A system for IPython Interactive Scientific Computing

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Key Idea and Background

► What is Ipython?

IP[y]:

► Why Ipython?

IPython

► How, when and by whom?

Features of a Good Interactive Computing Environment

Access to all session states

```
$ ipython
Python 2.4.3 (Apr 27 2006, 14:43:58)
Type "copyright", "credits" or "license" for more
information.
IPython 0.7.3 - An enhanced Interactive Python.
         -> Introduction to IPython features.
%magic -> Information about IPython magic %
functions.
Help
         -> Python help system.
object? -> Details about object. ?object also
works, ?? prints more.
In [1]:2**45+1
Out[1]:35184372088833L
In [2]:import cmath
In [3]:cmath.exp(-1j*cmath.pi)
Out[3]:(-1-1.2246063538223773e-16j)
# The last result is always stored as '_'
In [4]:_ ** 2
Out[4]:(1+2.4492127076447545e-16j)
# And all results are stored as N, where _N is
their number:
In [5]:_3+_4
Out[5]:1.2246063538223773e-16j
```

- -The session input-outputs are stored in a table
- -All outputs are accessible by _N
- -save it into a log file

A control system

```
In [2]: logstart -o -t ipsession.log
```

Activating auto-logging. Current session state

plus future input saved.

Filename : ipsession.log

Mode : backup

Output logging : True

Raw input log : False

Timestamping : True

State : active

-offers set of control (magic commands) improving usability

-Inspired from traditional Unix commands

Operating System Access

```
In [36]: 1s
tt0.dat tt1.DAT tt2.dat tt3.DAT
# 'var = !cmd' captures a system command into a
Python variable:
In [37]: files = !ls
==
['tt0.dat', 'tt1.DAT', 'tt2.dat', 'tt3.DAT']
# Rename the files, using uniform case and 3-digit
numbers:
In [38]: for i, name in enumerate(files):
 ....: newname = 'time%03d.dat' % i
 ....: !mv $name $newname
 . . . . :
In [39]: 1s
time000.dat time001.dat time002.dat time003.dat
```

- -uses familiar commands (cd, ls) for navigation into file system and direct execution by OS
- -python execution using unix like commands
- -This feature has led users to use Ipython as their default shell

Dynamic Introspection and Help

```
In [1]: from universe import DeepThought
In [2]:DeepThought. # Hit the Tab key here
       DeepThought._doc_ DeepThought.answer
       DeepThought.question
       DeepThought. module DeepThought.name
In [2]:DeepThought??
              classobj
Type:
String Form: universe.DeepThought
              Interactive
Namespace:
File:
              /tmp/universe.py
Source:
class DeepThought:
       name = "Deep Thought"
       question = None
       def answer(self):
         """Return the Answer to The Ultimate
Question Of Life, the Universe and Everything"""
         return 42
```

-Interactive Help

-Explore various types of objects in language

-Helpful in developing code, exploring problem or use an unfamiliar library

Access to program Execution

```
[longs[-/test]> python
Python 2.4.3 (#2, Apr 27 2006, 14:43:58)
[GCC 4.0.3 (Ubuntu 4.0.3-Lubuntu5)] on linux2
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license" for more information,
>>> exacfile('error.py')
In [1]: pdb
Automatic pdb calling has been turned ON
                                                                                                                                Traceback (most recent call last):
File "<stdin>", line L, in ?
File "error.py", line 68, in ?
                                                                            Traceback (most recent call last)
                                                                                                                                  main()
File "error.py", line 60, in main
RampNum(array_num, size, 0.0, 1.0)
File "error.py", line 42, in RampNum
result[:] = arange(size)*step + start
ValueError: frames are not aligned
       67 if __name__ == '__main__':
          main = <function main at 0x404ccaac>
        fperez/test/error.py in main()
                array_num = zeros(size, 'd')
                      RampHum(array_num, size, 0.0, 1.0)
           global RampNum = <function RampNum at 0x404cca74>
           array_num = array([ 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0.])
                RNtime = time.clock()-t0
                print 'RampNum time:', RNtime
  nome/fperez/test/error.py in RampNum(result=array('duilt-in method typecode of array
oject at 0x404ad6d8s', [0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, ...]), size=6, start=0.0, end=1.0)
                tmp = zeros(size+1)
                step = (end-start)/(size-1-tmp)
          result[:] = grange(size)*step + start
result = array([ 0.. 0., 0.. 0., 0.. 0.])
global arange = <br/>
duilt-in function arange>
          step = array([ 0.2, 0.2, 0.2, 0.2, 0.2, 0.2, 0.2])
          start # 0.0
      44 def main():
 aluetror: frames are not aligned
    home/fperez/test/error.py(42)RampNum()
                step = (end-start)/(size-1-tmp)
                result[:] = arange(size)*step + start
 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2]
   home/fperez/test/error.py(60)main()
                for i in xrange(reps):
                     Aumphum(array_num, stre, 0.0, 1.0)
                gotime = time.clock()-t0
         rint array_num
```

- -Execution is done as if it was typed interactively
- -Upon completion the program results update the session so that further exploration can be done
- -ipdb is the default debugger which analyses from its inmemory state without the need of reloading libraries etc
- -Need not reload libraries again and again.

IPYTHON:

A BASE LAYER FOR INTERACTIVE ENVIRONMENT

easy modification and customization

Input Syntax Processing

```
mass = 3 kg
In [1]:
In [2]:
         q = 9.8 \text{ m/s}^2
In [3]: weight=mass*g
In [4]: weight
Out [4]: 29.4 m*kg/s^2
# We can see the actual Python code generated by
IPython:
         %history # %history is an IPython "magic"
In [5]:
command
1: mass = PhysicalQuantityInteractive(3, 'kg')
2: g = PhysicalQuantityInteractive(9.8, 'm/s**2')
3: weight=mass*g
4: weight
```

- -IPython ships with a physics profile
- -installs a special input filter.
- -This filter recognizes text sequences that appear to be quantities with units
- -Was extensively used in SAGE (Software for Algebra and Geometric experimentation) for transforming Numerical quantity to exact integers, rationals, floats etc

Error Handling

- ► Three exception handlers
- Users can register exception handlers to raise exceptions of registered type
- PyRaf interactive environment at Space Telescope Scientist Institute
- ► Handles internal errors separately from those meaningful to users

Tab Completion

- PyMAD at neutron scattering Facility of Institute of Laue Langvin in Grenoble, France
- ▶ Ipython runs on a system connecting Neutron spectrometer over a network.
- Users interact with remote systems like local
- ► Tab Completion operates over a network to fetch info of remote objects for display in local console

Graphical Interface ToolKit and

Verify $J_0(x) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \cos(x \sin \phi) d\phi$ 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. . Linteg -> Introduction to IPython's features. Amagic -> 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)'. app In [1]: import math, numpy In [2]: from scipy.integrate import quad In [3]: from scipy.special import jo 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] -0.5In [5]: x = numpy.linspace(0,20,200) # sample grid: 200 points between 0 and 20 In [6]: y = j0(x) # sample J0 at all values of xIn [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'\$3_0^{\textrm{integ}}(x)\$'); in [12]: axhline(0,color='green',label='_nolegend_'); In [13]: title(r'Verify \$3_0(x)=\frac{1}{\pi}\int_0^{\pi}\cos(x \sin\phi)\,d\phi\$'); In [14]: xlabel('\$x\$'); In [15]: Tegend(); In [16]: matshow(numpy.random.random((32,32)))
Out [16]: matplotlib.figure.Figure instance at 0x4630042c>

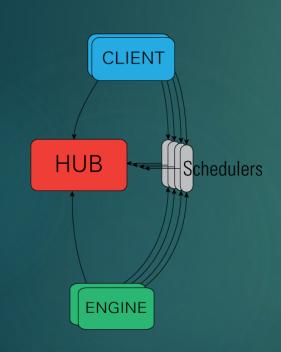
Interactive Parallel and Distributed Computing

Styles of parallelism

- Single program, multiple data (SPMD) parallelism.
- Multiple program, multiple data (MPMD) parallelism.
- Message passing using MPI.
- ▶ Task farming.
- Data parallel.
- Combinations of these approaches.
- Custom user defined approaches

IPython enables all types of parallel applications to be developed, executed, debugged and monitored interactively.

Interactive Parallel and Distributed Computing(cont..)



- -The IPython engine is a Python instance that takes Python commands over a network connection.
- -The IPython controller processes provide an interface for working with a set of engines
- -Hub is the process that keeps track of engine connections, schedulers, clients, as well as all task requests and results.
- While the engines themselves block when user code is run, the schedulers hide that from the user to provide a fully asynchronous interface to a set of engines.

Source: http://ipython.org/ipython-doc/2/parallel/parallel_intro.html#examples

Explore:

Fernando Perez: IPython in depth: high productivity interactive and parallel python - PyCon 2014

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XFw1JVXKJss

- http://ipython.org/
- > References:

http://ipython.org/

Wikipedia



ask yourself the hard questions