backtrace of an arbitrary task

Synopsis

```
task_backtrace:string(task:long)
```

Arguments

task pointer to task_struct

Description

This function returns a string of hex addresses that are a backtrace of the stack of a particular task. Output may be truncated as per maximum string length. Deprecated in SystemTap 1.6.

function::task_cpu

function::task_cpu — The scheduled cpu of the task

Synopsis

```
task_cpu:long(task:long)
```

Arguments

task task_struct pointer

Description

This function returns the scheduled cpu for the given task.

function::task_current

function::task_current — The current task_struct of the current task

Synopsis

```
task_current:long()
```

Arguments

None

Description

This function returns the task_struct representing the current process. This address can be passed to the various task_*() functions to extract more task-specific data.

function::task_egid

function::task_egid — The effective group identifier of the task

Synopsis

```
task_egid:long(task:long)
```

Arguments

task task_struct pointer

Description

This function returns the effective group id of the given task.

function::task_euid

function::task_euid — The effective user identifier of the task

Synopsis

```
task_euid:long(task:long)
```

Arguments

task task_struct pointer

Description

This function returns the effective user id of the given task.

function::task_execname

function::task_execname — The name of the task

Synopsis

```
task_execname:string(task:long)
```

Arguments

task task_struct pointer

Description

Return the name of the given task.

function::task_gid

function::task_gid — The group identifier of the task

Synopsis

```
task_gid:long(task:long)
```

Arguments

task task_struct pointer

Description

This function returns the group id of the given task.

function::task_max_file_handles

function::task_max_file_handles — The max number of open files for the task

Synopsis

```
task_max_file_handles:long(task:long)
```

Arguments

task task_struct pointer

Description

This function returns the maximum number of file handlers for the given task.

function::task_nice

function::task_nice — The nice value of the task

Synopsis

```
task_nice:long(task:long)
```

Arguments

task task_struct pointer

Description

This function returns the nice value of the given task.

function::task_open_file_handles

function::task_open_file_handles — The number of open files of the task

Synopsis

```
task_open_file_handles:long(task:long)
```

Arguments

task task_struct pointer

Description

This function returns the number of open file handlers for the given task.

function::task_parent

function::task_parent — The task_struct of the parent task

Synopsis

```
task_parent:long(task:long)
```

Arguments

task task_struct pointer

Description

This function returns the parent task_struct of the given task. This address can be passed to the various task_*() functions to extract more task-specific data.

function::task_pid

function::task_pid — The process identifier of the task

Synopsis

```
task_pid:long(task:long)
```

Arguments

task task_struct pointer

Description

This function returns the process id of the given task.

function::task_prio

function::task_prio — The priority value of the task

Synopsis

```
task_prio:long(task:long)
```

Arguments

task task_struct pointer

Description

This function returns the priority value of the given task.

function::task_state

function::task_state — The state of the task

Synopsis

```
task_state:long(task:long)
```

Arguments

task task_struct pointer

Description

Return the state of the given task, one of: TASK_RUNNING (0), TASK_INTERRUPTIBLE (1), TASK_UNINTERRUPTIBLE (2), TASK_STOPPED (4), TASK_TRACED (8), EXIT_ZOMBIE (16), or EXIT_DEAD (32).

function::task_tid

function::task_tid — The thread identifier of the task

Synopsis

```
task_tid:long(task:long)
```

Arguments

task task_struct pointer

Description

This function returns the thread id of the given task.

function::task_uid

function::task_uid — The user identifier of the task

Synopsis

```
task_uid:long(task:long)
```

Arguments

task task_struct pointer

Description

This function returns the user id of the given task.

function::tid

function::tid — Returns the thread ID of a target process

Synopsis

```
tid:long()
```

Arguments

None

Description

This function returns the thread ID of the target process.

function::u32_arg

function::u32_arg — Return function argument as unsigned 32-bit value

Synopsis

```
u32_arg:long(n:long)
```

Arguments

n index of argument to return

Description

Return the unsigned 32-bit value of argument *n*, same as `uint_arg`.

function::u64_arg

function::u64_arg — Return function argument as unsigned 64-bit value

Synopsis

```
u64_arg:long(n:long)
```

Arguments

n index of argument to return

Description

Return the unsigned 64-bit value of argument *n*, same as `ulonglong_arg`.

function::u_register

function::u_register — Return the unsigned value of the named CPU register

Synopsis

```
u_register:long(name:string)
```

Arguments

name Name of the register to return

Description

Same as register(name), except that if the register is 32 bits wide, it is zero-extended to 64 bits.

function::uaddr

function::uaddr — User space address of current running task

Synopsis

```
uaddr:long()
```

Arguments

None

Description

Returns the address in userspace that the current task was at when the probe occurred. When the current running task isn't a user space thread, or the address cannot be found, zero is returned. Can be used to see where the current task is combined with `usymname` or `usymdata`. Often the task will be in the VDSO where it entered the kernel.

function::ubacktrace

function::ubacktrace — Hex backtrace of current user-space task stack.

Synopsis

```
ubacktrace:string()
```

Arguments

None

Description

Return a string of hex addresses that are a backtrace of the stack of the current task. Output may be truncated as per maximum string length. Returns empty string when current probe point cannot determine user backtrace. See `backtrace` for kernel traceback.

Note

To get (full) backtraces for user space applications and shared libraries not mentioned in the current script run `stap` with `-d /path/to/exe-or-so` and/or add `--ldd` to load all needed unwind data.

function::ucallers

function::ucallers — Return first *n* elements of user stack backtrace

Synopsis

```
ucallers:string(n:long)
```

Arguments

n number of levels to descend in the stack (not counting the top level). If *n* is -1, print the entire stack.

Description

This function returns a string of the first *n* hex addresses from the backtrace of the user stack. Output may be truncated as per maximum string length (MAXSTRINGLEN).

Note

To get (full) backtraces for user space applications and shared libraries not mentioned in the current script run stap with -d /path/to/exe-or-so and/or add --ldd to load all needed unwind data.

function::uid

function::uid — Returns the user ID of a target process

Synopsis

```
uid:long()
```

Arguments

None

Description

This function returns the user ID of the target process.

function::uint_arg

function::uint_arg — Return function argument as unsigned int

Synopsis

```
uint_arg:long(n:long)
```

Arguments

n index of argument to return

Description

Return the value of argument *n* as an unsigned int (i.e., a 32-bit integer zero-extended to 64 bits).

function::ulong_arg

function::ulong_arg — Return function argument as unsigned long

Synopsis

```
ulong_arg:long(n:long)
```

Arguments

n index of argument to return

Description

Return the value of argument *n* as an unsigned long. On architectures where a long is 32 bits, the value is zero-extended to 64 bits.

function::ulonglong_arg

function::ulonglong_arg — Return function argument as 64-bit value

Synopsis

```
ulonglong_arg:long(n:long)
```

Arguments

n index of argument to return

Description

Return the value of argument *n* as a 64-bit value. (Same as `longlong_arg`.)

function::umodname

function::umodname — Returns the (short) name of the user module.

Synopsis

```
umodname:string(addr:long)
```

Arguments

addr User-space address

Description

Returns the short name of the user space module for the current task that that the given address is part of. Reports an error when the address isn't in a (mapped in) module, or the module cannot be found for some reason.

function::user_mode

function::user_mode — Determines if probe point occurs in user-mode

Synopsis

```
user_mode:long()
```

Arguments

None

Description

Return 1 if the probe point occurred in user-mode.

function::ustack

function::ustack — Return address at given depth of user stack backtrace

Synopsis

```
ustack:long(n:long)
```

Arguments

n number of levels to descend in the stack.

Description

Performs a simple (user space) backtrace, and returns the element at the specified position. The results of the backtrace itself are cached, so that the backtrace computation is performed at most once no matter how many times `ustack` is called, or in what order.

function::usymdata

function::usymdata — Return the symbol and module offset of an address.

Synopsis

```
usymdata:string(addr:long)
```

Arguments

addr The address to translate.

Description

Returns the (function) symbol name associated with the given address in the current task if known, the offset from the start and the size of the symbol, plus the module name (between brackets). If symbol is unknown, but module is known, the offset inside the module, plus the size of the module is added. If any element is not known it will be omitted and if the symbol name is unknown it will return the hex string for the given address.

function::usymname

function::usymname — Return the symbol of an address in the current task.

Synopsis

```
usymname:string(addr:long)
```

Arguments

addr The address to translate.

Description

Returns the (function) symbol name associated with the given address if known. If not known it will return the hex string representation of *addr*.

Chapter 3. Timestamp Functions

Each timestamp function returns a value to indicate when a function is executed. These returned values can then be used to indicate when an event occurred, provide an ordering for events, or compute the amount of time elapsed between two time stamps.

function::HZ

function::HZ — Kernel HZ

Synopsis

```
HZ:long( )
```

Arguments

None

Description

This function returns the value of the kernel HZ macro, which corresponds to the rate of increase of the jiffies value.

function::cpu_clock_ms

function::cpu_clock_ms — Number of milliseconds on the given cpu's clock

Synopsis

```
cpu_clock_ms:long(cpu:long)
```

Arguments

cpu Which processor's clock to read

Description

This function returns the number of milliseconds on the given cpu's clock. This is always monotonic comparing on the same cpu, but may have some drift between cpus (within about a jiffy).

function::cpu_clock_ns

function::cpu_clock_ns — Number of nanoseconds on the given cpu's clock

Synopsis

```
cpu_clock_ns:long(cpu:long)
```

Arguments

cpu Which processor's clock to read

Description

This function returns the number of nanoseconds on the given cpu's clock. This is always monotonic comparing on the same cpu, but may have some drift between cpus (within about a jiffy).

function::cpu_clock_s

function::cpu_clock_s — Number of seconds on the given cpu's clock

Synopsis

```
cpu_clock_s:long(cpu:long)
```

Arguments

cpu Which processor's clock to read

Description

This function returns the number of seconds on the given cpu's clock. This is always monotonic comparing on the same cpu, but may have some drift between cpus (within about a jiffy).

function::cpu_clock_us

function::cpu_clock_us — Number of microseconds on the given cpu's clock

Synopsis

```
cpu_clock_us:long(cpu:long)
```

Arguments

cpu Which processor's clock to read

Description

This function returns the number of microseconds on the given cpu's clock. This is always monotonic comparing on the same cpu, but may have some drift between cpus (within about a jiffy).

function::delete_stopwatch

function::delete_stopwatch — Remove an existing stopwatch

Synopsis

```
delete_stopwatch(name:string)
```

Arguments

name the stopwatch name

Description

Remove stopwatch *name*.

function::get_cycles

function::get_cycles — Processor cycle count

Synopsis

```
get_cycles:long()
```

Arguments

None

Description

This function returns the processor cycle counter value if available, else it returns zero. The cycle counter is free running and unsynchronized on each processor. Thus, the order of events cannot be determined by comparing the results of the `get_cycles` function on different processors.

function::gettimeofday_ms

function::gettimeofday_ms — Number of milliseconds since UNIX epoch

Synopsis

```
gettimeofday_ms:long()
```

Arguments

None

Description

This function returns the number of milliseconds since the UNIX epoch.

function::gettimeofday_ns

function::gettimeofday_ns — Number of nanoseconds since UNIX epoch

Synopsis

```
gettimeofday_ns:long()
```

Arguments

None

Description

This function returns the number of nanoseconds since the UNIX epoch.

function::gettimeofday_s

function::gettimeofday_s — Number of seconds since UNIX epoch

Synopsis

```
gettimeofday_s:long()
```

Arguments

None

Description

This function returns the number of seconds since the UNIX epoch.

function::gettimeofday_us

function::gettimeofday_us — Number of microseconds since UNIX epoch

Synopsis

```
gettimeofday_us:long()
```

Arguments

None

Description

This function returns the number of microseconds since the UNIX epoch.

function::jiffies

function::jiffies — Kernel jiffies count

Synopsis

```
jiffies:long()
```

Arguments

None

Description

This function returns the value of the kernel jiffies variable. This value is incremented periodically by timer interrupts, and may wrap around a 32-bit or 64-bit boundary. See HZ.

function::local_clock_ms

function::local_clock_ms — Number of milliseconds on the local cpu's clock

Synopsis

```
local_clock_ms:long( )
```

Arguments

None

Description

This function returns the number of milliseconds on the local cpu's clock. This is always monotonic comparing on the same cpu, but may have some drift between cpus (within about a jiffy).

function::local_clock_ns

function::local_clock_ns — Number of nanoseconds on the local cpu's clock

Synopsis

```
local_clock_ns:long()
```

Arguments

None

Description

This function returns the number of nanoseconds on the local cpu's clock. This is always monotonic comparing on the same cpu, but may have some drift between cpus (within about a jiffy).

function::local_clock_s

function::local_clock_s — Number of seconds on the local cpu's clock

Synopsis

```
local_clock_s:long( )
```

Arguments

None

Description

This function returns the number of seconds on the local cpu's clock. This is always monotonic comparing on the same cpu, but may have some drift between cpus (within about a jiffy).

function::local_clock_us

function::local_clock_us — Number of microseconds on the local cpu's clock

Synopsis

```
local_clock_us:long( )
```

Arguments

None

Description

This function returns the number of microseconds on the local cpu's clock. This is always monotonic comparing on the same cpu, but may have some drift between cpus (within about a jiffy).

function::read_stopwatch_ms

function::read_stopwatch_ms — Reads the time in milliseconds for a stopwatch

Synopsis

```
read_stopwatch_ms:long(name:string)
```

Arguments

name stopwatch name

Description

Returns time in milliseconds for stopwatch *name*. Creates stopwatch *name* if it does not currently exist.

function::read_stopwatch_ns

function::read_stopwatch_ns — Reads the time in nanoseconds for a stopwatch

Synopsis

```
read_stopwatch_ns:long(name:string)
```

Arguments

name stopwatch name

Description

Returns time in nanoseconds for stopwatch *name*. Creates stopwatch *name* if it does not currently exist.

function::read_stopwatch_s

function::read_stopwatch_s — Reads the time in seconds for a stopwatch

Synopsis

```
read_stopwatch_s:long(name:string)
```

Arguments

name stopwatch name

Description

Returns time in seconds for stopwatch *name*. Creates stopwatch *name* if it does not currently exist.

function::read_stopwatch_us

function::read_stopwatch_us — Reads the time in microseconds for a stopwatch

Synopsis

```
read_stopwatch_us:long(name:string)
```

Arguments

name stopwatch name

Description

Returns time in microseconds for stopwatch *name*. Creates stopwatch *name* if it does not currently exist.

function::start_stopwatch

function::start_stopwatch — Start a stopwatch

Synopsis

```
start_stopwatch(name:string)
```

Arguments

name the stopwatch name

Description

Start stopwatch *name*. Creates stopwatch *name* if it does not currently exist.

function::stop_stopwatch

function::stop_stopwatch — Stop a stopwatch

Synopsis

```
stop_stopwatch(name:string)
```

Arguments

name the stopwatch name

Description

Stop stopwatch *name*. Creates stopwatch *name* if it does not currently exist.

Chapter 4. Time utility functions

Utility functions to turn seconds since the epoch (as returned by the timestamp function `gettimeofday_s()`) into a human readable date/time strings.

function::ctime

function::ctime — Convert seconds since epoch into human readable date/time string

Synopsis

```
ctime:string(epochsecs:long)
```

Arguments

epochsecs Number of seconds since epoch (as returned by `gettimeofday_s`)

Description

Takes an argument of seconds since the epoch as returned by `gettimeofday_s`. Returns a string of the form

“Wed Jun 30 21:49:08 1993”

The string will always be exactly 24 characters. If the time would be unreasonable far in the past (before what can be represented with a 32 bit offset in seconds from the epoch) an error will occur (which can be avoided with try/catch). If the time would be unreasonable far in the future, an error will also occur.

Note that the epoch (zero) corresponds to

“Thu Jan 1 00:00:00 1970”

The earliest full date given by `ctime`, corresponding to `epochsecs -2147483648` is “Fri Dec 13 20:45:52 1901”. The latest full date given by `ctime`, corresponding to `epochsecs 2147483647` is “Tue Jan 19 03:14:07 2038”.

The abbreviations for the days of the week are ‘Sun’, ‘Mon’, ‘Tue’, ‘Wed’, ‘Thu’, ‘Fri’, and ‘Sat’. The abbreviations for the months are ‘Jan’, ‘Feb’, ‘Mar’, ‘Apr’, ‘May’, ‘Jun’, ‘Jul’, ‘Aug’, ‘Sep’, ‘Oct’, ‘Nov’, and ‘Dec’.

Note that the real C library `ctime` function puts a newline (`\n`) character at the end of the string that this function does not. Also note that since the kernel has no concept of timezones, the returned time is always in GMT.

function::tz_ctime

function::tz_ctime — Convert seconds since epoch into human readable date/time string, with local time zone

Synopsis

```
tz_ctime(epochsecs:)
```

Arguments

epochsecs number of seconds since epoch (as returned by `gettimeofday_s`)

Description

Takes an argument of seconds since the epoch as returned by `gettimeofday_s`. Returns a string of the same form as `ctime`, but offsets the epoch time for the local time zone, and appends the name of the local time zone. The string length may vary. The time zone information is passed by `staprun` at script startup only.

function::tz_gmtoff

function::tz_gmtoff — Return local time zone offset

Synopsis

```
tz_gmtoff ( )
```

Arguments

None

Description

Returns the local time zone offset (seconds west of UTC), as passed by staprun at script startup only.

function::tz_name

function::tz_name — Return local time zone name

Synopsis

```
tz_name ( )
```

Arguments

None

Description

Returns the local time zone name, as passed by staprun at script startup only.

Chapter 5. Shell command functions

Utility functions to enqueue shell commands.

function::system

function::system — Issue a command to the system

Synopsis

```
system(cmd:string)
```

Arguments

cmd the command to issue to the system

Description

This function runs a command on the system. The command is started in the background some time after the current probe completes. The command is run with the same UID as the user running the `stap` or `staprun` command.

Chapter 6. Memory Tapset

This family of probe points is used to probe memory-related events or query the memory usage of the current process. It contains the following probe points:

function::addr_to_node

function::addr_to_node — Returns which node a given address belongs to within a NUMA system

Synopsis

```
addr_to_node:long(addr:long)
```

Arguments

addr the address of the faulting memory access

Description

This function accepts an address, and returns the node that the given address belongs to in a NUMA system.

function::bytes_to_string

function::bytes_to_string — Human readable string for given bytes

Synopsis

```
bytes_to_string:string(bytes:long)
```

Arguments

bytes Number of bytes to translate.

Description

Returns a string representing the number of bytes (up to 1024 bytes), the number of kilobytes (when less than 1024K) postfixed by 'K', the number of megabytes (when less than 1024M) postfixed by 'M' or the number of gigabytes postfixed by 'G'. If representing K, M or G, and the number is amount is less than 100, it includes a '.' plus the remainder. The returned string will be 5 characters wide (padding with whitespace at the front) unless negative or representing more than 9999G bytes.

function::mem_page_size

function::mem_page_size — Number of bytes in a page for this architecture

Synopsis

```
mem_page_size:long()
```

Arguments

None

function::pages_to_string

function::pages_to_string — Turns pages into a human readable string

Synopsis

```
pages_to_string:string(pages:long)
```

Arguments

pages Number of pages to translate.

Description

Multiplies `pages` by `page_size` to get the number of bytes and returns the result of `bytes_to_string`.

function::proc_mem_data

function::proc_mem_data — Program data size (data + stack) in pages

Synopsis

```
proc_mem_data:long()
```

Arguments

None

Description

Returns the current process data size (data + stack) in pages, or zero when there is no current process or the number of pages couldn't be retrieved.

function::proc_mem_data_pid

function::proc_mem_data_pid — Program data size (data + stack) in pages

Synopsis

```
proc_mem_data_pid:long(pid:long)
```

Arguments

pid The pid of process to examine

Description

Returns the given process data size (data + stack) in pages, or zero when the process doesn't exist or the number of pages couldn't be retrieved.

function::proc_mem_rss

function::proc_mem_rss — Program resident set size in pages

Synopsis

```
proc_mem_rss:long()
```

Arguments

None

Description

Returns the resident set size in pages of the current process, or zero when there is no current process or the number of pages couldn't be retrieved.

function::proc_mem_rss_pid

function::proc_mem_rss_pid — Program resident set size in pages

Synopsis

```
proc_mem_rss_pid:long(pid:long)
```

Arguments

pid The pid of process to examine

Description

Returns the resident set size in pages of the given process, or zero when the process doesn't exist or the number of pages couldn't be retrieved.

function::proc_mem_shr

function::proc_mem_shr — Program shared pages (from shared mappings)

Synopsis

```
proc_mem_shr:long( )
```

Arguments

None

Description

Returns the shared pages (from shared mappings) of the current process, or zero when there is no current process or the number of pages couldn't be retrieved.

function::proc_mem_shr_pid

function::proc_mem_shr_pid — Program shared pages (from shared mappings)

Synopsis

```
proc_mem_shr_pid:long(pid:long)
```

Arguments

pid The pid of process to examine

Description

Returns the shared pages (from shared mappings) of the given process, or zero when the process doesn't exist or the number of pages couldn't be retrieved.

function::proc_mem_size

function::proc_mem_size — Total program virtual memory size in pages

Synopsis

```
proc_mem_size:long()
```

Arguments

None

Description

Returns the total virtual memory size in pages of the current process, or zero when there is no current process or the number of pages couldn't be retrieved.

function::proc_mem_size_pid

function::proc_mem_size_pid — Total program virtual memory size in pages

Synopsis

```
proc_mem_size_pid:long(pid:long)
```

Arguments

pid The pid of process to examine

Description

Returns the total virtual memory size in pages of the given process, or zero when that process doesn't exist or the number of pages couldn't be retrieved.

function::proc_mem_string

function::proc_mem_string — Human readable string of current proc memory usage

Synopsis

```
proc_mem_string:string()
```

Arguments

None

Description

Returns a human readable string showing the size, rss, shr, txt and data of the memory used by the current process. For example “size: 301m, rss: 11m, shr: 8m, txt: 52k, data: 2248k”.

function::proc_mem_string_pid

function::proc_mem_string_pid — Human readable string of process memory usage

Synopsis

```
proc_mem_string_pid:string(pid:long)
```

Arguments

pid The pid of process to examine

Description

Returns a human readable string showing the size, rss, shr, txt and data of the memory used by the given process. For example “size: 301m, rss: 11m, shr: 8m, txt: 52k, data: 2248k”.

function::proc_mem_txt

function::proc_mem_txt — Program text (code) size in pages

Synopsis

```
proc_mem_txt:long()
```

Arguments

None

Description

Returns the current process text (code) size in pages, or zero when there is no current process or the number of pages couldn't be retrieved.

function::proc_mem_txt_pid

function::proc_mem_txt_pid — Program text (code) size in pages

Synopsis

```
proc_mem_txt_pid:long(pid:long)
```

Arguments

pid The pid of process to examine

Description

Returns the given process text (code) size in pages, or zero when the process doesn't exist or the number of pages couldn't be retrieved.

function::vm_fault_contains

function::vm_fault_contains — Test return value for page fault reason

Synopsis

```
vm_fault_contains:long(value:long,test:long)
```

Arguments

<i>value</i>	the fault_type returned by vm.page_fault.return
<i>test</i>	the type of fault to test for (VM_FAULT_OOM or similar)

probe::vm.brk

probe::vm.brk — Fires when a brk is requested (i.e. the heap will be resized)

Synopsis

`vm.brk`

Values

<i>address</i>	the requested address
<i>name</i>	name of the probe point
<i>length</i>	the length of the memory segment

Context

The process calling brk.

probe::vm.kfree

probe::vm.kfree — Fires when kfree is requested

Synopsis

vm.kfree

Values

<i>ptr</i>	pointer to the kmemory allocated which is returned by kmalloc
<i>name</i>	name of the probe point
<i>call_site</i>	address of the function calling this kmemory function
<i>caller_function</i>	name of the caller function.

probe::vm.kmalloc

probe::vm.kmalloc — Fires when kmalloc is requested

Synopsis

vm.kmalloc

Values

<i>bytes_req</i>	requested Bytes
<i>gfp_flag_name</i>	type of kmemory to allocate (in String format)
<i>call_site</i>	address of the kmemory function
<i>name</i>	name of the probe point
<i>ptr</i>	pointer to the kmemory allocated
<i>bytes_alloc</i>	allocated Bytes
<i>caller_function</i>	name of the caller function
<i>gfp_flags</i>	type of kmemory to allocate

probe::vm.kmalloc_node

probe::vm.kmalloc_node — Fires when kmalloc_node is requested

Synopsis

vm.kmalloc_node

Values

<i>gfp_flags</i>	type of kmemory to allocate
<i>bytes_alloc</i>	allocated Bytes
<i>caller_function</i>	name of the caller function
<i>bytes_req</i>	requested Bytes
<i>gfp_flag_name</i>	type of kmemory to allocate(in string format)
<i>name</i>	name of the probe point
<i>call_site</i>	address of the function caling this kmemory function
<i>ptr</i>	pointer to the kmemory allocated

probe::vm.kmem_cache_alloc

probe::vm.kmem_cache_alloc — Fires when kmem_cache_alloc is requested

Synopsis

vm.kmem_cache_alloc

Values

<i>gfp_flags</i>	type of kmemory to allocate
<i>bytes_req</i>	requested Bytes
<i>call_site</i>	address of the function calling this kmemory function.
<i>gfp_flag_name</i>	type of kmemory to allocate(in string format)
<i>name</i>	name of the probe point
<i>ptr</i>	pointer to the kmemory allocated
<i>bytes_alloc</i>	allocated Bytes
<i>caller_function</i>	name of the caller function.

probe::vm.kmem_cache_alloc_node

probe::vm.kmem_cache_alloc_node — Fires when kmem_cache_alloc_node is requested

Synopsis

vm.kmem_cache_alloc_node

Values

<i>bytes_alloc</i>	allocated Bytes
<i>caller_function</i>	name of the caller function
<i>call_site</i>	address of the function calling this kmemory function
<i>gfp_flag_name</i>	type of kmemory to allocate(in string format)
<i>name</i>	name of the probe point
<i>ptr</i>	pointer to the kmemory allocated
<i>bytes_req</i>	requested Bytes
<i>gfp_flags</i>	type of kmemory to allocate

probe::vm.kmem_cache_free

probe::vm.kmem_cache_free — Fires when kmem_cache_free is requested

Synopsis

vm.kmem_cache_free

Values

<i>caller_function</i>	Name of the caller function.
<i>ptr</i>	Pointer to the kmemory allocated which is returned by kmem_cache
<i>call_site</i>	Address of the function calling this kmemory function
<i>name</i>	Name of the probe point

probe::vm.mmap

probe::vm.mmap — Fires when an mmap is requested

Synopsis

`vm.mmap`

Values

<i>address</i>	the requested address
<i>name</i>	name of the probe point
<i>length</i>	the length of the memory segment

Context

The process calling mmap.

probe::vm.munmap

probe::vm.munmap — Fires when an munmap is requested

Synopsis

`vm.munmap`

Values

<i>name</i>	name of the probe point
<i>address</i>	the requested address
<i>length</i>	the length of the memory segment

Context

The process calling munmap.

probe::vm.oom_kill

probe::vm.oom_kill — Fires when a thread is selected for termination by the OOM killer

Synopsis

```
vm.oom_kill
```

Values

name name of the probe point

task the task being killed

Context

The process that tried to consume excessive memory, and thus triggered the OOM.

probe::vm.pagefault

probe::vm.pagefault — Records that a page fault occurred

Synopsis

`vm.pagefault`

Values

<i>write_access</i>	indicates whether this was a write or read access; 1 indicates a write, while 0 indicates a read
<i>address</i>	the address of the faulting memory access; i.e. the address that caused the page fault
<i>name</i>	name of the probe point

Context

The process which triggered the fault

probe::vm.pagefault.return

probe::vm.pagefault.return — Indicates what type of fault occurred

Synopsis

```
vm.pagefault.return
```

Values

<i>fault_type</i>	returns either 0 (VM_FAULT_OOM) for out of memory faults, 2 (VM_FAULT_MINOR) for minor faults, 3 (VM_FAULT_MAJOR) for major faults, or 1 (VM_FAULT_SIGBUS) if the fault was neither OOM, minor fault, nor major fault.
<i>name</i>	name of the probe point

probe::vm.write_shared

probe::vm.write_shared — Attempts at writing to a shared page

Synopsis

```
vm.write_shared
```

Values

address the address of the shared write

name name of the probe point

Context

The context is the process attempting the write.

Description

Fires when a process attempts to write to a shared page. If a copy is necessary, this will be followed by a vm.write_shared_copy.

probe::vm.write_shared_copy

probe::vm.write_shared_copy — Page copy for shared page write

Synopsis

```
vm.write_shared_copy
```

Values

<i>name</i>	Name of the probe point
<i>address</i>	The address of the shared write
<i>zero</i>	boolean indicating whether it is a zero page (can do a clear instead of a copy)

Context

The process attempting the write.

Description

Fires when a write to a shared page requires a page copy. This is always preceded by a `vm.write_shared`.

Chapter 7. Task Time Tapset

This tapset defines utility functions to query time related properties of the current tasks, translate those in milliseconds and human readable strings.

function::cputime_to_msecs

function::cputime_to_msecs — Translates the given cputime into milliseconds

Synopsis

```
cputime_to_msecs:long(cputime:long)
```

Arguments

cputime Time to convert to milliseconds.

function::cputime_to_string

function::cputime_to_string — Human readable string for given cputime

Synopsis

```
cputime_to_string:string(cputime:long)
```

Arguments

cputime Time to translate.

Description

Equivalent to calling: msec_to_string (cputime_to_msecs (cputime)).

function::cputime_to_usecs

function::cputime_to_usecs — Translates the given cputime into microseconds

Synopsis

```
cputime_to_usecs:long(cputime:long)
```

Arguments

cputime Time to convert to microseconds.

function::msecs_to_string

function::msecs_to_string — Human readable string for given milliseconds

Synopsis

```
msecs_to_string:string(msecs:long)
```

Arguments

msecs Number of milliseconds to translate.

Description

Returns a string representing the number of milliseconds as a human readable string consisting of “XmY.ZZZs”, where X is the number of minutes, Y is the number of seconds and ZZZ is the number of milliseconds.

function::nsecs_to_string

function::nsecs_to_string — Human readable string for given nanoseconds

Synopsis

```
nsecs_to_string:string(nsecs:long)
```

Arguments

nsecs Number of nanoseconds to translate.

Description

Returns a string representing the number of nanoseconds as a human readable string consisting of “XmY.ZZZZZZs”, where X is the number of minutes, Y is the number of seconds and *ZZZZZZZZ* is the number of nanoseconds.

function::task_start_time

function::task_start_time — Start time of the given task

Synopsis

```
task_start_time:long(tid:long)
```

Arguments

tid Thread id of the given task

Description

Returns the start time of the given task in nanoseconds since boot time or 0 if the task does not exist.

function::task_stime

function::task_stime — System time of the current task

Synopsis

```
task_stime:long()
```

Arguments

None

Description

Returns the system time of the current task in cputime. Does not include any time used by other tasks in this process, nor does it include any time of the children of this task.

function::task_stime_tid

function::task_stime_tid — System time of the given task

Synopsis

```
task_stime_tid:long(tid:long)
```

Arguments

tid Thread id of the given task

Description

Returns the system time of the given task in cputime, or zero if the task doesn't exist. Does not include any time used by other tasks in this process, nor does it include any time of the children of this task.

function::task_time_string

function::task_time_string — Human readable string of task time usage

Synopsis

```
task_time_string:string()
```

Arguments

None

Description

Returns a human readable string showing the user and system time the current task has used up to now. For example “usr: 0m12.908s, sys: 1m6.851s”.

function::task_time_string_tid

function::task_time_string_tid — Human readable string of task time usage

Synopsis

```
task_time_string_tid:string(tid:long)
```

Arguments

tid Thread id of the given task

Description

Returns a human readable string showing the user and system time the given task has used up to now.
For example “usr: 0m12.908s, sys: 1m6.851s”.

function::task_ftime

function::task_ftime — User time of the current task

Synopsis

```
task_ftime:long()
```

Arguments

None

Description

Returns the user time of the current task in cputime. Does not include any time used by other tasks in this process, nor does it include any time of the children of this task.

function::task_utime_tid

function::task_utime_tid — User time of the given task

Synopsis

```
task_utime_tid:long(tid:long)
```

Arguments

tid Thread id of the given task

Description

Returns the user time of the given task in cputime, or zero if the task doesn't exist. Does not include any time used by other tasks in this process, nor does it include any time of the children of this task.

function::usecs_to_string

function::usecs_to_string — Human readable string for given microseconds

Synopsis

```
usecs_to_string:string(usecs:long)
```

Arguments

usecs Number of microseconds to translate.

Description

Returns a string representing the number of microseconds as a human readable string consisting of “XmY.ZZZZZZs”, where X is the number of minutes, Y is the number of seconds and ZZZZZZ is the number of microseconds.

Chapter 8. Scheduler Tapset

This family of probe points is used to probe the task scheduler activities. It contains the following probe points:

probe::scheduler.balance

probe::scheduler.balance — A cpu attempting to find more work.

Synopsis

`scheduler.balance`

Values

name name of the probe point

Context

The cpu looking for more work.

probe::scheduler.cpu_off

probe::scheduler.cpu_off — Process is about to stop running on a cpu

Synopsis

```
scheduler.cpu_off
```

Values

<i>task_prev</i>	the process leaving the cpu (same as current)
<i>task_next</i>	the process replacing current
<i>idle</i>	boolean indicating whether current is the idle process
<i>name</i>	name of the probe point

Context

The process leaving the cpu.

probe::scheduler.cpu_on

probe::scheduler.cpu_on — Process is beginning execution on a cpu

Synopsis

```
scheduler.cpu_on
```

Values

<i>idle</i>	- boolean indicating whether current is the idle process
<i>name</i>	name of the probe point
<i>task_prev</i>	the process that was previously running on this cpu

Context

The resuming process.

probe::scheduler.ctxswitch

probe::scheduler.ctxswitch — A context switch is occurring.

Synopsis

`scheduler.ctxswitch`

Values

<i>nexttsk_state</i>	the state of the process to be switched in
<i>next_pid</i>	The PID of the process to be switched in
<i>prev_pid</i>	The PID of the process to be switched out
<i>name</i>	name of the probe point
<i>prev_tid</i>	The TID of the process to be switched out
<i>prevtsk_state</i>	the state of the process to be switched out
<i>next_tid</i>	The TID of the process to be switched in
<i>prev_priority</i>	The priority of the process to be switched out
<i>prev_task_name</i>	The name of the process to be switched out
<i>next_priority</i>	The priority of the process to be switched in
<i>next_task_name</i>	The name of the process to be switched in

probe::scheduler.kthread_stop

probe::scheduler.kthread_stop — A thread created by kthread_create is being stopped

Synopsis

```
scheduler.kthread_stop
```

Values

<i>thread_priority</i>	priority of the thread
<i>thread_pid</i>	PID of the thread being stopped

probe::scheduler.kthread_stop.return

probe::scheduler.kthread_stop.return — A kthread is stopped and gets the return value

Synopsis

```
scheduler.kthread_stop.return
```

Values

<i>name</i>	name of the probe point
<i>return_value</i>	return value after stopping the thread

probe::scheduler.migrate

probe::scheduler.migrate — Task migrating across cpus

Synopsis

`scheduler.migrate`

Values

<i>task</i>	the process that is being migrated
<i>cpu_from</i>	the original cpu
<i>priority</i>	priority of the task being migrated
<i>name</i>	name of the probe point
<i>pid</i>	PID of the task being migrated
<i>cpu_to</i>	the destination cpu

probe::scheduler.process_exit

probe::scheduler.process_exit — Process exiting

Synopsis

```
scheduler.process_exit
```

Values

<i>name</i>	name of the probe point
<i>priority</i>	priority of the process exiting
<i>pid</i>	PID of the process exiting

probe::scheduler.process_fork

probe::scheduler.process_fork — Process forked

Synopsis

`scheduler.process_fork`

Values

<i>parent_pid</i>	PID of the parent process
<i>child_pid</i>	PID of the child process
<i>name</i>	name of the probe point

probe::scheduler.process_free

probe::scheduler.process_free — Scheduler freeing a data structure for a process

Synopsis

```
scheduler.process_free
```

Values

<i>priority</i>	priority of the process getting freed
<i>pid</i>	PID of the process getting freed
<i>name</i>	name of the probe point

probe::scheduler.process_wait

probe::scheduler.process_wait — Scheduler starting to wait on a process

Synopsis

```
scheduler.process_wait
```

Values

pid PID of the process scheduler is waiting on

name name of the probe point

probe::scheduler.signal_send

probe::scheduler.signal_send — Sending a signal

Synopsis

```
scheduler.signal_send
```

Values

<i>signal_number</i>	signal number
<i>pid</i>	pid of the process sending signal
<i>name</i>	name of the probe point

probe::scheduler.tick

probe::scheduler.tick — Schedulers internal tick, a processes timeslice accounting is updated

Synopsis

```
scheduler.tick
```

Values

name name of the probe point

idle boolean indicating whether current is the idle process

Context

The process whose accounting will be updated.

probe::scheduler.wait_task

probe::scheduler.wait_task — Waiting on a task to unschedule (become inactive)

Synopsis

```
scheduler.wait_task
```

Values

<i>name</i>	name of the probe point
<i>task_pid</i>	PID of the task the scheduler is waiting on
<i>task_priority</i>	priority of the task

probe::scheduler.wakeup

probe::scheduler.wakeup — Task is woken up

Synopsis

`scheduler.wakeup`

Values

<i>task_tid</i>	tid of the task being woken up
<i>name</i>	name of the probe point
<i>task_cpu</i>	cpu of the task being woken up
<i>task_state</i>	state of the task being woken up
<i>task_priority</i>	priority of the task being woken up
<i>task_pid</i>	PID of the task being woken up

probe::scheduler.wakeup_new

probe::scheduler.wakeup_new — Newly created task is woken up for the first time

Synopsis

`scheduler.wakeup_new`

Values

<i>name</i>	name of the probe point
<i>task_tid</i>	TID of the new task woken up
<i>task_cpu</i>	cpu of the task woken up
<i>task_state</i>	state of the task woken up
<i>task_priority</i>	priority of the new task
<i>task_pid</i>	PID of the new task woken up

Chapter 9. IO Scheduler and block IO Tapset

This family of probe points is used to probe block IO layer and IO scheduler activities. It contains the following probe points:

probe::ioblock.end

probe::ioblock.end — Fires whenever a block I/O transfer is complete.

Synopsis

ioblock.end

Values

None

Description

name - name of the probe point *devname* - block device name *ino* - i-node number of the mapped file *bytes_done* - number of bytes transferred *sector* - beginning sector for the entire bio *flags* - see below BIO_UPTODATE 0 ok after I/O completion BIO_RW_BLOCK 1 RW_AHEAD set, and read/write would block BIO_EOF 2 out-of-bounds error BIO_SEG_VALID 3 nr_hw_seg valid BIO_CLONED 4 doesn't own data BIO_BOUNCED 5 bio is a bounce bio BIO_USER_MAPPED 6 contains user pages BIO_EOPNOTSUPP 7 not supported *error* - 0 on success *rw* - binary trace for read/write request *vcnt* - bio vector count which represents number of array element (page, offset, length) which makes up this I/O request *idx* - offset into the bio vector array *phys_segments* - number of segments in this bio after physical address coalescing is performed. *hw_segments* - number of segments after physical and DMA remapping hardware coalescing is performed *size* - total size in bytes

Context

The process signals the transfer is done.

probe::ioblock.request

probe::ioblock.request — Fires whenever making a generic block I/O request.

Synopsis

ioblock.request

Values

None

Description

name - name of the probe point *devname* - block device name *ino* - i-node number of the mapped file *sector* - beginning sector for the entire bio *flags* - see below BIO_UPTODATE 0 ok after I/O completion BIO_RW_BLOCK 1 RW_AHEAD set, and read/write would block BIO_EOF 2 out-of-bounds error BIO_SEG_VALID 3 nr_hw_seg valid BIO_CLONED 4 doesn't own data BIO_BOUNCED 5 bio is a bounce bio BIO_USER_MAPPED 6 contains user pages BIO_EOPNOTSUPP 7 not supported

rw - binary trace for read/write request *vcnt* - bio vector count which represents number of array element (page, offset, length) which make up this I/O request *idx* - offset into the bio vector array *phys_segments* - number of segments in this bio after physical address coalescing is performed *hw_segments* - number of segments after physical and DMA remapping hardware coalescing is performed *size* - total size in bytes *bdev* - target block device *bdev_contains* - points to the device object which contains the partition (when bio structure represents a partition) *p_start_sect* - points to the start sector of the partition structure of the device

Context

The process makes block I/O request

probe::ioblock_trace.bounce

probe::ioblock_trace.bounce — Fires whenever a buffer bounce is needed for at least one page of a block IO request.

Synopsis

ioblock_trace.bounce

Values

None

Description

name - name of the probe point *q* - request queue on which this bio was queued. *devname* - device for which a buffer bounce was needed. *ino* - i-node number of the mapped file *bytes_done* - number of bytes transferred *sector* - beginning sector for the entire bio *flags* - see below
BIO_UPTODATE 0 ok after I/O completion BIO_RW_BLOCK 1 RW_AHEAD set, and read/write would block BIO_EOF 2 out-of-bounds error BIO_SEG_VALID 3 nr_hw_seg valid BIO_CLONED 4 doesn't own data BIO_BOUNCED 5 bio is a bounce bio BIO_USER_MAPPED 6 contains user pages BIO_EOPNOTSUPP 7 not supported *rw* - binary trace for read/write request *vcnt* - bio vector count which represents number of array element (page, offset, length) which makes up this I/O request *idx* - offset into the bio vector array *phys_segments* - number of segments in this bio after physical address coalescing is performed. *size* - total size in bytes *bdev* - target block device *bdev_contains* - points to the device object which contains the partition (when bio structure represents a partition) *p_start_sect* - points to the start sector of the partition structure of the device

Context

The process creating a block IO request.

probe::ioblock_trace.end

probe::ioblock_trace.end — Fires whenever a block I/O transfer is complete.

Synopsis

```
ioblock_trace.end
```

Values

None

Description

name - name of the probe point *q* - request queue on which this bio was queued. *devname* - block device name *ino* - i-node number of the mapped file *bytes_done* - number of bytes transferred *sector* - beginning sector for the entire bio *flags* - see below BIO_UPTODATE 0 ok after I/O completion BIO_RW_BLOCK 1 RW_AHEAD set, and read/write would block BIO_EOF 2 out-of-bounds error BIO_SEG_VALID 3 nr_hw_seg valid BIO_CLONED 4 doesn't own data BIO_BOUNCED 5 bio is a bounce bio BIO_USER_MAPPED 6 contains user pages BIO_EOPNOTSUPP 7 not supported

rw - binary trace for read/write request *vcnt* - bio vector count which represents number of array element (page, offset, length) which makes up this I/O request *idx* - offset into the bio vector array *phys_segments* - number of segments in this bio after physical address coalescing is performed. *size* - total size in bytes *bdev* - target block device *bdev_contains* - points to the device object which contains the partition (when bio structure represents a partition) *p_start_sect* - points to the start sector of the partition structure of the device

Context

The process signals the transfer is done.

probe::ioblock_trace.request

probe::ioblock_trace.request — Fires just as a generic block I/O request is created for a bio.

Synopsis

ioblock_trace.request

Values

None

Description

name - name of the probe point *q* - request queue on which this bio was queued. *devname* - block device name *ino* - i-node number of the mapped file *bytes_done* - number of bytes transferred *sector* - beginning sector for the entire bio *flags* - see below BIO_UPTODATE 0 ok after I/O completion BIO_RW_BLOCK 1 RW_AHEAD set, and read/write would block BIO_EOF 2 out-out-bounds error BIO_SEG_VALID 3 nr_hw_seg valid BIO_CLONED 4 doesn't own data BIO_BOUNCED 5 bio is a bounce bio BIO_USER_MAPPED 6 contains user pages BIO_EOPNOTSUPP 7 not supported

rw - binary trace for read/write request *vcnt* - bio vector count which represents number of array element (page, offset, length) which make up this I/O request *idx* - offset into the bio vector array *phys_segments* - number of segments in this bio after physical address coalescing is performed. *size* - total size in bytes *bdev* - target block device *bdev_contains* - points to the device object which contains the partition (when bio structure represents a partition) *p_start_sect* - points to the start sector of the partition structure of the device

Context

The process makes block I/O request

probe::ioscheduler.elv_add_request

probe::ioscheduler.elv_add_request — probe to indicate request is added to the request queue.

Synopsis

```
ioscheduler.elv_add_request
```

Values

<i>rq_flags</i>	Request flags.
<i>rq</i>	Address of request.
<i>disk_major</i>	Disk major no of request.
<i>q</i>	Pointer to request queue.
<i>elevator_name</i>	The type of I/O elevator currently enabled.
<i>disk_minor</i>	Disk minor number of request.

probe::ioscheduler.elv_add_request.kp

probe::ioscheduler.elv_add_request.kp — kprobe based probe to indicate that a request was added to the request queue

Synopsis

`ioscheduler.elv_add_request.kp`

Values

<i>q</i>	pointer to request queue
<i>disk_minor</i>	Disk minor number of the request
<i>elevator_name</i>	The type of I/O elevator currently enabled
<i>name</i>	Name of the probe point
<i>disk_major</i>	Disk major number of the request
<i>rq</i>	Address of the request
<i>rq_flags</i>	Request flags

probe::ioscheduler.elv_add_request.tp

probe::ioscheduler.elv_add_request.tp — tracepoint based probe to indicate a request is added to the request queue.

Synopsis

```
ioscheduler.elv_add_request.tp
```

Values

<i>rq_flags</i>	Request flags.
<i>disk_minor</i>	Disk minor number of request.
<i>elevator_name</i>	The type of I/O elevator currently enabled.
<i>q</i>	Pointer to request queue.
<i>disk_major</i>	Disk major no of request.
<i>name</i>	Name of the probe point
<i>rq</i>	Address of request.

probe::ioscheduler.elv_completed_request

probe::ioscheduler.elv_completed_request — Fires when a request is completed

Synopsis

`ioscheduler.elv_completed_request`

Values

<i>disk_minor</i>	Disk minor number of the request
<i>elevator_name</i>	The type of I/O elevator currently enabled
<i>disk_major</i>	Disk major number of the request
<i>rq</i>	Address of the request
<i>name</i>	Name of the probe point
<i>rq_flags</i>	Request flags

probe::ioscheduler.elv_next_request

probe::ioscheduler.elv_next_request — Fires when a request is retrieved from the request queue

Synopsis

```
ioscheduler.elv_next_request
```

Values

<i>elevator_name</i>	The type of I/O elevator currently enabled
<i>name</i>	Name of the probe point

probe::ioscheduler.elv_next_request.return

probe::ioscheduler.elv_next_request.return — Fires when a request retrieval issues a return signal

Synopsis

```
ioscheduler.elv_next_request.return
```

Values

<i>disk_minor</i>	Disk minor number of the request
<i>disk_major</i>	Disk major number of the request
<i>rq</i>	Address of the request
<i>name</i>	Name of the probe point
<i>rq_flags</i>	Request flags

probe::ioscheduler_trace.elv_abort_request

probe::ioscheduler_trace.elv_abort_request — Fires when a request is aborted.

Synopsis

`ioscheduler_trace.elv_abort_request`

Values

<i>disk_minor</i>	Disk minor number of request.
<i>elevator_name</i>	The type of I/O elevator currently enabled.
<i>disk_major</i>	Disk major no of request.
<i>name</i>	Name of the probe point
<i>rq</i>	Address of request.
<i>rq_flags</i>	Request flags.

probe::ioscheduler_trace.elv_completed_request

probe::ioscheduler_trace.elv_completed_request — Fires when a request is

Synopsis

`ioscheduler_trace.elv_completed_request`

Values

<i>rq_flags</i>	Request flags.
<i>rq</i>	Address of request.
<i>disk_major</i>	Disk major no of request.
<i>name</i>	Name of the probe point
<i>elevator_name</i>	The type of I/O elevator currently enabled.
<i>disk_minor</i>	Disk minor number of request.

Description

completed.

probe::ioscheduler_trace.elv_issue_request

probe::ioscheduler_trace.elv_issue_request — Fires when a request is

Synopsis

`ioscheduler_trace.elv_issue_request`

Values

<i>rq_flags</i>	Request flags.
<i>disk_minor</i>	Disk minor number of request.
<i>elevator_name</i>	The type of I/O elevator currently enabled.
<i>disk_major</i>	Disk major no of request.
<i>rq</i>	Address of request.
<i>name</i>	Name of the probe point

Description

scheduled.

probe::ioscheduler_trace.elv_requeue_request

probe::ioscheduler_trace.elv_requeue_request — Fires when a request is

Synopsis

`ioscheduler_trace.elv_requeue_request`

Values

<i>disk_minor</i>	Disk minor number of request.
<i>elevator_name</i>	The type of I/O elevator currently enabled.
<i>disk_major</i>	Disk major no of request.
<i>rq</i>	Address of request.
<i>name</i>	Name of the probe point
<i>rq_flags</i>	Request flags.

Description

put back on the queue, when the hardware cannot accept more requests.

probe::ioscheduler_trace.plugin

probe::ioscheduler_trace.plugin — Fires when a request queue is plugged;

Synopsis

```
ioscheduler_trace.plugin
```

Values

<i>name</i>	Name of the probe point
-------------	-------------------------

<i>rq_queue</i>	request queue
-----------------	---------------

Description

ie, requests in the queue cannot be serviced by block driver.

probe::ioscheduler_trace.unplug_io

probe::ioscheduler_trace.unplug_io — Fires when a request queue is unplugged;

Synopsis

```
ioscheduler_trace.unplug_io
```

Values

<i>rq_queue</i>	request queue
<i>name</i>	Name of the probe point

Description

Either, when number of pending requests in the queue exceeds threshold or, upon expiration of timer that was activated when queue was plugged.

probe::ioscheduler_trace.unplug_timer

probe::ioscheduler_trace.unplug_timer — Fires when unplug timer associated

Synopsis

```
ioscheduler_trace.unplug_timer
```

Values

<i>name</i>	Name of the probe point
-------------	-------------------------

<i>rq_queue</i>	request queue
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Description

with a request queue expires.

Chapter 10. SCSI Tapset

This family of probe points is used to probe SCSI activities. It contains the following probe points:

probe::scsi.iocompleted

probe::scsi.iocompleted — SCSI mid-layer running the completion processing for block device I/O requests

Synopsis

`scsi.iocompleted`

Values

<i>dev_id</i>	The scsi device id
<i>data_direction_str</i>	Data direction, as a string
<i>channel</i>	The channel number
<i>req_addr</i>	The current struct request pointer, as a number
<i>device_state_str</i>	The current state of the device, as a string
<i>data_direction</i>	The <code>data_direction</code> specifies whether this command is from/to the device
<i>host_no</i>	The host number
<i>device_state</i>	The current state of the device
<i>goodbytes</i>	The bytes completed
<i>lun</i>	The lun number

probe::scsi.iodispatching

probe::scsi.iodispatching — SCSI mid-layer dispatched low-level SCSI command

Synopsis

`scsi.iodispatching`

Values

<i>request_bufflen</i>	The request buffer length
<i>lun</i>	The lun number
<i>device_state</i>	The current state of the device
<i>host_no</i>	The host number
<i>data_direction</i>	The <code>data_direction</code> specifies whether this command is from/to the device 0 (DMA_BIDIRECTIONAL), 1 (DMA_TO_DEVICE), 2 (DMA_FROM_DEVICE), 3 (DMA_NONE)
<i>req_addr</i>	The current struct request pointer, as a number
<i>request_buffer</i>	The request buffer address
<i>device_state_str</i>	The current state of the device, as a string
<i>channel</i>	The channel number
<i>dev_id</i>	The scsi device id
<i>data_direction_str</i>	Data direction, as a string

probe::scsi.iodone

probe::scsi.iodone — SCSI command completed by low level driver and enqueued into the done queue.

Synopsis

`scsi.iodone`

Values

<i>host_no</i>	The host number
<i>scsi_timer_pending</i>	1 if a timer is pending on this request
<i>data_direction</i>	The <code>data_direction</code> specifies whether this command is from/to the device.
<i>device_state</i>	The current state of the device
<i>lun</i>	The lun number
<i>data_direction_str</i>	Data direction, as a string
<i>dev_id</i>	The scsi device id
<i>channel</i>	The channel number
<i>device_state_str</i>	The current state of the device, as a string
<i>req_addr</i>	The current struct request pointer, as a number

probe::scsi.ioentry

probe::scsi.ioentry — Prepares a SCSI mid-layer request

Synopsis

`scsi.ioentry`

Values

<i>req_addr</i>	The current struct request pointer, as a number
<i>device_state_str</i>	The current state of the device, as a string
<i>disk_minor</i>	The minor number of the disk (-1 if no information)
<i>device_state</i>	The current state of the device
<i>disk_major</i>	The major number of the disk (-1 if no information)

probe::scsi.ioexecute

probe::scsi.ioexecute — Create mid-layer SCSI request and wait for the result

Synopsis

`scsi.ioexecute`

Values

<i>retries</i>	Number of times to retry request
<i>request_bufflen</i>	The data buffer buffer length
<i>lun</i>	The lun number
<i>data_direction</i>	The <i>data_direction</i> specifies whether this command is from/to the device.
<i>host_no</i>	The host number
<i>device_state</i>	The current state of the device
<i>channel</i>	The channel number
<i>request_buffer</i>	The data buffer address
<i>timeout</i>	Request timeout in seconds
<i>device_state_str</i>	The current state of the device, as a string
<i>dev_id</i>	The scsi device id
<i>data_direction_str</i>	Data direction, as a string

probe::scsi.set_state

probe::scsi.set_state — Order SCSI device state change

Synopsis

```
scsi.set_state
```

Values

<i>host_no</i>	The host number
<i>state_str</i>	The new state of the device, as a string
<i>lun</i>	The lun number
<i>dev_id</i>	The scsi device id
<i>state</i>	The new state of the device
<i>old_state</i>	The current state of the device
<i>channel</i>	The channel number
<i>old_state_str</i>	The current state of the device, as a string

Chapter 11. TTY Tapset

This family of probe points is used to probe TTY (Teletype) activities. It contains the following probe points:

probe::tty.init

probe::tty.init — Called when a tty is being initialized

Synopsis

```
tty.init
```

Values

<i>module</i>	the module name
<i>name</i>	the driver .dev_name name
<i>driver_name</i>	the driver name

probe::tty.ioctl

probe::tty.ioctl — called when a ioctl is request to the tty

Synopsis

```
tty.ioctl
```

Values

<i>name</i>	the file name
<i>cmd</i>	the ioctl command
<i>arg</i>	the ioctl argument

probe::tty.open

probe::tty.open — Called when a tty is opened

Synopsis

`tty.open`

Values

<i>inode_flags</i>	the inode flags
<i>inode_state</i>	the inode state
<i>file_flags</i>	the file flags
<i>file_mode</i>	the file mode
<i>inode_number</i>	the inode number
<i>file_name</i>	the file name

probe::tty.poll

probe::tty.poll — Called when a tty device is being polled

Synopsis

```
tty.poll
```

Values

<i>file_name</i>	the tty file name
<i>wait_key</i>	the wait queue key

probe::tty.read

probe::tty.read — called when a tty line will be read

Synopsis

`tty.read`

Values

<i>file_name</i>	the file name lreated to the tty
<i>driver_name</i>	the driver name
<i>buffer</i>	the buffer that will receive the characters
<i>nr</i>	The amount of characters to be read

probe::tty.receive

probe::tty.receive — called when a tty receives a message

Synopsis

```
tty.receive
```

Values

<i>driver_name</i>	the driver name
<i>id</i>	the tty id
<i>name</i>	the name of the module file
<i>index</i>	The tty Index
<i>fp</i>	The flag buffer
<i>count</i>	The amount of characters received
<i>cp</i>	the buffer that was received

probe::tty.register

probe::tty.register — Called when a tty device is registred

Synopsis

```
tty.register
```

Values

<i>index</i>	the tty index requested
<i>name</i>	the driver .dev_name name
<i>driver_name</i>	the driver name
<i>module</i>	the module name

probe::tty.release

probe::tty.release — Called when the tty is closed

Synopsis

```
tty.release
```

Values

<i>file_name</i>	the file name
<i>file_mode</i>	the file mode
<i>inode_number</i>	the inode number
<i>file_flags</i>	the file flags
<i>inode_state</i>	the inode state
<i>inode_flags</i>	the inode flags

probe::tty.resize

probe::tty.resize — Called when a terminal resize happens

Synopsis

```
tty.resize
```

Values

<i>old_xpixel</i>	the old xpixel
<i>name</i>	the tty name
<i>old_col</i>	the old col value
<i>new_ypixel</i>	the new ypixel value
<i>new_col</i>	the new col value
<i>new_row</i>	the new row value
<i>new_xpixel</i>	the new xpixel value
<i>old_ypixel</i>	the old ypixel
<i>old_row</i>	the old row value

probe::tty.unregister

probe::tty.unregister — Called when a tty device is being unregistered

Synopsis

```
tty.unregister
```

Values

<i>driver_name</i>	the driver name
<i>name</i>	the driver .dev_name name
<i>index</i>	the tty index requested
<i>module</i>	the module name

probe::tty.write

probe::tty.write — write to the tty line

Synopsis

```
tty.write
```

Values

<i>driver_name</i>	the driver name
<i>nr</i>	The amount of characters
<i>buffer</i>	the buffer that will be written
<i>file_name</i>	the file name lreated to the tty

Chapter 12. Interrupt Request (IRQ) Tapset

This family of probe points is used to probe interrupt request (IRQ) activities. It contains the following probe points:

probe::irq_handler.entry

probe::irq_handler.entry — Execution of interrupt handler starting

Synopsis

`irq_handler.entry`

Values

<i>flags_str</i>	symbolic string representation of IRQ flags
<i>thread_fn</i>	interrupt handler function for threaded interrupts
<i>dev_name</i>	name of device
<i>thread</i>	thread pointer for threaded interrupts
<i>action</i>	struct irqaction* for this interrupt num
<i>thread_flags</i>	Flags related to thread
<i>irq</i>	irq number
<i>dev_id</i>	Cookie to identify device
<i>handler</i>	interrupt handler function
<i>next_irqaction</i>	pointer to next irqaction for shared interrupts
<i>flags</i>	Flags for IRQ handler
<i>dir</i>	pointer to the proc/irq/NN/name entry

probe::irq_handler.exit

probe::irq_handler.exit — Execution of interrupt handler completed

Synopsis

`irq_handler.exit`

Values

<i>thread</i>	thread pointer for threaded interrupts
<i>thread_fn</i>	interrupt handler function for threaded interrupts
<i>flags_str</i>	symbolic string representation of IRQ flags
<i>dev_name</i>	name of device
<i>ret</i>	return value of the handler
<i>flags</i>	flags for IRQ handler
<i>dir</i>	pointer to the proc/irq/NN/name entry
<i>thread_flags</i>	Flags related to thread
<i>action</i>	struct irqaction*
<i>next_irqaction</i>	pointer to next irqaction for shared interrupts
<i>irq</i>	interrupt number
<i>dev_id</i>	Cookie to identify device
<i>handler</i>	interrupt handler function that was executed

probe::softirq.entry

probe::softirq.entry — Execution of handler for a pending softirq starting

Synopsis

```
softirq.entry
```

Values

<i>action</i>	pointer to softirq handler just about to execute
<i>vec_nr</i>	softirq vector number
<i>vec</i>	softirq_action vector
<i>h</i>	struct softirq_action* for current pending softirq

probe::softirq.exit

probe::softirq.exit — Execution of handler for a pending softirq completed

Synopsis

```
softirq.exit
```

Values

<i>action</i>	pointer to softirq handler that just finished execution
<i>vec</i>	softirq_action vector
<i>vec_nr</i>	softirq vector number
<i>h</i>	struct softirq_action* for just executed softirq

probe::workqueue.create

probe::workqueue.create — Creating a new workqueue

Synopsis

```
workqueue.create
```

Values

<i>wq_thread</i>	task_struct of the workqueue thread
<i>cpu</i>	cpu for which the worker thread is created

probe::workqueue.destroy

probe::workqueue.destroy — Destroying workqueue

Synopsis

`workqueue.destroy`

Values

wq_thread task_struct of the workqueue thread

probe::workqueue.execute

probe::workqueue.execute — Executing deferred work

Synopsis

```
workqueue.execute
```

Values

<i>wq_thread</i>	task_struct of the workqueue thread
<i>work_func</i>	pointer to handler function
<i>work</i>	work_struct* being executed

probe::workqueue.insert

probe::workqueue.insert — Queuing work on a workqueue

Synopsis

```
workqueue.insert
```

Values

<i>wq_thread</i>	task_struct of the workqueue thread
<i>work</i>	work_struct* being queued
<i>work_func</i>	pointer to handler function

Chapter 13. Networking Tapset

This family of probe points is used to probe the activities of the network device and protocol layers.

function::format_ipaddr

function::format_ipaddr — Returns a string representation for an IP address

Synopsis

```
format_ipaddr:string(addr:long,family:long)
```

Arguments

<i>addr</i>	the IP address
<i>family</i>	the IP address family (either AF_INET or AF_INET6)

function::htonl

function::htonl — Convert 32-bit long from host to network order

Synopsis

```
htonl:long(x:long)
```

Arguments

x Value to convert

function::htonll

function::htonll — Convert 64-bit long long from host to network order

Synopsis

```
htonll:long(x:long)
```

Arguments

x Value to convert

function::htons

function::htons — Convert 16-bit short from host to network order

Synopsis

```
htons:long(x:long)
```

Arguments

x Value to convert

function::ip_ntop

function::ip_ntop — Returns a string representation for an IPv4 address

Synopsis

```
ip_ntop:string(addr:long)
```

Arguments

addr the IPv4 address represented as an integer

function::ntohl

function::ntohl — Convert 32-bit long from network to host order

Synopsis

```
ntohl:long(x:long)
```

Arguments

x Value to convert

function::ntohl

function::ntohl — Convert 64-bit long long from network to host order

Synopsis

```
ntohl1:long(x:long)
```

Arguments

x Value to convert

function::ntohs

function::ntohs — Convert 16-bit short from network to host order

Synopsis

```
ntohs:long(x:long)
```

Arguments

x Value to convert

probe::netdev.change_mac

probe::netdev.change_mac — Called when the netdev_name has the MAC changed

Synopsis

netdev.change_mac

Values

<i>new_mac</i>	The new MAC address
<i>mac_len</i>	The MAC length
<i>dev_name</i>	The device that will have the MAC changed
<i>old_mac</i>	The current MAC address

probe::netdev.change_mtu

probe::netdev.change_mtu — Called when the netdev MTU is changed

Synopsis

`netdev.change_mtu`

Values

<i>old_mtu</i>	The current MTU
<i>dev_name</i>	The device that will have the MTU changed
<i>new_mtu</i>	The new MTU

probe::netdev.change_rx_flag

probe::netdev.change_rx_flag — Called when the device RX flag will be changed

Synopsis

```
netdev.change_rx_flag
```

Values

<i>flags</i>	The new flags
<i>dev_name</i>	The device that will be changed

probe::netdev.close

probe::netdev.close — Called when the device is closed

Synopsis

```
netdev.close
```

Values

<i>dev_name</i>	The device that is going to be closed
-----------------	---------------------------------------

probe::netdev.get_stats

probe::netdev.get_stats — Called when someone asks the device statistics

Synopsis

```
netdev.get_stats
```

Values

<i>dev_name</i>	The device that is going to provide the statistics
-----------------	--

probe::netdev.hard_transmit

probe::netdev.hard_transmit — Called when the devices is going to TX (hard)

Synopsis

netdev.hard_transmit

Values

<i>true_size</i>	The size of the data to be transmitted.
<i>protocol</i>	The protocol used in the transmission
<i>length</i>	The length of the transmit buffer.
<i>dev_name</i>	The device scheduled to transmit

probe::netdev.ioctl

probe::netdev.ioctl — Called when the device suffers an IOCTL

Synopsis

```
netdev.ioctl
```

Values

cmd The IOCTL request

arg The IOCTL argument (usually the netdev interface)

probe::netdev.open

probe::netdev.open — Called when the device is opened

Synopsis

`netdev.open`

Values

<i>dev_name</i>	The device that is going to be opened
-----------------	---------------------------------------

probe::netdev.receive

probe::netdev.receive — Data received from network device.

Synopsis

```
netdev.receive
```

Values

<i>protocol</i>	Protocol of received packet.
<i>length</i>	The length of the receiving buffer.
<i>dev_name</i>	The name of the device. e.g: eth0, ath1.

probe::netdev.register

probe::netdev.register — Called when the device is registered

Synopsis

```
netdev.register
```

Values

<i>dev_name</i>	The device that is going to be registered
-----------------	---

probe::netdev.rx

probe::netdev.rx — Called when the device is going to receive a packet

Synopsis

netdev.rx

Values

<i>protocol</i>	The packet protocol
<i>dev_name</i>	The device received the packet

probe::netdev.set_promiscuity

probe::netdev.set_promiscuity — Called when the device enters/leaves promiscuity

Synopsis

`netdev.set_promiscuity`

Values

<i>dev_name</i>	The device that is entering/leaving promiscuity mode
<i>enable</i>	If the device is entering promiscuity mode
<i>disable</i>	If the device is leaving promiscuity mode
<i>inc</i>	Count the number of promiscuity openers

probe::netdev.transmit

probe::netdev.transmit — Network device transmitting buffer

Synopsis

`netdev.transmit`

Values

<i>dev_name</i>	The name of the device. e.g: eth0, ath1.
<i>length</i>	The length of the transmit buffer.
<i>protocol</i>	The protocol of this packet(defined in include/linux/if_ether.h).
<i>true_size</i>	The size of the data to be transmitted.

probe::netdev.unregister

probe::netdev.unregister — Called when the device is being unregistered

Synopsis

```
netdev.unregister
```

Values

<i>dev_name</i>	The device that is going to be unregistered
-----------------	---

probe::netfilter.arp.forward

probe::netfilter.arp.forward — - Called for each ARP packet to be forwarded

Synopsis

`netfilter.arp.forward`

Values

<i>indev</i>	Address of net_device representing input device, 0 if unknown
<i>nf_stolen</i>	Constant used to signify a 'stolen' verdict
<i>ar_sha</i>	Ethernet+IP only (ar_pro==0x800): source hardware (MAC) address
<i>pf</i>	Protocol family -- always "arp"
<i>ar_data</i>	Address of ARP packet data region (after the header)
<i>ar_pro</i>	Format of protocol address
<i>outdev</i>	Address of net_device representing output device, 0 if unknown
<i>ar_hrd</i>	Format of hardware address
<i>nf_accept</i>	Constant used to signify an 'accept' verdict
<i>nf_repeat</i>	Constant used to signify a 'repeat' verdict
<i>ar_pln</i>	Length of protocol address
<i>ar_tip</i>	Ethernet+IP only (ar_pro==0x800): target IP address
<i>indev_name</i>	Name of network device packet was received on (if known)
<i>arphdr</i>	Address of ARP header
<i>length</i>	The length of the packet buffer contents, in bytes
<i>ar_sip</i>	Ethernet+IP only (ar_pro==0x800): source IP address
<i>nf_queue</i>	Constant used to signify a 'queue' verdict
<i>ar_hln</i>	Length of hardware address
<i>ar_tha</i>	Ethernet+IP only (ar_pro==0x800): target hardware (MAC) address
<i>nf_drop</i>	Constant used to signify a 'drop' verdict
<i>nf_stop</i>	Constant used to signify a 'stop' verdict
<i>outdev_name</i>	Name of network device packet will be routed to (if known)
<i>ar_op</i>	ARP opcode (command)

probe::netfilter.arp.in

probe::netfilter.arp.in — - Called for each incoming ARP packet

Synopsis

`netfilter.arp.in`

Values

<i>indev</i>	Address of net_device representing input device, 0 if unknown
<i>nf_stolen</i>	Constant used to signify a 'stolen' verdict
<i>ar_sha</i>	Ethernet+IP only (ar_pro==0x800): source hardware (MAC) address
<i>pf</i>	Protocol family -- always "arp"
<i>ar_data</i>	Address of ARP packet data region (after the header)
<i>ar_pro</i>	Format of protocol address
<i>outdev</i>	Address of net_device representing output device, 0 if unknown
<i>ar_hrd</i>	Format of hardware address
<i>ar_pln</i>	Length of protocol address
<i>nf_repeat</i>	Constant used to signify a 'repeat' verdict
<i>nf_accept</i>	Constant used to signify an 'accept' verdict
<i>ar_tip</i>	Ethernet+IP only (ar_pro==0x800): target IP address
<i>indev_name</i>	Name of network device packet was received on (if known)
<i>arphdr</i>	Address of ARP header
<i>length</i>	The length of the packet buffer contents, in bytes
<i>nf_queue</i>	Constant used to signify a 'queue' verdict
<i>ar_hln</i>	Length of hardware address
<i>ar_tha</i>	Ethernet+IP only (ar_pro==0x800): target hardware (MAC) address
<i>ar_sip</i>	Ethernet+IP only (ar_pro==0x800): source IP address
<i>nf_stop</i>	Constant used to signify a 'stop' verdict
<i>nf_drop</i>	Constant used to signify a 'drop' verdict
<i>ar_op</i>	ARP opcode (command)
<i>outdev_name</i>	Name of network device packet will be routed to (if known)

probe::netfilter.arp.out

probe::netfilter.arp.out — - Called for each outgoing ARP packet

Synopsis

`netfilter.arp.out`

Values

<i>length</i>	The length of the packet buffer contents, in bytes
<i>arphdr</i>	Address of ARP header
<i>ar_tip</i>	Ethernet+IP only (ar_pro==0x800): target IP address
<i>indev_name</i>	Name of network device packet was received on (if known)
<i>nf_accept</i>	Constant used to signify an 'accept' verdict
<i>nf_repeat</i>	Constant used to signify a 'repeat' verdict
<i>ar_pln</i>	Length of protocol address
<i>nf_drop</i>	Constant used to signify a 'drop' verdict
<i>nf_stop</i>	Constant used to signify a 'stop' verdict
<i>ar_op</i>	ARP opcode (command)
<i>outdev_name</i>	Name of network device packet will be routed to (if known)
<i>ar_sip</i>	Ethernet+IP only (ar_pro==0x800): source IP address
<i>ar_hln</i>	Length of hardware address
<i>nf_queue</i>	Constant used to signify a 'queue' verdict
<i>ar_tha</i>	Ethernet+IP only (ar_pro==0x800): target hardware (MAC) address
<i>ar_sha</i>	Ethernet+IP only (ar_pro==0x800): source hardware (MAC) address
<i>nf_stolen</i>	Constant used to signify a 'stolen' verdict
<i>indev</i>	Address of net_device representing input device, 0 if unknown
<i>ar_hrd</i>	Format of hardware address
<i>outdev</i>	Address of net_device representing output device, 0 if unknown
<i>ar_pro</i>	Format of protocol address
<i>ar_data</i>	Address of ARP packet data region (after the header)
<i>pf</i>	Protocol family -- always “arp”

probe::netfilter.bridge.forward

probe::netfilter.bridge.forward — Called on an incoming bridging packet destined for some other computer

Synopsis

netfilter.bridge.forward

Values

<i>indev</i>	Address of net_device representing input device, 0 if unknown
<i>nf_stolen</i>	Constant used to signify a 'stolen' verdict
<i>pf</i>	Protocol family -- always “bridge”
<i>outdev</i>	Address of net_device representing output device, 0 if unknown
<i>nf_accept</i>	Constant used to signify an 'accept' verdict
<i>nf_repeat</i>	Constant used to signify a 'repeat' verdict
<i>length</i>	The length of the packet buffer contents, in bytes
<i>indev_name</i>	Name of network device packet was received on (if known)
<i>nf_queue</i>	Constant used to signify a 'queue' verdict
<i>nf_drop</i>	Constant used to signify a 'drop' verdict
<i>nf_stop</i>	Constant used to signify a 'stop' verdict
<i>outdev_name</i>	Name of network device packet will be routed to (if known)

probe::netfilter.bridge.local_in

probe::netfilter.bridge.local_in — Called on a bridging packet destined for the local computer

Synopsis

`netfilter.bridge.local_in`

Values

<i>nf_repeat</i>	Constant used to signify a 'repeat' verdict
<i>nf_accept</i>	Constant used to signify an 'accept' verdict
<i>length</i>	The length of the packet buffer contents, in bytes
<i>indev_name</i>	Name of network device packet was received on (if known)
<i>nf_queue</i>	Constant used to signify a 'queue' verdict
<i>nf_stop</i>	Constant used to signify a 'stop' verdict
<i>outdev_name</i>	Name of network device packet will be routed to (if known)
<i>nf_drop</i>	Constant used to signify a 'drop' verdict
<i>indev</i>	Address of net_device representing input device, 0 if unknown
<i>nf_stolen</i>	Constant used to signify a 'stolen' verdict
<i>pf</i>	Protocol family -- always “bridge”
<i>outdev</i>	Address of net_device representing output device, 0 if unknown

probe::netfilter.bridge.local_out

probe::netfilter.bridge.local_out — Called on a bridging packet coming from a local process

Synopsis

netfilter.bridge.local_out

Values

<i>nf_stolen</i>	Constant used to signify a 'stolen' verdict
<i>indev</i>	Address of net_device representing input device, 0 if unknown
<i>outdev</i>	Address of net_device representing output device, 0 if unknown
<i>pf</i>	Protocol family -- always "bridge"
<i>indev_name</i>	Name of network device packet was received on (if known)
<i>length</i>	The length of the packet buffer contents, in bytes
<i>nf_repeat</i>	Constant used to signify a 'repeat' verdict
<i>nf_accept</i>	Constant used to signify an 'accept' verdict
<i>nf_stop</i>	Constant used to signify a 'stop' verdict
<i>nf_drop</i>	Constant used to signify a 'drop' verdict
<i>outdev_name</i>	Name of network device packet will be routed to (if known)
<i>nf_queue</i>	Constant used to signify a 'queue' verdict

probe::netfilter.bridge.post_routing

probe::netfilter.bridge.post_routing — - Called before a bridging packet hits the wire

Synopsis

netfilter.bridge.post_routing

Values

<i>pf</i>	Protocol family -- always “bridge”
<i>outdev</i>	Address of net_device representing output device, 0 if unknown
<i>indev</i>	Address of net_device representing input device, 0 if unknown
<i>nf_stolen</i>	Constant used to signify a 'stolen' verdict
<i>nf_queue</i>	Constant used to signify a 'queue' verdict
<i>outdev_name</i>	Name of network device packet will be routed to (if known)
<i>nf_stop</i>	Constant used to signify a 'stop' verdict
<i>nf_drop</i>	Constant used to signify a 'drop' verdict
<i>nf_accept</i>	Constant used to signify an 'accept' verdict
<i>nf_repeat</i>	Constant used to signify a 'repeat' verdict
<i>indev_name</i>	Name of network device packet was received on (if known)
<i>length</i>	The length of the packet buffer contents, in bytes

probe::netfilter.bridge.pre_routing

probe::netfilter.bridge.pre_routing — - Called before a bridging packet is routed

Synopsis

netfilter.bridge.pre_routing

Values

<i>indev</i>	Address of net_device representing input device, 0 if unknown
<i>nf_stolen</i>	Constant used to signify a 'stolen' verdict
<i>pf</i>	Protocol family -- always “bridge”
<i>outdev</i>	Address of net_device representing output device, 0 if unknown
<i>nf_repeat</i>	Constant used to signify a 'repeat' verdict
<i>nf_accept</i>	Constant used to signify an 'accept' verdict
<i>indev_name</i>	Name of network device packet was received on (if known)
<i>length</i>	The length of the packet buffer contents, in bytes
<i>nf_queue</i>	Constant used to signify a 'queue' verdict
<i>nf_stop</i>	Constant used to signify a 'stop' verdict
<i>outdev_name</i>	Name of network device packet will be routed to (if known)
<i>nf_drop</i>	Constant used to signify a 'drop' verdict

probe::netfilter.ip.forward

probe::netfilter.ip.forward — Called on an incoming IP packet addressed to some other computer

Synopsis

netfilter.ip.forward

Values

<i>pf</i>	Protocol family -- either “ipv4” or “ipv6”
<i>psh</i>	TCP PSH flag (if protocol is TCP; ipv4 only)
<i>family</i>	IP address family
<i>outdev</i>	Address of net_device representing output device, 0 if unknown
<i>ipproto_tcp</i>	Constant used to signify that the packet protocol is TCP
<i>indev</i>	Address of net_device representing input device, 0 if unknown
<i>ack</i>	TCP ACK flag (if protocol is TCP; ipv4 only)
<i>nf_stolen</i>	Constant used to signify a 'stolen' verdict
<i>urg</i>	TCP URG flag (if protocol is TCP; ipv4 only)
<i>saddr</i>	A string representing the source IP address
<i>protocol</i>	Packet protocol from driver (ipv4 only)
<i>nf_queue</i>	Constant used to signify a 'queue' verdict
<i>sport</i>	TCP or UDP source port (ipv4 only)
<i>nf_stop</i>	Constant used to signify a 'stop' verdict
<i>outdev_name</i>	Name of network device packet will be routed to (if known)
<i>nf_drop</i>	Constant used to signify a 'drop' verdict
<i>rst</i>	TCP RST flag (if protocol is TCP; ipv4 only)
<i>iphdr</i>	Address of IP header
<i>daddr</i>	A string representing the destination IP address
<i>nf_repeat</i>	Constant used to signify a 'repeat' verdict
<i>dport</i>	TCP or UDP destination port (ipv4 only)
<i>nf_accept</i>	Constant used to signify an 'accept' verdict
<i>indev_name</i>	Name of network device packet was received on (if known)
<i>length</i>	The length of the packet buffer contents, in bytes
<i>fin</i>	TCP FIN flag (if protocol is TCP; ipv4 only)
<i>syn</i>	TCP SYN flag (if protocol is TCP; ipv4 only)

ipproto_udp

Constant used to signify that the packet protocol is UDP

probe::netfilter.ip.local_in

probe::netfilter.ip.local_in — Called on an incoming IP packet addressed to the local computer

Synopsis

netfilter.ip.local_in

Values

<i>ipproto_tcp</i>	Constant used to signify that the packet protocol is TCP
<i>indev</i>	Address of net_device representing input device, 0 if unknown
<i>ack</i>	TCP ACK flag (if protocol is TCP; ipv4 only)
<i>nf_stolen</i>	Constant used to signify a 'stolen' verdict
<i>urg</i>	TCP URG flag (if protocol is TCP; ipv4 only)
<i>pf</i>	Protocol family -- either "ipv4" or "ipv6"
<i>psh</i>	TCP PSH flag (if protocol is TCP; ipv4 only)
<i>outdev</i>	Address of net_device representing output device, 0 if unknown
<i>family</i>	IP address family
<i>nf_repeat</i>	Constant used to signify a 'repeat' verdict
<i>dport</i>	TCP or UDP destination port (ipv4 only)
<i>nf_accept</i>	Constant used to signify an 'accept' verdict
<i>indev_name</i>	Name of network device packet was received on (if known)
<i>length</i>	The length of the packet buffer contents, in bytes
<i>fin</i>	TCP FIN flag (if protocol is TCP; ipv4 only)
<i>syn</i>	TCP SYN flag (if protocol is TCP; ipv4 only)
<i>ipproto_udp</i>	Constant used to signify that the packet protocol is UDP
<i>saddr</i>	A string representing the source IP address
<i>protocol</i>	Packet protocol from driver (ipv4 only)
<i>nf_queue</i>	Constant used to signify a 'queue' verdict
<i>sport</i>	TCP or UDP source port (ipv4 only)
<i>nf_stop</i>	Constant used to signify a 'stop' verdict
<i>nf_drop</i>	Constant used to signify a 'drop' verdict
<i>outdev_name</i>	Name of network device packet will be routed to (if known)
<i>rst</i>	TCP RST flag (if protocol is TCP; ipv4 only)
<i>daddr</i>	A string representing the destination IP address

iphdr

Address of IP header

probe::netfilter.ip.local_out

probe::netfilter.ip.local_out — Called on an outgoing IP packet

Synopsis

netfilter.ip.local_out

Values

<i>pf</i>	Protocol family -- either “ipv4” or “ipv6”
<i>psb</i>	TCP PSB flag (if protocol is TCP; ipv4 only)
<i>family</i>	IP address family
<i>outdev</i>	Address of net_device representing output device, 0 if unknown
<i>ipproto_tcp</i>	Constant used to signify that the packet protocol is TCP
<i>indev</i>	Address of net_device representing input device, 0 if unknown
<i>ack</i>	TCP ACK flag (if protocol is TCP; ipv4 only)
<i>urg</i>	TCP URG flag (if protocol is TCP; ipv4 only)
<i>nf_stolen</i>	Constant used to signify a 'stolen' verdict
<i>nf_queue</i>	Constant used to signify a 'queue' verdict
<i>protocol</i>	Packet protocol from driver (ipv4 only)
<i>saddr</i>	A string representing the source IP address
<i>nf_stop</i>	Constant used to signify a 'stop' verdict
<i>outdev_name</i>	Name of network device packet will be routed to (if known)
<i>nf_drop</i>	Constant used to signify a 'drop' verdict
<i>sport</i>	TCP or UDP source port (ipv4 only)
<i>daddr</i>	A string representing the destination IP address
<i>iphdr</i>	Address of IP header
<i>rst</i>	TCP RST flag (if protocol is TCP; ipv4 only)
<i>nf_repeat</i>	Constant used to signify a 'repeat' verdict
<i>nf_accept</i>	Constant used to signify an 'accept' verdict
<i>dport</i>	TCP or UDP destination port (ipv4 only)
<i>length</i>	The length of the packet buffer contents, in bytes
<i>indev_name</i>	Name of network device packet was received on (if known)
<i>fin</i>	TCP FIN flag (if protocol is TCP; ipv4 only)
<i>syn</i>	TCP SYN flag (if protocol is TCP; ipv4 only)

ipproto_udp

Constant used to signify that the packet protocol is UDP

probe::netfilter.ip.post_routing

probe::netfilter.ip.post_routing — Called immediately before an outgoing IP packet leaves the computer

Synopsis

netfilter.ip.post_routing

Values

<i>psb</i>	TCP PSB flag (if protocol is TCP; ipv4 only)
<i>family</i>	IP address family
<i>outdev</i>	Address of net_device representing output device, 0 if unknown
<i>pf</i>	Protocol family -- either “ipv4” or “ipv6”
<i>ack</i>	TCP ACK flag (if protocol is TCP; ipv4 only)
<i>nf_stolen</i>	Constant used to signify a 'stolen' verdict
<i>urg</i>	TCP URG flag (if protocol is TCP; ipv4 only)
<i>ipproto_tcp</i>	Constant used to signify that the packet protocol is TCP
<i>indev</i>	Address of net_device representing input device, 0 if unknown
<i>sport</i>	TCP or UDP source port (ipv4 only)
<i>outdev_name</i>	Name of network device packet will be routed to (if known)
<i>nf_stop</i>	Constant used to signify a 'stop' verdict
<i>nf_drop</i>	Constant used to signify a 'drop' verdict
<i>rst</i>	TCP RST flag (if protocol is TCP; ipv4 only)
<i>daddr</i>	A string representing the destination IP address
<i>iphdr</i>	Address of IP header
<i>saddr</i>	A string representing the source IP address
<i>protocol</i>	Packet protocol from driver (ipv4 only)
<i>nf_queue</i>	Constant used to signify a 'queue' verdict
<i>indev_name</i>	Name of network device packet was received on (if known)
<i>length</i>	The length of the packet buffer contents, in bytes
<i>fin</i>	TCP FIN flag (if protocol is TCP; ipv4 only)
<i>ipproto_udp</i>	Constant used to signify that the packet protocol is UDP
<i>syn</i>	TCP SYN flag (if protocol is TCP; ipv4 only)
<i>nf_repeat</i>	Constant used to signify a 'repeat' verdict

<i>dport</i>	TCP or UDP destination port (ipv4 only)
<i>nf_accept</i>	Constant used to signify an 'accept' verdict

probe::netfilter.ip.pre_routing

probe::netfilter.ip.pre_routing — Called before an IP packet is routed

Synopsis

`netfilter.ip.pre_routing`

Values

<i>pf</i>	Protocol family - either 'ipv4' or 'ipv6'
<i>psb</i>	TCP PSB flag (if protocol is TCP; ipv4 only)
<i>outdev</i>	Address of net_device representing output device, 0 if unknown
<i>family</i>	IP address family
<i>ipproto_tcp</i>	Constant used to signify that the packet protocol is TCP
<i>indev</i>	Address of net_device representing input device, 0 if unknown
<i>ack</i>	TCP ACK flag (if protocol is TCP; ipv4 only)
<i>urg</i>	TCP URG flag (if protocol is TCP; ipv4 only)
<i>nf_stolen</i>	Constant used to signify a 'stolen' verdict
<i>protocol</i>	Packet protocol from driver (ipv4 only)
<i>nf_queue</i>	Constant used to signify a 'queue' verdict
<i>saddr</i>	A string representing the source IP address
<i>outdev_name</i>	Name of network device packet will be routed to (if known)
<i>nf_stop</i>	Constant used to signify a 'stop' verdict
<i>nf_drop</i>	Constant used to signify a 'drop' verdict
<i>sport</i>	TCP or UDP source port (ipv4 only)
<i>iphdr</i>	Address of IP header
<i>daddr</i>	A string representing the destination IP address
<i>rst</i>	TCP RST flag (if protocol is TCP; ipv4 only)
<i>nf_repeat</i>	Constant used to signify a 'repeat' verdict
<i>nf_accept</i>	Constant used to signify an 'accept' verdict
<i>dport</i>	TCP or UDP destination port (ipv4 only)
<i>length</i>	The length of the packet buffer contents, in bytes
<i>indev_name</i>	Name of network device packet was received on (if known)
<i>syn</i>	TCP SYN flag (if protocol is TCP; ipv4 only)
<i>fin</i>	TCP FIN flag (if protocol is TCP; ipv4 only)

ipproto_udp

Constant used to signify that the packet protocol is UDP

probe::sunrpc.clnt.bind_new_program

probe::sunrpc.clnt.bind_new_program — Bind a new RPC program to an existing client

Synopsis

`sunrpc.clnt.bind_new_program`

Values

<i>old_vers</i>	the version of old RPC program
<i>vers</i>	the version of new RPC program
<i>servername</i>	the server machine name
<i>old_progrname</i>	the name of old RPC program
<i>progrname</i>	the name of new RPC program
<i>prog</i>	the number of new RPC program
<i>old_prog</i>	the number of old RPC program

probe::sunrpc.clnt.call_async

probe::sunrpc.clnt.call_async — Make an asynchronous RPC call

Synopsis

`sunrpc.clnt.call_async`

Values

<i>procname</i>	the procedure name in this RPC call
<i>servername</i>	the server machine name
<i>xid</i>	current transmission id
<i>prot</i>	the IP protocol number
<i>proc</i>	the procedure number in this RPC call
<i>vers</i>	the RPC program version number
<i>flags</i>	flags
<i>dead</i>	whether this client is abandoned
<i>prog</i>	the RPC program number
<i>port</i>	the port number
<i>progrname</i>	the RPC program name

probe::sunrpc.clnt.call_sync

probe::sunrpc.clnt.call_sync — Make a synchronous RPC call

Synopsis

`sunrpc.clnt.call_sync`

Values

<i>dead</i>	whether this client is abandoned
<i>progrname</i>	the RPC program name
<i>prog</i>	the RPC program number
<i>port</i>	the port number
<i>prot</i>	the IP protocol number
<i>procname</i>	the procedure name in this RPC call
<i>servername</i>	the server machine name
<i>xid</i>	current transmission id
<i>proc</i>	the procedure number in this RPC call
<i>vers</i>	the RPC program version number
<i>flags</i>	flags

probe::sunrpc.clnt.clone_client

probe::sunrpc.clnt.clone_client — Clone an RPC client structure

Synopsis

`sunrpc.clnt.clone_client`

Values

<i>vers</i>	the RPC program version number
<i>servername</i>	the server machine name
<i>prog</i>	the RPC program number
<i>port</i>	the port number
<i>authflavor</i>	the authentication flavor
<i>prot</i>	the IP protocol number
<i>progname</i>	the RPC program name

probe::sunrpc.clnt.create_client

probe::sunrpc.clnt.create_client — Create an RPC client

Synopsis

```
sunrpc.clnt.create_client
```

Values

<i>port</i>	the port number
<i>prog</i>	the RPC program number
<i>servername</i>	the server machine name
<i>vers</i>	the RPC program version number
<i>progrname</i>	the RPC program name
<i>prot</i>	the IP protocol number
<i>authflavor</i>	the authentication flavor

probe::sunrpc.clnt.restart_call

probe::sunrpc.clnt.restart_call — Restart an asynchronous RPC call

Synopsis

```
sunrpc.clnt.restart_call
```

Values

<i>servername</i>	the server machine name
<i>xid</i>	the transmission id
<i>tk_pid</i>	the debugging aid of task
<i>tk_runstate</i>	the task run status
<i>tk_priority</i>	the task priority
<i>tk_flags</i>	the task flags
<i>prog</i>	the RPC program number

probe::sunrpc.clnt.shutdown_client

probe::sunrpc.clnt.shutdown_client — Shutdown an RPC client

Synopsis

`sunrpc.clnt.shutdown_client`

Values

<i>progname</i>	the RPC program name
<i>rpccnt</i>	the count of RPC calls
<i>port</i>	the port number
<i>prog</i>	the RPC program number
<i>om_execute</i>	the RPC execution jiffies
<i>om_queue</i>	the jiffies queued for xmit
<i>netreconn</i>	the count of reconnections
<i>clones</i>	the number of clones
<i>vers</i>	the RPC program version number
<i>prot</i>	the IP protocol number
<i>om_rtt</i>	the RPC RTT jiffies
<i>tasks</i>	the number of references
<i>authflavor</i>	the authentication flavor
<i>om_ops</i>	the count of operations
<i>om_bytes_sent</i>	the count of bytes out
<i>servername</i>	the server machine name
<i>om_ntrans</i>	the count of RPC transmissions
<i>om_bytes_recv</i>	the count of bytes in

probe::sunrpc.sched.delay

probe::sunrpc.sched.delay — Delay an RPC task

Synopsis

`sunrpc.sched.delay`

Values

<i>tk_flags</i>	the flags of the task
<i>prog</i>	the program number in the RPC call
<i>delay</i>	the time delayed
<i>prot</i>	the IP protocol in the RPC call
<i>tk_pid</i>	the debugging id of the task
<i>xid</i>	the transmission id in the RPC call
<i>vers</i>	the program version in the RPC call

probe::sunrpc.sched.execute

probe::sunrpc.sched.execute — Execute the RPC `scheduler`

Synopsis

`sunrpc.sched.execute`

Values

<i>vers</i>	the program version in the RPC call
<i>tk_pid</i>	the debugging id of the task
<i>xid</i>	the transmission id in the RPC call
<i>prot</i>	the IP protocol in the RPC call
<i>prog</i>	the program number in the RPC call
<i>tk_flags</i>	the flags of the task

probe::sunrpc.sched.new_task

probe::sunrpc.sched.new_task — Create new task for the specified client

Synopsis

```
sunrpc.sched.new_task
```

Values

<i>prot</i>	the IP protocol in the RPC call
<i>xid</i>	the transmission id in the RPC call
<i>vers</i>	the program version in the RPC call
<i>tk_flags</i>	the flags of the task
<i>prog</i>	the program number in the RPC call

probe::sunrpc.sched.release_task

probe::sunrpc.sched.release_task — Release all resources associated with a task

Synopsis

```
sunrpc.sched.release_task
```

Values

<i>vers</i>	the program version in the RPC call
<i>xid</i>	the transmission id in the RPC call
<i>prot</i>	the IP protocol in the RPC call
<i>prog</i>	the program number in the RPC call
<i>tk_flags</i>	the flags of the task

Description

`rpc_release_task` function might not be found for a particular kernel. So, if we can't find it, just return '-1' for everything.

probe::sunrpc.svc.create

probe::sunrpc.svc.create — Create an RPC service

Synopsis

```
sunrpc.svc.create
```

Values

<i>prog</i>	the number of the program
<i>progname</i>	the name of the program
<i>bufsize</i>	the buffer size
<i>pg_nvers</i>	the number of supported versions

probe::sunrpc.svc.destroy

probe::sunrpc.svc.destroy — Destroy an RPC service

Synopsis

`sunrpc.svc.destroy`

Values

<i>nettcpconn</i>	the count of accepted TCP connections
<i>sv_name</i>	the service name
<i>sv_progname</i>	the name of the program
<i>sv_nrthreads</i>	the number of concurrent threads
<i>sv_prog</i>	the number of the program
<i>rpcbadauth</i>	the count of requests drooped for authentication failure
<i>rpccnt</i>	the count of valid RPC requests
<i>netcnt</i>	the count of received RPC requests
<i>rpcbadfmt</i>	the count of requests dropped for bad formats

probe::sunrpc.svc.drop

probe::sunrpc.svc.drop — Drop RPC request

Synopsis

`sunrpc.svc.drop`

Values

<i>peer_ip</i>	the peer address where the request is from
<i>rq_xid</i>	the transmission id in the request
<i>rq_prog</i>	the program number in the request
<i>sv_name</i>	the service name
<i>rq_proc</i>	the procedure number in the request
<i>rq_vers</i>	the program version in the request
<i>rq_prot</i>	the IP protocol of the request

probe::sunrpc.svc.process

probe::sunrpc.svc.process — Process an RPC request

Synopsis

`sunrpc.svc.process`

Values

<i>rq_vers</i>	the program version in the request
<i>rq_prot</i>	the IP protocol of the request
<i>sv_prog</i>	the number of the program
<i>peer_ip</i>	the peer address where the request is from
<i>sv_nrthreads</i>	the number of concurrent threads
<i>rq_prog</i>	the program number in the request
<i>sv_name</i>	the service name
<i>rq_proc</i>	the procedure number in the request
<i>rq_xid</i>	the transmission id in the request

probe::sunrpc.svc.recv

probe::sunrpc.svc.recv — Listen for the next RPC request on any socket

Synopsis

```
sunrpc.svc.recv
```

Values

<i>sv_prog</i>	the number of the program
<i>sv_nrthreads</i>	the number of concurrent threads
<i>timeout</i>	the timeout of waiting for data
<i>sv_name</i>	the service name

probe::sunrpc.svc.register

probe::sunrpc.svc.register — Register an RPC service with the local portmapper

Synopsis

```
sunrpc.svc.register
```

Values

<i>prot</i>	the IP protocol number
<i>sv_name</i>	the service name
<i>progname</i>	the name of the program
<i>prog</i>	the number of the program
<i>port</i>	the port number

Description

If *proto* and *port* are both 0, then unregister a service.

probe::sunrpc.svc.send

probe::sunrpc.svc.send — Return reply to RPC client

Synopsis

```
sunrpc.svc.send
```

Values

<i>rq_prot</i>	the IP protocol of the request
<i>rq_vers</i>	the program version in the request
<i>sv_name</i>	the service name
<i>rq_proc</i>	the procedure number in the request
<i>rq_prog</i>	the program number in the request
<i>rq_xid</i>	the transmission id in the request
<i>peer_ip</i>	the peer address where the request is from

probe::tcp.disconnect

probe::tcp.disconnect — TCP socket disconnection

Synopsis

`tcp.disconnect`

Values

<i>name</i>	Name of this probe
<i>sport</i>	TCP source port
<i>dport</i>	TCP destination port
<i>daddr</i>	A string representing the destination IP address
<i>sock</i>	Network socket
<i>saddr</i>	A string representing the source IP address
<i>flags</i>	TCP flags (e.g. FIN, etc)
<i>family</i>	IP address family

Context

The process which disconnects tcp

probe::tcp.disconnect.return

probe::tcp.disconnect.return — TCP socket disconnection complete

Synopsis

```
tcp.disconnect.return
```

Values

ret Error code (0: no error)

name Name of this probe

Context

The process which disconnects tcp

probe::tcp.receive

probe::tcp.receive — Called when a TCP packet is received

Synopsis

tcp.receive

Values

<i>ack</i>	TCP ACK flag
<i>rst</i>	TCP RST flag
<i>syn</i>	TCP SYN flag
<i>psh</i>	TCP PSH flag
<i>fin</i>	TCP FIN flag
<i>saddr</i>	A string representing the source IP address
<i>family</i>	IP address family
<i>protocol</i>	Packet protocol from driver
<i>name</i>	Name of the probe point
<i>sport</i>	TCP source port
<i>dport</i>	TCP destination port
<i>iphdr</i>	IP header address
<i>daddr</i>	A string representing the destination IP address
<i>urg</i>	TCP URG flag

probe::tcp.recvmsg

probe::tcp.recvmsg — Receiving TCP message

Synopsis

`tcp.recvmsg`

Values

<i>name</i>	Name of this probe
<i>sport</i>	TCP source port
<i>dport</i>	TCP destination port
<i>daddr</i>	A string representing the destination IP address
<i>size</i>	Number of bytes to be received
<i>sock</i>	Network socket
<i>saddr</i>	A string representing the source IP address
<i>family</i>	IP address family

Context

The process which receives a tcp message

probe::tcp.recvmsg.return

probe::tcp.recvmsg.return — Receiving TCP message complete

Synopsis

`tcp.recvmsg.return`

Values

<i>family</i>	IP address family
<i>saddr</i>	A string representing the source IP address
<i>size</i>	Number of bytes received or error code if an error occurred.
<i>daddr</i>	A string representing the destination IP address
<i>dport</i>	TCP destination port
<i>sport</i>	TCP source port
<i>name</i>	Name of this probe

Context

The process which receives a tcp message

probe::tcp.sendmsg

probe::tcp.sendmsg — Sending a tcp message

Synopsis

`tcp.sendmsg`

Values

<i>name</i>	Name of this probe
<i>size</i>	Number of bytes to send
<i>sock</i>	Network socket
<i>family</i>	IP address family

Context

The process which sends a tcp message

probe::tcp.sendmsg.return

probe::tcp.sendmsg.return — Sending TCP message is done

Synopsis

`tcp.sendmsg.return`

Values

size Number of bytes sent or error code if an error occurred.

name Name of this probe

Context

The process which sends a tcp message

probe::tcp.setsockopt

probe::tcp.setsockopt — Call to setsockopt

Synopsis

`tcp.setsockopt`

Values

<i>name</i>	Name of this probe
<i>family</i>	IP address family
<i>optstr</i>	Resolves optname to a human-readable format
<i>optname</i>	TCP socket options (e.g. TCP_NODELAY, TCP_MAXSEG, etc)
<i>sock</i>	Network socket
<i>optlen</i>	Used to access values for setsockopt
<i>level</i>	The level at which the socket options will be manipulated

Context

The process which calls setsockopt

probe::tcp.setsockopt.return

probe::tcp.setsockopt.return — Return from setsockopt

Synopsis

```
tcp.setsockopt.return
```

Values

<i>name</i>	Name of this probe
<i>ret</i>	Error code (0: no error)

Context

The process which calls setsockopt

probe::udp.disconnect

probe::udp.disconnect — Fires when a process requests for a UDP disconnection

Synopsis

udp.disconnect

Values

<i>name</i>	The name of this probe
<i>family</i>	IP address family
<i>saddr</i>	A string representing the source IP address
<i>sport</i>	UDP source port
<i>sock</i>	Network socket used by the process
<i>dport</i>	UDP destination port
<i>flags</i>	Flags (e.g. FIN, etc)
<i>daddr</i>	A string representing the destination IP address

Context

The process which requests a UDP disconnection

probe::udp.disconnect.return

probe::udp.disconnect.return — UDP has been disconnected successfully

Synopsis

`udp.disconnect.return`

Values

<i>daddr</i>	A string representing the destination IP address
<i>ret</i>	Error code (0: no error)
<i>sport</i>	UDP source port
<i>dport</i>	UDP destination port
<i>name</i>	The name of this probe
<i>family</i>	IP address family
<i>saddr</i>	A string representing the source IP address

Context

The process which requested a UDP disconnection

probe::udp.recvmsg

probe::udp.recvmsg — Fires whenever a UDP message is received

Synopsis

`udp.recvmsg`

Values

<i>daddr</i>	A string representing the destination IP address
<i>dport</i>	UDP destination port
<i>size</i>	Number of bytes received by the process
<i>sport</i>	UDP source port
<i>sock</i>	Network socket used by the process
<i>saddr</i>	A string representing the source IP address
<i>family</i>	IP address family
<i>name</i>	The name of this probe

Context

The process which received a UDP message

probe::udp.recvmsg.return

probe::udp.recvmsg.return — Fires whenever an attempt to receive a UDP message received is completed

Synopsis

`udp.recvmsg.return`

Values

<i>daddr</i>	A string representing the destination IP address
<i>family</i>	IP address family
<i>saddr</i>	A string representing the source IP address
<i>name</i>	The name of this probe
<i>dport</i>	UDP destination port
<i>size</i>	Number of bytes received by the process
<i>sport</i>	UDP source port

Context

The process which received a UDP message

probe::udp.sendmsg

probe::udp.sendmsg — Fires whenever a process sends a UDP message

Synopsis

`udp.sendmsg`

Values

<i>daddr</i>	A string representing the destination IP address
<i>dport</i>	UDP destination port
<i>sock</i>	Network socket used by the process
<i>sport</i>	UDP source port
<i>size</i>	Number of bytes sent by the process
<i>saddr</i>	A string representing the source IP address
<i>family</i>	IP address family
<i>name</i>	The name of this probe

Context

The process which sent a UDP message

probe::udp.sendmsg.return

probe::udp.sendmsg.return — Fires whenever an attempt to send a UDP message is completed

Synopsis

```
udp.sendmsg.return
```

Values

name The name of this probe

size Number of bytes sent by the process

Context

The process which sent a UDP message

Chapter 14. Socket Tapset

This family of probe points is used to probe socket activities. It contains the following probe points:

function::inet_get_ip_source

function::inet_get_ip_source — Provide IP source address string for a kernel socket

Synopsis

```
inet_get_ip_source:string(sock:long)
```

Arguments

sock pointer to the kernel socket

function::inet_get_local_port

function::inet_get_local_port — Provide local port number for a kernel socket

Synopsis

```
inet_get_local_port:long(sock:long)
```

Arguments

sock pointer to the kernel socket

function::sock_fam_num2str

function::sock_fam_num2str — Given a protocol family number, return a string representation

Synopsis

```
sock_fam_num2str:string(family:long)
```

Arguments

family The family number

function::sock_fam_str2num

function::sock_fam_str2num — Given a protocol family name (string), return the corresponding protocol family number

Synopsis

```
sock_fam_str2num:long(family:string)
```

Arguments

family The family name

function::sock_prot_num2str

function::sock_prot_num2str — Given a protocol number, return a string representation

Synopsis

```
sock_prot_num2str:string(proto:long)
```

Arguments

proto The protocol number

function::sock_prot_str2num

function::sock_prot_str2num — Given a protocol name (string), return the corresponding protocol number

Synopsis

```
sock_prot_str2num:long(proto:string)
```

Arguments

proto The protocol name

function::sock_state_num2str

function::sock_state_num2str — Given a socket state number, return a string representation

Synopsis

```
sock_state_num2str:string(state:long)
```

Arguments

state The state number

function::sock_state_str2num

function::sock_state_str2num — Given a socket state string, return the corresponding state number

Synopsis

```
sock_state_str2num:long(state:string)
```

Arguments

state The state name

probe::socket.aio_read

probe::socket.aio_read — Receiving message via sock_aio_read

Synopsis

```
socket.aio_read
```

Values

<i>type</i>	Socket type value
<i>name</i>	Name of this probe
<i>size</i>	Message size in bytes
<i>state</i>	Socket state value
<i>family</i>	Protocol family value
<i>flags</i>	Socket flags value
<i>protocol</i>	Protocol value

Context

The message sender

Description

Fires at the beginning of receiving a message on a socket via the sock_aio_read function

probe::socket.aio_read.return

probe::socket.aio_read.return — Conclusion of message received via sock_aio_read

Synopsis

socket.aio_read.return

Values

<i>size</i>	Size of message received (in bytes) or error code if success = 0
<i>name</i>	Name of this probe
<i>type</i>	Socket type value
<i>success</i>	Was receive successful? (1 = yes, 0 = no)
<i>state</i>	Socket state value
<i>family</i>	Protocol family value
<i>protocol</i>	Protocol value
<i>flags</i>	Socket flags value

Context

The message receiver.

Description

Fires at the conclusion of receiving a message on a socket via the sock_aio_read function

probe::socket.aio_write

probe::socket.aio_write — Message send via sock_aio_write

Synopsis

```
socket.aio_write
```

Values

<i>family</i>	Protocol family value
<i>flags</i>	Socket flags value
<i>protocol</i>	Protocol value
<i>type</i>	Socket type value
<i>size</i>	Message size in bytes
<i>name</i>	Name of this probe
<i>state</i>	Socket state value

Context

The message sender

Description

Fires at the beginning of sending a message on a socket via the `sock_aio_write` function

probe::socket.aio_write.return

probe::socket.aio_write.return — Conclusion of message send via sock_aio_write

Synopsis

socket.aio_write.return

Values

<i>state</i>	Socket state value
<i>success</i>	Was receive successful? (1 = yes, 0 = no)
<i>type</i>	Socket type value
<i>size</i>	Size of message received (in bytes) or error code if success = 0
<i>name</i>	Name of this probe
<i>flags</i>	Socket flags value
<i>protocol</i>	Protocol value
<i>family</i>	Protocol family value

Context

The message receiver.

Description

Fires at the conclusion of sending a message on a socket via the sock_aio_write function

probe::socket.close

probe::socket.close — Close a socket

Synopsis

```
socket.close
```

Values

<i>type</i>	Socket type value
<i>name</i>	Name of this probe
<i>state</i>	Socket state value
<i>family</i>	Protocol family value
<i>flags</i>	Socket flags value
<i>protocol</i>	Protocol value

Context

The requester (user process or kernel)

Description

Fires at the beginning of closing a socket.

probe::socket.close.return

probe::socket.close.return — Return from closing a socket

Synopsis

```
socket.close.return
```

Values

name Name of this probe

Context

The requester (user process or kernel)

Description

Fires at the conclusion of closing a socket.

probe::socket.create

probe::socket.create — Creation of a socket

Synopsis

```
socket.create
```

Values

<i>name</i>	Name of this probe
<i>type</i>	Socket type value
<i>requester</i>	Requested by user process or the kernel (1 = kernel, 0 = user)
<i>family</i>	Protocol family value
<i>protocol</i>	Protocol value

Context

The requester (see requester variable)

Description

Fires at the beginning of creating a socket.

probe::socket.create.return

probe::socket.create.return — Return from Creation of a socket

Synopsis

```
socket.create.return
```

Values

<i>protocol</i>	Protocol value
<i>family</i>	Protocol family value
<i>err</i>	Error code if success == 0
<i>requester</i>	Requested by user process or the kernel (1 = kernel, 0 = user)
<i>success</i>	Was socket creation successful? (1 = yes, 0 = no)
<i>type</i>	Socket type value
<i>name</i>	Name of this probe

Context

The requester (user process or kernel)

Description

Fires at the conclusion of creating a socket.

probe::socket.readv

probe::socket.readv — Receiving a message via `sock_readv`

Synopsis

`socket.readv`

Values

<i>size</i>	Message size in bytes
<i>name</i>	Name of this probe
<i>type</i>	Socket type value
<i>state</i>	Socket state value
<i>family</i>	Protocol family value
<i>protocol</i>	Protocol value
<i>flags</i>	Socket flags value

Context

The message sender

Description

Fires at the beginning of receiving a message on a socket via the `sock_readv` function

probe::socket.readv.return

probe::socket.readv.return — Conclusion of receiving a message via `sock_readv`

Synopsis

`socket.readv.return`

Values

<i>state</i>	Socket state value
<i>size</i>	Size of message received (in bytes) or error code if success = 0
<i>name</i>	Name of this probe
<i>type</i>	Socket type value
<i>success</i>	Was receive successful? (1 = yes, 0 = no)
<i>protocol</i>	Protocol value
<i>flags</i>	Socket flags value
<i>family</i>	Protocol family value

Context

The message receiver.

Description

Fires at the conclusion of receiving a message on a socket via the `sock_readv` function

probe::socket.receive

probe::socket.receive — Message received on a socket.

Synopsis

```
socket.receive
```

Values

<i>family</i>	Protocol family value
<i>flags</i>	Socket flags value
<i>protocol</i>	Protocol value
<i>success</i>	Was send successful? (1 = yes, 0 = no)
<i>type</i>	Socket type value
<i>size</i>	Size of message received (in bytes) or error code if success = 0
<i>name</i>	Name of this probe
<i>state</i>	Socket state value

Context

The message receiver

probe::socket.recvmsg

probe::socket.recvmsg — Message being received on socket

Synopsis

`socket.recvmsg`

Values

<i>state</i>	Socket state value
<i>name</i>	Name of this probe
<i>size</i>	Message size in bytes
<i>type</i>	Socket type value
<i>protocol</i>	Protocol value
<i>flags</i>	Socket flags value
<i>family</i>	Protocol family value

Context

The message receiver.

Description

Fires at the beginning of receiving a message on a socket via the `sock_recvmsg` function

probe::socket.recvmsg.return

probe::socket.recvmsg.return — Return from Message being received on socket

Synopsis

`socket.recvmsg.return`

Values

<i>success</i>	Was receive successful? (1 = yes, 0 = no)
<i>type</i>	Socket type value
<i>size</i>	Size of message received (in bytes) or error code if success = 0
<i>name</i>	Name of this probe
<i>state</i>	Socket state value
<i>family</i>	Protocol family value
<i>flags</i>	Socket flags value
<i>protocol</i>	Protocol value

Context

The message receiver.

Description

Fires at the conclusion of receiving a message on a socket via the `sock_recvmsg` function.

probe::socket.send

probe::socket.send — Message sent on a socket.

Synopsis

```
socket.send
```

Values

<i>family</i>	Protocol family value
<i>protocol</i>	Protocol value
<i>flags</i>	Socket flags value
<i>size</i>	Size of message sent (in bytes) or error code if success = 0
<i>name</i>	Name of this probe
<i>type</i>	Socket type value
<i>success</i>	Was send successful? (1 = yes, 0 = no)
<i>state</i>	Socket state value

Context

The message sender

probe::socket.sendmsg

probe::socket.sendmsg — Message is currently being sent on a socket.

Synopsis

```
socket.sendmsg
```

Values

<i>family</i>	Protocol family value
<i>flags</i>	Socket flags value
<i>protocol</i>	Protocol value
<i>type</i>	Socket type value
<i>name</i>	Name of this probe
<i>size</i>	Message size in bytes
<i>state</i>	Socket state value

Context

The message sender

Description

Fires at the beginning of sending a message on a socket via the `sock_sendmsg` function

probe::socket.sendmsg.return

probe::socket.sendmsg.return — Return from socket.sendmsg.

Synopsis

`socket.sendmsg.return`

Values

<i>family</i>	Protocol family value
<i>protocol</i>	Protocol value
<i>flags</i>	Socket flags value
<i>size</i>	Size of message sent (in bytes) or error code if success = 0
<i>name</i>	Name of this probe
<i>type</i>	Socket type value
<i>success</i>	Was send successful? (1 = yes, 0 = no)
<i>state</i>	Socket state value

Context

The message sender.

Description

Fires at the conclusion of sending a message on a socket via the `sock_sendmsg` function

probe::socket.writev

probe::socket.writev — Message sent via `socket_writev`

Synopsis

`socket.writev`

Values

<i>flags</i>	Socket flags value
<i>protocol</i>	Protocol value
<i>family</i>	Protocol family value
<i>state</i>	Socket state value
<i>type</i>	Socket type value
<i>name</i>	Name of this probe
<i>size</i>	Message size in bytes

Context

The message sender

Description

Fires at the beginning of sending a message on a socket via the `sock_writev` function

probe::socket.writev.return

probe::socket.writev.return — Conclusion of message sent via `socket_writev`

Synopsis

```
socket.writev.return
```

Values

<i>state</i>	Socket state value
<i>success</i>	Was send successful? (1 = yes, 0 = no)
<i>type</i>	Socket type value
<i>size</i>	Size of message sent (in bytes) or error code if success = 0
<i>name</i>	Name of this probe
<i>flags</i>	Socket flags value
<i>protocol</i>	Protocol value
<i>family</i>	Protocol family value

Context

The message receiver.

Description

Fires at the conclusion of sending a message on a socket via the `sock_writev` function

Chapter 15. SNMP Information Tapset

This family of probe points is used to probe socket activities to provide SNMP type information. It contains the following functions and probe points:

function::ipmib_filter_key

function::ipmib_filter_key — Default filter function for ipmib.* probes

Synopsis

```
ipmib_filter_key:long(skb:long,op:long,SourceIsLocal:long)
```

Arguments

<i>skb</i>	pointer to the struct <i>sk_buff</i>
<i>op</i>	value to be counted if <i>skb</i> passes the filter
<i>SourceIsLocal</i>	1 is local operation and 0 is non-local operation

Description

This function is a default filter function. The user can replace this function with their own. The user-supplied filter function returns an index key based on the values in *skb*. A return value of 0 means this particular *skb* should be not be counted.

function::ipmib_get_proto

function::ipmib_get_proto — Get the protocol value

Synopsis

```
ipmib_get_proto:long(skb:long)
```

Arguments

skb pointer to a struct *sk_buff*

Description

Returns the protocol value from *skb*.

function::ipmib_local_addr

function::ipmib_local_addr — Get the local ip address

Synopsis

```
ipmib_local_addr:long(skb:long,SourceIsLocal:long)
```

Arguments

<i>skb</i>	pointer to a struct sk_buff
<i>SourceIsLocal</i>	flag to indicate whether local operation

Description

Returns the local ip address *skb*.

function::ipmib_remote_addr

function::ipmib_remote_addr — Get the remote ip address

Synopsis

```
ipmib_remote_addr:long(skb:long,SourceIsLocal:long)
```

Arguments

<i>skb</i>	pointer to a struct sk_buff
<i>SourceIsLocal</i>	flag to indicate whether local operation

Description

Returns the remote ip address from *skb*.

function::ipmib_tcp_local_port

function::ipmib_tcp_local_port — Get the local tcp port

Synopsis

```
ipmib_tcp_local_port:long(skb:long,SourceIsLocal:long)
```

Arguments

<i>skb</i>	pointer to a struct sk_buff
<i>SourceIsLocal</i>	flag to indicate whether local operation

Description

Returns the local tcp port from *skb*.

function::ipmib_tcp_remote_port

function::ipmib_tcp_remote_port — Get the remote tcp port

Synopsis

```
ipmib_tcp_remote_port:long(skb:long,SourceIsLocal:long)
```

Arguments

<i>skb</i>	pointer to a struct sk_buff
<i>SourceIsLocal</i>	flag to indicate whether local operation

Description

Returns the remote tcp port from *skb*.

function::linuxmib_filter_key

function::linuxmib_filter_key — Default filter function for linuxmib.* probes

Synopsis

```
linuxmib_filter_key:long(sk:long,op:long)
```

Arguments

sk pointer to the struct sock

op value to be counted if *sk* passes the filter

Description

This function is a default filter function. The user can replace this function with their own. The user-supplied filter function returns an index key based on the values in *sk*. A return value of 0 means this particular *sk* should be not be counted.

function::tcpmib_filter_key

function::tcpmib_filter_key — Default filter function for tcpmib.* probes

Synopsis

```
tcpmib_filter_key:long(sk:long,op:long)
```

Arguments

sk pointer to the struct sock being acted on

op value to be counted if *sk* passes the filter

Description

This function is a default filter function. The user can replace this function with their own. The user-supplied filter function returns an index key based on the values in *sk*. A return value of 0 means this particular *sk* should be not be counted.

function::tcpmib_get_state

function::tcpmib_get_state — Get a socket's state

Synopsis

```
tcpmib_get_state:long(sk:long)
```

Arguments

sk pointer to a struct sock

Description

Returns the sk_state from a struct sock.

function::tcpmib_local_addr

function::tcpmib_local_addr — Get the source address

Synopsis

```
tcpmib_local_addr:long(sk:long)
```

Arguments

sk pointer to a struct inet_sock

Description

Returns the saddr from a struct inet_sock in host order.

function::tcpmib_local_port

function::tcpmib_local_port — Get the local port

Synopsis

```
tcpmib_local_port:long(sk:long)
```

Arguments

sk pointer to a struct inet_sock

Description

Returns the sport from a struct inet_sock in host order.

function::tcpmib_remote_addr

function::tcpmib_remote_addr — Get the remote address

Synopsis

```
tcpmib_remote_addr:long(sk:long)
```

Arguments

sk pointer to a struct `inet_sock`

Description

Returns the `daddr` from a struct `inet_sock` in host order.

function::tcpmib_remote_port

function::tcpmib_remote_port — Get the remote port

Synopsis

```
tcpmib_remote_port:long(sk:long)
```

Arguments

sk pointer to a struct inet_sock

Description

Returns the dport from a struct inet_sock in host order.

probe::ipmib.ForwDatagrams

probe::ipmib.ForwDatagrams — Count forwarded packet

Synopsis

```
ipmib.ForwDatagrams
```

Values

op value to be added to the counter (default value of 1)

skb pointer to the struct `sk_buff` being acted on

Description

The packet pointed to by *skb* is filtered by the function `ipmib_filter_key`. If the packet passes the filter is counted in the global *ForwDatagrams* (equivalent to SNMP's MIB `IPSTATS_MIB_OUTFORWDATAGRAMS`)

probe::ipmib.FragFails

probe::ipmib.FragFails — Count datagram fragmented unsuccessfully

Synopsis

```
ipmib.FragFails
```

Values

skb pointer to the struct `sk_buff` being acted on

op Value to be added to the counter (default value of 1)

Description

The packet pointed to by *skb* is filtered by the function `ipmib_filter_key`. If the packet passes the filter is counted in the global *FragFails* (equivalent to SNMP's MIB `IPSTATS_MIB_FRAGFAILS`)

probe::ipmib.FragOKs

probe::ipmib.FragOKs — Count datagram fragmented successfully

Synopsis

`ipmib.FragOKs`

Values

op value to be added to the counter (default value of 1)

skb pointer to the struct `sk_buff` being acted on

Description

The packet pointed to by *skb* is filtered by the function `ipmib_filter_key`. If the packet passes the filter is counted in the global *FragOKs* (equivalent to SNMP's MIB `IPSTATS_MIB_FRAGOKS`)

probe::ipmib.InAddrErrors

probe::ipmib.InAddrErrors — Count arriving packets with an incorrect address

Synopsis

```
ipmib.InAddrErrors
```

Values

skb pointer to the struct *sk_buff* being acted on

op value to be added to the counter (default value of 1)

Description

The packet pointed to by *skb* is filtered by the function `ipmib_filter_key`. If the packet passes the filter is counted in the global *InAddrErrors* (equivalent to SNMP's MIB `IPSTATS_MIB_INADDRERRORS`)

probe::ipmib.InDiscards

probe::ipmib.InDiscards — Count discarded inbound packets

Synopsis

```
ipmib.InDiscards
```

Values

skb pointer to the struct `sk_buff` being acted on

op value to be added to the counter (default value of 1)

Description

The packet pointed to by *skb* is filtered by the function `ipmib_filter_key`. If the packet passes the filter is counted in the global *InDiscards* (equivalent to SNMP's MIB `STATS_MIB_INDISCARDS`)

probe::ipmib.InNoRoutes

probe::ipmib.InNoRoutes — Count an arriving packet with no matching socket

Synopsis

`ipmib.InNoRoutes`

Values

op value to be added to the counter (default value of 1)

skb pointer to the struct `sk_buff` being acted on

Description

The packet pointed to by *skb* is filtered by the function `ipmib_filter_key`. If the packet passes the filter is counted in the global *InNoRoutes* (equivalent to SNMP's MIB IPSTATS_MIB_INNOROUTES)

probe::ipmib.InReceives

probe::ipmib.InReceives — Count an arriving packet

Synopsis

```
ipmib.InReceives
```

Values

op value to be added to the counter (default value of 1)

skb pointer to the struct `sk_buff` being acted on

Description

The packet pointed to by *skb* is filtered by the function `ipmib_filter_key`. If the packet passes the filter is counted in the global *InReceives* (equivalent to SNMP's MIB `IPSTATS_MIB_INRECEIVES`)

probe::ipmib.InUnknownProtos

probe::ipmib.InUnknownProtos — Count arriving packets with an unbound proto

Synopsis

```
ipmib.InUnknownProtos
```

Values

skb pointer to the struct *sk_buff* being acted on

op value to be added to the counter (default value of 1)

Description

The packet pointed to by *skb* is filtered by the function `ipmib_filter_key`. If the packet passes the filter is counted in the global *InUnknownProtos* (equivalent to SNMP's MIB IPSTATS_MIB_INUNKNOWNPROTOS)

probe::ipmib.OutRequests

probe::ipmib.OutRequests — Count a request to send a packet

Synopsis

```
ipmib.OutRequests
```

Values

op value to be added to the counter (default value of 1)

skb pointer to the struct `sk_buff` being acted on

Description

The packet pointed to by *skb* is filtered by the function `ipmib_filter_key`. If the packet passes the filter is counted in the global *OutRequests* (equivalent to SNMP's MIB `IPSTATS_MIB_OUTREQUESTS`)

probe::ipmib.ReasmReqds

probe::ipmib.ReasmReqds — Count number of packet fragments reassembly requests

Synopsis

`ipmib.ReasmReqds`

Values

op value to be added to the counter (default value of 1)

skb pointer to the struct `sk_buff` being acted on

Description

The packet pointed to by *skb* is filtered by the function `ipmib_filter_key`. If the packet passes the filter is counted in the global *ReasmReqds* (equivalent to SNMP's MIB IPSTATS_MIB_REASMREQDS)

probe::ipmib.ReasmTimeout

probe::ipmib.ReasmTimeout — Count Reassembly Timeouts

Synopsis

`ipmib.ReasmTimeout`

Values

op value to be added to the counter (default value of 1)

skb pointer to the struct `sk_buff` being acted on

Description

The packet pointed to by *skb* is filtered by the function `ipmib_filter_key`. If the packet passes the filter is counted in the global *ReasmTimeout* (equivalent to SNMP's MIB `IPSTATS_MIB_REASMTIMEOUT`)

probe::linuxmib.DelayedACKs

probe::linuxmib.DelayedACKs — Count of delayed acks

Synopsis

linuxmib.DelayedACKs

Values

op Value to be added to the counter (default value of 1)

sk Pointer to the struct sock being acted on

Description

The packet pointed to by *skb* is filtered by the function `linuxmib_filter_key`. If the packet passes the filter is counted in the global *DelayedACKs* (equivalent to SNMP's MIB LINUX_MIB_DELAYEDACKS)

probe::linuxmib.ListenDrops

probe::linuxmib.ListenDrops — Count of times conn request that were dropped

Synopsis

linuxmib.ListenDrops

Values

op Value to be added to the counter (default value of 1)

sk Pointer to the struct sock being acted on

Description

The packet pointed to by *skb* is filtered by the function `linuxmib_filter_key`. If the packet passes the filter is is counted in the global *ListenDrops* (equivalent to SNMP's MIB LINUX_MIB_LISTENDROPS)

probe::linuxmib.ListenOverflows

probe::linuxmib.ListenOverflows — Count of times a listen queue overflowed

Synopsis

```
linuxmib.ListenOverflows
```

Values

sk Pointer to the struct sock being acted on

op Value to be added to the counter (default value of 1)

Description

The packet pointed to by *skb* is filtered by the function `linuxmib_filter_key`. If the packet passes the filter is counted in the global *ListenOverflows* (equivalent to SNMP's MIB `LINUX_MIB_LISTENOVERFLOWS`)

probe::linuxmib.TCPMemoryPressures

probe::linuxmib.TCPMemoryPressures — Count of times memory pressure was used

Synopsis

linuxmib.TCPMemoryPressures

Values

op Value to be added to the counter (default value of 1)

sk Pointer to the struct sock being acted on

Description

The packet pointed to by *skb* is filtered by the function `linuxmib_filter_key`. If the packet passes the filter is counted in the global *TCPMemoryPressures* (equivalent to SNMP's MIB `LINUX_MIB_TCPMEMORYPRESSURES`)

probe::tcpmib.ActiveOpens

probe::tcpmib.ActiveOpens — Count an active opening of a socket

Synopsis

```
tcpmib.ActiveOpens
```

Values

sk pointer to the struct sock being acted on

op value to be added to the counter (default value of 1)

Description

The packet pointed to by *skb* is filtered by the function `tcpmib_filter_key`. If the packet passes the filter is counted in the global *ActiveOpens* (equivalent to SNMP's MIB TCP_MIB_ACTIVEOPENS)

probe::tcpmib.AttemptFails

probe::tcpmib.AttemptFails — Count a failed attempt to open a socket

Synopsis

`tcpmib.AttemptFails`

Values

op value to be added to the counter (default value of 1)

sk pointer to the struct sock being acted on

Description

The packet pointed to by *skb* is filtered by the function `tcpmib_filter_key`. If the packet passes the filter is counted in the global *AttemptFails* (equivalent to SNMP's MIB TCP_MIB_ATTEMPTFAILS)

probe::tcpmib.CurrEstab

probe::tcpmib.CurrEstab — Update the count of open sockets

Synopsis

tcpmib.CurrEstab

Values

sk pointer to the struct sock being acted on

op value to be added to the counter (default value of 1)

Description

The packet pointed to by *skb* is filtered by the function `tcpmib_filter_key`. If the packet passes the filter is counted in the global *CurrEstab* (equivalent to SNMP's MIB TCP_MIB_CURRESTAB)

probe::tcpmib.EstabResets

probe::tcpmib.EstabResets — Count the reset of a socket

Synopsis

tcpmib.EstabResets

Values

op value to be added to the counter (default value of 1)

sk pointer to the struct sock being acted on

Description

The packet pointed to by *skb* is filtered by the function `tcpmib_filter_key`. If the packet passes the filter is counted in the global *EstabResets* (equivalent to SNMP's MIB TCP_MIB_ESTABRESETS)

probe::tcpmib.InSegs

probe::tcpmib.InSegs — Count an incoming tcp segment

Synopsis

`tcpmib.InSegs`

Values

op value to be added to the counter (default value of 1)

sk pointer to the struct sock being acted on

Description

The packet pointed to by *skb* is filtered by the function `tcpmib_filter_key` (or `ipmib_filter_key` for tcp v4). If the packet passes the filter is counted in the global *InSegs* (equivalent to SNMP's MIB TCP_MIB_INSEGS)

probe::tcpmib.OutRsts

probe::tcpmib.OutRsts — Count the sending of a reset packet

Synopsis

tcpmib.OutRsts

Values

sk pointer to the struct sock being acted on

op value to be added to the counter (default value of 1)

Description

The packet pointed to by *skb* is filtered by the function `tcpmib_filter_key`. If the packet passes the filter is counted in the global *OutRsts* (equivalent to SNMP's MIB TCP_MIB_OUTRSTS)

probe::tcpmib.OutSegs

probe::tcpmib.OutSegs — Count the sending of a TCP segment

Synopsis

tcpmib.OutSegs

Values

op value to be added to the counter (default value of 1)

sk pointer to the struct sock being acted on

Description

The packet pointed to by *skb* is filtered by the function `tcpmib_filter_key`. If the packet passes the filter is counted in the global *OutSegs* (equivalent to SNMP's MIB TCP_MIB_OUTSEGS)

probe::tcpmib.PassiveOpens

probe::tcpmib.PassiveOpens — Count the passive creation of a socket

Synopsis

`tcpmib.PassiveOpens`

Values

op value to be added to the counter (default value of 1)

sk pointer to the struct sock being acted on

Description

The packet pointed to by *skb* is filtered by the function `tcpmib_filter_key`. If the packet passes the filter is counted in the global *PassiveOpens* (equivalent to SNMP's MIB TCP_MIB_PASSIVEOPENS)

probe::tcpmib.RetransSegs

probe::tcpmib.RetransSegs — Count the retransmission of a TCP segment

Synopsis

tcpmib.RetransSegs

Values

sk pointer to the struct sock being acted on

op value to be added to the counter (default value of 1)

Description

The packet pointed to by *skb* is filtered by the function `tcpmib_filter_key`. If the packet passes the filter is counted in the global *RetransSegs* (equivalent to SNMP's MIB TCP_MIB_RETRANSSEGS)

Chapter 16. Kernel Process Tapset

This family of probe points is used to probe process-related activities. It contains the following probe points:

function::get_loadavg_index

function::get_loadavg_index — Get the load average for a specified interval

Synopsis

```
get_loadavg_index:long(indx:long)
```

Arguments

indx The load average interval to capture.

Description

This function returns the load average at a specified interval. The three load average values 1, 5 and 15 minute average corresponds to indexes 0, 1 and 2 of the avenrun array - see linux/sched.h. Please note that the truncated-integer portion of the load average is returned. If the specified index is out-of-bounds, then an error message and exception is thrown.

function::sprint_loadavg

function::sprint_loadavg — Report a pretty-printed load average

Synopsis

```
sprint_loadavg:string()
```

Arguments

None

Description

Returns the a string with three decimal numbers in the usual format for 1-, 5- and 15-minute load averages.

function::target_set_pid

function::target_set_pid — Does pid descend from target process?

Synopsis

```
target_set_pid(pid:)
```

Arguments

pid The pid of the process to query

Description

This function returns whether the given process-id is within the “target set”, that is whether it is a descendant of the top-level `target` process.

function::target_set_report

function::target_set_report — Print a report about the target set

Synopsis

```
target_set_report()
```

Arguments

None

Description

This function prints a report about the processes in the target set, and their ancestry.

probe::kprocess.create

probe::kprocess.create — Fires whenever a new process or thread is successfully created

Synopsis

`kprocess.create`

Values

<i>new_tid</i>	The TID of the newly created task
<i>new_pid</i>	The PID of the newly created process

Context

Parent of the created process.

Description

Fires whenever a new process is successfully created, either as a result of fork (or one of its syscall variants), or a new kernel thread.

probe::kprocess.exec

probe::kprocess.exec — Attempt to exec to a new program

Synopsis

`kprocess.exec`

Values

<i>name</i>	Name of the system call (“execve”) (SystemTap v2.5+)
<i>argstr</i>	A string containing the filename followed by the arguments to pass, excluding 0th arg (SystemTap v2.5+)
<i>filename</i>	The path to the new executable
<i>args</i>	The arguments to pass to the new executable, including the 0th arg (SystemTap v2.5+)

Context

The caller of exec.

Description

Fires whenever a process attempts to exec to a new program. Aliased to the syscall.execve probe in SystemTap v2.5+.

probe::kprocess.exec_complete

probe::kprocess.exec_complete — Return from exec to a new program

Synopsis

```
kprocess.exec_complete
```

Values

<i>name</i>	Name of the system call (“execve”) (SystemTap v2.5+)
<i>retstr</i>	A string representation of <code>errno</code> (SystemTap v2.5+)
<i>errno</i>	The error number resulting from the <code>exec</code>
<i>success</i>	A boolean indicating whether the <code>exec</code> was successful

Context

On success, the context of the new executable. On failure, remains in the context of the caller.

Description

Fires at the completion of an `exec` call. Aliased to the `syscall.execve.return` probe in SystemTap v2.5+.

probe::kprocess.exit

probe::kprocess.exit — Exit from process

Synopsis

`kprocess.exit`

Values

code The exit code of the process

Context

The process which is terminating.

Description

Fires when a process terminates. This will always be followed by a `kprocess.release`, though the latter may be delayed if the process waits in a zombie state.

probe::kprocess.release

probe::kprocess.release — Process released

Synopsis

`kprocess.release`

Values

<i>released_pid</i>	PID of the process being released
<i>pid</i>	Same as <i>released_pid</i> for compatibility (deprecated)
<i>task</i>	A task handle to the process being released
<i>released_tid</i>	TID of the task being released

Context

The context of the parent, if it wanted notification of this process' termination, else the context of the process itself.

Description

Fires when a process is released from the kernel. This always follows a `kprocess.exit`, though it may be delayed somewhat if the process waits in a zombie state.

probe::kprocess.start

probe::kprocess.start — Starting new process

Synopsis

```
kprocess.start
```

Values

None

Context

Newly created process.

Description

Fires immediately before a new process begins execution.

Chapter 17. Signal Tapset

This family of probe points is used to probe signal activities. It contains the following probe points:

function::get_sa_flags

function::get_sa_flags — Returns the numeric value of sa_flags

Synopsis

```
get_sa_flags:long(act:long)
```

Arguments

act address of the sigaction to query.

function::get_sa_handler

function::get_sa_handler — Returns the numeric value of sa_handler

Synopsis

```
get_sa_handler:long(act:long)
```

Arguments

act address of the sigaction to query.

function::is_sig_blocked

function::is_sig_blocked — Returns 1 if the signal is currently blocked, or 0 if it is not

Synopsis

```
is_sig_blocked:long(task:long,sig:long)
```

Arguments

task address of the task_struct to query.

sig the signal number to test.

function::sa_flags_str

function::sa_flags_str — Returns the string representation of sa_flags

Synopsis

```
sa_flags_str:string(sa_flags:long)
```

Arguments

sa_flags the set of flags to convert to string.

function::sa_handler_str

function::sa_handler_str — Returns the string representation of an sa_handler

Synopsis

```
sa_handler_str(handler:)
```

Arguments

handler the sa_handler to convert to string.

Description

Returns the string representation of an sa_handler. If it is not SIG_DFL, SIG_IGN or SIG_ERR, it will return the address of the handler.

function::signal_str

function::signal_str — Returns the string representation of a signal number

Synopsis

```
signal_str(num:)
```

Arguments

num the signal number to convert to string.

function::sigset_mask_str

function::sigset_mask_str — Returns the string representation of a sigset

Synopsis

```
sigset_mask_str:string(mask:long)
```

Arguments

mask the sigset to convert to string.

probe::signal.check_ignored

probe::signal.check_ignored — Checking to see signal is ignored

Synopsis

```
signal.check_ignored
```

Values

<i>sig</i>	The number of the signal
<i>sig_pid</i>	The PID of the process receiving the signal
<i>pid_name</i>	Name of the process receiving the signal
<i>sig_name</i>	A string representation of the signal

probe::signal.check_ignored.return

probe::signal.check_ignored.return — Check to see signal is ignored completed

Synopsis

```
signal.check_ignored.return
```

Values

<i>retstr</i>	Return value as a string
<i>name</i>	Name of the probe point

probe::signal.checkperm

probe::signal.checkperm — Check being performed on a sent signal

Synopsis

`signal.checkperm`

Values

<i>sinfo</i>	The address of the siginfo structure
<i>pid_name</i>	Name of the process receiving the signal
<i>sig_name</i>	A string representation of the signal
<i>si_code</i>	Indicates the signal type
<i>sig</i>	The number of the signal
<i>sig_pid</i>	The PID of the process receiving the signal
<i>task</i>	A task handle to the signal recipient
<i>name</i>	Name of the probe point

probe::signal.checkperm.return

probe::signal.checkperm.return — Check performed on a sent signal completed

Synopsis

```
signal.checkperm.return
```

Values

<i>retstr</i>	Return value as a string
<i>name</i>	Name of the probe point

probe::signal.do_action

probe::signal.do_action — Examining or changing a signal action

Synopsis

```
signal.do_action
```

Values

<i>sigact_addr</i>	The address of the new sigaction struct associated with the signal
<i>sig_name</i>	A string representation of the signal
<i>sa_handler</i>	The new handler of the signal
<i>oldsigact_addr</i>	The address of the old sigaction struct associated with the signal
<i>sa_mask</i>	The new mask of the signal
<i>sig</i>	The signal to be examined/changed
<i>name</i>	Name of the probe point

probe::signal.do_action.return

probe::signal.do_action.return — Examining or changing a signal action completed

Synopsis

```
signal.do_action.return
```

Values

<i>name</i>	Name of the probe point
<i>retstr</i>	Return value as a string

probe::signal.flush

probe::signal.flush — Flushing all pending signals for a task

Synopsis

```
signal.flush
```

Values

<i>sig_pid</i>	The PID of the process associated with the task performing the flush
<i>name</i>	Name of the probe point
<i>task</i>	The task handler of the process performing the flush
<i>pid_name</i>	The name of the process associated with the task performing the flush

probe::signal.force_segv

probe::signal.force_segv — Forcing send of SIGSEGV

Synopsis

```
signal.force_segv
```

Values

<i>sig_name</i>	A string representation of the signal
<i>pid_name</i>	Name of the process receiving the signal
<i>name</i>	Name of the probe point
<i>sig_pid</i>	The PID of the process receiving the signal
<i>sig</i>	The number of the signal

probe::signal.force_segv.return

probe::signal.force_segv.return — Forcing send of SIGSEGV complete

Synopsis

```
signal.force_segv.return
```

Values

<i>name</i>	Name of the probe point
<i>retstr</i>	Return value as a string

probe::signal.handle

probe::signal.handle — Signal handler being invoked

Synopsis

`signal.handle`

Values

<i>sig_mode</i>	Indicates whether the signal was a user-mode or kernel-mode signal
<i>sig_code</i>	The <code>si_code</code> value of the <code>siginfo</code> signal
<i>sig</i>	The signal number that invoked the signal handler
<i>name</i>	Name of the probe point
<i>ka_addr</i>	The address of the <code>k_sigaction</code> table associated with the signal
<i>sig_name</i>	A string representation of the signal
<i>sinfo</i>	The address of the <code>siginfo</code> table
<i>regs</i>	The address of the kernel-mode stack area (deprecated in SystemTap 2.1)
<i>oldset_addr</i>	The address of the bitmask array of blocked signals (deprecated in SystemTap 2.1)

probe::signal.handle.return

probe::signal.handle.return — Signal handler invocation completed

Synopsis

```
signal.handle.return
```

Values

retstr Return value as a string

name Name of the probe point

Description

(deprecated in SystemTap 2.1)

probe::signal.pending

probe::signal.pending — Examining pending signal

Synopsis

```
signal.pending
```

Values

<i>name</i>	Name of the probe point
<i>sigset_size</i>	The size of the user-space signal set
<i>sigset_add</i>	The address of the user-space signal set (sigset_t)

Description

This probe is used to examine a set of signals pending for delivery to a specific thread. This normally occurs when the `do_sigpending` kernel function is executed.

probe::signal.pending.return

probe::signal.pending.return — Examination of pending signal completed

Synopsis

```
signal.pending.return
```

Values

<i>retstr</i>	Return value as a string
<i>name</i>	Name of the probe point

probe::signal.procmask

probe::signal.procmask — Examining or changing blocked signals

Synopsis

```
signal.procmask
```

Values

<i>sigset</i>	The actual value to be set for sigset_t (correct?)
<i>name</i>	Name of the probe point
<i>oldsigset_addr</i>	The old address of the signal set (sigset_t)
<i>sigset_addr</i>	The address of the signal set (sigset_t) to be implemented
<i>how</i>	Indicates how to change the blocked signals; possible values are SIG_BLOCK=0 (for blocking signals), SIG_UNBLOCK=1 (for unblocking signals), and SIG_SETMASK=2 for setting the signal mask.

probe::signal.procmask.return

probe::signal.procmask.return — Examining or changing blocked signals completed

Synopsis

```
signal.procmask.return
```

Values

<i>retstr</i>	Return value as a string
<i>name</i>	Name of the probe point

probe::signal.send

probe::signal.send — Signal being sent to a process

Synopsis

`signal.send`

Values

<i>pid_name</i>	The name of the signal recipient
<i>sinfo</i>	The address of siginfo struct
<i>sig_name</i>	A string representation of the signal
<i>si_code</i>	Indicates the signal type
<i>sig</i>	The number of the signal
<i>send2queue</i>	Indicates whether the signal is sent to an existing sigqueue (deprecated in SystemTap 2.1)
<i>sig_pid</i>	The PID of the process receiving the signal
<i>name</i>	The name of the function used to send out the signal
<i>task</i>	A task handle to the signal recipient
<i>shared</i>	Indicates whether the signal is shared by the thread group

Context

The signal's sender.

probe::signal.send.return

probe::signal.send.return — Signal being sent to a process completed (deprecated in SystemTap 2.1)

Synopsis

```
signal.send.return
```

Values

<i>shared</i>	Indicates whether the sent signal is shared by the thread group.
<i>name</i>	The name of the function used to send out the signal
<i>send2queue</i>	Indicates whether the sent signal was sent to an existing sigqueue
<i>retstr</i>	The return value to either <code>__group_send_sig_info</code> , <code>specific_send_sig_info</code> , or <code>send_sigqueue</code>

Context

The signal's sender. (correct?)

Description

Possible `__group_send_sig_info` and `specific_send_sig_info` return values are as follows;

0 -- The signal is successfully sent to a process, which means that, (1) the signal was ignored by the receiving process, (2) this is a non-RT signal and the system already has one queued, and (3) the signal was successfully added to the sigqueue of the receiving process.

-EAGAIN -- The sigqueue of the receiving process is overflowing, the signal was RT, and the signal was sent by a user using something other than `kill`.

Possible `send_group_sigqueue` and `send_sigqueue` return values are as follows;

0 -- The signal was either successfully added into the sigqueue of the receiving process, or a `SI_TIMER` entry is already queued (in which case, the overrun count will be simply incremented).

1 -- The signal was ignored by the receiving process.

-1 -- (send_sigqueue only) The task was marked exiting, allowing `*posix_timer_event` to redirect it to the group leader.

probe::signal.send_sig_queue

probe::signal.send_sig_queue — Queuing a signal to a process

Synopsis

```
signal.send_sig_queue
```

Values

<i>pid_name</i>	Name of the process to which the signal is queued
<i>sig_name</i>	A string representation of the signal
<i>sigqueue_addr</i>	The address of the signal queue
<i>name</i>	Name of the probe point
<i>sig</i>	The queued signal
<i>sig_pid</i>	The PID of the process to which the signal is queued

probe::signal.send_sig_queue.return

probe::signal.send_sig_queue.return — Queuing a signal to a process completed

Synopsis

```
signal.send_sig_queue.return
```

Values

<i>name</i>	Name of the probe point
<i>retstr</i>	Return value as a string

probe::signal.sys_tgkill

probe::signal.sys_tgkill — Sending kill signal to a thread group

Synopsis

```
signal.sys_tgkill
```

Values

<i>tgid</i>	The thread group ID of the thread receiving the kill signal
<i>sig_name</i>	A string representation of the signal
<i>pid_name</i>	The name of the signal recipient
<i>task</i>	A task handle to the signal recipient
<i>name</i>	Name of the probe point
<i>sig_pid</i>	The PID of the thread receiving the kill signal
<i>sig</i>	The specific kill signal sent to the process

Description

The tgkill call is similar to tkill, except that it also allows the caller to specify the thread group ID of the thread to be signalled. This protects against TID reuse.

probe::signal.sys_tgkill.return

probe::signal.sys_tgkill.return — Sending kill signal to a thread group completed

Synopsis

```
signal.sys_tgkill.return
```

Values

<i>retstr</i>	The return value to either <code>__group_send_sig_info</code> ,
<i>name</i>	Name of the probe point

probe::signal.sys_tkill

probe::signal.sys_tkill — Sending a kill signal to a thread

Synopsis

```
signal.sys_tkill
```

Values

<i>sig_pid</i>	The PID of the process receiving the kill signal
<i>sig</i>	The specific signal sent to the process
<i>task</i>	A task handle to the signal recipient
<i>name</i>	Name of the probe point
<i>sig_name</i>	A string representation of the signal
<i>pid_name</i>	The name of the signal recipient

Description

The tkill call is analogous to kill(2), except that it also allows a process within a specific thread group to be targeted. Such processes are targeted through their unique thread IDs (TID).

probe::signal.syskill

probe::signal.syskill — Sending kill signal to a process

Synopsis

```
signal.syskill
```

Values

<i>sig</i>	The specific signal sent to the process
<i>sig_pid</i>	The PID of the process receiving the signal
<i>name</i>	Name of the probe point
<i>task</i>	A task handle to the signal recipient
<i>pid_name</i>	The name of the signal recipient
<i>sig_name</i>	A string representation of the signal

probe::signal.syskill.return

probe::signal.syskill.return — Sending kill signal completed

Synopsis

```
signal.syskill.return
```

Values

None

probe::signal.systkill.return

probe::signal.systkill.return — Sending kill signal to a thread completed

Synopsis

```
signal.systkill.return
```

Values

<i>name</i>	Name of the probe point
<i>retstr</i>	The return value to either <code>__group_send_sig_info</code> ,

probe::signal.wakeup

probe::signal.wakeup — Sleeping process being wakened for signal

Synopsis

`signal.wakeup`

Values

<i>pid_name</i>	Name of the process to wake
<i>resume</i>	Indicates whether to wake up a task in a STOPPED or TRACED state
<i>sig_pid</i>	The PID of the process to wake
<i>state_mask</i>	A string representation indicating the mask of task states to wake. Possible values are TASK_INTERRUPTIBLE, TASK_STOPPED, TASK_TRACED, TASK_WAKEKILL, and TASK_INTERRUPTIBLE.

Chapter 18. Errno Tapset

This set of functions is used to handle errno number values. It contains the following functions:

function::errno_str

function::errno_str — Symbolic string associated with error code

Synopsis

```
errno_str:string(err:long)
```

Arguments

err The error number received

Description

This function returns the symbolic string associated with the given error code, such as ENOENT for the number 2, or E#3333 for an out-of-range value such as 3333.

function::return_str

function::return_str — Formats the return value as a string

Synopsis

```
return_str:string(format:long,ret:long)
```

Arguments

<i>format</i>	Variable to determine return type base value
<i>ret</i>	Return value (typically \$return)

Description

This function is used by the syscall tapset, and returns a string. Set format equal to 1 for a decimal, 2 for hex, 3 for octal.

Note that this function is preferred over `returnstr`.

function::returnstr

function::returnstr — Formats the return value as a string

Synopsis

```
returnstr:string(format:long)
```

Arguments

format Variable to determine return type base value

Description

This function is used by the `nd_syscall` tapset, and returns a string. Set `format` equal to 1 for a decimal, 2 for hex, 3 for octal.

Note that this function should only be used in dwarfless probes (i.e. `kprobe.function("foo")`). Other probes should use `return_str`.

function::returnval

function::returnval — Possible return value of probed function

Synopsis

```
returnval:long()
```

Arguments

None

Description

Return the value of the register in which function values are typically returned. Can be used in probes where `$return` isn't available. This is only a guess of the actual return value and can be totally wrong. Normally only used in dwarfless probes.

Chapter 19. RLIMIT Tapset

This set of functions is used to handle string which defines resource limits (RLIMIT_*) and returns corresponding number of resource limit. It contains the following functions:

function::rlimit_from_str

function::rlimit_from_str — Symbolic string associated with resource limit code

Synopsis

```
rlimit_from_str:long(lim_str:string)
```

Arguments

lim_str The string representation of limit

Description

This function returns the number associated with the given string, such as 0 for the string RLIMIT_CPU, or -1 for an out-of-range value.

Chapter 20. Device Tapset

This set of functions is used to handle kernel and userspace device numbers. It contains the following functions:

function::MAJOR

function::MAJOR — Extract major device number from a kernel device number (`kdev_t`)

Synopsis

```
MAJOR:long(dev:long)
```

Arguments

dev Kernel device number to query.

function::MINOR

function::MINOR — Extract minor device number from a kernel device number (kdev_t)

Synopsis

```
MINOR:long(dev:long)
```

Arguments

dev Kernel device number to query.

function::MKDEV

function::MKDEV — Creates a value that can be compared to a kernel device number (kdev_t)

Synopsis

```
MKDEV:long(major:long,minor:long)
```

Arguments

major Intended major device number.

minor Intended minor device number.

function::usrdev2kerndev

function::usrdev2kerndev — Converts a user-space device number into the format used in the kernel

Synopsis

```
usrdev2kerndev:long(dev:long)
```

Arguments

dev Device number in user-space format.

Chapter 21. Directory-entry (dentry) Tapset

This family of functions is used to map kernel VFS directory entry pointers to file or full path names.

function::d_name

function::d_name — get the dirent name

Synopsis

```
d_name:string(dentry:long)
```

Arguments

dentry Pointer to dentry.

Description

Returns the dirent name (path basename).

function::d_path

function::d_path — get the full nameidata path

Synopsis

```
d_path:string(nd:long)
```

Arguments

nd Pointer to nameidata.

Description

Returns the full dirent name (full path to the root), like the kernel `d_path` function.

function::inode_name

function::inode_name — get the inode name

Synopsis

```
inode_name:string(inode:long)
```

Arguments

inode Pointer to inode.

Description

Returns the first path basename associated with the given inode.

function::inode_path

function::inode_path — get the path to an inode

Synopsis

```
inode_path:string(inode:long)
```

Arguments

inode Pointer to inode.

Description

Returns the full path associated with the given inode.

function::real_mount

function::real_mount — get the 'struct mount' pointer

Synopsis

```
real_mount:long(vfsmnt:long)
```

Arguments

vfsmnt Pointer to 'struct vfsmount'

Description

Returns the 'struct mount' pointer value for a 'struct vfsmount' pointer.

function::reverse_path_walk

function::reverse_path_walk — get the full dirent path

Synopsis

```
reverse_path_walk:string(dentry:long)
```

Arguments

dentry Pointer to dentry.

Description

Returns the path name (partial path to mount point).

function::task_dentry_path

function::task_dentry_path — get the full dentry path

Synopsis

```
task_dentry_path:string(task:long,dentry:long,vfsmnt:long)
```

Arguments

<i>task</i>	task_struct pointer.
<i>dentry</i>	dirent pointer.
<i>vfsmnt</i>	vfsmnt pointer.

Description

Returns the full dirent name (full path to the root), like the kernel `d_path` function.

Chapter 22. Logging Tapset

This family of functions is used to send simple message strings to various destinations.

function::error

function::error — Send an error message

Synopsis

```
error(msg:string)
```

Arguments

msg The formatted message string

Description

An implicit end-of-line is added. staprun prepends the string “ERROR:”. Sending an error message aborts the currently running probe. Depending on the MAXERRORS parameter, it may trigger an `exit`.

function::exit

function::exit — Start shutting down probing script.

Synopsis

```
exit()
```

Arguments

None

Description

This only enqueues a request to start shutting down the script. New probes will not fire (except “end” probes), but all currently running ones may complete their work.

function::ftrace

function::ftrace — Send a message to the ftrace ring-buffer

Synopsis

```
ftrace(msg:string)
```

Arguments

msg The formatted message string

Description

If the ftrace ring-buffer is configured & available, see `/debugfs/tracing/trace` for the message. Otherwise, the message may be quietly dropped. An implicit end-of-line is added.

function::log

function::log — Send a line to the common trace buffer

Synopsis

```
log(msg:string)
```

Arguments

msg The formatted message string

Description

This function logs data. `log` sends the message immediately to `staprun` and to the bulk transport (relayfs) if it is being used. If the last character given is not a newline, then one is added. This function is not as efficient as `printf` and should be used only for urgent messages.

function::printk

function::printk — Send a message to the kernel trace buffer

Synopsis

```
printk(level:long,msg:string)
```

Arguments

level an integer for the severity level (0=KERN_EMERG ... 7=KERN_DEBUG)

msg The formatted message string

Description

Print a line of text to the kernel dmesg/console with the given severity. An implicit end-of-line is added. This function may not be safely called from all kernel probe contexts, so is restricted to guru mode only.

function::warn

function::warn — Send a line to the warning stream

Synopsis

```
warn(msg:string)
```

Arguments

msg The formatted message string

Description

This function sends a warning message immediately to staprun. It is also sent over the bulk transport (relayfs) if it is being used. If the last character is not a newline, the one is added.

Chapter 23. Queue Statistics Tapset

This family of functions is used to track performance of queuing systems.

function::qs_done

function::qs_done — Function to record finishing request

Synopsis

```
qs_done(qname:string)
```

Arguments

qname the name of the service that finished

Description

This function records that a request originally from the given queue has completed being serviced.

function::qs_run

function::qs_run — Function to record being moved from wait queue to being serviced

Synopsis

```
qs_run(qname:string)
```

Arguments

qname the name of the service being moved and started

Description

This function records that the previous enqueued request was removed from the given wait queue and is now being serviced.

function::qs_wait

function::qs_wait — Function to record enqueue requests

Synopsis

```
qs_wait(qname:string)
```

Arguments

qname the name of the queue requesting enqueue

Description

This function records that a new request was enqueued for the given queue name.

function::qsq_blocked

function::qsq_blocked — Returns the time request was on the wait queue

Synopsis

```
qsq_blocked:long(qname:string,scale:long)
```

Arguments

qname queue name

scale scale variable to take account for interval fraction

Description

This function returns the fraction of elapsed time during which one or more requests were on the wait queue.

function::qsq_print

function::qsq_print — Prints a line of statistics for the given queue

Synopsis

```
qsq_print(qname:string)
```

Arguments

qname queue name

Description

This function prints a line containing the following

statistics for the given queue

the queue name, the average rate of requests per second, the average wait queue length, the average time on the wait queue, the average time to service a request, the percentage of time the wait queue was used, and the percentage of time request was being serviced.

function::qsq_service_time

function::qsq_service_time — Amount of time per request service

Synopsis

```
qsq_service_time:long(qname:string,scale:long)
```

Arguments

qname queue name

scale scale variable to take account for interval fraction

Description

This function returns the average time in microseconds required to service a request once it is removed from the wait queue.

function::qsq_start

function::qsq_start — Function to reset the stats for a queue

Synopsis

```
qsq_start(qname:string)
```

Arguments

qname the name of the service that finished

Description

This function resets the statistics counters for the given queue, and restarts tracking from the moment the function was called. This function is also used to create initialize a queue.

function::qsq_throughput

function::qsq_throughput — Number of requests served per unit time

Synopsis

```
qsq_throughput:long(qname:string,scale:long)
```

Arguments

qname queue name

scale scale variable to take account for interval fraction

Description

This function returns the average number or requests served per microsecond.

function::qsq_utilization

function::qsq_utilization — Fraction of time that any request was being serviced

Synopsis

```
qsq_utilization:long(qname:string,scale:long)
```

Arguments

qname queue name

scale scale variable to take account for interval fraction

Description

This function returns the average time in microseconds that at least one request was being serviced.

function::qsq_wait_queue_length

function::qsq_wait_queue_length — length of wait queue

Synopsis

```
qsq_wait_queue_length:long(qname:string,scale:long)
```

Arguments

qname queue name

scale scale variable to take account for interval fraction

Description

This function returns the average length of the wait queue

function::qsq_wait_time

function::qsq_wait_time — Amount of time in queue + service per request

Synopsis

```
qsq_wait_time:long(qname:string,scale:long)
```

Arguments

qname queue name

scale scale variable to take account for interval fraction

Description

This function returns the average time in microseconds that it took for a request to be serviced (qs_wait to qa_done).

Chapter 24. Random functions Tapset

These functions deal with random number generation.

function::randint

function::randint — Return a random number between [0,n)

Synopsis

```
randint:long(n:long)
```

Arguments

n Number past upper limit of range, not larger than $2^{*}20$.

Chapter 25. String and data retrieving functions Tapset

Functions to retrieve strings and other primitive types from the kernel or a user space programs based on addresses. All strings are of a maximum length given by MAXSTRINGLEN.

function::atomic_long_read

function::atomic_long_read — Retrieves an atomic long variable from kernel memory

Synopsis

```
atomic_long_read:long(addr:long)
```

Arguments

addr pointer to atomic long variable

Description

Safely perform the read of an atomic long variable. This will be a NOP on kernels that do not have ATOMIC_LONG_INIT set on the kernel config.

function::atomic_read

function::atomic_read — Retrieves an atomic variable from kernel memory

Synopsis

```
atomic_read:long(addr:long)
```

Arguments

addr pointer to atomic variable

Description

Safely perform the read of an atomic variable.

function::kernel_char

function::kernel_char — Retrieves a char value stored in kernel memory

Synopsis

```
kernel_char:long(addr:long)
```

Arguments

addr The kernel address to retrieve the char from

Description

Returns the char value from a given kernel memory address. Reports an error when reading from the given address fails.

function::kernel_int

function::kernel_int — Retrieves an int value stored in kernel memory

Synopsis

```
kernel_int:long(addr:long)
```

Arguments

addr The kernel address to retrieve the int from

Description

Returns the int value from a given kernel memory address. Reports an error when reading from the given address fails.

function::kernel_long

function::kernel_long — Retrieves a long value stored in kernel memory

Synopsis

```
kernel_long:long(addr:long)
```

Arguments

addr The kernel address to retrieve the long from

Description

Returns the long value from a given kernel memory address. Reports an error when reading from the given address fails.

function::kernel_pointer

function::kernel_pointer — Retrieves a pointer value stored in kernel memory

Synopsis

```
kernel_pointer:long(addr:long)
```

Arguments

addr The kernel address to retrieve the pointer from

Description

Returns the pointer value from a given kernel memory address. Reports an error when reading from the given address fails.

function::kernel_short

function::kernel_short — Retrieves a short value stored in kernel memory

Synopsis

```
kernel_short:long(addr:long)
```

Arguments

addr The kernel address to retrieve the short from

Description

Returns the short value from a given kernel memory address. Reports an error when reading from the given address fails.

function::kernel_string

function::kernel_string — Retrieves string from kernel memory

Synopsis

```
kernel_string:string(addr:long)
```

Arguments

addr The kernel address to retrieve the string from

Description

This function returns the null terminated C string from a given kernel memory address. Reports an error on string copy fault.

function::kernel_string2

function::kernel_string2 — Retrieves string from kernel memory with alternative error string

Synopsis

```
kernel_string2:string(addr:long,err_msg:string)
```

Arguments

<i>addr</i>	The kernel address to retrieve the string from
<i>err_msg</i>	The error message to return when data isn't available

Description

This function returns the null terminated C string from a given kernel memory address. Reports the given error message on string copy fault.

function::kernel_string2_utf16

function::kernel_string2_utf16 — Retrieves UTF-16 string from kernel memory with alternative error string

Synopsis

```
kernel_string2_utf16:string(addr:long,err_msg:string)
```

Arguments

<i>addr</i>	The kernel address to retrieve the string from
<i>err_msg</i>	The error message to return when data isn't available

Description

This function returns a null terminated UTF-8 string converted from the UTF-16 string at a given kernel memory address. Reports the given error message on string copy fault or conversion error.

function::kernel_string2_utf32

function::kernel_string2_utf32 — Retrieves UTF-32 string from kernel memory with alternative error string

Synopsis

```
kernel_string2_utf32:string(addr:long,err_msg:string)
```

Arguments

<i>addr</i>	The kernel address to retrieve the string from
<i>err_msg</i>	The error message to return when data isn't available

Description

This function returns a null terminated UTF-8 string converted from the UTF-32 string at a given kernel memory address. Reports the given error message on string copy fault or conversion error.

function::kernel_string_n

function::kernel_string_n — Retrieves string of given length from kernel memory

Synopsis

```
kernel_string_n:string(addr:long,n:long)
```

Arguments

addr The kernel address to retrieve the string from

n The maximum length of the string (if not null terminated)

Description

Returns the C string of a maximum given length from a given kernel memory address. Reports an error on string copy fault.

function::kernel_string_quoted

function::kernel_string_quoted — Retrieves and quotes string from kernel memory

Synopsis

```
kernel_string_quoted:string(addr:long)
```

Arguments

addr the kernel memory address to retrieve the string from

Description

Returns the null terminated C string from a given kernel memory address where any ASCII characters that are not printable are replaced by the corresponding escape sequence in the returned string. Note that the string will be surrounded by double quotes. If the kernel memory data is not accessible at the given address, the address itself is returned as a string, without double quotes.

function::kernel_string_utf16

function::kernel_string_utf16 — Retrieves UTF-16 string from kernel memory

Synopsis

```
kernel_string_utf16:string(addr:long)
```

Arguments

addr The kernel address to retrieve the string from

Description

This function returns a null terminated UTF-8 string converted from the UTF-16 string at a given kernel memory address. Reports an error on string copy fault or conversion error.

function::kernel_string_utf32

function::kernel_string_utf32 — Retrieves UTF-32 string from kernel memory

Synopsis

```
kernel_string_utf32:string(addr:long)
```

Arguments

addr The kernel address to retrieve the string from

Description

This function returns a null terminated UTF-8 string converted from the UTF-32 string at a given kernel memory address. Reports an error on string copy fault or conversion error.

function::user_char

function::user_char — Retrieves a char value stored in user space

Synopsis

```
user_char:long(addr:long)
```

Arguments

addr the user space address to retrieve the char from

Description

Returns the char value from a given user space address. Returns zero when user space data is not accessible.

function::user_char_warn

function::user_char_warn — Retrieves a char value stored in user space

Synopsis

```
user_char_warn:long(addr:long)
```

Arguments

addr the user space address to retrieve the char from

Description

Returns the char value from a given user space address. Returns zero when user space and warns (but does not abort) about the failure.

function::user_int

function::user_int — Retrieves an int value stored in user space

Synopsis

```
user_int:long(addr:long)
```

Arguments

addr the user space address to retrieve the int from

Description

Returns the int value from a given user space address. Returns zero when user space data is not accessible.

function::user_int16

function::user_int16 — Retrieves a 16-bit integer value stored in user space

Synopsis

```
user_int16:long(addr:long)
```

Arguments

addr the user space address to retrieve the 16-bit integer from

Description

Returns the 16-bit integer value from a given user space address. Returns zero when user space data is not accessible.

function::user_int32

function::user_int32 — Retrieves a 32-bit integer value stored in user space

Synopsis

```
user_int32:long(addr:long)
```

Arguments

addr the user space address to retrieve the 32-bit integer from

Description

Returns the 32-bit integer value from a given user space address. Returns zero when user space data is not accessible.

function::user_int64

function::user_int64 — Retrieves a 64-bit integer value stored in user space

Synopsis

```
user_int64:long(addr:long)
```

Arguments

addr the user space address to retrieve the 64-bit integer from

Description

Returns the 64-bit integer value from a given user space address. Returns zero when user space data is not accessible.

function::user_int8

function::user_int8 — Retrieves a 8-bit integer value stored in user space

Synopsis

```
user_int8:long(addr:long)
```

Arguments

addr the user space address to retrieve the 8-bit integer from

Description

Returns the 8-bit integer value from a given user space address. Returns zero when user space data is not accessible.

function::user_int_warn

function::user_int_warn — Retrieves an int value stored in user space

Synopsis

```
user_int_warn:long(addr:long)
```

Arguments

addr the user space address to retrieve the int from

Description

Returns the int value from a given user space address. Returns zero when user space and warns (but does not abort) about the failure.

function::user_long

function::user_long — Retrieves a long value stored in user space

Synopsis

```
user_long:long(addr:long)
```

Arguments

addr the user space address to retrieve the long from

Description

Returns the long value from a given user space address. Returns zero when user space data is not accessible. Note that the size of the long depends on the architecture of the current user space task (for those architectures that support both 64/32 bit compat tasks).

function::user_long_warn

function::user_long_warn — Retrieves a long value stored in user space

Synopsis

```
user_long_warn:long(addr:long)
```

Arguments

addr the user space address to retrieve the long from

Description

Returns the long value from a given user space address. Returns zero when user space and warns (but does not abort) about the failure. Note that the size of the long depends on the architecture of the current user space task (for those architectures that support both 64/32 bit compat tasks).

function::user_short

function::user_short — Retrieves a short value stored in user space

Synopsis

```
user_short:long(addr:long)
```

Arguments

addr the user space address to retrieve the short from

Description

Returns the short value from a given user space address. Returns zero when user space data is not accessible.

function::user_short_warn

function::user_short_warn — Retrieves a short value stored in user space

Synopsis

```
user_short_warn:long(addr:long)
```

Arguments

addr the user space address to retrieve the short from

Description

Returns the short value from a given user space address. Returns zero when user space and warns (but does not abort) about the failure.

function::user_string

function::user_string — Retrieves string from user space

Synopsis

```
user_string:string(addr:long)
```

Arguments

addr the user space address to retrieve the string from

Description

Returns the null terminated C string from a given user space memory address. Reports an error on the rare cases when userspace data is not accessible.

function::user_string2

function::user_string2 — Retrieves string from user space with alternative error string

Synopsis

```
user_string2:string(addr:long,err_msg:string)
```

Arguments

<i>addr</i>	the user space address to retrieve the string from
<i>err_msg</i>	the error message to return when data isn't available

Description

Returns the null terminated C string from a given user space memory address. Reports the given error message on the rare cases when userspace data is not accessible.

function::user_string2_n_warn

function::user_string2_n_warn — Retrieves string from user space with alternative warning string

Synopsis

```
user_string2_n_warn:string(addr:long,n:long,warn_msg:string)
```

Arguments

<i>addr</i>	the user space address to retrieve the string from
<i>n</i>	the maximum length of the string (if not null terminated)
<i>warn_msg</i>	the warning message to return when data isn't available

Description

Returns up to *n* characters of a C string from a given user space memory address. Reports the given warning message on the rare cases when userspace data is not accessible and warns (but does not abort) about the failure.

function::user_string2_utf16

function::user_string2_utf16 — Retrieves UTF-16 string from user memory with alternative error string

Synopsis

```
user_string2_utf16:string(addr:long,err_msg:string)
```

Arguments

<i>addr</i>	The user address to retrieve the string from
<i>err_msg</i>	The error message to return when data isn't available

Description

This function returns a null terminated UTF-8 string converted from the UTF-16 string at a given user memory address. Reports the given error message on string copy fault or conversion error.

function::user_string2_utf32

function::user_string2_utf32 — Retrieves UTF-32 string from user memory with alternative error string

Synopsis

```
user_string2_utf32:string(addr:long,err_msg:string)
```

Arguments

<i>addr</i>	The user address to retrieve the string from
<i>err_msg</i>	The error message to return when data isn't available

Description

This function returns a null terminated UTF-8 string converted from the UTF-32 string at a given user memory address. Reports the given error message on string copy fault or conversion error.

function::user_string2_warn

function::user_string2_warn — Retrieves string from user space with alternative warning string

Synopsis

```
user_string2_warn:string(addr:long,warn_msg:string)
```

Arguments

<i>addr</i>	the user space address to retrieve the string from
<i>warn_msg</i>	the warning message to return when data isn't available

Description

Returns the null terminated C string from a given user space memory address. Reports the given warning message on the rare cases when userspace data is not accessible and warns (but does not abort) about the failure.

function::user_string_n

function::user_string_n — Retrieves string of given length from user space

Synopsis

```
user_string_n:string(addr:long,n:long)
```

Arguments

addr the user space address to retrieve the string from

n the maximum length of the string (if not null terminated)

Description

Returns the C string of a maximum given length from a given user space address. Reports an error on the rare cases when userspace data is not accessible at the given address.

function::user_string_n2

function::user_string_n2 — Retrieves string of given length from user space

Synopsis

```
user_string_n2:string(addr:long,n:long,err_msg:string)
```

Arguments

<i>addr</i>	the user space address to retrieve the string from
<i>n</i>	the maximum length of the string (if not null terminated)
<i>err_msg</i>	the error message to return when data isn't available

Description

Returns the C string of a maximum given length from a given user space address. Returns the given error message string on the rare cases when userspace data is not accessible at the given address.

function::user_string_n2_quoted

function::user_string_n2_quoted — Retrieves and quotes string from user space

Synopsis

```
user_string_n2_quoted:string(addr:long,inlen:long,outlen:long)
```

Arguments

<i>addr</i>	the user space address to retrieve the string from
<i>inlen</i>	the maximum length of the string to read (if not null terminated)
<i>outlen</i>	the maximum length of the output string

Description

Reads up to *inlen* characters of a C string from the given user space memory address, and returns up to *outlen* characters, where any ASCII characters that are not printable are replaced by the corresponding escape sequence in the returned string. Note that the string will be surrounded by double quotes. On the rare cases when userspace data is not accessible at the given address, the address itself is returned as a string, without double quotes.

function::user_string_n_quoted

function::user_string_n_quoted — Retrieves and quotes string from user space

Synopsis

```
user_string_n_quoted:string(addr:long,n:long)
```

Arguments

addr the user space address to retrieve the string from

n the maximum length of the string (if not null terminated)

Description

Returns up to *n* characters of a C string from the given user space memory address where any ASCII characters that are not printable are replaced by the corresponding escape sequence in the returned string. Note that the string will be surrounded by double quotes. On the rare cases when userspace data is not accessible at the given address, the address itself is returned as a string, without double quotes.

function::user_string_n_warn

function::user_string_n_warn — Retrieves string from user space

Synopsis

```
user_string_n_warn:string(addr:long,n:long)
```

Arguments

addr the user space address to retrieve the string from

n the maximum length of the string (if not null terminated)

Description

Returns up to *n* characters of a C string from a given user space memory address. Reports “<unknown>” on the rare cases when userspace data is not accessible and warns (but does not abort) about the failure.

function::user_string_quoted

function::user_string_quoted — Retrieves and quotes string from user space

Synopsis

```
user_string_quoted:string(addr:long)
```

Arguments

addr the user space address to retrieve the string from

Description

Returns the null terminated C string from a given user space memory address where any ASCII characters that are not printable are replaced by the corresponding escape sequence in the returned string. Note that the string will be surrounded by double quotes. On the rare cases when userspace data is not accessible at the given address, the address itself is returned as a string, without double quotes.

function::user_string_utf16

function::user_string_utf16 — Retrieves UTF-16 string from user memory

Synopsis

```
user_string_utf16:string(addr:long)
```

Arguments

addr The user address to retrieve the string from

Description

This function returns a null terminated UTF-8 string converted from the UTF-16 string at a given user memory address. Reports an error on string copy fault or conversion error.

function::user_string_utf32

function::user_string_utf32 — Retrieves UTF-32 string from user memory

Synopsis

```
user_string_utf32:string(addr:long)
```

Arguments

addr The user address to retrieve the string from

Description

This function returns a null terminated UTF-8 string converted from the UTF-32 string at a given user memory address. Reports an error on string copy fault or conversion error.

function::user_string_warn

function::user_string_warn — Retrieves string from user space

Synopsis

```
user_string_warn:string(addr:long)
```

Arguments

addr the user space address to retrieve the string from

Description

Returns the null terminated C string from a given user space memory address. Reports "" on the rare cases when userspace data is not accessible and warns (but does not abort) about the failure.

function::user_uint16

function::user_uint16 — Retrieves an unsigned 16-bit integer value stored in user space

Synopsis

```
user_uint16:long(addr:long)
```

Arguments

addr the user space address to retrieve the unsigned 16-bit integer from

Description

Returns the unsigned 16-bit integer value from a given user space address. Returns zero when user space data is not accessible.

function::user_uint32

function::user_uint32 — Retrieves an unsigned 32-bit integer value stored in user space

Synopsis

```
user_uint32:long(addr:long)
```

Arguments

addr the user space address to retrieve the unsigned 32-bit integer from

Description

Returns the unsigned 32-bit integer value from a given user space address. Returns zero when user space data is not accessible.

function::user_uint64

function::user_uint64 — Retrieves an unsigned 64-bit integer value stored in user space

Synopsis

```
user_uint64:long(addr:long)
```

Arguments

addr the user space address to retrieve the unsigned 64-bit integer from

Description

Returns the unsigned 64-bit integer value from a given user space address. Returns zero when user space data is not accessible.

function::user_uint8

function::user_uint8 — Retrieves an unsigned 8-bit integer value stored in user space

Synopsis

```
user_uint8:long(addr:long)
```

Arguments

addr the user space address to retrieve the unsigned 8-bit integer from

Description

Returns the unsigned 8-bit integer value from a given user space address. Returns zero when user space data is not accessible.

function::user_ulong

function::user_ulong — Retrieves an unsigned long value stored in user space

Synopsis

```
user_ulong:long(addr:long)
```

Arguments

addr the user space address to retrieve the unsigned long from

Description

Returns the unsigned long value from a given user space address. Returns zero when user space data is not accessible. Note that the size of the unsigned long depends on the architecture of the current user space task (for those architectures that support both 64/32 bit compat tasks).

function::user_ulong_warn

function::user_ulong_warn — Retrieves an unsigned long value stored in user space

Synopsis

```
user_ulong_warn:long(addr:long)
```

Arguments

addr the user space address to retrieve the unsigned long from

Description

Returns the unsigned long value from a given user space address. Returns zero when user space and warns (but does not abort) about the failure. Note that the size of the unsigned long depends on the architecture of the current user space task (for those architectures that support both 64/32 bit compat tasks).

function::user_ushort

function::user_ushort — Retrieves an unsigned short value stored in user space

Synopsis

```
user_ushort:long(addr:long)
```

Arguments

addr the user space address to retrieve the unsigned short from

Description

Returns the unsigned short value from a given user space address. Returns zero when user space data is not accessible.

function::user_ushort_warn

function::user_ushort_warn — Retrieves an unsigned short value stored in user space

Synopsis

```
user_ushort_warn:long(addr:long)
```

Arguments

addr the user space address to retrieve the unsigned short from

Description

Returns the unsigned short value from a given user space address. Returns zero when user space and warns (but does not abort) about the failure.

Chapter 26. String and data writing functions Tapset

The SystemTap guru mode can be used to test error handling in kernel code by simulating faults. The functions in the this tapset provide standard methods of writing to primitive types in the kernel's memory. All the functions in this tapset require the use of guru mode (**-g**).

function::set_kernel_char

function::set_kernel_char — Writes a char value to kernel memory

Synopsis

```
set_kernel_char(addr:long, val:long)
```

Arguments

addr The kernel address to write the char to

val The char which is to be written

Description

Writes the char value to a given kernel memory address. Reports an error when writing to the given address fails. Requires the use of guru mode (-g).

function::set_kernel_int

function::set_kernel_int — Writes an int value to kernel memory

Synopsis

```
set_kernel_int(addr:long, val:long)
```

Arguments

addr The kernel address to write the int to

val The int which is to be written

Description

Writes the int value to a given kernel memory address. Reports an error when writing to the given address fails. Requires the use of guru mode (-g).

function::set_kernel_long

function::set_kernel_long — Writes a long value to kernel memory

Synopsis

```
set_kernel_long(addr:long, val:long)
```

Arguments

addr The kernel address to write the long to

val The long which is to be written

Description

Writes the long value to a given kernel memory address. Reports an error when writing to the given address fails. Requires the use of guru mode (-g).

function::set_kernel_pointer

function::set_kernel_pointer — Writes a pointer value to kernel memory.

Synopsis

```
set_kernel_pointer(addr:long, val:long)
```

Arguments

addr The kernel address to write the pointer to

val The pointer which is to be written

Description

Writes the pointer value to a given kernel memory address. Reports an error when writing to the given address fails. Requires the use of guru mode (-g).

function::set_kernel_short

function::set_kernel_short — Writes a short value to kernel memory

Synopsis

```
set_kernel_short(addr:long, val:long)
```

Arguments

addr The kernel address to write the short to

val The short which is to be written

Description

Writes the short value to a given kernel memory address. Reports an error when writing to the given address fails. Requires the use of guru mode (-g).

function::set_kernel_string

function::set_kernel_string — Writes a string to kernel memory

Synopsis

```
set_kernel_string(addr:long, val:string)
```

Arguments

addr The kernel address to write the string to

val The string which is to be written

Description

Writes the given string to a given kernel memory address. Reports an error on string copy fault. Requires the use of guru mode (-g).

function::set_kernel_string_n

function::set_kernel_string_n — Writes a string of given length to kernel memory

Synopsis

```
set_kernel_string_n(addr:long,n:long,val:string)
```

Arguments

addr The kernel address to write the string to

n The maximum length of the string

val The string which is to be written

Description

Writes the given string up to a maximum given length to a given kernel memory address. Reports an error on string copy fault. Requires the use of guru mode (-g).

Chapter 27. Guru tapsets

Functions to deliberately interfere with the system's behavior, in order to inject faults or improve observability. All the functions in this tapset require the use of guru mode (**-g**).

function::mdelay

function::mdelay — millisecond delay

Synopsis

```
mdelay(ms:long)
```

Arguments

ms Number of milliseconds to delay.

Description

This function inserts a multi-millisecond busy-delay into a probe handler. It requires guru mode.

function::panic

function::panic — trigger a panic

Synopsis

```
panic(msg:string)
```

Arguments

msg message to pass to kernel's `panic` function

Description

This function triggers an immediate panic of the running kernel with a user-specified panic message. It requires guru mode.

function::raise

function::raise — raise a signal in the current thread

Synopsis

```
raise(signo:long)
```

Arguments

signo signal number

Description

This function calls the kernel `send_sig` routine on the current thread, with the given raw unchecked signal number. It may raise an error if `send_sig` failed. It requires guru mode.

function::udelay

function::udelay — microsecond delay

Synopsis

```
udelay(us:long)
```

Arguments

us Number of microseconds to delay.

Description

This function inserts a multi-microsecond busy-delay into a probe handler. It requires guru mode.

Chapter 28. A collection of standard string functions

Functions to get the length, a substring, getting at individual characters, string searching, escaping, tokenizing, and converting strings to longs.

function::isdigit

function::isdigit — Checks for a digit

Synopsis

```
isdigit:long(str:string)
```

Arguments

str string to check

Description

Checks for a digit (0 through 9) as the first character of a string. Returns non-zero if true, and a zero if false.

function::isinstr

function::isinstr — Returns whether a string is a substring of another string

Synopsis

```
isinstr:long(s1:string,s2:string)
```

Arguments

s1 string to search in

s2 substring to find

Description

This function returns 1 if string *s1* contains *s2*, otherwise zero.

function::str_replace

function::str_replace — str_replace Replaces all instances of a substring with another

Synopsis

```
str_replace:string(prnt_str:string,srch_str:string,rplc_str:string)
```

Arguments

<i>prnt_str</i>	the string to search and replace in
<i>srch_str</i>	the substring which is used to search in <i>prnt_str</i> string
<i>rplc_str</i>	the substring which is used to replace <i>srch_str</i>

Description

This function returns the given string with substrings replaced.

function::stringat

function::stringat — Returns the char at a given position in the string

Synopsis

```
stringat:long(str:string,pos:long)
```

Arguments

str the string to fetch the character from

pos the position to get the character from (first character is 0)

Description

This function returns the character at a given position in the string or zero if the string doesn't have as many characters. Reports an error if *pos* is out of bounds.

function::strlen

function::strlen — Returns the length of a string

Synopsis

```
strlen:long(s:string)
```

Arguments

s the string

Description

This function returns the length of the string, which can be zero up to MAXSTRINGLEN.

function::strtol

function::strtol — strtol - Convert a string to a long

Synopsis

```
strtol:long(str:string,base:long)
```

Arguments

str string to convert

base the base to use

Description

This function converts the string representation of a number to an integer. The *base* parameter indicates the number base to assume for the string (eg. 16 for hex, 8 for octal, 2 for binary).

function::substr

function::substr — Returns a substring

Synopsis

```
substr:string(str:string, start:long, length:long)
```

Arguments

<i>str</i>	the string to take a substring from
<i>start</i>	starting position of the extracted string (first character is 0)
<i>length</i>	length of string to return

Description

Returns the substring of the given string at the given start position with the given length (or smaller if the length of the original string is less than start + length, or length is bigger than MAXSTRINGLEN).

function::text_str

function::text_str — Escape any non-printable chars in a string

Synopsis

```
text_str:string(input:string)
```

Arguments

input the string to escape

Description

This function accepts a string argument, and any ASCII characters that are not printable are replaced by the corresponding escape sequence in the returned string.

function::text_strn

function::text_strn — Escape any non-printable chars in a string

Synopsis

```
text_strn:string(input:string,len:long,quoted:long)
```

Arguments

<i>input</i>	the string to escape
<i>len</i>	maximum length of string to return (0 implies MAXSTRINGLEN)
<i>quoted</i>	put double quotes around the string. If input string is truncated it will have “...” after the second quote

Description

This function accepts a string of designated length, and any ASCII characters that are not printable are replaced by the corresponding escape sequence in the returned string.

function::tokenize

function::tokenize — Return the next non-empty token in a string

Synopsis

```
tokenize:string(input:string, delim:string)
```

Arguments

input string to tokenize. If empty, returns the next non-empty token in the string passed in the previous call to `tokenize`.

delim set of characters that delimit the tokens

Description

This function returns the next non-empty token in the given input string, where the tokens are delimited by characters in the `delim` string. If the input string is non-empty, it returns the first token. If the input string is empty, it returns the next token in the string passed in the previous call to `tokenize`. If no delimiter is found, the entire remaining input string is returned. It returns empty when no more tokens are available.

Chapter 29. Utility functions for using ansi control chars in logs

Utility functions for logging using ansi control characters. This lets you manipulate the cursor position and character color output and attributes of log messages.

function::ansi_clear_screen

function::ansi_clear_screen — Move cursor to top left and clear screen.

Synopsis

```
ansi_clear_screen( )
```

Arguments

None

Description

Sends ansi code for moving cursor to top left and then the ansi code for clearing the screen from the cursor position to the end.

function::ansi_cursor_hide

function::ansi_cursor_hide — Hides the cursor.

Synopsis

```
ansi_cursor_hide()
```

Arguments

None

Description

Sends ansi code for hiding the cursor.

function::ansi_cursor_move

function::ansi_cursor_move — Move cursor to new coordinates.

Synopsis

```
ansi_cursor_move(x:long,y:long)
```

Arguments

x Row to move the cursor to.

y Column to move the cursor to.

Description

Sends ansi code for positioning the cursor at row *x* and column *y*. Coordinates start at one, (1,1) is the top-left corner.

function::ansi_cursor_restore

function::ansi_cursor_restore — Restores a previously saved cursor position.

Synopsis

```
ansi_cursor_restore()
```

Arguments

None

Description

Sends ansi code for restoring the current cursor position previously saved with `ansi_cursor_save`.

function::ansi_cursor_save

function::ansi_cursor_save — Saves the cursor position.

Synopsis

```
ansi_cursor_save()
```

Arguments

None

Description

Sends ansi code for saving the current cursor position.

function::ansi_cursor_show

function::ansi_cursor_show — Shows the cursor.

Synopsis

```
ansi_cursor_show( )
```

Arguments

None

Description

Sends ansi code for showing the cursor.

function::ansi_new_line

function::ansi_new_line — Move cursor to new line.

Synopsis

```
ansi_new_line()
```

Arguments

None

Description

Sends ansi code new line.

function::ansi_reset_color

function::ansi_reset_color — Resets Select Graphic Rendition mode.

Synopsis

```
ansi_reset_color()
```

Arguments

None

Description

Sends ansi code to reset foreground, background and color attribute to default values.

function::ansi_set_color

function::ansi_set_color — Set the ansi Select Graphic Rendition mode.

Synopsis

```
ansi_set_color( fg:long )
```

Arguments

fg Foreground color to set.

Description

Sends ansi code for Select Graphic Rendition mode for the given foreground color. Black (30), Blue (34), Green (32), Cyan (36), Red (31), Purple (35), Brown (33), Light Gray (37).

function::ansi_set_color2

function::ansi_set_color2 — Set the ansi Select Graphic Rendition mode.

Synopsis

```
ansi_set_color2( fg:long, bg:long )
```

Arguments

fg Foreground color to set.

bg Background color to set.

Description

Sends ansi code for Select Graphic Rendition mode for the given foreground color, Black (30), Blue (34), Green (32), Cyan (36), Red (31), Purple (35), Brown (33), Light Gray (37) and the given background color, Black (40), Red (41), Green (42), Yellow (43), Blue (44), Magenta (45), Cyan (46), White (47).

function::ansi_set_color3

function::ansi_set_color3 — Set the ansi Select Graphic Rendition mode.

Synopsis

```
ansi_set_color3( fg:long, bg:long, attr:long )
```

Arguments

fg Foreground color to set.

bg Background color to set.

attr Color attribute to set.

Description

Sends ansi code for Select Graphic Rendition mode for the given foreground color, Black (30), Blue (34), Green (32), Cyan (36), Red (31), Purple (35), Brown (33), Light Gray (37), the given background color, Black (40), Red (41), Green (42), Yellow (43), Blue (44), Magenta (45), Cyan (46), White (47) and the color attribute All attributes off (0), Intensity Bold (1), Underline Single (4), Blink Slow (5), Blink Rapid (6), Image Negative (7).

function::indent

function::indent — returns an amount of space to indent

Synopsis

```
indent:string(delta:long)
```

Arguments

delta the amount of space added/removed for each call

Description

This function returns a string with appropriate indentation. Call it with a small positive or matching negative delta. Unlike the `thread_indent` function, the `indent` does not track individual indent values on a per thread basis.

function::indent_depth

function::indent_depth — returns the global nested-depth

Synopsis

```
indent_depth:long(delta:long)
```

Arguments

delta the amount of depth added/removed for each call

Description

This function returns a number for appropriate indentation, similar to `indent`. Call it with a small positive or matching negative delta. Unlike the `thread_indent_depth` function, the `indent` does not track individual indent values on a per thread basis.

function::thread_indent

function::thread_indent — returns an amount of space with the current task information

Synopsis

```
thread_indent:string(delta:long)
```

Arguments

delta the amount of space added/removed for each call

Description

This function returns a string with appropriate indentation for a thread. Call it with a small positive or matching negative delta. If this is the real outermost, initial level of indentation, then the function resets the relative timestamp base to zero. The timestamp is as per provided by the `__indent_timestamp` function, which by default measures microseconds.

function::thread_indent_depth

function::thread_indent_depth — returns the nested-depth of the current task

Synopsis

```
thread_indent_depth:long(delta:long)
```

Arguments

delta the amount of depth added/removed for each call

Description

This function returns an integer equal to the nested function-call depth starting from the outermost initial level. This function is useful for saving space (consumed by whitespace) in traces with long nested function calls. Use this function in a similar fashion to `thread_indent`, i.e., in call-probe, use `thread_indent_depth(1)` and in return-probe, use `thread_indent_depth(-1)`

Chapter 30. SystemTap Translator Tapset

This family of user-space probe points is used to probe the operation of the SystemTap translator (**stap**) and run command (**staprun**). The tapset includes probes to watch the various phases of SystemTap and SystemTap's management of instrumentation cache. It contains the following probe points:

probe::stap.cache_add_mod

probe::stap.cache_add_mod — Adding kernel instrumentation module to cache

Synopsis

stap.cache_add_mod

Values

source_path the path the .ko file is coming from (incl filename)

dest_path the path the .ko file is going to (incl filename)

Description

Fires just before the file is actually moved. Note: if moving fails, cache_add_src and cache_add_nss will not fire.

probe::stap.cache_add_nss

probe::stap.cache_add_nss — Add NSS (Network Security Services) information to cache

Synopsis

```
stap.cache_add_nss
```

Values

dest_path the path the .sgn file is coming from (incl filename)

source_path the path the .sgn file is coming from (incl filename)

Description

Fires just before the file is actually moved. Note: stap must compiled with NSS support; if moving the kernel module fails, this probe will not fire.

probe::stap.cache_add_src

probe::stap.cache_add_src — Adding C code translation to cache

Synopsis

```
stap.cache_add_src
```

Values

<i>dest_path</i>	the path the .c file is going to (incl filename)
<i>source_path</i>	the path the .c file is coming from (incl filename)

Description

Fires just before the file is actually moved. Note: if moving the kernel module fails, this probe will not fire.

probe::stap.cache_clean

probe::stap.cache_clean — Removing file from stap cache

Synopsis

```
stap.cache_clean
```

Values

path the path to the .ko/.c file being removed

Description

Fires just before the call to unlink the module/source file.

probe::stap.cache_get

probe::stap.cache_get — Found item in stap cache

Synopsis

`stap.cache_get`

Values

<i>source_path</i>	the path of the .c source file
<i>module_path</i>	the path of the .ko kernel module file

Description

Fires just before the return of `get_from_cache`, when the cache grab is successful.

probe::stap.pass0

probe::stap.pass0 — Starting stap pass0 (parsing command line arguments)

Synopsis

`stap.pass0`

Values

session the systemtap_session variable s

Description

pass0 fires after command line arguments have been parsed.

probe::stap.pass0.end

probe::stap.pass0.end — Finished stap pass0 (parsing command line arguments)

Synopsis

```
stap.pass0.end
```

Values

session the systemtap_session variable *s*

Description

pass0.end fires just before the `gettimeofday` call for pass1.

probe::stap.pass1.end

probe::stap.pass1.end — Finished stap pass1 (parsing scripts)

Synopsis

```
stap.pass1.end
```

Values

session the systemtap_session variable *s*

Description

pass1.end fires just before the jump to cleanup if *s*.last_pass = 1.

probe::stap.pass1a

probe::stap.pass1a — Starting stap pass1 (parsing user script)

Synopsis

`stap.pass1a`

Values

session the systemtap_session variable s

Description

pass1a fires just after the call to `gettimeofday`, before the user script is parsed.

probe::stap.pass1b

probe::stap.pass1b — Starting stap pass1 (parsing library scripts)

Synopsis

```
stap.pass1b
```

Values

session the systemtap_session variable s

Description

pass1b fires just before the library scripts are parsed.

probe::stap.pass2

probe::stap.pass2 — Starting stap pass2 (elaboration)

Synopsis

`stap.pass2`

Values

session the systemtap_session variable *s*

Description

pass2 fires just after the call to `gettimeofday`, just before the call to `semantic_pass`.

probe::stap.pass2.end

probe::stap.pass2.end — Finished stap pass2 (elaboration)

Synopsis

`stap.pass2.end`

Values

session the systemtap_session variable *s*

Description

pass2.end fires just before the jump to cleanup if `s.last_pass = 2`

probe::stap.pass3

probe::stap.pass3 — Starting stap pass3 (translation to C)

Synopsis

```
stap.pass3
```

Values

session the systemtap_session variable *s*

Description

pass3 fires just after the call to `gettimeofday`, just before the call to `translate_pass`.

probe::stap.pass3.end

probe::stap.pass3.end — Finished stap pass3 (translation to C)

Synopsis

```
stap.pass3.end
```

Values

session the systemtap_session variable *s*

Description

pass3.end fires just before the jump to cleanup if *s.last_pass* = 3

probe::stap.pass4

probe::stap.pass4 — Starting stap pass4 (compile C code into kernel module)

Synopsis

`stap.pass4`

Values

session the systemtap_session variable *s*

Description

pass4 fires just after the call to `gettimeofday`, just before the call to `compile_pass`.

probe::stap.pass4.end

probe::stap.pass4.end — Finished stap pass4 (compile C code into kernel module)

Synopsis

```
stap.pass4.end
```

Values

session the systemtap_session variable *s*

Description

pass4.end fires just before the jump to cleanup if *s.last_pass* = 4

probe::stap.pass5

probe::stap.pass5 — Starting stap pass5 (running the instrumentation)

Synopsis

`stap.pass5`

Values

session the systemtap_session variable *s*

Description

pass5 fires just after the call to `gettimeofday`, just before the call to `run_pass`.

probe::stap.pass5.end

probe::stap.pass5.end — Finished stap pass5 (running the instrumentation)

Synopsis

```
stap.pass5.end
```

Values

session the systemtap_session variable *s*

Description

pass5.end fires just before the cleanup label

probe::stap.pass6

probe::stap.pass6 — Starting stap pass6 (cleanup)

Synopsis

`stap.pass6`

Values

session the systemtap_session variable `s`

Description

pass6 fires just after the cleanup label, essentially the same spot as pass5.end

probe::stap.pass6.end

probe::stap.pass6.end — Finished stap pass6 (cleanup)

Synopsis

`stap.pass6.end`

Values

session the systemtap_session variable *s*

Description

pass6.end fires just before main's return.

probe::stap.system

probe::stap.system — Starting a command from stap

Synopsis

`stap.system`

Values

command the command string to be run by `posix_spawn` (as `sh -c <str>`)

Description

Fires at the entry of the `stap_system` command.

probe::stap.system.return

probe::stap.system.return — Finished a command from stap

Synopsis

```
stap.system.return
```

Values

ret a return code associated with running waitpid on the spawned process; a non-zero value indicates error

Description

Fires just before the return of the stap_system function, after waitpid.

probe::stap.system.spawn

probe::stap.system.spawn — stap spawned new process

Synopsis

```
stap.system.spawn
```

Values

ret the return value from `posix_spawn`

pid the pid of the spawned process

Description

Fires just after the call to `posix_spawn`.

probe::stapio.receive_control_message

probe::stapio.receive_control_message — Received a control message

Synopsis

```
stapio.receive_control_message
```

Values

data a ptr to a binary blob of data sent as the control message

type type of message being send; defined in runtime/transport/transport_msgs.h

len the length (in bytes) of the data blob

Description

Fires just after a message was received and before it's processed.

probe::staprun.insert_module

probe::staprun.insert_module — Inserting SystemTap instrumentation module

Synopsis

```
staprun.insert_module
```

Values

path the full path to the .ko kernel module about to be inserted

Description

Fires just before the call to insert the module.

probe::staprun.remove_module

probe::staprun.remove_module — Removing SystemTap instrumentation module

Synopsis

```
staprun.remove_module
```

Values

name the stap module name to be removed (without the .ko extension)

Description

Fires just before the call to remove the module.

probe::staprun.send_control_message

probe::staprun.send_control_message — Sending a control message

Synopsis

```
staprun.send_control_message
```

Values

len the length (in bytes) of the data blob

type type of message being send; defined in runtime/transport/transport_msgs.h

data a ptr to a binary blob of data sent as the control message

Description

Fires at the beginning of the send_request function.

Chapter 31. Network File Storage Tapsets

This family of probe points is used to probe network file storage functions and operations.

function::nfsderror

function::nfsderror — Convert nfsd error number into string

Synopsis

```
nfsderror:string(err:long)
```

Arguments

err *errnum*

Description

This function returns a string for the error number passed into the function.

probe::nfs.aop.readpage

probe::nfs.aop.readpage — NFS client synchronously reading a page

Synopsis

`nfs.aop.readpage`

Values

<code>__page</code>	the address of page
<code>page_index</code>	offset within mapping, can used a page identifier and position identifier in the page frame
<code>ino</code>	inode number
<code>rsize</code>	read size (in bytes)
<code>sb_flag</code>	super block flags
<code>size</code>	number of pages to be read in this execution
<code>i_size</code>	file length in bytes
<code>dev</code>	device identifier
<code>file</code>	file argument
<code>i_flag</code>	file flags

Description

Read the page over, only fires when a previous async read operation failed

probe::nfs.aop.readpages

probe::nfs.aop.readpages — NFS client reading multiple pages

Synopsis

`nfs.aop.readpages`

Values

<i>ino</i>	inode number
<i>rsize</i>	read size (in bytes)
<i>file</i>	filp argument
<i>dev</i>	device identifier
<i>nr_pages</i>	number of pages attempted to read in this execution
<i>size</i>	number of pages attempted to read in this execution
<i>rpages</i>	read size (in pages)

Description

Fires when in readahead way, read several pages once

probe::nfs.aop.release_page

probe::nfs.aop.release_page — NFS client releasing page

Synopsis

`nfs.aop.release_page`

Values

<i>ino</i>	inode number
<i>page_index</i>	offset within mapping, can used a page identifier and position identifier in the page frame
<i>__page</i>	the address of page
<i>size</i>	release pages
<i>dev</i>	device identifier

Description

Fires when do a release operation on NFS.

probe::nfs.aop.set_page_dirty

probe::nfs.aop.set_page_dirty — NFS client marking page as dirty

Synopsis

```
nfs.aop.set_page_dirty
```

Values

__page the address of page

page_flag page flags

Description

This probe attaches to the generic `__set_page_dirty_nobuffers` function. Thus, this probe is going to fire on many other file systems in addition to the NFS client.

probe::nfs.aop.write_begin

probe::nfs.aop.write_begin — NFS client begin to write data

Synopsis

`nfs.aop.write_begin`

Values

<i>offset</i>	start address of this write operation
<i>__page</i>	the address of page
<i>ino</i>	inode number
<i>page_index</i>	offset within mapping, can used a page identifier and position identifier in the page frame
<i>dev</i>	device identifier
<i>size</i>	write bytes
<i>to</i>	end address of this write operation

Description

Occurs when write operation occurs on nfs. It prepare a page for writing, look for a request corresponding to the page. If there is one, and it belongs to another file, it flush it out before it tries to copy anything into the page. Also do the same if it finds a request from an existing dropped page

probe::nfs.aop.write_end

probe::nfs.aop.write_end — NFS client complete writing data

Synopsis

`nfs.aop.write_end`

Values

<i>sb_flag</i>	super block flags
<i>ino</i>	inode number
<i>page_index</i>	offset within mapping, can used a page identifier and position identifier in the page frame
<i>offset</i>	start address of this write operation
<i>__page</i>	the address of page
<i>i_flag</i>	file flags
<i>dev</i>	device identifier
<i>to</i>	end address of this write operation
<i>i_size</i>	file length in bytes
<i>size</i>	write bytes

Description

Fires when do a write operation on nfs, often after `prepare_write`

Update and possibly write a cached page of an NFS file.

probe::nfs.aop.writepage

probe::nfs.aop.writepage — NFS client writing a mapped page to the NFS server

Synopsis

`nfs.aop.writepage`

Values

<code>__page</code>	the address of page
<code>for_reclaim</code>	a flag of <code>writeback_control</code> , indicates if it's invoked from the page allocator
<code>i_state</code>	inode state flags
<code>for_kupdate</code>	a flag of <code>writeback_control</code> , indicates if it's a kupdate writeback
<code>page_index</code>	offset within mapping, can used a page identifier and position identifier in the page frame
<code>ino</code>	inode number
<code>sb_flag</code>	super block flags
<code>wsiz</code>	write size
<code>size</code>	number of pages to be written in this execution
<code>i_size</code>	file length in bytes
<code>dev</code>	device identifier
<code>i_flag</code>	file flags

Description

The priority of wb is decided by the flags `for_reclaim` and `for_kupdate`.

probe::nfs.aop.writepages

probe::nfs.aop.writepages — NFS client writing several dirty pages to the NFS server

Synopsis

`nfs.aop.writepages`

Values

<i>nr_to_write</i>	number of pages attempted to be written in this execution
<i>wsiz</i>	write size
<i>for_kupdate</i>	a flag of <code>writeback_control</code> , indicates if it's a kupdate writeback
<i>ino</i>	inode number
<i>for_reclaim</i>	a flag of <code>writeback_control</code> , indicates if it's invoked from the page allocator
<i>wpages</i>	write size (in pages)
<i>dev</i>	device identifier
<i>size</i>	number of pages attempted to be written in this execution

Description

The priority of wb is decided by the flags *for_reclaim* and *for_kupdate*.

probe::nfs.fop.aio_read

probe::nfs.fop.aio_read — NFS client aio_read file operation

Synopsis

`nfs.fop.aio_read`

Values

<i>cache_valid</i>	cache related bit mask flag
<i>pos</i>	current position of file
<i>ino</i>	inode number
<i>parent_name</i>	parent dir name
<i>count</i>	read bytes
<i>cache_time</i>	when we started read-caching this inode
<i>file_name</i>	file name
<i>dev</i>	device identifier
<i>attrtimeo</i>	how long the cached information is assumed to be valid. We need to revalidate the cached attrs for this inode if <code>jiffies - read_cache_jiffies > attrtimeo</code> .
<i>buf</i>	the address of buf in user space

probe::nfs.fop.aio_write

probe::nfs.fop.aio_write — NFS client aio_write file operation

Synopsis

`nfs.fop.aio_write`

Values

<i>parent_name</i>	parent dir name
<i>ino</i>	inode number
<i>pos</i>	offset of the file
<i>buf</i>	the address of buf in user space
<i>dev</i>	device identifier
<i>file_name</i>	file name
<i>count</i>	read bytes

probe::nfs.fop.check_flags

probe::nfs.fop.check_flags — NFS client checking flag operation

Synopsis

`nfs.fop.check_flags`

Values

flag file flag

probe::nfs.fop.flush

probe::nfs.fop.flush — NFS client flush file operation

Synopsis

```
nfs.fop.flush
```

Values

<i>dev</i>	device identifier
<i>ino</i>	inode number
<i>ndirty</i>	number of dirty page
<i>mode</i>	file mode

probe::nfs.fop.fsync

probe::nfs.fop.fsync — NFS client fsync operation

Synopsis

`nfs.fop.fsync`

Values

<i>dev</i>	device identifier
<i>ino</i>	inode number
<i>ndirty</i>	number of dirty pages

probe::nfs.fop.llseek

probe::nfs.fop.llseek — NFS client llseek operation

Synopsis

`nfs.fop.llseek`

Values

<i>whence</i>	the position to seek from
<i>offset</i>	the offset of the file will be repositioned
<i>ino</i>	inode number
<i>dev</i>	device identifier
<i>whence_str</i>	symbolic string representation of the position to seek from

probe::nfs.fop.lock

probe::nfs.fop.lock — NFS client file lock operation

Synopsis

`nfs.fop.lock`

Values

<i>fl_end</i>	ending offset of locked region
<i>fl_flag</i>	lock flags
<i>ino</i>	inode number
<i>dev</i>	device identifier
<i>cmd</i>	cmd arguments
<i>i_mode</i>	file type and access rights
<i>fl_start</i>	starting offset of locked region
<i>fl_type</i>	lock type

probe::nfs.fop.mmap

probe::nfs.fop.mmap — NFS client mmap operation

Synopsis

`nfs.fop.mmap`

Values

<i>attrtimeo</i>	how long the cached information is assumed to be valid. We need to revalidate the cached attrs for this inode if <code>jiffies - read_cache_jiffies > attrtimeo</code> .
<i>dev</i>	device identifier
<i>buf</i>	the address of buf in user space
<i>vm_flag</i>	vm flags
<i>file_name</i>	file name
<i>cache_time</i>	when we started read-caching this inode
<i>vm_end</i>	the first byte after end address within <code>vm_mm</code>
<i>parent_name</i>	parent dir name
<i>vm_start</i>	start address within <code>vm_mm</code>
<i>cache_valid</i>	cache related bit mask flag
<i>ino</i>	inode number

probe::nfs.fop.open

probe::nfs.fop.open — NFS client file open operation

Synopsis

`nfs.fop.open`

Values

<i>ino</i>	inode number
<i>i_size</i>	file length in bytes
<i>file_name</i>	file name
<i>flag</i>	file flag
<i>dev</i>	device identifier

probe::nfs.fop.read

probe::nfs.fop.read — NFS client read operation

Synopsis

`nfs.fop.read`

Values

devname block device name

Description

SystemTap uses the `vfs.do_sync_read` probe to implement this probe and as a result will get operations other than the NFS client read operations.

probe::nfs.fop.release

probe::nfs.fop.release — NFS client release page operation

Synopsis

```
nfs.fop.release
```

Values

<i>ino</i>	inode number
<i>mode</i>	file mode
<i>dev</i>	device identifier

probe::nfs.fop.sendfile

probe::nfs.fop.sendfile — NFS client send file operation

Synopsis

`nfs.fop.sendfile`

Values

<i>count</i>	read bytes
<i>cache_time</i>	when we started read-caching this inode
<i>dev</i>	device identifier
<i>attrtimeo</i>	how long the cached information is assumed to be valid. We need to revalidate the cached attrs for this inode if <code>jiffies - read_cache_jiffies > attrtimeo</code> .
<i>cache_valid</i>	cache related bit mask flag
<i>ino</i>	inode number
<i>ppos</i>	current position of file

probe::nfs.fop.write

probe::nfs.fop.write — NFS client write operation

Synopsis

`nfs.fop.write`

Values

devname block device name

Description

SystemTap uses the `vfs.do_sync_write` probe to implement this probe and as a result will get operations other than the NFS client write operations.

probe::nfs.proc.commit

probe::nfs.proc.commit — NFS client committing data on server

Synopsis

`nfs.proc.commit`

Values

<i>bitmask0</i>	V4 bitmask representing the set of attributes supported on this filesystem
<i>prot</i>	transfer protocol
<i>size</i>	read bytes in this execution
<i>bitmask1</i>	V4 bitmask representing the set of attributes supported on this filesystem
<i>server_ip</i>	IP address of server
<i>offset</i>	the file offset
<i>version</i>	NFS version

Description

All the `nfs.proc.commit` kernel functions were removed in kernel commit 200baa in December 2006, so these probes do not exist on Linux 2.6.21 and newer kernels.

Fires when client writes the buffered data to disk. The buffered data is asynchronously written by client earlier. The commit function works in sync way. This probe point does not exist in NFSv2.

probe::nfs.proc.commit_done

probe::nfs.proc.commit_done — NFS client response to a commit RPC task

Synopsis

nfs.proc.commit_done

Values

<i>timestamp</i>	V4 timestamp, which is used for lease renewal
<i>status</i>	result of last operation
<i>prot</i>	transfer protocol
<i>count</i>	number of bytes committed
<i>valid</i>	fattr->valid, indicates which fields are valid
<i>version</i>	NFS version
<i>server_ip</i>	IP address of server

Description

Fires when a reply to a commit RPC task is received or some commit operation error occur (timeout or socket shutdown).

probe::nfs.proc.commit_setup

probe::nfs.proc.commit_setup — NFS client setting up a commit RPC task

Synopsis

`nfs.proc.commit_setup`

Values

<i>offset</i>	the file offset
<i>server_ip</i>	IP address of server
<i>version</i>	NFS version
<i>bitmask0</i>	V4 bitmask representing the set of attributes supported on this filesystem
<i>prot</i>	transfer protocol
<i>size</i>	bytes in this commit
<i>bitmask1</i>	V4 bitmask representing the set of attributes supported on this filesystem
<i>count</i>	bytes in this commit

Description

The `commit_setup` function is used to setup a commit RPC task. It is not doing the actual commit operation. It does not exist in NFSv2.

probe::nfs.proc.create

probe::nfs.proc.create — NFS client creating file on server

Synopsis

`nfs.proc.create`

Values

<i>filelen</i>	length of file name
<i>prot</i>	transfer protocol
<i>flag</i>	indicates create mode (only for NFSv3 and NFSv4)
<i>fh</i>	file handler of parent dir
<i>server_ip</i>	IP address of server
<i>version</i>	NFS version (the function is used for all NFS version)
<i>filename</i>	file name

probe::nfs.proc.handle_exception

probe::nfs.proc.handle_exception — NFS client handling an NFSv4 exception

Synopsis

```
nfs.proc.handle_exception
```

Values

errorcode indicates the type of error

Description

This is the error handling routine for processes for NFSv4.

probe::nfs.proc.lookup

probe::nfs.proc.lookup — NFS client opens/searches a file on server

Synopsis

`nfs.proc.lookup`

Values

<i>server_ip</i>	IP address of server
<i>version</i>	NFS version
<i>bitmask1</i>	V4 bitmask representing the set of attributes supported on this filesystem
<i>name_len</i>	the length of file name
<i>bitmask0</i>	V4 bitmask representing the set of attributes supported on this filesystem
<i>filename</i>	the name of file which client opens/searches on server
<i>prot</i>	transfer protocol

probe::nfs.proc.open

probe::nfs.proc.open — NFS client allocates file read/write context information

Synopsis

```
nfs.proc.open
```

Values

<i>flag</i>	file flag
<i>prot</i>	transfer protocol
<i>mode</i>	file mode
<i>version</i>	NFS version (the function is used for all NFS version)
<i>server_ip</i>	IP address of server
<i>filename</i>	file name

Description

Allocate file read/write context information

probe::nfs.proc.read

probe::nfs.proc.read — NFS client synchronously reads file from server

Synopsis

```
nfs.proc.read
```

Values

<i>prot</i>	transfer protocol
<i>offset</i>	the file offset
<i>flags</i>	used to set task->tk_flags in rpc_init_task function
<i>server_ip</i>	IP address of server
<i>version</i>	NFS version
<i>count</i>	read bytes in this execution

Description

All the nfs.proc.read kernel functions were removed in kernel commit 8e0969 in December 2006, so these probes do not exist on Linux 2.6.21 and newer kernels.

probe::nfs.proc.read_done

probe::nfs.proc.read_done — NFS client response to a read RPC task

Synopsis

`nfs.proc.read_done`

Values

<i>count</i>	number of bytes read
<i>timestamp</i>	V4 timestamp, which is used for lease renewal
<i>status</i>	result of last operation
<i>prot</i>	transfer protocol
<i>server_ip</i>	IP address of server
<i>version</i>	NFS version

Description

Fires when a reply to a read RPC task is received or some read error occurs (timeout or socket shutdown).

probe::nfs.proc.read_setup

probe::nfs.proc.read_setup — NFS client setting up a read RPC task

Synopsis

```
nfs.proc.read_setup
```

Values

<i>version</i>	NFS version
<i>server_ip</i>	IP address of server
<i>offset</i>	the file offset
<i>size</i>	read bytes in this execution
<i>prot</i>	transfer protocol
<i>count</i>	read bytes in this execution

Description

The read_setup function is used to setup a read RPC task. It is not doing the actual read operation.

probe::nfs.proc.release

probe::nfs.proc.release — NFS client releases file read/write context information

Synopsis

```
nfs.proc.release
```

Values

<i>flag</i>	file flag
<i>prot</i>	transfer protocol
<i>filename</i>	file name
<i>server_ip</i>	IP address of server
<i>version</i>	NFS version (the function is used for all NFS version)
<i>mode</i>	file mode

Description

Release file read/write context information

probe::nfs.proc.remove

probe::nfs.proc.remove — NFS client removes a file on server

Synopsis

```
nfs.proc.remove
```

Values

<i>filelen</i>	length of file name
<i>prot</i>	transfer protocol
<i>fh</i>	file handler of parent dir
<i>version</i>	NFS version (the function is used for all NFS version)
<i>server_ip</i>	IP address of server
<i>filename</i>	file name

probe::nfs.proc.rename

probe::nfs.proc.rename — NFS client renames a file on server

Synopsis

`nfs.proc.rename`

Values

<i>new_fh</i>	file handler of new parent dir
<i>old_name</i>	old file name
<i>new_filelen</i>	length of new file name
<i>old_filelen</i>	length of old file name
<i>prot</i>	transfer protocol
<i>old_fh</i>	file handler of old parent dir
<i>server_ip</i>	IP address of server
<i>new_name</i>	new file name
<i>version</i>	NFS version (the function is used for all NFS version)

probe::nfs.proc.write

probe::nfs.proc.write — NFS client synchronously writes file to server

Synopsis

`nfs.proc.write`

Values

<i>bitmask1</i>	V4 bitmask representing the set of attributes supported on this filesystem
<i>size</i>	read bytes in this execution
<i>prot</i>	transfer protocol
<i>bitmask0</i>	V4 bitmask representing the set of attributes supported on this filesystem
<i>version</i>	NFS version
<i>flags</i>	used to set task->tk_flags in rpc_init_task function
<i>offset</i>	the file offset
<i>server_ip</i>	IP address of server

Description

All the `nfs.proc.write` kernel functions were removed in kernel commit 200baa in December 2006, so these probes do not exist on Linux 2.6.21 and newer kernels.

probe::nfs.proc.write_done

probe::nfs.proc.write_done — NFS client response to a write RPC task

Synopsis

`nfs.proc.write_done`

Values

<i>version</i>	NFS version
<i>server_ip</i>	IP address of server
<i>timestamp</i>	V4 timestamp, which is used for lease renewal
<i>prot</i>	transfer protocol
<i>status</i>	result of last operation
<i>count</i>	number of bytes written
<i>valid</i>	fattr->valid, indicates which fields are valid

Description

Fires when a reply to a write RPC task is received or some write error occurs (timeout or socket shutdown).

probe::nfs.proc.write_setup

probe::nfs.proc.write_setup — NFS client setting up a write RPC task

Synopsis

`nfs.proc.write_setup`

Values

<i>count</i>	bytes written in this execution
<i>prot</i>	transfer protocol
<i>bitmask0</i>	V4 bitmask representing the set of attributes supported on this filesystem
<i>bitmask1</i>	V4 bitmask representing the set of attributes supported on this filesystem
<i>size</i>	bytes written in this execution
<i>how</i>	used to set <code>args.stable</code> . The stable value could be: <code>NFS_UNSTABLE,NFS_DATA_SYNC,NFS_FILE_SYNC</code> (in <code>nfs.proc3.write_setup</code> and <code>nfs.proc4.write_setup</code>)
<i>version</i>	NFS version
<i>offset</i>	the file offset
<i>server_ip</i>	IP address of server

Description

The `write_setup` function is used to setup a write RPC task. It is not doing the actual write operation.

probe::nfsd.close

probe::nfsd.close — NFS server closing a file for client

Synopsis

`nfsd.close`

Values

<i>filename</i>	file name
-----------------	-----------

probe::nfsd.commit

probe::nfsd.commit — NFS server committing all pending writes to stable storage

Synopsis

```
nfsd.commit
```

Values

<i>offset</i>	the offset of file
<i>size</i>	read bytes
<i>flag</i>	indicates whether this execution is a sync operation
<i>count</i>	read bytes
<i>fh</i>	file handle (the first part is the length of the file handle)
<i>client_ip</i>	the ip address of client

probe::nfsd.create

probe::nfsd.create — NFS server creating a file(regular,dir,device,fifo) for client

Synopsis

`nfsd.create`

Values

<i>client_ip</i>	the ip address of client
<i>filename</i>	file name
<i>fh</i>	file handle (the first part is the length of the file handle)
<i>iap_mode</i>	file access mode
<i>iap_valid</i>	Attribute flags
<i>filelen</i>	the length of file name
<i>type</i>	file type(regular,dir,device,fifo ...)

Description

Sometimes nfsd will call `nfsd_create_v3` instead of this this probe point.

probe::nfsd.createv3

probe::nfsd.createv3 — NFS server creating a regular file or set file attributes for client

Synopsis

`nfsd.createv3`

Values

<i>client_ip</i>	the ip address of client
<i>filename</i>	file name
<i>fh</i>	file handle (the first part is the length of the file handle)
<i>truncp</i>	truncp arguments, indicates if the file should be truncate
<i>verifier</i>	file attributes (atime, mtime, mode). It's used to reset file attributes for CREATE_EXCLUSIVE
<i>iap_mode</i>	file access mode
<i>createmode</i>	create mode. The possible values could be: NFS3_CREATE_EXCLUSIVE, NFS3_CREATE_UNCHECKED, or NFS3_CREATE_GUARDED
<i>iap_valid</i>	Attribute flags
<i>filelen</i>	the length of file name

Description

This probe point is only called by `nfsd3_proc_create` and `nfsd4_open` when `op_claim_type` is `NFS4_OPEN_CLAIM_NULL`.

probe::nfsd.dispatch

probe::nfsd.dispatch — NFS server receives an operation from client

Synopsis

`nfsd.dispatch`

Values

<i>prog</i>	program number
<i>client_ip</i>	the ip address of client
<i>proc</i>	procedure number
<i>version</i>	nfs version
<i>proto</i>	transfer protocol
<i>xid</i>	transmission id

probe::nfsd.lookup

probe::nfsd.lookup — NFS server opening or searching file for a file for client

Synopsis

`nfsd.lookup`

Values

<i>filelen</i>	the length of file name
<i>fh</i>	file handle of parent dir(the first part is the length of the file handle)
<i>client_ip</i>	the ip address of client
<i>filename</i>	file name

probe::nfsd.open

probe::nfsd.open — NFS server opening a file for client

Synopsis

`nfsd.open`

Values

<i>client_ip</i>	the ip address of client
<i>fh</i>	file handle (the first part is the length of the file handle)
<i>access</i>	indicates the type of open (read/write/commit/readdir...)
<i>type</i>	type of file (regular file or dir)

probe::nfsd.proc.commit

probe::nfsd.proc.commit — NFS server performing a commit operation for client

Synopsis

`nfsd.proc.commit`

Values

<i>size</i>	read bytes
<i>proto</i>	transfer protocol
<i>offset</i>	the offset of file
<i>version</i>	nfs version
<i>gid</i>	requester's group id
<i>fh</i>	file handle (the first part is the length of the file handle)
<i>count</i>	read bytes
<i>client_ip</i>	the ip address of client
<i>uid</i>	requester's user id

probe::nfsd.proc.create

probe::nfsd.proc.create — NFS server creating a file for client

Synopsis

`nfsd.proc.create`

Values

<i>filelen</i>	length of file name
<i>proto</i>	transfer protocol
<i>version</i>	nfs version
<i>gid</i>	requester's group id
<i>fh</i>	file handle (the first part is the length of the file handle)
<i>client_ip</i>	the ip address of client
<i>filename</i>	file name
<i>uid</i>	requester's user id

probe::nfsd.proc.lookup

probe::nfsd.proc.lookup — NFS server opening or searching for a file for client

Synopsis

`nfsd.proc.lookup`

Values

<i>fh</i>	file handle of parent dir (the first part is the length of the file handle)
<i>uid</i>	requester's user id
<i>filename</i>	file name
<i>client_ip</i>	the ip address of client
<i>version</i>	nfs version
<i>filelen</i>	the length of file name
<i>proto</i>	transfer protocol
<i>gid</i>	requester's group id

probe::nfsd.proc.read

probe::nfsd.proc.read — NFS server reading file for client

Synopsis

`nfsd.proc.read`

Values

<i>fh</i>	file handle (the first part is the length of the file handle)
<i>count</i>	read bytes
<i>client_ip</i>	the ip address of client
<i>uid</i>	requester's user id
<i>vlen</i>	read blocks
<i>size</i>	read bytes
<i>proto</i>	transfer protocol
<i>version</i>	nfs version
<i>offset</i>	the offset of file
<i>vec</i>	struct kvec, includes buf address in kernel address and length of each buffer
<i>gid</i>	requester's group id

probe::nfsd.proc.remove

probe::nfsd.proc.remove — NFS server removing a file for client

Synopsis

`nfsd.proc.remove`

Values

<i>uid</i>	requester's user id
<i>filename</i>	file name
<i>client_ip</i>	the ip address of client
<i>fh</i>	file handle (the first part is the length of the file handle)
<i>gid</i>	requester's group id
<i>version</i>	nfs version
<i>proto</i>	transfer protocol
<i>filelen</i>	length of file name

probe::nfsd.proc.rename

probe::nfsd.proc.rename — NFS Server renaming a file for client

Synopsis

`nfsd.proc.rename`

Values

<i>tfh</i>	file handler of new path
<i>gid</i>	requester's group id
<i>fh</i>	file handler of old path
<i>tname</i>	new file name
<i>flen</i>	length of old file name
<i>uid</i>	requester's user id
<i>filename</i>	old file name
<i>tlen</i>	length of new file name
<i>client_ip</i>	the ip address of client

probe::nfsd.proc.write

probe::nfsd.proc.write — NFS server writing data to file for client

Synopsis

`nfsd.proc.write`

Values

<i>fh</i>	file handle (the first part is the length of the file handle)
<i>count</i>	read bytes
<i>stable</i>	argp->stable
<i>uid</i>	requester's user id
<i>client_ip</i>	the ip address of client
<i>size</i>	read bytes
<i>vlen</i>	read blocks
<i>offset</i>	the offset of file
<i>version</i>	nfs version
<i>proto</i>	transfer protocol
<i>vec</i>	struct kvec, includes buf address in kernel address and length of each buffer
<i>gid</i>	requester's group id

probe::nfsd.read

probe::nfsd.read — NFS server reading data from a file for client

Synopsis

`nfsd.read`

Values

<i>count</i>	read bytes
<i>fh</i>	file handle (the first part is the length of the file handle)
<i>client_ip</i>	the ip address of client
<i>file</i>	argument file, indicates if the file has been opened.
<i>offset</i>	the offset of file
<i>vlen</i>	read blocks
<i>size</i>	read bytes
<i>vec</i>	struct kvec, includes buf address in kernel address and length of each buffer

probe::nfsd.rename

probe::nfsd.rename — NFS server renaming a file for client

Synopsis

`nfsd.rename`

Values

<i>filename</i>	old file name
<i>client_ip</i>	the ip address of client
<i>tlen</i>	length of new file name
<i>flen</i>	length of old file name
<i>tname</i>	new file name
<i>fh</i>	file handler of old path
<i>tfh</i>	file handler of new path

probe::nfsd.unlink

probe::nfsd.unlink — NFS server removing a file or a directory for client

Synopsis

`nfsd.unlink`

Values

<i>filelen</i>	the length of file name
<i>type</i>	file type (file or dir)
<i>client_ip</i>	the ip address of client
<i>filename</i>	file name
<i>fh</i>	file handle (the first part is the length of the file handle)

probe::nfsd.write

probe::nfsd.write — NFS server writing data to a file for client

Synopsis

`nfsd.write`

Values

<i>file</i>	argument file, indicates if the file has been opened.
<i>offset</i>	the offset of file
<i>vlen</i>	read blocks
<i>size</i>	read bytes
<i>vec</i>	struct kvec, includes buf address in kernel address and length of each buffer
<i>count</i>	read bytes
<i>fh</i>	file handle (the first part is the length of the file handle)
<i>client_ip</i>	the ip address of client

Chapter 32. Speculation

This family of functions provides the ability to speculative record information and then at a later point in the SystemTap script either commit the information or discard it.

function::commit

function::commit — Write out all output related to a speculation buffer

Synopsis

```
commit(id:long)
```

Arguments

id of the buffer to store the information in

Description

Output all the output for *id* in the order that it was entered into the speculative buffer by speculative.

function::discard

function::discard — Discard all output related to a speculation buffer

Synopsis

```
discard(id:long)
```

Arguments

id of the buffer to store the information in

function::speculate

function::speculate — Store a string for possible output later

Synopsis

```
speculate(id:long,output:string)
```

Arguments

id buffer id to store the information in

output string to write out when commit occurs

Description

Add a string to the speculaive buffer for id.

function::speculation

function::speculation — Allocate a new id for speculative output

Synopsis

```
speculation:long()
```

Arguments

None

Description

The `speculation` function is called when a new speculation buffer is needed. It returns an id for the speculative output. There can be multiple threads being speculated on concurrently. This id is used by other speculation functions to keep the threads separate.