Julia Feels like Python; Works like Lisp; Fast like C

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Resources at github.com/nickeubank/JuliaOverview

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Goals for Today

- 1. Why the need for yet another language?
- 2. Overview of Julia features
- 3. Brief hands-on tutorial
- 4. Leave you with resources for future exploration!

Who am I?

- Post-Doc at Center for Study of Democratic Institutions
- Study social networks using cell-phone meta-data
 - Lots of simulations on networks with >10,000,000 nodes
- · Regularly work with Stata, R, Python, and Julia
 - Some contributions to Julia packages, but I am not a core Julia developer!

Fast Languages

C, Java

Easy To Use Languages

Python, R, Matlab

Easy To Use Languages Python, R, Matlab

Interactive

Fast Languages C, Java

Compiled

Easy To Use Languages *Python, R, Matlab*

- Interactive
- Dynamic typed

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Fast Languages *C, Java*

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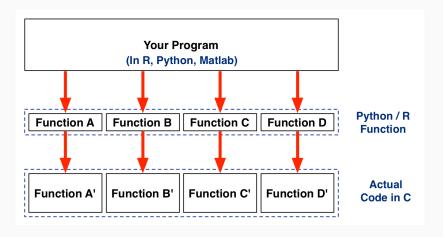
Easy To Use Languages Python, R, Matlab

- Interactive
- Dynamic typed
- Fast to write
- Slow to run

Fast Languages *C, Java*

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Hybrid Solution





Hard to understand workings of packages

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- ⇒ True if you know C...
- ⇒ Extremely true if you don't know C!

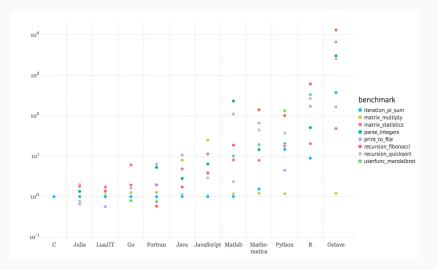
Base Julia is written in Julia

• Even things like definitions of integers!

Most packages written in pure Julia

```
# Python
def sum sequence(start, stop):
    total = 0
    for i in range(start, stop):
        total = total + i
    return total
# Julia
function sum sequence(start, stop)
    total = 0
    for i in start:stop
        total = total + i
    end
    return total
end
```

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# Python
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# Julia
function sum sequence(start, stop)
    total = 0
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    end
    return total
end
Python: sum sequence(0, 1000000): 78.8 milliseconds
R: sum sequence(0, 1000000): 274 miliseconds
Julia: sum sequence(0, 1 000 000): 0.0037 milliseconds
```



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# Python
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 \Rightarrow Checks type of **total**, type of **i**, and looks up appropriate function + one million times!

```
# Julia
function sum sequence(start, stop)
    total = 0
    for i in start:stop
        total = total + i
    end
    return total
end
sum_sequence(0, 1_000_000)
```

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sum sequence(0, 1000000)
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· Treats function as a small program.

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- · Treats function as a small program.
- Realizes that **total** and **i** are always going to be integers, so only checks once.

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# Julia
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    end
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end
sum_sequence(0, 1_000 000)
```

- · Treats function as a small program.
- Realizes that total and i are always going to be integers, so only checks once.
- Keeps copy of machine code once created so doesn't have to re-evaluate every time function is called.

Corollary 1: Julia is only fast inside functions

```
# Slow
total = 0
for i in 0:1_000_000
      total = total + i
end
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Corollary 1: Julia is only fast inside functions

```
# Slow
total = 0
for i in 0:1_000_000
    total = total + i
end
# Fast
function sum sequence(start, stop)
    total = 0
    for i in start:stop
        total = total + i
    end
    return total
end
sum sequence(0, 1 000 000)
```

Corollary 2: Type Stability for Max Speed

```
function return_if_even(a_number)
   if a_number % 2 == 0
       return a_number
   end
   if a_number % 2 != 0
       return "This is not even!"
   end
end
```

You can help the compiler by ensuring that, conditional on the type of arguments, all intermediate and output variables will always be of the same type.

This function is **not** type stable because:

If a_number is an even integer, it returns an integer, but
If a number is an odd integer, it returns a string.

Features: Just Write the Loop

No more need to always vectorize!

```
x = rand(100)
# Loop
for i in 1:length(x)
    x[i] = sqrt(x[i])
end
But you can if you want with . notation.
# Vectorized
x = sqrt.(x)
Times: 6.651 ms (loop) and 7.682 ms (vectorized)
```

Features: Native Parallelism

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```
Add workers:
addprocs(3)
Small jobs:
num_heads = @parallel (+) for i in 1:1_000_000
               rand(Bool)
           end
Or:
a = SharedArray{Float64}(1 000)
\alpha
   a[i] = randn()
end
```

Features: Parallelism

```
Big jobs:
```

```
svds = pmap(svd, list_of_matrices)
```

Features: Extensive Linear Algebra Optimizations

```
julia> A = randn(n,n)
julia> Asym = A + A'
julia> issymmetric(Asym)
true
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Can also declare special structures (to deal with floating point errors):

· Triangular, Diagonal, Tridiagonal, Sparse Symmetric, etc..

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· Triangular, Diagonal, Tridiagonal, Sparse Symmetric, etc..

(Factorizations done using LAPACK and UMFPACK libraries)

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Base types:

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Plus, user types as fast as Base types.

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If you need it, use ccall.

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If you need it, use **ccall**. Here's a call to **clock** function in C library **libc** that takes no arguments and returns an **Int32** value:

```
t = ccall((:clock, "libc"), Int32, ())
```

Features: Easy Python Integration

Import python math function and use its functions in Julia.

```
using PyCall
@pyimport math
math.sin(math.pi / 4) - sin(pi / 4)
```

Features: Support for Unicode

OLS with Unicode:

```
N = 4000

x = randn(N, 3)

\epsilon = randn(N)

\beta = [2, 1, 90]

y = x * \beta + \epsilon

\hat{\beta} = inv(x' * x) * x' * y

\hat{\epsilon} = y - x * \hat{\beta}
```



You can write Julia code that writes Julia code!

Familiar:

- Duck-typing
- Pass by reference
- Iterators
- · List (and array) comprehensions

Unfamiliar:

- No integer overflow checking
 - SafeInts package available
- · Built in Package Manager
 - · No conda needed!
 - No name spaces *yet*; coming in new package manager with 1.0 release.
- · Not white-space sensitive
- Indexes start at 1, not 0

- Multiple dispatch for functions
- Loops as fast as vectorized functions

Familiar:

- · Multiple dispatch
- · Built in package manager

Unfamiliar:

- · No integer overflow checking
 - · SafeInts package available
- · Pass-by-reference and mutable / immutable data types
- LOTS of syntactic sugar
- · Loops as fast as vectorized functions

Not 1.0 Yet...

Currently Stable Release: 0.6.2 Pending Release: 0.7

- Expected this summer (∼ June 2018?)
- 0.7 is 1.0 with depreciation warnings
 - If your code works with 0.7, syntax won't change!

Expected changes

- Handful of syntax changes
- · Major compiler improvements for missing data
- New package manager

Hands-on Tutorials!

Go to juliabox.com, create an account, and navigate to tutorials/intro-to-julia.

Today we'll do:

- · 1. Getting Started
- · 4. Loops
- · 6. Functions
- · 10. Multiple Dispatch

Next Steps

See Eubank_JuliaResources.pdf at www.github.com/nickeubank/JuliaOverview for links for installing Julia, installing an IDE, where to find tutorials, and more!