Instrumentor: Easily Customizable Code Instrumentation for LLVM

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Instrumenting Code

- Track runtime behavior of apps
 - Debugging and sanitization
 - Logging of events
 - Monitor resource usage
 - Performance analysis for optimization

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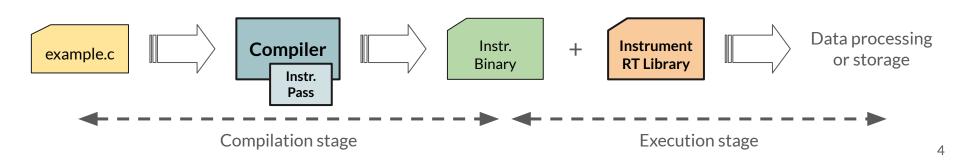
Original code:

```
i32 myfunc(ptr %p) {
    %v = load i32, ptr %p, align 8
    store i32 10, ptr %p, align 8
    ret i32 %v
}
```

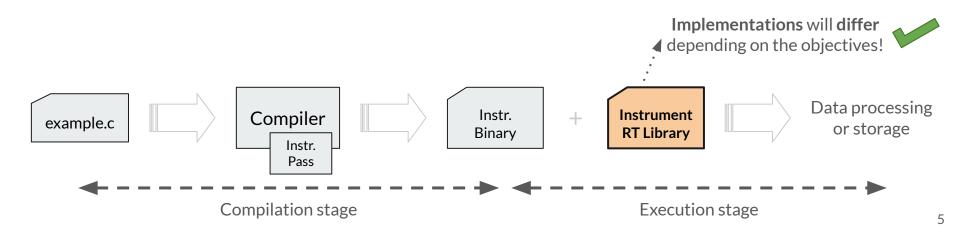
Instrumented code:

```
i32 myfunc(ptr %p) {
  call void @__before_load(ptr %p, i32 4)
  %v = load i32, ptr %p, align 8
  store i32 10, ptr %p, align 8
  ret i32 %v
}
```

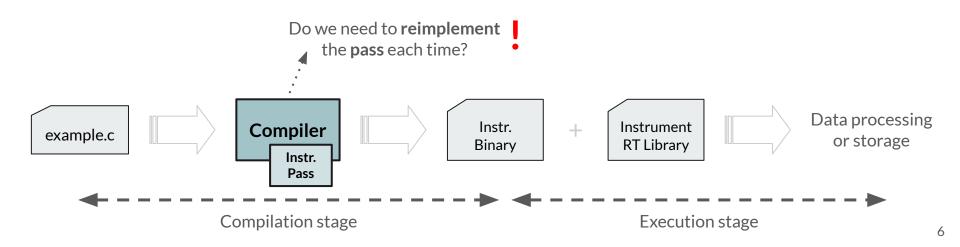
- Main actors
 - a. **Compiler** augments the original code with extra code
 - b. Runtime component receives that data during the execution



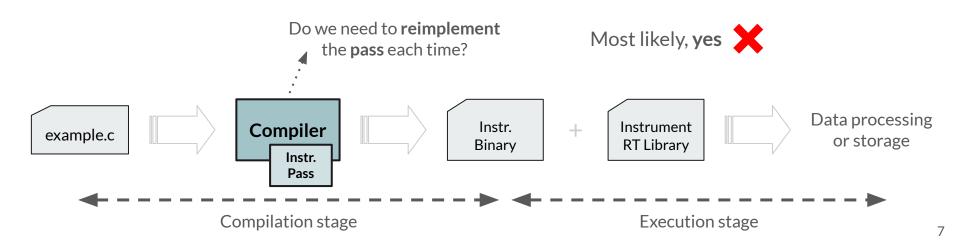
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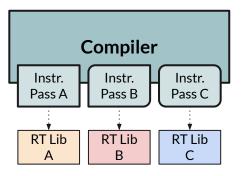
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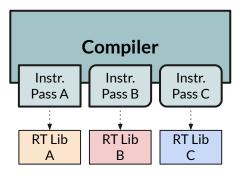
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• Compilers lack generic mechanisms for instrumenting

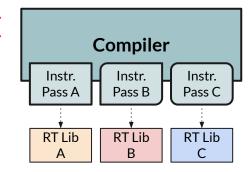


- Compilers lack generic mechanisms for instrumenting
 - Multiple passes implement custom logic
 - Generally similar but quite different



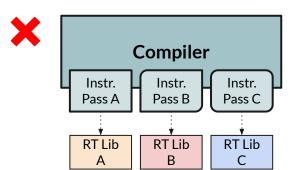
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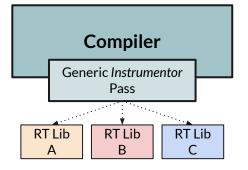
- Missing significant opportunities like
 - Improving code maintainability
 - Reducing code replication
 - Simplifying development of instrumentation tools



Why not a Generic Instrumentation Pass?

- New Instrumentor pass in LLVM
 - o Generic, customizable and extendable
 - Enabling multiple uses and users

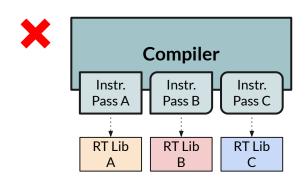


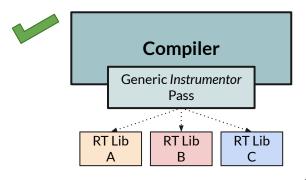


Why not a Generic Instrumentation Pass?

- New Instrumentor pass in LLVM
 - Generic, customizable and extendable
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- Exploiting the opportunities
 - Improve code maintainability
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 - Simplify development of instrumentation tools





```
"configuration": {
 "runtime_prefix": "__instr_",
  "runtime_stubs_file": "rt.c"
},
```

```
"configuration": {
 "runtime_prefix": "__instr_",
  "runtime_stubs_file": "rt.c"
"instruction_pre": {
   "load": {
   "enabled": true,
   "pointer": true,
    "pointer.replace": false,
    "pointer_as": false,
    "value_size": true,
    "alignment": true,
    "is_volatile": true
```

Original IR:

```
i32 myfunc(ptr %p) {
    %v = load i32, ptr %p, align 8
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}
```

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i32 myfunc(ptr %p) {
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  ret i32 %v
After Instrumentor pass:
i32 myfunc(ptr %p) {
  call void @__instr_pre_load(
      ptr %p, i32 4, i32 8, i32 0)
  %v = load i32, ptr %p, align 8
  store i32 10, ptr %p, align 8
```

ret i32 %v

```
"configuration": {
 "runtime_prefix": "__instr_",
  "runtime_stubs_file": "rt.c"
"instruction_pre": {
   "load": {
   "enabled": true,
   "pointer": true,
    "pointer.replace": false,
    "pointer_as": false,
    "value_size": true,
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  store i32 10, ptr %p, align 8
  ret i32 %v
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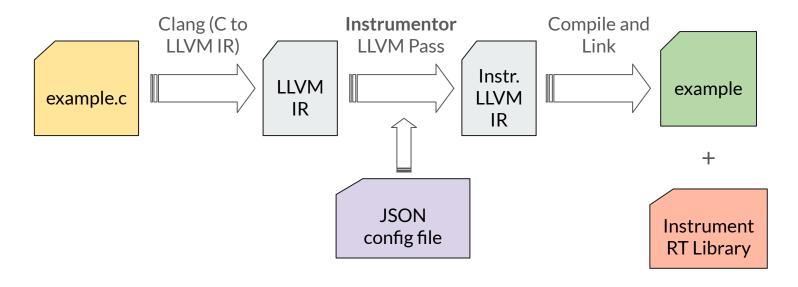
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After Instrumentor pass:

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   "pointer.replace": true,
    "pointer_as": false,
    "value_size": true,
   "alignment": true,
    "is_volatile": true
```

How does the Instrumentor work?



opt -passes=instrumentor -instrumentor-read-config-file=file.json example.ll -S

or

clang -Xclang -finstrumentor -mllvm -instrumentor-read-config-file=file.json example.c

- Instrumentation opportunities
 - Instructions
 - Functions
 - Global variables
 - Module

- **Position** of the instrumentation
 - Before (pre) and/or after (post)

```
"instruction_pre": {
 "load": {
   "enabled": true,
   "pointer": true,
   "pointer.replace": true,
   "pointer_as": true,
   "base_pointer_info": true,
   "value_size": true,
   "alignment": true,
   "value_type_id": true,
   "atomicity_ordering": true,
   "is_volatile": true
 "store": {
   "enabled": true,
   "pointer": true,
   "pointer.replace": true,
   "pointer_as": true,
   "base_pointer_info": true,
   "value": true
   "value_size": true,
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```

- Instrumentation opportunities
 - Instructions
 - Loads, stores

- Position of the instrumentation
 - Before (pre) and/or after (post)

```
"instruction_pre": {
 "store": {
   "enabled": true,
   "pointer": true,
   "pointer.replace": false,
   "pointer_as": true,
   "base_pointer_info": true,
   "value": true
   "value_size": true,
   "alignment": true,
   "value_type_id": true,
   "atomicity_ordering": true,
   "is_volatile": true
```

```
%1 = load i32, ptr %p, align 8
%2 = add i32, %1, 128
call void @__instr_pre_store(ptr %p, ...)
store i32 %2, ptr %p, align 8
```

- Instrumentation opportunities
 - Instructions
 - Loads, stores
 - Function calls (+ inspection of args)

```
    Position of the instrumentation
```

Before (pre) and/or after (post)

```
"instruction_pre": {
 "call": {
   "enabled": true,
   "callee": true,
   "callee_name": true,
   "intrinsic_id": true,
   "allocation_info": true,
    "num_parameters": true,
    "parameters": true,
   "parameters.replace": true,
    "is definition": true
```

```
%1 = load ptr, ptr @stdout
%2 = load ptr, ...
%3 = load i32, ...
call void @__instr_pre_call(ptr @fprintf, ...)
%4 = call i32 @fprintf(ptr %1, ptr %2, i32 %3)
```

- Instrumentation opportunities
 - Instructions
 - Loads, stores
 - Function calls (+ inspection of args)
 - Allocas

- Position of the instrumentation
 - Before (pre) and/or after (post)

```
"instruction_post": {
    "alloca": {
        "enabled": true,
        "address": true,
        "address.replace": true,
        "size": true,
        "alignment": true
    }
}
```

- Instrumentation opportunities
 - Instructions
 - Loads, stores
 - Function calls (+ inspection of args)
 - Allocas
 - Branches, compares
 - **...**

- **Position** of the instrumentation
 - Before (pre) and/or after (post)

- Instrumentation opportunities
 - Instructions
 - Loads, stores
 - Function calls (+ inspection of args)
 - Allocas
 - Branches, compares
 - ...
 - Function enter/exit (+ inspect of args)
 - Global variables
 - Module constructor/dtor
- **Position** of the instrumentation
 - Before (pre) and/or after (post)

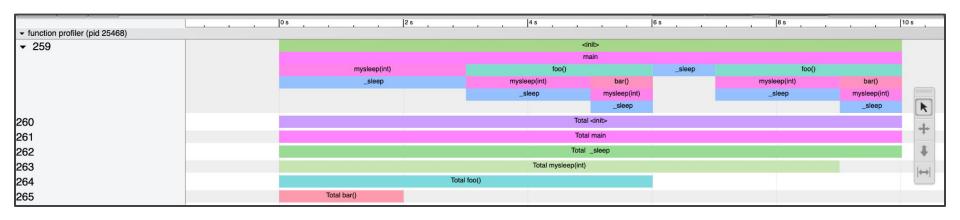
- Instrumentation opportunities
 - Instructions
 - Function enter/exit (+ inspect of args)
 - Global variables
 - Module constructor/dtor

- Other opportunities for **optimization**
 - Loop range info
 - Base pointer info

Use cases

Example Use: Profiler

The final result (visualized):



```
~/s/l/instrumentor >>> wc -l profiler.cpp
56 profiler.cpp
~/s/l/instrumentor >>> wc -l profiler.json
26 profiler.json __
```

Example Use: Profiler

```
"configuration": {
 "runtime_prefix": "__profiler_"
"function_pre": {
 "function": {
   "enabled": true,
   "address": true,
    "name": true
"instruction_pre": {
 "call": {
   "enabled": true,
   "callee": true,
    "callee_name": true
"instruction_post": {
 "call": {
   "enabled": true,
   "callee": true,
    "callee_name": true
```

Example Use: Profiler

```
using namespace llvm;
struct __init_ty {
   __init_ty() {
      timeTraceProfilerInitialize(10, "function profiler", true);
      timeTraceProfilerBegin("<init>", "");
   ~__init_ty() {
     if (has main)
        timeTraceProfilerEnd();
      timeTraceProfilerEnd();
     if (auto Err = timeTraceProfilerWrite("prof.json", "prof.alt.json"))
        printf("Error writing out the time trace: %s\n",
               toString(std::move(Err)).c_str());
      timeTraceProfilerCleanup();
  void *callee = nullptr:
  bool callee_found = false;
  bool has_main = false;
 __state;
```

```
void __profiler_pre_function(void *address, char *name) {
 if (__state.callee == address && !__state.callee_found) {
   timeTraceProfilerBegin(demangle(name), "");
   __state.callee_found = true;
 if (!memcmp(name, "main", 4)) {
   __state.has_main = true;
   timeTraceProfilerBegin("main", "");
void __profiler_pre_call(void *callee, char *callee_name) {
 timeTraceProfilerBegin(
     callee name ? demangle(callee name) : "<indirect>". ""):
 if (!callee name)
   __state.callee = callee;
void __profiler_post_call(void *callee, char *callee_name) {
 if ( state.callee found) {
   __state.callee = nullptr;
   __state.callee_found = false;
   timeTraceProfilerEnd();
 timeTraceProfilerEnd();
```

Example Use: Detect dead and redundant stores

ОК

```
int A;
int main() {
    A = 0;
    A++;
    printf("value of A: %d\n", A);
}
```

Dead Store

```
int A;
int main() {
    A = 0;
    A = 1;
}
```

Redundant Store

```
int A;
int main() {
    A = 0;
    printf("value of A: %d\n", A);
    A = 0;
}
```

```
[salapenades1@tioga11]~/deadstore% ./main
value of A: 1
```

```
[salapenades1@tioga11]~/deadstore% ./main
[rt] detected dead store (old: 0, new: 1)
```

```
[salapenades1@tioga11]~/deadstore% ./main
[rt] detected redundant store (old: 0, new: 0)
```

Example Use: Detect dead and redundant stores

Runtime code:

```
$ wc -l rt.cpp
38 rt.cpp
```

Instrumentor config:

```
"configuration": {
 "runtime_prefix": "__rt_",
"instruction_pre": {
 "load": {
   "enabled": true,
    "pointer": true,
   "value_size": true
  "store": {
   "enabled": true,
    "pointer": true,
   "value": true,
    "value_size": true
```

Some extras

Extras: Use Instrumentor within LLVM

- Use Instrumentor programmatically w/o JSON file
 - Fine-grained control of what is instrumented
 - Pass custom data to RT calls
- Using class inheritance and callbacks

```
LoadIO::ConfigTy LICConfig;
LICConfig.PassPointerAs = false;
LICConfig.PassValue = false;
LICConfig.ReplaceValue = false;
LICConfig.PassAlignment = false;
LICConfig.PassValueTypeId = false;
LICConfig.PassIsVolatile = false;

auto *LIC = InstrumentationConfig::allocate<LoadIO>(/*IsPRE=*/true);
LIC->HoistKind = HOIST_MAXIMALLY;
LIC->CB = [&](Value &V) {
   return LSI.shouldInstrumentLoad(cast<LoadInst>(V), IIRB);
};
LIC->init(*this, IIRB, &LICConfig);
```

```
"configuration": {
 "runtime_prefix":_"__rt_"
 "runtime_stubs_file": "r
"module_pre": {
 "module": {
   "enabled": true,
   "module_name": true.
   "name": true
"instruction_pre": {
 "alloca": {
   "enabled": true,
   "address": false,
   "address.replace": false,
   "size": true,
   "alignment": true
 "load": {
   "enabled": true,
   "pointer": true,
    "pointer.replace": true,
   "pointer_as": true,
   "value_size": true,
   "alignment": true,
   "value_type_id": true,
    "atomicity_ordering": true,
    "is_volatile": true
```

```
$ opt -passes=instrumentor -instrumentor-read-config-file=file.json t.ll
```

```
"configuration": {
 <u>"runtime_prefix":_"__rt_</u>
  "runtime_stubs_file":
"module_pre": {
 "module": {
   "enabled": true,
    "module_name": true,
    "name": true
"instruction_pre": {
  "alloca": {
    "enabled": true.
    "address": false,
    "address.replace": false,
   "size": true,
    "alignment": true
 "load": {
    "enabled": true,
    "pointer": true,
    "pointer.replace": true,
    "pointer_as": true,
    "value_size": true,
    "alignment": true,
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    "atomicity_ordering": true,
    "is_volatile": true
```

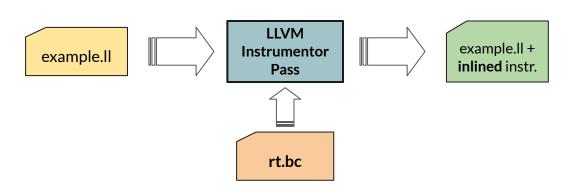
```
$ opt -passes=instrumentor -instrumentor-read-config-file=file.json t.ll
$ cat rt.c
```

```
"configuration": {
 <u>"runtime_prefix":_"__rt_</u>
  "runtime_stubs_file":
"module_pre": {
  "module": {
   "enabled": true,
    "module_name": true,
    "name": true
"instruction_pre": {
  "alloca": {
    "enabled": true.
    "address": false,
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    "pointer": true,
    "pointer.replace": true,
    "pointer_as": true,
    "value_size": true,
    "alignment": true,
    "value_type_id": true,
    "atomicity_ordering": true,
    "is_volatile": true
```

```
#include <stdint.h>
#include <stdio.h>
void __rt_pre_module(char *module_name, char *name) {
  printf("module pre -- module_name: %s, name: %s\n",
         module_name, name);
void *__rt_pre_load(void *pointer, int32_t pointer_as,
                    int32 t value size. int64 t alignment.
                    int32_t value_type_id, int32_t atomicity_ordering,
                    int8_t is_volatile) {
  printf("load pre -- pointer: %p, pointer_as: %i, value_size: %i, '
         "is_volatile: %i\n",
         pointer, pointer_as, value_size, alignment,
         value_type_id, atomicity_ordering, is_volatile);
  return pointer;
void __rt_pre_alloca(int64_t size, int64_t alignment) {
  printf("alloca pre -- size: %lli, alignment: %lli\n",
         size, alignment);
```

```
"configuration": {
 "runtime_prefix": "__rt_",
 "runtime_stubs_file": "rt.c"
"module_pre": {
 "module": {
   "enabled": true,
   "module_name": true,
   "name": true
"instruction_pre": {
 "alloca": {
   "enabled": true,
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    "atomicity_ordering": true,
    "is_volatile": true
```

Extras: Inline RT Bitcode



```
{
    "configuration": {
        "runtime_prefix": "__rt_",
        "runtime_bitcode": "rt.bc"
    },
    ...
}
```

- Avoid cost of instrumentation RT calls
- Better optimization of RT code within user code

Conclusions

- Instrumentor: a customizable instrumentation based on LLVM
 - Unified way to instrument programs
 - Easy to customize as a user, easy to extend as a developer!
 - Paving the path for **future instrumentation-based tools**
- Many common use cases
 - Time profiling
 - Gather runtime information
 - o etc.
- More complex use cases
 - o InputGen [1]
 - New memory sanitizer for CPU and GPU code (WIP)

Thank you!

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Kevin Sala (salapenades 1@Ilnl.gov)