

Application Note for Trace.Find

MANUAL

Application Note for Trace.Find

TRACE32 Online Help

TRACE32 Directory

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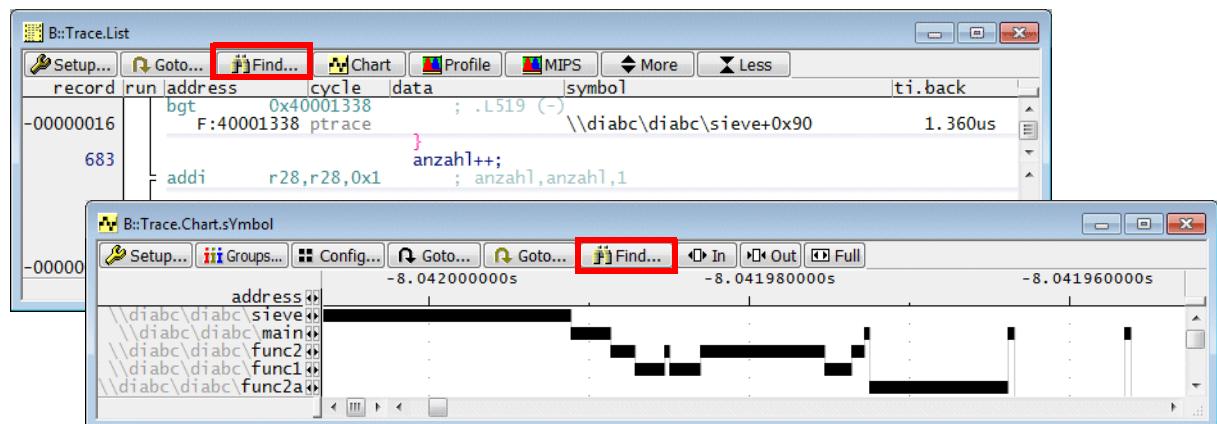
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APPEAR	Match when condition becomes a match
AT	Combine with condition at other record
CHANGE	Match when selected item changed
NOT	Negate condition
OR	OR condition
WITHIN	Time restriction for condition

The Trace Find Dialog

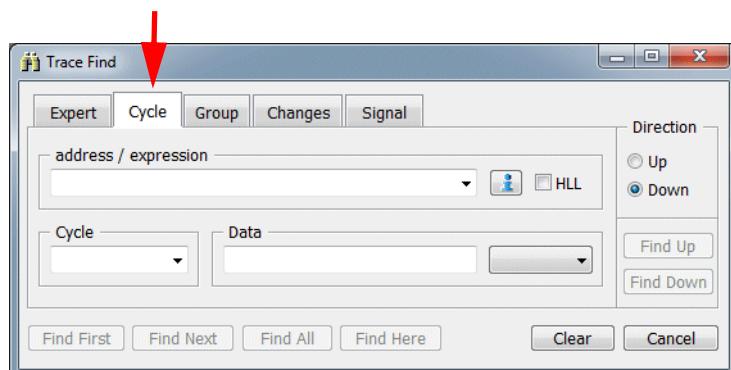
NOTE:

The functions of the **Trace Find** dialog are presented by using a trace which contains the executed instructions and the performed read / write cycles. The presented functionality can of course be applied to other trace contents.

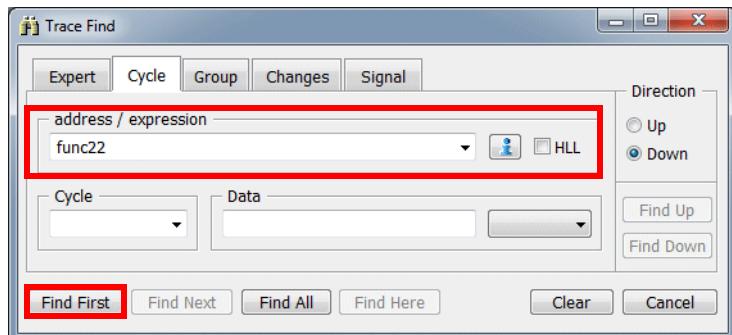
The **Trace.List** window and windows that display a graphical representation of the recorded trace information provide a “**Find...**” button to open the **Trace Find** dialog. The **Trace Find** dialog allows to search for events of interest in the trace.



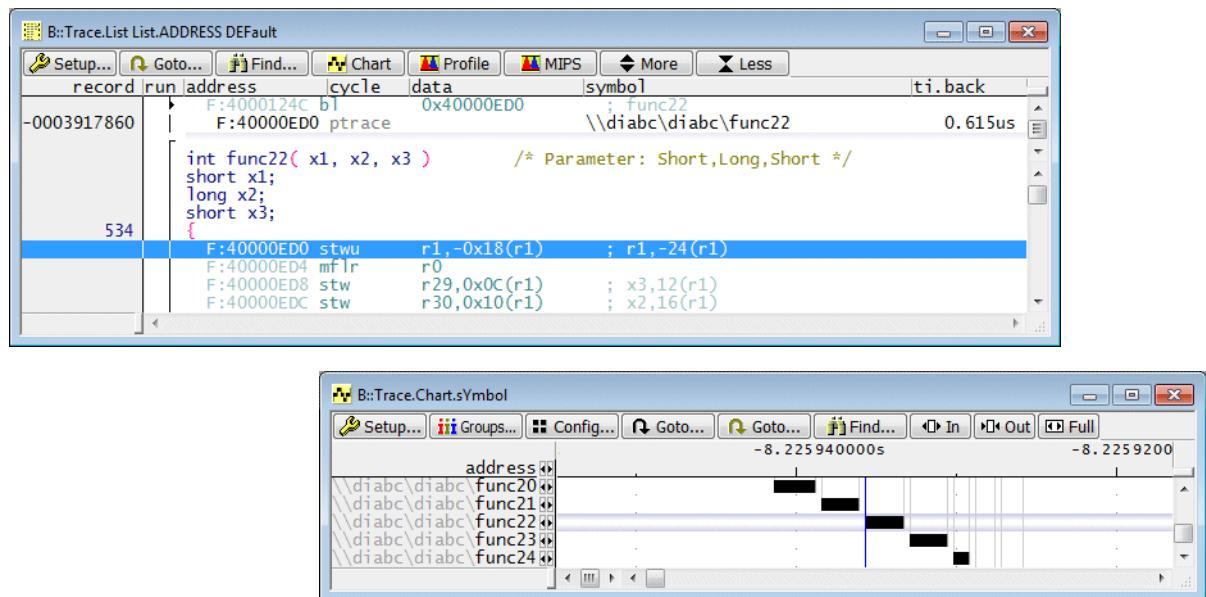
The **Trace Find** dialog opens in the **Cycle** tab by default.



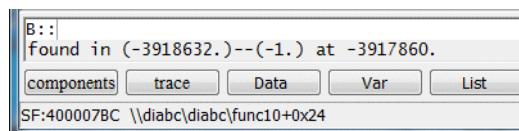
First example: Find the entry to the function func22 in the trace recording.



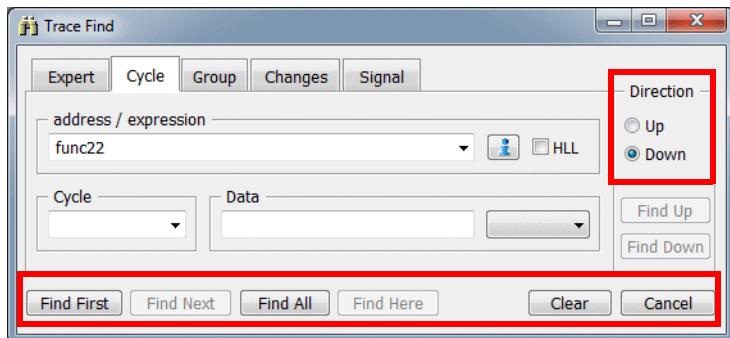
If the specified event is found the cursor is positioned on the trace line or on the point of time in the trace recording.



The status line indicates which record range was searched and under which record number the specified event was found.



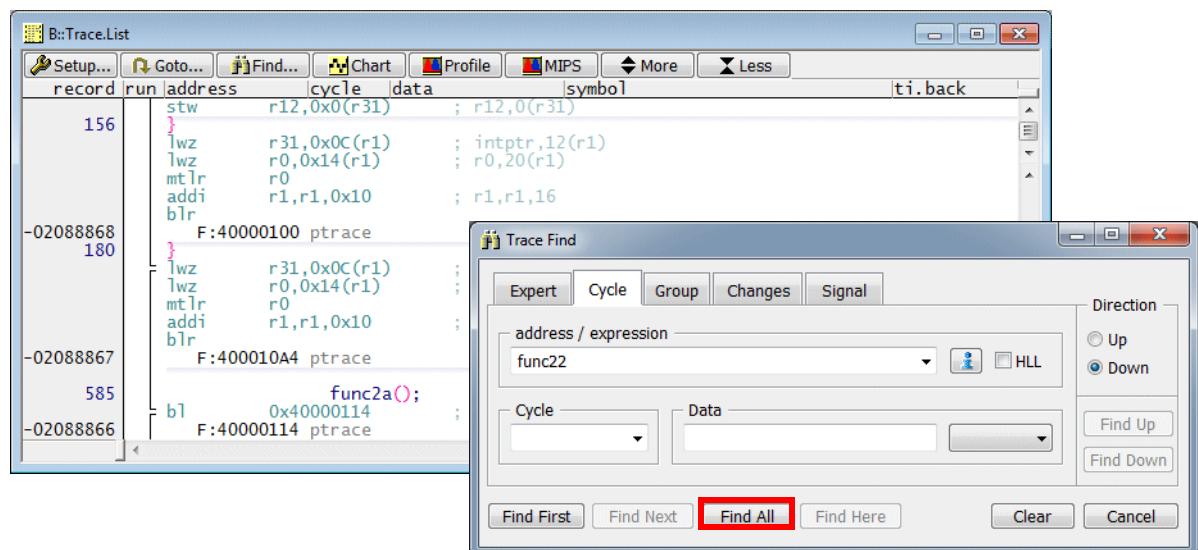
Push Buttons



The push buttons provided by the **Trace Find** dialog perform as follows:

Push button	Direction Radio button	Search procedure
Find First	Down	Start searching at first record down to the last record.
Find First	Up	Start searching at last record up to the first record.
Find Here	Down	Start searching at currently selected record down to the last record.
Find Here	Up	Start searching at currently selected record up to the first record.
Find Next	Down	Same as "Find Here", has only a special function in the Changes tab.
Find Next	Up	Same as "Find Here", has only a special function in the Changes tab.
Find All	—	Search for all occurrences of the specified event.
Clear	—	Clear the search specification.
Cancel	—	Close the Trace Find dialog.

Example for Find All: Find all entries to the function func22 in the trace.



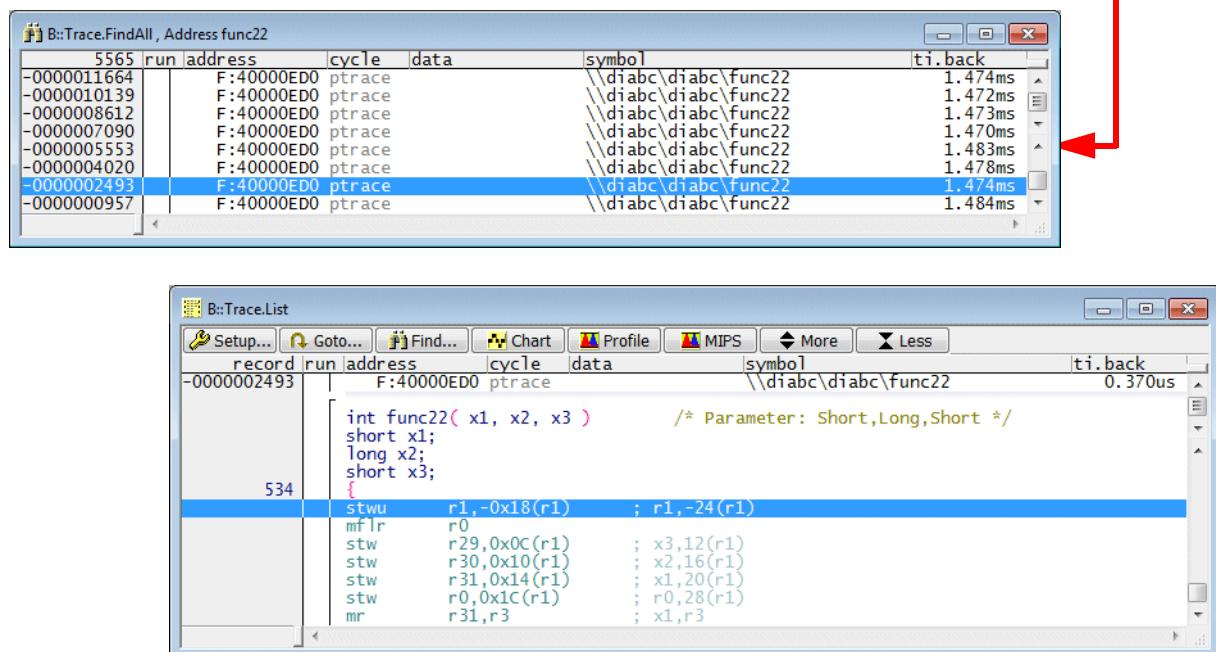
The **Trace.FindAll** window lists all occurrences of the specified event and the total number of events found.

The screenshot shows the Trace.FindAll window with a red arrow pointing to the 'run' column header. The table lists 5565 occurrences of the event 'F:40000ED0 ptrace' with the symbol '\\diabc\\diabc\\func22'. The 'run' column is highlighted with a red arrow.

run	address	cycle	data	symbol	ti.back
-0008522967	F:40000ED0	ptrace		\\diabc\\diabc\\func22	
-0008521439	F:40000ED0	ptrace		\\diabc\\diabc\\func22	1.475ms
-0008519914	F:40000ED0	ptrace		\\diabc\\diabc\\func22	1.473ms
-0008518377	F:40000ED0	ptrace		\\diabc\\diabc\\func22	1.484ms
-0008516851	F:40000ED0	ptrace		\\diabc\\diabc\\func22	1.472ms
-0008515325	F:40000ED0	ptrace		\\diabc\\diabc\\func22	1.473ms
-0008513788	F:40000ED0	ptrace		\\diabc\\diabc\\func22	1.483ms
-0008512260	F:40000ED0	ptrace		\\diabc\\diabc\\func22	1.475ms

If a search result is selected in the **Trace.FindAll** window, the matching record in the trace display window is selected (blue cursor).

Selected search result



B::Trace.FindAll, Address func22

record	run	address	cycle	data	symbol	ti.back
-00000011664		F:40000ED0	ptrace		\\diabc\\diabc\\func22	1.474ms
-00000010139		F:40000ED0	ptrace		\\diabc\\diabc\\func22	1.472ms
-00000008612		F:40000ED0	ptrace		\\diabc\\diabc\\func22	1.473ms
-00000007090		F:40000ED0	ptrace		\\diabc\\diabc\\func22	1.470ms
-00000005553		F:40000ED0	ptrace		\\diabc\\diabc\\func22	1.483ms
-00000004020		F:40000ED0	ptrace		\\diabc\\diabc\\func22	1.478ms
-0000002493		F:40000ED0	ptrace		\\diabc\\diabc\\func22	1.474ms
-0000000957		F:40000ED0	ptrace		\\diabc\\diabc\\func22	1.484ms

B::Trace.List

record	run	address	cycle	data	symbol	ti.back
-0000002493		F:40000ED0	ptrace		\\diabc\\diabc\\func22	0.370us

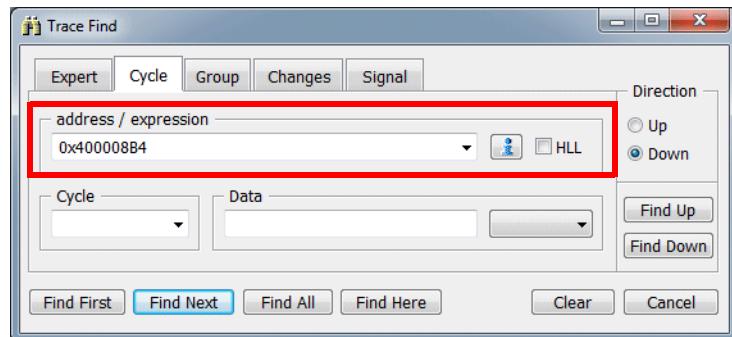
```
int func22( x1, x2, x3 )      /* Parameter: Short,Long,Short */
short x1;
long x2;
short x3;
{
    stwu    r1,-0x18(r1)      ; r1,-24(r1)
    mfcr    r0
    stw     r29,0x0C(r1)      ; x3,12(r1)
    stw     r30,0x10(r1)      ; x2,16(r1)
    stw     r31,0x14(r1)      ; x1,20(r1)
    stw     r0,0x1C(r1)      ; r0,28(r1)
    mr      r31,r3            ; x1,r3
```

Cycle Tab (default)

address/expression Field

The **address/expression** field of the **Trace Find** dialog allows to search for the event of interest by specifying an address or an expression.

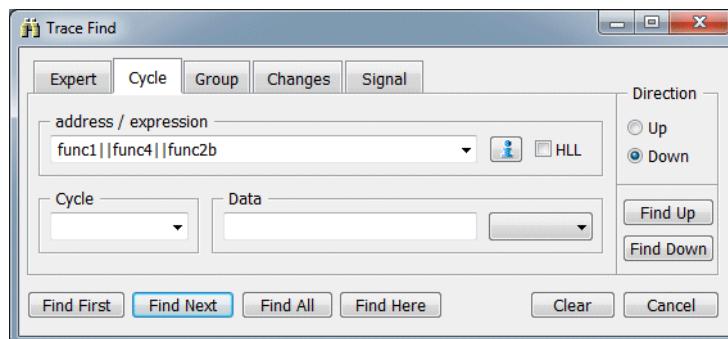
- If the **HLL** check box is unchecked the entered string is interpreted as an address or a TRACE32 expression.
- The **HLL** check box is checked, the entered string is interpreted as an expression by applying the rules of the programming language in use.



address/expression	HLL check box	Search event
0x400008B4--0x400008BF	Off	Search for an address within the specified address range.
func22	Off	Search for the entry to func22 (first address of function func22).
func22	On	Search for an address within the function func22 (all addresses of the function func22).
flags	On	Search for the variable flags (all addresses of variable flags).
flags[3]	On	Search for the 4th element of the array flags (address of 4th element of variable flags).

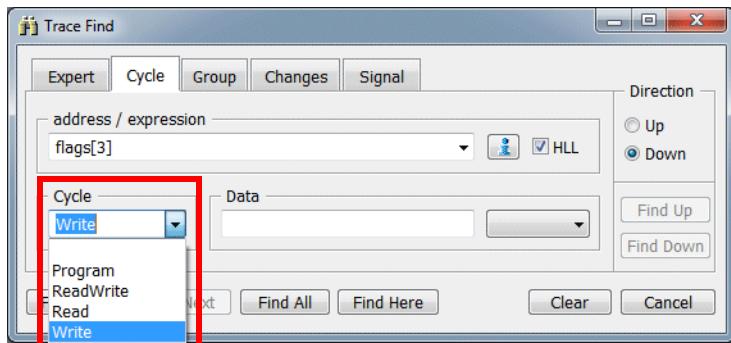
If you want to specify several addresses you can specify them by using the OR operator.

- Please be aware that no spaces are allowed.
- Please be aware that this is only supported when the **HLL** check box is unchecked.



Cycle Field

The **Cycle** field of the **Trace Find** dialog allows you to refine your search by adding a cycle type for the specified address.

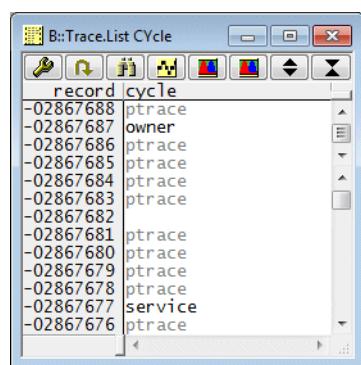


Default Cycle types

Program	Program address.
ReadWrite	Address of read or write cycle.
Read	Address of read cycle.
Write	Address of write cycle.

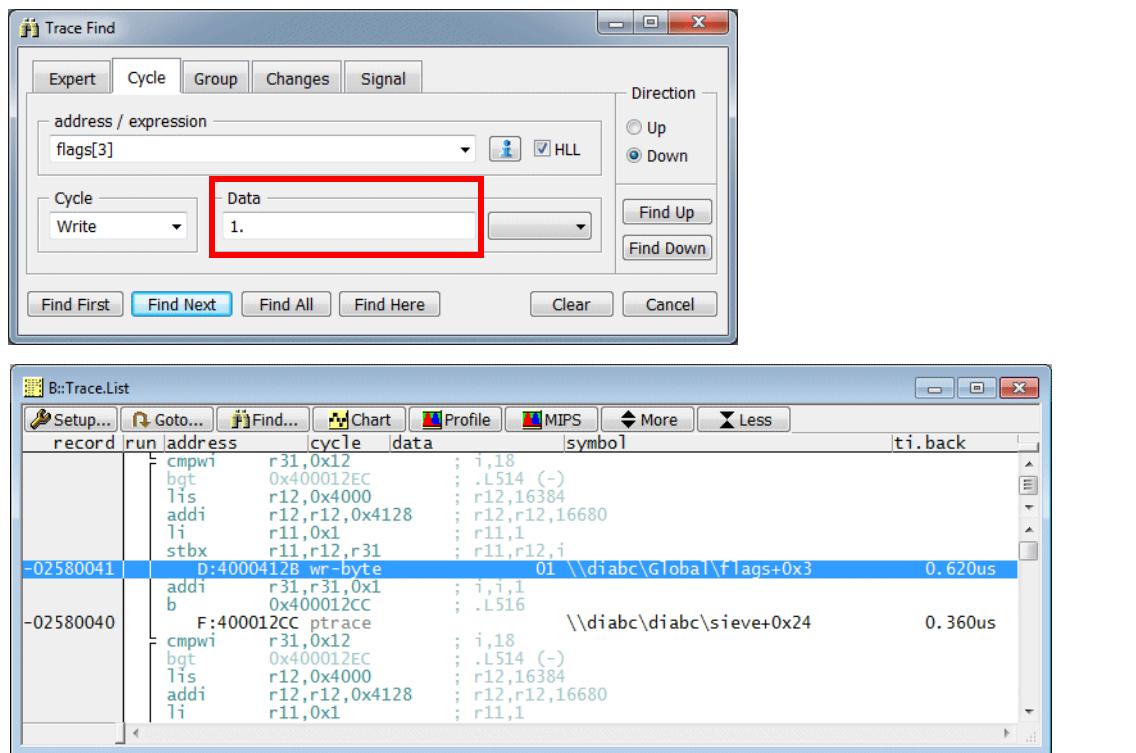
Beside the pre-defined cycle types all cycle types listed in the **Cycle** column of the [Trace.List](#) window can be entered into the **Cycle** field.

```
Trace.List CYcle ; display Trace.List window  
; showing the cycle column
```



Data Field

The **Data** field of the **Trace Find** dialog allows you to further refine your search by adding a **Data** value for the specified address/cycle.



The image shows two windows. The top window is the 'Trace Find' dialog, which has tabs for Expert, Cycle, Group, Changes, and Signal. The 'Cycle' tab is selected. The 'address / expression' field contains 'flags[3]'. The 'Data' field is highlighted with a red box and contains the value '1.'. The 'Direction' section shows 'Up' is selected. The bottom window is the 'B::Trace.List' window, showing a list of trace events. The events are grouped by address. The first group is at address -02580041, containing several assembly instructions. The second group is at address -02580040, also containing assembly instructions. The 'data' column for the first event in the first group shows 'D:4000412B wr-byte'.

More examples for the **Data** field.

Data	Search event
0x10	Hex. value 0x10
10.	Decimal value 10.
!0.	Not 0.
149..!191..!210.	Decimal value 149. or 191. or 210.
0x10..0x1F	Data value between 0x10 and 0x1F.
0100..-0x199.	Data value between 100 and 199 (decimal).
!(0100..-0x199.)	Data values not between 100 and 199.

Data	Search event
120.--150. 200.--220.	Data value between 120. and 150. or between 200. and 220.
0xxxxxxxx11	Data value as byte bit mask.

Expert Tab

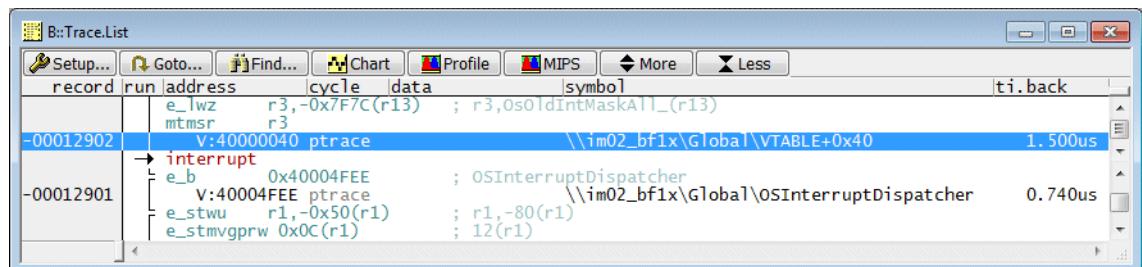
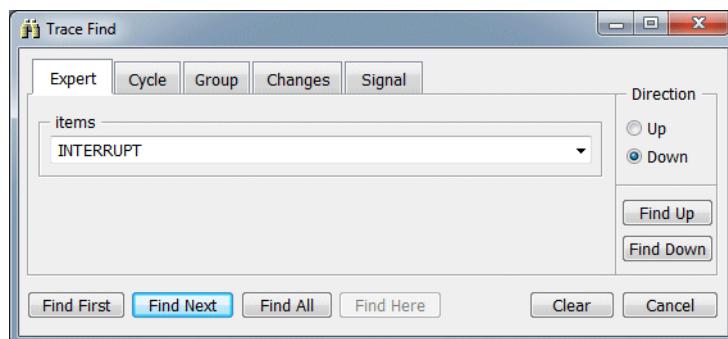
The **Expert** tab can be used for one of the following purposes:

- to convert a search specified in the **Trace Find** dialog into a TRACE32 command. For details refer to “[Convert Setting in Trace Find Dialog to a TRACE32 Command](#)”, page 45.
- to search for various special events.
- to extent the features provided by the **Cycle** tab.

Special Event Interrupts, Traps etc.

TRACE32 marks interrupts, traps and exceptions in the trace display. How interrupts, traps and exceptions are detected depends on the trace protocol and the processor architecture in use.

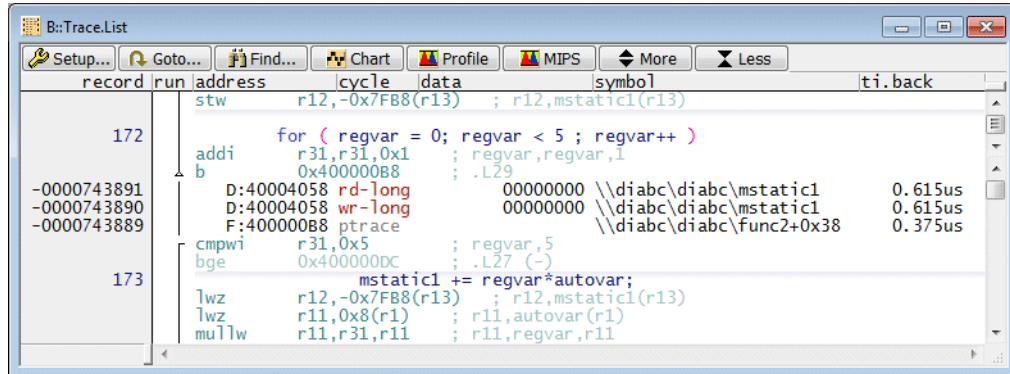
Example: Search for interrupts.



Keywords	
INTERRUPT	Search for interrupt.
TRAP	Search for trap.
EXCEPTION	Search for interrupt or trap.

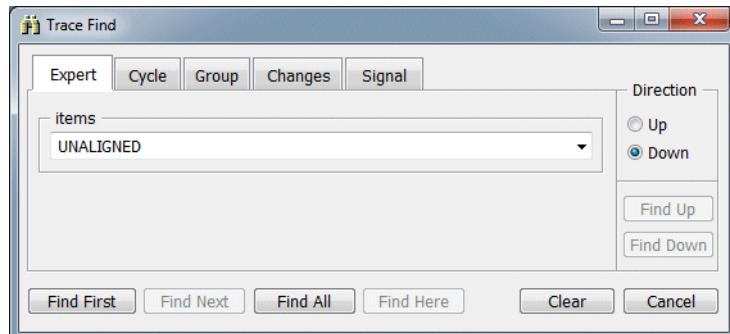
If the trace generation logic generates trace information for the executed instructions and the read/write accesses, TRACE32 assigns the read/write accesses to the corresponding load/store instructions if possible. The technique used is called Data Cycle Assignment.

Read/write accesses that can not be assigned to the corresponding load/store instructions are printed in red in the **Trace.List** window. They are listed preceding the next program trace message (ptrace).



record	run	address	cycle	data	symbol	ti.back
		stw r12,-0x7FB8(r13) ; r12,mstatic1(r13)				
172		for (regvar = 0; regvar < 5 ; regvar++)				
		addi r31,r31,0x1 ; regvar,regvar,1				
		b 0x400000B8 ; .L29				
-0000743891		D:40004058 rd-long 00000000 \\diabc\\diabc\\mstatic1				0.615us
-0000743890		D:40004058 wr-long 00000000 \\diabc\\diabc\\mstatic1				0.615us
-0000743889		F:400000B8 ptrace \\diabc\\diabc\\func2+0x38				0.375us
	173	cmpwi r31,0x5 ; regvar,5				
		bge 0x400000DC ; .L27 (-)				
		mstatic1 += regvar*autovar;				
		lzw r12,-0x7FB8(r13) ; r12,mstatic1(r13)				
		lzw r11,0x8(r1) ; r11,autovar(r1)				
		mulw r11,r31,r11 ; r11,regvar,r11				

The keyword UNALIGNED allows to search for such data accesses.



Special Event TRACEENABLE

The on-chip trace generation logic can be programmed so that it only generates trace information for specified program sections. TRACE32 PowerView marks the start points of the trace generation with **TRACE ENABLE** in the **Trace.List** window.

Example: Advise the trace generation logic to only generate trace information for the function func10. Search for the trace generation starting points in the trace recording afterwards.

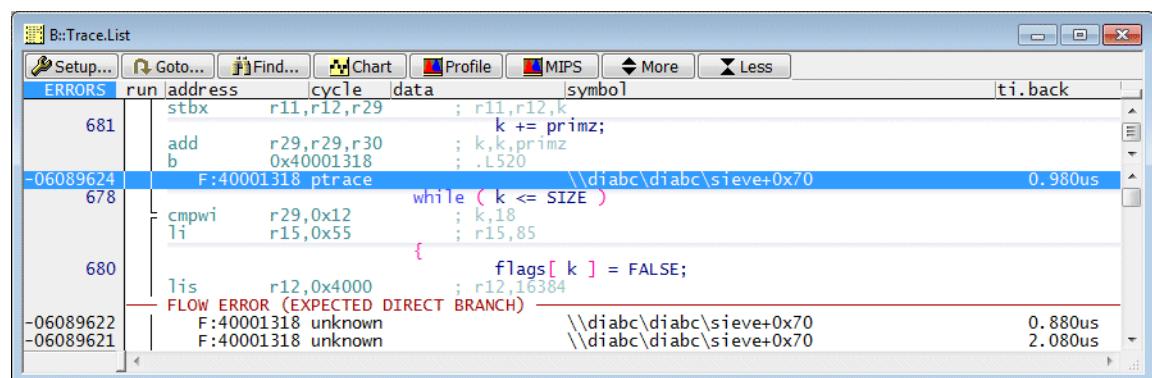
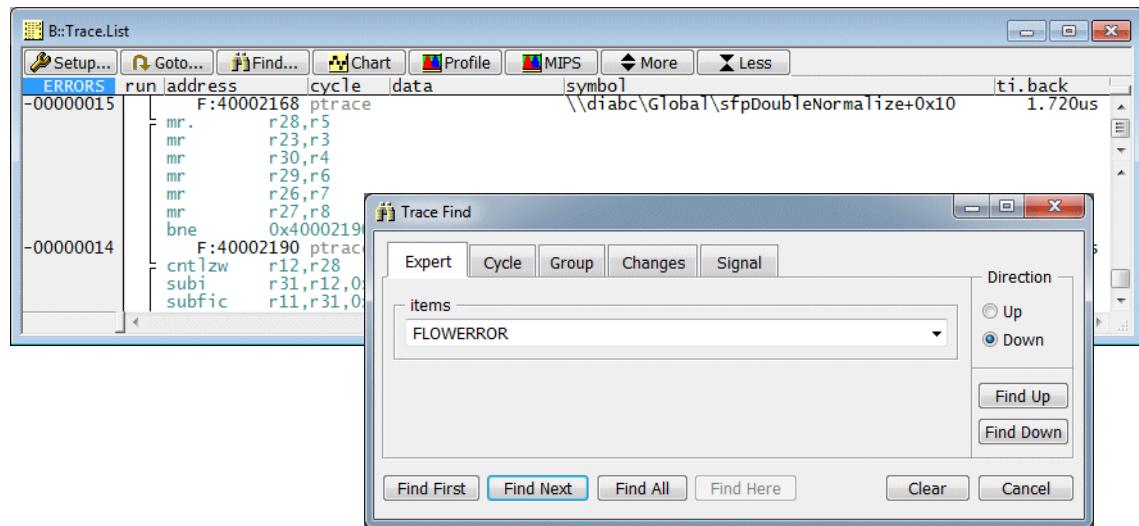
The screenshot displays three windows of the TRACE32 PowerView interface:

- B:Break.List**: Shows a table of trace configuration. The first row has address F:40000798, type Program, implementation ONCHIP, and action TraceON. The second row has address F:40000BEC, type Program, implementation ONCHIP, and action TraceOFF. The 'action' column also lists the function name func10 and its address range func10\78+0x10.
- Trace Find**: A search dialog with tabs for Expert, Cycle, Group, Changes, and Signal. The 'items' dropdown is set to 'TRACEENABLE'. The 'Direction' radio buttons are set to 'Down'. The 'Find Up' button is visible.
- B:Trace.List**: A list of trace records. The table has columns: record, run, address, cycle, data, symbol, and ti.back. One record is highlighted, showing the assembly code:

```
432      return v17;
433      lwz    r3,0x8(r1)      ; r3,v17(r1)
          lmw    r14,0x10(r1)    ; v16,16(r1)
          TRACE ENABLE
04839    F:40000784 ptrace          \\diabc\diabc\func10+0x1C  1.372ms
          cmpwi r31,0x3          ; i,3
          bge    0x400007D0        ; .L182 (-)
          v17 += i;
          lwz    r12,0x8(r1)      ; r12,v17(r1)
          add    r12,r12,r31       ; r12,r12,i
```

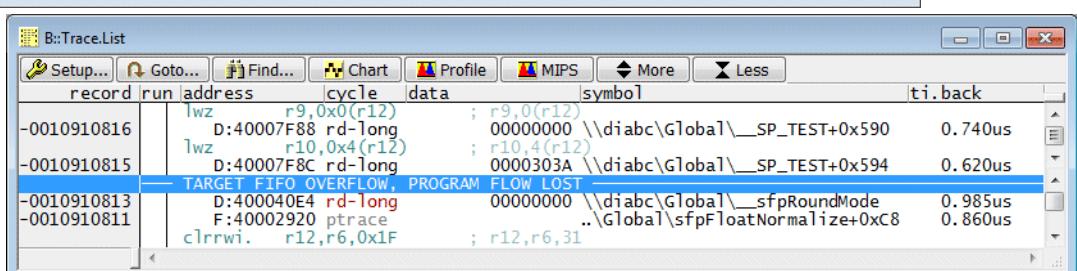
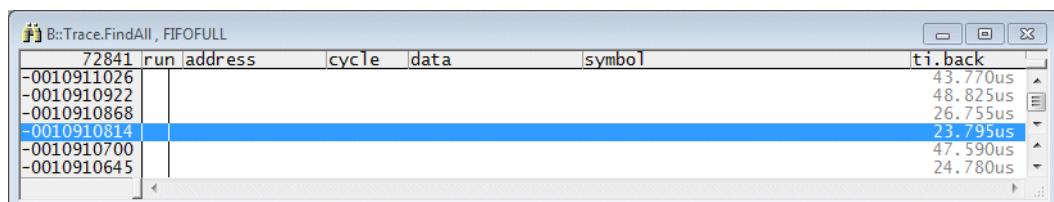
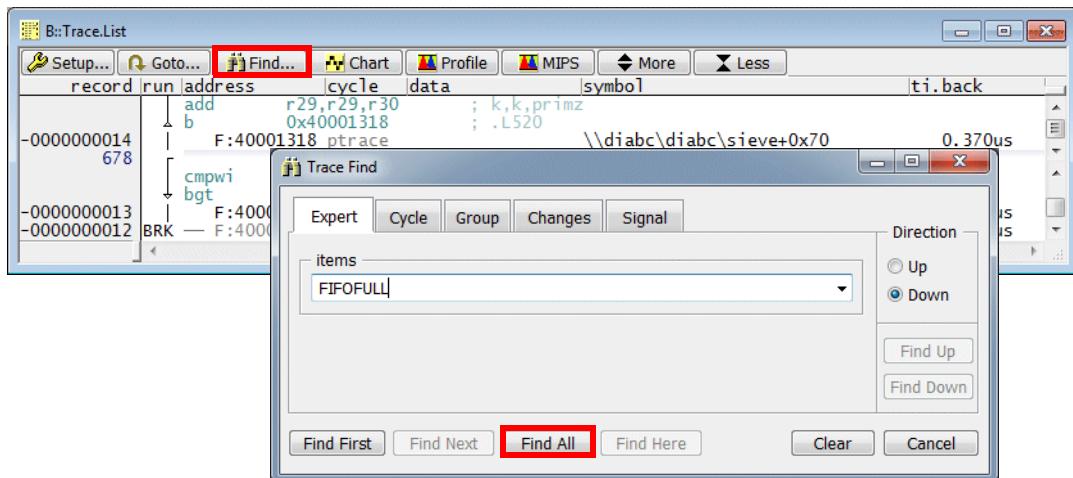
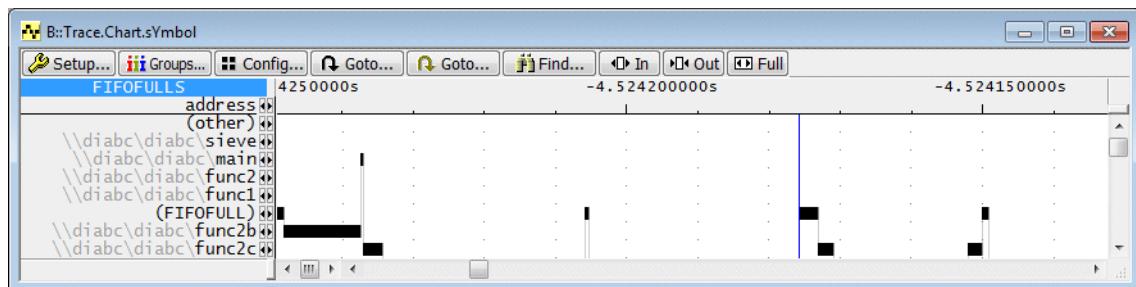
Special Event FLOWERRORs

If your trace display indicates **ERRORS** you can search for their actual occurrence by using the keyword **FLOWERROR** in the **Expert** tab of the **Trace Find** dialog.



Special Event FIFOFULL

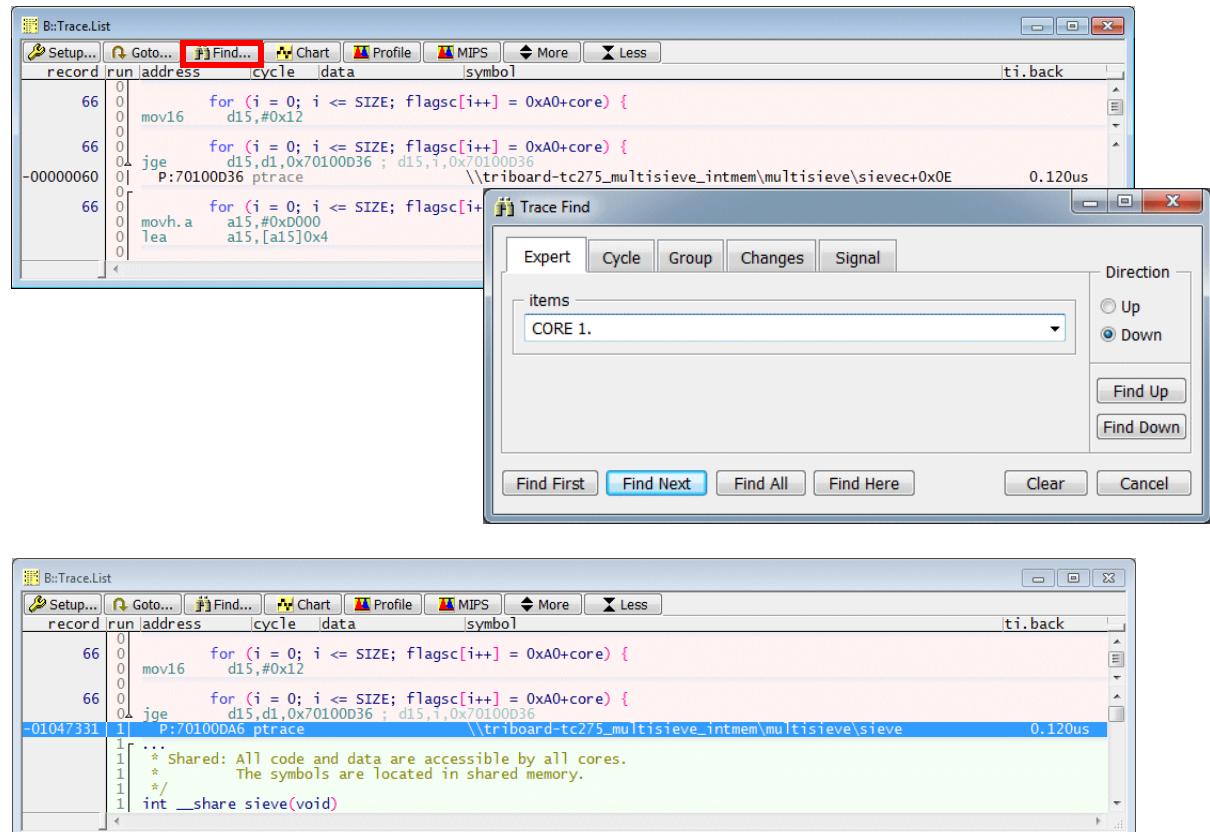
If your trace display indicates **FIFOFULLS** you can search for their actual occurrence by using the keyword **FIFOFULL** in the **Expert** tab of the **Trace Find** dialog.



Trace Information for a Specified Core (SMP only)

TRACE32 analyzes and displays the trace information of all cores together, if trace information is recorded for an SMP system. **CORE <number>** allows to search in the trace for information generated by the specified core.

Example: Search for trace information generated by core 1.

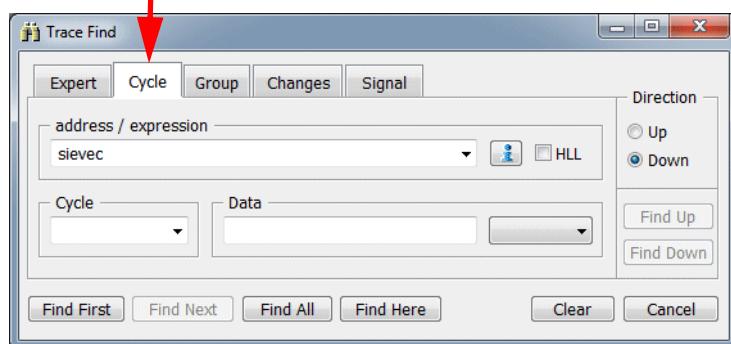


The screenshot shows the TRACE32 interface with two windows. The main window, 'B:Trace.List', displays assembly code for core 1. The assembly code includes instructions like 'for (i = 0; i <= SIZE; flagsc[i++] = 0xA0+core) {', 'jge P:70100036 ptrace', and 'movh. a a15,#0xD000'. The bottom part of the list shows shared code and data: '*** Shared: All code and data are accessible by all cores.', 'The symbols are located in shared memory.', and 'int __share_sieve(void)'. The 'Find...' button is highlighted in red. A 'Trace Find' dialog box is open, showing the search term 'CORE 1.' in the 'items' field. The 'Down' radio button is selected under 'Direction'. The 'Find Next' button is highlighted in blue. The bottom window, also 'B:Trace.List', shows the same trace information with the 'Find Next' result highlighted in blue.

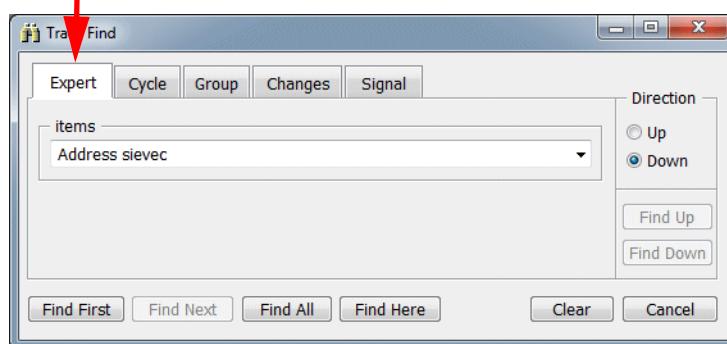
Extended Features

Example for an SMP system: Find all entries to the function sievec executed on core 0.

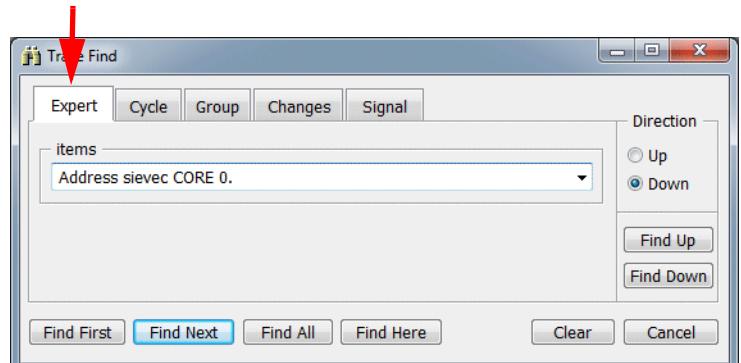
Enter the function address in the Cycle tab



Switch to the Expert tab



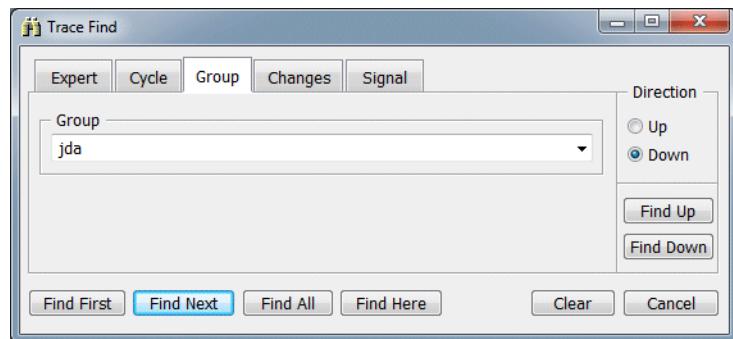
Add the CORE <number> event



Group Tab

The **GROUP** command allows to structure programs consisting of a huge number of functions/modules to ease the debugging process and the evaluation of the trace contents.

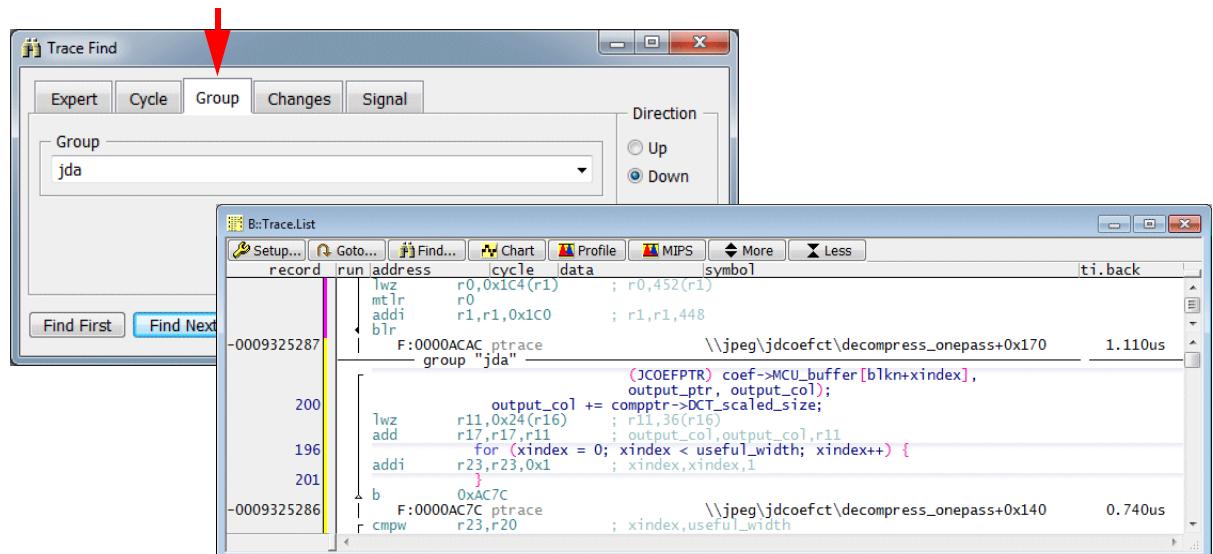
The **Group** tab allows you to search for trace information generated for a specified group.



Example:

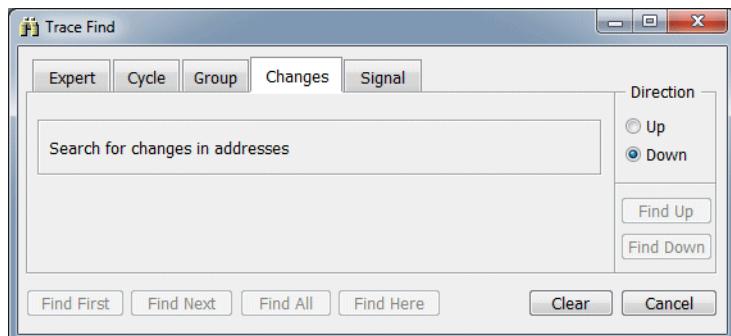
The **GROUP.List** command displays the known groups.

Find trace information generated for the group "jda".



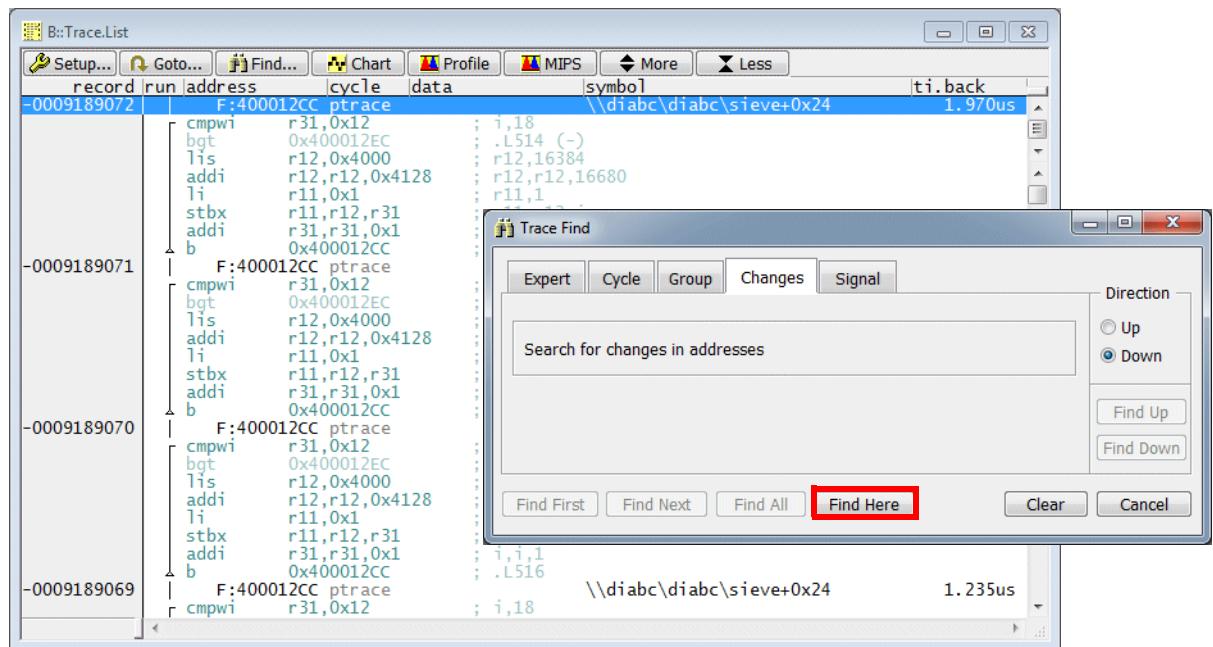
Changes Tab

Instruction execution traces may contain multiple runs of a loop. It might be boring to inspect all the loop runs. The **Changes** tab enables you to continue your trace inspection after the last loop run.

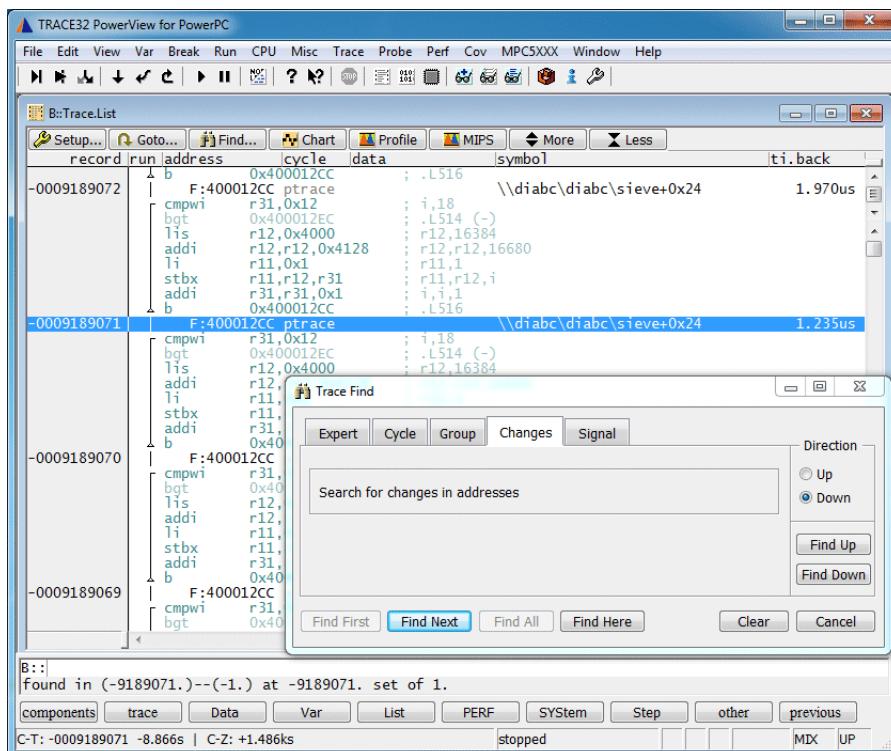


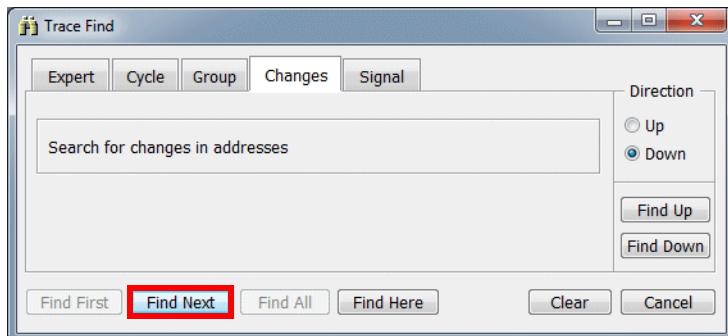
NOTE: Please be aware that searching via the Changes tab only analyzes **ptrace** cycles.

Example: A trace recording contains multiple runs of a loop.



Select the first occurrence of the loop and push the **Find Here** button to prepare the **Changes** procedure:





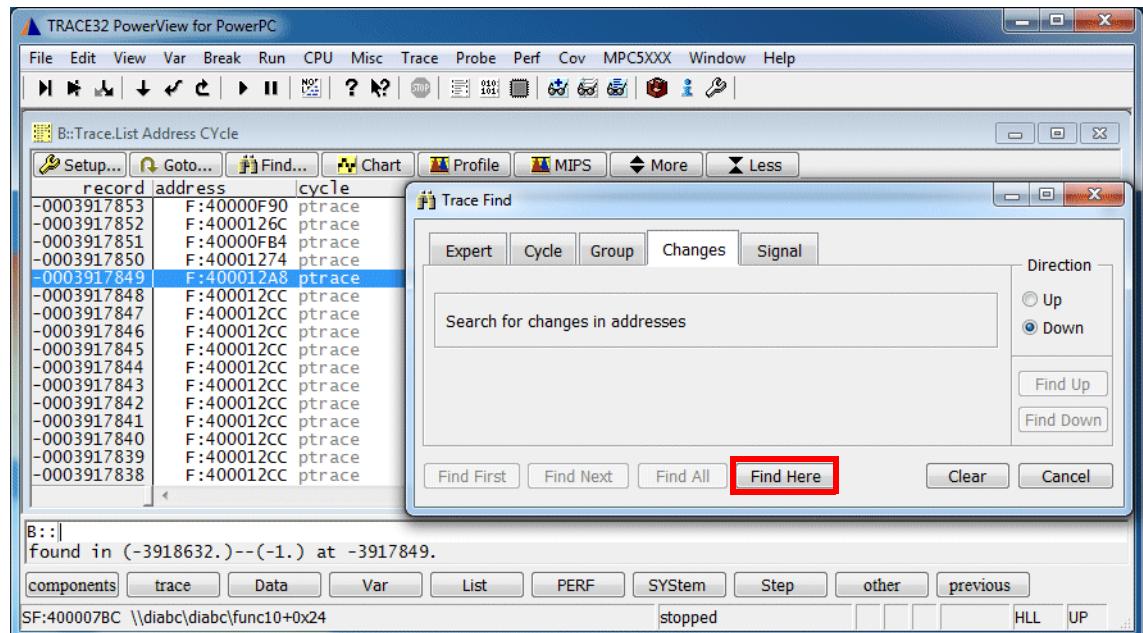
record	run	address	cycle	data	symbol	ti.back
-09656430		stbx r11,r12,r31 addi r31,r31,0x1 b 0x400012CC		; r11,r12,i ; i,i,1 ; .L516	\\\diabc\diabc\sieve+0x24	1.240us
-09656429		F:400012CC ptrace bgt 0x400012EC			\\\diabc\diabc\sieve+0x44	0.500us
672		for (i = 0 ; i <= SIZE ; i++) li r31,0x0 cmpwi r31,0x12 bgt 0x40001344		; i,0 ; i,18 ; .L517 (-)		

Pushing the **Find Next** button (several times) positions the cursor now after the last loop run.

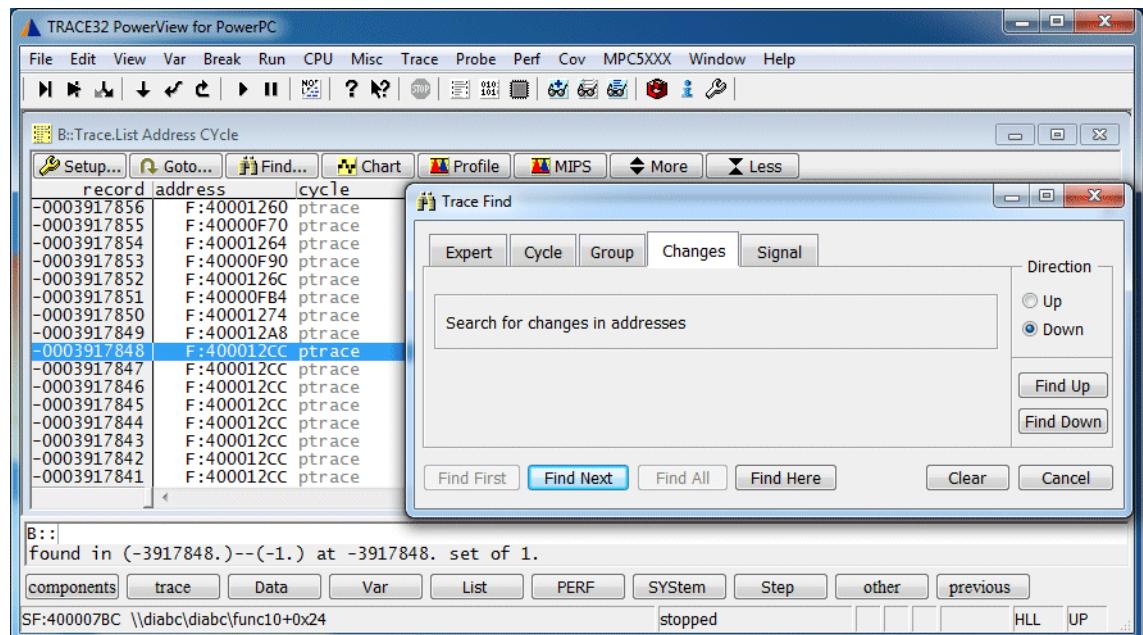
The following example illustrates the **Changes** procedure in detail.

NOTE: Changes considers only the ptrace cycles.

1. Select a trace record and start with *Find Here*:



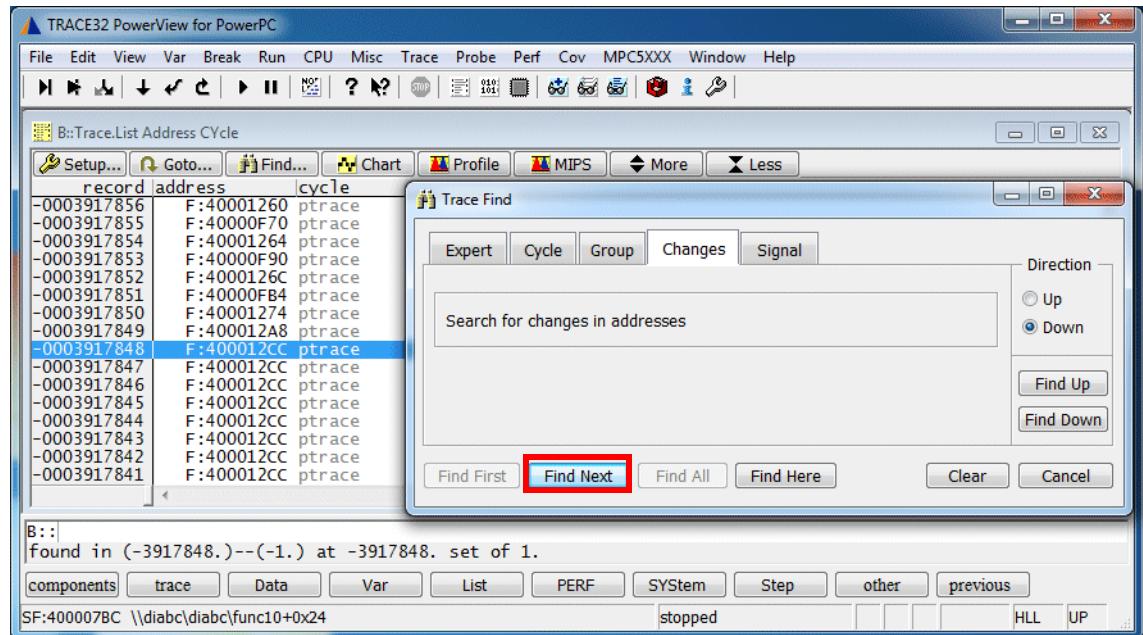
The cursor is positioned to the next record and the so-called **Changes Address Set** is initialized. The address of the current ptrace cycle is added to the **Changes Address Set**.



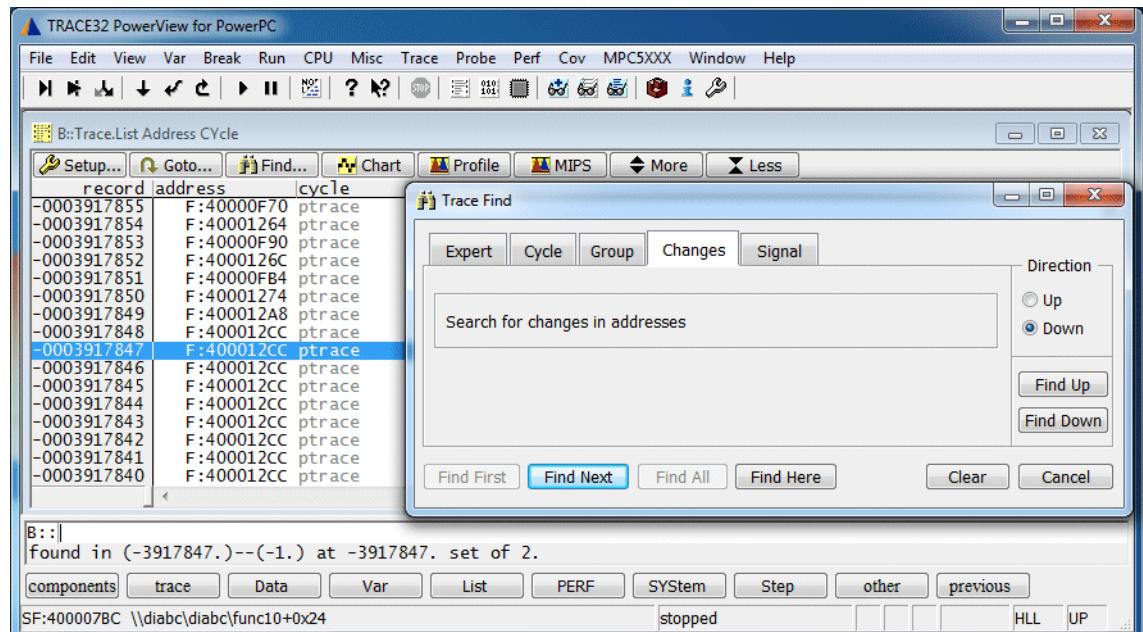
Changes Address Set: 0x400012A8

2. Continue with **Find Next**.

Changes Address Set: 0x400012A8



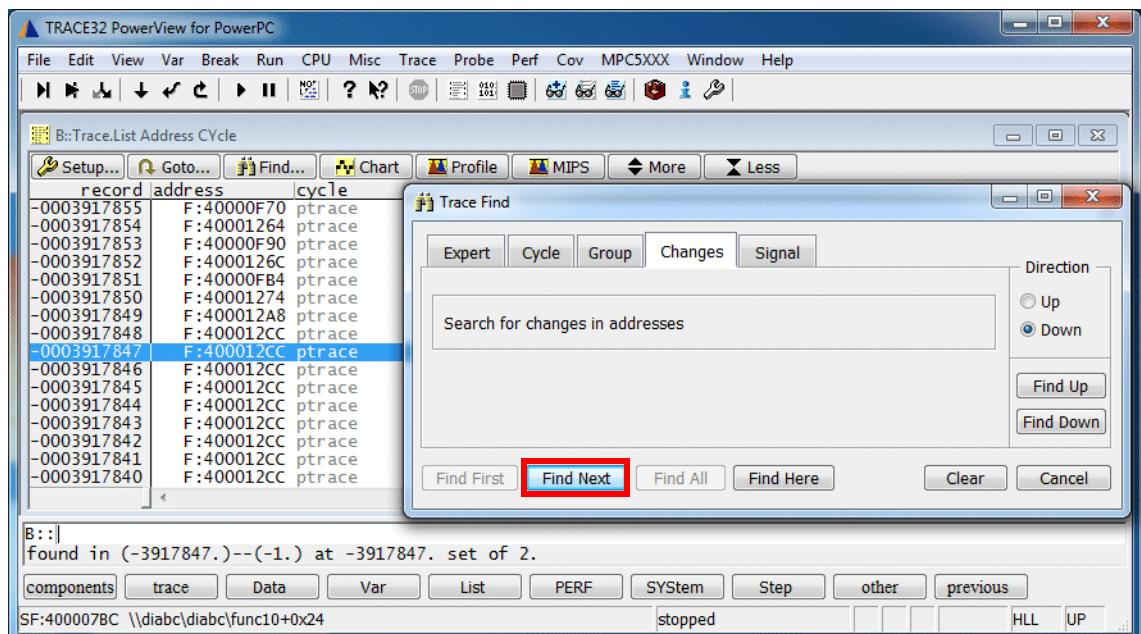
The cursor is positioned to next ptrace record for which the address is not in **Changes Address Set**. Additionally the address of the current ptrace cycle is added to the **Changes Address Set**.



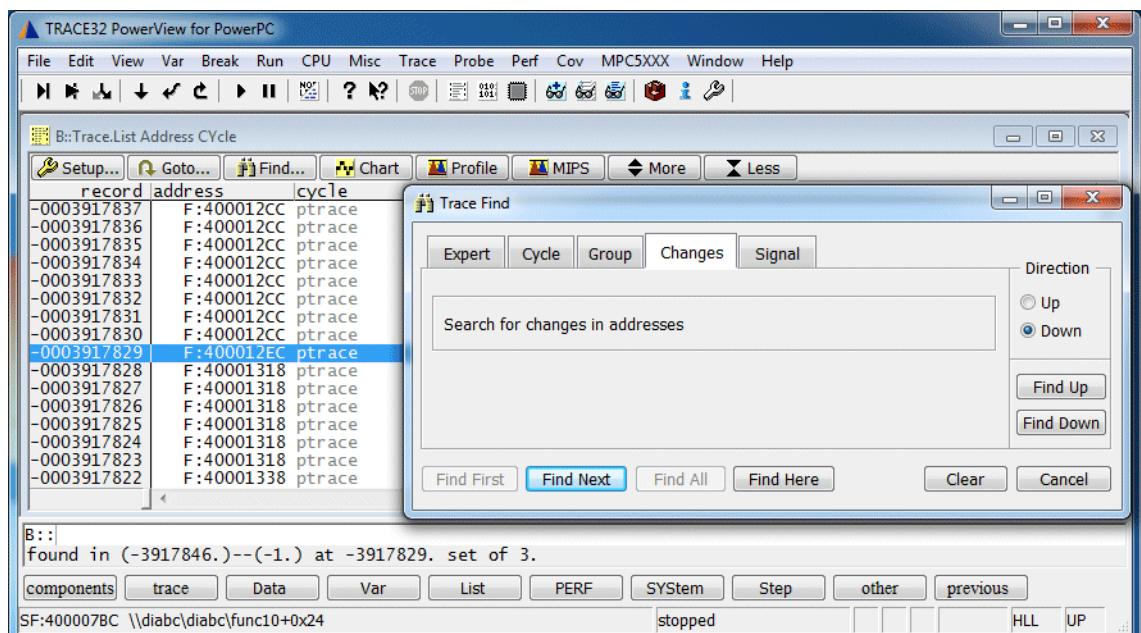
Changes Address Set: 0x400012A8, 0x400012CC

3. Continue with **Find Next**.

Changes Address Set: 0x400012A8, 0x400012CC



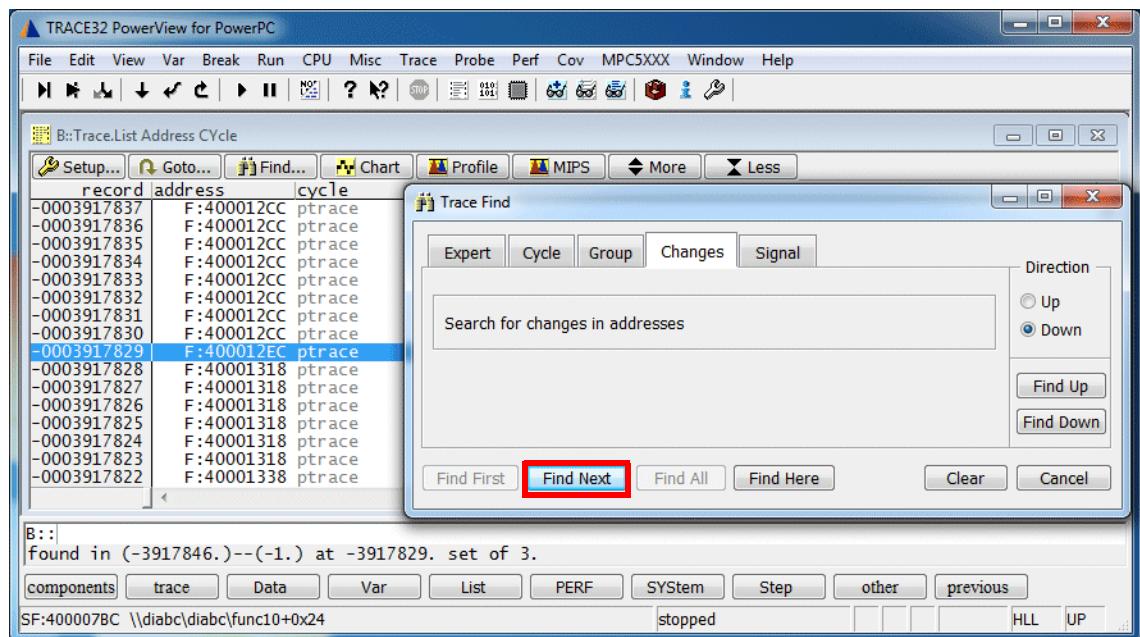
The cursor is positioned to next ptrace record for which the address is not in **Changes Address Set**. Additionally the address of the current ptrace cycle is added to the **Changes Address Set**.



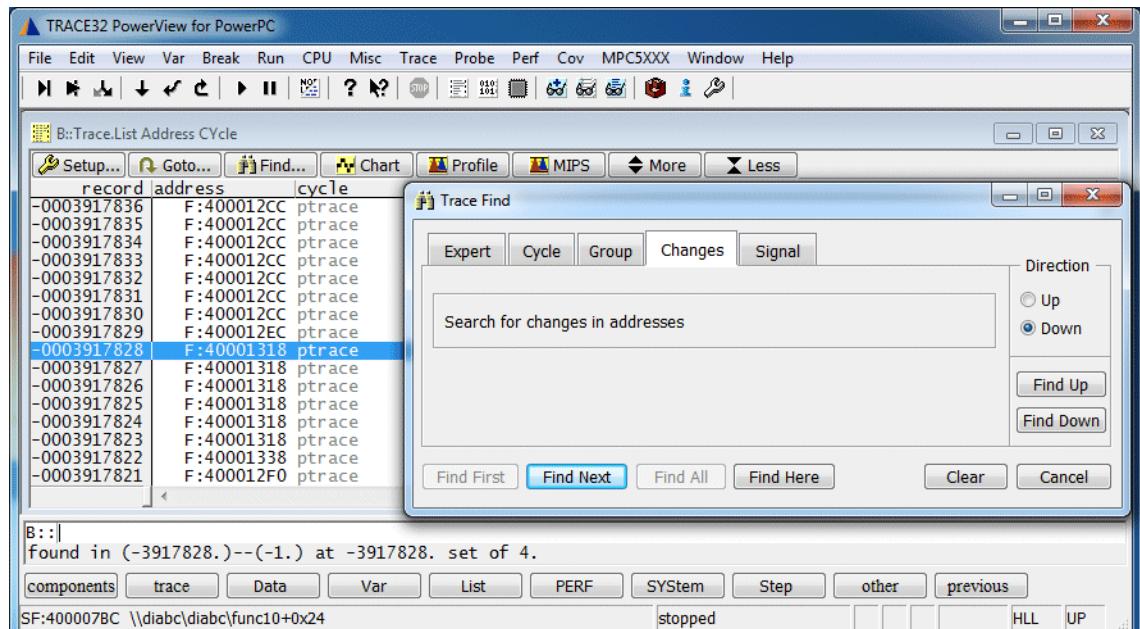
Changes Address Set: 0x400012A8, 0x400012CC

4. Continue with **Find Next**.

Changes Address Set: 0x400012A8, 0x400012CC

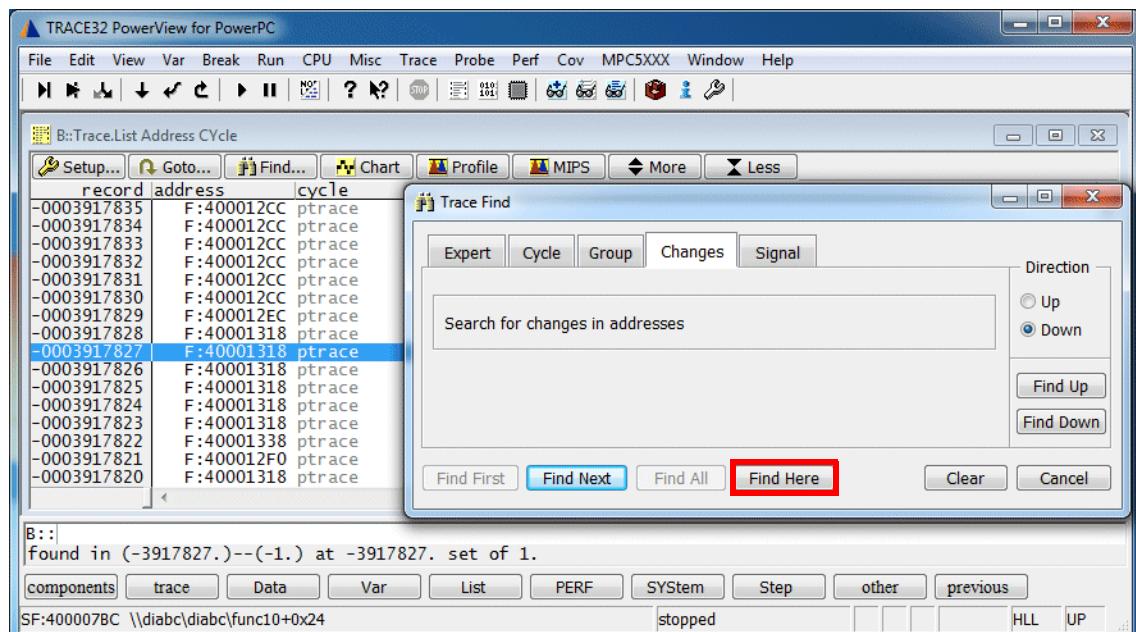


The cursor is positioned to next ptrace record for which the address is not in **Changes Address Set**. Additionally the address of the current ptrace cycle is added to the **Changes Address Set**.



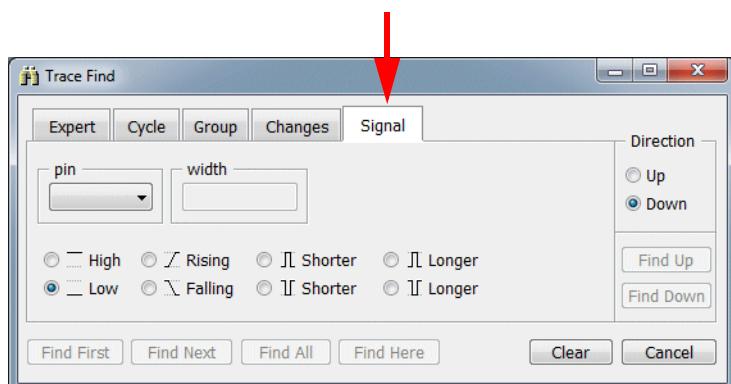
Changes Address Set: 0x400012A8, 0x400012CC, 0x400012EC

Please be aware that **Find Here** starts a new **Changes Address Set**.



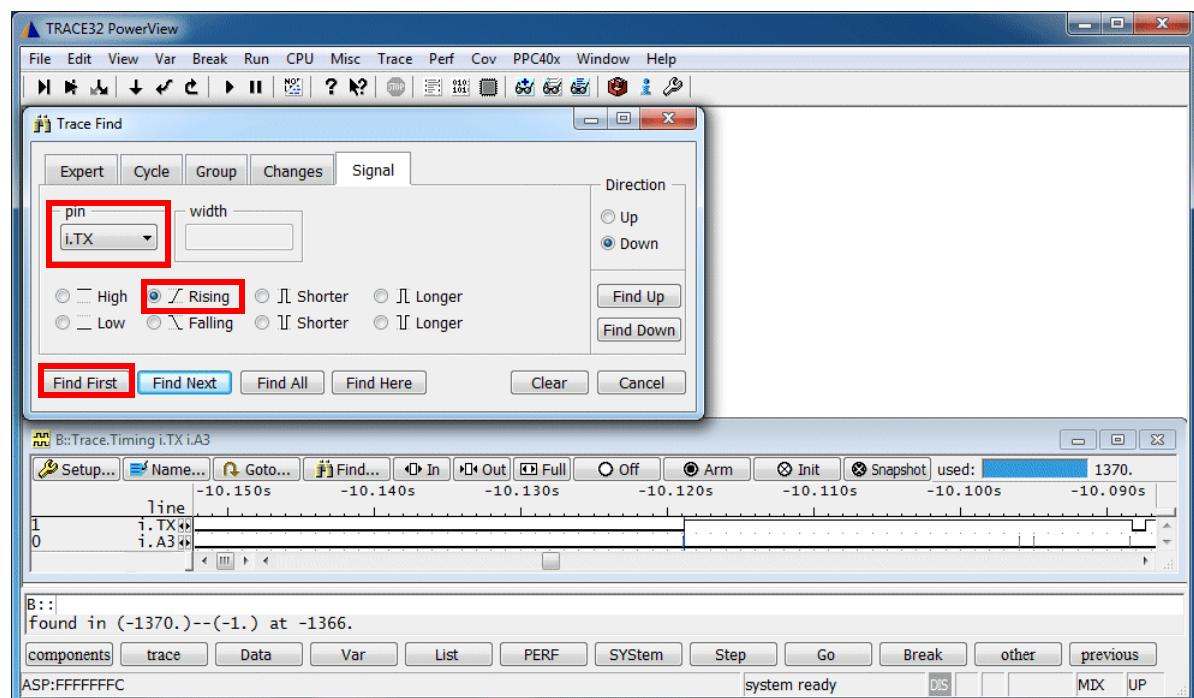
Signal Tab

The **Trace.Timing** command is used to display signal recording as performed e.g. by a TRACE32 logic analyzer. The Signal tab of the Trace Find dialog allows to search for specified signal levels, rising edges etc.



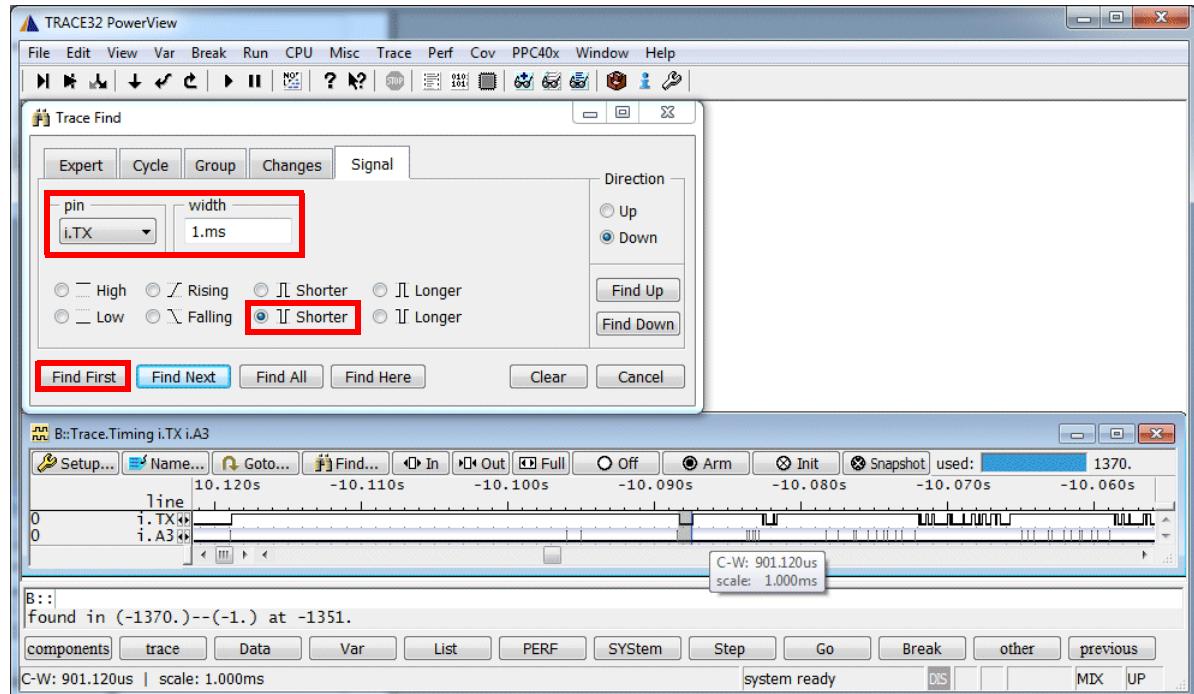
Signal Level/Edges

Example: Find the first rising edge of signal i.TX.



Signal Level of Specified Width

Example: Find point in recording where i.TX is low for less than 1.ms.



Overview

TRACE32 PowerView provides the following commands to find a specified event in the trace recording.

```
; find specified search event in the trace recording
Trace.Find [<record_number> | <record_range>] <item> ... [/<options>]

; repeat last search event
Trace.Find

; find all occurrences of the specified search event
Trace.FindAll [<record_number> | <record_range>] <items> ... [/<options>]

; find change in program execution sequence
Trace.FindChange [<record_number> | <record_range>] [/<options>]
```

Combining Search Items

Several <item> can be combined to form a search event. They all have to be true.

```
; Specify search event
; Address equal 0x4000412B AND CYcle equal Write AND Data equal 0x0
Trace.Find Address 0x4000412B CYcle Write Data 0x0
```

The keyword **OR** allows to specify a list of search events.

```
Trace.FindAll Address 0x4000412B CYcle Write Data 0x0 OR \
Address 0x4000412B CYcle Write Data 0x1
```

Record Numbers and Record Ranges

```
; Start searching at first trace record down to last trace record
Trace.Find Address sieve
; Repeat searching
; Start searching at (last record found + 1) down to the last record
Trace.Find

; Start searching at last trace record up to first trace record
Trace.Find Address sieve /Back
; Repeat searching
; Start searching at (last record found + 1) up to first trace record
Trace.Find

; Search over the complete trace
Trace.FindAll Address sieve
```

```
; Start searching at the specified trace record down to last trace record
Trace.Find Address sieve -99928.
; Repeat searching
; Start searching at (last record found + 1) down to the last record
Trace.Find

; Start searching at the specified trace record up to first trace record
Trace.Find Address sieve -99928. /Back
; Repeat searching
; Start searching at (last record found - 1) up to first trace record
Trace.Find
```

```
; Start searching at first trace record of the specified record range
Trace.Find Address sieve (-99134.)--(-5666.)
; Repeat searching
; Start searching at (last record found + 1) down to the last record
Trace.Find

; Start searching at last trace record of the specified record range
Trace.Find Address sieve (-99134.)--(-5666.) /Back
; Repeat searching
; Start searching at (last record found - 1) up to first trace record
Trace.Find

; Search only over the specified range
Trace.FindAll Address (-99134.)--(-5666.) sieve
```

Address

```
; find matching address and data,  
; start search at the beginning of the trace recording  
Trace.Find Address 0x100--0x200 Data.B 0x55  
; find next match  
Trace.Find  
  
; find any instruction of the function sieve,  
; start search at the end of the trace recording  
Trace.Find Address Var.RANGE(sieve) /Back  
  
; find ptrace cycle which contains address 0x40000B7C  
Trace.Find FAddress 0x40000B7C
```

Address.Match

Address allows to search for the specified address. While **Address.MATCH** restricts the search exactly to the specified address (address column matches the specified address).

Example for single address

Trace.FindAll , Address 0x40004056 CYcle Write

2856	run	address	cycle	data	symbol	ti.back
-04011074		D:40004054	wr-long	B82BFAAA	\\diabc\\diabc\\func2\\fstatic2	
-04011066		D:40004054	wr-long	B82BFAAB	\\diabc\\diabc\\func2\\fstatic2	3.340us
-04008277		D:40004054	wr-long	7A0BC0A0	\\diabc\\diabc\\func2\\fstatic2	1.474ms
-04008269		D:40004054	wr-long	7A0BC0A1	\\diabc\\diabc\\func2\\fstatic2	3.320us
-04005471		D:40004054	wr-long	00610CFE	\\diabc\\diabc\\func2\\fstatic2	1.471ms
-04005464		D:40004054	wr-long	00610CFF	\\diabc\\diabc\\func2\\fstatic2	3.340us
-04002650		D:40004054	wr-long	8A80DB70	\\diabc\\diabc\\func2\\fstatic2	1.483ms

Trace.FindAll , Address.MATCH 0x40004056 CYcle Write

0	run	address	cycle	data	symbol	ti.back

Trace.FindAll , Address.MATCH 0x40004054 CYcle Write

2856	run	address	cycle	data	symbol	ti.back
-04011074		D:40004054	wr-long	B82BFAAA	\\diabc\\diabc\\func2\\fstatic2	
-04011066		D:40004054	wr-long	B82BFAAB	\\diabc\\diabc\\func2\\fstatic2	3.340us
-04008277		D:40004054	wr-long	7A0BC0A0	\\diabc\\diabc\\func2\\fstatic2	1.474ms
-04008269		D:40004054	wr-long	7A0BC0A1	\\diabc\\diabc\\func2\\fstatic2	3.320us
-04005471		D:40004054	wr-long	00610CFE	\\diabc\\diabc\\func2\\fstatic2	1.471ms
-04005464		D:40004054	wr-long	00610CFF	\\diabc\\diabc\\func2\\fstatic2	3.340us
-04002650		D:40004054	wr-long	8A80DB70	\\diabc\\diabc\\func2\\fstatic2	1.483ms
-04002642		D:40004054	wr-long	8A80DB71	\\diabc\\diabc\\func2\\fstatic2	3.340us

Example for address range

Trace.FindAll , Address 0x40007F54--0x40007F57

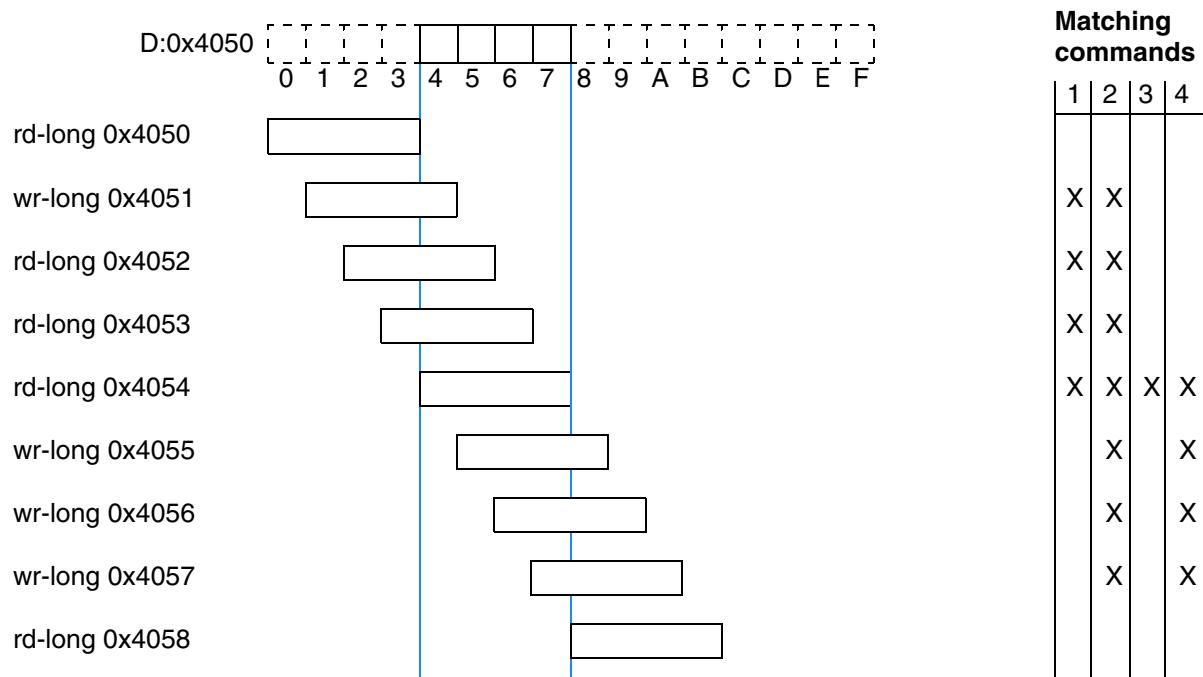
24145	run	address	cycle	data	symbol	ti.back
-04010482		D:40007F54	wr-long	00000005	\diabc\Global__SP_TEST+0x55C	34.920us
-04010446		D:40007F54	wr-long	00000005	\diabc\Global__SP_TEST+0x55C	16.760us
-04010374		D:40007F54	wr-long	00000005	\diabc\Global__SP_TEST+0x55C	33.440us
-04010289		D:40007F54	wr-long	00000005	\diabc\Global__SP_TEST+0x55C	42.060us
-04010253		D:40007F54	wr-long	00000005	\diabc\Global__SP_TEST+0x55C	17.500us
-04010174		D:40007F54	wr-long	00000005	\diabc\Global__SP_TEST+0x55C	38.620us
-04009804		D:40007F50	wr-quad	0000000000000000	\diabc\Global__SP_TEST+0x558	159.600us
-04009581		D:40007F50	wr-quad	0000000060000003	\diabc\Global__SP_TEST+0x558	109.920us
-04008170		D:40007F54	wr-long	00000005	\diabc\Global__SP_TEST+0x55C	823.700us
-04008092		D:40007F54	wr-long	00000005	\diabc\Global__SP_TEST+0x55C	36.020us
-04008064		D:40007F54	wr-long	00000005	\diabc\Global__SP_TEST+0x55C	12.840us
-04008035		D:40007F54	wr-long	00000005	\diabc\Global__SP_TEST+0x55C	13.440us

Trace.FindAll , Address.MATCH 0x40007F54--0x40007F57

21420	run	address	cycle	data	symbol	ti.back
-04010482		D:40007F54	wr-long	00000005	\diabc\Global__SP_TEST+0x55C	34.920us
-04010446		D:40007F54	wr-long	00000005	\diabc\Global__SP_TEST+0x55C	16.760us
-04010374		D:40007F54	wr-long	00000005	\diabc\Global__SP_TEST+0x55C	33.440us
-04010289		D:40007F54	wr-long	00000005	\diabc\Global__SP_TEST+0x55C	42.060us
-04010253		D:40007F54	wr-long	00000005	\diabc\Global__SP_TEST+0x55C	17.500us
-04010174		D:40007F54	wr-long	00000005	\diabc\Global__SP_TEST+0x55C	38.620us
-04008170		D:40007F54	wr-long	00000005	\diabc\Global__SP_TEST+0x55C	1.093ms
-04008092		D:40007F54	wr-long	00000005	\diabc\Global__SP_TEST+0x55C	36.020us
-04008064		D:40007F54	wr-long	00000005	\diabc\Global__SP_TEST+0x55C	12.840us
-04008035		D:40007F54	wr-long	00000005	\diabc\Global__SP_TEST+0x55C	13.440us
-04008006		D:40007F54	wr-long	00000005	\diabc\Global__SP_TEST+0x55C	19.740us
-04007938		D:40007F54	wr-long	00000005	\diabc\Global__SP_TEST+0x55C	30.600us

The graphic below summarizes the behavior of the **Address/Address.MATCH** search item.

Variable **mstatic1** in address range 0x4054--0x4057



```
; command 1
Trace.FindAll , Address mstatic1

; command 2
Trace.FindAll , Address Var.RANGE(mstatic1)

; command 3
Trace.FindAll , Address.MATCH mstatic1

; command 4
Trace.FindAll , Address.MATCH Var.RANGE(mstatic1)
```

```
; find specified data value in record range (-1000.)--(-700.)  
; start search at the first record of the specified address range  
Trace.Find (-1000.)--(-700.) Data 0x100  
  
; find specified data,  
; start search at the beginning of the trace recording  
Trace.Find Data 0x0--0xAa
```

```
; find all trace records with symbol address vchar and data value 149.  
; and display the result is a listing that shows the variable access  
; and the default trace display  
Trace.FindAll sYmbol vchar Data 149. /List Var DEFault
```

25	var	run	address	cycle	data	symbol	ti.back
-00000005251	vchar = 149		D:40004068	wr-byte		95 \\diabc\Global\vchar	78.353ms
-00000004985	vchar = 149		D:40004068	wr-byte		95 \\diabc\Global\vchar	36.924ms
-00000004858	vchar = 149		D:40004068	wr-byte		95 \\diabc\Global\vchar	73.828ms
-00000004608	vchar = 149		D:40004068	wr-byte		95 \\diabc\Global\vchar	78.338ms
-00000004342	vchar = 149		D:40004068	wr-byte		95 \\diabc\Global\vchar	36.882ms
-00000004216	vchar = 149		D:40004068	wr-byte		95 \\diabc\Global\vchar	73.888ms
-00000003966	vchar = 149		D:40004068	wr-byte		95 \\diabc\Global\vchar	

Further examples:

```
; find all trace records with symbol address vchar and with one of the  
; specified data values  
Trace.FindAll sYmbol vchar Data 149.||191.||210. /List Var DEFault  
  
; find all trace records with symbol address vchar and a data value that  
; is not 0.  
Trace.FindAll sYmbol vchar Data !0. /List Var DEFault  
  
; find all trace records with symbol address vchar and a data value that  
; is not 0., not 100. and not 200.  
Trace.FindAll sYmbol vchar Data !(0.||100.||200.) /List Var DEFault  
  
; find all trace record with symbol address vchar and a data value  
; between 100. and 200.  
Trace.FindAll sYmbol vchar Data (100.--220.) /List Var DEFault  
  
; find all trace record with symbol address vchar and a data value  
; smaller than 100. and larger than 200.  
Trace.FindAll sYmbol vchar Data !(100.--220.) /List Var DEFault  
  
Trace.FindAll sYmbol vchar Data (120.--150.)||(200.--220.) \  
/List Var DEFault
```

```
Trace.FindAll sYmbol uchar Data !((120.--150.)||(200.--220.)) \
/List Var DEFault
```

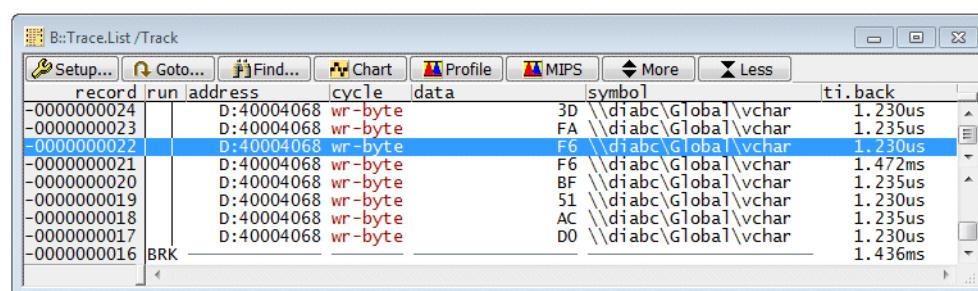
; find all trace record with symbol address uchar and a data value
; that is 0x9 in the first 4 bits

```
Trace.FindAll sYmbol uchar Data 0x9x
```

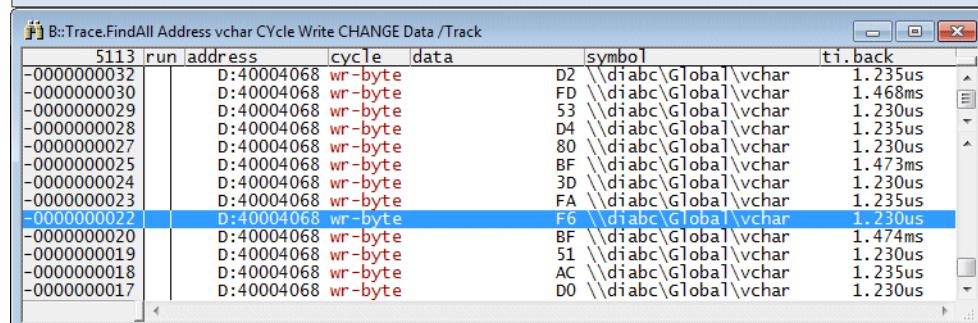
```
Trace.FindAll sYmbol uchar Data !0x9x
```

; find all write cycles to symbol address uchar in which the data value
, changed

```
Trace.FindAll Address uchar CYcle Write CHANGE Data
```



record	run	address	cycle	data	symbol	ti.back
-0000000024		D:40004068	wr-byte		3D \\diabc\Global\uchar	1.230us
-0000000023		D:40004068	wr-byte		FA \\diabc\Global\uchar	1.235us
-0000000022		D:40004068	wr-byte		F6 \\diabc\Global\uchar	1.230us
-0000000021		D:40004068	wr-byte		F6 \\diabc\Global\uchar	1.472ms
-0000000020		D:40004068	wr-byte		BF \\diabc\Global\uchar	1.235us
-0000000019		D:40004068	wr-byte		51 \\diabc\Global\uchar	1.230us
-0000000018		D:40004068	wr-byte		AC \\diabc\Global\uchar	1.235us
-0000000017		D:40004068	wr-byte		D0 \\diabc\Global\uchar	1.230us
-0000000016	BRK					1.436ms



S113	run	address	cycle	data	symbol	ti.back
-0000000032		D:40004068	wr-byte		D2 \\diabc\Global\uchar	1.235us
-0000000030		D:40004068	wr-byte		FD \\diabc\Global\uchar	1.468ms
-0000000029		D:40004068	wr-byte		53 \\diabc\Global\uchar	1.230us
-0000000028		D:40004068	wr-byte		D4 \\diabc\Global\uchar	1.235us
-0000000027		D:40004068	wr-byte		80 \\diabc\Global\uchar	1.230us
-0000000025		D:40004068	wr-byte		BF \\diabc\Global\uchar	1.473ms
-0000000024		D:40004068	wr-byte		3D \\diabc\Global\uchar	1.230us
-0000000023		D:40004068	wr-byte		FA \\diabc\Global\uchar	1.235us
-0000000022		D:40004068	wr-byte		F6 \\diabc\Global\uchar	1.230us
-0000000020		D:40004068	wr-byte		BF \\diabc\Global\uchar	1.474ms
-0000000019		D:40004068	wr-byte		51 \\diabc\Global\uchar	1.230us
-0000000018		D:40004068	wr-byte		AC \\diabc\Global\uchar	1.235us
-0000000017		D:40004068	wr-byte		D0 \\diabc\Global\uchar	1.230us

```
; find write accesses to variable flags with specified data values
; start search at specified record number down to the end of the
; trace recording
Trace.Find -3224833. Address V.RANGE(flags) Data 0x0--0xaa CYcle Write
; find next match
Trace.Find

; find read access to variable flags[3]
; start search at the specified record number up to the beginning of the
; trace recording
Trace.Find -3224832. Address Var.RANGE(flags[3]) CYcle Read /Back

; find all program trace cycles for which the symbol range changed
Trace.FindAll cYcle PTRACE CHANGE sYmbol
```

113503	run	address	cYcle	data	symbol	ti.back
-0000556536		F:4000105C	ptrace		\\diabc\\diabc\\main	
-0000556535		F:40000080	ptrace		\\diabc\\diabc\\func2	2.590us
-0000556533		F:4000004C	ptrace		\\diabc\\diabc\\func1	1.230us
-0000556532		F:400000AC	ptrace		\\diabc\\diabc\\func2+0x2C	1.850us
-0000556531		F:4000004C	ptrace		\\diabc\\diabc\\func1	0.370us
-0000556530		F:400000B4	ptrace		\\diabc\\diabc\\func2+0x34	1.850us
-0000556523		F:4000004C	ptrace		\\diabc\\diabc\\func1	7.765us
-0000556522		F:4000100	ptrace		\\diabc\\diabc\\func2+0x80	1.725us
-0000556521		F:400010A4	ptrace		\\diabc\\diabc\\main+0x48	0.740us
-0000556520		F:40000114	ptrace		\\diabc\\diabc\\func2a	0.370us
-0000556513		F:400010A8	ptrace		\\diabc\\diabc\\main+0x4C	8.630us
-0000556512		F:40000174	ptrace		\\diabc\\diabc\\func2b	0.370us
-0000556505		F:400010AC	ptrace		\\diabc\\diabc\\main+0x50	6.905us
-0000556504		F:400001D0	ptrace		\\diabc\\diabc\\func2c	0.370us
-0000556503		F:40001BA4	ptrace		\\diabc\\Global_d_itod	0.495us

Time Information

```
; find all trace entries with a TIme.Back time between 500.us--700.us
Trace.Find TIme.Back 0.500us--0.700us
```

```
; find all exits of the function sieve (Address sYmbol.EXIT(sieve))
; for which the time distance to the function entry of sieve is between
; 70 and 71 us (TIme.AddressBack sieve 70.us--71.us)

; display the time distance to the function entry of sieve and the
; default display items (/List TIme.AddressBack sieve DEFault)

Trace.FindAll Address sYmbol.EXIT(sieve) TIme.AddressBack sieve 70.us--71.us \
/List TIme.AddressBack sieve DEFault TIme.Back.OFF
```

The following commands delivery an analogous result.

```
Trace.FindAll Address <program_addr_a> TIme.AddressBack <program_addr_b> <time_range>
Trace.FindAll Address <program_addr_b> TIme.AddressFore <program_addr_a> <time_range>
```

Var

```
; use the keyword Var to search for static variable access cycles:
Trace.Find Var ; find the first one
Trace.Find ; find the next one by repeating the command
; without Var

Trace.FindAll Var ;list all occurrences in the Trace.FindAll window
Trace.ListVar ;same as above
```

GROUP

```
; find any trace information assigned to the group sieve
; start search at the beginning of the trace recording
Trace.Find GROUP "sieve"
```

CORE

```
; find entry to function func8 executed by core 0
; start search at the beginning of the trace recording
Trace.Find Address func8 CORE 0.
```

Format the Result

; find all occurrences of the specified search event

; use the option /List to format the result

Trace.FindAll [<record_number> | <record_range>] <items> ... /List <items> ...

; if nothing is specified the default display is used

Trace.FindAll Address mstatic1

12485	run	address	cycle	data	symbol	ti.back
+00000041		D:40004058	wr-long	00000000	\diabc\diabc\mstatic1	
+00000042		D:40004058	wr-long	9401FFC2	\diabc\diabc\mstatic1	0.740us
+00000044		D:40004058	wr-long	BC05FF46	\diabc\diabc\mstatic1	0.740us
+00000046		D:40004058	wr-long	780BFE8C	\diabc\diabc\mstatic1	0.740us
+00000048		D:40004058	wr-long	C813FD94	\diabc\diabc\mstatic1	0.740us
+00001496		D:40004058	wr-long	C813FD94	\diabc\diabc\mstatic1	1.475ms
+00001498		D:40004058	wr-long	2429FAEB	\diabc\diabc\mstatic1	0.740us
+00001500		D:40004058	wr-long	DC55F599	\diabc\diabc\mstatic1	0.740us
+00001502		D:40004058	wr-long	F097ED9E	\diabc\diabc\mstatic1	0.740us
+00001504		D:40004058	wr-long	60EFE2FA	\diabc\diabc\mstatic1	0.740us

; advise TRACE32 to display the result as follows:

; variable display, cycle type, timestamp

Trace.FindAll Address mstatic1 /List Var TIME.Back

12485	var	cycle	ti.back
+00000046	mstatic1 = 2014051980	wr-long	0.740us
+00000048	mstatic1 = -938213996	wr-long	0.740us
+00001496	mstatic1 = -938213996	wr-long	1.475ms
+00001498	mstatic1 = 606730987	wr-long	0.740us
+00001500	mstatic1 = -598346343	wr-long	0.740us
+00001502	mstatic1 = -258478690	wr-long	0.740us
+00001504	mstatic1 = 1626333946	wr-long	0.740us
+00002934	mstatic1 = 1626333946	wr-long	1.472ms
+00002936	mstatic1 = 502645580	wr-long	0.740us
+00002938	mstatic1 = -1744731152	wr-long	0.740us

Related TRACE32 Functions

The **Trace.Find** command can be used together with the following functions:

FOUND()	Returns TRUE if search item was found.
TRACK.RECORD()	Returns the number of the record in which the search item was found.
TRACK.ADDRESS()	Returns the address listed in the record in which the search item was found.
ADDRESS.OFFSET()	Extracts the hex-address from the address object returned by TRACK.ADDRESS().

```
Trace.Find (-2000.)--(0.) DATA.L 0x28  
IF FOUND()  
    Trace.REF TRACK.RECORD()
```

```
Trace.Find , DATA.L 0x28  
IF FOUND()  
    PRINT "0x28 written to address " ADDRESS.OFFSET(TRACK.ADDRESS())
```

Convert Setting in Trace Find Dialog to a TRACE32 Command

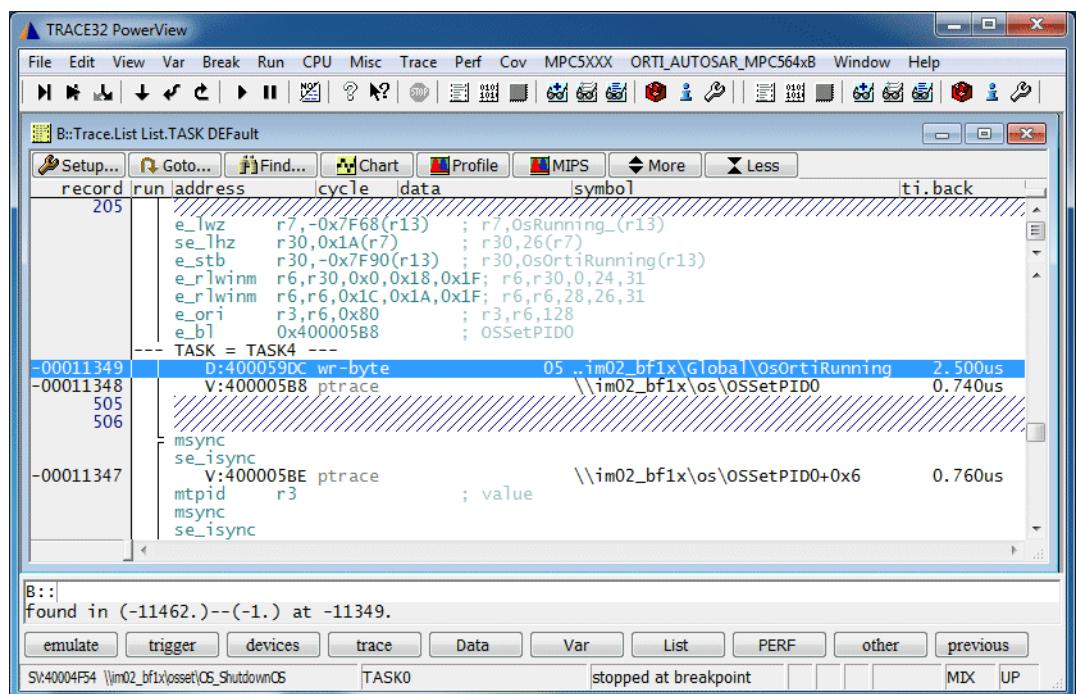
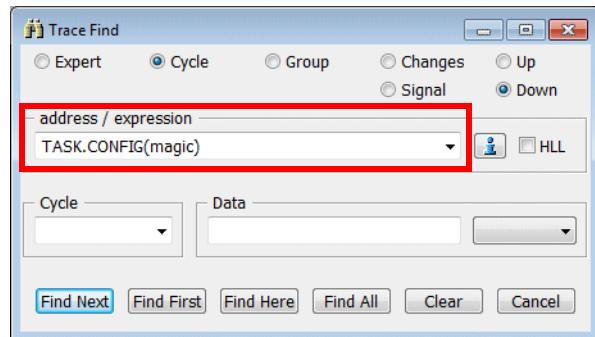
Push button	Direction Radio button	Search procedure
Find First	Down	Trace.Find <expert_items>
Find First	Up	Trace.Find <expert_items> /Back
Find Here	Down	Trace.Find <record_number> <expert_items>
Find Here	Up	Trace.Find <record_number> <expert_items> /Back
Find Next	Down	Trace.Find
Find Next	Up	Trace.Find
Find All	—	Trace.FindAll <expert_items>

Find Task Switches

There are two methods to generate task switch information if **OS-aware tracing** is used:

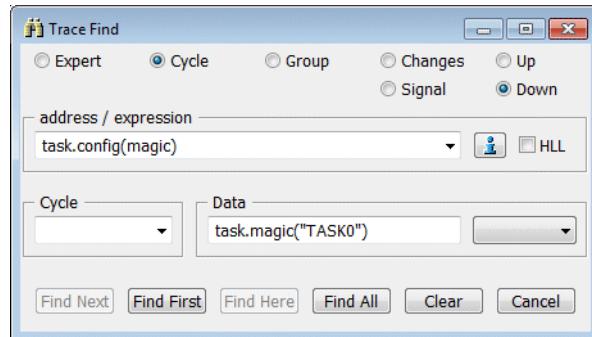
- Trace packets for the write accesses to the variable identified by **TASK.CONFIG(magic)**.
- Task switch packets.

Address **TASK.CONFIG(magic)**



```
Trace.List List.TASK DEFAULT
Trace.Find Address TASK.CONFIG(magic)
; SMP systems: find task switch on core 0
; Trace.Find Address TASK.CONFIG(magic[0])
```

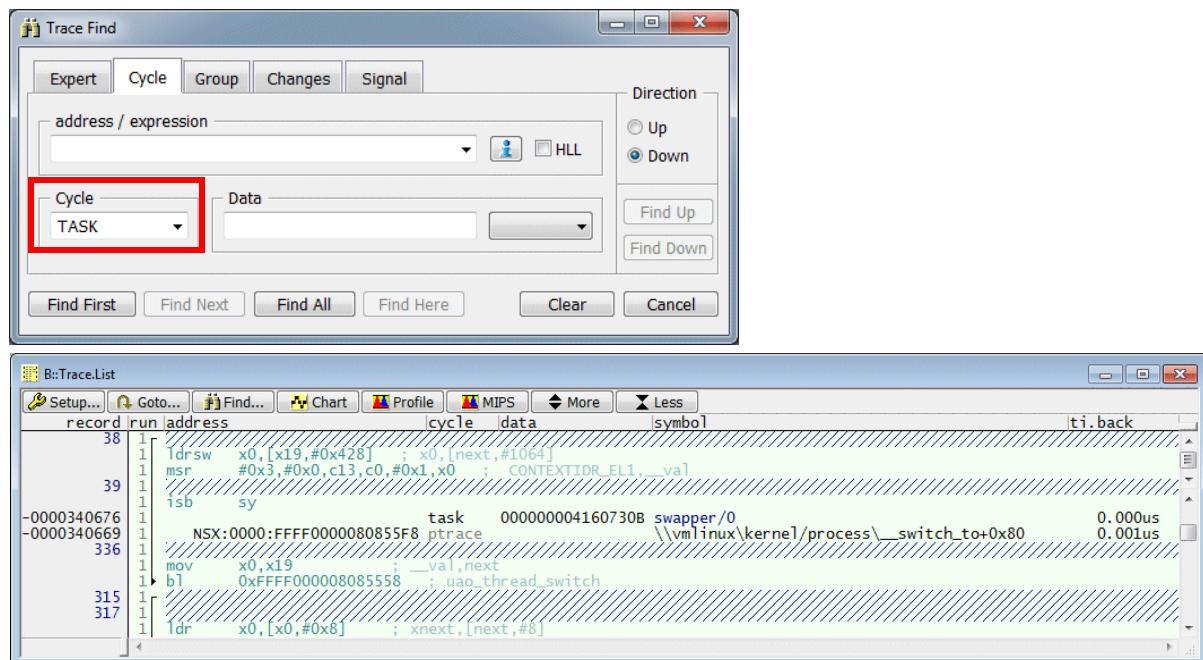
The following command allows to search for the entry to a specified task:



```
Trace.Find Address TASK.CONFIG(magic) Data.any TASK.MAGIC("TASK0")
```

Task Switch Packets

If a Context ID or ownership packet is decoded and if its value is assignable to a task, the "task" cycle type and the task name is displayed. The displayed data value is a TRACE32 internal value.



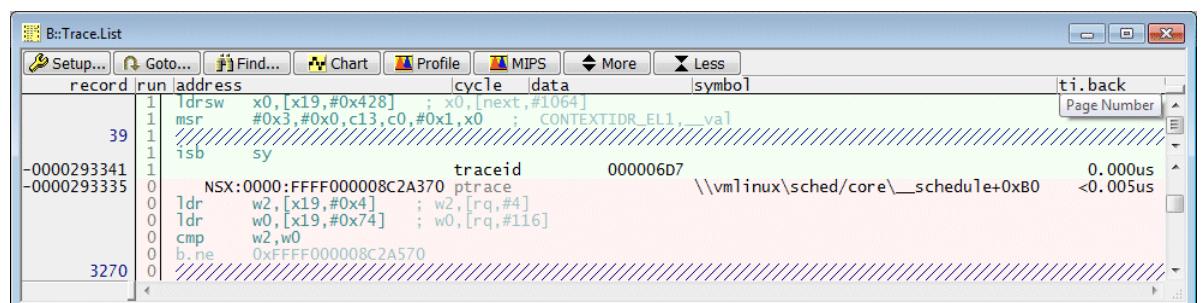
The screenshot shows the Trace.Find dialog and the Trace.List window. The Trace.Find dialog has a red box around the 'Cycle' dropdown which is set to 'TASK'. The Trace.List window shows assembly code for task switching. The assembly code includes instructions like 'Tdrsw', 'msr', 'isb', 'mov', 'b1', and '1dr'. The 'data' column shows TRACE32 internal values for Context ID and task names. The 'symbol' column shows the corresponding kernel symbols.

record	run	address	cycle	data	symbol	ti.back
38	1	1 Tdrsw x0,[x19,#0x428] ; x0,[next,#1064]				
	1	1 msr #0x3,#0x0,c13,c0,#0x1,x0 ; CONTEXTIDR_ELI,_val				
39	1	1 isb sy				
-0000340676	1	1 task 00000004160730B swapper/0				0.000us
-0000340669	1	1 NSX:0000:FFFF0000080855F8 ptrace				0.001us
336	1	1 mov x0,x19 ; _val,next				
	1	1 b1 0xFFFF000008085558 ; uao_thread_switch				
315	1	1 1dr x0,[x0,#0x8] ; xnext,[next,#8]				
317	1					

Trace.List

Trace.Find CYcle TASK

If a Context ID or ownership packet is decoded and if its value can not be assigned to a task or any other protocol-specific content, the cycle type "traceid" and the packet content is displayed.



The screenshot shows the Trace.List window. It displays assembly code for scheduling. The 'data' column shows TRACE32 internal values for trace IDs. The 'symbol' column shows kernel symbols for the trace events.

record	run	address	cycle	data	symbol	ti.back
39	1	1 Tdrsw x0,[x19,#0x428] ; x0,[next,#1064]				
	1	1 msr #0x3,#0x0,c13,c0,#0x1,x0 ; CONTEXTIDR_ELI,_val				
-0000293341	1	1 isb sy				
-0000293335	0	0 NSX:0000:FFFF000008C2A370 ptrace	traceid	000006D7	\vmlinux\sched\core__schedule+0x80	0.000us <0.005us
	0	0 1dr w2,[x19,#0x4] ; w2,[rq,#4]				
	0	0 1dr w0,[x19,#0x74] ; w0,[rq,#116]				
	0	0 cmp w2,w0				
	0	0 b.ne 0xFFFF000008C2A570				
3270	0					

Both cycle types can be found with the following command:

Trace.Find CYcle TASK OR CYcle TRACEID

Trace.Find Keyword Reference

In the context of this reference, Match means that the trace record meets the conditions and will be found by **Trace.Find** and listed by **Trace.FindAll**.

<i><find-expr>:</i>	<i><or-expr> [OR <find-expr>]</i>
<i><or-expr>:</i>	<i><and-expr> [<or-expr>]</i>
<i><and-expr>:</i>	<i><simple-expr></i> <i><op-expr></i> <i>(<find-expr>)</i>
<i><simple-expr>:</i>	<i><digital-channel> <digital-value></i> <i><analog-channel> Greater <float></i> <i><analog-channel> Smaller <float></i> <i><analog-channel> INBound <float> <float></i> <i><analog-channel> BEYONDBound <float> <float></i> <i><analog-channel> Valid</i> <i><word-channel> <word-expr></i> see <trace>.Find reference for more options
<i><op-expr>:</i>	NOT <and-expr> APPEAR <and-expr> WITHIN <offset> <and-expr> CHANGE <item> APPEAR <and-expr> WITHIN <offset> <and-expr> AT <offset> (<find-expr>)
<i><digital-value>:</i>	OFF ON Low High 0 1
<i><word-expr>:</i>	<i><word-list></i> ! <integer> ! <integer-range>
<i><word-list>:</i>	<i><integer> [I <word-list>]</i> <i><integer-range> [I <word-list>]</i>
<i><offset>:</i>	<i><integer></i> <i><time></i>

Format: **APPEAR** <*and-expr*>

Match if the specified condition is a match in the current trace record, but no match in the preceding record (edge detector).

Example: Find all records in which signal eXt.2 has a rising edge while signal eXt.3 is high.

```
Probe.FindAll APPEAR eXt.2 High eXt.3 High
```

AT

Combine with condition at other record

Format: **AT** <*offset*> (<*find-expr*>)

Match if the condition is a match in a trace record relative to the current record. The offset can be specified either in records or as a time and may be positive or negative.

Note: It is possible to leave out the opening and closing parentheses in simple expressions. However, without these, the **AT** operator will have a different operator precedence than the other “prefix” operators **NOT**, **WITHIN** and **APPEAR**. These semantics are considered deprecated.

Example: Find all records in which the signal x.2 is low, but high two records later.

```
Probe.FindAll eXt.2 Low At 2 ( eXt.2 High )
```

CHANGE

Match when selected item changed

Format: **CHANGE** <*item*>

Match if the value of the specified item changed compared to the preceding trace record.

Format: **NOT** <*and-expr*>

Invert the argument condition. The entire expression is considered a match if the argument condition does not match.

Format: **OR** <*condition*>

Construct logical OR of multiple conditions. Note that multiple conditions concatenated without an operator are ANDed together, with the AND having a higher precedence.

Format: **WITHIN** <*offset*> <*and-expr*>

The expression is considered a match if the argument <*and-expr*> matches for at least one record within a certain number of records or a certain time from the current record. The offset can be positive or negative.

Example: Look for setup or hold violations of a data bus relative to a clock edge:

```
Probe.FindAll APPEAR eXt.CLK 1 AT -20ns ( WITHIN 50ns CHANGE Word.DATA )
```

For each rising edge of the eXt.CLK signal, the expression is considered a match if a setup time of 20 ns or a hold time of 30 ns is violated.