

Executing code on columnar data: the translation problem and formats that help

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Three types of data transformations:

Flat: apply N -argument function to each element of N aligned arrays.

Known in the Numpy community as a “ufunc.”

Explode: emulate (nested) for loops by replicating data in one array so that it becomes aligned with another array.

Reduce: emulate reducer functions (sum, mean, max. . .) by combining elements of an array so that it becomes aligned with an outer level of structure.

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What's missing?

“Repeat until convergence.” Whatever determines “convergence” may be different for each element of the array: they’d all wait for the last one, anyway.

Any C function can be wrapped up as a ufunc.

```
import ctypes, numpy, numba
```

```
libMathCore = ctypes.cdll.LoadLibrary("libMathCore.so")
chi2_ctypes = libMathCore._ZN5TMathI7ChisquareQuantileEdd # c++filt!
chi2_ctypes.argtypes = (ctypes.c_double, ctypes.c_double)
chi2_ctypes.restype = ctypes.c_double
```

```
# compile to pure-C ufunc
```

```
@numba.vectorize(["f8(f8, f8)"], nopython=True)
```

```
def chi2_ufunc(p, ndf):
    return chi2_ctypes(p, ndf)
```

```
p = numpy.random.uniform(0, 1, int(1e6)) # million random numbers
result = chi2_ufunc(p, 100) # call ufunc on all of them
# 3.22 seconds
```

```
import ROOT
```

```
result = [ROOT.TMath.ChisquareQuantile(pi, 100) for pi in p]
# 9.32 seconds
```

(Performance comparison is just to show that the ufunc computes ChisquareQuantile in C, not in Python. Simpler functions show a more dramatic difference.)