# Optimizando Python usando Cython





#### Disclaimer



No soy ningun experto en el tema de usar Cython

Vean la charla de Facundo Batista:

Python más rápido que C

Hay varias fomas de usar Cython. Aca voy a mostrar una.

github.com/tzulberti/charlas





## Levenshtein Distance

Calcula la cantidad de operaciones (cambiar un char por otro, sacar, o agregar uno) para convertir de una palabra a otra

1. ola y Hola => necesito agregar la H asique la distancia es 1

2. chau y char => necesito cambiar la **u** por la **r**, por lo tanto, la distancia también es 1





## Levenshtein Distance

```
function LevenshteinDistance(char s[1..m], char t[1..n]):
 // for all i and j, d[i,j] will hold the Levenshtein distance between
 // the first i characters of s and the first j characters of t
 // note that d has (m+1)*(n+1) values
 declare int d[0..m, 0..n]
 set each element in d to zero
 // source prefixes can be transformed into empty string by
 // dropping all characters
 for i from 1 to m:
     d[i, 0] := i
 // target prefixes can be reached from empty source prefix
 // by inserting every character
 for j from 1 to n:
     d[0, i] := i
 for j from 1 to n:
     for i from 1 to m:
         if s[i] = t[i]:
           substitutionCost := 0
         else:
           substitutionCost := 1
         d[i, j] := minimum(d[i-1, j] + 1,
                                                             // deletion
                            d[i, j-1] + 1,
                                                             // insertion
                            d[i-1, j-1] + substitutionCost) // substitution
 return d[m, n]
```





### Levenshtein Distance

```
def levenshtein(seq1, seq2):
    size x = len(seq1) + 1
    size y = len(seq2) + 1
    matrix = [[0] * size_y for _ in range(size_x)]
    for x in range(size_x):
       matrix[x][0] = x
    for y in range(size y):
        matrix[0][y] = y
    for x in range(1, size x):
        for y in range(1, size y):
            if seq1[x-1] == seq2[y-1]:
                substitution cost = 0
            else:
                substitution cost = 1
            matrix[x][y] = min(
                matrix[x-1][y] + 1, # deletion
                matrix[x][y-1] + 1, # insertion
                matrix[x-1][y-1] + substitution cost, #substitution
```





### Codigo C

```
#define MIN3(a, b, c) ((a) < (b) ? ((a) < (c) ? (a) : (c)) : ((b) < (c) ? (b) : (c)))
int levenshtein(char *s1, char *s2) {
    unsigned int x, y, s1len, s2len;
    s1len = strlen(s1);
    s2len = strlen(s2);
    unsigned int matrix[s2len+1][s1len+1];
    matrix[0][0] = 0;
    for (x = 1; x <= s2len; x++)</pre>
        matrix[x][0] = matrix[x-1][0] + 1;
    for (y = 1; y <= s1len; y++)</pre>
        matrix[0][y] = matrix[0][y-1] + 1;
    for (x = 1; x \le s2len; x++)
        for (y = 1; y <= s1len; y++)</pre>
            matrix[x][y] = MIN3(matrix[x-1][y] + 1, matrix[x][y-1] + 1, matrix[x-1][y-1] + (s1[y-1] == s2[x-1]?0:1));
    return(matrix[s2len][s1len]);
```





#### Benchmark

Use este diccionario de palabras en ingles:
 <a href="https://raw.githubusercontent.com/dwyl/english-words/master/words.txt">https://raw.githubusercontent.com/dwyl/english-words/master/words.txt</a>

- Convierto en un set cosa de que no necesariamente tenga el mismo orden

Creo distintos archivos con diferentes cantidad de pares de palabras del set.
 Los distintos archivos además de tener diferente cantidad de palabras tienen diferentes pares de palabras



| Cantidad de pares de palabras | C Puro | Python Puro | X veces más lento |
|-------------------------------|--------|-------------|-------------------|
| 233271                        | 0.051  | 13.846      | 271               |
| 116635                        | 0.025  | 7.785       | 311               |
| 58317                         | 0.01P  | 3.506       | 318               |
| 29158                         | 0.008  | 1.561       | 195               |

En promedio, Python es 273 más lento que C





#### Buscando el cuello de botella

tzulberti:~/workspace/charlas/pyconar-2018/pure-python\$ python -m cProfile main.py ../dataset.10.txt 4595252 function calls in 2.730 seconds

Ordered by: standard name

```
ncalls tottime
                  percall
                           cumtime
                                    percall filename: lineno(function)
          0 000
                   0 000
                             0 000
                                      A AAA difference pv:5(<module>)
 42412
          1.929
                             2.620
                                      0.000 difference.pv:5(levenshtein)
                    0.000
 42412
          \theta.011
                    0.000
                             0.020
                                      0.000 main.py:13(<lambda>)
                                      2.692 main.py:17(do logic)
           0.055
                    0.055
                             2.692
                                      2.730 main.py:3(<module>)
           0.001
                    0.001
                             2.730
          0.001
                    0.001
                             2.729
                                      2.729 main.py:9(main)
 84824
           0.008
                             0.008
                                      0.000 {len}
                    0.000
          0.010
                    0.010
                             0.030
                                      0.030 {map}
                    0.000
                             0.000
                                      0.000 {method 'disable' of 'lsprof.Profiler' objects}
          0.000
                                      0.006 {method 'readlines' of 'file' objects}
          0.006
                    0.006
                             0.006
                                      0.000 {method 'split' of 'str' objects}
 42412
          0.016
                   0.000
                             0.016
 42412
                             0.009
                                      0.000 {method 'strip' of 'str' objects}
          0.009
                   0.000
3770946
          0.560
                    0.000
                             0.560
                                      0.000 {min}
          0.000
                    0.000
                             0.000
                                      0.000 {open}
                             0.124
 569826
          0.124
                    0.000
                                      0.000 {range}
```

#### Usando extensiones en C

```
#include <Python.h>
static PyObject *
greet_name(PyObject *self, PyObject *args)
{
    const char *name;
    if (!PyArg_ParseTuple(args, "s", &name))
    {
        return NULL;
    }
    printf("Hello %s!\n", name);
    Py_RETURN_NONE;
}
```

### Cython

- Permite escribir extensiones de C de Python en Python.
- Es codigo que corre en el Python runtime environment, pero en vez de compilar a bytecode interpretado de Python compila a codigo nativo
- Se instala como cualquier otro paquete de python

#### pip install cython

Seguramente tengan que instalar cosas del sistemas:

sudo apt-get install python-dev build-essentials python3-dev

### **Usando Cython**

```
(charlas) supertomas@tzulberti:~/workspace/charlas/pyconar-2018/cython-first-version$ ls
difference.pv main.pv
(charlas) supertomas@tzulberti:~/workspace/charlas/pyconar-2018/cython-first-version$ cythonize --inplace difference.py
Compiling /home/supertomas/workspace/charlas/pyconar-2018/cython-first-version/difference.py because it changed.
[1/1] Cythonizing /home/supertomas/workspace/charlas/pyconar-2018/cython-first-version/difference.py
running build ext
building 'difference' extension
creating /home/supertomas/workspace/charlas/pyconar-2018/cython-first-version/tmpwntcuvsr/home
creating /home/supertomas/workspace/charlas/pyconar-2018/cython-first-version/tmpwntcuvsr/home/supertomas
creating /home/supertomas/workspace/charlas/pyconar-2018/cython-first-version/tmpwntcuvsr/home/supertomas/workspace
creating /home/supertomas/workspace/charlas/pyconar-2018/cython-first-version/tmpwntcuvsr/home/supertomas/workspace/charlas
creating /home/supertomas/workspace/charlas/pyconar-2018/cython-first-version/tmpwntcuvsr/home/supertomas/workspace/charlas/j
creating /home/supertomas/workspace/charlas/pyconar-2018/cython-first-version/tmpwntcuvsr/home/supertomas/workspace/charlas/pyconar-2018/cython-first-version/tmpwntcuvsr/home/supertomas/workspace/charlas/pyconar-2018/cython-first-version/tmpwntcuvsr/home/supertomas/workspace/charlas/pyconar-2018/cython-first-version/tmpwntcuvsr/home/supertomas/workspace/charlas/pyconar-2018/cython-first-version/tmpwntcuvsr/home/supertomas/workspace/charlas/pyconar-2018/cython-first-version/tmpwntcuvsr/home/supertomas/workspace/charlas/pyconar-2018/cython-first-version/tmpwntcuvsr/home/supertomas/workspace/charlas/pyconar-2018/cython-first-version/tmpwntcuvsr/home/supertomas/workspace/charlas/pyconar-2018/cython-first-version/tmpwntcuvsr/home/supertomas/workspace/charlas/pyconar-2018/cython-first-version/tmpwntcuvsr/home/supertomas/workspace/charlas/pyconar-2018/cython-first-version/tmpwntcuvsr/home/supertomas/workspace/charlas/pyconar-2018/cython-first-version/tmpwntcuvsr/home/supertomas/workspace/charlas/pyconar-2018/cython-first-version/tmpwntcuvsr/home/supertomas/workspace/charlas/pyconar-2018/cython-first-version/tmpwntcuvsr/home/supertomas/workspace/charlas/pyconar-2018/cython-first-version/tmpwntcuvsr/home/supertomas/workspace/charlas/pyconar-2018/cython-first-version/tmpwntcuvsr/home/supertomas/workspace/charlas/pyconar-2018/cython-first-version/tmpwntcuvsr/home/supertomas/workspace/charlas/pyconar-2018/cython-first-version/tmpwntcuvsr/home/supertomas/pyconar-2018/cython-first-version/tmpwntcuvsr/home/supertomas/pyconar-2018/cython-first-version/tmpwntcuvsr/home/supertomas/pyconar-2018/cython-first-version/tmpwntcuvsr/home/supertomas/pyconar-2018/cython-first-version/tmpwntcuvsr/home/supertomas/pyconar-2018/cython-first-version/tmpwntcuvsr/home/supertomas/pyconar-2018/cython-first-version/tmpwntcuvsr/home/supertomas/pyconar-2018/cython-first-version/tmpwntcuvsr/home/supertomas/pyconar-2018/cython-first-version/tmpwntcuvsr/home/supertomas/pyconar-2018/cython-first-version/tmpwntcuvsr/home/supertomas/pyconar-2018/cython-fi
x86 64-linux-gnu-gcc -pthread -DNDEBUG -g -fwrapv -02 -Wall -Wstrict-prototypes -g -fstack-protector-strong -Wformat -Werror
   -c /home/supertomas/workspace/charlas/pyconar-2018/cython-first-version/difference.c -o /home/supertomas/workspace/charlas/
difference.o
x86 64-linux-gnu-gcc -pthread -shared -Wl,-01 -Wl,-Bsymbolic-functions -Wl,-z,relro -Wl,-z,relro -g -fstack-protector-strong
-version/tmpwntcuysr/home/supertomas/workspace/charlas/pyconar-2018/cython-first-version/difference.o -o /home/supertomas/workspace/charlas/pyconar-2018/cython-first-version/difference.o -o /home/supertomas/workspace/cython-first-version/difference.o -o /home/supertomas/workspace/cython-first-version
(charlas) supertomas@tzulberti:~/workspace/charlas/pyconar-2018/cython-first-version$
(charlas) supertomas@tzulberti:~/workspace/charlas/pyconar-2018/cython-first-version$ ls
difference.c difference.cpython-34m.so difference.py main.py
```

## Archivos Generados por Cython

Cuando se corre cythonize comando aparecen dos nuevos archivos

 difference.c es el archivo generado con código C generado a partir del código python generado por Cython

 difference.so o difference.cython.\*.so: el sharedlibrary compilado a partir del difference.c





## Usando el archivo cythonizado

```
>>> import difference
>>> dir(difference)
['__builtins__', '__doc__', '__file__', '__loader__', '__name__', '__package__',
'__spec__', '__test__', 'levenshtein']
>>> difference.__file__
'/charlas/pyconar-2018/cython-first-version/difference.cpython-34m.so'
>>> difference.levenshtein('ola', 'Hola')
1
>>>
```





## Codigo generado por Cython

```
matrix = [[0] * size y for in range(size x)]
 pyx t 2 = PyList New(0); if (unlikely(! pyx t 2)) PYX ERR(0, 8, pyx L1 error)
 Pvx GOTREF( pvx t 2);
 pvx t 3 = Pvx PvObject CallOneArg( pvx builtin range, pvx v size x); if (unlikely(! pvx t 3)) PYX ERR(0, 8, pvx L1 error)
 Pyx GOTREF( pyx t 3);
if (likely(PyList CheckExact( pyx t 3)) || PyTuple CheckExact( pyx t 3)) {
  __pyx_t_4 = __pyx_t_3; __Pyx_INCREF(__pyx_t_4); __pyx_t 1 = 0;
   pyx t 5 = NULL;
} else {
  pyx t 1 = -1; pyx t 4 = PyObject GetIter( pyx t 3); if (unlikely(! pyx t 4)) PYX ERR(0, 8, pyx L1 error)
   Pyx GOTREF( pyx t 4);
  __pyx_t_5 = Py_TYPE(__pyx_t_4)->tp_iternext; if (unlikely(!_pyx t 5)) PYX ERR(0, 8, __pyx L1 error)
 Pyx DECREF( pyx t 3); _pyx_t_3 = 0;
for (::) {
 if (likely(! pyx t 5)) {
   if (likely(PyList CheckExact( pyx t 4))) {
     if ( pyx t 1 >= PyList GET SIZE( pyx t 4)) break;
```

El archivo en python era de 26 líneas, pero el de C es de 4731 líneas





| Cantidad de pares de palabras | Python Puro | Cython basico | X veces más rápido |
|-------------------------------|-------------|---------------|--------------------|
| 233271                        | 13.846      | 7.310         | 1.89               |
| 116635                        | 7.785       | 4.122         | 1.88               |
| 58317                         | 3.506       | 1.700         | 2.06               |
| 29158                         | 1.561       | 0.865         | 1.80               |

Tenemos una mejora del 80% en performance sin cambiar nada de código y seguimos escribiendo código python, pero sigue siendo 151 veces más lento que C





### Ayudando a Cython

Le podemos indicar el tipo de las variables a Cython para que pueda generar código más óptimo. Hay dos formas:

- PXD
- Decoradores

#### import cython

```
@cython.locals(
    seq1=str,
    seq2=str,
    matrix=list,
    size_x=cython.int,
    size_y=cython.int,
    x=cython.int,
    y=cython.int,
def levenshtein(seq1, seq2):
    size_x = len(seq1) + 1
    size y = len(seq2) + 1
    ---
```





| Cantidad de pares de palabras | Python Puro | Cython con tipos | X veces más rápido |
|-------------------------------|-------------|------------------|--------------------|
| 233271                        | 13.846      | 3.516            | 3.93               |
| 116635                        | 7.785       | 1.967            | 3.95               |
| 58317                         | 3.506       | 0.863            | 4.06               |
| 29158                         | 1.561       | 0.476            | 3.27               |

Tenemos una mejora del 400% en performance sin cambiar nada de código y seguimos escribiendo código python, pero sigue siendo 80 veces más lento que C





#### Buscando el cuello de botella

(charlas) supertomas@tzulberti:~/workspace/charlas/pyconar-2018/cython-types-version\$ python -m cProfile -s tottime main.py ../dataset.15.txt 116894 function calls in 0.606 seconds

Ordered by: internal time

|   | ncalls | tottime | percall | cumtime | percall | filename:lineno(function)                     |
|---|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---|
| I | 29158  | 0.537   | 0.000   | 0.537   | 0.000   | difference.py:15(levenshtein)                 |
| ı | 1      | 0.036   | 0.036   | 0.599   | 0.599   | main.py:17(do_logic)                          |
| • | 29158  | 0.012   | 0.000   | 0.017   | 0.000   | main.py:13( <lambda>)</lambda>                |
|   | 29158  | 0.009   | 0.000   | 0.009   | 0.000   | {method 'split' of 'str' objects}             |
|   | 1      | 0.006   | 0.006   | 0.007   | 0.007   | {method 'readlines' of ' io. IOBase' objects} |
|   | 29158  | 0.006   | 0.000   | 0.006   | 0.000   | {method 'strip' of 'str' objects}             |
|   | 76     | 0.000   | 0.000   | 0.000   | 0.000   | {built-in method ascii decode}                |





#### main.py

```
import sys
from difference import levenshtein
OUTPUT = 0
def main():
    levenshtein time taken = 0
    with open(sys.argv[1]) as input file:
        file content = input file.readlines()
        file content = map(lambda line: line.strip(), file content)
        do logic(file content)
def do logic(file content):
    for input line in file content:
        string1, string2 = input line.split(',')
        diff = levenshtein(string1, string2)
        if OUTPUT:
            print('%s %s %d' % (string1, string2, diff))
if __name__ == '__main__':
```

# CYTHONALL THE THINGS







| Cantidad de pares de palabras | Python Puro | Cython all the things | X veces más rápido |
|-------------------------------|-------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| 233271                        | 13.846      | 2.535                 | 5.46               |
| 116635                        | 7.785       | 1.288                 | 6.04               |
| 58317                         | 3.506       | 0.665                 | 5.27               |
| 29158                         | 1.561       | 0.355                 | 4.39               |

Tenemos una mejora del 500% en performance sin cambiar nada de código y seguimos escribiendo código python, pero sigue siendo 50 veces más lento que C





## HACHENDO MAGAA CON CYTHON







#### Magia pura

```
@cython.locals(
    cseq1 = 'const char *', cseq2 = 'const char *', pmatrix = 'int[:,:]')
def levenshtein(seq1, seq2):
    size x = len(seq1) + 1
    size y = len(seq2) + 1
    pmatrix = matrix = numpy.zeros((size x, size y), numpy.int32)
    for x in range(size_x):
        pmatrix[x][0] = x
    for y in range(size y):
        pmatrix[0][y] = y
    cseq1 = seq1
    cseq2 = seq2
    for x in range(1, size x):
        for y in range(1, size y):
            if cseq1[x-1] == cseq2[y-1]:
                substitution cost = 0
            else:
                substitution cost = 1
            pmatrix[x][y] = min(pmatrix[x-1][y] + 1, pmatrix[x][y-1] + 1, pmatrix[x-1][y-1] + substitution_cost)
    return pmatrix[size x - 1][size y - 1]
```

| Cantidad de pares de palabras | Python Puro | Cython con magia | X veces más rápido |
|-------------------------------|-------------|------------------|--------------------|
| 233271                        | 13.846      | 0.723            | 19.15              |
| 116635                        | 7.785       | 0.438            | 17.77              |
| 58317                         | 3.506       | 0.249            | 14.08              |
| 29158                         | 1.561       | 0.165            | 9.46               |

Tenemos una mejora del **1511**% en performance sin cambiar nada de código y seguimos escribiendo código python. Aunque sigue siendo **15** veces más lento que C











| Cantidad de pares de palabras | Python Puro | Levenshtein PyPi | X veces más rápido |
|-------------------------------|-------------|------------------|--------------------|
| 233271                        | 13.846      | 0.267            | 51.85              |
| 116635                        | 7.785       | 0.158            | 49.27              |
| 58317                         | 3.506       | 0.095            | 36.9               |
| 29158                         | 1.561       | 0.053            | 29.45              |

Tenemos una mejora del 4125% en performance sin cambiar nada de código y seguimos escribiendo código python. Aunque sigue siendo 5 veces más lento que C



