

Cython: Stop writing native Python extensions in C

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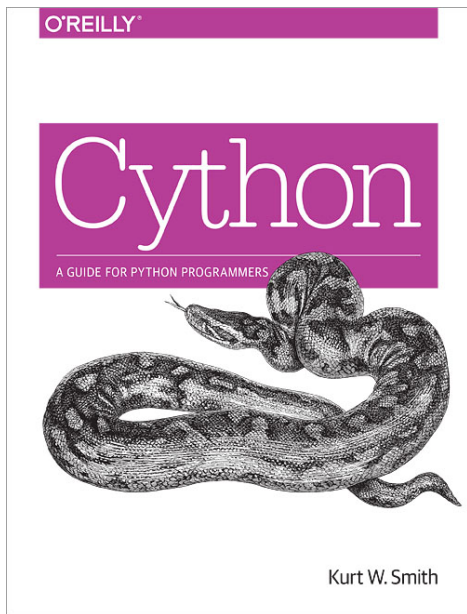


March 29, 2016

About Cython

- ▶ cython.org
- ▶ programming language
 - ▶ similar to Python
 - ▶ static typing from C/C++
- ▶ compiler
 - ▶ from Cython language to C/C++
 - ▶ to Python extension module
 - ▶ or to standalone apps*
- ▶ feels like Python
- ▶ works like C/C++

Cython: A Guide for Python Programmers



Cython: Stop
writing native
Python extensions
in C

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About Cython

Fibonacci

setuptools

Types

Functions

Classes

Knapsack

More

Python extension modules

- ▶ Extending Python with C or C++
- ▶ I refer to them as “native extensions” a lot
- ▶ performance
- ▶ interacting with C/C++ libraries/code
- ▶ `#include <Python.h>`
- ▶ it hurts to write
- ▶ it hurts to read
- ▶ it hurts to maintain
- ▶ it hurts to keep it compatible with both Pythons
- ▶ Cython makes all this easy

Fibonacci

```
def pyfib(n):  
    a, b = 0, 1  
    for i in range(n):  
        a, b = a + b, a  
    return a
```

```
# In IPython, try to run it like:  
%timeit pyfib(190)
```

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Fibonacci

```
def pyfib(n):  
    a, b = 0, 1  
    for i in range(n):  
        a, b = a + b, a  
    return a
```

```
def cyfib(int n):  
    cdef int i  
    cdef long a = 0, b = 1  
    for i in range(n):  
        a, b = a + b, a  
    return a
```

Fibonacci

```
%load_ext Cython
```

```
%%cython
```

```
def cyfib(int n):  
    cdef int i  
    cdef long a = 0, b = 1  
    for i in range(n):  
        a, b = a + b, a  
    return a
```

```
%timeit cyfib(190)
```

setuptools

```
from setuptools import setup, Extension
from Cython.Distutils import build_ext

setup(
    cmdclass={'build_ext': build_ext},
    ext_modules=[
        Extension('fib', ['fib.pyx'])],
    classifiers=[
        'Programming Language :: Cython'],
)
```


Typing

```
a = [x + 1 for x in range(12)]  
b = a  
a[3] = 42.0  
assert b[3] == 42.0  
a = 13  
assert isinstance(b, list)
```

Typing

```
def dummy_func():  
    cdef int i  
    cdef int j  
    cdef float k  
  
    j = 0  
    i = j  
    k = 12.0  
    j = 2 * k  
    assert i != j
```

Typing

```
def several_at_once():  
    cdef int i, j, k  
    cdef float price, margin  
    #...  
  
def optional_initial_value():  
    cdef int i = 0  
    cdef long int j = 0, k = 0  
    cdef float price = 0.0, margin = 1.0  
    #...
```

Pointers, Arrays, bint...

```
cdef int *p
cdef void **buf = NULL
cdef void (*func)(int, double)

cdef size_t arr[3]

cdef double golden_ratio
cdef double *p_double

p_double = &golden_ratio
p_double[0] = 1.618
print(golden_ratio)
print(p_double[0])

cdef bint ok
```

Structs, union

```
cdef struct coord:  
    float x  
    float y  
    float z
```

```
cdef union uu:  
    int a  
    short b, c
```

```
ctypedef struct coord:  
    #...
```

```
ctypedef union uu:  
    #...
```

```
cdef uu myvar
```

Structs initialization

```
cdef coord a = coord(0.0, 2.0, 1.5)
```

```
cdef coord b = coord(x=0.0, y=2.0, z=1.5)
```

```
cdef coord c
```

```
c.x = 42.0
```

```
c.y = 2.0
```

```
c.z = 4.0
```

```
cdef coord d = {'x':2.0,  
                'y':0.0,  
                'z':-0.75}
```

Cython's Three Kinds of Functions

- ▶ `def`
- ▶ `cdef`
- ▶ `cpdef`

```
def cyfib(int n):  
    cdef int i  
    cdef long a = 0, b = 1  
    for i in range(n):  
        a, b = a + b, a  
    return a
```

```
cdef long cyfib(int n):  
    #...
```

```
cpdef long cyfib(int n):  
    #...
```

Classes and Extension Types

```
from libc.stdlib cimport malloc, free
```

```
cdef class Matrix:
```

```
    cdef readonly unsigned int nr, nc
```

```
    cdef double *_matrix
```

```
def __cinit__(self, nr, nc):
```

```
    self.nr, self.nc = nr, nc
```

```
    self._matrix = <double*>malloc(nr  
        * nc * sizeof(double))
```

```
    if self._matrix == NULL:
```

```
        raise MemoryError()
```

```
def __dealloc__(self):
```

```
    if self._matrix != NULL:
```

```
        free(self._matrix)
```


Knapsack Problem

- ▶ problem from combinatorial optimization
- ▶ [Wikipedia](#)
- ▶ you have a knapsack with a given capacity
- ▶ you get bunch of items with costs and weights
- ▶ get the most expensive combination that fits in
- ▶ bruteforce is $O(2^n)$
- ▶ get it from github.com/hroncok/cython-workshop

Knapsack Problem

```
sack = {  
    'id': 1,  
    'count': 15,  
    'capacity': 18.5,  
    'items': [  
        {'weight': 2.0, 'cost': 2.5},  
        #...  
    ],  
}
```

```
solver = BruteSolver(sack)  
maxcombo, maxcost = solver.solve()
```

Further information

- ▶ docs.cython.org:
 - ▶ Using C libraries
 - ▶ Working with NumPy
 - ▶ plenty of other topics
- ▶ Cython book
- ▶ examples from the book
- ▶ contact me
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 - ▶ [@hroncok](#) on Twitter or GitHub