



Scientific Computing and (Big) Data Analysis with Julia

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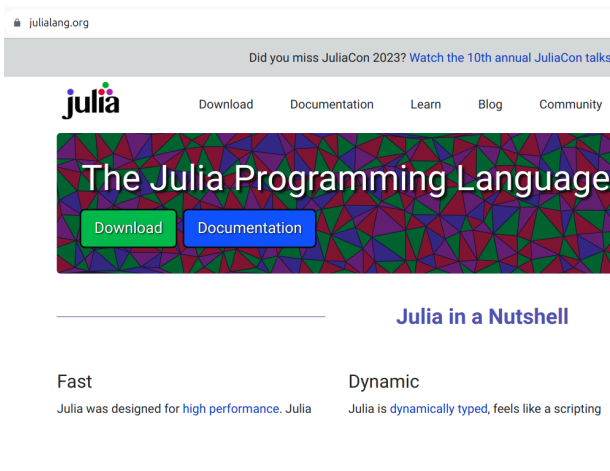
Istanbul University

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Julia Programming Language

julialang.org



The screenshot shows the homepage of the Julia Programming Language website. At the top, there is a navigation bar with the Julia logo and links for Download, Documentation, Learn, Blog, and Community. Below the navigation bar is a large banner with a colorful geometric pattern. The banner contains the text "The Julia Programming Language" and two buttons: "Download" and "Documentation". Below the banner, there is a section titled "Julia in a Nutshell" with two columns. The left column is titled "Fast" and contains the text "Julia was designed for high performance. Julia". The right column is titled "Dynamic" and contains the text "Julia is dynamically typed, feels like a scripting". In the bottom right corner of the website, there is a small image of a classical building.

julialang.org

Did you miss JuliaCon 2023? [Watch the 10th annual JuliaCon talks](#)

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The Julia Programming Language

Download Documentation

Julia in a Nutshell

Fast
Julia was designed for [high performance](#). Julia

Dynamic
Julia is [dynamically typed](#), feels like a scripting

Julia Programming Language

High Performance Computing & Dynamic

- Julia was designed for high performance. Julia programs automatically compile to efficient native code via LLVM, and support multiple platforms (Windows, MacOS, Linux, etc.).
- Julia is dynamically typed, feels like a scripting language, and has good support for interactive use, but can also optionally be separately compiled¹.

¹<https://julialang.org/>



Julia Programming Language

Composable & Open Source

- Julia uses multiple dispatch as a paradigm, making it easy to express many object-oriented and functional programming patterns. The talk on the Unreasonable Effectiveness of Multiple Dispatch explains why it works so well.
- Julia is an open source project with over 1,000 contributors. It is made available under the MIT license. The source code is available on GitHub².

²<https://julialang.org/>



Julia Programming Language

Compilation to Binary

Julia code is compiled into binary executable via LLVM (Low-Level Virtual Machine).

```
julia> @code_native 2 - 5
.text
.file "-"
.globl "julia_._199"                # -- Begin function julia_._199
.p2align 4, 0x90
.type "julia_._199",@function
"julia_._199":                      # @julia_._199
; r @ int.jl:86 within `~`
# %bb.0:                            # %top
    push    rbp
    mov     rax, rdi
    mov     rbp, rsp
    sub     rax, rsi
    pop     rbp
    ret
.Lfunc_end0:
    .size   "julia_._199", .Lfunc_end0-"julia_._199"
; L
                                # -- End function
.section        ".note.GNU-stack","",@progbits
```



Julia Programming Language

First things first!

helloworld.jl file


```
println("Hello , world!")
```

```
julia> include("helloworld.jl")  
Hello , world!
```



Julia Programming Language

Welcome!

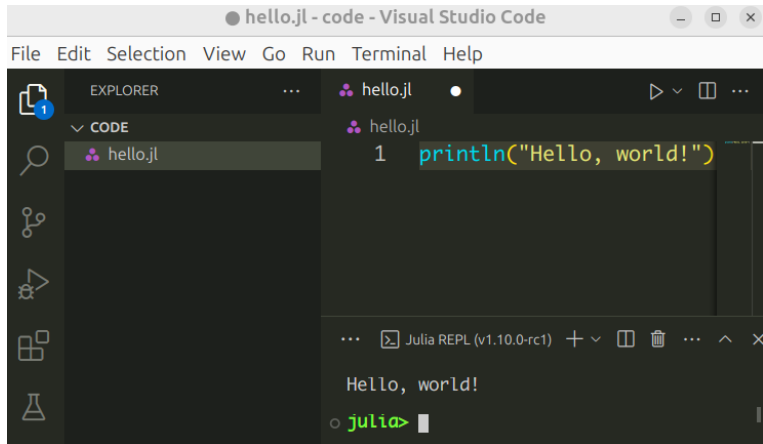
The Julia logo is a stylized representation of the word 'Julia' using dashed lines. Above the letters, there are four colored arrows: a blue arrow pointing right above the 'J', a green arrow pointing left above the 'u', an orange arrow pointing right above the 'l', and a purple arrow pointing left above the 'i'.

```
Documentation: https://docs.julialang.org  
Type "?" for help, "]"? for Pkg help.  
Version 1.10.0-rc1 (2023-11-03)  
Official https://julialang.org/ release  
  
julia> println("Hello, world!")  
Hello, world!  
  
julia> 
```



Julia Programming Language

The editor: Visual Studio Code



Julia Programming Language

Basics

Variables have types (Int, Float, Bool, String, etc.)

```
julia> a = 3
3
julia> b = 3.14159265
3.14159265
julia> typeof(a)
Int64
julia> typeof(b)
Float64
```



Julia Programming Language

Basics

Vectors and Matrices are first-class citizens (no need for external libs)

```
julia> v = [1, 42, -8, 10]
4-element Vector{Int64}:
 1
42
-8
10
```



Julia Programming Language

Basics

```
julia> hcat(zeros(5), ones(5), 1:5, 5:(-1):1)
5x4 Matrix{Float64}:
```

0.0	1.0	1.0	5.0
0.0	1.0	2.0	4.0
0.0	1.0	3.0	3.0
0.0	1.0	4.0	2.0
0.0	1.0	5.0	1.0



Julia Programming Language

Basics

```
julia> m = zeros(5, 3)
```

```
5x3 Matrix{Float64}:
```

```
0.0  0.0  0.0
```

```
0.0  0.0  0.0
```

```
0.0  0.0  0.0
```

```
0.0  0.0  0.0
```

```
0.0  0.0  0.0
```

```
julia> size(m)
```

```
(5, 3)
```



Julia Programming Language

Installing packages

```
julia> using Pkg  
julia> Pkg.add("JMcDM")
```

```
julia> ]  
@v1.10) pkg> add JMcDM
```



Julia Programming Language

Importing Data

```
using CSV, DataFrames

mydata = CSV.read("data.csv",
                  delim = ";",
                  DataFrame)

show(mydata)
```



Julia Programming Language

Importing Data

```
julia> using Latexify  
julia> latexify(mydata, env = :table) |> println
```

X	Y
1	2
2	4
3	5
4	-1
5	2



Julia Programming Language

if/elseif/else

```
function numberofrealroots(delta)
    if delta > 0
        return 2
    elseif delta == 0
        return 1
    else
        return 0
    end
end
```



Julia Programming Language

Pattern Matching

```
using Rematch

function numberofrealroots(delta)
    @match delta begin
        x where x > 0    => 2
        x where x == 0  => 1
        -                => 0
    end
end
```



Julia Programming Language

Basics

For loops are single threaded by design

```
results = zeros(10)

for i in 1:10
    results[i] = dosomethingwith(i)
end
```



Julia Programming Language

Basics

Using multiple threads³

```
using Base.Threads

results = zeros(10)

@threads for i in 1:10
    results[i] = dosomethingwith(i)
end
```

³# julia -t 10



Julia Programming Language

Functions are first-class citizens

```
function apply(f, x)
    return f(x)
end

julia> apply(abs, -10)
10
```

- Functions can take functions as arguments.
- Functions can return functions as values.



Julia Programming Language

Multiple Dispatch

```
struct Point2D
    x::Float64
    y::Float64
end
```

- Structs are user-defined concrete data types.
- An object instance can be created like `Point2D(1, 2)`.
- Object fields can be accessed like `p.x` and `p.y`.



Julia Programming Language

Multiple Dispatch

```
function Base.+(p::Point2D, other::Point2D)::Point2D
    Point2D(p.x + other.x, p.y + other.y)
end
```

```
julia> Point2D(1, 2) + Point2D(4, 5)
Point2D(5.0, 7.0)
```

- Operator `+` is overloaded for the type `Point2D`.
- Now, both `2 + 2` and `p1 + p2` are legal Julia codes where `p1` and `p2` are in type of `Point2D`.



Julia Programming Language

Multiple Dispatch

```
function Base.:*(p::Point2D, other::Point2D)::Float64
    return p.x * other.x + p.y * other.y
end
```

```
julia> Point2D(1, 2) * Point2D(4, 5)
12.0
```

- The operator `*` is overloaded for the type `Point2D`.
- `*` now operates like the *dot product* of vectors in linear algebra.



Linear Regression

The formulation

$$y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 x + \varepsilon \quad (1)$$

$$\hat{y} = \hat{\beta}_0 + \hat{\beta}_1 x \quad (2)$$

$$\hat{\beta} = (X'X)^{-1}X'y \quad (3)$$



Linear Regression

Sample Data

$$X = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 3 \\ 1 & 4 \\ 1 & 5 \end{bmatrix}, y = \begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 5 \\ 5 \\ 8 \\ 12 \end{bmatrix} \quad (4)$$



Linear Regression

The Matrix Solution

```
using LinearAlgebra
```

```
x = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
```

```
y = [2, 5, 5, 8, 12]
```

```
X = hcat(ones(5), x)
```

```
betahats = inv(X'X)X'y
```

```
println(betahats)
```

```
julia> include("reg-matrix.jl")
```

```
[-0.5, 2.3]
```



Linear Regression

Pseudo Inverse - Numerical Fit

```
x = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
y = [2, 5, 5, 8, 12]

betahats = hcat(ones(5), x) \ y
println(betahats)
```

```
julia> include("reg-simple.jl")
[-0.5, 2.3]
```



Linear Regression

The GLM package

```
using GLM

x = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
y = [2, 5, 5, 8, 12]

result = lm(hcat(ones(5), x), y)

println(result)
```



Linear Regression

The GLM package - Results

```
julia> include("reg-glm.jl")
```

Coefficients:

	Coef.	Std. Error	t	Pr(> t)	Lower 95%	Upper 95%
x1	-0.5	1.25565	-0.40	0.7171	-4.49605	3.49605
x2	2.3	0.378594	6.08	0.0090	1.09515	3.50485

```
julia> GLM.r2(result)
```

```
0.9248251748251748
```



MLJ

A Machine Learning Framework for Julia

```
julia> using MLJ
julia> models = MLJ.models()
julia> for m in models
    println(m[:name])
end
ARDRegressor
AdaBoostClassifier
AdaBoostRegressor
AdaBoostStumpClassifier
...
KMedoids
KNNClassifier
...
NeuralNetworkRegressor
...
RandomForestClassifier
RandomForestImputer
RandomForestRegressor
...
SRRegressor
```



XOR

eXclusive OR

x_1	x_2	y
1	1	0
1	0	1
0	1	1
0	0	0

Table: $y = \text{xor}(x_1, x_2)$



Symbolic Regression

```
using SymbolicRegression, MLJ

x = (
  x1 = Float64[1, 1, 0, 0],
  x2 = Float64[1, 0, 1, 0]
)

y = Float64[0, 1, 1, 0]
```



Symbolic Regression

```
model = SRRegressor(  
    iterations = 50,  
    binary_operators = [+ , - , *],  
    unary_operators = [abs],  
    should_simplify = true,  
    save_to_file = false)
```



Symbolic Regression

```
mach = machine(model, x, y)
fit!(mach)
report(mach)
@info predict(mach, x)
```



Symbolic Regression

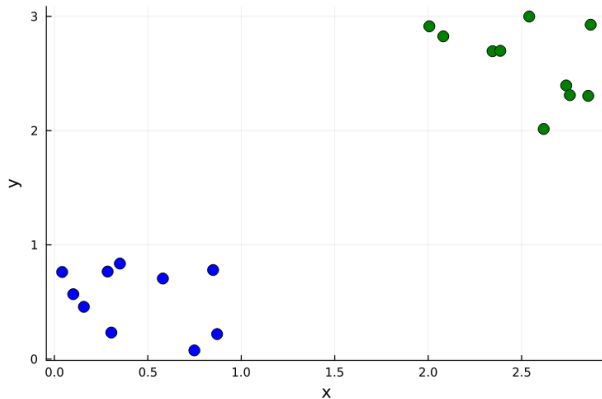
Hall of Fame:

```
-----
Complexity    Loss          Score      Equation
1             2.500e-01    3.604e+01   y = 0.5
4             0.000e+00    1.201e+01   y = abs(x1 - x2)
-----
[ Info: [0.0, 1.0, 1.0, 0.0]
```



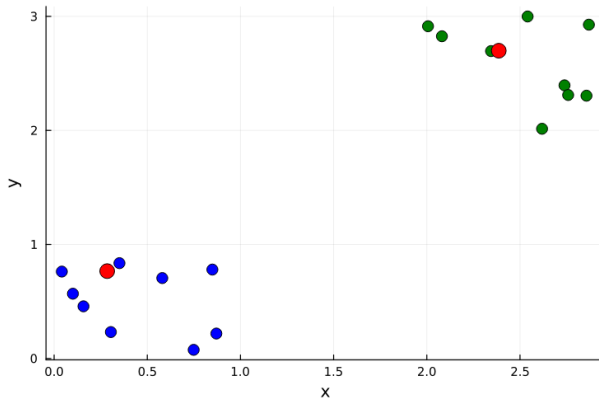
Clustering Multivariate Data

kmedoids



Clustering Multivariate Data

kmedoids



Clustering Multivariate Data

Problem of Distance Matrices

```
using Clustering, Plots, Distances

# data = Code for loading data...
plt = scatter(data[:, 1], data[:, 2])

dist = pairwise(euclidean, eachrow(data))

result = kmedoids(dist, 2)
centers = data[result.medoids, :];
scatter!(centers[:, 1], centers[:, 2])
```



A Distance Matrix

$$D = \begin{bmatrix} D_{11} & D_{12} & D_{13} & \dots & D_{1n} \\ D_{21} & D_{22} & D_{23} & \dots & D_{2n} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ D_{n1} & D_{n2} & D_{n3} & \dots & D_{nn} \end{bmatrix}_{n \times n}$$



Clustering Multivariate Data

Problem of Distance Matrices

```
dist = pairwise(euclidean, eachrow(data))
```

- A distance matrix holds the distance data of i th and j th points, e.g., $D_{ij} = D_{ji}$ due to the symmetry.
- If data has n rows then the distance matrix is in dimension of $n \times n$.
- Each distance is measured in 64-bits float numbers (Float64).
- If n is large, your machine will probably throw an *Out of Memory* error!



Big Distance Matrices

On-demand Distance Matrix

```
struct OnDemandDistanceMatrix <: AbstractMatrix{Float64}  
    rawdata::Matrix  
end  
  
function Base.getindex(odm::OnDemandDistanceMatrix, i::Int, j::Int)::Float64  
    return euclidean(odm.rawdata[i, :], odm.rawdata[j, :])  
end  
  
function Base.size(odm::OnDemandDistanceMatrix)  
    n, _ = size(odm.rawdata)  
    return (n, n)  
end
```



Big Distance Matrices

On-demand Distance Matrix

```
# Example
data = Float64[
    1 2;
    0 5;
    1 2]

d = OnDemandDistanceMatrix(data)

println(d[1, 3])
```



Big Distance Matrices

On-demand Distance Matrix

```
data = Float64[  
    1 2;  
    0 5;  
    1 2]  
  
d = OnDemandDistanceMatrix(data)  
  
# d is a usual distance matrix now!  
kmedoids(d, 2)
```



Big Distance Matrices

On-demand Distance Matrix

- On-demand distance matrix costs zero memory
- Caution: But it's really slow just because the requested distance is calculated on demand!
- But it makes it possible! 😊



Big Matrices

Memory Mapped IO

- We need an efficient way to cope with big distance matrices
- Memory-mapped IO is an OS level solution to this problem
- The content of a matrix is stored in files (on disk!)
- Access to data is really fast 😊 (contrast to the previous one!)



Big Matrices

Memory-mapped IO

```
import Mmap

xio = open("/tmp/X.dat", "w+")
yio = open("/tmp/y.dat", "w+")

X = Mmap.mmap(xio, Matrix{Float64}, (n, 2))
y = Mmap.mmap(yio, Vector{Float64}, n)
```

- X and y are stored in files $X.dat$ and $y.dat$
- But they are stored in files and mapped to memory (RAM).



Big Matrices

Memory-mapped IO

X and y are processed and accessed as normal matrices and vectors

```
X[1, :] = [1, 3]
y[5] = 9.7
betahats = inv(X'X)X'y
```



Distributions

The Normal Distribution

$$f(x; \mu, \sigma) = \frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{x-\mu}{\sigma}\right)^2}, \quad -\infty < x < \infty \quad (5)$$

$$f(x; 0, 1) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}x^2}, \quad -\infty < x < \infty \quad (6)$$



Distributions

The Normal Distribution

```
julia> using Distributions

julia> quantile(Normal(), 0.05/2)
-1.9599639845400592

julia> quantile(Normal(), 0.10/2)
-1.6448536269514729

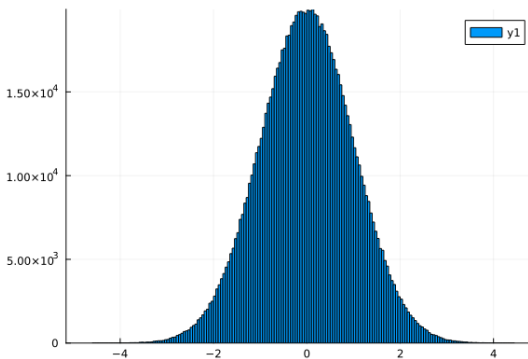
julia> quantile(Normal(), 0.01/2)
-2.5758293035489053
```



Distributions

Monte Carlo Simulations - Drawing Random Numbers

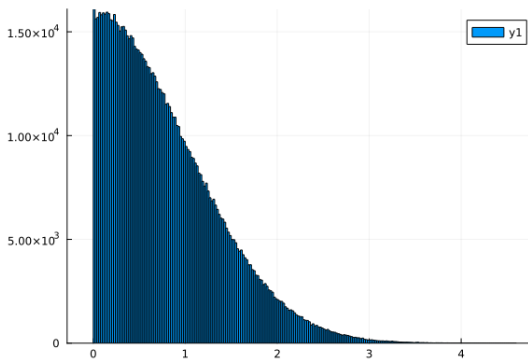
```
julia> using Plots, Distributions  
julia> x = rand(Normal(), 1000000);  
julia> histogram(x)
```



Distributions

Monte Carlo Simulations - Drawing Random Numbers

```
julia> histogram(abs.(x))
```



Numerical Integration

QuadGK

$$\int_{-1}^1 \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{1}{2}x^2} dx =? \quad (7)$$

```
using QuadGK

function f(x)
    return 1/sqrt(2pi) * exp(-0.5x^2)
end

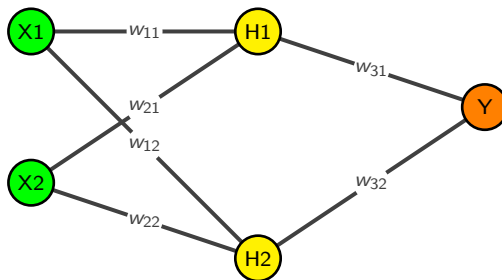
quadgk(f, -1.0, 1.0)
```



Optimizations

Simple Neural Network

$$H_1 = f(w_0 + x_1 w_{11} + x_2 w_{21})$$



Optimizations

Simple Neural Network

$$H_1 = f(w_{01} + x_1 w_{11} + x_2 w_{21})$$

$$H_2 = f(w_{02} + x_1 w_{12} + x_2 w_{22})$$

$$Y = f(w_{03} + w_{31}H_1 + w_{32}H_2)$$

What are the values of w_{ij} 's that minimize the total network error?



Optimizations

Simple Neural Network

```
function sigmoid(x)
    return 1.0/(1.0 + exp(-x))
end

function cost(w)
    error = 0.0
    for i in 1:4
        H1 = sigmoid(w[1] + w[2]*x1[i] + w[3]*x2[i])
        H2 = sigmoid(w[4] + w[5]*x1[i] + w[6]*x2[i])
        yhat = sigmoid(w[7] + w[8] * H1 + w[9] * H2)
        error += (yhat - y[i])^2
    end
    return error
end
```



Optimizations

Simple Neural Network

```
using Metaheuristics
```

```
x1 = [1, 1, 0, 0]
```

```
x2 = [1, 0, 1, 0]
```

```
y = [0, 1, 1, 0]
```

```
bounds = vcat([-10000.0 for i in 1:9]',  
              [10000.0 for i in 1:9]')
```

```
result = Metaheuristics.optimize(cost, bounds, MCCGA())
```

```
display(result)
```



Feeding the trained network

```
function forward(w)
    yhat = zeros(length(y))
    for i in 1:4
        H1 = sigmoid(w[1] + w[2]*x1[i] + w[3]*x2[i])
        H2 = sigmoid(w[4] + w[5]*x1[i] + w[6]*x2[i])
        H3 = sigmoid(w[7] + w[8] * H1 + w[9] * H2)
        yhat[i] = H3
    end
    return yhat
end
```



Optimizations

Mathematical Programming

$$\max z = 2x_1 + 3x_2$$

Subject to:

$$x_1 + 2x_2 \leq 100$$

$$2x_1 + x_2 \leq 150$$

$$x_1, x_2 \geq 0$$



Optimizations

JuMP

```
using JuMP, HiGHS

m = Model(HiGHS.Optimizer)

@variable(m, x1 >= 0)
@variable(m, x2 >= 0)

@objective(m, Max, 2x1 + 3x2)

@constraint(m, x1 + 2x2 <= 100)
@constraint(m, 2x1 + x2 <= 150)
```



Optimizations

JuMP

```
julia> optimize!(m)
Solving LP without presolve or with basis
Model      status      : Optimal
Objective value      : 1.83333333333e+02
HiGHS run time       : 0.00
```

```
julia> value.([x1, x2])
2-element Vector{Float64}:
66.66666666666667
16.666666666666657
```



SQL Integration

SQLite

```
using SQLite

db = SQLite.DB("database.db")

sqlst = """
    select item, price from Prices
    where date = '2023.12.01'
    order by price
"""

resultsql = DBInterface.execute(db, sqlst)

for row in resultsql
    println(row[:item], ": ", row[:price])
end

close(db)
```



- Julia can operate with R and Python.
- R and Python objects can be transferred in both ways.
- We don't need to give up on them, let's talk to the strangers!



Talking to Strangers

Calling into R

```
using RCall

x = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
y = [2, 5, 5, 8, 12]

@rput x y

R"result <- lm(y~x)"

jresult = @rget result
```



```
julia> jresult
:coefficients    => [-0.5, 2.3]
:residuals       => [0.2, 0.9, -1.4, -0.7, 1.0]
:rank            => 2
:fitted_values   => [1.8, 4.1, 6.4, 8.7, 11.0]
:assign          => [0, 1]
:df_residual     => 3
:xlevels         => OrderedDict{Symbol, Any}()
:terms           => y ~ x
```



Talking to Strangers

Calling into Python

```
using PyCall

np = pyimport("numpy")
linalg = pyimport("numpy.linalg")

x = np.matrix([1.0 1; 1 2; 1 3; 1 4; 1 5])
y = np.array([2.0, 5, 5, 8, 12])

result = linalg.lstsq(x, y)
```



Talking to Strangers

Calling into Python

```
julia> include("pycaller.jl")  
(  
    [-0.500000000000000023, 2.30000000000000003] ,  
    [4.2999999999999995] ,  
    2,  
    [7.69121313410482, 0.9193696350073228]  
)
```





Thank you!
Any questions? ☕

