Easy and fast Python Profiling

Finding and solving performance bottlenecks

Table of contents

- Finding bottlenecks
- Finding solutions
- Let's code with Quiz time
- Q&A

Finding bottlenecks

The needle in the haystack







Standard Python profiler

Standard Python profiler

```
# More control over profiling and no need for a results file
import cProfile
from custom module import custom function
profiler = cProfile.Profile()
profiler.runcall(custom function, *args, **kwargs)
profiler.enable()
# ... do something ...
profiler.disable()
```

Formatting the profiling results

```
# Formatting result
import pstats
# Reading profiling data from file
p = pstats.Stats('profiling results')
p.strip dirs().sort stats('time').print stats()
# Reading profiling data from profiler
stats = pstats.Stats(profiler)
stats.strip dirs().sort stats('cumulative').print stats()
```

Formatting the profiling results

Ordered by: cumulative time

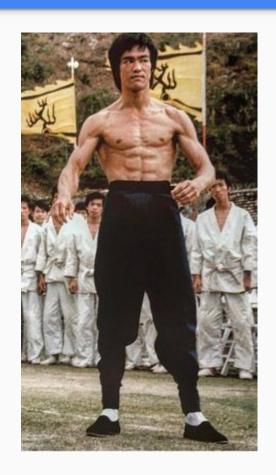
ncalls	tottime	percall	cumtime	percall filename:lineno(function)
1	0.120	0.120	1.120	1.120 module.py:88(custom_func)
41356	0.082	0.000	0.611	0.000 other.py:23(func)
41356	0.089	0.000	0.475	0.000 other.py:59(other_method)
213782	0.109	0.000	0.317	0.000 re.py:169(match)
41356	0.224	0.000	0.232	0.000 other.py:330(_internal_y)
41356	0.016	0.000	0.145	0.000 other.py:206(_internal_y)
213782	0.112	0.000	0.112	0.000 re.py:286(_compile)

Finding solutions

Tiny and easy ... but powerful

timeit

timeit



Finding solutions with *timeit*

```
# The winner is ...
timeit ...something...
timeit (x for x in range(10000))
687 ns \pm 15.2 ns per loop (mean \pm std. dev. of 7 runs, 1000000 loops each)
timeit [x for x in range(10000)]
341 \mu s \pm 34.4 \mu s per loop (mean \pm std. dev. of 7 runs, 1000 loops each)
```

Finding solutions with timeit

```
# Important to know
1 sec (second)
1,000 ms (milliseconds)
1,000,000 µs (microseconds)
1,000,000,000 ns (nanoseconds)
1,000,000,000,000 ps (picoseconds)
```

Let's code with Quiz time

Find and solve the performance issue

The example task:

- Parse a big log file
- Get time stamps with datetime objects
- Keep only the first occurance

See code snippets at the end.

Q&A

Fin



Examples

```
# --- utils.py ---
#! /usr/bin/env python
# -*- coding: utf-8 -*-
from cProfile import Profile
from pstats import Stats
from functools import wraps
def profiling(f):
    """Decorator for profiling"""
    @wraps(f)
    def decorated (*args, **kwargs):
       # Run profiling
       profiler = Profile()
       result = profiler.runcall(f, *args, **kwargs)
       stats = Stats(profiler)
       stats.strip dirs()
       stats.sort stats('cumulative')
       stats.print stats(15) # top x
       #stats.print stats(.5) # top 50 %
        return result
    return decorated
```

```
# --- profiling_x.py with versions ---
#! /usr/bin/env python
# -*- coding: utf-8 -*-
import re
from dateutil.parser import parse
from utils import profiling
@profiling
def profile it():
   with open('big logfile.log', 'r') as f:
       all data = f.readlines()
       ct = 0
       entries = []
        for line in all data:
           match = re.match(r'\[([-0-9\s:]+)\]', line)
           if match:
               dt string = match.group(1)
           else:
               continue
           dt obj = parse(dt string)
           if dt string not in [x for x, y in entries]:
               entries.append((dt string, dt obj))
           ct += 1
    return 'done!'
if name _ == '__main__':
   profile it()
```

```
\# s = '2018-06-11 14:09:30'
# timeit parse(s)
# timeit datetime.strptime(s, '%Y-%m-%d %H:%M:%S')
@profiling
def profile it():
    with open('big logfile.log', 'r') as f:
        all data = f.readlines()
        ct = 0
        entries = []
        for line in all data:
            match = re.match(r'\setminus[([-0-9\scalebox{0.5}]+)\cdot)]', line)
            if match:
                dt string = match.group(1)
                continue
            # dt obj = parse(dt string)
            dt obj = datetime.strptime(dt string, '%Y-%m-%d %H:%M:%S')
# TODO: NOTE THIS ******
            if dt string not in [x for x, y in entries]:
                entries.append((dt string, dt obj))
            ct += 1
    return 'done!'
```

Examples

```
@profiling
def profile it():
    with open('big logfile.log', 'r') as f:
        all data = f.readlines()
        ct = 0
        entries = []
        used = []
        for line in all data:
            match = re.match(r'\setminus[([-0-9\s:]+)\setminus]', line)
            if match:
                dt string = match.group(1)
            else:
                continue
            dt obj = datetime.strptime(dt string, '%Y-%m-%d %H:%M:%S')
            # if dt string not in [x for x, y in entries]:
            if dt string not in used: # TODO: NOTE THIS ******
                entries.append((dt string, dt obj))
                used.append(dt string)
            ct += 1
    return 'done!'
```

```
@profiling
def profile it():
    with open('big logfile.log', 'r') as f:
        all data = f.readlines()
        ct = 0
        entries = {}
        for line in all data:
            match = re.match(r'\setminus[([-0-9\s:]+)\setminus]', line)
            if match:
                dt string = match.group(1)
            else:
                continue
            dt obj = datetime.strptime(dt string, '%Y-%m-%d %H:%M:%S')
            # if dt string not in used:
            if dt string not in entries.keys(): # TODO: NOTE THIS
******
                entries[dt string] = dt obj
            ct += 1
    return 'done!'
```

```
\# s = '2018-06-11 14:09:30'
# timeit datetime.strptime(s, '%Y-%m-%d %H:%M:%S')
# timeit isoparse(s)
@profiling
def profile it():
    with open('big logfile.log', 'r') as f:
        all data = f.readlines()
        ct = 0
        entries = {}
        for line in all data:
            match = re.match(r'\setminus[([-0-9\scalebox{0.5}]+)\cdot)]', line)
            if match:
                dt string = match.group(1)
                continue
            # dt obj = datetime.strptime(dt string, '%Y-%m-%d
%H:%M:%S')
            dt_obj = isoparse(dt_string) # TODO: NOTE THIS ******
            if dt string not in entries.keys():
                entries[dt string] = dt obj
            ct += 1
    return 'done!'
```

Examples

```
# s = '2018-06-11 14:09:30'
# timeit isoparse(s)
# timeit parse datetime(s)
@profiling
def profile it():
   with open('big logfile.log', 'r') as f:
       all data = f.readlines()
       ct = 0
       entries = {}
       for line in all data:
           match = re.match(r'\[([-0-9\s:]+)\]', line)
           if match:
                dt string = match.group(1)
               continue
           # dt obj = isoparse(dt string)
           dt obj = parse datetime(dt string) # TODO: NOTE THIS ******
           if dt string not in entries.keys():
               entries[dt string] = dt obj
           ct += 1
    return 'done!'
```

```
# s = '[2018-06-11 14:09:30] ERROR [wpm.wpm.middleware:process request:212]
Failed to create APIRequestLog.'
# timeit re.match(r'\[([-0-9\s:]+)\]', s)
# pattern = re.compile(r'\[([-0-9\s:]+)\]')
# timeit pattern.match(s)
@profiling
def profile it():
    with open('big logfile.log', 'r') as f:
        all data = f.readlines()
        ct = 0
        entries = {}
        pattern = re.compile(r'\setminus[([-0-9\scalebox{0.5}]+)\cdot ]')
        pattern = re.compile(r'\[(\d{4}-\d{2}-\d{2}\\d{2}:\d{2}:\d{2})\]')
        for line in all data:
            # match = re.match(r'\[([-0-9\s:]+)\]', line)
            match = pattern.match(line) # TODO: NOTE THIS ******
            if match:
                dt string = match.group(1)
            else:
                continue
            dt obj = parse datetime(dt string)
            if dt string not in entries.keys():
                entries[dt string] = dt obj
            ct += 1
    return 'done!'
```