

Make Sense of Your Data

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System Comparisons

**if you torture the data long
enough, it will confess to
anything**

– Ronald Coase

**numbers don't tell a story;
scientists do**

Measurements

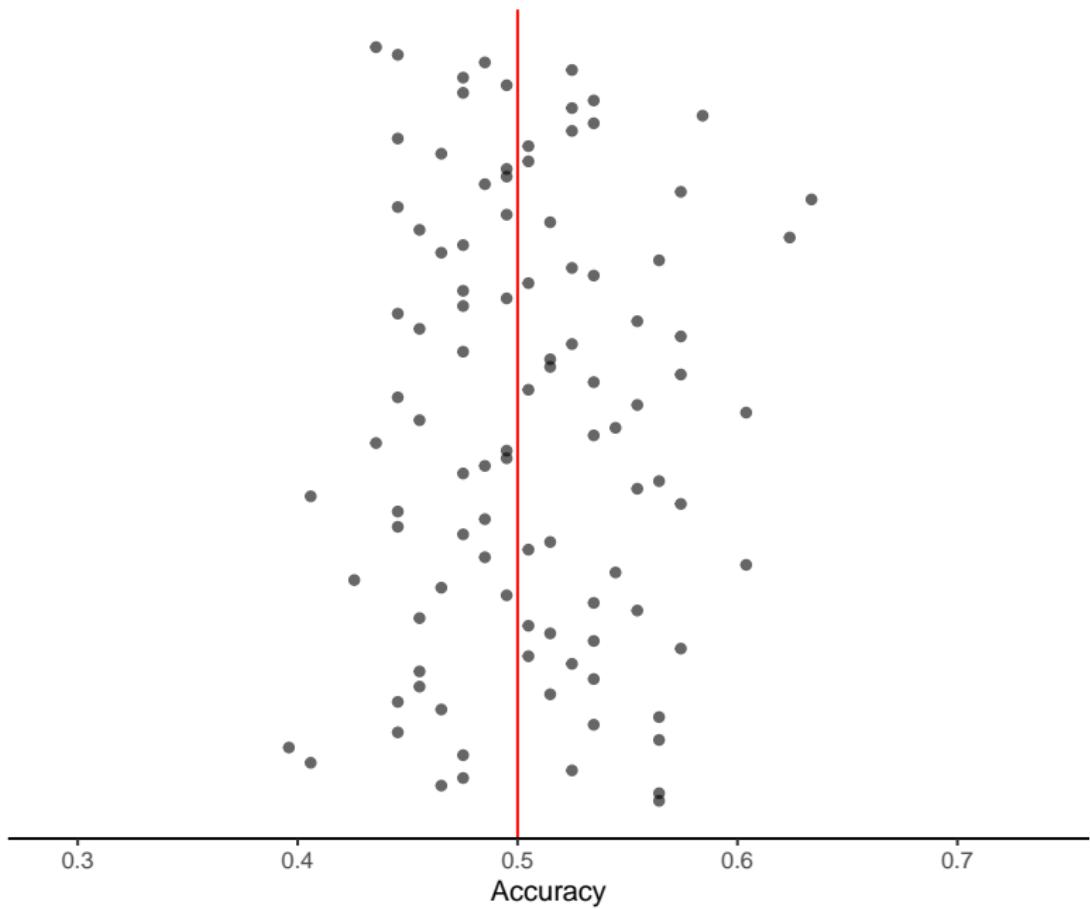
To measure a property of a system:

- execute over a dataset
- measure individual results
- compute the average

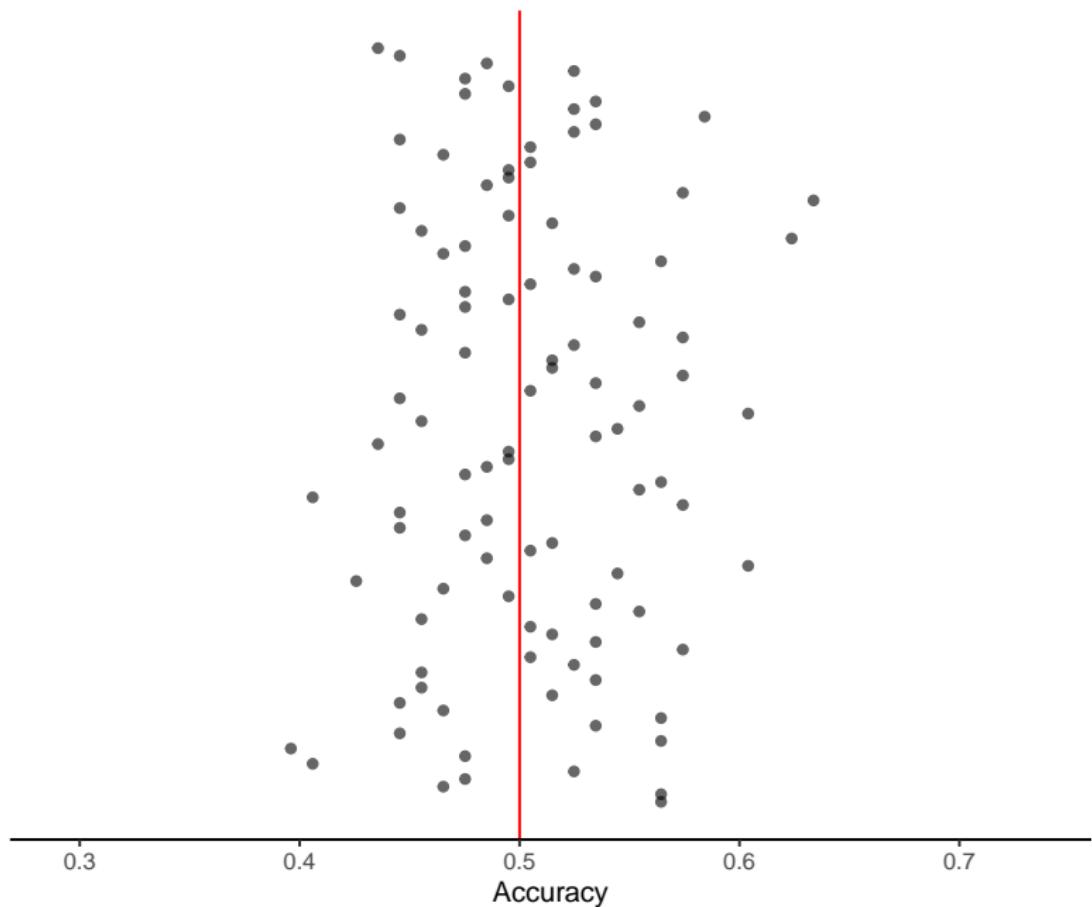
In statistical terms:

- measure over a **sample**
- **estimate** the population mean

Point estimators are not good
for comparing



Use **interval estimators**



Confidence intervals

What is a **confidence interval**?

The interval estimator (constructed through the experiment) has a X% probability of containing the **true** parameter

Around 95% of the intervals actually **contain** 0.5
the true accuracy of the method

What about comparisons?

Comparing systems

System	Measure	95% CI (100)
S1	0.45	[0.402, 0.498]
S2	0.53	[0.482, 0.578]

Insufficient evidence to claim differences in behaviour

System	Measure	95% CI (1000)
S1	0.45	[0.435, 0.465]
S2	0.53	[0.515, 0.545]

Significant difference (*)

Verifying differences

How to check that two systems' **expected** (i.e., average) behaviour is **different**?

If tested on **same** benchmark:

- estimate mean difference (CI estimation)
- verify that CI **does not** contain 0

If tested on **different** benchmarks:

- estimate each mean behaviour (two CIs)
- verify that the CIs **do not** intersect

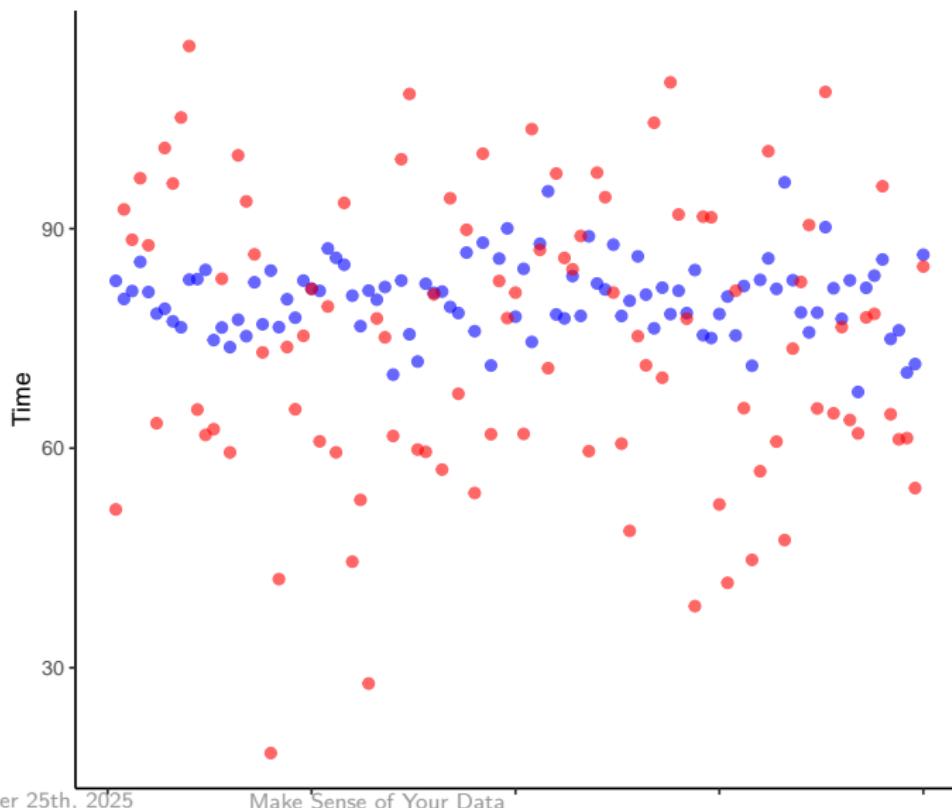
the least minimum

**but remember
numbers don't tell stories**

Execution time I

System	95% CI
S1	[71.25503, 78.96345]
S2	[79.52834, 81.56037]

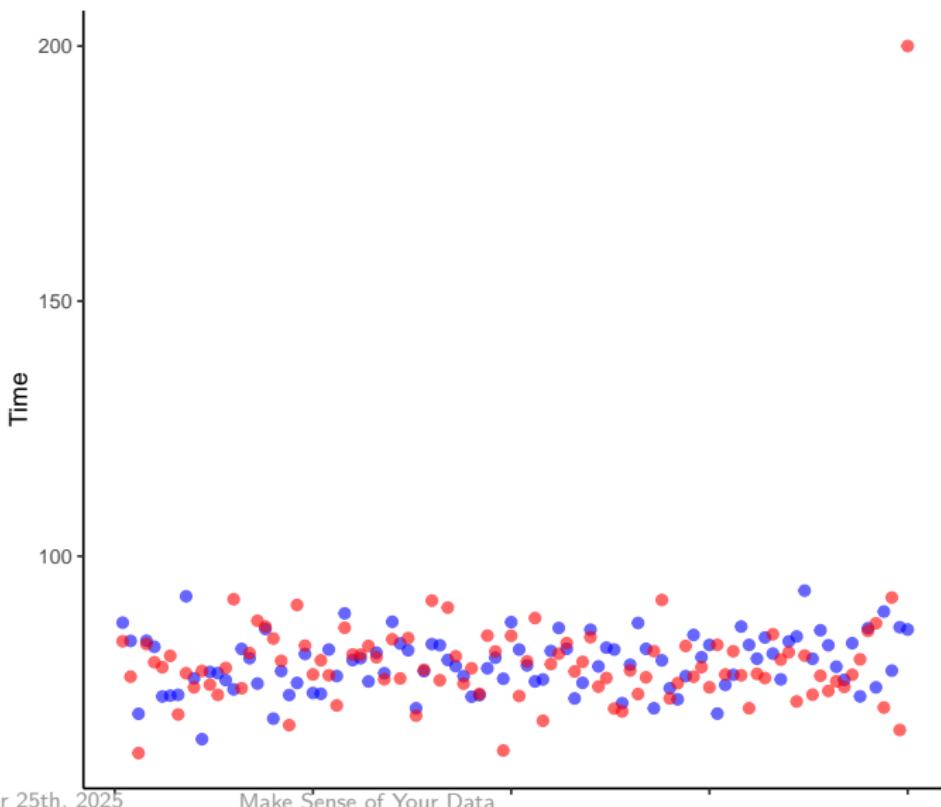
Execution time I



Execution time II

System	95% CI
S1	[78.00547, 80.18993]
S2	[76.81135, 82.22503]

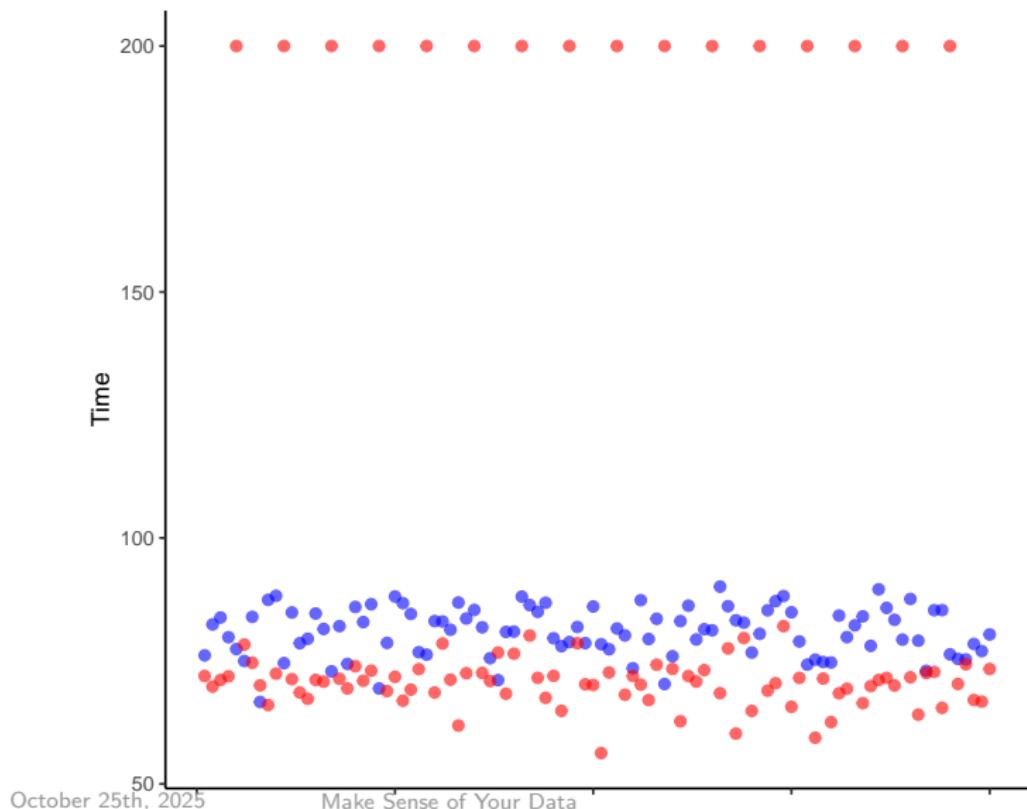
Execution time II



Execution time III

System	95% CI
S1	[79.96821, 81.92348]
S2	[81.66366, 100.6783]

Execution time III



**Now you have no excuse
give voice to your work**

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