


R  Julia

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**EVOVEST** >>

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INVESTISSEMENTS ÉVOLUTIFS

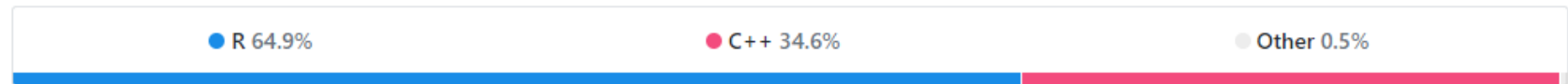
# L'enjeu des deux langages

R's data.table package extends data.frame: <http://r-datatable.com>



dplyr: A grammar of data manipulation <https://dplyr.tidyverse.org>

r data-manipulation grammar



Scalable, Portable and Distributed Gradient Boosting (GBDT, GBRT or GBM) Library, for Python, R, Java, Scala, C++ and more. Runs on single machine, Hadoop, Spark, Flink and DataFlow <https://xgboost.ai/>

gbdt gbrt gbm distributed-systems xgboost machine-learning



# L'enjeu des deux langages

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Parallel analytical database in pure Julia <http://juliadb.org/>

● Julia 100.0%



Relax! Flux is the ML library that doesn't make you tensor <https://fluxml.ai/>

flux

machine-learning

neural-networks

the-human-brain

deep-learning

data-science

● Julia 100.0%



# Application Adhoc avec JuliaCall

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kaggle



<https://www.kaggle.com/c/instacart-market-basket-analysis>

Sachant les achats passés, quelle selection d'items lors d'une nouvelle commande maximise le score F1?

Solution:

1. Appliquer un modèle de classification identifiant pour chaque produit précédemment acheté la probabilité d'être ajoutée au panier courant.
2. Soumettre les produits dont la probabilité d'achat est élevée.

# Application Adhoc avec JuliaCall

Optimizing F-Measures: A Tale of Two Approaches:  
<https://arxiv.org/ftp/arxiv/papers/1206/1206.4625.pdf>

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**Algorithm 1** Compute  $f_{\beta;1}, \dots, f_{\beta;n}$ , where  $\beta^2 = q/r$

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- 1: For  $0 \leq i \leq n$ , set  $C[i]$  as the coefficient of  $x^i$  in  $[p_1x + (1 - p_1)] \dots [p_Nx + (1 - p_N)]$ ;
  - 2: For  $1 \leq i \leq (q + r)n$ ,  $S[i] \leftarrow q/i$ ;
  - 3: **for**  $k = n$  to 1 **do**
  - 4:    $f_{\beta;k} \leftarrow \sum_{k_1=0}^n (1 + r/q)k_1 C[k_1] S[rk + qk_1]$ ;
  - 5:   Divide  $C$  by  $p_kx + (1 - p_k)$ ;
  - 6:   **for**  $i = 1$  to  $(q + r)(k - 1)$  **do**
  - 7:      $S[i] \leftarrow (1 - p_k)S[i] + p_k S[i + q]$ ;
  - 8:   **end for**
  - 9: **end for**
- 



60% ✓



40% ✓



80% ✓



40% ✗

# Application Adhoc avec JuliaCall

## Implantation R

```
> system.time(submission <- pred_df_sample %>%  
+   group_by(order_id) %>%  
+   summarise(products = maximize_expectation(pred, 0, prods = product_id)))  
user system elapsed  
7.70  0.00  7.71
```

## Implantation Rcpp

```
> system.time(submission <- pred_df_sample %>%  
+   group_by(order_id) %>%  
+   summarise(products = exact_F1_max_none(ps = pred, p0 = 0, prods = product_id)))  
user system elapsed  
0.26  0.00  0.26
```

## Implantation Julia

```
> system.time(submission <- pred_df_sample %>%  
+   group_by(order_id) %>%  
+   summarise(products = julia_F1_max_none(ps = pred, p0 = 0, prods = product_id)))  
user system elapsed  
0.30  0.03  0.33
```

# Environnement de développement

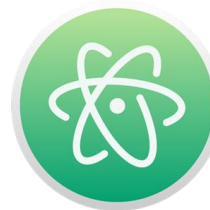
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Language + console



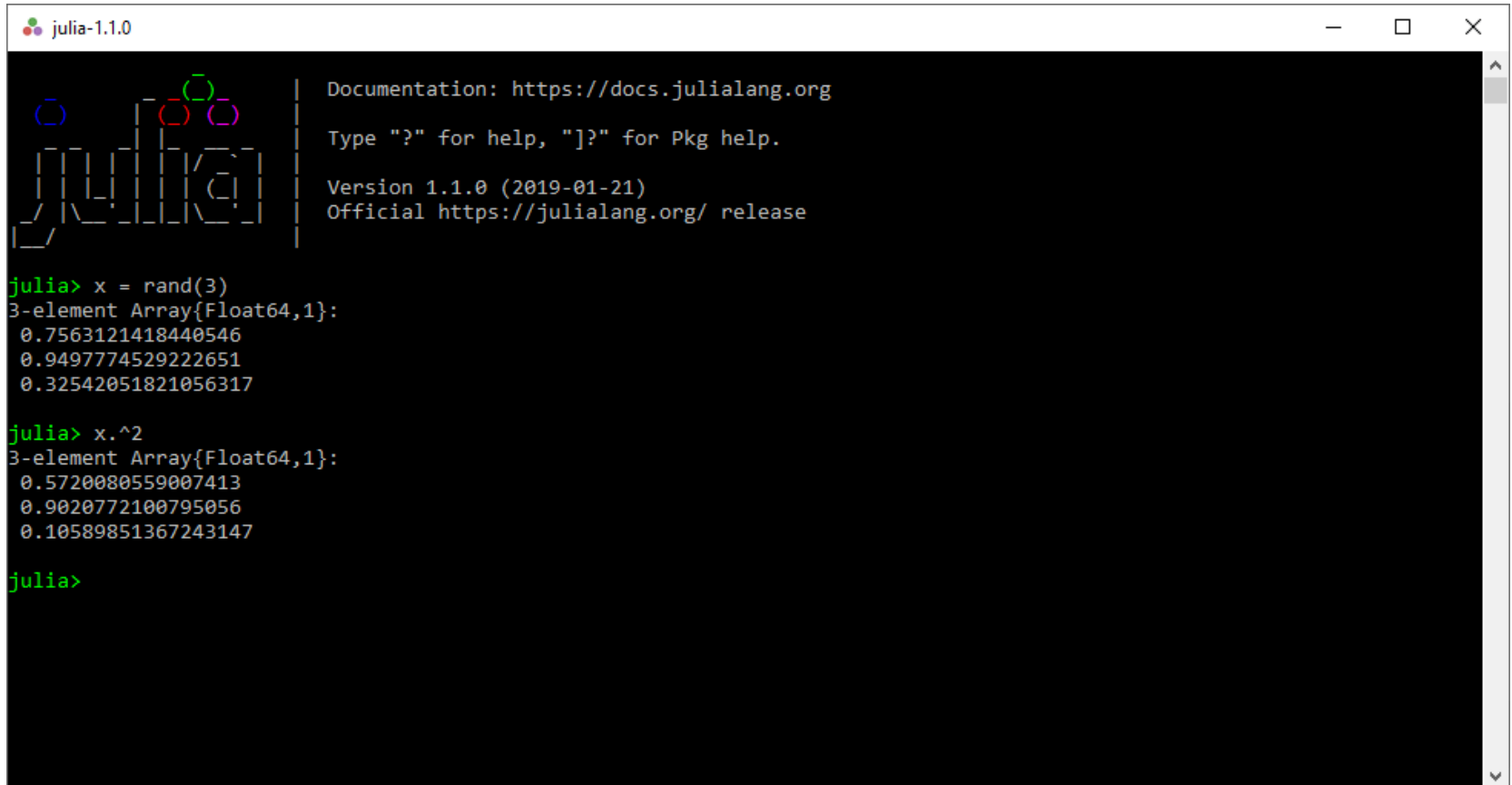
<https://julialang.org/downloads/>

Environnement de développement



<https://junolab.org/>

# Console



```
julia-1.1.0

Documentation: https://docs.julialang.org
Type "?" for help, "??" for Pkg help.
Version 1.1.0 (2019-01-21)
Official https://julialang.org/ release

julia> x = rand(3)
3-element Array{Float64,1}:
 0.7563121418440546
 0.9497774529222651
 0.32542051821056317

julia> x.^2
3-element Array{Float64,1}:
 0.5720080559007413
 0.9020772100795056
 0.10589851367243147

julia>
```



# Juno

The screenshot displays the Juno IDE interface. On the left is a file explorer showing a project named 'Jeremie'. The central editor shows a Julia script in 'demojl.jl' with the following code:

```
1 using Plots
2 gr() Plots.GRBackend()
3 x = 0:0.1:10 0.0:0.1:10.0
4 y = sin.(x)  Floats{101}
5 plot(x,y)  Plot{Plots.GRBackend()} n=1
```

On the right, a plot window titled 'Plots' shows a sine wave labeled 'y1' plotted against x from 0.0 to 10.0. The y-axis ranges from -1.0 to 1.0. The plot is rendered in a light blue color.

At the bottom, the REPL (Read-Eval-Print Loop) shows the output of starting Julia:

```
Press Enter to start Julia.
Starting Julia...
[ Info: Precompiling Atom [c52e3926-4ff0-5fee-af25-54175e0327b1]
Documentation: https://docs.julialang.org
Type "?" for help, "]" for pkg help.
Version 1.1.0 (2019-01-21)
Official https://julialang.org/ release

julia>
```

The status bar at the bottom indicates the current file is 'demojl.jl' with 8 lines of code. It also shows the encoding (CRLF), font size (UTF-8), and other settings (Spaces (4), Julia, Main, GitHub, Git (0), 3 updates).

# Démarrer un projet/package

```
] generate <NomProjet>  
] activate <répertoire du projet>
```

La commande “]” permet d’accéder à la console du gestionnaire de package Pkg. Alternativement: `Pkg.generate(“NomProjet”)`

```
; git init
```

La commande “;” active un shell.

Arborescence d’un projet:

```
+-- Project.toml  
+-- Manifest.toml  
+-- src ->  
|     +-- <NomProjet>.jl
```

# Propriétés du langage

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Langage fonctionnel:

```
function surprise(x)
  x += 1
end
```

Création de structure de données:

```
struct MonObjet
  x
end
```

Multiple dispatch:

```
function surprise(x::T) where {T <: AbstractFloat}
  x += 1
end
```

```
function surprise(x::T) where {T <: Int}
  x -= 1
end
```

# Intégrer un Package Julia en R

EvoTrees.jl: implantation en Julia d'un algorithme de Gradient Boosted Trees.

<https://github.com/Evovest/EvoTrees.jl>

EvoTrees: integration du package EvoTrees.jl en un package R.

<https://github.com/Evovest/EvoTrees>

```
# /R/zzz.R
.onLoad <- function(libname, pkgname) {
  library(JuliaCall)
  JuliaCall::julia_setup()
  JuliaCall::julia_library("EvoTrees")
}
```

```
# /R/EvoTrees.R
#' @export
evo_train <- function(data_train, target_train, params=set_params(), ...) {
  params <- do.call(set_params, params)
  model <- JuliaCall::julia_call("grow_gbtrees", data_train, target_train, params, ..., need_return = "Julia")
  return(model)
}
```