Bcolz

An Example Of Data Containers Applying The Principles Of New Hardware

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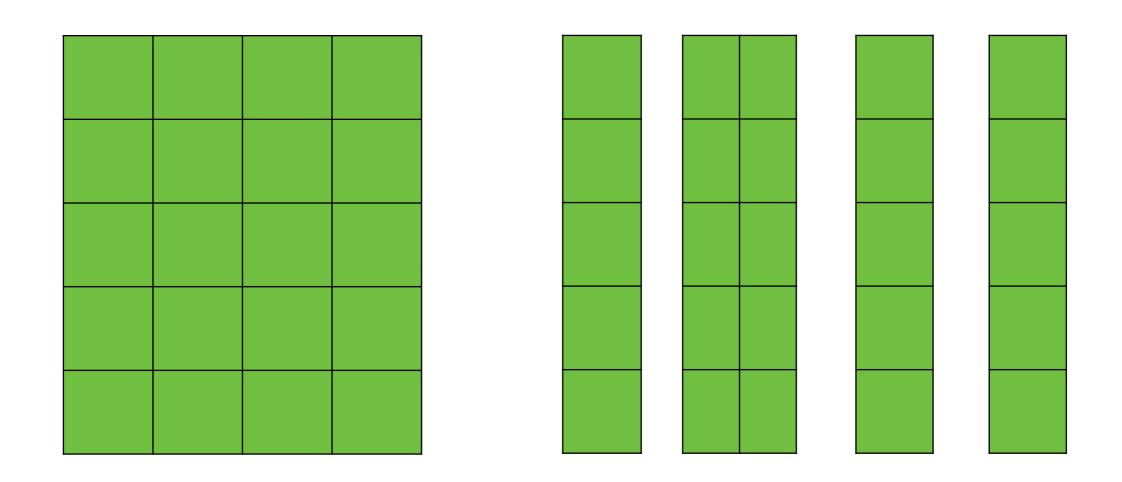
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What is bcolz?

- 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



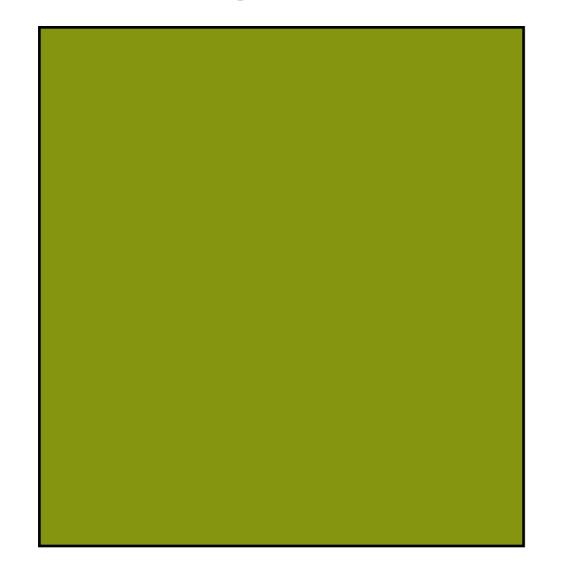
carray: homogenous, n-dim data types

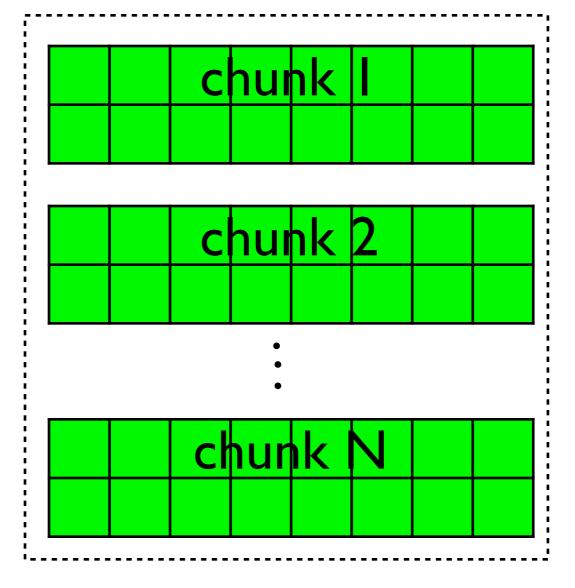
ctable: heterogeneous types, columnar

Contiguous vs Chunked

NumPy container

carray container





Contiguous memory

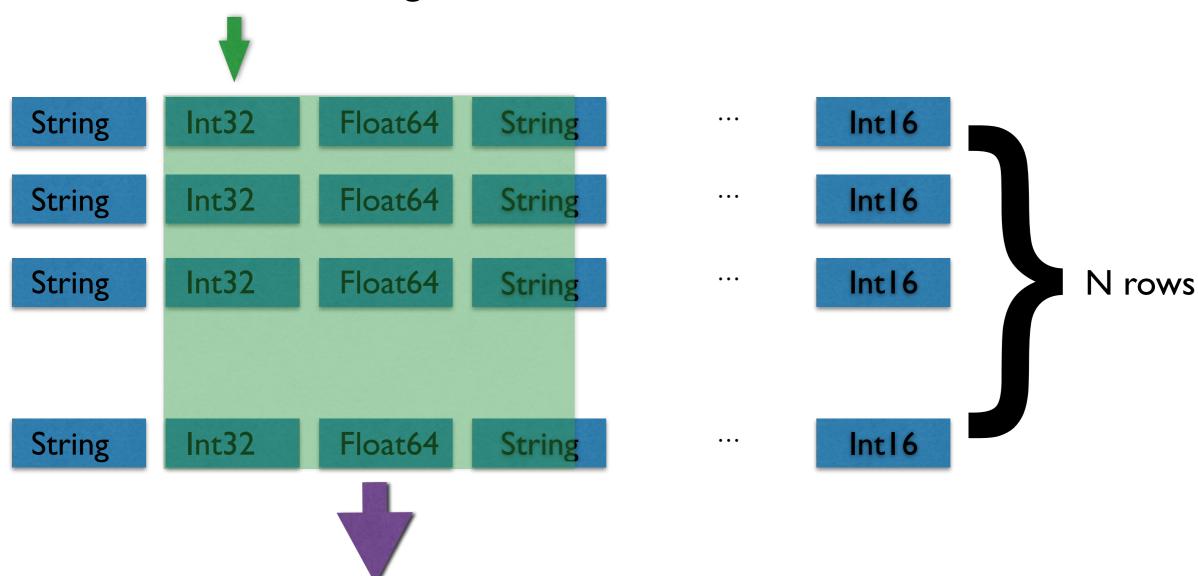
Discontiguous memory

Why Columnar?

Because it adapts better to newer computer architectures

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

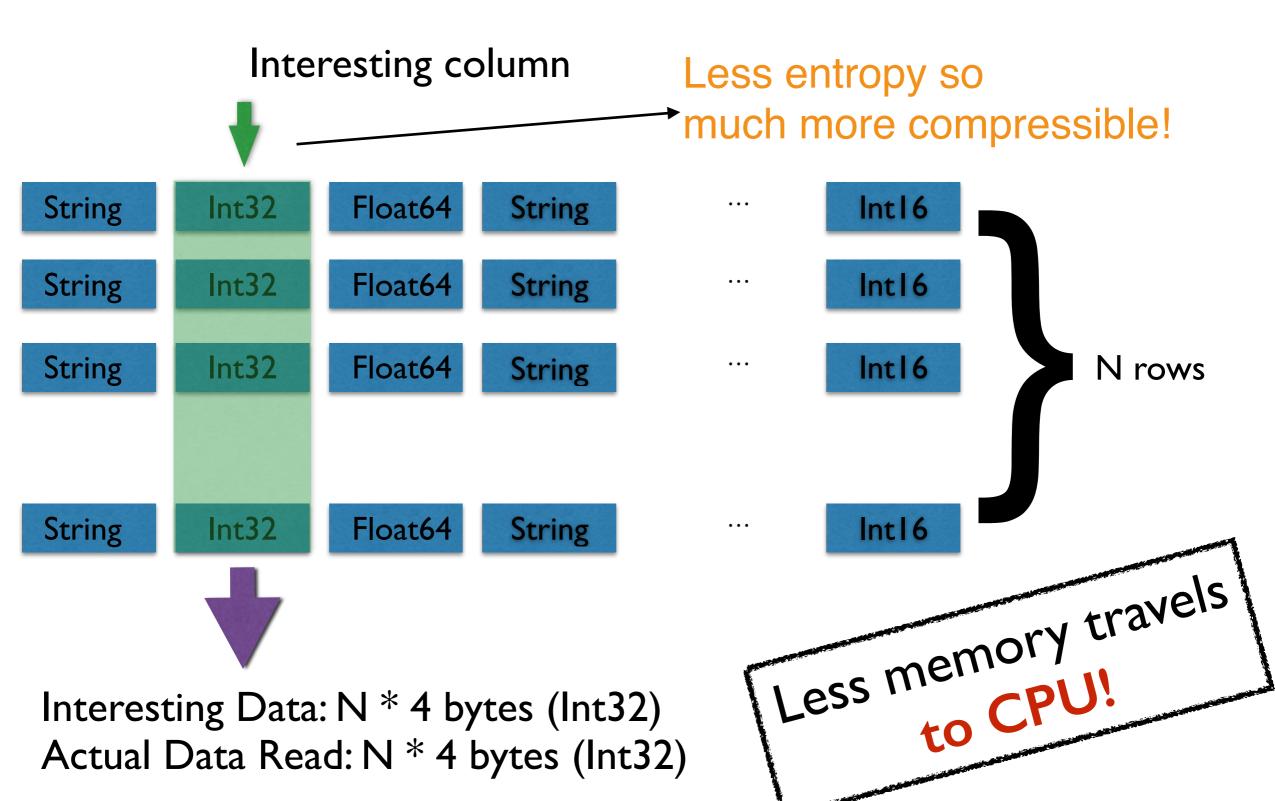
Interesting column



Interesting Data: N * 4 bytes (Int32)

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

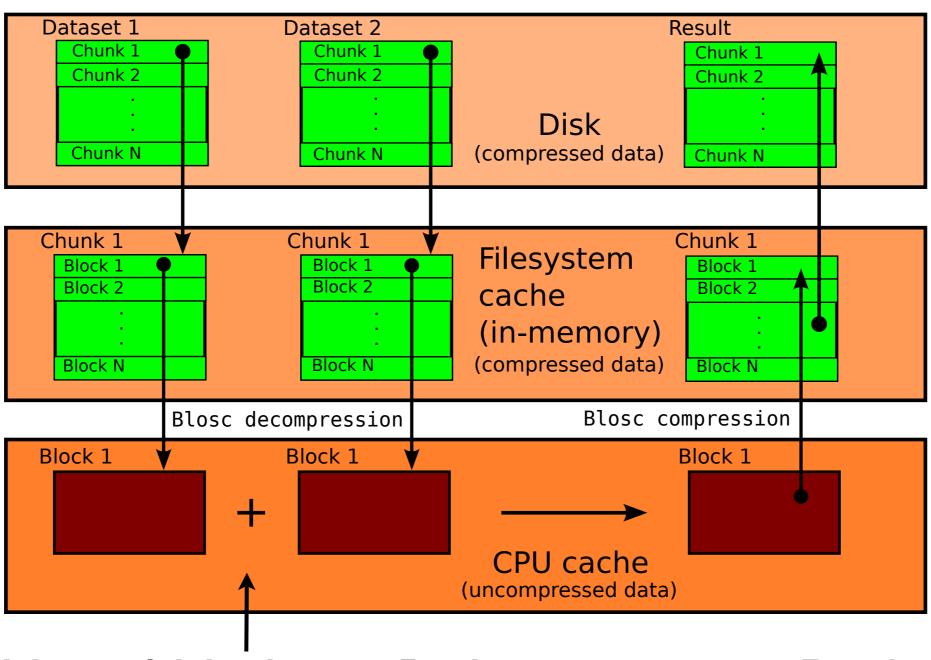
In-Memory Column-Wise Table (bcolz *ctable*)



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)

How bcolz Does Out-Of-Core Computations

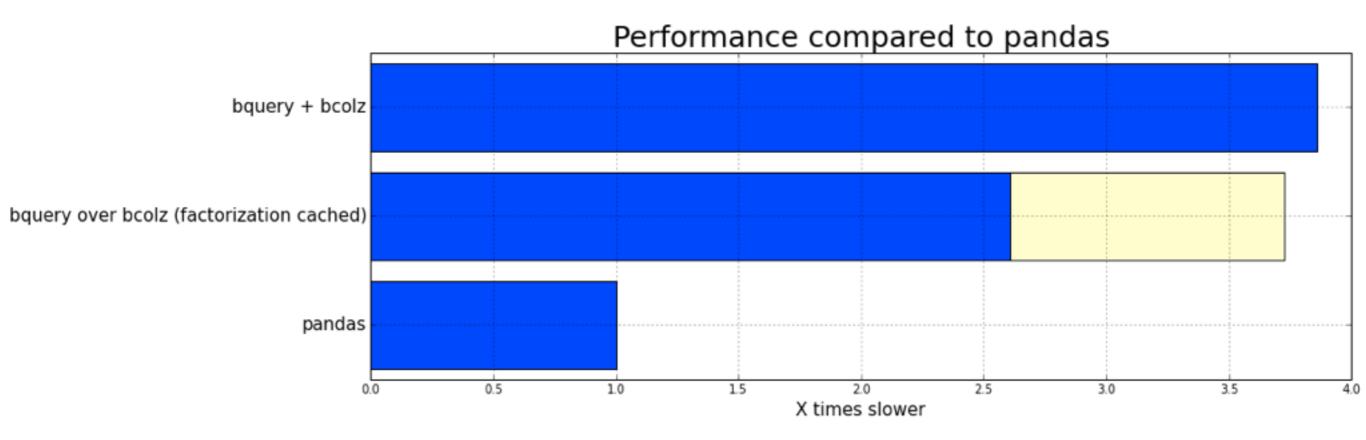


Virtual Machine: Python, numexpr, Dask

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: <u>http://quantopian.github.io/talks/NeedForSpeed/slides#/</u>

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