## Algorithm Level

- algorithm selection (e.g., selecting the best sorting algorithm for a data set)
- algorithm configuration (e.g., in case-based reasoning: definitions of distance between instances, treatments to missing data, outlier removal, number of nearest neighbors to use)
- algorithm combination (e.g., starting with QuickSort and switching to ShellSort when a list becomes smaller than a threshold)

## Compiler Level

- code optimizations (e.g., number of times to duplicate a loop body in loop unrolling, tile size in loop tiling, policies in function inlining, code layout)
- data optimizations (e.g., data layout, tile size in array tiling, data placement in memory, structure splitting)

## **Execution Level**

- task scheduling (e.g., which tasks to run on GPU-like accelerators, job granularity, static job partition and scheduling or dynamic job stealing, number of threads)
- number of threads)

  resource allocation (e.g., selection of memory allocators, selection of garbage collection algorithms)