

Is Julia ready to be adopted by HEP?

26th International Conference on Computing in High Energy & Nuclear Physics (CHEP2023)

Tamas Gal – Erlangen Centre for Astroparticle Physics

https://indico.jlab.org/event/459/contributions/11521/

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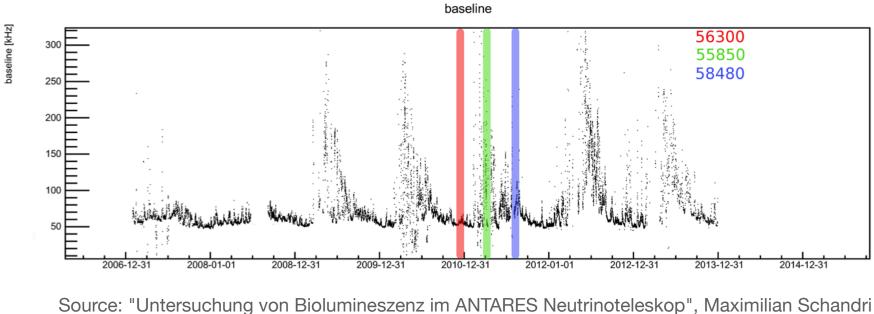


ERLANGEN CENTRE FOR ASTROPARTICLE

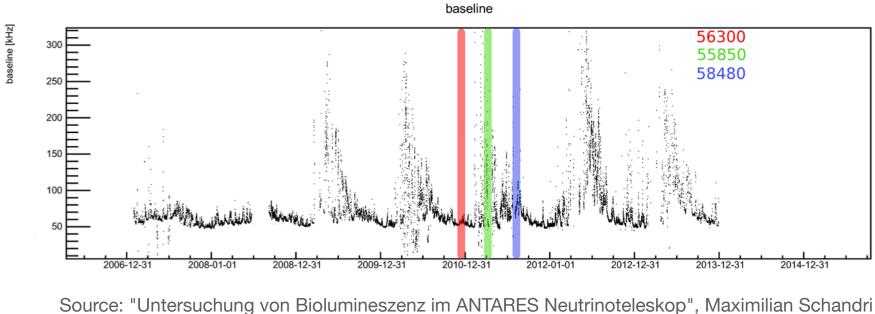


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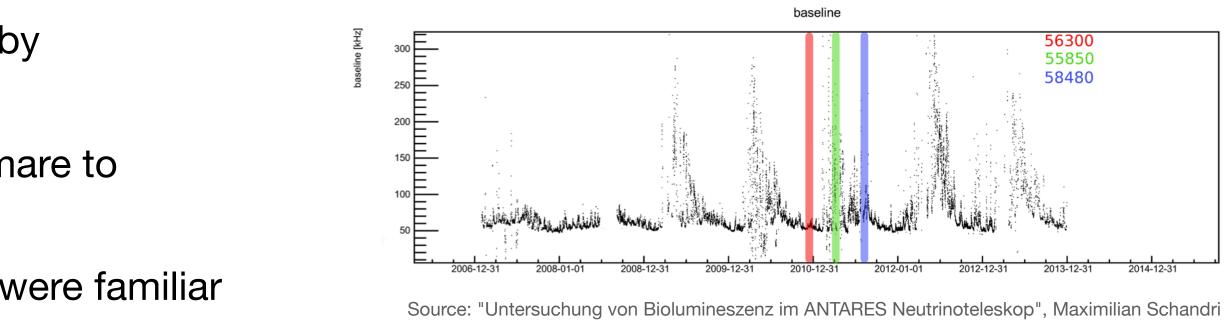
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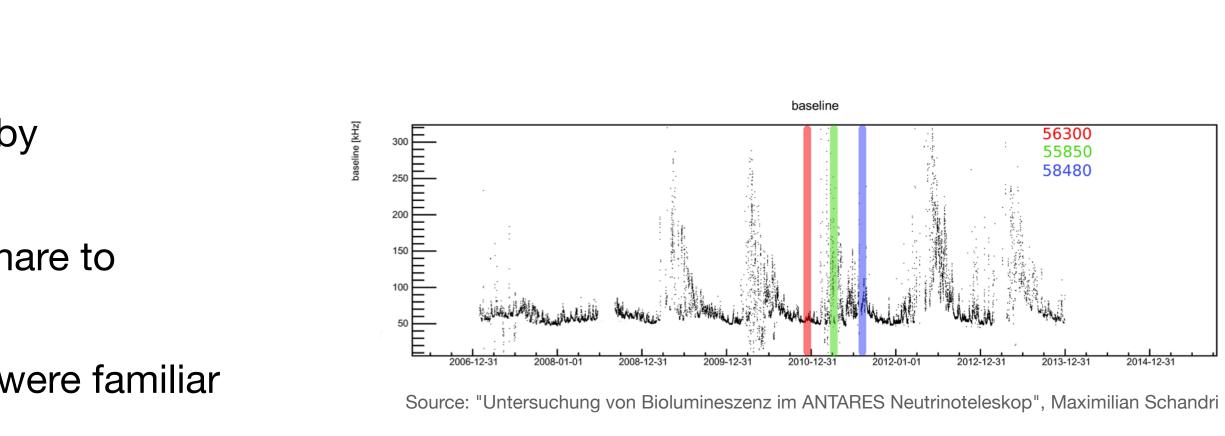
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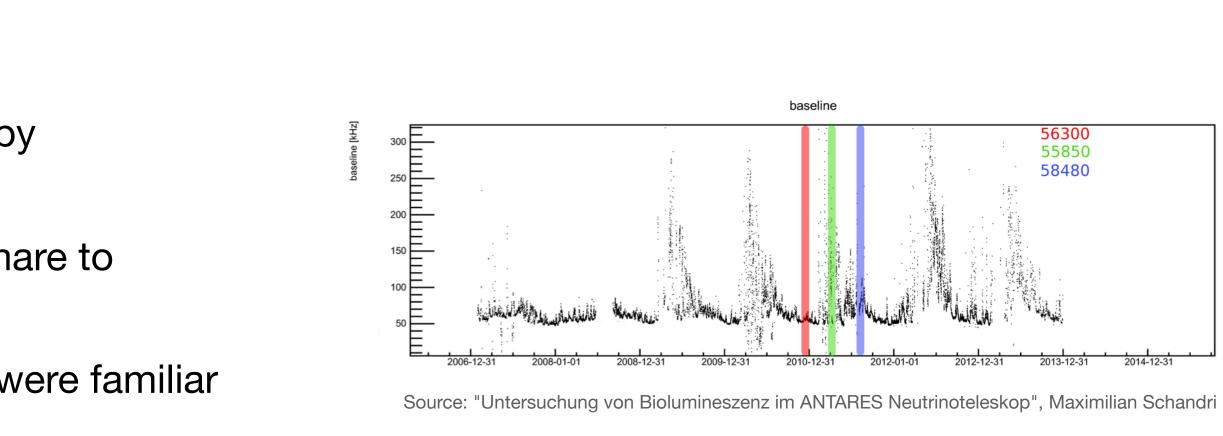


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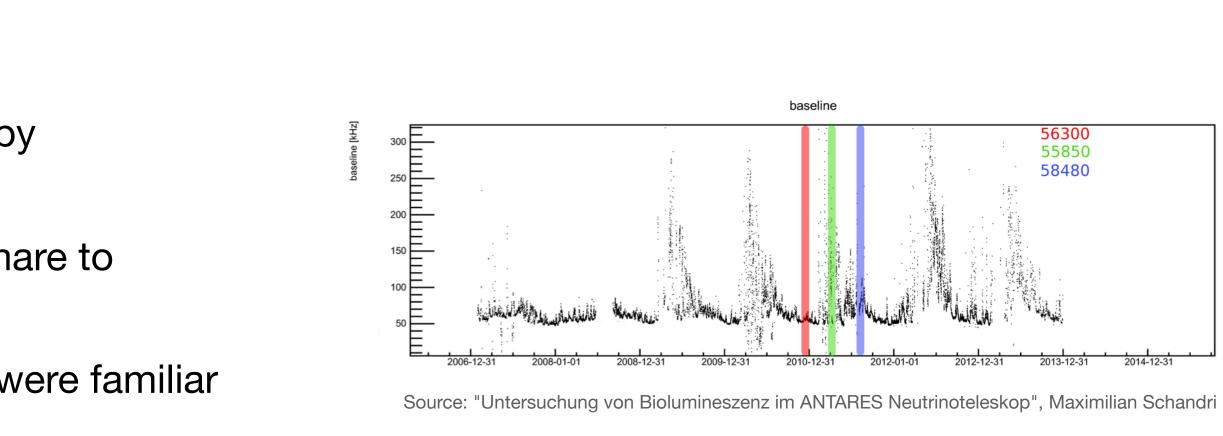
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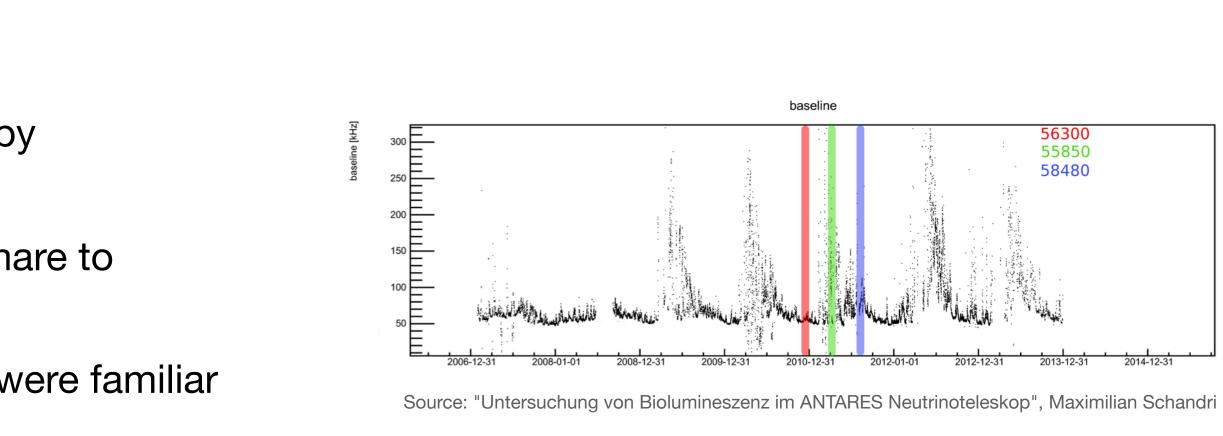
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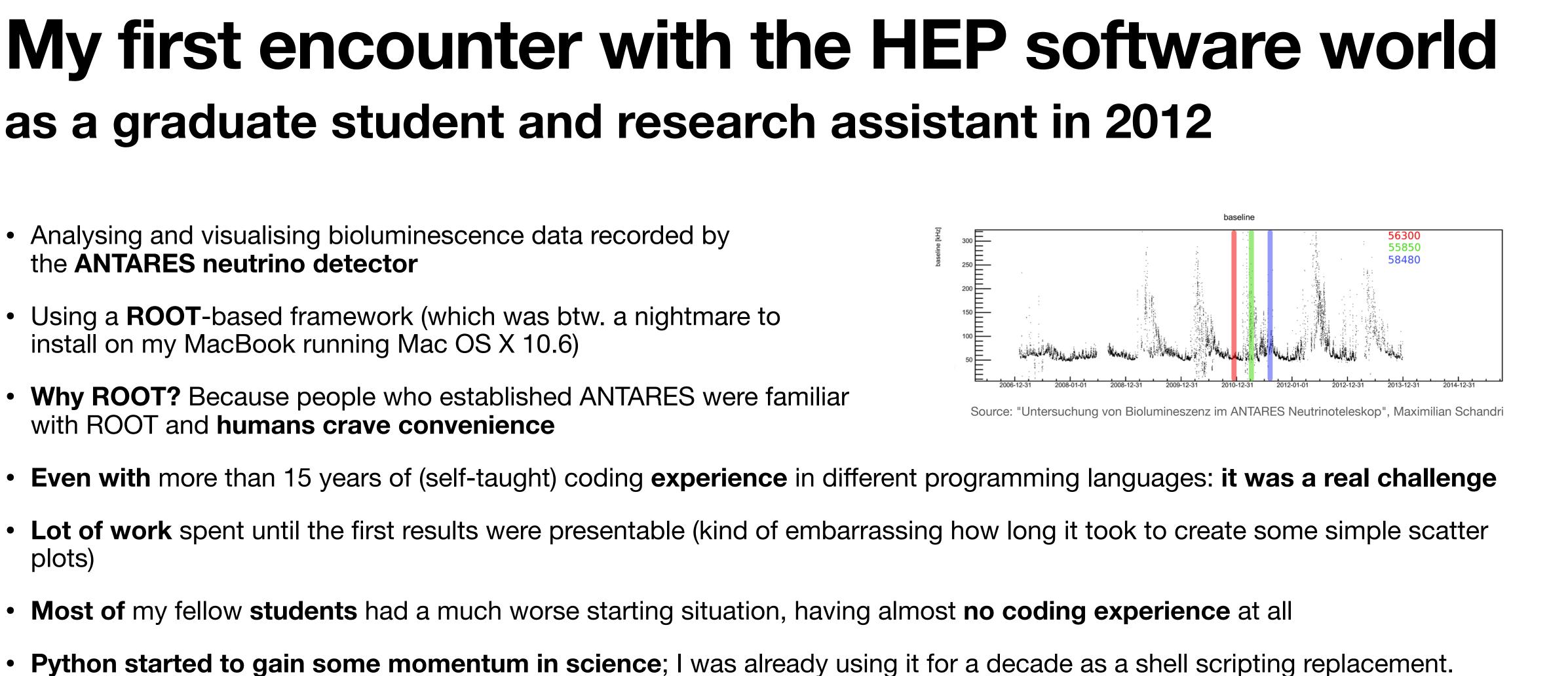
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- **interactiveness** to lower the entry barrier especially for new-comers



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Decided to work on (high-level) Python tools to reduce boilerplates, make things more accessible and exploit the benefits of



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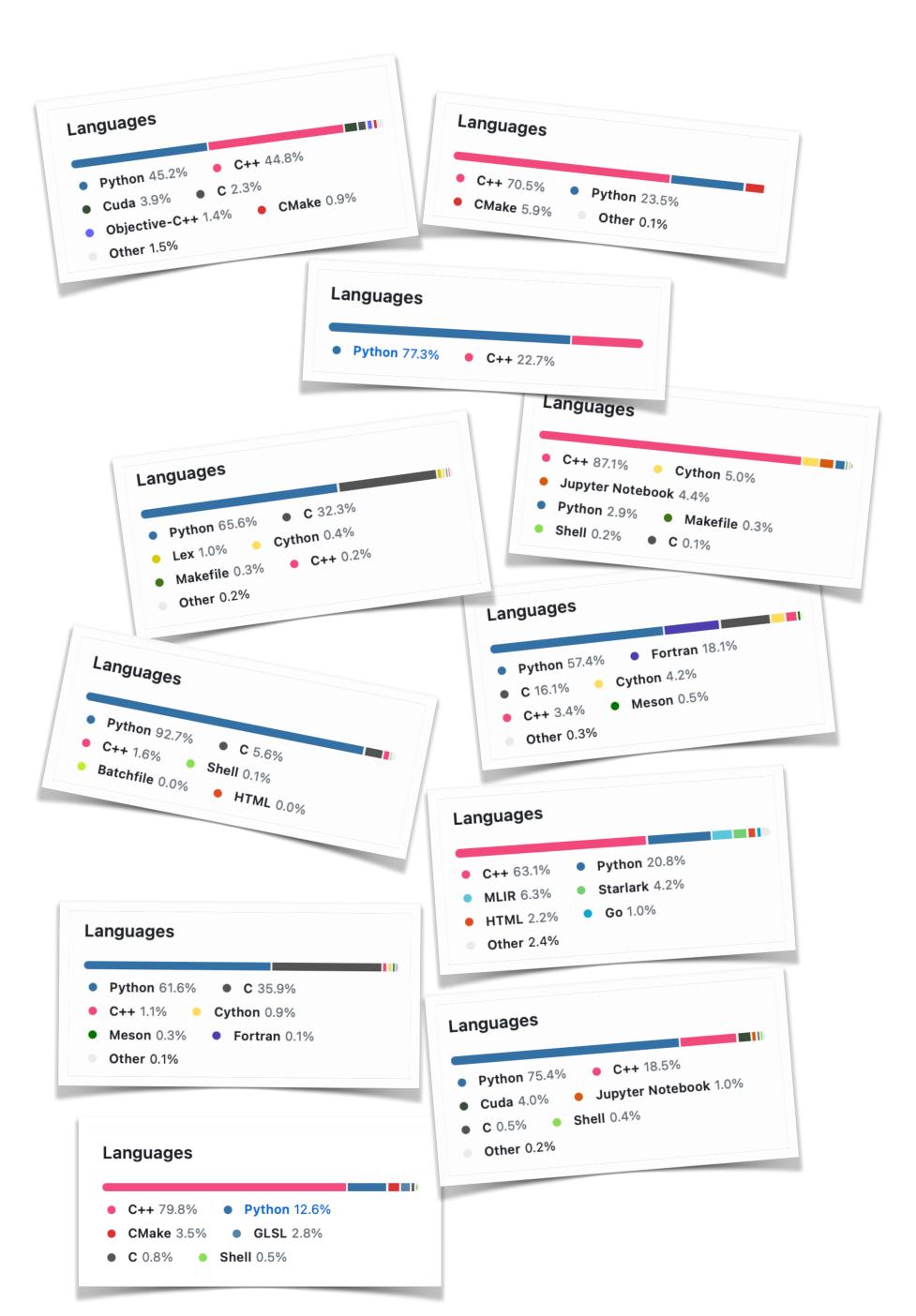
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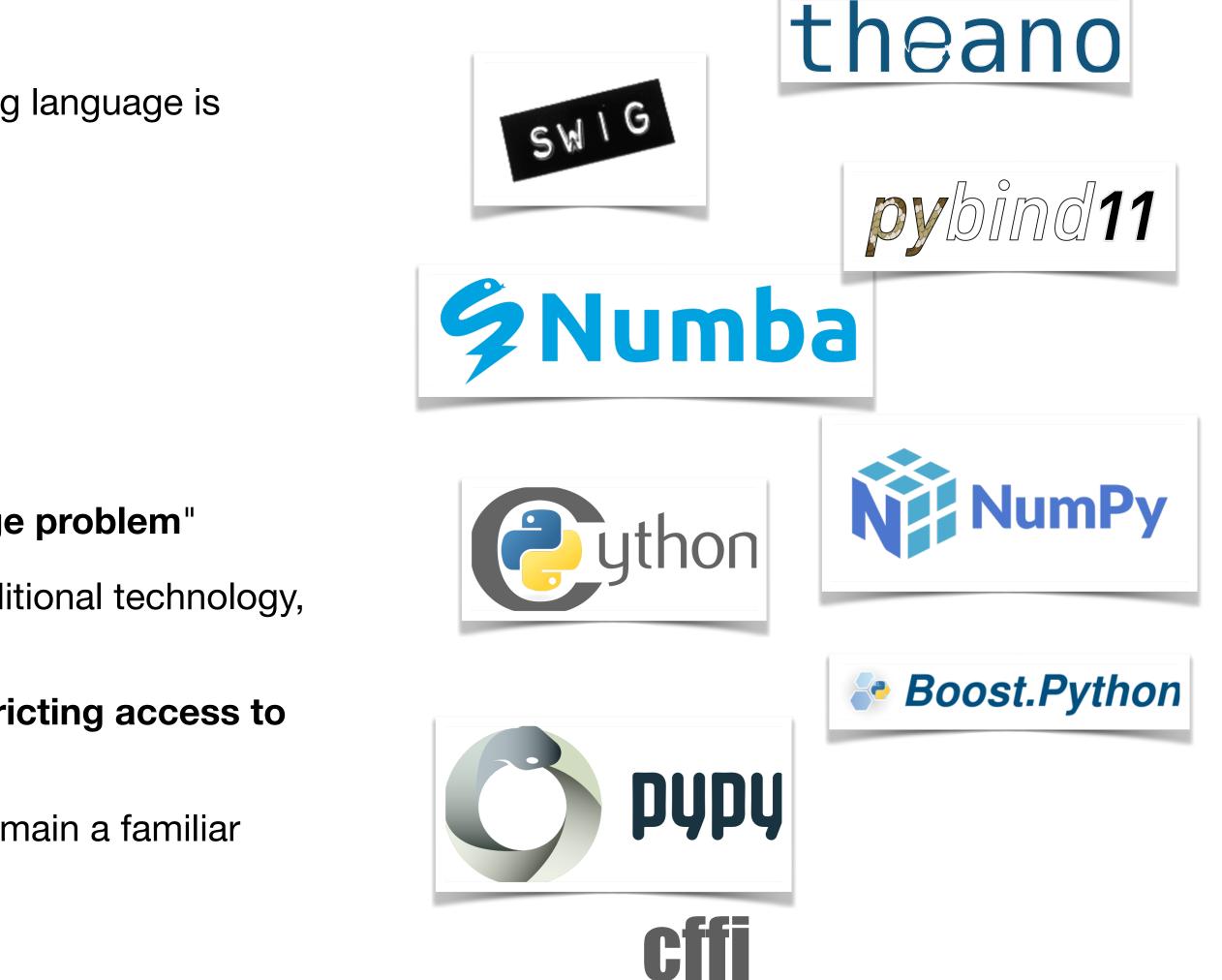
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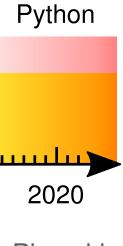
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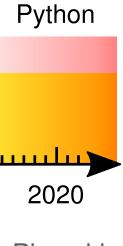


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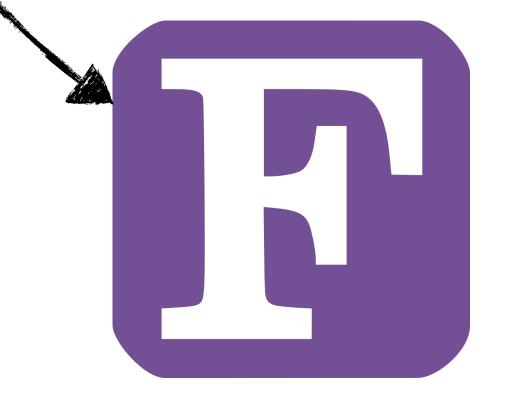


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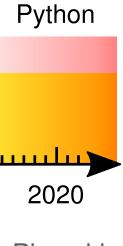
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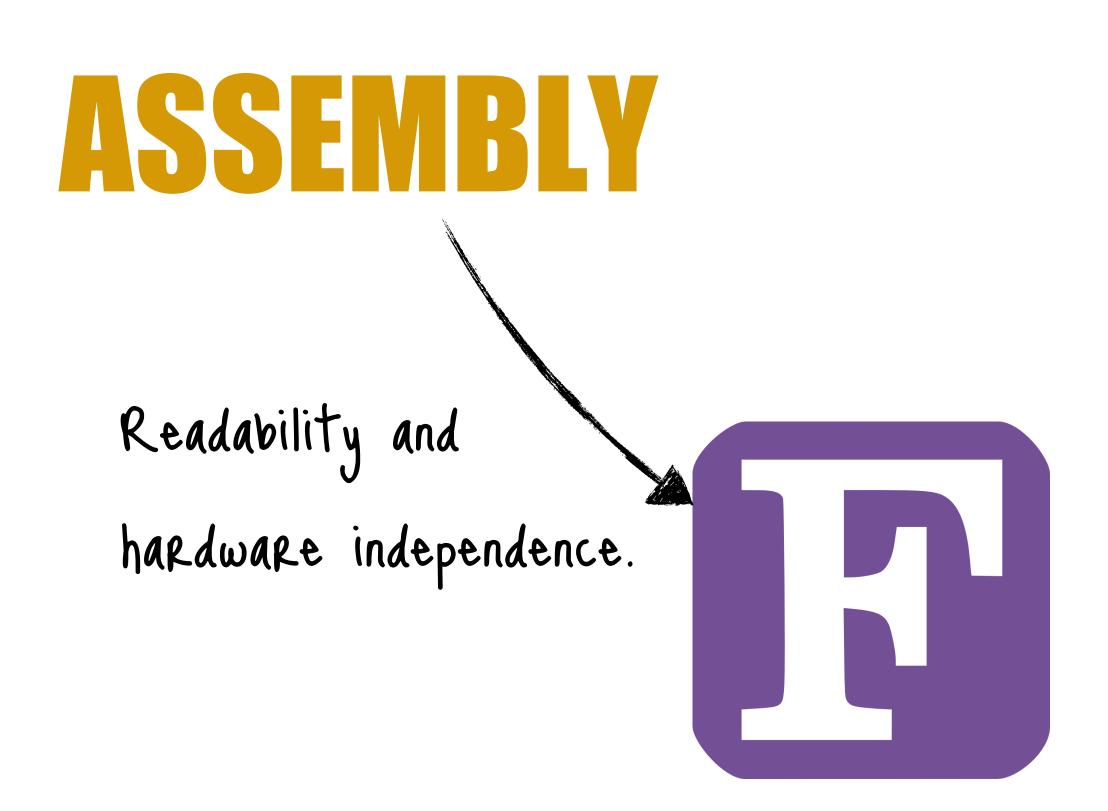


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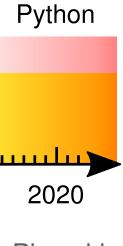


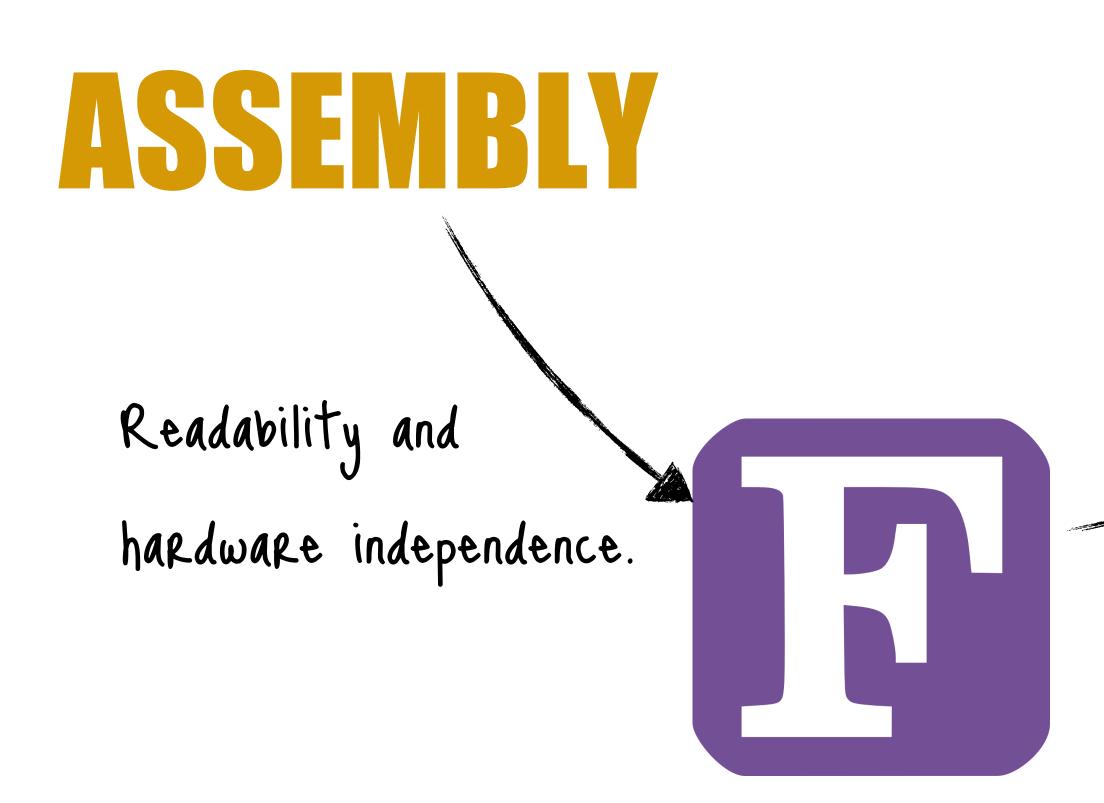
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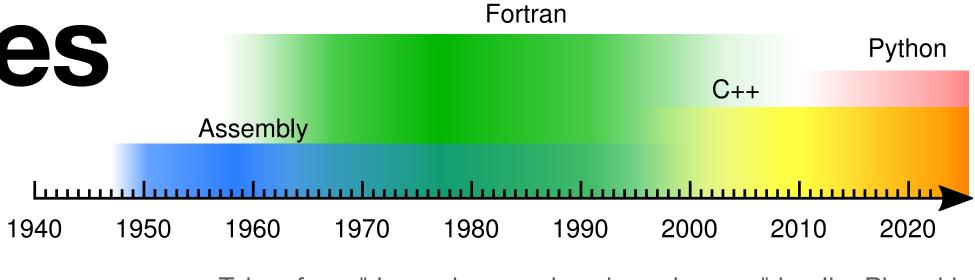


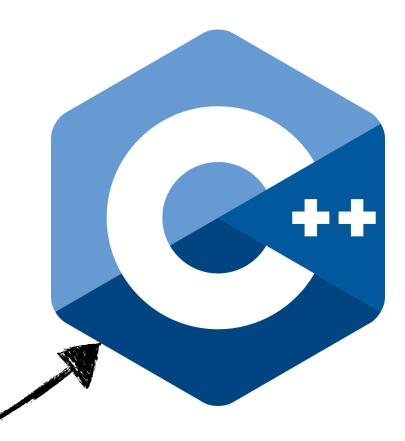


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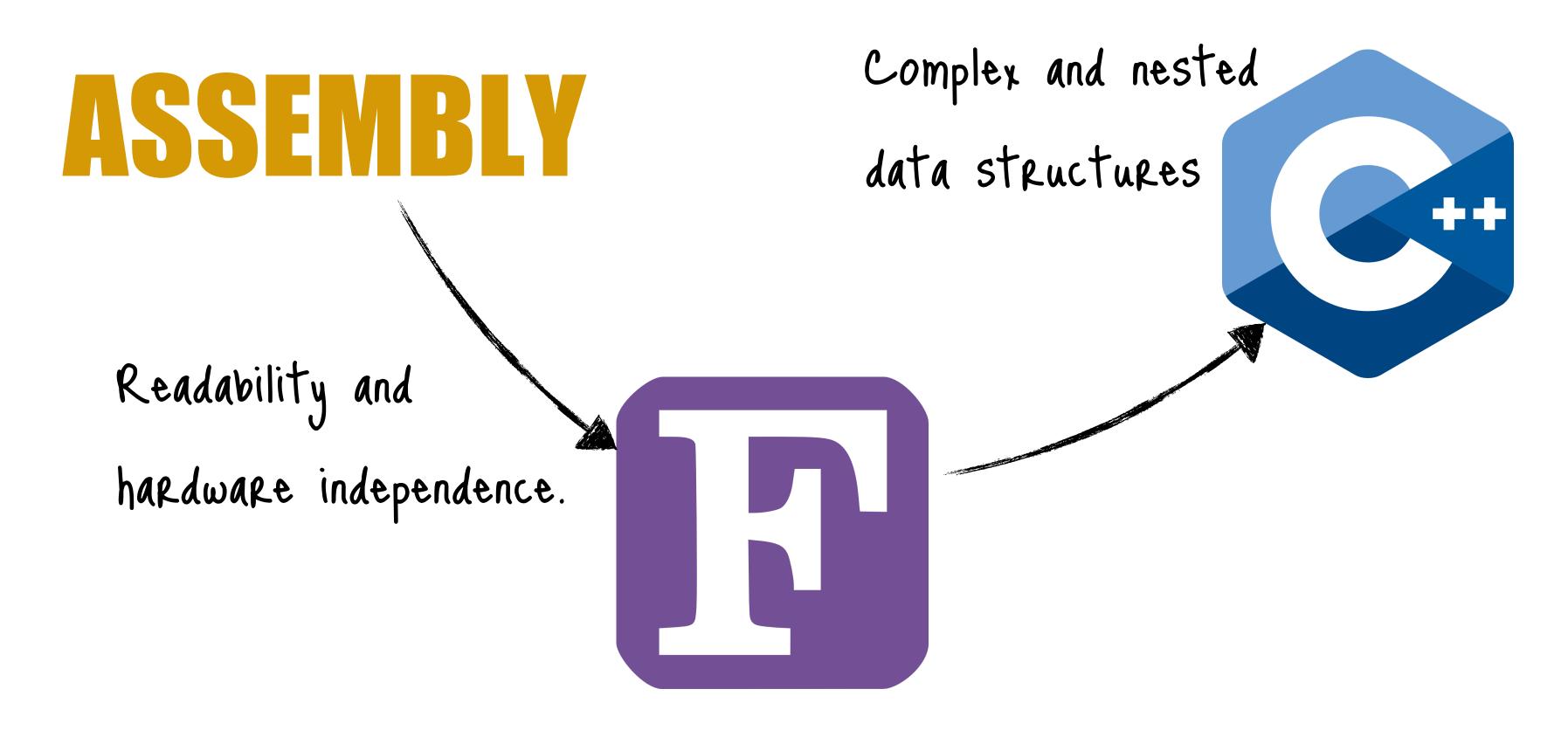


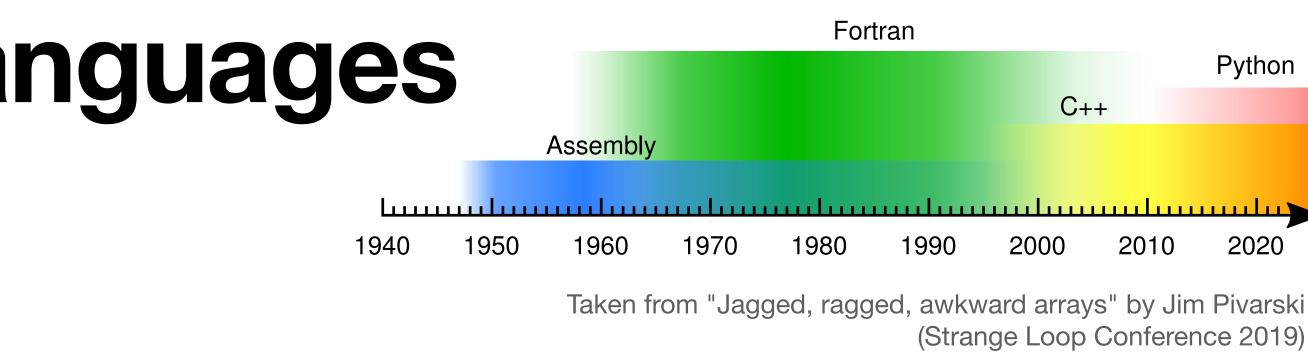


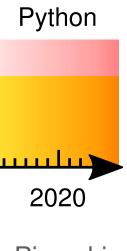




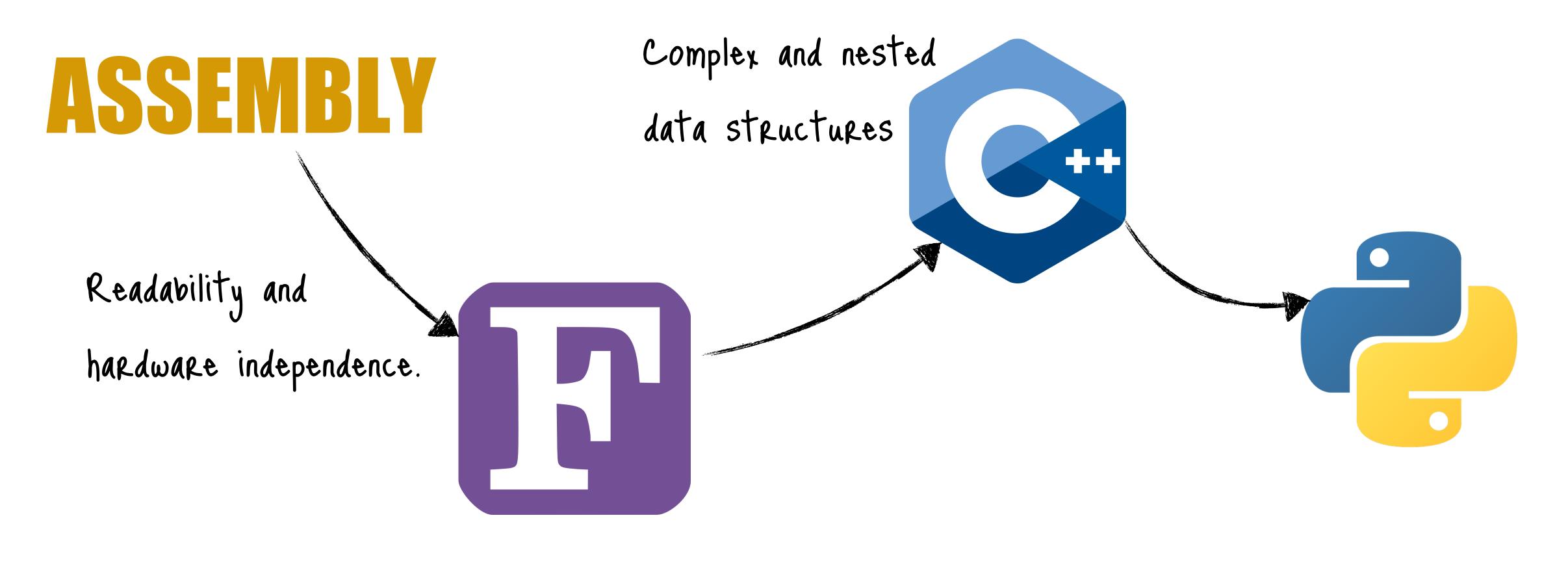
Reasons to switch languages A simplified storyline in HEP

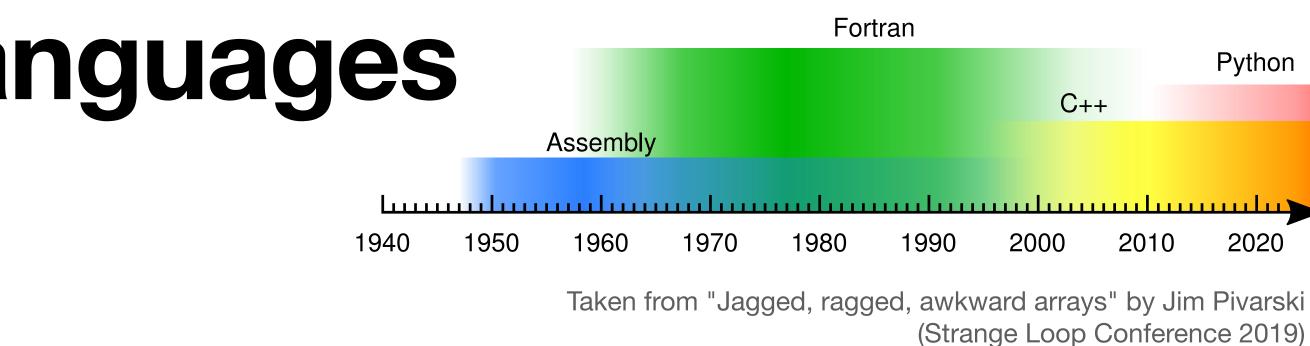


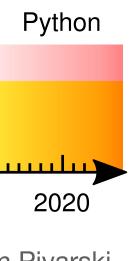




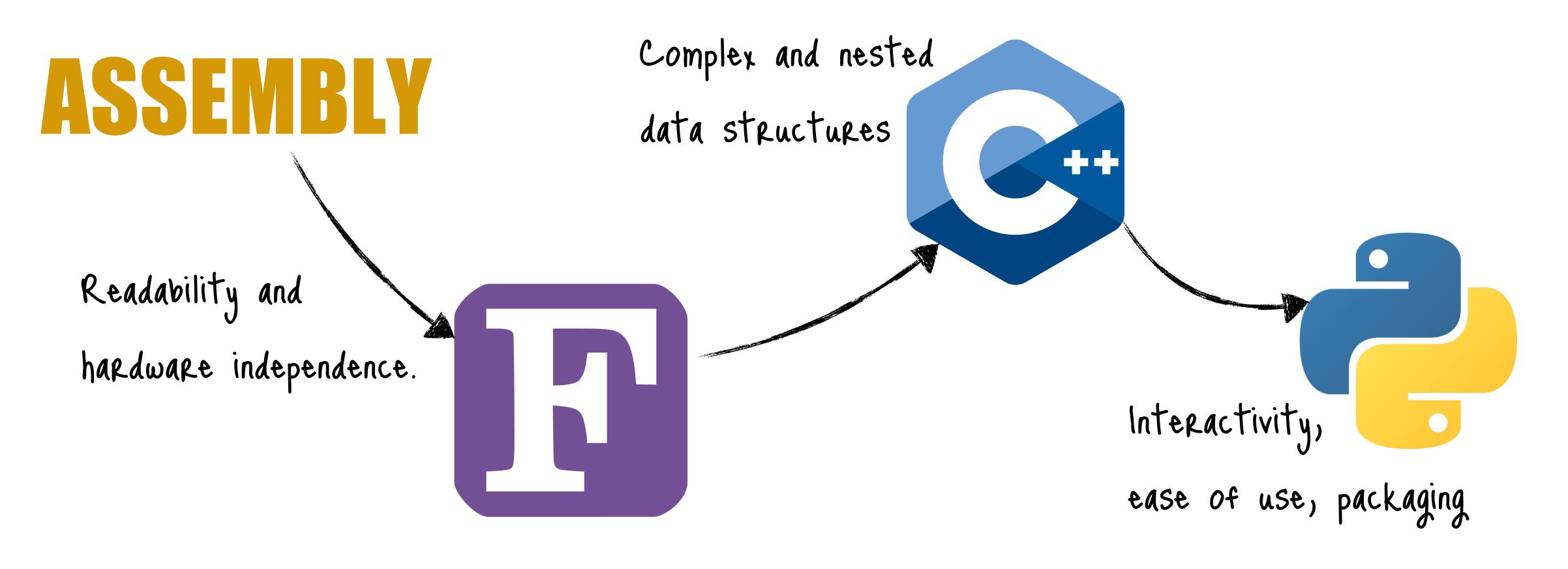
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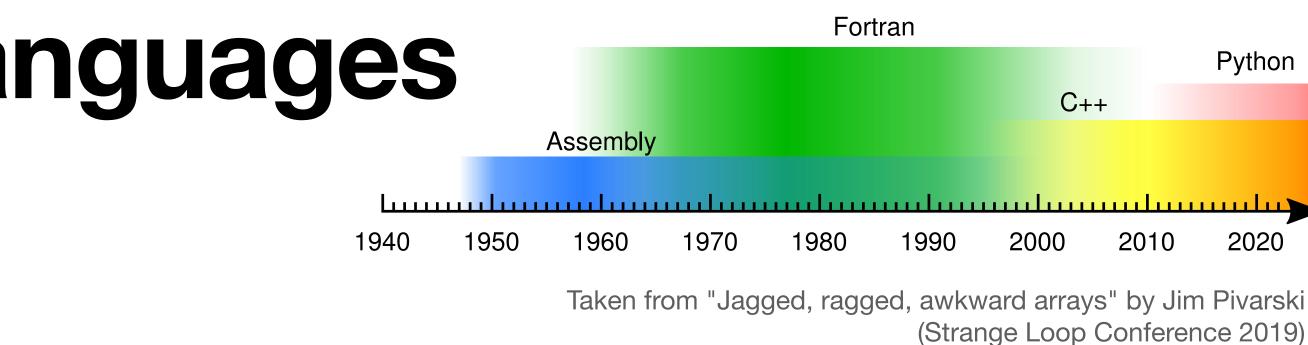


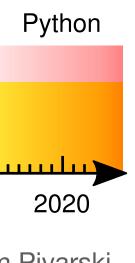


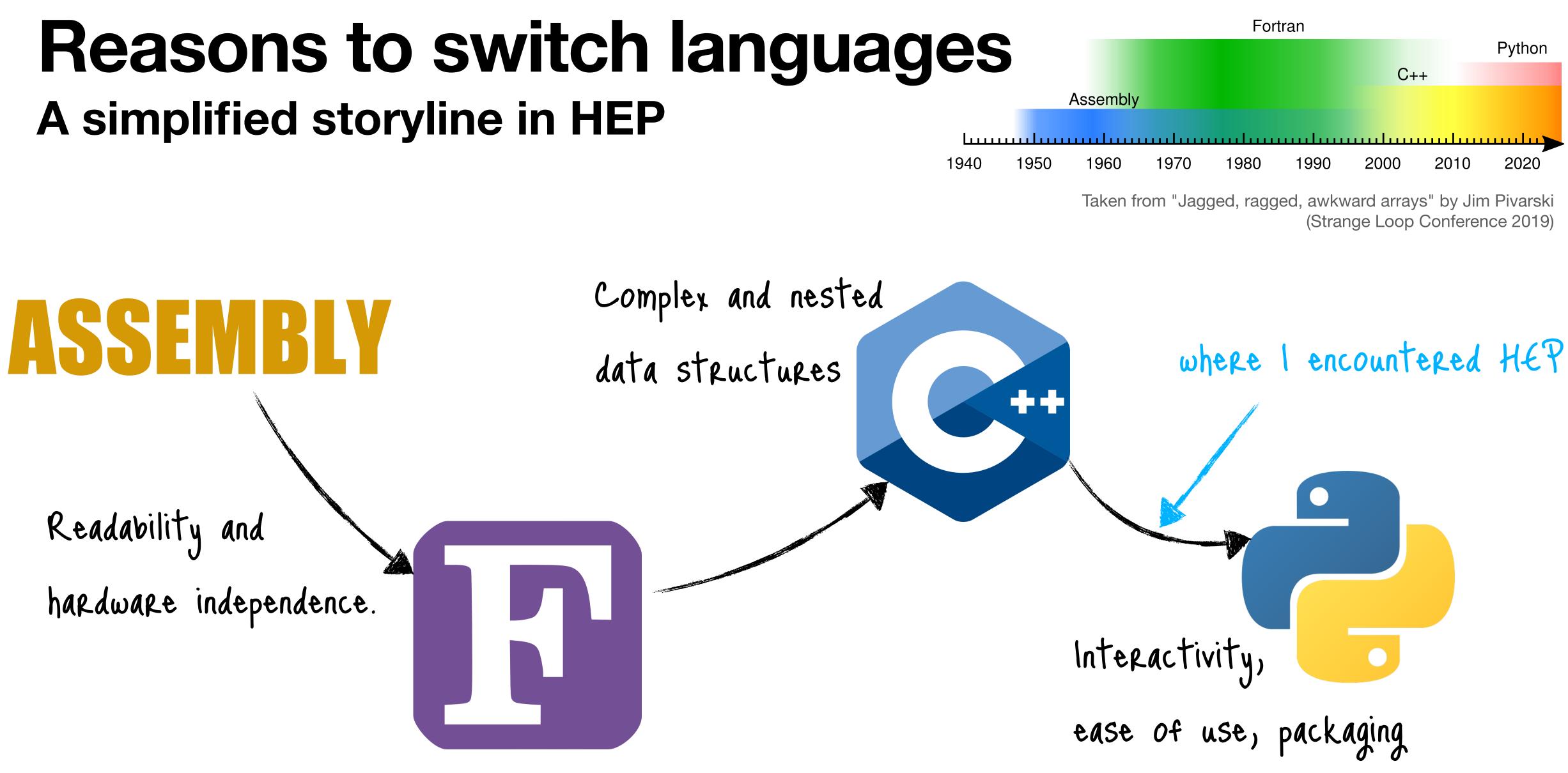


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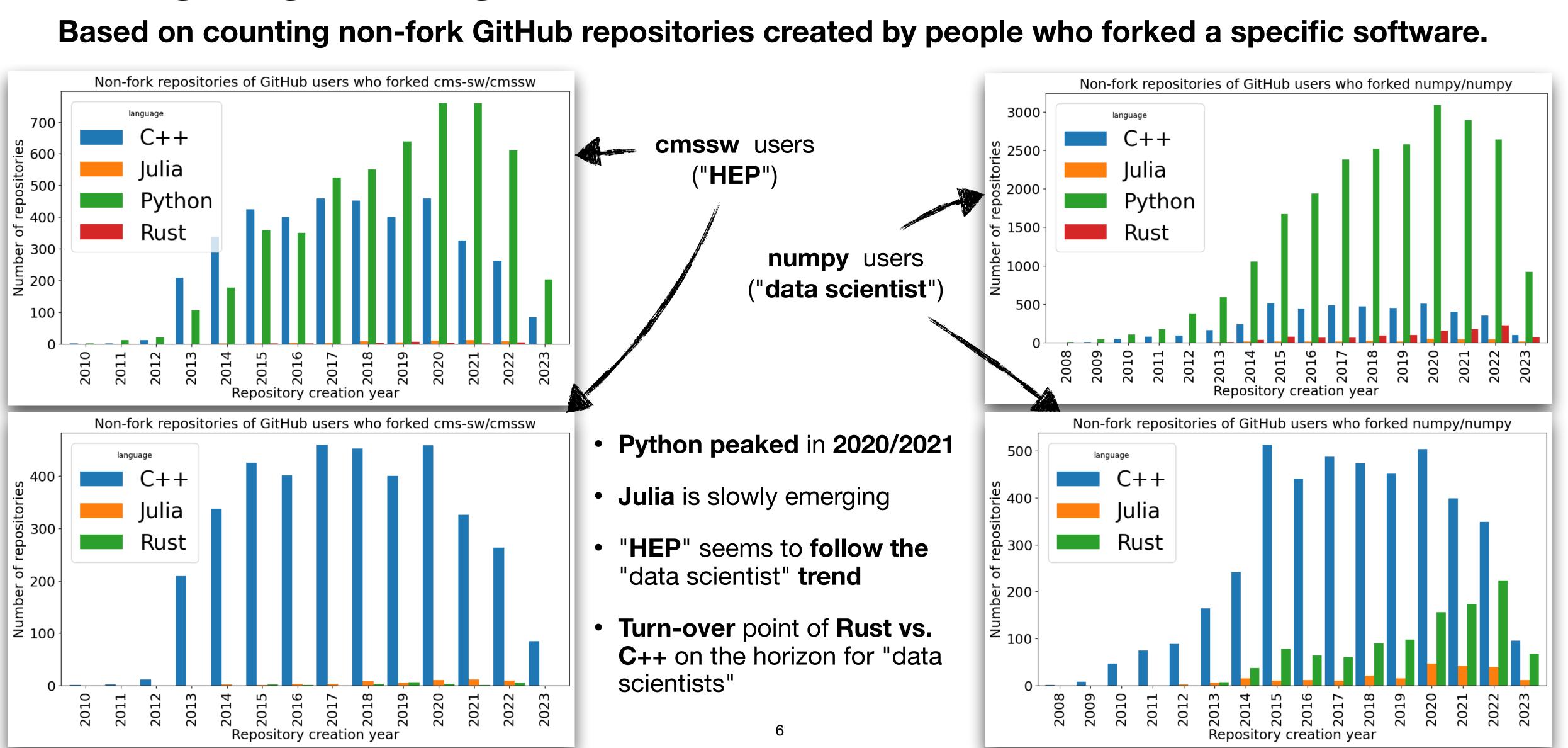








Language usage development in the past 13 years



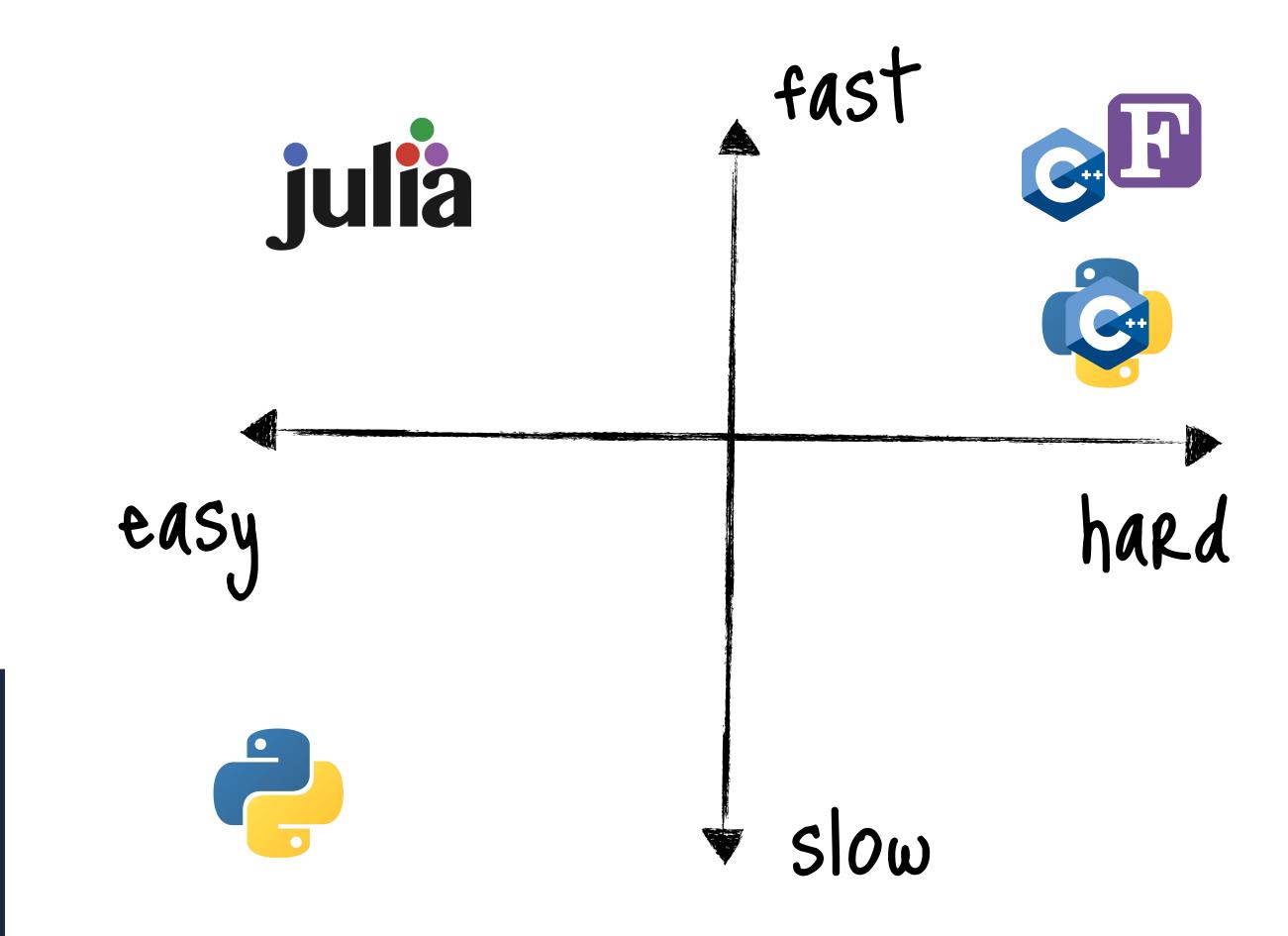
Which language would we have picked in 2013 if we had to choose from today's programming languages?

We think Julia is a suitable candidate.

- **High-level** ("easy" and interactive) language without penalty on **performance**
- Massive code reuse and sharing due to the multiple-dispatch design
- Interface with legacy code written in different languages
- Well-designed packaging/distribution system
- Parallel and distributed computing are core features of Julia
- Ability to write GPU kernels in native Julia



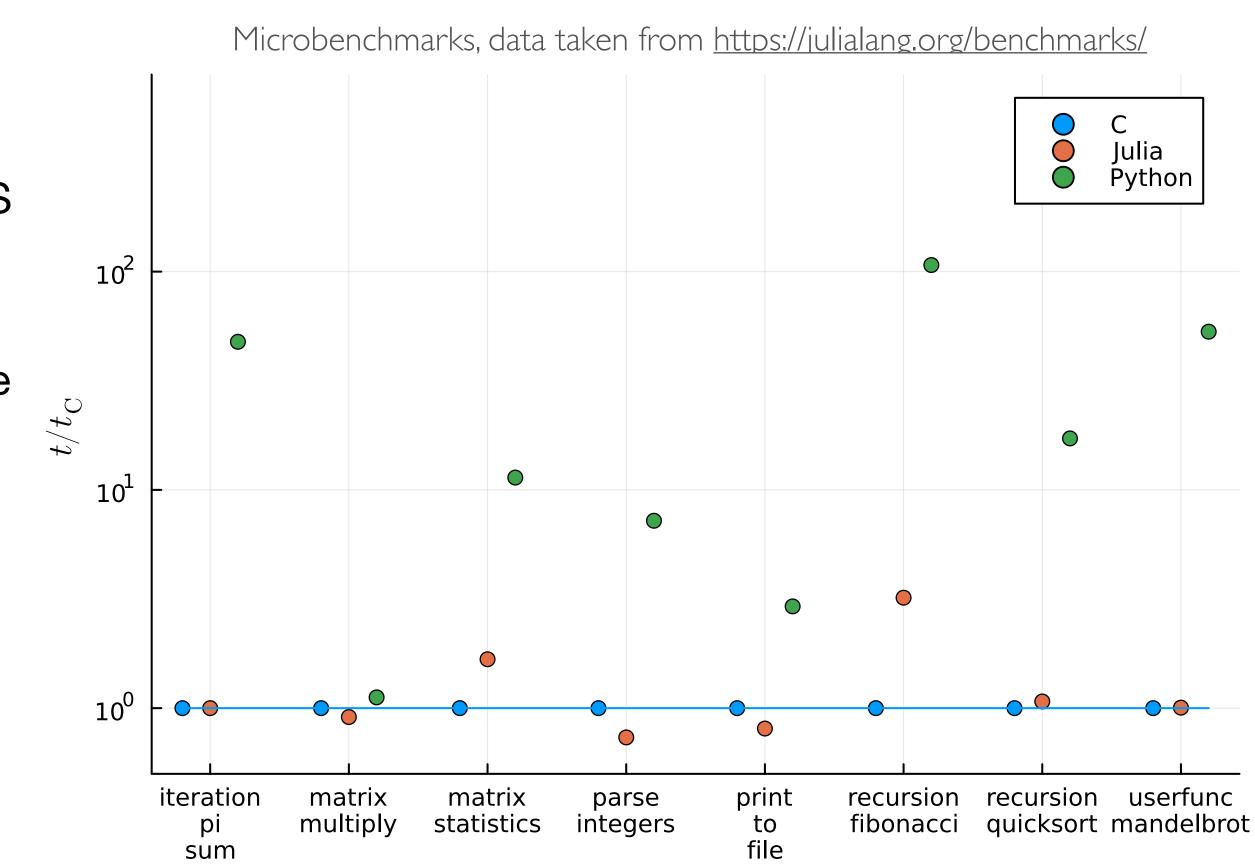
Most loved languages (top 6 shown) <u>https://survey.stackoverflow.co/2022</u>



Julia's native speed (compared to C and Python)

Microbenchmarks

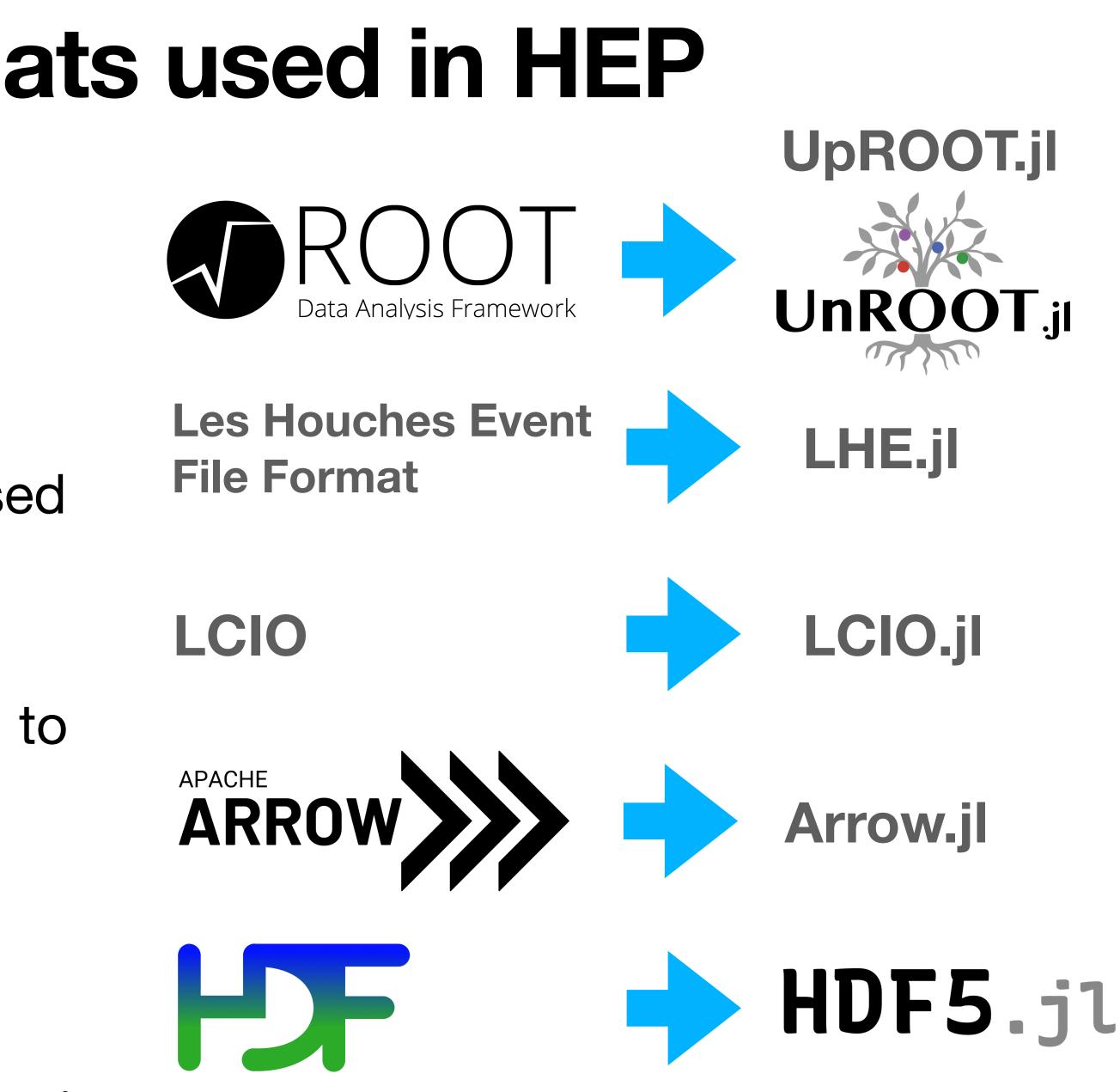
- Code "naively" written in Julia is often close to the peak performance
- It's a big deal since physics students do not have CS education and often approach problems "naively"
 - Such a code is (according to my experience) often
 1-2 orders of magnitude slower than it should be
 - memory issues all over the place (vectorised operations with unnecessary temporary allocations)
 - bad scaling due to "whole-meal" programming style
- "Julia: A language that walks like Python, runs like C" -- K. S. Kuppusamy



Accessing data formats used in HEP The entry point...

- Being able to read (write) data is essential
- The most popular data formats used in **HEP** are supported with **native** Julia packages*
- Addition formats can be introduced to HEP through Julia

reading of ROOT files has some limitations writing ROOT relies on the Python package uproot



High-level and interactive codin Without penalty on performance

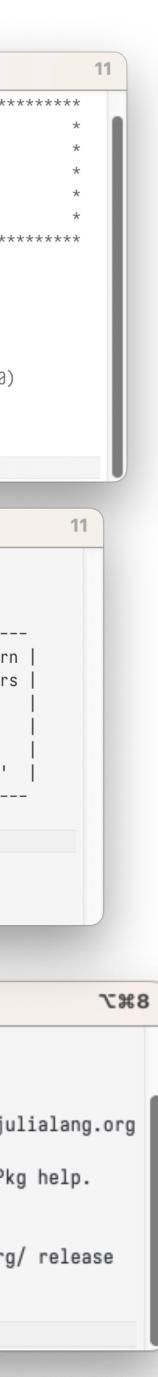
- Interactive scientific computing for rapid prototyping has a long history in HEP, introduced by PAW (1986) at CERN and later in ROOT (CINT 1995, Cling 2013)
- Python among other languages popularised the REPL in other scientific fields
- Julia offers the same interactivity without penalty on performance
- Type inference allows generic programming and yet type safety and optimised machine code
- Jupyter notebook support (btw. Ju stands for Julia...)

	docker run -it debian:buster

	*
g	* WELCOME to PAW
	* Version 2.14/04 12 January 2004
	*

	Workstation type (?=HELP) <cr>=1 : ?</cr>
	List of valid workstation types:
	0: Alphanumeric terminal
	1-10: Describe in file higz_windows.dat
	n.host: Open the display on host (1 < n < 10 7878: FALCO terminal
	7879: xterm
	Workstation type (?=HELP) <cr>=1 :</cr>
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- Add new methods to existing generic functions for new types
- Add new methods to new generic functions for existing types

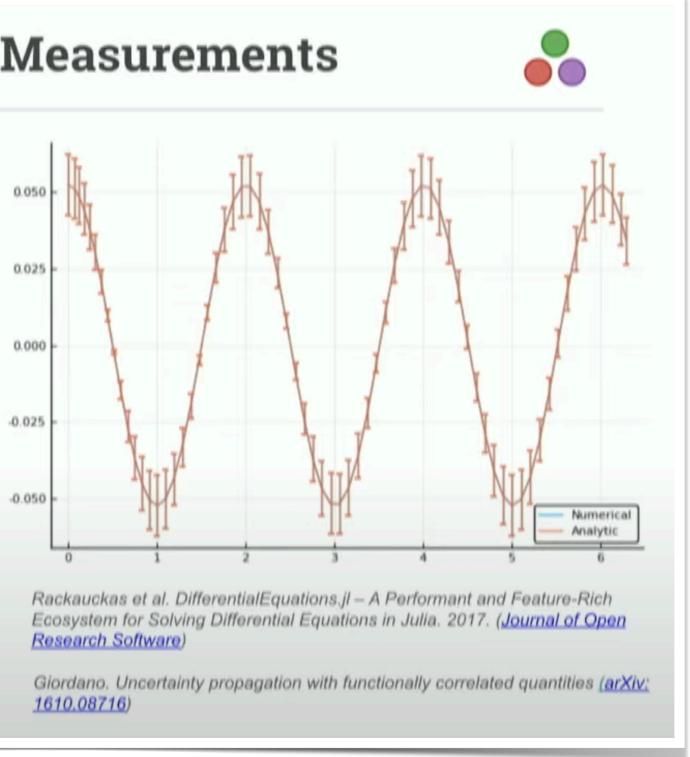
- The ability to easily **define new types to which existing operations** apply
 - Easy in object-oriented languages / Hard in functional languages
- The ability to easily **define new operations which apply to existing** types
 - Easy in functional languages / Hard in object-oriented languages
- Being able to do both easily is "The Expression Problem"

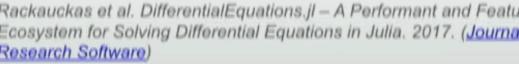
An elegant solution is multiple-dispatch – the main paradigm of the Julia language

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DifferentialEquations + Measurements

```
= 9.79 ± 0.02 # Gravitational constants
L = 1.00 \pm 0.01 \# Length of the pendulum
# Initial speed & angle, time span
u_0 = [0 \pm 0, \pi/60 \pm 0.01]
tspan = (0.0, 6.3)
# Define the problem
function pendulum(du, u, p, t)
    \theta = u[1]
     d\theta = u[2]
     du[1] = d\theta
    du[2] = -(g/L) * \theta
end
# Pass to solvers
prop = ODEProblem(pendulum, uo, tspan)
sol = solve(prob, Tsit5(), reltol = 1e-6)
# Analytic solution
u = u_0[2] .* cos.(sqrt(g/L) .* sol.t)
```





JuliaCon 2019 | The Unreasonable Effectiveness of Multiple Dispatch | Stefan Karpinski https://www.youtube.com/live/kc9HwsxE1OY

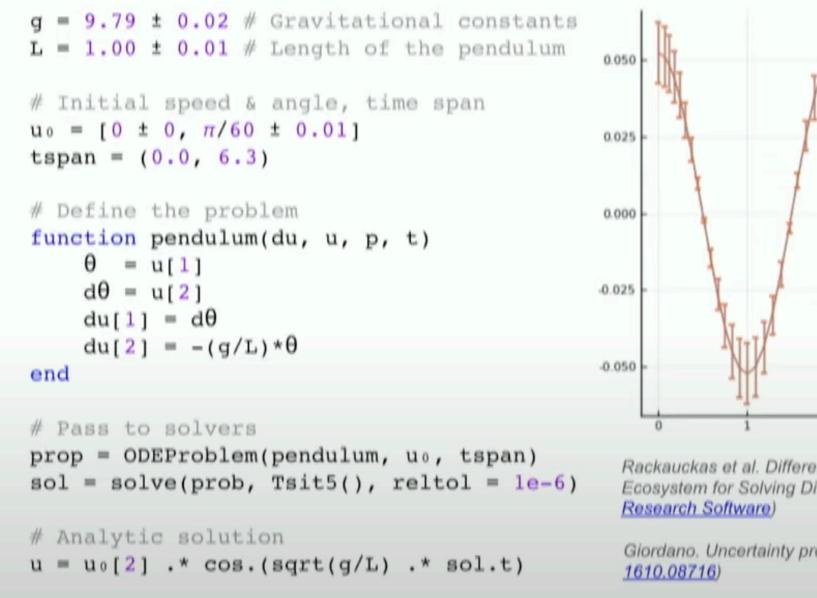
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These two packages don't know about each other!

DifferentialEquations + Measurements



Rackauckas et al. DifferentialEquations.jl – A Performant and Feature-Rich Ecosystem for Solving Differential Equations in Julia. 2017. (Journal of Open <u>Research Software</u>)

Giordano. Uncertainty propagation with functionally correlated quantities (arXiv: 1610.08716)

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Interfacing legacy code

- Many high-quality, **mature libraries** for numerical computing written in C and Fortran were developed and optimised over the past decades
- Julia supports native call (without any glue code) into C and Fortran libraries (via the built-in ccall() function)
- C++ wrapping available via external packages like CxxWrap.jl
- Zero-overhead Python wrapping (PyCall.jl)
- An honorable mention for a **fully wrapped HEP** software
 - **Geant4.jl** (fully wrapped using CxxWrap.jl)

```
julia — 31 \times 19
• • •
julia> using PyCall
julia> np = pyimport("numpy");
julia> np.random.rand(3) * 100
3-element Vector{Float64}:
38.961726053176136
 71.3368957480925
  8.307181033489208
julia> np.sin(rand(5, 2))
5×2 Matrix{Float64}:
 0.784982
            0.282252
            0.220945
 0.202079
 0.637406
            0.0921307
 0.0869371 0.395478
 0.383479
            0.150941
```





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Julia's packaging and distribution system Reproducible environments, private package registries

- built-in feature in Julia
- Private package registries can be utilised to distribute unpublished packages, seamless integration into the package dependency solver
- features, etc.

• Reproducible environments with exact versions of all dependencies is a

• **Distribution** of **pre-built binaries** of external dependencies (e.g. HDF5lib, libdeflate, ...) for a large combinatorics of OS, architectures, compiler

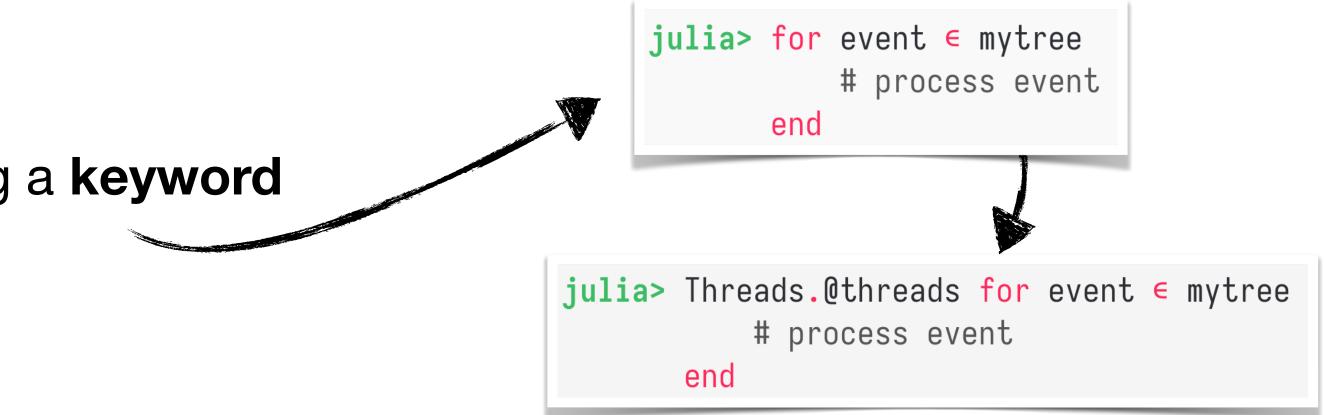
Loops can easily be parallelised by adding a keyword • (macro-/meta- programming)

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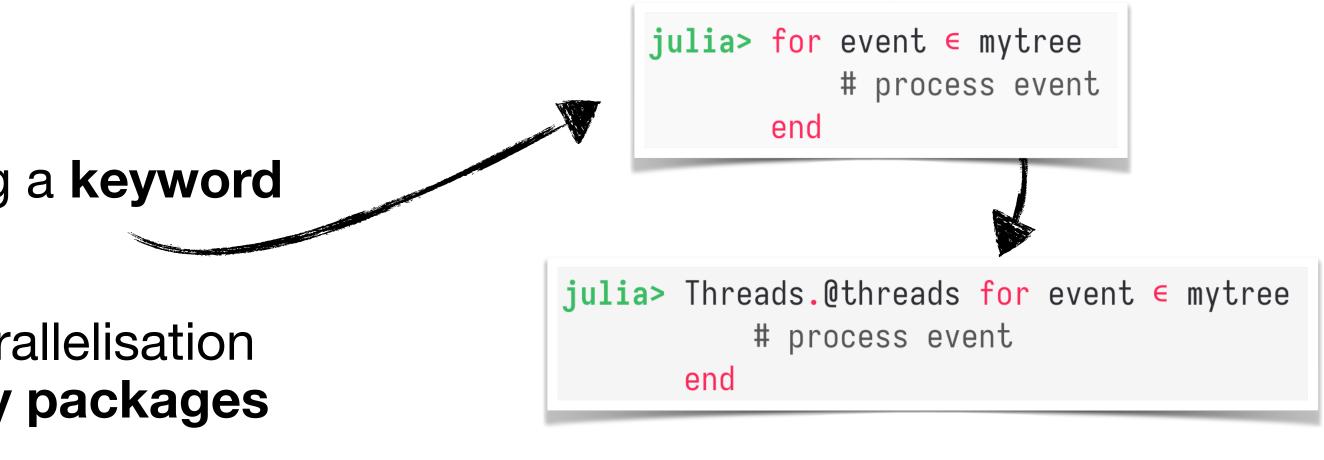


end

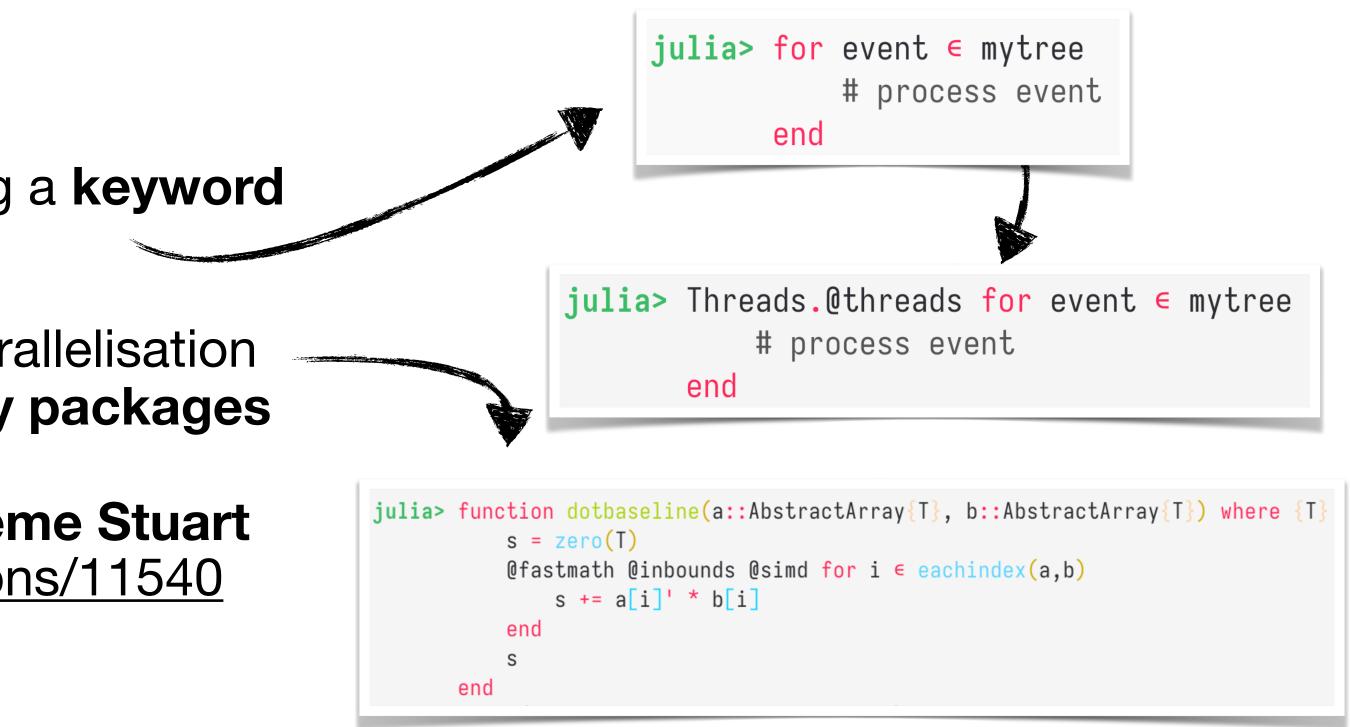
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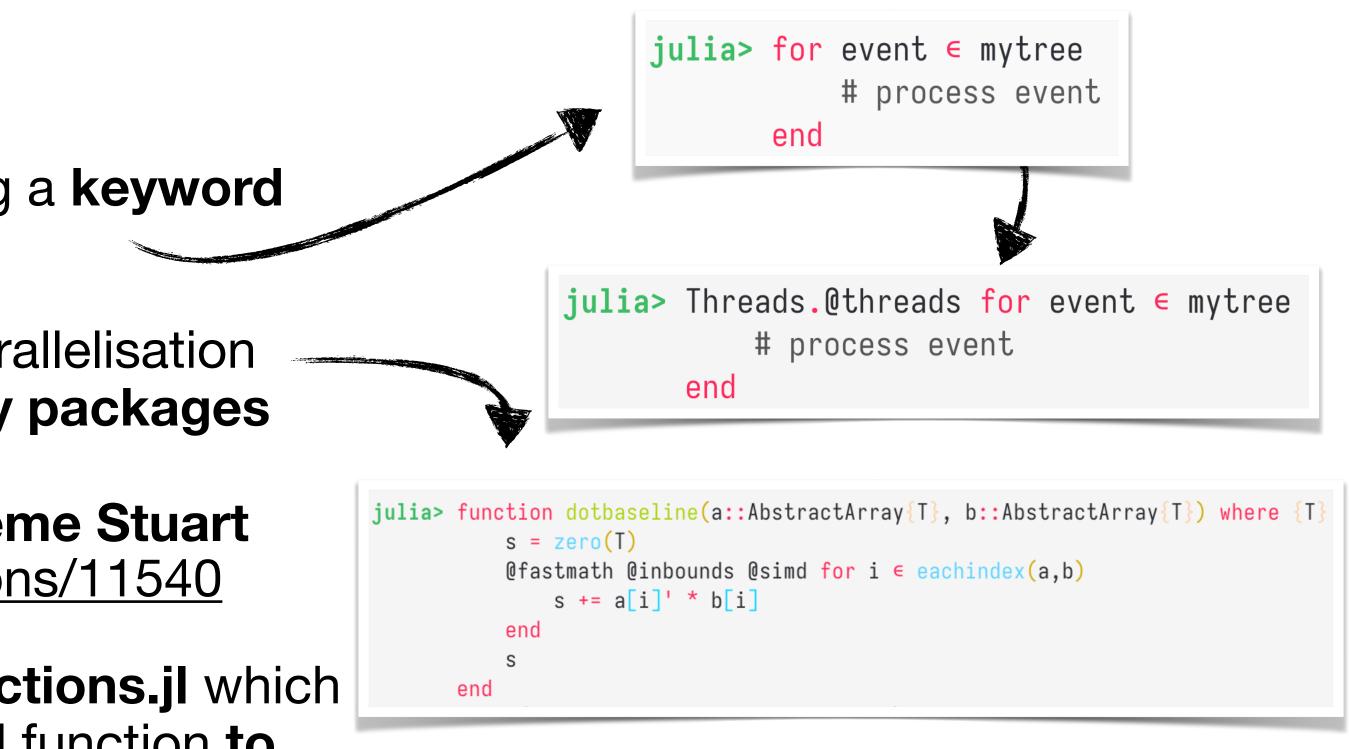
- Loops can easily be parallelised by adding a keyword (macro-/meta- programming)
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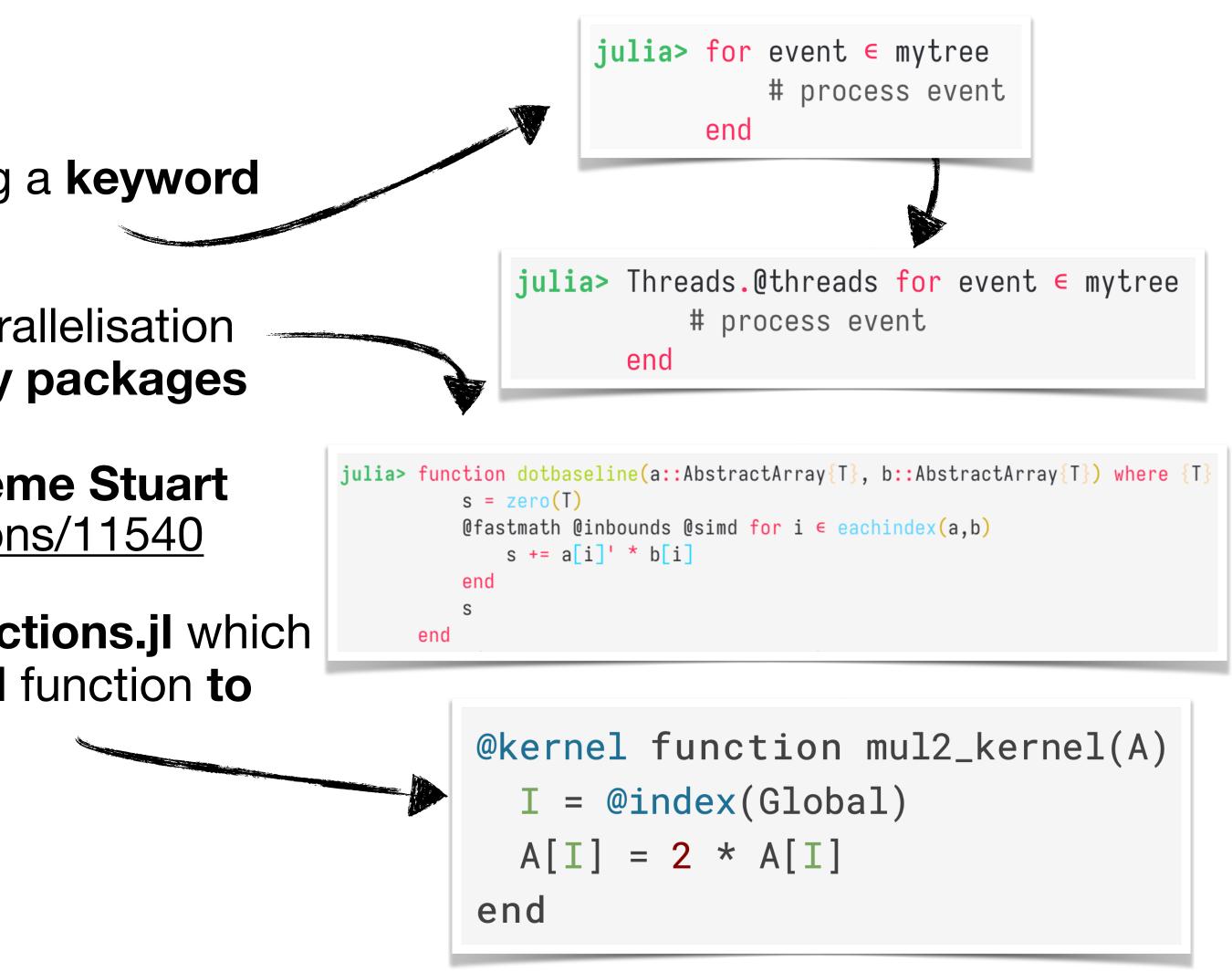
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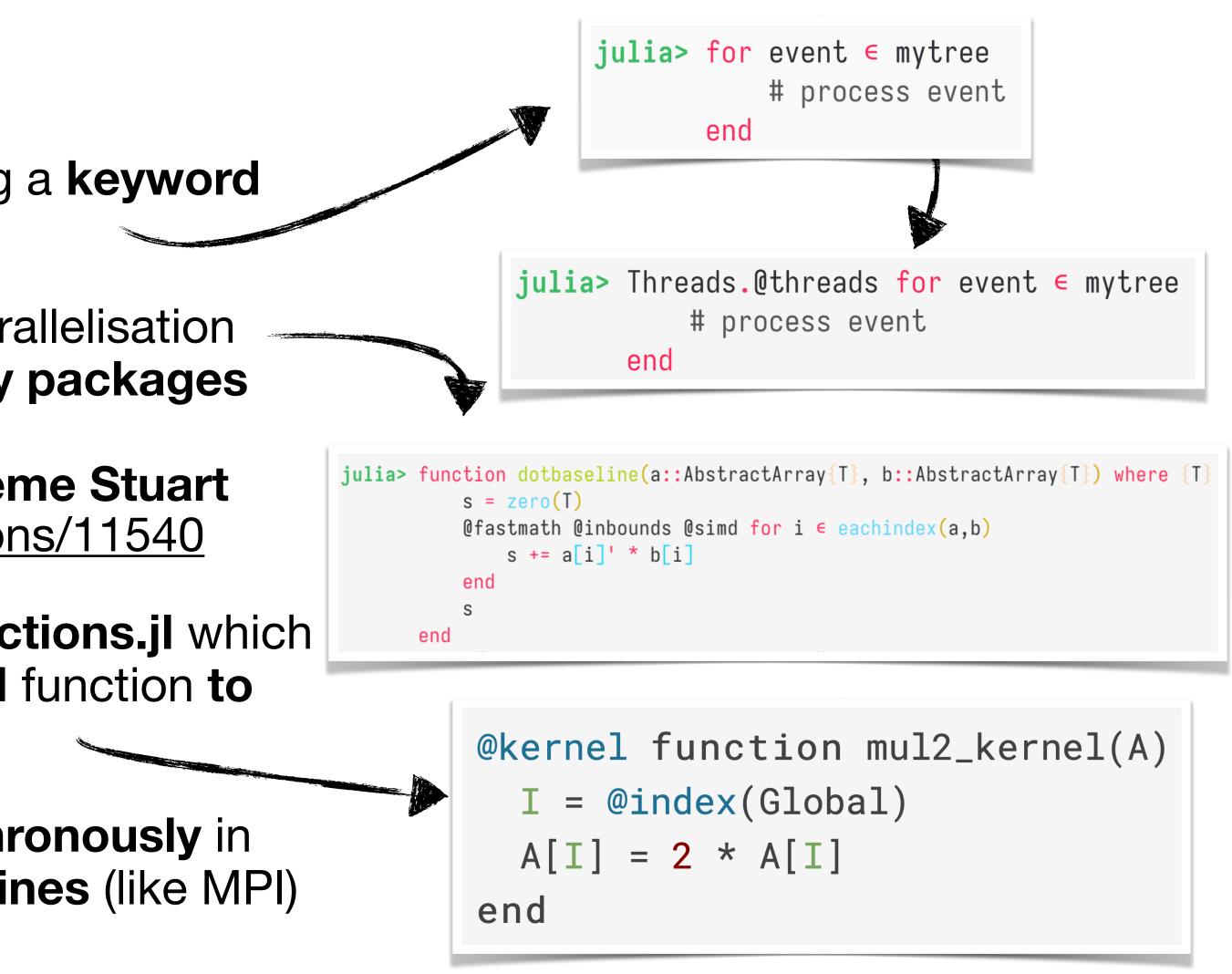
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- An impressive example from KernelAbstractions.jl which allows Julia code to be passed as a kernel function to GPUs:
- Distributed (built-in): execute code asynchronously in multiple processes and/or multiple machines (like MPI)



Summary

- approach than creating more and more Python extensions and libraries
- Julia is an excellent language for scientific computing with high potential for HEP
- HEP specific needs are very well covered by Julia
- Code sharing and extending foreign packages are a no-brainer, thanks to the package distribution system and the **multiple dispatch** design
- **Distributed and parallel computing** as first-class citizens in Julia
- Upcoming paper: Potential of the Julia language for High Energy Physics computing
- Join the JuliaHEP GitHub organisation: <u>https://github.com/JuliaHEP</u>

• We think that the **two-language problem needs** more attention and a **fundamentally different**