

CS 147:
Computer Systems Performance Analysis
Approaching Performance Projects

2015-06-15 CS147

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Overview

Common Mistakes

- Planning Errors
- Measurement Errors
- Design Errors
- Analysis Errors
- Presentation Errors

Systematic Approach

- Pre-Planning
- Planning
- Post-Experiment

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Overview

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Common Mistakes
Planning Errors
Measurement Errors
Design Errors
Analysis Errors
Presentation Errors

Systematic Approach
Pre-Planning
Planning
Post-Experiment

Some Common Mistakes in Performance Evaluation

- ▶ List is long (nearly infinite)
- ▶ We'll cover the most common ones
... and how to avoid them

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└ Common Mistakes

└ Some Common Mistakes in Performance
Evaluation

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... and how to avoid them

No Goals

- ▶ If you don't know what you want to learn, you won't learn anything
- ▶ Hard to design good general-purpose experiments and frameworks
- ▶ So know what you want to discover
- ▶ Think before you start
- ▶ This is the most common mistake in this class!

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└ Common Mistakes
└ Planning Errors
└ No Goals

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Biased Goals

- ▶ Don't set out to show OUR system is better than THEIR system
 - ▶ Biases you towards using certain metrics, workloads, and techniques
 - ... which may not be the right ones
- ▶ Don't let your prejudices dictate how you measure
- ▶ Instead, try to *disprove* your hypotheses
 - ▶ If you fail, that's much stronger evidence

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└ Common Mistakes

└ Planning Errors

└ Biased Goals

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Unsystematic Approach

- ▶ Avoid scattershot approaches
- ▶ Work from a plan
- ▶ Follow through on it
- ▶ Otherwise, you're likely to miss something
 - ▶ And in the end, everything will take longer

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└ Common Mistakes
└ Planning Errors
└ Unsystematic Approach

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Incorrect Performance Metrics

- ▶ If you don't measure right stuff, results won't shed much light
 - ▶ Example: instruction rates of CPUs with different architectures
 - ▶ Example: seek time on disk vs. SSD
 - ▶ Example: power consumed by mouse
- ▶ Avoid choosing metric that's easy to measure but isn't helpful
- ▶ Better to struggle to measure, but correctly capture performance

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└ Common Mistakes

└ Measurement Errors

└ Incorrect Performance Metrics

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Unrepresentative Workload

- ▶ If workload isn't like what normally happens, results aren't useful
- ▶ E.g., for Web browser, it's wrong to measure
 - ▶ Just text pages
 - ▶ Just pages stored on local server

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Wrong Evaluation Technique

- ▶ Measurement isn't right for every performance problem
 - ▶ E.g., issues of scaling, or testing for rare cases
- ▶ Measurement is labor-intensive
- ▶ Sometimes hard to measure peak or unusual conditions
- ▶ Decide whether to model or simulate before designing a measurement experiment

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└ Common Mistakes
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Overlooking Important Parameters

- ▶ Try to make complete list of characteristics that affect performance
 - ▶ System
 - ▶ Workload
- ▶ Don't just guess at a couple of interesting parameters
- ▶ Despite your best efforts, you may miss one anyway
 - ▶ But the better you understand the system, the less likely you will

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Ignoring Significant Factors

- ▶ Factor: parameter you vary
- ▶ Not all parameters equally important
- ▶ More factors \Rightarrow experiment takes more work
 - ▶ But make sure you don't ignore significant ones
 - ▶ Give preference to those that users can vary

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Inappropriate Experiment Design

- ▶ Too few test runs
- ▶ Or runs with wrong parameter values
- ▶ Interacting factors can complicate proper design of experiments
 - ▶ Covered toward end of class

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Inappropriate Level of Detail

- ▶ Be sure you're investigating what's important
- ▶ Examining at too high a level may oversimplify or miss important factors
- ▶ Going too low wastes time and may cause you to miss forest for trees

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No Analysis

- ▶ Raw data isn't too helpful
- ▶ Remember, final result is *analysis* that describes performance
- ▶ Preferably in compact form easily understood by others
 - ▶ Doubly important for non-technical audiences
- ▶ Common mistake in this class
 - ▶ Trying to satisfy page minimum in final report

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Erroneous Analysis

- ▶ Often caused by misunderstanding of how to handle statistics
- ▶ Or by not understanding transient effects in experiments
- ▶ Or by careless handling of the data
- ▶ Many other possible problems in this area

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No Sensitivity Analysis

- ▶ Rarely does one number or one curve truly describe a system's performance
- ▶ How different will things be if parameters are varied?
- ▶ Sensitivity analysis addresses this problem

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Ignoring Errors in Input

- ▶ Particularly problematic when you have limited control over parameters
- ▶ If you can't measure an input parameter directly, need to understand any bias in indirect measurement

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Improper Treatment of Outliers

- ▶ Sometimes particular data points are far outside range of all others
 - ▶ Sometimes they're purely statistical
 - ▶ Sometimes indicate a true, different behavior of system
- ▶ You must determine which are which

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Assuming Static Systems

- ▶ A previous experiment may be useless if workload changes
... or if key system parameters change
- ▶ Don't rely blindly on old results
 - ▶ E.g. browser measurements from before the rise of HTML5

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Ignoring Variability

- ▶ Often, showing only mean does not paint true picture of a system
- ▶ If variability is high, analysis and data presentation must make that clear
- ▶ We'll talk quite a bit about this issue

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Overly Complex Analysis

Occam wins!

- ▶ Choose simple explanations over complicated ones
- ▶ Choose simple experiments over complicated ones
- ▶ Choose simple explanations of phenomena
- ▶ Choose simple presentations of data

But don't go overboard the other way

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Improper Presentation of Results

- ▶ Real performance experiments are run to convince others
 - ▶ Or help them make decisions
- ▶ If your results don't convince or assist, you haven't done any good
- ▶ Often, manner of presenting results makes the difference

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Ignoring Social Aspects

- ▶ Raw graphs, tables, numbers aren't enough for many people
- ▶ Need clear explanations
- ▶ Present in terms your audience understands
- ▶ Be especially careful if going against audience's prejudices!

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Omitting Assumptions and Limitations

- ▶ Assumptions and limitations are usually unavoidable in real performance studies
- ▶ But:
 - ▶ Recognize them
 - ▶ Be honest about them
 - ▶ Try to understand how they affect results
 - ▶ Tell your audience about them

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A Systematic Approach To Performance Evaluation

1. State goals and define the system
2. List services and outcomes
3. Select metrics
4. List parameters
5. Select factors to study
6. Select evaluation technique(s)
7. Select workload
8. Design experiments
9. Analyze and interpret data
10. Present results

Usually, it is necessary to repeat some steps to get necessary answers

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State Goals and Define the System

- ▶ Decide what you want to find out
- ▶ Put boundaries around what you're going to consider
- ▶ This is critical step
 - ▶ Everything afterwards is built on this foundation

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└ Systematic Approach
└ Pre-Planning
└ State Goals and Define the System

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List Services and Outcomes

- ▶ What services does system provide?
- ▶ What are possible results of requesting each service?
- ▶ Understanding these helps determine metrics

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└ List Services and Outcomes

List Services and Outcomes

- What services does system provide?
- What are possible results of requesting each service?
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Select Metrics

- ▶ Metrics: criteria for determining performance
- ▶ Usually related to speed, accuracy, availability
- ▶ Studying inappropriate metrics makes a performance evaluation useless

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 - ▶ System parameters
 - ▶ Workload parameters
- ▶ Try to make list complete
- ▶ But expect you'll add to it later

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List Parameters

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Select Factors To Study

- ▶ Factors: parameters that will be varied during study
- ▶ Best to choose those most likely to be key to performance
 - ▶ Requires knowledge, experience, insight
 - ▶ Or perhaps quick pre-experiment
- ▶ Select *levels* for each factor
 - ▶ Defined as what settings you'll test
- ▶ Keep factor list and number of levels short
... Because it directly affects work involved

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Select Evaluation Technique

- ▶ Analytic modeling?
- ▶ Simulation?
- ▶ Measurement?
- ▶ Or perhaps some combination
- ▶ Right choice depends on many issues

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Select Workload

- ▶ List of service requests to be presented to system
- ▶ For measurement, workload is often list of actual requests to system
 - ▶ Or special benchmark for applying load
- ▶ Must be representative of real workloads!

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Design Experiments

- ▶ How to apply chosen workload?
- ▶ How to vary factors to their various levels?
- ▶ How to measure metrics?
- ▶ All with minimal effort
- ▶ Pay attention to interaction of factors
- ▶ And remember Heisenberg

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Design Experiments

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Analyze and Interpret Data

- ▶ Data from measurement almost always has random component
- ▶ You must extract real information from the random noise
- ▶ Interpretation is key to getting value from an experiment
 - ▶ And is not at all mechanical
 - ▶ Do this well in your project

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Present Results

- ▶ Make them easy to understand
 - ▶ For the broadest possible audience
- ▶ Focus on most important results
- ▶ Use graphics—effectively
- ▶ Give maximum information with minimum presentation
- ▶ Make sure you explain actual implications
 - ▶ Anybody can draw a graph
 - ▶ Insight is what matters

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