

Lazy Man's Cython

Have Your Cake and Eat It Too

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What Is Pex?

Preprocessor and build system for Cython

What We Wanted

A language that gets down to the iron, runs at C speeds, and has no surprises in generated assembly, but at the same time guides you along to a clear, succinct and correct expression of complicated systems and algorithms.

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- most instructions have to do with essence of problem

Real Problem for the World

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- Stay easy, friendly, interpreter-like
- Yet use all the cycles the computer has to offer to solve the problem, not for overhead
- Feel this has not been addressed, and not for any good technical reason

Discarded Candidates

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- No C, didn't feel right in the 21st century

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- No C, didn't feel right in the 21st century
- No C++, didn't think we were smart enough

Within a Stone's Throw

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- Python, gets you everything except performance
 - huge deal, wasn't clear there could be a language that would corral you in the right direction
- Pyrex, epsilon away, most of the heavy lifting done
 - fast attribute access, exception handling, resource management - all the essentials for large system

Needful Things

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- Stay Pythonic, see how far you can push it without sacrificing performance

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- No gear shifting to C
- Stay Pythonic, see how far you can push it without sacrificing performance
- Naturally leads to a few desirables

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- If Python API, Python overhead makes using small matrices infeasible
- May not have what you want
- Limits and contorts your thinking
 - you jump through hoops to vectorize
 - a priori, you only consider things that are vectorizable

Fast Numerics

Basic

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In Pyrex

```
cdef int i
```

```
arr=numpy.zeros(n)
```

```
for i from 0<=i<n:
```

```
    arr[i] = i
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for i from 0<=i<n:
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    arr{i} = i
```

C speed, as if `arr` is `int*`

Easily >100x faster

Matrix Multiply Pyrex

```
cdef void matmult(ndarray r,  
                 ndarray A, ndarray B):  
    cdef int i,j,k  
    for i from 0<=i<A.dimensions[0]:  
        for j from 0<=j<B.dimensions[1]:  
            for k from 0<=k<A.dimensions[1]:  
                r[i,j]=r[i,j]+A[i,k]*B[k,j]
```


Matrix Multiply Pex

```
cdef void matmult(ndarray<double 2d> r,  
                 ndarray<double 2d> A, ndarray<double 2d> B):  
    cdef int i,j,k  
    for i from 0<=i<A.dimensions[0]:  
        for j from 0<=j<B.dimensions[1]:  
            for k from 0<=k<A.dimensions[1]:  
                r{i,j}=r{i,j}+A{i,k}*B{k,j}
```

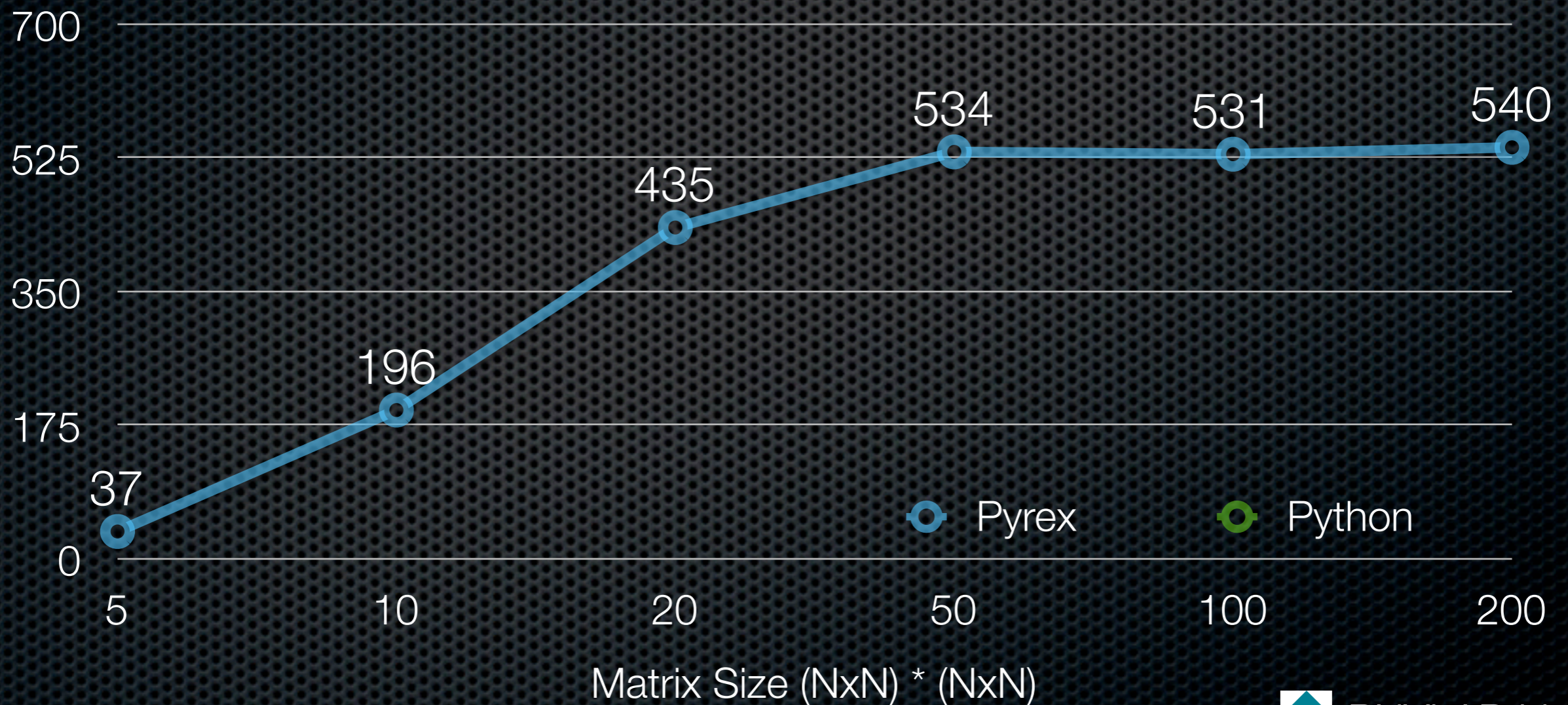

Matrix Multiply Performance

x Times Slower than Pex

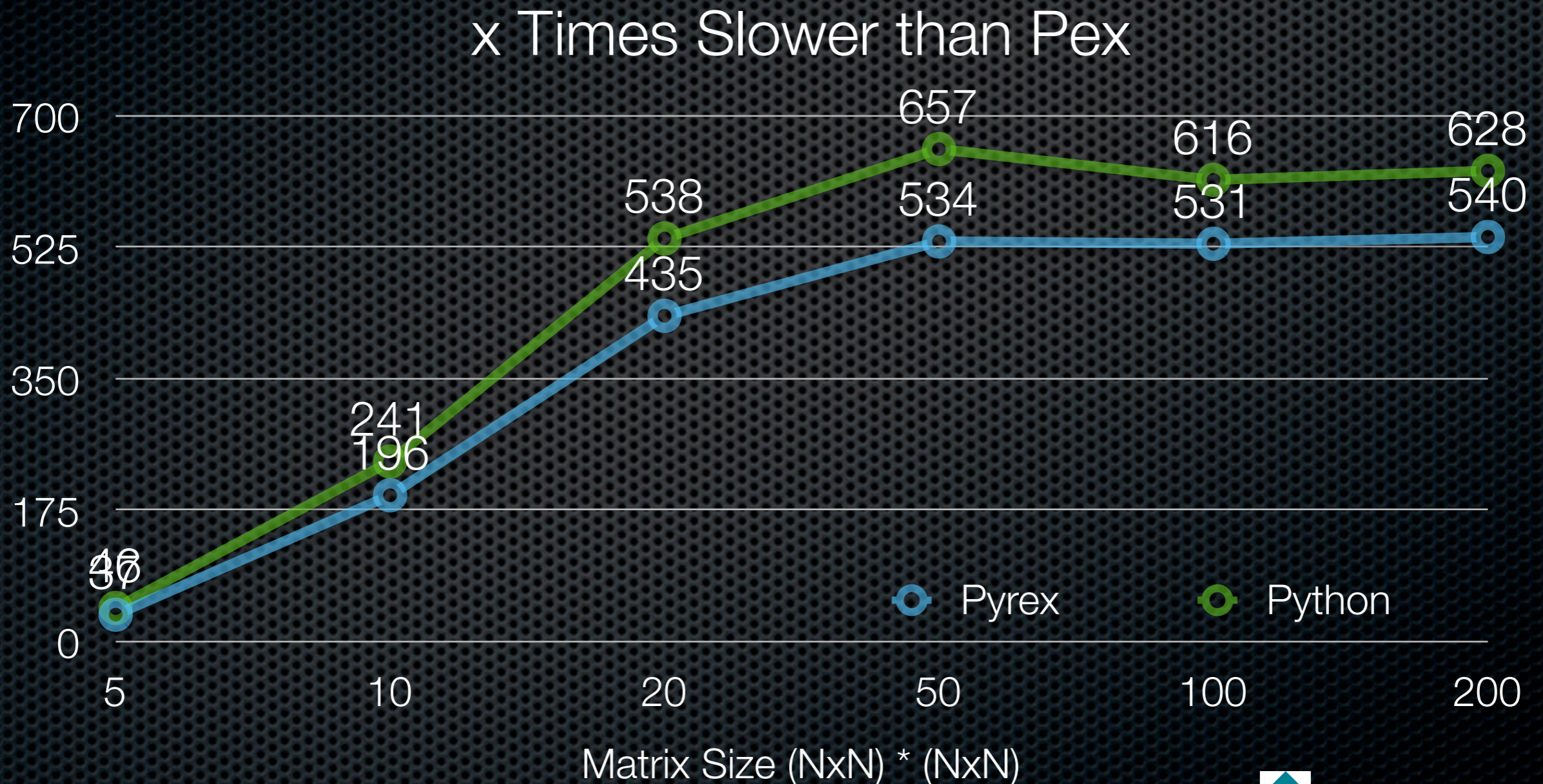


Matrix Multiply Performance

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Matrix Multiply Performance



The Gauss-Jordan Sweep

$$H = \text{SWP}[k]G$$

$$h_{kk} = -1/g_{kk}$$

$$h_{jk} = h_{kj} = g_{jk}/g_{kk}, \quad j \neq k$$

$$h_{jl} = h_{lj} = g_{jl} - g_{jk}g_{kl}/g_{kk}, \quad j \neq k \text{ and } l \neq k$$

$$\text{SWP}[1, 2, \dots, p]G = \begin{bmatrix} -G_{11}^{-1} & G_{11}^{-1}G_{12} \\ G_{21}G_{11}^{-1} & G_{22} - G_{21}G_{11}^{-1}G_{12} \end{bmatrix}.$$


```
import numpy
```

```
def sweep(x):
```

```
    n = x.shape[0]
```

```
    l = 0
```

```
    u = n-1
```

```
    g_k=numpy.zeros(n, 'double')
```

```
    pivot_product = 1.0
```

```
    for k in range(l, u+1):
```

```
        if x[k,k] == 0.0:
```

```
            pivot_product = 0.0
```

```
            break
```

```
        pivot_product *= x[k,k]
```

```
        x[k,k] = -1.0 / x[k,k]
```

```
        for j in range(n):
```

```
            if j == k:
```

```
                continue
```

```
            g_k[j] = x[j,k]
```

```
            x[j,k] = x[k,j] = -x[k,k] * g_k[j]
```

```
        for i in range(n):
```

```
            if i == k:
```

```
                continue
```

```
            for j in range(i+1):
```

```
                if j == k:
```

```
                    continue
```

```
                x[j,i] -= g_k[i] * x[k,j]
```

```
                x[i,j] = x[j,i]
```

```
    return pivot_product
```

```
import numpy
```

```
def sweep(ndarray<double 2d> x):
```

```
    cdef int    n, l, u, i, j, k
```

```
    cdef double pivot_product
```

```
    n = x.dimensions[0]
```

```
    l = 0
```

```
    u = n-1
```

```
    cdef ndarray<double, n> g_k
```

```
    pivot_product = 1.0
```

```
    for k from l <= k <= u:
```

```
        if x[k,k] == 0.0:
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            pivot_product = 0.0
```

```
            break
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```
        pivot_product *= x[k,k]
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        x[k,k] = -1.0 / x[k,k]
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        for j from 0 <= j < n:
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        for i from 0 <= i < n:
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            if i == k:
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                continue
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            for j from 0 <= j <= i:
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```
                if j == k:
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```
                    continue
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```
                x[j,i] -= g_k[i] * x[k,j]
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                x[i,j] = x[j,i]
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```
    return pivot_product
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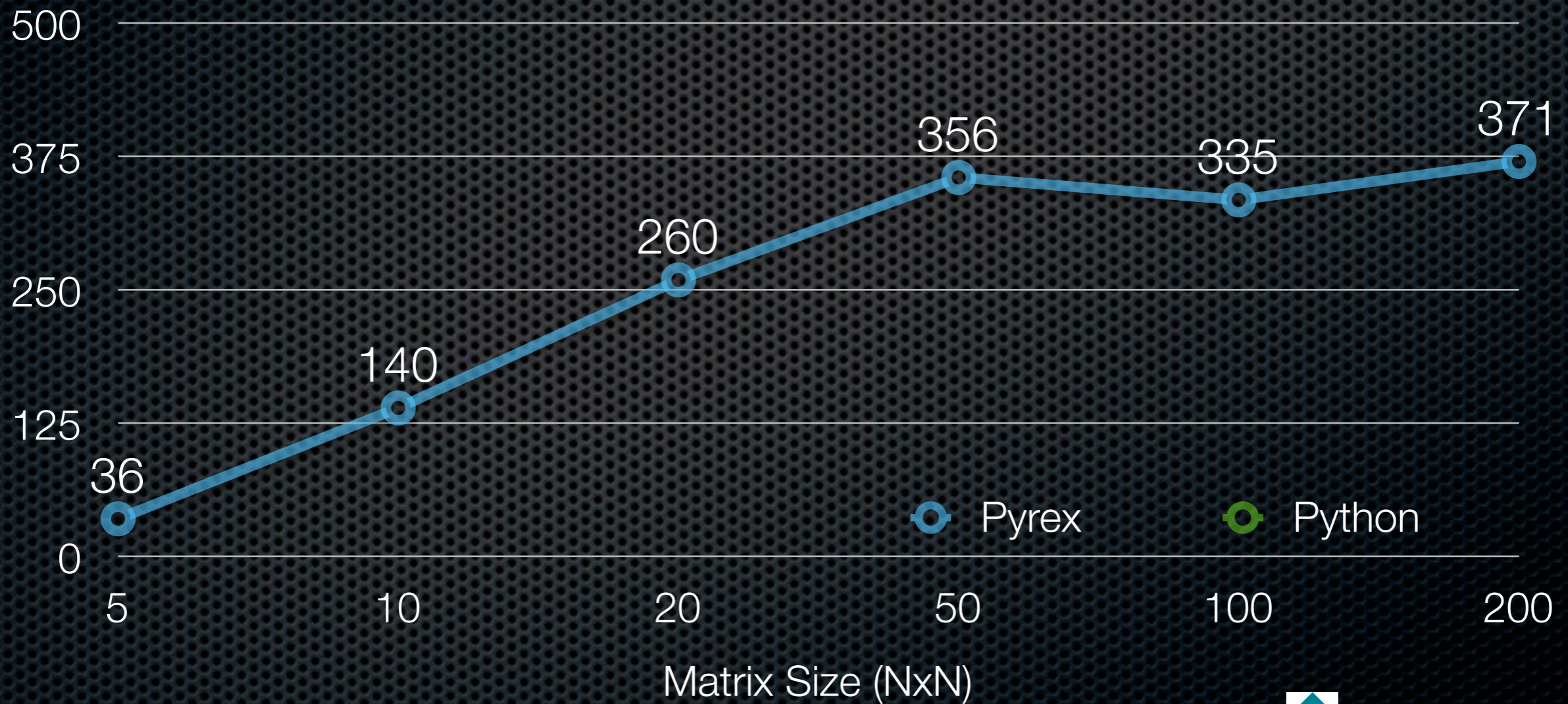

Sweep Algorithm Performance

x Times Slower than Pex



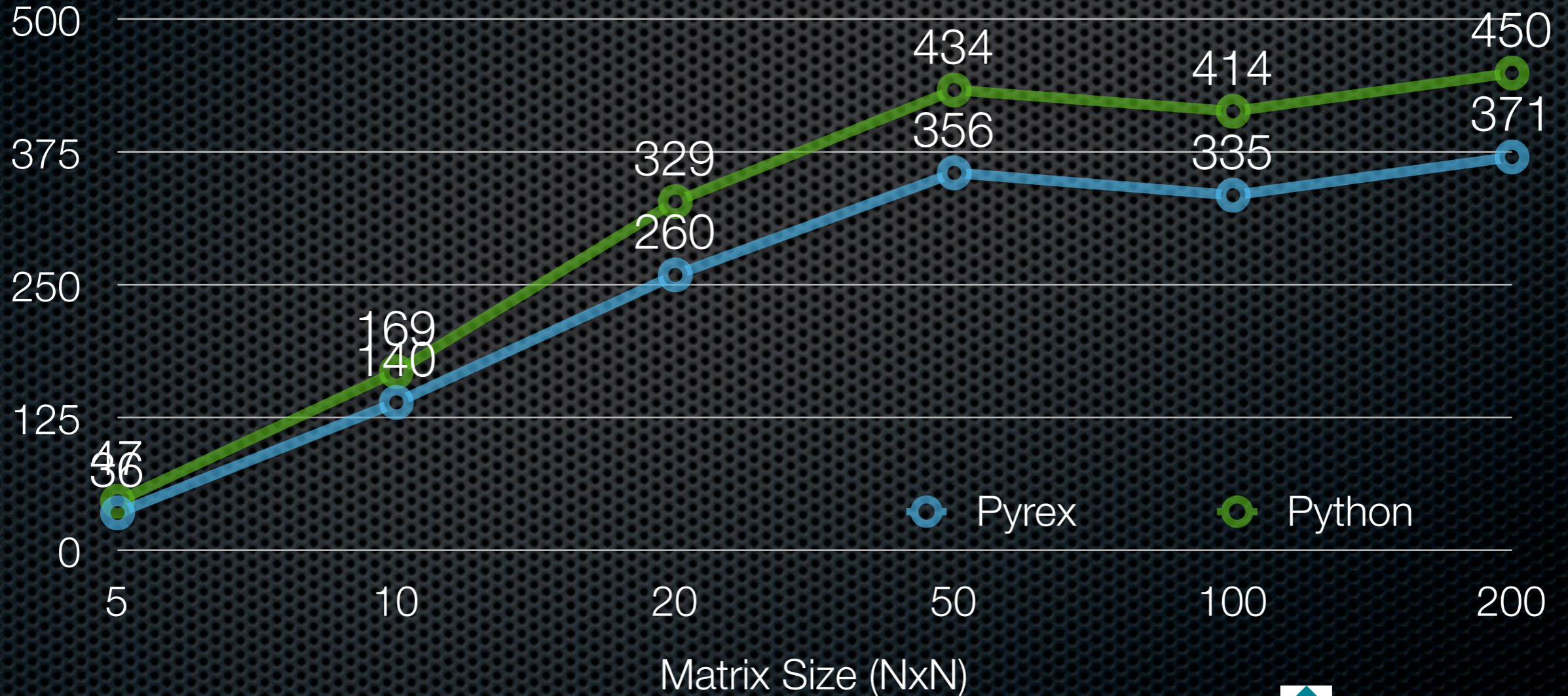
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No Header Files

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You write **file.px**

```
cdef class item:
```

```
    cdef double x,y,z
```

```
    cdef meth(me): pass
```

```
cdef func():pass
```


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Pex produces **file.pxd**

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```

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cdef func()
```

And **file.pyx**

```
<... implementation ...>
```


No Makefiles

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main.px

%pimport mod

No Makefiles

main.px

`%pimport mod`

mod.px

`%pimport submod`

No Makefiles

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- In the shell

\$ pex main.px

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submod.px

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- In the shell

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- Or in Python

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main=pex.pimport('main')
```


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submod.px

```
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- **submod** gets compiled, then **mod**, then **main**

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%pimport mod
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mod.px

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submod.px

```
pass
```

- In the shell

```
$ pex main.px
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- Or in Python

```
main=pex.pimport('main')
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- **submod** gets compiled, then **mod**, then **main**
- Feels interpreted

Automatically pickleable cdef classes

Automatically pickleable cdef classes

- They are!
- Pex generates the magic `__reduce__` and `__setstate__` methods
- Caveat: can not have C pointer or struct attributes

Discovered We Wanted More

Fast Slices

Fast Slices

```
cdef ndarray<double,(n,m,k)> arr  
arr[:,1:7,:-4]
```


Fast Slices

```
cdef ndarray<double,(n,m,k)> arr  
arr[:,1:7,:-4]
```

same as

```
arr[:,1:7,:-4]
```

but does not plumb through python runtime, just quick creation of an ndarray header (in C code)

Faster Serialization

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Pickling

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write

```
class item: pass
```

```
pickle.dump(item(),open('file','w'))
```


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```
x = pickle.load(open('file'))
```


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write

```
class item: pass
```

```
pickle.dump(item(), open('file', 'w'))
```

read

```
x = pickle.load(open('file'))
```

Goes through Python, slow

Faster Serialization - FastIO

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write

```
cdef item x = item()
```

```
x._fastdump_(open('file', 'w'))
```


Faster Serialization - FastIO

write

```
cdef item x = item()  
x._fastdump_(open('file', 'w'))
```

read

```
x = pex_create_uninitialized(item)  
x._fastload_(open('file'))
```


Faster Serialization - FastIO

write

```
cdef item x = item()  
x._fastdump_(open('file', 'w'))
```

read

```
x = pex_create_uninitialized(item)  
x._fastload_(open('file'))
```

>12x faster than pickling, as fast as writing a C struct

FastIO Limitations

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- Can't dump an ndarray of Python object
- All attributes must be either primitive C types (int, double, etc), or decorated ndarrays
- This is just for the leafs of your object hierarchy
- Still, can read/write mammoth data at C speed

Less Vigorous Coredump (1)

Less Vigorous CoreDump (1)

Have **main.px**

```
cdef poof():
```

```
    cdef int *p=NULL
```

```
    p[0]
```

```
def func(): poof()
```

```
def main(): func()
```


Less Vigorous CoreDump (1)

Have **main.px**

```
cdef poof():  
    cdef int *p=NULL  
    p[0]  
  
def func(): poof()  
def main(): func()
```

Guess what happens

```
$ pex main.px
```


Less Vigorous Coredump (2)

\$ pex main.px

```
----- BEG BACKTRACE -----
Containing Executable File      Instruction Addr      Closest Symbol
./main.so                       0x3ACA                __pyx_pf_201_func

/usr/lib/libpython2.3.so.1.0    0x43991               PyCFunction_Call
/usr/lib/libpython2.3.so.1.0    0x20637               PyObject_Call
/usr/lib/libpython2.3.so.1.0    0x721B0               PyEval_CallObjectWithKeywords
/usr/lib/libpython2.3.so.1.0    0x205FE               PyObject_CallObject

./main.so                       0x37C3                __pyx_pf_201_main

/usr/lib/libpython2.3.so.1.0    0x780A6               PyEval_EvalCodeEx
/usr/lib/libpython2.3.so.1.0    0x7836D               PyEval_EvalCode
/usr/lib/libpython2.3.so.1.0    0x92952               PyRun_SimpleFileExFlags
/usr/lib/libpython2.3.so.1.0    0x939A4               PyRun_AnyFileExFlags
/usr/lib/libpython2.3.so.1.0    0x9869E               Py_Main

python                          0x5B2                 main

/lib/tls/libc.so.6             0x14DE3               __libc_start_main

python                          0x501                 (null)
                                [START]

----- END BACKTRACE -----
```


Bounds Checking

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file **main.px**

```
cdef ndarray<int,n> arr
```

```
arr{n+1}
```


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run with bounds checking (about 20 times slower)

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run with bounds checking (about 20 times slower)

```
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```

Traceback (most recent call last):

File "main.pyx", line 298, in main.main

__px__ndarray_int_get1(arr,"arr",n+1,'n+1') ## arr{n+1} | main.px,4

IndexError: Out of bounds index access "n+1"==11 for dimension 1 of "arr" which has length 10

Compilation Configuration

Compilation Configuration

Setup link with external C libraries inside your **file.px**

`%whencompiling:`

```
env.cc.append('-I../../vector/include')
```

```
env.link.append('../../vector/vector.so')
```


Compilation Configuration

Setup link with external C libraries inside your **file.px**

```
%whencompiling:
```

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env.cc.append('-I../../vector/include')
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env.link.append('../../vector/vector.so')
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Then bring in prototypes as usual

```
cdef extern from "vector.h": ...
```


General Pragma Mechanism

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```
def func(ndarray<int 2d> arr):
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General Pragma Mechanism

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        scope.pragma_ndarray_bounds_checks = True
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Turns on bounds checks

Works by scope, so here pragma applies only to `func()`

Conversion to and from Dictionaries

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`cdef class item:`

`cdef int x,y`

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- From Python

```
mod=pex.pimport('mod')
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x = mod.item()
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```
x._fromdict_({'x':7,'y':12})
```


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```

```
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```

- From Python

```
mod=pex.pimport('mod')
```

```
x = mod.item()
```

```
x._fromdict_({'x':7,'y':12})
```

```
print x._todict_()
```

```
out: {'y': 12, 'x': 7}
```


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def func(a, # comment
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- Pex has no parser, regular expression based
- Leads to annoying quirks, eg

```
def func(a, # comment  
          b):
```

- Joined to `def func(a, # comment b):`, so syntax error
- Also, no real type system

Off the Reservation

Off the Reservation

- pointers (tool of the devil)
 - don't use them
 - don't think you need to
 - would like to prohibit them
- structs (use cdef classes instead)

Best of Both Worlds

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 - lists, tuples, dicts, itertools, anything goes
 - most of the time
- Get down to the iron where it matters
 - not much additional pain, lots of performance

Big Picture Lessons Learned

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- Have enough performance

Big Picture

Lessons Learned

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 - INCREFd memory management - fast, good

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- Compiler working hard not only OK, but what you want

Big Picture

Lessons Learned

- Have enough performance
 - INCREFd memory management - fast, good
- Compiler working hard not only OK, but what you want
- With this setup, someone who only knows Python, can write C efficient code

Big Picture Lessons Learned

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Big Picture Lessons Learned

- **Coredumps change feel of language**
 - completely
 - sleep worse
 - waste life chasing down horrific memory bugs
 - die younger
 - taken away from essence of problem

Big Picture Going Forward

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- Give up pointers, naked memory access (Hello Fortran!)
 - not as horrible as it sounds
 - have fast arrays, add in fast multiple value return
 - the only thing you give up: blitting
 - allows safe mode guaranteed to catch corruption

Going Forward Safe Mode

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Going Forward

Safe Mode

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- Guaranteed to catch any memory corruption
- Set a mask at compile time
 - bounds checking
 - uninitialized variable access
 - keeps track of object creation, detects leaked cycles

Wishlist - Performance

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- Pragma `C_code_only`

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- Pragma `C_code_only`
- Fast operator overloading
- Fast multiple return
- Fast comprehensions: `arr={i*i for i from 0<=i<n if i%2}`
- Tool color codes source based on whether it's C or Py

Wishlist - Comfort

Now

Want

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```
cdef ndarray<int,(3,4)> arr
```

Want

```
cdef int arr{3,4}
```


Wishlist - Comfort

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cdef item x=item(arg1,arg2)
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Wishlist - Comfort

Now	Want
<code>cdef ndarray<int,(3,4)> arr</code>	<code>cdef int arr{3,4}</code>
<code>cdef item x=item(arg1,arg2)</code>	<code>cdef item x(arg1, arg2)</code>

And also want, efficient append to 1d ndarray

Status Our Shop

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- 30 KLOC of Pex code (1.4 MLOC generated C)

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- 5 people actively using Pex, more soon

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Our Shop

- 30 KLOC of Pex code (1.4 MLOC generated C)
- 5 people actively using Pex, more soon
- Business unforgiving, speed and quality essential

Status

Availability

- Python Software Foundation License (PSF)
- Works on Unix, Mac (all but coredump backtraces), Windows - probably close, but who knows
- Get
 - tarball
 - manual TODO (72 pages)

Status

Immediate Future

- Want to stop heavy development for a year or so
- Happy to help move any features into Cython proper
- Happy to accept any patches

Conclusion

- Initial goal

A language that gets down to the iron, runs at C speeds, and has no surprises in generated assembly, but at the same time guides you along to a clear, succinct and correct expression of complicated systems and algorithms.

- We feel we are there, and are prepared to live with rough edges for awhile

Implementation Details

Fast Numerics

```
cdef ndarray<int 2d> A
```

```
int *data = A.data
```

```
int st0,st1
```

```
st0 = A.strides[0]/sizeof(int)
```

```
st1 = A.strides[1]/sizeof(int)
```

```
arr{i,j}
```

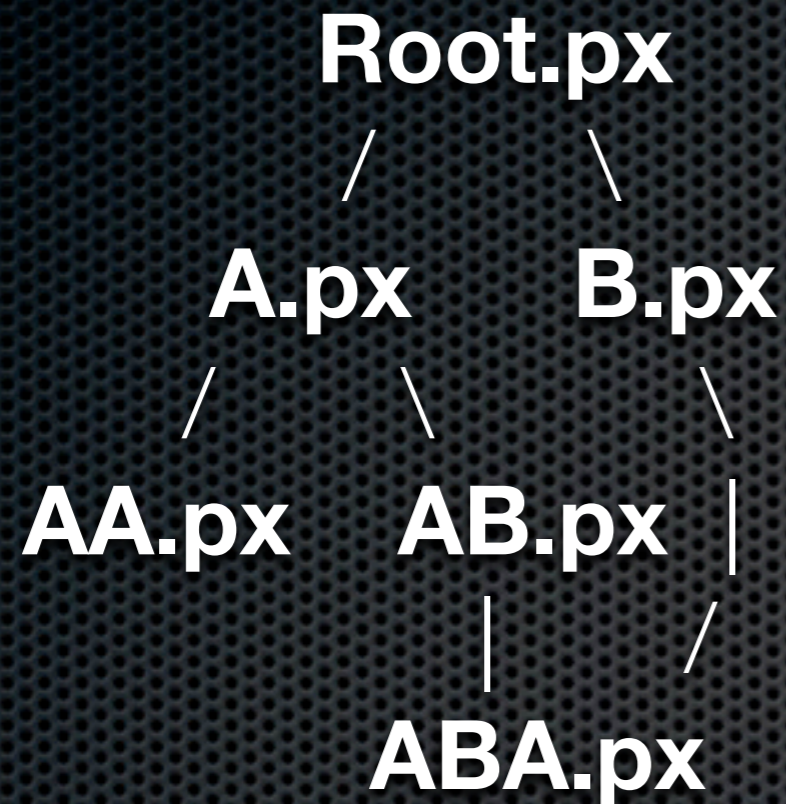
```
data[st0 * i + st1 * j]
```


Implementation Details

Build

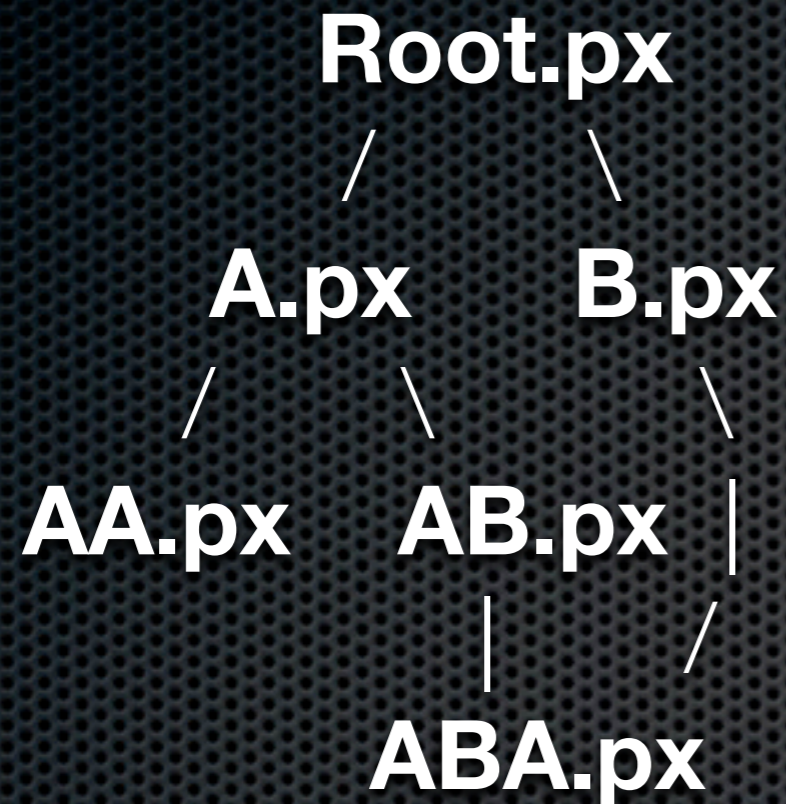
Implementation Details

Build



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Build

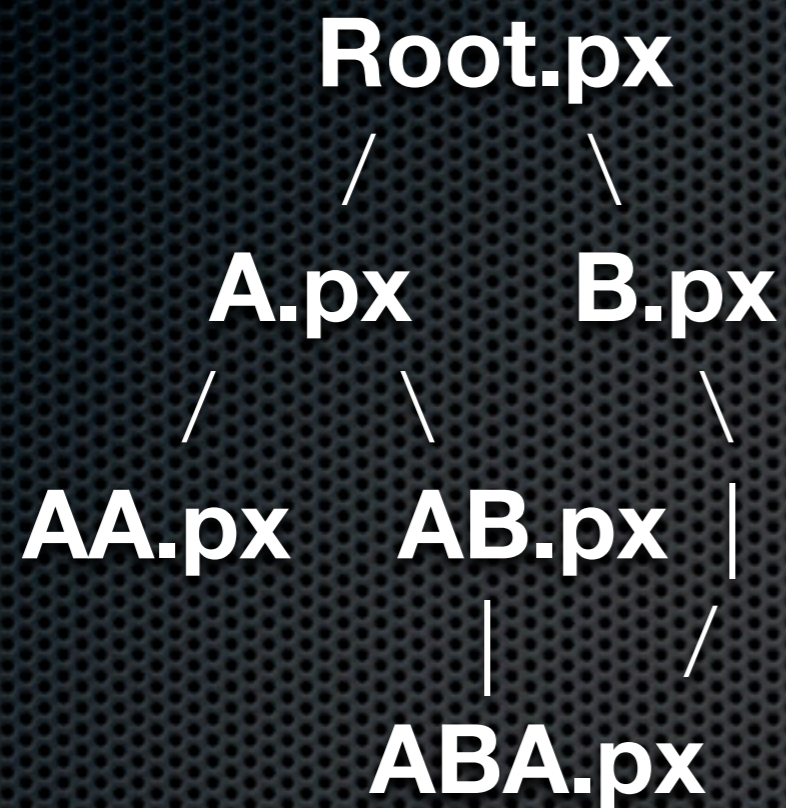


In Python could say

Root.A.AB.ABA.func

Implementation Details

Build



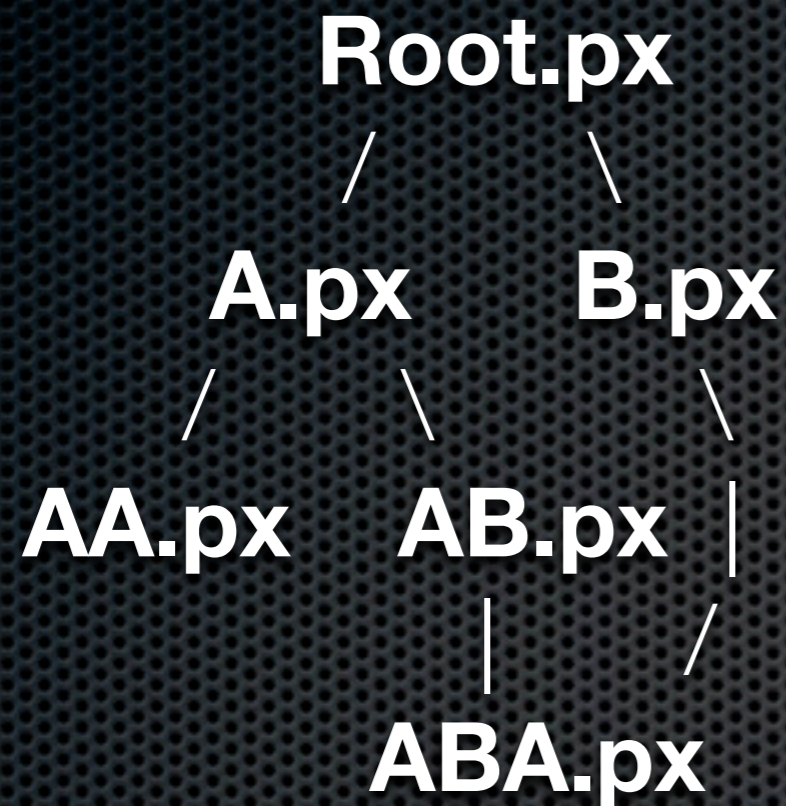
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In Pyrex, same thing!

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In Python could say

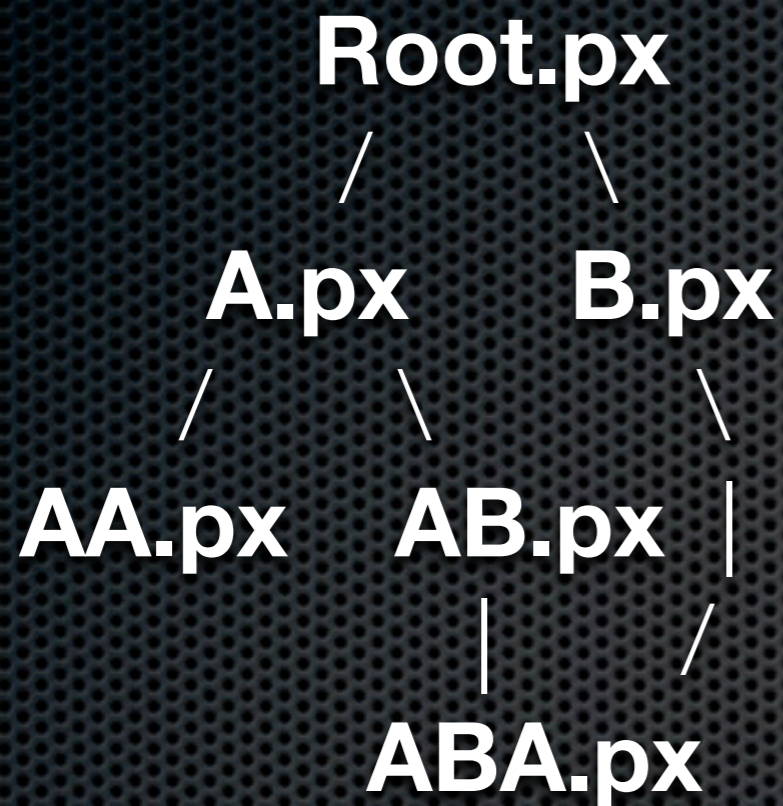
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func could be cdef

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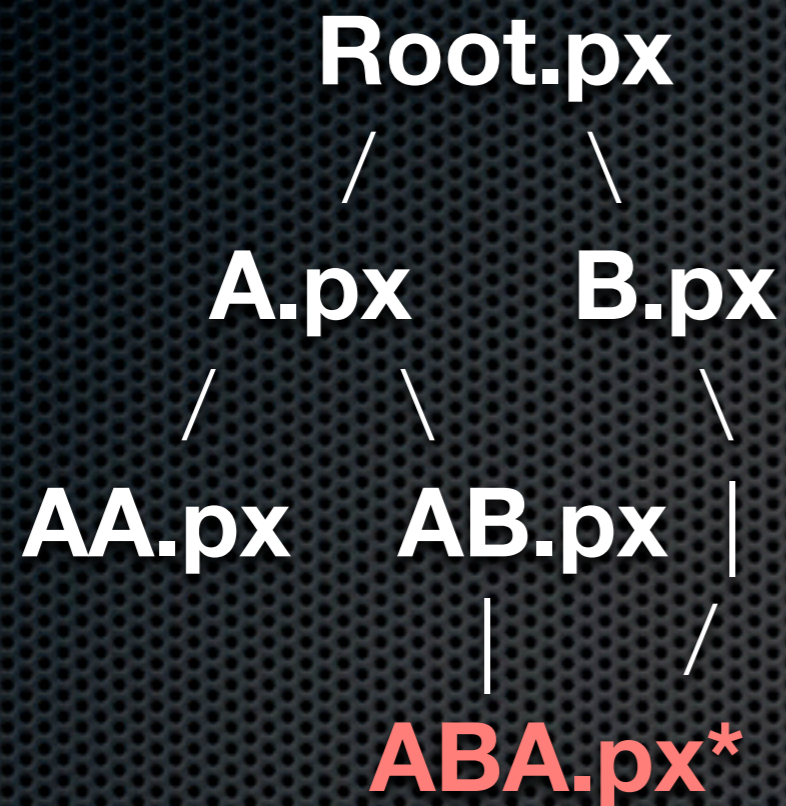
Root must know all prototypes of **ABA** at compile time

Implementation Details

Build

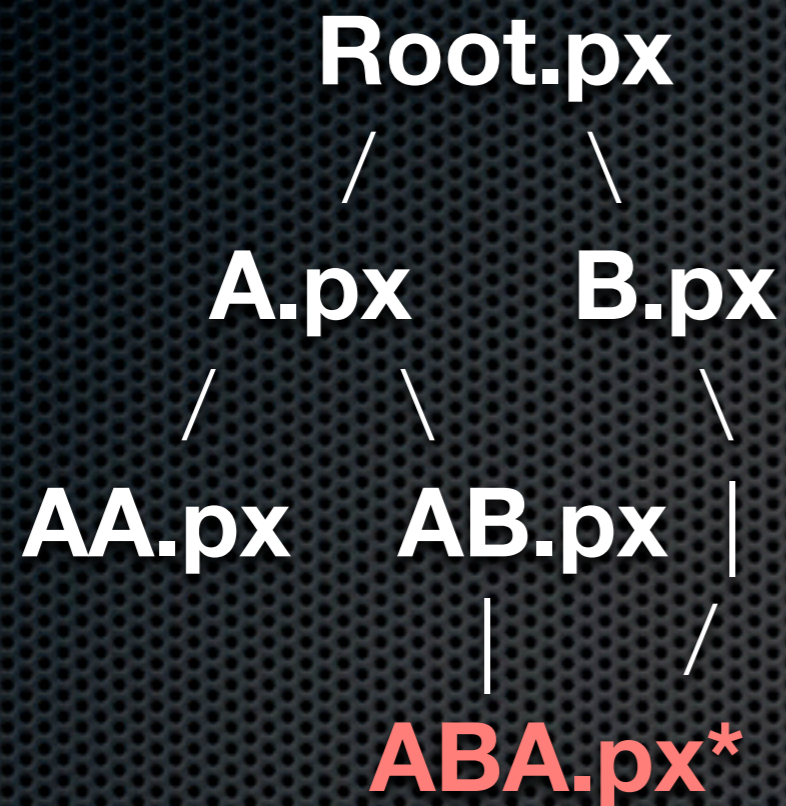
Implementation Details

Build



Implementation Details

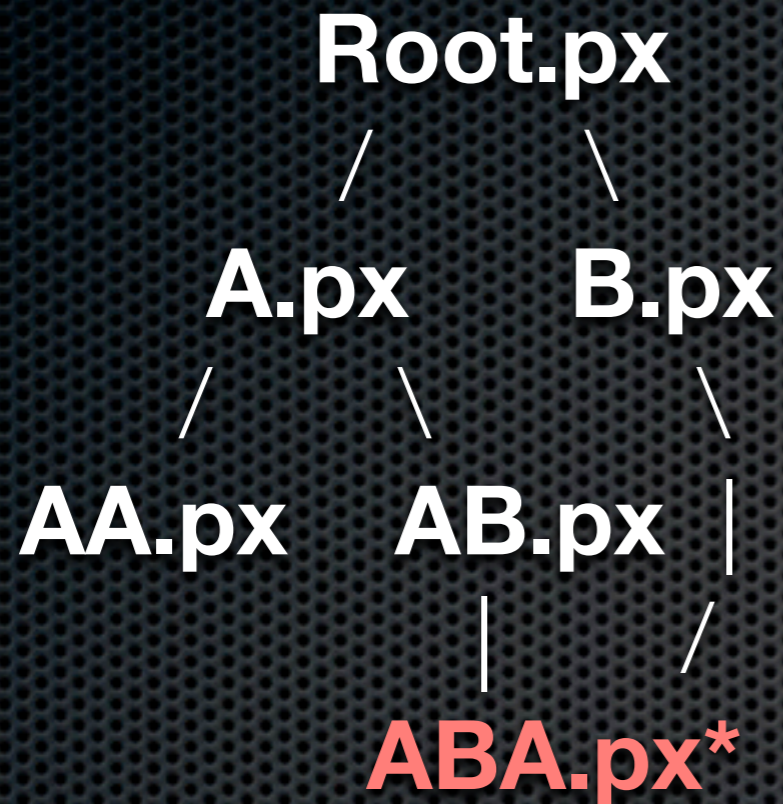
Build



If **ABA** changes

Implementation Details

Build

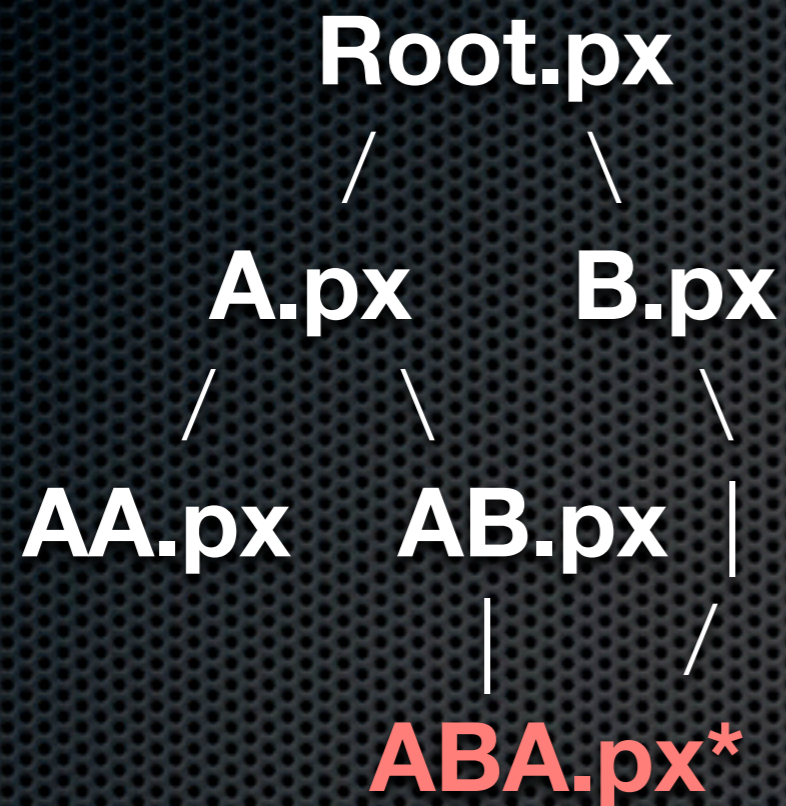


If **ABA** changes

need **Root** recompile

Implementation Details

Build



If **ABA** changes

need **Root** recompile

must detect this

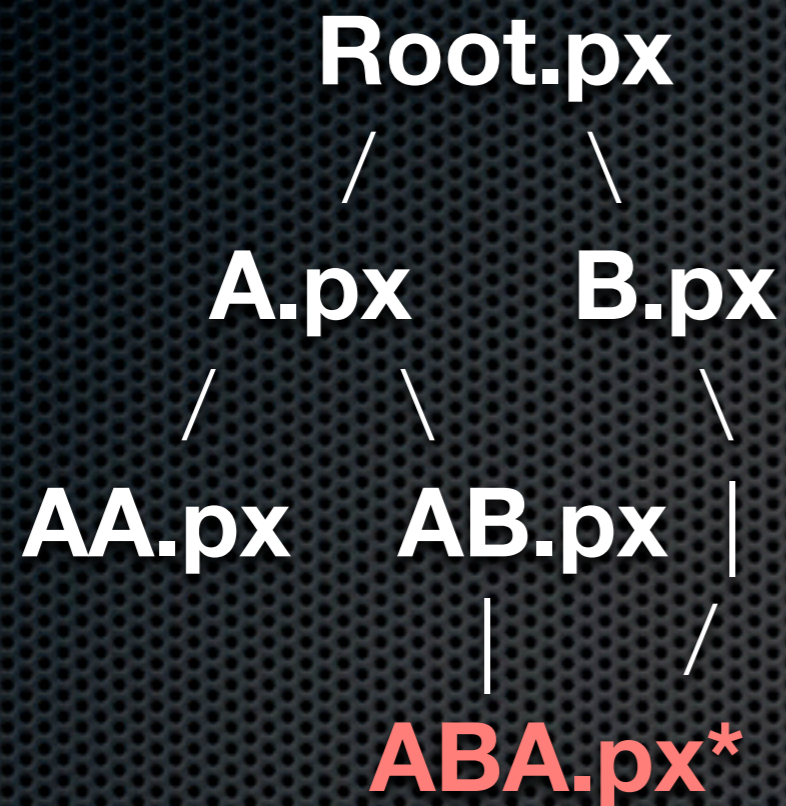
before **Root** is

imported, else it is

too late

Implementation Details

Build



If **ABA** changes

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Must walk import tree in
preorder