
Python support for the Linux perf profiler

Release 3.12.6

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Contents

1	How to enable <code>perf</code> profiling support	4
2	How to obtain the best results	4
	Index	5

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The [Linux perf profiler](#) is a very powerful tool that allows you to profile and obtain information about the performance of your application. `perf` also has a very vibrant ecosystem of tools that aid with the analysis of the data that it produces.

The main problem with using the `perf` profiler with Python applications is that `perf` only gets information about native symbols, that is, the names of functions and procedures written in C. This means that the names and file names of Python functions in your code will not appear in the output of `perf`.

Since Python 3.12, the interpreter can run in a special mode that allows Python functions to appear in the output of the `perf` profiler. When this mode is enabled, the interpreter will interpose a small piece of code compiled on the fly before the execution of every Python function and it will teach `perf` the relationship between this piece of code and the associated Python function using `perf` map files.

Note

Support for the `perf` profiler is currently only available for Linux on select architectures. Check the output of the `configure` build step or check the output of `python -m sysconfig | grep HAVE_PERF_TRAMPOLINE` to see if your system is supported.

For example, consider the following script:

```
def foo(n):  
    result = 0  
    for _ in range(n):  
        result += 1
```

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```

    return result

def bar(n):
    foo(n)

def baz(n):
    bar(n)

if __name__ == "__main__":
    baz(1000000)

```

We can run `perf` to sample CPU stack traces at 9999 hertz:

```
$ perf record -F 9999 -g -o perf.data python my_script.py
```

Then we can use `perf report` to analyze the data:

```
$ perf report --stdio -n -g
```

# Children	Self	Samples	Command	Shared Object	Symbol
#
	91.08%	0.00%	0 python.exe	python.exe	[.] _start
	---_start				
	--90.71%--__libc_start_main				
	Py_BytesMain				
	--56.88%--pymain_run_python.constprop.0				
	--56.13%--_PyRun_AnyFileObject				
	_PyRun_SimpleFileObject				
	--55.02%--run_mod				
	--54.65%--PyEval_EvalCode				
	PyEval				
↪ EvalFrameDefault					
					PyObject_
↪ Vectorcall					
					_PyEval_Vector
					PyEval
↪ EvalFrameDefault					
					PyObject_
↪ Vectorcall					
					_PyEval_Vector
					PyEval
↪ EvalFrameDefault					
					PyObject_
↪ Vectorcall					
					_PyEval_Vector
	--51.67%--_				
↪ PyEval_EvalFrameDefault					
↪ 11.52%--_PyLong_Add					--
↪					

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```
↪ | --2.97%--_PyObject_Malloc
...
```

As you can see, the Python functions are not shown in the output, only `_PyEval_EvalFrameDefault` (the function that evaluates the Python bytecode) shows up. Unfortunately that's not very useful because all Python functions use the same C function to evaluate bytecode so we cannot know which Python function corresponds to which bytecode-evaluating function.

Instead, if we run the same experiment with `perf` support enabled we get:

```
$ perf report --stdio -n -g

# Children      Self          Samples  Command      Shared Object      Symbol
# .....
↪ .....
#
  90.58%      0.36%           1  python.exe  python.exe         [.] _start
    |
    |--_start
    |
    |--89.86%--__libc_start_main
        Py_BytesMain
        |
        |--55.43%--pymain_run_python.constprop.0
            |
            |--54.71%--_PyRun_AnyFileObject
                |
                |__PyRun_SimpleFileObject
                |
                |__run_mod
                |
                |--53.26%--PyEval_EvalCode
                    py::<module>:/
↪src/script.py
↪EvalFrameDefault
↪Vectorcall
↪script.py
↪EvalFrameDefault
↪Vectorcall
↪script.py
↪EvalFrameDefault
↪Vectorcall
↪script.py
↪EvalFrameDefault
↪Vectorcall
↪script.py
↪PyEval_EvalFrameDefault
↪13.77%--_PyLong_Add
```

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↩						└─
						└─
↩	--3.26%--PyObject_Malloc					

Index

E

environment variable
 PYTHONPERFSUPPORT, 4

P

PYTHONPERFSUPPORT, 4