

IPython

Enjoying interactive and high-level distributed computing in Python

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23andMe, Mountain View
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Outline

- 1 Interactive Computing and Python
- 2 IPython: interactive++
- 3 Moving forward: IPython and parallel computing

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Interactive computing?

- The computer as “microscope”
- Explore:
 - The language
 - Algorithms
 - Libraries
 - Data
 - Objects
- Debug
- Profile
- Interact with the OS, the network, etc.

Python

A good balance of features for this work style

- The interactive prompt: one of Python's greatest strengths.
 - But: it feels like a half-implemented idea.
- Dynamic typing: high “keystroke to power” ratio.
- Powerful introspection: `inspect module`, `foo.__dir__`, etc.
- Great string processing, OS access.
- Reloading of modules (though not perfect)
- Good GUI integration

Not the famed 70's LISP machine, but we'll take what we can get...

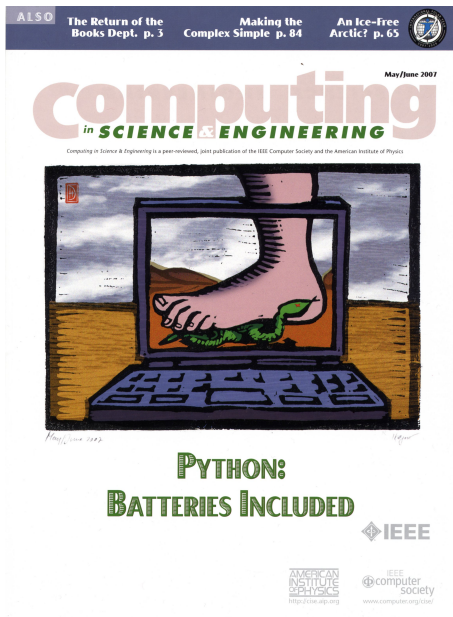
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Python is growing in scientific computing



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IPython? An overview

BSD tools for interactive work and high level parallel/distributed computing.

- **A better Python shell**: object introspection, system access, `%magic` commands, ...
- **An embeddable interpreter**: debugging, mixing batch-processing with interactive work.
- **Flexible tools**: easy to customize for interactive systems that may be Python-based but extend/modify the command set.

More recently, as we've tried to better generalize the key ideas:

- Talk to the keyboard: **command line** shell
- Talk to a GUI toolkit: **embeddable** interactive components
- Talk to the network: instant interactive **distributed and parallel** computing.

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Cast of Characters

- **Brian Granger** - Physics, Cal State San Luis Obispo
- **Ville Vainio** - CS, Tampere University of Technology, Finland
- **Min Ragan-Kelley** - Plasma physics, UC Berkeley
- **Gael Varoquaux** - Neurospin (Orsay, France)
- **Robert Kern** - Enthought Inc (Austin, TX)
- **Stefan van der Walt** - Applied Math, U. Stellenbosch, South Africa
- **Barry Wark** - Neuroscience, U. Washington.
- **Jorgen Stenarson** - Sweden
- **Ondrej Certik** - Physics, Czech Republic
- **Laurent Dufrechou** - France
- **Vivian De Smedt** - Belgium
- Many more I'm forgetting...

Original design ideas

- **Make every keystroke count:** do the most with the least typing.
- **Meta-control:** `%magics` control and extend IPython itself.
- **System access:** why should your shell shield you from the OS?
- **Efficient development:**
 - Object introspection: TAB-completion, `'?'`, `'??'`, `%p...` functions.
 - Better tracebacks: colored, longer and with data details.
 - `%run`: `execfile()` on steroids.
 - Profiler: quick and easy profile access via `%prun` and `%run -p`.
 - Debugger: automatic `pdb` triggering on uncaught exceptions.
- **We don't know what you want to do:** easy to extend and customize.

Development features

- **Code execution:** `%run`
`%run [options] your_file [args to your program]`
 - IPython's exception tracebacks.
 - Easy reloading of code (top-level modules, at least).
- **The debugger:** `%pdb` and `%debug`. Start `pdb` in post-mortem mode.
 - The `pdb` interactive prompt sees the local namespace.
 - Walk up and down the stack, print variables, call code, ...
 - Very efficient debugging.
- **The profiler:**
 - `%run -p`: profile complete programs.
 - `%prun`: profile single Python expressions (like function calls).
- **Recursive reloading:** `%dreload`. (Good, but not perfect)

- Magics which mimic system commands (`%cd`, `%ls`, `%env`, ...)
- Support for directory traversal (`%cd`, `%dhist`, `%popd`, `%pushd`, `%dirs`).
- Define new system aliases with `%alias`
- `%bookmark` system: access to often visited directories.
- Lines starting with `!` go to the OS.
- `a=!ls *.py` to capture the output of `'ls *.py'`.
- `!cmd $foo` expands Python var `foo` for the shell.

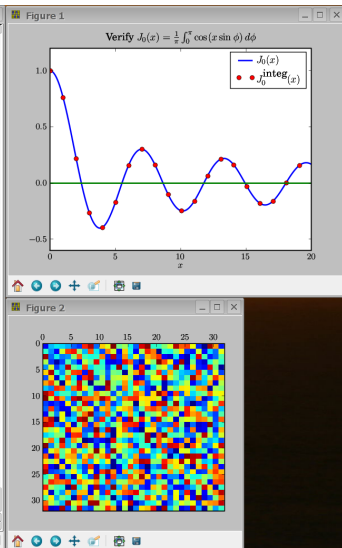
Matlab-like interactive usage

```
fperex@longs:/home/fperex - Shell - Konsole
longs[-]> ipython -pylab
Python 2.4.3 (#2, Apr 27 2006, 14:43:58)
Type "copyright", "credits" or "license" for more information.

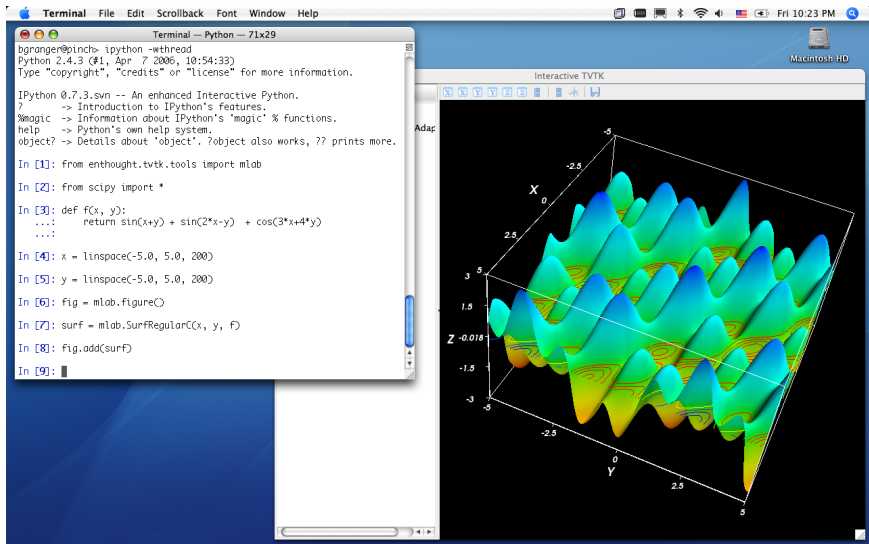
IPython 0.7.3.svn -- An enhanced Interactive Python.
?      -> Introduction to IPython's features.
%magic -> Information about IPython's 'magic' % functions.
help    -> Python's own help system.
object? -> Details about 'object'. ?object also works, ?? prints more.

Welcome to pylab, a matplotlib-based Python environment.
For more information, type 'help(pylab)'.

In [1]: import math, numpy
In [2]: from scipy.integrate import quad
In [3]: from scipy.special import j0
In [4]: def j0i(x):
...:     """Integral form of J_0(x)"""
...:     def integrand(phi):
...:         return math.cos(x*math.sin(phi))
...:     return (1.0/math.pi)*quad(integrand,0,math.pi)[0]
In [5]: x = numpy.linspace(0,20,200) # sample grid: 200 points between 0 and 20
In [6]: y = j0i(x) # sample J0 at all values of x
In [7]: x1 = x[::10] # subsample the original grid every 10th point
In [8]: y1 = map(j0i,x1) # evaluate the integral form at all points in x1
In [9]: # Make a plot with these values (the ; suppresses output)
In [10]: plot(x,y,label=r'$J_0(x)$');
In [11]: plot(x1,y1,'ro',label=r'$J_0\{\int_0^\pi\cos(x\sin\phi)\,d\phi\}$');
In [12]: axhline(0,color='green',label='_nolegend_');
In [13]: title(r'Verify $J_0(x)=\frac{1}{\pi}\int_0^\pi\cos(x\sin\phi)\,d\phi$');
In [14]: xlabel('$x$');
In [15]: legend();
In [16]: matshow(numpy.random.random((32,32)))
Out[16]: <matplotlib.figure.Figure instance at 0x4630042c>
```



Sophisticated 3d visualizations with VTK



Who uses IPython?

IPython is available for all Linux distributions, OS X and Windows.

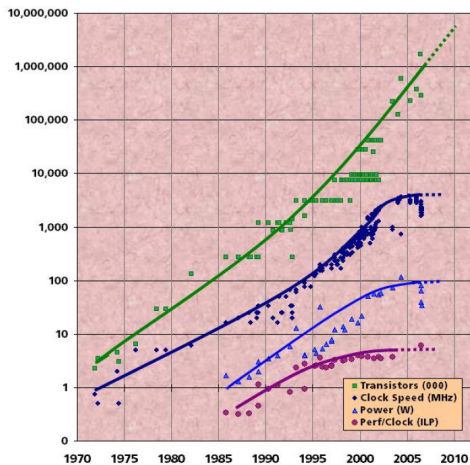
- **SAGE**: open source mathematics, very ambitious project (U. Washington).
- **PyRAF**: astronomical image analysis (Space Telescope Science Institute).
- **CASA**: Common Astronomy Software Applications (National Radio Astronomy Observatory).
- **Ganga**: job control for the LHCb and ATLAS experiments at CERN.
- **PyMAD**: a neutron spectrometer at the Institut Laue Langevin (Grenoble).
- **Pymerase**: microarray gene expression databases.
- Many others...

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Parallel computing: why should we care?

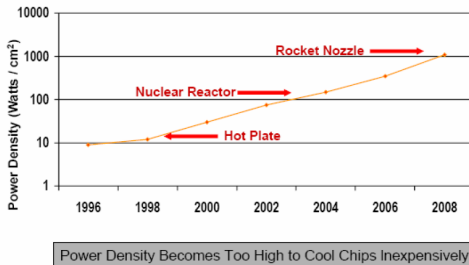
Because reality looks like this:



Sources: Intel, Microsoft (Sutter), Stanford (Olukotun, Hammond) & Berkeley (Yelick)

We can't escape thermodynamics

Moore's Law Extrapolation: Power Density for Leading Edge Microprocessors



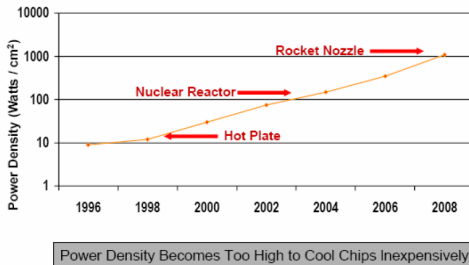
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The vendor's solutions: **Heterogeneous and complex landscape!**

- Multicore chips: everywhere now.
- GPUs for general computing: > 128 'processors' per card.
- High-density clusters: SiCortex (> 5000 processors in a cabinet).

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Parallel programming?

There are plenty of bad news

- It is in general, *extremely* difficult.
- Productivity plummets with enormous up-front efforts.
- Development, debugging, running is hard and cumbersome.
- With proprietary tools, licensing costs can go through the roof.

But not all is doom and gloom

- Many problems are *embarrassingly parallel*: uncoupled components.
- This is common in science:
 - Analyze many data sets with the same algorithm.
 - Global parameter searches.
- Even not-so-embarrassingly parallel problems can be tractable...
 - ... with the right tools.

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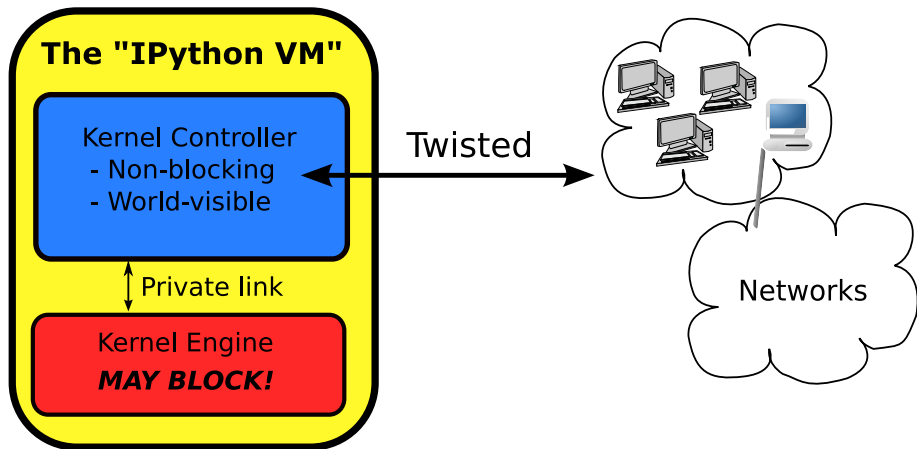
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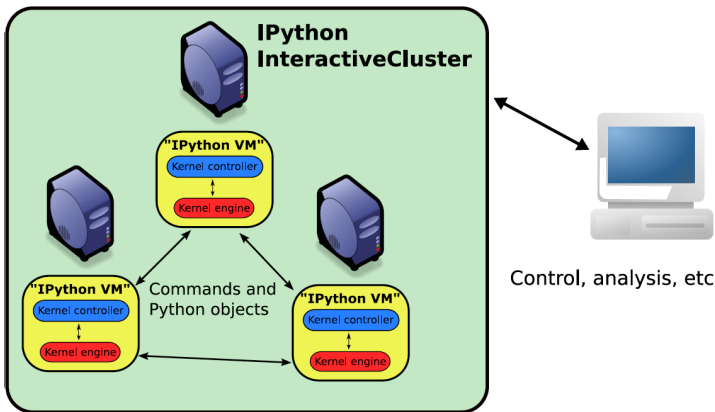
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Network-aware IPython



IPython for distributed and parallel computing

- Think of Python as ‘the CPU’.
- IPython abstracts them over the network.
- Use interactively **or not**.



What does IPython offer here?

- **Easy reuse** and distribution of existing serial ('normal') codes.
- High-level abstractions for 'embarrassingly parallel' problems.
 - Direct execution of code over the network: `multiengine` interface.
 - Out-of-the box *task farming* tools: `task` interface.
- Task farming system is low-latency.
 - can be integrated into more complex codes.
- Implement any approach to parallelism you want:
 - Synchronous or asynchronous execution of code on nodes.
 - Task farming.
 - Traditional Message Passing (MPI).
 - Integrate hybrid codes.
 - BYO.
- **Actively developed.**

Some technical notes

- Networking: [Twisted](#)
- High-level interfaces: no need to learn Twisted.
- RPC: Twisted's [foolscap](#).
- [Security](#): foolscap supports SSL ([pyOpenSSL](#)) and encodes IP/port/service info into “FURLS” (foolscap URLs), akin to SSH keys.
 - [Review/improvements welcome, we're not security experts!](#)
- MPI support is there, use [mpi4py](#) bindings.
- Integration with queuing systems, better process control coming: next release.

Status?

- Actively developed
- Release 0.9.1 made recently, working on 0.10
- Launchpad/Bazaar: distributed VC, bugs, code review
- Sphinx: documentation.
- Nose/Twisted.trial: testing
- WX and Cocoa shells in prototype
- More and better docs...
- Cleaner process control, PBS (queuing) integration.
- Graphical programming for job control.
- More developers welcome!

A brief demo and questions...