

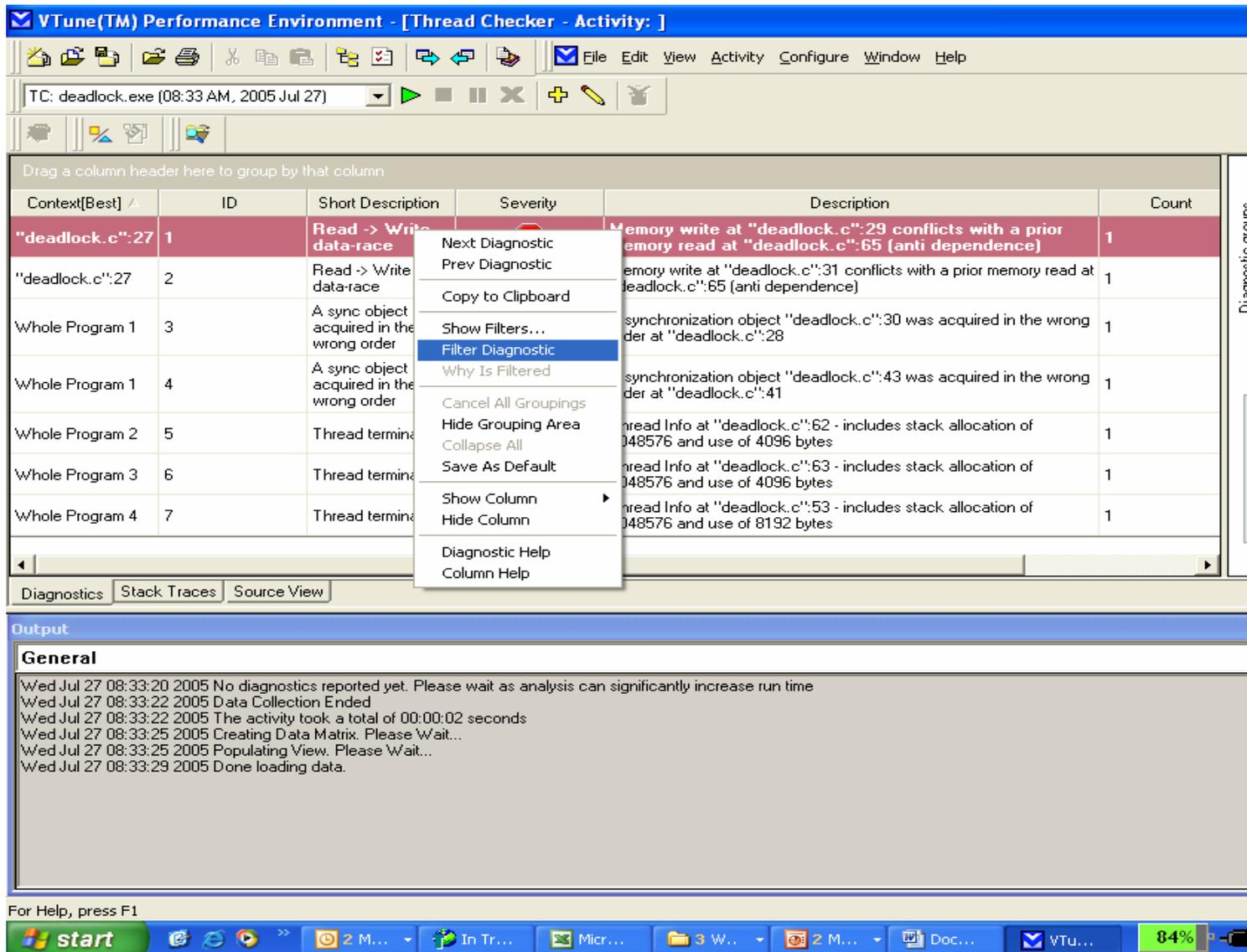
Filtering in Intel® Thread Checker 2.2

Introduction

Filtering allows you to hide benign diagnostics. It avoids seeing the same diagnostics each time you run the Intel® Thread Checker. It also makes bug reporting easy. If your component reports benign diagnostics, distribute your filters to developers using your components and Intel® Thread Checker.

Filtering a single diagnostic

Intel® Thread Checker allows you to filter a single diagnostic. To do this, right click on the diagnostic of interest and choose 'Filter Diagnostic'.



Filtering a diagnostic group

Intel® Thread Checker allows you to filter a diagnostic group. Before filtering the group, group the diagnostics, by dragging any column of interest. In the example below we have grouped by 'Short Description'. After that right click on the group and choose 'Filter Group'

The screenshot shows the VTune(TM) Performance Environment interface. The main window displays a table of diagnostics. A context menu is open over a group of diagnostics, with 'Filter Group' selected. The table has columns for Context, ID, Severity, Description, Count, and Filtered. The diagnostics are grouped by 'Short Description'. The 'Filter Group' option is highlighted in the context menu.

Context[Best]	ID	Severity	Description	Count	Filtered
Group 1: A sync object was acquired in the wrong order (Diagnostics: 2; Filtered: 0)					
Why Proc...			A synchronization object "deadlock.c":30 was acquired in the wrong order at "deadlock.c":28	1	False
Why Proc...			A synchronization object "deadlock.c":43 was acquired in the wrong order at "deadlock.c":41	1	False
Group 2: (Diagnostics: 2; Filtered: 0)					
"de			Memory write at "deadlock.c":29 conflicts with a prior memory read at "deadlock.c":65 (anti dependence)	1	False
"de			Memory write at "deadlock.c":31 conflicts with a prior memory read at "deadlock.c":65 (anti dependence)	1	False
Group 3: (Diagnostics: 3; Filtered: 0)					
Why Proc...			Thread Info at "deadlock.c":63 - includes stack allocation of 1049576 bytes and use of 4096 bytes	1	False

The 'Output' window shows the following log messages:

```
Wed Jul 27 08:37:44 2005 No diagnostics reported yet. Please wait as analysis can significantly increase run time
Wed Jul 27 08:37:45 2005 New diagnostics are ready! Press Flag to update view.
Wed Jul 27 08:37:46 2005 Data Collection Ended
Wed Jul 27 08:37:46 2005 The activity took a total of 00:00:02 seconds
Wed Jul 27 08:37:47 2005 Creating Data Matrix. Please Wait...
Wed Jul 27 08:37:47 2005 Populating View. Please Wait...
Wed Jul 27 08:37:48 2005 Done loading data.
```

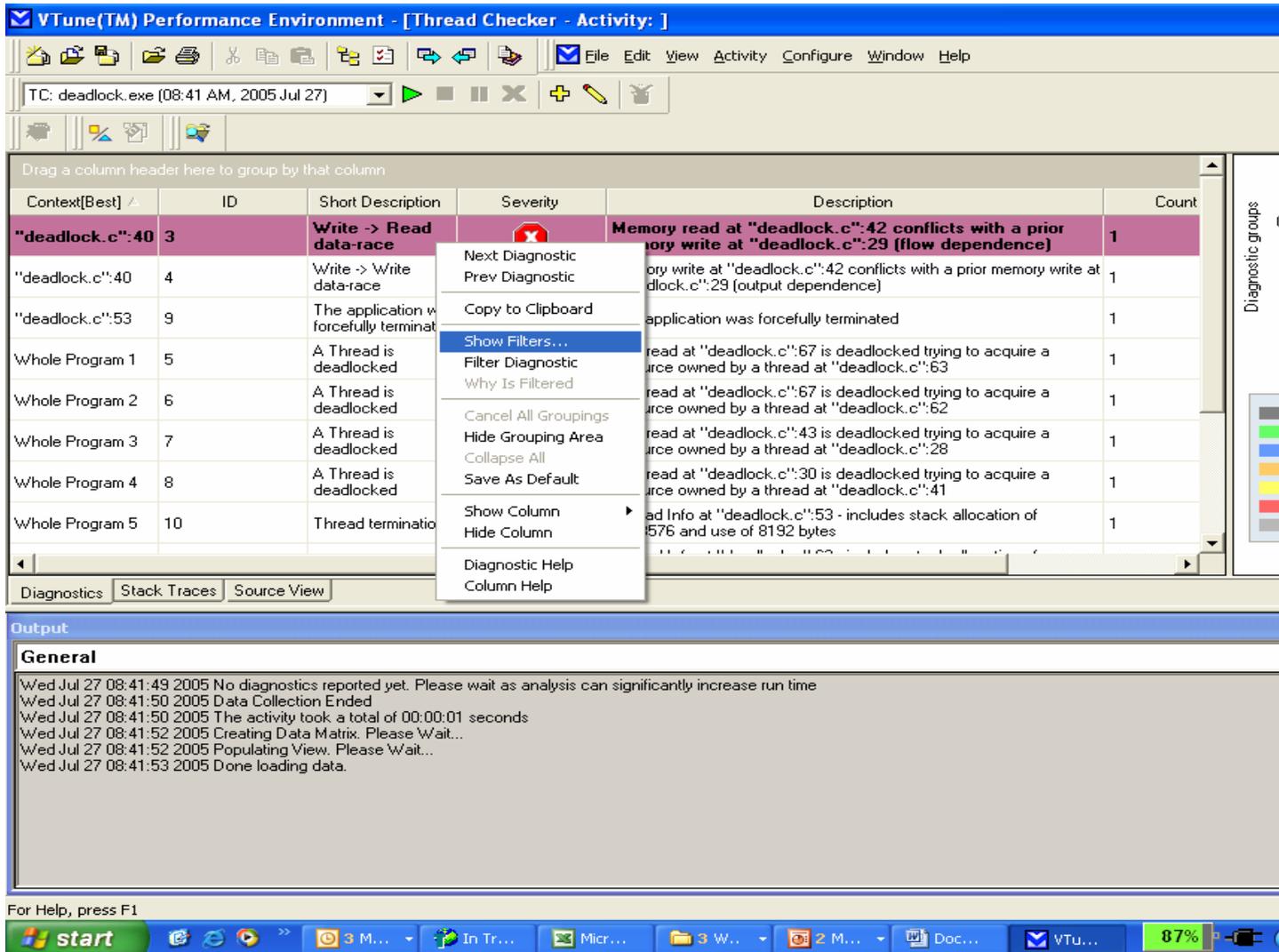
Transferring files

Filters may be shared between projects and or activities and may even be transferred across systems

To transfer filter, you have to save the filter(s) to a file. This file may be moved from system to system. Filters can also be loaded into another activity .To do this, first run the activity and then "append" a filter file to the selected activity. If multiple files are appended they become merged into a single file for the selected activity

Saving filters

Filters can be saved and then appended later to the same activity or to the other activity. After you filtered a single diagnostic or a group diagnostics, and you decide to save the filters, right click on any diagnostics and choose ‘Show Filters...’, which will open up a dialog box which will allow you to save or append the filters. If you are saving the filter, the filters will have a extension of .flt. You can also append the .flt file



Conclusion

Filtering is a feature which will allow you to hide diagnostics which do not matter to you most. It will also allow you to save and append filters which allow the flexibility to transfer filters.