

National Energy Research Scientific Computing Center (NERSC)

Reflection-Based Python-C++ Bindings

Wim T.L.P. Lavrijsen
NERSC HENPC, LBNL
CHEP 2004, Interlaken, Switzerland - 27/09/04





Outline

- Motivation and Introduction
 - Scripting languages
 - Python-C++ interoperation
- Technology Overview
 - Different game-plans
 - Available products
- PyLCGDict, PyROOT
 - Overview and status
 - Outlook





The Case for Scripting

Typically, scripting languages are:

- Simple, high-level, dynamically typed
- Designed for "gluing" existing components
- Interactive, interpreted
- Missing steps in write/build/nap/run/debug

Improved productivity

- Reduced learning curve
- More effective re-use of components
- Shorter development cycle





The Case for Python

- Simple, elegant, easy to learn
 - Based on ABC, a teaching language
 - Tutorials available online (www.python.org)
- Many standard and 3rd party modules
 - 2nd most popular in use, most for bindings
- Used for scientific programming
 - Open source, freely available
 - Extensions for high performance and distributed parallel code (www.scipy.org)





A Python Session

```
$~> python2.2
>>> import math
>>> math.sin( 0.5 * math.pi )
1.0
>>> from urllib import urlopen
>>> page = urlopen( "http://cern.ch" )
>>> for line in page.readlines():
       print line,
<!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//W3C//DTD H..</pre>
[ .. etc .. ]
>>> ^D
$~>
```





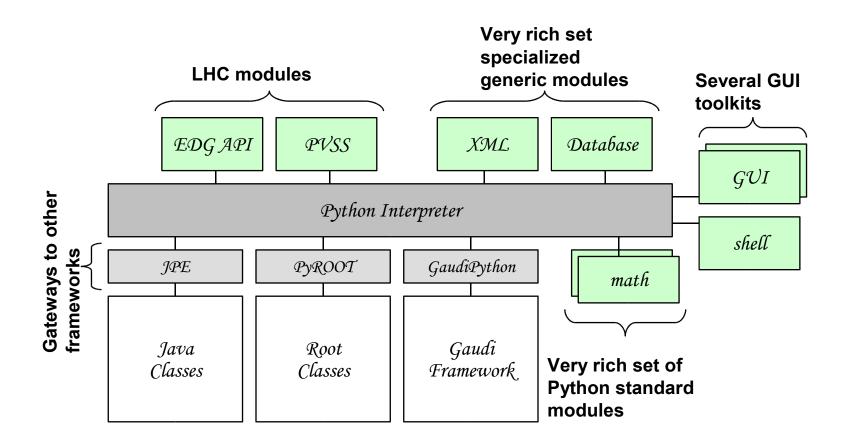
Python-C++ Interoperation

- Access C++ code from Python
 - Other languages from C++ through Python
- Need Python bindings to C++ code
 - Hand-written (C-API) or generated
 - Requires taking care of:
 - Object, parameter conversions
 - Memory management
 - C++ function overloading
 - C++ templates





Python as Glue







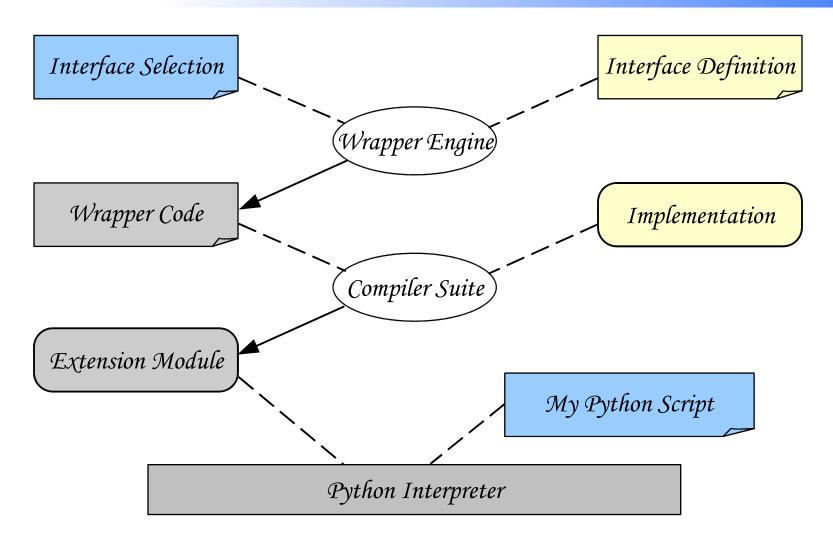
Static Wrapping

- Wrappers created from interface file
 - Several steps required (can be automated)
 - Control creation with a selection file
- Wrappers are written out as code
 - Compiled into an extension module
 - Missing classes replaced by stubs
 - Internal bookkeeping for class sharing
 - Types are registered to allow conversions
 - Function returns follow bound signature
 - But allow explicit (dynamic) casts by the user





Static Wrapping







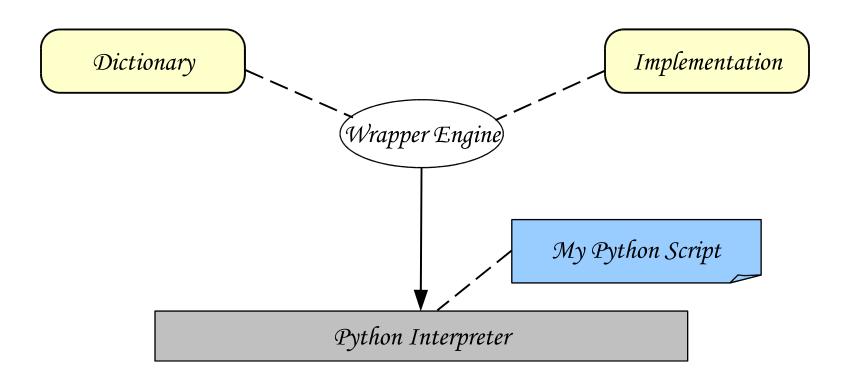
Dynamic Wrapping

- Wrappers created from reflection info
 - If dictionary available: minimal user effort
 - If not, very similar effort as static wrapping
 - No/Little control over creation mechanism
- Python classes, built-up in memory
 - Loaded and created on-demand
 - Missing classes can be automatically loaded
 - "Bookkeeping" is in Python classes itself
 - Conversions are derived from reflection info
 - Function returns follow actual type





Dynamic Wrapping







Available Products

SWIG

- Original tool, 13 target languages, static
- Boost.Python
 - Large feature set, C-API replacement, static
- PyLCGDict
 - LCGDict based, dynamic
- PyROOT
 - ROOT/CINT based, two-way, dynamic
- CABLE, CXX, SIP, etc.





Trade-offs

- Prefer dynamic wrapping
 - Lots of dictionaries already available
 - POOL persistency, ROOT analysis code
 - No casting, auto-loading
- Boost.Python is rather slow
 - C++ exception thrown on failed overload
 - Spurious object copying
- SWIG is often cumbersome to use
 - Generated code doesn't always compile





SEAL

- Shared Environment for Applications at LHC
- Provide LHC core and services libs
 - Foundation class libs (system, math, etc.)
 - Framework svcs (plugins, scripting)
 - Improve coherency of LCG applications
- Strategy of pluggable components







PyLCGDict

Based on LCGDict

- Dictionaries from POOL persistency svcs
- Atlas/LHCb framework interactivity
 - Job configuration
 - Basis for Athena main program in python
 - Access to Transient Store and user classes

Part of SEAL

- Released with SEAL_1_4_0 and later
- To be superseded by PyReflex
- Goal: maximize physicist ease-of-use





PyROOT

- Bridge between Python and ROOT
 - Dictionaries available from CINT
 - Access ROOT objects from Python and VV.
 - Interchange Python / CINT sessions
 - Works with ROOT memory handling
 - Class level "pythonization"
 - eg. for histogram fitting, ROOT arrays
- Originally in SEAL, now part of ROOT
 - Released with ROOT v4.00/04 and later





Resources

Online documentation

- www.python.org/doc
- www.swig.org/doc.html
- www.boost.org/python/doc
- cern.ch/seal/snapshot/workbook/PyLCGDict2-howto.html
- cern.ch/wlav/pyroot

Installations

- /afs/cern.ch/sw/lcg/app/releases/SEAL
- /afs/cern.ch/sw/root





Outlook

- Interactive access to Gaudi/Athena
 - Work from Python interpreter or CINT
 - Useful for debugging user code
 - New ways of doing analysis:
 - Have Athena services available in analysis
- LCGDict and CINT dict to integrate
 - New API: Reflex, part of SEAL
 - Keep PyReflex general
 - Add specific ROOT features for PyROOT





Conclusions

- Physicists' toolkit beefed up w/ Python
 - Adds advantages of scripting languages
 - Easy connection to many existing libraries

- Developed tools to provide ease of use
 - PyLCGDict, PyROOT: generic, dynamic
 - Automatic binding for user classes
 - Provide binding for standard physics libs

