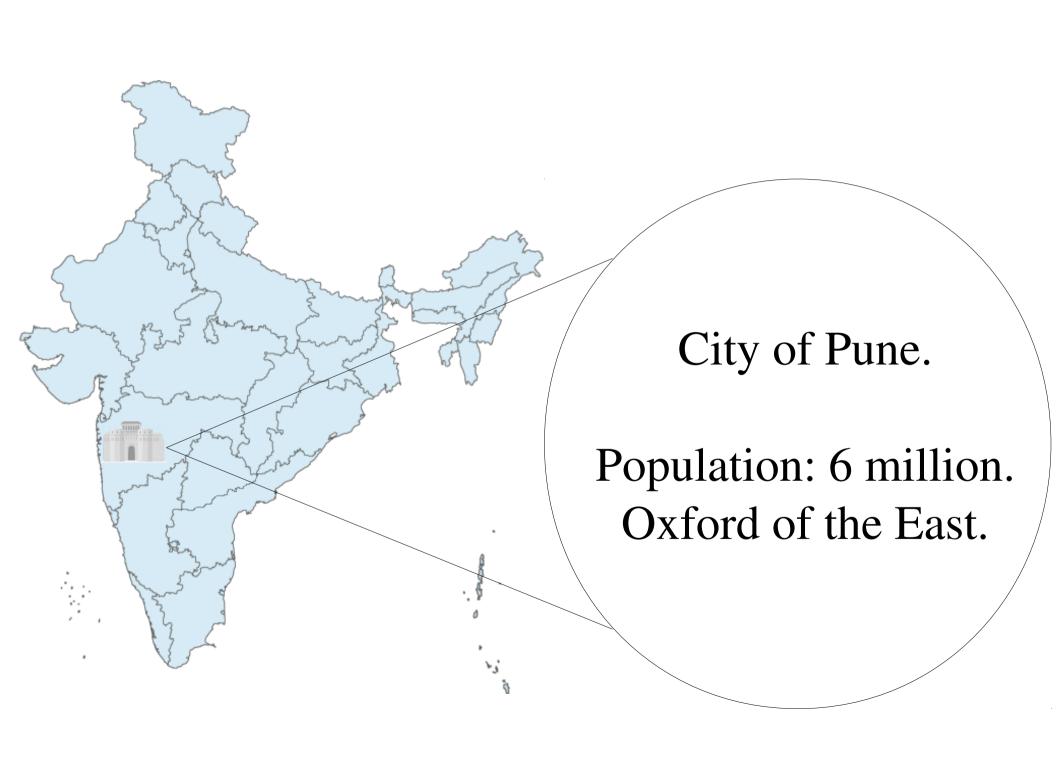


namaskaaram!

Sameer Deshmukh

github.com/v0dro
ov0dro







Dr. Gopal Deshmukh Dr. Hemchandra Deshmukh Dr. Satish Deshmukh Sameer
Desmukh
(not a doctor)



catkamikazee.bandcamp.com

Pune Ruby Users Group



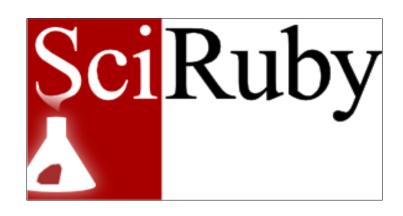
@punerb

www.punerb.org

@deccanrubyconf

www.deccanrubyconf.org

Ruby Science Foundation





www.sciruby.com





Daru Data Analysis in RUby

A Ruby gem for analysis, plotting and cleaning of data.

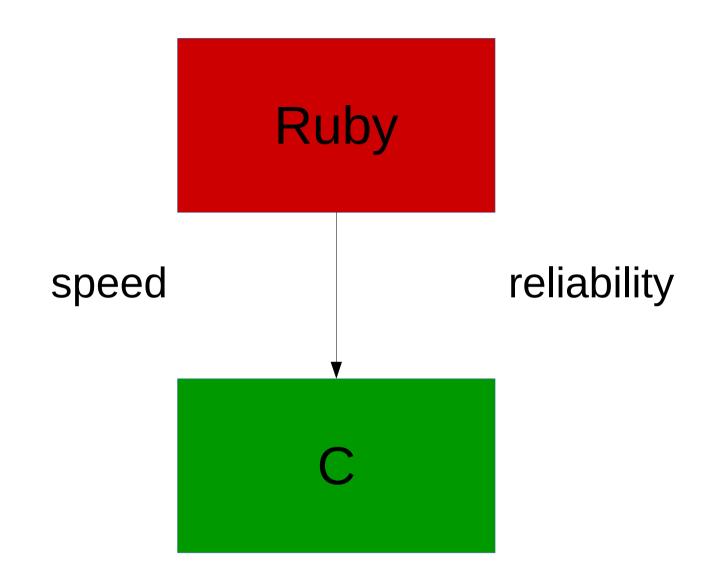
https://github.com/SciRuby/daru

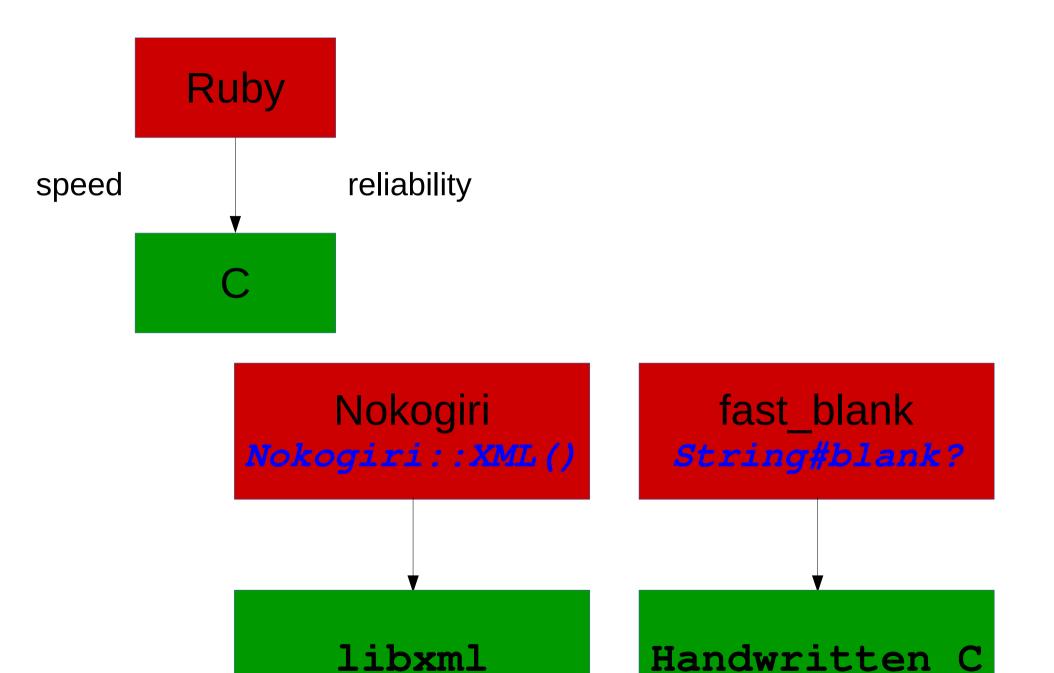


Rubex:

A better way to write Ruby C extensions.

What is a C extension?





```
# In test.rb
require 'fast_blank'
a = "hello"
a.blank?
```

CRuby C API

Interfaces C code with the CRuby runtime

```
/* In fast_blank.c: */
VALUE rb_str_blank(VALUE str)
```

BIG Problems

- Difficult and irritating to write.
- Debugging is time consuming.
- Tough to trace memory leaks.
- Change mindset from high level to low level language.
- •Remember the CRuby C API.
- •Need to care about small things. TM*

^{*}Matz.

def addition a,b
 return a + b
end

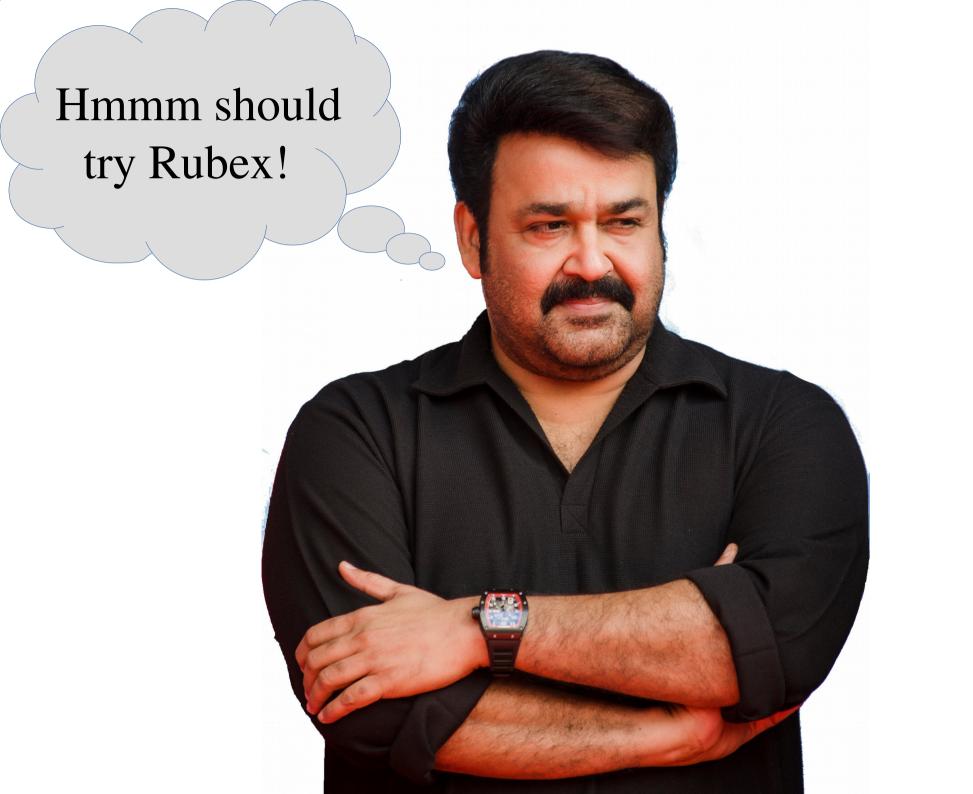
```
int
calc addition(int a, int b)
 return (a + b);
static VALUE
caddition(VALUE self, VALUE a, VALUE b)
 int i = FIX2INT(a);
 int j = FIX2INT(b);
 return INT2FIX(calc addition(i, j));
```

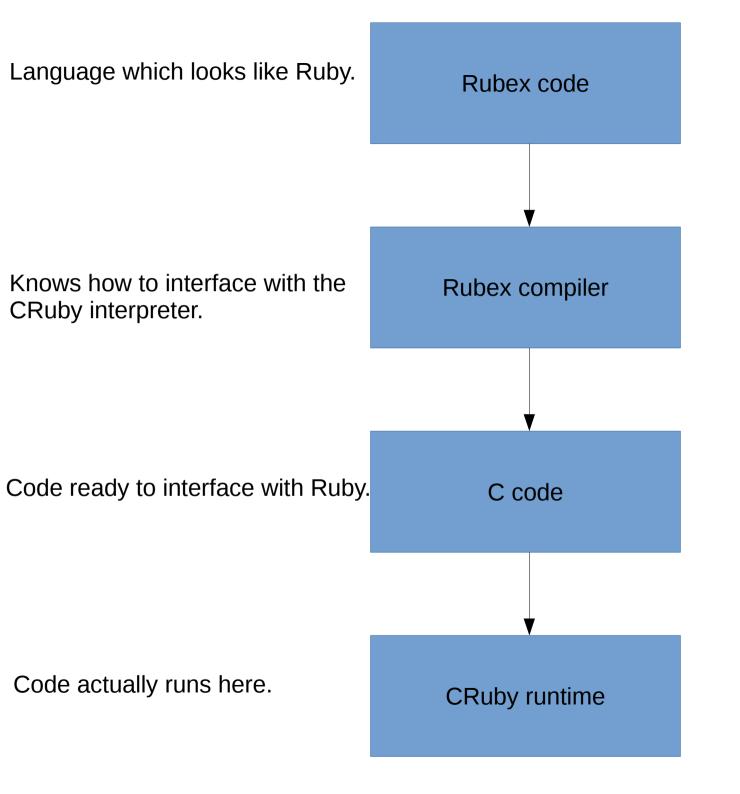
```
void Init addition()
 VALUE cAdd = rb define class("Add",
   rb cObject);
 rb define method(cAdd, "addition",
     caddition, 2);
```

require 'addition.so'

```
a = Add.new
a.addition(5, 4)
```







In file addition.rubex:

def addition(int a, int b)
 return a + b
end

In file test.rb: require 'addition.so'

print addition(4,5)

```
static VALUE
rb str blank(VALUE str)
 // lots of unicode handling code omitted
 s = RSTRING PTR(str);
 e = RSTRING END(str);
 while (s < e) {
  // cc = current character
  if (!rb isspace(cc) && cc != 0)
   return Qfalse;
 return Qtrue;
```

```
def blank?(string)
 i32 i = 0
 char *s = string
 i32 length = string.size
 while i < length do
  return false if s[i] != ' '
  i += 1
 end
 return true
end
```

def blank?(string) i32 i = 0 char *s = string i32 length = string.size

```
while i < length do
  return false if s[i] != ' '
  i += 1
end</pre>
```

return true end

```
def blank@(string)
i32 i = 0
char *s = string
i32 length = string.size
```

```
while i < length do
  return false if s[i] != ' '
  i += 1
end</pre>
```

return true end

```
def blank?(string)
i32 i = 0
char *s = string
i32 length = string.size
```

```
while i < length do
  return false if s[i] != ' '
  i += 1
end</pre>
```

return true end

Benchmarks

- Comparison: fast_blank's String#blank? vs. blank? implemented in Rubex.
- Data: A Ruby String with 2500 spaces in the beginning and three ASCII letters at the end. Data taken so that non-trivial time will be spent on iterations to search for a white space.

• **Result:** This is new stuff is good.

Benchmark-ips results

Warming up -----

fast_blank 3.401k i/100ms

blank? 57.041k i/100ms

Calculating -----

fast_blank 35.068k (± 0.4%) i/s - 176.852k in

5.043263s

blank? 671.289k (± 1.1%) i/s - 3.365M in

5.014016s

Comparison.

blank?: 671289.0 i/s

fast blank: 35067.6 i/s - 19.14x slower

Conclusion of benchmarks:

- fast_blank is not that fast for ASCII strings.
- Now anybody can write C extensions with Rubex.

Most important use case of Rubex

- Not simply for abstracting away C code.
- SciRuby works with many highly optimized C libraries like ATLAS, BLAS, FFTW & GSL.
- These C libraries use complex API calls that need to be interfaced with Ruby with a lot of 'glue' code.
- Glue code is a pain to write/debug.

Interfacing external C libraries

• Example: BLAS::gemm() method for multiplying two square matrices.

```
gemm(
const enum CBLAS_ORDER, const enum CBLAS_TRANSPOSE,
const enum CBLAS_TRANSPOSE,
const int, const int, const double*,
const double*, const int, const double*,
const double*, const int,
const double*, const int
)
```

Interface math.h header file with Ruby using Rubex

```
# In file maths.rubex
lib math do
double pow (double, double)
double cos (double)
end
```

```
def maths(double power)
  double p = cos(0.5)
  return pow(p, power)
end
```

In file maths.rubex
lib math do
double pow (double, double)
double cos (double)
end

```
def maths(double power)
  double p = cos(0.5)
  return pow(p, power)
end
```

```
# In file maths.rubex
lib math do
double pow (double, double)
double cos (double)
end
```

```
def maths(double power)
  double p = cos(0.5)
  return pow(p, power)
end
```

In file maths.rubex
lib math do
double pow (double, double)
double cos (double)
end

```
def maths(double power)
  double p = cos(0.5)
  return pow(p, power)
end
```

```
# In file maths.rubex
lib math do
double pow (double, double)
double cos (double)
end
```

```
def maths(double pawer)
  double p = (cos(0.5)
  return pow(p, power)
end
```

In file test.rb
require 'maths.so'

print maths(5.6)

Salient Features

Rubex is meant to be a super set of Ruby and is as a companion of Ruby.

It does not replace Ruby.

Everything in Rubex is NOT an object.

There can be both primitive C data types and Ruby objects co-existing in a single Rubex program.

You can declare Abstract C Data Types like Structs, Unions and Enums using Rubex and pass them to arbitrary C functions.

Future Roadmap

- Support both native C and Ruby functions.
- Ability to encapsulate methods in classes.
- Introduce advanced heuristics to convert between C and Ruby data types.
- Ability to release the Global Interpreter Lock and perform operations on native threads.

https://github.com/v0dro/rubex

Ruby Association

I haz stickers!

^

Thank you Kochi!

Thank you Ruby Conf India!