

Efficient AI with Rust Lab
Rapid Time Series Datasets Library
RWTH Aachen University
Group 1

Marius Kaufmann¹ Amir Ali Aali² Kilian Fin Braun¹

¹Masters of Computer Science

²Masters of Data Science

22nd Jul, 2025



Overview

Goal

- ▶ Preprocessing of time series datasets

Overview

Goal

- ▶ Preprocessing of time series datasets
- ▶ Python package implemented in Rust

Overview

Goal

- ▶ Preprocessing of time series datasets
- ▶ Python package implemented in Rust
- ▶ Passing data by reference

Overview

Goal

- ▶ Preprocessing of time series datasets
- ▶ Python package implemented in Rust
- ▶ Passing data by reference
 - ▶ Using `numpy` crate

Overview

Goal

- ▶ Preprocessing of time series datasets
- ▶ Python package implemented in Rust
- ▶ Passing data by reference
 - ▶ Using `numpy` crate

Scope

- ▶ Two types of datasets

Overview

Goal

- ▶ Preprocessing of time series datasets
- ▶ Python package implemented in Rust
- ▶ Passing data by reference
 - ▶ Using `numpy` crate

Scope

- ▶ Two types of datasets
 - ▶ `ForecastingDataSet`

Overview

Goal

- ▶ Preprocessing of time series datasets
- ▶ Python package implemented in Rust
- ▶ Passing data by reference
 - ▶ Using `numpy` crate

Scope

- ▶ Two types of datasets
 - ▶ `ForecastingDataSet`
 - ▶ `ClassificationDataSet`

Overview

Goal

- ▶ Preprocessing of time series datasets
- ▶ Python package implemented in Rust
- ▶ Passing data by reference
 - ▶ Using `numpy` crate

Scope

- ▶ Two types of datasets
 - ▶ `ForecastingDataSet`
 - ▶ `ClassificationDataSet`
- ▶ Functionality
 - ▶ `impute()`

Overview

Goal

- ▶ Preprocessing of time series datasets
- ▶ Python package implemented in Rust
- ▶ Passing data by reference
 - ▶ Using `numpy` crate

Scope

- ▶ Two types of datasets
 - ▶ `ForecastingDataSet`
 - ▶ `ClassificationDataSet`
- ▶ Functionality
 - ▶ `impute()`
 - ▶ `downsample()`

Overview

Goal

- ▶ Preprocessing of time series datasets
- ▶ Python package implemented in Rust
- ▶ Passing data by reference
 - ▶ Using `numpy` crate

Scope

- ▶ Two types of datasets
 - ▶ `ForecastingDataSet`
 - ▶ `ClassificationDataSet`
- ▶ Functionality
 - ▶ `impute()`
 - ▶ `downsample()`
 - ▶ `split()`

Overview

Goal

- ▶ Preprocessing of time series datasets
- ▶ Python package implemented in Rust
- ▶ Passing data by reference
 - ▶ Using `numpy` crate

Scope

- ▶ Two types of datasets
 - ▶ `ForecastingDataSet`
 - ▶ `ClassificationDataSet`
- ▶ Functionality
 - ▶ `impute()`
 - ▶ `downsample()`
 - ▶ `split()`
 - ▶ `normalize()` / `standardize()`

Data Input Format

Input 3D numpy array:

Data Input Format

Input 3D numpy array:

- ▶ **First dimension:** Instances

Data Input Format

Input 3D numpy array:

- ▶ **First dimension:** Instances
- ▶ **Second dimension:** Timesteps

Data Input Format

Input 3D numpy array:

- ▶ **First dimension:** Instances
- ▶ **Second dimension:** Timesteps
- ▶ **Third dimension:** Features

Data Input Format

Input 3D numpy array:

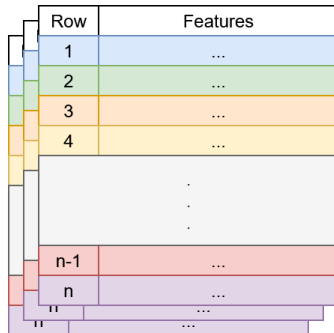
- ▶ **First dimension:** Instances
- ▶ **Second dimension:** Timesteps
- ▶ **Third dimension:** Features

Row	Features
1	...
2	...
3	...
4	...
.	
.	
.	
n-1	...
n	...

Data Input Format

Input 3D numpy array:

- ▶ **First dimension:** Instances
- ▶ **Second dimension:** Timesteps
- ▶ **Third dimension:** Features



The diagram illustrates a 3D numpy array structure. It shows a stack of multiple 2D slices, each representing a different instance. The top slice is a table with two columns: 'Row' and 'Features'. The 'Row' column contains indices 1, 2, 3, 4, followed by a large grey block representing rows 5 to n-2, and then n-1 and n. The 'Features' column contains ellipses (...) for each row. The slices are color-coded: blue for row 1, green for row 2, orange for rows 3 and 4, grey for the middle block, red for row n-1, and purple for row n. The stack of slices is shown with perspective, indicating multiple instances.

Row	Features
1	...
2	...
3	...
4	...
...	...
n-1	...
n	...

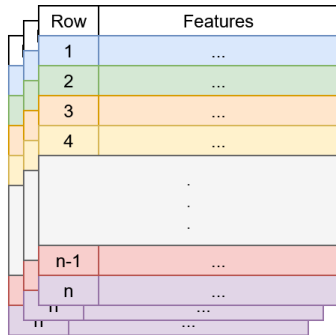
Data Input Format

Input 3D numpy array:

- ▶ **First dimension:** Instances
- ▶ **Second dimension:** Timesteps
- ▶ **Third dimension:** Features

In practice

- ▶ Forecasting datasets:
 - ▶ One instance



The diagram illustrates a 3D numpy array structure for forecasting datasets. It shows a stack of 2D arrays, each representing an instance. The first instance (top) has rows 1, 2, 3, 4, and a large block of rows (indicated by dots) leading to row n-1, and then row n. The subsequent instances (bottom) are shown as smaller blocks, indicating they have fewer timesteps than the first instance. The columns are labeled 'Row' and 'Features'.

Row	Features
1	...
2	...
3	...
4	...
...	...
n-1	...
n	...
...	...

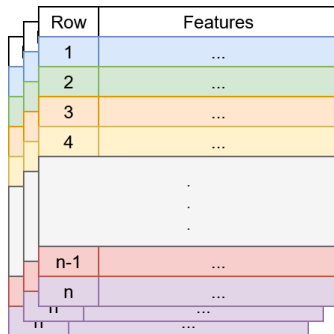
Data Input Format

Input 3D numpy array:

- ▶ **First dimension:** Instances
- ▶ **Second dimension:** Timesteps
- ▶ **Third dimension:** Features

In practice

- ▶ Forecasting datasets:
 - ▶ One instance
- ▶ Classification datasets:
 - ▶ Multiple instances



The diagram illustrates a 3D numpy array structure. It shows a stack of multiple 2D tables. The top-most table is highlighted with a white background and a black border. It has two columns: 'Row' and 'Features'. The 'Row' column contains the values 1, 2, 3, 4, followed by three dots, then n-1, n, and another three dots. The 'Features' column contains three dots for each row. The tables below the top one are shown in various colors (light blue, light green, light orange, light yellow, light grey, light red, light purple) and are slightly offset to the left and bottom, indicating they are part of a stack. The 'Row' column of the bottom-most table is labeled with 'n' and a double quote, suggesting a sequence of instances.

Row	Features
1	...
2	...
3	...
4	...
...	...
n-1	...
n	...
...	...

Splitting I

Goal: Split a time series dataset into three parts: training, validation, and test.

Splitting I

Goal: Split a time series dataset into three parts: training, validation, and test.

Different splitting strategies:

- ▶ Random split (Classification Data)

Splitting I

Goal: Split a time series dataset into three parts: training, validation, and test.

Different splitting strategies:

- ▶ Random split (Classification Data)
- ▶ In-Order split (Classification Data)

Splitting I

Goal: Split a time series dataset into three parts: training, validation, and test.

Different splitting strategies:

- ▶ Random split (Classification Data)
- ▶ In-Order split (Classification Data)
- ▶ Temporal split (Forecasting Data)

Splitting I

Goal: Split a time series dataset into three parts: training, validation, and test.

Different splitting strategies:

- ▶ Random split (Classification Data)
- ▶ In-Order split (Classification Data)
- ▶ Temporal split (Forecasting Data)

Necessary parameter when splitting:

- ▶ Training set ratio

Splitting I

Goal: Split a time series dataset into three parts: training, validation, and test.

Different splitting strategies:

- ▶ Random split (Classification Data)
- ▶ In-Order split (Classification Data)
- ▶ Temporal split (Forecasting Data)

Necessary parameter when splitting:

- ▶ Training set ratio
- ▶ Validation set ratio

Splitting I

Goal: Split a time series dataset into three parts: training, validation, and test.

Different splitting strategies:

- ▶ Random split (Classification Data)
- ▶ In-Order split (Classification Data)
- ▶ Temporal split (Forecasting Data)

Necessary parameter when splitting:

- ▶ Training set ratio
- ▶ Validation set ratio
- ▶ Test set ratio

Splitting II (Random Split - Classification Data)

How it works:

1. Validate the proportions of train, validation, and test sets.

Splitting II (Random Split - Classification Data)

How it works:

1. Validate the proportions of train, validation, and test sets.
2. Shuffle the instances of the dataset randomly.

Splitting II (Random Split - Classification Data)

How it works:

1. Validate the proportions of train, validation, and test sets.
2. Shuffle the instances of the dataset randomly.
3. Compute the split offsets based on the proportions.

Splitting II (Random Split - Classification Data)

How it works:

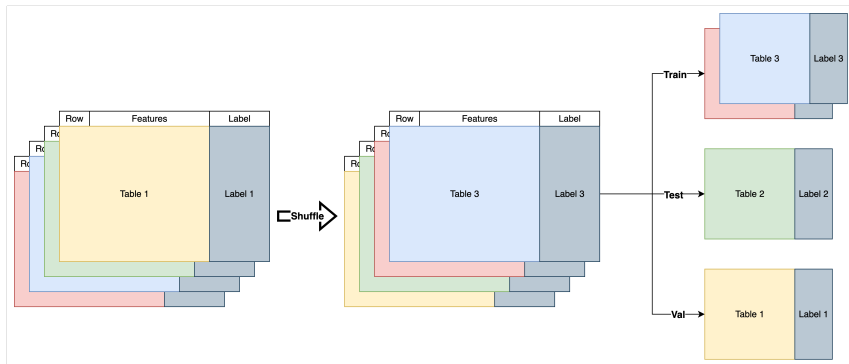
1. Validate the proportions of train, validation, and test sets.
2. Shuffle the instances of the dataset randomly.
3. Compute the split offsets based on the proportions.
4. Split the instances into three sets.

Splitting II (Random Split - Classification Data)

How it works:

1. Validate the proportions of train, validation, and test sets.
2. Shuffle the instances of the dataset randomly.
3. Compute the split offsets based on the proportions.
4. Split the instances into three sets.
5. Return the three sets as separate datasets.

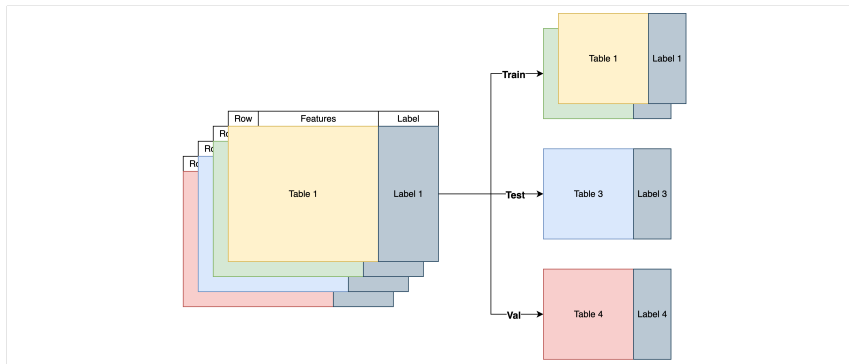
Splitting III (Random Split - Classification Data)



Random split example

Splitting IV (In-Order Split - Classification Data)

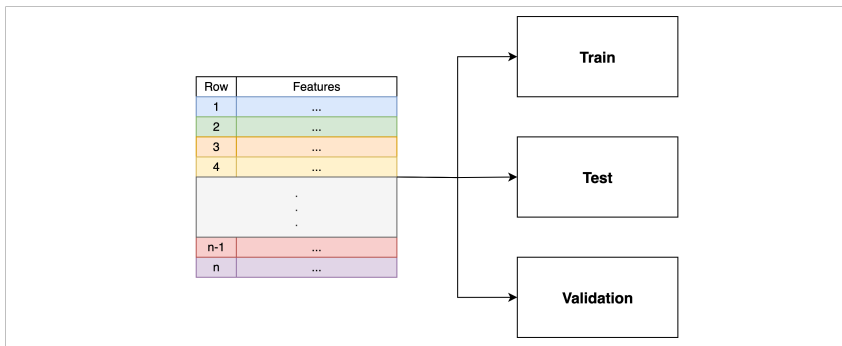
Works very similar to the random split, but it **doesn't shuffle** the dataset anymore.



In-Order split example

Splitting V (Temporal Split - Forecasting Data)

Similar to the in-order split, but this time we are dealing with forecasting data, which in most cases is only one instance and we split over **timesteps** and not instances anymore.



Temporal split example

Performance considerations

Copying

- ▶ Copying data is expensive

Performance considerations

Copying

- ▶ Copying data is expensive
- ▶ Avoid unnecessary copies

Performance considerations

Copying

- ▶ Copying data is expensive
- ▶ Avoid unnecessary copies
- ▶ Copy only when absolutely necessary

Performance considerations

Copying

- ▶ Copying data is expensive
- ▶ Avoid unnecessary copies
- ▶ Copy only when absolutely necessary
 - ▶ Only once

Performance considerations

Copying

- ▶ Copying data is expensive
- ▶ Avoid unnecessary copies
- ▶ Copy only when absolutely necessary
 - ▶ Only once

When to copy?

Performance considerations

Copying

- ▶ Copying data is expensive
- ▶ Avoid unnecessary copies
- ▶ Copy only when absolutely necessary
 - ▶ Only once

When to copy?

- ▶ For `ForecastingDataSet`:

Performance considerations

Copying

- ▶ Copying data is expensive
- ▶ Avoid unnecessary copies
- ▶ Copy only when absolutely necessary
 - ▶ Only once

When to copy?

- ▶ For `ForecastingDataSet`:
 - ▶ Windowed format in final step

Performance considerations

Copying

- ▶ Copying data is expensive
- ▶ Avoid unnecessary copies
- ▶ Copy only when absolutely necessary
 - ▶ Only once

When to copy?

- ▶ For `ForecastingDataSet`:
 - ▶ Windowed format in final step
 - ▶ Copying unavoidable

Performance considerations

Copying

- ▶ Copying data is expensive
- ▶ Avoid unnecessary copies
- ▶ Copy only when absolutely necessary
 - ▶ Only once

When to copy?

- ▶ For `ForecastingDataSet`:
 - ▶ Windowed format in final step
 - ▶ Copying unavoidable
- ▶ For `ClassificationDataSet`:

Performance considerations

Copying

- ▶ Copying data is expensive
- ▶ Avoid unnecessary copies
- ▶ Copy only when absolutely necessary
 - ▶ Only once

When to copy?

- ▶ For `ForecastingDataSet`:
 - ▶ Windowed format in final step
 - ▶ Copying unavoidable
- ▶ For `ClassificationDataSet`:
 - ▶ Random splitting strategy offered

Performance considerations

Copying

- ▶ Copying data is expensive
- ▶ Avoid unnecessary copies
- ▶ Copy only when absolutely necessary
 - ▶ Only once

When to copy?

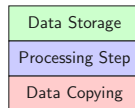
- ▶ For `ForecastingDataSet`:
 - ▶ Windowed format in final step
 - ▶ Copying unavoidable
- ▶ For `ClassificationDataSet`:
 - ▶ Random splitting strategy offered
 - ▶ Copying unavoidable

Data-flow

Forecasting Dataset Data-Flow Classification Dataset Data-Flow

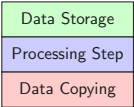
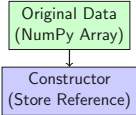
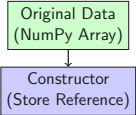
Original Data
(NumPy Array)

Original Data
(NumPy Array)



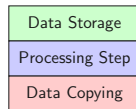
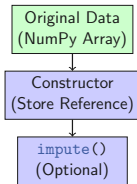
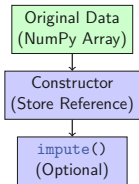
Data-flow

Forecasting Dataset Data-Flow Classification Dataset Data-Flow



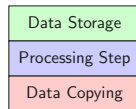
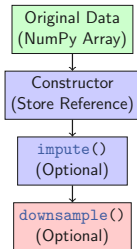
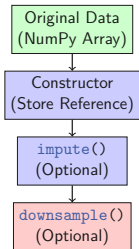
Data-flow

Forecasting Dataset Data-Flow Classification Dataset Data-Flow



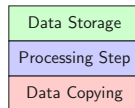
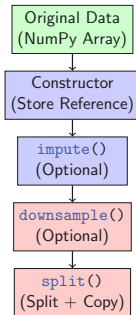
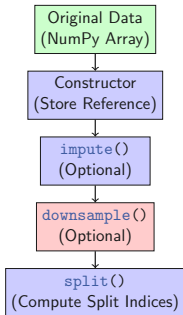
Data-flow

Forecasting Dataset Data-Flow Classification Dataset Data-Flow



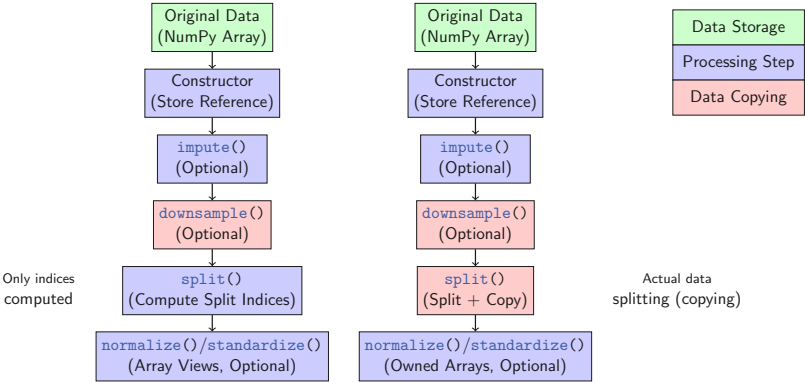
Data-flow

Forecasting Dataset Data-Flow Classification Dataset Data-Flow



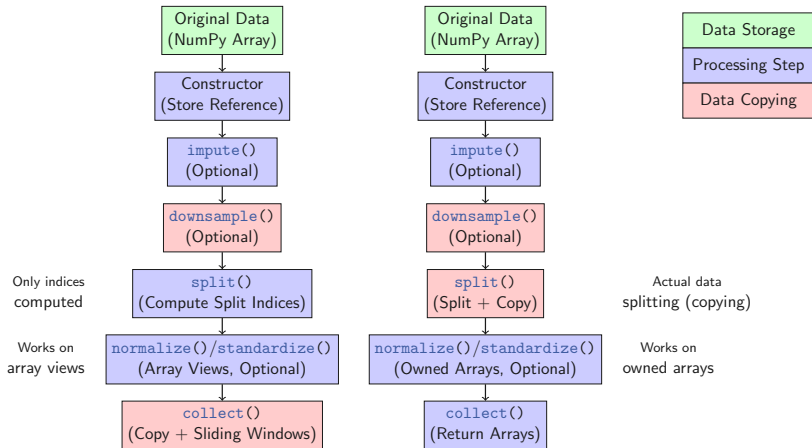
Data-flow

Forecasting Dataset Data-Flow Classification Dataset Data-Flow



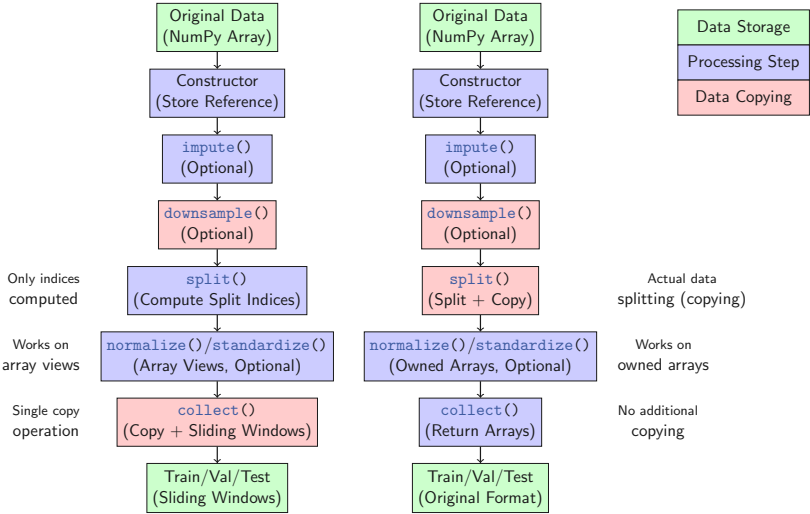
Data-flow

Forecasting Dataset Data-Flow Classification Dataset Data-Flow



Data-flow

Forecasting Dataset Data-Flow Classification Dataset Data-Flow



Pipeline Design

ForecastingDataSet

```
# Create instance
fore = ForecastingDataSet(
    data, 0.7, 0.2, 0.1
)

# call the pipeline methods
fore.impute(
    ImputeStrategy.Median
)

fore.downsample(2)
fore.split()

fore.normalize()
fore.standardize()

# collect the results
fore_res = fore.collect(3, 1, 1)
```

Pipeline Design

ForecastingDataSet

```
# Create instance
fore = ForecastingDataSet(
    data, 0.7, 0.2, 0.1
)

# call the pipeline methods
fore.impute(
    ImputeStrategy.Median
)
fore.downsample(2)
fore.split()

fore.normalize()
fore.standardize()

# collect the results
fore_res = fore.collect(3, 1, 1)
```

ClassificationDataSet

```
# create instance
clas = ClassificationDataSet(
    data, labels, 0.7, 0.2, 0.1
)

# call the pipeline methods
clas.impute(
    ImputeStrategy.Median
)
clas.downsample(2)
clas.split(
    SplittingStrategy.Random
)
clas.normalize()
clas.standardize()

# collect the results
clas_res = clas.collect()
```


Downsampling I

Goal: Reduce the number of data points in a time series dataset.

Downsampling I

Goal: Reduce the number of data points in a time series dataset.

Benefits:

- ▶ Reduces memory usage

Downsampling I

Goal: Reduce the number of data points in a time series dataset.

Benefits:

- ▶ Reduces memory usage
- ▶ Speeds up processing time

Downsampling I

Goal: Reduce the number of data points in a time series dataset.

Benefits:

- ▶ Reduces memory usage
- ▶ Speeds up processing time

Necessary parameter when downsampling:

- ▶ Downsampling factor: How many data points to skip

Downsampling I

Goal: Reduce the number of data points in a time series dataset.

Benefits:

- ▶ Reduces memory usage
- ▶ Speeds up processing time

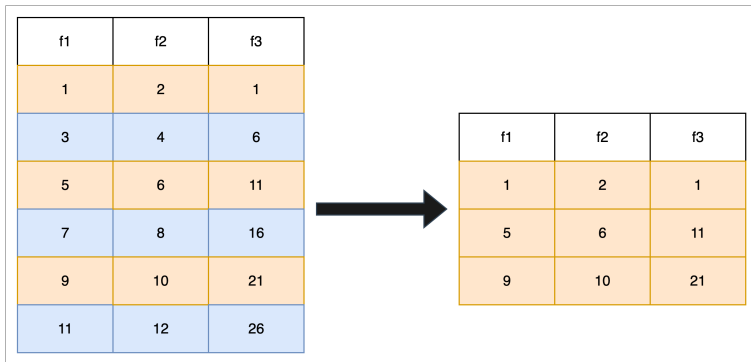
Necessary parameter when downsampling:

- ▶ Downsampling factor: How many data points to skip

Example:

- ▶ Downsampling factor of 2: Every second data point is kept

Downsampling II



Downsampling example with a factor of 2

Downsampling III

How it works:

- ▶ The downsampling function takes a time series dataset and a downsampling factor as input.

Downsampling III

How it works:

- ▶ The downsampling function takes a time series dataset and a downsampling factor as input.
- ▶ It iterates over the dataset and keeps every n -th data point, where n is the downsampling factor.

Downsampling III

How it works:

- ▶ The downsampling function takes a time series dataset and a downsampling factor as input.
- ▶ It iterates over the dataset and keeps every n -th data point, where n is the downsampling factor.

Bottleneck of passing the data by reference:

- ▶ Not possible. A copy is needed.

Downsampling III

How it works:

- ▶ The downsampling function takes a time series dataset and a downsampling factor as input.
- ▶ It iterates over the dataset and keeps every n -th data point, where n is the downsampling factor.

Bottleneck of passing the data by reference:

- ▶ Not possible. A copy is needed.
- ▶ Creating view only possible on contiguous data.

Downsampling III

How it works:

- ▶ The downsampling function takes a time series dataset and a downsampling factor as input.
- ▶ It iterates over the dataset and keeps every n -th data point, where n is the downsampling factor.

Bottleneck of passing the data by reference:

- ▶ Not possible. A copy is needed.
- ▶ Creating view only possible on contiguous data.
- ▶ Downsampling does not yield a contiguous data structure.

Standardization

Goal: Transform each feature in a time series dataset to have a **mean** of **0** and a **standard deviation** of **1**.

Standardization

Goal: Transform each feature in a time series dataset to have a **mean** of **0** and a **standard deviation** of **1**.

How it works

- ▶ Compute the mean and standard deviation for each feature column in the **training** dataset.

Standardization

Goal: Transform each feature in a time series dataset to have a **mean** of **0** and a **standard deviation** of **1**.

How it works

- ▶ Compute the mean and standard deviation for each feature column in the **training** dataset.
- ▶ Through a for-loop iterate over each feature and apply the standardization formula:

$$x' = \frac{x - \text{mean}}{\text{std}} \quad (1)$$

Standardization

Goal: Transform each feature in a time series dataset to have a **mean** of **0** and a **standard deviation** of **1**.

How it works

- ▶ Compute the mean and standard deviation for each feature column in the **training** dataset.
- ▶ Through a for-loop iterate over each feature and apply the standardization formula:

$$x' = \frac{x - \text{mean}}{\text{std}} \quad (1)$$

- ▶ Apply the same mean and standard deviation to the **validation** and **test** sets.

Min-Max Normalization

Goal: Transform each feature in a time series dataset to a range between **0** and **1**.

Min-Max Normalization

Goal: Transform each feature in a time series dataset to a range between **0** and **1**.

How it works

- ▶ Compute the minimum and maximum for each feature in the **training** dataset.

Min-Max Normalization

Goal: Transform each feature in a time series dataset to a range between **0** and **1**.

How it works

- ▶ Compute the minimum and maximum for each feature in the **training** dataset.
- ▶ Through a for-loop iterate over each feature and apply the min-max normalization formula:

$$x' = \frac{x - \min}{\max - \min} \quad (2)$$

Min-Max Normalization

Goal: Transform each feature in a time series dataset to a range between **0** and **1**.

How it works

- ▶ Compute the minimum and maximum for each feature in the **training** dataset.
- ▶ Through a for-loop iterate over each feature and apply the min-max normalization formula:

$$x' = \frac{x - \min}{\max - \min} \quad (2)$$

- ▶ Apply the same min and max to the **validation** and **test** sets.

Imputing

Goal: Impute missing data.

Imputing

Goal: Impute missing data.

How:

- ▶ Median

Imputing

Goal: Impute missing data.

How:

- ▶ Median
- ▶ Mean

Imputing

Goal: Impute missing data.

How:

- ▶ Median
- ▶ Mean
- ▶ Forward-Fill

Imputing

Goal: Impute missing data.

How:

- ▶ Median
- ▶ Mean
- ▶ Forward-Fill
- ▶ Backward-Fill

Unit Tests I

Goal: Ensure the correctness of the implemented methods.

Unit Tests I

Goal: Ensure the correctness of the implemented methods.

Bottleneck:

- ▶ Rust code is tightly integrated with PyO3.

Unit Tests I

Goal: Ensure the correctness of the implemented methods.

Bottleneck:

- ▶ Rust code is tightly integrated with PyO3.
- ▶ PyO3 is not compatible with the standard Rust testing framework.

Unit Tests I

Goal: Ensure the correctness of the implemented methods.

Bottleneck:

- ▶ Rust code is tightly integrated with PyO3.
- ▶ PyO3 is not compatible with the standard Rust testing framework.
- ▶ PyO3 is a Rust crate that allows Rust code to be called from Python.

Unit Tests I

Goal: Ensure the correctness of the implemented methods.

Bottleneck:

- ▶ Rust code is tightly integrated with PyO3.
- ▶ PyO3 is not compatible with the standard Rust testing framework.
- ▶ PyO3 is a Rust crate that allows Rust code to be called from Python.
- ▶ PyO3 provides a way to write Python bindings for Rust code.

Unit Tests I

Goal: Ensure the correctness of the implemented methods.

Bottleneck:

- ▶ Rust code is tightly integrated with PyO3.
- ▶ PyO3 is not compatible with the standard Rust testing framework.
- ▶ PyO3 is a Rust crate that allows Rust code to be called from Python.
- ▶ PyO3 provides a way to write Python bindings for Rust code.

Solution:

- ▶ Use the PyO3 testing framework.

Unit Tests I

Goal: Ensure the correctness of the implemented methods.

Bottleneck:

- ▶ Rust code is tightly integrated with PyO3.
- ▶ PyO3 is not compatible with the standard Rust testing framework.
- ▶ PyO3 is a Rust crate that allows Rust code to be called from Python.
- ▶ PyO3 provides a way to write Python bindings for Rust code.

Solution:

- ▶ Use the PyO3 testing framework.
- ▶ Mimic the Python API in Rust.

Unit Tests I

Goal: Ensure the correctness of the implemented methods.

Bottleneck:

- ▶ Rust code is tightly integrated with PyO3.
- ▶ PyO3 is not compatible with the standard Rust testing framework.
- ▶ PyO3 is a Rust crate that allows Rust code to be called from Python.
- ▶ PyO3 provides a way to write Python bindings for Rust code.

Solution:

- ▶ Use the PyO3 testing framework.
- ▶ Mimic the Python API in Rust.
- ▶ Write unit tests in Rust that can be called from Python.

Unit Tests I

Goal: Ensure the correctness of the implemented methods.

Bottleneck:

- ▶ Rust code is tightly integrated with PyO3.
- ▶ PyO3 is not compatible with the standard Rust testing framework.
- ▶ PyO3 is a Rust crate that allows Rust code to be called from Python.
- ▶ PyO3 provides a way to write Python bindings for Rust code.

Solution:

- ▶ Use the PyO3 testing framework.
- ▶ Mimic the Python API in Rust.
- ▶ Write unit tests in Rust that can be called from Python.
- ▶ Use the PyO3 testing framework to run the tests.

Unit Tests II

Example: Testing the `impute()` method.

How it works:

- ▶ Create a simple numpy array with missing values.

Unit Tests II

Example: Testing the `impute()` method.

How it works:

- ▶ Create a simple numpy array with missing values.
- ▶ Call the `impute()` method with a specific strategy.

Unit Tests II

Example: Testing the `impute()` method.

How it works:

- ▶ Create a simple numpy array with missing values.
- ▶ Call the `impute()` method with a specific strategy.
- ▶ Check if the missing values are filled correctly.

Unit Tests II

Example: Testing the `impute()` method.

How it works:

- ▶ Create a simple numpy array with missing values.
- ▶ Call the `impute()` method with a specific strategy.
- ▶ Check if the missing values are filled correctly.

Coverage:

- ▶ The unit tests cover most of the implemented methods.

Unit Tests II

Example: Testing the `impute()` method.

How it works:

- ▶ Create a simple numpy array with missing values.
- ▶ Call the `impute()` method with a specific strategy.
- ▶ Check if the missing values are filled correctly.

Coverage:

- ▶ The unit tests cover most of the implemented methods.
- ▶ Since tests are not native Rust tests, we couldn't use the standard Rust coverage tools.

Unit Tests II

Example: Testing the `impute()` method.

How it works:

- ▶ Create a simple numpy array with missing values.
- ▶ Call the `impute()` method with a specific strategy.
- ▶ Check if the missing values are filled correctly.

Coverage:

- ▶ The unit tests cover most of the implemented methods.
- ▶ Since tests are not native Rust tests, we couldn't use the standard Rust coverage tools.
- ▶ We used the PyO3 testing framework to run the tests and check the coverage.

Unit Tests II

Example: Testing the `impute()` method.

How it works:

- ▶ Create a simple numpy array with missing values.
- ▶ Call the `impute()` method with a specific strategy.
- ▶ Check if the missing values are filled correctly.

Coverage:

- ▶ The unit tests cover most of the implemented methods.
- ▶ Since tests are not native Rust tests, we couldn't use the standard Rust coverage tools.
- ▶ We used the PyO3 testing framework to run the tests and check the coverage.
- ▶ The coverage is not as detailed as with the standard Rust testing framework, but it is sufficient for our needs.

Unit Tests III

How we calculated the coverage:

- ▶ We used the PyO3 testing framework to run the tests.

Unit Tests III

How we calculated the coverage:

- ▶ We used the PyO3 testing framework to run the tests.
- ▶ Counted the number of all methods.

Unit Tests III

How we calculated the coverage:

- ▶ We used the PyO3 testing framework to run the tests.
- ▶ Counted the number of all methods.
- ▶ Counted the number of methods that were called during the tests.

Unit Tests III

How we calculated the coverage:

- ▶ We used the PyO3 testing framework to run the tests.
- ▶ Counted the number of all methods.
- ▶ Counted the number of methods that were called during the tests.
- ▶ Calculated the coverage as a percentage.

Unit Tests III

How we calculated the coverage:

- ▶ We used the PyO3 testing framework to run the tests.
- ▶ Counted the number of all methods.
- ▶ Counted the number of methods that were called during the tests.
- ▶ Calculated the coverage as a percentage.

Results:

- ▶ Number of all methods: 47

Unit Tests III

How we calculated the coverage:

- ▶ We used the PyO3 testing framework to run the tests.
- ▶ Counted the number of all methods.
- ▶ Counted the number of methods that were called during the tests.
- ▶ Calculated the coverage as a percentage.

Results:

- ▶ Number of all methods: 47
- ▶ Number of methods called during tests: 40

Unit Tests III

How we calculated the coverage:

- ▶ We used the PyO3 testing framework to run the tests.
- ▶ Counted the number of all methods.
- ▶ Counted the number of methods that were called during the tests.
- ▶ Calculated the coverage as a percentage.

Results:

- ▶ Number of all methods: 47
- ▶ Number of methods called during tests: 40
- ▶ Coverage: 85.1%

Benchmarking

Goal:

- ▶ Compare vs. PyTorch TimeSeriesDataSet

Benchmarking

Goal:

- ▶ Compare vs. PyTorch TimeSeriesDataSet
- ▶ Additionally: Numpy and Python

Benchmarking

Goal:

- ▶ Compare vs. PyTorch TimeSeriesDataSet
- ▶ Additionally: Numpy and Python
- ▶ Numpy: Use of API

Benchmarking

Goal:

- ▶ Compare vs. PyTorch TimeSeriesDataSet
- ▶ Additionally: Numpy and Python
- ▶ Numpy: Use of API
- ▶ Python: Baseline

Benchmarking

Goal:

- ▶ Compare vs. PyTorch TimeSeriesDataSet
- ▶ Additionally: Numpy and Python
- ▶ Numpy: Use of API
- ▶ Python: Baseline

How:

- ▶ Implement similar Module

Benchmarking

Goal:

- ▶ Compare vs. PyTorch TimeSeriesDataSet
- ▶ Additionally: Numpy and Python
- ▶ Numpy: Use of API
- ▶ Python: Baseline

How:

- ▶ Implement similar Module
- ▶ Vary parameters

Benchmarking

Goal:

- ▶ Compare vs. PyTorch TimeSeriesDataSet
- ▶ Additionally: Numpy and Python
- ▶ Numpy: Use of API
- ▶ Python: Baseline

How:

- ▶ Implement similar Module
- ▶ Vary parameters
- ▶ Test on real data

Benchmarking

Goal:

- ▶ Compare vs. PyTorch TimeSeriesDataSet
- ▶ Additionally: Numpy and Python
- ▶ Numpy: Use of API
- ▶ Python: Baseline

How:

- ▶ Implement similar Module
- ▶ Vary parameters
- ▶ Test on real data
- ▶ Measure timings and memory use

Measurements

Timing:

- ▶ Measure timing for each method

Measurements

Timing:

- ▶ Measure timing for each method
- ▶ Works for Rust, Python and Numpy

Measurements

Timing:

- ▶ Measure timing for each method
- ▶ Works for Rust, Python and Numpy
- ▶ But Torch: Not so much

Measurements

Timing:

- ▶ Measure timing for each method
- ▶ Works for Rust, Python and Numpy
- ▶ But Torch: Not so much
- ▶ Also: Torch input & output formatting

Measurements

Timing:

- ▶ Measure timing for each method
- ▶ Works for Rust, Python and Numpy
- ▶ But Torch: Not so much
- ▶ Also: Torch input & output formatting

Peak Memory:

- ▶ Track memory use via Python

Measurements

Timing:

- ▶ Measure timing for each method
- ▶ Works for Rust, Python and Numpy
- ▶ But Torch: Not so much
- ▶ Also: Torch input & output formatting

Peak Memory:

- ▶ Track memory use via Python
- ▶ Record peak use

Measurements

Timing:

- ▶ Measure timing for each method
- ▶ Works for Rust, Python and Numpy
- ▶ But Torch: Not so much
- ▶ Also: Torch input & output formatting

Peak Memory:

- ▶ Track memory use via Python
- ▶ Record peak use
- ▶ **But:** Measurements show the same value (312 MB)

Measurements

Timing:

- ▶ Measure timing for each method
- ▶ Works for Rust, Python and Numpy
- ▶ But Torch: Not so much
- ▶ Also: Torch input & output formatting

Peak Memory:

- ▶ Track memory use via Python
- ▶ Record peak use
- ▶ **But:** Measurements show the same value (312 MB)
- ▶ Setup or measurement error.

Total setup durations I

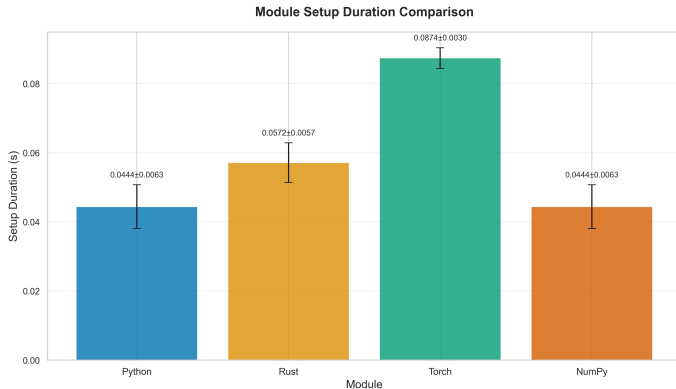
- ▶ **Goal:** Measure total setup over different parameters

Total setup durations I

- ▶ **Goal:** Measure total setup over different parameters
- ▶ **Here:** Fixed stride, normalization, downsampling, imputing and splitting

Total setup durations I

- ▶ **Goal:** Measure total setup over different parameters
- ▶ **Here:** Fixed stride, normalization, downsampling, imputing and splitting



Setup durations on GunPoint

Total setup durations I

- ▶ **Goal:** Measure total setup over different parameters
- ▶ **Here:** Fixed stride, normalization, downsampling, imputing and splitting

Explanation:

- ▶ Numpy uses vectorized operations in C

Total setup durations I

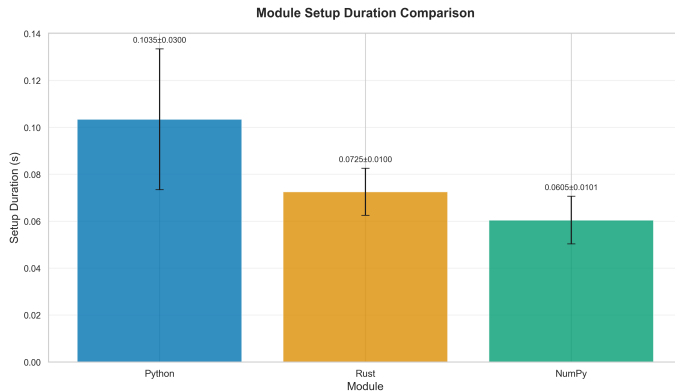
- ▶ **Goal:** Measure total setup over different parameters
- ▶ **Here:** Fixed stride, normalization, downsampling, imputing and splitting

Explanation:

- ▶ Numpy uses vectorized operations in C
- ▶ Torch overhead from Pandas

Total setup durations II

- **Goal:** Measure total setup over different parameters



Setup durations on GunPoint

Total setup durations II

- ▶ **Goal:** Measure total setup over different parameters

Explanation:

- ▶ More processing benefits Rust and Numpy

Total iteration durations

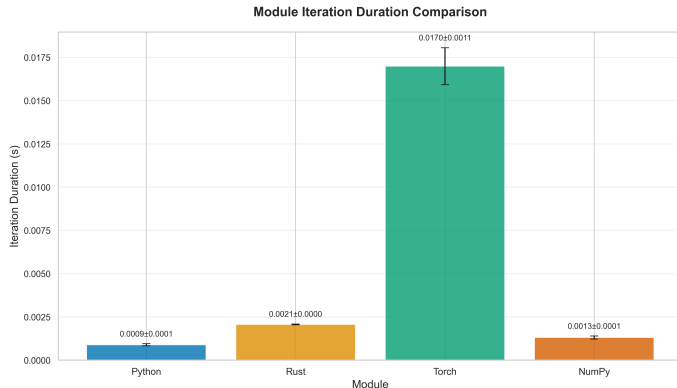
- ▶ **Goal:** Measure total data retrieval

Total iteration durations

- ▶ **Goal:** Measure total data retrieval
- ▶ **Motivation:** Pytorch uses lazy compute

Total iteration durations

- ▶ **Goal:** Measure total data retrieval
- ▶ **Motivation:** Pytorch uses lazy compute



Iteration durations on GunPoint

Total iteration durations

- ▶ **Goal:** Measure total data retrieval
- ▶ **Motivation:** Pytorch uses lazy compute

Explanation:

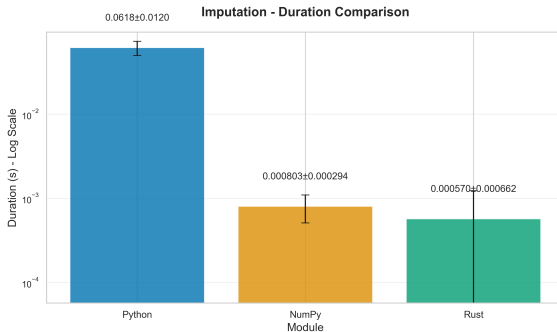
- ▶ PyTorch slowest due to deferred preprocessing during retrieval

Imputing durations

- ▶ **Goal:** Measure imputing in isolation

Imputing durations

- **Goal:** Measure imputing in isolation



Imputing durations on GunPoint

Imputing durations

- ▶ **Goal:** Measure imputing in isolation

Explanation:

- ▶ Rust benefits from compiler

Imputing durations

- ▶ **Goal:** Measure imputing in isolation

Explanation:

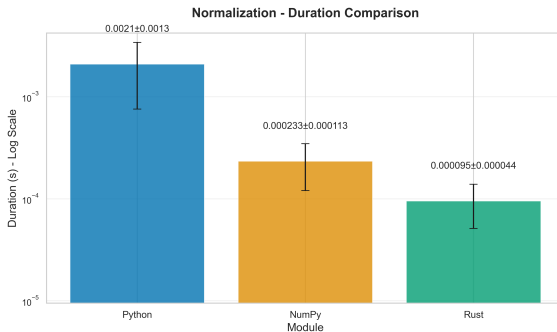
- ▶ Rust benefits from compiler
- ▶ NumPy benefits from partial vectorization

Normalization durations

- ▶ **Goal:** Measure normalization in isolation

Normalization durations

- **Goal:** Measure normalization in isolation



Normalization durations on GunPoint

Normalization durations

- ▶ **Goal:** Measure normalization in isolation

Explanation:

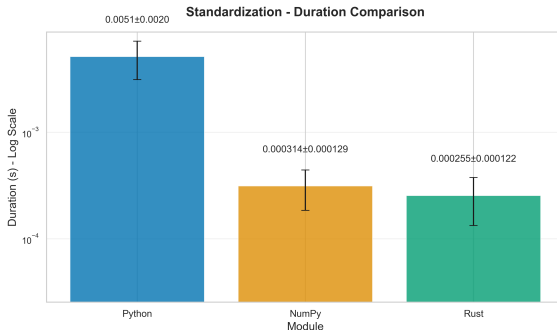
- ▶ **Again:**
 - ▶ Rust benefits from compiler
 - ▶ NumPy benefits from partial

Standardization durations

- ▶ **Goal:** Measure standardization in isolation

Standardization durations

- **Goal:** Measure standardization in isolation



Standardization durations on GunPoint

Standardization durations

- ▶ **Goal:** Measure standardization in isolation

Explanation:

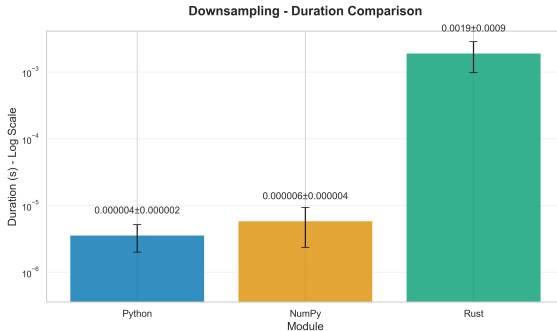
- ▶ **Again:**
- ▶ Rust benefits from compiler
- ▶ NumPy benefits from partial

Downsampling durations

- ▶ **Goal:** Measure downsampling in isolation

Downsampling durations

- **Goal:** Measure downsampling in isolation



Downsampling durations on GunPoint

Downsampling durations

- ▶ **Goal:** Measure downsampling in isolation

Explanation:

- ▶ Rust slowest due to costly data copying

Data collection durations

- ▶ **Goal:** Measure data collection in isolation

Data collection durations

- **Goal:** Measure data collection in isolation



Data collection durations on GunPoint

Data collection durations

- ▶ **Goal:** Measure data collection in isolation

Explanation:

- ▶ Rust slowest due to Python data transfer