

libCCE

Build requirements

A Python3 install with dev headers

A C compiler

```
sudo apt-get install python-dev build-essential clang
```

Build Process

Inplace build (local)

```
python3 build.py build_ext --inplace
```

Systemwide build

This has the potential to require administrator privileges:

```
python3 build.py install
```

If admin is required use `sudo`'s `-H` flag:

```
sudo -H python3 build.py install
```

Dev Requirements

```
pip install Cython
```

In `build.py` uncomment the following lines so that any changes made to `.pyx` files will be added to the generated C code:

```
from Cython.Build import cythonize
ext_modules = cythonize(ext_modules)
```

Dev Suggestions

If you are doing dev work on this there are a few things to keep in mind:

First, If you are working on the C code, compiling with `-fsanitize=address` is **highly suggested** during development. It catches issues you don't and saves you lots of hair. Compiling with `-g -fno-omit-frame-pointer` is also recommended because when adsan feels like it it will give you line numbers. If adsan doesn't give you line numbers using [IDA](#) or [Cutter](#) can be helpful for figuring out where exactly your error is (just jump to the address and poke around).

Second, if you are working on the Cython code, building via `cython <inputfile>.pyx -a` every once in a while and seeing what you can do to minimize interaction with python objects (lines highlighted in yellow).

Also, keep in mind that anything you write in a `cdef` function is effectively straight C with all that comes with it.

Third, adding the following lines to the `.pyx` files will help with debugging by adding line tracing code:

```
# cython: linetrace=True
# distutils: define_macros=CYTHON_TRACE_NOGIL=1
```

API

The `libCCE` API consists of the `CCE` class and the `localMinCCE` function. All functions are fairly well commented in the source code. The high level docstrings and their associated methods are placed here for ease of finding.

Class `CCE`:

This class is used as a wrapper for the `cCCE` implementation. As a general rule this implementation will try and fail via assertion error before returning incorrect information to the caller.

```
def __cinit__(self, unsigned int branchingFactor, initialSequences = None, int subSeqLen = 50):
```

Called on creation of object, if `initialSequences` is supplied the sequences will be populated to the tree via faster version of `insertSequence`.

Args:

`int branchingFactor`: The branching factor of the tree, this is equivalent to the number of bins you have. This argument must be an int.

Optional:

`initialSequences`: A python iterable which contains IPDs for insertion.

`int subSeqLen`: the length you would like the subsequences

divided into

```
def __init__(self, branchingFactor, initialSequence, subSeqLen):
    All real work is done in __cinit__
```

```
def __dealloc__(self):
```

Used to cleanup memory on destruction of object. Automatically called should NOT be manually called.

```
def insertSequence(self, pySeq):
```

Wrapper for `insertSequence`, converts a supplied python iterable which supports indexing and `len` into an integer buffer of the same length.

Args:

`pySeq`: A python iterable that supports indexing and `len()`

```
def calculateCCE(self):  
    Wrapper for calcCCEs.  Converts returned array to python list  
  
    Returns:  
        CCEs: A list of floats containing the CCE for each layer  
              of the tree.  This list will only be as long as the  
              number of unique sequences.
```

```
def localMinCCE(seq, int maxLen):  
    Calculate the CCE of a sequence using the local minimum as an  
    early stoping metric.  
    Args:  
        seq: A list or tuple which contains the sequence you want  
             to calculate he CCE of.  
        maxLen: The maximum lookback size.  
    Returns:  
        minCCE:  
            The local minimum CCE for the sequence.
```