Data Containers

bcolz

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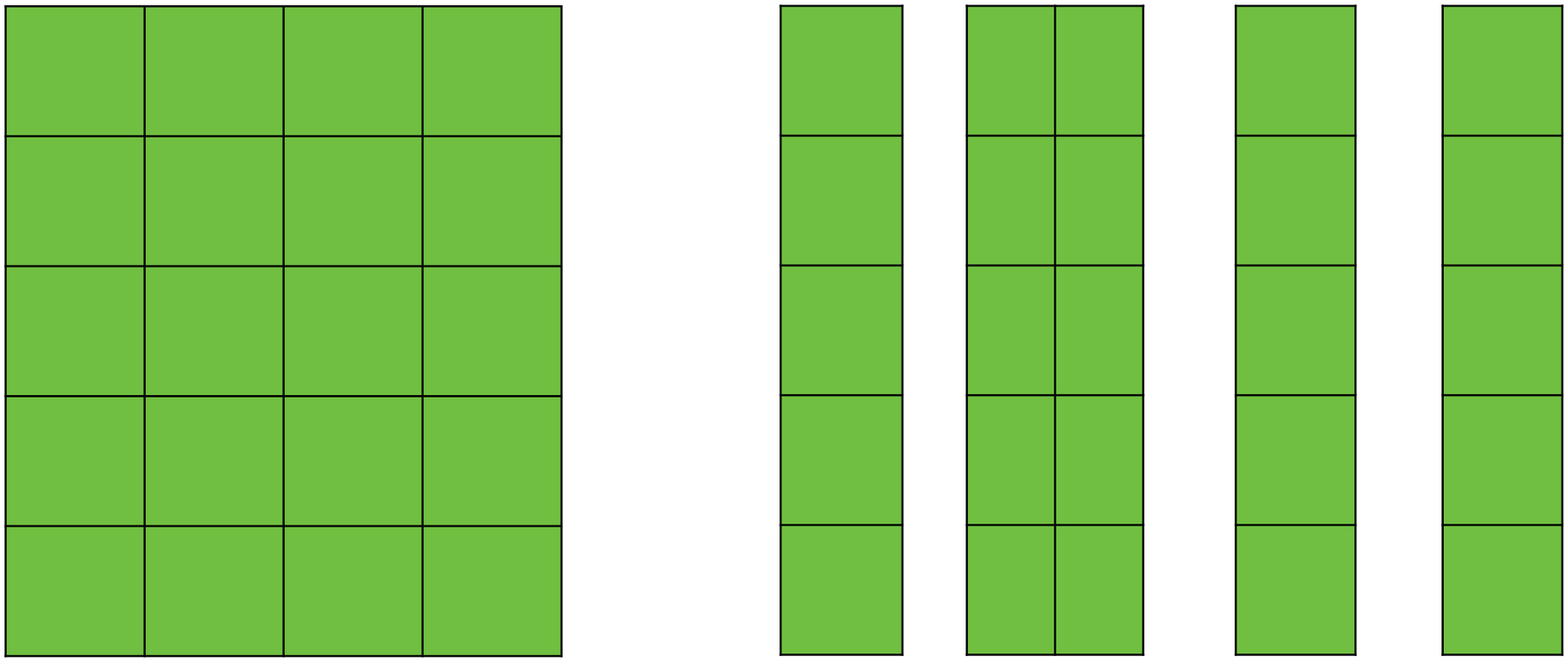
What is bcolz?

- bcolz provides data containers that can be used in a similar way than the ones in NumPy or Pandas

- The main difference is that data storage is **chunked**, not **contiguous**

- Also, it provides a layer for achieving independence of storage media: either **memory** or **disk** can be used.

bcolz Implements Two Flavors of Data Containers

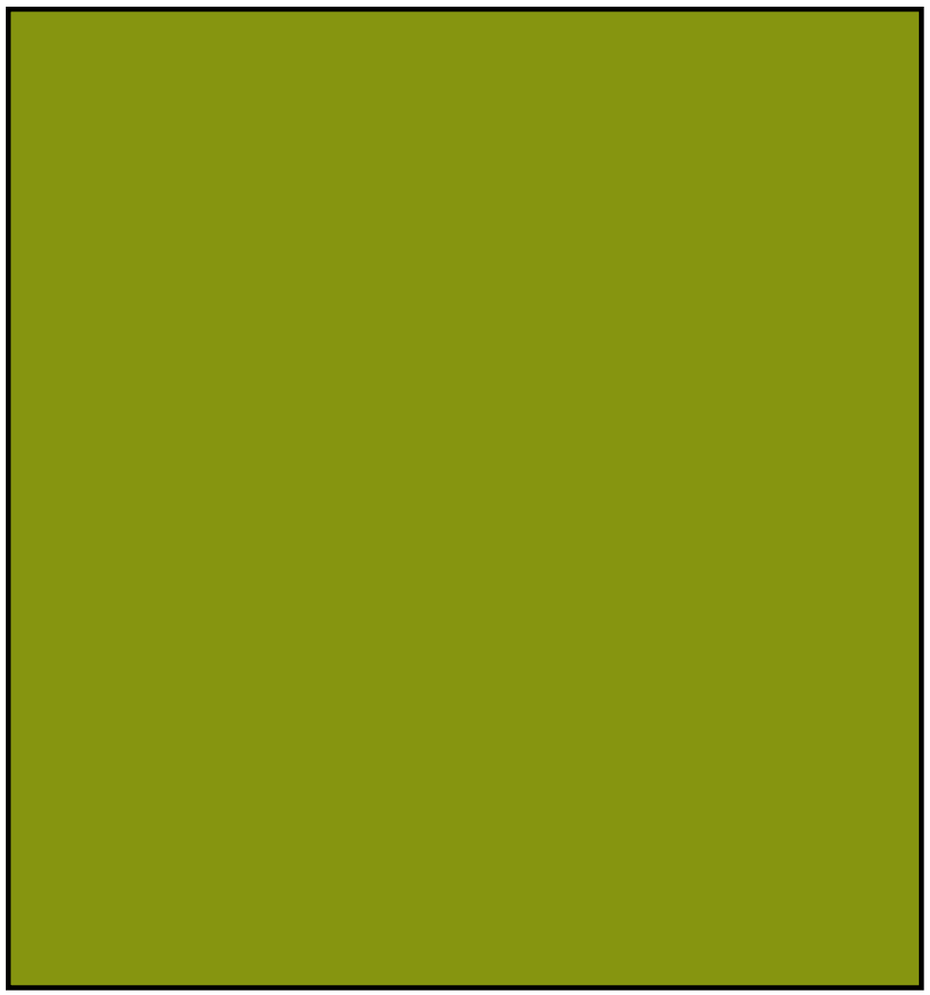


carray: homogenous, n-dim data types

ctable: heterogeneous types, columnar

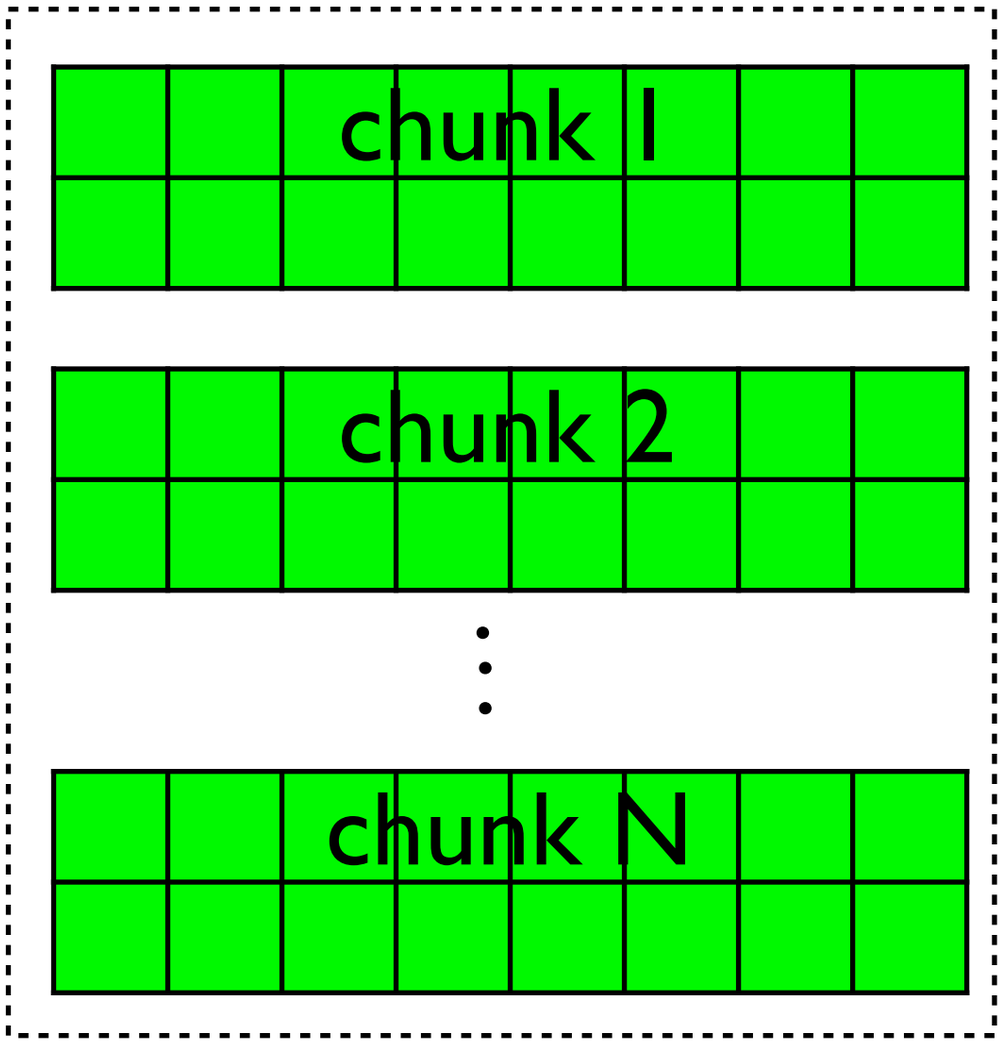
Contiguous vs Chunked

NumPy container



Contiguous memory

carray container

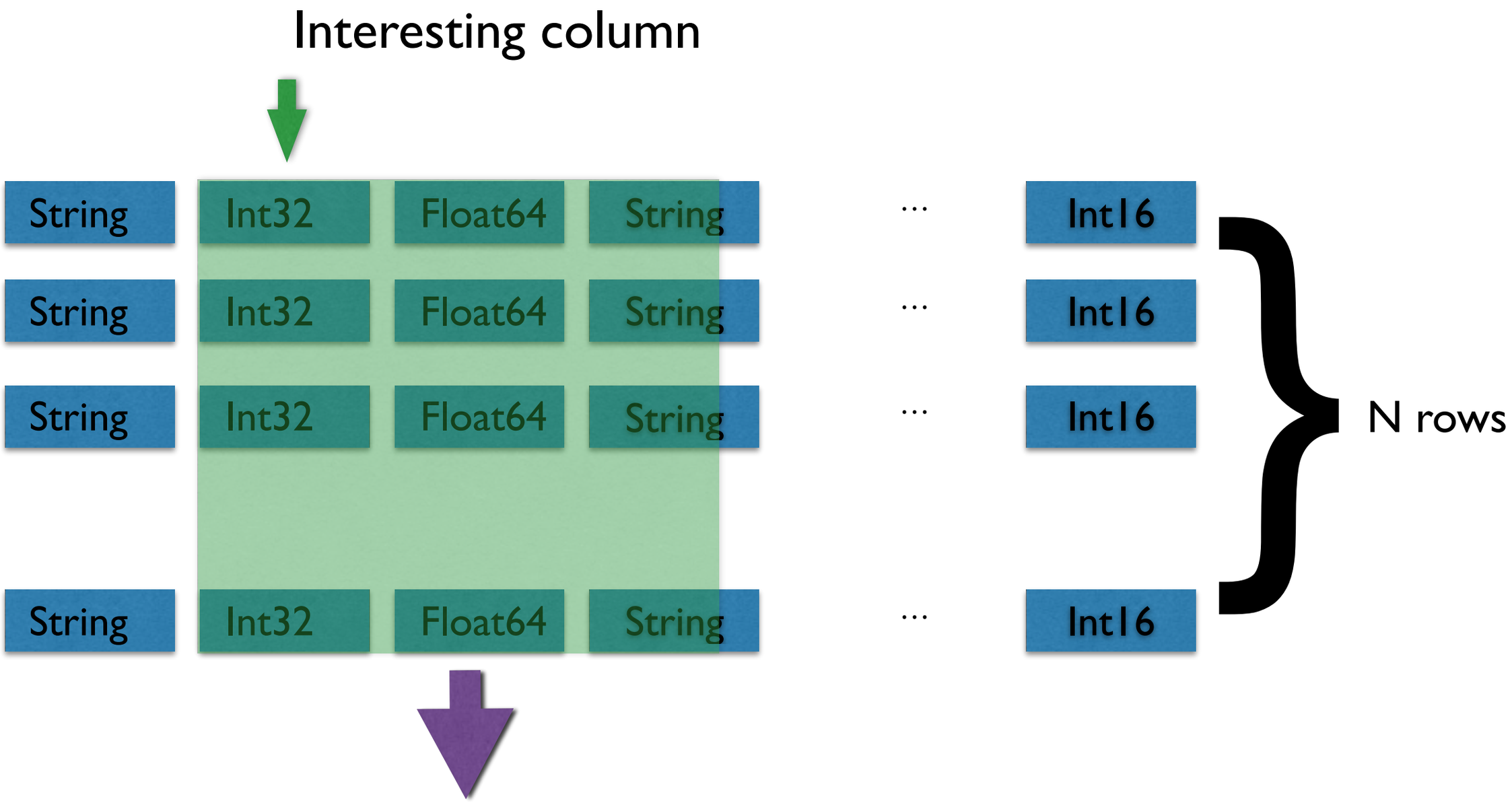


Discontiguous memory

Why Columnar?

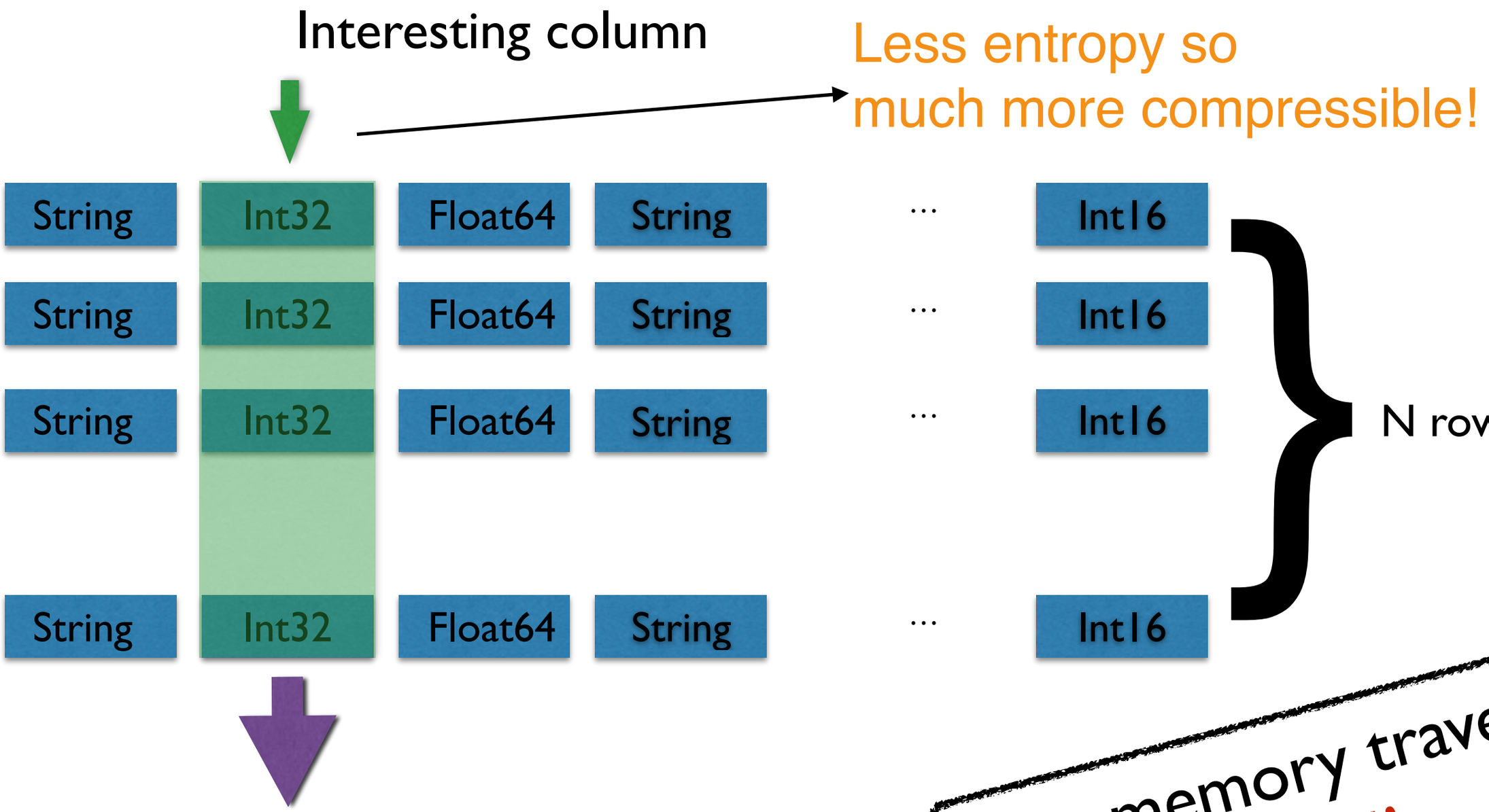
- Because it adapts better to newer computer architectures

In-Memory Row-Wise Table (Structured NumPy array)



Interesting Data: N * 4 bytes (Int32)
Actual Data Read: N * 64 bytes (cache line)

In-Memory Column-Wise Table (bcolz *ctable*)



Interesting Data: N * 4 bytes (Int32)
Actual Data Read: N * 4 bytes (Int32)

Less memory travels
to CPU!

Out-Of-Core Computations

- Due to the addition of the persistency, carray can perform out-of-core computations seamlessly
- Supports different Virtual Machines:
  - Plain Python
  - numexpr (so you can use multicores)
  - Dask (delayed expression tree evaluation)

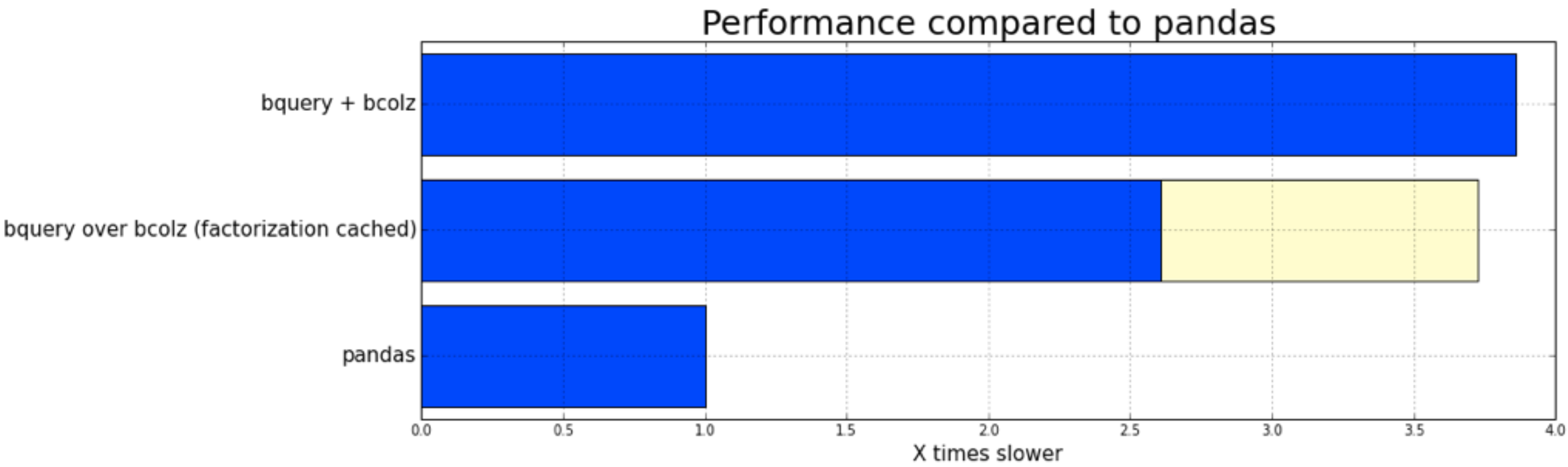
Some Projects Using bcolz

- Visualfabriq's bquery (out-of-core groupby's):
  https://github.com/visualfabriq/bquery

- Scikit-allel:
  http://scikit-allel.readthedocs.org/

- Quantopian:
  http://quantopian.github.io/talks/NeedForSpeed/slides#/

bquery - On-Disk GroupBy



In-memory (pandas) vs on-disk (bquery+bcolz) groupby

“Switching to bcolz enabled us to have a much better scalable architecture yet with near in-memory performance”
— Carst Vaartjes, co-founder visualfabriq