



# CSCI-6221

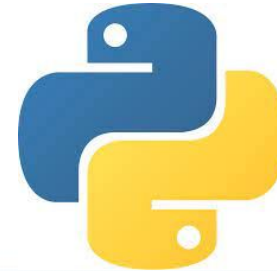
## Julia Group Presentation

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Waad Algorashy  
Tiffany Nguyen

# Evaluation Criteria

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- Community
- Package Ecosystem
- Learning Materials
- Employability
- Programming Paradigms
- Performance
- Concurrency



# Community

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The Julia community has a presence across multiple platforms such as GitHub  
Twitter, LinkedIn, Facebook ..etc.



# Community

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Measured by:

- # projects actively developed in total on GitHub
- # Conferences in history
- # Hacker News Posts in total
- “Programming, scripting, and markup languages” question of Stack Overflow survey
- “Most Loved” question of Stack Overflow survey
- “Top Paying Technology” question of Stack Overflow survey

**Note:** The results of “Most Loved” question , “Programming, scripting, and markup languages” question and “Top Paying Technology” question of Stack Overflow survey is based on 2021 survey results. The result of “Top Paying Technology” is median number of salary.

# Community



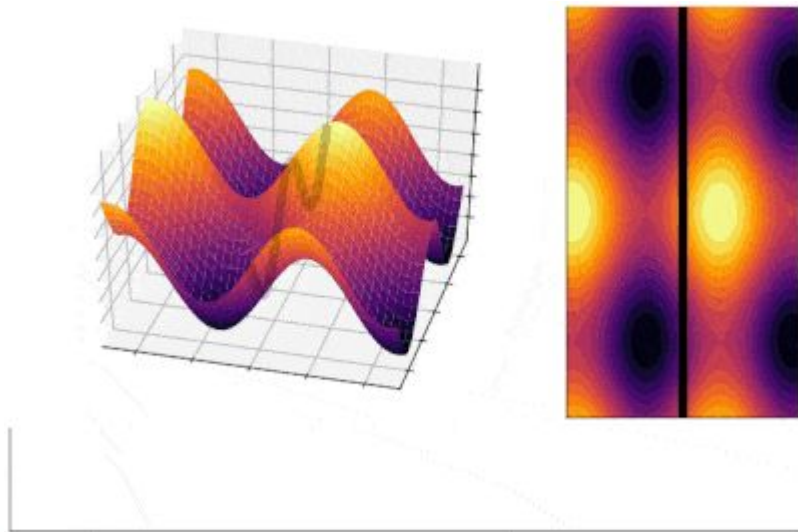
	Java	JavaScript	C++	Python	Julia
GitHub Projects	2,295,514	1,254,871	878,819	<b>2,499,338</b>	38,149
Conferences	<b>2097</b>	22	4	22	5
Hacker News Search	17,162	<b>152,358</b>	11,368	161,253	6,262
Commonly used languages	35.35%	<b>64.96%</b>	24.31%	48.24%	1.29%
StackOverflow "Most Loved" Rating	47.15%	<b>72.73%</b>	49.24%	67.83%	70.69%
StackOverflow "Top Paying Technology"	\$51,888	\$54,049	\$54,049	\$59,454	<b>\$65,228</b>



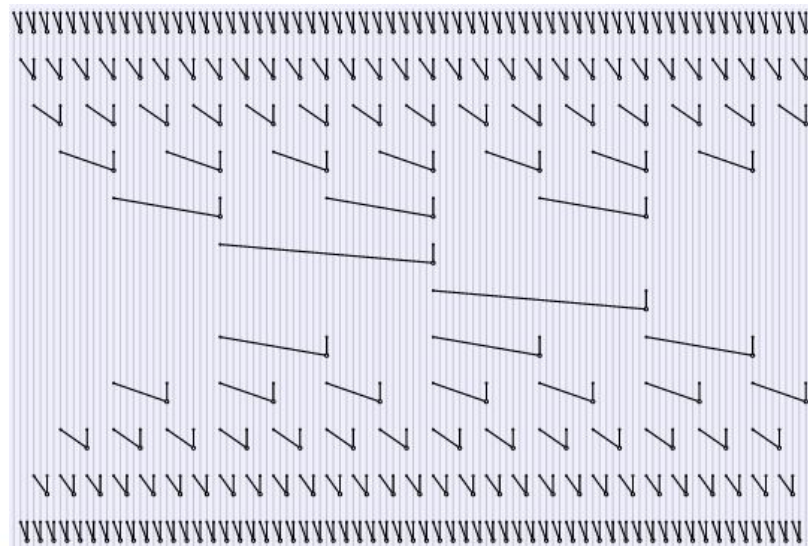
# Package Ecosystem



— Visualization:  
Data Visualization and Plotting



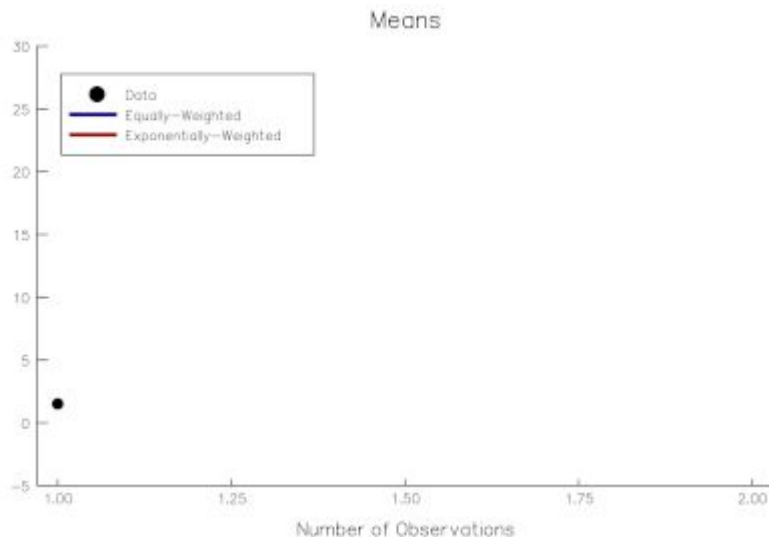
Parallel Computing:  
Parallel and Heterogeneous Computing



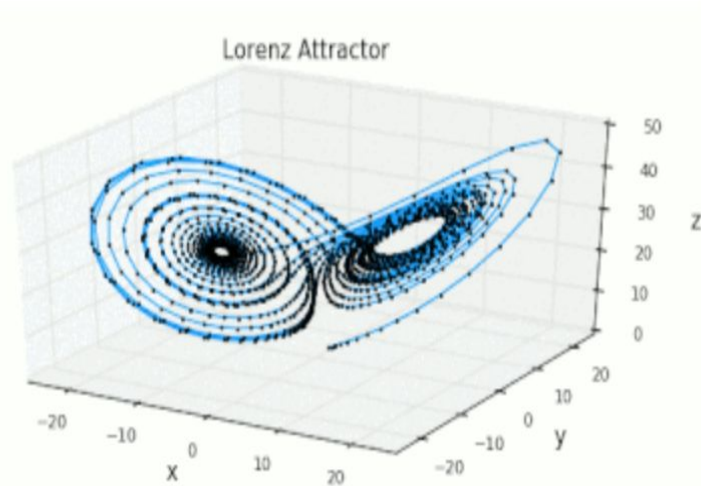
# Package Ecosystem



Data science:  
Interact with your Data



Scientific domain:  
Scientific Computing



# Package Ecosystem

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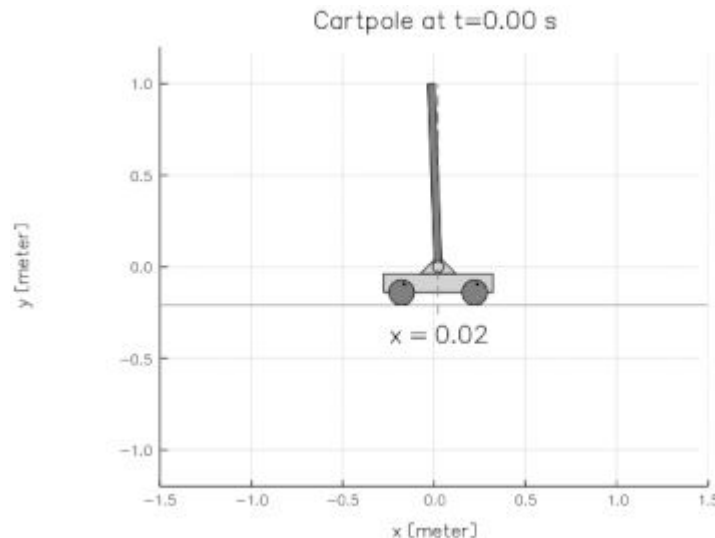


## Machine learning :

Scalable Machine Learning ;

MLJ.jl package, which include generalized linear models, decision trees, and clustering.

Flux.jl and Knet.jl packages for Deep Learning.





# Package Ecosystem

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Measured by:

- Number of packages in the dominant package manager as scraped by [modulecounts.com](https://modulecounts.com)

# Package Ecosystem

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	Java	JavaScript	C++	Python	Julia
Modules Count	467,604	<b>1,927,358</b>	329	368,258	4,385

## Notes:

- Maven is considered the de-facto Java package manager.
- The package manager of python is PyPi.
- C/C++ does not have a centralized package ecosystem. This is using Clibs, which was created by a longtime JavaScript dev.

# Learning Materials

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- **Official documents**

Ex: [julialang.org](https://julialang.org)

- **Online video tutorials**

Ex: Youtube

- **Online courses:**

Ex: Udemy

- **Online projects:**

Ex: Github, Stackflow

- **Books.**

# Learning Materials

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Measured by

- Number of Books returned by search term “xxx programming language” on Amazon
- Number of courses on Udemy



**Note:** Amazon book store does not show the specific number over 1000 results

# Learning Materials

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	Java	JavaScript	C++	Python	Julia
Amazon Books	<b>10000+</b>	8000+	9000+	<b>10000+</b>	498
Udemy Courses	970	371	355	<b>1,499</b>	19

**Note:** Amazon book store does not show the specific number over 1000 results

# Employability

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- **Data Analyst & Data scientist :**

Advanced understanding of a statistical programming language such as R, Python, or Julia.

- **Systems Programmer**

Julia Computing.

# Employability

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Measured by number of impressions of “xxx developer” on popular job sites located in United States:

- Indeed
- ZipRecruiter
- LinkedIn



# Employability

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	Java	JavaScript	C++	Python	Julia
Indeed	<b>103,526</b>	90,924	25,990	82,648	110
ZipRecruiter	201,640	145,415	<b>340,675</b>	296,068	2,423
LinkedIn	870,000	809,000	782,000	<b>902,000</b>	1,000

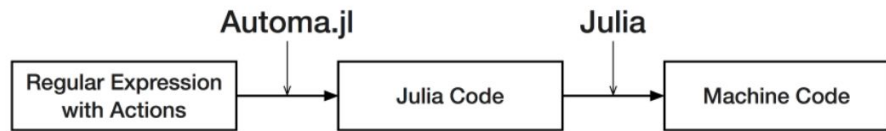
**Note:** Statistics collected on April 8, 2022



# Programming Paradigms 1

Packages and resources that support various programming styles, Software Architecture and CS paradigms.

A Julia package for text validation, parsing, and tokenizing based on state machine compiler.



## Examples:

- **Automa.jl :: A julia code generator for regular expressions - this package can do text validation, parsing, and tokenizing based on a state machine compiler.**

**A tokenizer of octal, decimal, hexadecimal and floating point numbers**

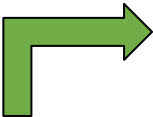
```
import Automa
import Automa.RegExp: @re_str
const re = Automa.RegExp

# Describe patterns in regular expression.
oct      = re"0o[0-7]+"
dec      = re"[-+]?[0-9]+"
hex      = re"0x[0-9A-Fa-f]+"
prefloat = re"[-+]?([0-9]+\.[0-9]*|[0-9]*\.[0-9]+)"
float    = prefloat | re.cat(prefloat | re"[-+]?[0-9]+", re"[eE][-+]?[0-9]+")
number   = oct | dec | hex | float
numbers  = re.cat(re.opt(number), re.rep(re" + " * number), re" *")
```

- Automata
  - Control Flow
  - Declarative Programming
    - Functional Programming
  - DSL
  - Grammatical Evolution
  - Interpreters
  - Language Comparison
  - Macro
  - Metaprogramming
    - Automatic Programming
  - Multi Threading
  - Polymorphism
    - Double Dispatch
    - Multiple Dispatch
  - Program Analysis
  - Reactive Programming
  - STATIC ANALYSIS
    - Turnaround Time
  - Style Guidelines

# Programming Paradigms 2

Julia uses multiple dispatch as a paradigm, making it easy to express many object-oriented and functional programming patterns.



```
# Use package and import desired positive/negative trait type aliases
using BinaryTraits
using BinaryTraits.Prefix: Can

# Define a trait and its interface contracts
@trait Fly
@implement Can{Fly} by fly(_, destination::Location, speed::Float64)


# Define your data type and implementation
struct Bird end
fly(::Bird, destination::Location, speed::Float64) = "Wohoo! Arrived! 🐦"

# Assign your data type to a trait
@assign Bird with Can{Fly}

# Verify that your implementation is correct
@check(Bird)

# Dispatch for all flying things
@traitfn flap(::Can{Fly}, freq::Float64) = "Flapping wings at $freq Hz"
```

Examples:

- **BinaryTraits.jl** :: easy-to-use trait library with formal interface specification support.
  - **WhereTraits.jl** :: This package exports one powerful macro `@traits` with which you can extend Julia's `where` syntax.
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- dispatch on functions returning Bool

```
@traits f(a) where {isodd(a)} = (a+1)/2
@traits f(a) where {!isodd(a)} = a/2
f(4) # 2.0
f(5) # 3.0
```

- dispatch on functions returning anything

```
@traits g(a) where {Base.IteratorSize(a)::Base.HasShape} = 43
@traits g(a) = 1
g([1,2,3]) # 43
g(Iterators.repeated(1)) # 1
```

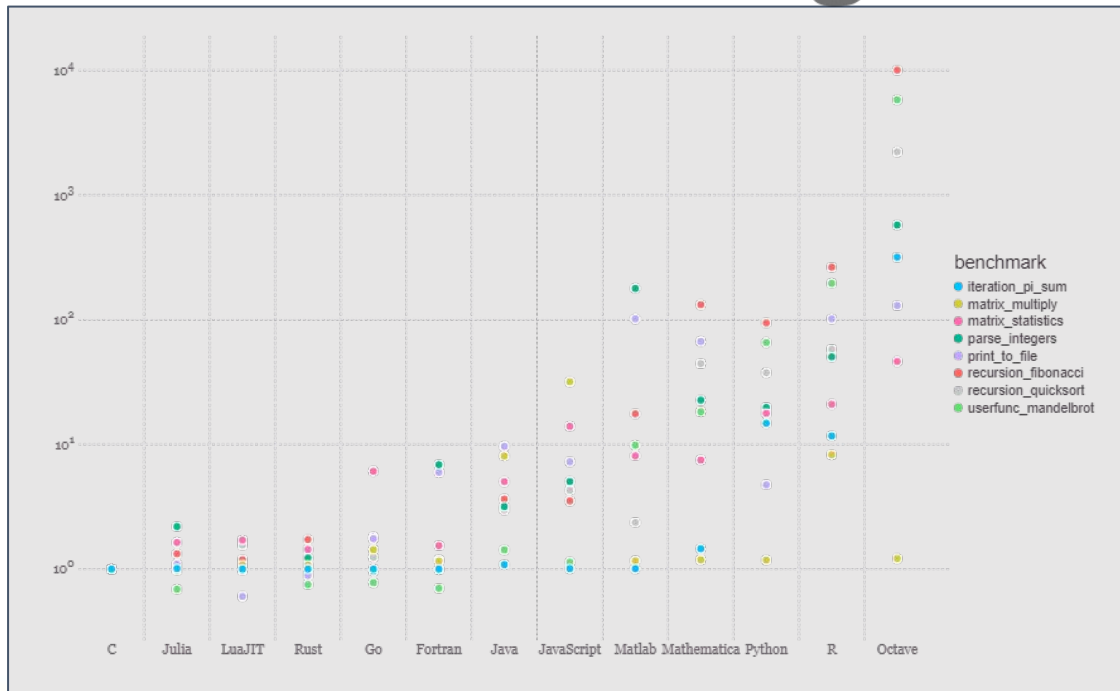
- dispatch on bounds on functions returning Types

```
@traits h(a) where {eltype(a) <: Number} = true
@traits h(a) = false
h([1.0]) # true
h([""]) # false
```

# Performance



## Julia Micro-Benchmarks



# Performance

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Language	Ease/readability	Lines of code	ST time	MT time
Numpy	Very good	15	6.8s	X
Basic Julia	Excellent	21	3.0s	0.6s
F2PY-Fortran	Very good	42	4.8s	1.3s

# Performance

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## The Computer Language 22.03 Benchmarks Game

Julia costs versus Java costs

vs C    vs Classic Fortran    **vs Java**

vs Lisp    vs Python

Always look at the source code.

If the fastest programs are hand-written vector instructions, does the host language matter? You might be more interested in the less optimised programs — more cpu seconds, less gz source code.

# Concurrency

- Concurrency means the ability for a program to be decomposed into parts that can be run independently.
- Julia supports a variety of styles of concurrent computation.
  - A multithreaded computation(simultaneous work)
  - Distributed computing
  - GPU computing

# LIVE DEMO



VIDEO

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Any Questions?





Thank you for your time!

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WASHINGTON  
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