

# Introduction to Computational Science in Julia

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Computing for  
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- Established in 2009, then first appeared in 2012
- Strong **math** support and **numerical** focus
- Package manager integrated into the language
- Fast, dynamic, and high-level syntax
- Reproducible and composable
- General and open source
- Rising popularity and presence in the sciences, particular **climate science** (CliMA), **computational fluid dynamics** (Trixi).

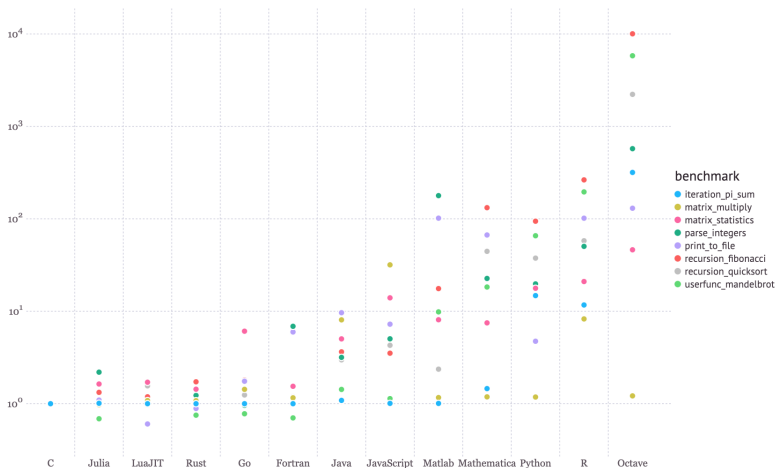
**Our aim:** give you a crash course introduction

GitHub link to material:





- **Performance:** High performance via just-in-time (JIT) compilation to LLVM





What happens in this simple code expression,  $2 + 3$ ?

```
julia> @code_llvm 2 * 3
; Function Signature: *(Int64, Int64)
; @ int.jl:88 within `*`
define i64 @"julia_*_766"(i64 signext %"x::Int64", i64 signext %"y::Int64") #0 {
top:
    %0 = mul i64 %"y::Int64", %"x::Int64"
    ret i64 %0
}
```

## JIT

- Specializes on types of function arguments
- When a function is called, it compiles efficient machine code
- Existing machine code is reused, if same function is called again



## Multi-paradigm language

- **Imperative:** Sequence of statements and definitions, providing a step-by-step sequence of commands

$$y = 5$$
$$y = y + 2$$

- **Functional:** Functions can be treated as data, i.e, returned or can be passed as arguments

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

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



## Dynamically typed

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

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

- Type checking is performed at runtime, rather than at compile time
- We can explicitly write signature types

**Type stability:** A code is type-stable if all input and output variables have a concrete type, either by explicit declaration or by inference from the compiler.



Which function gets executed when a generic function is called for a given set of input arguments?

## Multiple dispatch

- Allows execution of different versions of function for different types
- Depending on the types of the arguments
- Chooses the most specialized option
- This provides more flexibility and efficiency

```
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
```



## Learning Outcomes

- Understand the core ideas of Julia programming language
- Use Julia to solve simple numerical programming tasks
- Working with Julia's type systems and data structures
- Use **multiple dispatch**, including for overloading programs
- Put these ideas together to use in your models

**Style: code along plus exercises**





- Similar to Jupyter notebook
- **Interactive and reactive:** if you change a cell, all the cells depending on it will get run again.
- **Reproducible:** someone else can run your notebook
- Evaluate cell via Shift + Enter



Setup, assuming Julia is installed

- From Julia prompt
- Enter package mode, press: ]
- Type: add Pluto
- Exit package mode, press: backspace or Ctrl C
- Now back in Julia prompt, type: using Pluto, or import Pluto
- Start Pluto, type: Pluto.run()