

Julia: A fresh approach to numerical computing

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Overview

“Machine performance without sacrificing human convenience”

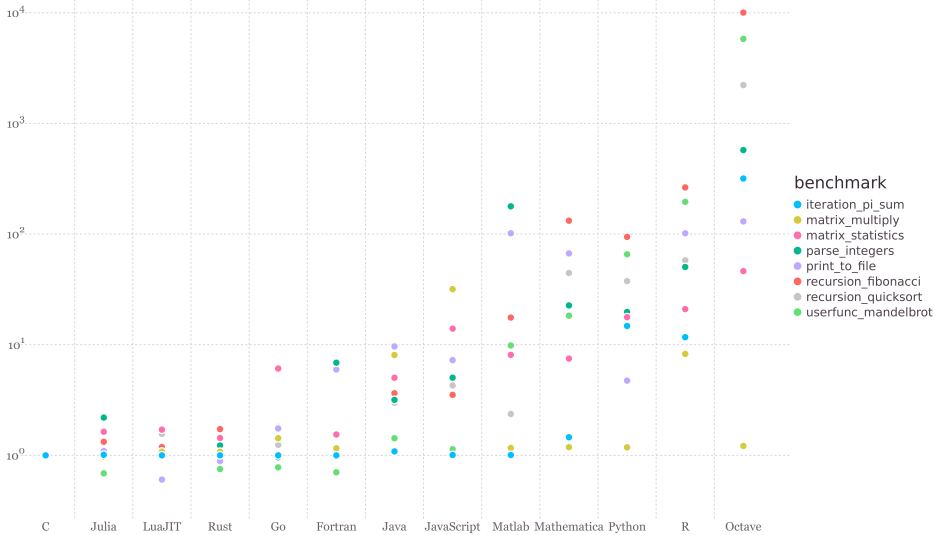
Julia questions these “laws of nature”:

- ▶ High level dynamic programs have to be slow
- ▶ One must prototype in one language and deploy in another for performance
- ▶ There are parts of a system made for the user, and others left to experts

“Julia is designed to be easy and fast.”

“Features that work well together”

1. An expressive type system, allowing optional type annotations
2. Multiple dispatch using these types to select implementations
3. Metaprogramming for code generation
4. A dataflow type inference algorithm allowing types of most expressions to be inferred
5. Aggressive code specialization against run-time types
6. Just-In-Time (JIT) compilation using the LLVM compiler framework
7. Julia’s carefully written libraries that leverage the language design



CUDAnative

```
function vadd(a, b, c)
    i = (blockIdx().x-1) * blockDim().x + threadIdx().x
    c[i] = a[i] + b[i]
    return
end

len = 100
a = rand(Float32, len)
b = rand(Float32, len)

d_a = CUDAdrv.Array(a)
d_b = CUDAdrv.Array(b)
d_c = similar(d_a)

@cuda (1, len) vadd(d_a, d_b, d_c)
c = Base.Array(d_c)
```

Conclusions

Pros:

- ▶ Macros / Metaprogramming
- ▶ JIT to native code makes things fast
- ▶ Dynamic features make development easy
- ▶ Emojis

Cons:

- ▶ 1-based indexing
- ▶ Garbage Collector
- ▶ Jit Overhead

References

The Paper.

<https://docs.julialang.org/en/latest/manual/performance-tips/>

<https://nextjournal.com/sdanisch/julia-gpu-programming>

<https://docs.julialang.org/en/v1/manual/parallel-computing/index.html>

<https://julialang.org/blog/>