Small Guide to Software Benchmarking

(update planned)

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Guide to Benchmarking: How?

First: Verify your code!

Measure runtime, compare against the best available code

- compile other code correctly (as good as possible)
- use same timing method
- be fair
- always sanity check: compare to published results etc.

Measure performance: flops (number floating point ops/second), compare to peak performance

- needs peak performance, which can be difficult
- get instruction count statically (cost analysis) or dynamically (tool that counts, or replace ops by counters through macros)
- Careful: Different algorithms may have different op count, i.e., best flops is not always best runtime

Guide to benchmarking: How to measure runtime?

C clock()

process specific, low resolution, very portable

gettimeofday

measures wall clock time, higher resolution, somewhat portable

Performance counter (e.g., TSC on Pentiums)

measures cycles (i.e., also wall clock time), highest resolution, not portable

Careful:

- measure only what you want to measure (maybe subtract overhead)
- proper machine state (e.g., cold/warm cache)
- measure enough repetitions
- check how reproducible; if not reproducible: fix it

Guide to Benchmarking: How to present results (in writing)?

Specify machine

- processor type, frequency
- relevant caches and their sizes
- operating system

Specify compilation

- compiler incl. version
- flags

Explain timing method

Plot

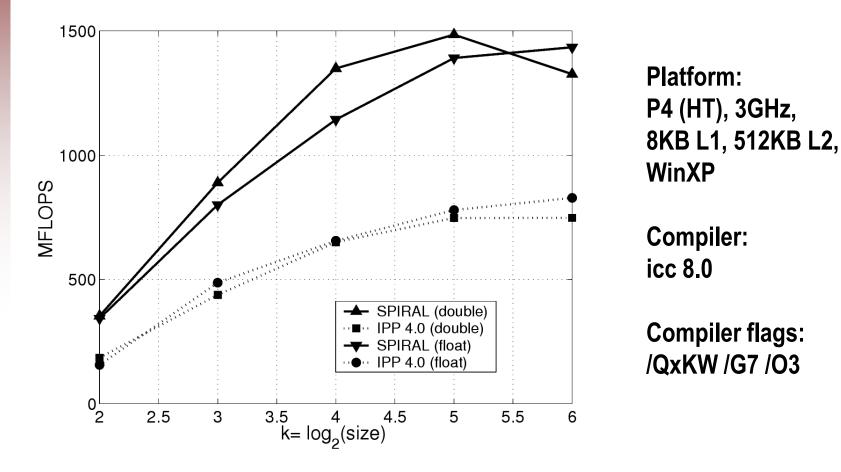
- Has to be very readable (colors if possible, thick lines, fonts, etc.)
- Choose proper type of plot: message as visible as possible

Guide to Benchmarking: How to present results (talking)?

- Briefly explain the experiment
- Explain x- and y-axis
- Say, e.g., "higher is better" if appropriate
- If many lines, maybe explain one as example
- Extract a message in the end

Example

Performance of code for the discrete cosine transform (DCT):



Spiral-generated code is a factor of 2 faster
reaches up to 50% of the peak performance