



# Tuning Python Applications Can Dramatically Increase Performance

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Notice revision #20110804

# Agenda

Why do we need Python optimization?

How one finds the code to tune?

Overview of existing tools

An example

Intel® VTune Amplifier capabilities and comparison

Q & A

# Why do we need Python optimization?

- Python is used to power wide range of software, including those where application performance matters
- Some Python code may not scale well, but you won't know it unless you give it enough workload to chew on
- Sometimes you are just not happy with the speed of your code

All in all, there are times when you want to make your code run faster, be more responsive, *(insert your favorite buzzword here)*.

So, you need to **optimize** (or tune) your code.

# How one finds the code to tune – measuring vs guessing



- **Hard stare** = Often wrong



- **Logging** = Analysis is tedious



- **Profile** = Accurate, Easy

# Not All Profilers Are Equal

There are different profiling techniques, for example:



- **Event-based**

- Example: built-in Python cProfile profiler



- **Instrumentation-based**

- Usually requires modifying the target application (source code, compiler support, etc.)
- Example: line\_profiler



- **Statistical**

- Accurate enough & less intrusive
- Example: vmstat, statprof

# Most Profilers – High Overhead, No Line Info

Tool	Description	Platforms	Profile level	Avg. overhead
cProfile (built-in)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Text interactive mode: “pstats” (built-in)</li><li>• GUI viewer: RunSnakeRun</li><li>• Open Source</li></ul>	Any	Function	1.3x-5x
Python Tools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Visual Studio (2010+)</li><li>• Open Source</li></ul>	Windows	Function	~2x
PyCharm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Not free</li><li>• cProfile/yappi based</li></ul>	Any	Function	1.3x-5x (same as cProfile)
line_profiler	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Pure Python</li><li>• Open Source</li><li>• Text-only viewer</li></ul>	Any	Line	Up to 10x or more

# Example performance hogs

Task	Slow way	Faster way
Concatenate a list	<pre>s = '' for ch in some_lst:     s += ch</pre>	<pre>s = ''.join(some_lst)</pre>
reason		
Remove some value from a list	<pre>while some_value in lst:     lst.remove(some_value)</pre>	<pre>while True:     try:         lst.remove(some_value)     except ValueError:         break</pre>
reason		



# Python example to profile: **demo.py**

```
class Encoder:
    CHAR_MAP = {'a': 'b', 'b': 'c'}
    def __init__(self, input):
        self.input = input

    def process_slow(self):
        result = ''
        for ch in self.input:
            result += self.CHAR_MAP.get(ch, ch)
        return result

    def process_fast(self):
        result = []
        for ch in self.input:
            result.append(self.CHAR_MAP.get(ch, ch))
        return ''.join(result)
```

# Python sample to profile: **run.py**

```
import demo
import time

def slow_encode(input):
    return demo.Encoder(input).process_slow()

def fast_encode(input):
    return demo.Encoder(input).process_fast()

if __name__ == '__main__':
    input = 'a' * 10000000 # 10 millions of 'a'
    start = time.time()
    s1 = slow_encode(input)
    slow_stop = time.time()
    print 'slow: %.2f sec' % (slow_stop - start)
    s2 = fast_encode(input)
    print 'fast: %.2f sec' % (time.time() - slow_stop)
```

slow: 9.15 sec = 1.00x  
fast: 3.16 sec = 1.00x

No profiling overhead - a  
baseline for tools' overhead  
comparison

# cProfile + pstats UI example

```
> python -m cProfile -o run.prof run.py
> python -m pstats run.prof
```

```
run.prof% sort time
```

```
run.prof% stats
```

```
Tue Jun 30 18:43:53 2015      run.prof
```

```
30000014 function calls in 15.617 seconds
```

```
Ordered by: internal time
```

ncalls	tottime	percall	cumtime	percall	filename:lineno(function)
1	9.597	9.597	10.268	10.268	demo.py: 6(process_slow)
1	3.850	3.850	5.302	5.302	demo.py: 12(process_fast)
20000000	1.267	0.000	1.267	0.000	{method 'get' of 'dict' objects}
10000000	0.790	0.000	0.790	0.000	{method 'append' of 'list' objects}
1	0.066	0.066	0.066	0.066	{method 'join' of 'str' objects}
1	0.038	0.038	5.340	5.340	run.py: 7(fast_encode)
1	0.009	0.009	15.617	15.617	run.py: 1(<module>)
1	0.000	0.000	10.268	10.268	run.py: 4(slow_encode)

```
slow: 10.27 sec = 1.12x
fast: 5.34 sec = 1.69x
```

# cProfile + RunSnakeRun

Run Snake Run: run.prof

File View View Type

Percent functions

Name	Calls	RC...	Local	/Call
process_slow	1	1	7.91...	7.91..
process_fast	1	1	3.82...	3.82..
<method 'get' of 'dict' objects>	2000...	20...	1.16...	0.00..
<method 'append' of 'list' objects>	1000...	10...	0.70...	0.00..
fast_encode	1	1	0.10...	0.10..
<method 'join' of 'str' objects>	1	1	0.07...	0.07..
<module>	1	1	0.00...	0.00..
slow_encode	1	1	0.00...	0.00..
<module>	1	1	0.00...	0.00..
__init__	2	2	0.00...	0.00..
Encoder	1	1	0.00...	0.00..
<method 'disable' of '_lsprof.Profiler' objects>	1	1	0.00...	0.00..
	0	2	0.00...	0.00..

process\_slow@demo.py:6 [8.515s]

process\_fast@demo.py:12 [5.16s]

<method 'app' <method 'c

Callees All Callees Callers All Callers Source Code

Name	Calls	RC...	Local	/Call	Cum	/Call	File	L...	Directory
<met...	2000...	20...	1.16...	0.00...	1.16...	0.00...	~	0	

\_\_init\_\_@demo.py:3 [0.000s]

# cProfile in PyCharm

Name	Call Count	Time (ms)	Own Time (ms)
process_slow	1	10069 64.2%	9423 60.1%
process_fast	1	5560 35.5%	4036 25.7%
<method 'get' of 'dict' objects>	20000000	1272 8.1%	1272 8.1%
<method 'append' of 'list' object>	10000000	831 5.3%	831 5.3%
<method 'join' of 'str' objects>	1	65 0.4%	65 0.4%
fast_encode	1	5601 35.7%	40 0.3%
run.py	1	15678 100.0%	7 0.0%
slow_encode	1	10069 64.2%	0 0.0%
<time.time>	3	0 0.0%	0 0.0%
demo.py	1	0 0.0%	0 0.0%
__init__	2	0 0.0%	0 0.0%
Encoder	1	0 0.0%	0 0.0%

slow: 10.07 sec  
fast: 5.60 sec  
Snapshot saved to C:\Users\...\.PyCharm40\system\snapshots\demo.pstat

slow: 10.07 sec = 1.10x  
fast: 5.60 sec = 1.77x

# line\_profiler results

Total time: 18.095 s

File: demo\_lp.py

Function: process\_slow at line 6

Line #	Hits	Time	Per Hit	% Time	Line Contents
6					@profile
7					def process_slow(self):
8	1	14	14.0	0.0	result = ''
9	1000001	10260548	1.0	23.3	for ch in self.input:
10	1000000	33814644	3.4	76.7	result += self.CHAR_MAP.get(...
11	1	4	4.0	0.0	return result

Total time: 16.8512 s

File: demo\_lp.py

Function: process\_fast at line 13

Line #	Hits	Time	Per Hit	% Time	Line Contents
13					@profile
14					def process_fast(self):
15	1	7	7.0	0.0	result = []
16	1000001	13684785	1.4	33.3	for ch in self.input:
17	1000000	27048146	2.7	65.9	result.append(self.CHAR_MAP.get(...
18	1	312611	312611.0	0.8	return ''.join(result)

slow: 24.32 sec = 2.66x  
fast: 25.37 sec = 8.03x

# Python Tools GUI example

**Performance\_20150630(2).vsp - Microsoft Visual Studio**

FILE EDIT VIEW PROJECT DEBUG TEAM TOOLS TEST ANALYZE WINDOW HELP

Performance\_20150630(2).vsp Performance\_20150630.vsp Performance\_20150630(1).vsp demo.py

Current View: Summary

**Instrumentation Profiling Report**

28.3 seconds of total execution time

**Note:**  
Wallclock time (not CPU)

**Hot Path**

Function Name	Elapsed inclusive time %	Elapsed Exclusive time %
python.exe	100.00	0.00
run (module)	100.00	0.07
run.slow_encode	60.13	0.00
run.fast_encode	39.79	0.00

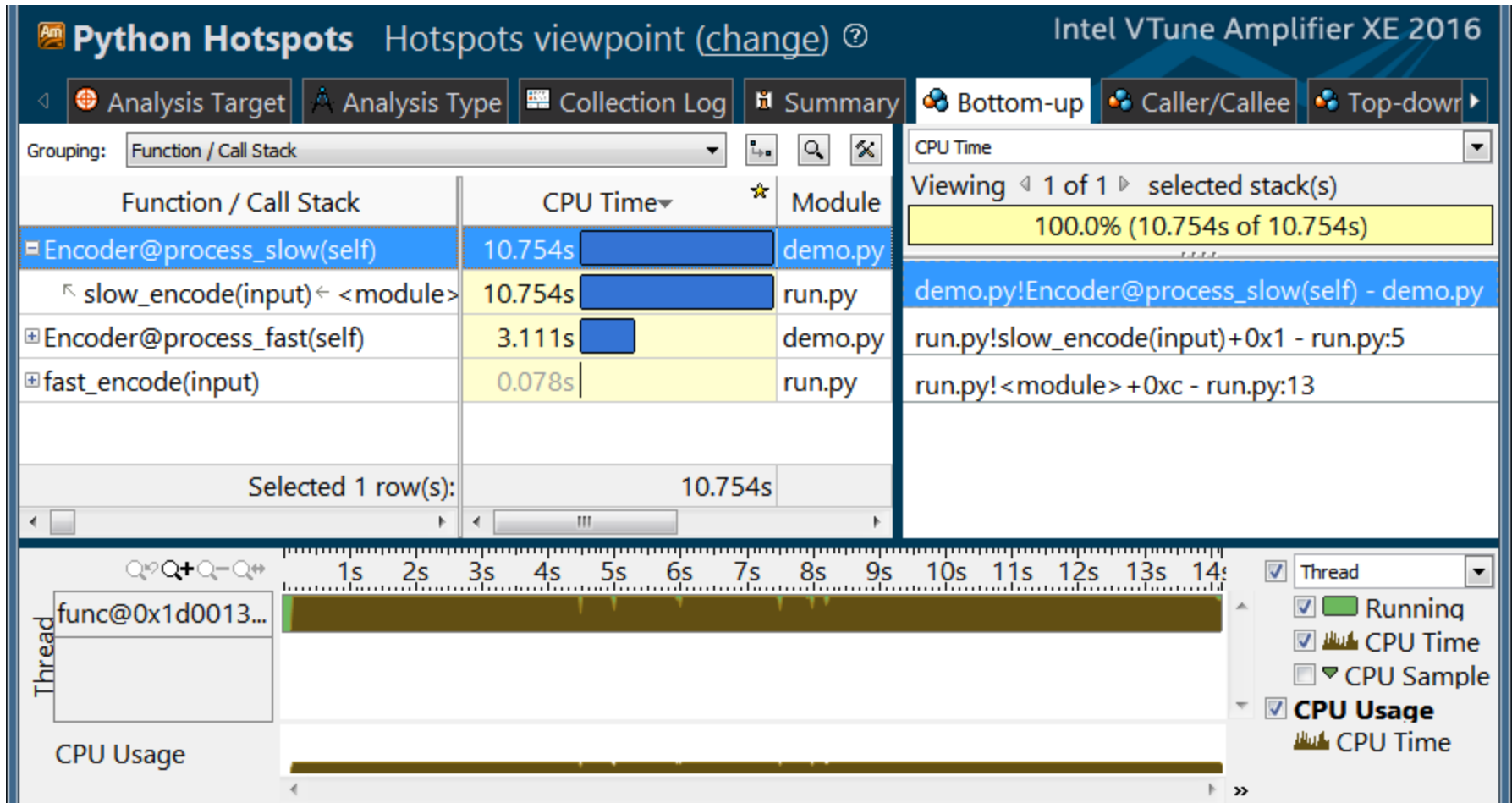
Related Views: [Call Tree](#) Functions

**Functions With Most Individual Work**

Name	Exclusive Time %
demo.Encoder.process_slow	56.49
demo.Encoder.process_fast	26.94
dict.get	9.12
list.append	7.00
str.join	0.39

slow: 17.40 sec = 1.90x  
fast: 12.08 sec = 3.82x

# Intel® VTune Amplifier example



slow: 10.85 sec = 1.19x  
fast: 3.30 sec = 1.05x



# Intel® VTune Amplifier – source view

The screenshot displays the Intel VTune Amplifier XE 2016 interface in the 'Python Hotspots' view. The main window shows the source code of a Python class named 'Encoder'. The CPU Time column indicates that the line `result += self.CHAR_MAP...` at line 9 is the most time-consuming, taking 10.754s. The right-hand pane shows the CPU Time profile, indicating that 100.0% of the time (10.754s of 10.754s) is spent on this line. The stack trace below the profile shows the call path: `demo.py!Encod...lf) - demo.py`, `run.py!slow_en...0x1 - run.py:5`, and `run.py!<modul...c - run.py:13`.

S. ▲	Source	CPU Time
1	<code>class Encoder:</code>	
2	<code>    CHAR_MAP = {'a': 'b', 'b': 'c'}</code>	
3	<code>    def __init__(self, input):</code>	
4	<code>        self.input = input</code>	
5		
6	<code>    def process_slow(self):</code>	
7	<code>        result = ''</code>	
8	<code>        for ch in self.input:</code>	
9	<code>            result += self.CHAR_MAP...</code>	10.754s
10	<code>        return result</code>	
11		
12	<code>    def process_fast(self):</code>	
13	<code>        result = []</code>	

# Intel® VTune Amplifier: Accurate & Easy

## Line-level profiling details:

- Uses sampling profiling technique
- Average overhead ~1.1x-1.6x (on certain benchmarks)

## Cross-platform:

- Windows and Linux
- Python 32- and 64-bit; 2.7.x, 3.4.x, 3.5.0 versions

## Rich Graphical UI

## Supported workflows:

- Start application, wait for it to finish
- Attach to application, profile for a bit, detach

# Low Overhead *and* Line-Level Info

Tool	Description	Platforms	Profile level	Avg. overhead
Intel® VTune Amplifier	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Rich GUI viewer</li></ul>	Windows Linux	Line	~1.1-1.6x
cProfile (built-in)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Text interactive mode: “pstats” (built-in)</li><li>GUI viewer: RunSnakeRun (Open Source)</li><li>PyCharm</li></ul>	Any	Function	1.3x-5x
Python Tools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Visual Studio (2010+)</li><li>Open Source</li></ul>	Windows	Function	~2x
line_profiler	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Pure Python</li><li>Open Source</li><li>Text-only viewer</li></ul>	Any	Line	Up to 10x or more

# We've Had Success Tuning Our Python Code

- One widely-used web page in our internally set up Buildbot service: 3x speed up (from 90 seconds to 28)
- Report generator – from 350 sec to <2 sec for 1MB log file
  - Distilled version was the base for demo.py
- Internal SCons-based build system: several places sped up 2x or more
  - Loading all configs from scratch tuned from 6 minutes to 3 minutes

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- Technical Preview & Beta Participation – email us at [scripting@intel.com](mailto:scripting@intel.com)
  - We're also working on Intel-accelerated Python (e.g. NumPy/SciPy, etc.), which is currently in Tech Preview. Sign up!
- Check out Intel Developer Zone – [software.intel.com](http://software.intel.com)
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# Q & A

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