6.823
Pin Optimizations

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Adapted from: Prior 6.823 offerings, and Intel's Tutorial at CGO 2010

Course Admin

- Please subscribe to the course mailing list: 6823-all@lists.csail.mit.edu
  - Link to subscribe: https://lists.csail.mit.edu/mailman/listinfo/6823-all
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- ssh <athenausername>@vlsifarm-0*X*.mit.edu
  - I will update permissions lists after recitation

From the last tutorial…

What is Instrumentation?

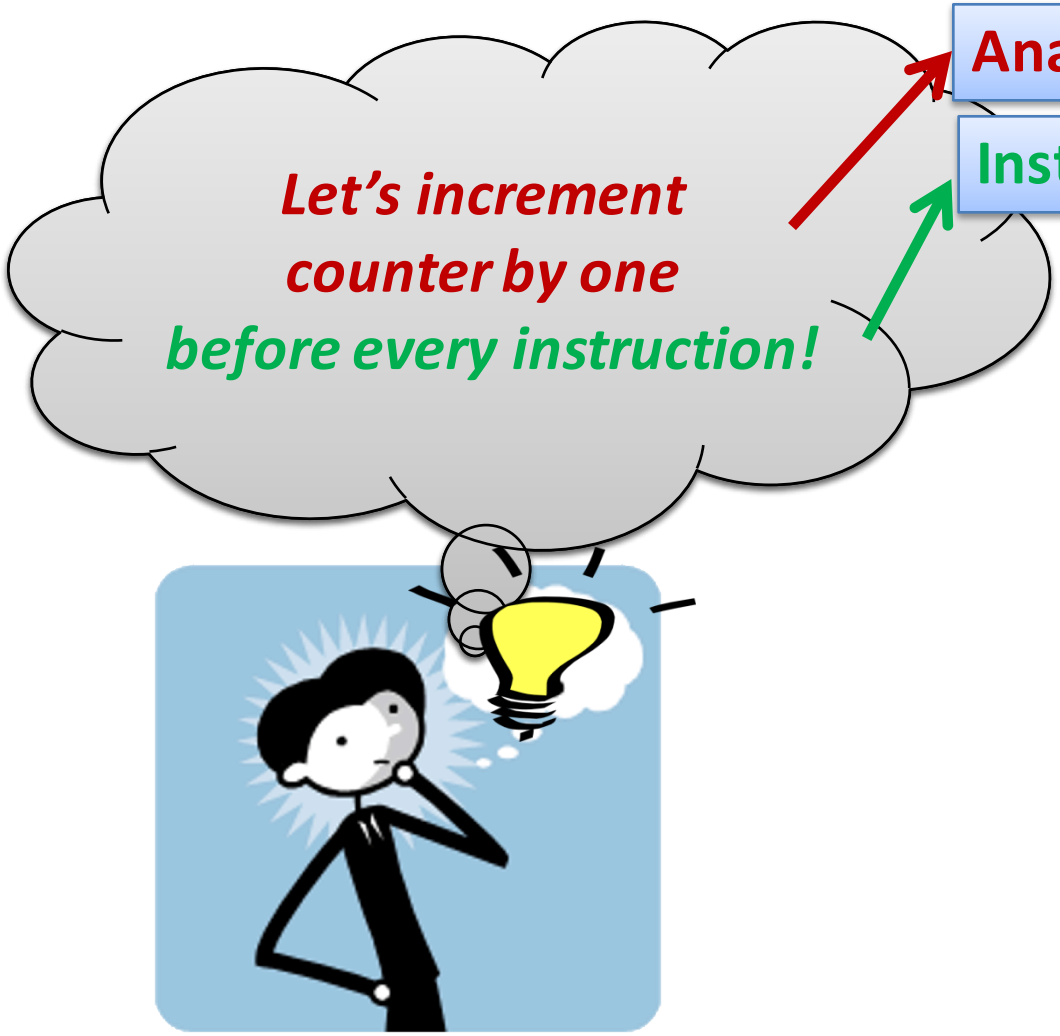
- Instrumentation is a technique that inserts extra code into a program to collect runtime information

- PIN does dynamic binary instrumentation

Runtime

No need to re-compile or re-link

Instrumentation: Instruction Count



Analysis routine

Instrumentation routine

```
counter++;
sub  $0xff, %edx
counter++;
cmp  %esi, %edx
counter++;
jle  <L1>
counter++;
mov  $0x1, %edi
counter++;
add  $0x10, %eax
```

Instrumentation vs. Analysis

- **Instrumentation routines** define where instrumentation is **inserted**
  - ☞ **Occurs immediately before an instruction is executed for the first time.**
- **Analysis routines** define what to do when instrumentation is **activated**
  - ☞ **Occurs *every time* an instruction is executed**

How to Write Efficient Pintools

Reducing Instrumentation Overhead

Total Overhead = Pin's Overhead + Pintool's Overhead

- The job of Pin developers to minimize this
- ~5% for SPECfp and ~20% for SPECint

- Pintool writers can help minimize this!

Reducing Pintool's Overhead

Pintool's Overhead

Instrumentation Routines Overhead + Analysis Routines Overhead

Frequency of calling an Analysis Routine x Work required in the Analysis Routine

Instrumentation Granularity

- Instrumentation with Pin can be done at 3 different granularities:
  - Instruction
  - Basic block
    - A sequence of instructions terminated at a (conditional or unconditional) control-flow changing instruction
    - Single entrance, single exit
  - Trace
    - A sequence of basic blocks terminated at an unconditional control-flow changing instruction
    - Single entrance, multiple exits

Instrumentation Granularity

- Instrumentation with Pin can be done at 3 different granularities:
  - Instruction
  - Basic block
    - A sequence of instruc
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    - Single entrance, single
  - Trace
    - A sequence of basic bl
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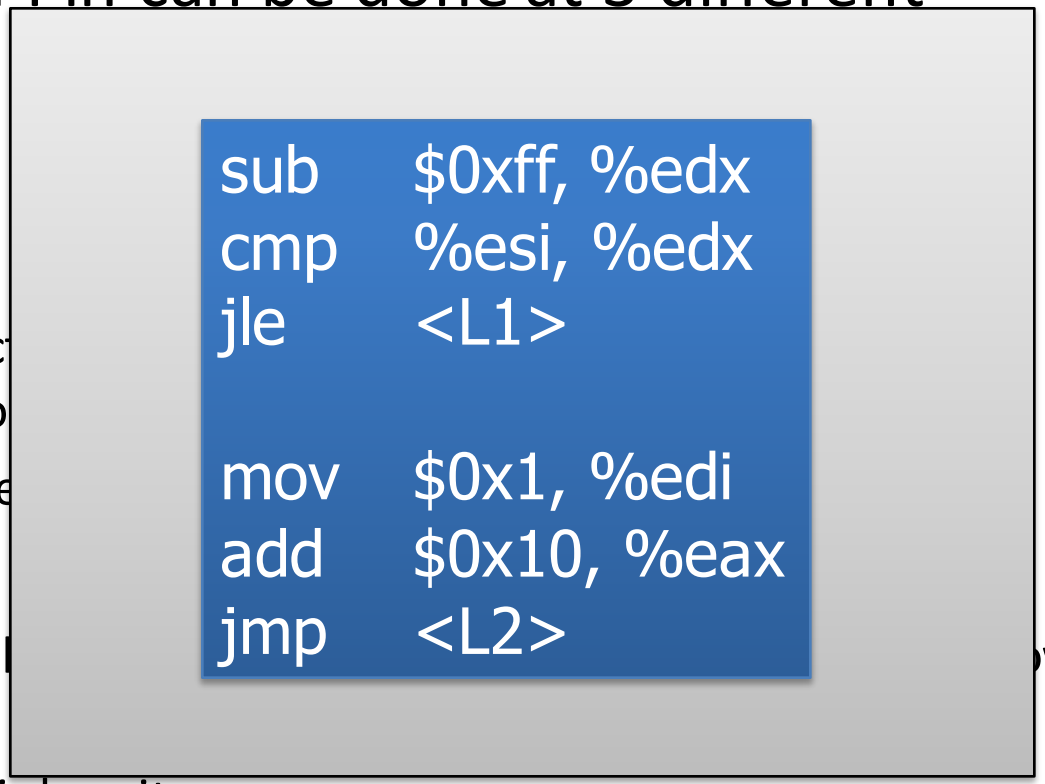
    - Single entrance, multiple exits



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6 insts

```
sub    $0xff, %edx
cmp    %esi, %edx
jle    <L1>

mov    $0x1, %edi
add    $0x10, %eax
jmp    <L2>
```

ow

Instrumentation Granularity

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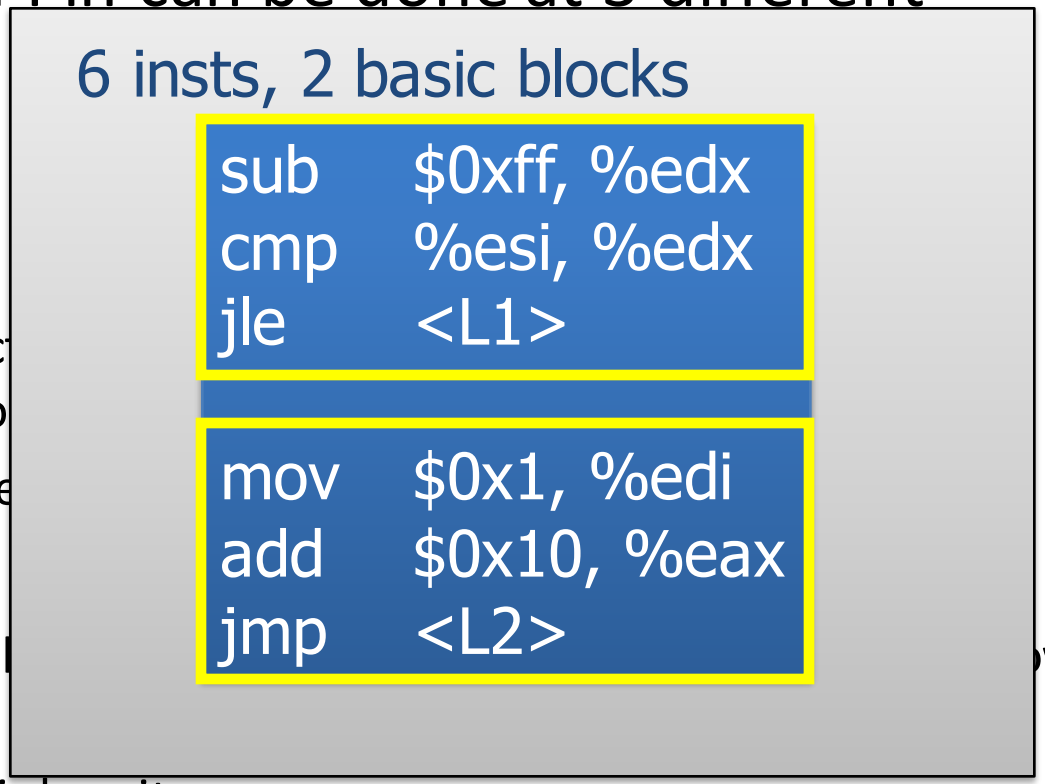

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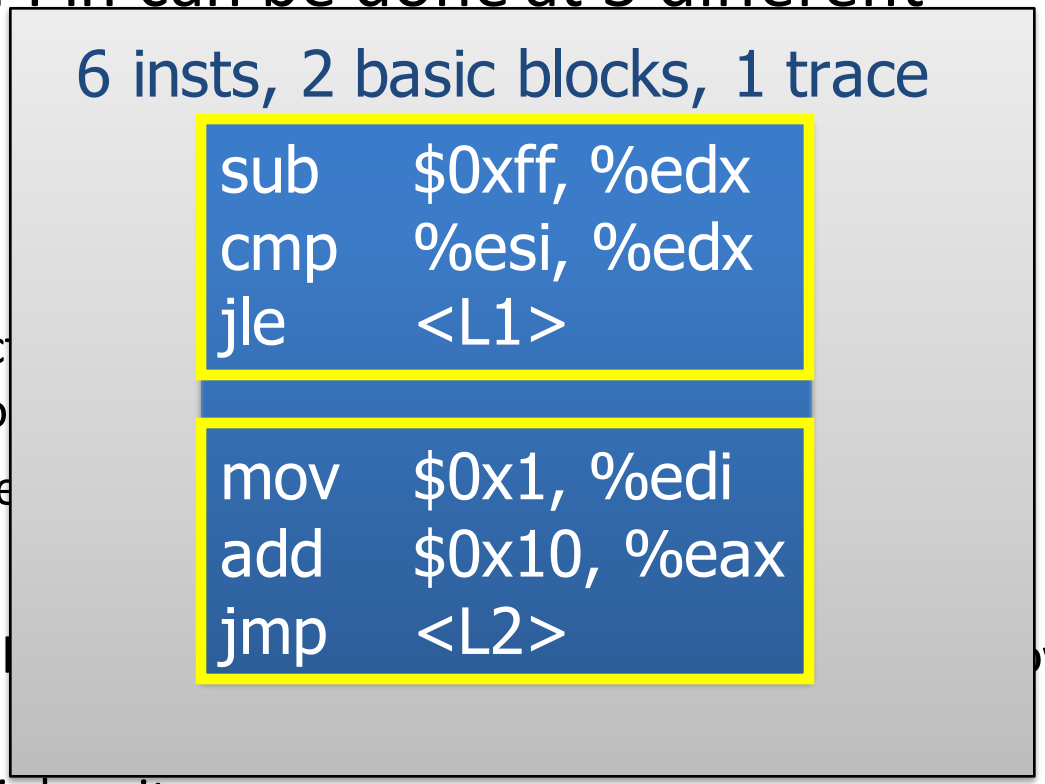


Recap of Pintool: Instruction Count

```
counter++;
sub   $0xff, %edx
counter++;
cmp   %esi, %edx
counter++;
jle   <L1>
counter++;
mov   $0x1, %edi
counter++;
add   $0x10, %eax
```

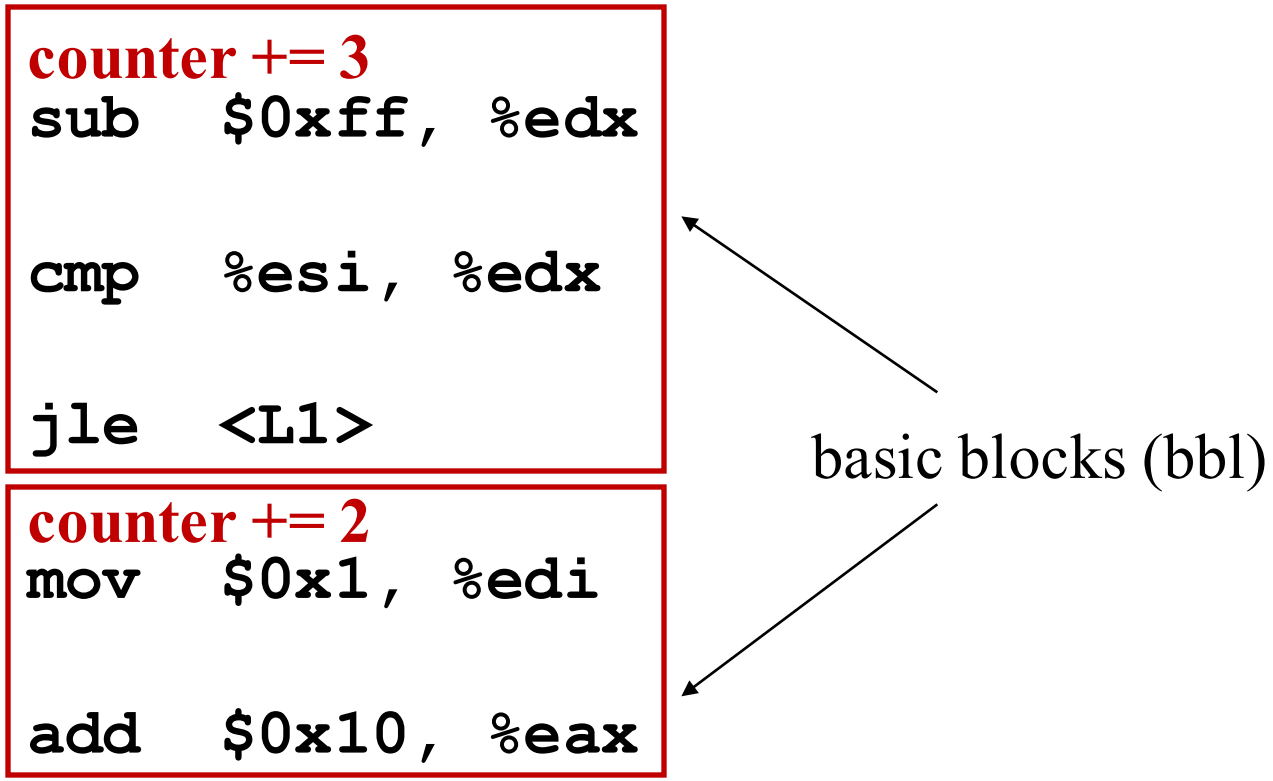
Recap of Pintool: Instruction Count

```
counter++;
sub   $0xff, %edx
```

- Straightforward, but the counting can be more efficient

```
counter++;
mov   $0x1, %edi
counter++;
add   $0x10, %eax
```

Faster Instruction Count



```
#include <stdio.h>
#include "pin.H"
UINT64 icount = 0;
void docount(INT32 c) { icount += c; }
```

analysis routine

```
void Trace(TRACE trace, void *v) {
   for (BBL bbl = TRACE_BblHead(trace);
        BBL_Valid(bbl); bbl = BBL_Next(bbl)) {
        BBL_InsertCall(bbl, IPOINT_BEFORE, (AFUNPTR)docount,
                       IARG_UINT32, BBL_NumIns(bbl), IARG_END);
    }
}
```

instrumentation routine

```
void Fini(INT32 code, void *v) {
   fprintf(stderr, "Count %lld\n", icount);
}
int main(int argc, char * argv[]) {
   PIN_Init(argc, argv);
   TRACE_AddInstrumentFunction(Trace, 0);
   PIN_AddFiniFunction(Fini, 0);
   PIN_StartProgram();
   return 0;
}
```

Reducing Frequency of Calling Analysis Routines

- Key:
  - Instrument at the largest granularity whenever possible:
    - Trace > Basic Block > Instruction

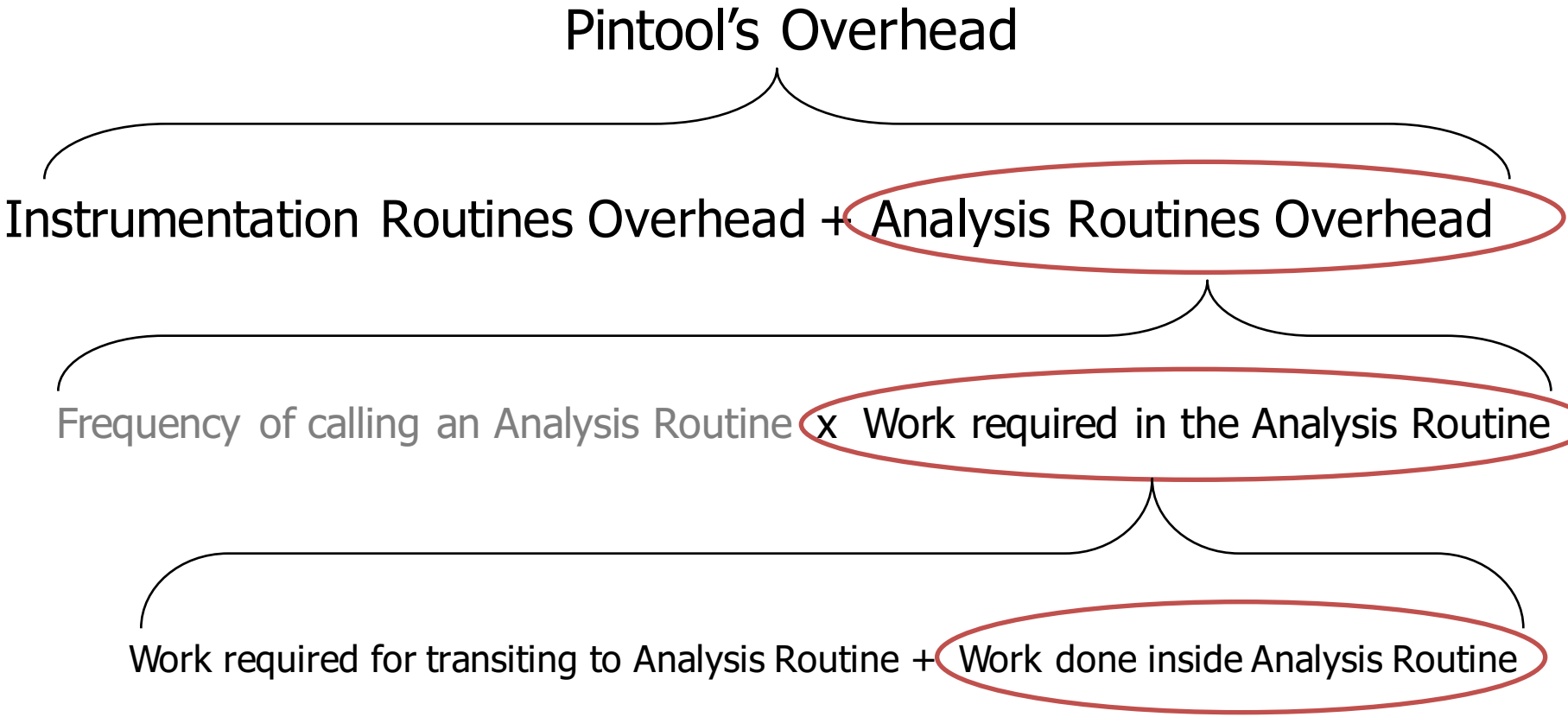
Reducing Pintool's Overhead

Pintool's Overhead

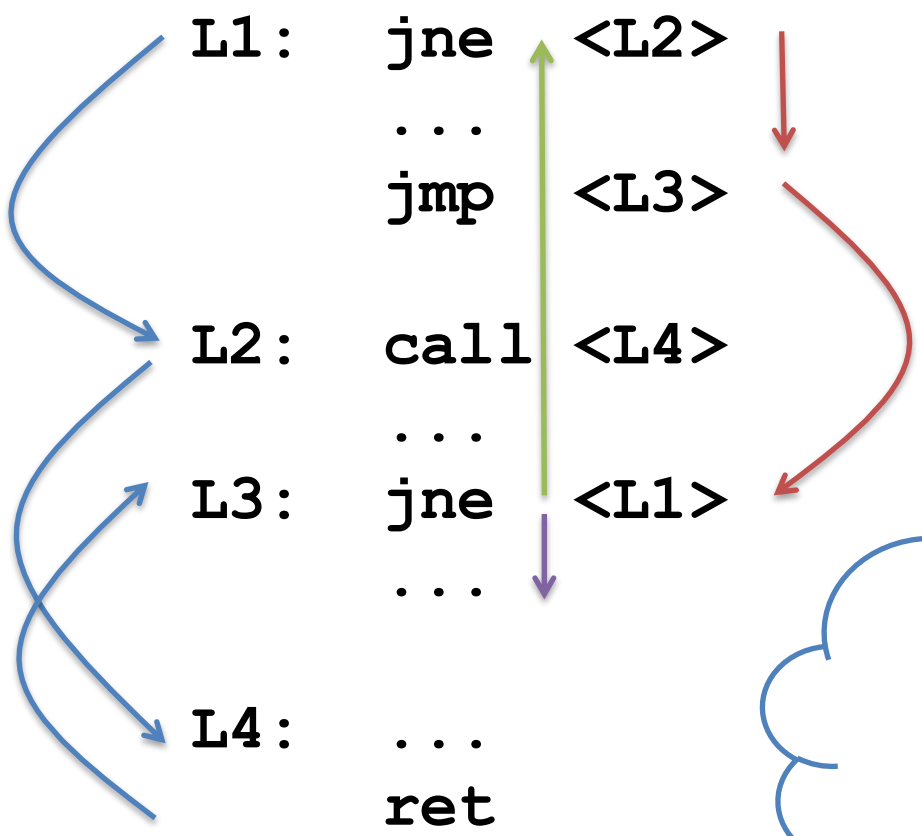
Instrumentation Routines Overhead + Analysis Routines Overhead

Frequency of calling an Analysis Routine x Work required in the Analysis Routine

Reducing Pintool's Overhead

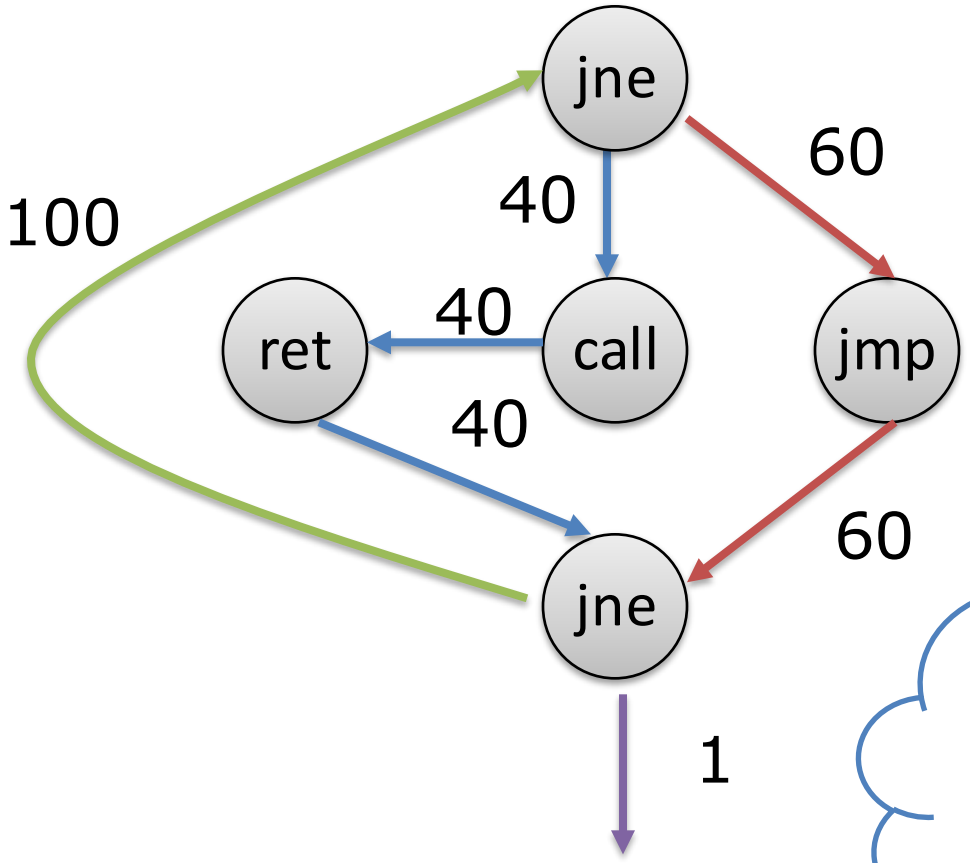


Example: Counting Control Flow Edges



How often is each branch taken?

Example: Counting Control Flow Edges



How often is each branch taken?

Edge Counting: a Slower Version

…

```
void docount2(ADDRINT src, ADDRINT dst, INT32 taken)
{
   COUNTER *pedg = Lookup(src, dst);
   pedg->count += taken;
}
```

```
void Instruction(INS ins, void *v) {
   if (INS_IsBranchOrCall(ins)){
        INS_InsertCall(ins, IPOINT_BEFORE, (AFUNPTR) docount2,
                       IARG_INST_PTR, IARG_BRANCH_TARGET_ADDR,
                       IARG_BRANCH_TAKEN, IARG_END);
   }
}
```

1 if taken, 0 if not taken

…

Inefficiency in Program

- About every 5th instruction executed in a typical application is a branch.
- Edge lookup will be called whenever these instruction are executed
  - significant application slowdown

- Direct vs. Indirect Branches
  - Branch Address in instruction vs. Branch Address in Register
  - Static vs. Dynamic

Edge Counting: a Faster Version

```
void docount(COUNTER* pedge, INT32 taken) {
   pedg->count += taken;
}
void docount2(ADDRINT src, ADDRINT dst, INT32 taken) {
   COUNTER *pedg = Lookup(src, dst);
   pedg->count += taken;
}
void Instruction(INS ins, void *v) {
   if (INS_IsDirectBranchOrCall(ins)) {
        COUNTER *pedg = Lookup(INS_Address(ins),
                               INS_DirectBranchOrCallTargetAddress(ins));
        INS_InsertCall(ins, IPOINT_BEFORE, (AFUNPTR) docount,
                       IARG_ADDRINT, pedg, IARG_BRANCH_TAKEN, IARG_END);
   } else if (INS_IsBranchOrCall(ins))
        INS_InsertCall(ins, IPOINT_BEFORE, (AFUNPTR) docount2,
                       IARG_INST_PTR, IARG_BRANCH_TARGET_ADDR,
                       IARG_BRANCH_TAKEN, IARG_END);
}
```

…

Eliminating Control Flow

```
void docount(COUNTER* pedge, INT32 taken)
{
   if (!taken)
        return;
   pedg->count++;
}
```

vs.

```
void docount(COUNTER* pedge, INT32 taken)
{
   pedg->count += taken;
}
```

Can be inlined by Pin

Reducing Work Done in Analysis Routines

- Key:
  - Shifting computation from Analysis Routines to Instrumentation Routines whenever possible

Some other optimizations…

- Reduce the number of arguments to analysis routine.
  - For example, instead of passing TRUE/FALSE, create 2 analysis functions.
- If an instrumentation can be inserted anywhere in a basic block:
  - Let Pin know via IPOINT_ANYWHERE (used in BBL_InsertCall())
  - Pin will find the best point to insert the instrumentation to minimize register spilling

Takeaways..

- Reduce frequency of calling analysis routines by instrumenting at **the largest granularity** whenever possible

- Reduce the amount of work done in analysis routines by **shifting computation** from Analysis Routines to Instrumentation Routines whenever possible