

# Computer Vision II

Julia Introduction

24.04.2019

# Group assignments

- You will be working in groups of exactly two people
- Please form groups until next Wednesday
- Link for group assignment will be up today
  
- If you have not found a partner yet
  - Find him right after the exercise class
  - Use the discussion board

# Why Julia?

- Previously used Matlab for CV1
- Easy to learn and use
- Many built-in tools for image processing and optimization
- License hassle
- Students needed to be in our lab / pool or get there “own” license
- Julia promises to combine ease-of-use of Matlab with fast execution and open source license.
- We will use Julia **v1.1.0**

# Tutorial with IJulia notebook

Try it: [www.juliabox.com](http://www.juliabox.com)

# Package Manager

- `Pkg.add("pkgname")` to install packages
- `Pkg.update()` to update all packages
- `using pkgname` to import packages into namespace
- Standard packages:
  - [PyPlot](#) package for plotting
  - [Images](#) package for loading/storing images
  - [JLD](#) package for loading/storing generic data to containers

# Differences to Matlab

- Indexing via square brackets: e.g. `x [ 1 ]`
- Loops are fast
- Broadcasting is simple: cf. [broadcasting](#)
- Multiple functions can be declared in a single file
- Packages need to be imported

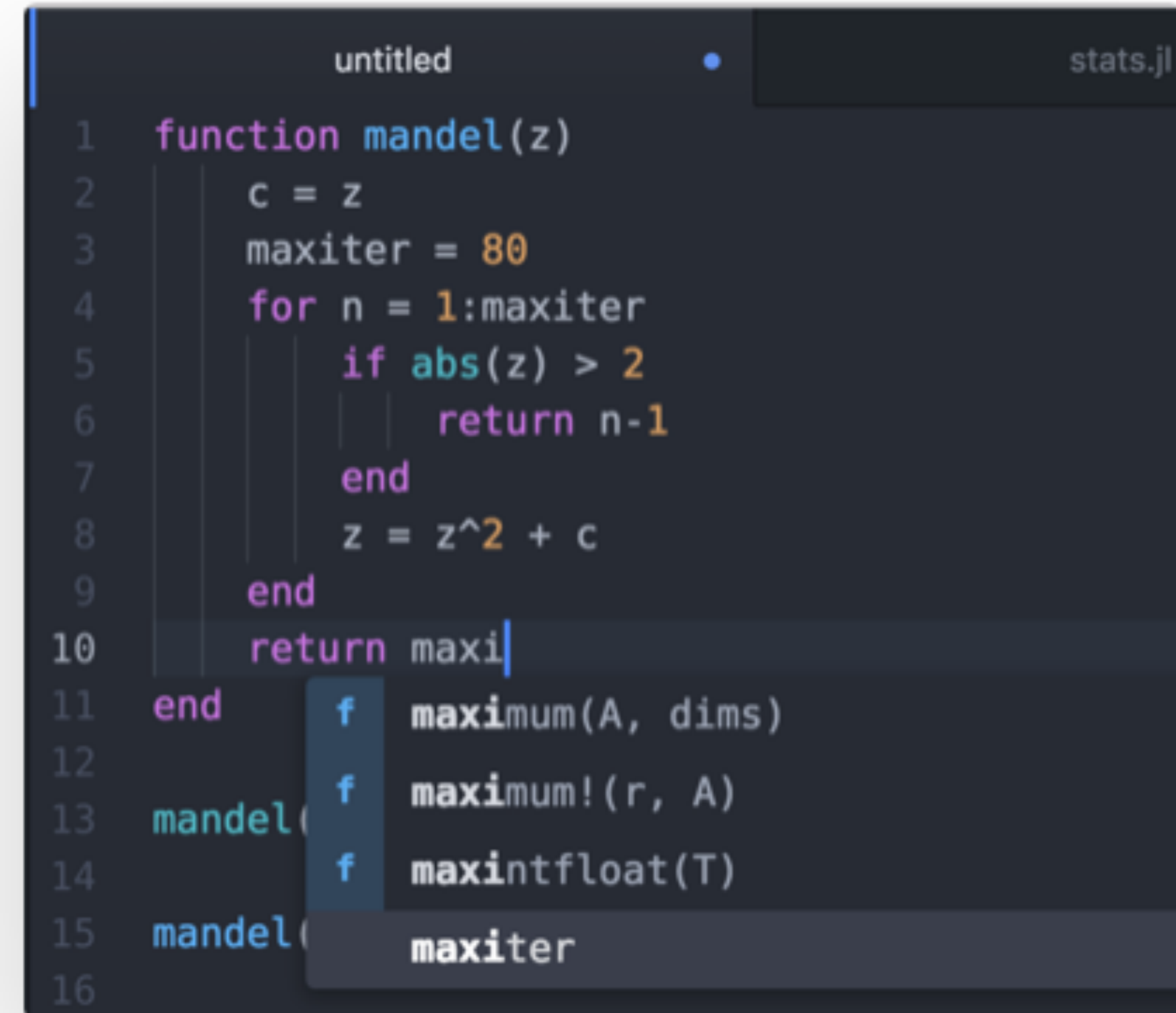
- Take care of the current path and working directory
  - relative vs absolute path
- Double-check when indexing multi-dimensional arrays
  - row, column
- Dynamic typing and implicit conversions can lead to unexpected data types
  - use `typeof(data)` to check for correct type
- Broadcasting is implicit and may yield unexpected results

# Developing with Julia

- Popular IDE: <http://junolab.org>

Walks like Python. Runs like C.

Juno builds on Julia's unique combination of ease-of-use and performance. Beginners and experts can build better software more quickly, and get to a result faster.



```
untitled stats.jl
1 function mandel(z)
2     c = z
3     maxiter = 80
4     for n = 1:maxiter
5         if abs(z) > 2
6             return n-1
7         end
8         z = z^2 + c
9     end
10    return maxi
11 end
12
13 mandel(
14
15 mandel(
16
```

A screenshot of the Juno IDE interface. The top bar shows two tabs: 'untitled' and 'stats.jl'. The main editor area displays a Julia function definition for a Mandelbrot set iteration. The code is as follows:

```
1 function mandel(z)
2     c = z
3     maxiter = 80
4     for n = 1:maxiter
5         if abs(z) > 2
6             return n-1
7         end
8         z = z^2 + c
9     end
10    return maxi
11 end
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13 mandel(
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15 mandel(
16
```

A dropdown menu is visible over the code, showing suggestions for the variable 'maxi':

- f maximum(A, dims)
- f maximum!(r, A)
- f maxintfloat(T)
- maxiter





# Debugging Julia

- [Blog post](#) introducing a new debugger
  - Collection of tools (powered by single interpreter)
  - Rebugger (REPL interface ~ gdb)
  - Revise (update definitions automatically)
- Enter debugging session with
  - `Juno.@run`
  - `Juno.@enter`
- Console output
  - `@assert`
  - `@test`

# Debugging Julia – Helpful links

- [Blog post](#) introducing a new debugger
- Installation
  - <https://discourse.julialang.org/t/ann-juno-0-8/22157>
- Some problems/issues are discussed here:
  - <https://discourse.julialang.org/t/new-julia-debugger-in-juno/22359>
- Debugging how-to
  - <http://docs.junolab.org/latest/man/debugging/>

# Best practices

- Use explicit `return` keyword in functions
- Exploit multiple dispatch
- Avoid global code:
  - Use functions instead of scripting

# Julia – Helpful links

- Julia homepage:
  - <http://www.julialang.org/>
- Julia documentation:
  - <https://docs.julialang.org/en/v1/>
- Julia package list:
  - <http://pkg.julialang.org/>
- Performance Tips:
  - <https://docs.julialang.org/en/v1/manual/performance-tips/index.html>