Scientific Computing TU Berlin Winter 2021/22 © Jürgen Fuhrmann Notebook 06

using PlutoUI

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Interaction with other languages

C

- C language code has a well defined binary interface
 - \circ int \leftrightarrow Int32
 - \circ float \leftrightarrow Float32
 - \circ double \leftrightarrow Float64
 - C arrays as pointers
- Create a C source file:

```
cadd_source = "double cadd(double x, double y) \n{ \n return x+y; \n}\n"
```

```
cadd_source="""
double cadd(double x, double y)
{
   return x+y;
}
"""
```

```
• open("cadd.c", "w") do io
• write(io,cadd_source)
• end;
```

Compile to a shared object (aka "dll" on windows) using the gcc compiler:

- Define wrapper function cadd using the Julia ccall method
 - o (:cadd, "libcadd"):call cadd from libcadd.so
 - First Float64: return type
 - Tuple (Float64, Float64,): parameter types
 - x,y: actual data passed
- At its first call it will load libcadd.so into Julia
- Direct call of compiled C function cadd(), no intermediate wrapper code

```
cadd (generic function with 1 method)
```

```
• cadd(x,y)=ccall((:cadd, "libcadd"), Float64, (Float64,Float64,),x,y)
```

11.5

cadd(1.5,10)

It is also possible to call Julia code from C

Python

- Both Julia and Python are homoiconic languages, featuring reflection
- They can parse the elements of their own data structures ⇒ possibility to automatically build proxies for python objects in Julia

The PyCall package provides the corresponding interface:

• using PyCall

Create a python source file:

```
pyadd_source = "def add(x,y):\n return x+y\n"
```

```
pyadd_source="""
def add(x,y):
    return x+y
"""
```

```
open("pyadd.py", "w") do io
write(io,pyadd_source)
end;
```

```
pyadd =
PyObject <module 'pyadd' from '/home/fuhrmann/Wias/teach/scicomp/pluto/pyadd.py'>
    pyadd=pyimport("pyadd")
```

4.5

- pyadd.add(3.5,1.0)
 - Julia allows to call almost any python package
 - E.g. matplotlib graphics this is the python package behind PyPlot (there are more graphics options in Julia)
 - There is also a **pyjulia** package allowing to call Julia from python

Javascript

Javascript can be used in Pluto to display things, or to add interactive elements.

We need the ability to interpolate into html strings:

using HypertextLiteral

We need to be able to generate random id's for html elements:

• using UUIDs

Calculate the sum of two values in javascript and return it to Julia. This uses the magic behind PlutoUI sliders.

jsadd (generic function with 1 method)

• @bind y jsadd(3,25)

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• y

And here an example by **Connor Burns**:

```
MouseMoveInput (generic function with 3 methods)
```

```
function MouseMoveInput(width=300, height=300)
     id="$(uuid1())"
     @htl("""
     <div id=$id style="width: $(width)px; height: $(height)px; border: 1px</pre>
 solid black; cursor:crosshair ">
         <script>
              const mouseInput = document.getElementById( $id );
             mouseInput.value = [0, 0];
             mouseInput.addEventListener('mousemove', function(e) {
                  const rect = mouseInput.getBoundingClientRect();
                  mouseInput.value = [Math.floor(e.x-rect.left+1),
 Math.floor(e.y-rect.top+1)];
                  mouseInput.dispatchEvent(new Event('input'));
              });
         </script>
     </div>
     ····)
 end
```



0×0 Matrix{Float64}

rand(xy...)

Other languages

- There are ways to interact with C++, R, Rust and other langugas
- Interaction with Fortran via ccall
- Pluto: integration with Javascript in browser
- Julia and many of its packages use this method to access a number of highly optimized linear algebra and other libraries written in C and Fortran

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