## Julia

A Guide on Using Julia Language

The language of the future?

#### Julia or not Julia Advantages & Disadvantages

- 1. Not whitespace-sensitive (or indentation-sensitive) xD
- 2. Parallel computing (and Macros), Multiple Dispatch, etc.
- 3. Universal! Can be run inside Python, R, C and ... and vice versa
- 4. Has all the goods in one place (From R to Matlab & from Python to C)
- 5. Much faster than Python (Due to the use of Just In Time (JIT) compiler)
- 6. Solves the two-language problem: You can prototype & put into production the same source code
- 7. Package development is way easier & usually 100% written in Julia rather than C/C++ & Python combination
- 8. Smaller community, tutorials and sample codes
- 9. Harder to debug as it doesn't point you exactly to the problem like Python (See packages slides for a remedy)
- 10. Less packages (Maybe enough for other tasks than ML & DS. Also, can still use Python/R packages with PyCall/RCall)

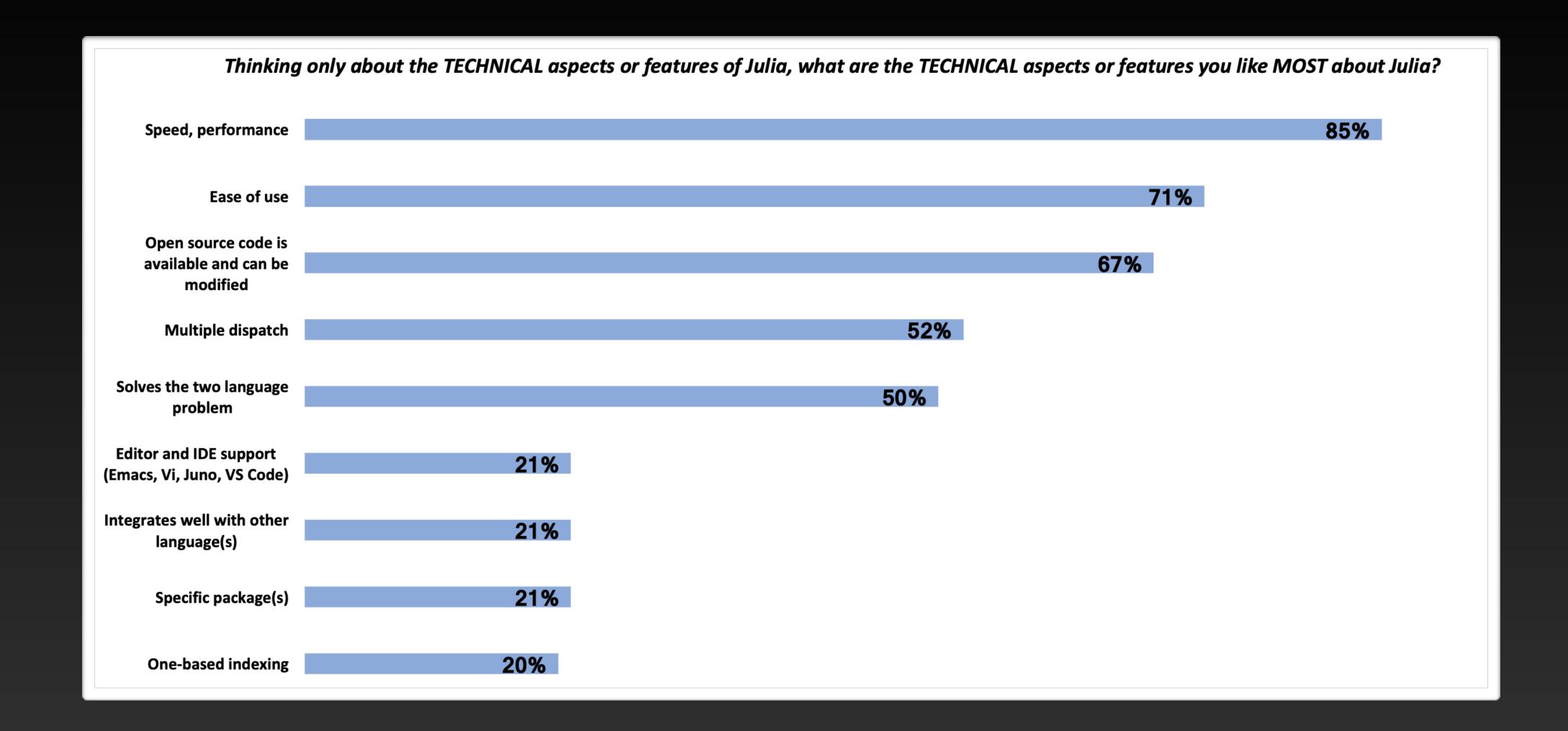
#### Some Stuff to Know

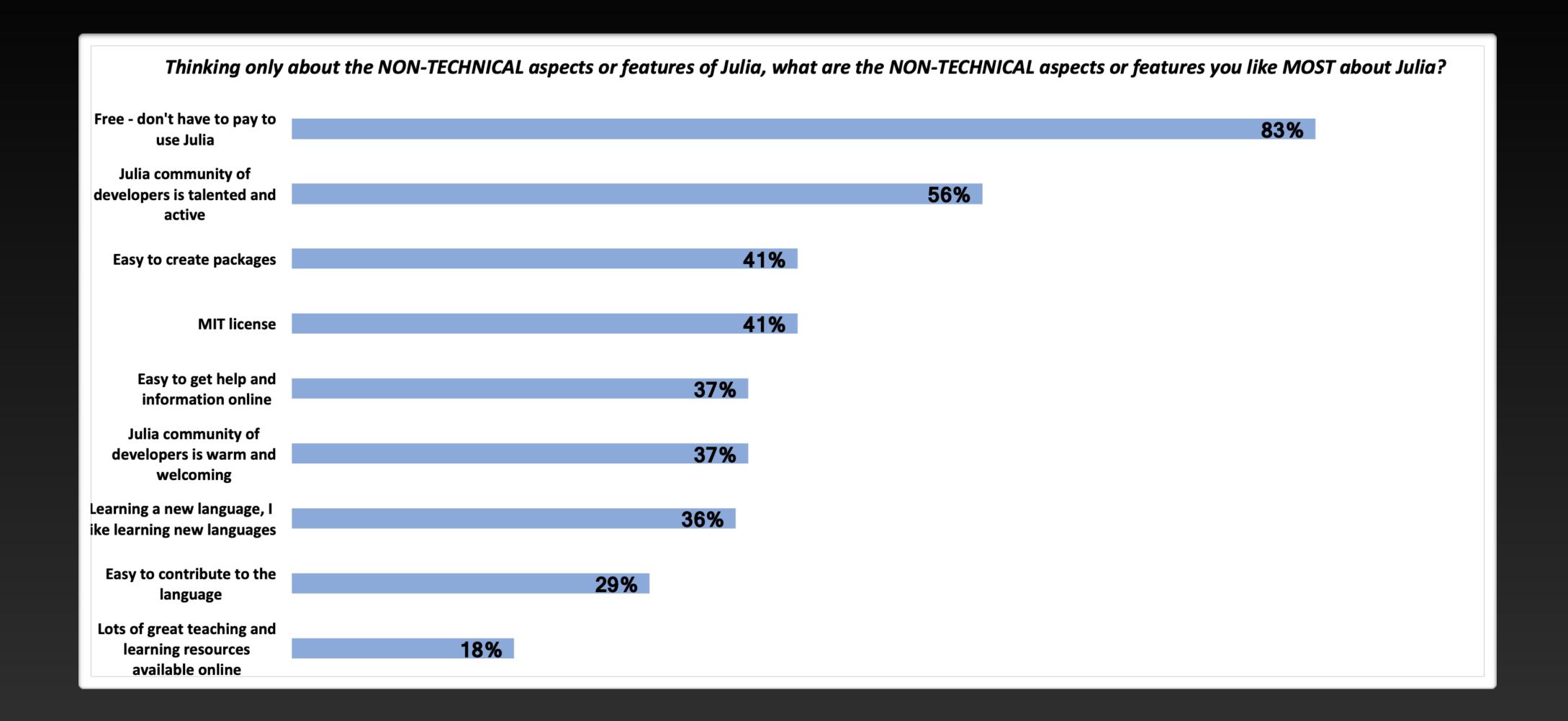
- 1. In Julia you can use mathematical symbols like  $\Sigma$  to name variables in contrast to Python. ( $\Sigma x = 200 \text{ vs. sum}_x = 200$ )
- 2. It was created with the ambition of combining the speed of C, usability of Python, the dynamism of Ruby, the mathematical power of MatLab, and the statistical power of R
- 3. Julia's type system is dynamic, yet takes advantages of static type systems by making it possible to indicate that certain values are of specific types. This allows for example, *method dispatch* on the types of function arguments to be deeply integrated with the language

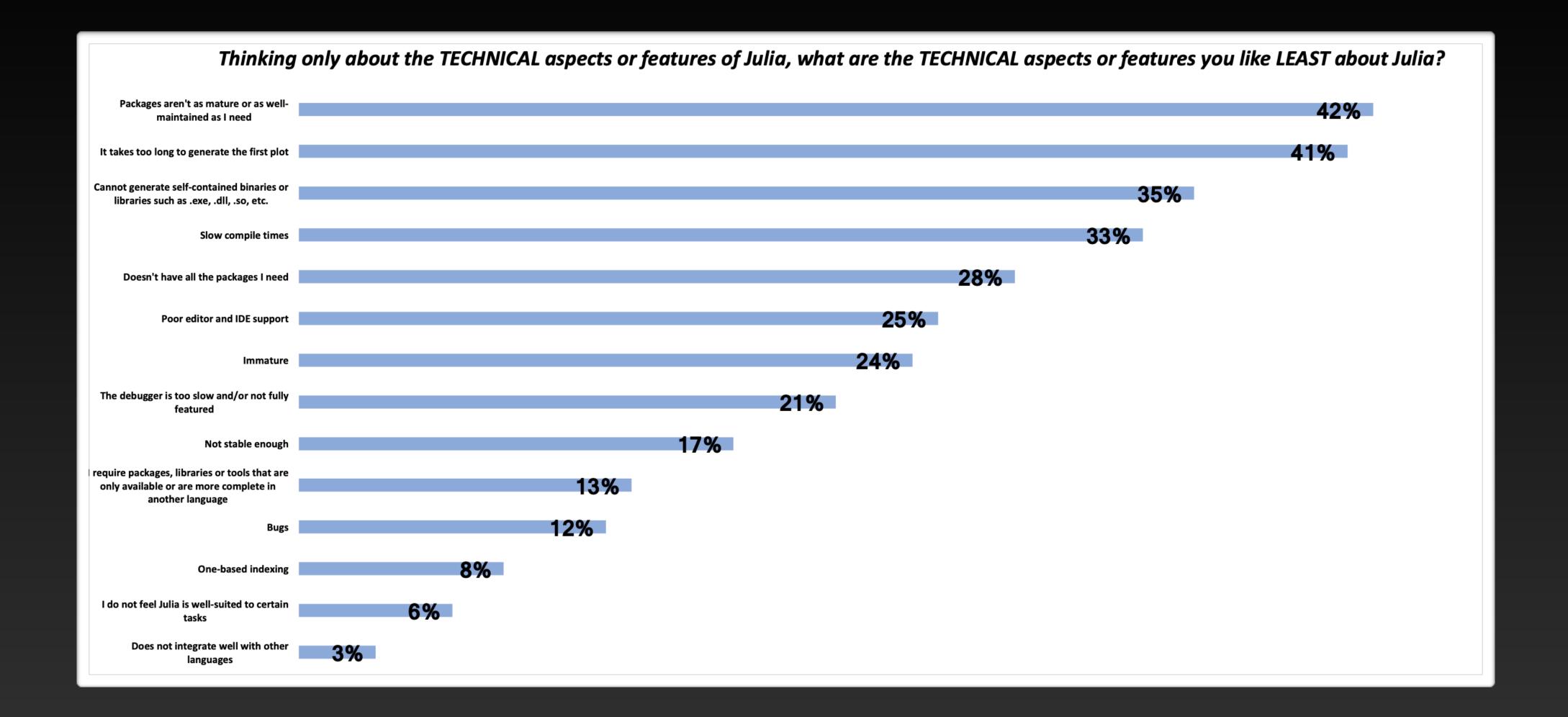
- Compilation during execution of a program (at run time), in contrast to most compiled languages that compile byte code to machine code before execution.
- 2. After the first run (compilation), every other call to the same source code is faster than the first call as it can be observed in the example below:

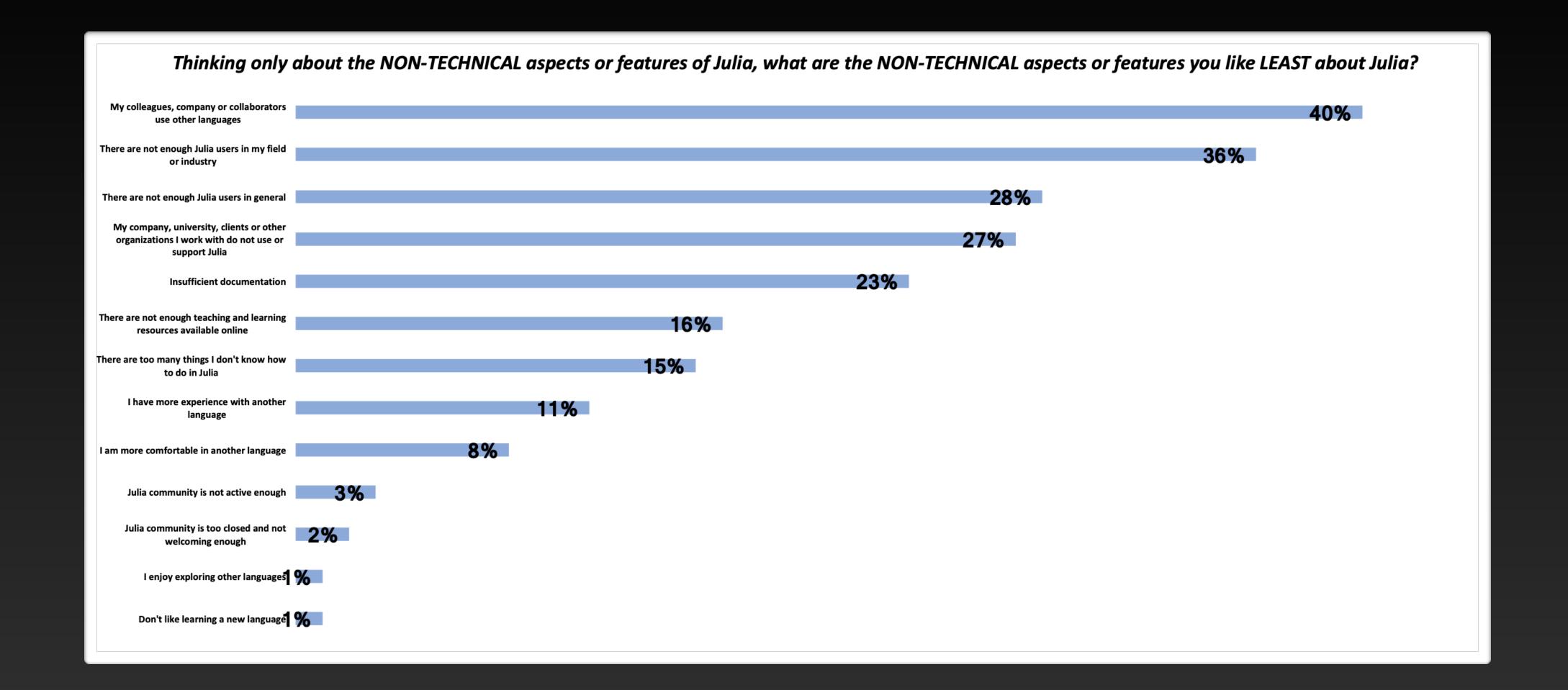
add(20.0, 40.0) => 0.003329 seconds (157 allocations: 10.153 KiB) add(130.0, 120.0) => 0.000004 seconds (5 allocations: 176 bytes)

As it is shown above, after the first call with two integers, every other call with any integers will be much faster less memory consuming!









## Installing Julia

### Ways to Install

- Using terminal/installer package
- Using Docker
- Using JuliaPro

## Installing with Terminal/Package Installer

Windows: <u>32-bit</u> - <u>64-bit</u> (<u>Guide</u>)

MacOS: 64-bit

Linux: <u>32-bit</u> - <u>64-bit</u>

Juno IDE: <u>Download</u>

VSCode Plugin for Julia: <u>Download</u>

PyCharm Plugin for Julia: <u>Download</u>

#### MacBook-Pro:~ erfan\$ julia

```
Documentation: https://docs.julialang.org
```

```
Type "?" for help, "]?" for Pkg help.
```

```
Version 1.4.1 (2020-04-14)
Official https://julialang.org/ release
```

```
julia> 2 + 2
4
Julia> Script.jl
4
Julia> exit()
MacBook-Pro:~ erfan$
```

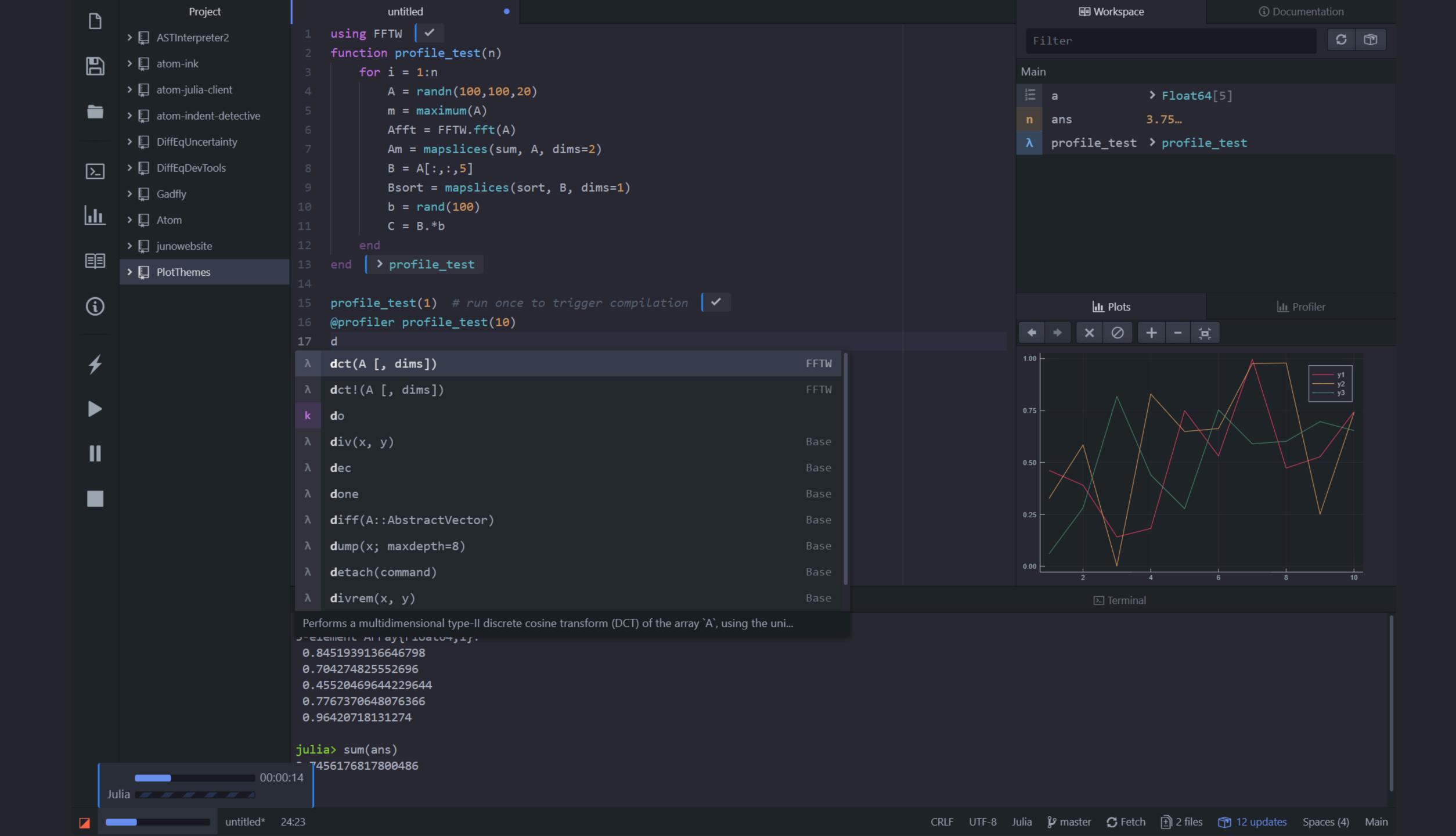
### Installing with Julia Pro

**JuliaPro** is lightweight, easy to install, comes with many packages, and includes tools like plotting, notebook, etc.

Windows: <u>Download</u>

MacOS: <u>Download</u>

Linux: <u>Download</u>

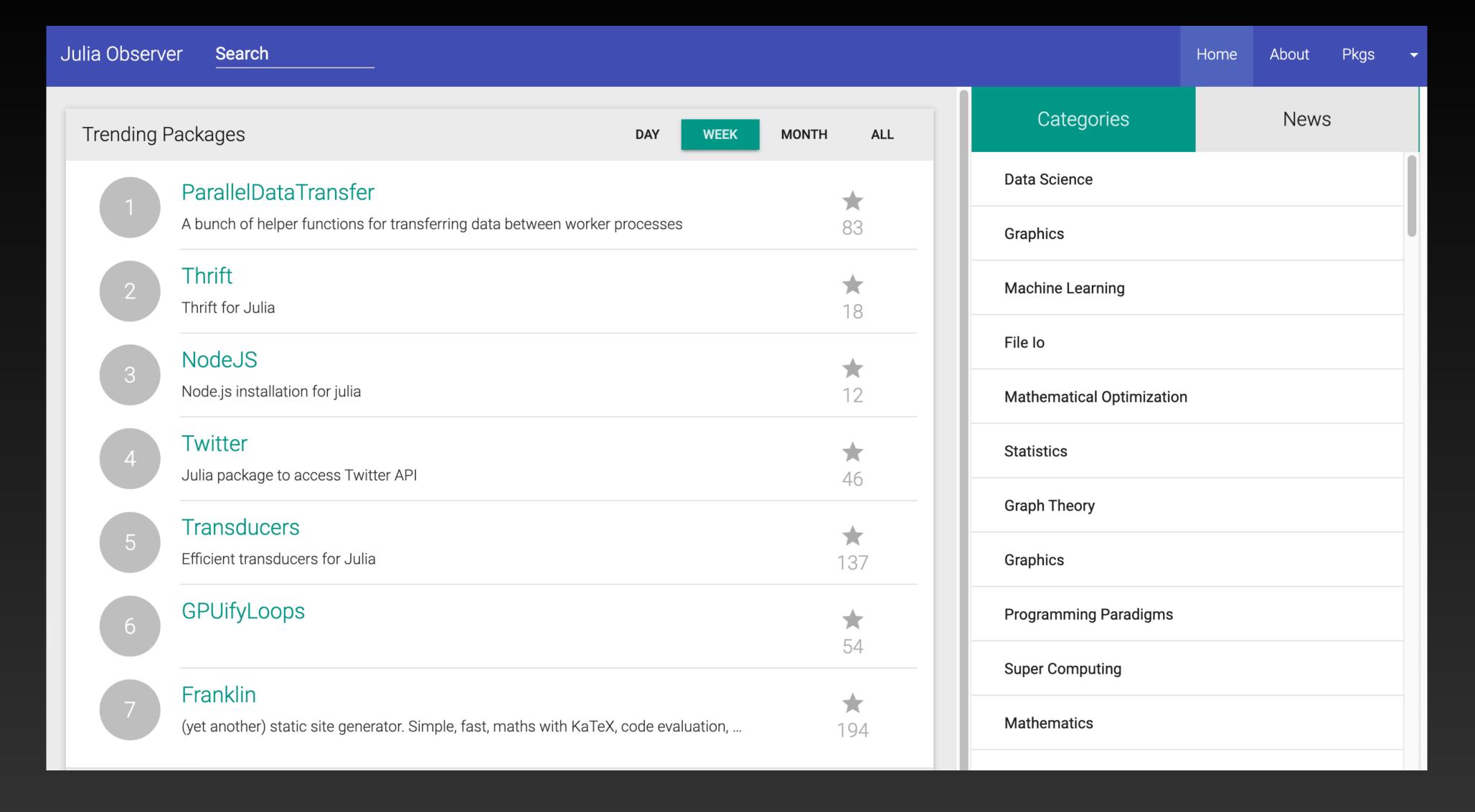


General Programming	General Math	Building UIs and Visualization	Interoperability with Other	
DataStructures	Calculus	PyPlot	Languages	
LightGraphs	DataFrames	Interact	RCall (Interoperability with R)	
Atom	StatsBase	LaTeXStrings	JavaCall (Java)	
JuliaWebAPI	Distributions	Formatting	PyCall (Python)	
IJulia	HypothesisTests	Images	Conda (Python dependencies)	
Nettle	GLM	Plots	JuliaInXL (Microsoft Excel)	
DSP	OnlineStats	GR	File and Data Formats	
NearestNeighbors	DifferentialEquations	UnicodePlots	JSON	
Parameters	SymPy	ImageMagick	JLD2	
ParserCombinator	KernelDensity	StatPlots	CSV	
Libz	Zygote	PGFPlots	LightXML	
BenchmarkTools	Optimization	Deep Learning and Machine	StaticArrays	
Rebugger			ProtoBuf	
Debugger	Optim	Learning		
	Roots	Knet	CuArrays	
	Databases JDBC	Clustering	Economics and Finance	
		DecisionTree	QuantEcon	
		MLBase	BusinessDays	
		Flux	Bloomberg	
		TensorFlow	Blpapi (Bloomberg connector)	
		Metalhead	Miletus	
		ScikitLearn		

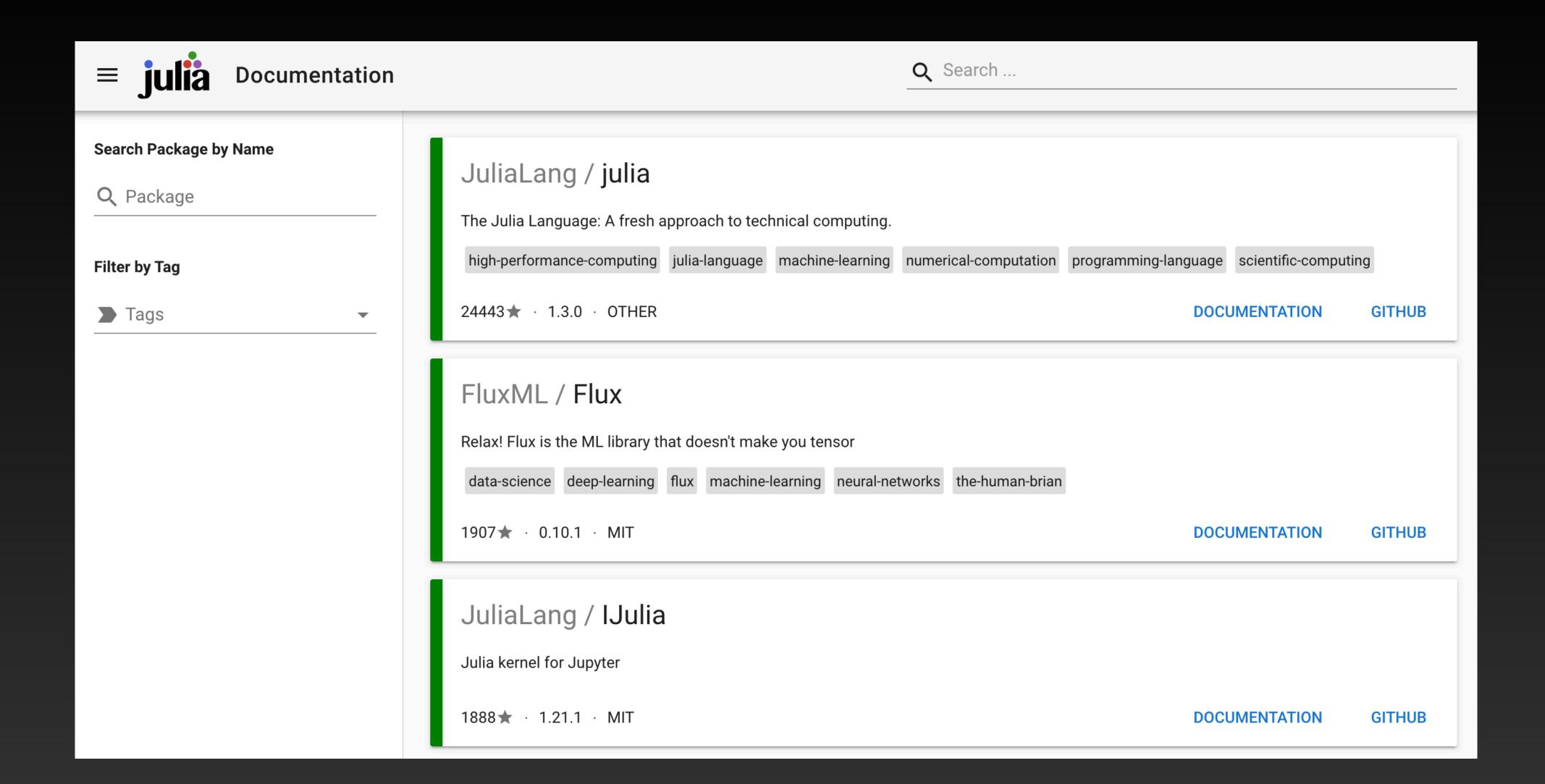
## Finding Packages

j	uliaHub			Lo	
	Home	JuliaHub			
	Packages	Track the pulse of the Julia ecosystem, find the packages you use, and Log in to access additional functionality like registering packages.	discover new packages.		
	Doc Search	<b>♦</b> Popular Packages	# Popular Tags		
	Code Search	Flux	dynamical-systems polynomials clustering lightgraphs		
		IJulia	image-processing neural-ode data-structures		
		Gadfly	economics sde data-science regression arrays gpu differentialequations time-series		
		Gen	graph bioinformatics ode simulation		
		DifferentialEquations	linear-algebra <b>Statistics</b> queryverse dae		
		JuMP	finance machine-learning nlp		
		Knet	mcmc optimization robotics deep-learning differential-equations		
		Plots			
		Genie	visualization bayesian informs plotting		
			floating-point high-performance-computing geospatial timeseries interpolation biology flux		
		+ New Packages	① Recently Updated Packages		
		RigidBodyTools 0.1.0	DynamicSparseArrays 0.2.4		
	••	SentinelArrays 1.0.0	OdsIO 0.6.0		

## Julia Hub

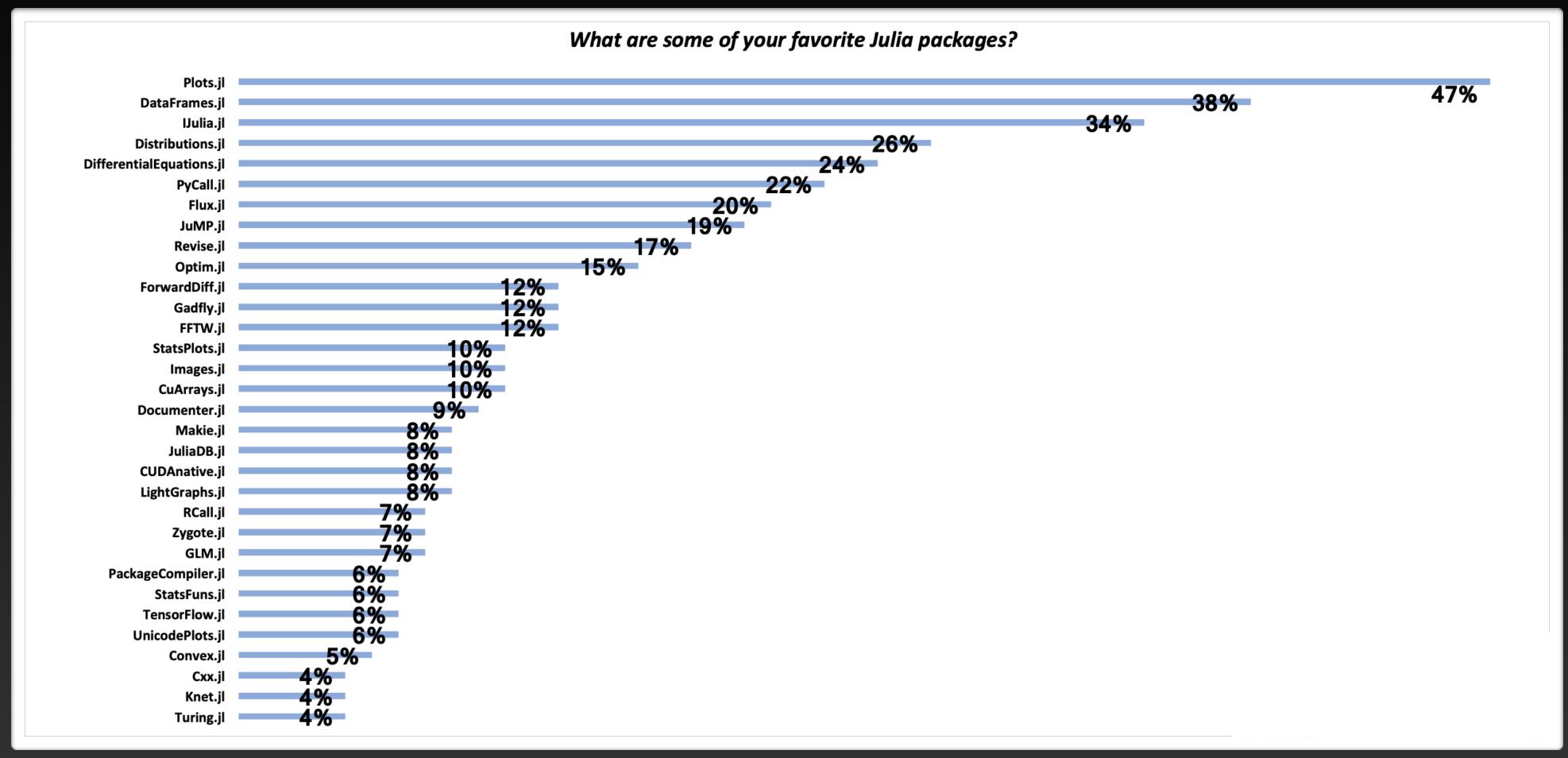


#### Julia Observer



## Julia Packages

### Popular Packages Among Julia Users



## Installing Packages

```
julia>
```

(@v1.4) pkg> add Plots

Downloading artifact: libfdk\_aac

Downloading artifact: libass

Downloading artifact: FreeType2

Building GR — → `~/.julia/packages/GR/cRdXQ/deps/build.log`

Building Plots → `~/.julia/packages/Plots/yuTb4/deps/build.log`

```
julia> using Pkg
julia> Pkg.add("Plots")
Downloading artifact: libfdk aac
```

Downloading artifact: libass

Downloading artifact: Free Type 2

```
Building GR ——→ `~/.julia/packages/GR/
cRdXQ/deps/build.log`
```

Building Plots → `~/.julia/packages/Plots/yuTb4/ deps/build.log`

## Updating Packages

```
julia>
```

(@v1.4) pkg> up Plots

Downloading artifact: libfdk\_aac

Downloading artifact: libass

Downloading artifact: FreeType2

Building GR — → `~/.julia/packages/GR/cRdXQ/deps/build.log`

Building Plots → `~/.julia/packages/Plots/yuTb4/deps/build.log`

## Removing Packages

julia>

(@v1.4) pkg> rm Plots

Updating '~/.julia/environment/v1.4/Project.toml'

[91a5bcdd] - Plots v1.3.0

## Status of Packages

julia>

(@v1.4) pkg> status

Status `~/.julia/environments/v1.4/Project.toml`

[54eefc05] Cascadia v0.4.0

[708ec375] Gumbo v0.8.0

[cd3eb016] HTTP v0.8.14

[91a5bcdd] Plots v1.3.0

## Using Packages

#### julia> using CSV

[ Info: Precompiling CSV [336ed68f-Øbac-5caØ-87d4]

julia> CSV.read("f.csv")

24×7 DataFrames.DataFrame. Omitted printing of 4 columns

Row	file_name String	first_language String	gender String
1	bnfs1.cha	Farsi	F
2	brnd1.cha	Spanish	М
3	chrs1.cha	Romanian	F
4	cndx1.cha	Mandarin	F
5	dnln1.cha	Cantonese	М
6	dnnc1.cha	Mandarin	M
7	dnns1.cha	Mandarin	М

• • •

### Stylistic Conventions & Tips

- Names of variables are in **lower case**. (Letter (A-Z or a-z), underscore, or a subset of Unicode code points greater than 00A0 are allowed.)
- Word separation can be indicated by underscores ('\_') (But using it is discouraged unless the name would be hard to read otherwise)
- Names of Types and Modules begin with a Capital Letter and word separation is shown with Upper Camel Case instead of underscores.
- Names of functions and macros are in lower case, without underscores.
- Functions that write to their arguments have names that end in !. These are sometimes
  called "mutating" or "in-place" functions because they are intended to produce changes in
  their arguments after the function is called, not just return a value. (Check sample codes)

# Run Julia in Python

#### julia>

#### (@v1.4) pkg> add PyCall

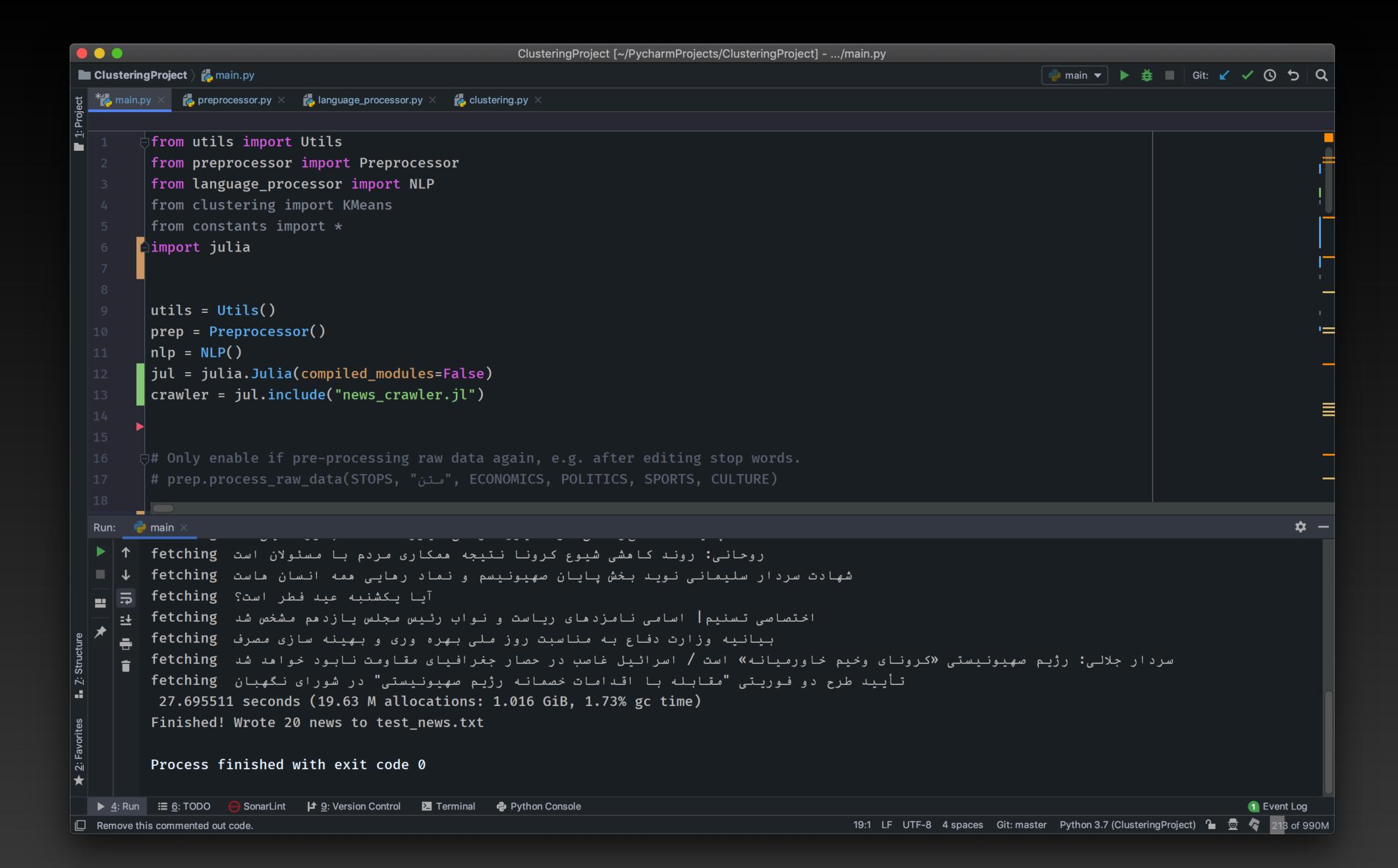
```
Updating registry at `~/.julia/registries/General`
   Updating git-repo `https://github.com/JuliaRegistries/
General.git`
   Resolving package versions...
   Installed PyCall ——— v1.91.4
        Updating `~/.julia/environments/v1.4/Manifest.toml`
   [438e738f] + PyCall v1.91.4
        Building PyCall → `~/.julia/packages/PyCall/zqDXB/deps/build.log`
```

#### bash> pip install julia

### Run Julia in Python

After installing the packages, add the following lines to your Python program:

```
>>> import julia
>>> jul = julia.Julia(compiled_modules=False)
>>> jl_module = jul.include("jl_module.jl")
```



## Run Python Packages in Julia

#### julia>

#### (@v1.4) pkg> add PyCall

```
Updating registry at `~/.julia/registries/General`
   Updating git-repo `https://github.com/JuliaRegistries/
General.git`
   Resolving package versions...
   Installed PyCall ——— v1.91.4
        Updating `~/.julia/environments/v1.4/Manifest.toml`
   [438e738f] + PyCall v1.91.4
        Building PyCall → `~/.julia/packages/PyCall/zqDXB/deps/build.log`
```

## Run Python Packages in Julia

After installing the packages, add the following lines to your Julia program:

```
>>> using PyCall
>>> @pyimport requests
>>> response = requests.get("url_to_fetch")
```

## Important Tools & Packages

### Important Tools & Packages

- Revise.jl: Allows you to modify code and use the changes without restarting Julia (in the same session). <u>Source</u>
- Debugger.jl: A full-fledged debugger for Julia. <u>Source</u> (For Juno check <u>this</u>)
- Plots: Visualization tool for Julia. <u>Source</u> (If you find it too slow, precompile it using PackageCompiler.jl (<u>Source</u>) or use Makie.jl (<u>Source</u>) instead.

## Further Resources

#### Further Resources

- Jupyter Notebooks & Sample Codes for This Lecture
- Julia Cheatsheet: A Quick Overview of Julia
- How to Add Julia to Jupyter Notebook
- Noteworthy Differences from Python
- PyCall: Run Julia in Python
- PyJulia: Run Julia in Python