SIGPLAN Empirical Evaluation Checklist

Clearly Stated Claims

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Explicit Claims
Claims must be explicit in order for the reader to assess whether the empirical evaluation supports them. Claims should aim to state not just what is achieved but how.

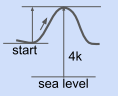
"precise analysis"

Appropriately-Scoped Claims
The truth of claims should follow from the evidence provided. Overclaiming is often the consequence of inadequate evidence, e.g., claiming 'works for all Java', but evaluating only a static subset or claiming 'works on real hardware', but evaluating only in (unrealistic) simulation.

"devs liked it"

Threats to Validity of Claims
A paper should state the most important threats to the validity of its claims, to place the scope of results in context. Stating no threats at all, or only tangential ones while omitting the more relevant ones, may mislead the reader to drawing too-strong conclusions.

Suitable Comparison



"hiked 4k mountain"

Appropriate Baseline for Comparison
An empirical evaluation of a contribution that improves upon the state-of-the-art should evaluate that contribution against an appropriate baseline, such as the current best-of-breed competitor or a randomized baseline.

"finished before you"

Fair Comparison
Comparisons to a competing system should not unfairly disadvantage that system. For example, ideally, the compared systems would be compiled with the same compiler and optimization flags.

Principled Benchmark Choice

"low sync overhead"

Appropriate Suite
Evaluations should be conducted using the appropriate established benchmarks where they exist. Established suites should be used in the designed-for context; for example, it would be wrong to use a single-threaded suite for studying parallel performance.

"we used TheBench"

Non-Standard Suite(s) Justified
Sometimes an established benchmark suite does not exist. A rationale should be provided for the selection of homegrown benchmarks or subsetting established benchmark suites.

"large speedup"

Applications, Not (Just) Kernels
A claim that a system benefits overall applications should be tested on such applications directly, and not only on micro-kernels (which can be useful and appropriate, in a broader evaluation)

Adequate Data Analysis

"10 seconds"

Sufficient Number of Trials
In modern systems, which have non-deterministic performance, a small number of trials (e.g., a single time measurement) risks treating noise as signal. Similarly, more trials may be needed to get the system into an intended state (e.g., into a steady state that avoids warm-up effects).

"mean of 50 seconds"

Appropriate Summary Statistics
There are many summary statistics, and each presents an accurate view of a dataset only under appropriate circumstances. For example, the geometric mean should only be used when comparing values with different ranges, and the harmonic mean when comparing rates. When distributions have outliers, a median should be presented.

"50 seconds"

Report Data Distribution
Reporting just a measure of central tendency (e.g., a mean or median) fails to capture the extent of any non-determinism. A measure of variability (e.g., variance, std deviation, quantiles) and/or confidence intervals help to understand the distribution of the data.

Relevant Metrics

"energy consumed"

Direct or Appropriate Proxy Metric
If the most relevant evaluation metric is not (or cannot be) measured directly, the proxy metric used instead must be well justified. For example, a reduction in cache misses is not an appropriate proxy for actual end-to-end performance or energy consumption.

"devs were satisfied"

Measures All Important Effects
The costs and benefits of a technique may be multi-faceted. All facets should be considered, both costs and benefits, and ideally evaluated. For example, compiler optimizations may speed up programs at the cost of drastically increasing compile times.

Appropriate and Clear Experimental Design

"sped up apache"

Sufficient Information to Repeat
Experiments should be described in sufficient detail to be repeatable. All parameters (including default values) should be included, as well as all version numbers of software, and full details of hardware platforms.

"for sensor net"

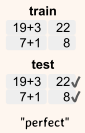
Reasonable Platform
The evaluation should be on a platform that can reasonably be said to match the claims. For example, a claim that relates to performance on mobile platforms should not have an evaluation performed exclusively on server.

"10 times faster"

Explores Key Design Parameters
Key parameters should be explored over a range to evaluate sensitivity to their settings. Examples include the size of the heap when evaluating garbage collection and the size of caches when evaluating a locality optimization. All expected system configurations (e.g., from warmup to steady state) should be considered.

"prompt treatment"

Open Loop in Workload Generator
Load generators for typical transaction-oriented systems should not be gated by the rate at which the system responds. Rather, the load generator should be 'open loop', generating work independent of the performance of the system under test. See [Scrhoeder et al, 2006]



"perfect"

Cross-Validation Where Needed
When a system aims to be general but was developed by training on or close consideration of specific examples, it is essential that the evaluation explicitly perform cross-validation, so that the system is evaluated on data distinct from the training set.

Appropriate Presentation of Results

"have up to 4 leaves"

Comprehensive Summary Results
Appropriate statistics should be used to characterize the full range of results, not just the most favorable values, which may be outliers. For example, it is not appropriate to summarize speedups of 4%, 6%, 7%, and 49% as 'up to 49%'.

"B is much faster"

Axes Include Zero
A truncated graph (with an axis not including zero) can exaggerate the importance of a difference. While 'zooming' in to the interesting range of an axis can sometimes aid exposition, there is a significant risk that this is misleading (especially if it is not immediately clear that the axis is truncated).

"Slowed A a little, sped up B lots"

Ratios Plotted Correctly
When ratios (e.g. speedups) are plotted on one graph, the size of the bars must be linearly/logarithmically proportional to the change. For example, 2.0 and 0.5 are reciprocals, but their linear distance from 1.0 does not reflect that. This misleading effect can be avoided either by using a log scale or by normalizing to the lowest (highest) value.

"9.36 s startup time"

Appropriate Level of Precision
The number of significant digits should reflect the precision of the experiment. Reporting improvements of '49.9%' when the experimental error is +/- 1% is an example of misstated precision, misleading the reviewer's understanding of the significance of the rest.

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