

PAUL SCHERRER INSTITUT



WIR SCHAFFEN WISSEN – HEUTE FÜR MORGEN



Channel Access from Cython and Other Cython Use Cases

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- ❑ Cython not to be confused with CPython
- ❑ CPython: standard Python implementation
 - ↓
 - C distinguishes from Python the specification and other language implementations
- ❑ CPython: C-level interface, *Python/C API* (used to wrap C code)
- ❑ *Python/C API* is involved and non-trivial
- ❑ Cython uses the Python/C API extensively



- ❑ Programming language based on Python, but with optional **C/C++ static type declarations**
- ❑ The cython compiler translates *Cython* source code into optimized C/C++ code (*Python/C API*), which in turn may be compiled to a Python extension module
- ❑ Cython has the ability to call directly into C/C++ libraries



- ❑ Programming language based on Python, but with optional **C/C++ static type declarations**



- ❑ The cython compiler translates *Cython* source code into optimized C/C++ code (*Python/C API*), which in turn may be compiled to a Python extension module

- ❑ Cython has the ability to call directly into C/C++ libraries

Very fast program execution, with major speed improvements ($\leq 10^3$)

Close integration with external C/C++ libraries



- Fully-fledged language
 - super-set of Python
 - plus C-like constructs

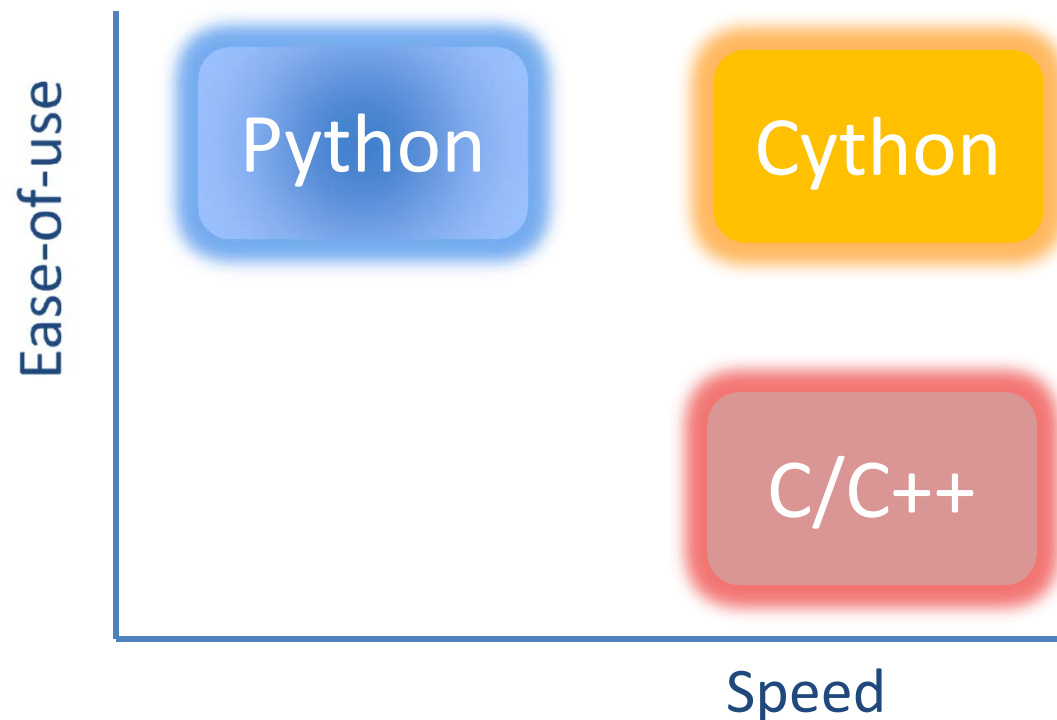
- Keeps abreast with developments in Python
 - compile > 98% of Python code



- Fully-fledged language
 - super-set of Python
 - plus C-like constructs
- Keeps abreast with developments in Python
 - compile > 98% of Python code

A major part of the Python ecosystem!

- A programming language with (extended) Python syntax
but with the performance level of C!



Use Case 1: To Speed up Python Code

A standard Python/Cython benchmark test

Python

```
from math import sin

def fn(x):
    return sin(x**2)

def integrate_fn(a,b,N):
    s=0
    dx=(b-a)/N
    for i in range(N):
        s+=fn(a+i*dx)
    return s*dx
```

Cython Example

Cython can compile regular Python code to C code

Python

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from math import sin

def fn(x):
    return sin(x**2)

def integrate_fn(a,b,N):
    s=0
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Cython

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```

Cython Example

Cython can compile regular Python code to C code

Interpreted

Python 3.5

```
from math import sin

def fn(x):
    return sin(x**2)

def integrate_fn(a,b,N):
    s=0
    dx=(b-a)/N
    for i in range(N):
        s+=fn(a+i*dx)
    return s*dx
```

Compiled

Cython 0.23.4

```
from math import sin

def fn(x):
    return sin(x**2)

def integrate_fn(a,b,N):
    s=0
    dx=(b-a)/N
    for i in range(N):
        s+=fn(a+i*dx)
    return s*dx
```

150% Gain in Performance

Cython Example

Cython can compile regular Python code to C code, and gain major speed improvements from optional **static type** declarations

Python

```
from math import sin

def fn(x):
    return sin(x**2)

def integrate_fn(a,b,N):
    s=0
    dx=(b-a)/N
    for i in range(N):
        s+=fn(a+i*dx)
    return s*dx
```

Cython

```
from math import sin

cdef double fn(double x):
    return sin(x**2)

def integrate_fn(double a,
                 double b, int N):
    cdef double s, dx
    s=0
    dx=(b-a)/N
    for i in range(N):
        s+=fn(a+i*dx)
    return s*dx
```

Cython Example

Cython can compile regular Python code to C code, and gain major speed improvements from optional **static type** declarations

Python 3.5

```
from math import sin

def fn(x):
    return sin(x**2)

def integrate_fn(a,b,N):
    s=0
    dx=(b-a)/N
    for i in range(N):
        s+=fn(a+i*dx)
    return s*dx
```

Cython 0.23.4

```
from math import sin

cdef double fn(double x):
    return sin(x**2)

def integrate_fn(double a,
                 double b, int N):
    cdef double s, dx
    s=0
    dx=(b-a)/N
    for i in range(N):
        s+=fn(a+i*dx)
    return s*dx
```

6x Gain in Performance

Cython Example

Cython can compile regular Python code to C code, and so gain major speed improvements from **external** declarations

Python

```
from math import sin

def fn(x):
    return sin(x**2)

def integrate_fn(a,b,N):
    s=0
    dx=(b-a)/N
    for i in range(N):
        s+=fn(a+i*dx)
    return s*dx
```

Cython

```
cdef extern from "math.h":
    double sin(double)

cdef double fn(double x):
    return sin(x**2)

def integrate_fn(double a,
                 double b, int N):
    cdef double s, dx
    s=0
    dx=(b-a)/N
    for i in range(N):
        s+=fn(a+i*dx)
    return s*dx
```

Cython Example

Cython can compile regular Python code to C code, and so gain major speed improvements from **external** declarations

Python 3.5

```
from math import sin

def fn(x):
    return sin(x**2)

def integrate_fn(a,b,N):
    s=0
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Cython 0.23.4

```
cdef extern from "math.h":
    double sin(double)

cdef double fn(double x):
    return sin(x**2)

def integrate_fn(double a,
                 double b, int N):
    cdef double s, dx
    s=0
    dx=(b-a)/N
    for i in range(N):
        s+=fn(a+i*dx)
    return s*dx
```

12x Gain in Performance

Cython performance improvements due to combined use of external libraries and static typing.

What can be achieved will depend on use of...

- Nested loops
- Arithmetic operations
- Functions and their overhead
- Python Objects, which are heap allocated versus Cython variables declared to be stack-allocated

Depending on use case, can lead to $\sim 10^3$ improvement in speed

Use Case 2: To Interface C/C++ Libraries

Cython wrapping around CA C library

PyCa.pyx

Cython

```
cdef extern from "caodef.h"  
    int ca_pend_io(double)  
  
def ca_pend_io(self, double timeOut):  
  
    %interfacing ca_pend_io; not much to it  
  
    with nogil:  
        status=self.ca_pend_io(timeOut)  
  
    return
```

Cython wrapping around CA C library

PyCa.pyx

Cython

```
cdef extern from "caodef.h"
    int ca_pend_io(double)
```

```
def ca_pend_io(self, double timeOut):
```

```
    %interfacing ca_pend_io; not much to it
```

```
    with nogil:
```

```
        status=self.ca_pend_io(timeOut)
```

```
    return
```

Releasing the GIL allows python threads to execute while a expensive operations runs concurrently

Cython wrapping around CA C++ library (CAFE)

PyCafe.pyx

Cython

```
def getPV(self, handlePV, str dt='native'):
    %validate input, i.e., pvName or handle
    ...
    cdef int status
    cdef PVDataHolder pvdata = PVDataHolder(1)

    with nogil:
        status=self._c_cafe.get(handle, pvdata)

    %throw exception if status !=ICAFFENORMAL else
    ...
    return PVDataHolderToStruct(pvdata, dt)
```

PyCafe.pyd



PyCafe Extension Module

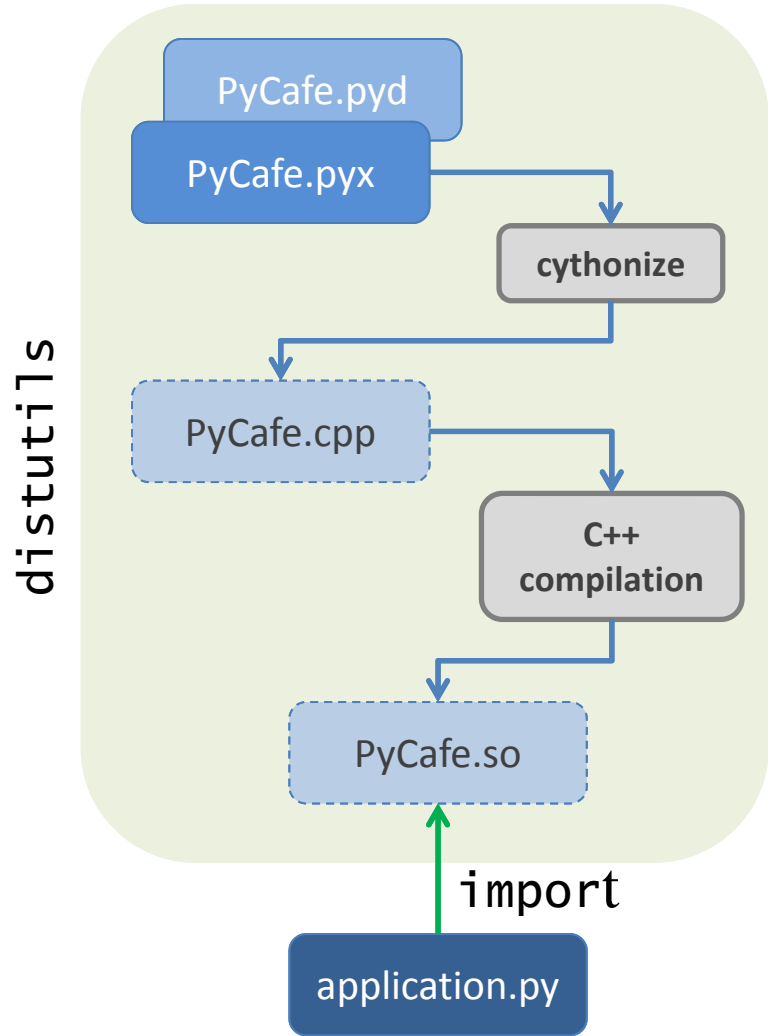
setup.py

```

from distutils.core import setup
from distutils.extension import Extension
from Cython.Build import cythonize
from numpy import get_include
setup(
    ext_modules=cythonize(
        [Extension('PyCafe', ['PyCafe.pyx'],
            language='C++',
            include_dirs=[..., get_include()],
            library_dirs=[...],
            libraries=['ca', 'Com', 'dl', 'cafe'])
        ],
        annotate=True,
        compiler_directives={
            'embedsignature': False,
            'language_level': 3,
            'c_string_type': 'str',
            'c_string_encoding': 'ascii',
            'py2_import': False,
            'warning_errors': False,
            'warn_unreachable': False,
            'noncheck': False,
            'boundscheck': False,
            'wraparound': False
        }
    )
)

```

setup.py



PyCafe Extension Module

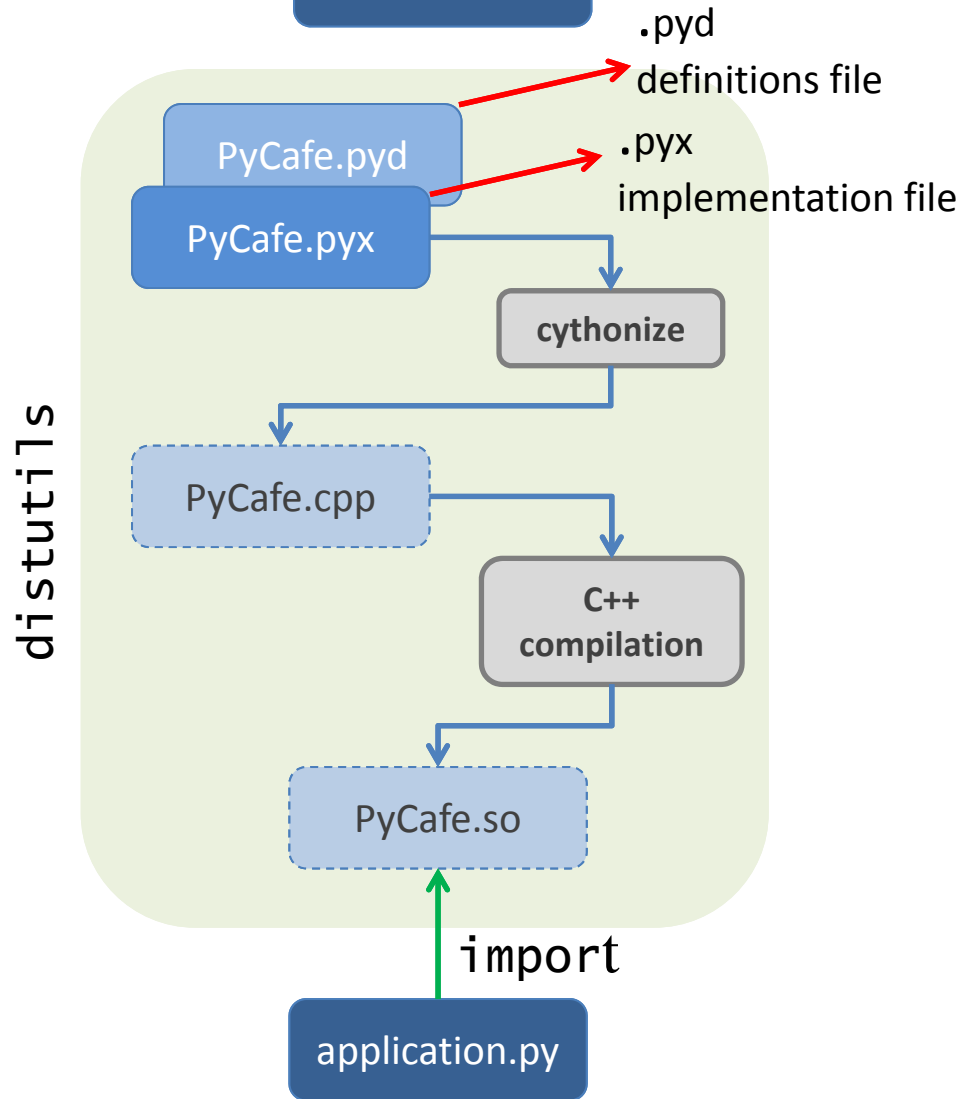
setup.py

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```

setup.py



PyCafe Extension Module

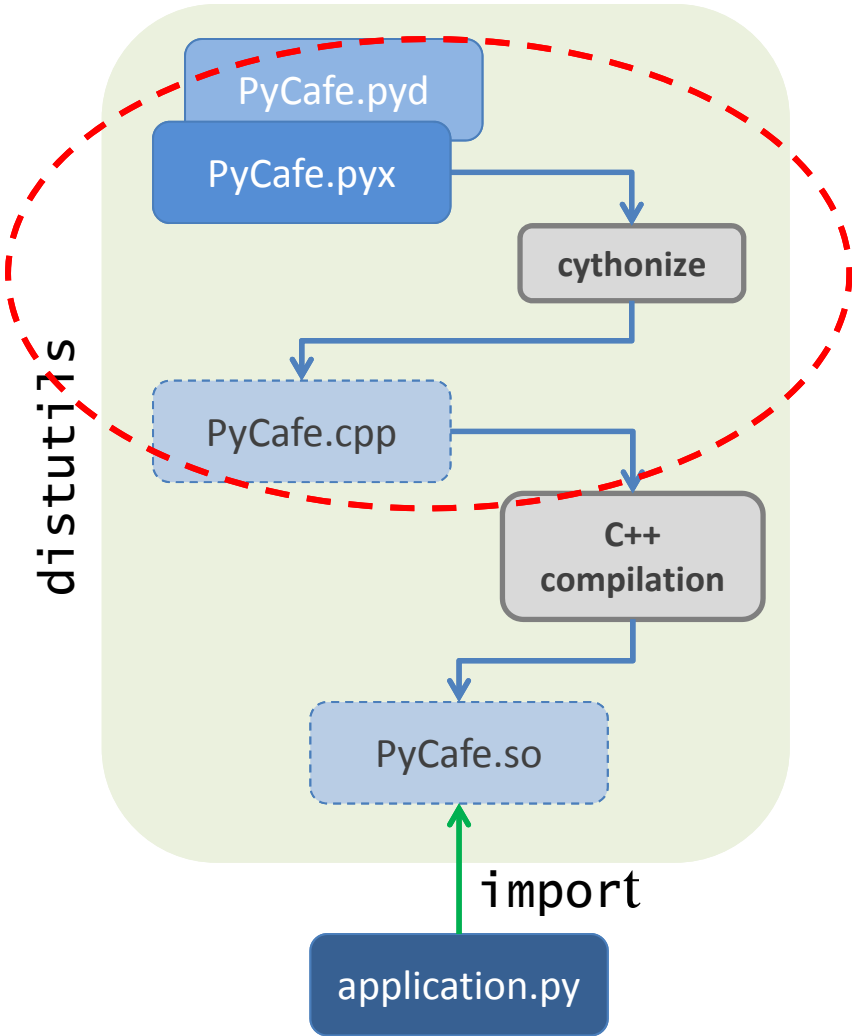
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            'wraparound': False
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```

setup.py



PyCafe Extension Module

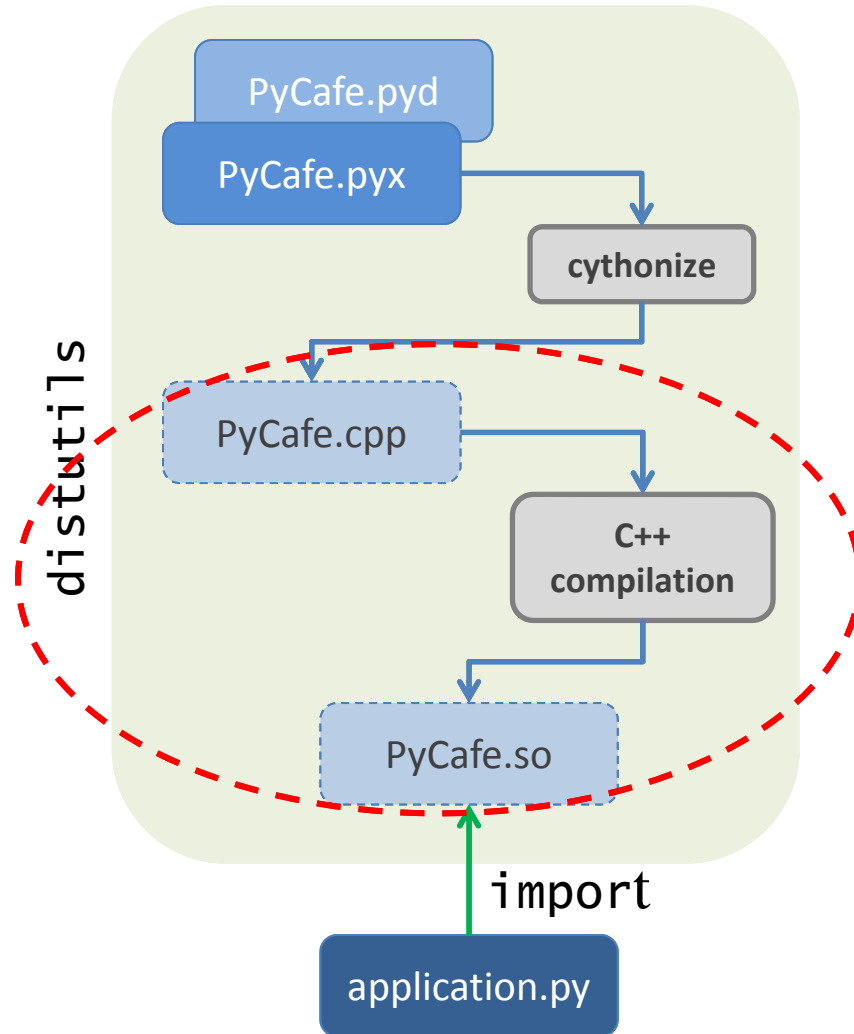
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```



PyCafe Extension Module

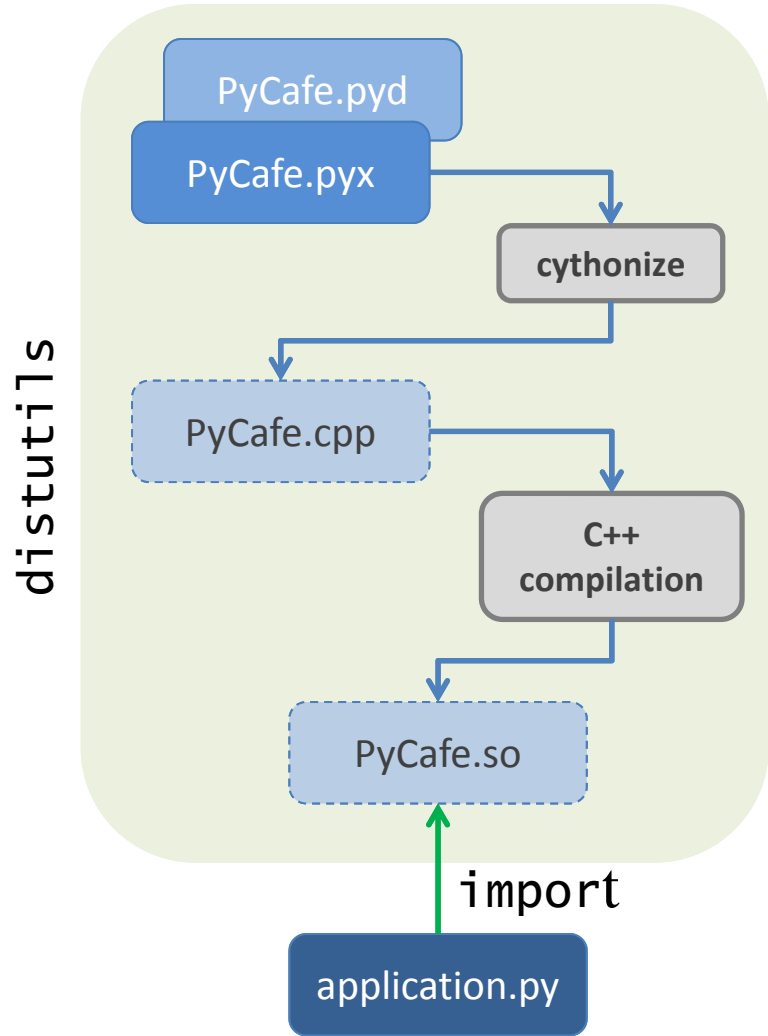
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        }
    )
)

```

setup.py



- ❑ Simple single channel operations
- ❑ Waveforms and arrays (memoryview data types)
- ❑ Multiple scalar operations, i.e., simultaneous operations on several PVs with scalar values
- ❑ Multiple compound operations, i.e., simultaneous operations on several PVs with either scalar values or arrays
- ❑ Synchronous group operations (user or externally defined)
- ❑ Asynchronous interactions and retrieving data from cache
- ❑ Monitors, either with or without user supplied callbacks
- ❑ Control system parameters, i.e., operating limits, engineering units
- ❑ Specialized methods, e.g., match, setAndMatch, wishlist ...

Retrieving a waveform as a numpy.ndarray

```
value = cafe.getArray ( <handlePV>,  
                        art='numpy', [dt='native'] )
```

Python objects that implement the new buffer protocol, e.g., bytes, bytearray, numpy.ndarray, array.array, *can share their data without copying*. The C level buffer interface may further be exposed as a `memoryview` object that, supports slicing and indexing

Retrieving a waveform as a memoryview

```
value = cafe.getArray ( <handlePV>,  
                        art='memoryview', [dt='native'] )
```

Monitors and Callbacks

Initiating a monitor with a user supplied callback

```
monitorID = cafe.monitorStart (<handlePV>, cb=py_cb)
```

```
def py_cb(handle):
    if cafe.isConnected(handle):
        pvData=cafe.getPVCache(handle, [dt='native'])

        # 'set' operations, including those on other
        # handles, are permitted.
        # Invoke Qt signal here to update Qt Widget
    ...
    return
```

Only the handle (i.e., object reference) is, and need be, reported back to the callback function

Application developed and tested on

Virtual Accelerator

[Masamitsu Aiba]

- RF Calibration
- Orbit Tool and Orbit Feedback
- Linac Energy Manager and Energy Feedback
- Beam Based Alignments (BBA)
 - Quad vs BPM
 - Undulator section BPMs

~ 6.10^4 EPICS soft channels

RF calibration (on sf-cons-04)

Choose Bunch: Bunch-1

Choose RF station: SINEG01.RSYS100

Choose Dispersive BPM: SINLH02.DBPM4210

Input = On-crest voltage (MeV): 0

Input = Phase range, Start/End (deg): 0/360

Input = Number of Measurement points >3: 20

Input = Energy at BPM (MeV): 300

Input = Dispersion at BPM (m): -0.02014

Buttons: Start measurement, Make a logbook entry

Orbit tool client (on Virtual accelerator)

Orbit control & feedback:

Select BPMs to group

BPM groups: S20CB01.DBPM420/S20SY03.DBI

BPMs in this group: S20CB01.DBPM420, S20CB02.DBPM420, S20CB03.DBPM420, S20SY01.DBPM010, S20SY01.DBPM040, S20SY01.DBPM060, S20SY02.DBPM080, S20SY02.DBPM120, S20SY02.DBPM150, S20SY03.DBPM010, S20SY03.DBPM040, S20SY03.DBPM080

Buttons: Zero all correctors!, Restore, Ping server

Energy manager client (on Virtual accelerator)

Energy settings:

GUN:	6.6	MeV	(Design Energy = 6.6 MeV)
SB01:	80.094	MeV	(Design Energy = 80.09 MeV)
SB02:	151.71	MeV	(Design Energy = 151.7 MeV)
SB03:	273.842	MeV	(Design Energy = 273.8 MeV)
SB04:	395.974	MeV	(Design Energy = 395.9 MeV)
XB01:	381.79	MeV	(Design Energy = 381.79 MeV)
Linac1:	2232.653	MeV	(Design Energy = 2232.653 MeV)
Linac2:	3087.168	MeV	(Design Energy = 3087.168 MeV)
Linac3:	5967.202	MeV	(Design Energy = 5967.202 MeV)

Buttons: Start measurement, Make a logbook entry

BBA: Quad and neighbour BPM (on Virtual accelerator)

Choose Quad: SINLH01.MQUAK020

BPM to be aligned: SINB02.DBPM150

BPM for measurement: SINLH01.DBPM060

Beam energy at Quad (MeV): 100

Choose plane: Horizontal

Buttons: Start measurement, Make a logbook entry

BBA: Undulator Section BPMs (on Virtual Accelerator)

Response matrix source: BBA

Reference upstream BPM: SARLUN2.DBPM470

Reference downstream BPM: SARLUN4.DBPM470

Beam energy at Aramis beam line (MeV): 5967.20175215

Buttons: Prepare RM, Use this RM, Save RM, Load RM, Make a logbook entry

Energy feedback client (on Virtual accelerator)

Target BPM: SINBC02.DBPM320

Available knobs: SINSB01.RSYS100

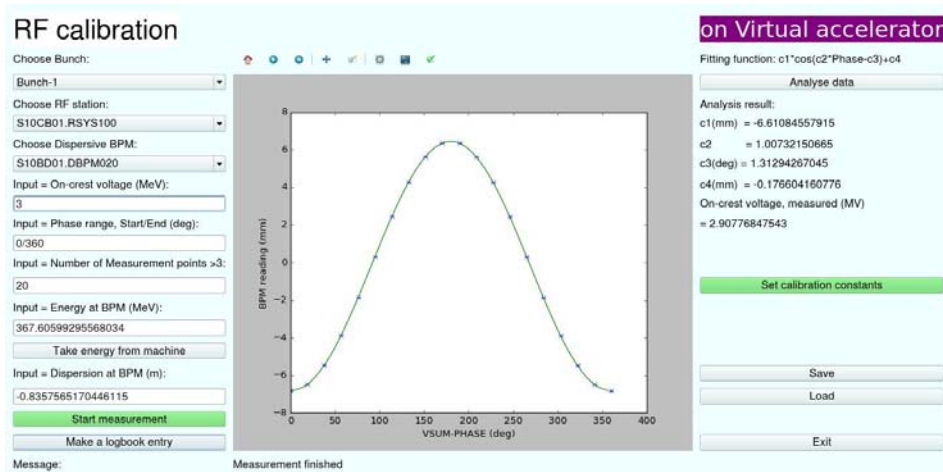
Knob selected: SINSB04.RSYS100

Buttons: Add, Remove, Clear, Close loop, Send ping, Exit

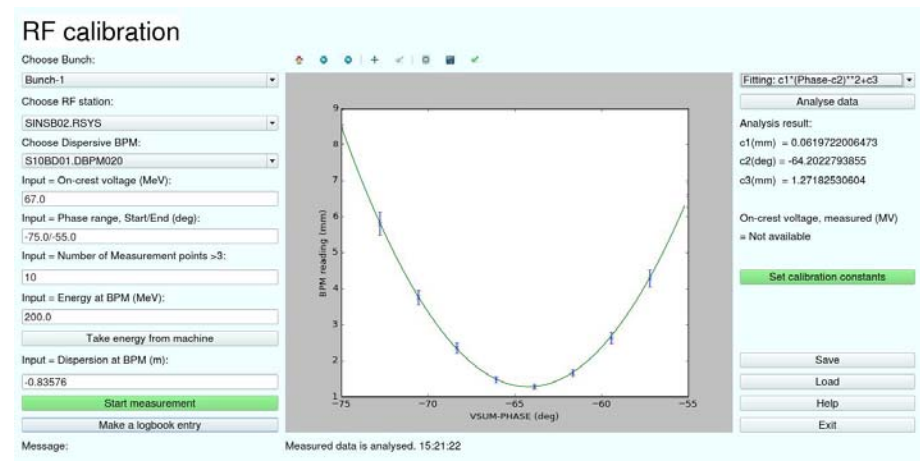
[Masamitsu Aiba]

Applications proven on Virtual Accelerator,
readily applied for SwissFEL commissioning

Virtual Accelerator



Real Accelerator



PyCafe Highlights

- Channel access requirements already met by the extensive interface provided by CAFE (hard work long done!)
- *PyCafe* exposes extensive CA interface to Python application developers; tested and verified through virtual (and now real) SwissFEL accelerator

- Performance improvement for single scalar read:



PyCafe is ~ 40% times faster than ctypes

Performance difference vanishes for large waveforms
(10^6 elements)

TRACY: C/C++ Electron Beam Dynamics Simulation Code

[J. Bengtsson, M. Böge]

PyTracy Extension Module

setup.py

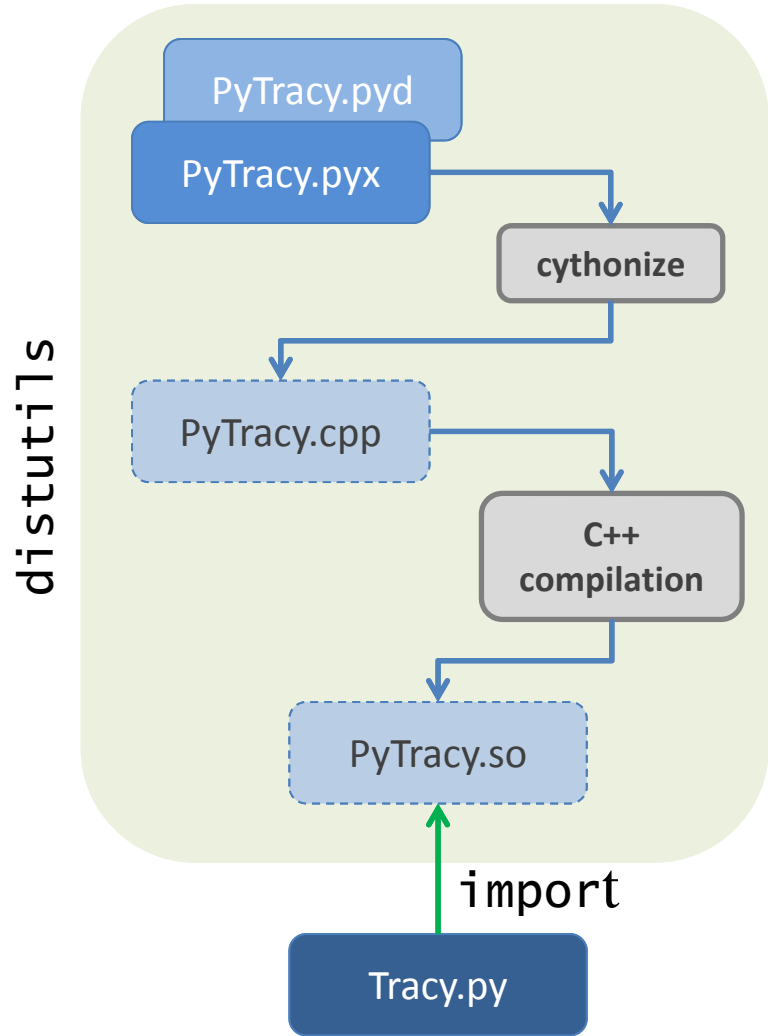
```

from distutils.core import setup
from distutils.extension import Extension
from Cython.Build import cythonize

setup(
    ext_modules=cythonize(
        [Extension('PyTracy', ['PyTracy.pyx'],
            language='c++',
            include_dirs=[...],
            library_dirs=[libtracy.a,
                libnum_rec.a,...],
            libraries=[]
        )
    ],
    annotate=False,
    compiler_directives={
        'embedsignature':False,
        'language_level':3,
        'c_string_type':'str',
        'c_string_encoding':'ascii',
        'py2_import':False,
        'warn_unreachable':False,
        'noncheck':False,
        'boundscheck':False,
        'wraparound':False}
    )
)

```

setup.py



TRACY: C/C++ Electron Beam Dynamics Simulation Code

[J. Bengtsson, M. Böge]

PyTracy: exposes most common TRACY functions to Python

- Read Lattice File,
- Get Twiss Parameters,
- Beam Emittance ,
- Tune Measurement,
- and more....

Cython is an extended Python language and a tool for:

- Translating (all, or subset) Python Code to C/C++ Code, with spectacular improvements for CPU-bound operations
- Easily binding to external C/C++ libraries. Interfaces can be customized, simplified and pythonized as they are wrapped

PyCafe: extensive and efficient Python CA interface

PyTracy: accelerator modelling from Python

Cython can also be useful for:

Avoiding the gil, thread based parallelism

Interchanging between C and Python, without the Python C API

GRACIAS POR SU ATENCIÓN

Cython and EPICS ?
Hmmn..., I think I'll
give it a "shot"



It's available from:
gitlab.psi.ch/cafe/

[https://anaconda.org/
paulscherrerinstitute/](https://anaconda.org/paulscherrerinstitute/)

Windows download
[https://drive.switch.ch/index.php/
s/WaAVHCqYpGTc9N4](https://drive.switch.ch/index.php/s/WaAVHCqYpGTc9N4)

CAFE home:
ados.web.psi.ch/cafe/



Supporting Material

CAFE, A C++ Channel Access Library

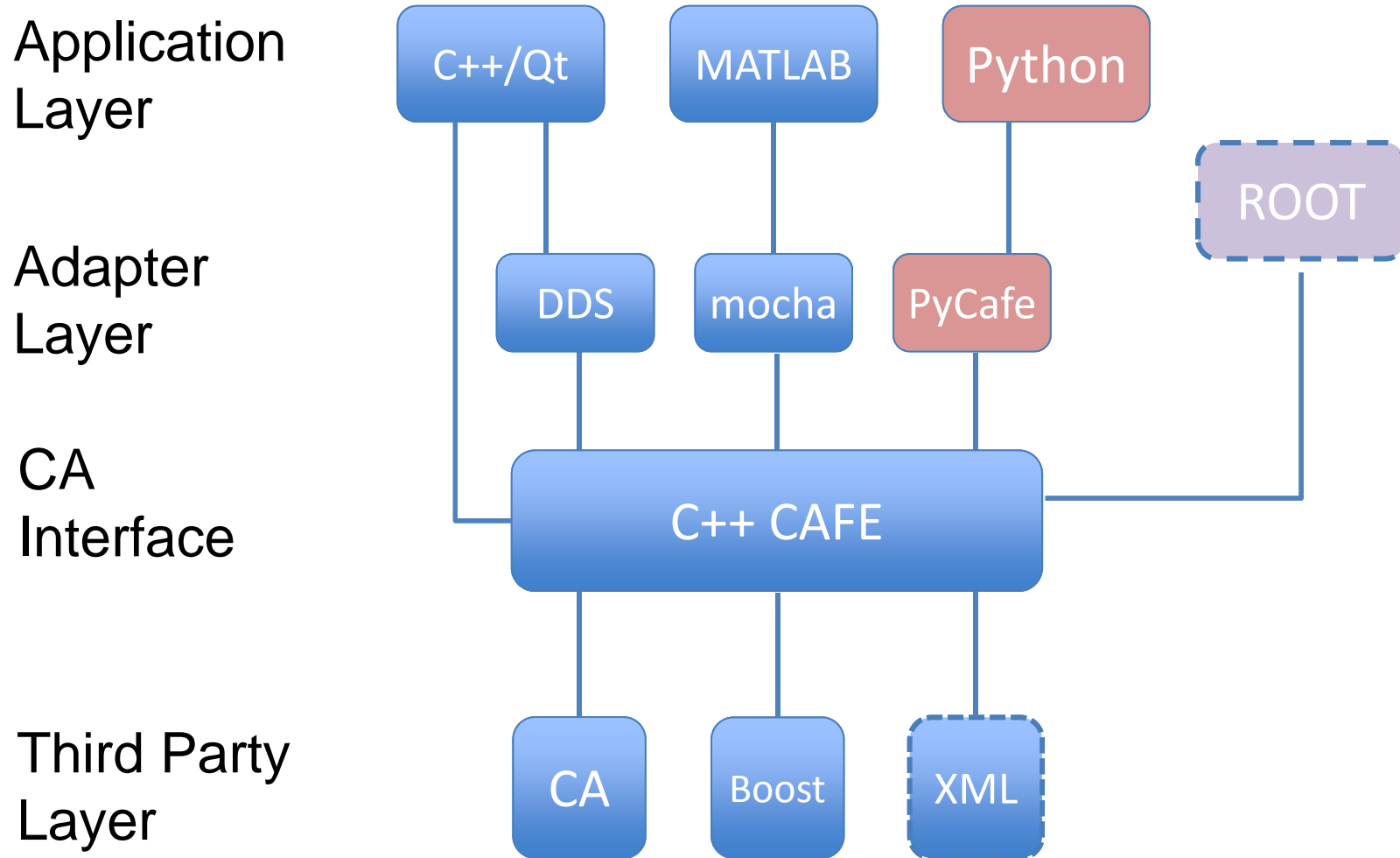
CAFE is a modern, C++ interface to the native EPICS Channel Access (CA) C client library that provides a concise, complete, and clean interface with minimal details of the low-level CA implementation propagating to the user. It places careful attention to:

- ❑ connection management and memory optimization, particularly as connections are broken and restored
- ❑ separation between data acquisition and its presentation
- ❑ strategies for converting between requested and native types
- ❑ caching of data related to the channel and its current state
- ❑ aggregation of requests to enhance performance
- ❑ capturing and reporting errors with integrity
- ❑ adaptive correction procedures, e.g., network timeouts
- ❑ *temporal decoupling from CA servers !!!!*

Advantages of the CAFE library approach

- ❑ Bindings to scripting and domain-specific languages simplified
- ❑ Inherent convenience of maintaining a single ca interface code
- ❑ New CA functionalities from future EPICS releases need only be integrated in a single repository
- ❑ A uniform response to error conditions will help identify problems and increase recovery time
- ❑ In-house CA expertise ensures a quick response to user needs and problem solving

CAFE Extensions



Application Layer

Adapter Layer

CA Interface

Third Party Layer

