

# R PROFILING AND OPTIMISATION

GÜNTHER SAWITZKI

## CONTENTS

Profiling facilities in R	1
L <sup>A</sup> T <sub>E</sub> X Layout Tools and Utilities	2
1. Profiling	2
1.1. Simple regression example	3
1.1.1. Plot	18
1.2. analysis	22
1.3. trimming	24
2. Example data	29
3. A better grip on profile information	30
4. Standard output	33
4.1. Summary	33
4.2. Print	37
4.3. Plot	41
4.4. Graph	43
4.4.1. graph Package	44
4.4.2. igraph Package	45
4.4.3. network Package	46
4.4.4. Rgraphviz Package	47
Index	52

## PROFILING FACILITIES IN R

R provides the basic instruments for profiling, both for time based samplers as for event based instrumentation. However this source of information seems to be rarely used.

Maybe the supporting tools are not adequate. The summaries in R itself reduce the information beyond necessity. The data structures in additional packages are not sufficiently action oriented.

With package *sprof* we want to give a data representation that keeps the full profile information. Tools to answer common questions are provided. The data structure should make it easy to extend the tools as required.

The package is currently distributed at r-forge as part of the sintro material.

---

*Date:* Typeset: July 2, 2013.

*Key words and phrases.* R programming, profiling, optimisation, R program language.

*An R vignette for package sprof. Private Version*

To install this package directly within R , type

```
install.packages("sprof",repos="http://r-forge.r-project.org")
```

To install the recent package from source directly within R , type

```
install.packages("sprof",repos="http://r-forge.r-project.org",type="source")
```

## L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X LAYOUT TOOLS AND UTILITIES

Print parameters used here:

---

*Input*

---

```
options(width = 72)
options(digits = 6)
```

We use the R function `xtable()` for output and L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X `longtable`. A convenient wrapper to use this in our *Sweave* source is:

---

*Input*

---

```
library(xtable)
prxt <- function (x, digits=3,          caption=NULL,
                  label=NULL, ...) {
  print(
    xtable(x, digits=digits, caption=caption, label=label, ...),
    floating=FALSE, tabular.environment="longtable")
}
```

This is to be used with `<<print = FALSE, results = tex, label=tab:prxxxx>>=`

### 1. PROFILING

The basic information provided by all profilers in is a protocol of sampled stacks. For each recorded event, the protocol has one record , such as a line with a text string showing the sampled stack.

We use profiles to provide hints on the dynamic behaviour of programs. Most often, this is used to improve or even optimise programs. Sometimes, it is even used to understand some algorithm.

Profiles represent the program flow, which is considered to be laid out by the control structure of a program. The control structure is represented by the control graph, and this leads to the common approach to (re)construct the control graph, map the profile to this graph, and used graph based methods for further analysis. The prime example for this strategy is the GNU profiler `ircodegprof` (see <http://sourceware.org/binutils/docs/gprof/>) which is used as master plan for many common profilers.

It is only half of the truth that the control graph can serve as a base for the profiled stacks. The fine issues will be discussed below. But for now, we stay with this simplification.

We take a different approach. We take the stacks, as recorded in the profiles as our basic information unit. From this, we ask: what are the actions we need to answer our questions? Representation in graphs may come later, if they can help.

---

*Input*

---

```
options(error = recover)
library(sprof)
```

In this presentation, we will use a small list of examples. Since *Rprof* is not implemented on all systems, and since the profiles tend to get very large, we use some prepared examples that are frozen in this vignette and not included in the distribution, but all the code to generate the examples is provided.

### 1.1. Simple regression example.

---

*Input*

---

```
n <- 10000
x <- runif(n)
err <- rnorm(n)
y <- 2+ 3 * x + err
reg0data <- data.frame(x=x, y=y, err=err)
rm(x,y,err)
```

We will use this example to illustrate the basics. Of course the immediate questions are the variance between varying samples, and the influence of the sample size  $n$ . We keep everything fixed, so the only issue for now is the computational performance under strict iid conditions.

Still we have parameters to choose. We can determine the profiling granularity by setting the timing interval, and we can use repeated measurements to increase precision below the timing interval.

The timing interval should depend on the clock speed. Using for example 1ms amounts to some 1000 steps on a current CPU, per kernel.

If we use repeated samples, the usual rules of statistics applies. So taking 100 runs and taking the mean reduces the standard deviation by a factor 1/10.

---

*Input*

---

```
profinterval <- 0.001
simruns <- 100
Rprof(filename="RprofsRegressionExpl.out", interval = profinterval)
for (i in 1:simruns) xxx<- summary(lm(y~x, data=reg0data))
Rprof(NULL)
```

We now have the profile data in a file *RprofsRegressionExpl.out*. For this vignette, we use a frozen version *RprofsRegressionExpl01.out*.

The basic R invites us to get a summary.

---

*Input*

---

```
sumRprofRegressionExpl <- summaryRprof("RprofsRegressionExpl01.out")
str(sumRprofRegressionExpl)
```

---

*Output*

---

```
List of 4
 $ by.self      : 'data.frame':      41 obs. of  4 variables:
  ..$ self.time : num [1:41] 0.087 0.057 0.051 0.043 0.042 0.04 0.032 0.026 0.022 0.022 ...
  ..$ self.pct  : num [1:41] 16.67 10.92 9.77 8.24 8.05 ...
  ..$ total.time: num [1:41] 0.113 0.099 0.069 0.043 0.474 0.045 0.033 0.114 0.022 0.022 ...
  ..$ total.pct : num [1:41] 21.65 18.97 13.22 8.24 90.8 ...
 $ by.total     : 'data.frame':      62 obs. of  4 variables:
  ..$ total.time: num [1:62] 0.522 0.522 0.521 0.521 0.521 0.521 0.521 0.521 0.521 0.521 ...
  ..$ total.pct : num [1:62] 100 100 99.8 99.8 99.8 ...
  ..$ self.time : num [1:62] 0.006 0 0.001 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 ...
  ..$ self.pct  : num [1:62] 1.15 0 0.19 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 ...
```

```
$ sample.interval: num 0.001  
$ sampling.time   : num 0.522
```

The summary reduces the information contained in the profile to marginal statistics per node.

The file contains several spurious recordings: nodes that have been recorded only few times. It is worth noting these, but then they better be discarded. We use a time limit of 4ms, which given our sampling interval of 1ms means we require more than four observations.

---

```

prxt(sumRprofRegressionExpl$by.self,
      caption="by.self as final stack entry, all records",
      label="tab:prSRREbs")

```

---

	self.time	self.pct	total.time	total.pct
"lm.fit"	0.087	16.670	0.113	21.650
"[.data.frame"	0.057	10.920	0.099	18.970
"model.matrix.default"	0.051	9.770	0.069	13.220
"as.character"	0.043	8.240	0.043	8.240
"lm"	0.042	8.050	0.474	90.800
"summary.lm"	0.040	7.660	0.045	8.620
"structure"	0.032	6.130	0.033	6.320
"na.omit.data.frame"	0.026	4.980	0.114	21.840
"anyDuplicated.default"	0.022	4.210	0.022	4.210
"as.list.data.frame"	0.022	4.210	0.022	4.210
"na.omit"	0.020	3.830	0.134	25.670
"model.response"	0.013	2.490	0.056	10.730
"model.frame.default"	0.012	2.300	0.168	32.180
"rep.int"	0.007	1.340	0.007	1.340
"<Anonymous>"	0.006	1.150	0.522	100.000
"list"	0.005	0.960	0.005	0.960
"vapply"	0.003	0.570	0.023	4.410
"unique"	0.003	0.570	0.004	0.770
"lapply"	0.002	0.380	0.030	5.750
".deparseOpts"	0.002	0.380	0.004	0.770
"lazyLoadDBfetch"	0.002	0.380	0.003	0.570
"!"	0.002	0.380	0.002	0.380
"mean.default"	0.002	0.380	0.002	0.380
"mode"	0.002	0.380	0.002	0.380
"names"	0.002	0.380	0.002	0.380
"pmatch"	0.002	0.380	0.002	0.380
"eval"	0.001	0.190	0.521	99.810
"anyDuplicated"	0.001	0.190	0.023	4.410
"sapply"	0.001	0.190	0.014	2.680
"match"	0.001	0.190	0.011	2.110
"[[.data.frame"	0.001	0.190	0.008	1.530
"FUN"	0.001	0.190	0.007	1.340
"%in%"	0.001	0.190	0.004	0.770
"deparse"	0.001	0.190	0.002	0.380
"\$"	0.001	0.190	0.001	0.190
"as.list.default"	0.001	0.190	0.001	0.190
"as.name"	0.001	0.190	0.001	0.190
"coef"	0.001	0.190	0.001	0.190
"file"	0.001	0.190	0.001	0.190
"NCOL"	0.001	0.190	0.001	0.190
"terms.formula"	0.001	0.190	0.001	0.190

Table 1: by.self as final stack entry, all records

```

Input
prxt(sumRprofRegressionExpl$by.total[sumRprofRegressionExpl$by.total$total.time>0.004,],
caption="by.total, total time > 0.004s",
label="tab:prSRREbt")

```

	total.time	total.pct	self.time	self.pct
"<Anonymous>"	0.522	100.000	0.006	1.150
"Sweave"	0.522	100.000	0.000	0.000
"eval"	0.521	99.810	0.001	0.190
"doTryCatch"	0.521	99.810	0.000	0.000
"evalFunc"	0.521	99.810	0.000	0.000
"try"	0.521	99.810	0.000	0.000
"tryCatch"	0.521	99.810	0.000	0.000
"tryCatchList"	0.521	99.810	0.000	0.000
"tryCatchOne"	0.521	99.810	0.000	0.000
"withVisible"	0.521	99.810	0.000	0.000
"summary"	0.520	99.620	0.000	0.000
"lm"	0.474	90.800	0.042	8.050
"model.frame.default"	0.168	32.180	0.012	2.300
"model.frame"	0.168	32.180	0.000	0.000
"na.omit"	0.134	25.670	0.020	3.830
"na.omit.data.frame"	0.114	21.840	0.026	4.980
"lm.fit"	0.113	21.650	0.087	16.670
"[.data.frame"	0.099	18.970	0.057	10.920
"["	0.099	18.970	0.000	0.000
"model.matrix.default"	0.069	13.220	0.051	9.770
"model.matrix"	0.069	13.220	0.000	0.000
"model.response"	0.056	10.730	0.013	2.490
"summary.lm"	0.045	8.620	0.040	7.660
"as.character"	0.043	8.240	0.043	8.240
"structure"	0.033	6.320	0.032	6.130
"lapply"	0.030	5.750	0.002	0.380
".getXlevels"	0.026	4.980	0.000	0.000
"vapply"	0.023	4.410	0.003	0.570
"anyDuplicated"	0.023	4.410	0.001	0.190
"as.list"	0.023	4.410	0.000	0.000
"anyDuplicated.default"	0.022	4.210	0.022	4.210
"as.list.data.frame"	0.022	4.210	0.022	4.210
"sapply"	0.014	2.680	0.001	0.190
"match"	0.011	2.110	0.001	0.190
"[[.data.frame"	0.008	1.530	0.001	0.190
"[["	0.008	1.530	0.000	0.000
"rep.int"	0.007	1.340	0.007	1.340
"FUN"	0.007	1.340	0.001	0.190
"list"	0.005	0.960	0.005	0.960

Table 2: by.total, total time &gt; 0.004s

In contrast, in our implementation we take a two step approach. First we read in the profile file to an internal representation.

---

```
Input
sprofRegressionExpl <- readRprof("RprofsRegressionExpl01.out")
str(sprofRegressionExpl, max.level=2)
```

---

```
Output
List of 4
 $ info      : 'data.frame':      1 obs. of  8 variables:
  ..$ id      : Factor w/ 1 level  "\"RprofsRegressionExpl01.out\" 2013-06-13 23:46:04": 1
  ..$ date    : POSIXct[1:1], format: "2013-07-02 17:30:21"
  ..$ nrnodes  : int 62
  ..$ nrstacks : int 50
  ..$ nrrecords: int 522
  ..$ firstline: Factor w/ 1 level "sample.interval=1000": 1
  ..$ ctllines  : Factor w/ 1 level "sample.interval=1000": 1
  ..$ ctllinenr: num 1
 $ nodes     : 'data.frame':      62 obs. of  5 variables:
  ..$ name     : Factor w/ 62 levels "!", "..getNamespace",...: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 ...
  ..$ self.time : num [1:62] 2 0 2 0 0 57 0 1 1 6 ...
  ..$ self.pct  : num [1:62] 0.38 0 0.38 0 0 ...
  ..$ total.time: num [1:62] 2 1 4 26 99 99 8 8 4 522 ...
  ..$ total.pct : num [1:62] 0.03 0.01 0.05 0.34 1.29 1.29 0.1 0.1 0.05 6.79 ...
 $ stacks    : 'data.frame':      50 obs. of  7 variables:
  ..$ nodes    : List of 50
  ..$ shortname : Factor w/ 50 levels "S<A>eFttCtCLtCOdTCwVeesleem.m..n.n...[.",...: 27 17 19 1 35 ...
  ..$ refcount  : num [1:50] 1 5 26 55 13 43 51 87 1 15 ...
  ..$ stacklength : int [1:50] 19 20 19 21 14 15 15 14 15 18 ...
  ..$ stackheadnodes: int [1:50] 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 ...
  ..$ stackleafnodes: int [1:50] 27 28 41 6 39 14 38 30 27 49 ...
  ..$ stackssrc  : Factor w/ 50 levels "!" [.data.frame [ na.omit.data.frame na.omit model.frame.default ...: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 ...
 $ profiles: List of 4
  ..$ data      : int [1:522] 1 2 2 3 4 4 5 5 6 7 ...
  ..$ mem       : NULL
  ..$ malloc    : NULL
  ..$ timesRLE: List of 2
  .. ..- attr(*, "class")= chr "rle"
 - attr(*, "class")= chr [1:2] "sprof" "list"
```

---

```
Input
# xtable cannot handle posix
str(sprofRegressionExpl$info,
    caption="info",
    label="tab:prSREinfo")
```

---

```
Output
'data.frame':      1 obs. of  8 variables:
 $ id      : Factor w/ 1 level  "\"RprofsRegressionExpl01.out\" 2013-06-13 23:46:04": 1
 $ date    : POSIXct, format: "2013-07-02 17:30:21"
 $ nrnodes  : int 62
 $ nrstacks : int 50
 $ nrrecords: int 522
 $ firstline: Factor w/ 1 level "sample.interval=1000": 1
```

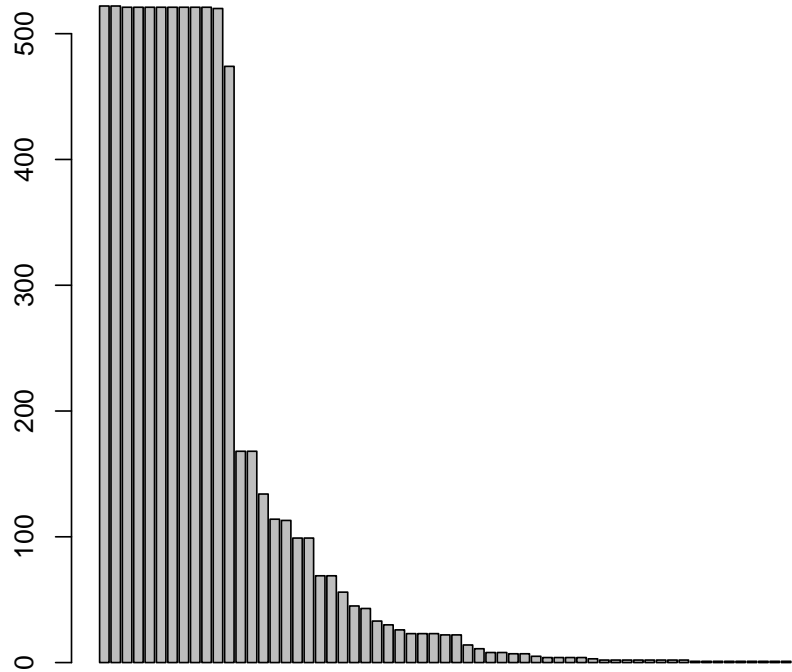
```
$ ctllines : Factor w/ 1 level "sample.interval=1000": 1
$ ctllinenr: num 1
```

As a convention, we do not re-arrange items for ad-hoc choices, but use a permutation vector instead.

---

```
Input
rownames(sprofRegressionExpl$nodes) <- sprofRegressionExpl$nodes$names
nodesperm <- order(sprofRegressionExpl$nodes$total.time,decreasing=TRUE)
barplot(sprofRegressionExpl$nodes$total.time[nodesperm])
```

---



Selections are recorded as selection vectors, with reference to the original order. This needs some caution to align them with the order choices.

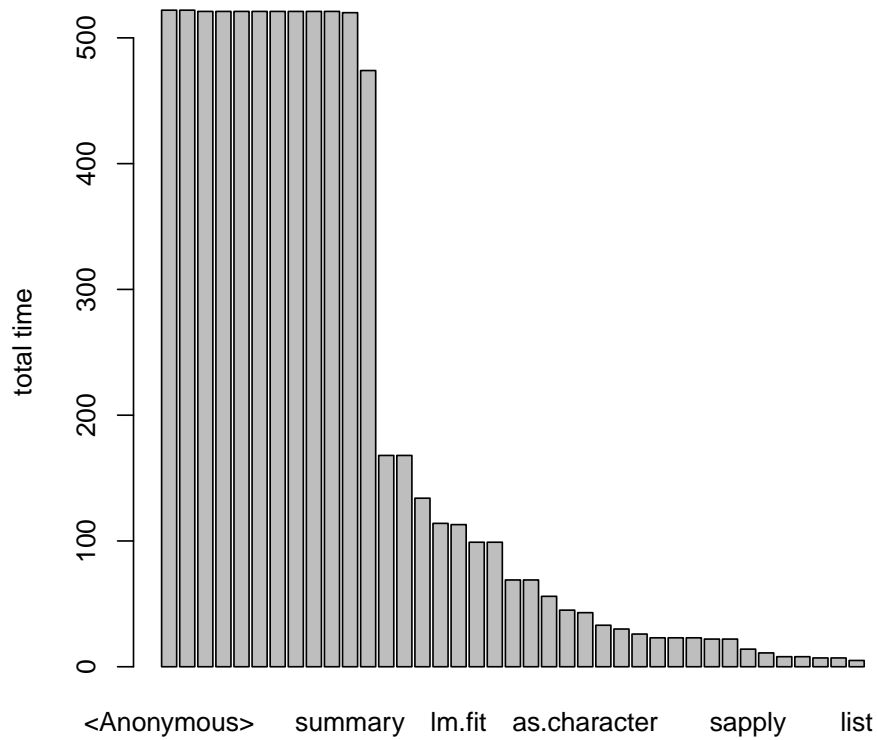
---

```
Input
nodesnrobsok <- sprofRegressionExpl$nodes$total.time > 4
sp <- sprofRegressionExpl$nodes$total.time[nodesperm][nodesnrobsok[nodesperm]]
names(sp) <- sprofRegressionExpl$nodes$name[nodesperm][nodesnrobsok[nodesperm]]
barplot(sp,
  main="Nodes, by total time", ylab="total time")
```

---



### Nodes, by total time

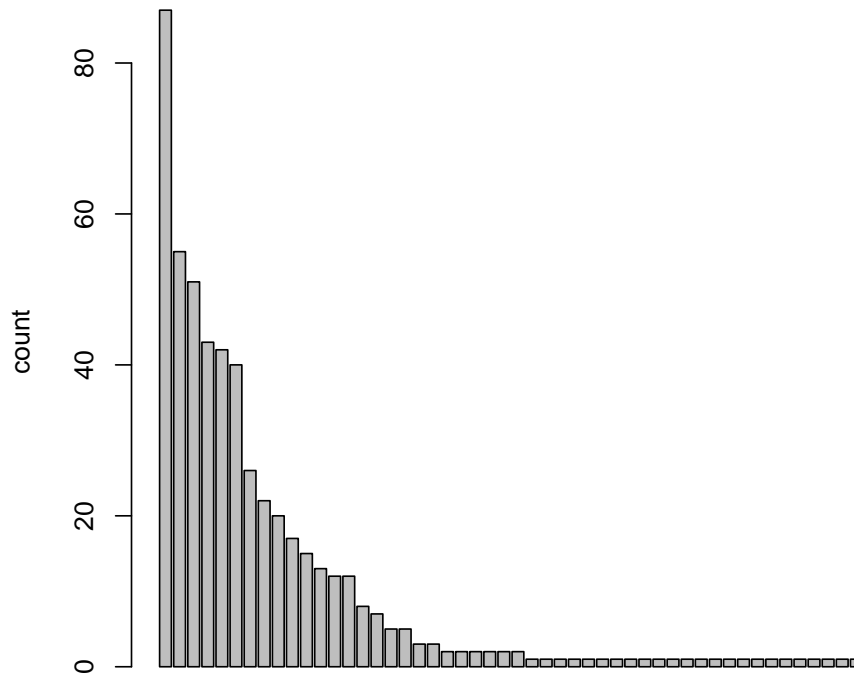



---

Input

```
#rownames(sprofRegressionExpl$nodes) <- sprofRegressionExpl$nodes$names
stacksperm <- order(sprofRegressionExpl$stacks$refcount,decreasing=TRUE)
barplot(sprofRegressionExpl$stacks$refcount[stacksperm],main="Stacks, by reference count", ylab="count")
```

### Stacks, by reference count

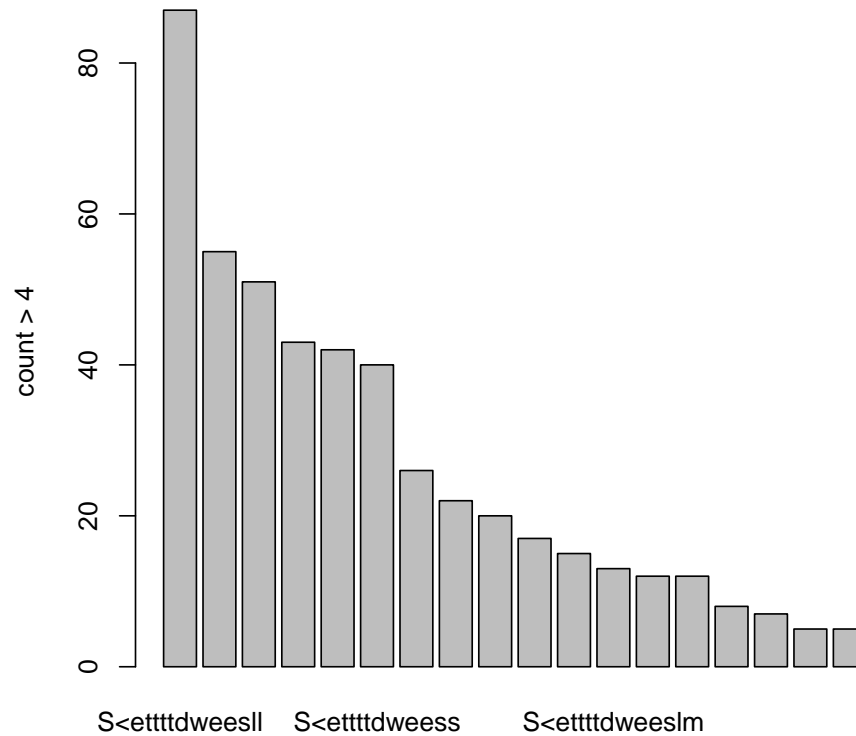



---

*Input*

```
stacksnrobsok <- sprofRegressionExpl$stacks$refcount > 4
sp4 <- sprofRegressionExpl$stacks$refcount[stacksperm][stacksnrobsok[stacksperm]]
names(sp4) <- sprofRegressionExpl$stacks$shortname[stacksperm][stacksnrobsok[stacksperm]]
barplot(sp4,
  main="Stacks, by reference count (4 obs. minimum)", ylab="count > 4")
```

### Stacks, by reference count (4 obs. minimum)

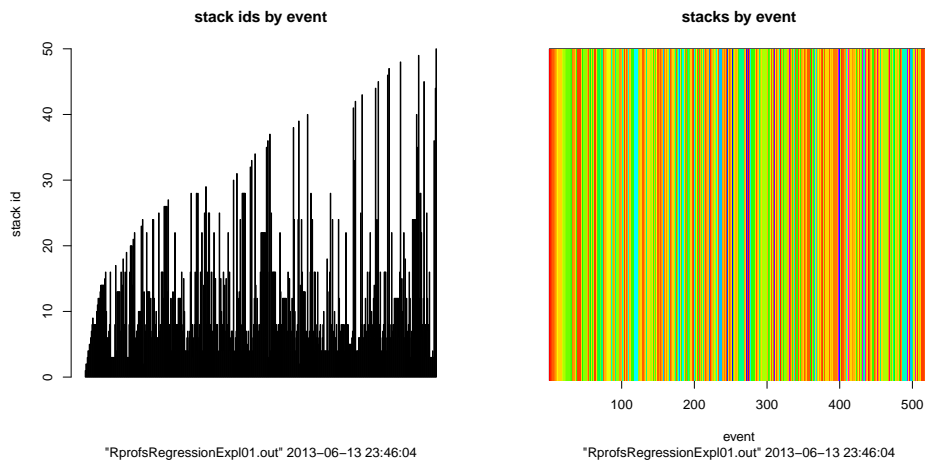


On the first look, information on the profile level is not informative. Profile records are just recordings of some step, taken at regular intervals. We get a minimal information, if we encode the stacks in colour.

---

*Input*

```
par(mfrow=c(1,2))
plot_profiles(sprofRegressionExpl)
```



We now do a step down analysis. Agregating the information from the profilingn events, we have the frequency of stack references. On the stack level, we encode the frequency in colour, and linking propagates this to tne profile level.

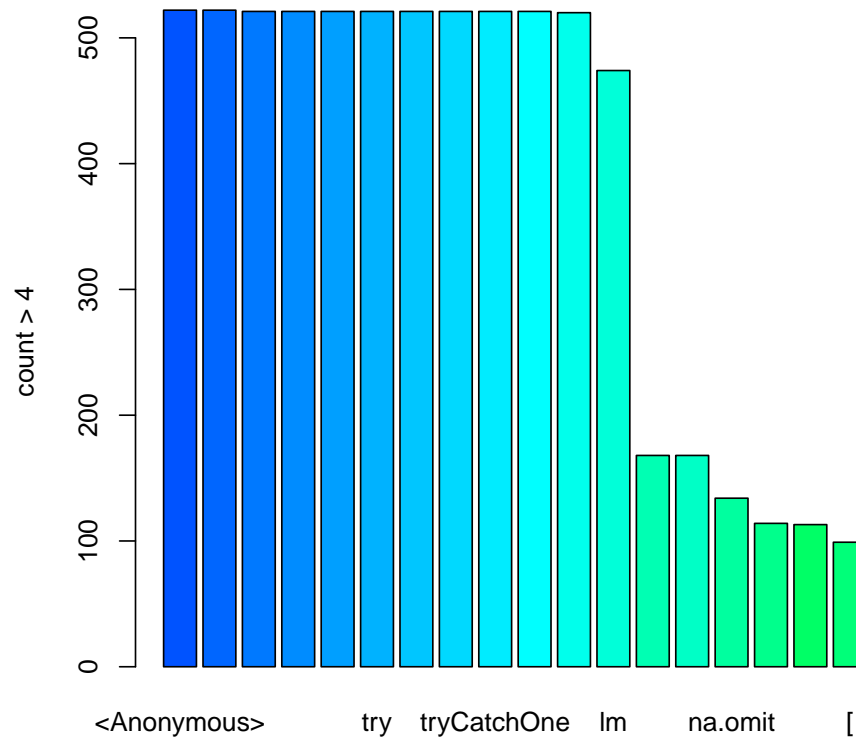
---

*Input*

```

stackfreqscore <- rank(sprofRegressionExpl$stacks$refcount,ties.method="random")
stackfreqscore4<- stackfreqscore[stacksperm][stacksnrobsok[stacksperm]]
barplot(sp[stacksnrobsok[stacksperm]], main="Stacks, by reference count (4 obs. minimum)", ylab="count",
col=rainbow(80)[stackfreqscore4])

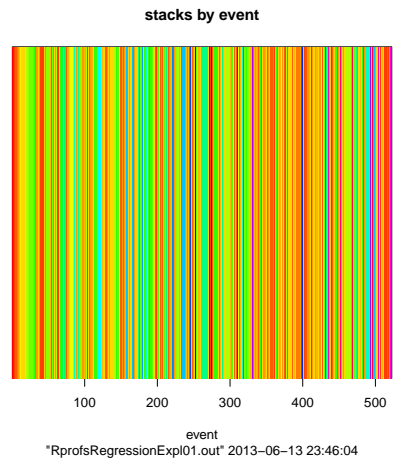
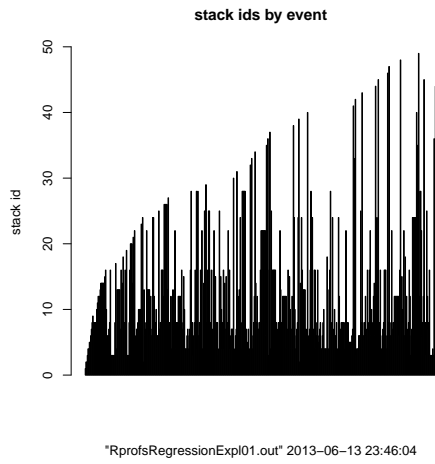
```

**Stacks, by reference count (4 obs. minimum)**

---

*Input*

```
par(mfrow=c(1,2))  
plot_profiles(sprofRegressionExpl)
```



---

```
prxt(sprofRegressionExpl$nodes,
     caption="nodes",
     label="tab:prSREnodes")
```

---

	name	self.time	self.pct	total.time	total.pct
1	!	2.000	0.380	2.000	0.030
2	..getNamespace	0.000	0.000	1.000	0.010
3	.deparseOpts	2.000	0.380	4.000	0.050
4	.getXlevels	0.000	0.000	26.000	0.340
5	[	0.000	0.000	99.000	1.290
6	[.data.frame	57.000	10.920	99.000	1.290
7	[[	0.000	0.000	8.000	0.100
8	[[.data.frame	1.000	0.190	8.000	0.100
9	%in%	1.000	0.190	4.000	0.050
10	<Anonymous>	6.000	1.150	522.000	6.790
11	\$	1.000	0.190	1.000	0.010
12	anyDuplicated	1.000	0.190	23.000	0.300
13	anyDuplicated.default	22.000	4.210	22.000	0.290
14	as.character	43.000	8.240	43.000	0.560
15	as.list	0.000	0.000	23.000	0.300
16	as.list.data.frame	22.000	4.210	22.000	0.290
17	as.list.default	1.000	0.190	1.000	0.010
18	as.name	1.000	0.190	1.000	0.010
19	coef	1.000	0.190	1.000	0.010
20	deparse	1.000	0.190	2.000	0.030
21	doTryCatch	0.000	0.000	521.000	6.780
22	eval	1.000	0.190	521.000	6.780
23	evalFunc	0.000	0.000	521.000	6.780
24	file	1.000	0.190	1.000	0.010
25	FUN	1.000	0.190	7.000	0.090
26	lapply	2.000	0.380	30.000	0.390
27	lazyLoadDBfetch	2.000	0.380	3.000	0.040
28	list	5.000	0.960	5.000	0.070
29	lm	42.000	8.050	474.000	6.160
30	lm.fit	87.000	16.670	113.000	1.470
31	match	1.000	0.190	11.000	0.140
32	mean	0.000	0.000	2.000	0.030
33	mean.default	2.000	0.380	2.000	0.030
34	mode	2.000	0.380	2.000	0.030
35	model.frame	0.000	0.000	168.000	2.180
36	model.frame.default	12.000	2.300	168.000	2.180
37	model.matrix	0.000	0.000	69.000	0.900
38	model.matrix.default	51.000	9.770	69.000	0.900
39	model.response	13.000	2.490	56.000	0.730
40	na.omit	20.000	3.830	134.000	1.740
41	na.omit.data.frame	26.000	4.980	114.000	1.480
42	names	2.000	0.380	2.000	0.030
43	NCOL	1.000	0.190	1.000	0.010

44	paste	0.000	0.000	1.000	0.010
45	pmatch	2.000	0.380	2.000	0.030
46	rep.int	7.000	1.340	7.000	0.090
47	sapply	1.000	0.190	14.000	0.180
48	simplify2array	0.000	0.000	4.000	0.050
49	structure	32.000	6.130	33.000	0.430
50	summary	0.000	0.000	520.000	6.760
51	summary.lm	40.000	7.660	45.000	0.590
52	Sweave	0.000	0.000	522.000	6.790
53	terms	0.000	0.000	2.000	0.030
54	terms.formula	1.000	0.190	1.000	0.010
55	try	0.000	0.000	521.000	6.780
56	tryCatch	0.000	0.000	521.000	6.780
57	tryCatchList	0.000	0.000	521.000	6.780
58	tryCatchOne	0.000	0.000	521.000	6.780
59	unique	3.000	0.570	4.000	0.050
60	unlist	0.000	0.000	1.000	0.010
61	vapply	3.000	0.570	23.000	0.300
62	withVisible	0.000	0.000	521.000	6.780

Table 3: nodes



---

```
Input
str(sprofRegressionExpl$stacks, max.level=1)
```

---

```
Output
'data.frame':      50 obs. of  7 variables:
 $ nodes      :List of 50
 $ shortname   : Factor w/ 50 levels "S<A>eFttCtCLtC0dTCwVeesleem.m..n.n...[.",...: 27 17 19 1 35 36 ...
 $ refcount    : num  1 5 26 55 13 43 51 87 1 15 ...
 $ stacklength : int  19 20 19 21 14 15 15 14 15 18 ...
 $ stackheadnodes: int  52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 ...
 $ stackleafnodes: int  27 28 41 6 39 14 38 30 27 49 ...
 $ stackssrc    : Factor w/ 50 levels "! [.data.frame [ na.omit.data.frame na.omit model.frame.default
```

---

```
Input
str(sprofRegressionExpl$profiles, max.level=1)
```

---

```
Output
List of 4
 $ data      : int [1:522] 1 2 2 3 4 4 5 5 6 7 ...
 $ mem       : NULL
 $ malloc    : NULL
 $ timesRLE:List of 2
 ..- attr(*, "class")= chr "rle"
```

---

```
Input
```

---

A summary is provided on request.

---

```
Input
sumsprofRegressionExpl <- summary.sprof(sprofRegressionExpl)
str(sumsprofRegressionExpl, max.level=2)
```

---

```
Output
List of 4
 $ info      : 'data.frame':      1 obs. of  8 variables:
 ..$ id       : Factor w/ 1 level "\"RprofsRegressionExpl01.out\" 2013-06-13 23:46:04": 1
 ..$ date     : POSIXct[1:1], format: "2013-07-02 17:30:21"
 ..$ nrnodes  : int 62
 ..$ nrstacks : int 50
 ..$ nrrecords: int 522
 ..$ firstline: Factor w/ 1 level "sample.interval=1000": 1
 ..$ ctllines : Factor w/ 1 level "sample.interval=1000": 1
 ..$ ctllinenr: num 1
 $ nodes     : 'data.frame':      62 obs. of  5 variables:
 ..$ name     : Factor w/ 62 levels "!", "..getNamespace",...: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 ...
 ..$ self.time : num [1:62] 2 0 2 0 0 57 0 1 1 6 ...
 ..$ self.pct  : num [1:62] 0.38 0 0.38 0 0 ...
 ..$ total.time: num [1:62] 2 1 4 26 99 99 8 8 4 522 ...
 ..$ total.pct : num [1:62] 0.03 0.01 0.05 0.34 1.29 1.29 0.1 0.1 0.05 6.79 ...
 $ stacks    : 'data.frame':      50 obs. of  7 variables:
 ..$ nodes    :List of 50
 ..$ shortname : Factor w/ 50 levels "S<A>eFttCtCLtC0dTCwVeesleem.m..n.n...[.",...: 27 17 19 1 35 ...
 ..$ refcount  : num [1:50] 1 5 26 55 13 43 51 87 1 15 ...
 ..$ stacklength : int [1:50] 19 20 19 21 14 15 15 14 15 18 ...
```

```

..$ stackheadnodes: int [1:50] 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 ...
..$ stackleafnodes: int [1:50] 27 28 41 6 39 14 38 30 27 49 ...
..$ stackssrc      : Factor w/ 50 levels "!" [.data.frame [ na.omit.data.frame na.omit model.frame.default]]
$ profiles:List of 4
..$ data          : int [1:522] 1 2 2 3 4 4 5 5 6 7 ...
..$ mem           : NULL
..$ malloc        : NULL
..$ timesRLE:List of 2
.. ..- attr(*, "class")= chr "rle"
- attr(*, "class")= chr [1:2] "sprof" "list"

```

The classical approach hides the work that has been done. Actually it breaks down the data to record items. This figure is not reported anywhere. In our case, it can be reconstructed. The profile data have 8456 words in 524 lines.

In our approach, we break down the information. Two lines of control information are split off. We have 522 lines of profile with 50 unique stacks, referencing 62 nodes. Instead of reducing it to a summary, we keep the full information. Information is always kept on its original level.

On the profiles level, we know the sample interval length, and the id of the stack recorded. On the stack level, for each stack we have a reference count, with the sample interval lengths used as weights. This reference count is added up for each node in the stack to give the node timings.

Cheap statistics are collected as they come by. For example, from the stacks table it is cheap to identify root and leaf nodes, and this mark is propagated to the nodes table.

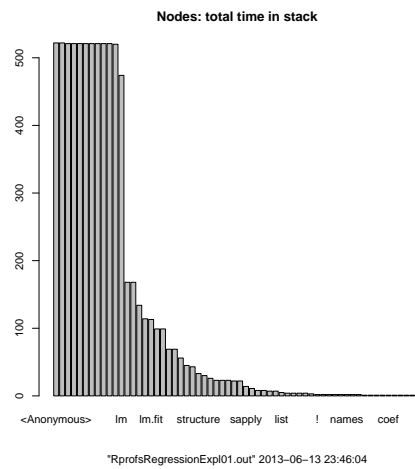
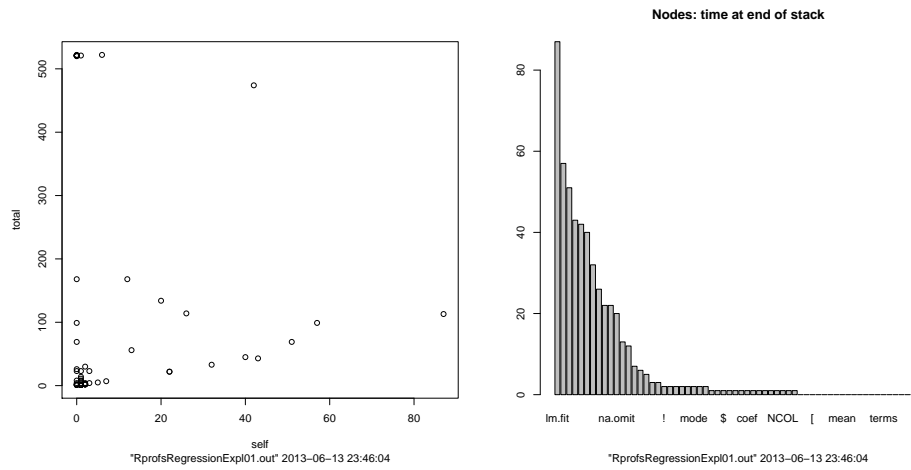
1.1.1. *Plot.* Looking at lists of numbers is not too informative. We get a first impression by plotting the data.

---

```

#plot_nodes(sprofRegressionExpl, col=nodescol[nodescore])
par(mfrow=c(2,2))
plot_nodes(sprofRegressionExpl)

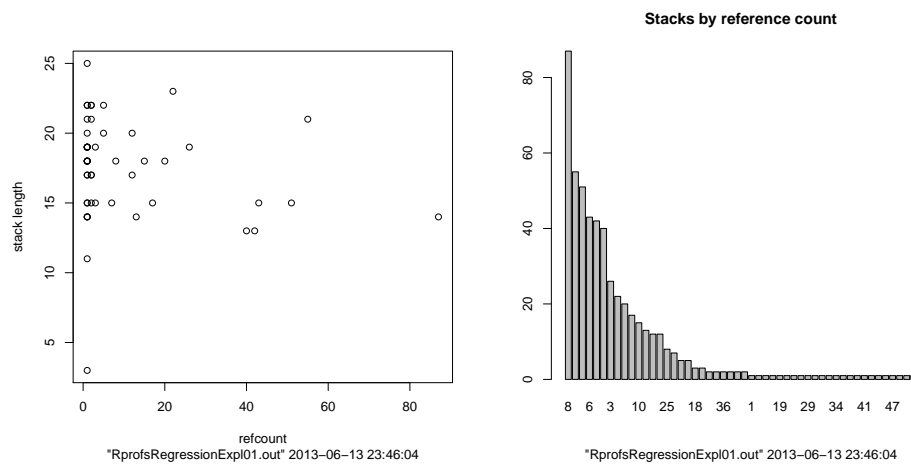
```




---

Input

```
par(mfrow=c(1,2))
plot_stacks(sprofRegressionExpl)
```



---

```
Input
stacks_nodes <- list.as.matrix(sprofRegressionExpl$stacks$nodes)
```

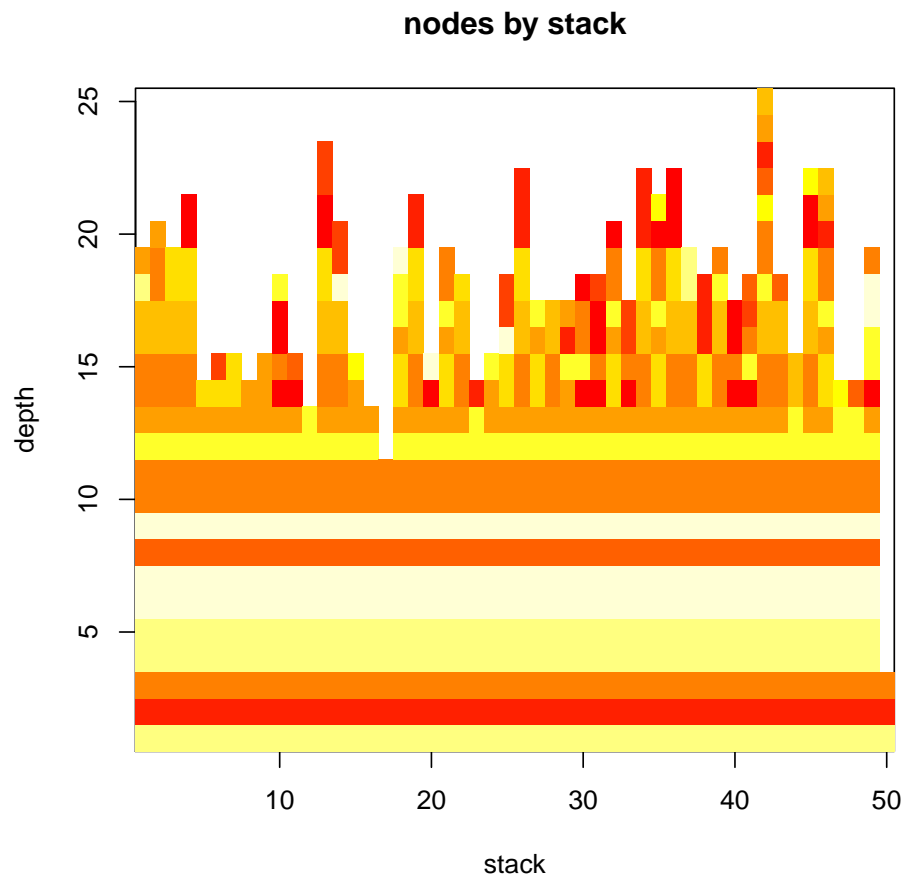
---



---

```
Input
image(x=1:ncol(stacks_nodes),y=1:nrow(stacks_nodes),
t(stacks_nodes),xlab="stack", ylab="depth", main="nodes by stack")
```

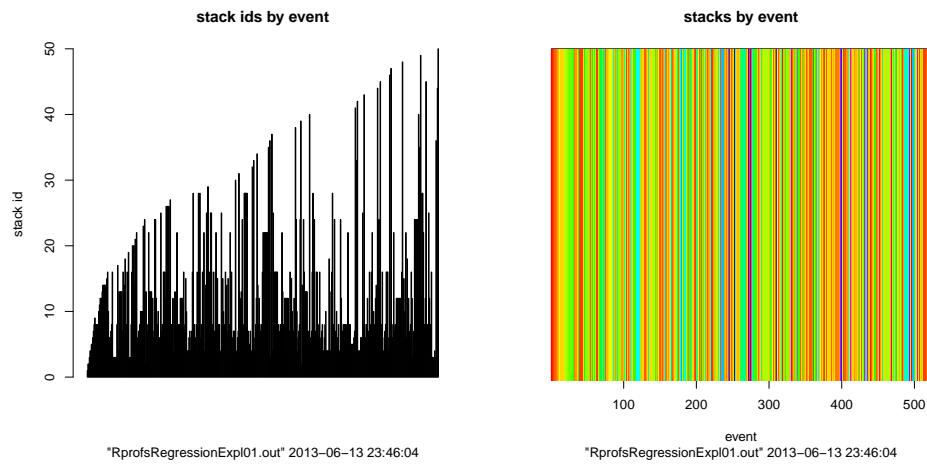
---




---

```
Input
par(mfrow=c(1,2))
plot_profiles(sprofRegressionExpl)
```

---



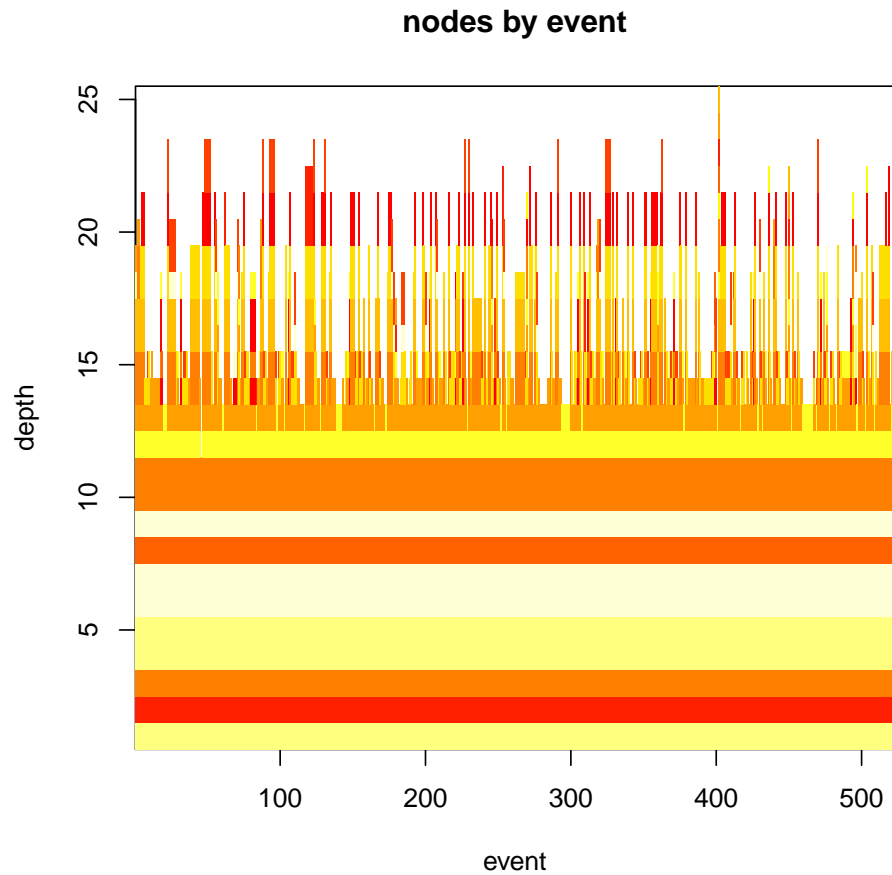

---

*Input*

```
profile_nodes <- profiles_matrix(sprofRegressionExpl)
```

---

```
image(x=1:ncol(profile_nodes),y=1:nrow(profile_nodes),
t(profile_nodes),xlab="event", ylab="depth", main="nodes by event")
```



The `rtop` Topic `misc!plot@plotplot()rfun!plot@plot|textit` method for *sprof* objects concatenates these three functions.

## 1.2. analysis.

---

Input

```
profile_nodes_rrle <- rrle(profile_nodes)
str(profile_nodes_rrle)
```

---

Output

```
List of 25
 $ :List of 2
  ..$ lengths: int 522
  ..$ values : int 52
  ..- attr(*, "class")= chr "rle"
 $ :List of 2
  ..$ lengths: int 522
  ..$ values : int 10
  ..- attr(*, "class")= chr "rle"
 $ :List of 2
  ..$ lengths: int [1:2] 521 1
```

```

..$ values : int [1:2] 23 24
..- attr(*, "class")= chr "rle"
$:List of 2
..$ lengths: int [1:2] 521 1
..$ values : int [1:2] 55 NA
..- attr(*, "class")= chr "rle"
$:List of 2
..$ lengths: int [1:2] 521 1
..$ values : int [1:2] 56 NA
..- attr(*, "class")= chr "rle"
$:List of 2
..$ lengths: int [1:2] 521 1
..$ values : int [1:2] 57 NA
..- attr(*, "class")= chr "rle"
$:List of 2
..$ lengths: int [1:2] 521 1
..$ values : int [1:2] 58 NA
..- attr(*, "class")= chr "rle"
$:List of 2
..$ lengths: int [1:2] 521 1
..$ values : int [1:2] 21 NA
..- attr(*, "class")= chr "rle"
$:List of 2
..$ lengths: int [1:2] 521 1
..$ values : int [1:2] 62 NA
..- attr(*, "class")= chr "rle"
$:List of 2
..$ lengths: int [1:2] 521 1
..$ values : int [1:2] 22 NA
..- attr(*, "class")= chr "rle"
$:List of 2
..$ lengths: int [1:2] 521 1
..$ values : int [1:2] 22 NA
..- attr(*, "class")= chr "rle"
$:List of 2
..$ lengths: int [1:4] 45 1 475 1
..$ values : int [1:4] 50 NA 50 NA
..- attr(*, "class")= chr "rle"
$:List of 2
..$ lengths: int [1:62] 18 1 3 23 1 14 1 22 1 13 ...
..$ values : int [1:62] 29 27 51 29 NA 29 51 29 51 29 ...
..- attr(*, "class")= chr "rle"
$:List of 2
..$ lengths: int [1:361] 6 3 1 7 1 1 1 1 1 6 ...
..$ values : int [1:361] 22 39 37 30 4 2 NA NA NA 22 ...
..- attr(*, "class")= chr "rle"
$:List of 2
..$ lengths: int [1:407] 6 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 ...
..$ values : int [1:407] 22 NA NA 14 38 NA 27 NA NA NA ...
..- attr(*, "class")= chr "rle"
$:List of 2
..$ lengths: int [1:427] 6 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 ...
..$ values : int [1:427] 35 NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA ...

```

```

..- attr(*, "class")= chr "rle"
$ :List of 2
..$ lengths: int [1:427] 6 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 ...
..$ values : int [1:427] 36 NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA ...
..- attr(*, "class")= chr "rle"
$ :List of 2
..$ lengths: int [1:450] 1 2 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 ...
..$ values : int [1:450] 53 22 40 NA NA NA NA NA NA NA ...
..- attr(*, "class")= chr "rle"
$ :List of 2
..$ lengths: int [1:466] 1 2 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 ...
..$ values : int [1:466] 27 22 41 NA NA NA NA NA NA NA ...
..- attr(*, "class")= chr "rle"
$ :List of 2
..$ lengths: int [1:489] 1 2 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 ...
..$ values : int [1:489] NA 28 NA 5 NA NA NA NA NA NA ...
..- attr(*, "class")= chr "rle"
$ :List of 2
..$ lengths: int [1:494] 1 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 ...
..$ values : int [1:494] NA NA NA NA 6 NA NA NA NA NA ...
..- attr(*, "class")= chr "rle"
$ :List of 2
..$ lengths: int [1:508] 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 ...
..$ values : int [1:508] NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA ...
..- attr(*, "class")= chr "rle"
$ :List of 2
..$ lengths: int [1:512] 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 ...
..$ values : int [1:512] NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA ...
..- attr(*, "class")= chr "rle"
$ :List of 2
..$ lengths: int [1:522] 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 ...
..$ values : int [1:522] NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA ...
..- attr(*, "class")= chr "rle"
$ :List of 2
..$ lengths: int [1:522] 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 ...
..$ values : int [1:522] NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA NA ...
..- attr(*, "class")= chr "rle"

```

### 1.3. trimming.

---

```

                                Input
trimstacks <- function(sprof, level){
  lapply(sprof$stacks$nodes, function(x) {x[-(1:level)]})
}

```

---

```

                                Input
sprofRegressionExplTr <- trimstacks(sprofRegressionExpl, 11)
#profile_nodesTr <- profiles_matrix(sprofRegressionExplTr)
#image(x=1:ncol(profile_nodesTr),y=1:nrow(profile_nodesTr), t(profile_nodesTr),xlab="event", ylab="dep

```

---

Input

---

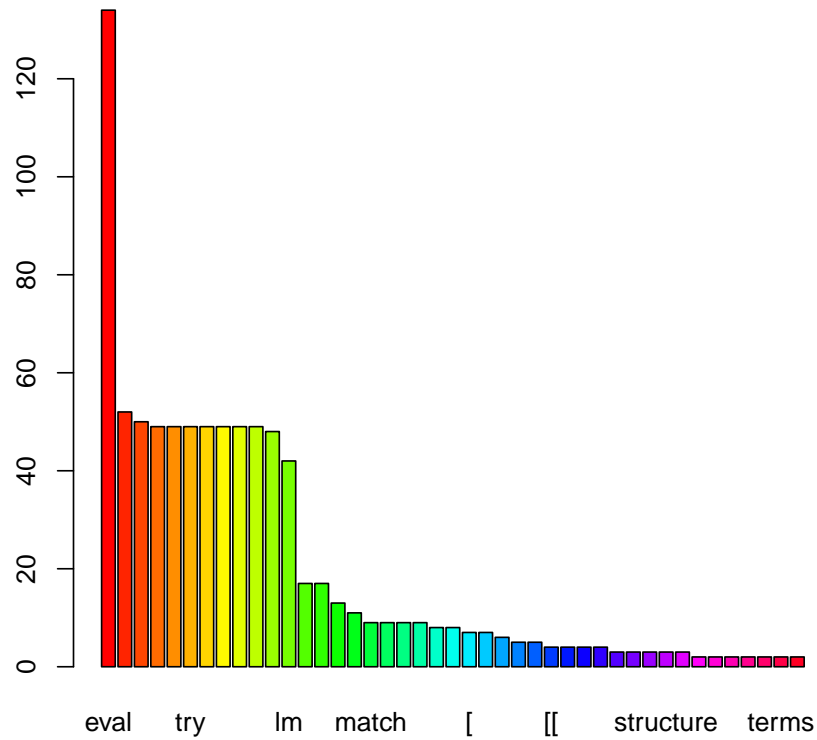


Top frequent nodes.

A bar chart showing the frequency of terms in the R lexicon. The x-axis lists terms: eval, try, lm, match, [, [[, structure, terms. The y-axis shows frequency from 0 to 120. 'eval' has the highest frequency, exceeding 120. Other terms like 'try', 'lm', and 'match' have frequencies around 50, while 'structure' and 'terms' have very low frequencies.

---

```
barplot(ndf[ondf], col=rainbow(length(ondf)))
```



Top frequent stacks.

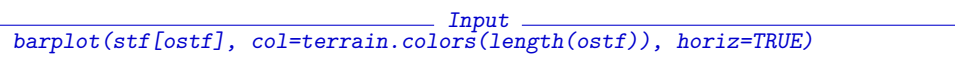
---

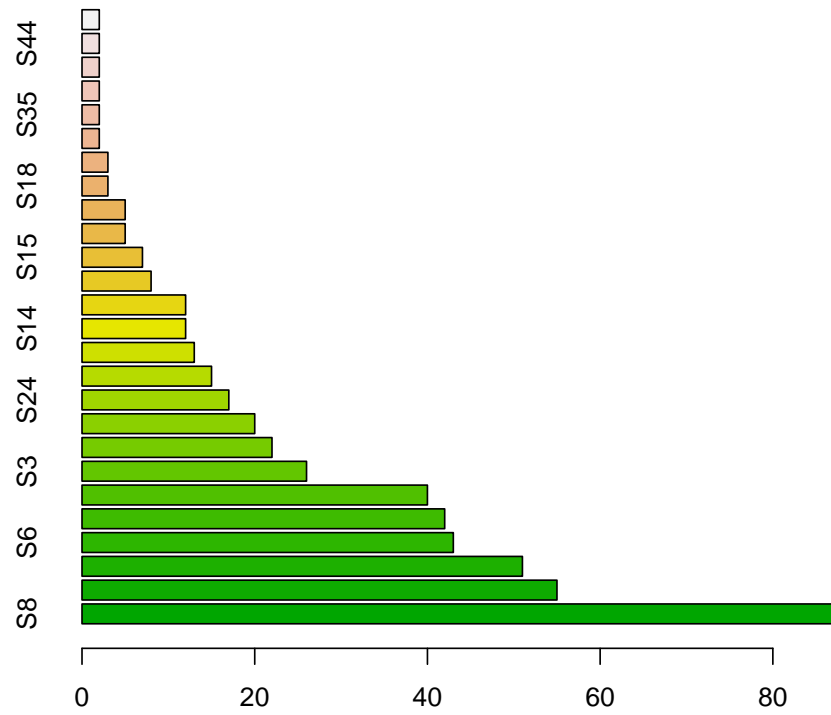
Input

```

x <- sprofRegressionExpl
xsrc <- as.matrix(x$stacks$refcount)
rownames(xsrc) <- rownames(xsrc, do.NULL=FALSE, prefix="S")
#stf <- x$stacks$refcount[x$stacks$refcount>1]
#names(stf) <- x$stacks$shortname[x$stacks$refcount>1]
stf <- xsrc[xsrc>1]
names(stf) <- rownames(xsrc)[xsrc>1]
ostf <- order(stf,decreasing=TRUE)
barplot(stf[ostf])

```






---

*Input*

```
barplot(stf[ostf], col=terrain.colors(length(ostf)))
```



```
[4] "Rprof.out"
[5] "Rprofsr01.out"
[6] "RprofsRegressionExpl.out"
[7] "RprofsRegressionExpl01.out"
[8] "SIntro_old.sty"
[9] "sprof01.Rdata"
[10] "sprofiling-barplotNodes.pdf"
[11] "sprofiling-barplotNodes4.pdf"
[12] "sprofiling-barplotStacks.pdf"
[13] "sprofiling-barplotStacks4.pdf"
[14] "sprofiling-nwrpoadj.pdf"
[15] "sprofiling-rpoadjNEL.pdf"
[16] "sprofiling-rpoadjvizcirco.pdf"
[17] "sprofiling-rpoadjvizdot.pdf"
[18] "sprofiling-rpoadjvizfdp.pdf"
[19] "sprofiling-rpoadjvizneato.pdf"
[20] "sprofiling-rpoadjviztwopi.pdf"
[21] "sprofiling-rpoig.pdf"
[22] "sprofiling-rpoplotnodes.pdf"
[23] "sprofiling-rpoplotprofiles.pdf"
[24] "sprofiling-rpoplotstacks.pdf"
[25] "sprofiling-sREimgprofiles.pdf"
[26] "sprofiling-sREimgstacks.pdf"
[27] "sprofiling-sREplotnodefreq.pdf"
[28] "sprofiling-sREplotnodefreq1.pdf"
[29] "sprofiling-sREplotnodes.pdf"
[30] "sprofiling-sREplotprofiles.pdf"
[31] "sprofiling-sREplotprofiles242.pdf"
[32] "sprofiling-sREplotprofiles323.pdf"
[33] "sprofiling-sREplotprofiles4.pdf"
[34] "sprofiling-sREplotstackfreq.pdf"
[35] "sprofiling-sREplotstackfreq1.pdf"
[36] "sprofiling-sREplotstackfreq2.pdf"
[37] "sprofiling-sREplotstacks.pdf"
[38] "sprofiling-sREplotstacks4col.pdf"
[39] "sprofiling.aux"
[40] "sprofiling.idx"
[41] "sprofiling.ilg"
[42] "sprofiling.ind"
[43] "sprofiling.log"
[44] "sprofiling.pdf"
[45] "sprofiling.tex"
[46] "sprofiling.toc"
```

### 3. A BETTER GRIP ON PROFILE INFORMATION

The basic information provided by all profilers in R is a protocol of sampled stacks. For each recorded event, the protocol records one line with a text string showing the sampled stack (in reverse order: most recent first). The stack lines may be preceded by header lines with event specific information. The protocol may be interspersed with control information, such as information about the timing interval used.

We know that the structural information, static information as well as dynamic information, can be represented with the help of a graph. For a static analysis, the graph representation may be the first choice. For a dynamic analysis, the stack information is our first information. A stack is a connected path in the program graph. If we start with nodes and edges, we lose information which is readily available in record of stacks.

As we know that we are working with stacks, we know that they have their peculiarities. Stacks tend to grow and shrink. Subsequent events will have extensions and shrinkages of stacks (if the recording is on a fine scale), or stack sharing common stumps (if the recording is on a coarser scale).

There have always been interrupts, and these show up in profiles. In R, this is related problem (GC)

The graph is a second instance that is (re)constructed from the stack recording. Here is the way we represent the profile information:

The profile log file is sanitised:

- Control lines are extracted and recorded in a separate list.
- Head parts, if present, are extracted and recorded in a matrix that is kept line-aligned with the remainder
- Line content is standardised, for example by removing stray quotation marks etc.

After this, the sanitised lines are encoded as a vector of stacks, and references to this.

If necessary, these steps are done by chunks to reduce memory load.

From the vector of stacks, a vector of nodes (or rather node names) is derived.

The stacks are now encoded by references to the nodes table. For convenience, we keep the (sanitised) textual representation of the stacks.

So far, texts are in reverse order. For each stack, we record the trailing leaf, and then we reverse order. The top of stack is now on first position.

Several statistics can be accumulated easily as a side effect.

Conceptually, the data structure consists of three tables (the implementation may differ, and is subject to change).

The profiles table is the representation of the input file. Control lines are collected in a special table. With the control lines removed, the rest is a table, one row per input line. The body of the line, the stack, is encoded as a reference to a stacks table (obligatory) and header information (optional).

The stacks table contains the collected stacks, each stack encoded as a list of references to the node table. This is obligatory. This list is kept in reverse order (root at position 1). A source line representing the stack information may be kept (optional).

The nodes table keeps the names at the nodes.

To illustrate our data structure, we use *Rprofsrc01.out* as provided in section 1.1 on page 3.

vref:

section 1.1 on page 3

This is a temporary hack to get a most recent private recent version of *library(sprof)*.

```
rpo <- readRprof("Rprofsr01.out")
str_prof(rpo)
```

---

Output

---

First line:

0 Sampling intervals in micros: NULL

64 nodes in 47 stacks

36 Terminals

1 Roots:

.deparseOpts	.getXlevels	.row_names_info
0	0	0
[	[.data.frame	[[
0	0	0
[[.data.frame	%in%	<Anonymous>
0	0	0
\$	anyDuplicated	anyDuplicated.default
0	0	0
as.character	as.list	as.list.data.frame
0	0	0
as.vector	c	cat
0	0	0
chol2inv	deparse	doTryCatch
0	0	0
eval	evalFunc	FUN
0	0	0
getOption	lapply	lazyLoadDBfetch
0	0	0
list	lm	lm.fit
0	0	0
match	match.fun	mean
0	0	0
mean.default	mode	model.frame
0	0	0
model.frame.default	model.matrix	model.matrix.default
0	0	0
model.response	na.omit	na.omit.data.frame
0	0	0
names	options	paste
0	0	0
pmatch	rep.int	sapply
0	0	0
simplify2array	structure	summary
0	0	0
summary.lm	Sweave	terms
0	47	0
terms.formula	try	tryCatch
0	0	0
tryCatchList	tryCatchOne	unique
0	0	0
unique.default	unlist	vapply
0	0	0
withVisible		
0		



```

rpo  Structure: List of 4
$ info      : 'data.frame':      1 obs. of  8 variables:
$ nodes     : 'data.frame':      64 obs. of  5 variables:
$ stacks    : 'data.frame':      47 obs. of  7 variables:
$ profiles: List of 4
- attr(*, "class")= chr [1:2] "sprof" "list"

stacks Structure: 'data.frame':      47 obs. of  7 variables:
$ nodes      : List of 47
$ shortname   : Factor w/ 47 levels "S<A>eFttCtCLtC0dTCwVeesleem.m..n.n...[.",...: 3 18 14 20 23 ...
$ refcount    : num  1 1 16 23 1 ...
$ stacklength : int  13 18 17 19 21 ...
$ stackheadnodes: int  53 53 53 53 53 ...
$ stackleafnodes: int  27 27 37 42 27 ...
$ stackssrc   : Factor w/ 47 levels ".deparseOpts FUN lapply supply match model.matrix.default model

```

#### 4. STANDARD OUTPUT

##### 4.1. Summary.

		Input				
		<i>summary_nodes(rpo)</i>				
		Output				
	shortname	root	leaf	self.time	self.pct	total.time
.deparseOpts	.dp0	-	LEAF	1	Inf	0
.getXlevels	.gtX	-	-	0	NaN	0
.row_names_info	.r__	-	LEAF	1	Inf	0
[	[	-	-	0	NaN	0
[[.data.frame	[[.d	-	LEAF	48	Inf	0
[[	[[	-	-	0	NaN	0
[[.data.frame	[[..	-	LEAF	2	Inf	0
%in%	%in%	-	LEAF	1	Inf	0
<Anonymous>	<An>	-	-	0	NaN	0
\$	\$	-	LEAF	2	Inf	0
anyDuplicated	anyD	-	LEAF	1	Inf	0
anyDuplicated.default	anD.	-	LEAF	9	Inf	0
as.character	as.c	-	LEAF	35	Inf	0
as.list	as.l	-	LEAF	1	Inf	0
as.list.data.frame	a...	-	LEAF	33	Inf	0
as.vector	as.v	-	-	0	NaN	0
c	c	-	LEAF	1	Inf	0
cat	cat	-	LEAF	1	Inf	0
chol2inv	chl2	-	LEAF	2	Inf	0
deparse	dprs	-	-	0	NaN	0
doTryCatch	dTrC	-	-	0	NaN	0
eval	eval	-	-	0	NaN	0
evalFunc	evlF	-	-	0	NaN	0
FUN	FUN	-	LEAF	1	Inf	0
getOption	gtOp	-	-	0	NaN	0
lapply	lppl	-	-	0	NaN	0
lazyLoadDBfetch	lLDB	-	LEAF	7	Inf	0
list	list	-	LEAF	14	Inf	0
lm	lm	-	LEAF	43	Inf	0

lm.fit	lm.f	- LEAF	114	Inf	0
match	mtch	- LEAF	2	Inf	0
match.fun	mtc.	- -	0	NaN	0
mean	mean	- -	0	NaN	0
mean.default	mn.d	- LEAF	1	Inf	0
mode	mode	- LEAF	1	Inf	0
model.frame	mdl.f	- -	0	NaN	0
model.frame.default	mdl.f.	- LEAF	16	Inf	0
model.matrix	mdl.m	- -	0	NaN	0
model.matrix.default	mdl.m.	- LEAF	55	Inf	0
model.response	mdl.r	- LEAF	2	Inf	0
na.omit	n.mt	- LEAF	15	Inf	0
na.omit.data.frame	n...	- LEAF	23	Inf	0
names	nams	- LEAF	1	Inf	0
options	optn	- LEAF	1	Inf	0
paste	past	- -	0	NaN	0
pmatch	pmtc	- LEAF	1	Inf	0
rep.int	rp.n	- LEAF	1	Inf	0
sapply	sppl	- -	0	NaN	0
simplify2array	smp2	- -	0	NaN	0
structure	strc	- LEAF	33	Inf	0
summary	smmr	- -	0	NaN	0
summary.lm	smm.	- LEAF	36	Inf	0
Sweave	Swev	ROOT -	0	NaN	0
terms	trms	- -	0	NaN	0
terms.formula	trm.	- LEAF	1	Inf	0
try	try	- -	0	NaN	0
tryCatch	tryC	- -	0	NaN	0
tryCatchList	tryCL	- -	0	NaN	0
tryCatchOne	trCO	- -	0	NaN	0
unique	uniq	- -	0	NaN	0
unique.default	unq.	- LEAF	1	Inf	0
unlist	unls	- LEAF	1	Inf	0
vapply	vppl	- -	0	NaN	0
withVisible	wthV	- -	0	NaN	0
	total.pct				
.deparseOpts	NaN				
.getXlevels	NaN				
.row_names_info	NaN				
[	NaN				
[[.data.frame	NaN				
[[	NaN				
[[.data.frame	NaN				
%in%	NaN				
<Anonymous>	NaN				
\$	NaN				
anyDuplicated	NaN				
anyDuplicated.default	NaN				
as.character	NaN				
as.list	NaN				
as.list.data.frame	NaN				
as.vector	NaN				
c	NaN				

cat	NaN
chol2inv	NaN
deparse	NaN
doTryCatch	NaN
eval	NaN
evalFunc	NaN
FUN	NaN
getOption	NaN
lapply	NaN
lazyLoadDBfetch	NaN
list	NaN
lm	NaN
lm.fit	NaN
match	NaN
match.fun	NaN
mean	NaN
mean.default	NaN
mode	NaN
model.frame	NaN
model.frame.default	NaN
model.matrix	NaN
model.matrix.default	NaN
model.response	NaN
na.omit	NaN
na.omit.data.frame	NaN
names	NaN
options	NaN
paste	NaN
pmatch	NaN
rep.int	NaN
sapply	NaN
simplify2array	NaN
structure	NaN
summary	NaN
summary.lm	NaN
Sweave	NaN
terms	NaN
terms.formula	NaN
try	NaN
tryCatch	NaN
tryCatchList	NaN
tryCatchOne	NaN
unique	NaN
unique.default	NaN
unlist	NaN
vapply	NaN
withVisible	NaN

---

*summary\_stacks(rpo)* Input

---

	len	refcount	root	leaves
1	13		1	53
				27

Output

2	18	1	53	27
3	17	16	53	37
4	19	23	53	42
5	21	1	53	27
6	21	48	53	5
7	20	1	53	27
8	15	1	53	27
9	18	25	53	15
10	15	55	53	39
11	14	1	53	27
12	14	114	53	30
13	15	23	53	50
14	13	43	53	29
15	18	10	53	50
16	14	1	53	27
17	14	2	53	19
18	13	36	53	52
19	25	1	53	35
20	15	35	53	13
21	18	15	53	41
22	20	1	53	1
23	20	7	53	15
24	14	2	53	40
25	20	1	53	62
26	23	9	53	12
27	20	14	53	28
28	19	1	53	24
29	22	1	53	17
30	15	1	53	47
31	14	2	53	10
32	21	1	53	7
33	17	1	53	15
34	16	1	53	43
35	15	1	53	34
36	22	1	53	11
37	19	1	53	55
38	21	1	53	46
39	16	1	53	7
40	18	1	53	3
41	24	1	53	31
42	16	1	53	8
43	19	1	53	44
44	19	1	53	31
45	17	1	53	14
46	20	1	53	61
47	3	1	53	18

---

*summary\_profiles(rpo)*

---

\$id  
[1] "Profile Summary Tue Jul 2 17:30:23 2013"

```
$len
[1] 508

$uniquestacks
[1] 47

$nr_runs
[1] 373
```

The `rtop`] Topic **misc**!summary@summarysummary() rfun]summary@summary|textit method for *sprof* objects concatenates these three functions.

## 4.2. Print.

		Input		Output			
print_nodes(rpo)		shortname	root	leaf	self.time	self.pct	total.time
.deparseOpts	.dp0	-	LEAF		1	Inf	0
.getXlevels	.gtX	-	-		0	NaN	0
.row_names_info	.r__	-	LEAF		1	Inf	0
[	[	-	-		0	NaN	0
[.data.frame	[.d.	-	LEAF		48	Inf	0
[[	[[	-	-		0	NaN	0
[[.data.frame	[[..	-	LEAF		2	Inf	0
%in%	%in%	-	LEAF		1	Inf	0
<Anonymous>	<An>	-	-		0	NaN	0
\$	\$	-	LEAF		2	Inf	0
anyDuplicated	anyD	-	LEAF		1	Inf	0
anyDuplicated.default	anD.	-	LEAF		9	Inf	0
as.character	as.c	-	LEAF		35	Inf	0
as.list	as.l	-	LEAF		1	Inf	0
as.list.data.frame	a...	-	LEAF		33	Inf	0
as.vector	as.v	-	-		0	NaN	0
c	c	-	LEAF		1	Inf	0
cat	cat	-	LEAF		1	Inf	0
chol2inv	chl2	-	LEAF		2	Inf	0
deparse	dprs	-	-		0	NaN	0
doTryCatch	dTrC	-	-		0	NaN	0
eval	eval	-	-		0	NaN	0
evalFunc	evlF	-	-		0	NaN	0
FUN	FUN	-	LEAF		1	Inf	0
getOption	gtOp	-	-		0	NaN	0
lapply	lppl	-	-		0	NaN	0
lazyLoadDBfetch	lLDB	-	LEAF		7	Inf	0
list	list	-	LEAF		14	Inf	0
lm	lm	-	LEAF		43	Inf	0
lm.fit	lm.f	-	LEAF		114	Inf	0
match	mtch	-	LEAF		2	Inf	0
match.fun	mtc.	-	-		0	NaN	0
mean	mean	-	-		0	NaN	0
mean.default	mn.d	-	LEAF		1	Inf	0
mode	mode	-	LEAF		1	Inf	0
model.frame	mdl.f	-	-		0	NaN	0

model.frame.default	mdl.f.	- LEAF	16	Inf	0
model.matrix	mdl.m	- -	0	NaN	0
model.matrix.default	mdl.m.	- LEAF	55	Inf	0
model.response	mdl.r	- LEAF	2	Inf	0
na.omit	n.mt	- LEAF	15	Inf	0
na.omit.data.frame	n...	- LEAF	23	Inf	0
names	nams	- LEAF	1	Inf	0
options	optn	- LEAF	1	Inf	0
paste	past	- -	0	NaN	0
pmatch	pmtc	- LEAF	1	Inf	0
rep.int	rp.n	- LEAF	1	Inf	0
sapply	sppl	- -	0	NaN	0
simplify2array	smp2	- -	0	NaN	0
structure	strc	- LEAF	33	Inf	0
summary	smmr	- -	0	NaN	0
summary.lm	smm.	- LEAF	36	Inf	0
Sweave	Swev	ROOT -	0	NaN	0
terms	trms	- -	0	NaN	0
terms.formula	trm.	- LEAF	1	Inf	0
try	try	- -	0	NaN	0
tryCatch	tryC	- -	0	NaN	0
tryCatchList	trCL	- -	0	NaN	0
tryCatchOne	trCO	- -	0	NaN	0
unique	uniq	- -	0	NaN	0
unique.default	unq.	- LEAF	1	Inf	0
unlist	unls	- LEAF	1	Inf	0
vapply	vppl	- -	0	NaN	0
withVisible	wthV	- -	0	NaN	0
	total.pct				
.deparseOpts	NaN				
.getXlevels	NaN				
.row_names_info	NaN				
[	NaN				
[.data.frame	NaN				
[[	NaN				
[ [.data.frame	NaN				
%in%	NaN				
<Anonymous>	NaN				
\$	NaN				
anyDuplicated	NaN				
anyDuplicated.default	NaN				
as.character	NaN				
as.list	NaN				
as.list.data.frame	NaN				
as.vector	NaN				
c	NaN				
cat	NaN				
chol2inv	NaN				
deparse	NaN				
doTryCatch	NaN				
eval	NaN				
evalFunc	NaN				
FUN	NaN				

getOption	NaN
lapply	NaN
lazyLoadDBfetch	NaN
list	NaN
lm	NaN
lm.fit	NaN
match	NaN
match.fun	NaN
mean	NaN
mean.default	NaN
mode	NaN
model.frame	NaN
model.frame.default	NaN
model.matrix	NaN
model.matrix.default	NaN
model.response	NaN
na.omit	NaN
na.omit.data.frame	NaN
names	NaN
options	NaN
paste	NaN
pmatch	NaN
rep.int	NaN
sapply	NaN
simplify2array	NaN
structure	NaN
summary	NaN
summary.lm	NaN
Sweave	NaN
terms	NaN
terms.formula	NaN
try	NaN
tryCatch	NaN
tryCatchList	NaN
tryCatchOne	NaN
unique	NaN
unique.default	NaN
unlist	NaN
vapply	NaN
withVisible	NaN

---

*print\_stacks(rpo)* Input

---

	len	refcount	root	leafs
1	13	1	53	27
2	18	1	53	27
3	17	16	53	37
4	19	23	53	42
5	21	1	53	27
6	21	48	53	5
7	20	1	53	27
8	15	1	53	27

Output

9	18	25	53	15
10	15	55	53	39
11	14	1	53	27
12	14	114	53	30
13	15	23	53	50
14	13	43	53	29
15	18	10	53	50
16	14	1	53	27
17	14	2	53	19
18	13	36	53	52
19	25	1	53	35
20	15	35	53	13
21	18	15	53	41
22	20	1	53	1
23	20	7	53	15
24	14	2	53	40
25	20	1	53	62
26	23	9	53	12
27	20	14	53	28
28	19	1	53	24
29	22	1	53	17
30	15	1	53	47
31	14	2	53	10
32	21	1	53	7
33	17	1	53	15
34	16	1	53	43
35	15	1	53	34
36	22	1	53	11
37	19	1	53	55
38	21	1	53	46
39	16	1	53	7
40	18	1	53	3
41	24	1	53	31
42	16	1	53	8
43	19	1	53	44
44	19	1	53	31
45	17	1	53	14
46	20	1	53	61
47	3	1	53	18

---

*Input*

```
print_profiles(rpo)
```

---

*Output*

```
$id
[1] "Profile Summary Tue Jul  2 17:30:23 2013"

$len
[1] 508

$uniquestacks
[1] 47
```



```
$nr_runs
[1] 373
```

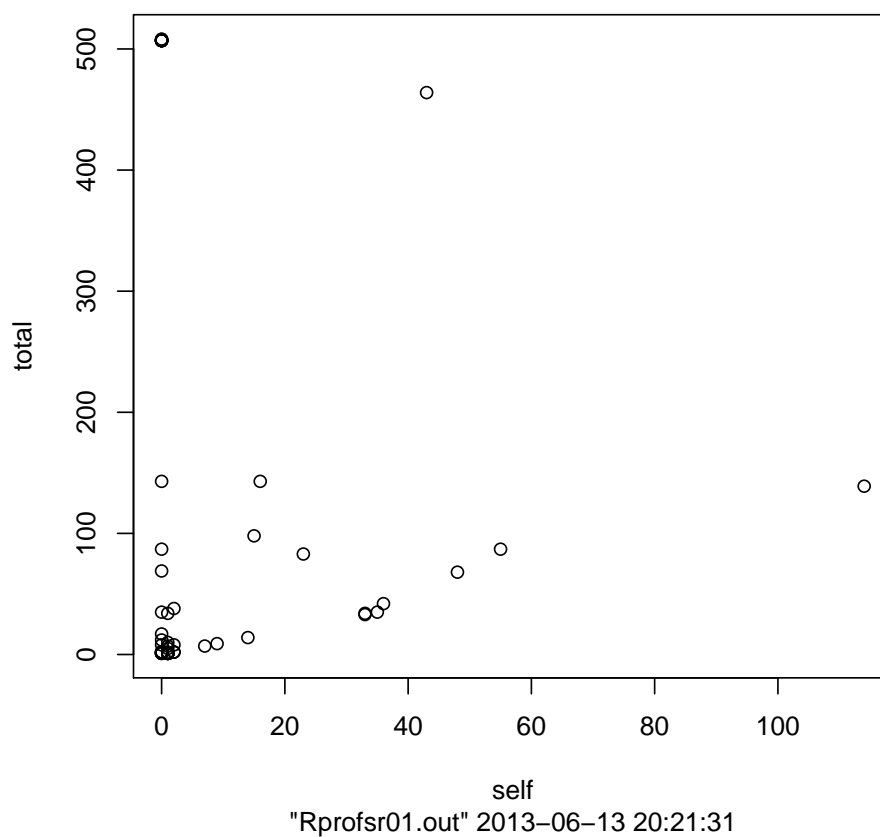
The `rtop` Topic `misc!print@printprint()` `rfunc!print@print|textit` method for `sprof` objects concatenates these three functions.

#### 4.3. Plot.

---

*Input*

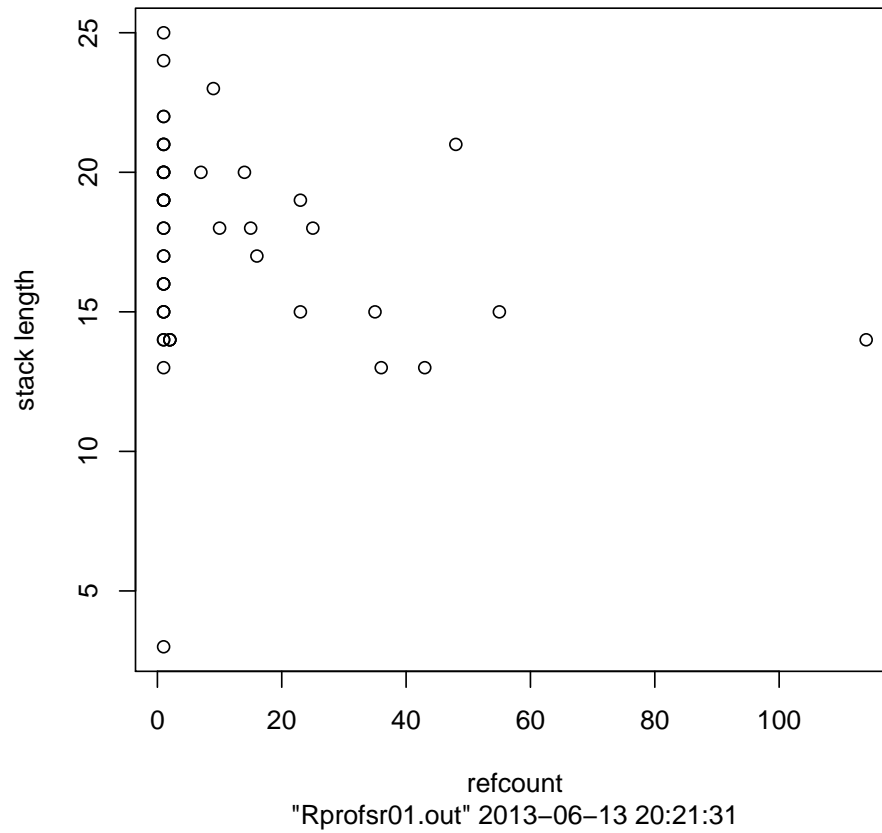
`plot_nodes(rpo)`




---

*Input*

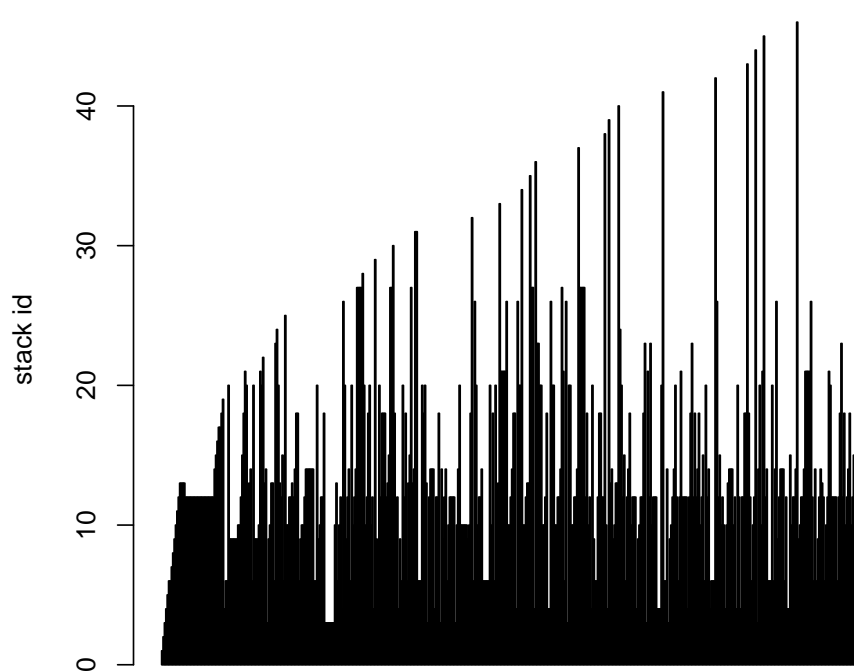
`plot_stacks(rpo)`



---

`plot_profiles(rpo)` *Input*

### stack ids by event



"Rprofsr01.out" 2013-06-13 20:21:31

The `rtop` Topic **misc**!plot@plotplot()rfun]plot@plot|textit method for *sprof* objects concatenates these three functions.

4.4. **Graph.** To interface *sprof* to a graph handling package, `rtop` Topic **adjacency**!until@untiluntil()rfun]until@until|textit can extract the adjacency matrix from the profile.

---

*Input*

---

```
rpoadj <- adjacency(rpo)
```

This is a format any graph package can handle.

4.4.1. *graph Package.*

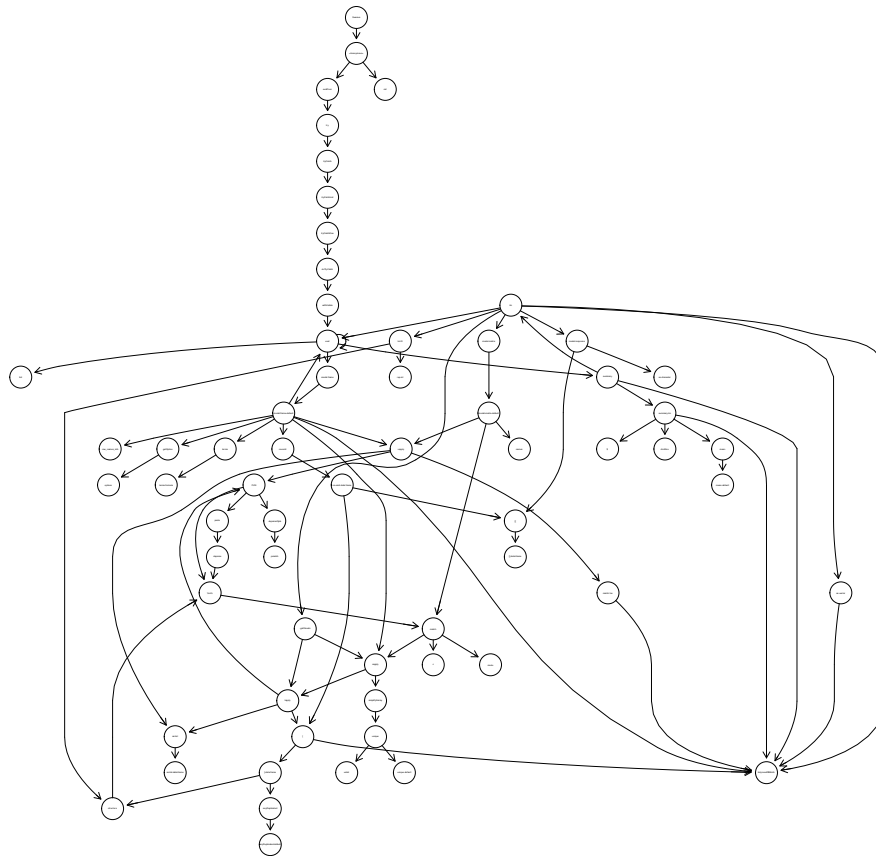

---

```
library(graph)
rpoadjNEL <- as(rpoadj, "graphNEL")
```

---

```
plot(rpoadjNEL, main="graph layout", cex.main=5)
#detach("package:graph")
```

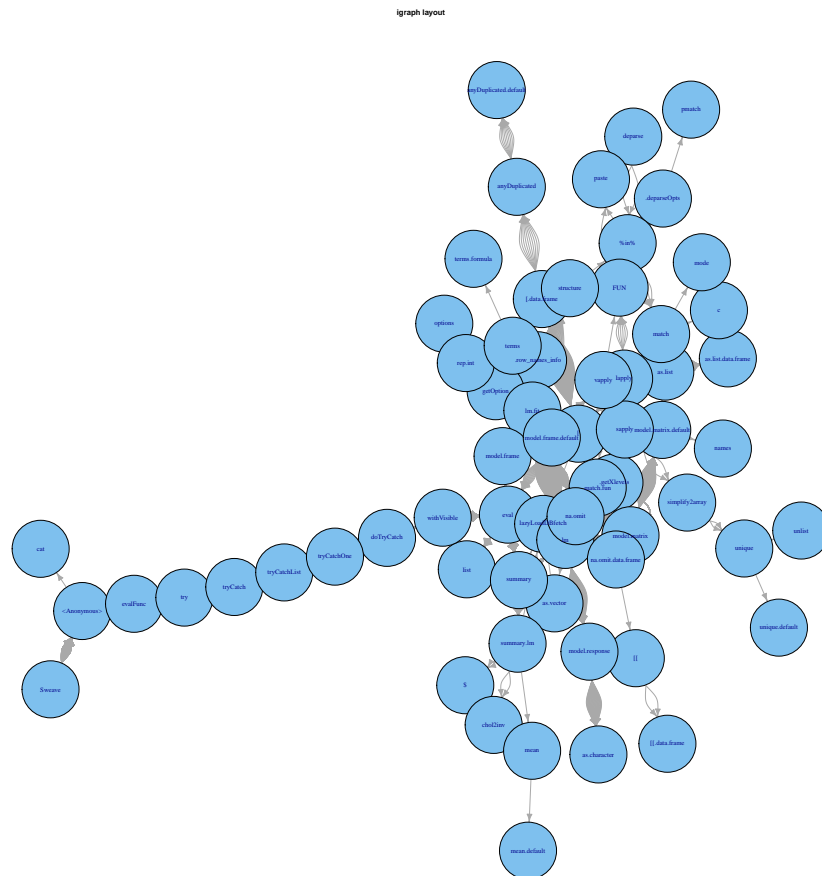
---

**graph layout**

#### 4.4.2. *igraph* Package.

```
library(igraph)
rpoig <- graph.adjacency(rpoadj)
```

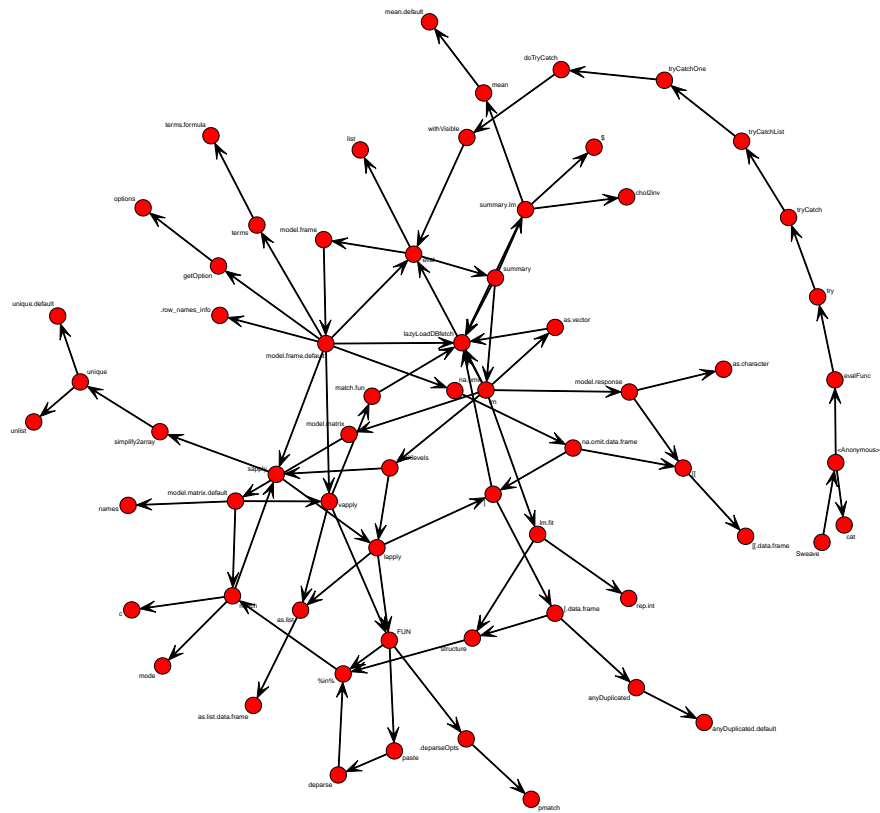
```
#plot(rpoig, main="igraph layout", cex.main=5)
plot(rpoig, main="igraph layout")
detach("package:igraph")
```



---

Input

## network layout



4.4.4. *Rgraphviz Package.*

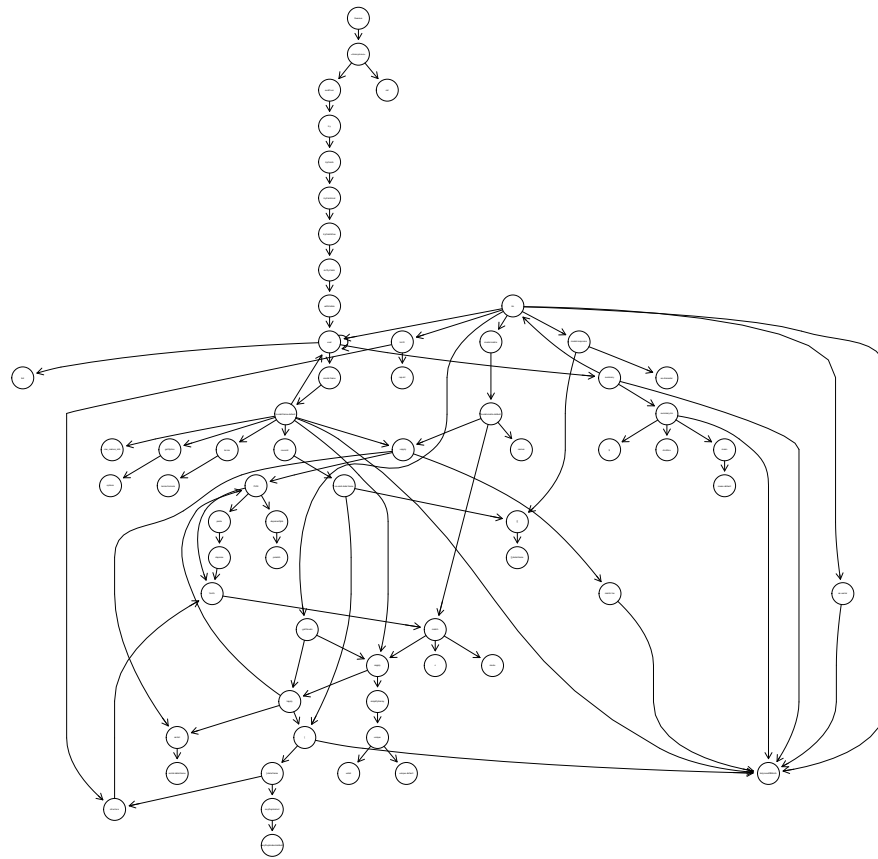

---

```
library(Rgraphviz)
rpoadjRag <- agopen(rpoadjNEL, name="Rprof Example")
```

---

```
plot(rpoadjRag, main="Graphviz dot layout", cex.main=5)
```

---

**Graphviz dot layout**

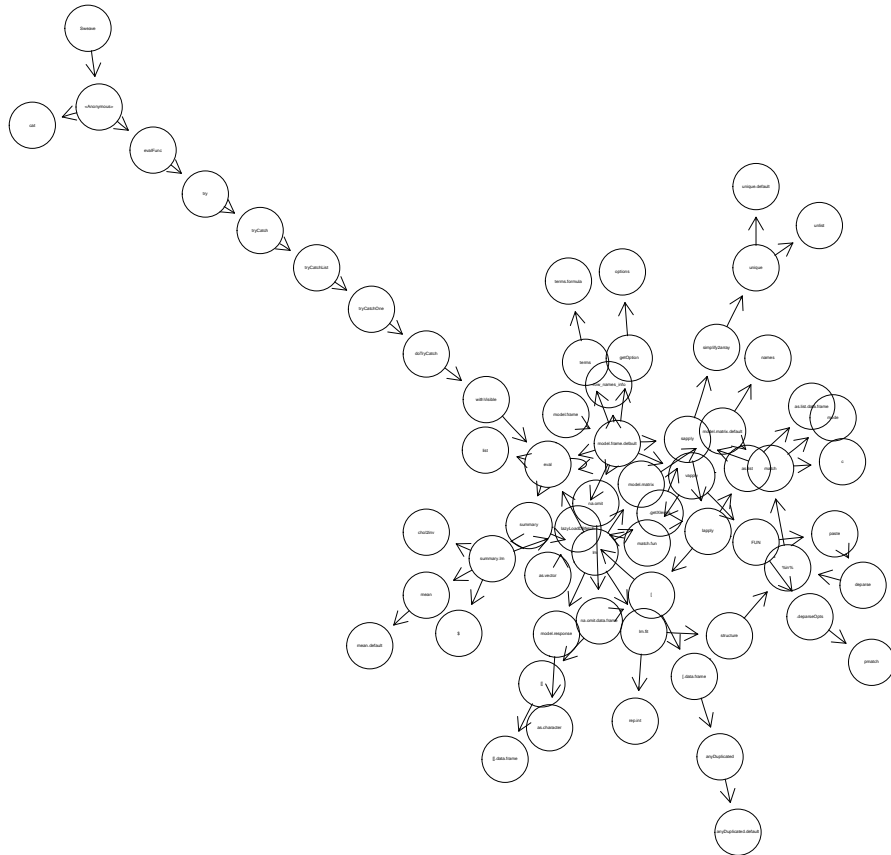
---

*Input*

```
plot(rpoadjRag,"neato", main="Graphviz neto layout", cex.main=5)
```

---

### Graphviz neto layout



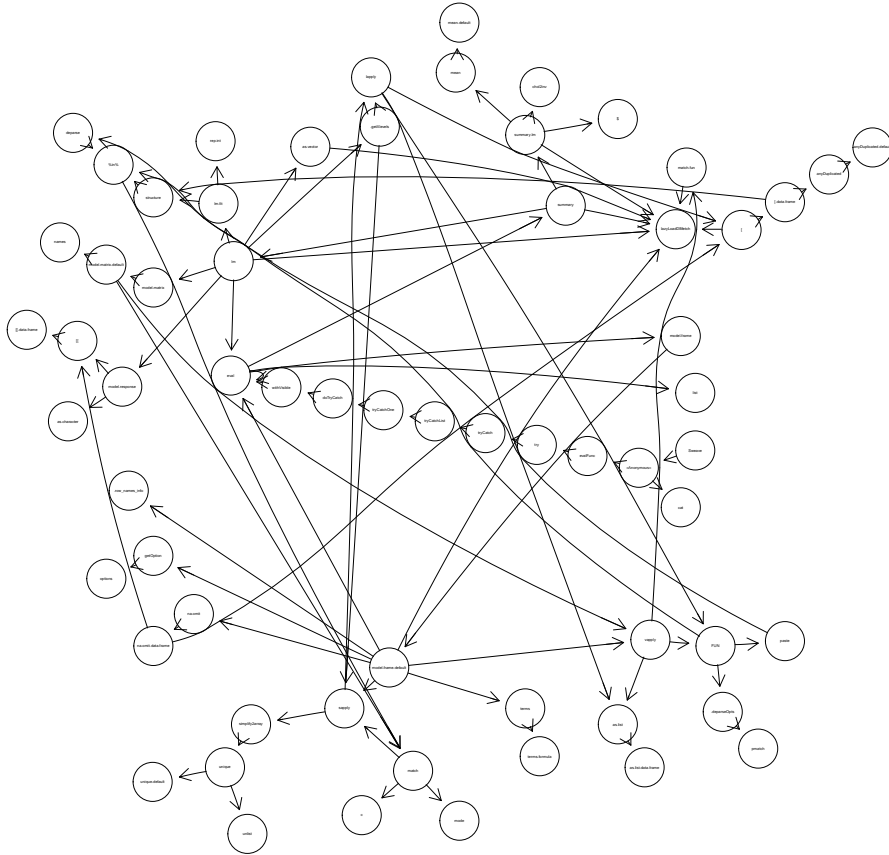


---

*Input*

```
plot(rpoadjRag,"twopi", main="Graphviz twopi layout", cex.main=5)
```

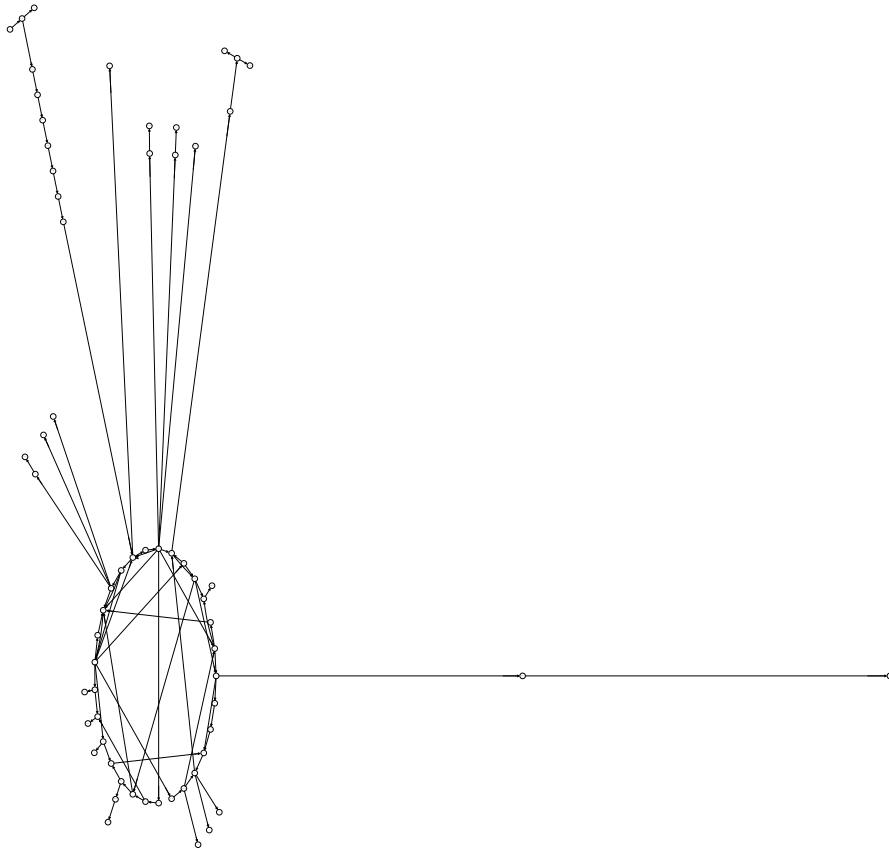
## Graphviz twopi layout



---

*Input*  
`plot(rpoadjRag,"circo", main="Graphviz circo layout", cex.main=5)`

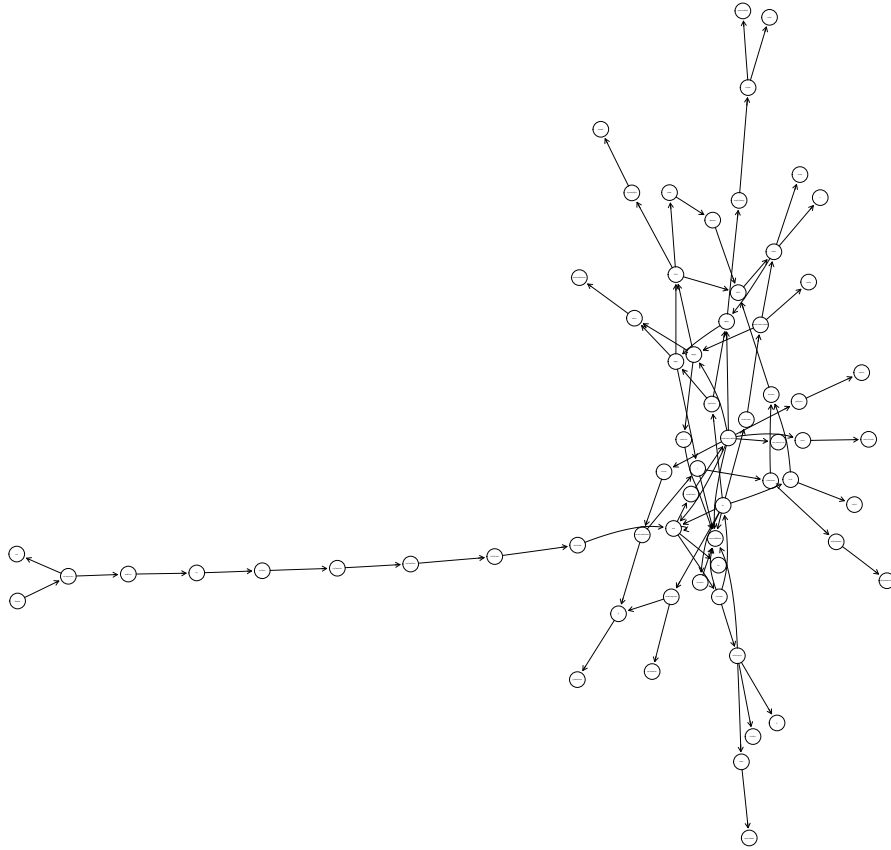
### Graphviz circo layout



---

```
plot(rpoadjRag,"fdp", main="Graphviz fdp layout", cex.main=5)
```

## Graphviz fdp layout



## INDEX

[, 22, 37, 40, 43

Index01, 51

- R version 3.0.1 (2013-05-16), x86\_64-apple-darwin10.8.0
- Locale:  
en\_GB.UTF-8/en\_GB.UTF-8/en\_GB.UTF-8/C/en\_GB.UTF-8/en\_GB.UTF-8
- Base packages: base, datasets, graphics, grDevices, grid, methods, parallel, stats, utils
- Other packages: graph 1.38.2, Rgraphviz 2.4.0, sprof 0.0-4, stringdist 0.5.0, xtable 1.7-1
- Loaded via a namespace (and not attached): BiocGenerics 0.6.0, igraph 0.6.5-2, network 1.7.2, stats4 3.0.1, tools 3.0.1

\$Source: /u/math/j40/cvsroot/lectures/src/insider/profile/Rnw/profile.Rnw,v \$

\$Revision: 1.1 \$

\$Date: 2013/05/20 20:24:04 \$

\$name: \$

\$Author: j40 \$

GÜNTHER SAWITZKI  
STATLAB HEIDELBERG  
IM NEUENHEIMER FELD 294  
D 69120 HEIDELBERG

*E-mail address:* [gs@statlab.uni-heidelberg.de](mailto:gs@statlab.uni-heidelberg.de)

*URL:* <http://sintro.r-forge.r-project.org/>