INTERNALS AND PERFORMANCE



How Python Works

WARNING: This section covers the current version of the reference implementation of python called CPython. There are other implementations of the python language that do not work this way and are more performant. However, people often refer to the reference implementation when they say "python".

PYTHON MEMORY MANAGEMENT

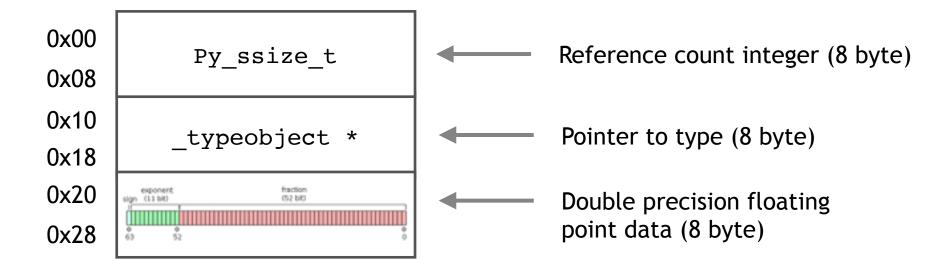


- Each python object has a reference count
- Binding to a name, placement in a list position, increments the reference count
- When the reference count is zero, the object is destroyed and memory freed
- A garbage collector runs periodically to take care of circular references.

PYTHON OBJECTS IN MEMORY



Python dynamic typing and memory management by reference counting incurs memory overhead (64-bit architecture):

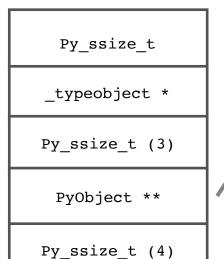


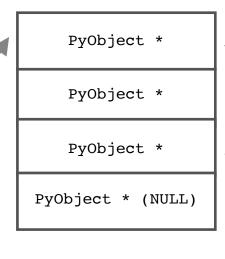
A python "float" object.

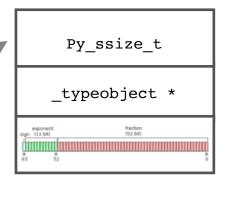
A PYTHON LIST OF FLOATS

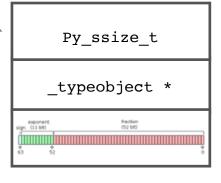


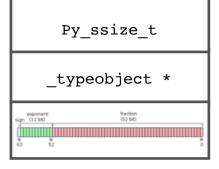








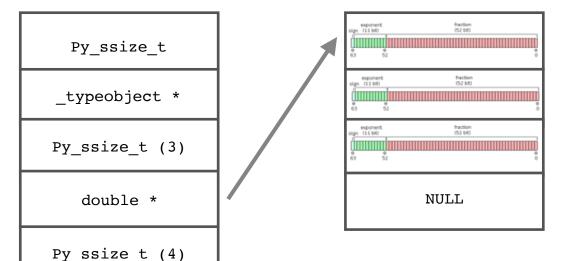




SOMETHING BETTER FOR HPC



Something like this would be better for performance

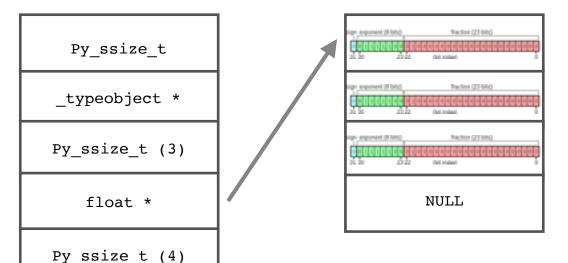


8 bytes per double, no dereferencing individual pointers, checking types for each one.

SOMETHING BETTER FOR HPC



Or even better if you don't need double precision!



4 bytes per float, no dereferencing individual pointers, checking types for each one.

PYTHON BYTECODE AND INTERPRETATION



- Python source is compiled into a platformindependent bytecode
- (CPython) A simple virtual stack machine, written in C, executes the bytecode
- (CPython) bytecode is NOT just-in-time compiled to native processor instructions
- Other implementations of python, such as pypy, do improve performance by compiling to native processor instructions.

EXAMPLE FUNCTION



```
>>> import dis
>>> def foo(x, y):
        return x * y + 17
>>> foo.__code__.co_varnames
('x', 'y')
>>> foo.__code__.co_consts
(None, 17)
>>> [hex(b) for b in foo.__code__.co_code]
['0x7c', '0x0', '0x7c', '0x1', '0x14', '0x0', '0x64', '0x1', '0x17', '0x0', '0x53', '0x0']
>>> dis.dis(foo)
  2
                                          0 (x)
              0 LOAD_FAST
              2 LOAD_FAST
                                          1 (y)
              4 BINARY_MULTIPLY
              6 LOAD_CONST
                                          1 (17)
              8 BINARY_ADD
             10 RETURN_VALUE
>>>
```



CALLED: foo(3, 5)

function code

0	LOAD_FAST	0	(x)
2	LOAD_FAST	1	(y)
4	BINARY_MULTIPLY		
6	LOAD_CONST	1	(17)
8	BINARY_ADD		
10	RETURN_VALUE		

co_varnames

co_consts

PyObject * (None) PyObject * (17

object stack



CALLED: foo(3, 5)

function code

0	LOAD_FAST	0	(x)
2	LOAD_FAST	1	(y)
4	BINARY_MULTIPLY		
6	LOAD_CONST	1	(17)
8	BINARY_ADD		
10	RETURN_VALUE		

co_varnames

PyObject * (3)	PyObject * (5)
----------------	----------------

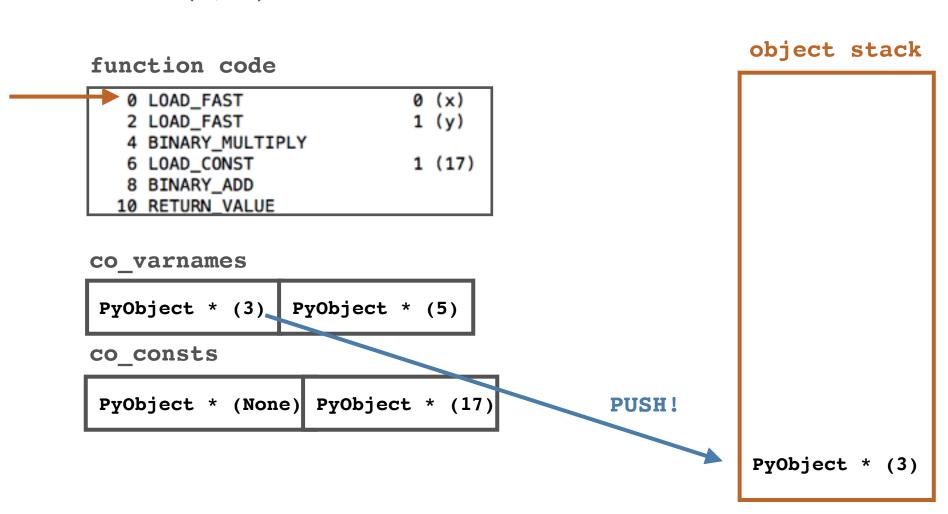
co_consts

PyObject * (None) PyObject * (17)	PyObject	*	(None)	PyObject	*	(17)
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object stack



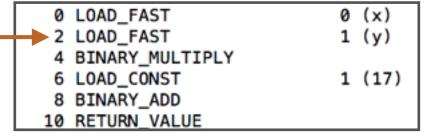
CALLED: foo(3, 5)





CALLED: foo(3, 5)

function code



co_varnames

PyObject * (3) PyObject * (5)

co_consts

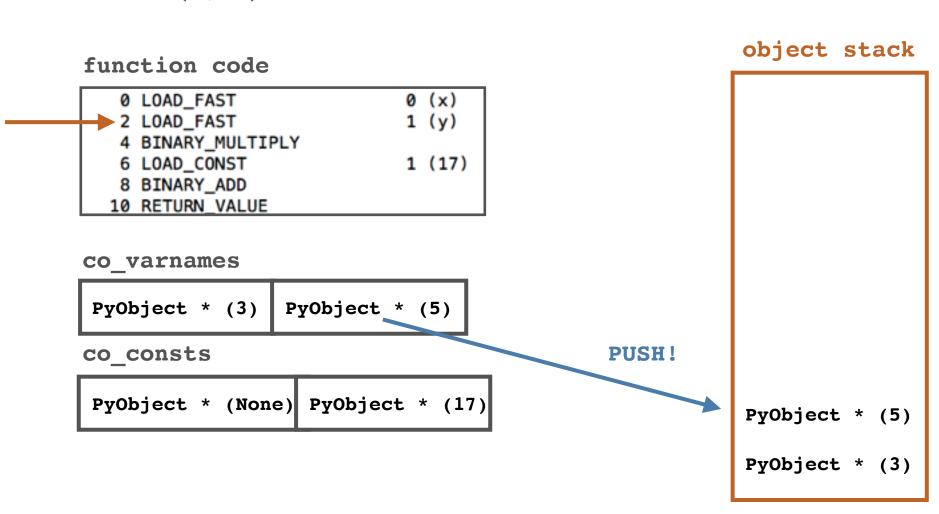
PyObject * (None) PyObject * (3

object stack

PyObject * (3)



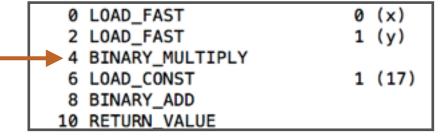
CALLED: foo(3, 5)





CALLED: foo(3, 5)

function code



co_varnames

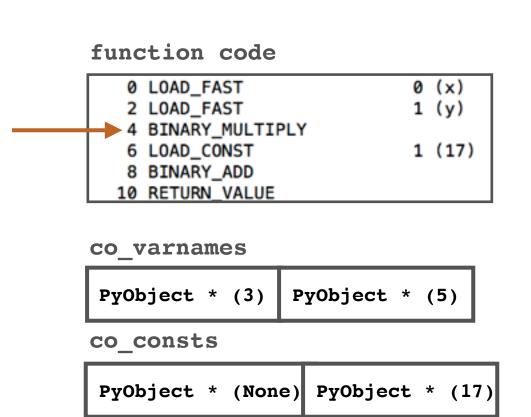
co_consts

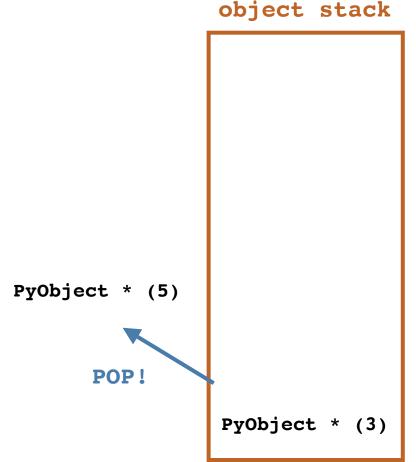
PyObject * (None) PyObject * (17

object stack



CALLED: foo(3, 5)

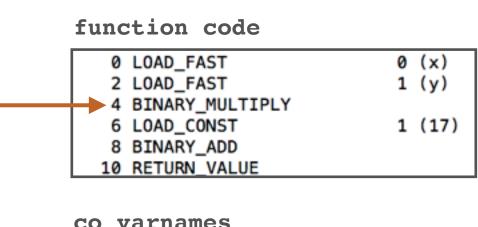






object stack

CALLED: foo(3, 5)

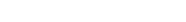


co varnames



co_consts

PyObject * (None) PyObject * (17)	PyObject	*	(None)	PyObject	*	(17)
-----------------------------------	----------	---	--------	----------	---	------

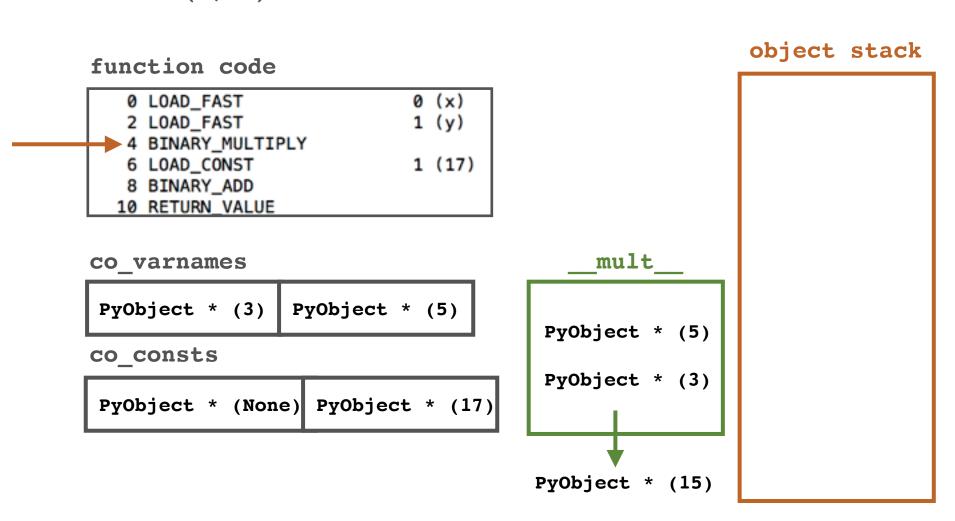


PyObject * (5)

POP!



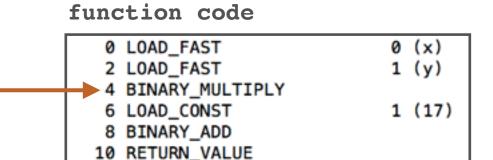
CALLED: foo(3, 5)





object stack

CALLED: foo(3, 5)



co_varnames

PyObject *	(3)	PyObject	*	(5)
------------	-----	----------	---	-----

co_consts

PyObject * (15) PyObject * (15) PUSH!



```
CALLED: foo(3, 5)
```

function code

```
0 LOAD_FAST 0 (x)
2 LOAD_FAST 1 (y)
4 BINARY_MULTIPLY
6 LOAD_CONST 1 (17)
8 BINARY_ADD
10 RETURN_VALUE
```

co_varnames

co_consts

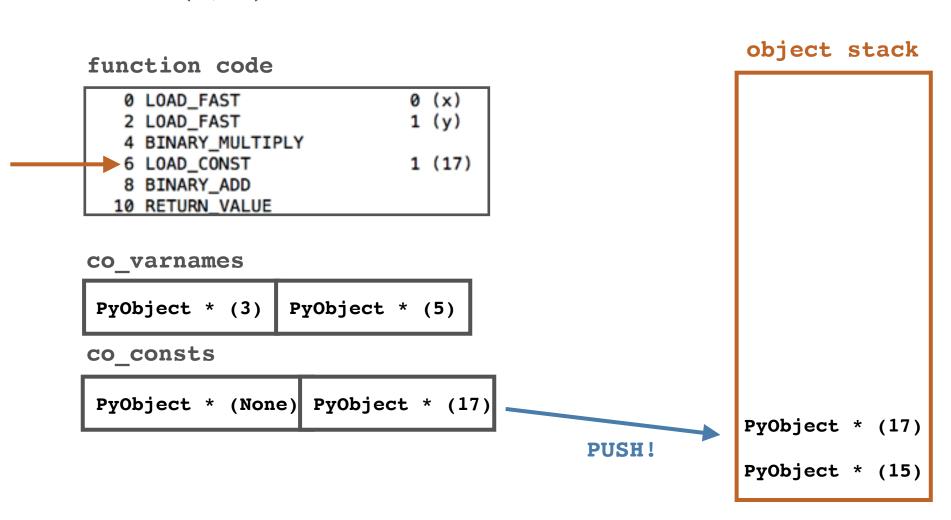
PyObject *	(None)	PyObject	*	(17)
------------	--------	----------	---	------

object stack

PyObject * (15)



CALLED: foo(3, 5)





```
CALLED: foo(3, 5)
```

function code

0	LOAD_FAST	0	(x)
2	LOAD_FAST	1	(y)
4	BINARY_MULTIPLY		
6	LOAD_CONST	1	(17)
8	BINARY_ADD		
10	RETURN_VALUE		

co_varnames

co_consts

PyObject * (None) PyObject * (

object stack



object stack

CALLED: foo(3, 5)

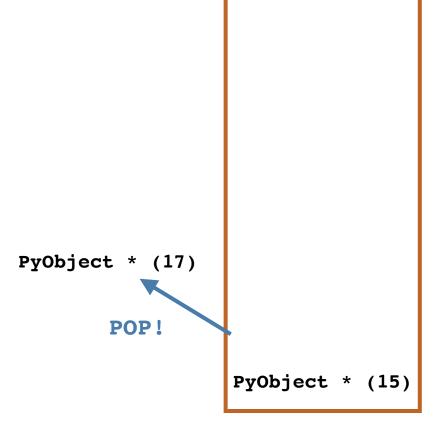
function code 0 LOAD_FAST 0 (x) 2 LOAD_FAST 1 (y) 4 BINARY_MULTIPLY 6 LOAD_CONST 1 (17) 8 BINARY_ADD 10 RETURN_VALUE

co_varnames

PyObject * (3)	PyObject *	(5)
----------------	------------	-----

co_consts

Py0bject	*	(None)	PyObject	*	(17)
-		,			





object stack

CALLED: foo(3, 5)

function code 0 LOAD_FAST 0 (x) 2 LOAD_FAST 1 (y) 4 BINARY_MULTIPLY 6 LOAD_CONST 1 (17) 8 BINARY_ADD 10 RETURN_VALUE

co_varnames

PyObject * (3)	PyObject * (5)
----------------	----------------

co_consts

Py0bject	*	(None)	PyObject	*	(17)
		(=====,	- 1 - 2 - 3		(/

PyObject * (17)

POP!



CALLED: foo(3, 5)



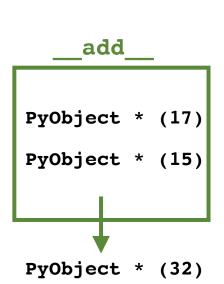
	0 LOAD_FAST	0 (x)
	2 LOAD_FAST	1 (y)
	4 BINARY_MULTIPLY	
	6 LOAD_CONST	1 (17)
\rightarrow	8 BINARY_ADD	
1	0 RETURN_VALUE	

co_varnames



co_consts

PyObject * (None) PyObject * (17)	PyObject	*	(None)	PyObject	*	(17)
-----------------------------------	----------	---	--------	----------	---	------



object stack



object stack

```
CALLED: foo(3, 5)
```

function code 0 LOAD_FAST 0 (x) 2 LOAD_FAST 1 (y) 4 BINARY_MULTIPLY 6 LOAD_CONST 1 (17) 8 BINARY_ADD 10 RETURN_VALUE

co_varnames

PyObject * (3)	PyObject * (5)
----------------	----------------

co_consts

PyObject * (None) PyObject * (17)	PyObject	*	(None)	PyObject	*	(17)
-----------------------------------	----------	---	--------	----------	---	------

PyObject * (32) PyObject * PUSH!



CALLED: foo(3, 5)

function code

0	LOAD_FAST	0	(x)
2	LOAD_FAST	1	(y)
4	BINARY_MULTIPLY		
6	LOAD_CONST	1	(17)
8	BINARY_ADD		
10	RETURN_VALUE		

co_varnames

PyObject * (3)	PyObject * (5)
----------------	----------------

co_consts

PyObject * (No	one) PyObject	*	(17)
----------------	---------------	---	------

object stack

PyObject * (32)



CALLED: foo(3, 5)

function code

0	LOAD_FAST	0	(x)
2	LOAD_FAST	1	(y)
4	BINARY_MULTIPLY		
6	LOAD_CONST	1	(17)
8	BINARY_ADD		
10	RETURN_VALUE		

co_varnames

PyObject * (3)	PyObject * (5)
----------------	----------------

co_consts

PyObject	*	(None)	PyObject	*	(17)

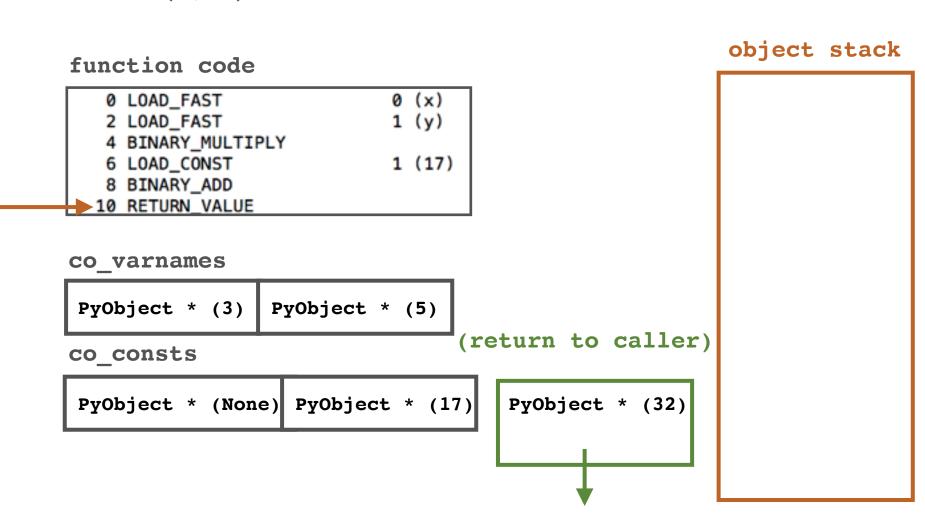
object stack

PyObject * (32)

PyObject * (32)



CALLED: foo(3, 5)





Parallelism in Python

MATRIX INVERSION EXAMPLE



- Take some LU-decomposition and inversion example code written in pure python
- Run it serially over a set of random matrices
- Try improving performance by multithreading
- Try improving performance by multiprocessing

Example code in the repo if you (or I) fall behind!



About Concurrency

CONCURRENCY VS PARALLELISM



- Parallelism: Do multiple things at the same time
- Concurrency: Deal with multiple things going on at the same time
- Cooking example

Python supports multiple paradigms for achieving concurrent programming including os-level threads and also native coroutines

PYTHON COROUTINE EXAMPLE



```
import asyncio
import aiohttp
BASE_URL = 'https://ericappelt.com/animals/'
async def speak(animal, session):
    async with session.get('{}/{}'.format(BASE_URL, animal)) as response:
        response.raise_for_status()
        sound = await response.text()
    return 'The {} says "{}".'.format(animal, sound)
```