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# Designing a Good Benchmark

**Jeremy Arnold**

**SPECpower Architect**



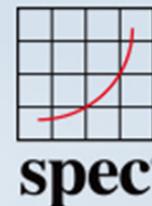
# Benchmark Characteristics



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.

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

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

# Reproducibility



Benchmarks should produce results which can be reproduced by others.

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

# Fairness



Systems can compete on their merits without artificial constraints.

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

# Verifiability



Results can be verified to be accurate

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

# Usability



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

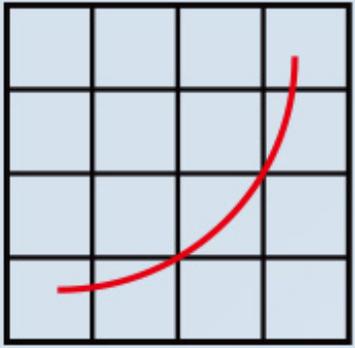
<b>Self-describing</b>	Includes tools for automatic discovery of system details
<b>Practical</b>	Runs on reasonably sized systems
<b>Configurability</b>	Allow flexibility for research
<b>Energy Data Collection</b> 	Use of SPEC PTDaemon or other tools to automatically collect power data

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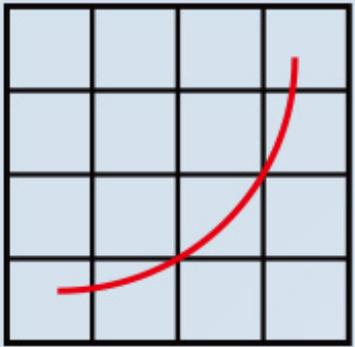


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**Q&A**





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# Thank you!

[info@spec.org](mailto:info@spec.org)

[www.spec.org](http://www.spec.org)