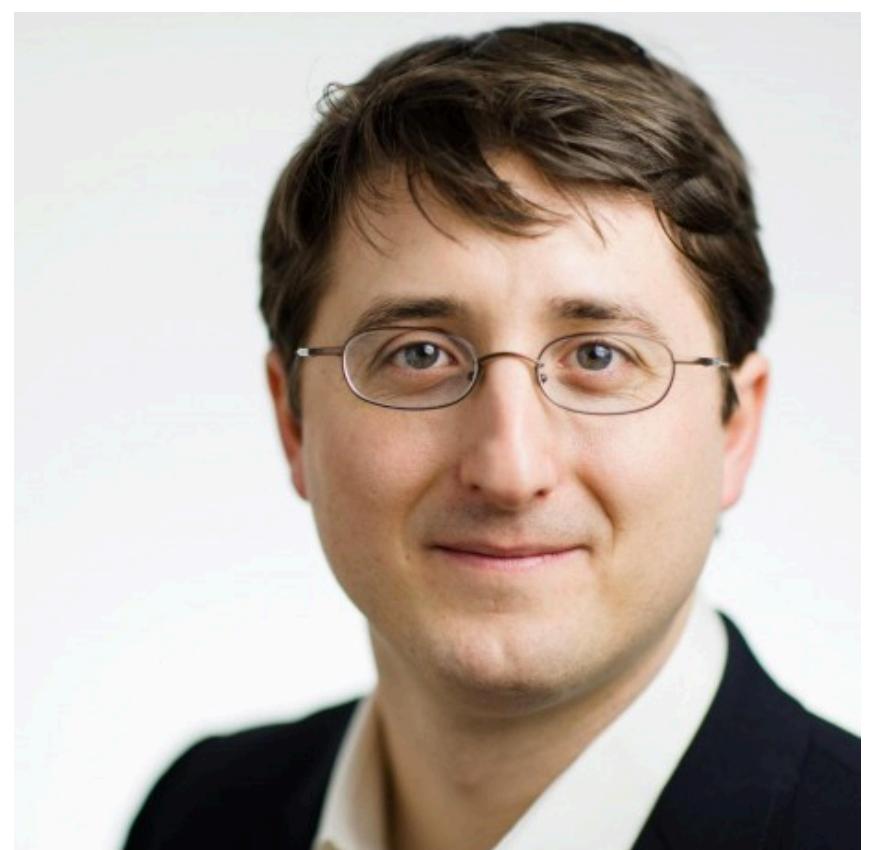




NUMBA

SCHNELLES PYTHON, GANZ EINFACH



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10. Mai, 2019 bei QX, Frankfurt
Slides at <https://christophdeil.com>



MAX-PLANCK-INSTITUT
FÜR KERNPHYSIK

EINLEITUNG

- Wie funktioniert Python, Numpy und Numba?
Wann und wie benutzt man Numba?
- Ich benutze Numba erst seit kurzem, bin kein Experte.
- Was benutzt ihr?
 - Python, Numpy, Numba, C, C++, Cython, ... ?
- Wer hat Speed-Probleme?
Wer benutzt multi-core CPU, CPU Cluster, GPU, ...?
- Gerne Fragen jederzeit!
Gerne Kommentare & Erfahrungen am Ende!

PYTHON & NUMPY

SCHNELL CODEN & SCHNELLER CODE



- Entwickler-Zeit ist oft wichtig, CPU-Zeit sekundär
- Für viele Anwendungen ist Python & Numpy (& PyData Pakete) Klasse
- Aber: manche Algorithmen sind schwer in Python & Numpy zu schreiben, oder zu langsam

Quelle: Jake Vanderplas 2013 ([LINK](#))

```
x = 42
```

```
type(x)
```

int

```
import sys  
sys.getsizeof(x)
```

28 ← Python int: 28 bytes, C int: 8 bytes

```
%timeit x * x
```

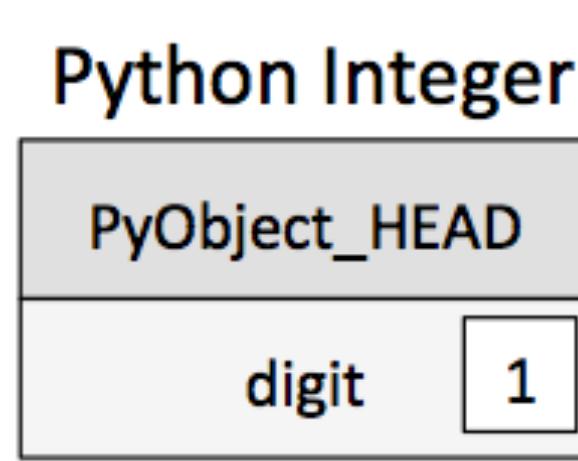
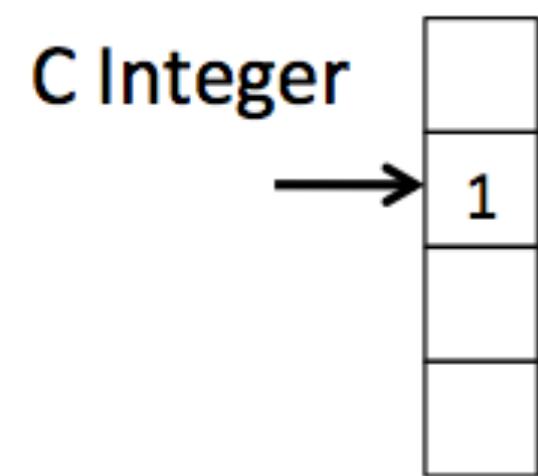
60 ns auf meinem Laptop — langsam!

Funktion rufen, PyObject, Operation, neues PyObject

```
import random
```

```
def monte_carlo_pi(nsamples):  
    acc = 0  
    for i in range(nsamples):  
        x = random.random()  
        y = random.random()  
        if (x ** 2 + y ** 2) < 1.0:  
            acc += 1  
    return 4.0 * acc / nsamples
```

```
%timeit monte_carlo_pi(1_000_000)
```



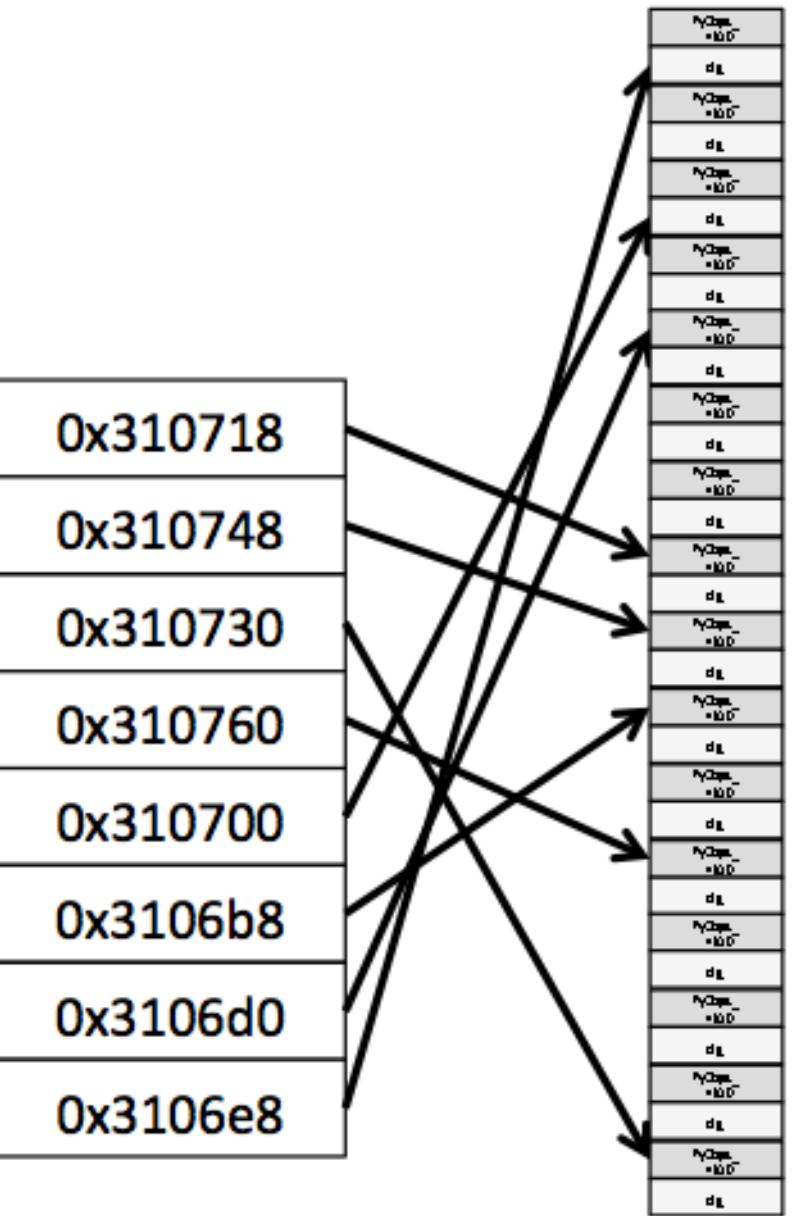
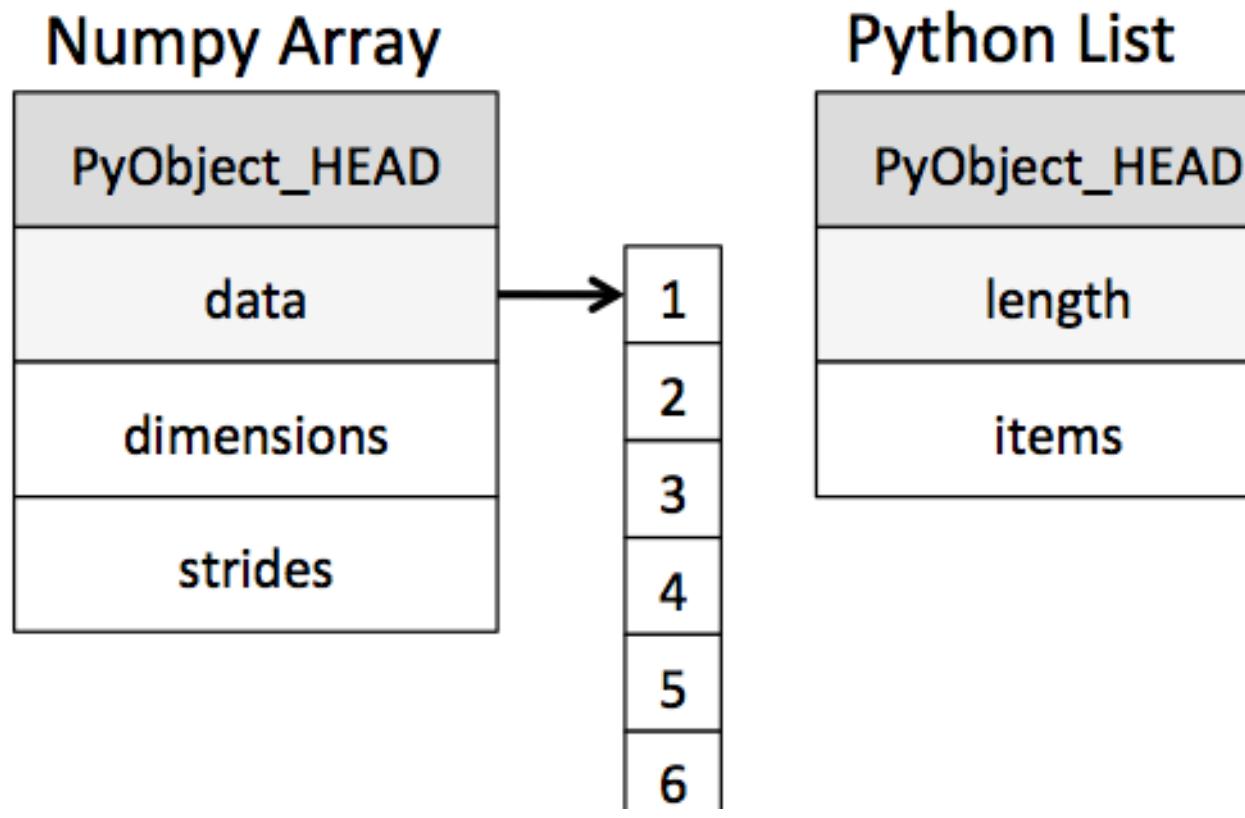
PYTHON

- CPython: Bytecode in virtueller Maschine
“Global Interpreter Lock” - ein Thread
Sehr einfach, nicht wie JS, Java, PyPy
- Alles in Python ist ein PyObject
Auch Zahlen (int, float) und list
- Python ist sehr dynamisch. Funktion
rufen und Attribut-Zugriff langsam.
- Python ist sehr langsam für und
verschwendet Speicher für numerische
Daten & Algorithmen!

← Beispiel für Mathe-Code, der in Python langsam ist.

NUMPY

- Numpy hat zwei Sachen:
- `numpy.ndarray`: fixer `dtype`, flexibel: `ndim`, `shape`, `strides`
- universal functions:
vektorisiert, broadcasting
- Viele Daten passen in Arrays:
Bild, Video, Sound, Zeitreihen, ...
(oder werden passend gemacht: word2vec)
- Viele Algorithmen sind nur 1-10 Zeilen
Numpy Expressions oder Funktionsaufrufe
- Vieles schon da: pandas, scipy, scikit-image,
scikit-learn, dask, pytorch, tensorflow, ...



```
import numpy as np
import skimage
```

```
data = skimage.data.astronaut()
```

```
data.dtype
```

```
dtype('uint8')
```

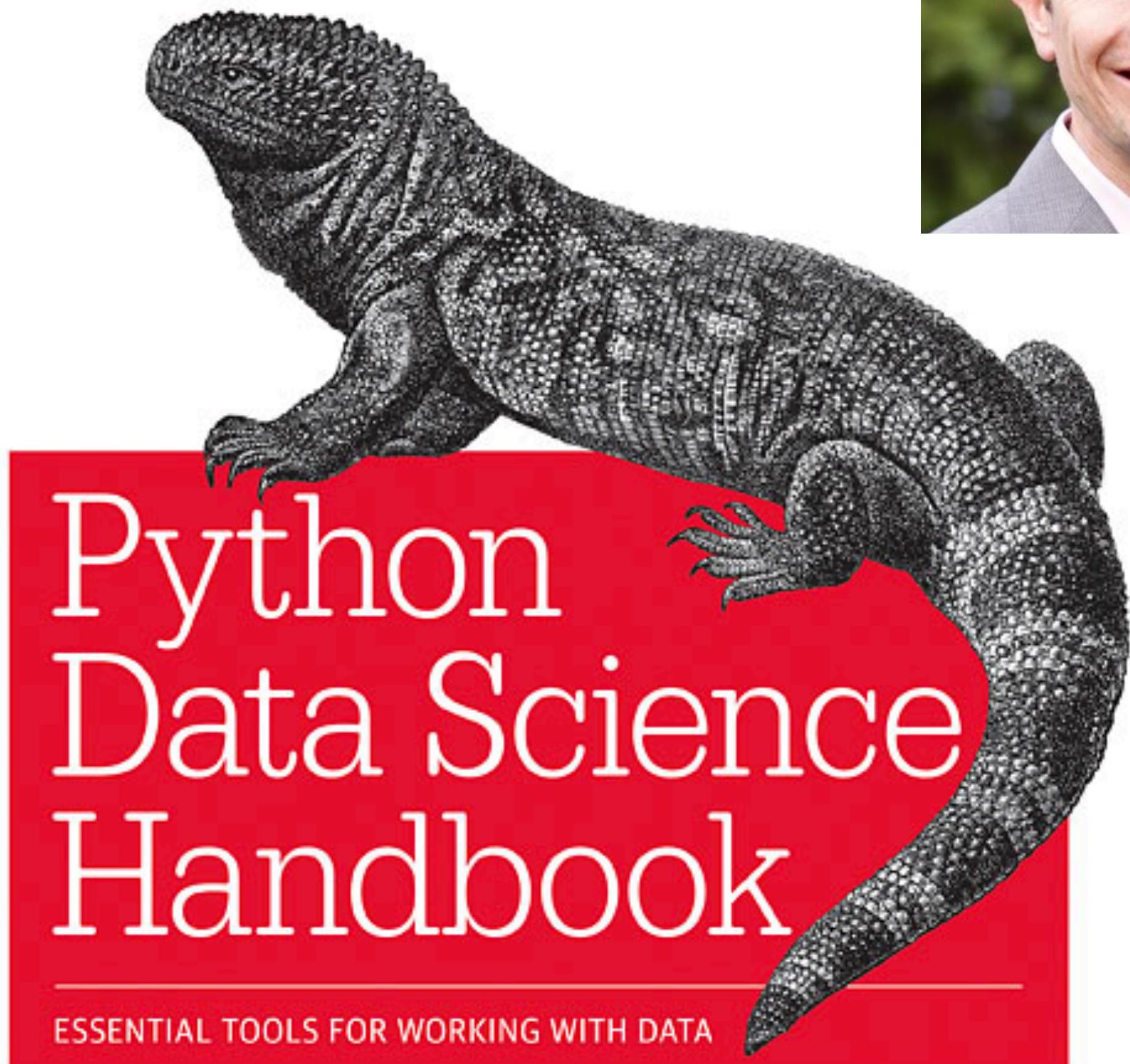
```
data.ndim
```

```
3
```

```
data.shape
```

```
(512, 512, 3)
```

```
np.mean(data[100:110, 200:210, 2])
```



Jake VanderPlas



TIP

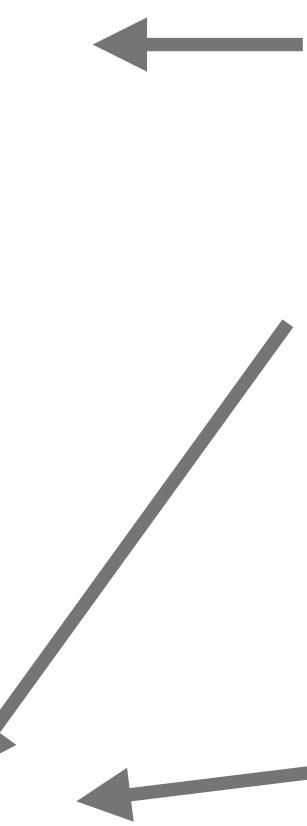
- Tip zum Lernen von Python & Numpy
(und IPython, Jupyter, matplotlib, scikit-learn)
- “Python Data Science Handbook”
von Jake Vanderplas!
- Wer kennt das?
- Jupyter notebooks = Kapitel (10-30 min)
- Frei verfügbar auf Github:
[jakevdp/PythonDataScienceHandbook](https://jakevdp.github.io/PythonDataScienceHandbook)
- Ausprobieren: Binder oder Google Colab
- Beispiel: [2.1: "Understanding data types"](#)

PROBLEME MIT NUMPY

Beispiele:
Objekte

Bäume
Graphen
Text

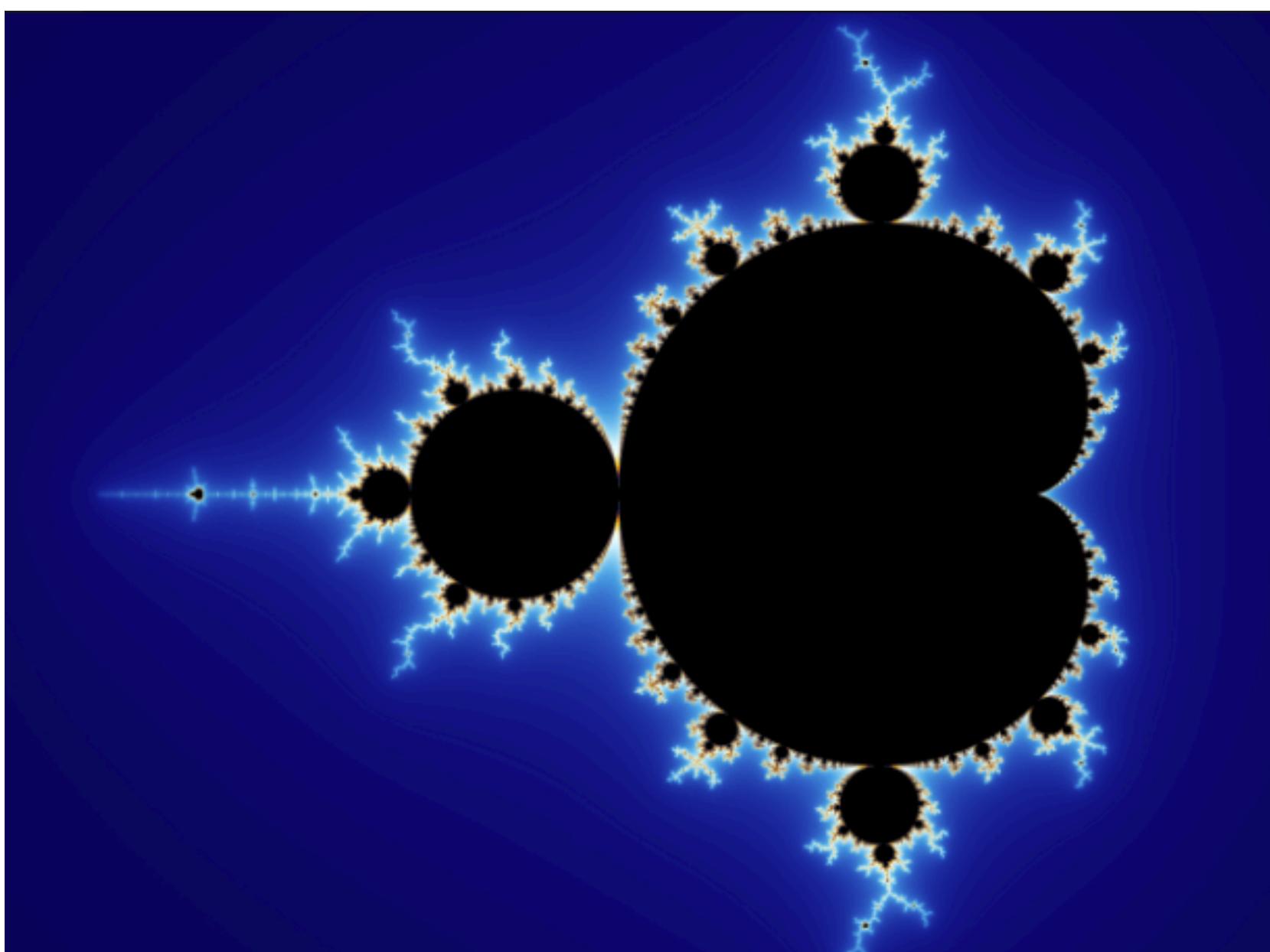
...



1. Daten: nicht alles passt in ein Array
2. Code: nicht alle Algorithmen schon verfügbar oder einfach zu schreiben mit Python, Numpy, pandas, Scipy, ...
3. Performance: Numpy meist ein Thread, moderne CPUs and GPUs multi-Thread. Temporäre Array-Kopien ineffizient

Beispiel:
Mandelbrot
Fraktal

*Numba braucht auch Array Daten,
hilft mit Problem Code & Performance!*



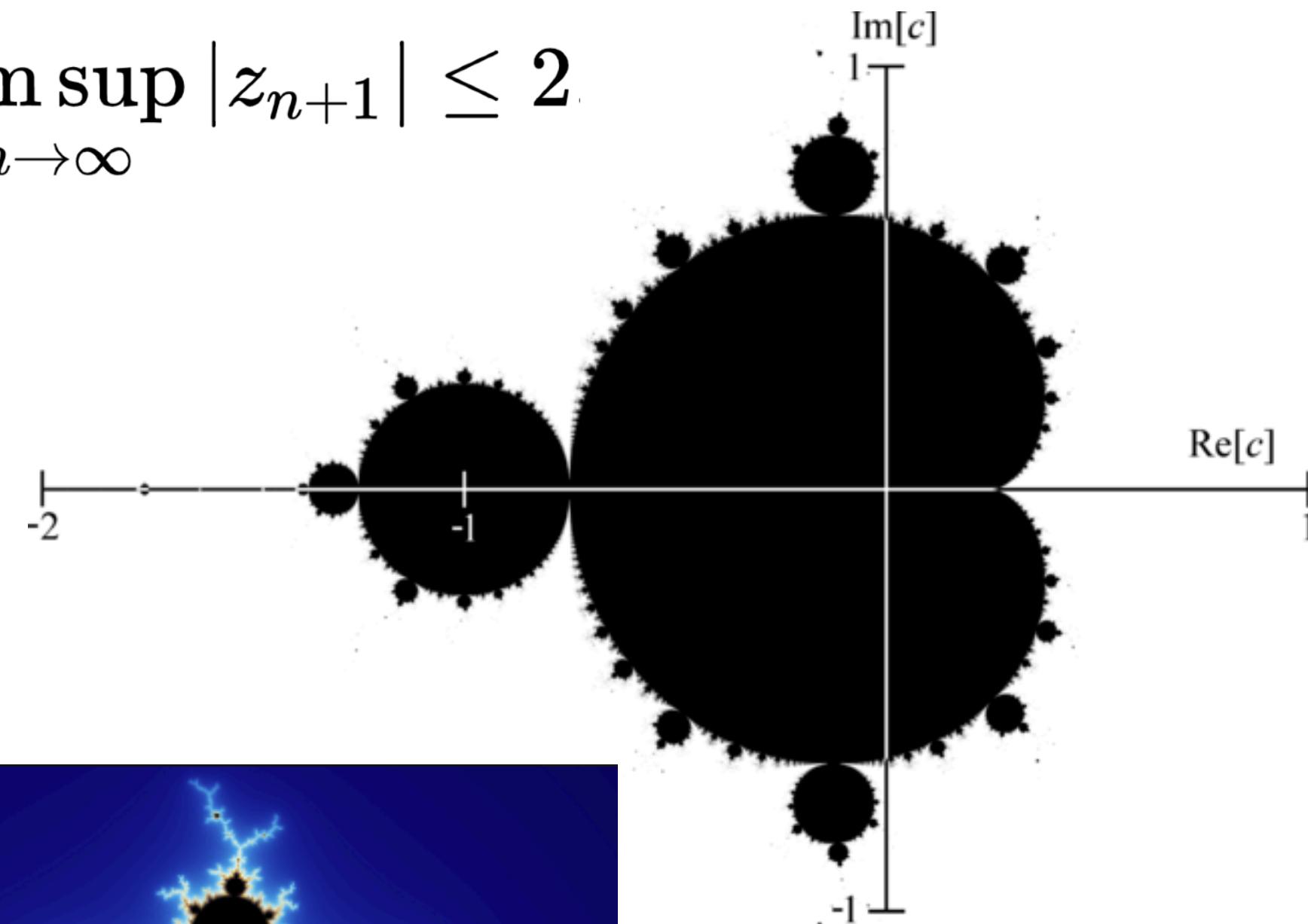
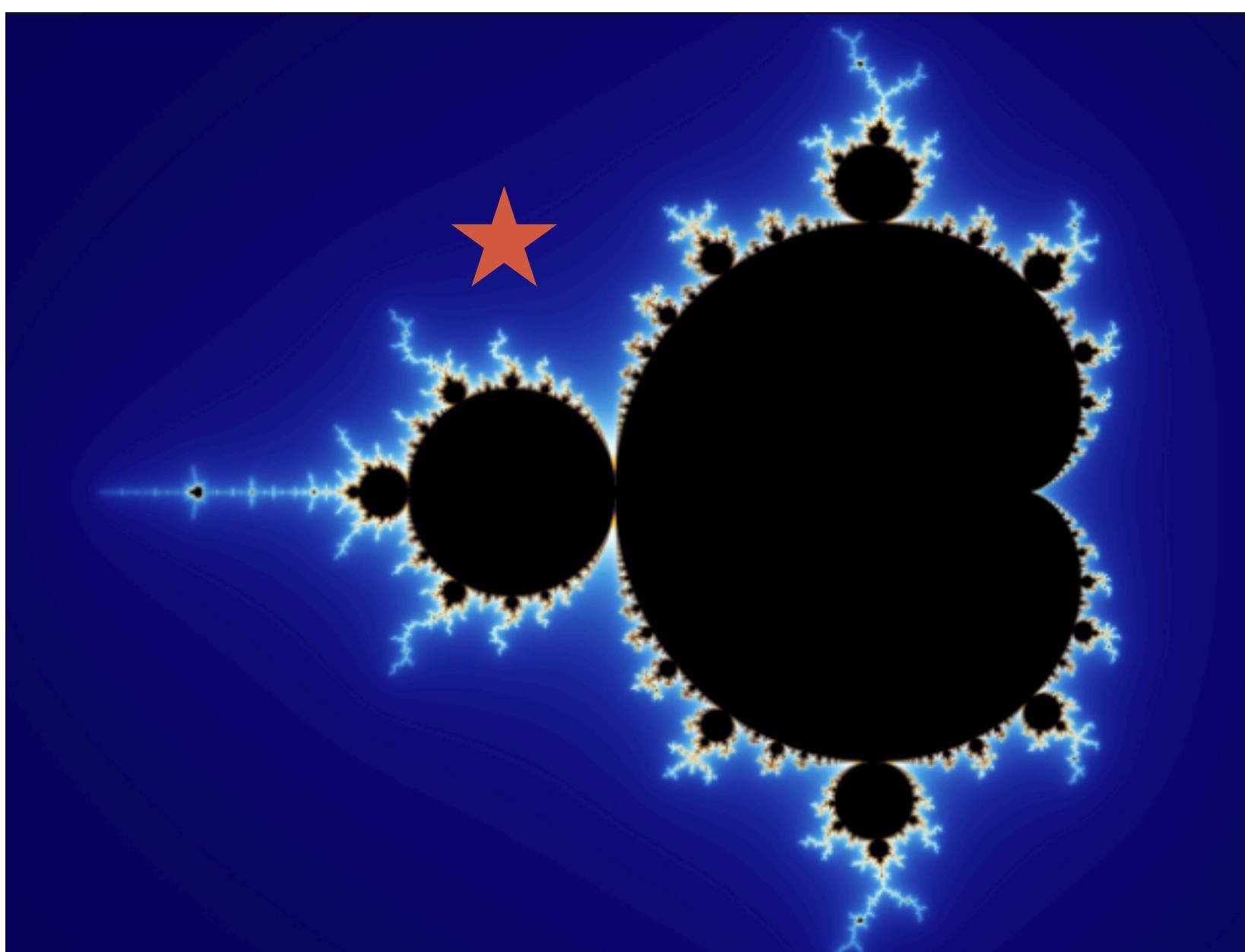
AMD

intel

NVIDIA®

$$z_0 = 0 \quad z_{n+1} = z_n^2 + c$$

$$c \in M \iff \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} |z_{n+1}| \leq 2$$



MANDELBROT FRAKTAL

- Mandelbrot Fraktale Bild als Beispiel für sehr rechen-intensiven Algorithmus
- Definition der Mandelbrot-Menge mit der komplexen Zahlen-Ebene
- Konvergenz von z_n definiert Menge Geschwindigkeit definiert Farbe

```
def mandel(c, i_max=100):  
    z, i = 0, 0  
    while abs(z) < 2 and i < i_max:  
        z = z ** 2 + c  
        i = i + 1
```

```
return i
```

```
mandel(-1 + 0.5j)
```

```

def mandel(c, i_max=100):
    z, i = 0, 0
    while abs(z) < 2 and i < i_max:
        z = z ** 2 + c
        i = i + 1

    return i

```

```

def mandelbrot_image_python(width, height):
    image = np.empty((height, width), dtype=np.uint8)

    for h in range(height):
        for w in range(width):
            c = # aus (h, w) und Bild min/max ausrechnen
            image[h, w] = mandel(c)

    return image

```

```

def mandelbrot_image_numpy(height, width, i_max=100):
    image = np.full((height, width), i_max, dtype=np.uint8)
    # Koordinaten-Arrays aus Bild min/max ausrechnen
    y, x = np.ogrid[y_min:y_max:height*1j, x_min:x_max:width*1j]
    c = x + y * 1j

    z = c
    for i in range(i_max):
        z = z ** 2 + c
        diverged = np.absolute(z) > 2
        diverging_now = diverged & (image == i_max)
        image[diverging_now] = i
        z[diverged] = 2

    return image

```

MANDELBROT CODE

- Bild = 2-dim Numpy array
- Python-Code: schön einfach, aber Python Pixel-Loop ist extrem langsam
- Numpy-Code:
 - Naive Implementierung sehr ineffizient (alle Pixel bis i_max iteriert)
 - Optimierte Implementierung komisch und immer noch langsam
 - Optionen in solchen Fällen: Cython, C, C++, Numba, ...

MANDELBROT MIT CYTHON



```
%%cython --cplus -c-03
import cython, numpy          # load Python interface to Numpy
cimport numpy                  # load C++ interface to Numpy (types end in _t)

@cython.boundscheck(False) # turn off bounds-checking
@cython.wraparound(False) # turn off negative index wrapping (e.g. -1 for last element)
def run_cython(int height, int width, int maxiterations=20):
    y, x = numpy.ogrid[-1:0:height*1j, -1.5:0:width*1j]
    c = x + y*1j
    fractal = numpy.zeros(c.shape, dtype=numpy.int32) + maxiterations
    cdef numpy.ndarray[numpy.complex128_t, ndim=2, mode="c"] c_array = c
    cdef numpy.ndarray[numpy.int32_t,      ndim=2, mode="c"] fractal_array = fractal
    cdef numpy.complex128_t z
    for h in range(height):
        for w in range(width):
            z = c_array[h, w]
            for i in range(maxiterations):
                z = z**2 + c_array[h, w]
                if abs(z) > 2:
                    fractal_array[h, w] = i
                    break
    return fractal
```

Cython:

- Start mit Python oder Numpy Code
- Hier und da C Typen hinschreiben
- Cython und C Compiler aufrufen
- Python C extension Modul importieren

MANDELBROT MIT C++ AND PYBIND11

```

%%writefile run_pybind11.cpp
#include <complex>
#include <pybind11/pybind11.h>
#include <pybind11/numpy.h>
namespace py = pybind11;
void run(int height, int width, int maxiterations,
         py::array_t<std::complex<double>> np_c, py::array_t<std::complex<double>> np_fractal) {
    std::complex<double>* c = static_cast<std::complex<double>*>(np_c.request());
    int* fractal = static_cast<int*>(np_fractal.request());
    for (int h = 0; h < height; h++) {
        for (int w = 0; w < width; w++) {
            std::complex<double> ci = c[h + height*w];
            std::complex<double> z = ci;
            for (int i = 0; i < maxiterations; i++) {
                z = z*z + ci;
                if (std::abs(z) > 2) {
                    fractal[h + height*w] = i;
                    break;
                }
            }
        }
    }
}
PYBIND11_MODULE(run_pybind11, m) {
    m.def("run", &run, "the inner loop");
}

```

- Rewrite in C++
 - Python-Interface mit `pybind11`
 - C++ Compiler aufrufen
 - Python C extension Modul

```
%%bash

# Compile it as a Python extension module.

c++ -Wall -shared -std=c++11 -fPIC -O3
`python -m pybind11 --includes` run_pybind11.cpp
-o run_pybind11`python3-config --extension-suffix` `

import run_pybind11

starttime = time.time()
height, width, maxiterations = 3200, 4800, 20
y, x = numpy.ogrid[-1:0:height*1j, -1.5:0:width*1j]
c = x + y*1j
fractal = numpy.full(c.shape, maxiterations, dtype=numpy.int32)
run_pybind11.run(height, width, maxiterations, c, fractal)
```

```

import numba

@numba.jit
def mandelbrot(width, height):
    ...

@numba.jit
def mandelbrot_image_python(height, width):
    ...

image = mandelbrot_image_python(1200, 1600)
plt.imshow(image, cmap='gray_r')

```

Method	Setup	time (ns/px)	speedup	Cores
Python	automatic	5588.5	1x	1
Numba	automatic	111.4	50x	1
Numba-parallel	easy	33.89	165x	all (12)
Numpy	medium	359.6	15x	1
CuPy	medium	72.8	77x	GPU
Dask	medium	214.8	26x	all (12)
Numba-CUDA	difficult	6.95	800x	GPU
pybind11	challenging	165.4	34x	1
pybind11-fastmath	challenging	63.1	90x	1
Cython	maddening	1501.8	3.7x	1

MANDELBROT MIT NUMBA

- Workflow:
 - Start mit Python & Numpy Code
 - @numba.jit hinzufügen
 - Funktion aufrufen wie vorher
- Keine neue Sprache (C, C++, Cython)
 Keine extra Dateien
 Kein C Compiler gebraucht
- Numba ist ein “Just in time” (JIT)
 Kompiler: Python → Maschinen-Code
- Einfachste und schnellste Lösung für z.B.
 Mandelbrot (Benchmarks: [LINK](#), [LINK](#))

NUMBA

WAS IST NUMBA? — [HTTPS://NUMBA.PYDATA.ORG](https://numba.pydata.org)



Numba makes Python code fast

Numba is an open source JIT compiler that translates a subset of Python and NumPy code into fast machine code.

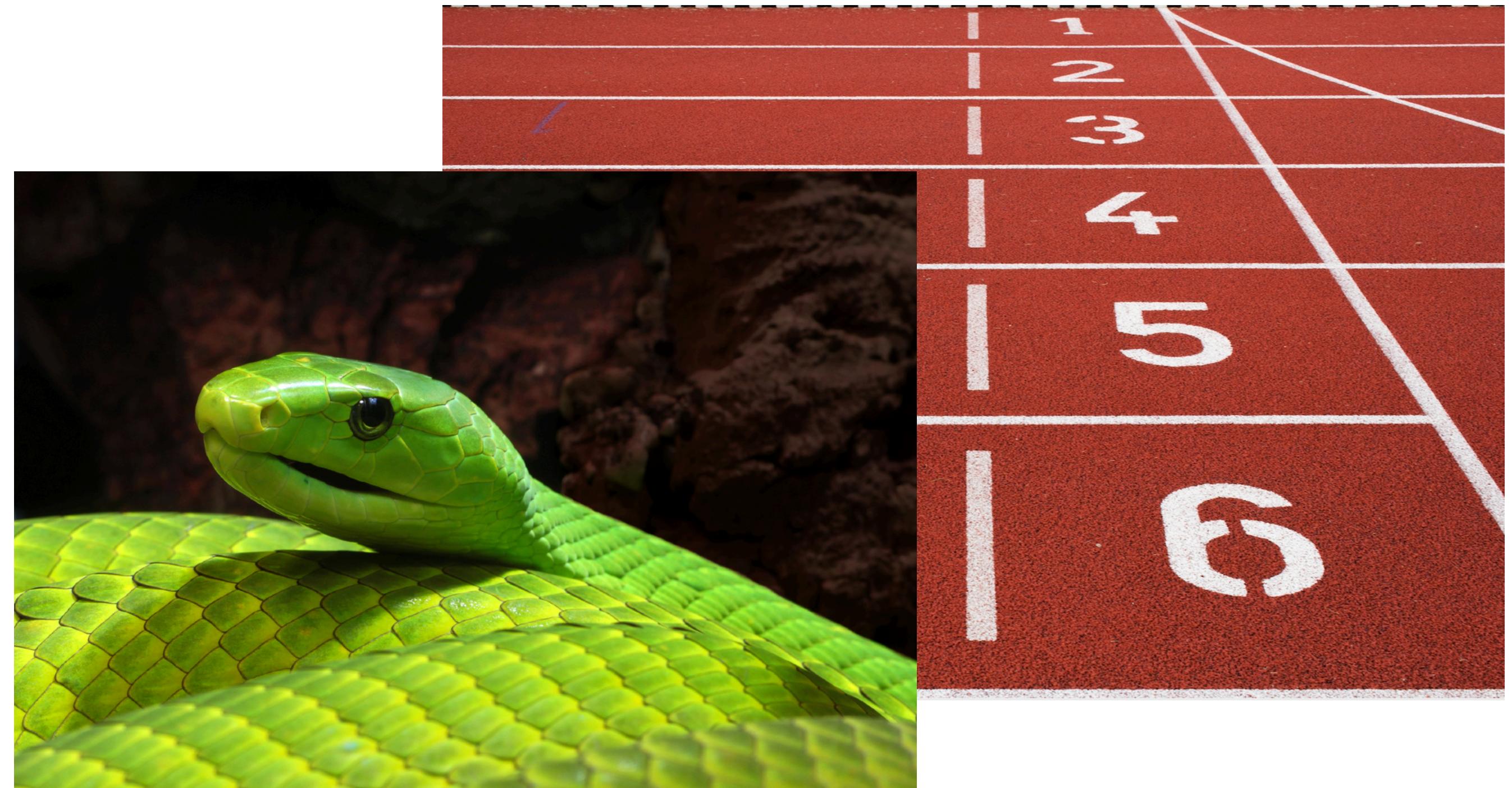
[Learn More](#) [Try Numba »](#)

WIESO “NUMBA”?



Numba logo (<https://numba.pydata.org>)

“Numba” = “NumPy”+ “Mamba”
Numba crunching in Python, schnell wie Mambas.



```

[1]: import numpy as np

[2]: data = np.random.uniform(-1, 1, size=1_000_000)

[3]: def data_reduction_python(data):
    total = 0.
    for x in data:
        if x > 0:
            total += np.sqrt(x)
    return total

[4]: def data_reduction_numpy(data):
    return np.sum(np.sqrt(data[data > 0]))

[5]: %timeit data_reduction_python(data)
851 ms

[6]: %timeit data_reduction_numpy(data)
7.16 ms ← Numpy/Python speedup: 100x

[7]: import numba
f = numba.jit(data_reduction_python)
%timeit f(data)

3.86 ms ← Numba/Numpy speedup: 2x

```

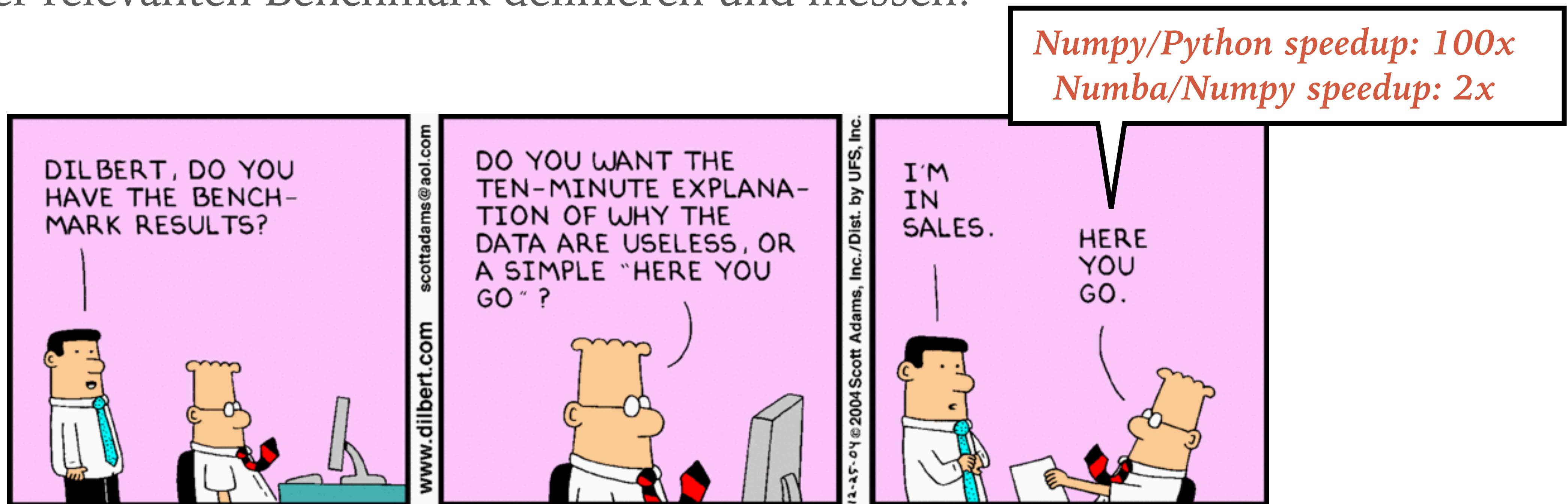
NUMBA EINFÜHRUNG

- Start: Python & Numpy Code für Daten-Transformation, Reduktion, Analyse
- Falls zu langsam oder zuviel RAM: Timing & Profiling → Problem-Stelle
- Numba ausprobieren:
 - Installation


```
$ conda install numba
$ pip install numba
```
 - import numba und @numba.jit decorator auf Funktionen anwenden
- Klappt oft gut, aber nicht immer.
 - Nicht alles kann kompiliert werden.
 - Nicht immer sofort performant

WIE SCHNELL IST NUMBA?

- Es gibt keine sinnvolle Pauschal-Antwort! Ist für jede Anwendung anders.
- Hängt stark ab von Daten, Analyse, Code, Compiler, Python, Numpy, Hardware, und Numba Compiler Optionen: nopython, parallel, fastmath
- Immer relevanten Benchmark definieren und messen!



WAS NUMBA KOMPILIEREN KANN

```
from numba import jit
import numpy as np

x = np.arange(100).reshape(10, 10)

@jit(nopython=True) # Set "nopython" mode for best performance, equivalent to @njit
def go_fast(a): # Function is compiled to machine code when called the first time
    trace = 0
    for i in range(a.shape[0]): # Numba likes loops
        trace += np.tanh(a[i, i]) # Numba likes NumPy functions
    return a + trace           # Numba likes NumPy broadcasting

print(go_fast(x))
```

WAS NUMBA NICHT KOMPILIEREN KANN

```
from numba import jit
import pandas as pd

x = {'a': [1, 2, 3], 'b': [20, 30, 40]}

@jit
def use_pandas(a): # Function will not benefit from Numba jit
    df = pd.DataFrame.from_dict(a) # Numba doesn't know about pd.DataFrame
    df += 1                      # Numba doesn't understand what this is
    return df.cov()               # or this!

print(use_pandas(x))
```

```
import numba
```

```
@numba.jit  
def f1(x):  
    return 2 * x
```

```
f1(3) ←
```

```
6
```

```
@numba.jit  
def f2(n):  
    return n * ["spam"]
```

```
f2(3) ←
```

```
['spam', 'spam', 'spam']
```

```
@numba.jit(nopython=True)  
def f2(n):  
    return n * ["spam"]
```

```
f2(3) ←
```

TypingError: Failed in nopython mode pipeline

NUMBA JIT MODES

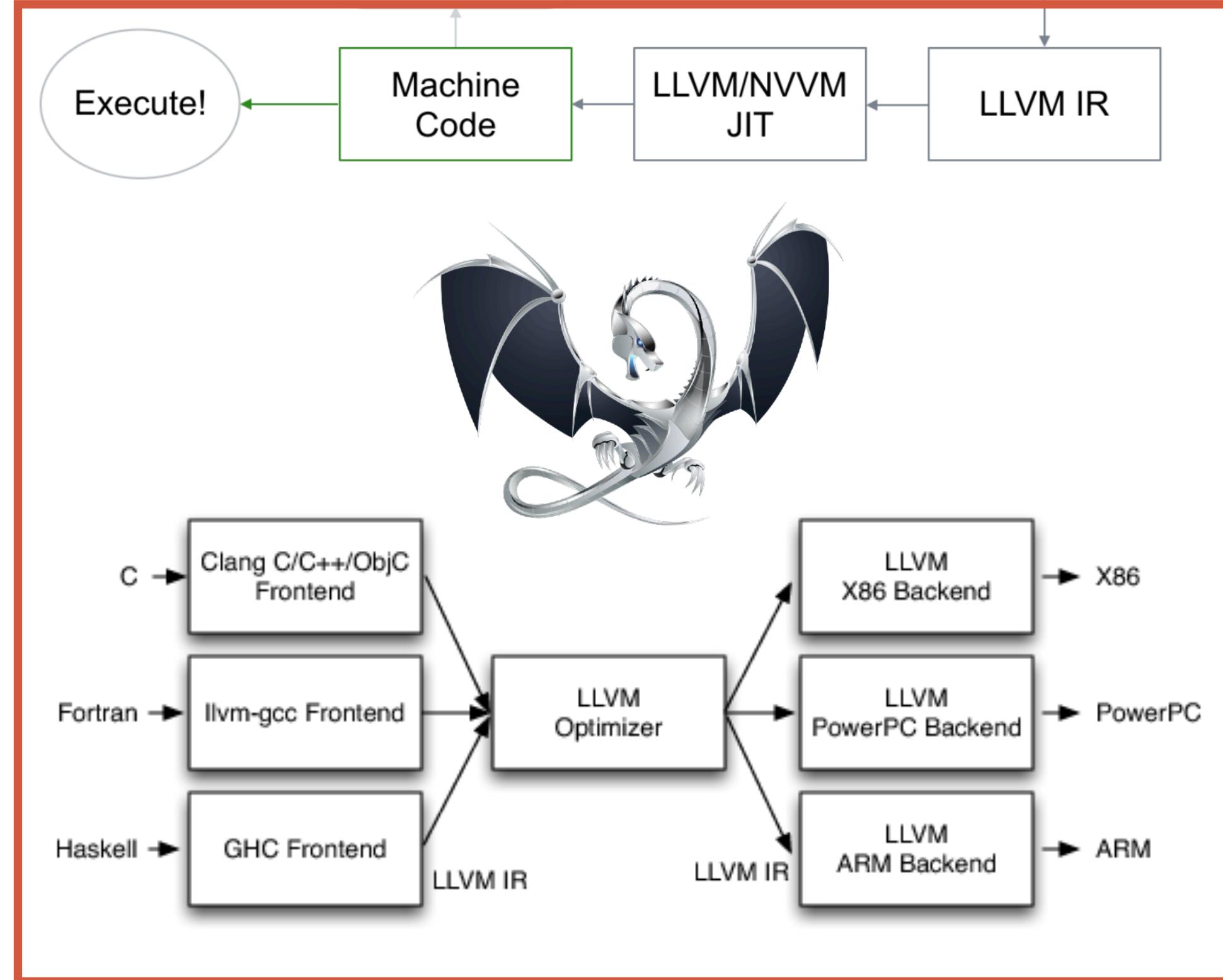
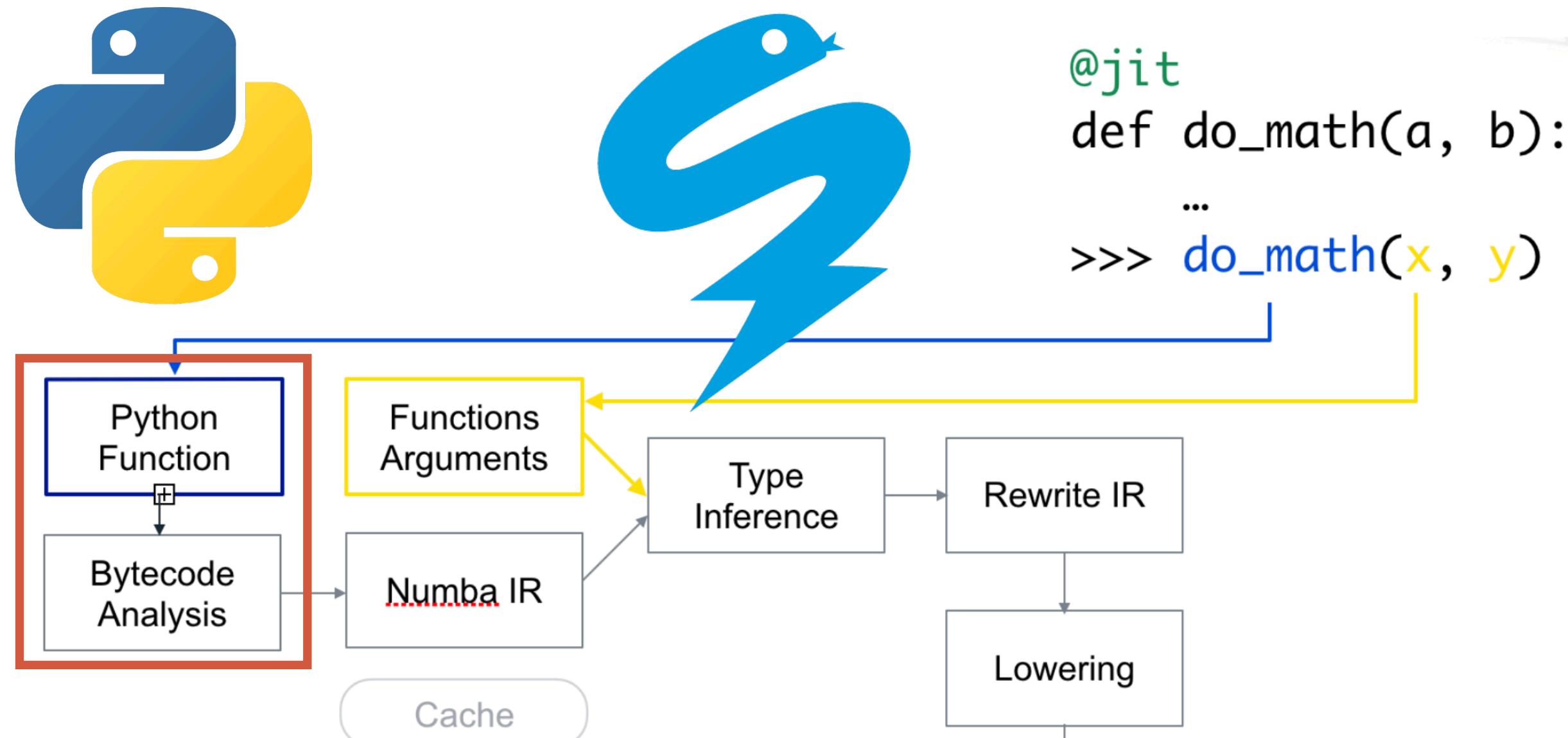
- “Object mode”
 - Der default bei `@numba.jit`
 - Versucht Python → Maschinen Code
 - Sonst Python → CPython C API Code
 - “No Python mode”
 - Versucht Python → Maschinen Code
 - Sonst TypingError
(erst bei Funktions-Aufruf)
- JIT Compile und Fehler erst hier, beim Funktions-Aufruf*

WAS PYTHON MACHT

```
>>> def cond():
...     x = 3
...     if x < 5:
...         return 'yes'
...     else:
...         return 'no'
...
...
>>> dis.dis(cond)
 2      0 LOAD_CONST
 3      0 STORE_FAST
 3
 6      0 LOAD_FAST
 9      2 LOAD_CONST
12     0 COMPARE_OP
15     22 POP_JUMP_IF_FALSE
 4
18     3 LOAD_CONST
21    3 ('yes')
 6    >> 22 LOAD_CONST
25    4 ('no')
26    0 (None)
29    29 RETURN_VALUE

>>> cond.__code__.co_code # the bytecode as raw bytes
b'd\x01\x00}\x00\x00|\x00\x00d\x02\x00k\x00\x00r\x16\x00d\x03\x00Sd\x04\x00Sd\x00
\x00S'
>>> list(cond.__code__.co_code) # the bytecode as numbers
[100, 1, 0, 125, 0, 0, 124, 0, 0, 100, 2, 0, 107, 0, 0, 114, 22, 0, 100, 3, 0, 83,
 100, 4, 0, 83, 100, 0, 0, 83]
```

- Start: Python-Code (Text)
- Python-Compiler:
 - Parser → Abstract Syntax Tree (AST)
 - AST → Bytecode
- Bytecode an Funktion angehängt und Zugänglich (Code = Daten) für Numba



WAS NUMBA MACHT

- Python: Code → Bytecode
- Numba: Bytecode → LLVM IR
- LLVM: IR → Maschinencode
(Numba nutzt llvmlite Python Paket)

LLVM “*intermediate representation*” (IR) sieht so aus:

```

define i32 @add1(i32 %a, i32 %b) {
entry:
  %tmp1 = add i32 %a, %b
  ret i32 %tmp1
}

define i32 @add2(i32 %a, i32 %b) {
entry:
  %tmp1 = icmp eq i32 %a, 0
  br i1 %tmp1, label %done, label %recurse
}

```



Source: <https://youtu.be/LLpIMRowndg>

PARALLEL & FASTMATH

@njit kwargs	SVML	Execution time
None	No	5.95s
None	Yes	2.26s
fastmath=True	No	5.97s
fastmath=True	Yes	1.8s
parallel=True	No	1.36s
parallel=True	Yes	0.624s
parallel=True, fastmath=True	No	1.32s
parallel=True, fastmath=True	Yes	0.576s

- Numba vektorisiert: SSE, AVX, AVX-512
- Numba kann parallele CPU Threads auf drei Arten: tbb, openmp, workqueue
- Intel Threading Building Blocks (TBB)
\$ conda install -c tbb
- Intel Short Vector Math Library (SVML)
\$ conda install -c numba icc_rt
- Siehe Numba Docs: "[Performance Tips](#)" und "[Threading Layers](#)"
- Beispiel links auf Intel 4-Core CPU zeigt 10x Unterschiede in Laufzeit

```

$ numba -s
__Hardware Information__
Machine : x86_64
CPU Name : haswell
CPU count : 8
CPU Features :
aes avx avx2 bmi bmi2 cmov cx16 f16c fma fsgsbase invpcid lzcnt mmx movbe pclmul
popcnt rdrnd sahf sse sse2 sse3 sse4.1 sse4.2 ssse3 xsave xsaveopt

__OS Information__
Platform : Darwin-18.5.0-x86_64-i386-64bit

__Python Information__
Python Compiler : Clang 4.0.1 (tags/RELEASE_401/final)
Python Implementation : CPython
Python Version : 3.7.3

__LLVM information__
LLVM version : 7.0.0

__CUDA Information__
CUDA driver library cannot be found or no CUDA enabled devices are present.

__ROC Information__
ROC available : False

__SVML Information__
SVML operational : True

__Threading Layer Information__
TBB Threading layer available : True
OpenMP Threading layer available : True
Workqueue Threading layer available : True

```

NUMBA -S

- Command line tool:
“numba -s” oder “numba —sysinfo”
- Von IPython oder Jupyter: “!numba -s”
- CPU & GPU Informationen
- Compiler-Informationen
- Library-Informationen: SVML oder TBB
- Numba Compile Debug Hilfen:

```

$ numba myscript.py --annotate
$ numba myscript.py --annotate-html myscript.html
$ numba myscript.py --dump-llvm
$ numba myscript.py --dump-optimized
$ numba myscript.py --dump-assembly

```

NUMBA KANN NOCH MEHR ...

- `@numba.vectorize` und `@numba.gvectorize` — Numpy UFuncs machen
- `@numba.jitclass` — Python-Klassen (nur ganz einfache Fälle)
- `@numba.stencil` — Kernel-Faltungen
- `@numba.cfunc` — C callbacks
- `numba.pycc.CC` — C extension
- Ahead of time (AOT) Kompilieren & Disk Caching
- NVIDIA CUDA GPU: `conda install cudatoolkit` und `@numba.cuda.jit`
- AMD ROC GPU: `conda install -c numba roctools` und `@numba.roc.jit`

INTEL HPAT — HIGH PERFORMANCE ANALYTICS TOOLKIT

- Baut auf Numba auf, fügt CPU Cluster support via MPI hinzu und auch ein bisschen pandas & HDF5 support
- “*High Performance Analytics Toolkit (HPAT) scales analytics/ML codes in Python to bare-metal cluster/cloud performance automatically. It compiles a subset of Python (Pandas/Numpy) to efficient parallel binaries with MPI, requiring only minimal code changes. HPAT is orders of magnitude faster than alternatives like Apache Spark.*” — <https://github.com/IntelLabs/hpat>

```
@hpat.jit
def logistic_regression(iterations):
    f = h5py.File("lr.hdf5", "r")
    X = f['points'][:]
    Y = f['responses'][:]
    D = X.shape[1]
    w = np.random.ranf(D)
    t1 = time.time()
    for i in range(iterations):
        z = ((1.0 / (1.0 + np.exp(-Y * np.dot(X, w)))) - 1.0) * Y
        w -= np.dot(z, X)
    return w
```

ZUSAMMENFASSUNG

- Numba ist ein Python & Numpy JIT Compiler, via LLVM zu Maschinen-Code
- Kompiliert einzelne ausgewählte Funktionen, nicht ganze Programme wie PyPy
- Einfach zu bedienen: `@numba.jit` mit Optionen “nopython”, “parallel”, “fastmath”
- Support für Multi-Core CPU (x86, ARM, Power), und auch GPU
- Support für Linux, macOS, Windows
- In Anaconda Python enthalten
- Aktiv entwickelt seit 2012, releases alle 2 Monate (aktuell: 0.43.1)
- Version 1.0 “bald” — aber schon gut geeignet für Data Science Projekte

INTERESSE AN NUMBA? — [HTTPS://NUMBA.PYDATA.ORG/](https://numba.pydata.org/)

The screenshot shows the Numba website at <https://numba.pydata.org/>. The page features a large blue lightning bolt icon followed by the word "Numba". Below the logo, the tagline "Numba makes Python code fast" is displayed. A main text block explains that Numba is an open source JIT compiler that translates a subset of Python and NumPy code into fast machine code. At the bottom, there are two buttons: "Learn More" and "Try Numba »". To the left, a sidebar contains links to "Overview", "User Manual", "Reference Manual", "NVIDIA CUDA GPU Programming", "AMD ROCm GPU Programming", "Developer Manual", and "Release Notes". The top navigation bar includes links for "Learn Numba in 5 minutes", "Documentation", "Install", "Examples", "Talks/Tutorials", and "Community". The "Community" menu is expanded, showing links to "Github", "PyPI", "Gitter Chat", and "Numba Mailing List".

The screenshot shows a Jupyter notebook browser interface at <https://hub.mybinder.org/user/numba>. The interface has tabs for "Files", "Running", and "Clusters", with "Files" selected. It displays a list of notebooks in the "notebooks/" directory. The files listed are: basics.ipynb, Numba_041_release_demo.ipynb, Numba_043_release_demo.ipynb, Numba_2018_review.ipynb, numpy.ipynb, simd.ipynb, and threads.ipynb.