Get the benefits of C without leaving Python

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Myself

- Background in Earth Sciences, Geophysics
- Using Python since 2001
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What is Cython

- Fork of Pyrex
- Easy Python C extensions
- Performance boost
- Python -> C bridge
- C -> Cython bridge

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Python Demo

from https://docs.python.org/2/c-api/intro.html:

```
def incr_item(dict, key):
    try:
        item = dict[key]
    except KeyError:
        item = 0
    dict[key] = item + 1
```

Python C-API Demo

```c
int
incr_item(PyObject *dict, PyObject *key)
{
    /* Objects all initialized to NULL for Py_XDECREF */
    PyObject *item = NULL,
    *const_one = NULL,
    *incremented_item = NULL;
    /* Return value initialized to -1 (failure) */
    int rv = -1;

    item = PyObject_GetItem(dict, key);
    if (item == NULL) {
        /* Handle KeyError only: */
        if (!PyErr_ExceptionMatches(PyExc_KeyError))
            goto error;
```

```
        /* Clear the error and use zero: */
        PyErr_Clear();
        item = PyInt_FromLong(0L);
        if (item == NULL)
            goto error;
    }

    const_one = PyInt_FromLong(1L);
    if (const_one == NULL)
        goto error;

    incremented_item = PyNumber_Add(item, const_one);
    if (incremented_item == NULL)
        goto error;

    if (PyObject_SetItem(dict, key, incremented_item) < 0)
        goto error;
```

```
    rv = 0; /* Success */
    /* Continue with cleanup code */

error:
    /* Cleanup code, shared by success and failure path */

    /* Use Py_XDECREF() to ignore NULL references */
    Py_XDECREF(item);
    Py_XDECREF(const_one);
    Py_XDECREF(incremented_item);

    return rv; /* -1 for error, 0 for success */
}
```

Cython Advantages

- 99% Python
- Python 2/3 compatibility
- Classes
- Garbage collection
- String handling
- Automatic reference counting
- Automatic type casting (Python->C, C->Python)
- Portable C code produced
- Stable, mature

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Cython Disadvantages

- Needs compilation
- Distutils
- CPython specific

Python demo counter

```
def counter(count):
    x = 0
    for i in xrange(count):  # range in Py3
        x += i
```

Cython demo counter

```
def counter(count):
    cdef int x = 0 # <- a C style data type
    for i in xrange(count):
        x += i
```


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Cython cdef-ed demo counter

```
cdef int counter(int count):
    cdef int x = 0
    for i in xrange(count):
        x += i
    return x
```

Building a Cython module

- **Cython translates from .pyx to C code**

  cython inputfile.pyx

- **Or let setup.py handle it**

  python setup.py build_ext --inplace

Cython and the GIL

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Bypassing the GIL with C

Modules that release the GIL:

- time.sleep()
- most of NumPy
- many C extensions

Cython nogil

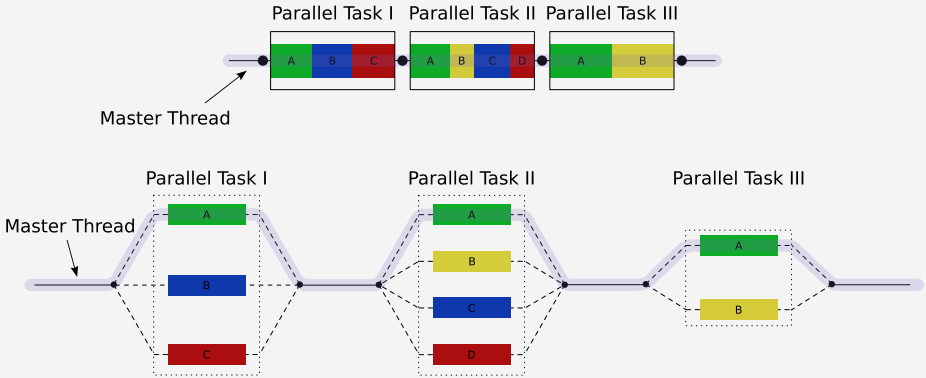
```
def cython_func():
    with nogil:
        do_something()

        if something_bad == True:
            with gil:
                raise RuntimeError('sorry...')
```

Threading headaches:

- race conditions
- deadlocks
- data corruption
- thread pools
- Yikes! Wait...

Easier multithreading... from C?!

OpenMP: Shared memory multithreading C API/spec



source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/OpenMP

Classic Demo Updated

- **2D Laplace Equation benchmark by Prabhu Ramachandran in 2004:**

  http://wiki.scipy.org/PerformancePython

- **Updated in by Travis Oliphant in 2011:**

  http://technicaldiscovery.blogspot.co.nz/2011/06/speeding-up-python-numpy-cython-and.htr

- **Previously compared:**

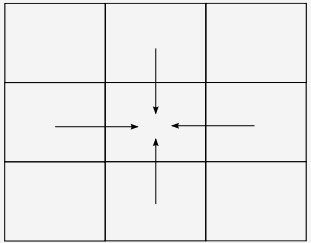
  Psyco, NumPy, Blitz, Inline, Python/Fortran, Pyrex, MatLab, Octave, Pure C++

- **We'll disucss:**

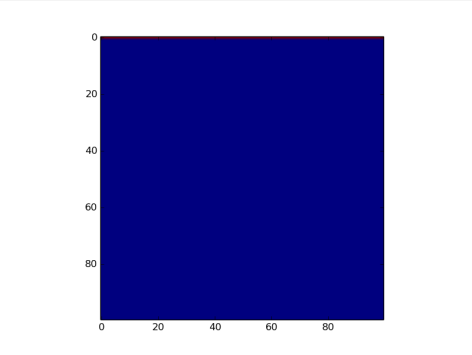
  Python, NumPy, Numba, Cython, Cython wrapping C, Cython in parallel

2D Laplace equation

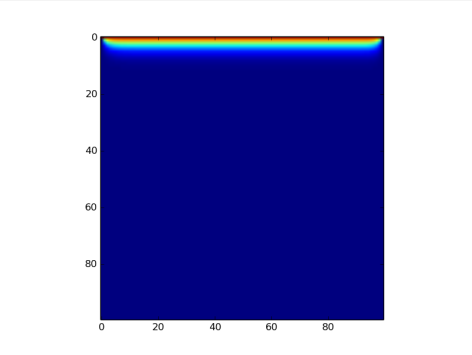
- floating point intensive
- iterative



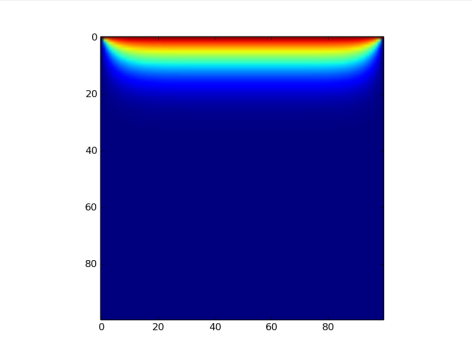
Starting state



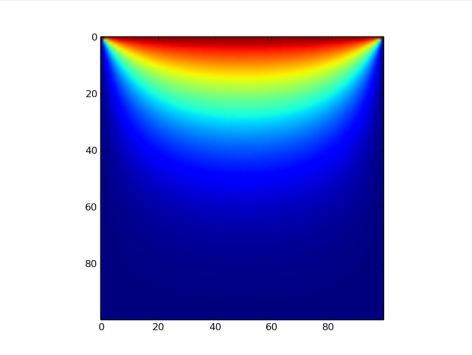
10 iterations



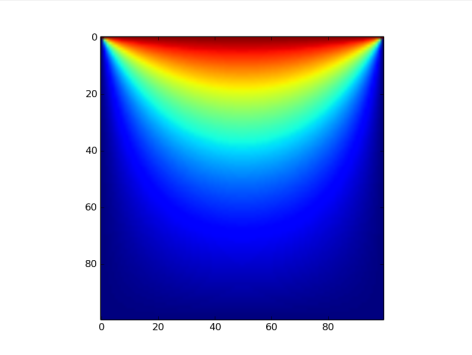
100 iterations



1000 iterations



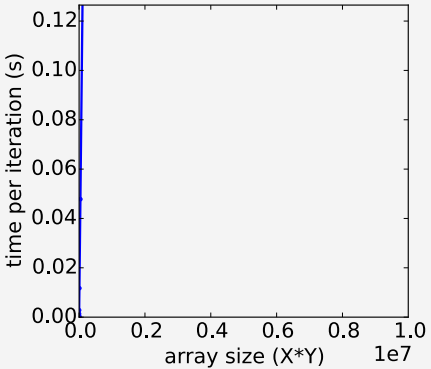
10000 iterations

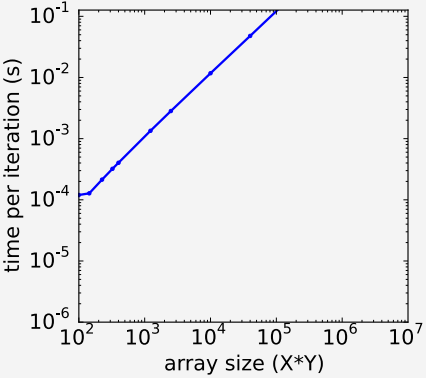


Python version

```
def py_update(u, dx2, dy2):
    nx, ny = u.shape
    for i in xrange(1,nx-1):
        for j in xrange(1, ny-1):
            u[i,j] = ((u[i+1, j] + u[i-1, j]) * dy2 +
                      (u[i, j+1] + u[i, j-1]) * dx2) / (2*(dx2+dy2))

work_array = np.zeros([array_shape, array_shape], dtype=np.float64)
work_array[0] = 1.0

for x in range(100):
    py_update(work_array, dx2, dy2)
```

Python benchmark





Pure Python

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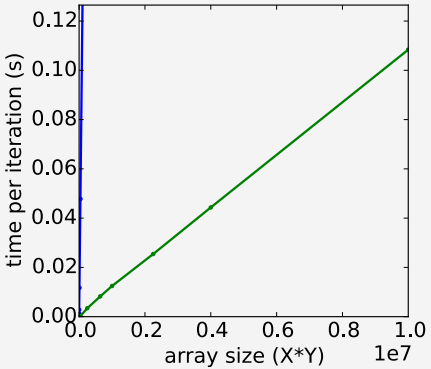
Numpy version

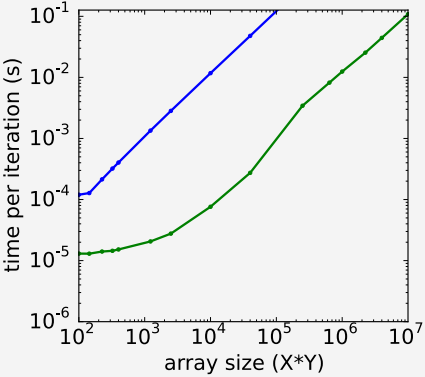
- Eliminates all loops
- Extensive use of NumPy vectorized operations
- Creates several temporary arrays

```
import numpy as np

def num_update(u, dx2, dy2):
    u[1:-1,1:-1] = ((u[2:,1:-1] + u[:-2,1:-1])*dy2 +
                    (u[1:-1,2:] + u[1:-1,:-2])*dx2) / (2*(dx2+dy2))
```

Numpy Benchmark





Pure Python
NumPy

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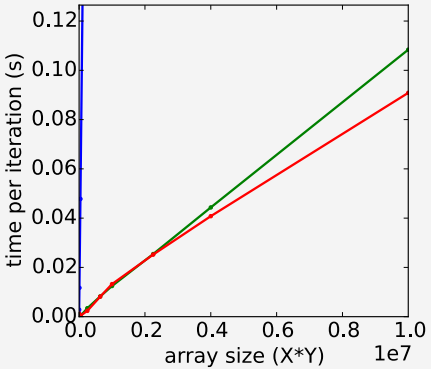
Numba version

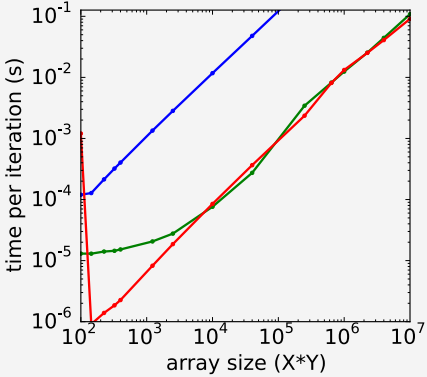
- Identical to Python version apart from jit decorator

```
from numba import jit

@jit
def numba_update(u, dx2, dy2):
    for i in xrange(1,u.shape[0]-1):
        for j in xrange(1, u.shape[1]-1):
            u[i,j] = ((u[i+1, j] + u[i-1, j]) * dy2 +
                      (u[i, j+1] + u[i, j-1]) * dx2) / (2*(dx2+dy2))
```

Numba benchmark





Pure Python
NumPy
Numba

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Cython version

- Similar to the Python and Numba versions

```
import numpy as np
cimport numpy as np
cimport cython

@cython.boundscheck(False)
@cython.wraparound(False)
def cy_update(np.ndarray[double, ndim=2] u, double dx2, double dy2):
    cdef int i, j
    for i in xrange(1,u.shape[0]-1):
        for j in xrange(1, u.shape[1]-1):
            u[i,j] = ((u[i+1, j] + u[i-1, j]) * dy2 +
                      (u[i, j+1] + u[i, j-1]) * dx2) / (2*(dx2+dy2))
```

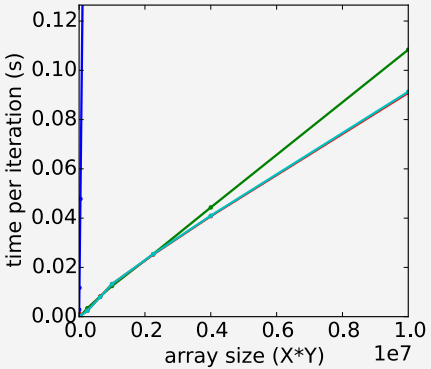
Cython version: setup.py

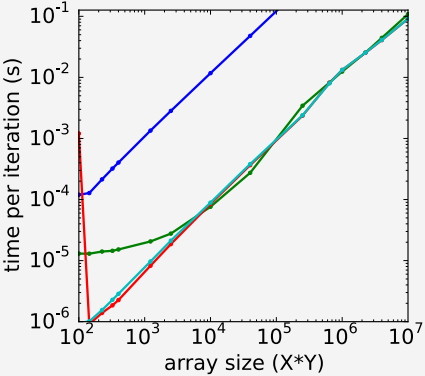
```
from distutils.core import setup
from distutils.extension import Extension
from Cython.Build import cythonize

extensions = [Extension('cy_laplace', ['cy_laplace.pyx'])]

setup(name = 'Demos', ext_modules = cythonize(extensions))
```

Build module with a single command:

python setup.py build_ext --inplace

Cython benchmark





Pure Python
NumPy
Numba
Cython

Get the benefits of C without leaving Python

Cython C wrapper

- Calls a C Laplace implementation

```
import numpy as np
cimport numpy as np

cdef extern from "claplace.h":
    void c_update(double *u, int x_len, int y_len,
                  double dx2, double dy2)

def cy_update_c_wrap(np.ndarray[double, ndim=2] u, dx2, dy2):
    c_update(<double *> &u[0,0], u.shape[0], u.shape[1], dx2, dy2)
```

C implementation

C code in a Python talk?!

```
void c_update(double *u, int nx, int ny, double dx2, double dy2) {
    int i, j, elem;
    for (i=1; i<ny-1; i++) {
        for (j=1; j<nx-1; j++) {
            elem = i*nx + j;
            u[elem] = ((u[elem+nx] + u[elem-nx]) * dy2 +
                       (u[elem+1] + u[elem-1]) * dx2) / (2*(dx2+dy2));
        }
    }
}
```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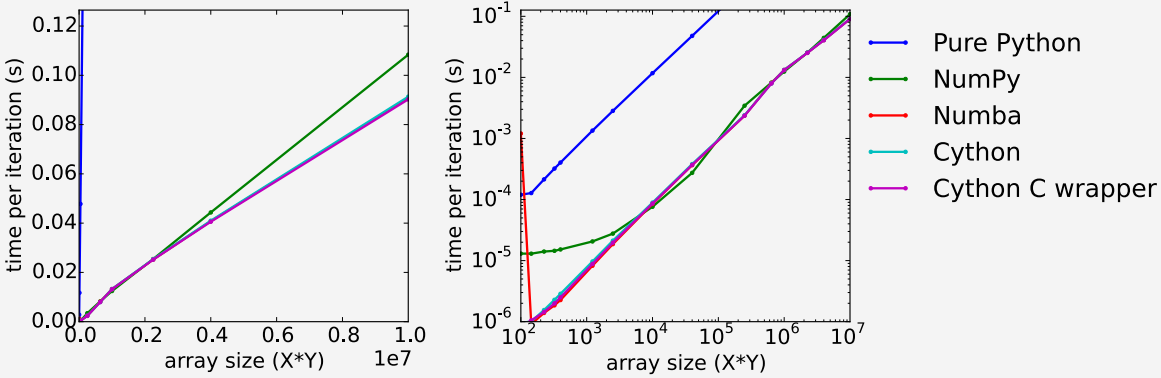
Cython C wrapper: setup.py

```
from distutils.core import setup
from distutils.extension import Extension
from Cython.Build import cythonize

extensions = [Extension('cy_wrap_claplace',
                        ['cy_wrap_claplace.pyx', 'claplace.c'],
                        #extra_compile_args=['-fopenmp'],
                        #extra_link_args=['-fopenmp']
                        )
              ]

setup(name = 'Demos', ext_modules = cythonize(extensions))
```

Cython C wrapper benchmark

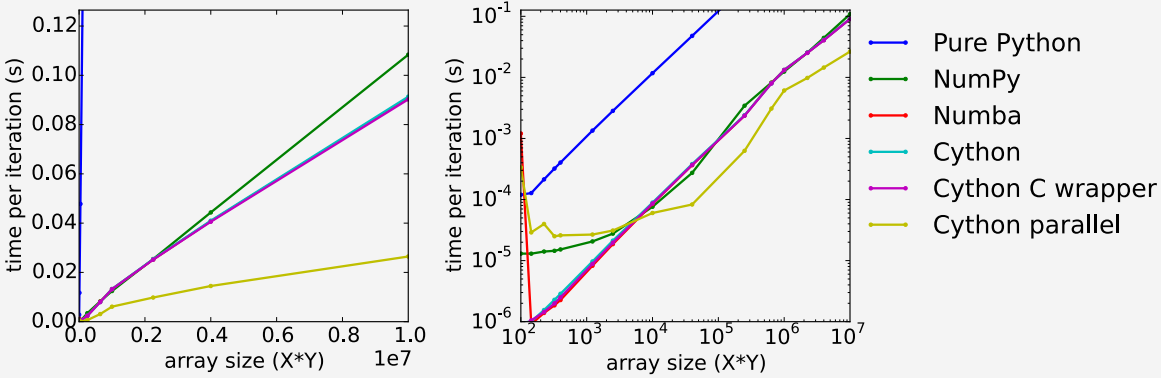


Get the benefits of C without leaving Python

Cython parallel version

```
@cython.boundscheck(False)
@cython.wraparound(False)
def cy_update_parallel(np.ndarray[double, ndim=2] u,
                       double dx2,
                       double dy2):
    cdef int i, j
    for i in prange(1, u.shape[0]-1, nogil=True):
        for j in xrange(1, u.shape[1]-1):
            u[i,j] = ((u[i+1, j] + u[i-1, j]) * dy2 +
                      (u[i, j+1] + u[i, j-1]) * dx2) / (2*(dx2+dy2))
```

Cython parallel benchmark



Get the benefits of C without leaving Python

Need more performance?

- PyCuda/PyOpenCl
- NumbaPro
- OpenACC

Conclusions

- Cython make C extensions easy
- Excellent performance, especially in parallel
- Numba also impressive, but no prange

Arbitrary scores:

	Python	NumPy	Cython	Cython parallel	Numba
Simplicity	***	****	**	**	***
Performance		***	****	*****	****
Distribution	*****	****	**	**	*

Get the benefits of C without leaving Python

Thanks!

https://github.com/crleblanc/cython_talk_2105

Questions?