

Julia Cheat Sheet

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1 General

Listing 1: Function definition.

```
1      function name()
2          code
3      end
4
5      function name()
6          r=3
7
8          r,r+2 #Omit the return keyword for tuple return
9      end
```

- `printf` for formatted prints uses the module `Printf` and is macro with syntax `@printf`
- `%3f` : used to show 3 sig fig
- `ë` : scientific notation
- index starts at 1 :O
- Strings can be indexed like arrays
- Combine strings using `*`
- `try, catch` : for error handling

Listing 2: Dict definition.

```
1      d = Dict{1=>"one", 2 => "two"}
2      d[3] = "three" # Add to the dict
3
4      #Loops and funcs can also be placed in dicts
```

Listing 3: Loop/arrays definition.

```
1      for i in 1:5 # This calls the iterate func
2          println(i)
3      end
4
5      a = collect(1:20) # convert into an array
```

```

6
7      a = map((x) -> x^2, [1,3,5,3]) # map performs func on each array element
8
9      foreach(func, collection) #operate func on each val of collection

```

Listing 4: Struct definition.

```

1
2      mutable struct name
3          string::AbstractString
4          boolean::Bool
5          age::Int
6          a::Array{Int,5}
7      end
8
9      newstruct = name(...)
10
11     # Internal constructors are used to place constraints on the code
12
13     mutable struct name
14         meh::AbstractString
15         numb::Int
16
17         name(blah::AbstractString)= new(meh,4)
18         # this enforces if a struct without
19         #a number is given 4 is placed
20     end

```

Listing 5: Tenancy operations

```

1
2      x > 0 ? 1 : -1
3      # If the condition is true 1 is returned else -1 is

```

- Avoid globals
- Locals scope is defined by code blocks ie func, loop not if
- Built in funcs such as iterate can be extended via multi-dispatch
- Use the Profiling package for measuring performance.

2 Objects/Methods

Structs mainly used to create new data type objects.

Inner and outer constructor methods for structs define how a new object is created based on data input.

Inner constructors enforce the same checks for multiple data types.

Listing 6: Constructors

```

1
2      struct name{T<:Integer} <: Real
3      # <: shows all values are included in that set

```

```

4      # {for arg} outer for object
5
6      num::T
7      den::T #ensures both are of type T
8
9      #Function checks if the input numbers are empty for every object
10     function name{T}(num::T, den::T) where T <: Integer
11
12         if num == 0 && den == 0
13             error("invalid")
14         end
15         new(num,den)
16     end
17 end
18
19
20 name(n::Int, d::Float) = name(promote(n,d)...)
21 #Outer constructor
22 #Promote converts values of a single type to the same type
23 #choosing the type to work with both
24
25
26 # MULTI-DISPATCH FUNCTION
27
28 function blah(n::Int, d::Int) = println('meh')
29
30 function blah(x::Int, y::name) = println(x*y.num)
31 #This func now has two methods (multi dispatch)

```

3 Modules

Modules allow for better namespace control and cleaner structure.

They are not attached to a file, can have multiple modules in a file and multi files for the same module.

using modulename: Includes all code and exported variables.

import modulename: Includes only the code.

Can use submodules which are accessed via . operator.

4 Differences from Python

- Use immutable Vector (same data type) instead of arrays (python would use list)
- Indents start with 1
- Include end when slicing ie [1:end] not [1:]
- Use [start;stop;step] format
- Matrix indexing creates submatrix not tuple ie X[[1:2][2:3]]

- To create a tuple from a matrix use (like python) `X[CartesianIndex(1,1), CartesianIndex(2,3)]`
- Variable assignment is not pointer assignment ie `a = b` creates new variable so they remain separate.
- `push!` is the same as `append`
- `%` is remainder not modulus
- `Int` is not an unknown size its `int32`
- `nothing` instead of `null`

5 Metaprogramming

Julia code is represented after compiling as a data struct of type `Expr`.

\$: Used as interpolation for literal expression in a macro.

eval: Executes the code from `Expr` data type.

: Turns code into an expression (can also used quote for blocks)

Can use `Expr` data types as inputs to functions.

5.1 Macros

Compiled code as an expression not executed on runtime but during parsing.

Listing 7: Macro definition

```

1      macro name()
2
3      end
4
5
6      @name() # Run using the @ operator.
```

Macros are used in code when an expression is required in multiple places before it is evaluated.

Listing 8: Create code

```

1      struct MyNumber
2      x::Float64
3      end
4      # output
5
6
7      for op = (:sin, :cos, :tan, :log, :exp)
8      @eval Base.$op(a::MyNumber) = MyNumber($op(a.x))
9      end
```

6 Concurrency

Julia combines multi threads and cores using the same memory space as threading. CPUs using separate memory spaces are defined as multi-processor or distributed computing.

mutex: Single lock mechanism for controlling accessing to data.

semaphore: Value signifying what are the resources being used on, for process synchronization.

Julia code tends to be purely functional and avoids mutation, generally opting for only local mutation.

If there is a shared states locks should be used or a local state (an object shared by all threads.)

A shared local state gives higher performance.

6.1 Asynchronous

6.1.1 What are Tasks ?

Tasks are used for asynchronous calls, ie waiting for external signals. Tasks allow switching at any point in the execution between them and don't use extra memory space (call stack).

wait(t) - waits for the task

Listing 9: Async functions

```
1      t = @task func()
2
3      OR
4      t = @task begin ... end
5
6      OR
7      t = Task(func)
8
9      schedule(t,[val],error) # Allocate task to scheduler, pass val
10
11     # if error true, val passed as an exception
12
13     @async func() same as schedule(@task func())
14
15     asyncmap(func, collection, ntask, batch)
16
17     # Return collection with the func executed on by ntasks.
18     # Batch executes on collection in groups set by number of batch.
19
20     yield() #Switch to scheduler to allow another task to run
21     yield(t) #Switch to task t.
22
23     Condition() #Edge triggered event source
24     thread.condition - thread safe version
25
26     Event() #Level triggered event source
27
28     notify(condition, val, all, error) #Wake up tasks waiting for condition
29
30     semaphore(sem_size) #counting with max at semsize
31
32     acquire(s) #get a semaphore, blocks if none available
33     release(s)
34
35     #Use below format for locking
```

```

35
36     lock ()
37     try
38     ...
39     finally
40     unlock ()
41     end
42
43     bind (channel , task)

```

Listing 10: Async wait functions

```

1
2     wait ([x])
3
4     x {
5         Channel: Wait for val
6         Condition: Wait for notify
7         Process: wait for process to exit
8         Task: wait for task to finish
9         RawFD: change the file descriptor
10    }
11
12    #if there is no x will wait for schedule to be called

```

6.1.2 What are Channels?

Channels are a first in first out queue, used to connect tasks in a memory/race safe way. They can be bounded to a task, by being placed as a parameter and therefore do not need closing.

Listing 11: Channel Functions

```

1
2     c = Channel{Type}(limit) #limit is max number of objects in queue
3
4     put!(channel, data) # Place data into channel
5     take!(channel) #Read data from channel
6
7     Channel(func ()) – Bind a channel with a task

```

- Readers will block on a take if the channel is empty
- Writers will block on a put if the channel is full
- Wait will wait until the channel has data
- isready test if the channel has data

6.2 Multi threads

Use atomic vars to ensure expected correct operation when using threads (ie for arithmetics). Careful of finalization (tasks to clean up before garbage collection.)

Listing 12: threading Functions

```

1      Threads.@threads [schedule] for ... end
2
3
4      [schedule] {
5          default: :dynamic assumes equal load per thread, cant
6          guarantee thread id on an iteration
7          :static one task for thread, can guarantee same id for an
8          iteration
9      }
10
11     threads.foreach(f,c,ntasks) #operate function on channel with
12     n threads
13
14     Threads.@spawn func() #Create task and schedule to run on any
15     available thread

```

7 Logging

Inserting a logging statement creates an event, logging is allows for better control and visibility than print statements.

Listing 13: Logging Functions

```

1
2     @debug #Auto set to not output to stderr
3     @info # mid level
4     @warn #Higher level
5     @error #highest level, generally not needed
6     # (use exceptions instead)
7
8     @__ msg var x=var y=func() #msg in markdown
9
10    @__ "blah $var "

```

7.1 How do you process a log?

Log creation and processing are separate to allow for module level and app level work.

Listing 14: Logger

```

1
2     ConsoleLogger([stream,] min_level=Info) #stream can be a file io
3     SimpleLogger([stream,] min_level=Info)
4
5     global_logger(logger)
6     with_logger(logger) do ... end #Local logger

```

Listing 15: Log filter

```

1
2     disable_logging(level) #disable below this level

```

```

3      should_log(logger, level) #return true if accepts this level
4
5      handle_message(logger, level, message, val ...)

```

Listing 16: Example log

```

1
2      # Open a textfile for writing
3      io = open("log.txt", "w+")
4      IOStream(<file log.txt >)
5
6      # Create a simple logger
7      logger = SimpleLogger(io)
8      SimpleLogger(IOStream(<file log.txt >), Info, Dict{Any, Int64}())
9
10     # Log a task-specific message
11     with_logger(logger) do
12         @info("a context specific log message")
13     end
14
15     # Write all buffered messages to the file
16     flush(io)
17
18     # Set the global logger to logger
19     global_logger(logger)
20     SimpleLogger(IOStream(<file log.txt >), Info, Dict{Any, Int64}())
21
22     # This message will now also be written to the file
23     @info("a global log message")
24
25     # Close the file
26     close(io)
27
28     # Create a ConsoleLogger that prints any log
29     #messages with level >= Debug to stderr
30     debuglogger = ConsoleLogger(stderr, Logging.Debug)
31
32     # Enable debuglogger for a task
33     with_logger(debuglogger) do
34         @debug "a context specific log message"
35     end
36
37     # Set the global logger
38     global_logger(debuglogger)

```

8 Packages

Designed around environments which can be local to individuals or projects. Allows exact set of packages and their version in an environment to be controlled and repeated. All tracked in the manifest file.

A better version of python virtualenv.

Listing 17: Pkg commands

```
1      activate [project name]
2
3
4      develop --local [package name] #Allows you to use a local version of a
5      # package to develop
6
7      free [package name] #Go back to the registered version
8
9      get "url" or "local path"
10
11     pin [package name] #Never update
12
13     # Activate another persons project
14     activate .
15     instantiate
```

9 Plotting

The Julia plot pkg used is **Gadfly**, git: <https://github.com/GiovineItalia/Gadfly.jl>.

Used for plotting and visualization, using the browser to supply interactive plots, also supports svg,png,postscript and pdf (done via draw command).

9.1 General

Listing 18: Plot commands

```
1      plot(data, elements ....; mapping)
2      #data is a dataframe
3      #elements are the plot ie x= :col, color = blue etc
4      #mapping is the type of graph ie Geom.point, Geom.line
5
6
7      map(display, plot)
8      #Or can use REPL to output to default media viewer (browser)
9
10     plot(func(), lower, upper, elements; mapping)
11     #lower upper are x bounds
12
13     plot(Vector{funcs()}, lower, upper, elements; mapping)
14     plot(func(), xmin, xmax, ymin, ymax, elements; mapping)
15
16     # Can also add elements to plot via push!
```

Widerform is when cols use the same measurement type but are grouped in cols.

Elements have a Scale (continous or discrete) and Guide class:

Types of Scale:

- `Scale.x_continuous(format=, minvalue,maxvalue)`
- `Scale.x_discrete`
- `Scale.xlog10` : Added as elements to change entire plot
- `Scale.ylog10`

Listing 19: Scale examples

```
1 p2 = plot(mammals, x=:Body, y=:Brain, label=:Mammal,
2         Geom.point, Geom.label,
3         Scale.x_log10, Scale.y_log10)
4
5
6 p3= plot(Diamonds, x=:Price, y=:Carat,
7         Geom.histogram2d(xbincount=25, ybincount=25),
8         Scale.x_continuous(format=:engineering))
```

Types of Guides:

- Annotation
- Keys : colour, shape or size
- `xrug,yrug` : show distribution of points on axis
- `ticks` : show plot lines

Listing 20: Guide examples

```
1 pb = plot(iris, x=:SepalLength, y=:PetalLength, color=:Species,
2         Geom.point,
3         Guide.colorkey(title="Iris", pos=[0.05w,-0.28h]) )
4
5
6 plot(dataset("ggplot2", "diamonds"), x="Price", Geom.histogram,
7         Guide.title("Diamond Price Distribution"))
```

9.2 Compositing

Types:

- Facets: Share same axis dims but seperate
- Stack: Diff datasets and axis but together
- Layers: Single plot

9.2.1 Layers

Listing 21: Layer examples

```
1 l = layer(data, elements; mapping)
2
3 # Can not include Scale, coordinates or guides
4 #use plot for that
```

```
5  
6     plot(layer1 , layer2 ..)  
7  
8     plot(data  
9         layer (elements ; mapping)  
10        layer (...))
```