

# Going Fast in R

## Using Parallelization, Rcpp, and Julia

Jordan Love

4/18/2020

# What do?

- ▶ Parallelization
  - ▶ Principles
  - ▶ Implementation (using `doParallel`)
- ▶ Alternative Languages in R
  - ▶ C++ using `Rcpp`
  - ▶ Julia using `JuliaCall`
- ▶ Measuring Improvement

# Why for?

- ▶ Speed
- ▶ Access to language specific libraries outside of R
- ▶ Foundations for GPU Computing

# Principles of Parallelization

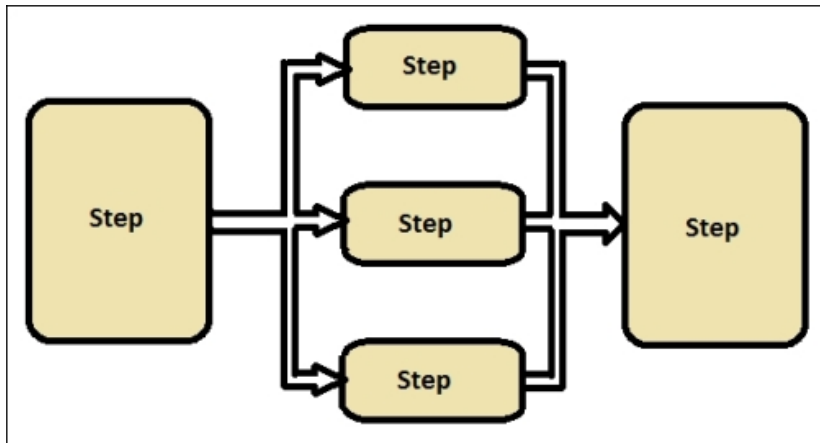


Figure 1: A Visual Example of Parallel Processing

Tasks of the type shown in this example are often called “Embarassingly Parallel”

# Common Applications of Parallel Computing

- ▶ Image Problems (Neural Networks, Image Manipulation)
- ▶ Parallel Algorithms
- ▶ Large Datasets (Distributed Computing)
- ▶ Almost any problem that needs to go fast(er) and has many repetitive subtasks

Great, how does it work?

```
simulate_covid19 <- function(county){  
  ...  
}  
  
for(county in county_list){  
  simulate_covid19(county)  
}
```

## Great, how does it work?

```
library(doParallel)
library(foreach)

simulate_covid19 <- function(county){
  ...
}

num_cores <- detectCores()
cl <- makeCluster(num_cores)

foreach(county in county_list) %do% {
  simulate_covid19(county)
}

stopCluster(cl)
```

## Short Tutorial: Parallelization

Let's show it in action.



# Parallelization for Python Users

- ▶ The library `multiprocessing` provides basic parallel processing abilities
- ▶ Not as easy-to-use due to Python being a more general purpose language
- ▶ Good examples & introduction found at <https://docs.python.org/3.8/library/multiprocessing.html>

# Using Rcpp

- ▶ C++ is an iteration (literally) on the C language
- ▶ Known for being extremely fast, C and C++ are typically used as benchmarks for many other languages
- ▶ Not as forgiving or as transparent as other languages. . .

# Basics about C++

- ▶ Statically Typed Language
- ▶ Compiled Language
- ▶ Rcpp makes it easier for R and R Studio Users

## Rcpp Workflow

- ▶ Replace only the necessary functions using C++ through Rcpp
- ▶ Export those compiled C++ functions to your R environment
- ▶ Use them just like you would an R function

## Short Tutorial: Rcpp

Let's show it in action.

# C/C++ for Python Users

- ▶ Cython is a Python package which allows C/C++ usage
- ▶ Same goal as Rcpp
- ▶ More details found at <https://cython.org/>

## Another Language: Julia

- ▶ Julia is a relatively new language
- ▶ Focused on scientific applications, it focuses on being faster than C in some cases
- ▶ Far more forgiving and intuitive syntax

# Using Julia in R

- ▶ The R Ecosystem does not have well vetted packages for using Julia yet...
- ▶ We will focus on using one of the best packages currently available: `JuliaCall`
- ▶ While the typical file ending for Julia files is `.jl`, using a `.julia` file ending in R Studio will enable syntax highlighting



# Julia in R Workflow

- ▶ The workflow is similar to Rcpp, but slightly more manual
- ▶ Entire Julia scripts can be called from R, but it is recommend to source functions from Julia into R

# Short Tutorial: JuliaCall

Let's try it out!

# Julia for Python Users

- ▶ No immediately accessible libraries for cross-language usage
- ▶ IJulia package in the Julia ecosystem allows for Julia to be used in a Jupyter notebook
- ▶ More information can be found here:  
<https://github.com/JuliaLang/IJulia.jl>

## Concluding Thoughts

- ▶ Combining Rcpp and parallelization is certainly an option!
- ▶ Combining Julia and parallelization... may be an option.
- ▶ Depending on if your task can be easily parallelized or not determines which technique used to speed up execution time

# Exercises

Visit