Cython for HPC

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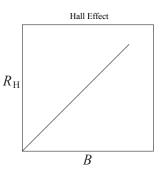
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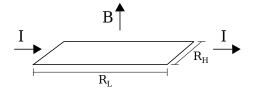
Overview

- ► Motivation
- ► Why (not) Python?
- ► Cython
- ► Examples

Hall Effect

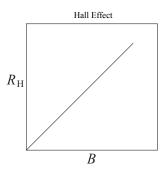
- ► Edwin Hall (1879)
- ► Magnetic field induces Hall current

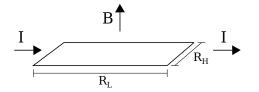




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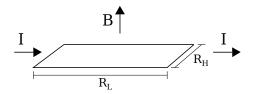


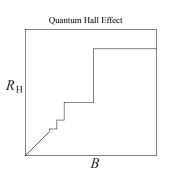




(Integer) Quantum Hall Effect

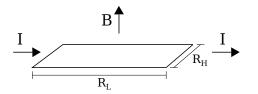
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- ► Lower temperature, plateaus appear
- ► Quantization of conductance

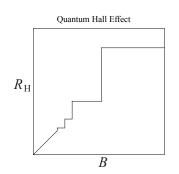




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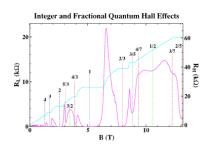


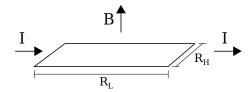




Fractional Quantum Hall Effect

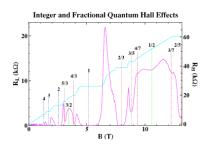
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- ► Plateaus at fractional filling
- ▶ Anyonic excitations

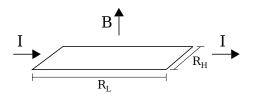




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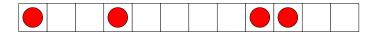
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- ▶ Finite system N particles and N_{ϕ} flux with $\nu = \frac{N}{N_{\phi}}$
- ► Decompose into magnetic orbitals



Ways to fill available orbitals

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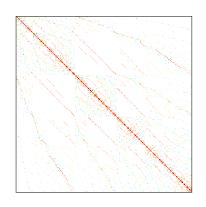
Ways to fill available orbitals

$$\binom{N_{\phi}}{N} \approx f(\nu)^N$$

Wave-function is complex vector of this dimension!

Computations

- ► Linear algebra
- ► Markov-Chain Monte Carlo
- ► Tensor network methods



6 particles with 18 flux

Diminishing returns



10-12 electrons

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10-12 electrons



16-20 electrons

Why (not) use Python

Cons

- ► Slow
- ► GIL
- ► Resource usage

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Pros

- ► Fast development, debugging
- ► Amount of packages available
- Plotting
- ► Good glue

Cython



- ► Superset of python
- Compiles to C code
- ▶ Best of both worlds
- ► Good for wrapping existing C code

Provides speed increase by

- Compiling
- Providing explicit types and functions
- ► Can release the GIL

Hello World

Create hello.pyx containing

```
print("Hello world!")
```

and setup.py containing

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

setup(
    ext_modules = cythonize("hello.pyx")
)
```

then run on command line

```
$ python setup.py build_ext --inplace
```

Notebook

Load the cython extension

```
%load_ext Cython
```

Can now create cython blocks

```
%%cython
print("Hello world!")
```

Annotation

```
%%cython -a
print("Hello world!")
```

Demonstration

```
def mean_plain(A, N):
    sum = 0.0
    j = 0
    while j < N:
        sum += A[j]
        j+=1

    return sum / N</pre>
```

220ms for array of 1 000 000 elements

```
cimport numpy as np
cimport cython
@cython.boundscheck(False)
@cython.wraparound(False)
def mean cython4(
      np.ndarray[np.float64_t, ndim=1, mode="c"] A,
      int N
    ):
    cdef double sum = 0.0
    cdef int j = 0
    while j < N:
        sum += A[j]
        i += 1
    return sum / N
```

1ms for array of 1 000 000 elements

Matrix multiplication benchmark

	80×80	1500×1500
	Units:	MFLOPS
Optimal layout		
Python	0.94	0.98
Cython	1.08	1.12
Added types	179	177
${\tt boundscheck/wraparound}$	770	692
mode="c"/mode="fortran"	981	787
BLAS ddot (ATLAS)	1282	911
Intel C	2560	1022
gfortran $A^T B$	1113	854
Intel Fortran ${\cal A}^T{\cal B}$	2833	1023
NumPy dot	3656	4757
Worst-case layout		
Python	0.94	0.97
${\tt boundscheck/wraparound}$	847	175
BLAS ddot (ATLAS)	910	183
gfortran AB^T	861	94
Intel Fortran ${\cal A}{\cal B}^T$	731	94

Conclusions and thank you

Summary

- Significant speedup
- ► Not always optimal
- Useful when cannot be vectorised (ODEs, MCMC)
- ► Can wrap standard C libraries
- ► Can disable the GIL

Further reading

- ► Cython website, (http://cython.org/)
- ► D. S. Seljebotn, "Fast Numerical Computation with Cython", SciPy 2009. (http://conference.scipy.org/proceedings/SciPy2009/paper_2/full_text.pdf)
- ► S. Behnel et. al., "Cython: The Best of Both Worlds", IEEE 2011. (http://folk.uio.no/dagss/cython_cise.pdf)