# Ausgewählte Kapitel der Systemsoftware (AKSS)

Benchmarking Crimes (Gernot Heiser:

http://gernot-heiser.org/benchmarking-crimes.html)

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#### Benchmarking Crimes – A Reality Check







#### Three Rules for Summarizing Results

- Philip J. Fleming & John J. Wallace: How Not To Lie With Statistics: The Correct Way To Summarize Benchmark Results
- Communications of the ACM, Volume 29 Issue 3, 1986, 218-221
- Three Rules
  - Do Not Use the Arithmetic Mean to Average Normalized Numbers
  - 2. Use the Geometric Mean to Average Normalized Numbers
  - 3. Use the Arithmetic Mean to Average Raw Results
- Arithmetic mean:  $x_{arith} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{N} x_i$
- Geometric mean:  $x_{geom} = \sqrt[n]{\prod_{i=1}^{N} x_i}$

#### 1st Crime: Selective Benchmarking



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- 1. Not evaluating potential **performance degradation** 
  - Progressive criterion: actual improvement
  - Conservative criterion: no degradation elsewhere
- 2. Cherry picking without justification
- 3. Selective data set hiding deficiencies

#### 2<sup>nd</sup> Crime: Micro-Benchmarks vs. Macro-Benchmarks



#### 2<sup>nd</sup> Crime:

#### Pretend $\mu$ -Benchmarks Represent Overall Performance

- Macro-benchmarks ~> realistic picture
- Examples exist for exception

#### 3<sup>nd</sup> Crime: Overhead follows Throughput

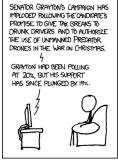


#### 3<sup>rd</sup> Crime:

#### Throughput degraded by $x \% \Rightarrow$ overhead is x %

- Throughput comparisons require accompanying comparisons of complete CPU load
- What determined throughput in baseline?
- I/O throughput: use **processing time per bit**

#### 4<sup>th</sup> Crime: Downplaying Overheads

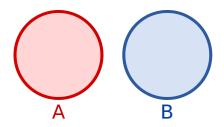


I HATE THE AMBIGUITY CREATED WHEN PEOPLE DON'T DISTINGUISH BETWEEN PERCENTAGES AND PERCENTAGE POINTS.

#### 4<sup>th</sup> Crime: Downplaying Overheads

- 6 % to 13 % overhead  $\neq$  7 % increase of overhead
- Percentage vs. percentage points

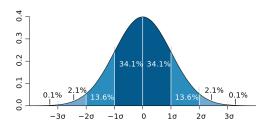
#### 5<sup>th</sup> Crime: Same Data for Calibration & Validation



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- Disjoint workloads for calibration & evaluation
- Predictions based on models

#### 6<sup>th</sup> Crime: No Indication of Significance of Data



#### 6th Crime: No Indication of Significance of Data

- Raw averages misleading
- All standard deviations must be below 1 %
- Doubts: use Student's **t-test**<sup>1</sup>
- Fit lines: use regression coefficients

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Student (William Sealy Gosset): The Probable Error of a Mean. Biometrika. 1908

#### 7<sup>th</sup> Crime: Benchmarking of Simulated System



#### 7<sup>th</sup> Crime: Benchmarking of Simulated System

- Simulation == model
- Correctness of model?
- Best model is reality

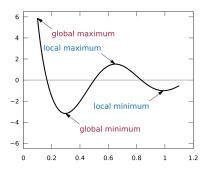
## 8<sup>th</sup> Crime: Inappropriate & Misleading Benchmarks



#### 8<sup>th</sup> Crime: Inappropriate & Misleading Benchmarks

- Reader lured with misleading benchmarks
- Usage of relevant benchmarks
- Example: CPU-bound workload for evaluation of network stack

#### 9<sup>th</sup> Crime: Relative Numbers Only



## 9<sup>th</sup> Crime: Relative Numbers Only

- Significance of results hidden
- State denominator

## 10<sup>th</sup> Crime: No Proper Baseline



## 10<sup>th</sup> Crime: No Proper Baseline

- Compare against state-of-the-art approach
- Existing implementations
- Theoretical optimal solution

## 11th Crime: Evaluate Against Yourself Only



## 11<sup>th</sup> Crime: Evaluate Against Yourself Only

- Compare against accepted standard
- Avoid using model to compare against

## 12<sup>th</sup> Crime: Unfair Benchmarking of Competitors



#### 12<sup>th</sup> Crime: Unfair Benchmarking of Competitors

- Provide comparable common ground (e.g., configurations)
- Objectivity/fairness
- Direct evaluations against competitors must be performed extremely thoroughly

#### 13<sup>th</sup> Crime: Arithmetic Mean for Normalized Numbers

- Arithmetic mean:  $x_{arith} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{N} x_i$
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#### 13<sup>th</sup> Crime: Arithmetic Mean for Normalized Numbers

- Normalized numbers ⇒ **geometric mean**
- Absolute numbers ⇒ arithmetic mean

#### References

- Benchmark Crimes: http://gernot-heiser.org/benchmarking-crimes.html
- Dilbert: dilbert.com/strip/2010-10-15
- Cherry Picking:

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Cherry\_picking\_(7848350200).jpg

- Eiffel Tower: https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Commons: Photo\_challenge/2014\_-\_September-October\_-\_Big\_and\_small
- Funnel: https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Funnel\_(PSF).png
- Percentage Points: http://imgs.xkcd.com/comics/percentage\_points.png
- Disjoint Sets: https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Disjunkte\_Mengen.svg
- Standard deviation:

https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/0/05/Alex\_Dodge\_2012\_left.jpg

- Simulation: https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Fahr-Simulation.jpg
- Misleading: https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rotk%C3%A4ppchen
- Relative Numbers: https:

//upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/6/68/Extrema\_example\_original.svg

- Baseline: https://www.pexels.com/photo/field-sport-ball-game-54330/
- Unfair Competitors: https://i.ytimg.com/vi/lXRl4gZdRYQ/maxresdefault.jpg