

Examining runtime

WRITING EFFICIENT PYTHON CODE



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Lead Data Scientist - Nielsen

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 µs ± 69.1 ns per loop (mean ± std. dev. of 7 runs, 100000 loops each)
```

%timeit output

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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 μ s \pm 5.14 μ s 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 ± 7.33 ns per loop (mean ± 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 µs ± 3.26 ns per loop (mean ± 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 µs ± 91.4 ns per loop (mean ± 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 ± 1.5 ns per loop (mean ± std. dev. of 7 runs, 1000000 loops each)
```

```
l_time = %timeit -o literal_dict = {}
```

```
93.3 ns ± 1.88 ns per loop (mean ± std. dev. of 7 runs, 1000000 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 \pm 1.5 ns per loop (mean \pm std. dev. of 7 runs, 10000000 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  $\mu$ s  $\pm$  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 µs ± 6.42 ns per loop (mean ± 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 ± 9.29 ns per loop (mean ± std. dev. of 7 runs, 1000000 loops each)
```

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

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Code profiling: line_profiler

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Magic command for line-by-line times

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

%lprun output

```
%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>

Function: convert_units at line 1

Line #	Hits	Time	Per Hit	% Time	Line Contents
1					def convert_units(heroes, heights, weights):
2					
3	1	13.0	13.0	50.0	new_hts = [ht * 0.39370 for ht in heights]
4	1	4.0	4.0	15.4	new_wts = [wt * 2.20462 for wt in weights]
5					
6	1	1.0	1.0	3.8	hero_data = {}
7					
8	4	4.0	1.0	15.4	for i,hero in enumerate(heroes):
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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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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)
```


%mprun output

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

Filename: ~/hero_funcs.py

Line #	Mem usage	Increment	Line Contents
=====			
1	103.8 MiB	103.8 MiB	def convert_units(heroes, heights, weights):
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%mprun output caveats

Data used in this example is a random sample of 35,000 heroes.

(not original 480 superheroes dataset)

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Line #	Mem usage	Increment	Line Contents
1	103.8 MiB	103.8 MiB	def convert_units(heroes, heights, weights):
2			
3	103.9 MiB	0.0 MiB	new_hts = [ht * 0.39370 for ht in heights]
4	104.1 MiB	0.2 MiB	new_wts = [wt * 2.20462 for wt in weights]
5			
6	104.1 MiB	0.0 MiB	hero_data = {}
7			
8	104.3 MiB	0.0 MiB	for i,hero in enumerate(heroes):
9	104.3 MiB	0.2 MiB	hero_data[hero] = (new_hts[i], new_wts[i])
10			
11	104.3 MiB	0.0 MiB	return hero_data

%mprun output caveats

Small memory allocations could result in `0.0 MiB` output.

(using original 480 superheroes dataset)

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

Filename: ~/hero_funcs.py

Line #	Mem usage	Increment	Line Contents
1	98.7 MiB	98.7 MiB	def convert_units(heroes, heights, weights):
2			
3	98.7 MiB	0.0 MiB	new_hts = [ht * 0.39370 for ht in heights]
4	98.7 MiB	0.0 MiB	new_wts = [wt * 2.20462 for wt in weights]
5			
6	98.7 MiB	0.0 MiB	hero_data = {}
7			
8	98.7 MiB	0.0 MiB	for i,hero in enumerate(heroes):
9	98.7 MiB	0.0 MiB	hero_data[hero] = (new_hts[i], new_wts[i])
10			
11	98.7 MiB	0.0 MiB	return hero_data

%mprun output caveats

- 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