notes

fangjun

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CONTENTS:

Download this website in a single pdf file.

CHAPTER

ONE

SPHINX

This page describes how this website is setup.

1.1 Setup

1. Install the dependencies in ./docs/requirements.txt.

```
sphinx==4.3.2
sphinx-autodoc-typehints==1.12.0
sphinx_rtd_theme==1.0.0
sphinxcontrib-bibtex==2.4.1
```

2. Use sphinx-quickstart to generate the skeleton. When it prompts:

```
Separate source and build directories(y/n)
```

Answer yes.

3. Edit docs/source/conf.py and add the following lines to it:

```
import sphinx_rtd_theme
extensions = [
    'sphinx.ext.autodoc',
    'sphinx.ext.autosummary',
    'sphinx.ext.githubpages',
    'sphinx.ext.mathjax',
    'sphinx.ext.napoleon',
    'sphinx.ext.todo',
    'sphinx.ext.viewcode',
    'sphinxcontrib.bibtex',
]

html_theme = 'sphinx_rtd_theme'

master_doc = 'index'
pygments_style = 'sphinx'
html_theme_path = [sphinx_rtd_theme.get_html_theme_path()]
smartquotes = False
html_show_sourcelink = True

html_context = {
```

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```
    'display_github': True,
    'github_user': 'csu-fangjun',
    'github_repo': 'notes',
    'github_version': 'master',
    'conf_py_path': '/docs/source/',
}

html_theme_options = {
    'logo_only': False,
    'display_version': True,
    'prev_next_buttons_location': 'bottom',
    'style_external_links': True,
}
latex_engine = 'xelatex'
```

4. To generate the notes in pdf format, use `make latex`, which generates lots of `tex` files in `./build/latex`. Switch to `build/latex` and run `make`. Assume that you have installed the software to compile `tex` files. It will generate `notes.pdf`.

CHAPTER

TWO

GIT

This page describes commonly used git commands.

2.1 Commands

2.1.1 rev-parse

It is quite common to get the root directory of the repository with the command:

```
git rev-parse --show-toplevel
```

For instance, the above command executed in this repository prints something like as follows:

```
/xxx/notes
```

The following shows its usage in a Python script:

```
#!/usr/bin/env python3

import subprocess

d = (
    subprocess.check_output(["git", "rev-parse", "--show-toplevel"])
    .decode("ascii")
    .strip()  # remove the trailing \n
)
print(d)  # /path/to/notes
```

It can also be used in bash script:

```
root_dir=$(git rev-parse --show-toplevel)
echo "root_dir ${root_dir}"
```

help git-rev-parse outputs helpful information for git rev-parse. In particular, it explains the differences among HEAD~, HEAD~n, HEAD^, and HEAD^n. The following shows the help information about it:

```

   <rev>^[<n>], e.g. HEAD^, v1.5.1^0
     A suffix ^ to a revision parameter means the first parent of that commit object.  ^
↪<n> means the <n>th parent
```

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```
    (i.e.  <rev>^ is equivalent to <rev>^1). As a special rule, <rev>^0 means the commit itself and is used when
    <rev> is the object name of a tag object that refers to a commit object.

  <rev>~[<n>], e.g. HEAD~, master~3
    A suffix ~ to a revision parameter means the first parent of that commit object. A suffix ~<n> to a revision
    parameter means the commit object that is the <n>th generation ancestor of the named commit object, following
    only the first parents. I.e.  <rev>~3 is equivalent to <rev>^^^ which is equivalent to <rev>^1^1^1. See below
    for an illustration of the usage of this form.

  G   H   I   J
   \ /     \ /
    D   E   F
     \  |  / \
      \ | /   |
       \|/    |
        B     C
         \   /
          \ /
           A

  A =        = A^0
  B = A^     = A^1     = A~1
  C =        = A^2
  D = A^^    = A^1^1   = A~2
  E = B^2    = A^^2
  F = B^3    = A^^3
  G = A^^^   = A^1^1^1 = A~3
  H = D^2    = B^^2    = A^^^2  = A~2^2
  I = F^     = B^3^    = A^^3^
  J = F^2    = B^3^2   = A^^3^2
```

CHAPTER

THREE

DOCKER

3.1 Installation

3.1.1 macos

Refer to https://docs.docker.com/desktop/mac/install/.

CHAPTER

FOUR

LATEX

4.1 TikZ

4.1.1 Basics

CHAPTER

FIVE

KALDI

This page describes commonly used git commands.

5.1 Decoding

```
CompactLattice compact_lat;
decoder.GetLattice(true, &compact_lat);

CompactLattice compact_best_path;
CompactLatticeShortestPath(compact_lat, &compact_best_path);

Lattice best_path;
ConvertLattice(compact_best_path, best_path);

std::vector<int32_t> tokens;
std::vector<int32_t> words;
LatticeWeight weight;
GetLinearSymbolSequence(best_path, &tokens, &words, &weight);
```

- decoder/simple-decoder.{h,cc}

CHAPTER

SIX

PYTHON

6.1 asyncio

6.1.1 Hello World

6.1.2 References

- PEP 234 – Iterators

  https://peps.python.org/pep-0234/

- Why does defining __getitem__ on a class make it iterable in python?

  https://localcoder.org/why-does-defining-getitem-on-a-class-make-it-iterable-in-python

- PEP 255 – Simple Generators

  https://peps.python.org/pep-0255/

- Curious Course on Coroutines and Concurrency

  https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Z_OAlIhXziw&ab_channel=DavidBeazley

  By David Beazley.

- Generator Tricks for Systems Programmers

  https://www.dabeaz.com/generators2/

- Generators: The Final Frontier

  <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5-qadlG7tWo&ab_channel=DavidBeazley>

  By David Beazley.

6.2 argv

From the doc https://docs.python.org/3/library/sys.html:

```
The list of command line arguments passed to a Python script.
argv[0] is the script name (it is operating system dependent whether
this is a full pathname or not). If the command was executed using the
-c command line option to the interpreter, argv[0] is set to the string
'-c'. If no script name was passed to the Python interpreter,
argv[0] is the empty string.
```

Note that `argv` is at least of size 1, though `argv[0]` may be an empty string.

```python
import sys
print(sys.argv)
```

CHAPTER

SEVEN

BASH

7.1 sort

Sort files in the folder t. The filename has the patter xxx.n.txt, where n is some numerical value. Also, exclude xxx.100.txt.

```
find ./t -name "xxx*.txt" ! -name "xxx.100.txt" -print0 | sort -z -t. -k2 -n | xargs -r0
```

7.2 echo

Generate a binary file:

```
echo -n -e '\x30\x31\x32' > a.bin
hexdump a.bin
```

CHAPTER

EIGHT

CUDA

8.1 Installation

8.1.1 CUDA 10.1.243

```
./cuda_10.1.243_418.87.00_linux.run --silent --toolkit --installpath=/ceph-data4/fangjun/
↪software/cuda-10.1.243 --no-opengl-libs --no-drm --no-man-page

# Install cuDNN
cd /ceph-data4/fangjun/software/cuda-10.1.243
tar xvf /ceph-sh0/fangjun/cudnn/cudnn-10.1-linux-x64-v8.0.4.30.tgz --strip-components=1
```

```
#!/usr/bin/env bash

export CUDA_HOME=/ceph-data4/fangjun/software/cuda-10.1.243
export PATH=$CUDA_HOME/bin:$PATH
export LD_LIBRARY_PATH=$CUDA_HOME/lib64:$LD_LIBRARY_PATH

# See /ceph-fj/fangjun/py38/lib/python3.8/site-packages/torch/share/cmake/Caffe2/Modules_
↪CUDA_fix/upstream/FindCUDA.cmake
export CUDA_TOOLKIT_ROOT_DIR=$CUDA_HOME
export CUDA_TOOLKIT_ROOT=$CUDA_HOME
export CUDA_BIN_PATH=$CUDA_HOME
export CUDA_PATH=$CUDA_HOME
export CUDA_INC_PATH=$CUDA_HOME/targets/x86_64-linux
```

8.1.2 CUDA 11.0.3

```
./cuda_11.0.3_450.51.06_linux.run --silent --toolkit --installpath=/ceph-data4/fangjun/
↪software/cuda-11.0.3 --no-opengl-libs --no-drm --no-man-page

# Install cuDNN
cd /ceph-data4/fangjun/software/cuda-11.0.3
tar xvf /ceph-sh0/fangjun/cudnn/cudnn-11.0-linux-x64-v8.0.4.30.tgz --strip-components=1
```

8.1.3 CUDA 11.3.1

```
./cuda_11.3.1_465.19.01_linux.run --silent --toolkit --installpath=/ceph-data4/fangjun/
↪software/cuda-11.3.1 --no-opengl-libs --no-drm --no-man-page
cd /ceph-data4/fangjun/software/cuda-11.3.1
tar xvf /ceph-sh0/fangjun/cudnn/cudnn-11.3-linux-x64-v8.2.1.32.tgz --strip-components=1
```

8.1.4 CUDA 11.5.2

```
./cuda_11.5.2_495.29.05_linux.run --silent --toolkit --installpath=/ceph-data4/fangjun/
↪software/cuda-11.5.2 --no-opengl-libs --no-drm --no-man-page
cd /ceph-data4/fangjun/software/cuda-11.5.2
tar xvf /ceph-sh0/fangjun/cudnn/cudnn-linux-x86_64-8.3.2.44_cuda11.5-archive.tar.xz --
↪strip-components=1
```

8.1.5 CUDA 11.6.1

```
./cuda_11.6.1_510.47.03_linux.run --silent --toolkit --installpath=/ceph-data4/fangjun/
↪software/cuda-11.6.1 --no-opengl-libs --no-drm --no-man-page
cd /ceph-data4/fangjun/software/cuda-11.6.1
tar xvf /ceph-sh0/fangjun/cudnn/cudnn-11.3-linux-x64-v8.2.1.32.tgz --strip-components=1
```

CHAPTER

NINE

TORCH

This page describes commonly used git commands.

9.1 DDP

9.1.1 Initialization

CHAPTER

TEN

JAVA

10.1 Install

10.1.1 formatter

Install https://github.com/google/google-java-format

```
wget https://github.com/google/google-java-format/releases/download/v1.15.0/google-java-format-1.15.0-all-deps.jar
```

Create a script with filename `google-java-format`:

```
#!/usr/bin/env bash

java -jar /ceph-sh0/fangjun/download/google-java-format-1.15.0-all-deps.jar $@
```

`chmod +x google-java-format` and add the path to `PATH`.

10.1.2 JDK

Go to https://www.oracle.com/java/technologies/downloads/#java17 and download

```
wget https://download.oracle.com/java/17/latest/jdk-17_linux-x64_bin.tar.gz
mkdir /ceph-fj/fangjun/software/
tar xvf jdk-17_linux-x64_bin.tar.gz -C /ceph-fj/fangjun/software
```

And then set the following environment variables:

```
export JAVA_HOME=/ceph-fj/fangjun/software/jdk-17.0.3
export PATH=$JAVA_HOME/bin:$JAVA_HOME
```

10.2 Hello world

Listing 1: Hello.java

```java
// Usage 1:
//   java Hello.java
// Usage 2:
//   javac Hello.java
//   java Hello
//
//  Note:
//   - "javac Hello.java" generates a file "Hello.class"
//   - "java Hello" takes as input "Hello.class" and executes it
//
class Hello {
  public static void main(String[] args) {
    System.out.println("hello world");
  }
} // There is no ';' here
```

Listing 2: EqualTest.java

```java
class EqualTest {
  public int i;

  public EqualTest(int a) {
    this.i = a;
  }

  public boolean equals(Object anObject) {
    if (this == anObject) {
      return true;
    }
    if (anObject instanceof EqualTest) {
      return this.i == ((EqualTest) anObject).i;
    }
    return false;
  }

  public static void main(String[] args) {
    EqualTest e1 = new EqualTest(10);
    EqualTest e2 = new EqualTest(10);

    System.out.println(e1 == e2); // false, compare the reference
    System.out.println(e1 != e2); // true
    System.out.println(e1.equals(e2)); // true, compare the contained value
  }
}
```

10.3 Reference

- https://docs.oracle.com/javase/tutorial/
- https://docs.oracle.com/en/java/javase/17/docs/api/index.html
- https://github.com/openjdk/jdk.git

  Clone it and you can find the source code in `src/java.base/share/classes/java/lang/System.java` for `java.lang.System`.

CHAPTER

ELEVEN

JAVASCRIPT

11.1 Hello world

```
console.log('hello world')
console.log(eval('3 + 5'))
```

To write multi-line javascript, use shift + Enter for a new line.

```
(function(){
  "use strict";
  /* Start of your code */
  function greetMe(yourName) {
    alert('Hello ' + yourName);
  }

  greetMe('World');
  /* End of your code */
})();
```

It is case sensitive. Statements are separated by `;`. Comments are the same as in C/C++.

11.2 TODOs

1. This page https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Learn/Getting_started_with_the_web/Installing_basic_software lists some tools to minify code:
   - WebPack: https://webpack.js.org/
   - Grunt: https://gruntjs.com/
   - Gulp: https://gulpjs.com/
2. Color picker tool: https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Web/CSS/CSS_Colors/Color_picker_tool
3. Google font: https://fonts.google.com/ and https://developers.google.com/fonts/docs/getting_started

CHAPTER

TWELVE

HTML

12.1 Hello world

Listing 1: hello_world.html

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
<html>
  <head>
    <meta charset="utf-8">
    <title>Hello World</title>
  </head>
  <body>
    <p>Hello world</p>
  </body>
</html>
```

12.1.1 comments

```
<!-- this is a comment -->
```

12.1.2 images

```
<img src="a.png" alt="yyy"></img>
<img src="foo/bar/b.png" alt="yyy"></img>
<img src="../../c.png" alt="yyy"></img>
```

12.1.3 ordered lists

```
<p> The following points </p>

<ol>
  <li> First </li>
  <li> Second </li>
</ol>
```

12.1.4 unordered lists

```
<p> The following points </p>

<ul>
  <li> foo </li>
  <li> bar </li>
</ul>
```

12.1.5 links

```
<a href="https://www.google.com">some text</a>
```

12.2 References

- Structuring the web with HTML

  https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Learn/HTML

CHAPTER

THIRTEEN

CSS

13.1 Hello world

```
p { color: red; }
```

Then, in some html file, use:

```
<link href="abc/foo.css" rel="stylesheet">
```

13.1.1 Selector

- tag name or element name: e.g., `p` selects `<p>`; `h1` selects `<h1>`.
- ID:, e.g., *#my-id* selects `<a id="my-id">` or `<p id="my-id">`
- class: e.g., `.my-class`

Example with multiple rules:

Example with multiple selectors:

13.2 References

- CSS basics

  https://developer.mozilla.org/en-US/docs/Learn/Getting_started_with_the_web/CSS_basics