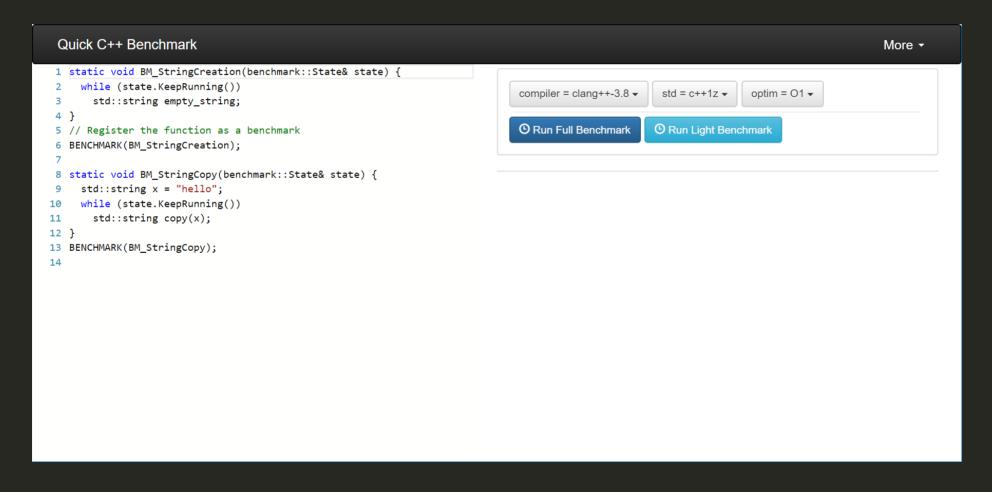
quick-bench.com

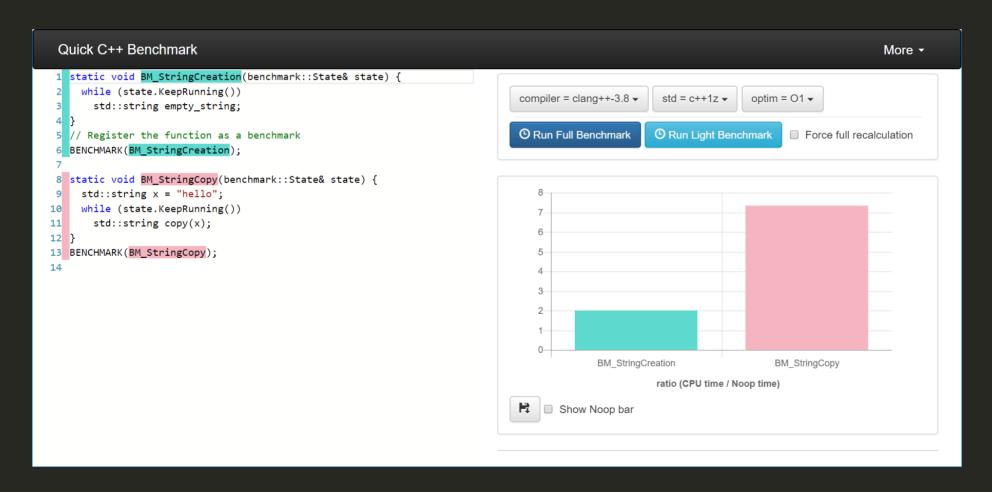
Fred Tingaud



A micro-benchmarking online tool



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Google Benchmark

```
static void StringCopy(benchmark::State& state){
   std::string x = "hello";
   while (state.KeepRunning())
      std::string copy(x);
}
BENCHMARK(StringCopy);
```

A use case

Let's experiment on <algorithm> sorting tools by sorting all or part of a vector.

Input

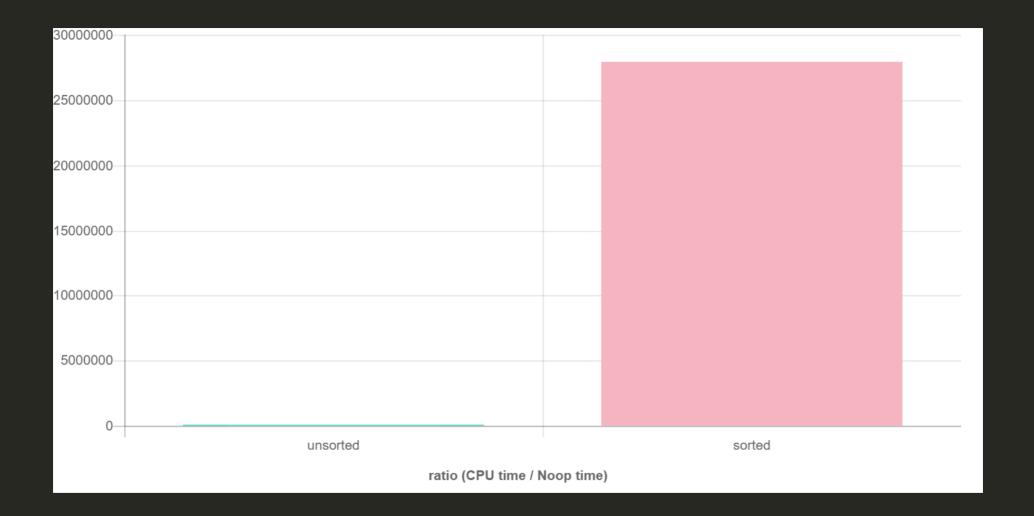
```
/**
 * returns a 1.000.000 elements std::vector<int>
 * generated by a Mersenne Twister random engine
 */
std::vector<int> getRandomVect();
```

Sorted

```
static void sorted(benchmark::State& state) {
  auto input = getRandomVect();
  while (state.KeepRunning())
    std::vector<int> values(input);
    std::sort(values.begin(), values.end());
BENCHMARK(sorted);
```

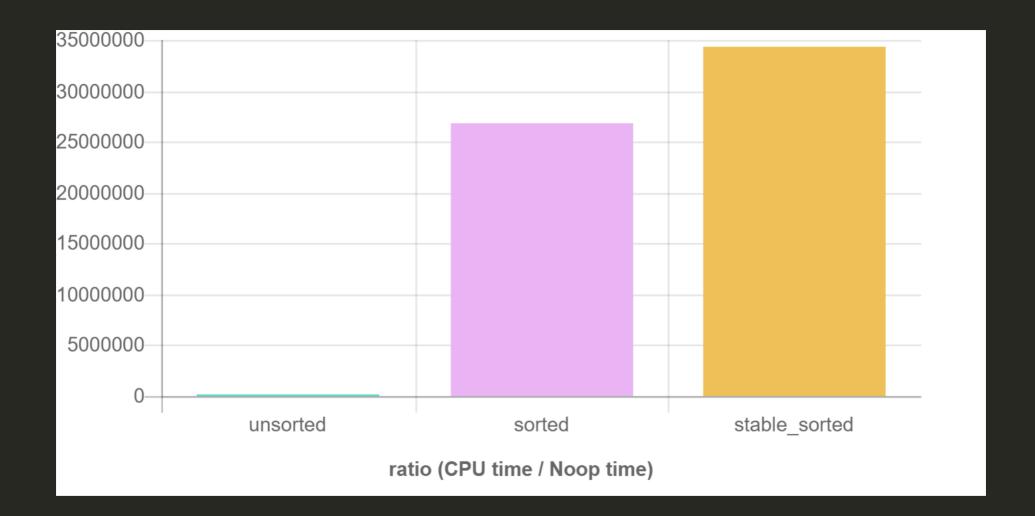
The Reference

```
static void unsorted(benchmark::State& state) {
  auto input = getRandomVect();
 while (state.KeepRunning())
    std::vector<int> values(input);
    benchmark::DoNotOptimize(values);
BENCHMARK(unsorted);
```



Now we can start comparing

sort VS stable_sort

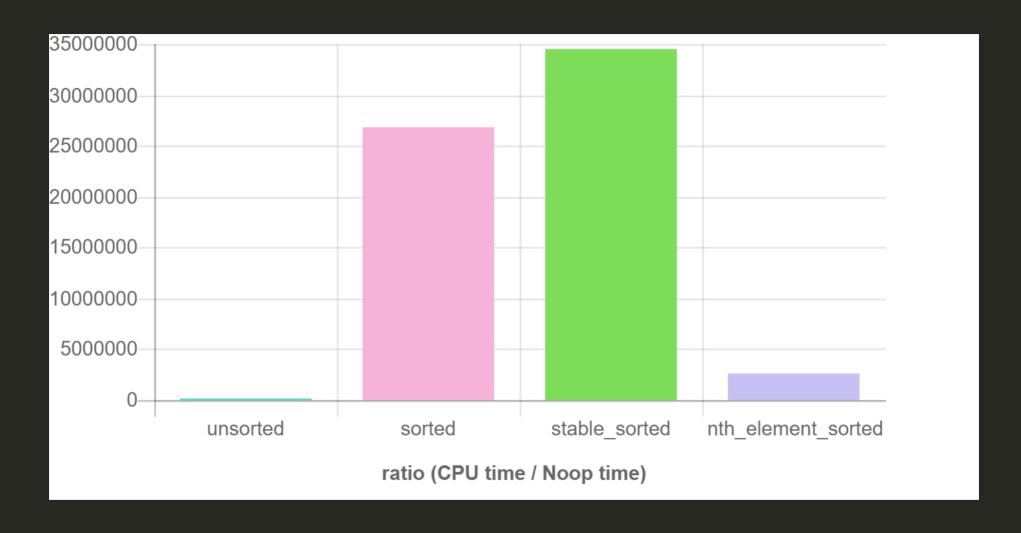


Nth element

If we are looking for the median, we don't need to sort everything.

We can use std::nth_element.

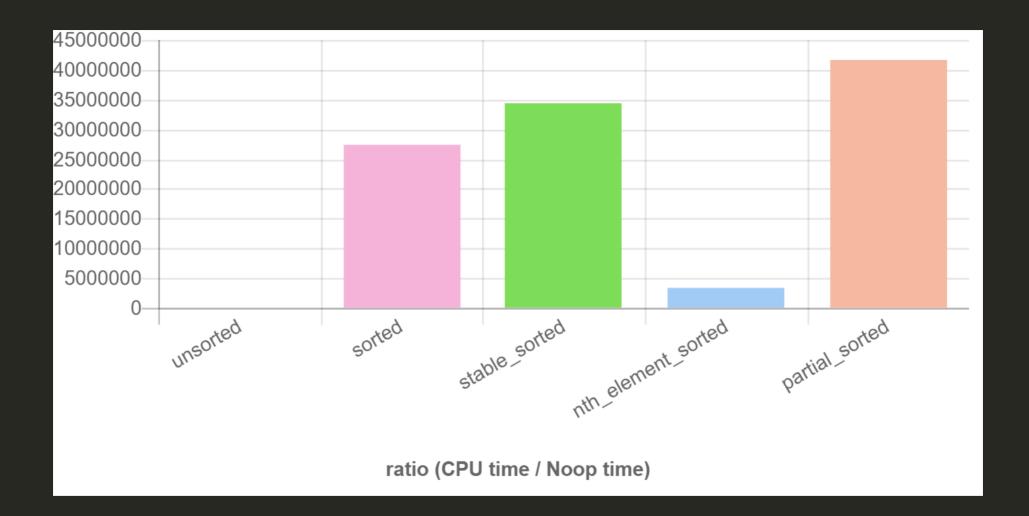
It does a partition around the given position.



nth_element is 10x faster than sort

Partial sort

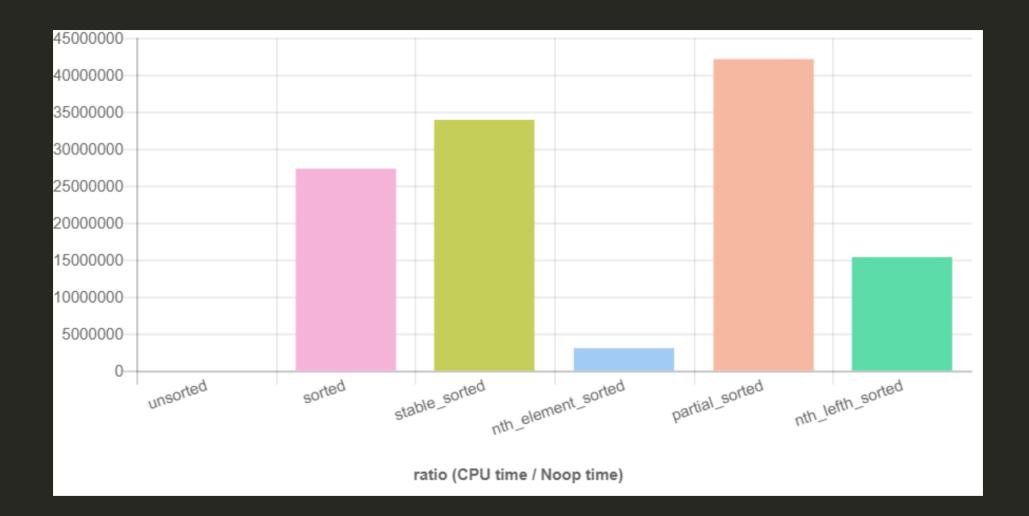
Another way to get the median is to use std::partial_sort and sort half of the elements.



Home-cooked partial sort

We can probably do better than this last one.

Let's just std::sort the result of nth_element.



Please go on

quick-bench.com

and fiddle with it!

Fred Tingaud

