### Speeding up Python

Antonio Gómez-Iglesias agomez@tacc.utexas.edu

October 30th, 2014



# Why

- Python is nice, easy, development is fast
- However, Python is slow
- The bottlenecks can be rewritten:
  - SWIG
  - Boost.Python
  - numba
  - Cython





# Cython

#### What's Cython?

- Python with C data types
- Any\* Python code is valid Cython code
- Translate the code into C/C++ code. Use it as modules
- You can call C libraries
- Code using Python values and C values can be intermixed (automatic conversions)
- The more type information you provide the better the compile





# First Example

#### Use iPython

```
In [1]: %load_ext cythonmagic
In [2]: %%cython
        import math
        def first_cython(int arg):
            return math.sqrt(arg**9/13 + 7*arg**3 + 29)**3
In [3]: first_cython(100)
```



### **How Much Faster**

#### Use iPython

```
In [1]: import math
  In [2]: def first_python(arg):
               return math.sqrt(arg**9/13 + 7*arg**3 + 29)**3
  In [3]: %timeit first_python(20)
  In [4]: %load_ext cythonmagic
  In [5]: %%cython
          import math
          def first_cython(arg):
               return math.sqrt(arg**9/13 + 7*arg**3 + 29)**3
  In [6]: %timeit first_cython(20)
  In [7]: %%cython
          import math
15
          def fast_cython(int arg):
16
               return math.sqrt(arg**9/13 + 7*arg**3 + 29)**3
  In [8]: %timeit fast_cython(20)
```



# **Cython Functions**

- Python functions are defined with *def* . They take Python objects as parameters and return Python objects
- C functions are defined with *cdef*. They take either Python objects or C values and return Python objects or C values
- Both can call each other within a Cython module
- Only Python functions can be called from outside the model by Python code



# **Type Declaration**

cdef: static typization

```
1 cdef double var
2 cdef int arr[50]
```

• cdef: as C function:

```
1 cdef double function(double arg):
2    return arg**2
```

cdef class:

```
1 cdef class MyClass:
```

cdef struct:

```
1 cdef struct my_struct:
2    int var1
3    double var2
```

Several declarations into the same cdef

```
1 cdef:
2    int i
3    double d
4    void f (arg):
5     return arg**2
```



#### examples/2\_cython/test\_python.py

```
import math
def function(arg):
    res = 0.0
    for i in range(50000000):
        res+=math.sqrt((i+1)*arg**5)
    return res

print function(10.0)
```

> time python test\_python.py



### examples/2\_cython/myfunc1.pyx

```
import math

def function(double arg):
    cdef double res = 0.0
    for i in range(50000000):
        res+=math.sqrt((i+1)*arg**5)
    return res
```

```
> cython myfunc1.pyx
> icc -shared -fPIC -03
    myfunc1.c -o myfunc1.so
    -ISTACC_PYTHON_INC/python2.7/
> time python test_cython1.py
```

### examples/2\_cython/test\_cython1.py

```
1 import myfunc1
2 print myfunc1.function(10.0)
```



### examples/2\_cython/myfunc2.pyx

```
import math

cdef double f(double arg):

cdef double res = 0.0

cdef int i = 0

for i in range(50000000):

res+=math.sqrt((i+1)*arg**5)

return res

def function(double arg):
return f(arg)
```

```
> cython myfunc2.pyx
> icc -shared -fPIC -03
    myfunc2.c -o myfunc2.so
    -ISTACC_PYTHON_INC/python2.7/
> time python test_cython2.py
```

### examples/2\_cython/test\_cython2.py

```
1 import myfunc2
2 print myfunc2.function(10.0)
```



10

### examples/2\_cython/myfunc3.pyx

```
1 from libc.math cimport sqrt
2 #cdef extern from "math.h":
3 # double sqrt(double x)
4
5 cdef double f(double arg):
6   cdef double res = 0.0
7   cdef int i = 0
8   for i in range(50000000):
9     res+=sqrt((i+1)*arg**5)
10   return res
11
12 def function(double arg):
13   return f(arg)
```

#### examples/2\_cython/test\_cython3.py

```
1 import myfunc3
2 print myfunc3.function(10.0)
```



# Cython

- Easy to decorate your own code
- Lot of potential
- Iterative process
- Link to a great tutorial



### License

©The University of Texas at Austin, 2014

This work is licensed under the Creative Commons Attribution Non-Commercial 3.0 Unported License. To view a copy of this license, visit  $\frac{1}{1000} \frac{1}{1000} \frac{1}{$ 

When attributing this work, please use the following text: "HPC Python", Texas Advanced Computing Center, 2014. Available under a Creative Commons Attribution Non-Commercial 3.0 Unported License.



