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# 使用 DTrace 和 SystemTap 检测 CPython

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DTrace 和 SystemTap 是监视工具，每个工具都提供了一种检查计算机系统上的进程正在执行的操作的方法。它们都使用特定于域的语言，允许用户编写以下脚本：

- 进程监视的过滤器
- 从感兴趣的进程中收集数据
- 生成有关数据的报告

从 Python 3.6 开始，CPython 可以使用嵌入式“标记”构建，也称为“探测器”，可以通过 DTrace 或 SystemTap 脚本观察，从而更容易监视系统上的 CPython 进程正在做什么。

**CPython implementation detail:** DTrace 标记是 CPython 解释器的实现细节。不保证 CPython 版本之间的探针兼容性。更改 CPython 版本时，DTrace 脚本可能会停止工作或无法正常工作而不会发出警告。

## 1 启用静态标记

macOS 内置了对 DTrace 的支持。在 Linux 上，为了使用 SystemTap 的嵌入式标记构建 CPython，必须安装 SystemTap 开发工具。

在 Linux 机器上，这可以通过：

```
$ yum install systemtap-sdt-devel
```

或者：

```
$ sudo apt-get install systemtap-sdt-dev
```

然后必须将 CPython 配置为 “--with-dtrace”：

```
checking for --with-dtrace... yes
```

在 macOS 上，您可以通过在后台运行 Python 进程列出可用的 DTrace 探测器，并列出 Python 程序提供的所有探测器：

```
$ python3.6 -q &
$ sudo dtrace -l -P python$! # or: dtrace -l -m python3.6
```

ID	PROVIDER	MODULE	FUNCTION NAME
29564	python18035	python3.6	_PyEval_EvalFrameDefault function-entry
29565	python18035	python3.6	dtrace_function_entry function-entry
29566	python18035	python3.6	_PyEval_EvalFrameDefault function-
↪return			
29567	python18035	python3.6	dtrace_function_return function-
↪return			
29568	python18035	python3.6	collect gc-done
29569	python18035	python3.6	collect gc-start
29570	python18035	python3.6	_PyEval_EvalFrameDefault line
29571	python18035	python3.6	maybe_dtrace_line line

在 Linux 上，您可以通过查看是否包含 “.note.stapsdt” 部分来验证构建的二进制文件中是否存在 SystemTap 静态标记。

```
$ readelf -S ./python | grep .note.stapsdt
[30] .note.stapsdt          NOTE              0000000000000000 00308d78
```

如果您已将 Python 构建为共享库（使用 --enable-shared），则需要在共享库中查找。例如：

```
$ readelf -S libpython3.3dm.so.1.0 | grep .note.stapsdt
[29] .note.stapsdt          NOTE              0000000000000000 00365b68
```

足够现代的 readelf 命令可以打印元数据：

```
$ readelf -n ./python
```

Displaying notes found at file offset 0x00000254 with length 0x00000020:

Owner	Data size	Description
GNU	0x00000010	NT_GNU_ABI_TAG (ABI version tag)
OS: Linux, ABI: 2.6.32		

Displaying notes found at file offset 0x00000274 with length 0x00000024:

Owner	Data size	Description
GNU	0x00000014	NT_GNU_BUILD_ID (unique build ID <sub>␣</sub>
↪bitstring)		
Build ID: df924a2b08a7e89f6e11251d4602022977af2670		

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```

Displaying notes found at file offset 0x002d6c30 with length 0x00000144:
  Owner          Data size      Description
  stapsdt         0x00000031      NT_STAPSDT (SystemTap probe
↳descriptors)
    Provider: python
    Name: gc__start
    Location: 0x00000000004371c3, Base: 0x0000000000630ce2, Semaphore:
↳0x000000000008d6bf6
    Arguments: -4@%ebx
    stapsdt         0x00000030      NT_STAPSDT (SystemTap probe
↳descriptors)
    Provider: python
    Name: gc__done
    Location: 0x00000000004374e1, Base: 0x0000000000630ce2, Semaphore:
↳0x000000000008d6bf8
    Arguments: -8@%rax
    stapsdt         0x00000045      NT_STAPSDT (SystemTap probe
↳descriptors)
    Provider: python
    Name: function__entry
    Location: 0x000000000053db6c, Base: 0x0000000000630ce2, Semaphore:
↳0x000000000008d6be8
    Arguments: 8@%rbp 8@%r12 -4@%eax
    stapsdt         0x00000046      NT_STAPSDT (SystemTap probe
↳descriptors)
    Provider: python
    Name: function__return
    Location: 0x000000000053dba8, Base: 0x0000000000630ce2, Semaphore:
↳0x000000000008d6bea
    Arguments: 8@%rbp 8@%r12 -4@%eax

```

上述元数据包含 SystemTap 的信息，描述如何修补策略性放置的机器代码指令以启用 SystemTap 脚本使用的跟踪钩子。

## 2 静态 DTrace 探针

The following example DTrace script can be used to show the call/return hierarchy of a Python script, only tracing within the invocation of a function called "start". In other words, import-time function invocations are not going to be listed:

```

self int indent;

python$target:::function-entry
/copyinstr(arg1) == "start"/
{
    self->trace = 1;
}

python$target:::function-entry
/self->trace/
{
    printf("%d\t%s:", timestamp, 15, probename);
    printf("%s", self->indent, "");
    printf("%s:%s:%d\n", basename(copyinstr(arg0)), copyinstr(arg1), arg2);
    self->indent++;
}

python$target:::function-return

```

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```
/self->trace/
{
    self->indent--;
    printf("%d\t%s:", timestamp, 15, probename);
    printf("%s", self->indent, "");
    printf("%s:%s:%d\n", basename(copyinstr(arg0)), copyinstr(arg1), arg2);
}

python$target::function-return
/copyinstr(arg1) == "start"/
{
    self->trace = 0;
}
```

It can be invoked like this:

```
$ sudo dtrace -q -s call_stack.d -c "python3.6 script.py"
```

輸出結果會像這樣:

```
156641360502280  function-entry:call_stack.py:start:23
156641360518804  function-entry: call_stack.py:function_1:1
156641360532797  function-entry:  call_stack.py:function_3:9
156641360546807  function-return:  call_stack.py:function_3:10
156641360563367  function-return: call_stack.py:function_1:2
156641360578365  function-entry: call_stack.py:function_2:5
156641360591757  function-entry:  call_stack.py:function_1:1
156641360605556  function-entry:   call_stack.py:function_3:9
156641360617482  function-return:  call_stack.py:function_3:10
156641360629814  function-return: call_stack.py:function_1:2
156641360642285  function-return: call_stack.py:function_2:6
156641360656770  function-entry: call_stack.py:function_3:9
156641360669707  function-return: call_stack.py:function_3:10
156641360687853  function-entry: call_stack.py:function_4:13
156641360700719  function-return: call_stack.py:function_4:14
156641360719640  function-entry: call_stack.py:function_5:18
156641360732567  function-return: call_stack.py:function_5:21
156641360747370  function-return:call_stack.py:start:28
```

### 3 Static SystemTap markers

The low-level way to use the SystemTap integration is to use the static markers directly. This requires you to explicitly state the binary file containing them.

For example, this SystemTap script can be used to show the call/return hierarchy of a Python script:

```
probe process("python").mark("function__entry") {
    filename = user_string($arg1);
    funcname = user_string($arg2);
    lineno = $arg3;

    printf("%s => %s in %s:%d\n",
        thread_indent(1), funcname, filename, lineno);
}

probe process("python").mark("function__return") {
    filename = user_string($arg1);
    funcname = user_string($arg2);
    lineno = $arg3;
```

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```
printf("%s <= %s in %s:%d\\n",
        thread_indent(-1), funcname, filename, lineno);
}
```

It can be invoked like this:

```
$ stap \
  show-call-hierarchy.stp \
  -c "./python test.py"
```

輸出結果會像這樣:

```
11408 python(8274):      => __contains__ in Lib/_abcoll.py:362
11414 python(8274):      => __getitem__ in Lib/os.py:425
11418 python(8274):      => encode in Lib/os.py:490
11424 python(8274):      <= encode in Lib/os.py:493
11428 python(8274):      <= __getitem__ in Lib/os.py:426
11433 python(8274):      <= __contains__ in Lib/_abcoll.py:366
```

where the columns are:

- time in microseconds since start of script
- name of executable
- PID of process

and the remainder indicates the call/return hierarchy as the script executes.

For a `--enable-shared` build of CPython, the markers are contained within the libpython shared library, and the probe's dotted path needs to reflect this. For example, this line from the above example:

```
probe process("python").mark("function__entry") {
```

should instead read:

```
probe process("python").library("libpython3.6dm.so.1.0").mark("function__entry") {
```

(assuming a debug build of CPython 3.6)

## 4 Available static markers

**function\_\_entry** (str *filename*, str *funcname*, int *lineno*)

This marker indicates that execution of a Python function has begun. It is only triggered for pure-Python (bytecode) functions.

The filename, function name, and line number are provided back to the tracing script as positional arguments, which must be accessed using `$arg1`, `$arg2`, `$arg3`:

- `$arg1`: (const char \*) filename, accessible using `user_string($arg1)`
- `$arg2`: (const char \*) function name, accessible using `user_string($arg2)`
- `$arg3`: int line number

**function\_\_return** (str *filename*, str *funcname*, int *lineno*)

This marker is the converse of `function__entry()`, and indicates that execution of a Python function has ended (either via `return`, or via an exception). It is only triggered for pure-Python (bytecode) functions.

The arguments are the same as for `function__entry()`

**line** (str *filename*, str *funcname*, int *lineno*)

This marker indicates a Python line is about to be executed. It is the equivalent of line-by-line tracing with a Python profiler. It is not triggered within C functions.

The arguments are the same as for `function__entry()`.

**gc\_\_start** (int *generation*)

Fires when the Python interpreter starts a garbage collection cycle. `arg0` is the generation to scan, like `gc.collect()`.

**gc\_\_done** (long *collected*)

Fires when the Python interpreter finishes a garbage collection cycle. `arg0` is the number of collected objects.

**import\_\_find\_\_load\_\_start** (str *modulename*)

Fires before `importlib` attempts to find and load the module. `arg0` is the module name.

3.7 版新加入.

**import\_\_find\_\_load\_\_done** (str *modulename*, int *found*)

Fires after `importlib`'s `find_and_load` function is called. `arg0` is the module name, `arg1` indicates if module was successfully loaded.

3.7 版新加入.

**audit** (str *event*, void \**tuple*)

Fires when `sys.audit()` or `PySys_Audit()` is called. `arg0` is the event name as C string, `arg1` is a `PyObject` pointer to a tuple object.

3.8 版新加入.

## 5 SystemTap Tapsets

The higher-level way to use the SystemTap integration is to use a "tapset": SystemTap's equivalent of a library, which hides some of the lower-level details of the static markers.

Here is a tapset file, based on a non-shared build of CPython:

```
/*
   Provide a higher-level wrapping around the function__entry and
   function__return markers:
 */
probe python.function.entry = process("python").mark("function__entry")
{
    filename = user_string($arg1);
    funcname = user_string($arg2);
    lineno = $arg3;
    frameptr = $arg4
}
probe python.function.return = process("python").mark("function__return")
{
    filename = user_string($arg1);
    funcname = user_string($arg2);
    lineno = $arg3;
    frameptr = $arg4
}
```

If this file is installed in SystemTap's tapset directory (e.g. `/usr/share/systemtap/tapset`), then these additional probepoints become available:

**python.function.entry** (str *filename*, str *funcname*, int *lineno*, frameptr)

This probe point indicates that execution of a Python function has begun. It is only triggered for pure-Python (bytecode) functions.

**python.function.return** (str *filename*, str *funcname*, int *lineno*, frameptr)

This probe point is the converse of `python.function.entry()`, and indicates that execution of a Python function has ended (either via `return`, or via an exception). It is only triggered for pure-Python (bytecode) functions.

## 6 示例

This SystemTap script uses the tapset above to more cleanly implement the example given above of tracing the Python function-call hierarchy, without needing to directly name the static markers:

```
probe python.function.entry
{
    printf("%s => %s in %s:%d\n",
           thread_indent(1), funcname, filename, lineno);
}

probe python.function.return
{
    printf("%s <= %s in %s:%d\n",
           thread_indent(-1), funcname, filename, lineno);
}
```

The following script uses the tapset above to provide a top-like view of all running CPython code, showing the top 20 most frequently-entered bytecode frames, each second, across the whole system:

```
global fn_calls;

probe python.function.entry
{
    fn_calls[pid(), filename, funcname, lineno] += 1;
}

probe timer.ms(1000) {
    printf("\033[2J\033[1;1H") /* clear screen */
    printf("%6s %80s %6s %30s %6s\n",
           "PID", "FILENAME", "LINE", "FUNCTION", "CALLS")
    foreach ([pid, filename, funcname, lineno] in fn_calls- limit 20) {
        printf("%6d %80s %6d %30s %6d\n",
               pid, filename, lineno, funcname,
               fn_calls[pid, filename, funcname, lineno]);
    }
    delete fn_calls;
}
```

## 索引

### A

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### F

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`function__return` (C 函数), 5

### G

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`gc__start` (C 函数), 6

### I

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`import__find__load__start` (C 函数), 6

### L

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### P

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`python.function.return` (C 函数), 6