Examining runtime

WRITING EFFICIENT PYTHON CODE



Logan Thomas

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Why should we time our code?

- Allows us to pick the optimal coding approach
- Faster code == more efficient code!

How can we time our code?

- Calculate runtime with IPython magic command %timeit
- Magic commands: enhancements on top of normal Python syntax
 - Prefixed by the "%" character
 - Link to docs (here)
 - See all available magic commands with %lsmagic

Using %timeit

Code to be timed

```
import numpy as np
rand_nums = np.random.rand(1000)
```

Timing with %timeit

```
%timeit rand_nums = np.random.rand(1000)
```

```
8.61 \mus \pm 69.1 ns per loop (mean \pm std. dev. of 7 runs, 100000 loops each)
```

%timeit output

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rand_nums = np.random.rand(1000)
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Timing with %timeit

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```

Specifying number of runs/loops

Setting the number of runs (-r) and/or loops (-n)

```
# Set number of runs to 2 (-r2)
# Set number of loops to 10 (-n10)
%timeit -r2 -n10 rand_nums = np.random.rand(1000)
```

```
16.9 \mus \pm 5.14 \mus per loop (mean \pm std. dev. of 2 runs, 10 loops each)
```

Using %timeit in line magic mode

Line magic(%timeit)

```
# Single line of code
%timeit nums = [x for x in range(10)]
```

914 ns \pm 7.33 ns per loop (mean \pm std. dev. of 7 runs, 1000000 loops each)

Using %timeit in cell magic mode

Cell magic(%%timeit)

```
# Multiple lines of code

%%timeit
nums = []
for x in range(10):
    nums.append(x)
```

```
1.17 \mus \pm 3.26 ns per loop (mean \pm std. dev. of 7 runs, 1000000 loops each)
```

Saving output

Saving the output to a variable (-o)

```
times = %timeit -o rand_nums = np.random.rand(1000)
```

```
8.69 \mus \pm 91.4 ns per loop (mean \pm std. dev. of 7 runs, 100000 loops each)
```

times.timings

```
[8.697893059998023e-06,
8.651204760008113e-06,
8.634270530001232e-06,
8.66847825998775e-06,
8.619398139999247e-06,
8.902550710008654e-06,
8.633500570012985e-06]
```

times.best

8.619398139999247e-06

times.worst

8.902550710008654e-06



Comparing times

Python data structures can be created using formal name

```
formal_list = list()
formal_dict = dict()
formal_tuple = tuple()
```

Python data structures can be created using literal syntax

```
literal_list = []
literal_dict = {}
literal_tuple = ()
```

```
f_time = %timeit -o formal_dict = dict()
145 ns \pm 1.5 ns per loop (mean \pm std. dev. of 7 runs, 10000000 loops each)
l_time = %timeit -o literal_dict = {}
93.3 ns ± 1.88 ns per loop (mean ± std. dev. of 7 runs, 10000000 loops each)
diff = (f_time.average - l_time.average) * (10**9)
print('l_time better than f_time by {} ns'.format(diff))
l_time better than f_time by 51.90819192857814 ns
```

Comparing times

```
%timeit formal_dict = dict()

145 ns ± 1.5 ns per loop (mean ± std. dev. of 7 runs, 100000000 loops each)

%timeit literal_dict = {}
```

93.3 ns \pm 1.88 ns per loop (mean \pm std. dev. of 7 runs, 10000000 loops each)

Off to the races!

WRITING EFFICIENT PYTHON CODE



Code profiling for runtime

WRITING EFFICIENT PYTHON CODE



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Code profiling

- Detailed stats on frequency and duration of function calls
- Line-by-line analyses
- Package used: line_profiler

pip install line_profiler

Code profiling: runtime

```
heroes = ['Batman', 'Superman', 'Wonder Woman']

hts = np.array([188.0, 191.0, 183.0])

wts = np.array([ 95.0, 101.0, 74.0])
```

```
def convert_units(heroes, heights, weights):
   new_hts = [ht * 0.39370  for ht in heights]
    new_wts = [wt * 2.20462  for wt in weights]
   hero_data = {}
   for i,hero in enumerate(heroes):
        hero_data[hero] = (new_hts[i], new_wts[i])
    return hero_data
convert_units(heroes, hts, wts)
 'Batman': (74.0156, 209.4389),
 'Superman': (75.1967, 222.6666),
```

'Wonder Woman': (72.0471, 163.1419)}

Code profiling: runtime

```
%timeit convert_units(heroes, hts, wts)
```

```
3 \mus \pm 32 ns per loop (mean \pm std. dev. of 7 runs, 100000 loops each)
```



```
%timeit new_hts = [ht * 0.39370 for ht in hts]
1.09 μs ± 11 ns per loop (mean ± std. dev. of 7 runs, 1000000 loops each)
%timeit new_wts = [wt * 2.20462 for wt in wts]
1.08 \mus \pm 6.42 ns per loop (mean \pm std. dev. of 7 runs, 1000000 loops each)
%%timeit
hero_data = {}
for i,hero in enumerate(heroes):
    hero_data[hero] = (new_hts[i], new_wts[i])
634 ns \pm 9.29 ns per loop (mean \pm std. dev. of 7 runs, 1000000 loops each)
```

DataCamp

Code profiling: line_profiler

Using line_profiler package

%load_ext line_profiler

Magic command for line-by-line times

%lprun -f

Code profiling: line_profiler

Using line_profiler package

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Magic command for line-by-line times

%lprun -f convert_units

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Magic command for line-by-line times

%lprun -f convert_units convert_units(heroes, hts, wts)



%lprun -f convert_units convert_units(heroes, hts, wts)

Timer unit: 1e-06 s

Total time: 2.6e-05 s

File: <ipython-input-211-2e40813f07a3>

Line #	Hits	Time	Per Hit	% Time	Line Contents
1	=======	=======	=======	======	======================================
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3	1	13.0	13.0	50.0	$new_hts = [ht * 0.39370 for ht in heights]$
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3 μ s \pm 32 ns per loop (mean \pm std. dev. of 7 runs, 100000 loops each)

%lprun -f convert_units convert_units(heroes, hts, wts)

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Let's practice your new profiling powers!

WRITING EFFICIENT PYTHON CODE



Code profiling for memory usage

WRITING EFFICIENT PYTHON CODE



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Senior Data Scientist, Protection Engineering Consultants



Quick and dirty approach

```
import sys
```

```
nums_list = [*range(1000)]
sys.getsizeof(nums_list)
```

9112

```
import numpy as np
nums_np = np.array(range(1000))
sys.getsizeof(nums_np)
```

8096



Code profiling: memory

- Detailed stats on memory consumption
- Line-by-line analyses
- Package used: memory_profiler

```
pip install memory_profiler
```

Using memory_profiler package

```
%load_ext memory_profiler
```

%mprun -f convert_units convert_units(heroes, hts, wts)



Code profiling: memory

- Functions must be imported when using memory_profiler
 - hero_funcs.py

```
from hero_funcs import convert_units
```

```
%load_ext memory_profiler
```

%mprun -f convert_units convert_units(heroes, hts, wts)



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8	104.3 MiB	0.0 MiB	for i,hero in enumerate(heroes):
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Data used in this example is a random sample of 35,000 heroes.

(not original 480 superheroes dataset)

```
%mprun -f convert_units convert_units(heroes, hts, wts)
```

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10 11	104.3 MiB	0.0 MiB	return hero_data



Small memory allocations could result in 0.0 MiB output.

(using original 480 superheroes dataset)

```
%mprun -f convert_units convert_units(heroes, hts, wts)
```

Mem usage	Increment	Line Contents
98.7 MiB	98.7 MiB	def convert_units(heroes, heights, weights):
98.7 MiB	0.0 MiB	$new_hts = [ht * 0.39370 for ht in heights]$
98.7 M1B	0.0 M1B	$new_wts = [wt * 2.20462 for wt in weights]$
98.7 MiB	0.0 MiB	hero_data = {}
98.7 MiB	0.0 MiB	for i,hero in enumerate(heroes):
98.7 MiB	0.0 MiB	hero_data[hero] = (new_hts[i], new_wts[i])
98.7 MiB	0.0 MiB	return hero_data
	98.7 MiB 98.7 MiB 98.7 MiB 98.7 MiB 98.7 MiB	98.7 MiB 98.7 MiB 98.7 MiB 0.0 MiB



- Inspects memory by querying the operating system
- Results may differ between platforms and runs
 - Can still observe how each line of code compares to others based on memory consumption

Let's practice!

WRITING EFFICIENT PYTHON CODE

