

(and why you shouldn't always believe them)

Stéphane Marchesin

Problem statement

 «Is it just me or does X seem big, slow, bloated, and old? It can't keep up with pretty environments like GNOME»

seen on Slashdot

 «X windows has always been bloated and slow, it is the culprit. Let's face it: the community has to ditch this abomination and rewrite the 'graphical interface' from scratch.»

seen on OSNews

- Starting X takes time
 - Takes 30 seconds, sometimes more

Myth #6 rebuttal

- Starting X takes time
 - This is gnome/KDE startup time, actually
 - Use fluxbox, or twm, and see the startup time
 - But don't blame X!

- Network transparency makes X slow
 - Because you have to send everything through sockets
 - (even when you're running locally)
 - (even for huge windows)
 - (even for HD movies)

Myth #5 rebuttal

- Network transparency makes X slow
 - Shared memory extensions provide a no copy transfer for local rendering
 - It is fast!

Screen hotplug is not possible

Myth #4 rebuttal

- True...
 - Until randr 1.2, which will allow that

- X leaks memory
 - Over time, X eats up more and more memory

Myth #3 rebuttal

- X leaks memory
 - X allocates pixmaps (i.e. images) for the client applications
 - Use xrestop to find who's eating all that pixmap space
 - Like top, but shows X pixmap usage :

```
xrestop - Display: localhost:0
         Monitoring 14 clients. XErrors: 0
         Pixmaps: 150159K total, Other:
                                              105K total, All: 150265K total
                                                             PID Identifier
res-base Wins
              GCs Fnts Pxms Misc
                                    Pxm mem
                                             0ther
                                                     Total
1c00000
         681
               40
                      1 1024
                               93
                                    104823K
                                                20K 104843K 5438 Mozilla Firefox
1400000
               57
                     1 144
                             109
                                     24323K
                                                                  Sans nom1 - OpenOffice.org Impress
                                                     24328K
0e00000
               25
                                     12190K
                                                             2525 XMMS - 13826. Tchaikovsky - Piano Concerto
                                                     12198K
```

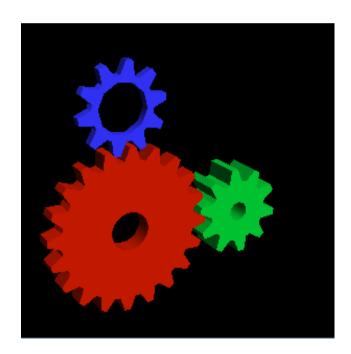
X uses all my memory

```
top - 11:32:52 up 68 days, 16:25, 5 users, load average: 0.38, 0.44, 0.35
Tasks: 154 total, 1 running, 151 sleeping, 0 stopped, 2 zombie
Cpu(s): 2.3%us, 0.7%sy, 0.0%ni, 97.0%id, 0.0%wa, 0.0%hi, 0.0%si, 0.0%st
Mem: 1035080k total, 987372k used, 47708k free, 175276k buffers
Swap: 1951888k total, 18196k used, 1933692k free, 239168k cached
PID USER PR NI VIRT RES SHR S %CPU %MEM TIME+ COMMAND
4427 root 15 0 237m 88m 11m S 0.7 8.7 141:02.73 Xorg
```

Myth #2 rebuttal

- Even on a clean startup, X uses all my memory
 - This memory is not used, just attached to the process
 - This is the AGP aperture
 - 64, 128 or 256MB
 - It is attached to X
 - But it is not actually used (unless you start using 3D)
 - So it's not eating up that memory

- glxgears is a reliable 3D benchmark
 - « The 3D acceleration seemed slow on this system. This is the test.
 - \$ glxgears -iacknowledgethatthistoolisnotabenchmark »

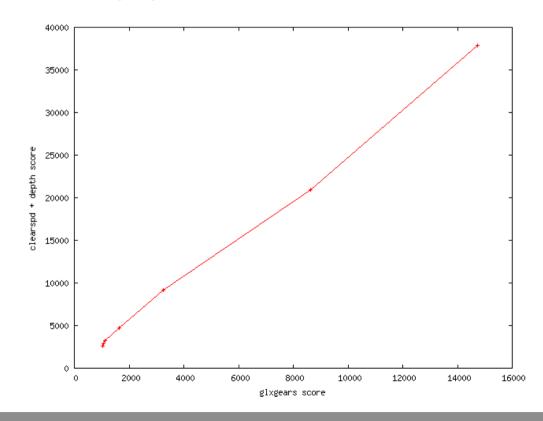


Myth #1 rebuttal

- glxgears is a reliable 3D benchmark
 - Does not even use texturing
 - Very few vertices, very small window
 - Insane framerate, so high-per-frame overhead

Benchmarks show that glxgears scores are related to buffer

clear scores:



Conclusion

- Lots of misconceptions
 - Hopefully fixed now
- We have to look for new myths
 - I nominate the following :
 - X.org eats babies
 - I don't like the "X" name
 - <Add yours here>

