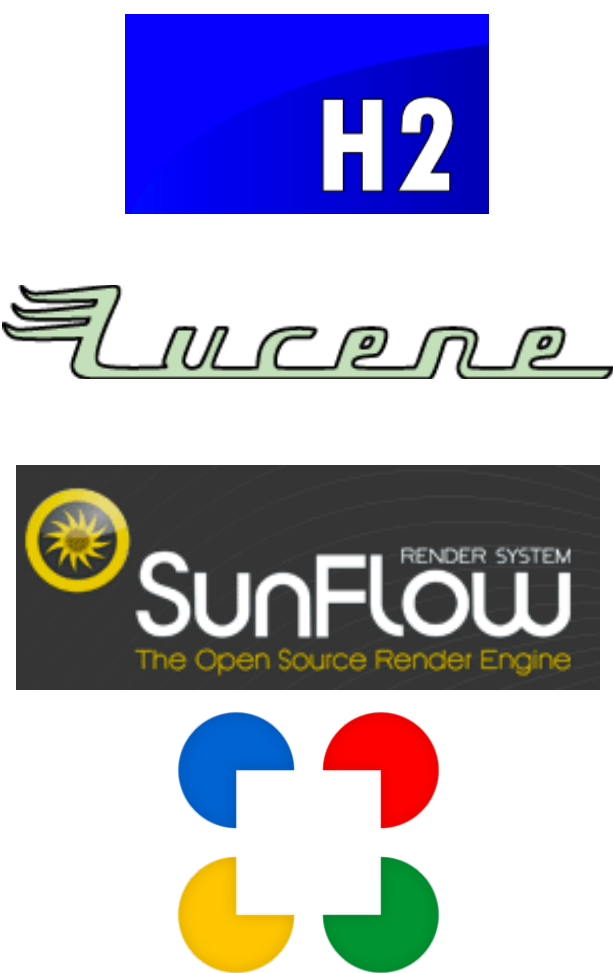


Abstract

Identifying and resolving performance issues in large software systems can be a difficult task. In particular, it is difficult to know to what extent a piece of code affects the overall performance of a system by simply analyzing the source code. It is even harder to understand why this happens. In order to support software engineers in these tasks, we want to gain more information about the performance characteristics of a piece of code. In traditional performance profiling, one measures and associates aggregate performance metrics (such as execution time) with

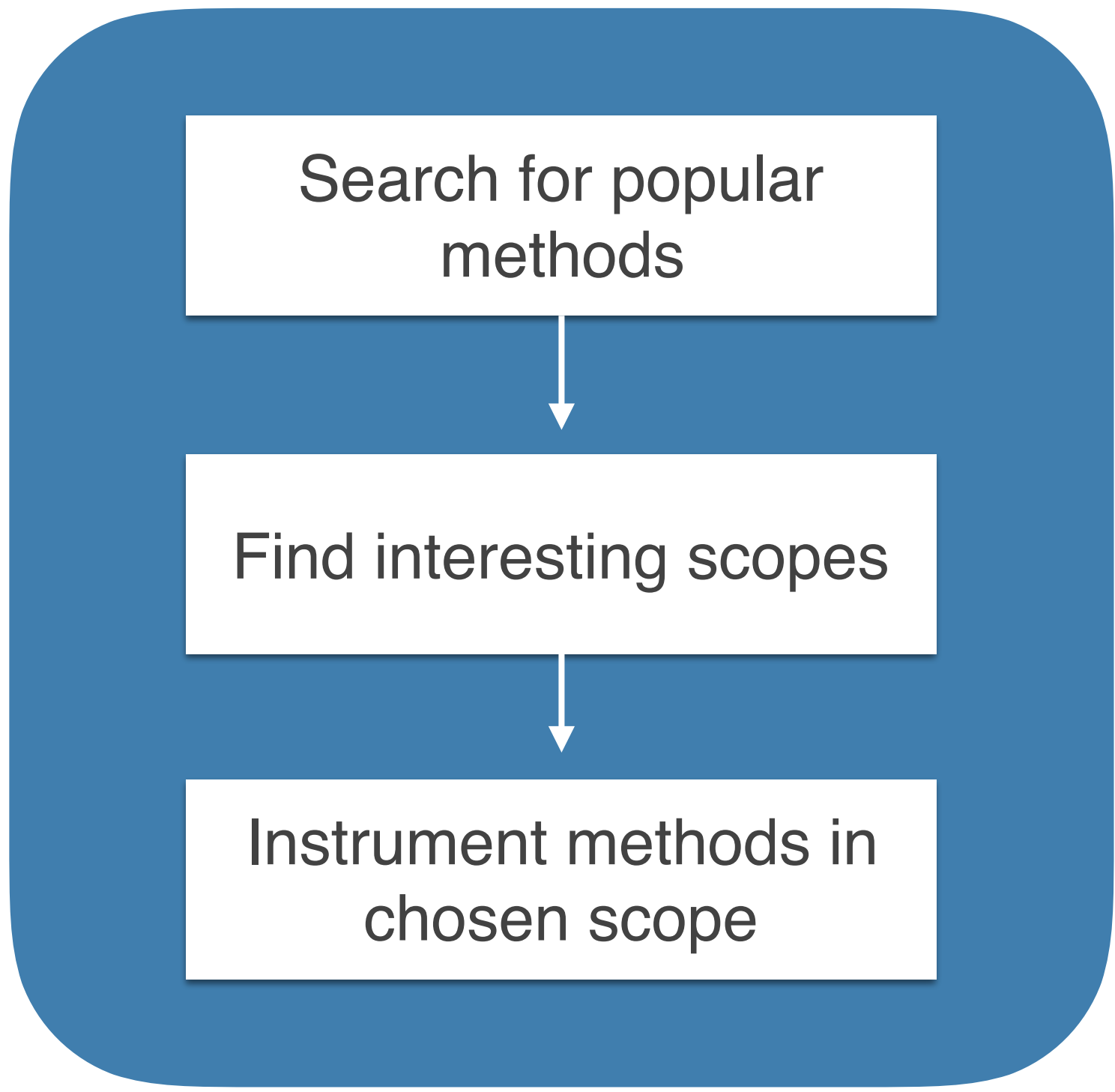
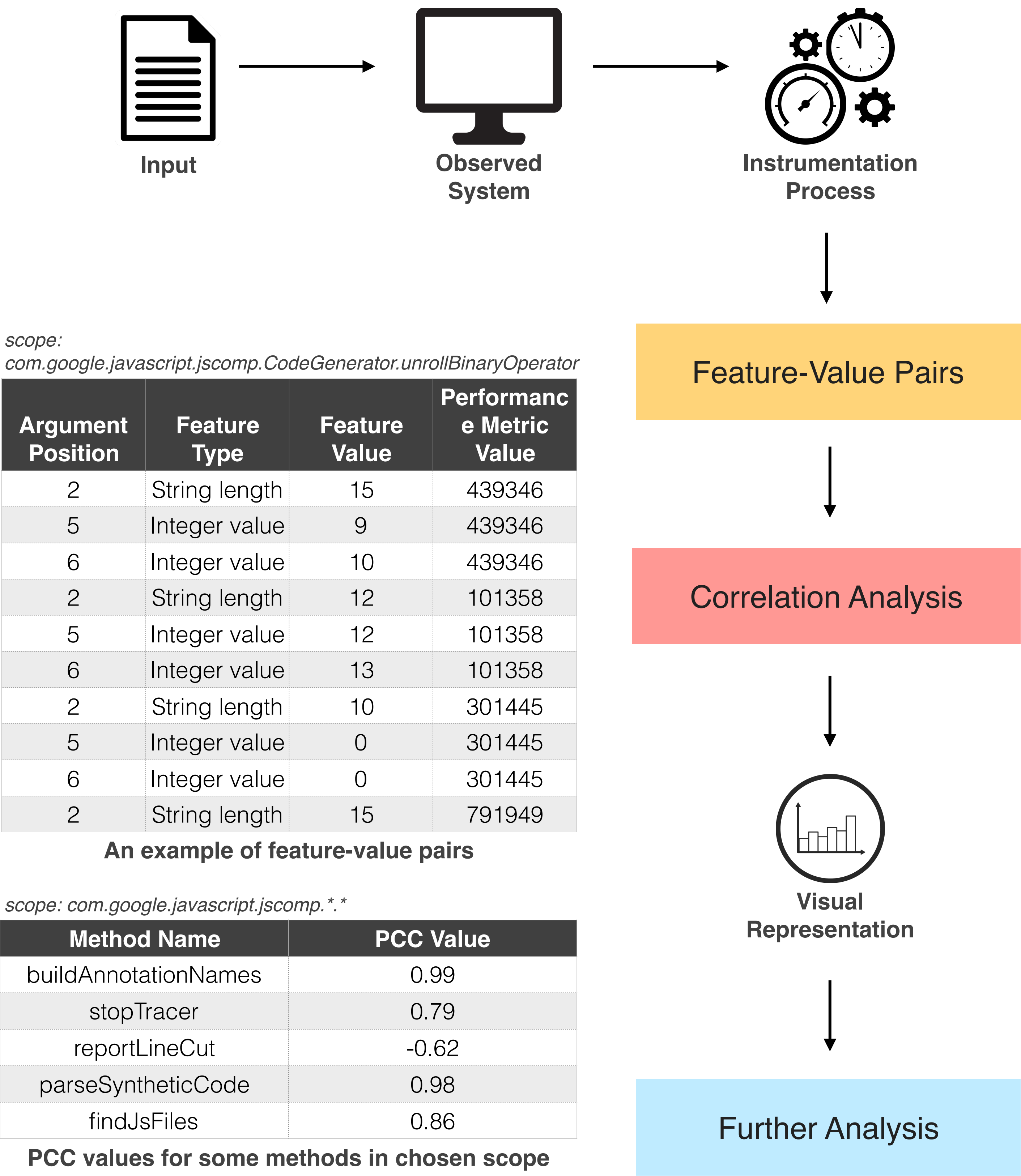
various parts of the code (e.g. methods). In this project we aim to go further, by relating performance metrics of specific executions with relevant features of the input or the state of the system within those executions (for example, relating the size of the input with the execution time). We then perform statistical analysis of the performance and feature data, which might lead to further analysis of the code and possibly more indicative features. The ultimate goal of this analysis is to formulate synthetic performance annotations for the system and its components.

Case Studies



Feature Types

- 1. Value of integer parameter
- 2. Length of string parameter
- 3. Array size
- 4. Collection size
- 5. Unknown features
 - 5.1. Receiver object
 - 5.2. Object parameter particular to the scope or system being instrumented



PCC

The Pearson correlation coefficient is used to measure the linear correlation between the value of the feature (e.g. array size) and the performance metric (execution time). A value close to 1 shows a strong positive correlation, a value close to -1 shows a strong negative correlation and a value near 0 shows no linear correlation.

