Performance Pandas

PyDataLondon 2015

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https://github.com/jreback/pydata2015-london

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@jreback

- former quant
- currently working on projects at Continuum
- core commiter to pandas for last 3 years
- manage pandas since 2013

What do we care about when writing code?

Objectives

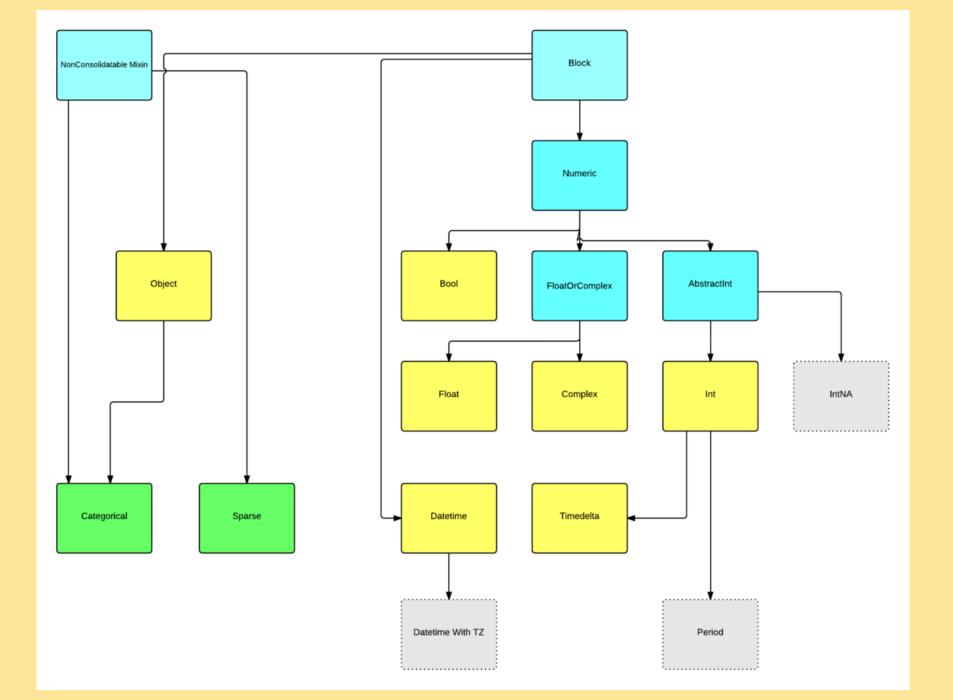
- feature set
- readability counts
- maintenance is a virtue
- tests & docs

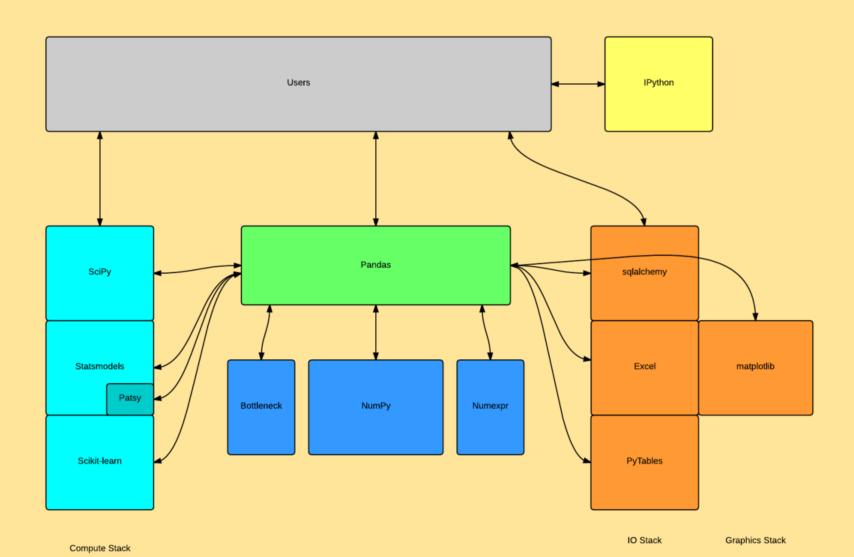
Constraints

- implementation time
- runtime
- resource utilization

What drives pandas?

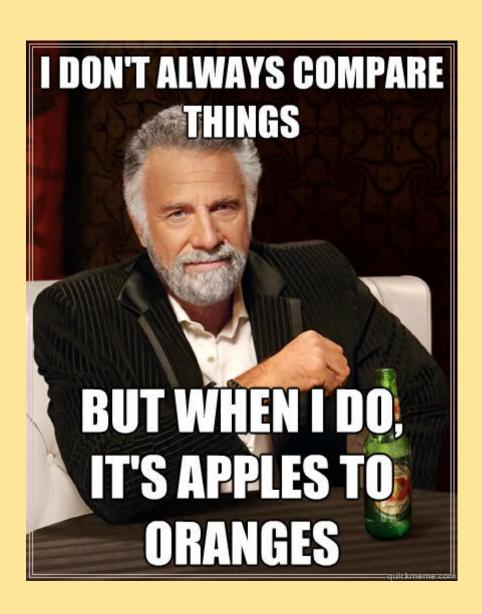
- dtype segregation
- column blocks memory layout
- computation backends
- cython for critical parts
- hashtable for indexing





how to make pandas perform

- 1. Have Correct Code
- 2. Profile / Compare
- 3. Refer to Rules #1 and #2



Programmers waste enormous amounts of time thinking about, or worrying about, the speed of noncritical parts of their programs, and these attempts at efficiency actually have a strong negative impact when debugging and maintenance are considered.

" premature optimization is the root of all evil (or at least most of it) in programming.

How to make pandas fast

- algo
- idioms
- built-in / vectorization
 - pandas/numpy
 - bottleneck/numexpr
 - cython
- ad-hoc cython/numba

How to make pandas fast slow

- apply
- itertuples/iterrows
- iterative updating

.values

A double edged sword

Do's

- have the correct dtypes
- Categoricals
- Use idioms & builtin

Don'ts

- micro optimize
- use loops / re-invent the wheel
- .apply()
- nest groupby.apply()
- .values
- inplace=True

Memory Considerations

- conversions
- categoricals
- iterators

I/O & Serialization

- HDF5
- CSV
- SQL
- JSON
- pickle
- msgpack

I need even more!

- out-of-core
- GIL
- dask
 - threading
 - multi-process
 - distributed

How to contribute

https://github.com/pydata/pandas/issues

This Talk

https://github.com/jreback/pydata2015-london