# Performance report

Workgroup number: E8.01

Repository: https://github.com/Icaro212/Acme-Toolkits

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## **Executive summary**

The following document contains the two analyses carried out by the workgroup, regarding the 95% confidence interval for the average wall time taken by the requests to the system, as well as an hypothesis contrast that makes it clear what the most efficient computer is at the 95% confidence level, given that each analysis has been performed on a different computer.

## **Revision table**

Revision number	Date	Description
v1	2022/05/23	Final version

#### Introduction

The contents of the paper focus on the performance of the system developed by the workgroup by means of an analysis regarding the 95% confidence interval for the average wall time taken by the requests to the system.

Some graphs regarding those requests are shown, as well as some description of them, and a comparison in the end.

#### **Contents**

Firstly, two figures are displayed. They are composed of a list of time averages, regarding the time taken to execute groups of requests, on the left, and all that data displayed as a graph, on the right. We have used, as recommended, 2 computers: First, we have computer A, where we can see (figure 1) that times are a bit high because of its lack of computing power. Below we have computer B (figure 2), where we can see that times are a bit lower, just because that computer is a bit faster given that its specifications are better than the former.

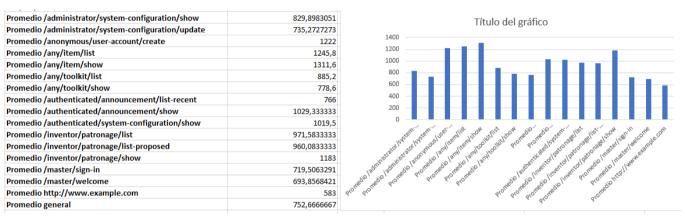


Figure 1. Computer A

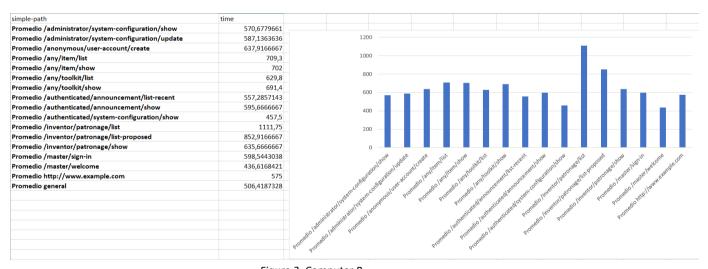


Figure 2. Computer B

In figure 3, we can see below all statistics regarding the data analysis. We have followed the methodologies and we have arrived at those confidence Intervals. As we saw before, computer A has better specifications, so its times are lower. Because of that, we can compare that the Confidence Interval in computer A is much bigger than the one in computer B.

time		
Media	752,6666667	
Error típico	17,75823962	
Mediana	619,5	
Moda	563	
Desviación estándar	478,4848837	
Varianza de la muestra	228947,7839	
Curtosis	224,3270954	
Coeficiente de asimetría	12,23956079	
Rango	9912	
Mínimo	377	
Máximo	10289	
Suma	546436	
Cuenta	726	
Nivel de confianza (95,0%)	34,86371226	
Confidence interval:	717,802954	787,530379

Figure 3. Computer A

time		
Media	506,4187328	
Error típico	9,807580939	
Mediana	576	
Moda	583	
Desviación estándar	264,259258	
Varianza de la muestra	69832,95546	
Curtosis	163,037654	
Coeficiente de asimetría	9,604913041	
Rango	5115	
Mínimo	269	
Máximo	5384	
Suma	367660	
Cuenta	726	
Nivel de confianza(95,0%)	19,25464952	
Confidence Interval	487,1640833	525,673382

Figure 4. Computer B

Because of this information seen, we can confirm that computer B is a much more efficient computer at the 95% Confidence level.

#### **Test-Z**

Prueba z para medias de dos muestra		
	Before	After
Media	752,6666667	506,4187
Varianza (conocida)	228947,7839	69832,96
Observaciones	726	726
Diferencia hipotética de las medias	0	
Z	12,13848838	
P(Z<=z) una cola	0	
Valor crítico de z (una cola)	1,644853627	
Valor crítico de z (dos colas)	0	
Valor crítico de z (dos colas)	1,959963985	

Given that Alpha has a value of 0.05 (1-0.95), and our one-tail p-value is 0 (it fulfills that 0 <= 0.0 <= 0.05), we can compare the mean of the wall times.

Furthermore, the mean of wall time after refactoring has a value of 506,4187328, which is smaller than the mean before.

#### **Conclusions**

In conclusion, we can deduce that computer B is much more efficient than computer A, and we have managed to improve the performance of the testing after refactoring.

## **Bibliography**

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