# The speed of PyPy

#### Maciej Fijałkowski

merlinux GmbH

Pycon 2010, February 20th 2010, Atlanta





# How fast is PyPy?

## How fast is PyPy?

- pretty fast, in places
- slower than cpython in other places
- overall, it depends
- graphs

#### JIT - what's that about?

#### JIT - what's that about?

• JIT is not a magical device!

#### JIT - what's that about?

- JIT is not a magical device!
- removes bytecode overhead
- removes frame overhead
- can make runtime decisions
- more classic optimization that can follow

#### The main idea

- python has advanced features (frame introspection, arbitrary code execution, overloading globals)
- with JIT, you don't pay for them if you don't use them
- however, you pay if you use them, but they work

### A piece of advice

 don't use advanced features if you don't have to

### Tracing JIT

- compiler traces the actual execution of Python program
- then compiles linear path to assembler
- example
- mostly for speeding up loops and to certain extent recursion

# Removing frame overhead

$$x = y + z$$

- above has 5 frame accesses
- they can all be removed (faster!)

# Removing frame overhead

$$x = y + z$$

- above has 5 frame accesses
- they can all be removed (faster!)
- they prevent optimizations from happening



# Removing object boxing

```
i = 0
while i < 100:
    i += 1</pre>
```

- for each iteration we do a comparison and addition
- xxx integers on valuestack and xxx integers in locals
- all of those can be removed



#### Access costs

- local access costs nothing
- global access is cheap, if you don't change global \_\_dict\_\_ too much XXX rephrase

### Frame escapes

- o calling sys.\_getframe(), sys.exc\_info()
- exception escaping

### Shared dicts (aka hidden classes)

- instance \_\_dict\_\_ lookup becomes a list lookup
- if you're evil, it'll bail back to dict lookup

### Shared dicts (aka hidden classes)

- instance \_\_dict\_\_ lookup becomes a list lookup
- if you're evil, it'll bail back to dict lookup
- only for newstyle classes

### Version tags

- dicts on types are version-controlled
- this means methods are usually in known places

## Version tags

- dicts on types are version-controlled
- this means methods are usually in known places
- ... if you don't modify them too often
- counters on classes are bad

#### Call costs

- calls can be inlined
- simple arguments are by far the best
- avoid \*args and \*\*kwds

### Allocation patterns

- PyPy uses a moving GC (like JVM, .NET, etc.)
- pretty efficient for usecases with a lot of short-living objects
- objects are smaller than on CPython
- certain behaviors are different than on CPython

#### Differencies

- no refcounting semantics
- id(obj) can be expensive as it's a complex operation on a moving GC
- a large list of new objects is a bad case behavior

#### General rules

- don't try to outsmart your compiler
- simple is better than complex
- metaprogramming is your friend
- measurment is the only meaningful way to check

#### **Problems**

- long traces tracing is slow
- megamorphic calls
- metaclasses
- class global state

#### **Problems**

- long traces tracing is slow
- megamorphic calls
- metaclasses
- class global state
- years of optimizations against CPython

#### **Future**

#### release end March

will contain a working JIT, but not speeding up all cases.

#### That's all!

- Q & A
- http://morepypy.blogspot.com
- http://pypy.org
- http://merlinux.eu