Introduction to Computational Science in Julia

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• Est. 2009, rising in popularity in the sciences, particular climate science (see Clima)

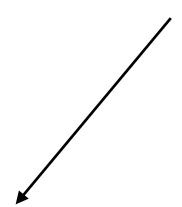
(See Cilitia)

- Numerical focus
- Python-like in various ways (syntax+semantics), but stronger emphasis on speed

Our goal: give you a crash-course intro today



Multi-paradigm language: imperative, functional



Programs comprise sequence of (side-effectful) statements and definitions



.. can be returned

```
function mkConstantFunction(x)
  function inner(_y)
    x
  end
end
```

.. can be passed as arguments

```
function applyTwice(f, x)
  f(f(x))
end
```



top:

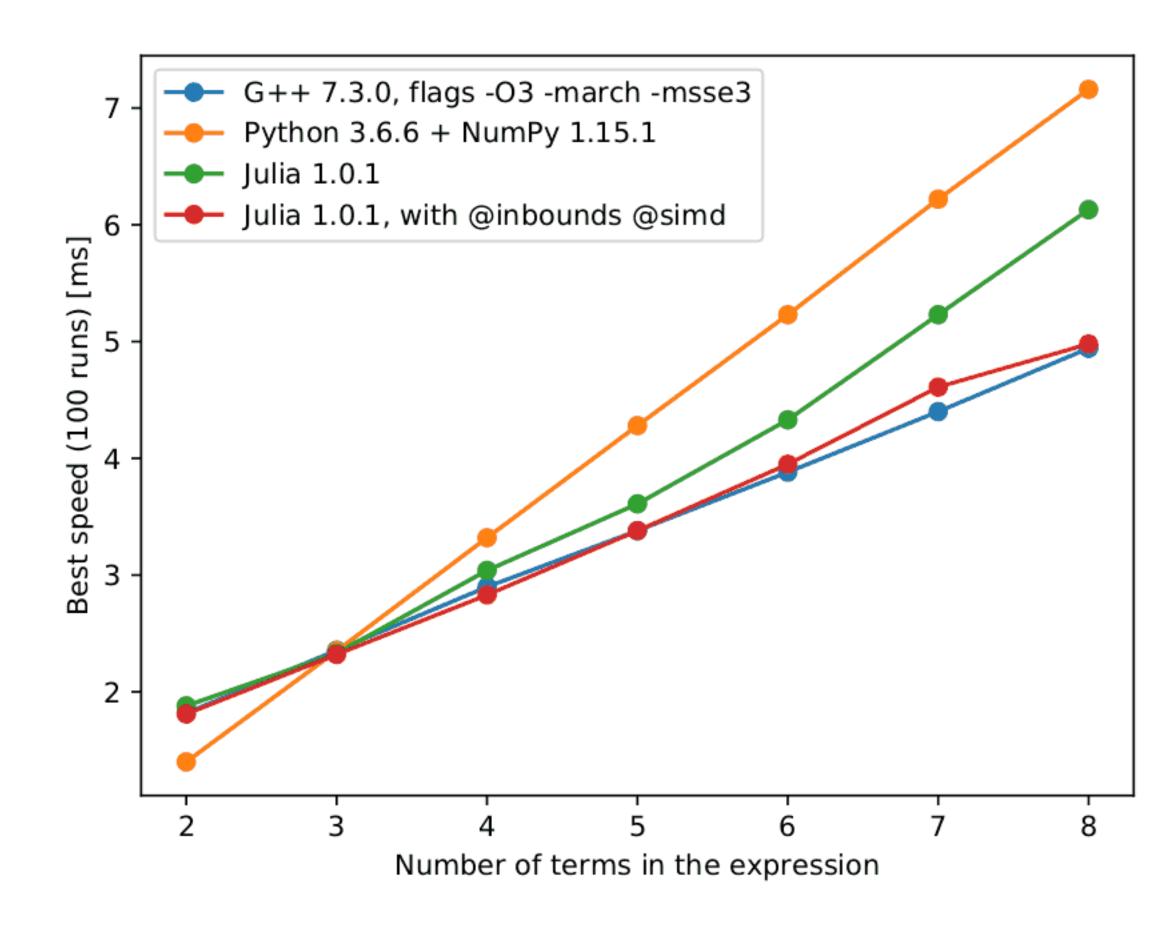
%2 = add i64 %1, %0

ret i64 %2

High performance via JIT compilation to LLVM

```
@code_llvm 1+2

; @ int.jl:87 within `+`
define i64 @"julia_+_2667"(i64 signext %0, i64 signext %1) #0 {
```





• Dynamically typed with explicit optional type signatures (used by JIT compilation)

```
function plusInt(x :: Int)
    x + 1
end

function plusGen(x)
    x + 1
end
```



Open name spaces, multiple dispatch

```
function scale(x :: Int, y :: Int) :: Int
    x * y
end

function scale(x :: Int, y :: String) :: String
    join([y for i in 1:x])
end
```

• ...with operator overloading leads to highly generalisable programming

Learning objectives for today

- Understand the core ideas of Julia programming
- Use Julia to solve simple numerical programming tasks
- Working with Julia's type systems and data structures
- Leverage multiple dispatch, including for overloading programs, e.g., to symbolic form
- Put these ideas together into a simple energy balance model

Style: code along + exercises

Pluto.jl



Cell contains a single expression

Evaluate cell in focus via



Reactive: if you change a cell all the cells depending on it will get run again