

# JULIA

A programming language *specifically* made for scientists

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# DISCLAIMER

- This workshop will be opinionated!
- There are many good programming languages out there!
- This workshop won't be about comparing those in detail!
- Find out what works best for your use case!

**WHAT DOES SCIENCE NEED FROM A  
PROGRAMMING LANGUAGE?**

# TYPICAL WORKFLOW

1. How can I answer the question using computers?
2. Implement those ideas
3. Run the code
4. Analyze and visualize results
5. Realize that your results are full of nonsense
6. Debug
7. Run the code again

# WHAT WE WANT

- Great performance of "doing research"
- Great performance of computation
- Source code that is concise and easy to read & understand
- Code that is easy to install, share, use, and replicate
- Free and open source

# COMPILED

- C, Java, Fortran, Go, Haskell, Rust
- **Static:** you can't change anything once compiled
- **Fast:** many things are known about objects
- Industry standard
- **Critique:** too low-level, no interactivity

# INTERPRETED

- MATLAB, Python, R, Mathematica, JavaScript
- **Dynamic:** write → (interpretation-layers) → run
- **Slow:** Few is known about objects (hard to optimize)
- Easy to code and interactive
- **Critique:** too slow, black box

# TWO-LANGUAGE PROBLEM



# WRITING SCIENTIFIC CODE

1. Brain-storm and prototype in an interpreted language for exploration and testing.
2. Deliver a performant final-version in a compiled language.

# BLACK BOXES IN INTERPRETED LANGUAGES

Does a package/library do exactly  
what you need?

- └─ Yes: Great!
- └─ Dunno: Damn it, it's written in C/Fortran.
- └─ No: You need to (learn to) code in C/Fortran.

# NUMPY CODEBASE

numpy / numpy

Watch 416 Star 8,231 Fork 3,007

Code Issues 1,720 Pull requests 253 Projects 3 Wiki Insights

Numpy main repository <https://www.numpy.org/>

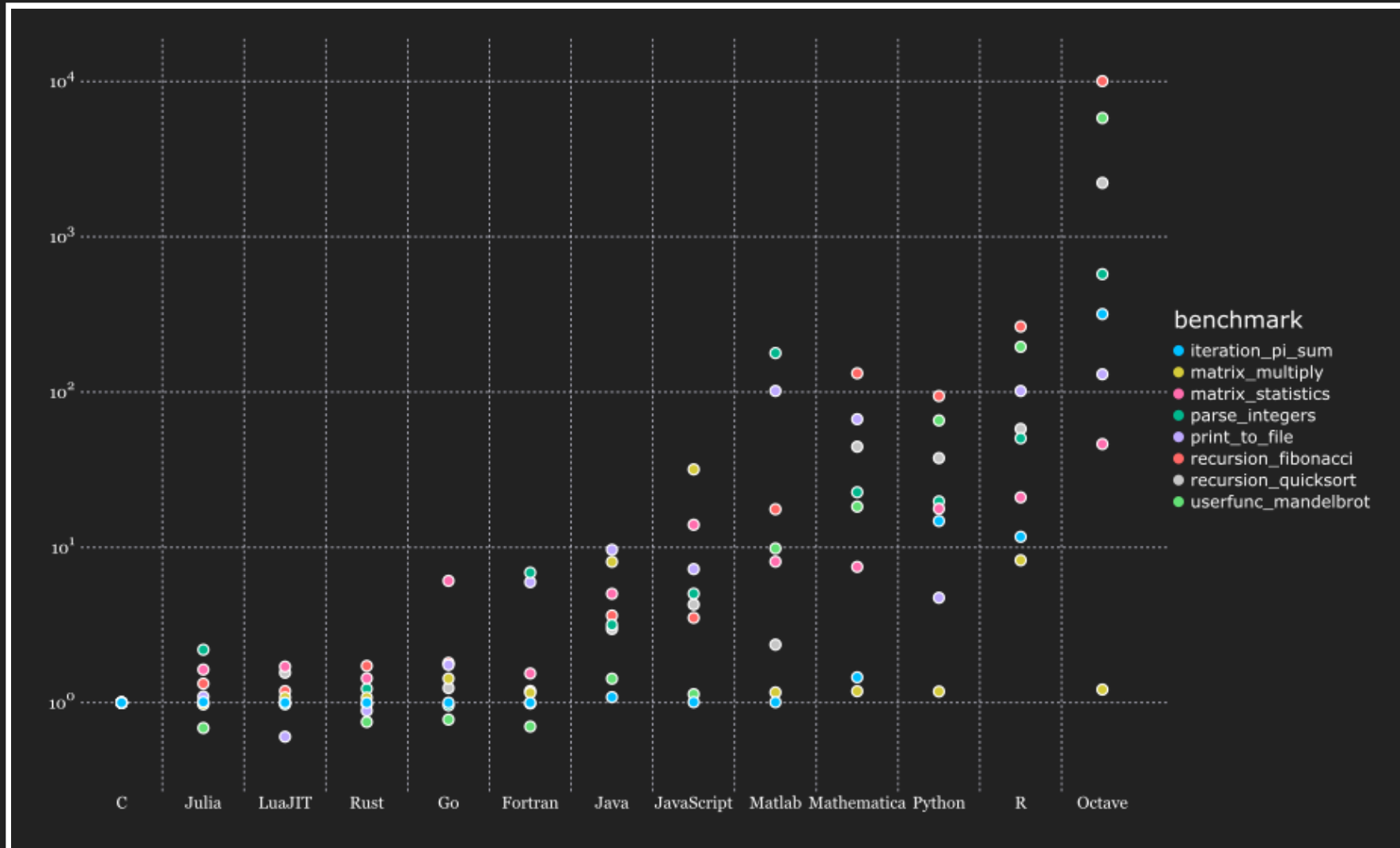
● C 53.2% ● Python 45.3% ● C++ 1.2% ● JavaScript 0.1% ● Fortran 0.1% ● Shell 0.1%

Branch: master New pull request Create new file Upload files Find file Clone or download

eric-wieser Merge pull request #11783 from mattip/\_append-ret-value Latest commit 4ae5811 3 hours ago

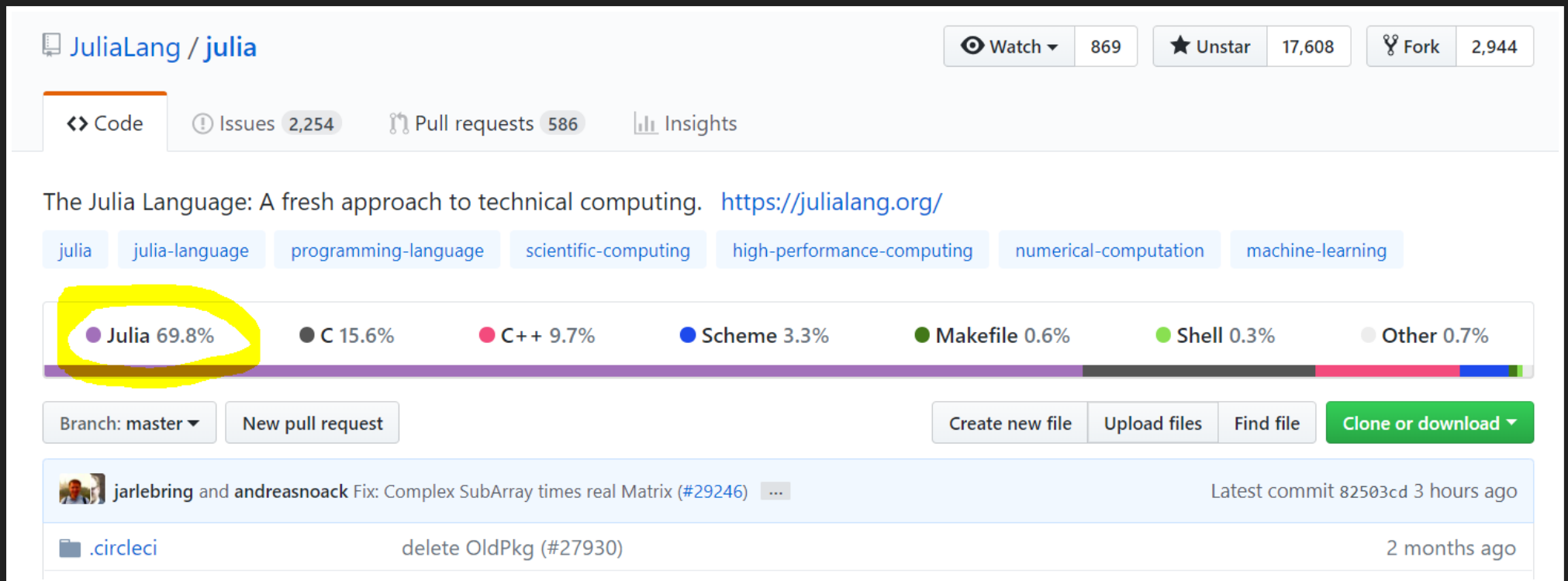
.circleci	TST: Add Python 3.7 to CI testing (#11598)	2 months ago
.github	DOC: add a Code of Conduct document.	24 days ago

# WHAT IF THE INTERPRETED LANGUAGE IS FAST ENOUGH?

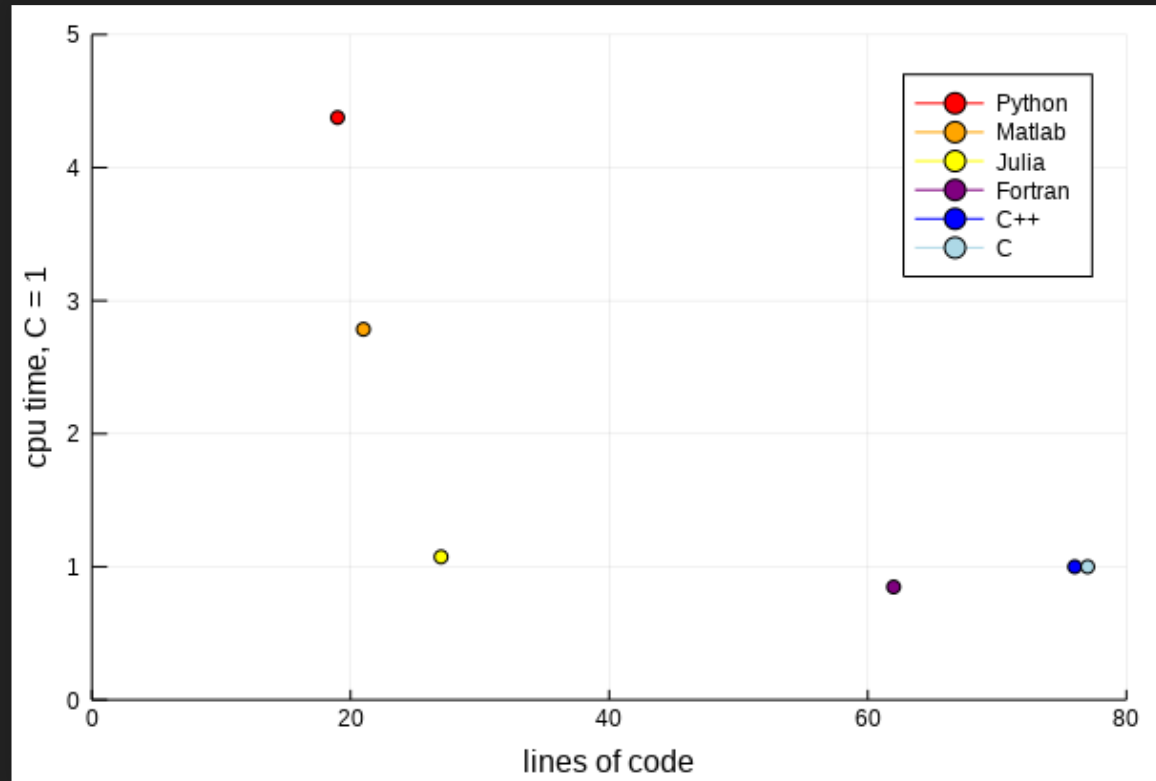




# JULIA CODEBASE



# EXPRESSIVE AND FAST



# THE JULIA PROJECT

- Begun in 2009 as part of Jeff Bezanson's PhD thesis @ MIT.
- First major release of Julia 1.0 in August 2018.
  - already > 2 million downloads
- ~750 core language contributors
- 1600+ external packages



# COMMUNITY

- Developed by scientists
- Very inviting and excellent
- Many experts that used to code in C/Fortran

# DYNAMIC & FAST, HOW?

1. Just-in-time compilation (JIT): User-level code is compiled to machine code on-the-fly.
2. Meticulous type system: Designed to maximize impact of JIT.
3. Multiple dispatch: Function dispatch determined at compile time when possible, run time when not.

# SYNTAX CLARITY

Looks like Python/MATLAB/R but with prettier syntax.

# UNICODE

Math:

```
2Π√3/5α₀
```

Python:

```
2*np.pi*np.sqrt(3)/(5*alpha0)
```

Julia:

```
2Π*√3/5α₀
```



# CUSTOM INFIX OPERATORS

```
# rotate coordinate `c` by `θ` radians
julia> ⌘(c, θ) = [cos(θ) -sin(θ); sin(θ) cos(θ)]*c
⌘ (generic function with 1 method)

julia> [1,0] ⌘ π/2
2-element Array{Float64,1}:
 0.0
 1.0
```

# EXAMPLE: TENSOR PRODUCT

```
⊗ # Tensor product operator (\otimes)  
ψx = gaussianstate(b_position, x0, p0_x, σ)  
ψy = gaussianstate(b_position, y0, p0_y, σ)  
ψ = ψx ⊗ ψy
```



# UNITS

It took a beetle 36 seconds to walk 25 cm. How many days will it take it to walk 3 km?

```
v = 25cm / 36s  
t = 3km / v  
uconvert(d, t)
```

5 days

<!--- ---

# MISSING

The concept of `missing` and `NaN` is treated correctly:

```
julia> NaN + 1      = NaN  
  
julia> missing + 1  = missing
```



```
julia> true | missing = true
```

```
julia> false | missing = missing
```

```
julia> true & missing = missing
```

```
julia> false & missing = false
```

# INTERFACING

Call C and Fortran libraries with **zero overhead!**

Full access to libraries and functionalities you already know.

`PyCall.jl`, `Cxx.jl`, `RCall.jl`, `Mathematica.jl`, ...

# PyCall.jl

```
using PyCall
@pyimport numpy as np
x = rand(2,2)           # Note, that this is a Julia array!
result = np.linalg.eigs(x)
```

# FREE & OPEN SOURCE

- Enables highly specialized and niche solutions and tools
- No "black boxes", everything is within reach
- Language design decisions are transparent and democratic

# DISADVANTAGES

It's still relatively young...

# TEETHING PROBLEMS

- Ecosystem (e.g. some packages, IDEs, debugger) not as mature as in other environments.
- Many pure Julia implementations missing
- Harder to find answers online.

# STILL WORKING OUT ALL THE KINKS

- Loading some packages is still a bit slow.
- Plotting works but hasn't settled yet.
- Recent release of `v1.0.0`: many minor inconveniences.

# JULIA IS GREAT

- People come to `Julia` because of its speed, but stay for the type-dispatch system
- A number of libraries already far out-perform their equivalents in other languages.
- Most compiler optimizations are yet to come!



# HIGHLY RECOMMENDED TALKS

- Nick Eubank: What Julia Offers Academic Researchers
- George Datseris: Why Julia is the most suitable language for science

julia

The image shows the Julia logo, which consists of the word "julia" in a bold, black, sans-serif font. Above the letters are four colored circles: a blue circle above the 'j', a green circle above the 'i', a red circle above the 'l', and a purple circle above the 'a'. The circles are arranged in a slightly staggered pattern, with the green circle being the highest and the blue circle being the lowest.

