## Summarizing Measured Data

## Summarizing Measured Data

- Large number of measurements/observations on a random variable/metric
- request arrival inteval, CPU utilization, speedup, ...
- Summarizing them for easy understanding, comparison, reconstruct ...


## Kai Shen

Dept. of Computer Science, University of Rochester

- Summarizing:
- to a single representative
- variability
- distribution


## To A Single Representative

- Mean - average
- Median - middle value in ranked order
- Mode - most concentrated value
- vague definition for samples with continuous values
- Which one to use? Criteria:
- Impact of outlier?
- Is total of interest?
- Deviation to the representative
- minimize the expected deviation: $E\left(\left|x-x^{*}\right|\right)$
- high probability that the deviation is very small


## Other Means

- Geometric mean
- $x^{\star}=\left(x_{1} \cdot x_{2} \ldots x_{n}\right)^{1 / n}$
- Good when the product of all values is meaningful
- $g m\left(x_{1} / y_{1}, \ldots, x_{n} / y_{n}\right)=g m\left(x_{1}, \ldots, x_{n}\right) / g m\left(y_{1}, \ldots, y_{n}\right)$
- Also good for representing mean of ratios
- not necessarily the case - mean of CPU utilizations
- Harmonic mean
- $X^{*}=n /\left(1 / x_{1}+1 / x_{2}+\ldots+1 / x_{n}\right)$
- Good then the arithmetic mean of the inverse is meaningful - instruction per cycle vs. runtime


## Selecting Index of Dispersion

- Impact of outliers
- range > variance > mean absolute deviation > percentile $\approx 0$
- Calculation costs
- Characterizing the network traffic


