Some quick tips to speed up your analysis

• Optimizing code
• Compilation
• RDataFrame
What’s wrong with this?
Hint: there are two speed issues, and two style issues

# Compute the vector product of the two velocities
i = 10
j = 0
while j < i+1:
    k = i + 3
    s[j] += k*j
    j += 1
# Add a displacement to the distance array
interval = 10
limit = interval + 1
scale = interval + 3
j = 0
while j < limit:
    distance[j] += scale*j
    j += 1
Compilation
This means taking loops over arrays and splitting up the operations onto multiple processors

• C++
  • Just add “-O3” to the compilation command; e.g.
    
g++ -O3 myprog.cxx -o myprog

• Python
  • Python vectorization involves full or partial conversion of Python into C code; e.g., Cython and Numba, which are Python compilers (and are available on the Nevis particle-physics systems).
    • Numba: http://numba.pydata.org/
    • Cython: https://cython.org/
  • With numpy, there may be a simpler way...
Speeding up numpy

When you’re using a Python loop with numpy arrays, try to find a numpy function that does the same thing.

```python
import math, numpy as np

# Create a couple of 1000x1000 2D arrays filled with 1’s
data = np.ones(shape=(1000,1000),dtype=np.float)
sqdata = data

# This is slow:
for i in range(1000):
    for j in range(1000):
        data[i][j] *= 2.0
        sqdata[i][j] = math.sqrt(data[i][j])

# This is fast. We’re using numpy’s definition of “*” and sqrt.
data *= 2.0
sqdata = np.sqrt(data)
```
An RDataFrame lets you do column-wise operations on an ntuple or TTree, instead of the row-wise operations you’ve done so far in the tutorial.

You can do ntuple analysis in a more “spreadsheet-like” way.

RDataFrame is a ROOT class. You can look it up in the ROOT web site (as you did with THD). It works with both C++ and Python.

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