# Perspective: The State of Julia for Scientific Machine Learning



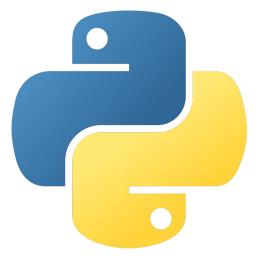




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Python sucks.

Python's adoption is in many ways unnatural:



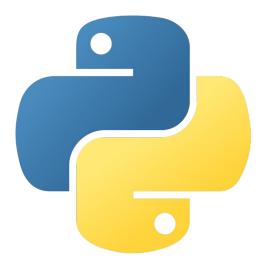
- Python's adoption is in many ways unnatural:
  - Scripting Language



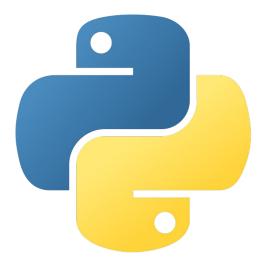
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  - Scripting Language
  - Slow
  - Challenging to maintain
  - Poor package management



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- So, why do we use it?
- Python is still uber popular
- If you read a paper here, Python was probably used for the research

A lot of this boils down to the

## "TWO LANGUAGE PROBLEM"



- The two language problem states that a programming language can not be <u>fast</u> and <u>high-level</u>
- Python is high-level, and often wraps around C/C++ for anything that needs to be performant (e.g. Torch)

- In Response, Julia was invented to defy the following laws of nature (Bezanson et al.)
  - High-level dynamic programs have to be slow
  - One must prototype in one language and deploy in another
  - Some things should be left for the experts

- Julia directly answers the two language problem
  - Fast and High level

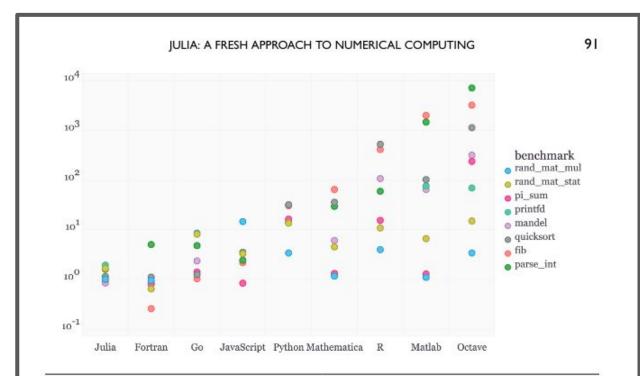


Fig. 5 Performance comparison of various languages performing simple microbenchmarks. Benchmark execution time relative to C. (Smaller is better; C performance = 1.0.)

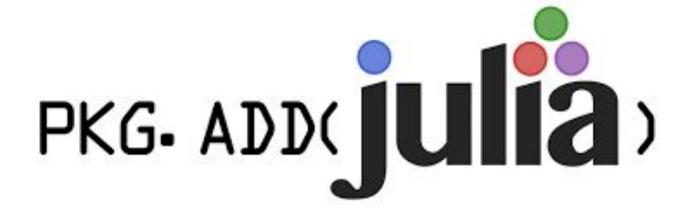
### (Bezanson et al.)

- Julia has amazing infrastructure for Scientific Machine Learning
  - SciML, JuMP, Zygote, JuliaDiff, Turing, DifferentialEquations, etc...
  - Great for constrained optimization





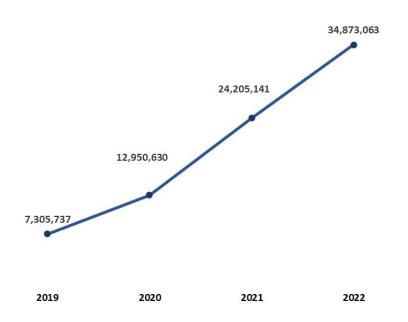
 Julia also has great package management (Pkg)

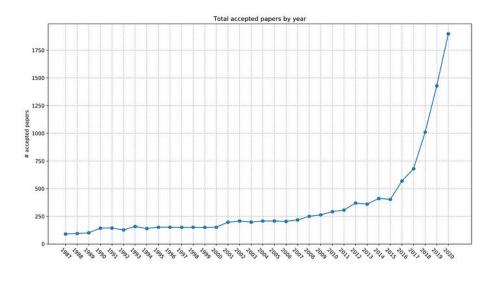


• Julia is... growing?...

#### Julia Downloads and Accepted NeurIPS papers over time

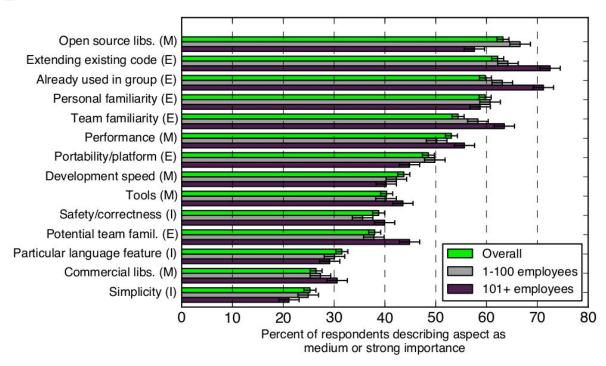
#### Cumulative Julia Downloads As Of Jan 1





• Why is Python still the de-facto language for Scientific Machine Learning Problems? Is the answer really just **momentum?** 

Clearly
momentum
plays some
role...



[meyerovich et al.]

• The momentum idea is **incomplete** 

 Programming languages like Rust have emerged, despite other languages having similar utility

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- Why aren't people using Julia?

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  - Interoperability (especially with C)
  - A good debugger

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- Julia Hub Survey Data [JuliaCon 2024] finds:
  - 64% respondents said there are not enough Julia users in field or industry
  - 71% use Julia for research, but only 16% for business critical tasks

And why doesn't industry use Julia?

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- Why is it an academic thing?

- One Potential Answer is Testing and Engineering Features
- Businesses want their software to be reliable!



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- Most users will be coming from Python or C/C++
- Backwards compatibility is paramount

 The 2024 JuliaCon survey also identified the debugger and precompile times as problematic

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- We think these issues we have raised are currently not being addressed

# Try julia!!!

#### Fin!

UG applying to Phd programs

https://ebrmn.space/

https://jakegines.in/