

# Benchmark Results Report

This report summarizes the benchmark analysis of VectorTree by comparing its performance with:

1. `std::vector`
2. a simple persistent vector

VectorTree is created to obtain a persistent version of `std::vector` for multithreaded usage. In other words, the target of VectorTree is to achieve the performance of `std::vector` while keeping the persistency to deal with the concurrency issues. Hence, the 1st container to compare with is `std::vector`. The 2nd one is a very simple definition for a persistent vector. The flowchart of any operation on the simple persistent vector is as follows:

1. create a copy of the original vector,
2. apply the request on the copy,
3. return the modified copy.

Four fundamental operations are inspected in this benchmark:

1. `emplace_back`
2. `pop_back`
3. `pop_front`
4. `traversal`

The 3rd operation is actually not a property of the vector data structure such that `std::vector` interface does not include it. It requires one-step move operation on all elements which is linear,  $O(N)$ . Its the same, even more problematic, in case of a tree of vectors. `VectorTree` solves this problem using swap-and-pop idiom while loosing the order of elements. Hence, the `pop_front` graphs showing a better performance for `VectorTree`, actually shows the performance support coming from the swap-and-pop idiom. In other words, consider the graphs for the `pop_front` operation as the comparison between:

- `pop_front`: `move<T>` with  $O(N)$
- swap-and-pop: `front() = back(); pop_back(); copy<T>` with  $O(2*BufferSize)$

Summary of the test parameters:

1. Inspected operations: `emplace_back`, `pop_back`, `pop_front` and `traversal`
2. Inspected objects: Two types are inspected: `type_small` and `type_large`
3. Original container size: `BUFFER_SIZE_1` (32), `BUFFER_SIZE_2` (1024) and `BUFFER_SIZE_3` (32768)

The two object types are defined simply as follows:

1. `type_small`: an object with one field of `int`
2. `type_large`: an object with an array of 256 elements of `int`

The number of the three groups of test parameters are:

1. # of the inspected operations: 4
2. # of the inspected objects: 2
3. # of the inspected original container sizes: 3

Hence, the combination of the test parameters yield:

$$\text{Test count} = 4 * 2 * 3 = 24$$

Note that the tests are performed with a `VectorTree` of buffer size of 32.

The tests follow a simple algorithm:

1. Initialize a container with a predefined size, N
2. Apply the operation iteratively N times on this original container
3. Measure timing

A templated wrapper class is created to simulate a uniform interface for the inspected four operations which helps to simplify the google benchmark macros. A base template (VectorTree) and two specializations (std::vector and persistent\_vector) simulate the three containers to be compared.

DEFINE\_BENCHMARK macro defines a shortcut to the google benchmark macros.

The tests are quite simple and the corresponding graphs are self-explanatory. Hence, i will not go through the results in detail.

In summary:

- For containers of small size, although VectorTree is the worst one, it performs efficiently (600ms):  
See graphs with BUFFER\_SIZE\_1
- For containers of large size, VectorTree performs way better than the simple persistent vector:  
See graphs with BUFFER\_SIZE\_3
- VectorTree approaches to std::vector in case of the three fundamental operations:  
See graphs with BUFFER\_SIZE\_3 and especially with type\_large
- The swap-and-pop idiom provides an efficient solution to the pop\_front operation:  
See graphs with pop\_front

Figure 1: `emplace_back` | `type_large` | `DEFAULT_BUFFER_1`

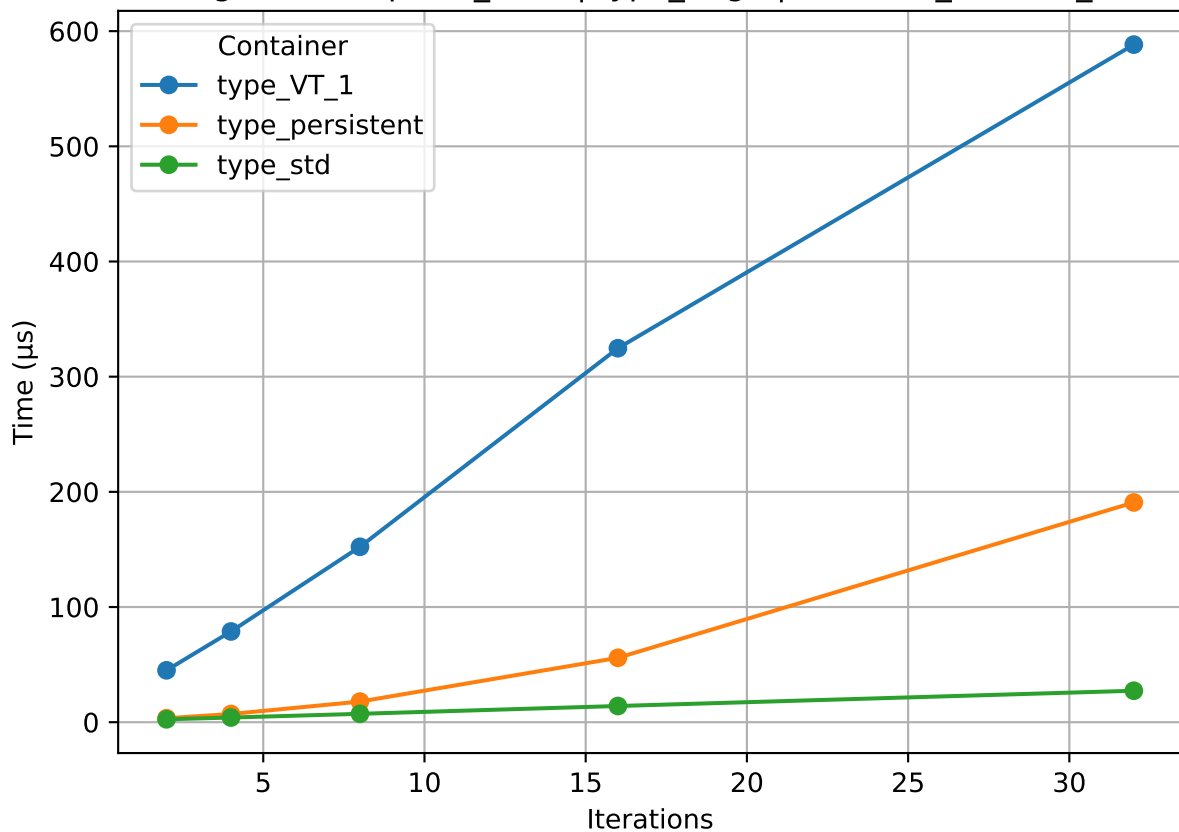


Figure 2: `emplace_back` | `type_large` | `DEFAULT_BUFFER_1`

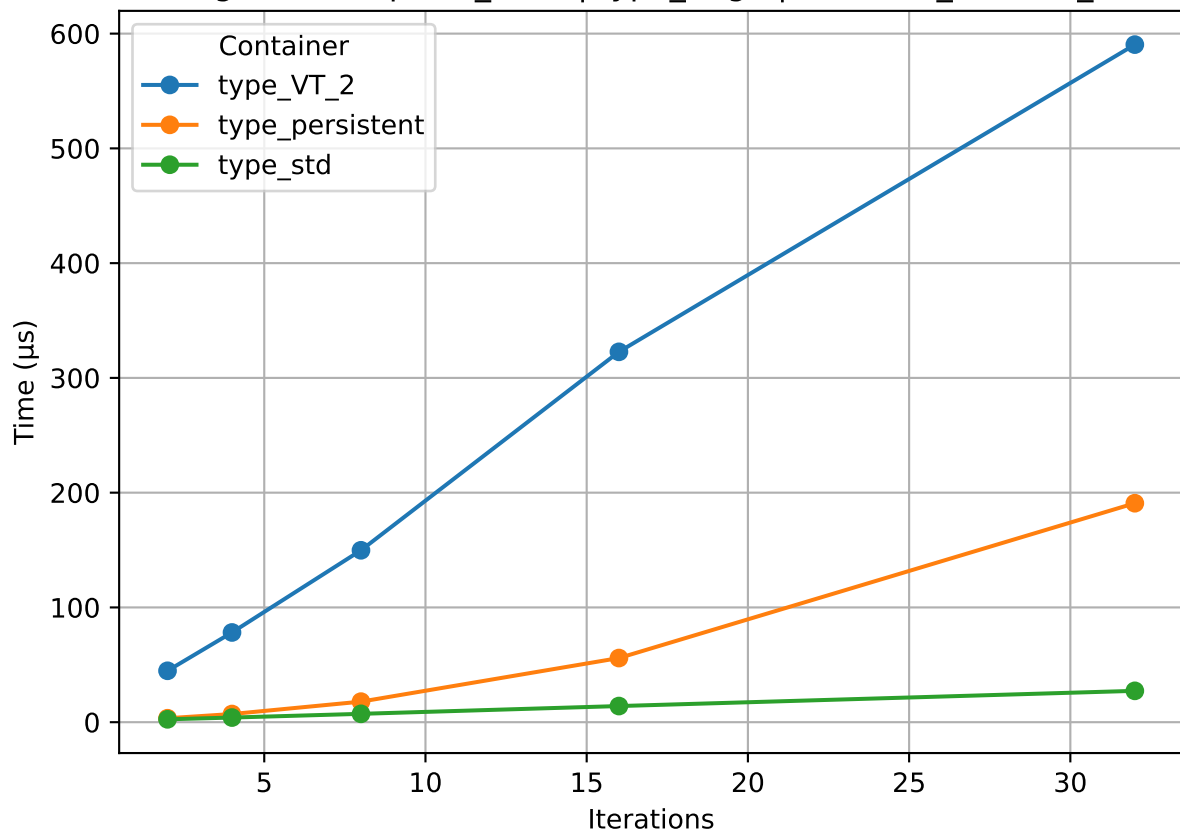


Figure 3: `emplace_back` | `type_large` | `DEFAULT_BUFFER_2`

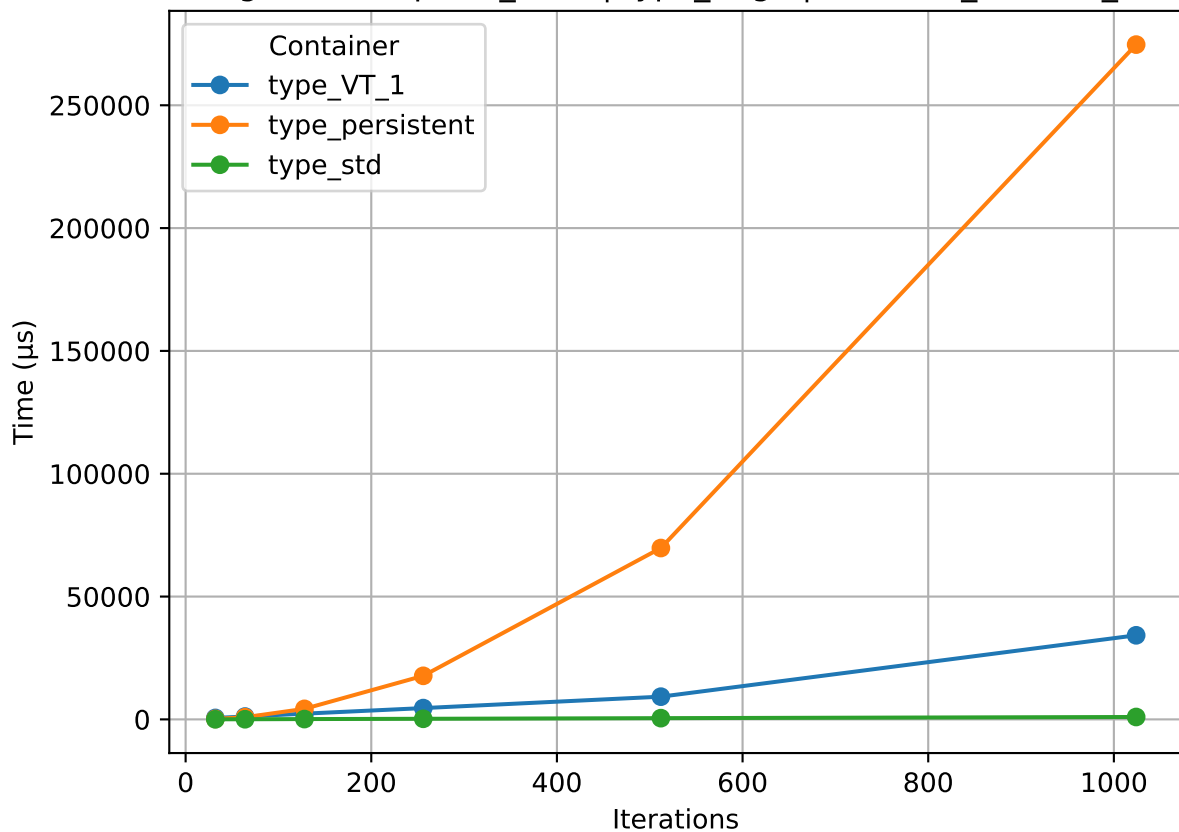




Figure 4: `emplace_back` | `type_large` | `DEFAULT_BUFFER_2`

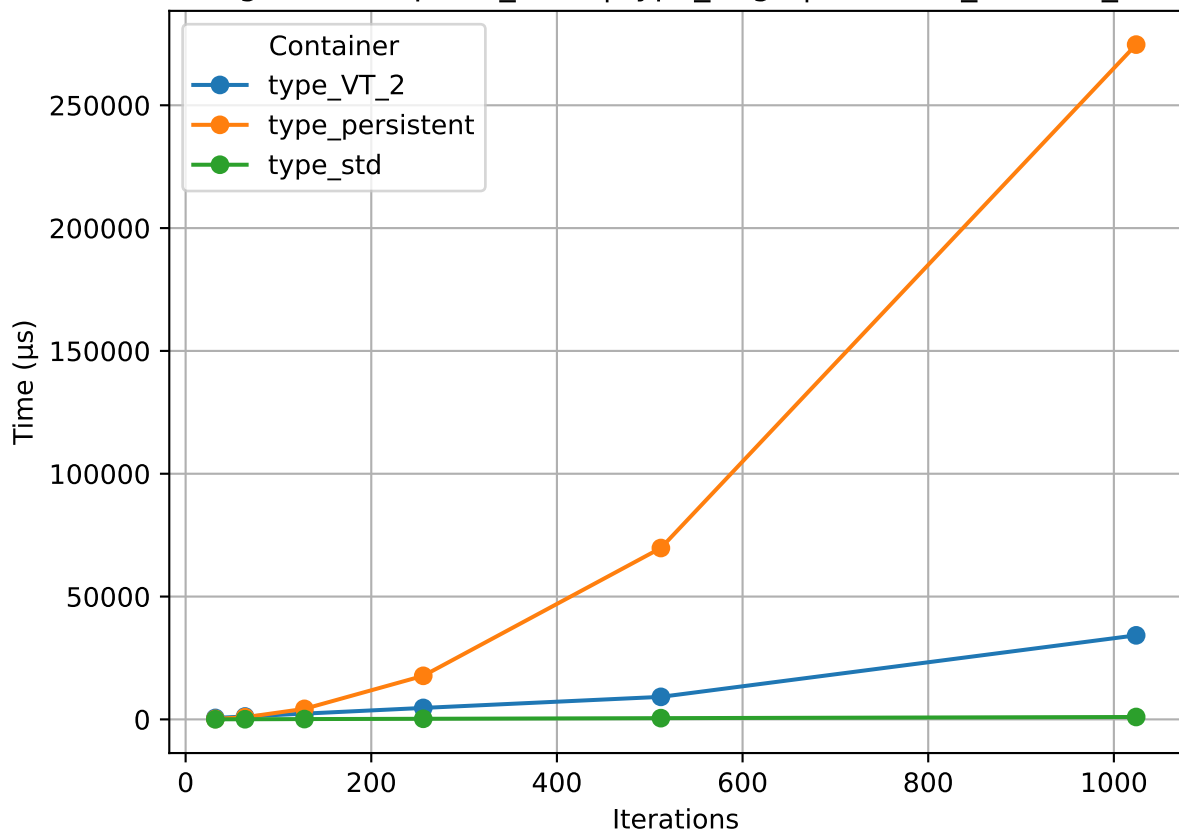


Figure 5: `emplace_back` | `type_large` | `DEFAULT_BUFFER_3`

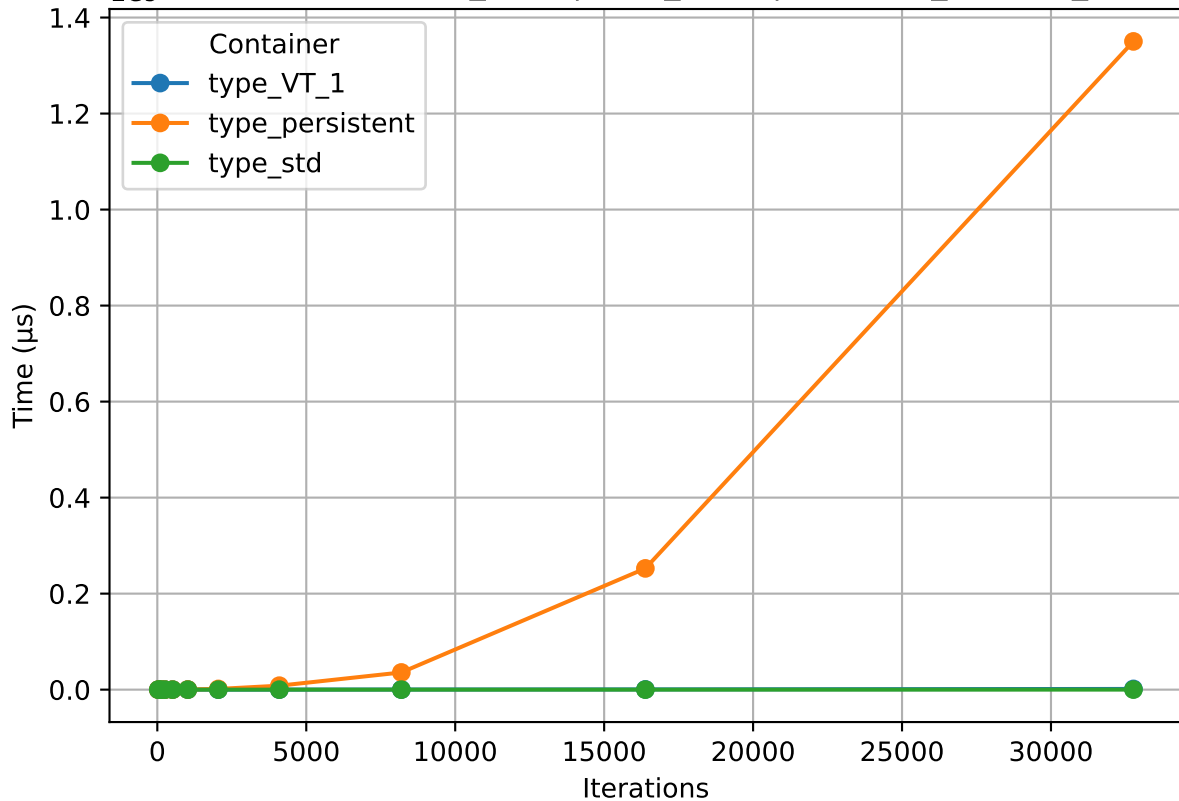


Figure 6: `emplace_back` | `type_large` | `DEFAULT_BUFFER_3`

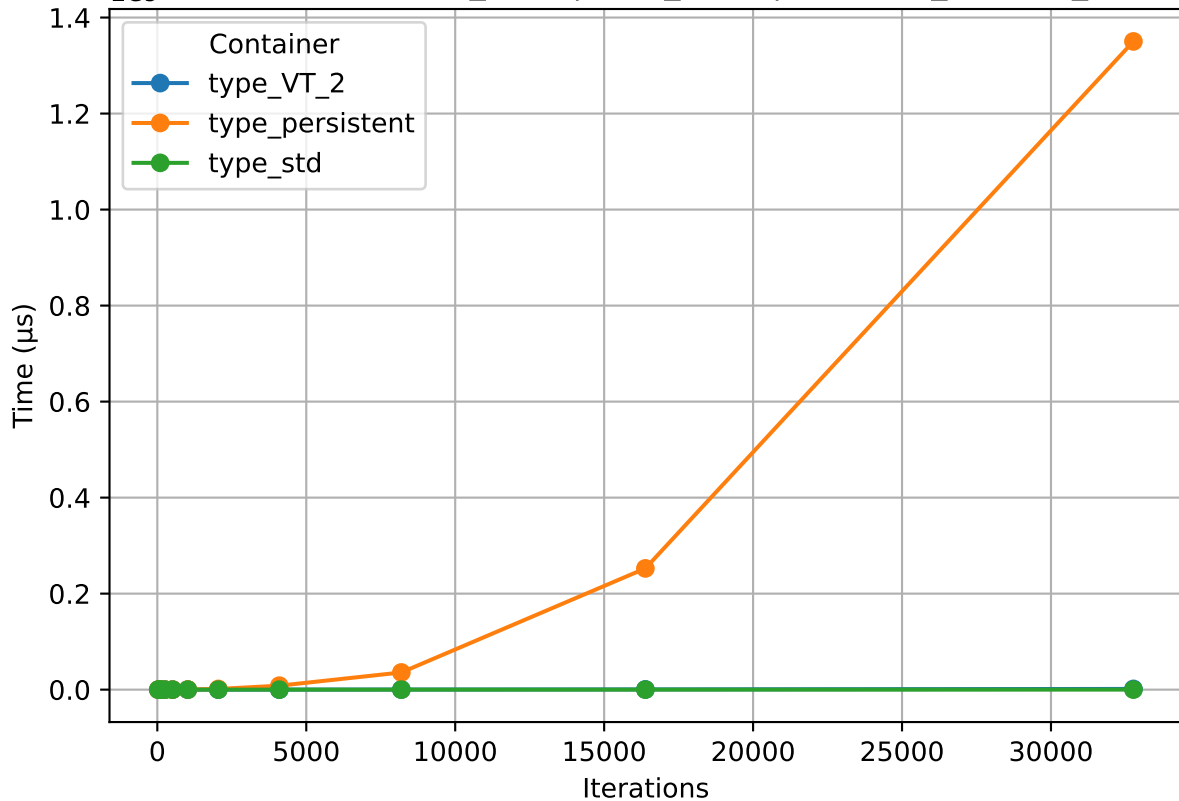


Figure 7: `emplace_back` | `type_small` | `DEFAULT_BUFFER_1`

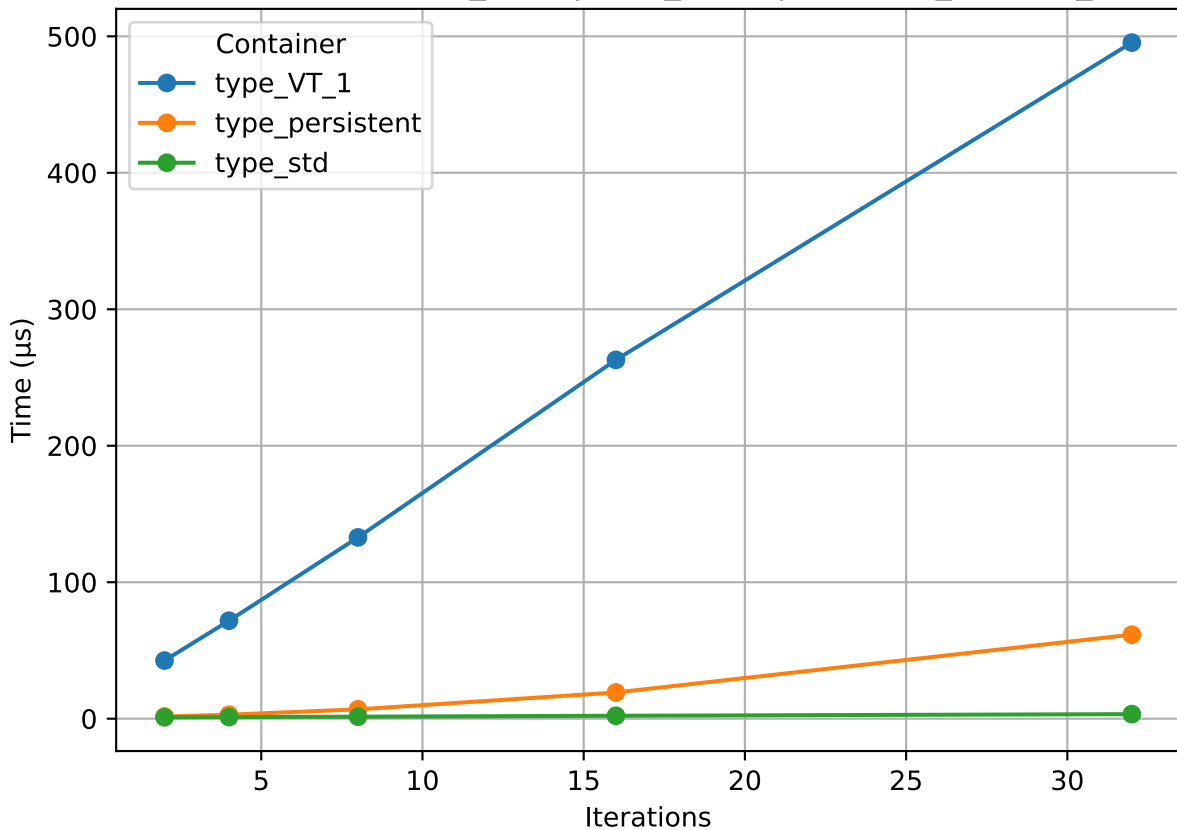


Figure 8: `emplace_back` | `type_small` | `DEFAULT_BUFFER_1`

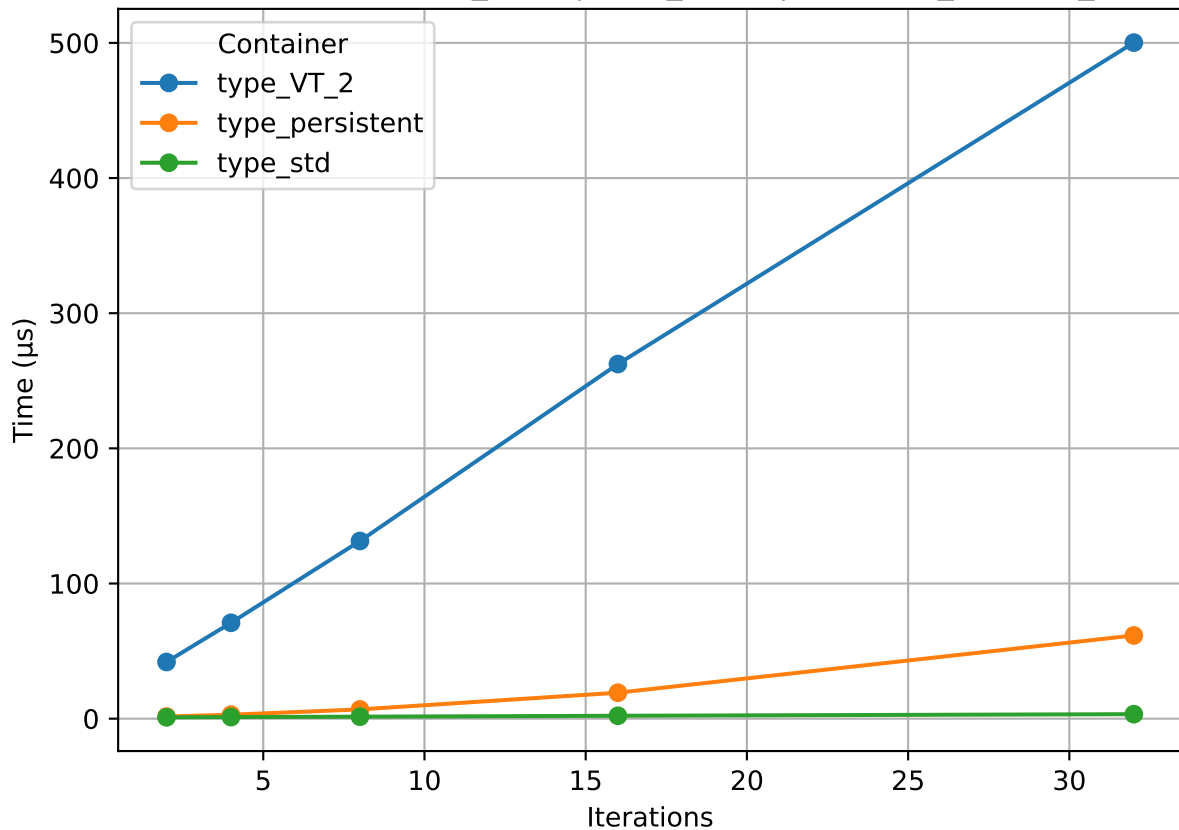


Figure 9: `emplace_back` | `type_small` | `DEFAULT_BUFFER_2`

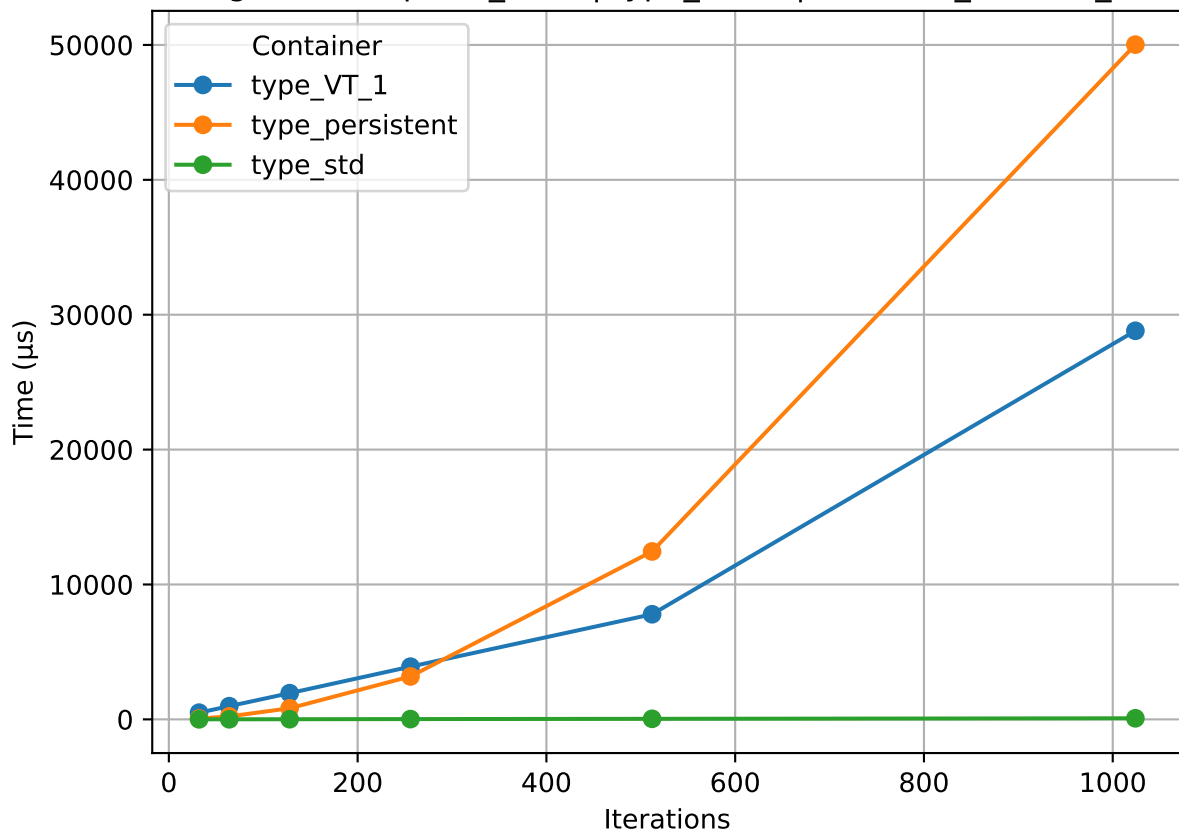
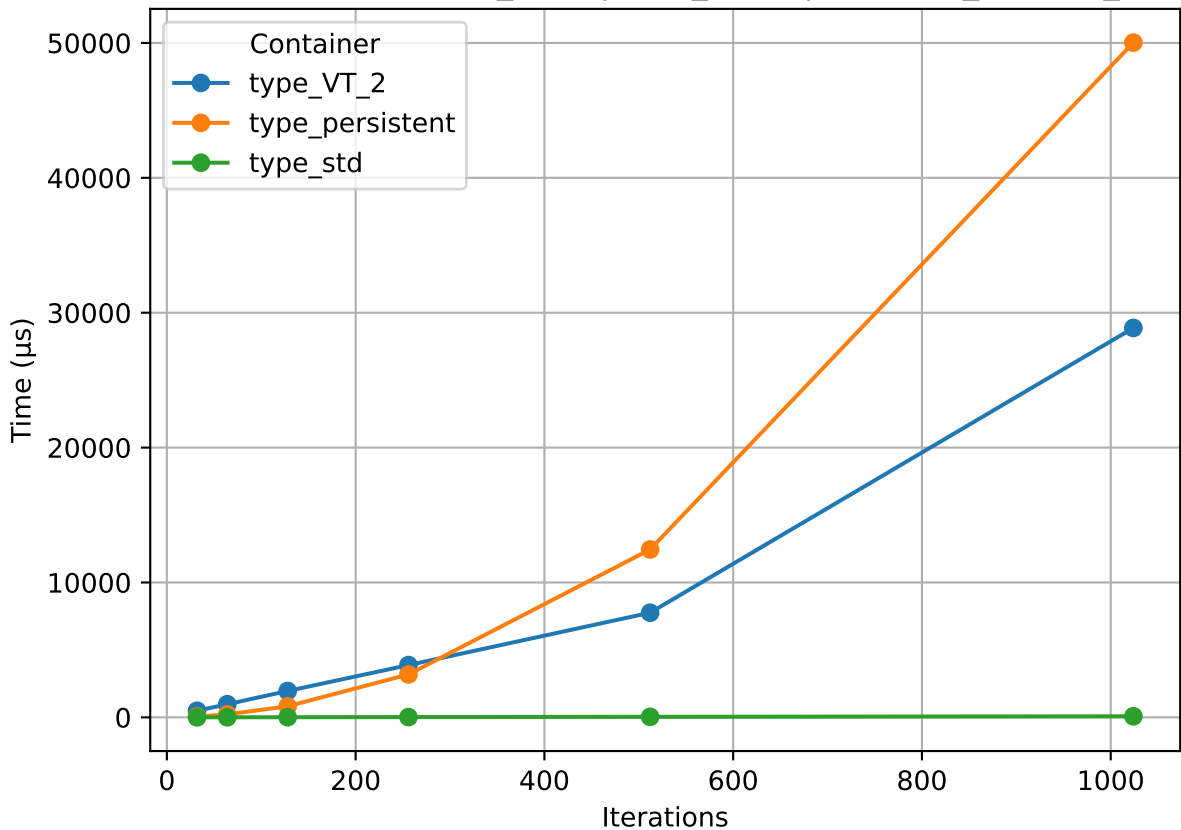
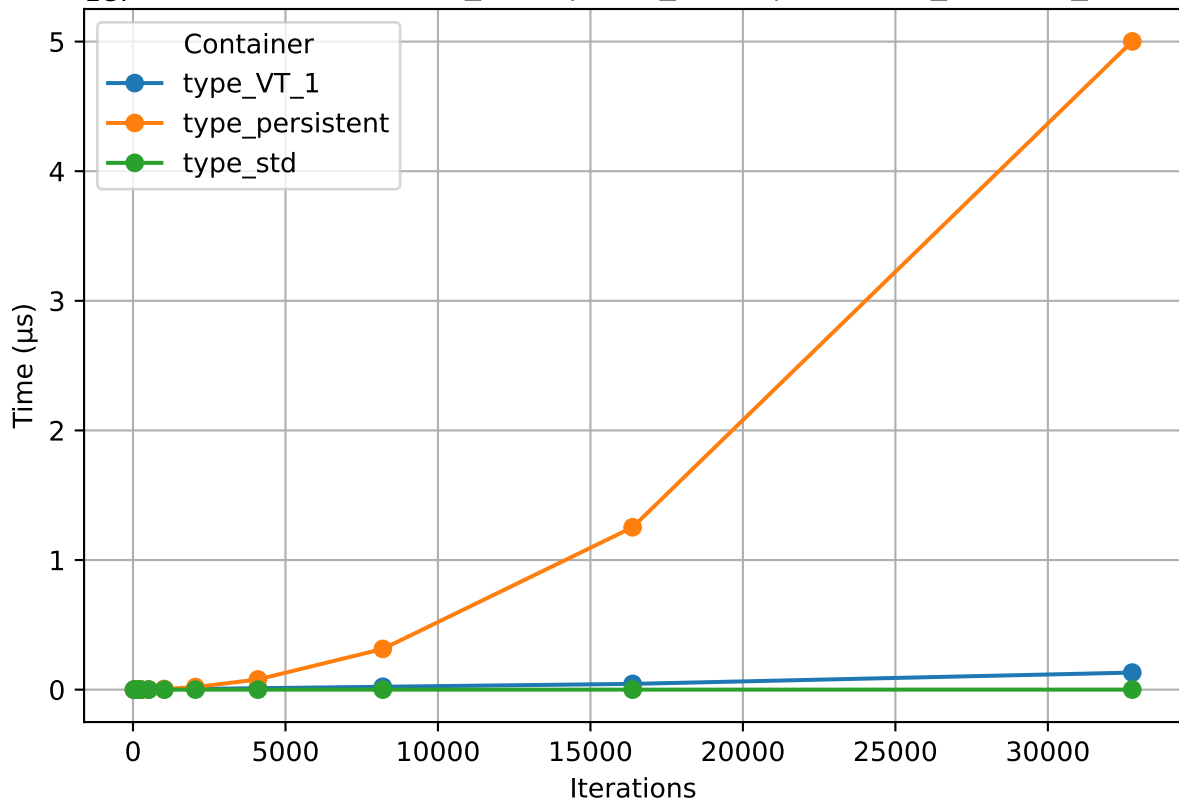


Figure 10: `emplace_back` | `type_small` | `DEFAULT_BUFFER_2`



1e7 Figure 11: `emplace_back` | `type_small` | `DEFAULT_BUFFER_3`





1e7 Figure 12: `emplace_back` | `type_small` | `DEFAULT_BUFFER_3`

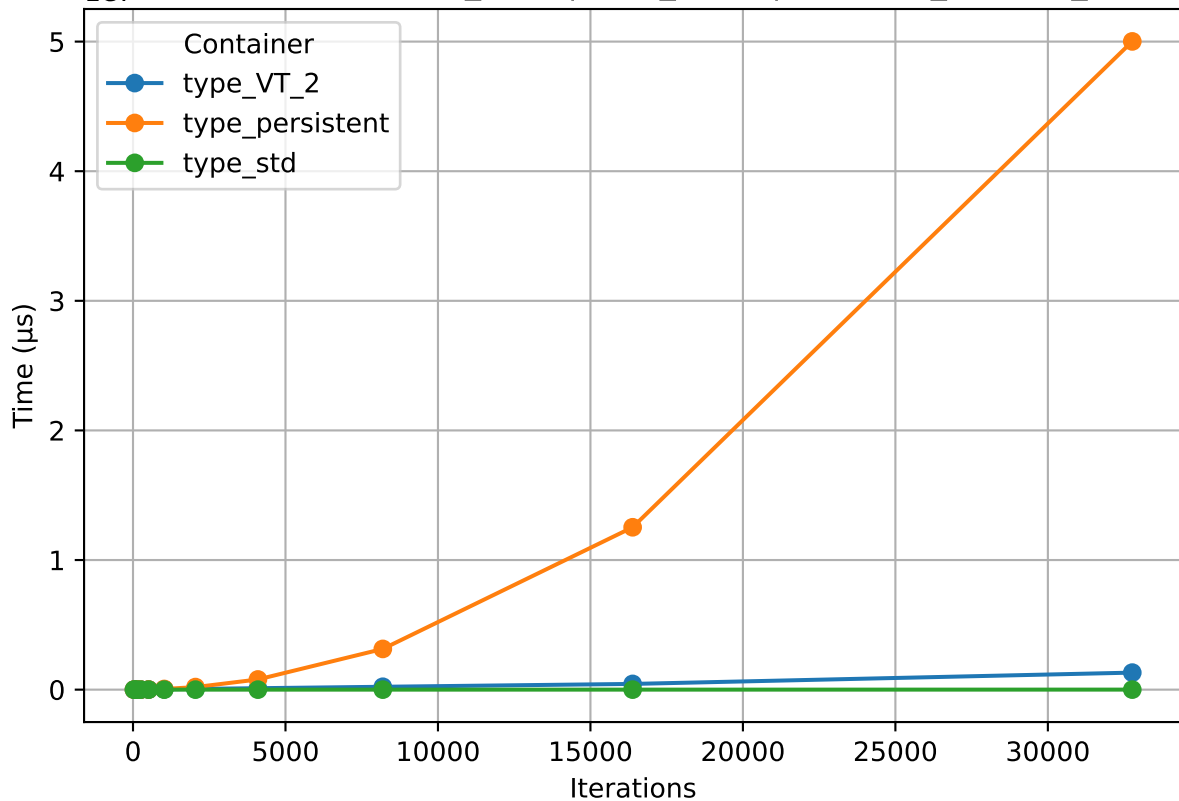


Figure 13: pop\_back | type\_large | DEFAULT\_BUFFER\_1

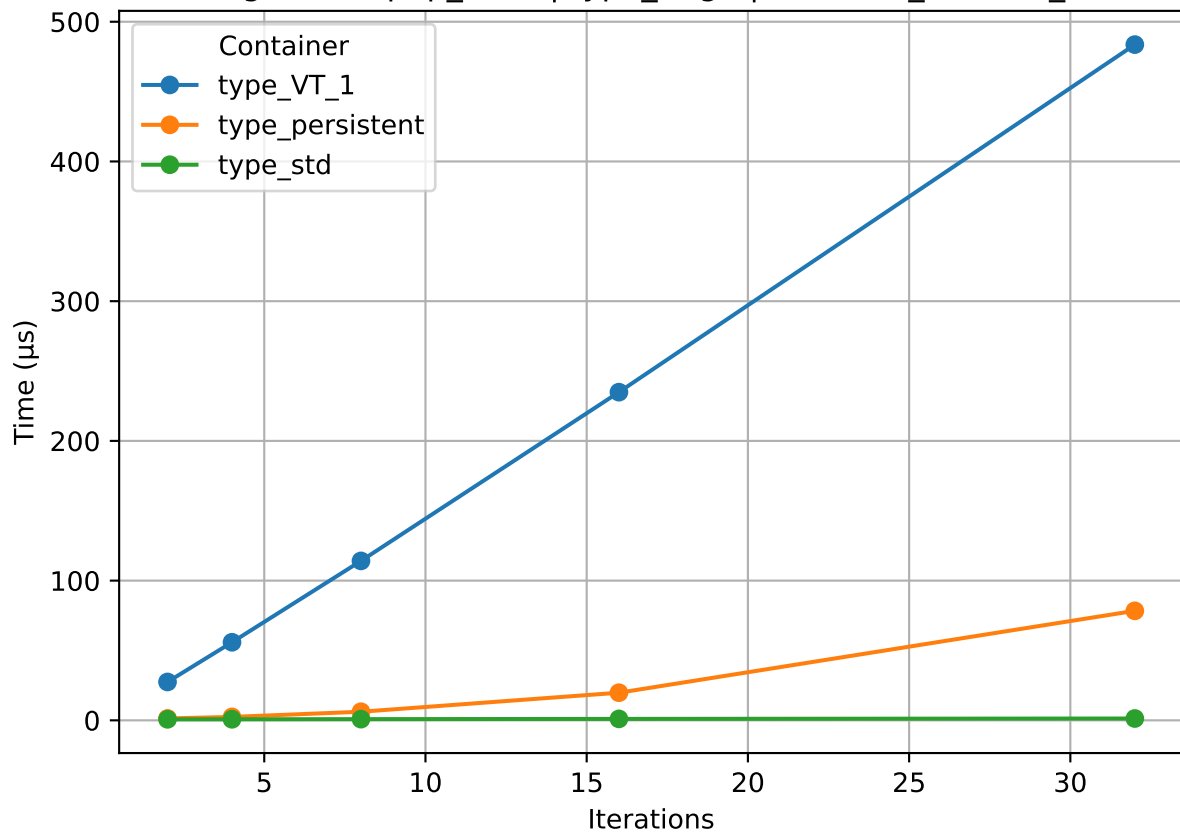


Figure 14: pop\_back | type\_large | DEFAULT\_BUFFER\_1

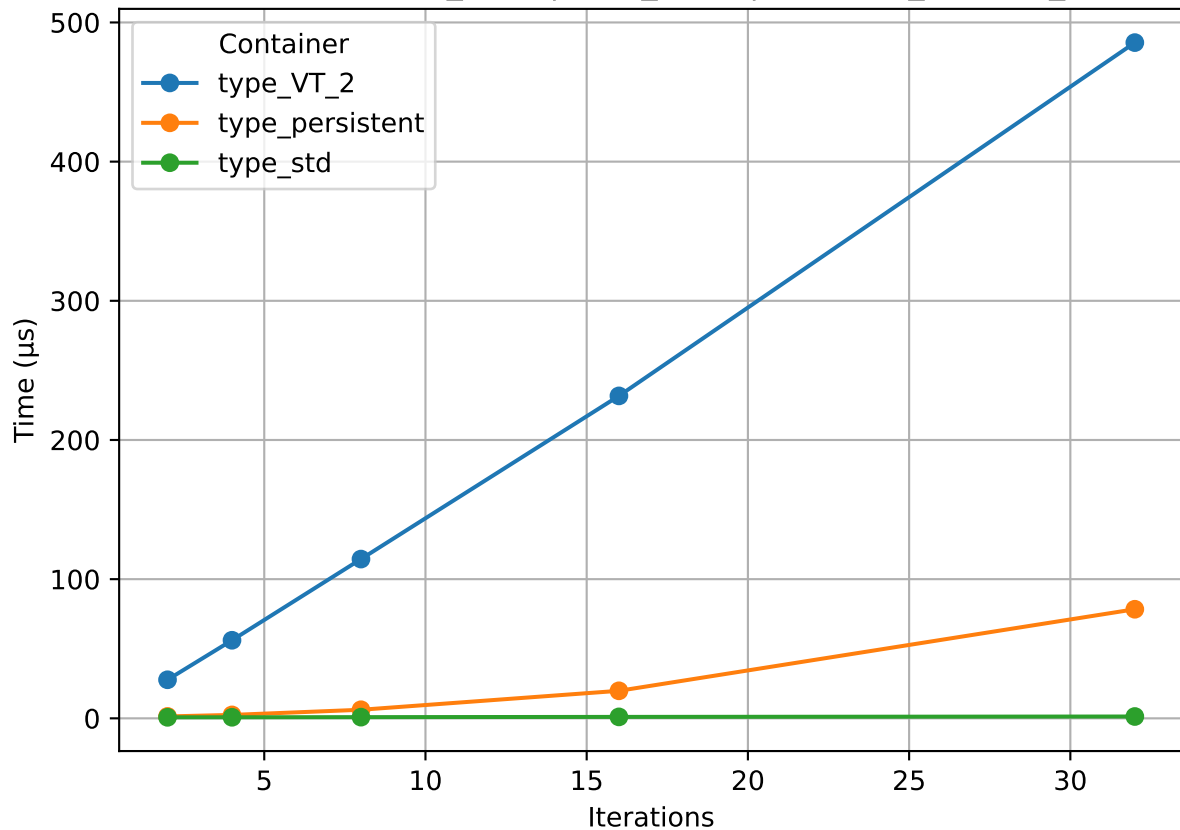


Figure 15: pop\_back | type\_large | DEFAULT\_BUFFER\_2

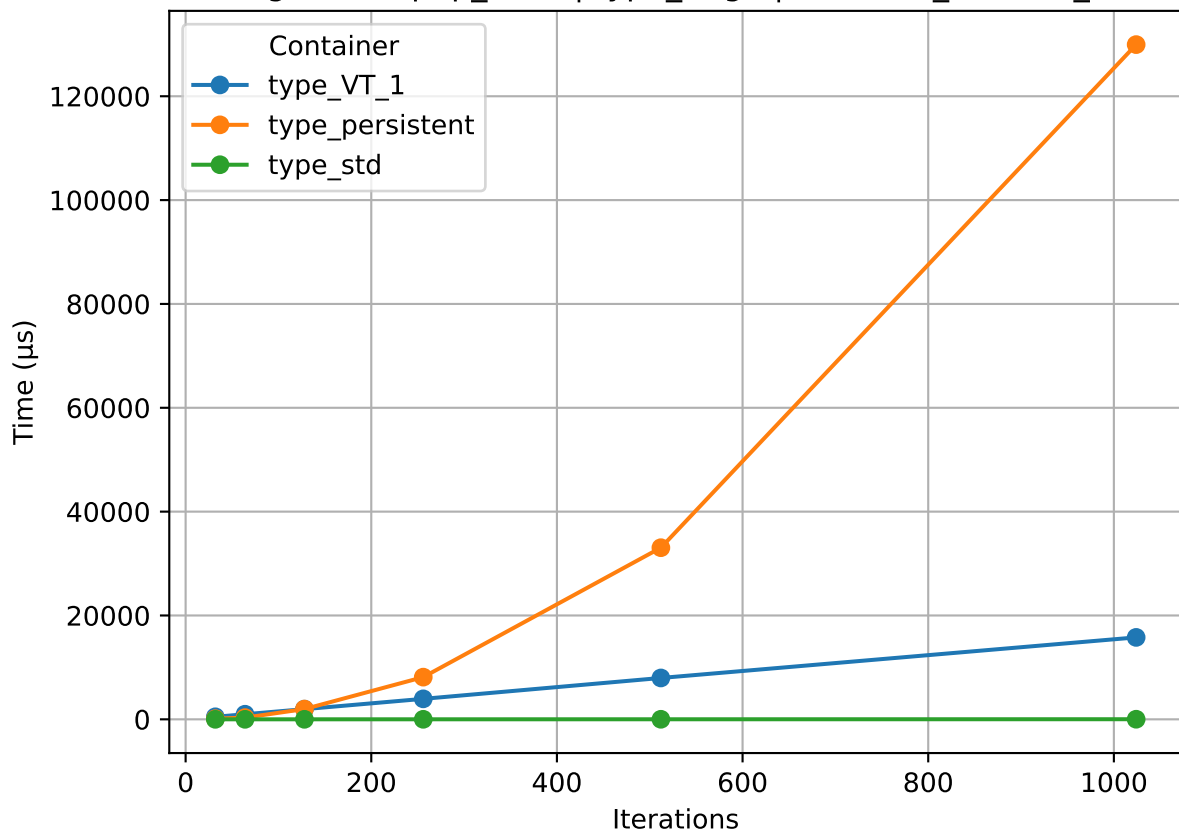


Figure 16: pop\_back | type\_large | DEFAULT\_BUFFER\_2

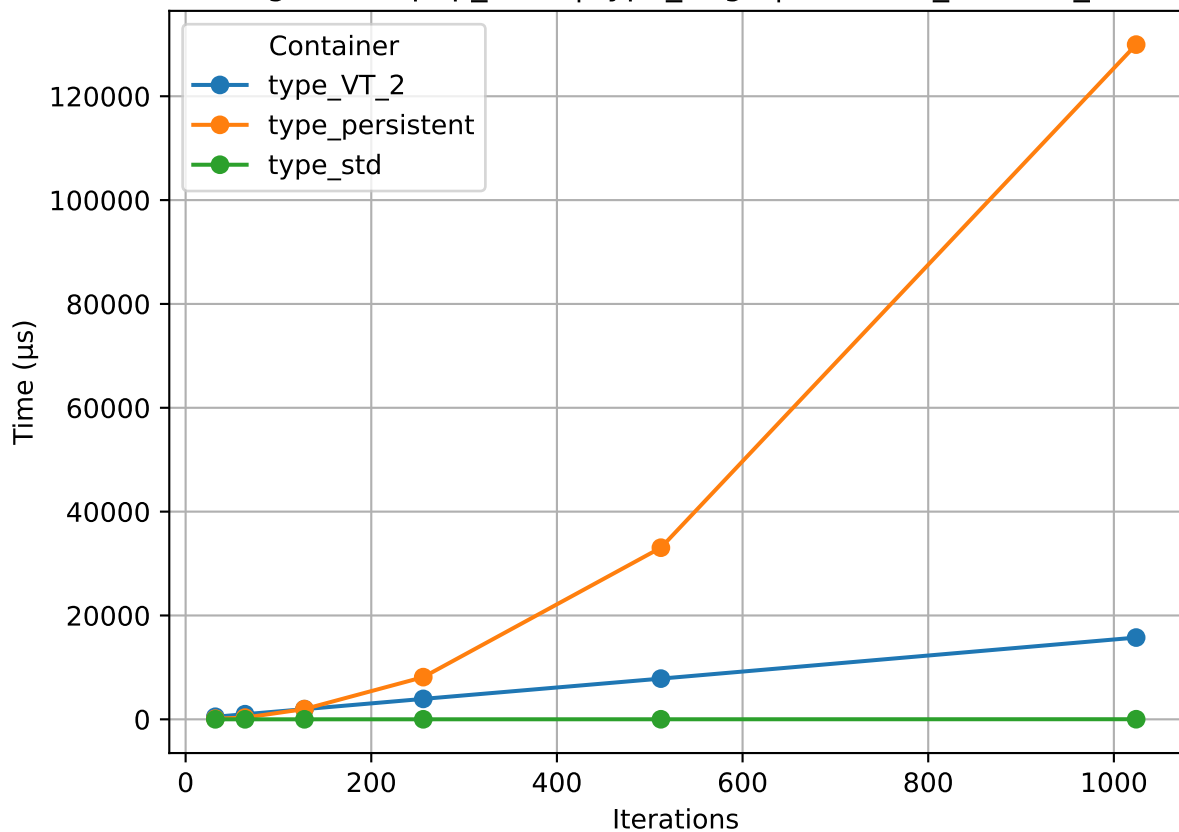


Figure 17: pop\_back | type\_large | DEFAULT\_BUFFER\_3

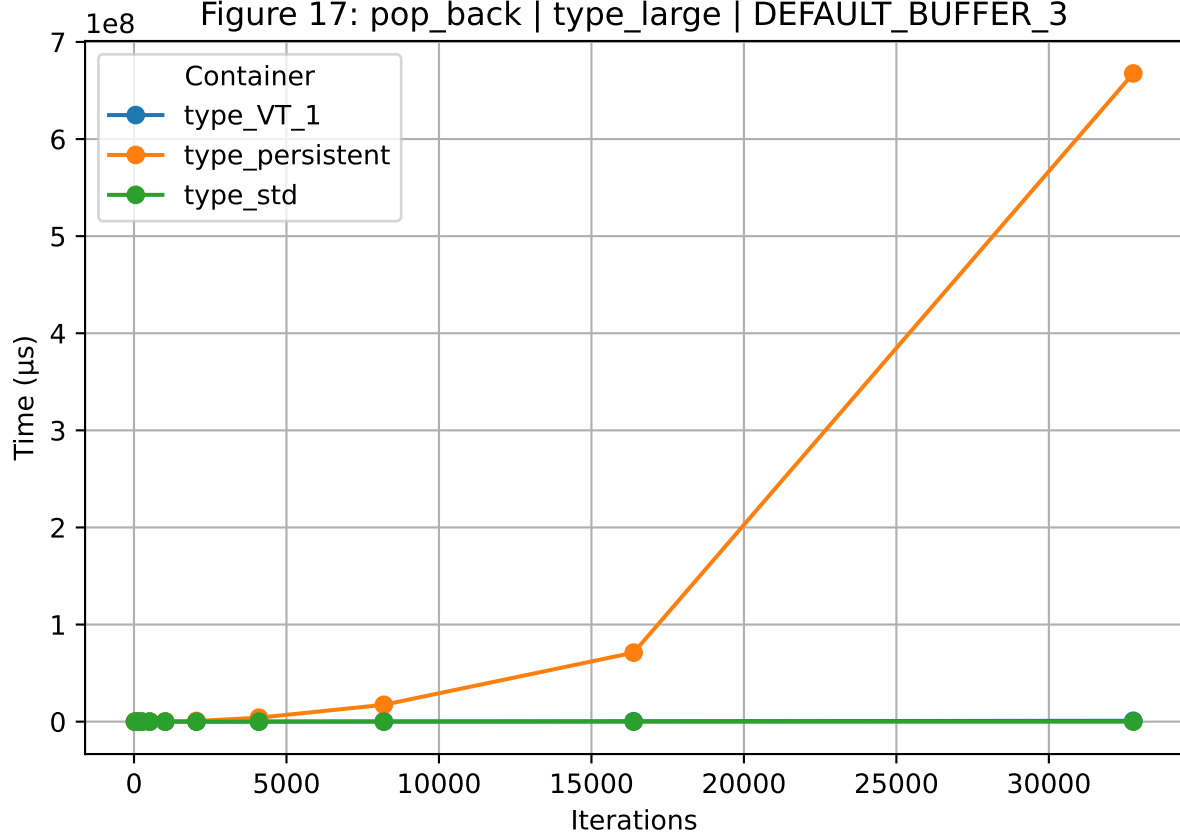


Figure 18: pop\_back | type\_large | DEFAULT\_BUFFER\_3

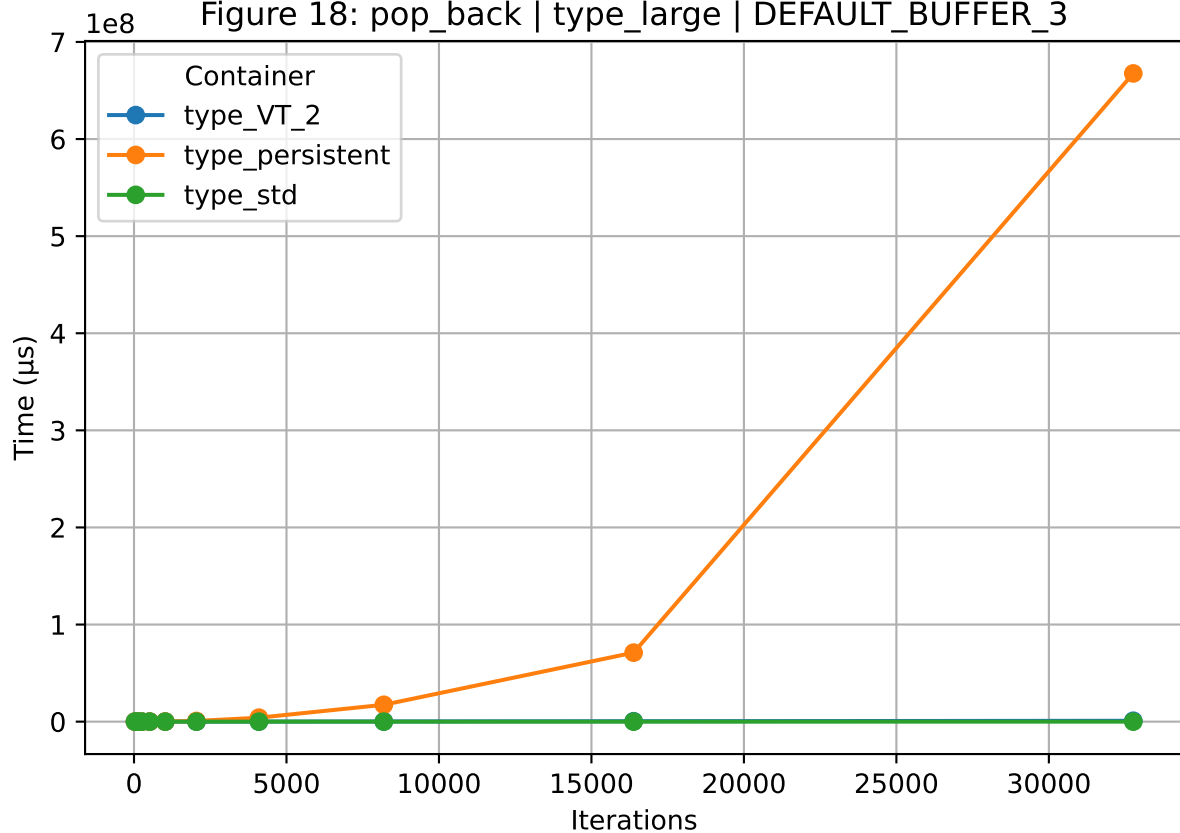


Figure 19: pop\_back | type\_small | DEFAULT\_BUFFER\_1

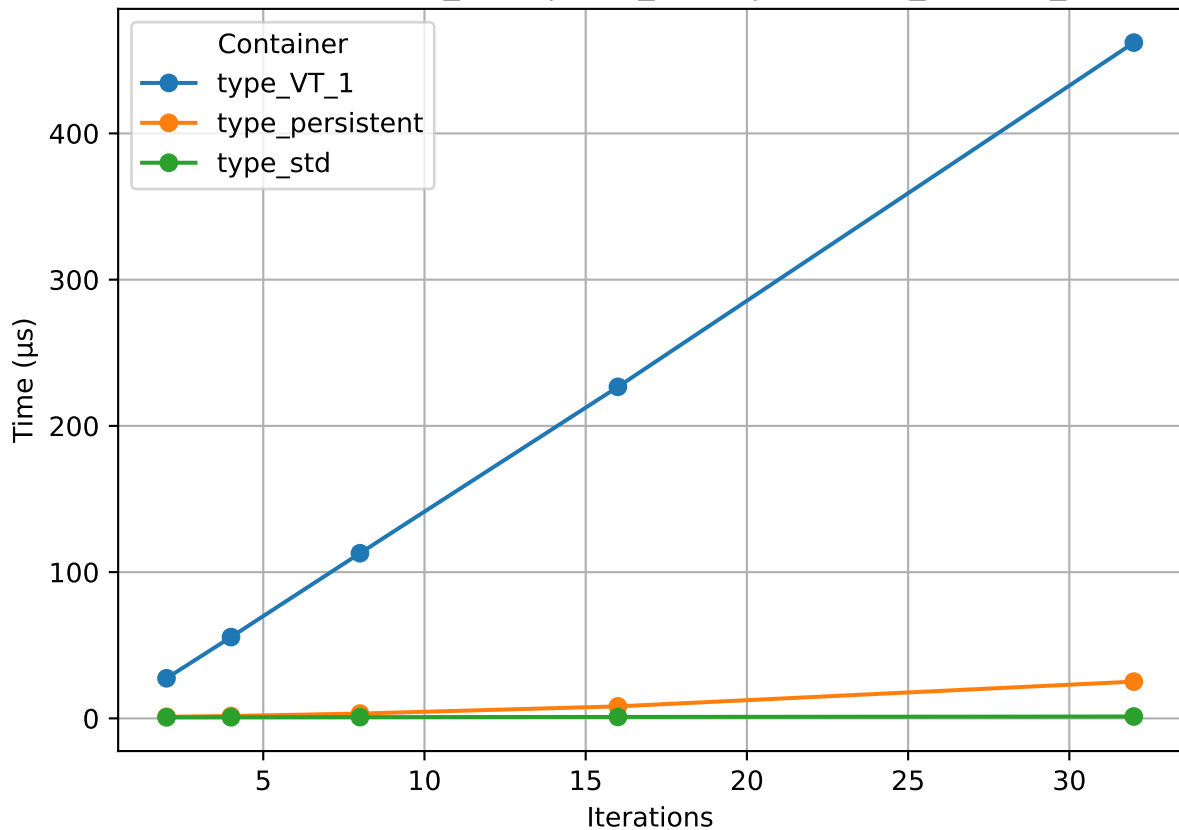




Figure 20: pop\_back | type\_small | DEFAULT\_BUFFER\_1

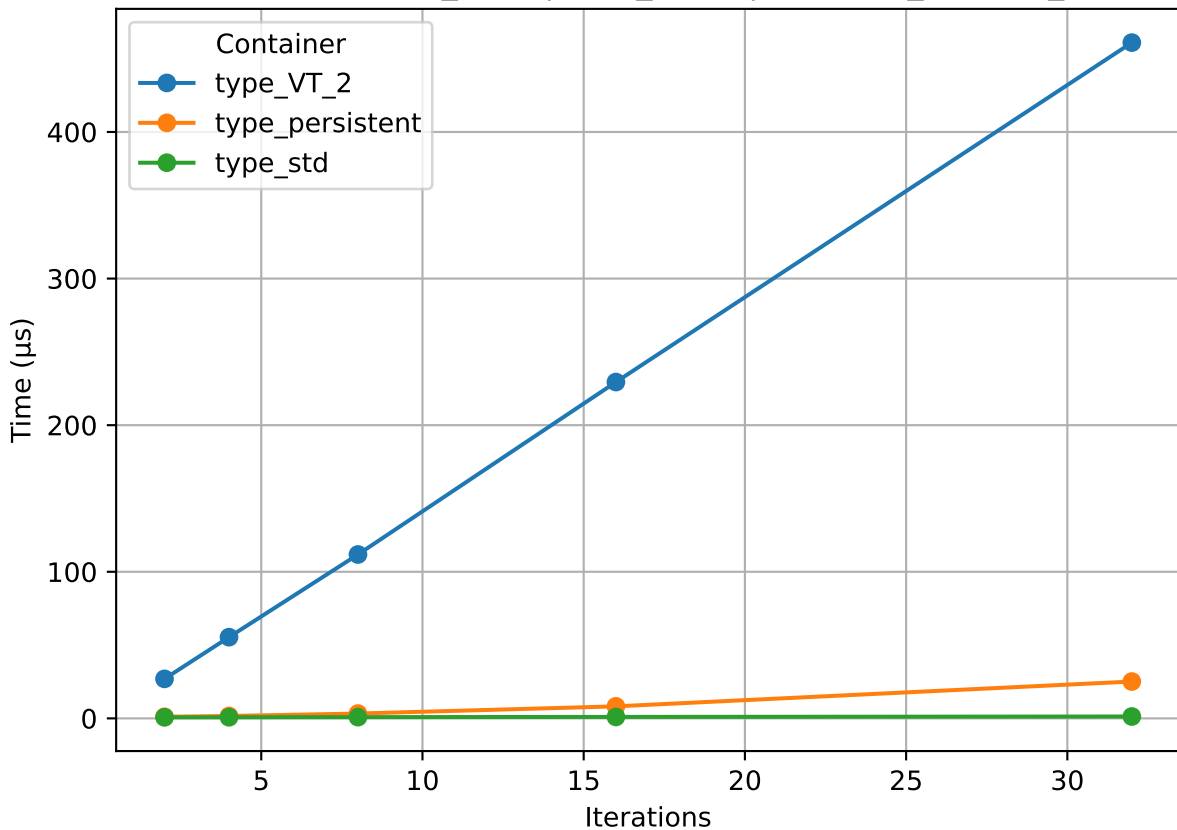


Figure 21: pop\_back | type\_small | DEFAULT\_BUFFER\_2

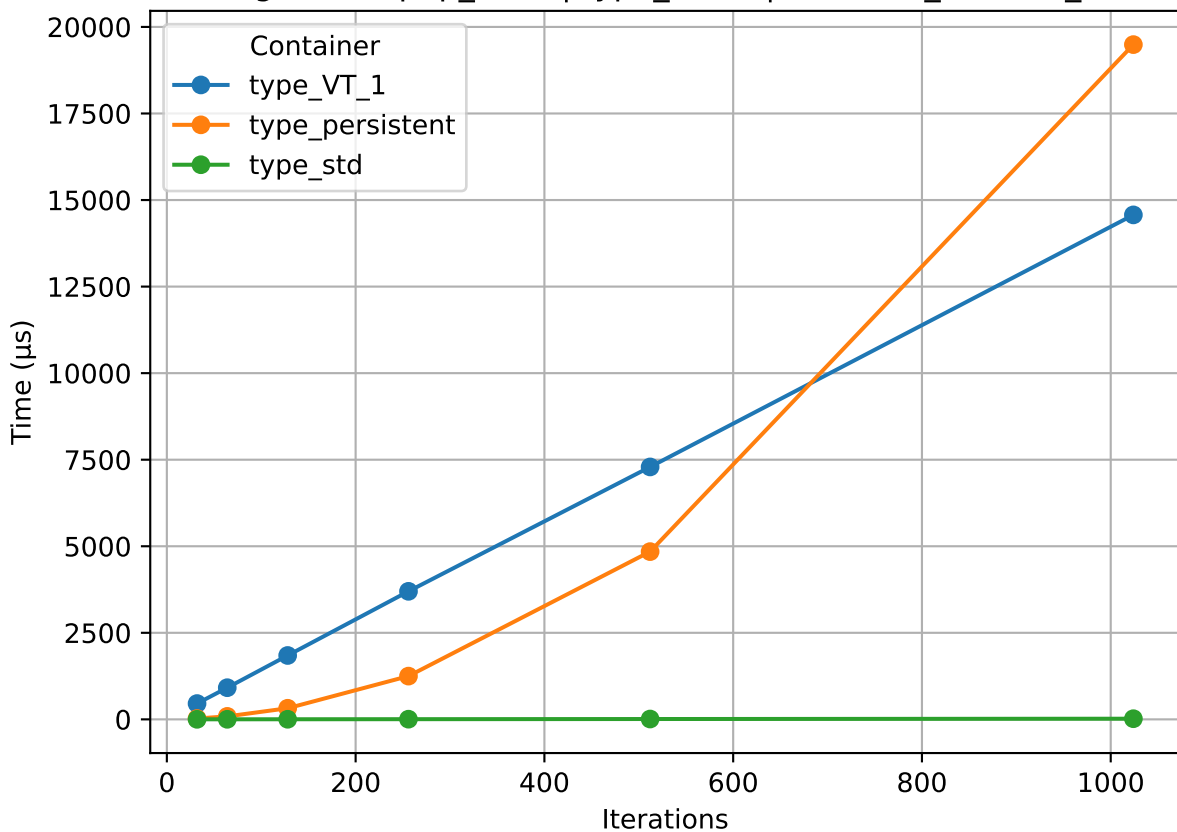


Figure 22: pop\_back | type\_small | DEFAULT\_BUFFER\_2

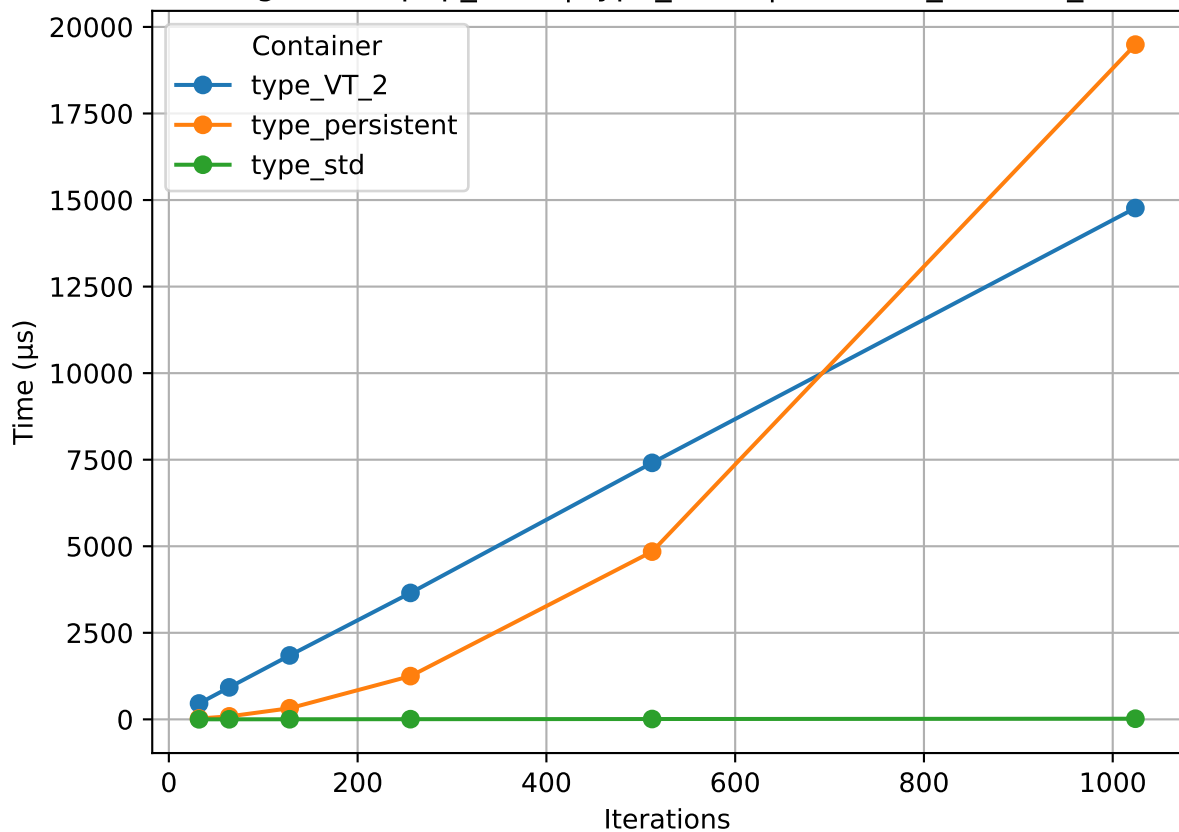


Figure 23: pop\_back | type\_small | DEFAULT\_BUFFER\_3

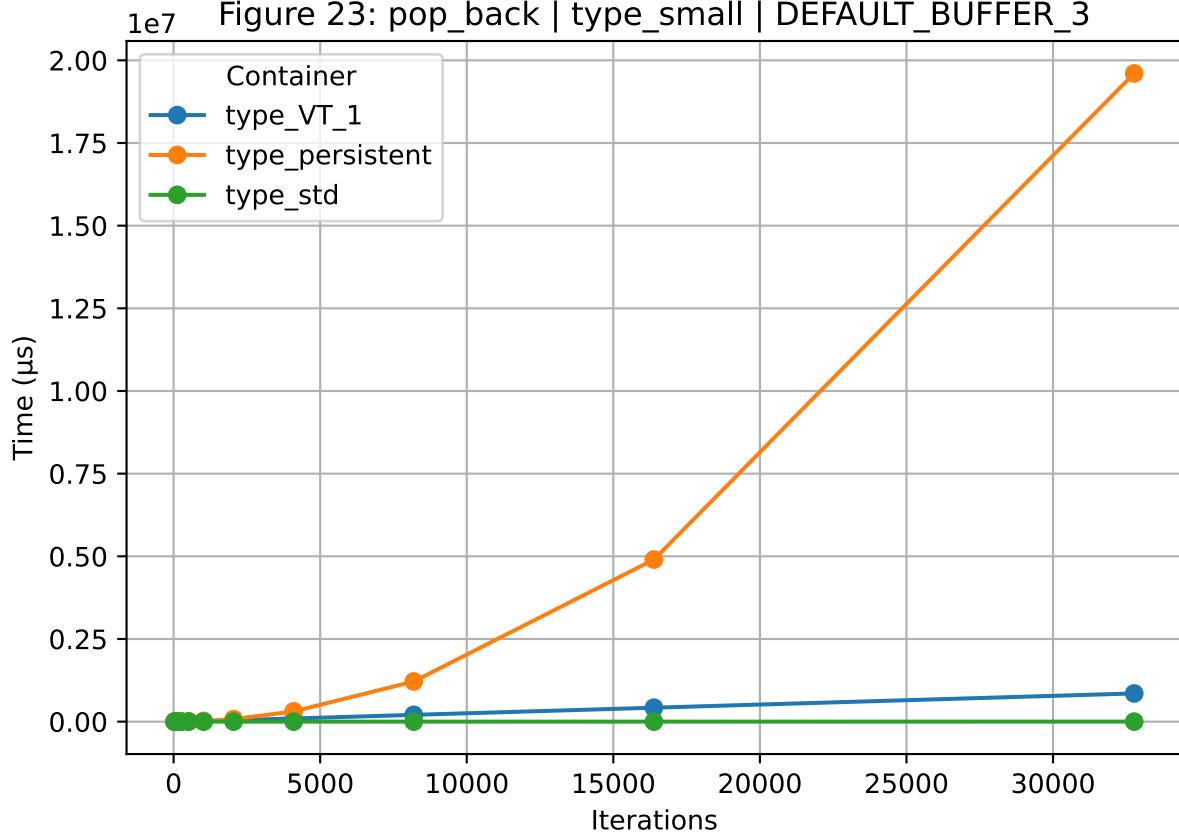


Figure 24: pop\_back | type\_small | DEFAULT\_BUFFER\_3

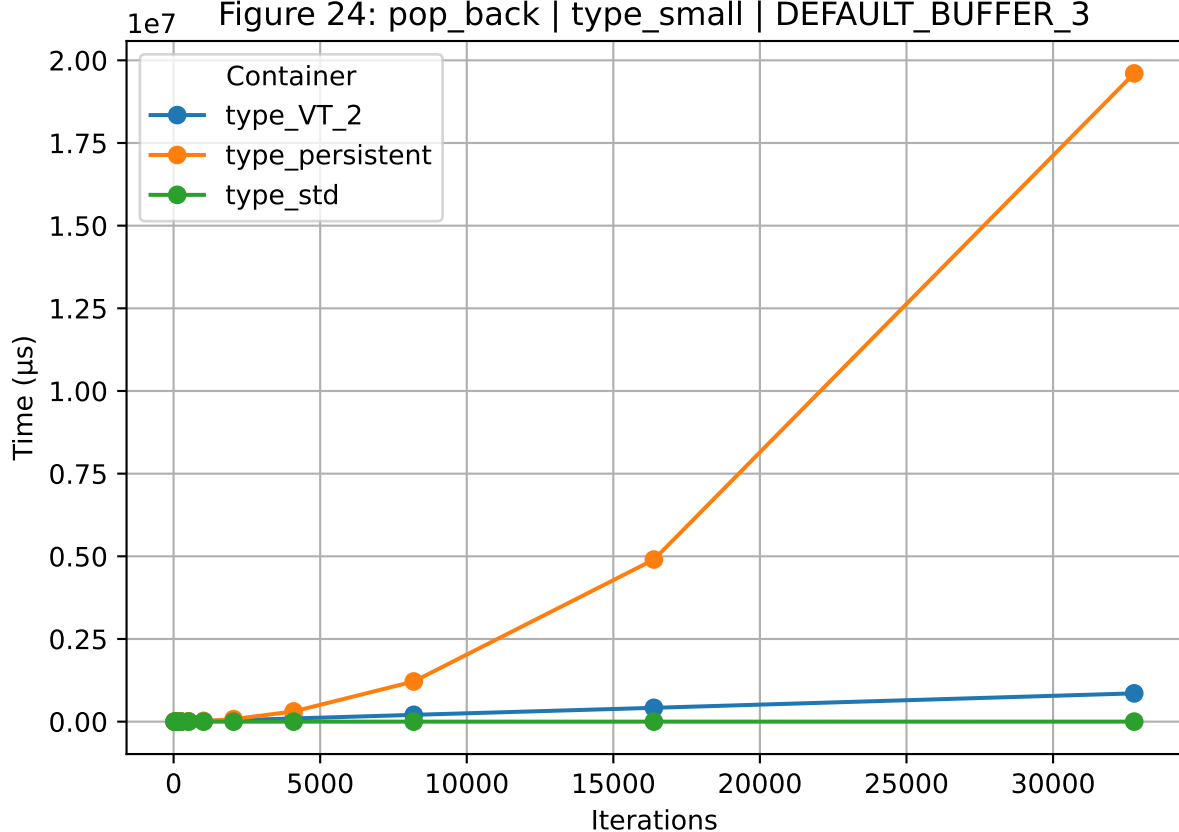


Figure 25: pop\_front | type\_large | DEFAULT\_BUFFER\_1

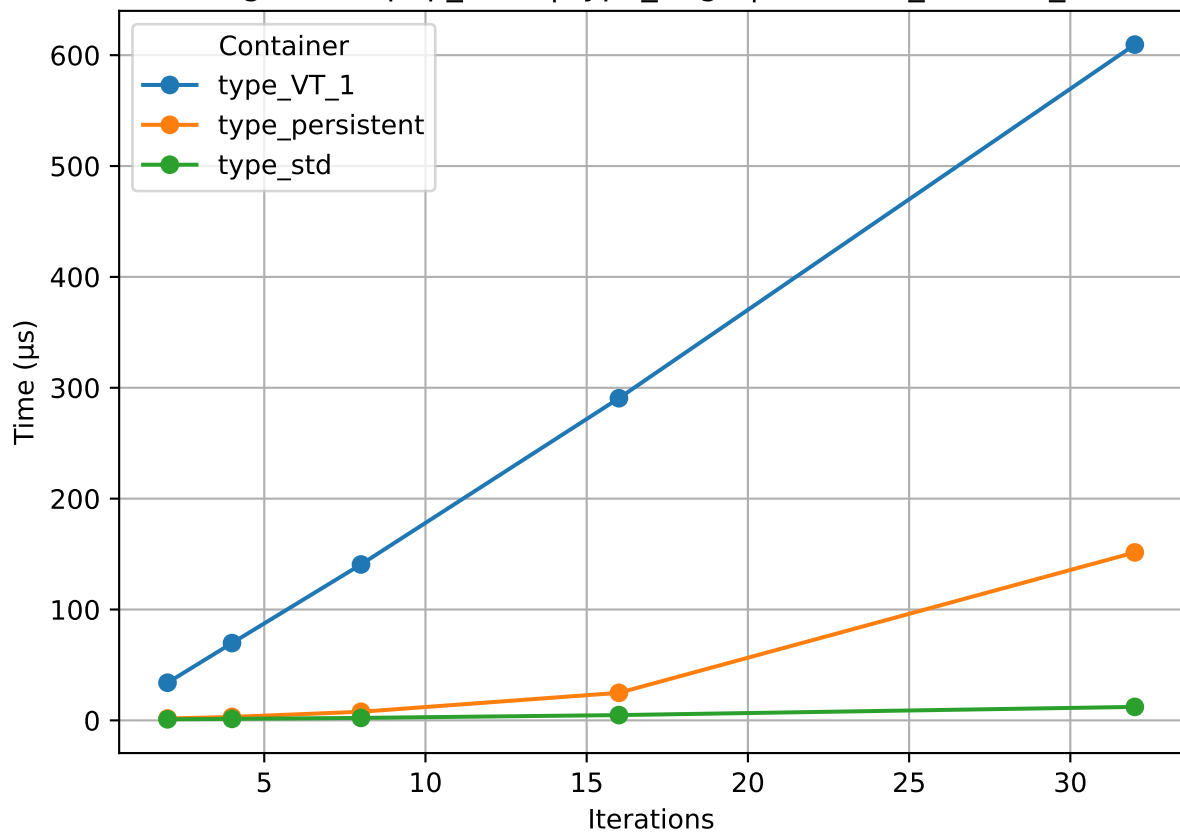


Figure 26: pop\_front | type\_large | DEFAULT\_BUFFER\_1

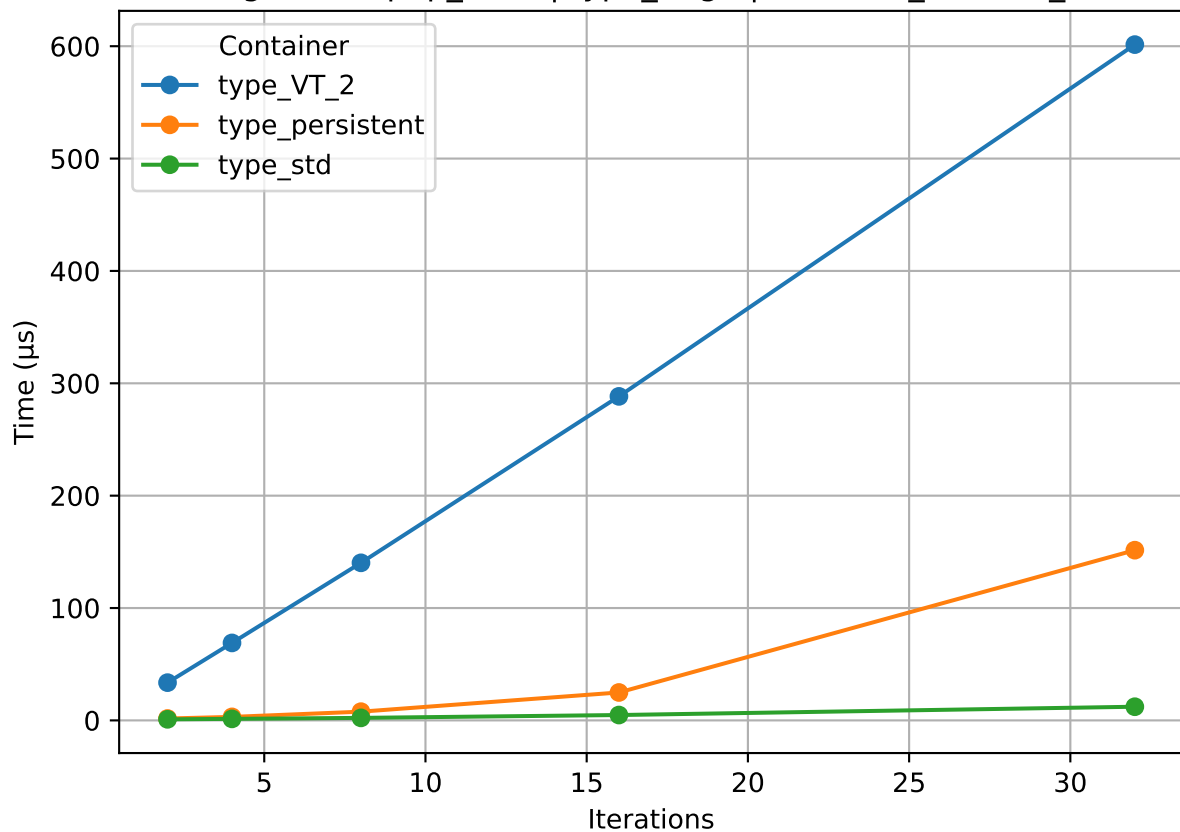


Figure 27: pop\_front | type\_large | DEFAULT\_BUFFER\_2

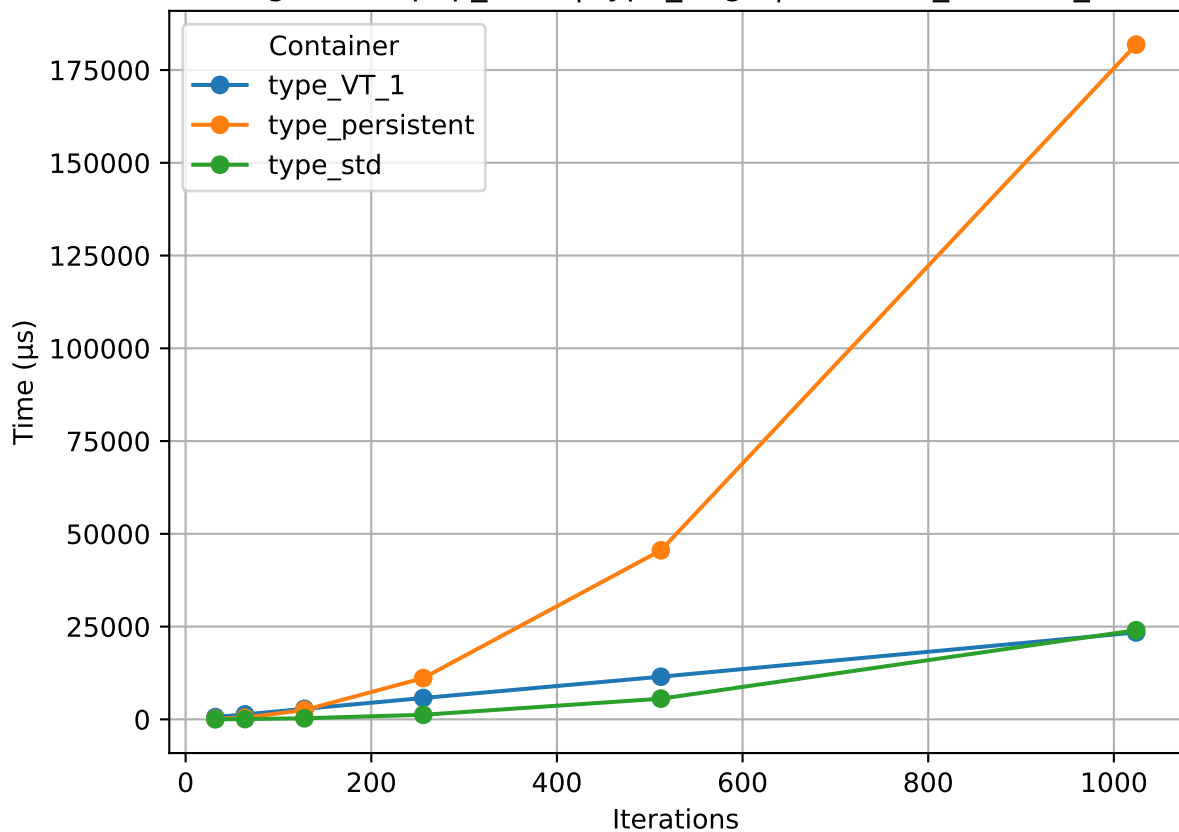




Figure 28: pop\_front | type\_large | DEFAULT\_BUFFER\_2

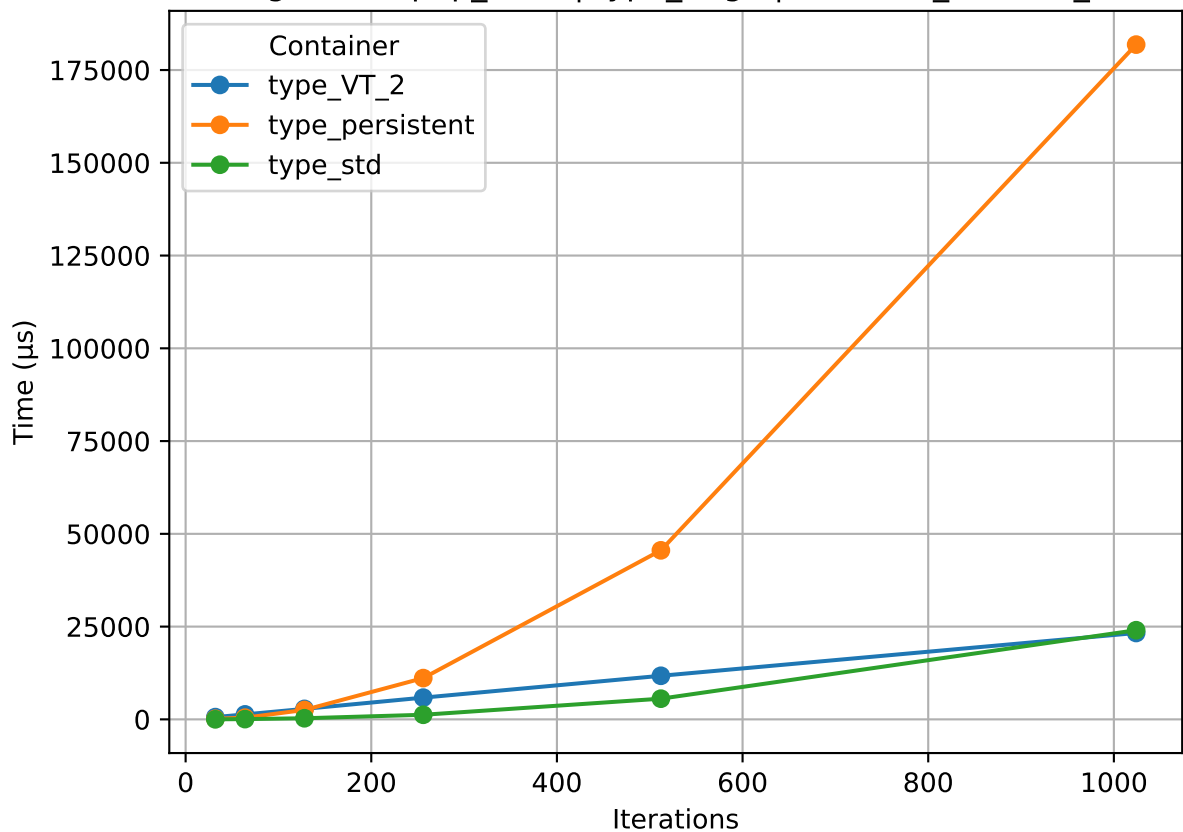


Figure 29: pop\_front | type\_large | DEFAULT\_BUFFER\_3

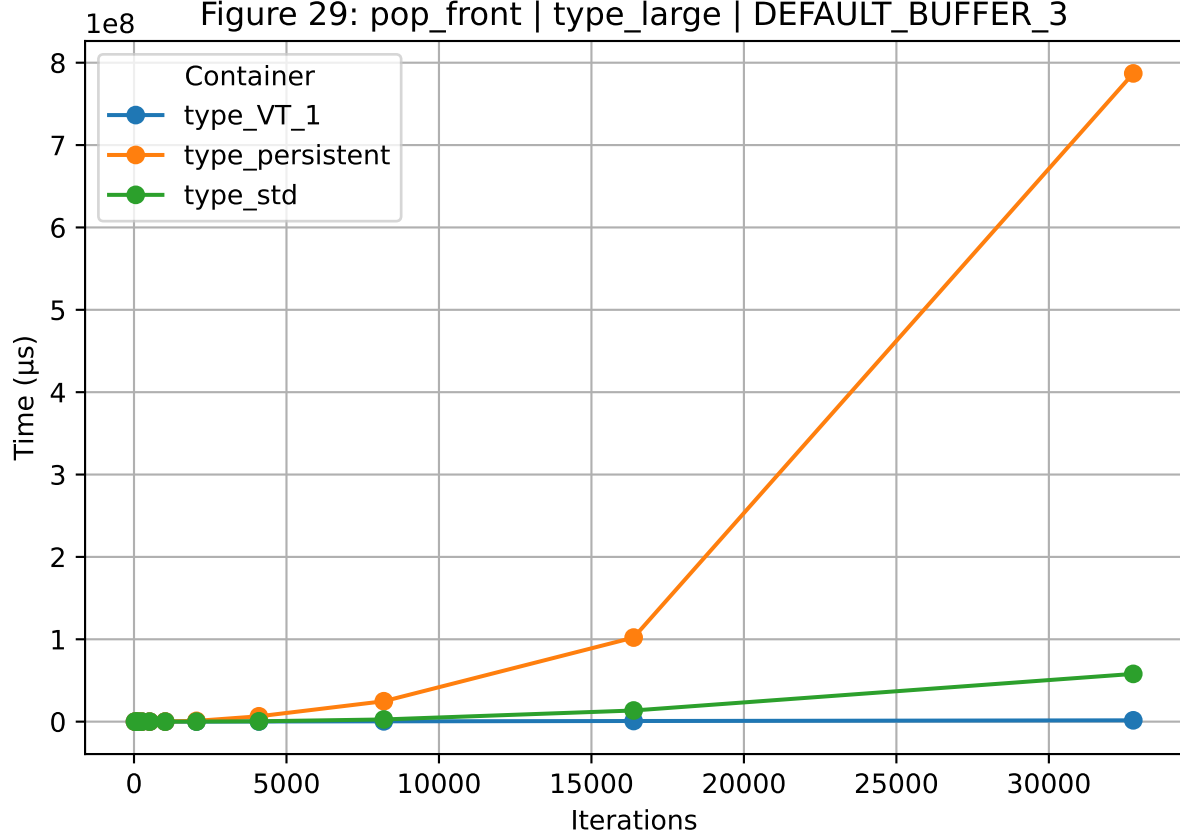


Figure 30: pop\_front | type\_large | DEFAULT\_BUFFER\_3

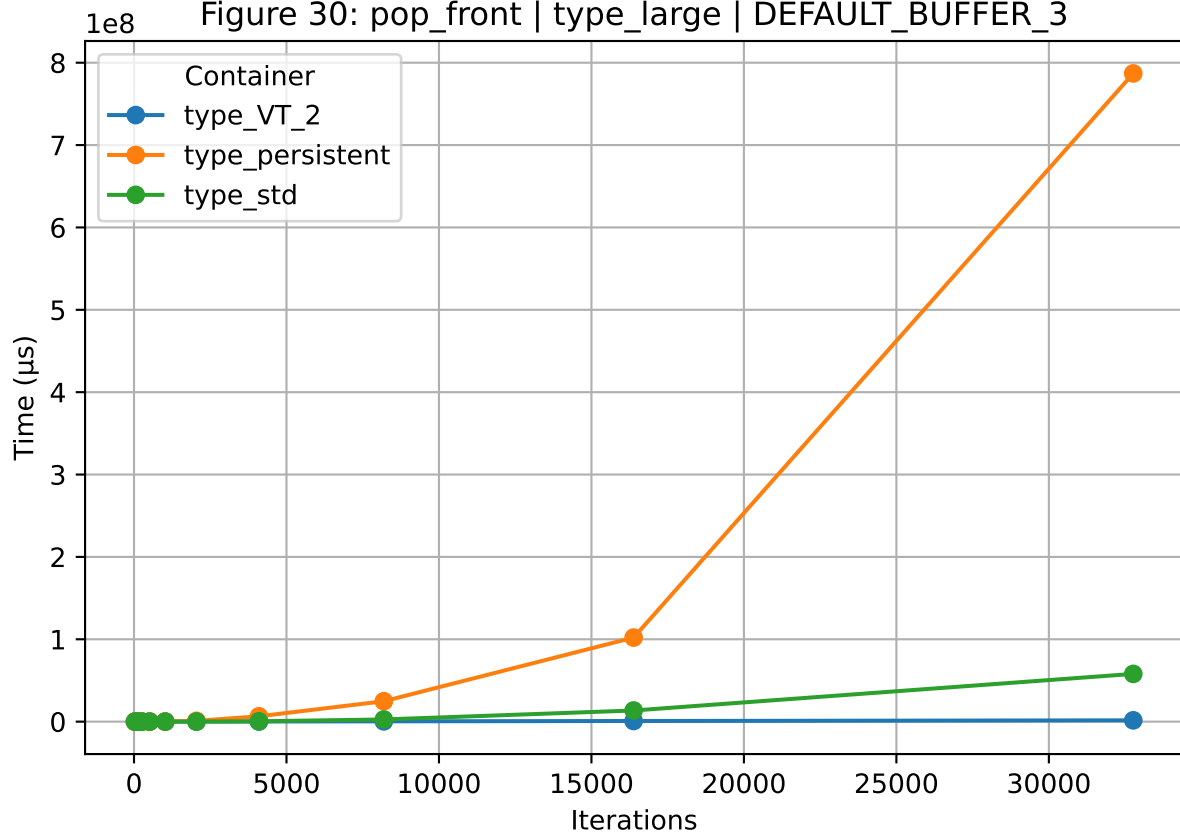


Figure 31: pop\_front | type\_small | DEFAULT\_BUFFER\_1

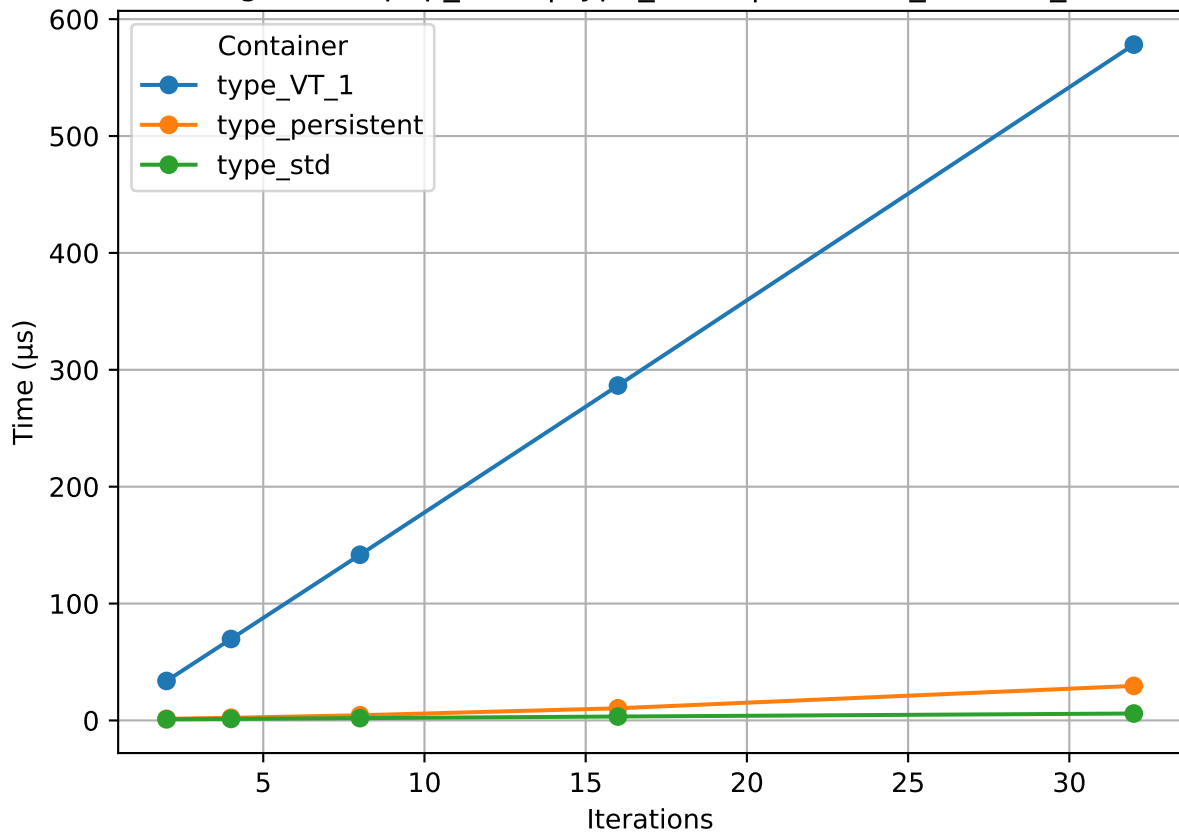


Figure 32: pop\_front | type\_small | DEFAULT\_BUFFER\_1

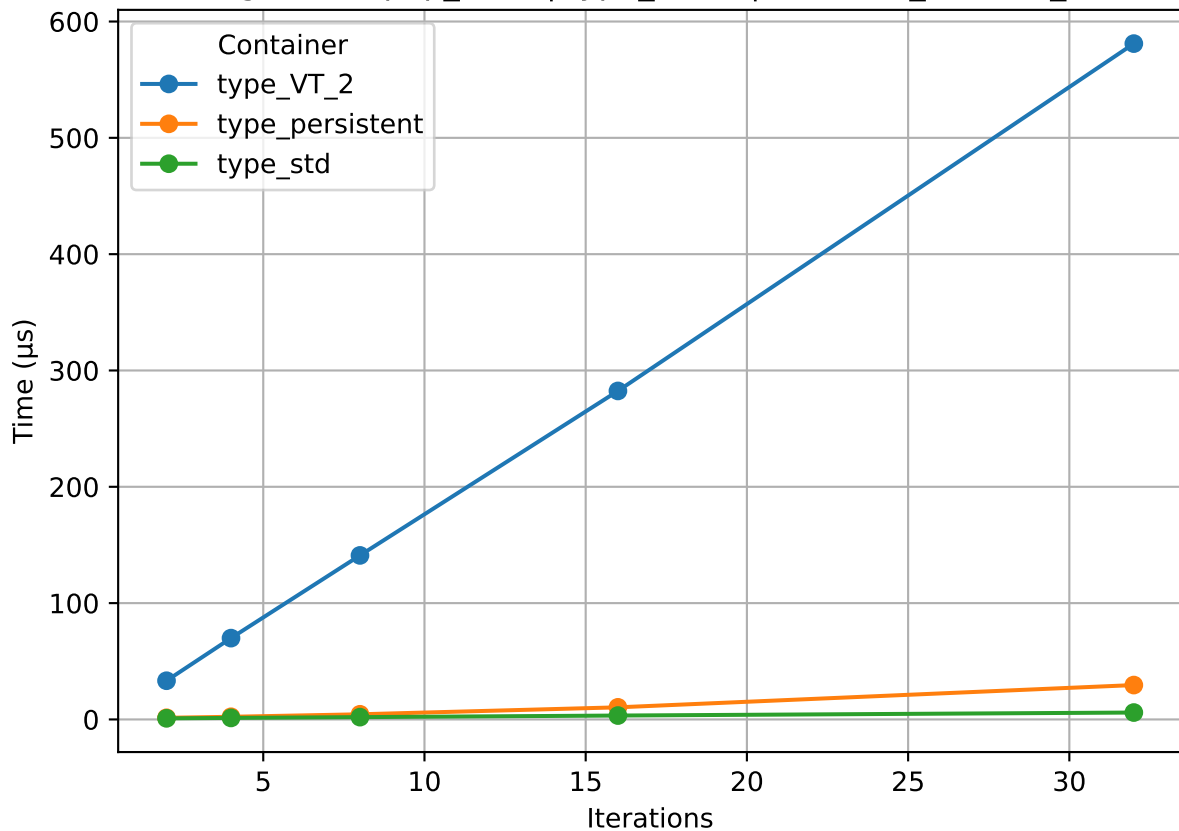


Figure 33: pop\_front | type\_small | DEFAULT\_BUFFER\_2

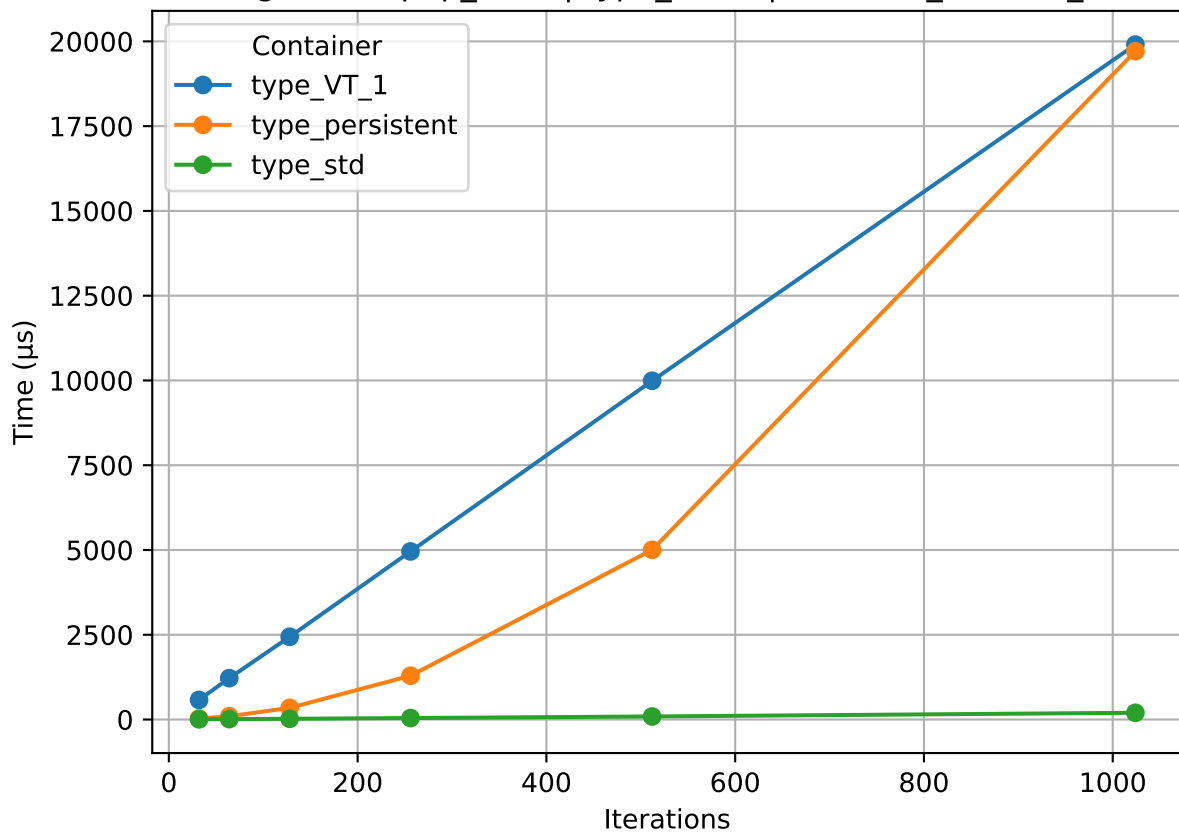
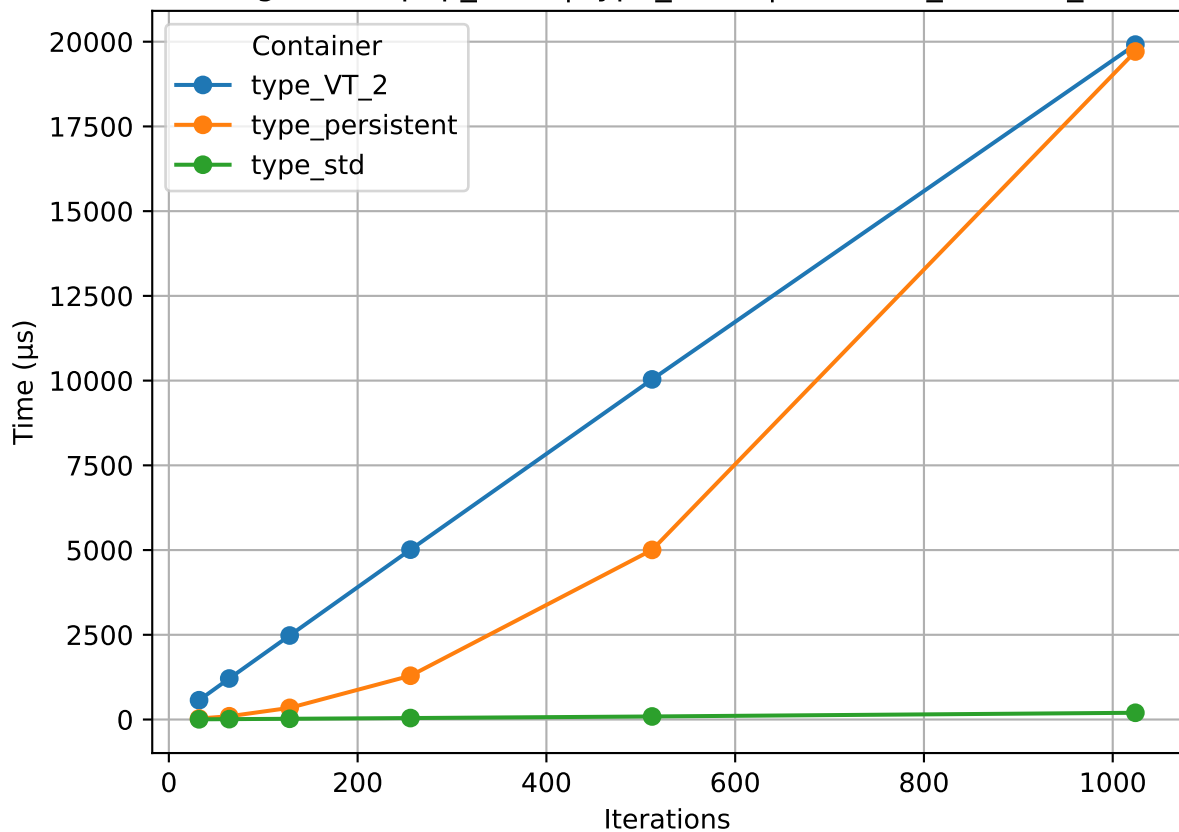
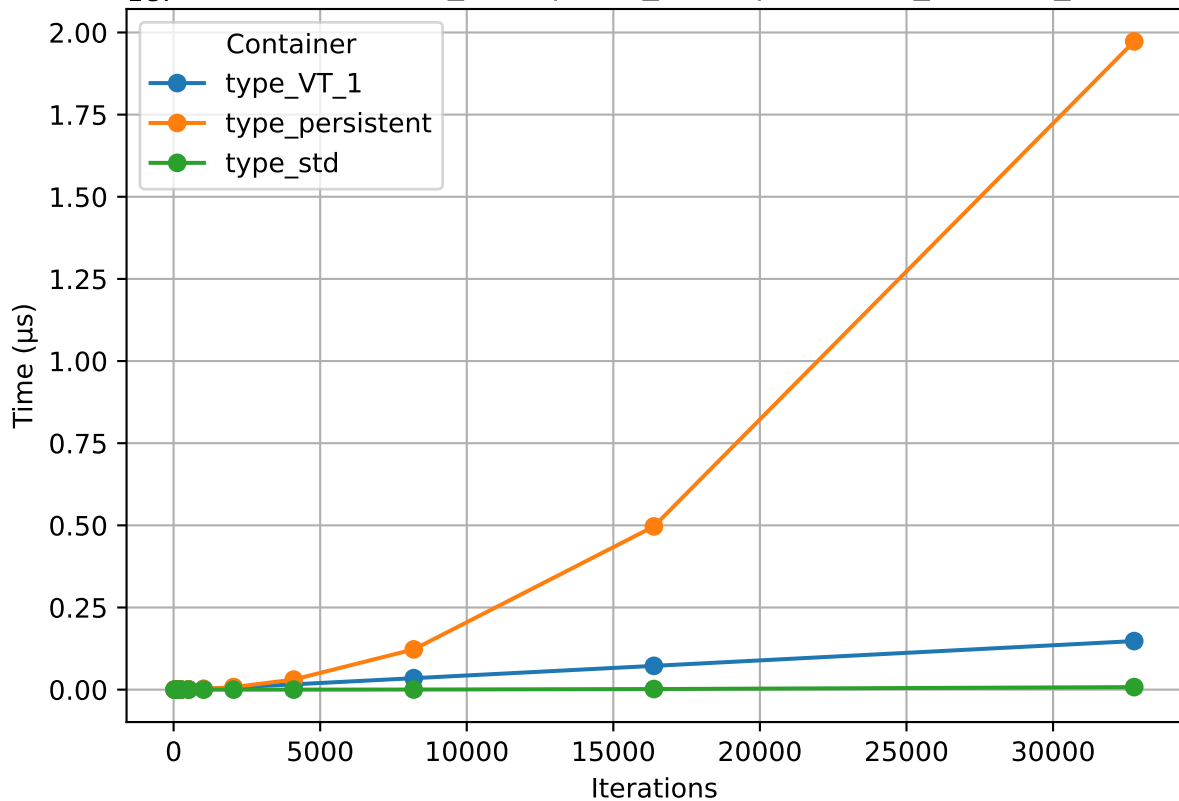


Figure 34: pop\_front | type\_small | DEFAULT\_BUFFER\_2



1e7 Figure 35: pop\_front | type\_small | DEFAULT\_BUFFER\_3





1e7 Figure 36: pop\_front | type\_small | DEFAULT\_BUFFER\_3

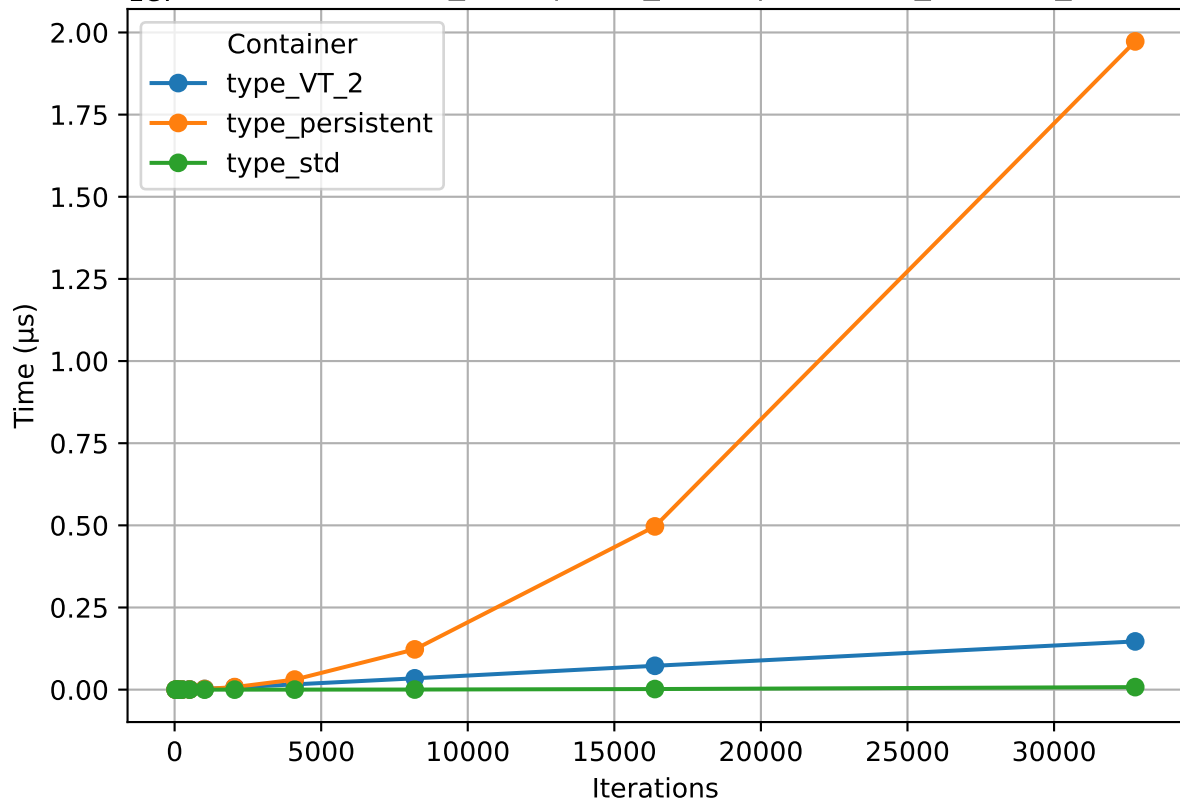


Figure 37: traverse | type\_large | DEFAULT\_BUFFER\_1

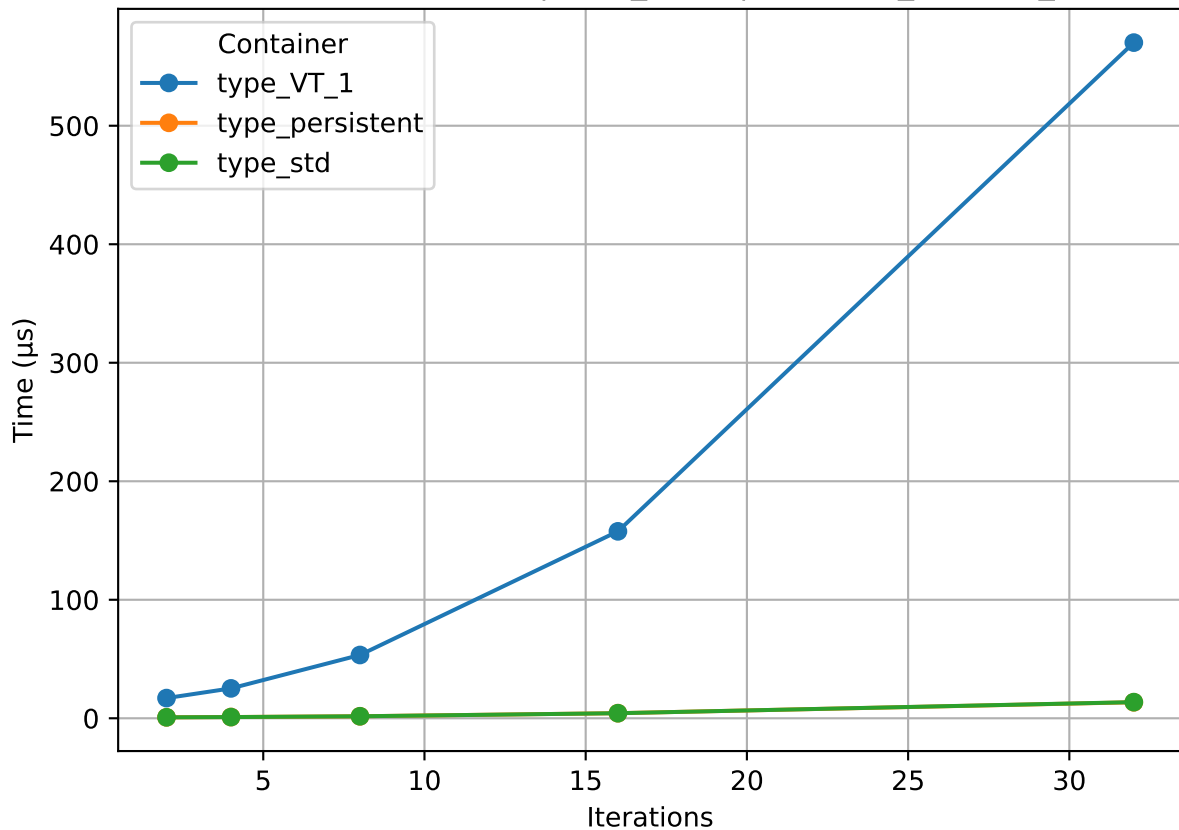


Figure 38: traverse | type\_large | DEFAULT\_BUFFER\_1

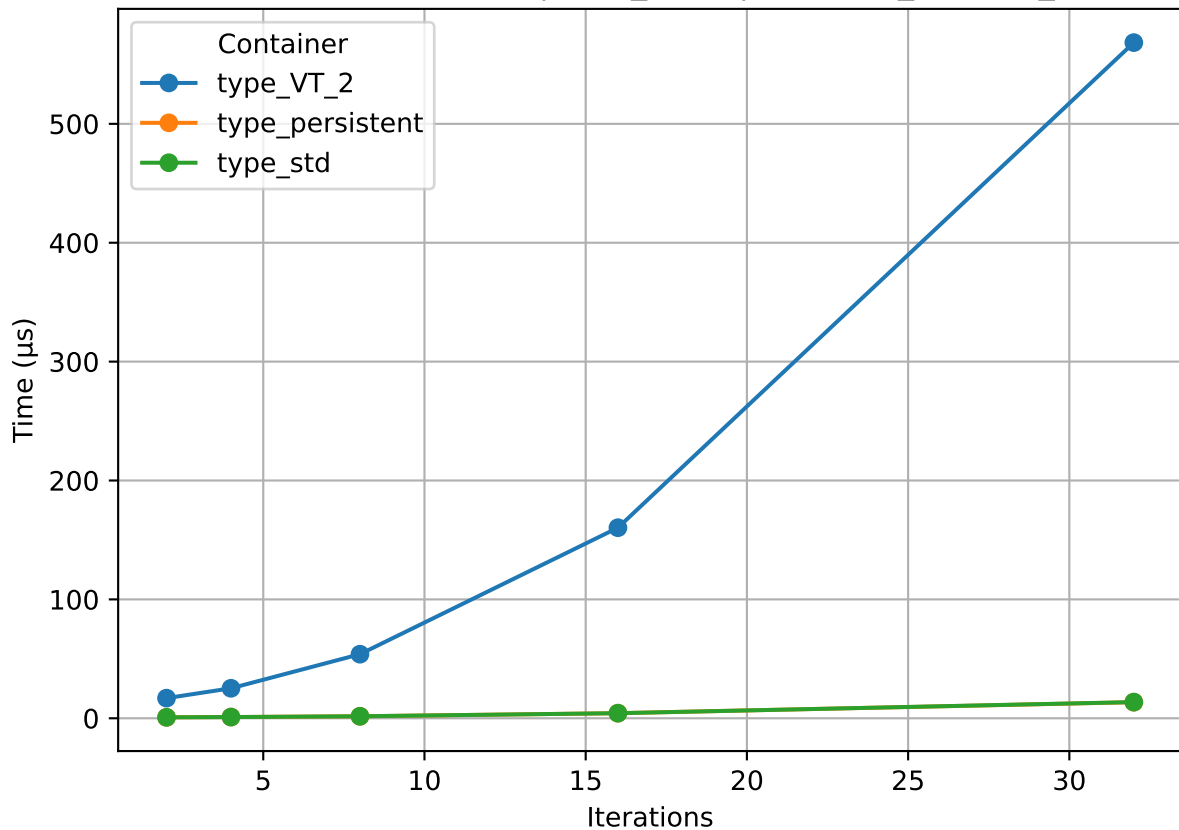


Figure 39: traverse | type\_large | DEFAULT\_BUFFER\_2

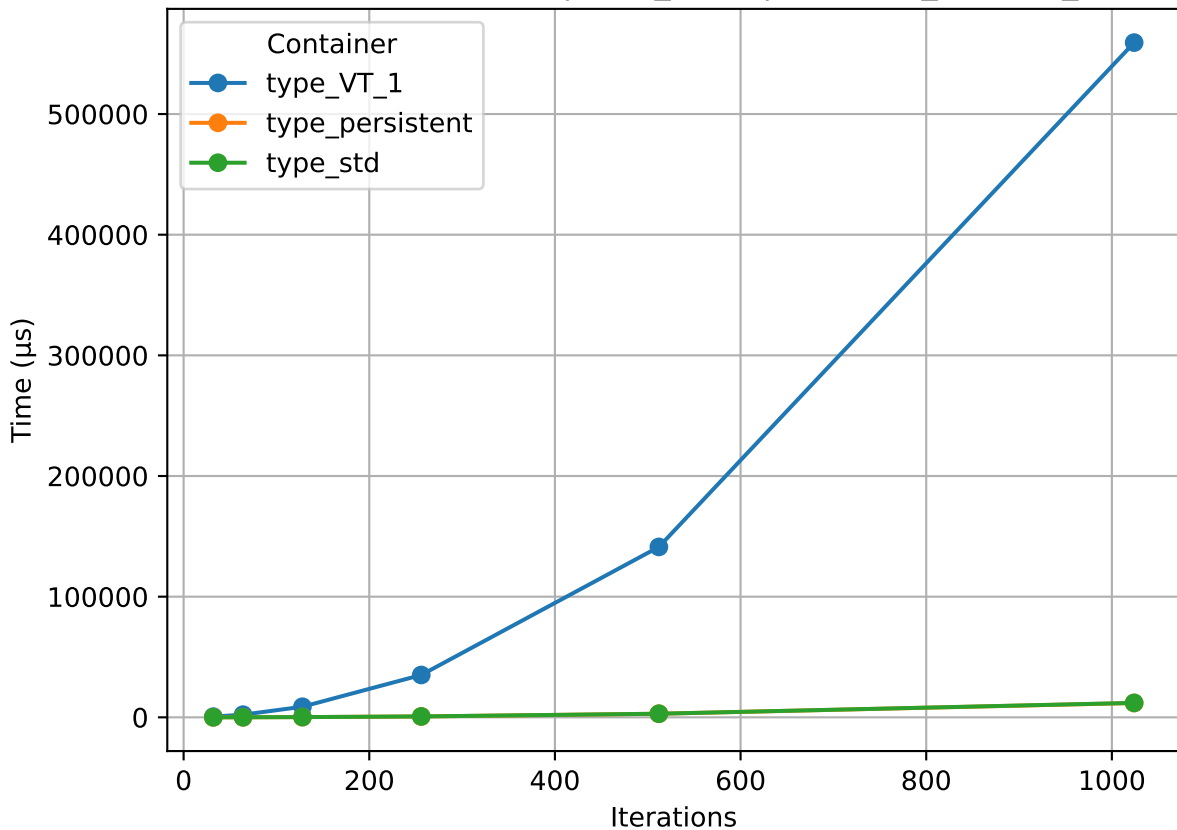


Figure 40: traverse | type\_large | DEFAULT\_BUFFER\_2

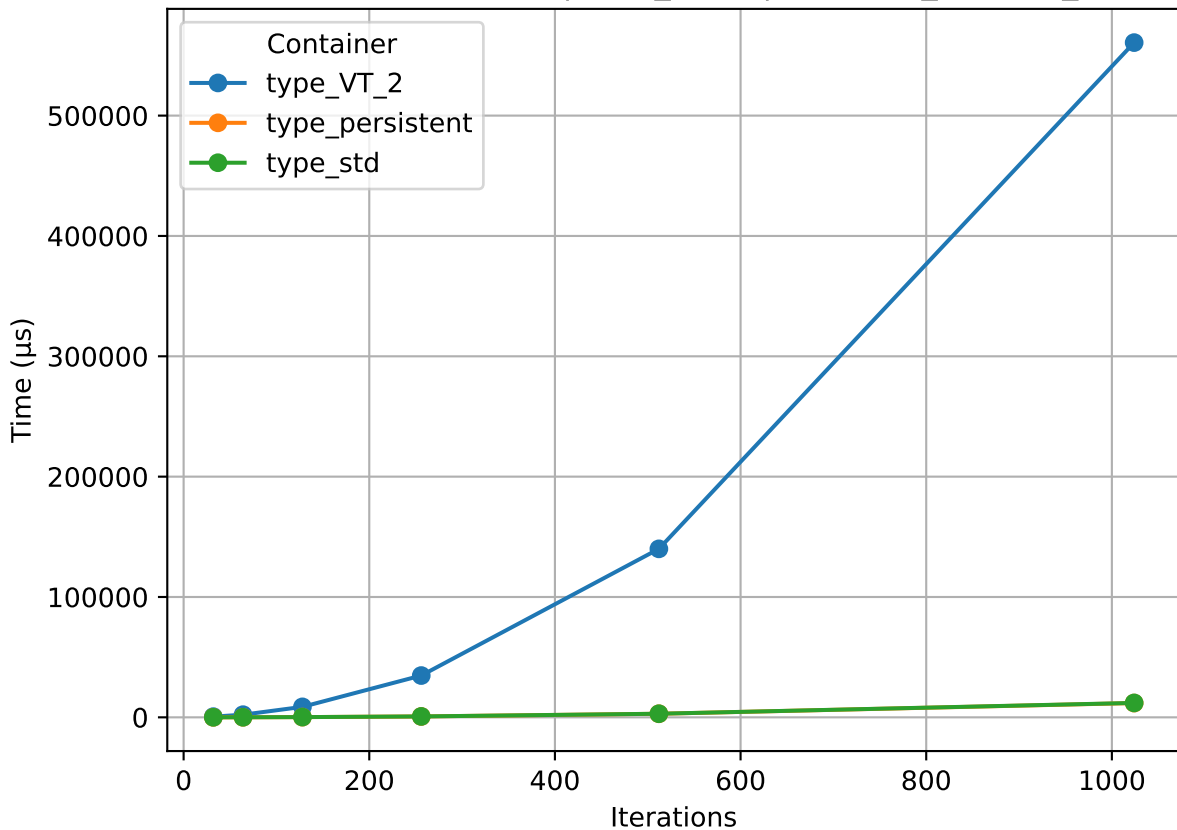


Figure 41: traverse | type\_large | DEFAULT\_BUFFER\_3

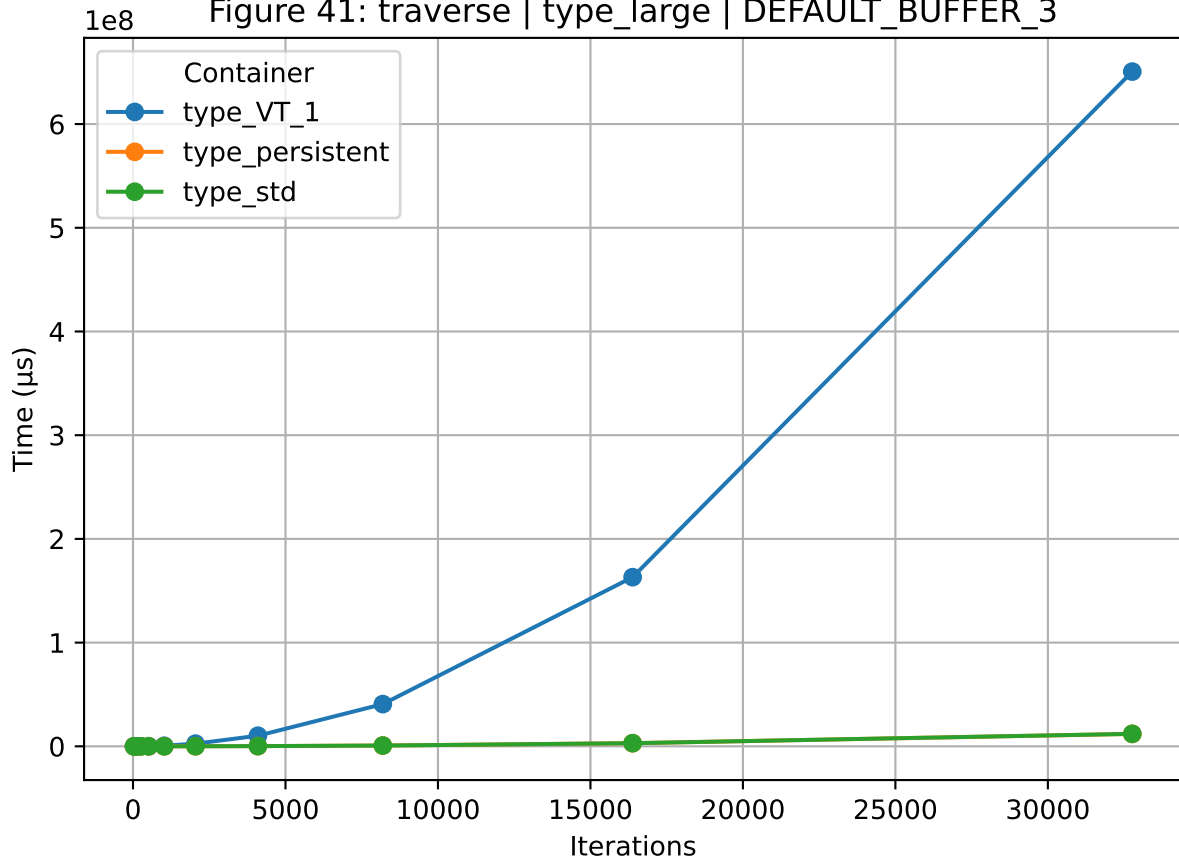


Figure 42: traverse | type\_large | DEFAULT\_BUFFER\_3

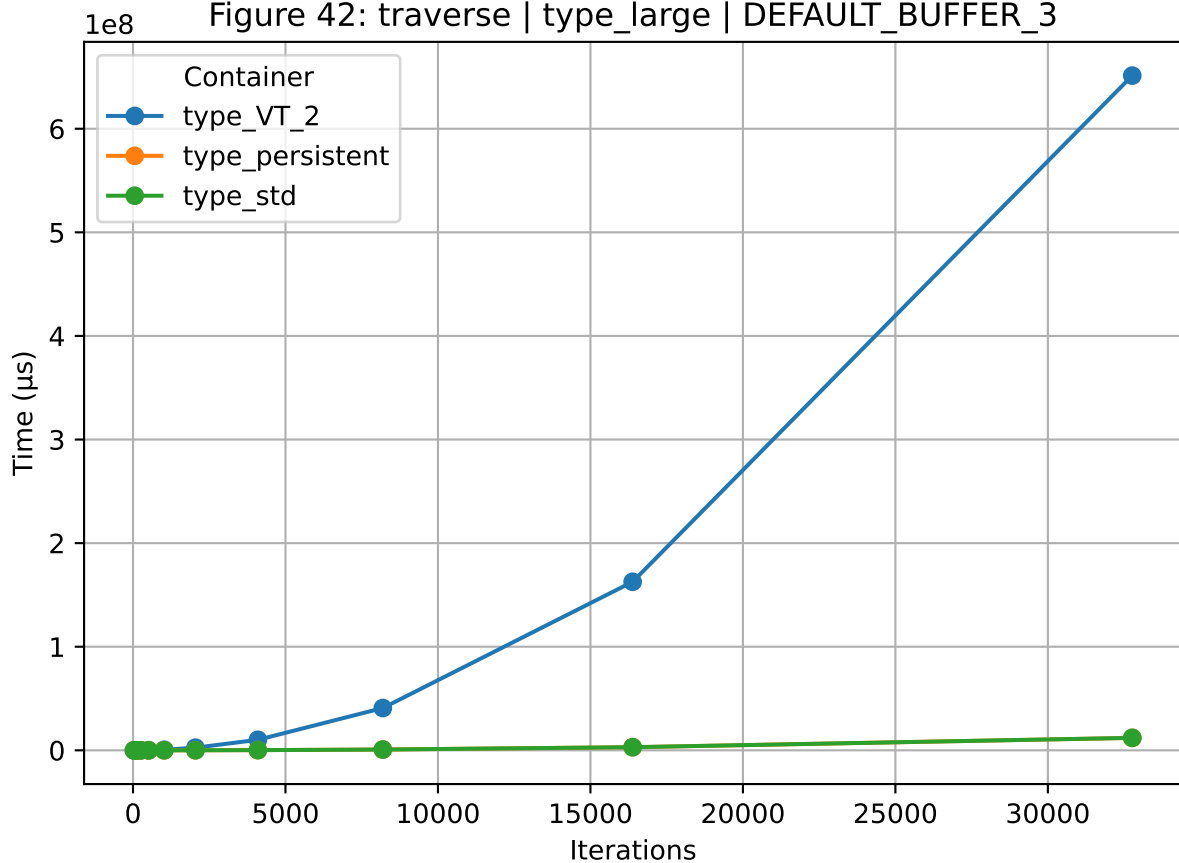


Figure 43: traverse | type\_small | DEFAULT\_BUFFER\_1

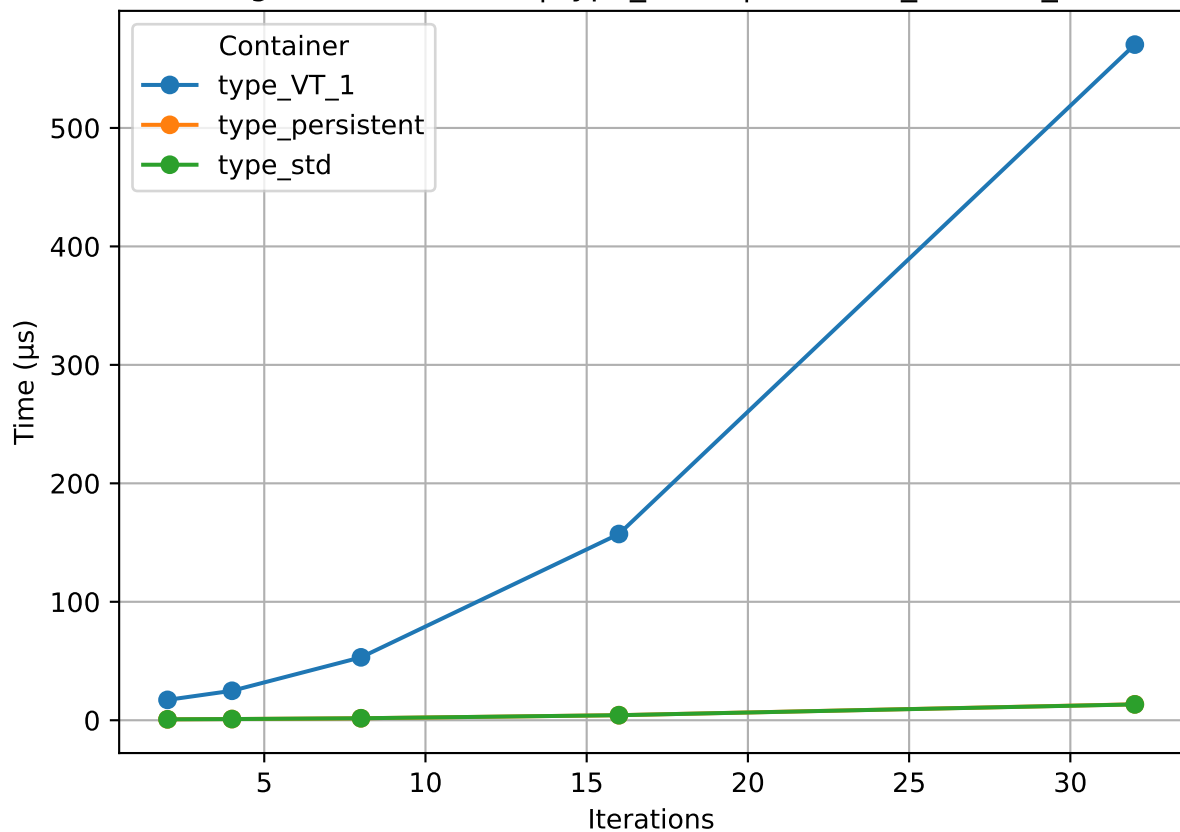




Figure 44: traverse | type\_small | DEFAULT\_BUFFER\_1

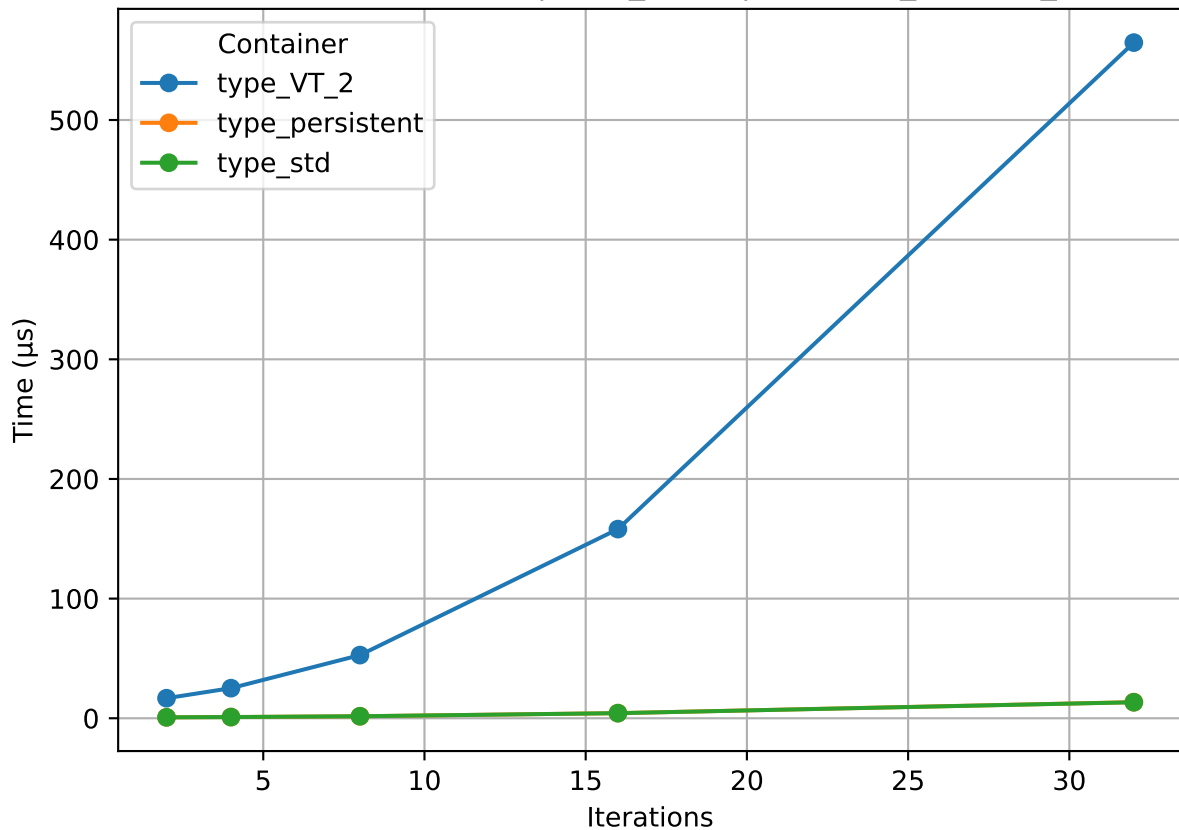


Figure 45: traverse | type\_small | DEFAULT\_BUFFER\_2

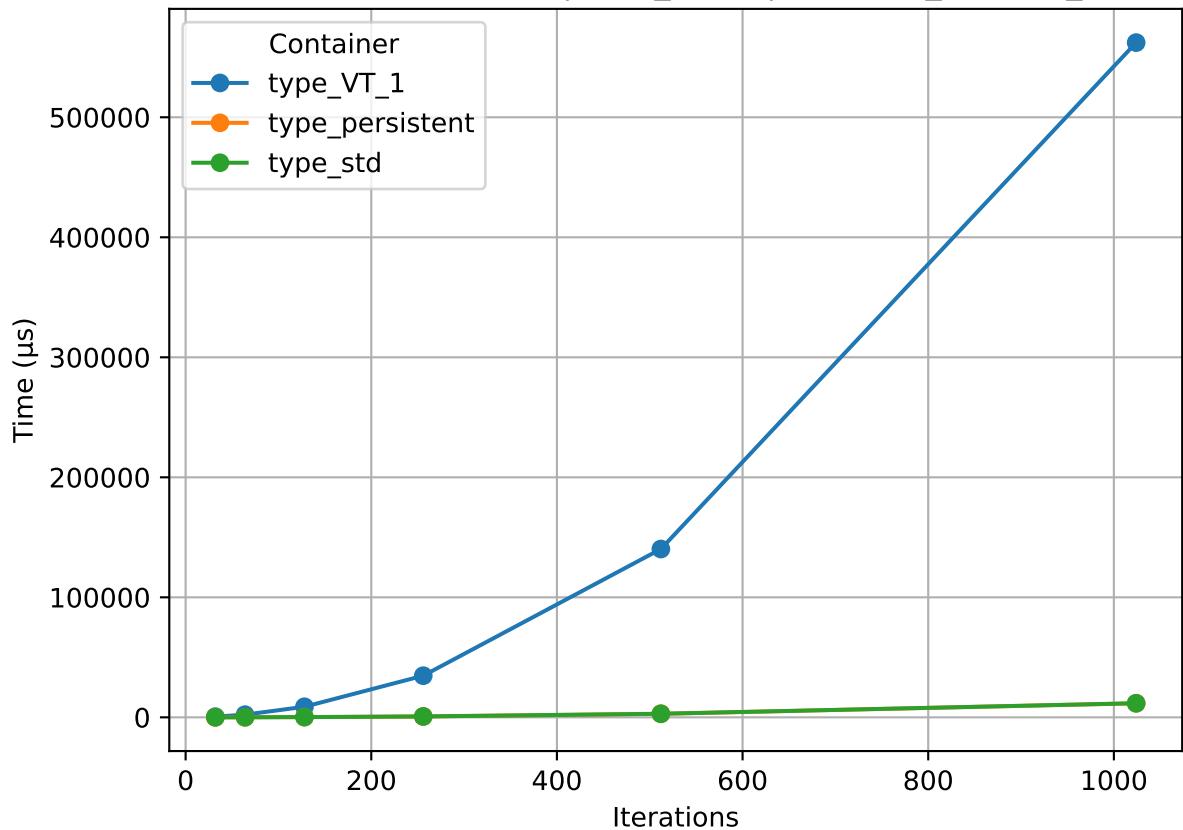


Figure 46: traverse | type\_small | DEFAULT\_BUFFER\_2

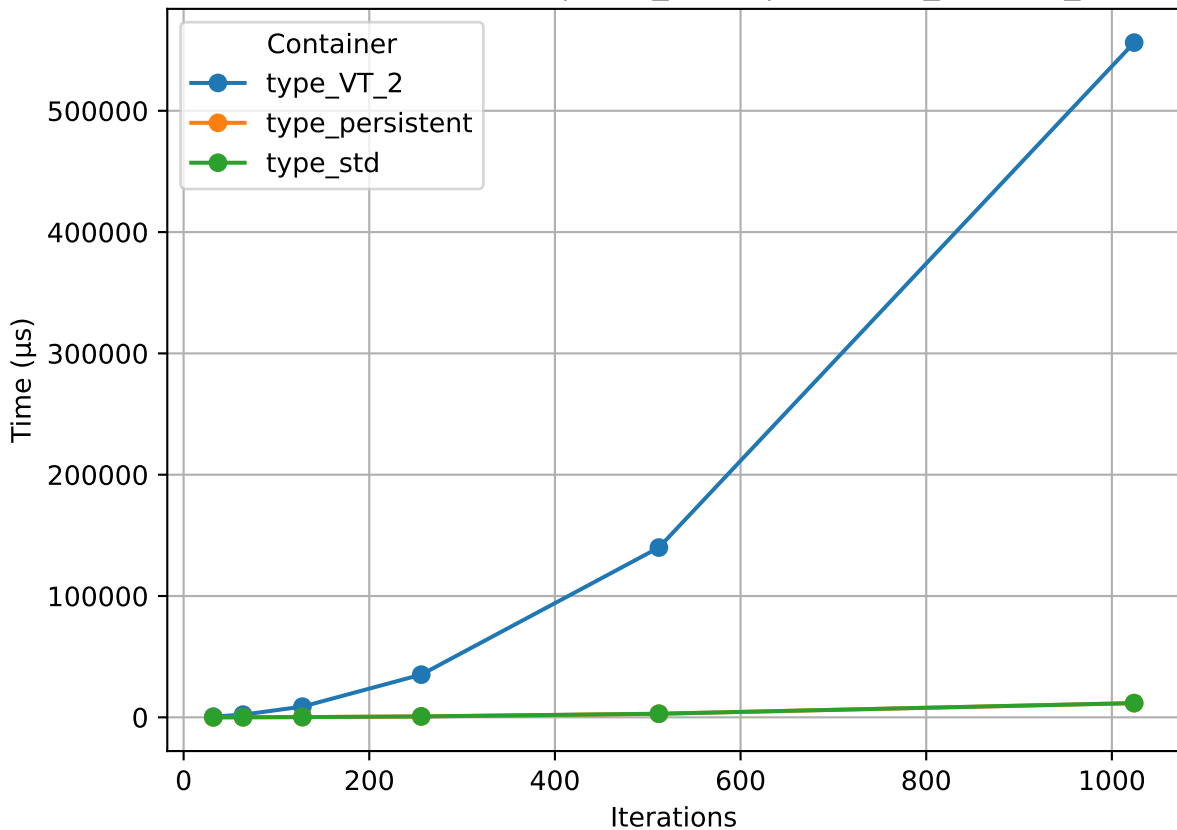


Figure 47: traverse | type\_small | DEFAULT\_BUFFER\_3

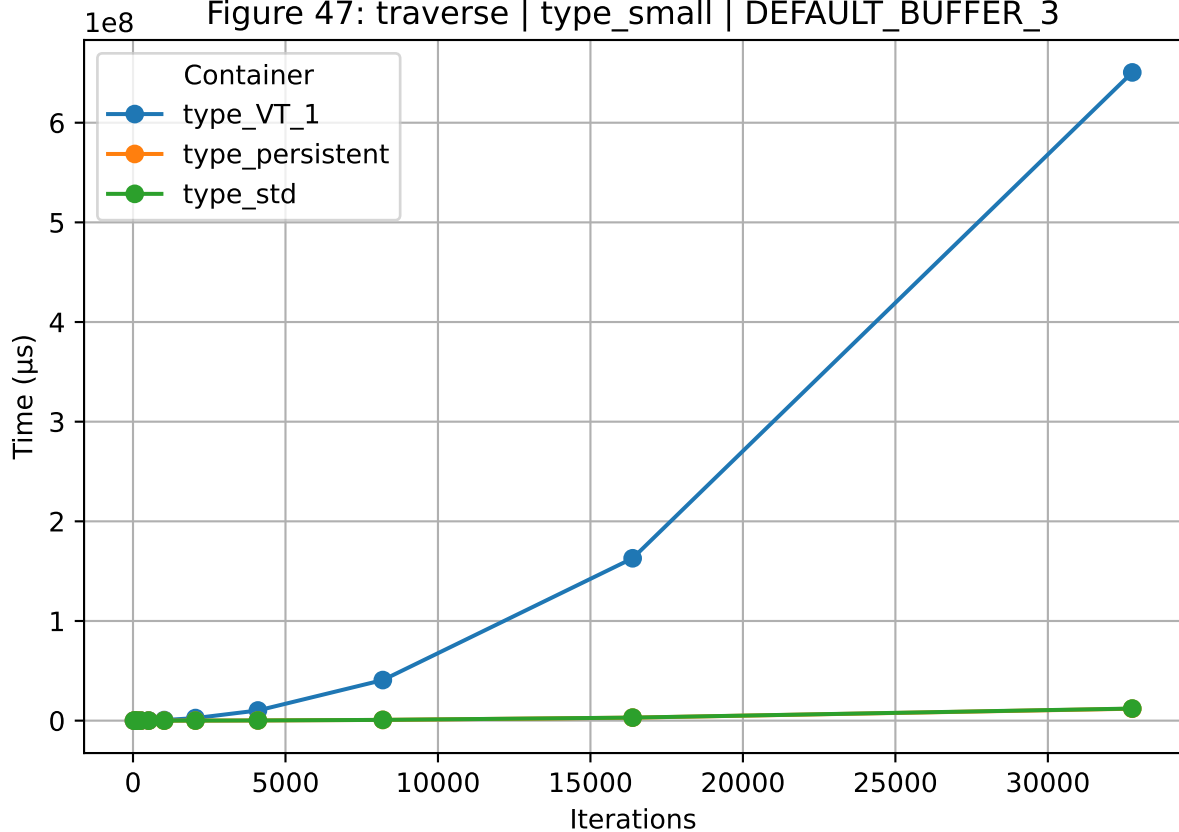


Figure 48: traverse | type\_small | DEFAULT\_BUFFER\_3

