Package ‘microbenchmark’

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Title Accurate Timing Functions

Description Provides infrastructure to accurately measure and compare
the execution time of R expressions.

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Imports graphics, ggplot2

Suggests multcomp

ByteCompile yes

LazyData yes

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**Description**

Uses `ggplot2` to produce a more legible graph of microbenchmark timings

**Usage**

```r
## S3 method for class 'microbenchmark'
autoplot(object, ..., log = TRUE, y_max = 1.05 * max(object$time))
```

**Arguments**

- `object` A microbenchmark object
- `log` If `TRUE` the time axis will be on log scale.
- `y_max` The upper limit of the y axis (defaults to 5 percent more than the maximum value)
- `...` Ignored

**Value**

A `ggplot2` plot

**Author(s)**

Ari Friedman, Olaf Mersmann

**Examples**

```r
library("ggplot2")

tm <- microbenchmark(rchisq(100, 0),
                     rchisq(100, 1),
                     rchisq(100, 2),
                     rchisq(100, 3),
                     rchisq(100, 5), times=1000L)

autoplot(tm)
```
**boxplot.microbenchmark**

*Boxplot of microbenchmark timings.*

**Description**

Boxplot of microbenchmark timings.

**Usage**

```r
## S3 method for class 'microbenchmark'
boxplot(x, unit = "t", log = TRUE, xlab, ylab, ...)
```

**Arguments**

- `x`: A microbenchmark object.
- `unit`: Unit in which the results be plotted.
- `log`: Should times be plotted on log scale?
- `xlab`: X axes label.
- `ylab`: Y axes label.
- `...`: Passed on to boxplot.formula.

**Author(s)**

Olaf Mersmann

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**coalesce**

*Return first non null argument.*

**Description**

This function is useful when processing complex arguments with multiple possible defaults based on other arguments that may or may not have been provided.

**Usage**

```r
coalesce(...)```

**Arguments**

- `...`: List of values.

**Value**

First non null element in ....
Author(s)
Olaf Mersmann

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**convert_to_unit**  
Convert timings to different units.

**Description**

The following units of time are supported:

- **“ns”** Nanoseconds.
- **“us”** Microseconds.
- **“ms”** Milliseconds.
- **“s”** Seconds.
- **“t”** Appropriately prefixed time unit.
- **“hz”** Hertz / evaluations per second.
- **“eps”** Evaluations per second / Hertz.
- **“khz”** Kilohertz / 1000s of evaluations per second.
- **“mhz”** Megahertz / 1000000s of evaluations per second.
- **“f”** Appropriately prefixed frequency unit.

**Usage**

```
convert_to_unit(x, unit = c("ns", "us", "ms", "s", "t", "hz", "khz", "mhz", "eps", "f"))
```

**Arguments**

- **x**  
  An microbenchmark object.
- **unit**  
  A unit of time. See details.

**Value**

A matrix containing the converted time values with an attribute `unit` which is a printable name of the unit of time.

**Author(s)**

Olaf Mersmann
find_prefix

Find SI prefix for unit

Description
Find SI prefix for unit

Usage
find_prefix(x, f = min, minexp = -Inf, maxexp = Inf, mu = TRUE)

Arguments
x a numeric
f function that produces the number from x that is used to determine the prefix, e.g. min or median.
minexp minimum (decimal) exponent to consider, e.g. -3 to suppress prefixes smaller than milli (m).
maxexp maximum (decimal) exponent to consider, e.g. 3 to suppress prefixes larger than kilo (k).
mu if TRUE, should a proper mu be used for micro, otherwise use u as ASCII-compatible replacement

Value
character with the SI prefix

Author(s)
Claudia Beleites

get_nanotime
Return the current value of the platform timer.

Description
The current value of the most accurate timer of the platform is returned. This can be used as a time stamp for logging or similar purposes. Please note that there is no common reference, that is, the timer value cannot be converted to a date and time value.

Usage
get_nanotime()

Author(s)
Olaf Mersmann
**microbenchmark**

*Sub-millisecond accurate timing of expression evaluation.*

**Description**

`microbenchmark` serves as a more accurate replacement of the often seen `system.time(replicate(1000, expr))` expression. It tries hard to accurately measure only the time it takes to evaluate `expr`. To achieve this, the sub-millisecond (supposedly nanosecond) accurate timing functions most modern operating systems provide are used. Additionally all evaluations of the expressions are done in C code to minimize any overhead.

**Usage**

```r
microbenchmark(..., list = NULL, times = 100L, unit, check = NULL, control = list())
```

**Arguments**

- `...` Expressions to benchmark.
- `list` List of unevaluated expression to benchmark.
- `times` Number of times to evaluate the expression.
- `unit` Default unit used in `summary` and `print`.
- `check` Function to check if the expressions are equal. By default `NULL` which omits the check.
- `control` List of control arguments. See Details.

**Details**

This function is only meant for micro-benchmarking small pieces of source code and to compare their relative performance characteristics. You should generally avoid benchmarking larger chunks of your code using this function. Instead, try using the R profiler to detect hot spots and consider rewriting them in C/C++ or FORTRAN.

The `control` list can contain the following entries:

- `order` the order in which the expressions are evaluated. “random” (the default) randomizes the execution order, “inorder” executes each expression in order and “block” executes all repetitions of each expression as one block.
- `warmup` the number of warm-up iterations performed before the actual benchmark. These are used to estimate the timing overhead as well as spinning up the processor from any sleep or idle states it might be in. The default value is 2.

**Value**

Object of class `microbenchmark`, a data frame with columns `expr` and `time`. `expr` contains the de-parsed expression as passed to `microbenchmark` or the name of the argument if the expression was passed as a named argument. `time` is the measured execution time of the expression in nanoseconds. The order of the observations in the data frame is the order in which they were executed.
Note

Depending on the underlying operating system, different methods are used for timing. On Windows the QueryPerformanceCounter interface is used to measure the time passed. For Linux the clock_gettime API is used and on Solaris the gethrtime function. Finally on MacOS X the, undocumented, mach_absolute_time function is used to avoid a dependency on the CoreServices Framework.

Before evaluating each expression times times, the overhead of calling the timing functions and the C function call overhead are estimated. This estimated overhead is subtracted from each measured evaluation time. Should the resulting timing be negative, a warning is thrown and the respective value is replaced by 0. If the timing is zero, a warning is raised. Should all evaluations result in one of the two error conditions described above, an error is raised.

One platform on which the clock resolution is known to be too low to measure short runtimes with the required precision is Oracle® Solaris on some SPARC® hardware. Reports of other platforms with similar problems are welcome. Please contact the package maintainer.

Author(s)

Olaf Mersmann

See Also

print.microbenchmark to display and boxplot.microbenchmark or autoplot.microbenchmark to plot the results.

Examples

```r
## Measure the time it takes to dispatch a simple function call
## compared to simply evaluating the constant \code{NULL}
f <- function() NULL
res <- microbenchmark(NULL, f(), times=1000L)

## Print results:
print(res)

## Plot results:
boxplot(res)

## Pretty plot:
if (require("ggplot2")) {
  autoplot(res)
}

## Example check usage
my_check <- function(values) {
  all(sapply(values[-1], function(x) identical(values[[1]], x)))
}

f <- function(a, b)
  2 + 2
```
microtiming_precision

Estimate precision of timing routines.

Description

This function is currently experimental. Its main use is to judge the quality of the underlying timer implementation of the operating system. The function measures the overhead of timing a C function call rounds times and returns all non-zero timings observed. This can be used to judge the granularity and resolution of the timing subsystem.

Usage

microtiming_precision(rounds = 100L, warmup = 2^18)

Arguments

- **rounds**: Number of measurements used to estimate the precision.
- **warmup**: Number of iterations used to warm up the CPU.

Value

A vector of observed non-zero timings.

Author(s)

Olaf Mersmann
print.microbenchmark

Print microbenchmark timings.

Description
Print microbenchmark timings.

Usage

## S3 method for class 'microbenchmark'
print(x, unit, order, signif, ...)

Arguments

x
An object of class microbenchmark.

unit
What unit to print the timings in. Default value taken from to option microbenchmark.unit (see example).

order
If present, order results according to this column of the output.

signif
If present, limit the number of significant digits shown.

...
Passed to print.data.frame

Note
The available units are nanoseconds ("ns"), microseconds ("us"), milliseconds ("ms"), seconds ("s") and evaluations per seconds ("eps") and relative runtime compared to the best median time ("relative").

If the multcomp package is available a statistical ranking is calculated and displayed in compact letter display from in the cld column.

Author(s)
Olaf Mersmann

See Also

boxplot.microbenchmark and autoplot.microbenchmark for a plot methods.

Examples

```r
a1 <- a2 <- a3 <- a4 <- numeric(0)
res <- microbenchmark(a1 <- c(a1, 1),
a2 <- append(a2, 1),
a3[length(a3) + 1] <- 1,
a4[[length(a4) + 1]] <- 1,
times=100L)
print(res)
```
## summary.microbenchmark

Summarize microbenchmark timings.

### Description

Summarize microbenchmark timings.

### Usage

```r
c## S3 method for class 'microbenchmark'
summary(object, unit, ...)
```

### Arguments

- `object`: An object of class microbenchmark.
- `unit`: What unit to print the timings in. If none is given, either the unit attribute of object or the option microbenchmark.unit is used and if neither is set "t" is used.
- `...`: Passed to `print.data.frame`

### Value

A `data.frame` containing the aggregated results.

### Note

The available units are nanoseconds ("ns"), microseconds ("us"), milliseconds ("ms"), seconds ("s") and evaluations per seconds ("eps") and relative runtime compared to the best median time ("relative").

### See Also

- `print.microbenchmark`
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