

TITLE TEXT

SUBTITLE TEXT

Contributors

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1. Home

1.1 走进LLM的殿堂

项目 [mindspore-courses/step_into_llm](https://gitee.com/mindspore/mindspore-courses/tree/master/step_into_llm) 的在线文档。

1.2 MindNLP

请访问 [MindNLP](#) 查看MindNLP完整API文档。

2. step_into_chatgpt

2.1 Transformer简介

2.2 BERT简介

3. step_into_llm

3.1 ChatGLM简介

4. others

4.1 Ascend物理机安装CANN和MindSpore环境指导

4.2 前置阅读和资源准备

1. 登录昇腾芯片的堡垒机或者物理机

登录堡垒机需要联系管理员获取相应资源

1. 提前下载依赖包(版本对应关系和下载地址见下文)

2. Ubuntu 20.04 iso安装包

3. CANN及其kernel

4. Anaconda安装配套MindSpore环境

4.2.1 VPN打通堡垒机的网络

(1) . 连接昇腾社区的VPN即可访问杭州的堡垒机

根据[昇腾生态众智实验室网络连接指导](#)，导入配置和根据管理员给的资源连接第一层VPN。

如果cmd能够ping 堡垒机IP 说明网络已打通，可以使用MobaXterm登录堡垒机。

(2) . 东莞-团泊洼的堡垒机还需连接第二层VPN

根据[东莞-团泊洼堡垒机的网络环境VPN连接指引](#)完成网络环境配置,即可登录堡垒机。

4.3 iBMC安装操作系统和NPU驱动固件

检查依据是 命令能否执行。

Not secure https://8.92.8.217/#/sysManage/infoPreview/processor

System

System Info

Performance Monitoring

Storage Management

Power

Fan and Heat Dissipation

BIOS Settings

NPU5

Name	NPU5
Manufacturer	HiSilicon
Model	Ascend 910 B
Power	72 W
Firmware Version	
DIE ID	

```
root@msco:~# lspci | grep d801
01:00.0 Processing accelerators: Huawei Technologies Co., Ltd. Device d801 (rev 20)
02:00.0 Processing accelerators: Huawei Technologies Co., Ltd. Device d801 (rev 20)
04:00.0 Processing accelerators: Huawei Technologies Co., Ltd. Device d801 (rev 20)
05:00.0 Processing accelerators: Huawei Technologies Co., Ltd. Device d801 (rev 20)
06:00.0 Processing accelerators: Huawei Technologies Co., Ltd. Device d801 (rev 20)
07:00.0 Processing accelerators: Huawei Technologies Co., Ltd. Device d801 (rev 20)
08:00.0 Processing accelerators: Huawei Technologies Co., Ltd. Device d801 (rev 20)
09:00.0 Processing accelerators: Huawei Technologies Co., Ltd. Device d801 (rev 20)
0a:00.0 Processing accelerators: Huawei Technologies Co., Ltd. Device d801 (rev 20)
0b:00.0 Processing accelerators: Huawei Technologies Co., Ltd. Device d801 (rev 20)
0c:00.0 Processing accelerators: Huawei Technologies Co., Ltd. Device d801 (rev 20)
0d:00.0 Processing accelerators: Huawei Technologies Co., Ltd. Device d801 (rev 20)
0e:00.0 Processing accelerators: Huawei Technologies Co., Ltd. Device d801 (rev 20)
0f:00.0 Processing accelerators: Huawei Technologies Co., Ltd. Device d801 (rev 20)
msco@msco:~$ npu-smi info
npu-smi: command not found
msco@msco:~$
```

NPU7

NPU8

尽量使用hdk团队已经调通的操作系统版本和对应的固件，详情查看[官网文档《版本配套表》](#)，《版本配套表》外不做保证，需要用户自行安装前置依赖，解决冲突并源码编译NPU驱动和固件。截止到2024.10.11，内核5.15.122-generic的Ubuntu22.04源码编译还有适配问题，其他系统对照关系类似。按照[Altas800\(9000\)官方教程安装文档](#)，推荐使用《版本配套表》中NPU驱动固件对应的操作系统版本使用二进制安装，不推荐源码安装。

```
root@msec0:~/temp# ./Ascend-hdk-910-npu-driver_6.0.0_linux-aarch64.run --full --install-for-all
Verifying archive integrity... 100% SHA256 checksums are OK. All good.
Uncompressing ASCEND DRIVER RUN PACKAGE 100%
[Driver] [2024-10-10 03:15:55] [INFO]Start time: 2024-10-10 03:15:55
[Driver] [2024-10-10 03:15:55] [INFO]LogFile: /var/log/ascend_seclog/ascend_install.log
[Driver] [2024-10-10 03:15:55] [INFO]OperationLogFile: /var/log/ascend_seclog/operation.log
[Driver] [2024-10-10 03:15:55] [INFO]base version is none.
[Driver] [2024-10-10 03:15:55] [WARNING]Do not power off or restart the system during the installation/upgrade
[Driver] [2024-10-10 03:15:55] [INFO]set username and usergroup, HwHiAiUser:HwHiAiUser
/usr/local/Ascend/driver/tools/upgrade-tool: error while loading shared libraries: libc_sec.so: cannot open shared object file:
No such file or directory
^CSignal caught, cleaning up
root@msec0:~/temp# find / -name libc_sec.so
/usr/local/Ascend/driver/lib64/common/libc_sec.so
root@msec0:~/temp# export LD_LIBRARY_PATH=/usr/local/Ascend/driver/lib64/driver:/usr/local/Ascend/driver/lib64/common:/lib:/usr
/lib:usr/lib64:/usr/local/lib:$LD_LIBRARY_PATH
root@msec0:~/temp# ./Ascend-hdk-910-npu-driver_6.0.0_linux-aarch64.run --full --install-for-all
Verifying archive integrity... 100% SHA256 checksums are OK. All good.
Uncompressing ASCEND DRIVER RUN PACKAGE 100%
[Driver] [2024-10-10 03:16:43] [INFO]Start time: 2024-10-10 03:16:43
[Driver] [2024-10-10 03:16:43] [INFO]LogFile: /var/log/ascend_seclog/ascend_install.log
[Driver] [2024-10-10 03:16:43] [INFO]OperationLogFile: /var/log/ascend_seclog/operation.log
[Driver] [2024-10-10 03:16:43] [INFO]base version is none.
[Driver] [2024-10-10 03:16:43] [WARNING]Do not power off or restart the system during the installation/upgrade
[Driver] [2024-10-10 03:16:43] [INFO]set username and usergroup, HwHiAiUser:HwHiAiUser
[Driver] [2024-10-10 03:17:52] [INFO]driver install type: DKMS
[Driver] [2024-10-10 03:17:52] [INFO]upgradePercentage:10%
[Driver] [2024-10-10 03:17:54] [INFO]upgradePercentage:30%
[Driver] [2024-10-10 03:17:54] [INFO]upgradePercentage:40%
[Driver] [2024-10-10 03:18:11] [ERROR]Dkms install failed, details in : /var/log/ascend_seclog/ascend_install.log
[Driver] [2024-10-10 03:18:11] [ERROR]Driver ko install failed, details in : /var/log/ascend_seclog/ascend_install.log
[Driver] [2024-10-10 03:18:11] [INFO]Failed to install driver package, please retry after uninstall and reboot!
[Driver] [2024-10-10 03:18:11] [INFO]End time: 2024-10-10 03:18:11
```

4.3.1 推荐Ubuntu20.04上配套NPU驱动和固件

安装Ubuntu20.04操作系统

大部分按照Ubuntu安装教程操作即可



```

mseco@mseco:~$ sudo vim /etc/ssh/sshd_config
mseco@mseco:~$ sudo service sshd restart
mseco@mseco:~$
mseco@mseco:~$ #LoginGraceTime 2m
mseco@mseco:~$ #PermitRootLogin prohibit-password
mseco@mseco:~$ PermitRootLogin yes
mseco@mseco:~$ #StrictModes yes
mseco@mseco:~$ #MaxAuthTries 6
mseco@mseco:~$ #MaxSessions 10
mseco@mseco:~$
mseco@mseco:~$ #PubkeyAuthentication yes
mseco@mseco:~$
mseco@mseco:~$ # Expect .ssh/authorized_keys2 to be disregarded by default in future.
mseco@mseco:~$ #AuthorizedKeysFile .ssh/authorized_keys .ssh/authorized_keys2
mseco@mseco:~$
mseco@mseco:~$ #AuthorizedPrincipalsFile none
mseco@mseco:~$
mseco@mseco:~$ #AuthorizedKeysCommand none
mseco@mseco:~$ #AuthorizedKeysCommandUser nobody
mseco@mseco:~$
mseco@mseco:~$ # For this to work you will also need host keys in /etc/ssh/ssh_known_hosts
mseco@mseco:~$ #HostbasedAuthentication no
mseco@mseco:~$ # Change to yes if you don't trust ~/.ssh/known_hosts for
mseco@mseco:~$ # HostbasedAuthentication
mseco@mseco:~$ #IgnoreUserKnownHosts no
mseco@mseco:~$ # Don't read the user's ~/.rhosts and ~/.shosts files
mseco@mseco:~$ #IgnoreRhosts yes
mseco@mseco:~$
mseco@mseco:~$ # To disable tunneled clear text passwords, change to no here!
mseco@mseco:~$ #PasswordAuthentication no
mseco@mseco:~$ PasswordAuthentication yes
mseco@mseco:~$ #PermitEmptyPasswords no
mseco@mseco:~$
mseco@mseco:~$ # Change to yes to enable challenge-response passwords (beware issues with
mseco@mseco:~$ # some PAM modules and threads)

```

mobaXterm连接之后

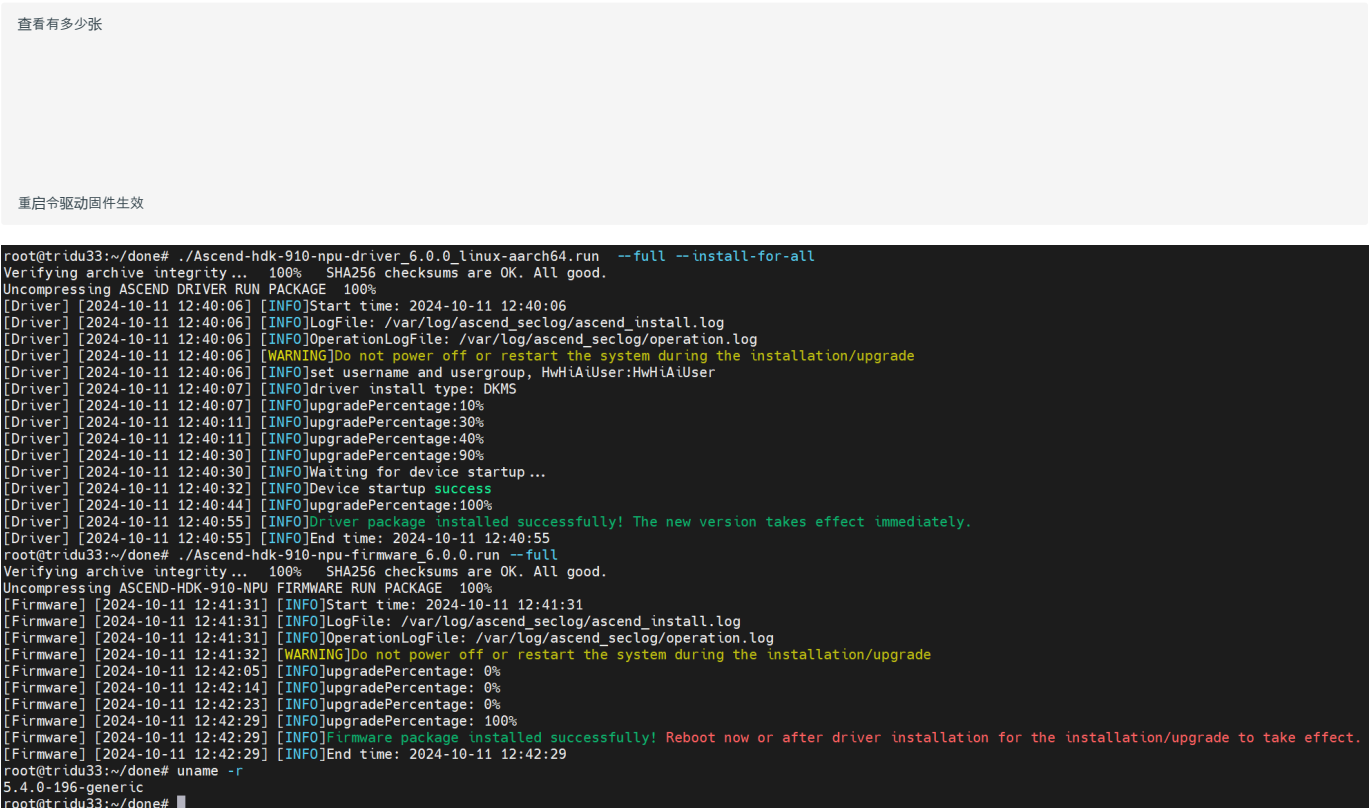
安装NPU驱动和固件

iBMC可以直接查看NPU型号，



然后去昇腾页面寻找对应版本安装文档即可。

会自动升级内核版本，由于内核版本升级导致当前内核版本未适配驱动。因此可以关闭自动升级内核的功能。



报错，根据教程<https://bbs.huaweicloud.com/blogs/423686> 设置白色这行

```

root@tridu33:~# uname -r
5.4.0-196-generic
root@tridu33:~#
root@tridu33:~# cat /etc/default/grub
# If you change this file, run 'update-grub' afterwards to update
# /boot/grub/grub.cfg.
# For full documentation of the options in this file, see:
#   info -f grub -n 'Simple configuration'

GRUB_DEFAULT="Advanced options for Ubuntu>Ubuntu, with Linux 5.4.0-125-generic"
GRUB_DEFAULT=0
GRUB_TIMEOUT_STYLE=hidden
GRUB_TIMEOUT=0
GRUB_DISTRIBUTOR=`lsb_release -i -s 2> /dev/null || echo Debian`
GRUB_CMDLINE_LINUX_DEFAULT=""
GRUB_CMDLINE_LINUX=""

# Uncomment to enable BadRAM filtering, modify to suit your needs
# This works with Linux (no patch required) and with any kernel that obtains
# the memory map information from GRUB (GNU Mach, kernel of FreeBSD ...)
#GRUB_BADRAM="0x01234567,0xfefefefe,0x89abcdef,0xefefefef"

# Uncomment to disable graphical terminal (grub-pc only)
#GRUB_TERMINAL=console

# The resolution used on graphical terminal
# note that you can use only modes which your graphic card supports via VBE
# you can see them in real GRUB with the command `vbeinfo'
#GRUB_GFXMODE=640x480

# Uncomment if you don't want GRUB to pass "root=UUID=xxx" parameter to Linux
#GRUB_DISABLE_LINUX_UUID=true

# Uncomment to disable generation of recovery mode menu entries
#GRUB_DISABLE_RECOVERY="true"

# Uncomment to get a beep at grub start
#GRUB_INIT_TUNE="480 440 1"

```

然后重启

```
root@tridu33:~# npu-smi info
```

npu-smi 22.0.4		Version: 22.0.4				
NPU Chip	Name	Health Bus-Id	Power(W) AICore(%)	Temp(C) Memory-Usage(MB)	Hugepages-Usage(page) HBM-Usage(MB)	
0	910B	OK	71.2	44	0	/ 0
0		0000:C1:00.0	0	605 / 15137	0	/ 32768
1	910B	OK	66.2	39	0	/ 0
0		0000:81:00.0	0	1240 / 15137	0	/ 32768
2	910B	OK	68.0	38	0	/ 0
0		0000:41:00.0	0	2409 / 15137	0	/ 32768
3	910B	OK	67.3	43	0	/ 0
0		0000:01:00.0	0	2345 / 15039	0	/ 32768
4	910B	OK	70.2	42	0	/ 0
0		0000:C2:00.0	0	751 / 15137	0	/ 32768
5	910B	OK	66.2	38	0	/ 0
0		0000:82:00.0	0	2297 / 15137	0	/ 32768
6	910B	OK	68.8	39	0	/ 0
0		0000:42:00.0	0	2254 / 15137	0	/ 32768
7	910B	OK	68.1	44	0	/ 0
0		0000:02:00.0	0	1302 / 15039	0	/ 32768

这样说明驱动没有问题，还可以继续检查下

4.3.2 配套CANN和kernel

安装必备依赖组件

安装完可以打印环境变量看看值是否正确写入。没有的话，需要自己写入一下到 或 :

可以根据教程安装python3.7.5也可以安装Anaconda或者miniconda创建py37的环境，我这里使用Anaconda举例

配置华为源如下

可以安装这些前置工具。

4.3.3 安装MindSpore

推荐使用Anaconda，也可以用Ubuntu原生pip+python环境安装MindSpore。

1. 验证Ubuntu、CANN、MindSpore版本配套关系
2. 检查MindSpore能否正常使用GPU，

下图是检查NPU是否正常使用的命令：

```
(base) root@tridu33:~/temp# conda env list
# conda environments:
#
base                  *  /root/anaconda3
pt1.8.1               /root/anaconda3/envs/pt1.8.1
py37                  /root/anaconda3/envs/py37
py37ms1.10.1         /root/anaconda3/envs/py37ms1.10.1
tf1                   /root/anaconda3/envs/tf1
tf2                   /root/anaconda3/envs/tf2

(base) root@tridu33:~/temp# conda activate py37ms1.10.1
(py37ms1.10.1) root@tridu33:~/temp# python -c "import mindspore;mindspore.run_check()"
MindSpore version: 1.10.1
The result of multiplication calculation is correct, MindSpore has been installed successfully!
(py37ms1.10.1) root@tridu33:~/temp# touch test_ms.py
(py37ms1.10.1) root@tridu33:~/temp# vim test_ms.py
(py37ms1.10.1) root@tridu33:~/temp# python test_ms.py
[[[[[2. 2. 2. 2.]
      [2. 2. 2. 2.]
      [2. 2. 2. 2.]]
      [[2. 2. 2. 2.]
      [2. 2. 2. 2.]
      [2. 2. 2. 2.]]
      [[2. 2. 2. 2.]
      [2. 2. 2. 2.]
      [2. 2. 2. 2.]]]]]
(py37ms1.10.1) root@tridu33:~/temp# cat test_ms.py
import numpy as np
import mindspore as ms
import mindspore.ops as ops

ms.set_context(device_target="Ascend")
x = ms.Tensor(np.ones([1,3,3,4]).astype(np.float32))
y = ms.Tensor(np.ones([1,3,3,4]).astype(np.float32))
print(ops.add(x, y))
```

'device_target'参数有 ['CPU', 'GPU', 'Ascend', 'Davinci']这几种情况，Davinci是Ascend旧叫法。

4.3.4 Q&A

1) 第三方SSH客户端登录Linux实例时，提示"Access denied"错误可能的原因：- SSH登陆账号的密码输入错误；

- MacBook或者Windows键盘布局或者输入法的大小写和特殊字符转义导致密码错误，

```

mseco@mseco:~$ cat /etc/passwd
root:x:0:0:root:/root:/bin/bash ✓
daemon:x:1:1:daemon:/usr/sbin:/usr/sbin/nologin
bin:x:2:2:bin:/bin:/usr/sbin/nologin
sys:x:3:3:sys:/dev:/usr/sbin/nologin
sync:x:4:65534:sync:/bin:/bin/sync
games:x:5:60:games:/usr/games:/usr/sbin/nologin
man:x:6:12:man:/var/cache/man:/usr/sbin/nologin
lp:x:7:7:lp:/var/spool/lpd:/usr/sbin/nologin
mail:x:8:8:mail:/var/mail:/usr/sbin/nologin
news:x:9:9:news:/var/spool/news:/usr/sbin/nologin
uucp:x:10:10:uucp:/var/spool/uucp:/usr/sbin/nologin
proxy:x:13:13:proxy:/bin:/usr/sbin/nologin
www-data:x:33:33:www-data:/var/www:/usr/sbin/nologin
backup:x:34:34:backup:/var/backups:/usr/sbin/nologin
list:x:38:38:Mailing List Manager:/var/list:/usr/sbin/nologin
irc:x:39:39:ircd:/run/ircd:/usr/sbin/nologin
gnats:x:41:41:Gnats Bug-Reporting System (admin):/var/lib/gnats:/usr/sbin/nologin
nobody:x:65534:65534:nobody:/nonexistent:/usr/sbin/nologin
_apt:x:100:65534::/nonexistent:/usr/sbin/nologin
systemd-network:x:101:102:systemd Network Management,,,:/run/systemd:/usr/sbin/nologin
systemd-resolve:x:102:103:systemd Resolver,,,:/run/systemd:/usr/sbin/nologin
messagebus:x:103:104::/nonexistent:/usr/sbin/nologin
systemd-timesync:x:104:105:systemd Time Synchronization,,,:/run/systemd:/usr/sbin/nologin
pollinate:x:105:1::/var/cache/pollinate:/bin/false
syslog:x:106:113::/home/syslog:/usr/sbin/nologin
uuidd:x:107:114::/run/uuidd:/usr/sbin/nologin
tcpdump:x:108:115::/nonexistent:/usr/sbin/nologin
tss:x:109:116:TPM software stack,,,:/var/lib/tpm:/bin/false
landscape:x:110:117::/var/lib/landscape:/usr/sbin/nologin
fwupd-refresh:x:111:118:fwupd-refresh user,,,:/run/systemd:/usr/sbin/nologin
sshd:x:112:65534::/run/sshd:/usr/sbin/nologin
mseco:x:1000:1000:mseco:/home/mseco:/bin/bash ✓
lxd:x:999:100::/var/snap/lxd/common/lxd:/bin/false
tridu33:x:1001:1001::/home/tridu33:/bin/bash
mseco@mseco:~$ useradd -d /home/tridu33 -s /usr/bin/bash -m tridu33 & passwd tridu33 # 输入小写账号密码

```

密码有大写字母会出现Permission Denied密码错误，登录失败的情况

尝试 设置简单密码先试试能否登录；

- ssh_config配置没有正确设置

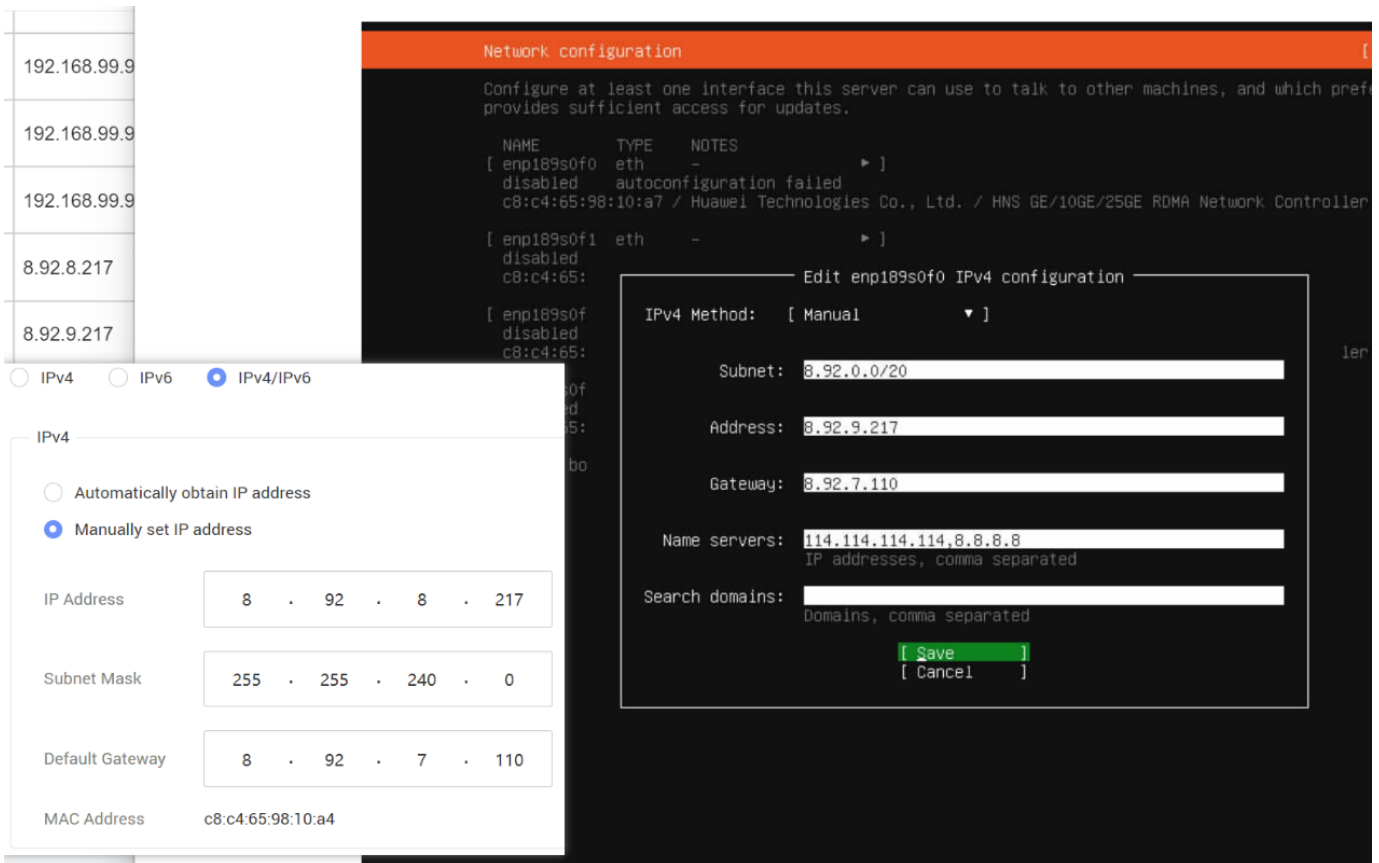

```

mseco@mseco:~$ sudo vim /etc/ssh/sshd_config
mseco@mseco:~$ sudo service sshd restart
mseco@mseco:~$
mseco@mseco:~$ #LoginGraceTime 2m
mseco@mseco:~$ #PermitRootLogin prohibit-password
mseco@mseco:~$ PermitRootLogin yes
mseco@mseco:~$ #StrictModes yes
mseco@mseco:~$ #MaxAuthTries 6
mseco@mseco:~$ #MaxSessions 10
mseco@mseco:~$
mseco@mseco:~$ #PubkeyAuthentication yes
mseco@mseco:~$
mseco@mseco:~$ # Expect .ssh/authorized_keys2 to be disregarded by default in future.
mseco@mseco:~$ #AuthorizedKeysFile .ssh/authorized_keys .ssh/authorized_keys2
mseco@mseco:~$
mseco@mseco:~$ #AuthorizedPrincipalsFile none
mseco@mseco:~$
mseco@mseco:~$ #AuthorizedKeysCommand none
mseco@mseco:~$ #AuthorizedKeysCommandUser nobody
mseco@mseco:~$
mseco@mseco:~$ # For this to work you will also need host keys in /etc/ssh/ssh_known_hosts
mseco@mseco:~$ #HostbasedAuthentication no
mseco@mseco:~$ # Change to yes if you don't trust ~/.ssh/known_hosts for
mseco@mseco:~$ # HostbasedAuthentication
mseco@mseco:~$ #IgnoreUserKnownHosts no
mseco@mseco:~$ # Don't read the user's ~/.rhosts and ~/.shosts files
mseco@mseco:~$ #IgnoreRhosts yes
mseco@mseco:~$
mseco@mseco:~$ # To disable tunneled clear text passwords, change to no here!
mseco@mseco:~$ #PasswordAuthentication no
mseco@mseco:~$ PasswordAuthentication yes
mseco@mseco:~$ #PermitEmptyPasswords no
mseco@mseco:~$
mseco@mseco:~$ # Change to yes to enable challenge-response passwords (beware issues with
mseco@mseco:~$ # some PAM modules and threads)

```

2) 安装Ubuntu之后能ping通iBMC IP无法ping通物理机ip

没有正确设置网络，推荐重装OS时参照iBMC网络配置，正确设置网卡：

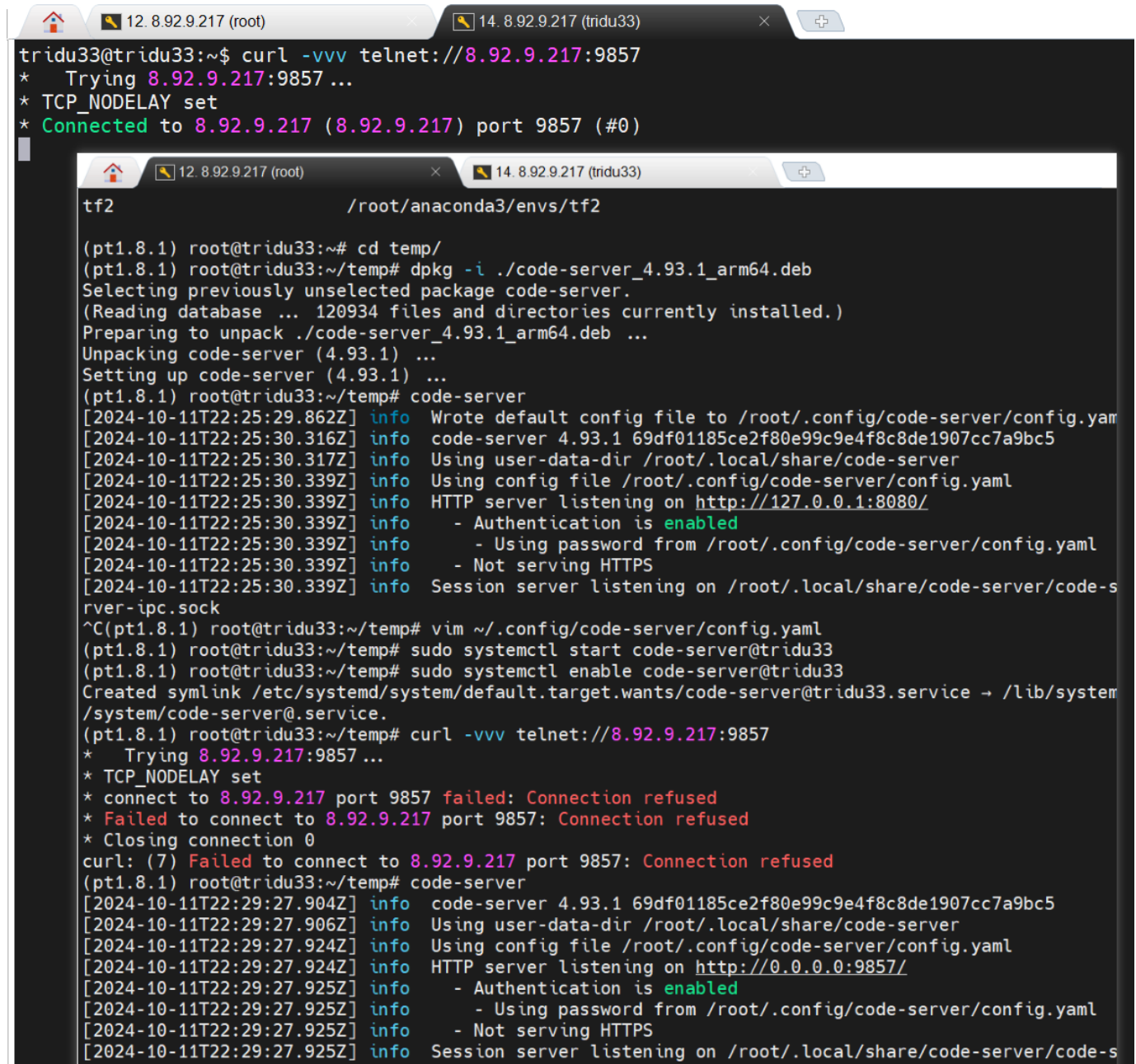


开机之后可以检查网卡的ip是否正确设置

```
mseco@mseco:~$ sudo apt-get install -y net-tools pciutils
Reading package lists... Done
Building dependency tree... Done
Reading state information... Done
net-tools is already the newest version (1.60+git20181103.0eebece-1ubuntu5).
pciutils is already the newest version (1:3.7.0-6).
0 upgraded, 0 newly installed, 0 to remove and 2 not upgraded.
mseco@mseco:~$ ifconfig
enp189s0f0: flags=4163<UP,BROADCAST,RUNNING,MULTICAST> mtu 1500
    inet 8.92.9.217 netmask 255.255.240.0 broadcast 8.92.15.255
    inet6 fe80::cac4:65ff:fe98:10a7 prefixlen 64 scopeid 0x20<link>
    ether c8:c4:65:98:10:a7 txqueuelen 1000 (Ethernet)
    RX packets 283584 bytes 531537732 (531.5 MB)
    RX errors 0 dropped 34674 overruns 0 frame 0
    TX packets 103291 bytes 7705040 (7.7 MB)
    TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0

lo: flags=73<UP,LOOPBACK,RUNNING> mtu 65536
    inet 127.0.0.1 netmask 255.0.0.0
    inet6 ::1 prefixlen 128 scopeid 0x10<host>
    loop txqueuelen 1000 (Local Loopback)
    RX packets 363 bytes 36464 (36.4 KB)
    RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
    TX packets 363 bytes 36464 (36.4 KB)
    TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0
```

3) 远程开发答疑 可以安装code-server或者使用Pycharm远程开发。



```

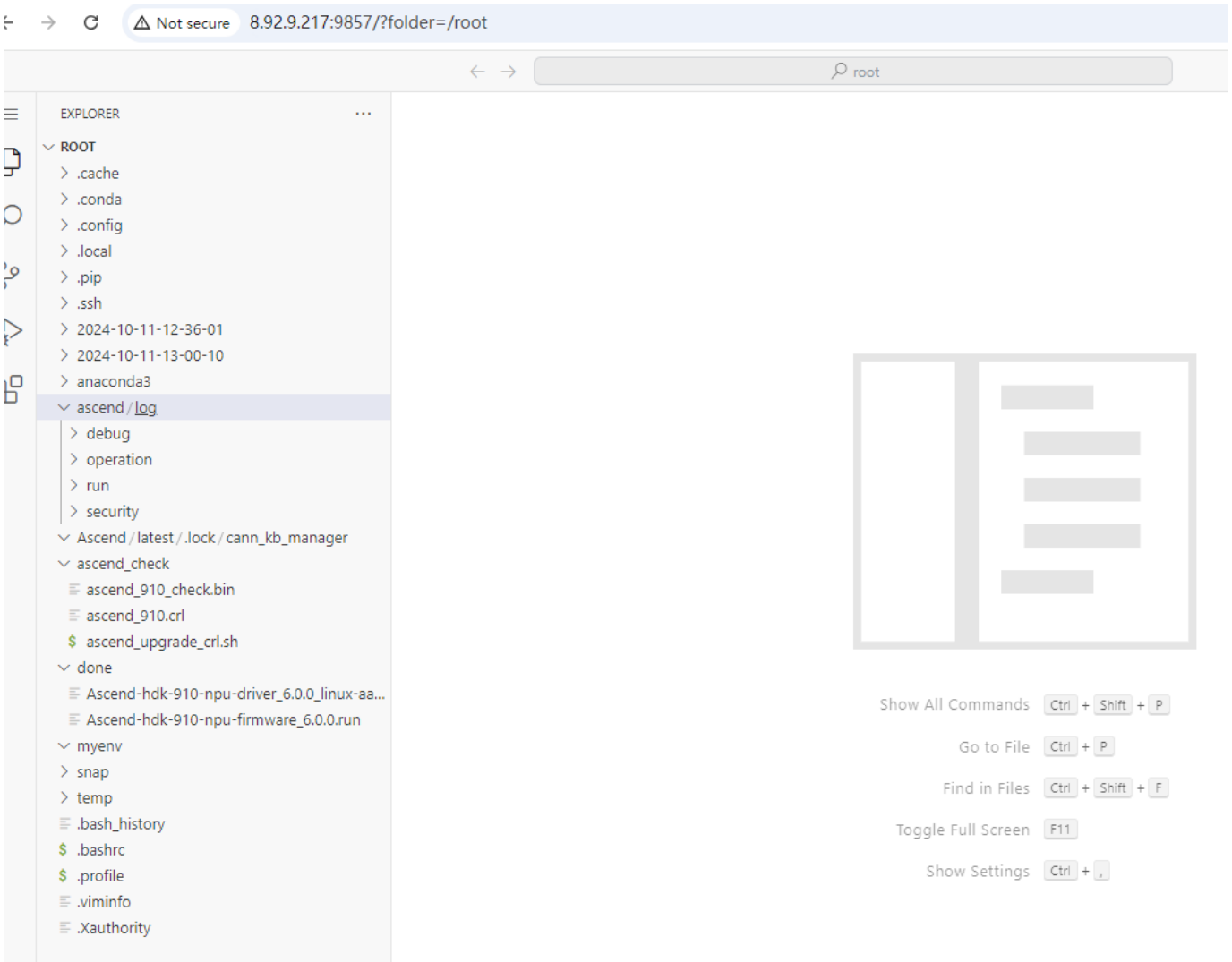
tridu33@tridu33:~$ curl -vvv telnet://8.92.9.217:9857
* Trying 8.92.9.217:9857 ...
* TCP_NODELAY set
* Connected to 8.92.9.217 (8.92.9.217) port 9857 (#0)

tf2 /root/anaconda3/envs/tf2

(pt1.8.1) root@tridu33:~# cd temp/
(pt1.8.1) root@tridu33:~/temp# dpkg -i ./code-server_4.93.1_arm64.deb
Selecting previously unselected package code-server.
(Reading database ... 120934 files and directories currently installed.)
Preparing to unpack ./code-server_4.93.1_arm64.deb ...
Unpacking code-server (4.93.1) ...
Setting up code-server (4.93.1) ...
(pt1.8.1) root@tridu33:~/temp# code-server
[2024-10-11T22:25:29.862Z] info Wrote default config file to /root/.config/code-server/config.yaml
[2024-10-11T22:25:30.316Z] info code-server 4.93.1 69df01185ce2f80e99c9e4f8c8de1907cc7a9bc5
[2024-10-11T22:25:30.317Z] info Using user-data-dir /root/.local/share/code-server
[2024-10-11T22:25:30.339Z] info Using config file /root/.config/code-server/config.yaml
[2024-10-11T22:25:30.339Z] info HTTP server listening on http://127.0.0.1:8080/
[2024-10-11T22:25:30.339Z] info - Authentication is enabled
[2024-10-11T22:25:30.339Z] info - Using password from /root/.config/code-server/config.yaml
[2024-10-11T22:25:30.339Z] info - Not serving HTTPS
[2024-10-11T22:25:30.339Z] info Session server listening on /root/.local/share/code-server/code-s
rver-ipc.sock
^C(pt1.8.1) root@tridu33:~/temp# vim ~/.config/code-server/config.yaml
(pt1.8.1) root@tridu33:~/temp# sudo systemctl start code-server@tridu33
(pt1.8.1) root@tridu33:~/temp# sudo systemctl enable code-server@tridu33
Created symlink /etc/systemd/system/default.target.wants/code-server@tridu33.service → /lib/system
/system/code-server@.service.
(pt1.8.1) root@tridu33:~/temp# curl -vvv telnet://8.92.9.217:9857
* Trying 8.92.9.217:9857 ...
* TCP_NODELAY set
* connect to 8.92.9.217 port 9857 failed: Connection refused
* Failed to connect to 8.92.9.217 port 9857: Connection refused
* Closing connection 0
curl: (7) Failed to connect to 8.92.9.217 port 9857: Connection refused
(pt1.8.1) root@tridu33:~/temp# code-server
[2024-10-11T22:29:27.904Z] info code-server 4.93.1 69df01185ce2f80e99c9e4f8c8de1907cc7a9bc5
[2024-10-11T22:29:27.906Z] info Using user-data-dir /root/.local/share/code-server
[2024-10-11T22:29:27.924Z] info Using config file /root/.config/code-server/config.yaml
[2024-10-11T22:29:27.924Z] info HTTP server listening on http://0.0.0.0:9857/
[2024-10-11T22:29:27.925Z] info - Authentication is enabled
[2024-10-11T22:29:27.925Z] info - Using password from /root/.config/code-server/config.yaml
[2024-10-11T22:29:27.925Z] info - Not serving HTTPS
[2024-10-11T22:29:27.925Z] info Session server listening on /root/.local/share/code-server/code-s

```

此时本地就能远程visual code连接并开发



不要设置systemctl自动后台启动（会自动重启很多个后台服务），每次用的时候mobaxterm在tmux会话手动输入本地开发即可。不推荐《版本配套表》外OS上源码编译NPU驱动和固件。



https://github.com/mindspore-courses/step_into_llm