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Impact of GIL-less Cpython

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What's New In Python 3.13

- JIT compiler
- Clearer error messages
- Minor upgrades to Python's static type system
- Improvements made to the interactive interpreter (REPL)
- Experimental support for free-threaded mode (PEP 703)

Recap: Why GIL-less CPython Matters

- Definition of GIL: Mutex in CPython that limits Python to execute one thread at a time.
- Why it exists: Simplifies memory management and avoids race conditions in CPython's reference counting.
- Prevents multi-threaded performance gains in CPU-bound workloads.
- Threads benefit mostly from I/O-bound tasks (e.g., file operations, web requests).

Porting Python Packages to Support Free-Threading

(For C, C++, Cython, Rust)

- Declare compatibility
- Ensure thread safety
- Test thoroughly
- Handle global state
- Verify dependencies
- In pure Python: Mostly, no changes are required.

Declaring NoGIL Compatibility

How to explicitly declare your library supports NoGIL:

- C/C++: Use `Py_mod_gil` or `PyUnstable_Module_SetGIL` .
- pybind11: Add `gil_not_used` .
- Cython: Set `freethreading_compatible=True` .
- Rust (PyO3): Use `gil_used = false` .

Compatibility List

- *Python 3.13 Readiness*
- Shows Python 3.13 support for the 360 most downloaded packages on PyPI
- 129 green packages (35.8%) support Python 3.13;
- 231 uncolored packages (64.2%) don't explicitly support Python 3.13 yet.

Performance Benchmarks: Setup

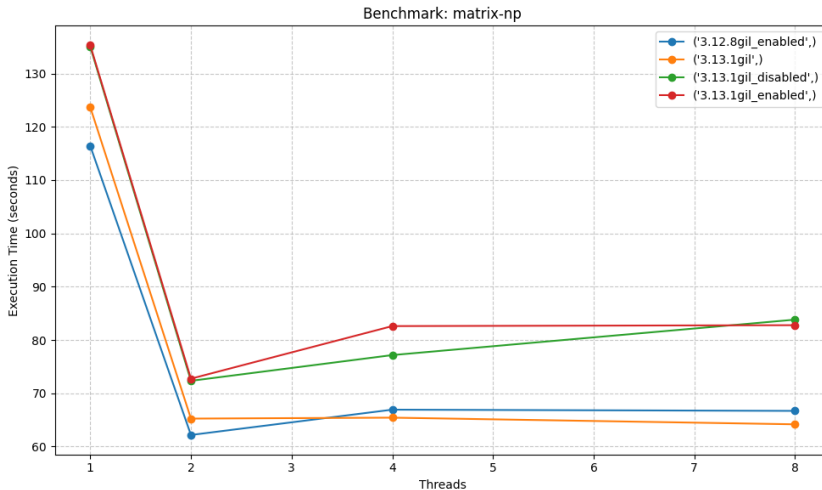
■ Four benchmark categories:

- ▶ 3.12.8 : Newest Python version before 3.13
- ▶ 3.13.1—gil : Compiled with the old threading model (GIL)
- ▶ 3.13.1gil_enabled : Compiled with new threading model, GIL enabled
- ▶ 3.13.1gil_disabled : Compiled with new threading model, GIL disabled

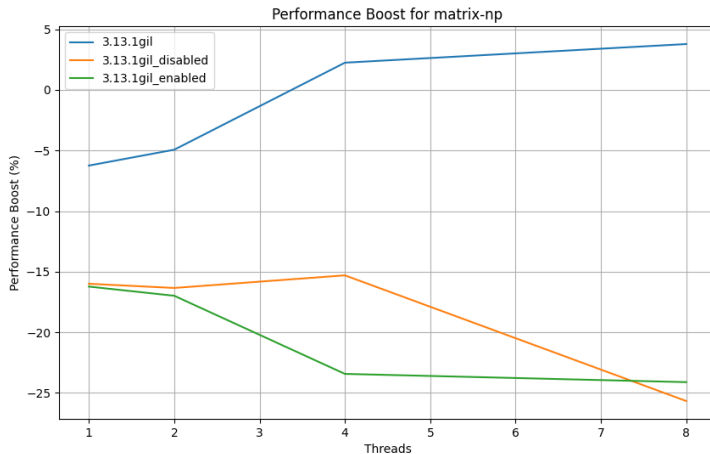
■ 1,2,4,8 threads

■ Tests show the average value of 5 runs each.

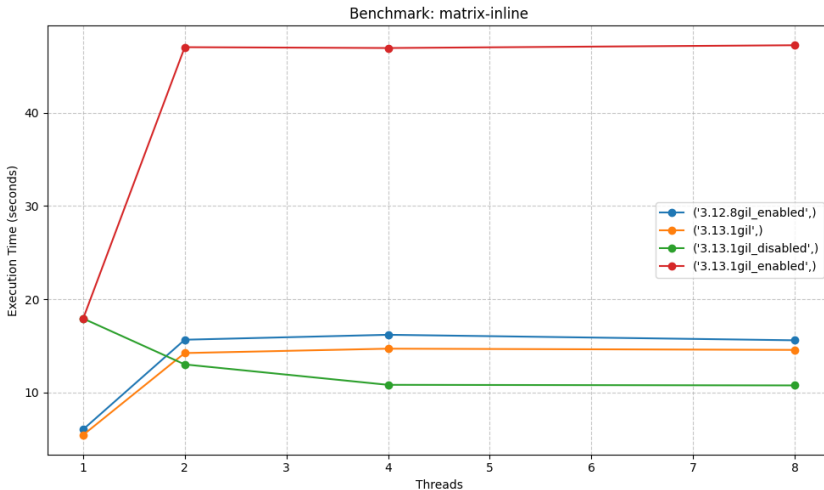
Performance Benchmarks: Numpy Matrix Multiplication



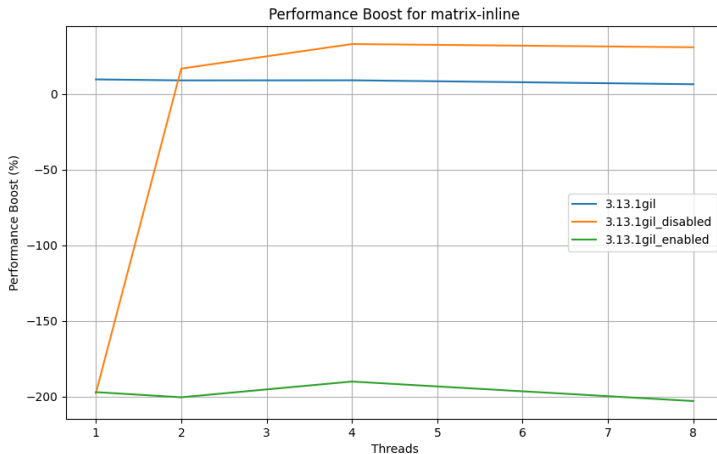
Performance Benchmarks: Numpy Matrix Multiplication



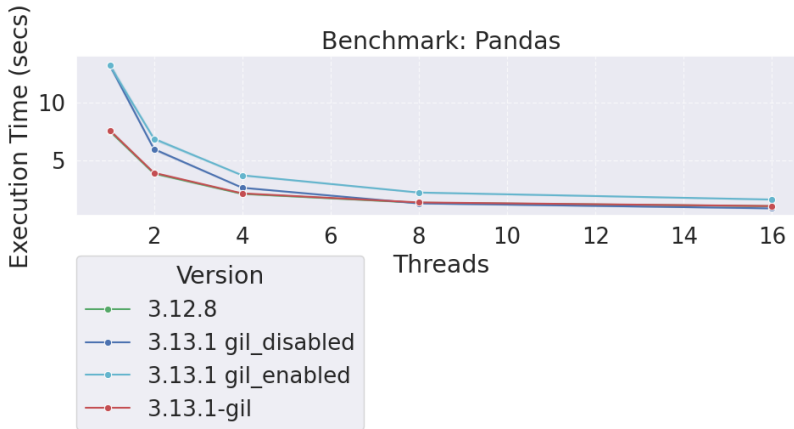
Performance Benchmarks: Pure Python Matrix Multiplication



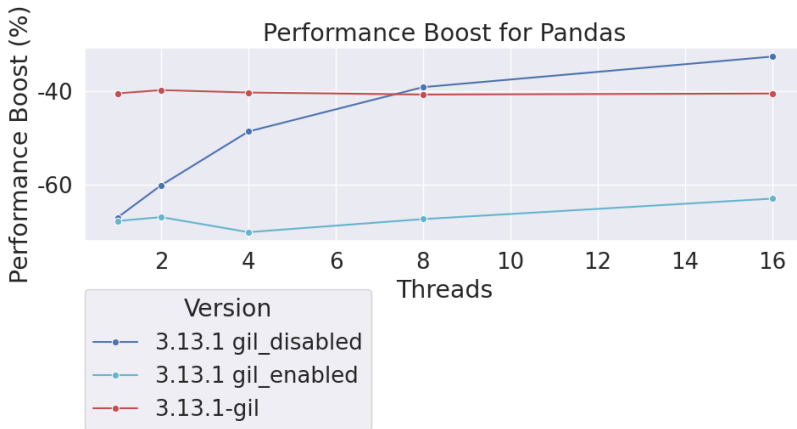
Performance Benchmarks: Pure Python Matrix Multiplication



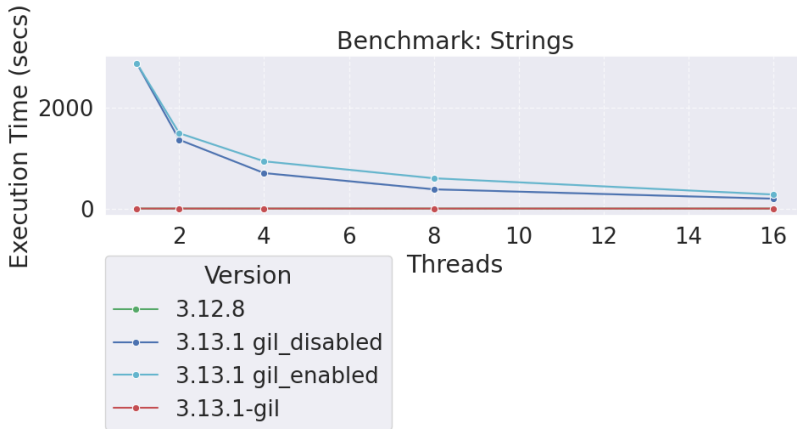
Performance Benchmarks: Pandas (Filter, Mean, Merge, Lambda)



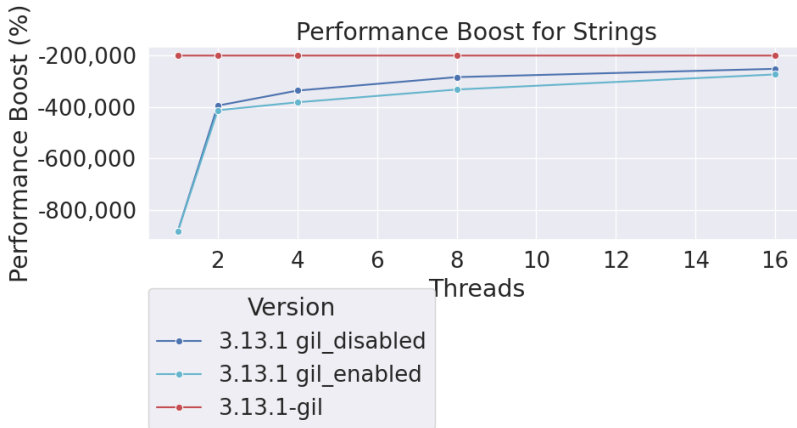
Performance Benchmarks: Pandas (Filter, Mean, Merge, Lambda)



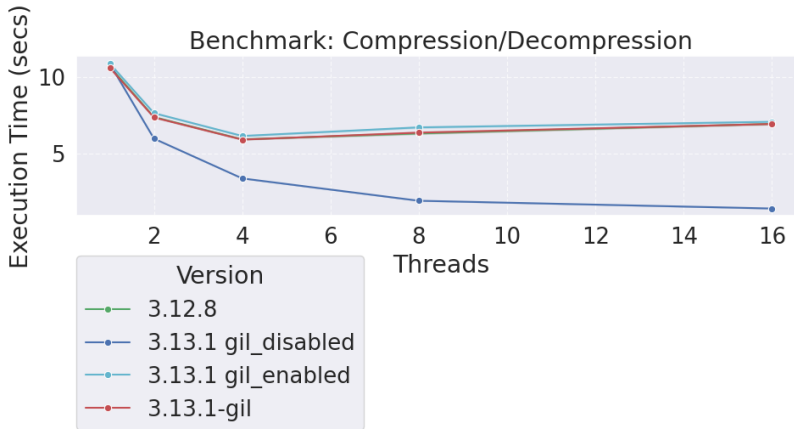
Performance Benchmarks: Strings



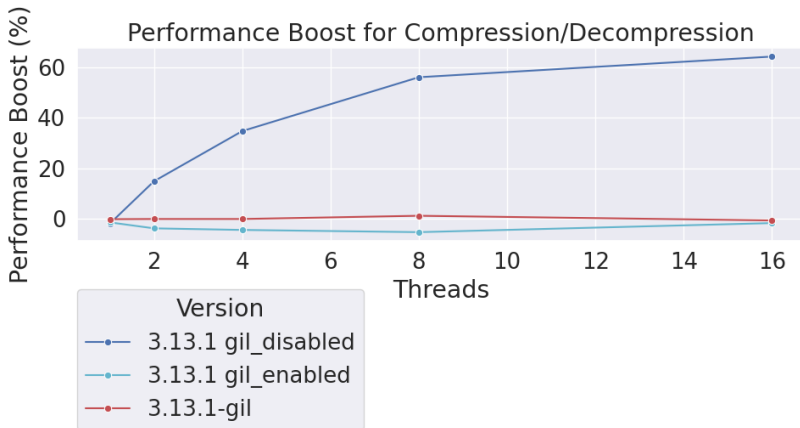
Performance Benchmarks: Strings



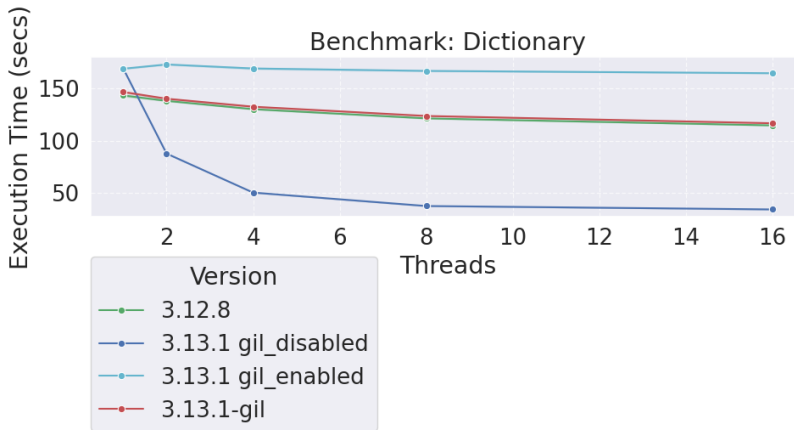
Performance Benchmarks: Compress, Decompress



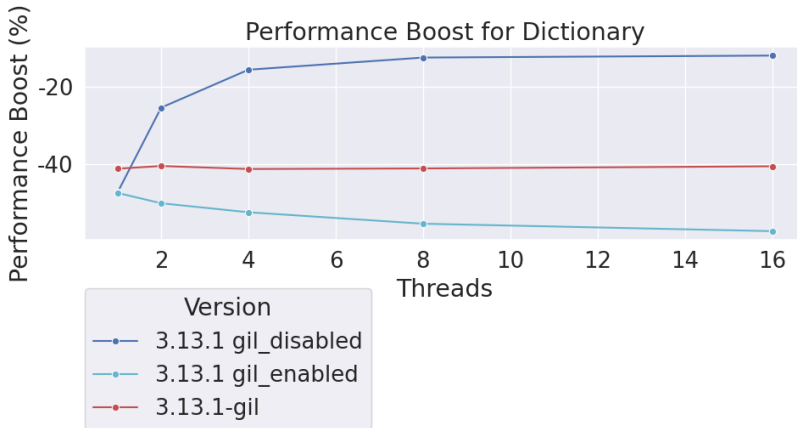
Performance Benchmarks: Compress, Decompress



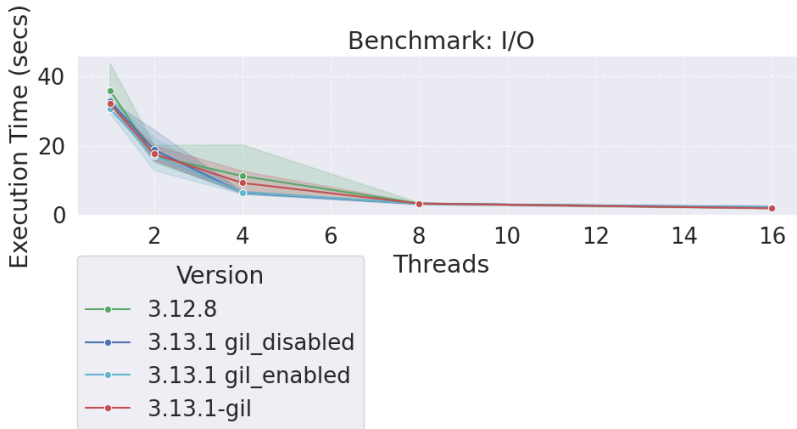
Performance Benchmarks: Dictionary (Intersection, Union)



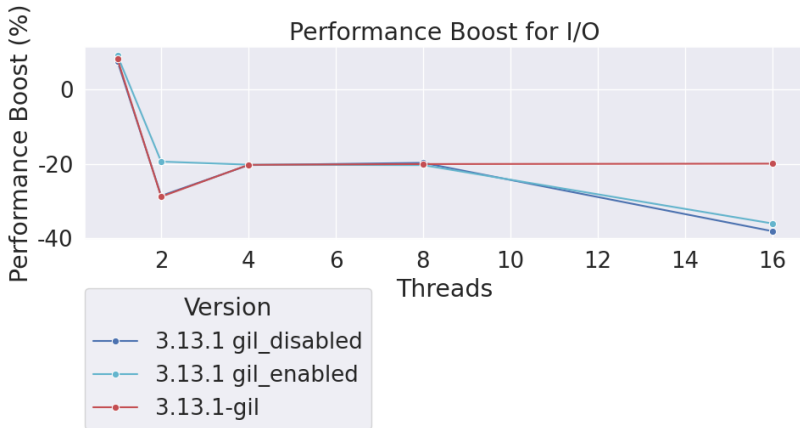
Performance Benchmarks: Dictionary (Intersection, Union)



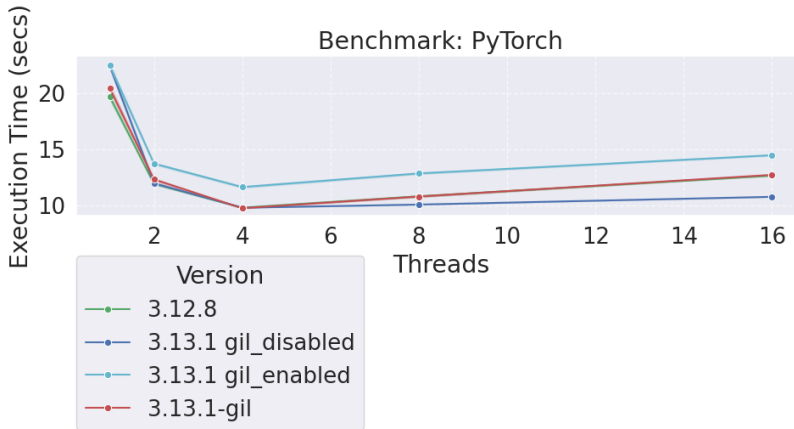
Performance Benchmarks: I/O



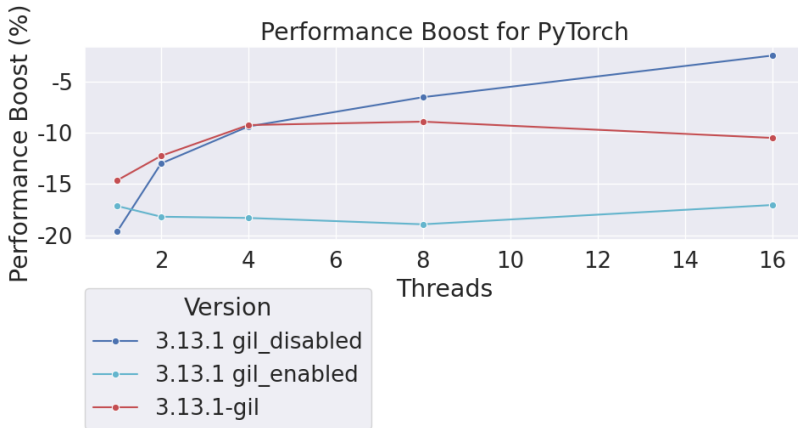
Performance Benchmarks: I/O



Performance Benchmarks: PyTorch



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Performance Benchmarks

- (GIL) Worse Performance for:
 - ▶ Numpy
 - ▶ String operations (not in the graphs)
- (GIL) Better Performance for:
 - ▶ Pure Python Matrix Multiplication
 - ▶ Pandas
 - ▶ Compress, Decompress
 - ▶ Dictionary (Intersection, Union)

Impact on Performance

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- ▶ Worse performance for the new interpreter with GIL enabled.
- ▶ Increased synchronization costs for some workloads.

Challenges and Next Steps

- More tests on communication overhead.
- Benchmark Python 3.14 to look for further improvements (especially the bug fix for string operations)

Conclusion

Key Takeaways:

- GIL-less Python delivers performance gains for some pure-python workloads.
- Libraries like Numpy do not get any noticeable performance improvements.
- Compatibility issues are manageable but require ecosystem-wide cooperation.

References

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