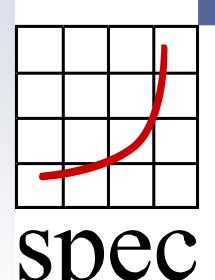
What is a Good Benchmark?

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A program
used to assess the
performance
of a computer system





A program (or suite of programs)
used to assess the
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A program (or suite of programs)
used to assess the
performance
of one or more computer systems





A program (or suite of programs) used to assess the performance characteristics of one or more computer systems



Why Do We Need Benchmarks?

To measure and study the behavior of a class of applications in a practical and repeatable way

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Benchmarks are used for a variety of purposes:

□ Marketing



- \square Marketing
- □ Product Development



- Marketing
- □ Product Development
- Quality Assurance



- \square Marketing
- □ Product Development
- □ Quality Assurance
- □ Environment Verification

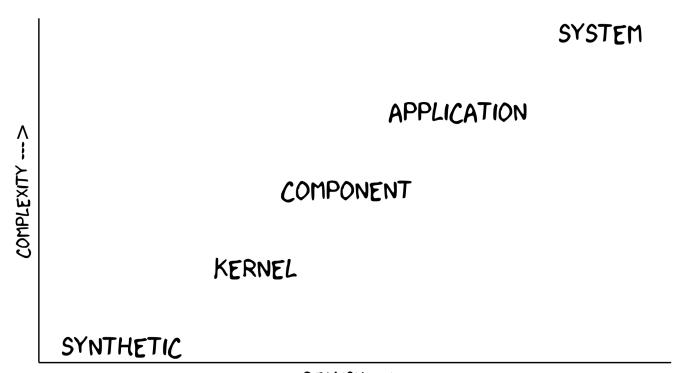


- Marketing
- □ Product Development
- □ Quality Assurance
- Environment Verification
- Research





Different uses call for different types of benchmarks:



REALISM --->





Benchmarks can be assessed on several different characteristics, including:

- Relevance
- Reproducibility
- Fairness
- Verifiability
- □ Usability

Relevance



Relevant benchmarks mimic the behavior of some class of real applications.

Breadth		How large of a class of applications
Degree		How closely the behavior matches those applications
Scalability		Ability to use the resources of a wide range of systems
Environment		Measurements must be taken under realistic conditions
Variable Utilization	4	Energy efficiency varies at different utilizations
Multi-system	7	Energy sometimes can't be measured accurately for individual systems (e.g. blades)

Characteristics marked with \nearrow are mostly specific to energy-efficiency benchmarks.





Benchmarks should produce results which can be reproduced by others.

Consistency	Running the benchmark multiple times under the same conditions will produce the same results
Description	The hardware and software components and configuration are described in sufficient detail to allow an equivalent environment to be constructed
Power Measurements	Power should be measurable using a variety of devices

Fairness



Systems can compete on their merits without artificial constraints.

Portability	Benchmarks should run on any systems that is relevant for its target application space
Credibility	Benchmarks are developed by a reputable organization (like SPEC), and not by a single vendor
Tuning	A balance between allowing reasonable tuning without "super-tuning" that wouldn't be appropriate for real applications
Fair Use	Benchmark rules may restrict the use of results to avoid misleading comparisons
Components	Which components of the system must have power measured?





Results can be verified to be accurate

Self-validating	Automatic tests at runtime to confirm compliance with run rules
Tamper-resistent	Detect manual modification of results
Power Accuracy	Accuracy of data from power analyzer depends on ranges and readings; requires dynamic verification





Easy-to-use benchmarks tend to have more results and better accuracy.

Self-describing	Includes tools for automatically discovery of system details
Practical	Runs on reasonably sized systems
Configurability	Allow flexibility for research
Energy Data Collection	Use of SPEC PTDaemon or other tools to automatically collect power data





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A benchmark is more than just an application:

- Workload
- □ Harness
- Reporting
- Documentation
- □ Run Rules
- □ Peer Review
- □ Fair Use Guidelines



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