



Arm Streamline

Version 9.7

Performance Advisor User Guide

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Arm Streamline Performance Advisor User Guide

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The product version is 9.7.

See also: [Proprietary notice](#) | [Product and document information](#) | [Useful resources](#)

Start reading

If you prefer, you can skip to [the start of the content](#).

Intended audience

This book describes how to use Performance Advisor to generate a report and analyze performance data from your Streamline capture. It is aimed at all users of Performance Advisor.

Inclusive language commitment

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1. Using Performance Advisor

This section introduces the Performance Advisor tool and the workflows that it is designed to handle.

1.1 Overview of Performance Advisor

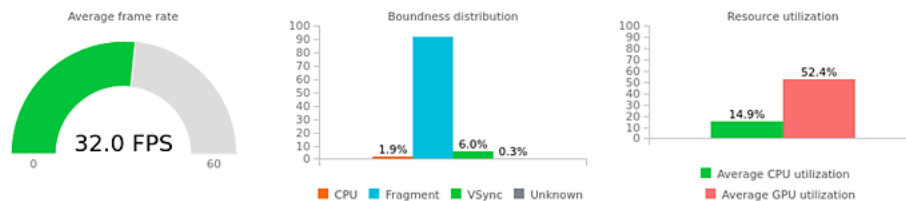
Performance Advisor analyzes performance data from your Streamline capture, and generates a report that shows how your application is performing on your mobile device.

The capture summary shows whether you are achieving your target frame rate, the distribution of time spent by each processing unit, and your CPU and GPU utilization.

Figure 1-1: Example performance summary

Capture summary ⓘ

📌 You are hitting your performance target for 6% of the time within your application. For the frames below target you are predominantly fragment bound. Read our [optimization advice](#).

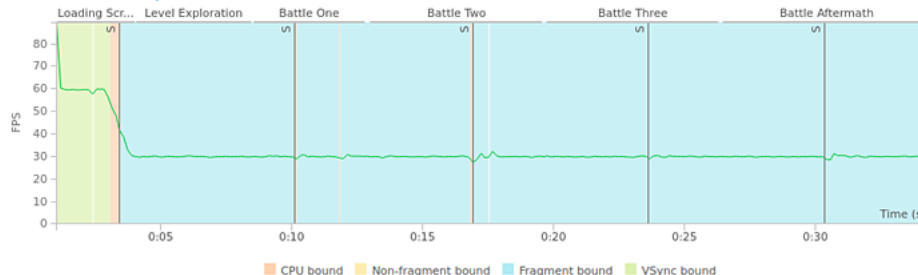


Region summary ⓘ

[Loading Screen](#) [Level Exploration](#) [Battle One](#) [Battle Two](#) [Battle Three](#) [Battle Aftermath](#)



Frame rate analysis ⓘ





This example performance summary includes regions, to help identify what is happening at different parts of the application. To enable regions and show region detail in your performance report, see [Send annotations from your application code](#) for more information.

To help you further understand how your application is performing over time, you can analyze key metrics shown on a series of charts:

Overdraw per pixel

Identify problems caused by transparency or rendering order, by monitoring the number of times pixels are shaded before they are displayed.

Draw calls per frame

To identify CPU workload inefficiencies, check the absolute number of draw calls per frame.

Primitives per frame

See how many input primitives are being processed per frame, and how many of them are visible in the scene.

Pixels per frame

See the total number of pixels being rendered per frame. This metric helps you to rule out problems caused by changes in the application render pass configuration. For example, extra passes for new shadow casters or post-processing effects.

Shader cycles per frame

The total number of shader cycles per frame, broken down by pipeline, so that you can see which workloads are occupying the GPU.

GPU cycles per frame

See how the GPU is processing non-fragment and fragment workloads, and whether the shader core resources are balanced.

GPU bandwidth per frame

Monitor the distribution of GPU bandwidth, including the breakdown between reads and writes, so that you can minimize external memory accesses to save energy.

CPU cycles per frame

See the consumption of CPU cycles per rendered frame. This metric helps you to validate improvements and regressions, which might not be visible in the CPU utilization charts.

Running the Performance Advisor report regularly enables you to get performance feedback throughout the development cycle. You can also integrate Performance Advisor in your performance regression workflows, by generating machine-readable JSON reports that you can import into other tracking systems.

Performance Advisor can identify scheduling issues that prevent you from achieving your target frame rate, and provide advice on how to resolve it. See [Generate a performance report](#) for more information.

API support

Performance Advisor can instrument the OpenGL ES and Vulkan APIs, using layer drivers to supplement the Arm® Immortalis™ and Arm® Mali™ GPU performance counter data with software metrics and slow frame screenshots.

The layer drivers require the following API versions:

- OpenGL ES: 2.0 - 3.2
- Vulkan: 1.0 - 1.3

The layer drivers require Android 11, or later.

Performance reports can still be captured on devices with older Android versions, but the application under test must manually generate the necessary frame boundary annotations. To learn how to add frame boundary annotations, see [Send annotations from your application code](#)

Related information

- [Performance report example](#)
- [Quick start guide](#)

1.2 Performance report example

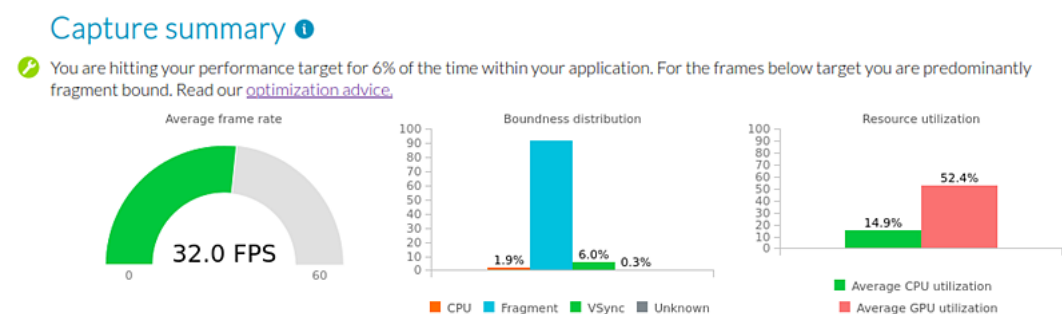
In this example, we will look at the charts in the Performance Advisor report to review the performance of an application. See how you can use the report to investigate problems with any scenes in your application that are not performing well.

We have generated a Performance Advisor report from a Streamline capture file.

Report summary

First look at the charts at the top of the report. These three charts provide a summary of how your application is performing for the duration of your capture. To identify any changes to your application throughout your development process, we recommend that you monitor these charts regularly.

Figure 1-2: Example capture summary

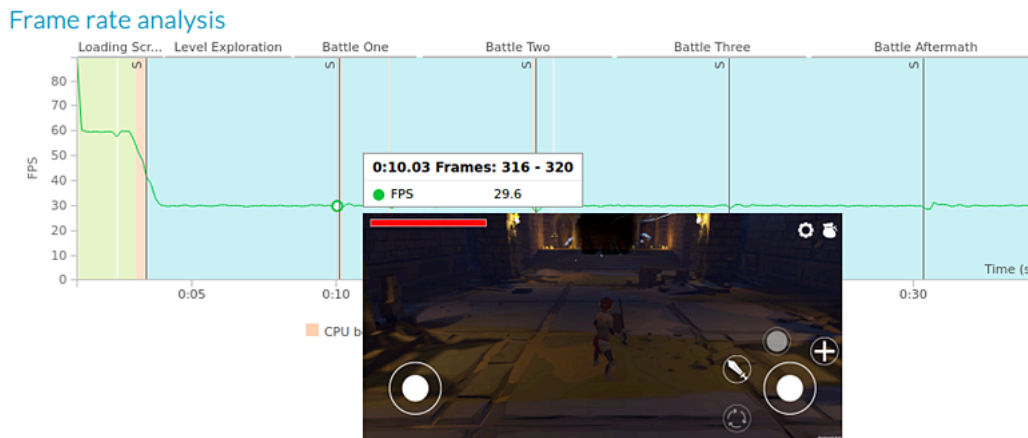


Here, we can see that the average frame rate for the capture is not achieving the configured target of 60fps. When we check the boundness distribution, we can see that the application is fragment bound. The utilization chart confirms that a graphical problem is causing this drop in frame rate.


Analyze frame rate

To see how the frame rate changes throughout the duration of your capture, check the **Frame rate analysis** chart.

Figure 1-3: Analyze frame rate

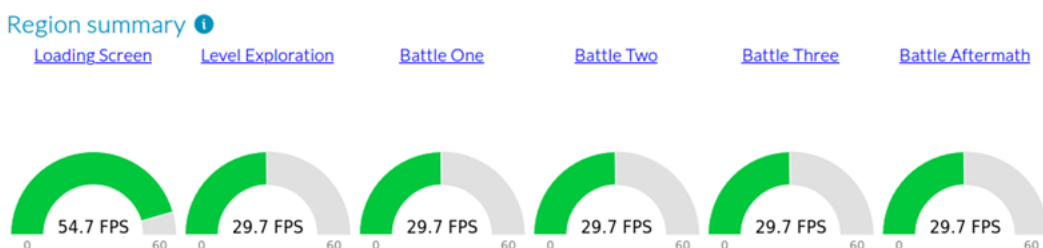


In this capture, we have used the `streamline_me.py` script to take a screenshot if the frame rate goes below 60fps. We have also specified a number of frames between screenshots to ensure that we do not capture too many images.

The majority background color of this chart is blue, indicating that the GPU in the device is struggling to process fragment workloads. We can also see that the frame rate has dropped below the target threshold of 60, so Performance Advisor has captured these frames. To see an image of the frame, hover the cursor on the screen capture icon . In the image, you might be able to see which graphical element is causing the frame rate to drop.

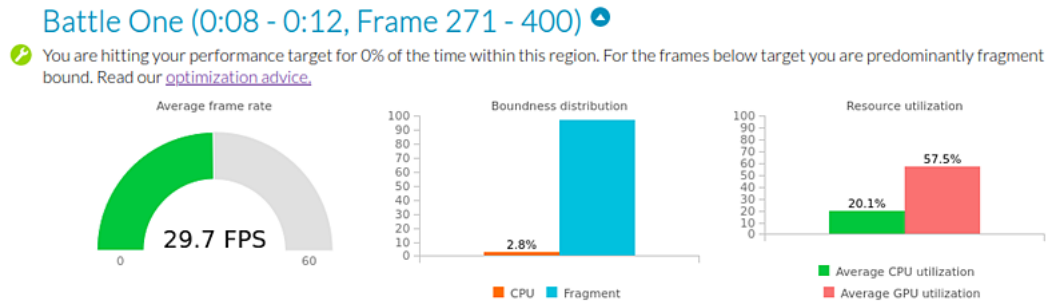
Because we annotated our capture with regions, we can see the average frame rate for each region in the **Region summary** section.

Figure 1-4: Region frame rate summary



If a region requires more detailed analysis, we can select the chart title to go to the section for that specific region.

Figure 1-5: Example region analysis



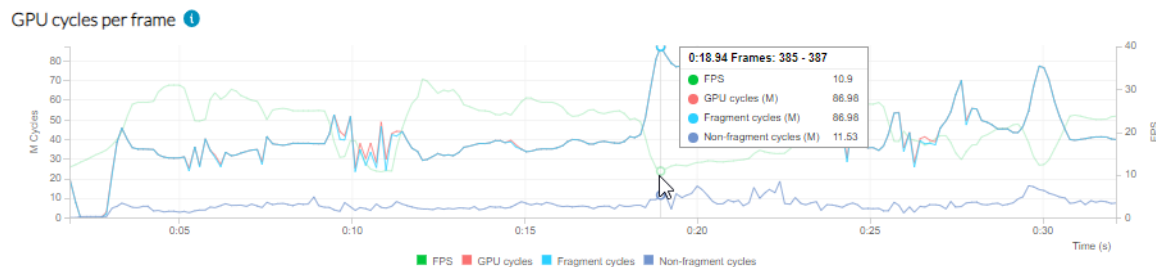
To get a better understanding about what is happening in the application, we continue our analysis by looking at the GPU behavior metrics.

Investigate GPU behavior

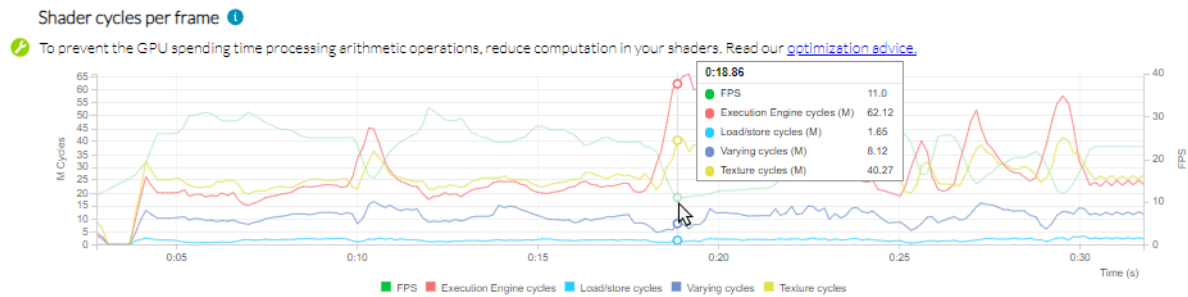
Scroll through the GPU behavior charts to find any strong correlation between the GPU metric and a drop in the frame rate. Performance Advisor provides advice above a chart where it finds a potential problem. You can also get further advice on optimizing your code by clicking the accompanying link to our developer website.

The **GPU cycles per frame** chart shows that the frame rate drops when the number of fragment cycles increases.

Figure 1-6: GPU cycles chart



The **Shader cycles per frame** chart shows that the drop in frame rate correlates with high numbers of execution engine cycles.

Figure 1-7: Shader cycles chart

This chart shows that the GPU is busy with arithmetic operations. We need to reduce the complexity of the shaders, and textures that we used. From here, we can click through to read [Optimization advice](#) about how to improve shader performance.

Next steps

When you have identified a performance problem with Performance Advisor, use the other tools in the Arm® Performance Studio suite to explore your problem in more detail.

When sharing an HTML performance report, you must also share any high-resolution screenshot images that the report contains. Screenshot image files are output to `<report-filename>_image/`.

Related information

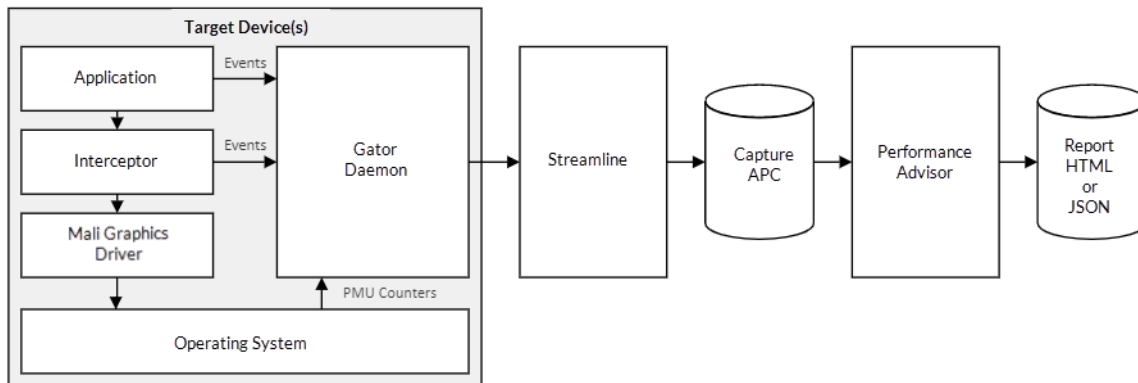
- [Get started with Performance Advisor](#)

1.3 Performance Advisor workflows

You can use Performance Advisor with Streamline in interactive or automated workflows, so that you can manually debug a single problem, or set up regular reports to monitor performance over time.

Interactive capture with Performance Advisor report

You can use Performance Advisor to assist with a manual debug session. Manually connect to a target and capture data using Streamline. Use Performance Advisor to post-process the dataset to provide an initial quick performance analysis.

Figure 1-8: Interactive workflow.

Automated capture with Performance Advisor report

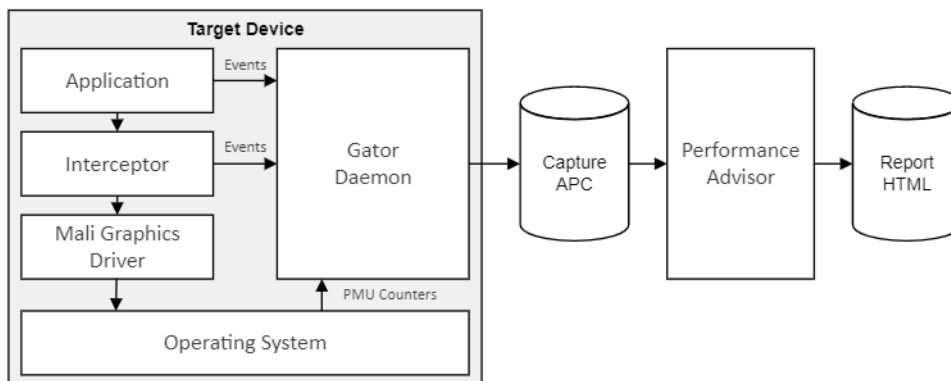
If your development team uses a CI system to merge daily code changes, you can integrate Performance Advisor and Streamline alongside this, to automate performance testing across multiple devices. Automatically generate summary reports in HTML for your team to analyze each morning, and export machine-readable JSON reports, so you can monitor performance over time. Build your own performance dashboards with any JSON-compatible database and visualization tool such as [ELK stack](#).

See [Running Performance Advisor in continuous integration workflows](#) for more information.



Note

The APC data file that the CI workflow creates is a full Streamline capture that you can import into the Streamline GUI. Arm recommends that you store the APC data file alongside other build artifacts. If Performance Advisor reports a problem, it is then immediately available for manual investigation in Streamline.

Figure 1-9: Automated workflow.

Using Arm® Performance Studio for further deep-dive analysis

The Performance Advisor report shows where your application is causing a problem. You can then use the other tools in the Arm Performance Studio suite to investigate any problems in more detail.

Streamline

Capture a profile of your application running on a mobile device and see where your system spends most of its time. Use interactive charts and comprehensive data visualizations to identify whether CPU processing or GPU rendering are causing any performance bottlenecks. For more information, see [Streamline](#) on the Arm Developer website.

Frame Advisor

Frame Advisor enables you to evaluate all the OpenGL ES or Vulkan API calls your application makes, as it runs on an Android device. Explore the scenes in your game frame-by-frame, draw call-by-draw call, to identify rendering defects, or opportunities to optimize performance. For more information, see [Frame Advisor](#) on the Arm Developer website.

RenderDoc for Arm GPUs

RenderDoc for Arm GPUs is an Arm fork of the RenderDoc open-source graphics API debugger, which includes features and extensions to support the latest Arm GPUs. RenderDoc captures GPU frame data that is used to debug rendering issues and optimize GPU performance on Arm-based devices.

For more information about using Streamline for profiling graphical applications running on Arm® Mali™ GPUs, see the Arm Community blog [Accelerating Mali GPU analysis using Arm Mobile Studio](#).

1.4 API and device support

Describes the API support requirements for Performance Advisor, and a where to find the latest list of devices that Performance Advisor supports.

API support

Performance Advisor can instrument the OpenGL ES and Vulkan APIs, using layer drivers to supplement the Arm® Immortalis™ and Arm® Mali™ GPU performance counter data with software metrics and slow frame screenshots.

The layer drivers require the following API versions:

- OpenGL ES: 2.0 - 3.2
- Vulkan: 1.0 - 1.3

The layer drivers require Android 11, or later.

Performance reports can still be captured on devices with older Android versions, but the application under test must manually generate the necessary frame boundary annotations. To learn more about annotations, see [Send annotations from your application code](#).

Related information

[Arm Performance Studio Release Notes](#)

2. Quick start guide

Performance Advisor runs on a capture file generated from Streamline. Follow the steps in this section when you are ready to perform an interactive capture.



If you already have the capture files, you can go straight to [Generate a performance report](#).

You can also watch a demonstration of the steps on the Android profiling with Performance Advisor video on [YouTube](#) or [Youku](#).

2.1 Before you start

Before you can use Performance Advisor to analyze your applications, you must set up your computer and mobile device.

Before you begin

Supplementary software metrics and slow frame screenshots require instrumenting the OpenGL ES and Vulkan APIs using layer drivers. The layer drivers require the following API versions:

- OpenGL ES: 2.0 - 3.2
- Vulkan: 1.0 - 1.3

The layer drivers require Android 11, or later.

For more information, see [API and device support](#).

Procedure

1. Download the studio package appropriate to your computer platform (Windows, Linux, or macOS):
 - Download Arm® Performance Studio from [Arm Performance Studio Downloads](#)
 - Download Arm® Development Studio from [Arm Development Studio Downloads](#)
2. Install your studio package:
 - On 64-bit Windows:

Arm® Performance Studio is provided with an installer executable. Double-click the .exe file and follow the instructions in the **Setup Wizard**.

- On macOS:

Arm® Performance Studio is provided as a `.dmg` package. To mount the package, double-click the `.dmg` package and follow the instructions. For easy access, the directory tree copies to the **Applications** folder on your local file system.

- On Linux:

Arm® Performance Studio is provided as a `.tgz` tar archive. Use version 1.13, or later, of GNU `tar` to extract the archive to your preferred location:

```
tar xvzf Arm_Performance_Studio_<version>_linux.tgz
```

3. For macOS and Linux users only, you can edit your `PATH` environment variable so that you can run the Performance Advisor `streamline-cli -pa` command from any directory. On Windows, `PATH` is set automatically when you install Arm® Performance Studio.
 - On macOS, Arm provides a launcher file that opens the Terminal application and sets your `PATH` environment variable to include the path to the Streamline application. Navigate to the `<installation_directory>/streamline` directory and double-click the `streamline-cli-launcher` file. When your computer prompts you to allow Streamline to control the Terminal application, click **OK**.

Alternatively, you can edit the `/etc/paths` file to add the path to the `streamline` directory manually. The path is `/<installation_directory>/streamline/`.
 - On Linux, you can edit your `PATH` environment variable to add the path to the Performance Advisor executable. Add the command `PATH=$PATH:/<installation_directory>/streamline` to the `.bashrc` file in your home directory, so that it is set whenever you initialize a shell session.
4. Install Android Debug Bridge (adb). The adb utility is in the Android SDK platform tools, which are installed as part of [Android Studio](#). Alternatively, you can download the latest version of adb from the [Android SDK platform tools site](#).
5. Install Python 3.8 or later. Performance Advisor uses Python scripts to configure your device for data collection. You can download Python from the [Python Software Foundation](#).
6. To run `adb` and `python3` commands from any directory, edit your `PATH` environment variable to add the paths to the location of the adb and Python executables.
7. Connect your device to your computer through USB, then check that the device is set to [Developer Mode](#), and that **USB debugging** is enabled in **Settings > Developer options**. If your device prompts you to authorize connection to your computer, confirm the connection.
8. To test the connection, enter the `adb devices` command in a terminal. If the connection is successful, the command returns your device ID:

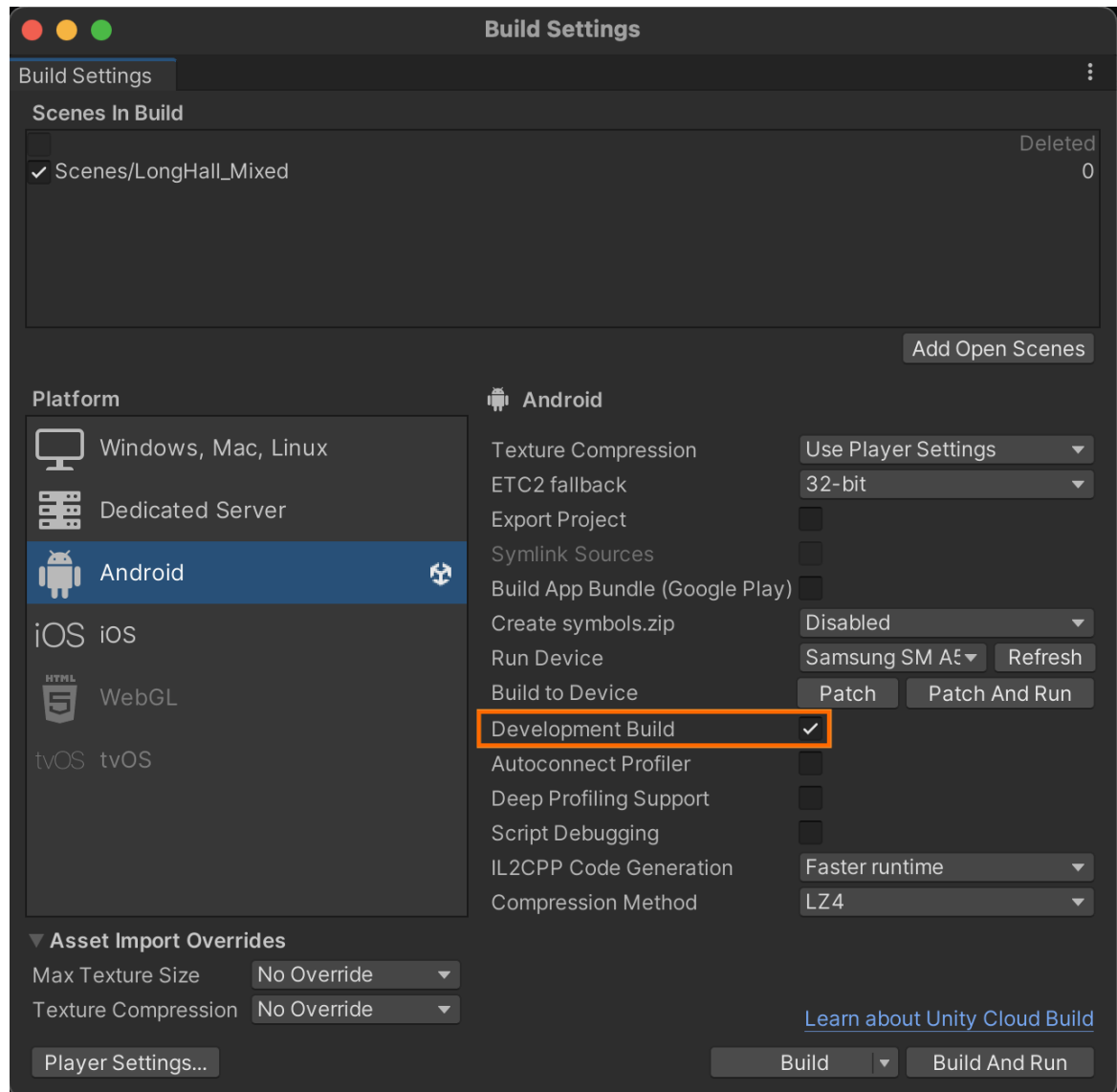
```
adb devices
List of devices attached
ce12345abcdef1a1234      device
```

If your device is listed as unauthorized, restart USB debugging on your device, and ensure you accept the prompt on the device requesting you to authorize the connection to the computer.

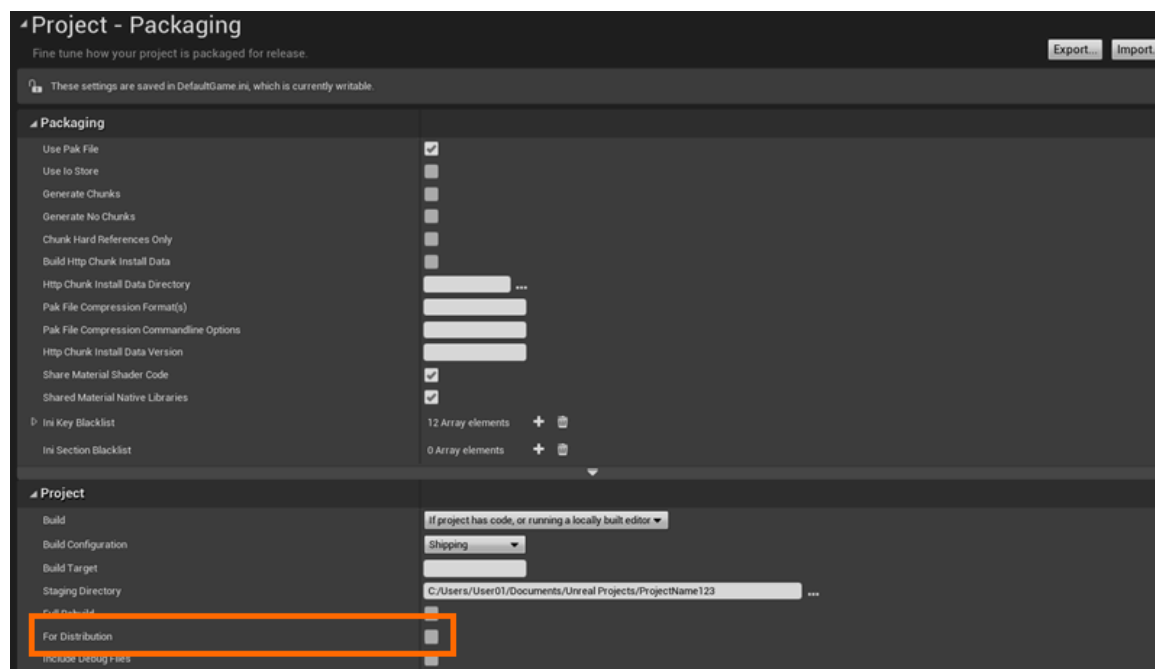
9. Install a debuggable build of the application that you want to profile on the device:
 - In Android Studio, do one of the following actions:

- Create a build variant that includes `debuggable true` in the build configuration, as described in [Android Studio documentation](#).
- Enable the `android:debuggable` setting in the application manifest file, as described in <https://developer.android.com/guide/topics/manifest/application-element>.
- For Unity applications, select the **Development Build** option in the **Build Settings**.

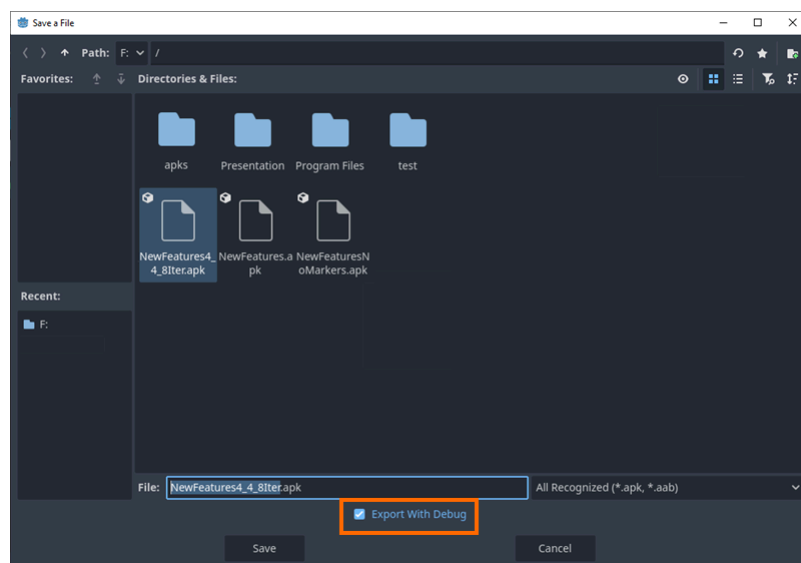
Figure 2-1: Set Unity application to debuggable.



- For Unreal Engine applications, open **Project Settings > Project > Packaging > Project**, and clear the **For Distribution** checkbox.

Figure 2-2: Set Unreal application to debuggable.

- For Godot applications, open **Project > Export...**. Click the **Export Project...** button. In the **Save a File** dialog box, select the **Export With Debug** checkbox.

Figure 2-3: Set Godot application to debuggable.

Next steps

- [API and device support](#)
- [Connect Streamline to your device](#)

2.2 Connect Streamline to your device

Arm® provides a Python script, `streamline_me.py`, that makes connecting to your device easy. Run the script so that Streamline can connect to your device, and collect data.

Procedure

1. Open a command terminal on your host machine and navigate to the Performance Advisor installation directory, `<install_directory>/streamline/bin/android`.
2. Run the `streamline_me.py` Python script:

```
python3 streamline_me.py --lwi-mode counters
```

The `streamline_me.py` script expects to run from the installation directory. To create a directory containing the minimum set of files that is needed to make a capture, copy the following files from the Arm® Performance Studio installation directory to a working directory:



Note

- `<install_directory>/streamline/bin/android/streamline_me.py`
- `<install_directory>/streamline/bin/android/arm64/gatord`
- `<install_directory>/streamline/bin/android/<arm|arm64>/libGLESLayerLWI.so`
- `<install_directory>/streamline/bin/android/<arm|arm64>/libVkLayerLWI.so`

3. The script returns a numbered list of the Android package names for the debuggable applications that are installed on your device. Enter the number of the package you want to profile.
The script identifies the GPU in the device, installs the daemon application, and waits for you to complete the capture in Streamline. Leave the terminal window open, as you must come back to it later to terminate the script.
4. Launch Streamline:
 - Open the Windows **Start menu**, search for **Arm Streamline**, and select the version of the tool that you want to open.
 - On macOS, go to the `<install_directory>/streamline` folder, and double-click the `streamline.app` file.
 - On Linux, go to the `<install_directory>/streamline` folder, and run the `streamline` file:

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

5. In the **Start** view, select your target device type. Then select your device from the list of detected targets, or enter the address of your target.
6. Android users only, select the package you want to profile from the list of packages available on the selected device.

7. TCP users only, optionally enter the details for any command you want to run on the application.

Next steps

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

Related information

[Device connection issues](#)

2.3 Choose a counter template

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

Before you begin

Follow the instructions in [Connect Streamline to your device](#) before you choose your counter template.

Procedure

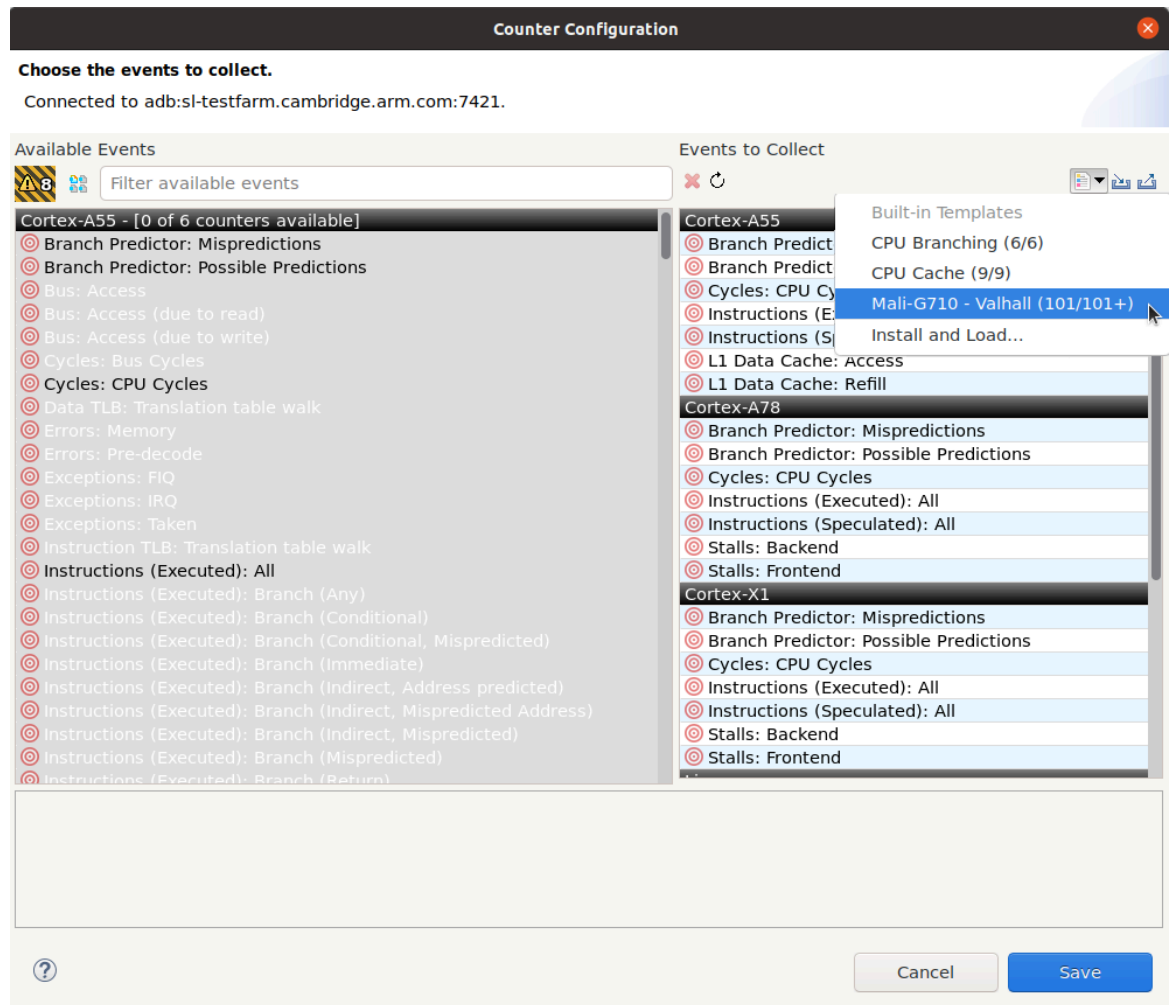
Select the counter template that you want to use to review performance of your CPU and GPU:

- To use the most appropriate counter template for your Arm GPU, select the **Capture Arm GPU profile** checkbox.
- To use the default counter template, which captures basic information such as CPU and memory usage, but no GPU data, clear the **Capture Arm GPU profile** checkbox.



If your device does not contain an Arm GPU, the **Capture Arm GPU profile** checkbox is disabled.

-
- To use a different counter template, select the **Use advanced mode** checkbox.
 1. Click **Select counters**.
 2. Click **Add counters from a template**  to see a list of available templates.

Figure 2-4: Templates available from the Select Counters dialog box.

3. Select a counter template appropriate for the GPU in your device, then **Save** your changes.

The number of counters in the template that your device supports is shown next to each template. For example, here, 101 of the 101 available counters in the Arm® Mali™ template are supported in the connected device. Streamline notifies you if the target device does not support all the counters that are defined in the selected template.

Alternatively, to import an existing counter template, click **Install and Load**.

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

Streamline notifies you if the target device does not support all the counters that are defined in the selected template.

Next steps

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

2.4 Capture a Streamline profile

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

Before you begin


Before you capture a profile in Streamline, you must [Connect Streamline to your device](#) and [Choose a counter template](#).

Procedure

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

Figure 2-5: Live view shows charts capturing data from your running application.



3. Unless you specified a capture duration, in the **Capture Control** view, click **Stop capture and analyze**  to end the capture.
Streamline stores the capture file in the location that you specified previously, and then prepares the capture for analysis. When complete, the capture appears in the **Timeline** view.
4. **IMPORTANT:** Switch back to the terminal running the `streamline_me.py` script and press any key to end it. For a headless capture, the script stops all processes that it started and removes `gattord` from the target. For a capture in Streamline, the script stops all processes that it started and removes `gattord` from the target, but the `configuration.xml` file is retained.

Next steps

- [Generate a performance report](#)
- To analyze performance with Streamline, see [Analyze your capture](#) in the Arm Streamline User Guide.

2.5 Generate a performance report

Generate an HTML performance report from an existing Streamline capture.

Before you begin

To generate a report, you must first [Connect Streamline to your device](#), [Choose a counter template](#), and [Capture a Streamline profile](#).

Procedure

1. Open a terminal in the directory containing your APC file.



Note

The APC file can be a zip file or an uncompressed `.apc` directory.

2. Run Performance Advisor using the following command:

```
Streamline-cli -pa <filename>.apc [options]
```

To control how the `streamline-cli -pa` command runs, you can pass various options to it. See [The Streamline-cli -pa command](#) for detailed descriptions of all the available options. You can also add multiple command-line options to a file that you pass to the `streamline-cli -pa` command.



Note

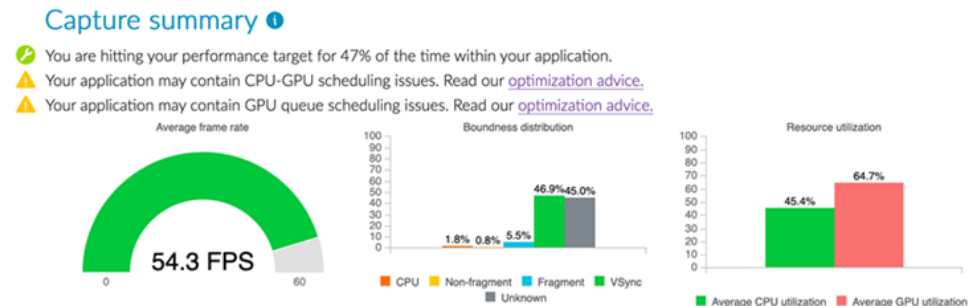
- You can use the `--help` option to list all the available command options for `streamline-cli -pa`.
- For example, to include build and device information in the report summary, include the `--build-name`, `--build-timestamp`, and `--device-name` command-line options.

- To show any CPU and GPU scheduling issues with your application, include the `--main-thread` option and specify the thread that you want to analyze:

```
--main-thread=<thread-name>
```

If any scheduling issues are detected, Performance Advisor shows an indicator at the top of the report.

Figure 2-6: Scheduling indicators on the Performance Advisor report.



- To check whether your application exceeds certain threshold values, include options for setting a per-frame budget.

Results

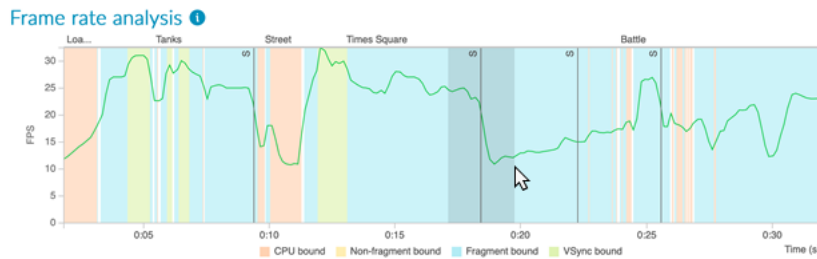
Performance Advisor saves an HTML file to the current directory. Alternatively, you can specify a different directory using the `--directory` option. The file contains the results of the performance analysis, and links to advice on how to improve the performance.



When sharing an HTML performance report, you must also share any high-resolution screenshot images that the report contains. Screenshot image files are output to `<report-filename>_image/`.

Next steps

- The summary section shown at the top of the report is based on the duration of your capture. To take a closer look at a specific area of interest, click and drag the cursor over the area to select it.

Figure 2-7: Zoom in to an area of interest.

- Click anywhere on the chart when you are ready to go back to the original capture duration.
- You can zoom in to any line chart in the report in the same way, by clicking and dragging over the area of interest. When you zoom in on one chart, all other charts in the same section zoom in to the same point so you can easily compare them.
- If you set any per-frame budgets, a solid line appears on the relevant charts so you can check whether your application remains below it.
- To get help on overcoming graphics problems and optimizing your application, click the [Optimization advice](#) links on the report.

Related information

[The Streamline-cli -pa command](#) on page 48

[Export performance data as a JSON file](#) on page 33

[Generate multiple report types](#) on page 36

[Optimization advice](#)

2.6 Setting performance budgets

As different target devices have different performance expectations, it is a good idea to set your own performance budgets based on the expected GPU performance.

If you know the top frequency for the GPU, and you have a target frame rate, you can calculate the maximum GPU cost per frame:

`GPU maximum frequency / frame rate = maximum GPU cycles per frame`

For example, if you want a minimum frame rate of 30fps on a device with a GPU with a maximum frequency of 940MHz, you can assume that the device can handle 31 million GPU cycles per frame.

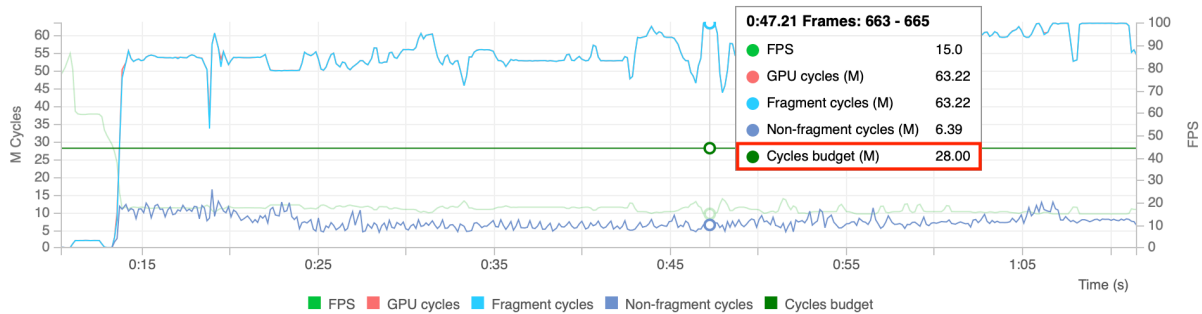
`940MHz / 30fps = 31.3M`

When you generate Performance Advisor reports for this device, you can specify a maximum budget for GPU cycles per frame with the `--gpu-cycles-budget=<value>` command-line option to the `streamline-cli -pa` command. This budget is then shown on the GPU cycles per frame chart, making it easy to see when the application has exceeded the budget. Here, we set a budget

of 28 million GPU cycles per frame but the number of fragment cycles is significantly higher than 28 million. This difference means the application is fragment bound.

Figure 2-8: GPU cycles per frame with budget.

GPU cycles per frame ⓘ



All the per-frame charts in a Performance Advisor report can display a budget in this way.

2.6.1 Generating a report with per-frame performance budgets

To generate a Performance Advisor report where the charts show your own performance budgets for a device, use the relevant command-line options with the `streamline-cli -pa` command.

Table 2-1: Relevant command options for reporting

Command-line option	Budget
<code>--bandwidth-budget=<value></code>	Threshold for read/write bytes.
<code>--cpu-cycles-budget=<value></code>	Threshold for CPU cycles.
<code>--draw-calls-budget=<value></code>	Threshold for draw calls.
<code>--gpu-cycles-budget=<value></code>	Threshold for GPU cycles.
<code>--overdraw-budget=<value></code>	Threshold for overdraw.
<code>--pixels-budget=<value></code>	Threshold for pixels.
<code>--shader-cycles-budget=<value></code>	Threshold for shader cycles.
<code>--vertices-budget=<value></code>	Threshold for vertices.

For example:

```
Streamline-cli -pa mycapture.apc -gpu-cycles-budget=28000000
```

To make it easy to pass in several budgets, you can create a file containing your budget options. Pass this file directly to the `streamline-cli -pa` command when generating the report. See [The Streamline-cli -pa command](#) for detailed instructions.

2.7 Generate a custom report

To focus on the metrics that are most important to you, define which charts and series are included, and where they are shown, on the Performance Advisor report.

Before you begin

- You must have a Streamline capture file. For help on creating a capture, see [Capture a Streamline profile](#).
- Your report can include a subset of Streamline charts that are suitable for processing as “per-frame” data, or it can include any series from any chart.

Procedure

1. Specify which charts or series you want to include in the report:
 - Use the `--chart-list-output` command-line option to generate a JSON custom report definition file that contains all possible charts that you can plot on the report. Remove the charts that you do not want to be displayed on the report. Fixed format charts, from the standard report, are displayed at the top of the report definition file generated by the `--chart-list-output` command-line option.
 - Alternatively, create your own JSON custom report definition file containing the names of the charts or series that you want to see on the report.



Some sample report definition files are available in the `examples` folder.

Example custom report definition file that contains Streamline charts:

```
{
  "groups": [
    {
      "title": "Memory Usage",
      "description": "This group shows the system memory usage charts.",
      "charts": [
        {
          "chart": "Mali Memory Bandwidth",
          "title": "Memory bandwidth per frame",
          "description": "This chart shows the distribution of GPU bandwidth. Minimize external memory access to reduce energy consumption.",
          "threshold": 100000000
        },
        {
          "chart": "Mali Core External Memory Reads",
          "title": "External memory reads per frame"
        }
      ]
    },
    {
      "title": "Texture usage",
      "charts": [
        {
          "chart": "Mali Core Texture Cycles"
        }
      ]
    }
  ]
}
```

```
}
]
}
```

Example custom report definition file that contains a custom chart defined using series expressions:

```
{
  "groups": [
    {
      "title": "Custom group",
      "description": "Custom group description",
      "charts": [
        {
          "id": "gpuUsagePerFrame",
          "title": "GPU cycles per frame",
          "series": [
            {
              "title": "GPU cycles",
              "expression": "$MaliGPUCyclesGPUActive"
            },
            {
              "title": "Fragment cycles",
              "expression": "$MaliGPUCyclesFragmentQueueActive"
            },
            {
              "title": "Non-fragment cycles",
              "expression": "$MaliGPUCyclesNonFragmentQueueActive"
            }
          ],
          "description": "This chart shows the distribution of GPU cycles across JS1 (vertex/tiler/compute) and JS0 (fragment) work queues.",
          "units": "Cycles"
        }
      ],
      "threshold": 100000000
    }
  ]
}
```

2. Enter information for the properties you require:

- The charts and series in your report must be contained within at least one group. The `groups` property enables you to group the charts in your report into different sections. You can add a heading for each section using the first `title` property. You can also add an introduction that appears on the report, and a `description`, which you reveal on the report using the drop-down icon.
- To add a Streamline chart to a custom report, enter the Streamline `chart` name exactly as it is shown in `--chart-list-output`. The chart name is the only mandatory property. To add more information about the charts in your custom report, add a `title` and a `description`.

You can also create a custom chart using series from any Streamline chart.

- To add a chart containing series to a custom report, enter the series name in the `title` property under `series`, and the Streamline expression name, exactly as it is shown in Streamline, in the `expression` property. The `series` and `expression` properties are mandatory. The `chart` name is not required.
- To stop Performance Advisor from performing per-frame processing on a series that already contains per-frame data, add `isPerFrame: true` to the corresponding series object in your custom report.

- To show how you are performing against your set per-frame budget, add a `threshold` value.

**Note**

The `title`, `description`, and `threshold` are ignored for fixed-format charts, because the standard report format is used.

-
3. Run Performance Advisor using the following command:

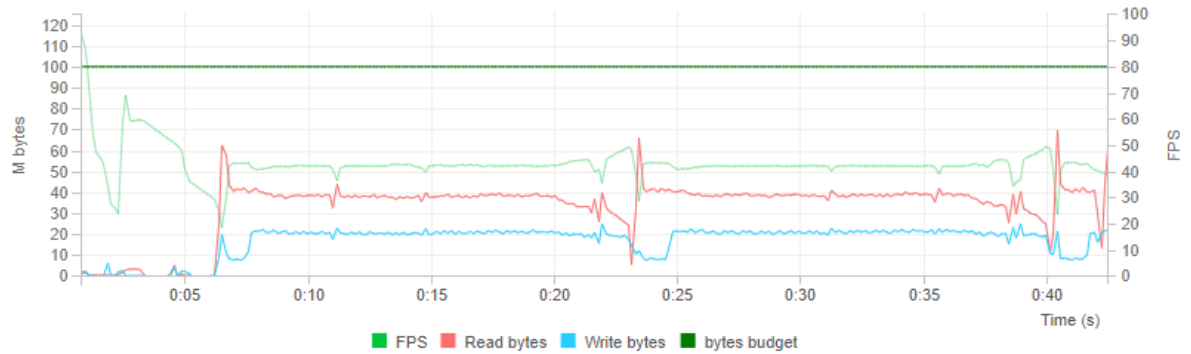
```
Streamline-cli -pa <filename>.apc --custom-report <path to configuration file>
[options]
```

Performance Advisor generates a custom report containing the charts specified in the custom report definition file, and any [The Streamline-cli -pa command](#) options specified. For example:

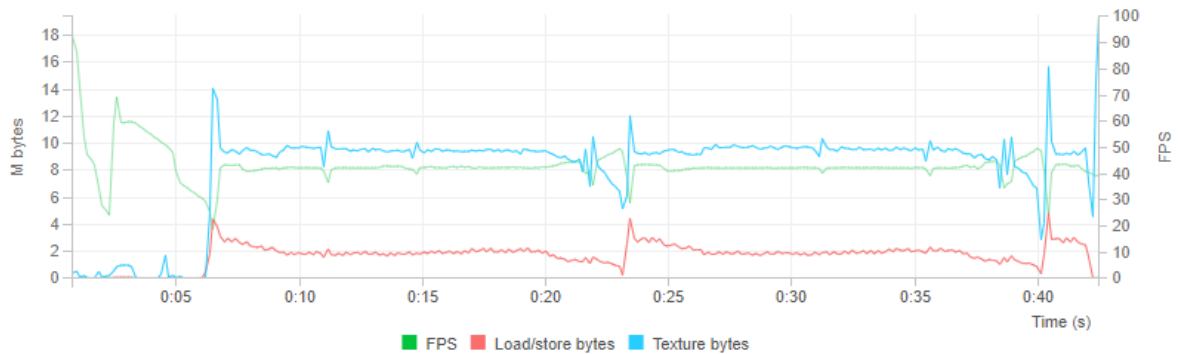
Figure 2-9: Custom report displaying a group that contains two charts and a group that contains one chart.

Memory Usage

Memory bandwidth per frame



External memory reads per frame



Texture usage

Mali core texture cycles per frame



Results

Performance Advisor saves an HTML file to the current directory. Alternatively, you can specify a different directory using the `--directory` command-line option. The file contains the results of the performance analysis, and links to advice on how to improve the performance.

**Note**

When sharing an HTML performance report, you must also share any high-resolution screenshot images that the report contains. Screenshot image files are output to `<report-filename>_image/`.

2.8 Capturing slow frame rate images

Use Performance Advisor to continuously monitor frame rate and trigger a frame screenshot capture when a slow part is detected.

About this task

The Python script `streamline_me.py` enables you to capture data from your device using the LightWeight Interceptor (LWI) to monitor graphics API calls. This script is located in `<install_directory>/streamline/bin/android`.

Procedure

1. In a terminal, navigate to `<install_directory>/streamline/bin/android`, where the Python script `streamline_me.py` is located.
2. Run the `streamline_me.py` script with the options you need for your frame capture. The script configures your device so that Performance Advisor can collect data from it.

For example, to capture a frame when the frame rate goes below 30fps, and allow at least 100 frames between captures:

```
python3 streamline_me.py --daemon <path_to_gatord> --lwi-fps-threshold 30 \
--lwi-frame-gap 100 --lwi-mode screenshots \
--lwi-out-dir <path_to_frame_captures_directory>
```

**Note**

Enabling slow frame capture can affect application performance. You can reduce the impact by lowering the threshold FPS, increasing the minimum gap between captured frames, or disabling capture compression.

3. If there are multiple debuggable packages on your device, the script lists them. Enter the number of the package you want to analyze and follow the instructions to take a Streamline capture, as described in [Capture a Streamline profile](#).

**Caution**

When Streamline prompts you to save the capture file, do not save it to the frame captures directory that you specified in step 1. The contents of this directory are replaced when the frame capture images are written there.

4. To generate an HTML report, use the `streamline-cli -pa` command and specify the location where you saved the frame capture images in step 1. Optionally, specify a directory in which to save the HTML report, otherwise the HTML report is saved to the current directory.

```
Streamline-cli -pa <capture>.apc --frame-  
capture=<path_to_frame_captures_directory> \  
[--directory=<path_to_output_directory>]
```

You can use other options to specify metadata for your report, such as the build name, device name, and application name. See [The Streamline-cli -pa command](#) for all the available command-line options.

When a capture has multiple contexts, use the `-egl-context` argument to specify which context you want to display images from in the Performance Advisor report. If no context is specified, Performance Advisor displays images from the context that has the most images associated with it.

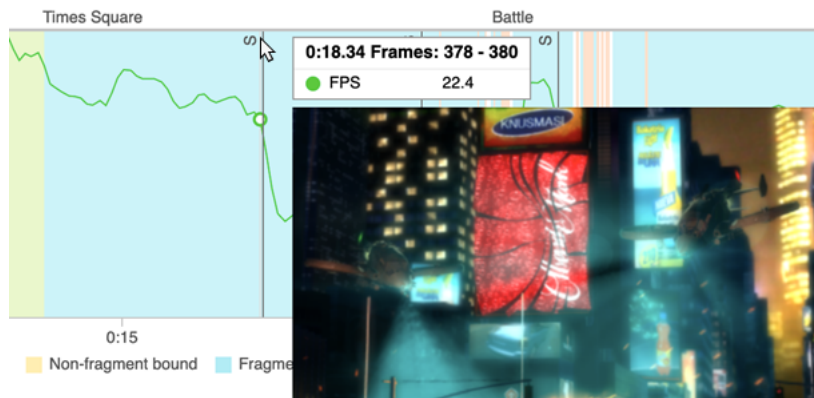
For more information about generating an HTML report, see [Generate multiple report types](#).

5. Open the HTML report in a browser.

To see the captured frame, hover the cursor over the screen capture icon .

To view the captured frame in high resolution, use the middle-click on your mouse, also known as scroll click.

Figure 2-10: Captured frame in HTML report.



3. Running Performance Advisor in continuous integration workflows

Regular performance reports enable you to get instant feedback throughout your development cycle.

To automatically generate daily HTML or JSON reports that can help your team monitor how changes during the development cycle impact performance, integrate Performance Advisor into your Continuous Integration (CI) workflow:

- Human-readable HTML reports can give you a quick overview of your application performance, allowing you to monitor performance and identify new issues without having to manually open a Streamline capture.
- JSON reports provide a machine-readable format, allowing you to integrate metrics generated by Performance Advisor into your existing performance regression tracking systems. You can use JSON diff reports to compare two captures and highlight changes between them.

Alternatively, generate a CSV report of your performance data by frame for further post-processing.

3.1 Generate performance reports automatically

If you use automated performance testing in Continuous Integration (CI), you can use performance reports to validate performance across multiple devices. For convenience, Performance Advisor can create performance reports using headless captures which do not require use of the host Streamline tool during data capture.

Before you begin

- Install Python 3.8, or later, to run the provided `streamline_me.py` script.
- Add the path to the `PYTHON3` directory to your `PATH` environment variable.
- Follow the instructions in [Configure counters](#) and [export a counter configuration file](#) to export a configuration containing the counters that you want to capture. Repeat this for each class of device you are going to profile.
- Use a CI tool such as Jenkins, TeamCity, or Buildbot to send the following instructions to the host machines for each device in your device farm.

Procedure

1. Change to the `<install_directory>/streamline/bin/android` directory, or copy the following files to your working directory:
 - `<install_directory>/streamline/bin/android/streamline_me.py`
 - `<install_directory>/streamline/bin/android/arm64/gatord`
 - `<install_directory>/streamline/bin/android/<arm|arm64>/libGLESLayerLWI.so`

- `<install_directory>/streamline/bin/android/<arm|arm64>/libVkLayerLWI.so`
 - `configuration.xml`
2. Run the `streamline_me.py` script with the `--headless` option, specifying the package and activity to run, as well as passing any command line options needed. You must also specify the path to the counter configuration file:

```
python3 streamline_me.py \
--headless <path_to_output>/<output_file>.apc.zip \
--package <app.package.name> \
--package-activity <activity.name> \
--package-arguments <activity arguments> \
--lwi-mode counters \
--daemon <path_to_daemon>/gator \
--config <path_to_config_file>/configuration.xml
```

If you specify `--package-activity`, then the script automatically starts the activity when gator is ready to capture data. If you do not specify an activity, then you must start the activity manually in the next step. If you specify an activity, you can also specify command line arguments using `--package-activity` to pass an argument string. You must quote this string carefully to ensure it is correctly handled, for example:

```
# Argument value with no spaces
--package-arguments "--es fileName /sdcard/example/file.txt"

# Argument value with spaces and Bash quoting
--package-arguments "--es fileName \"/sdcard/example/file with spaces.txt\""
```

```
# Argument value with spaces and PowerShell quoting
--package-arguments "--es fileName '/sdcard/example/file with spaces.txt'"
```



Note

If you built your application with Unity, include the Unity player activity in the application package name `<app.package.name>`, for example:

```
com.arm.mygame/com.unity3d.player.UnityPlayerActivity
```

3. If you did not use the `--package-activity` option and need to start the application manually. Wait for the script to prepare the device, and then start the application on the target device. For example:

```
adb shell am start -n <app.package.name>
```

4. To stop profiling, exit the application in one of the following ways:
- Set your application test case to exit after a certain length of time.
 - Forcefully kill the application using:

```
adb shell am force-stop <app.package.name>
```

The Streamline capture file is saved to the location you specified with the `--headless` command-line option.

**Note**

Instead of exiting the application, you can specify a `--headless-timeout <seconds>` value. This method is not ideal for test scenarios with variable performance.

5. Generate Performance Advisor reports in HTML and JSON formats:

```
Streamline-cli -pa <capture>.apc -p <app.package.name> -d <output_directory> /  
-t html:<file_name>.html,json:<file_name>.json
```

For the full list of available command-line options, see [The Streamline-cli -pa command](#).

Next steps

Push the HTML reports to a centrally visible location for your team to analyze each day. Push the JSON reports to any JSON-compatible database and visualization tool, such as [ELK Stack](#).

For more information, see [Integrate Arm Performance Studio into a CI workflow](#) on the Arm Developer website.

3.2 Export performance data as a JSON file

Generate a JSON report that you can import into other tools. Use reports from multiple test runs to track performance over time.

About this task

JSON reports provide a raw data export that you can import into other tools, such as a NoSQL database, to compare different test runs. For example, you can track the average number of visible primitives per frame between builds.

Procedure

1. Open a terminal in the directory containing your APC file.

**Note**

The APC file can be a Streamline archive (.zip) or an uncompressed .apc directory.

2. Run Performance Advisor using the following command:

```
Streamline-cli -pa <capture>.apc.zip -p <app.package.name> -d <optional output  
dir> -t json
```

To change the output file name, append it to the `-t` argument using a colon:

```
-t json:your_file_name.json
```

Example 3-1: Example JSON report

The JSON report output is packed by default, to make it compatible with most third-party database and visualization tools. If you want to view the data in a more human-readable format, use the `--pretty-print` option.

The following example shows part of a JSON report that was output with the `--pretty-print` option:

```
{
  "deviceInfo": {
    "build": null,
    "device": "Example board",
    "processors": "Cortex-A55 MP4, Mali-G72"
  },
  "allCapture": {
    "averageFrameRateFps": 19.4,
    "boundnessSplitPercentage": {
      "fragment": 0.0,
      "non-fragment": 0.0,
      "vsync": 0.0,
      "cpu": 98.5,
      "unknown": 1.5
    },
    "averageUtilizationPercentage": {
      "averageGpuUtilization": 19.0,
      "averageCpuUtilization": 62.7
    }
  },
  "fpsBoundness": {
    "frameRate": {
      "average": 19.4,
      "max": 21.1,
      "min": 17.9,
      "centiles": {
        "80": 20.0,
        "98": 21.1,
        "95": 20.7
      }
    },
    "vsync": {
      "target": 60,
      "percentageTimeUnderTarget": 100
    }
  },
  "overdrawPerPixel": {
    "overdraw": {
      "average": 0.3,
      "max": 0.4,
      "min": 0.1,
      "centiles": {
        "80": 0.4,
        "98": 0.4,
        "95": 0.4
      }
    }
  },
  "gpuUsagePerFrame": {
    "nonfragmentCycles": {
      "average": 1707767.6,
      "max": 2039630.8,
      "min": 770117.5,
      "centiles": {
        "80": 1917112.6,
        "98": 2039630.8,
        "95": 2039630.8
      }
    }
  }
}
```

```
    },
    "gpuCycles": {
      "average": 4157114.0,
      "max": 4897026.6,
      "min": 1587167.6,
      "centiles": {
        "80": 4649032.8,
        "98": 4897026.6,
        "95": 4897026.6
      }
    },
    "fragmentCycles": {
      "average": 2449346.8,
      "max": 2911080.0,
      "min": 608306.8,
      "centiles": {
        "80": 2857394.4,
        "98": 2911080.0,
        "95": 2911080.0
      }
    }
  },
  "drawCallsPerFrame": {
    "drawCalls": {
      "average": 456.0,
      "max": 456.0,
      "min": 456.0,
      "centiles": {
        "80": 456.0,
        "98": 456.0,
        "95": 456.0
      }
    }
  },
  "primitivesPerFrame": {
    "totalPrimitives": {
      "average": 290318.2,
      "max": 331233.8,
      "min": 114309.3,
      "centiles": {
        "80": 325304.5,
        "98": 331233.8,
        "95": 331233.8
      }
    },
    "visiblePrimitives": {
      "average": 89856.7,
      "max": 102210.2,
      "min": 34685.2,
      "centiles": {
        "80": 100151.9,
        "98": 102210.2,
        "95": 102210.2
      }
    }
  },
  "pixelsPerFrame": {
    "pixels": {
      "average": 4669783.4,
      "max": 5315129.7,
      "min": 3197000.8,
      "centiles": {
        "80": 5165539.5,
        "98": 5315129.7,
        "95": 5315129.7
      }
    }
  },
  ...
}
```

**Note**

To aid writing parsers, JSON Schema definitions are provided in the `streamline/performance_advisor/json_schemas` directory.

Related information

[The Streamline-cli -pa command](#) on page 48

[Generate a performance report](#) on page 21

[Generate multiple report types](#) on page 36

3.3 Generate multiple report types

Generate an HTML performance report and a JSON performance report from an existing Streamline capture.

Before you begin

Before you can generate a report, you must have a Streamline capture file. For help on creating a capture, see [Capture a Streamline profile](#).

Procedure

1. Open a terminal in the directory containing your APC file.

**Note**

The APC file can be a zip file or an uncompressed `.apc` directory.

2. Run Performance Advisor using the following command:

```
Streamline-cli -pa <capture>.apc.zip -p <app.package.name> -d <optional output dir> -t html,json
```

To change the output file names, append each file name to the corresponding type argument using a colon:

```
-t html:your_file_name.html,json:your_file_name.json
```

Results

Performance Advisor saves an each report output file to the current directory, or the directory specified in `-d <optional output dir>`. The files contains the results of the performance analysis, and links to advice on how to improve the performance.

**Note**

When sharing an HTML performance report, you must also share any high-resolution screenshot images that the report contains. Screenshot image files are output to `<report-filename>_image/`.

Related information

[The Streamline-cli -pa command](#) on page 48

[Generate a performance report](#) on page 21

[Export performance data as a JSON file](#) on page 33

3.4 Generate a JSON diff report

To see how changes in your application affect performance, generate a diff report between two JSON reports to compare differences in performance metrics.

Before you begin

You must have already generated two JSON reports. For help on exporting data as a JSON file, see [Export performance data as a JSON file](#).

Procedure

Generate a JSON diff report using the following command:

```
Streamline-cli -pa --diff-report path/to/previous_json_report.json path/to/
current_json_report.json
```

This command subtracts the values in `previous_json_report.json` from the values in `current_json_report.json`.

Results

Performance Advisor generates a file called `performance_advisor_diff-<timestamp>.json`, for example `performance_advisor_diff-210128-105937.json`. To specify a location for this file, use the `--directory` option.

Alternatively, to specify the filename of the JSON diff report, use the following command:

```
Streamline-cli -pa --diff-report-output mydiffreport.json path/to/
previous_json_report.json \
  path/to/current_json_report.json
```

To specify a location for the report, include the path in the filename or use the `--directory` option (see example).

**Note**

JSON diff reports can be validated against the JSON schema in `streamline/performance_advisor/json_schemas/pa_json_diff_report_schema.json`.

Example 3-2: Example diff report locations

There are two ways to specify the location of the diff report that `--diff-report-output` generates.

- Include the path to the output directory with the filename:

```
Streamline-cli -pa --diff-report-output myoutputdir/mydiffreport.json  
previous.json current.json
```

- Specify the output directory with the `--directory` option:

```
Streamline-cli -pa --diff-report-output mydiffreport.json previous.json  
current.json \  
--directory myoutputdir
```

3.5 Generate a per-frame report

Generate and export a CSV report of your Streamline performance data by frame for custom post-process analysis.

Before you begin

- Before you can generate a report, you must have a Streamline capture file. For help on creating a capture, see [Capture a Streamline profile](#).
- To generate a report based on a specific range of frames, you can specify the frame numbers in the `--clip-start` and `--clip-end` options. If you want to see data for all frames, then do not set these options. For more information, see [Clip unwanted data from the capture](#).

Procedure

1. Open a terminal in the directory containing your APC file.



Note

The APC file can be a zip file or an uncompressed `.apc` directory.

2. Run Performance Advisor using the following command:

```
Streamline-cli -pa <capture>.apc.zip -p <app.package.name> -d <optional output  
dir> -t csv
```

Results

Performance Advisor saves a CSV report file of performance data specified by frame to the current directory, or the directory specified in `-d <optional output dir>`.

Related information

[The Streamline-cli -pa command](#) on page 48

[Clip unwanted data from the capture](#) on page 46

4. Adding semantic input to the reports

Performance Advisor can use semantic information that the application provides as key input data when generating the analysis reports.

The analysis reports support the use of region annotations to give context to the different frame ranges in a test scenario. Manually add these annotations into the application code. Alternatively, if manually adding annotations is not possible, or for quick debugging and extra analysis, specify a CSV file containing the regions. Give Performance Advisor the path to the CSV file using the `--regions` argument.

When you have added region annotations, your performance report includes a **Region summary** section, which contains charts showing the average frame rate for each region. You can also see the annotated regions in the **Frame rate analysis** chart, shown in the summary section of your report. See [Overview of Performance Advisor](#) for an example of regions shown on a report.

4.1 Send and include annotations from application code

You can send annotations from your application code using the Streamline annotations library. You can include the Streamline annotations library in native code, unity plug-in code, and unreal engine code.

4.1.1 Send annotations from your application code

You can send annotations from your application code using the Streamline annotations library.

Procedure

1. Add frame or region boundaries depending on your use case:

You want to avoid adding the lightweight interceptor to your application.

The lightweight interceptor adds annotations to your Streamline capture that identify when frames begin and end. These annotations are then used by Performance Advisor to generate its analysis. If you avoid using the lightweight interceptor, Performance Advisor no longer knows when frames begin and end, and is not able to generate a report. Add frame boundaries yourself from your application code by calling:

```
ANNOTATE_MARKER_STR (FRAME_STR) ;
```

Where `FRAME_STR` takes the form of a monotonically incrementing frame number in the following regular expression format:

```
F (/d+)
```

For example:

```
F10  
F11  
F12
```



If you are using `streamline_me.py` to generate your capture, use the `lwi-mode=off` option to disable the lightweight interceptor.

You want to specify a region from your application code.

Performance Advisor supports regions, which are subsets of time within the capture that represent a particular portion of the game. For example, a region can be a loading screen or a fight level scene within the capture. To send annotations from your application code, use markers as shown in the following information appropriate to your application:

- Native and Unreal applications

```
ANNOTATE_MARKER_STR(REGION_STR);
```

Where `REGION_STR` takes the form of:

```
Region Start <region name>  
Region End <region name>
```

For example:

```
ANNOTATE_MARKER_STR("Region Start Loading Screen");  
...  
ANNOTATE_MARKER_STR("Region End Loading Screen");
```

- Unity applications

```
MobileStudio.Annotations.marker(REGION_STR);
```

Where `REGION_STR` takes the form of:

```
Region Start <region name>  
Region End <region name>
```

For example:

```
MobileStudio.Annotations.marker("Region Start Loading Screen");  
...  
MobileStudio.Annotations.marker("Region End Loading Screen");
```


- Godot applications

```
var performance_studio = PerformanceStudio.new()
performance_studio.marker(REGION_STR)
```

Where `REGION_STR` takes the form of:

```
Region Start <region name>
Region End <region name>
```

For example:

```
var performance_studio = PerformanceStudio.new()
performance_studio.marker("Region Start Loading Screen")
...
performance_studio.marker("Region End Loading Screen")
```

Performance Advisor creates a region in the report named “Loading Screen” for the time between the two markers.

Both of these approaches might create regions that are very short in time, resulting in a report that contains region data that is not useful. To configure your report to only include time regions that are longer than a minimum time threshold, use the `--region-report-min-length=time` argument.

Regions form a hierarchy where the parent starts before or at the same time as another overlapping region. You can configure your report to only include the breakout report of regions that are under a specified depth in this hierarchy by using the `--region-report-max-depth=depth` argument. All regions still appear in the **Frame Rate Analysis** summary graph regardless of hierarchy depth.

2. To enable the use of the markers, include the Streamline annotations library in your application using the relevant steps for your code:
 - [Native applications](#)
 - [Unity applications](#)
 - [Unreal Engine applications](#)
 - [Godot applications](#)

Related information

[Include Streamline annotations in native applications](#) on page 41

[Include Streamline annotations in Unity applications](#) on page 42

[Include Streamline annotations in Unreal Engine applications](#) on page 43

[Include Streamline annotations in Godot applications](#) on page 44

4.1.2 Include Streamline annotations in native applications

Copy the necessary files into your project and include in the source files where you want annotations.

Before you begin

The native C code for generating annotations in <mobile_studio_install>/streamline/gator/annotate.

Procedure

1. Include the code in your project by completing one of the following sets of steps.
 - Copy the Streamline annotate file:
 - a. Copy `streamline_annotate.c` and `streamline_annotate.h` into your project directory.
 - b. Add the following line to any source file where you want to create annotations:

```
#include "streamline_annotate.h"
```

- Use a makefile:
 - a. Use `make` to compile a `libstreamline_annotate` library build using the makefile within the `annotate` directory.
 - b. Copy `libstreamline_annotate` into your projects directory.
 - c. Add the following line to any source file where you want to create annotations:

```
#include "libstreamline_annotate"
```

2. To start a thread to allow annotation for your program, add this line to one of your C files:

```
ANNOTATE_SETUP;
```

4.1.3 Include Streamline annotations in Unity applications

To generate Streamline annotations from user C# scripts, import the Performance Studio for Unity package and set up an assembly definition file. The assembly definition enables you to easily remove use of the package from release builds of your application.

About this task

The Performance Studio for Unity package is compatible with Arm® Mobile Studio version 2023.5 and earlier.

Procedure

1. Open the package manager in Unity.
2. Click **+** in the toolbar and select **Add package from git URL**.
3. Import the Performance Studio package from GitHub into your project.
Use the import URL `https://github.com/ARM-software/performance-studio-integration-for-unity.git`



See the [Performance Studio integration for Unity](#) project on GitHub for more information.

4. If you do not have an `asmdef` file for scripts that reference the package API, create one.
5. In the `asmdef` file, under `Assembly Definition References`, add `MobileStudio.Runtime`.
6. In the `asmdef` file, under `Version Defines`, add a rule:
 - a. Set `Resource` to `com.arm.mobile-studio`.
 - b. Set `Define` to `MOBILE_STUDIO`.
 - c. Set `Expression` to `1.0.0`.

This rule makes Unity define `MOBILE_STUDIO` if the `com.arm.mobile-studio` package is present in the project and its version is greater than 1.0.0.

7. In your code, wrap uses of the package annotation API with preprocessor guards:

```
#if MOBILE_STUDIO
// Package usage
#endif
```

Results

You can now generate Streamline annotations from your Unity C# scripts. You can also add and remove the package without breaking your project, which avoids errors in release builds.

4.1.4 Include Streamline annotations in Unreal Engine applications

Copy the necessary files into your project and include in the source files where you want annotations. You might require some additional libraries to compile the code.

Before you begin

You must have a C++ based project. Blueprint-based projects do not allow you to include external code.

Procedure

1. Follow the instructions in [Include Streamline annotations in native applications](#).



Some libraries that are required to compile the given code are not included with many compilers for Windows or within Microsoft Visual Studio. To download these packages within Visual Studio, complete the following steps:

2. Right-click on your project name within the **Solution Explorer** and select **Manage NuGet Packages for <project_name>...**
3. Click **Browse**.
4. Select the **pthread** package.

5. Select all the checkboxes.
6. Click **Install**.

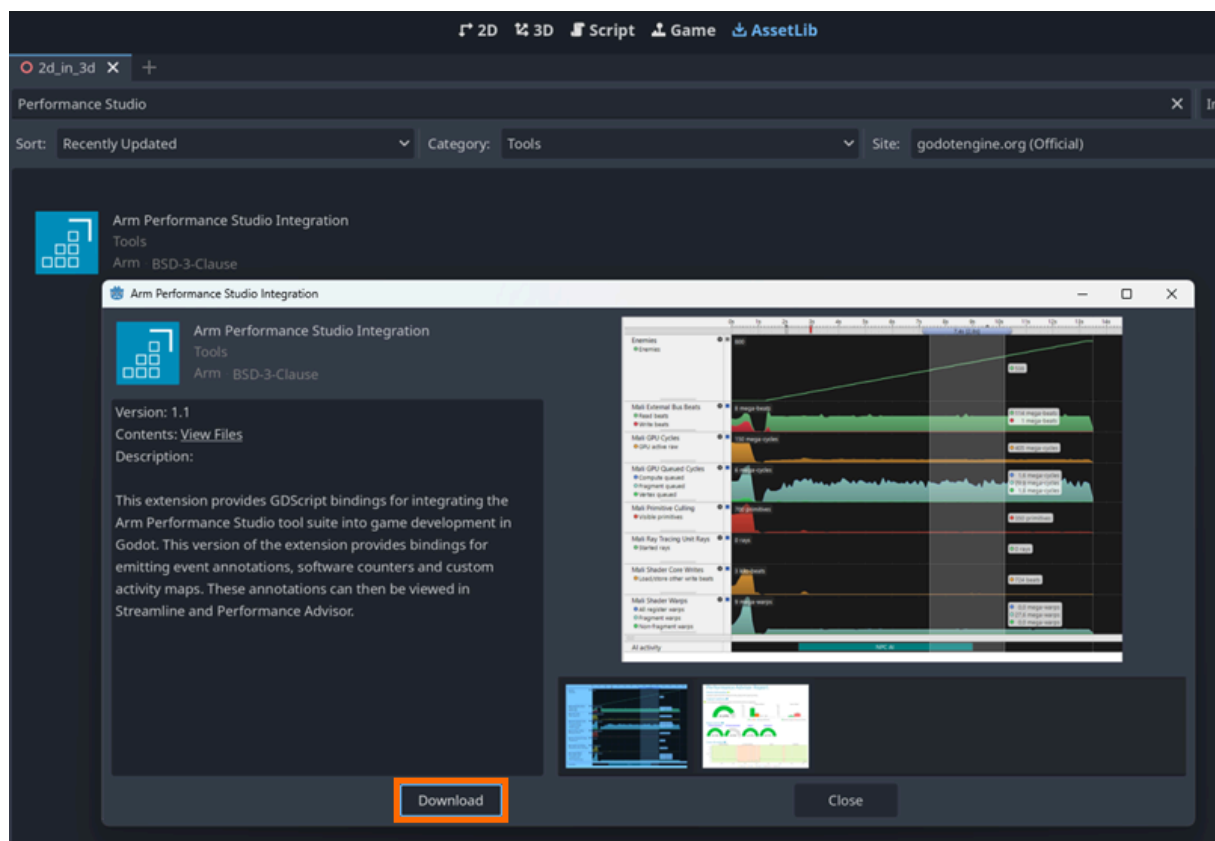
4.1.5 Include Streamline annotations in Godot applications

To generate annotations for use in Streamline from your Godot application, implement the Arm® Performance Studio integration package as a Godot extension.

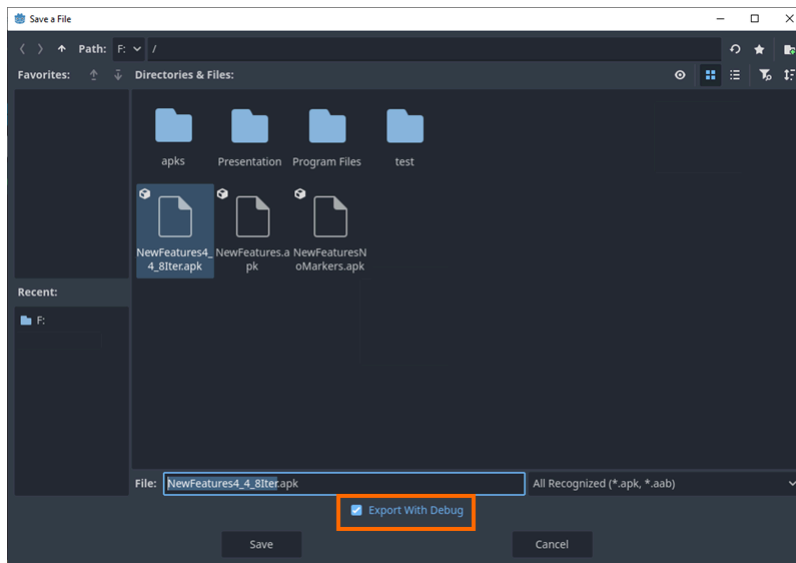
Procedure

1. In Godot, click **AssetLib** to see the available extensions.
2. Find the **Arm Performance Studio Integration**, then double-click to open the extension.
3. The extension opens in a dialog box. Click **Download**.

Figure 4-1: Download the Performance Studio Integration extension.



4. A new dialog box opens where you can change the install folder if required. Click **Install**. When the extension installs successfully, click **OK** to close the dialog box.
5. Add timestamped markers to your code using the `performance_studio.marker(REGION_STR)` marker. See `:doc:send-annotations-from-your-application-code` for more information.
6. To export your debuggable application, click **Project > Export... > Export Project....** Ensure you select the **Export With Debug** checkbox when you save your file.

Figure 4-2: Set Godot application to debuggable.

4.2 Specify a CSV file containing the regions

If manually adding annotations is not possible, or for quick debugging and extra analysis, specify a CSV file containing the regions and use the `--regions` argument.

Create a CSV file using the following format, where each region is on a new line:

```
Region Name,Start,End
```

`start` and `End` are a timestamp in milliseconds or a frame number followed by `ms` or `f`.

For example, specify a region that starts at 500ms and ends at 15000ms with:

```
Test Region,500,15000
```

Specify a region that starts at the 500th frame and ends at the 15000th frame with:

```
Test Region,500f,15000f
```

To set the start to the start of the capture, or the end to the end of the capture, use a `*`. For example:

```
Test Region,*,15000
```

```
Test Region,5000f,*
```

**Note**

Performance Advisor ignores the region if you use * for both the start and the end, as this region is the whole capture.

Give Performance Advisor the path to the CSV file using the `--regions` argument.

4.3 Clip unwanted data from the capture

Specify the part of the capture that you want to include in the analysis report and discard the remaining data. For example, remove the application loading animation screens so they are not included in the report.

About this task

You can specify the start and end time with one of the following:

- A timestamp in milliseconds.
- A region name with `:start` or `:end` appended to it.
- A frame number with `±` appended after the frame number.

Procedure

1. Specify the start of the report with `--clip-start=<clipStartStr>`.

**Note**

If you do not specify a start, the report starts from the beginning of the capture.

2. Specify the end of the report with `--clip-end=<clipEndStr>`.

**Note**

If you do not specify an end, the report ends at the end of the capture.

Example 4-1: Examples

- Clip the capture so the report starts at two seconds and ends at 15 seconds:

```
--clip-start=2000 --clip-end=15000
```

- Clip the capture so the report starts at the end of the region named "loading screen":

```
--clip-start="loading screen:end"
```

- Clip the capture so the report starts at the end of the region “level one loading screen” and ends at the start of the region “level two loading screen”:

```
--clip-start="level one loading screen:end" --clip-end="level two loading  
screen:start"
```

- Clip the capture so the report starts at frame 500, and ends at frame 2000:

```
--clip-start="500f" --clip-end="2000f"
```

Related information

[The Streamline-cli -pa command](#) on page 48

5. Command-line options

This appendix explains the command-line options that are available for the `streamline-cli -pa` command and the `streamline_me.py` script.

5.1 The Streamline-cli -pa command

The `streamline-cli -pa` command runs Performance Advisor on a capture.

Syntax

To pass options directly to `streamline-cli -pa`, use:

```
Streamline-cli -pa [OPTIONS] <capture.apc>
```

To pass a list of options in a separate file to `streamline-cli -pa`, use:

```
Streamline-cli -pa <capture.apc> "@<options-file>"
```

Options

<capture.apc>

The path to the capture APC directory or zip file.

--centiles=int[,int...]

Comma-separated integer values specifying the percentiles to calculate for each data series.
Default = 80,90,95.

--clip-end=clipEndStr

Specify the time that you want the report to end at. `clipEndStr` is the timestamp in milliseconds or the frame number followed by `f`. For example, `--clip-end=7000` ends the clip at 7000ms, or `--clip-end=7000f` ends the clip at the 7000th frame. Alternatively you can use the format `<region-name>:start` or `<region-name>:end` to use the start or end time of a region.

--clip-start=clipStartStr

Specify the time that you want the report to start from. `clipStartStr` is the timestamp in milliseconds or the frame number followed by `f`. For example, `--clip-start=500` starts the clip at 500ms, or `--clip-start=500f` starts the clip at the 500th frame. Alternatively you can use the format `<region-name>:start` or `<region-name>:end` to use the start or end time of a region.

-d, --directory=path

The output directory path for the reports.

--egl-context=string

Specify the context that you want to use for calculating the frame rate and to display images from in the Performance Advisor report. You can find the string for a specific context,

which contains a '0x' prefixed hex value, in the screenshot filename, or by checking the Performance Advisor detail panel in Streamline.

-f, --frame-capture=path

The path to the frame captures directory.

--force-cycles

Force CPU Cycles to be used.

-h, --help

Show command-line arguments and descriptions, and exit.

-m, --main-thread=string

The name of the main render thread to analyze.

--mspf

Display milliseconds per frame throughout the HTML report instead of FPS.

-p, --process=string

A string specifying the process to inspect. The first part of the string is a regular expression that matches the process name. The second part states the desired process ID. The regex and process ID are separated by a '#' character. An example with the regex only: `--process=SampleApp`. An example with both regex and process ID: `--process=SampleApp#1234`. An example just specifying the process ID: `--process=#1234`.

--pretty-print

Print the JSON output with whitespace, making it human readable.

--[no-]progress

Whether to display progress bars or not.

-r, --regions=file

Takes a CSV file containing custom regions to add to the report, where each line of the CSV file is of the format `regionName,start,end`. `start` and `end` are a timestamp in milliseconds or a frame number followed by `f`. For example, `regionName,500,7000` starts the region at 500ms and ends it at 7000ms. `regionName,500f,7000f` starts the region at the 500th frame and ends it at the 7000th frame. See [Specify a CSV file containing the regions](#).

--region-report-min-length=time

Minimum region length (in seconds) for a region to appear on the report. For example, `--region-report-min-length=0.5` removes any region that is less than 500ms long from your report.

--region-report-max-depth=depth

Regions form a hierarchy where the parent starts before or at the same time as another overlapping region. This option defines the maximum depth in that hierarchy allowed for a region to appear in the breakout report. All regions still appear in the **Frame Rate Analysis** summary graph. The first user region depth starts at 1.

-t, --type=type[:file][,type[:file]...]

A comma-separated list of report types, where the type is one of:

json

JSON CI report

html

Interactive HTML report

csv

CSV export of performance data per-frame.

You can specify an output filename for each report.

--target-fps=int

The target frame rate in frames per second. Default = 60.

-V, --version

Print version information and exit.

Options for report metadata:

--application-name=string

The human readable name of the application being analyzed. For example, "Awesome Game". If the name contains whitespace, use quotes. This name becomes the report title. Default = "Performance Advisor Report".

--build-name=string

The build name of your application. For example, `nightly. fa34c92`.

--build-timestamp=string

The timestamp of your application build. For example, `Thu, 22 Aug 2019 12:47:30`.

--device-name=string

The name of the device that is used to obtain the capture.

--package-name=string

The name of the package used in the capture. If not provided, Performance Advisor tries to find the package name in the capture files. For example, `com.org.package`.

--activity-name=string

The name of the activity used from the package. If not provided, Performance Advisor tries to find the activity name in the capture files. For example, `.MainActivity`.

--activity-args=string

The arguments passed to the activity that ran during the capture. Surround the arguments with quotes if they contain whitespaces. If not provided, Performance Advisor tries to find the activity arguments in the capture files. For example, `-p --source directory`.

Options for setting a per-frame budget:

--bandwidth-budget=<value>

Threshold for read/write bytes.

--cpu-cycles-budget=<value>

Threshold for CPU cycles.

--draw-calls-budget=<value>

Threshold for draw calls.

--gpu-cycles-budget=<value>

Threshold for GPU cycles.

--overdraw-budget=<value>

Threshold for overdraw.

--pixels-budget=<value>

Threshold for pixels.

--primitives-budget=<value>

Threshold for primitives.

--shader-cycles-budget=<value>

Threshold for shader cycles.

--vertices-budget=<value>

Threshold for vertices.

Options for creating a custom chart:

--chart-list-output=path

Output location of the file containing chart names for the Streamline capture.

--custom-report=path

The path to the JSON report containing the custom chart definitions.

Options for creating a diff report:

--diff-report-output=path

Output location for the diff report.

Options for per-frame CSV report:

--window-sizeAverages the performance data output to the per-frame CSV report. Default value = 6.
Increase the window size to smooth the data values and reduce fluctuations.

Operation

You can pass options directly to the `streamline-cli -pa` command or you can list command-line options in a file that you pass to the `streamline-cli -pa` command.

If you pass the options as a command-line options file, specify one option per line and use `=` to assign values.

Example 5-1: Passing options to `Streamline-cli -pa` using a command-line options file

For example, you might create a file for your budget thresholds called `budget` that contains the following options:

```
--build-name=8.2
--build-timestamp=3rd March 2021
--application-name=My Awesome Game
--cpu-cycles-budget=100000000
```

```
--gpu-cycles-budget=28000000  
--shader-cycles-budget=20000000  
--draw-calls-budget=350  
--vertices-budget=1000000
```

For options that accept a string, such as `--build-name`, `--build-timestamp`, or `--application-name`, note that the string does not need to be enclosed within quotes when it contains multiple words.

When you run Performance Advisor, specify the file with "`@<filename>`". In this example, you would use:

```
Streamline-cli -pa capture.apc "@budget"
```

5.2 The `streamline_me.py` script options

To see the possible options and their default values for the `streamline_me.py` command, run `python3 streamline_me.py -h`.

Syntax

```
python3 streamline_me.py [OPTIONS]
```

Options

--device Or -E

The target device name. The default is auto-detected.

--package Or -P

The application package name. The default is auto-detected.

--package-activity

The name of the application activity to start. If you do not specify this option, you must manually start the activity. This option is only supported for headless captures.

--package-arguments

The arguments to pass to the started application activity. This is only supported for headless captures.

--headless Or -H

Perform a headless capture, and write the result to a specified capture path. The default is to perform an interactive capture with no direct file output.

--headless-timeout Or -T

Exit the headless timeout after the specified number of seconds. The default is to wait for process exit.

--config Or -C

Specify the filename of the configuration XML file you want to use for a headless capture.

--daemon OR -D

Specify the path to the `gatord` binary you want to use if it is not found automatically. The default is auto-detected.

-g, --gpu-timeline <yes|no|auto>

Controls GPU Timeline data collection. The options are:

- `yes` enables collection and produces an error if the MaliTimeline_Perfetto counter is not enabled.
- `no` disables collection.
- `auto`, the default, collects data if the counter is enabled but otherwise disables collection without error.



Timeline data is provided by a layer driver loaded into your application.

--gpu-timeline-layer-path <path>

The GPU Timeline layer library path. The default uses the standard layer.

--overwrite

Overwrite an earlier headless output. The default is to error if the output file already exists.

--verbose OR -v

Enable verbose logging. The default is non-verbose logging.

--lwi-mode OR -M

Specify the mode of the interceptor that you want to use. The default is `off`.

The available values are:

- `off` if you do not want to use the light-weight interceptor, and use application-generated annotations instead.
- `counters` if you want to use the light-weight interceptor to generate frame boundaries and software counters.
- `screenshots` if you want to use the light-weight interceptor to generate frame boundaries, software counters, and slow frame screenshots.

--lwi-api

Specify the API that you want to capture. The default is `all`.

The available values are:

- `all` if you want to capture both OpenGL ES and Vulkan.
- `gles` if you want to capture OpenGL ES.
- `vulkan` if you want to capture Vulkan.

--lwi-compress-img Or -X

Enable compression of captured slow frame images, reducing file size but increasing the on-device CPU processing cost. The default is no compression.

--lwi-gles-layer-name <name>

The OpenGL ES layer name. The default is `libGLESLayerLWI.so`.

--lwi-gles-layer-lib-path <path>

The path to the OpenGL ES layer library. The default is auto-detected.

--lwi-vk-layer-name <name>

The Vulkan layer name. The default is `VK_LAYER_ARM_LWI`.

--lwi-vk-layer-lib-path <path>

The path to the Vulkan layer library. The default is auto-detected.

--lwi-fps-window Or -W

Specify the number of frames in the sliding window used for FPS calculation. The default is 6.

--lwi-fps-threshold Or -Th

Capture screenshots when the frame rate drops below this threshold. The default is 55.

--lwi-frame-start Or -S

Start tracking from a specified frame number. The default is frame 1.

--lwi-frame-end Or -N

End tracking at the specified frame number. The default is no end frame.

--lwi-frame-gap Or -G

Minimum number_of_frames between two slow frame captures. The default is 200 frames.

--lwi-out-dir Or -o

Specify the path to a directory for the captured images. This directory must be empty.

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Product and document information

Read the information in these sections to understand the release status of the product and documentation, and the conventions used in Arm documents.

Product status

All products and services provided by Arm require deliverables to be prepared and made available at different levels of completeness. The information in this document indicates the appropriate level of completeness for the associated deliverables.

Product completeness status

The information in this document is Final, that is for a developed product.

Revision history

These sections can help you understand how the document has changed over time.

Document release information

The Document history table gives the issue number and the released date for each released issue of this document.

Document history

Issue	Date	Confidentiality	Change
0907-00	31 July 2025	Non-Confidential	New document for v9.7
0906-00	1 May 2025	Non-Confidential	New document for v9.6
0905-01	20 March 2025	Non-Confidential	Updated document for v9.5
0905-00	6 February 2025	Non-Confidential	New document for v9.5
0904-00	28 November 2024	Non-Confidential	New document for v9.4
0903-00	5 September 2024	Non-Confidential	New document for v9.3
0902-00	7 June 2024	Non-Confidential	New document for v9.2
0901-00	12 April 2024	Non-Confidential	New document for v9.1
0900-00	15 February 2024	Non-Confidential	New document for v9.0
0809-00	23 November 2023	Non-Confidential	New document for v8.9

Issue	Date	Confidentiality	Change
0808-00	28 September 2023	Non-Confidential	New document for v8.8
0807-00	3 August 2023	Non-Confidential	New document for v8.7
0806-00	8 June 2023	Non-Confidential	New document for v8.6
0805-00	20 April 2023	Non-Confidential	New document for v8.5
0804-00	14 February 2023	Non-Confidential	New document for v8.4
0803-00	18 November 2022	Non-Confidential	New document for v8.3
0802-00	24 August 2022	Non-Confidential	New document for v8.2
0801-00	24 May 2022	Non-Confidential	New document for v8.1
0800-00	22 February 2022	Non-Confidential	New document for v8.0
0709-00	24 November 2021	Non-Confidential	New document for v7.9

Change history

For information about the functional changes to Streamline, see the [Arm Performance Studio Release Notes](#).

Conventions

The following subsections describe conventions used in Arm documents.

Glossary

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

See the Arm Glossary for more information: developer.arm.com/glossary.

Typographic conventions

Arm documentation uses typographical conventions to convey specific meaning.

Convention	Use
<i>italic</i>	Citations.
bold	Interface elements, such as menu names. Terms in descriptive lists, where appropriate.
<code>monospace</code>	Text that you can enter at the keyboard, such as commands, file and program names, and source code.

Convention	Use
monospace <u>underline</u>	A permitted abbreviation for a command or option. You can enter the underlined text instead of the full command or option name.
<and>	Encloses replaceable terms for assembler syntax where they appear in code or code fragments. For example: <div>MRC p15, 0, <Rd>, <CRn>, <CRm>, <Opcode_2></div>
SMALL CAPITALS	Terms that have specific technical meanings as defined in the <i>Arm® Glossary</i> . For example, IMPLEMENTATION DEFINED , IMPLEMENTATION SPECIFIC , UNKNOWN , and UNPREDICTABLE .



We recommend the following. If you do not follow these recommendations your system might not work.



Your system requires the following. If you do not follow these requirements your system will not work.



You are at risk of causing permanent damage to your system or your equipment, or harming yourself.



This information is important and needs your attention.



A useful tip that might make it easier, better or faster to perform a task.



A reminder of something important that relates to the information you are reading.

Useful resources

This document contains information that is specific to this product. See the following resources for other useful information.

Arm documents are available on developer.arm.com/documentation.

Confidential documents are only available to licensees, when logged in. Each document link in the tables below provides direct access to the online version of the document.

Arm product resources	Document ID	Confidentiality
Arm Streamline Target Setup Guide for Android	101813	Non-Confidential
Arm Streamline Target Setup Guide for Bare-metal	101815	Non-Confidential
Arm Streamline Target Setup Guide for Linux	101814	Non-Confidential
Arm Streamline User Guide	101816	Non-Confidential
Arm community blogs	-	Non-Confidential
Get started with Performance Advisor Tutorial	102478	Non-Confidential
Integrate Arm Performance Studio into a CI workflow	102543	Non-Confidential
Optimization advice for graphics content on mobile devices	102643	Non-Confidential

Non-Arm resources	Document ID	Organization
Configure on-device developer options	-	Android developer options
Configure the Android application manifest file	-	Android application element
What is the ELK Stack?	-	Elastic