

# 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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autoplot.microbenchmark

*Autoplot method for microbenchmark objects: Prettier graphs for microbenchmark using ggplot2*

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## Description

Uses ggplot2 to produce a more legible graph of microbenchmark timings

## Usage

```
## 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

```
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

```
## 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

```
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

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find_prefix	<i>Find SI prefix for unit</i>
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**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. <code>min</code> or <code>median</code> .
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

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get_nanotime	<i>Return the current value of the platform timer.</i>
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**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 achieved 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

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

### Arguments

<code>...</code>	Expressions to benchmark.
<code>list</code>	List of unevaluated expression to benchmark.
<code>times</code>	Number of times to evaluate the expression.
<code>unit</code>	Default unit used in summary and print.
<code>check</code>	Function to check if the expressions are equal. By default NULL which omits the check.
<code>control</code>	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  $\emptyset$ . 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**

```
## 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
```

```
a <- 2
## Check passes
microbenchmark(2 + 2, 2 + a, f(2, a), f(2, 2), check=my_check)
## Not run:
a <- 3
## Check fails
microbenchmark(2 + 2, 2 + a, f(2, a), f(2, 2), check=my_check)

## End(Not run)
```

---

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

```
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)
```

```
## Change default unit to relative runtime
options(microbenchmark.unit="relative")
print(res)
## Change default unit to evaluations per second
options(microbenchmark.unit="eps")
print(res)
```

---

summary.microbenchmark

*Summarize microbenchmark timings.*

---

### Description

Summarize microbenchmark timings.

### Usage

```
## 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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