

Sphinx 4

Code Walk-Through

Sphinx 4 Team – February 6, 2003

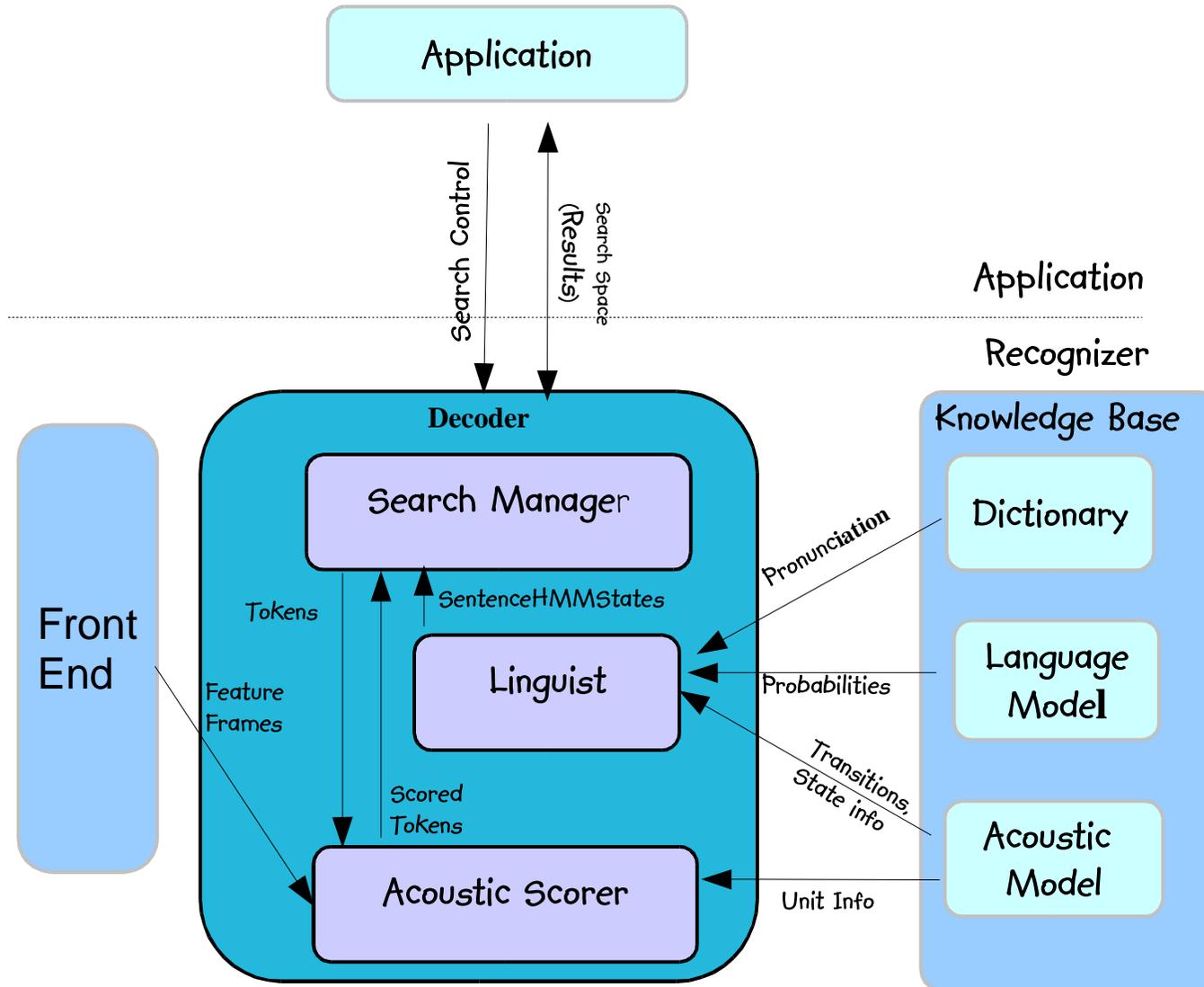
Agenda

- Introduction
- Architecture Overview
- Decoder Walkthrough
- Front End Walkthrough
- Knowledge Base Walkthrough
- Tools and Utilities
- Application

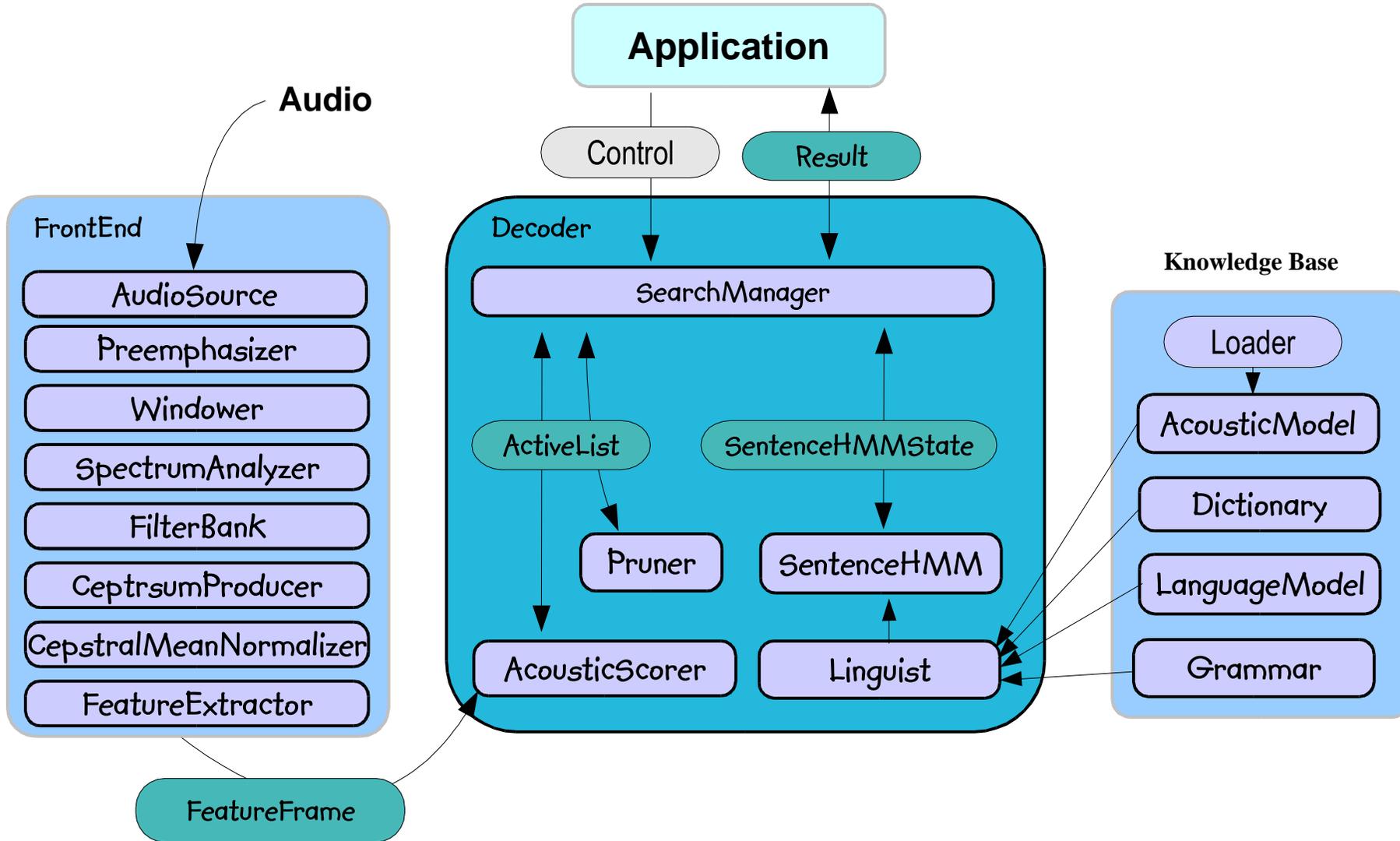
Introduction

- **Goal** – give people a working knowledge of the S4 code
- Present the major classes and interfaces
- Not a design review
- Not a code review

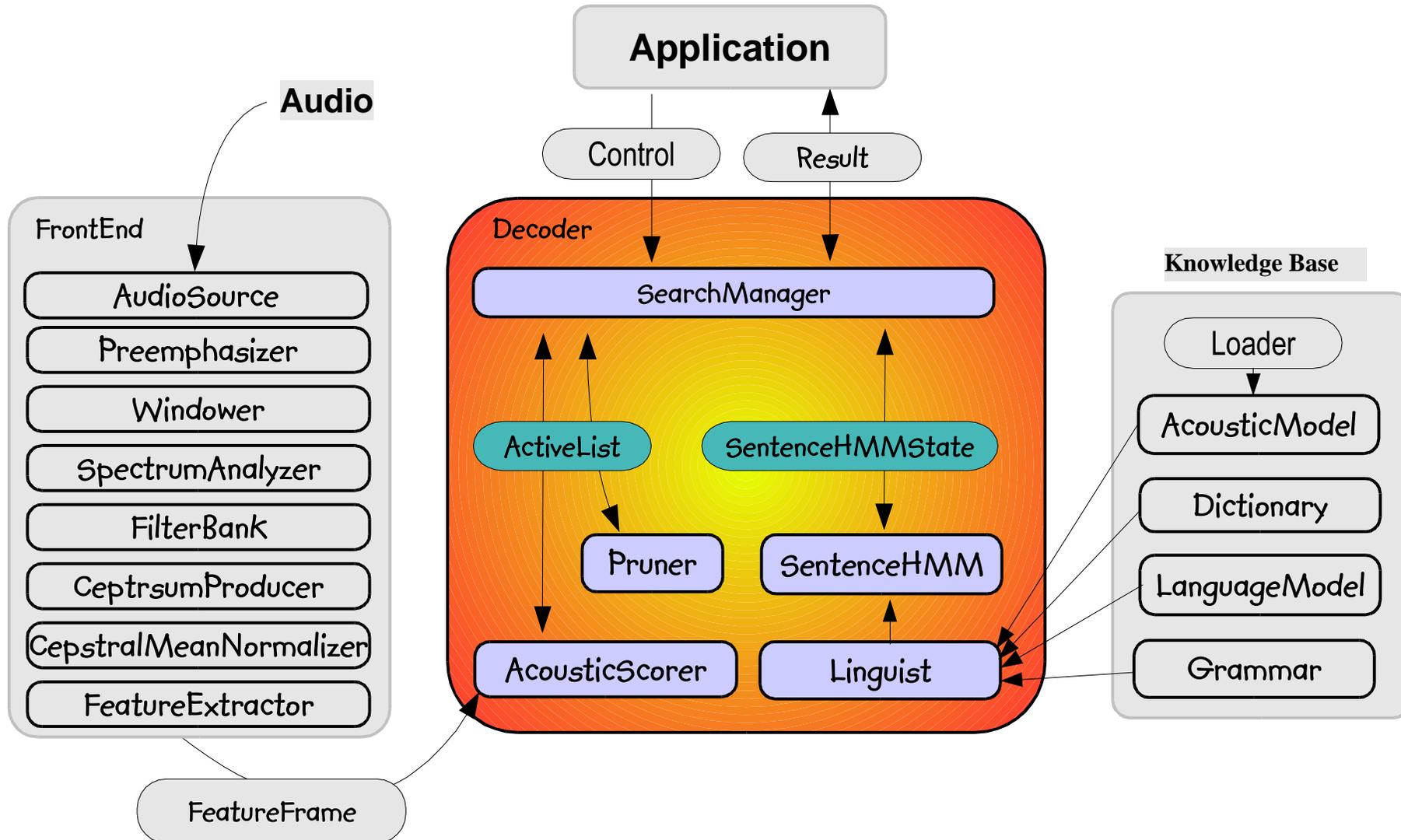
Architecture Overview



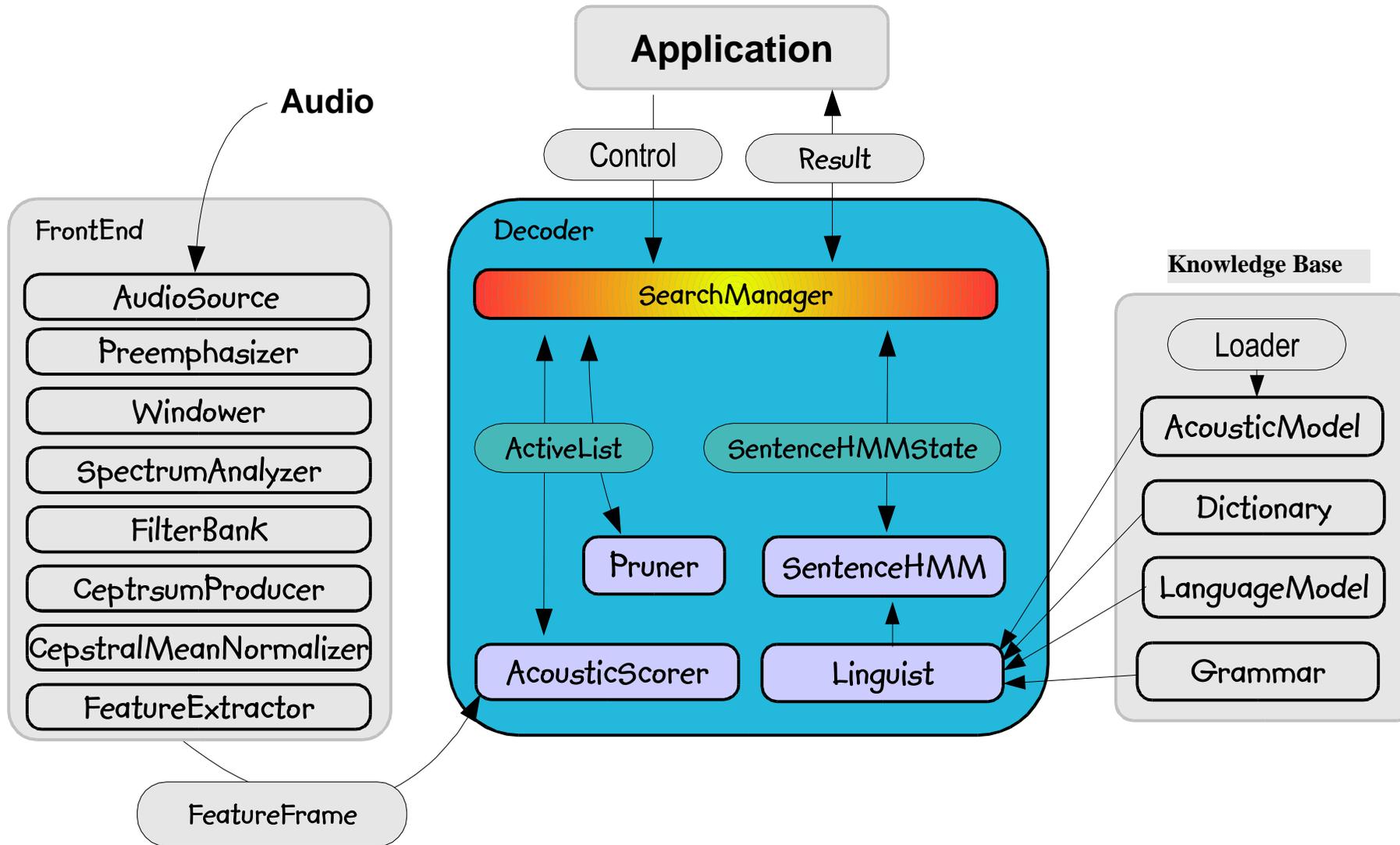
Architecture Overview



The Decoder



SearchManager



SearchManager

- Drives the recognition process
- Relies on the `SentenceHMM` and the `AcousticScorer`
- Generates `Results`
- Primary Implementation is the `BreadthFirstSearchManager`

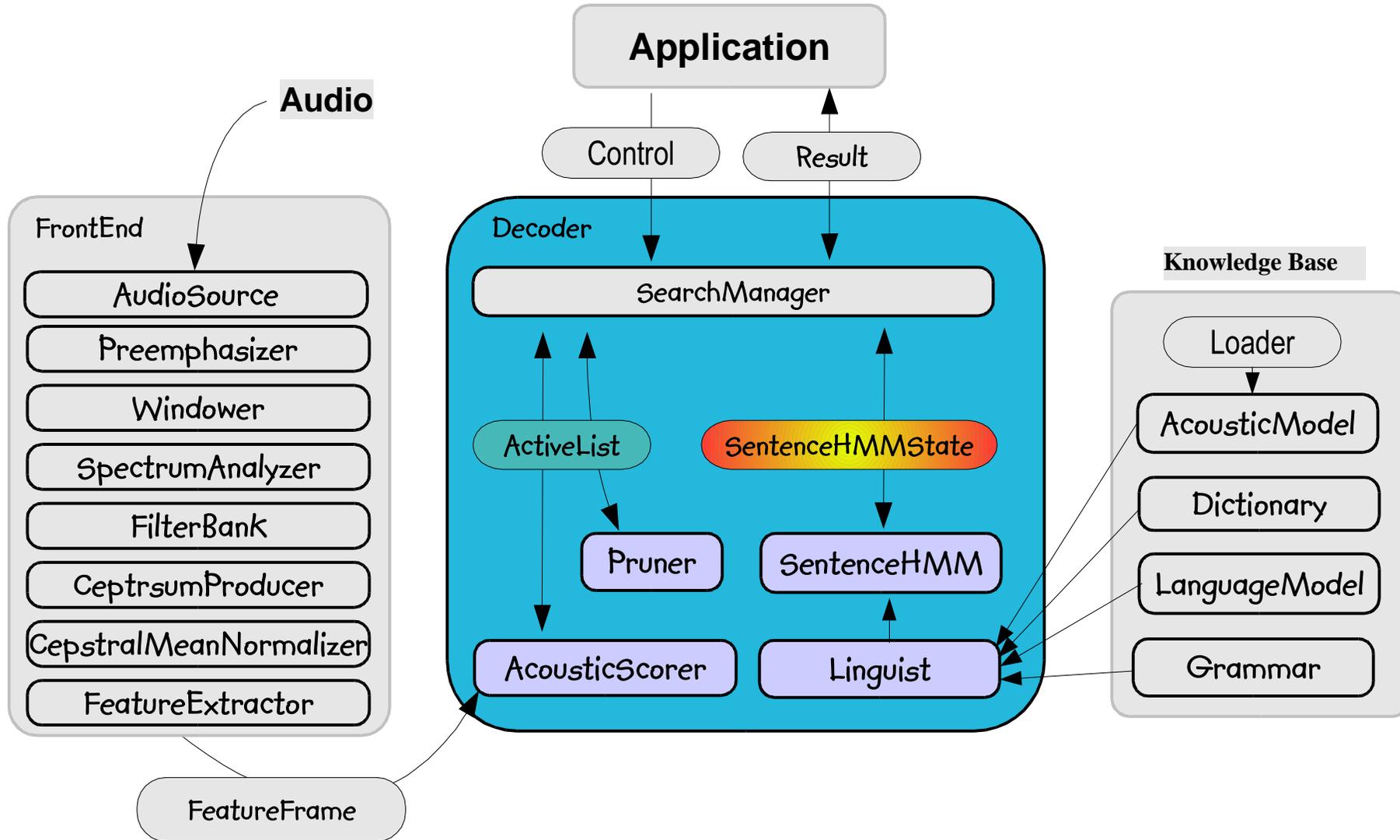
BreadthFirstSearchManager

- For each frame:
 - Scores Tokens in the ActiveList
 - Prunes Tokens from ActiveList
 - Generates Results
 - Generates next ActiveList from the SentenceHMM
- Lets look at the code

SearchManager Objects

- Search Manager uses:
 - SentenceHMMState / SentenceHMMStateArc
 - Tokens
 - The ActiveList
- Search Manager generates
 - Results

SentenceHMMState



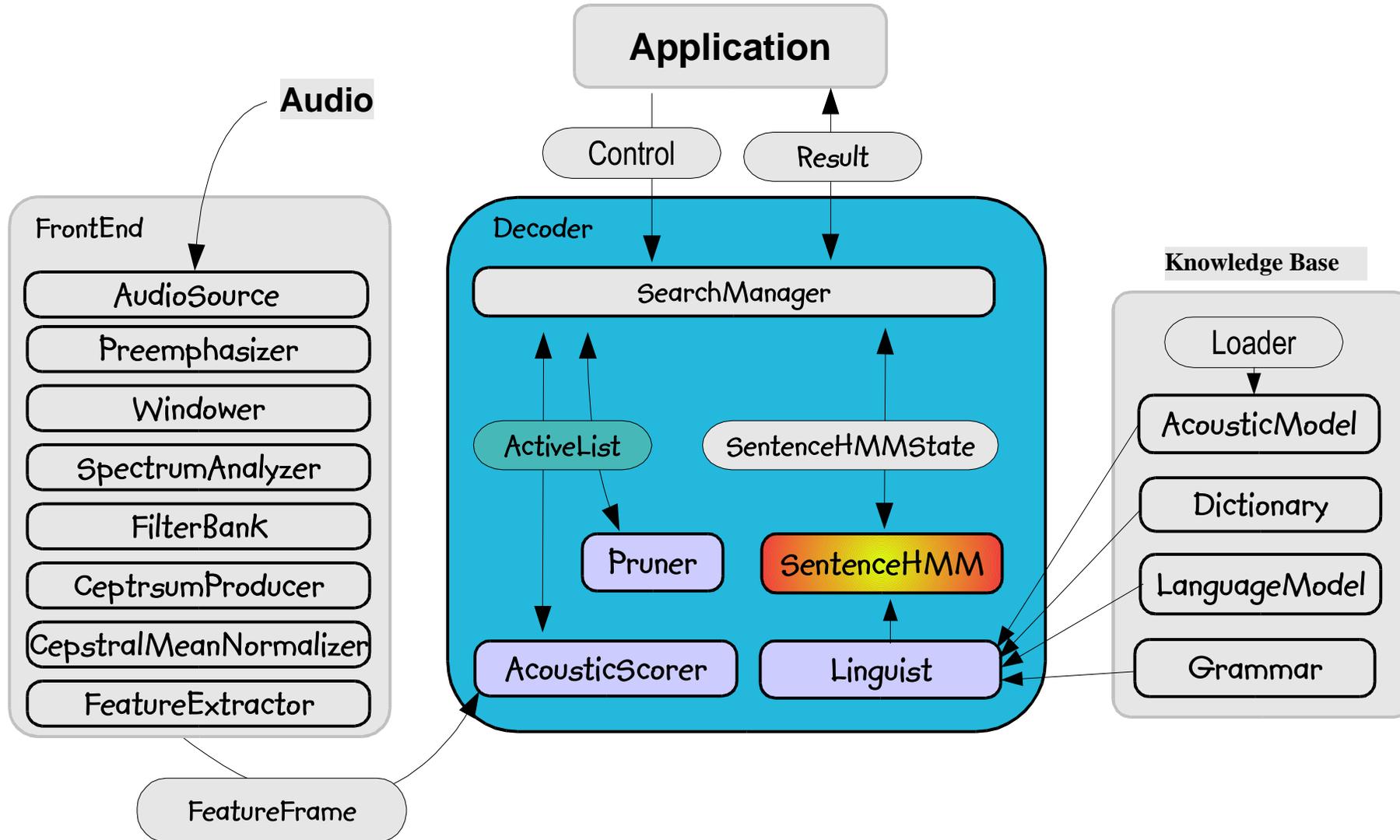
SentenceHMMState

- Represents a single state in the SentenceHMM graph
- Contains
 - Set of arcs to next SentenceHMMState
 - House keeping information
- Lets look at the code

SentenceHMMState subclasses

- SentenceHMMState is extended:
 - GrammarState
 - AlternativeState
 - WordState
 - PronunciationState
 - UnitState
 - HMMStateState

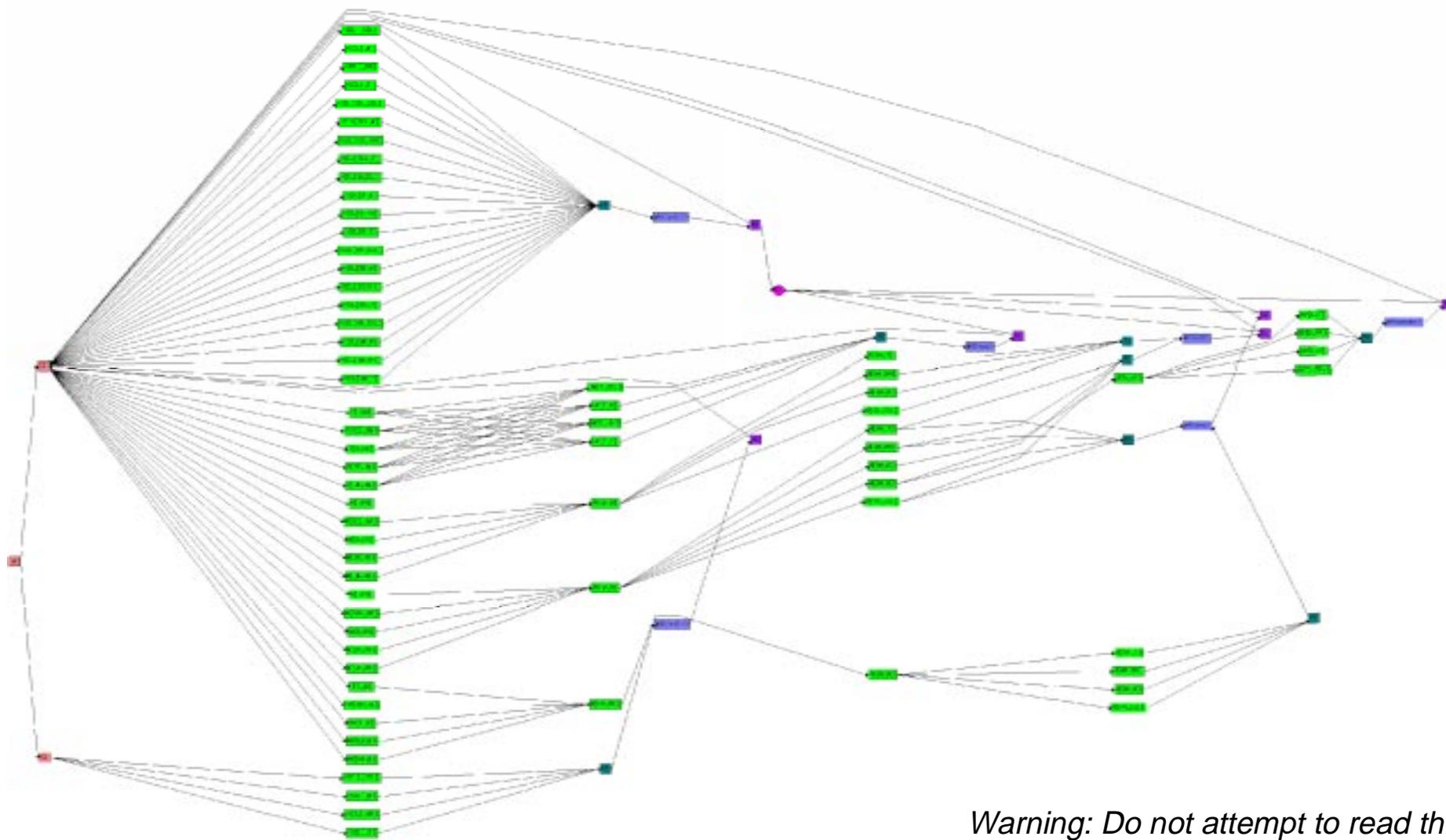
SentenceHMM



SentenceHMM

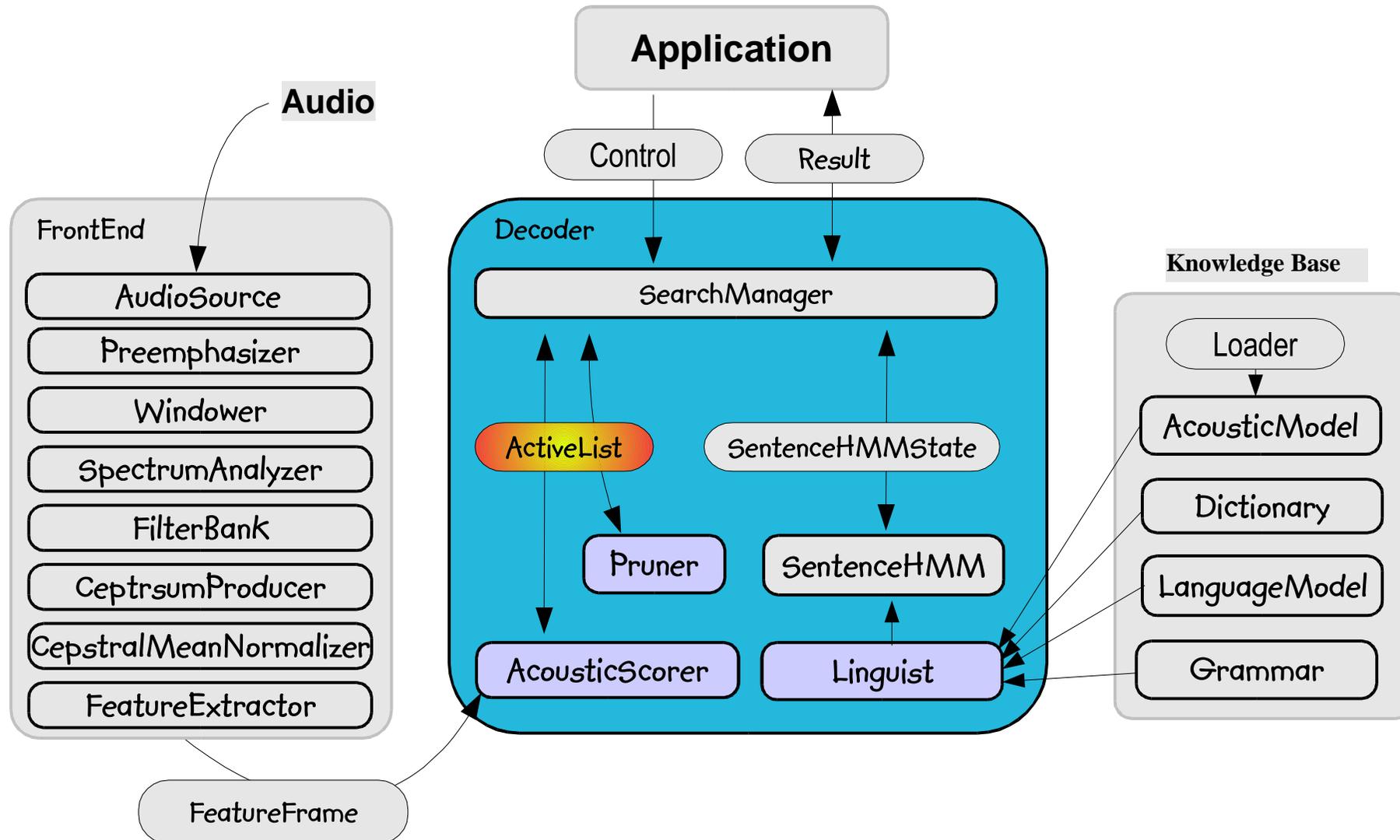
- Consists of:
 - SentenceHMMStates (and subclasses)
 - Arcs connecting these states
 - Probabilities (language, acoustic and insertion) associated with the arcs
- Defined by a single initial SentenceHMMState

Sample SentenceHMM



Warning: Do not attempt to read this

ActiveList



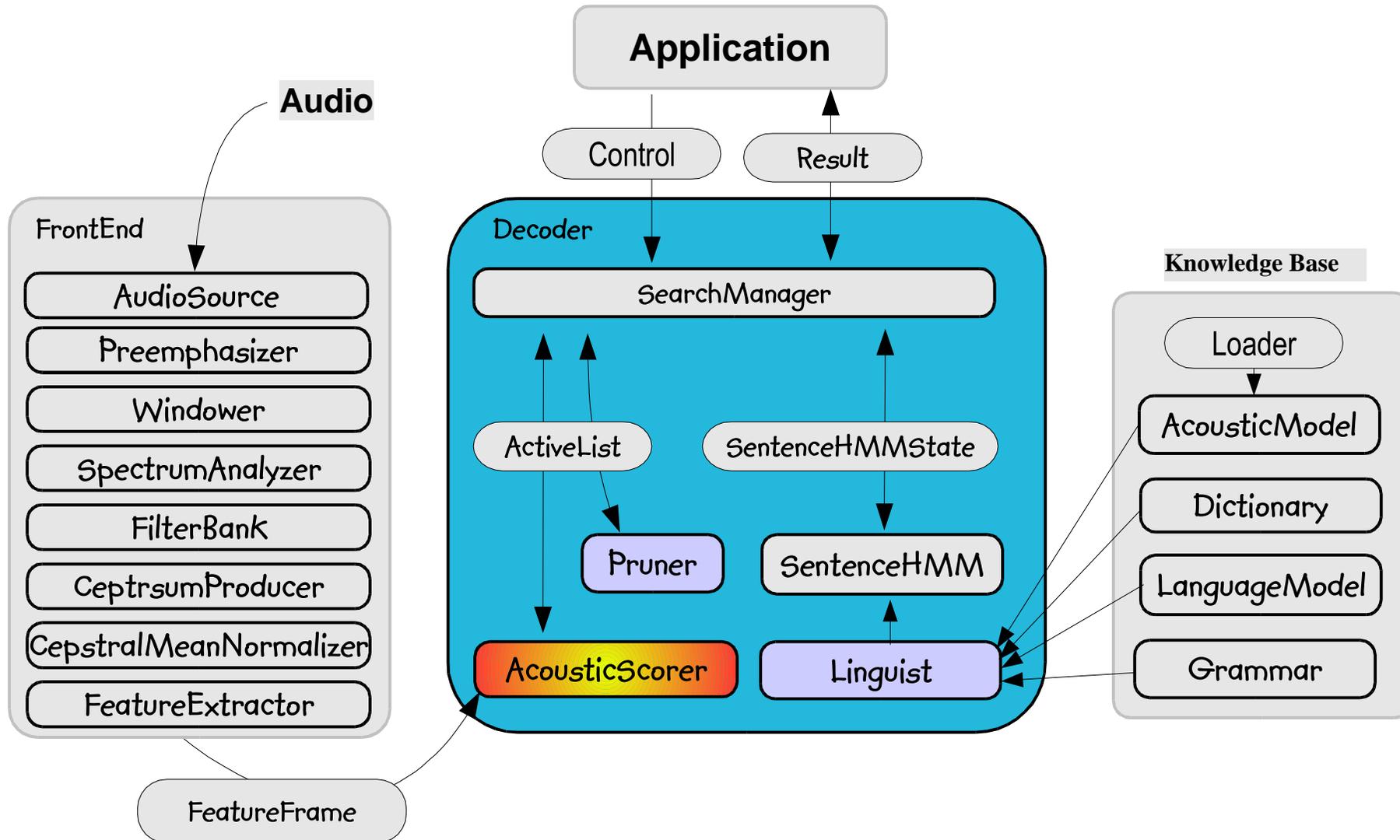
ActiveList

- Maintains list of current active tokens
- Simple Interface:
add, replace, purge, iterator
- Implementations:
 - SimpleActiveList
 - FastActiveList
- Lets look at the code

Token

- Represents a single recognition state in the trellis for a particular frame
- Found in ActiveLists and Results
- Contains:
 - Frame number
 - Reference to SentenceHMMstate
 - Reference to previous token
 - Scoring information
- Lets look at the code

AcousticScorer



AcousticScorer

- Interface for scoring tokens
- Scores `ActiveList` of tokens
- Several implementations:
 - `SimpleAcousticScorer`
 - `ThreadedAcousticScorer`
- Lets look at the code

SimpleAcousticScorer

- Gets the next feature from the Front End
- Iterates through the tokens in the active list and scores the associated HMM state against the feature
- Lets Look at the code

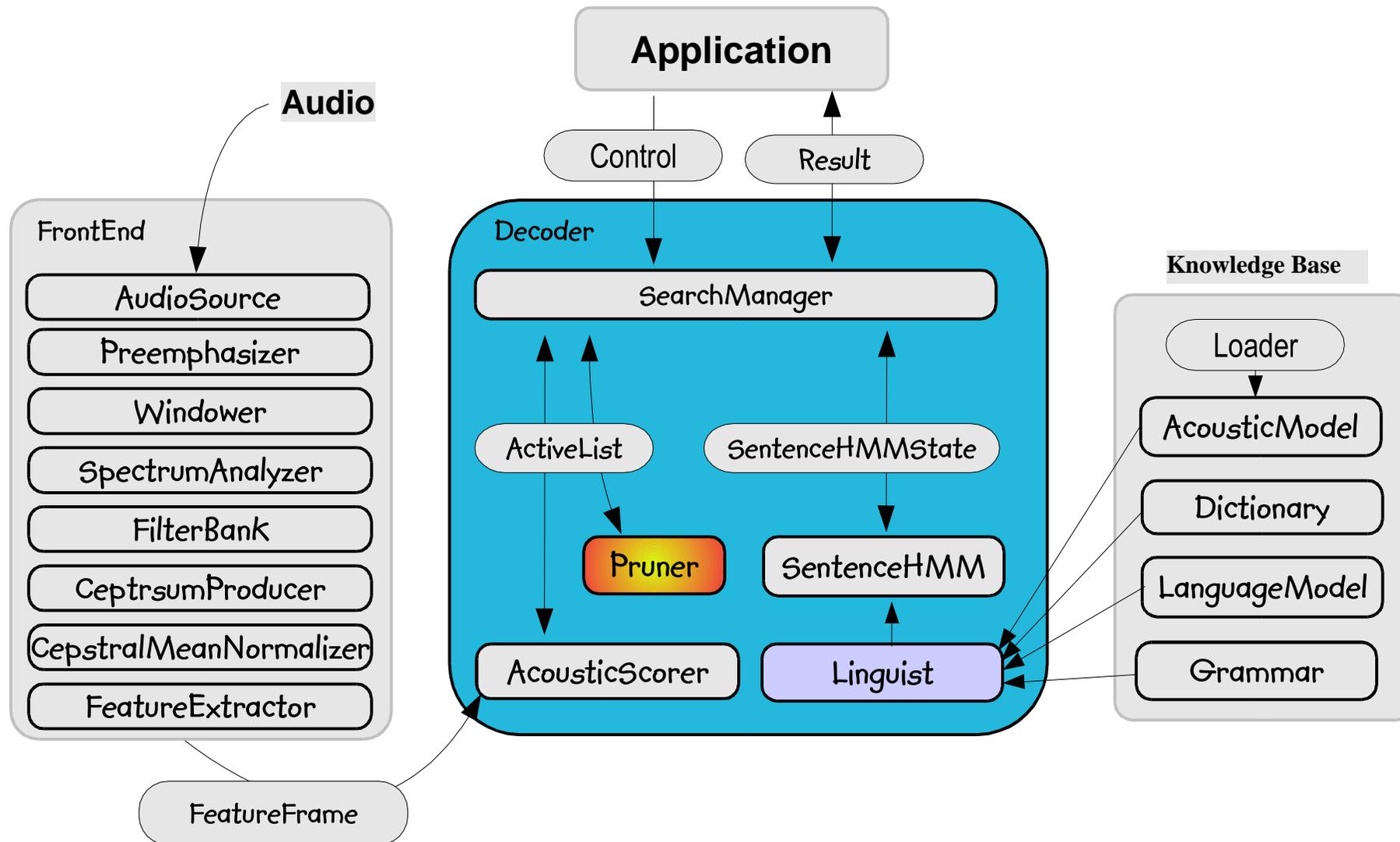
ThreadedAcousticScorer

- Creates set of scoring threads that wait on a single queue
- Breaks the active list down into small chunks and posts the chunks to the queue
- Waits for threads to score tokens

Scoring tokens

- Actual scoring code lives in
 - GaussianMixture
 - MixtureComponent
 - Uses tricky math that Evandro will explain

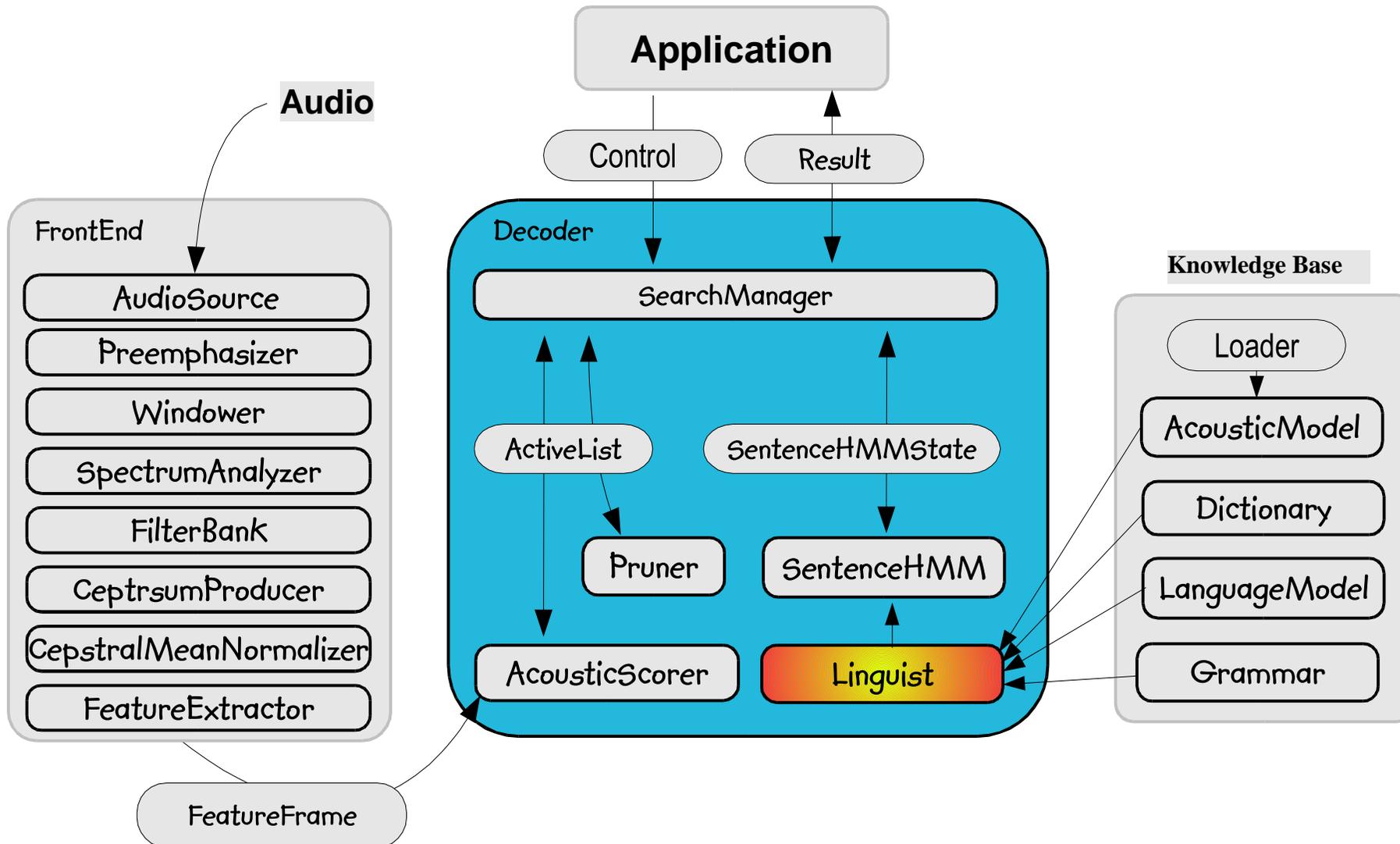
Pruner



The Pruner

- Simple Interface for pruning the active list
- Provides mechanism for modifying pruning behavior
- Current implementations:
 - NullPruner – does nothing
 - SimplePruner – Delegate to the `ActiveList.purge`
- Lets look at the code

The Linguist



The Linguist

- Interface for creating the SentenceHMM
- Uses the Grammar, Acoustic Model, Dictionary and Language Model from the Knowledge base
- Several implementations, current best is the StaticLinguist

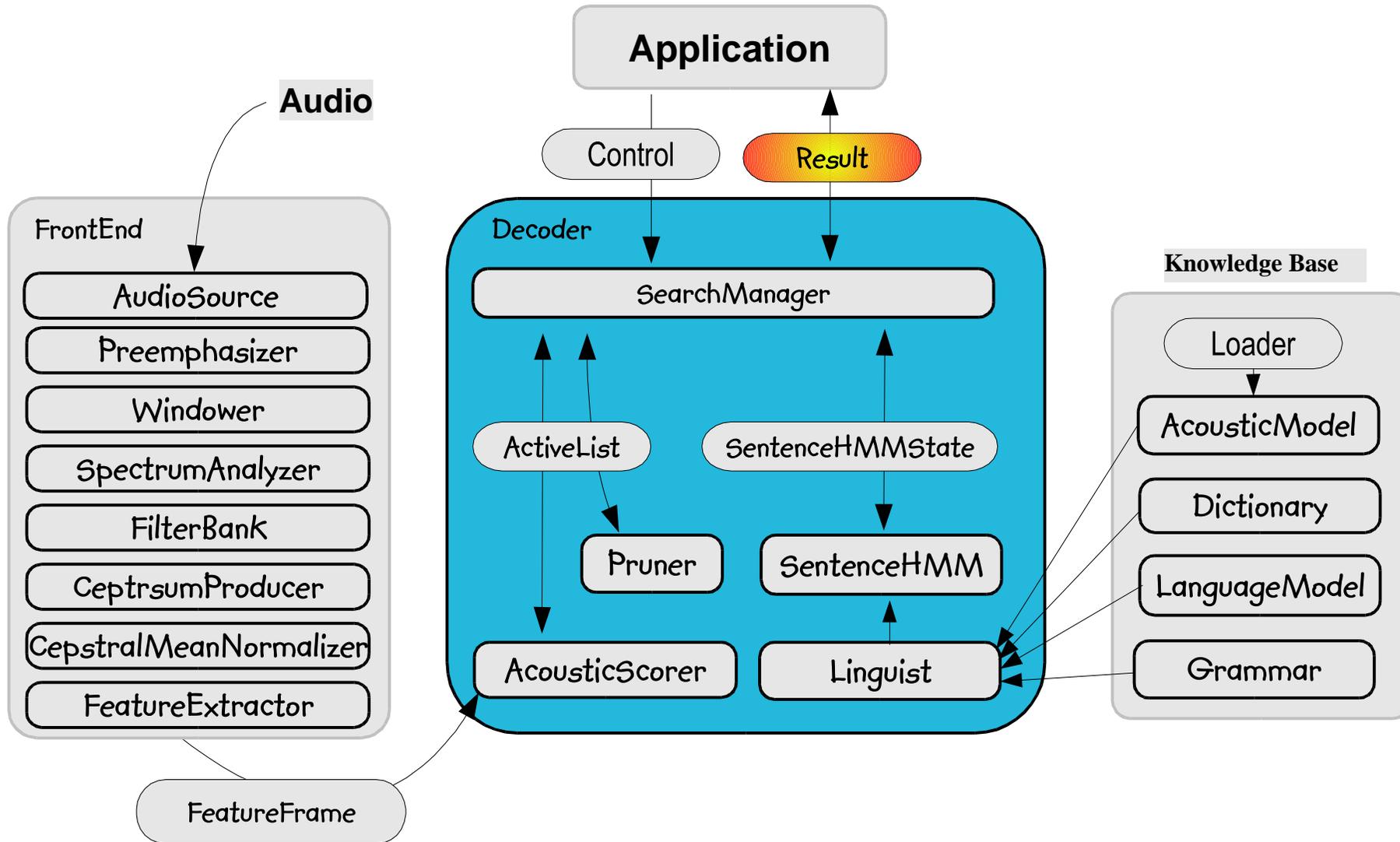
Linguist

- Uses Grammar to identify word transitions.
- Uses Dictionary to get word pronunciations
- Uses AcousticModel to get HMMs

StaticLinguist

- Generates the SentenceHMM at initialization time
- Deals with arbitrary-sized contexts
- Provides options such as:
 - Controlling fan-in
 - Flat vs. Tree layout
- A Fairly complex bit of code
- Lets look at the code

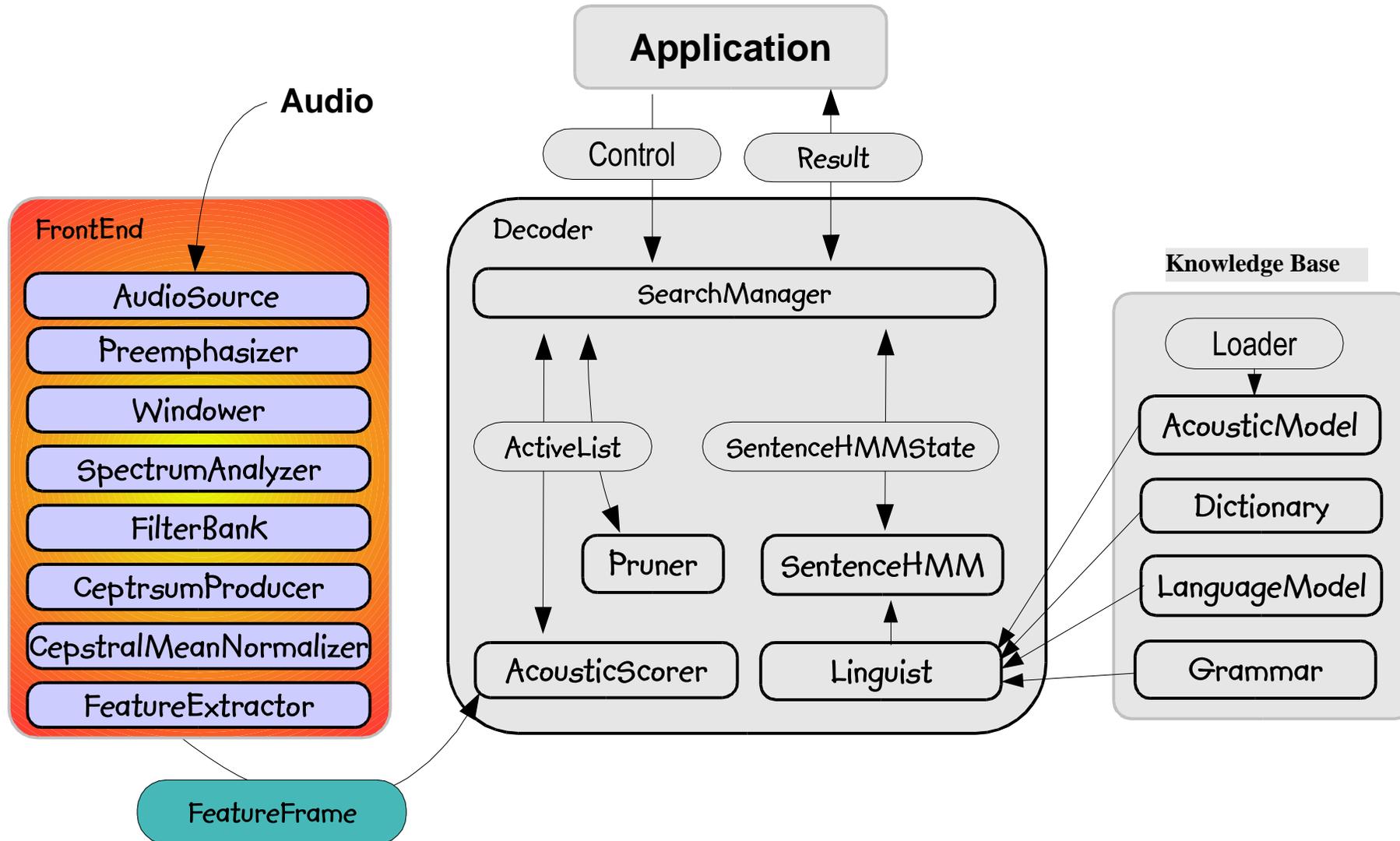
The Result



Result

- Contains:
 - List of final state tokens
 - List of currently active tokens
 - isFinal flag
- From Result apps can derive
 - Hypothesis, N-Best list, Word timing info
- Lets look at the code

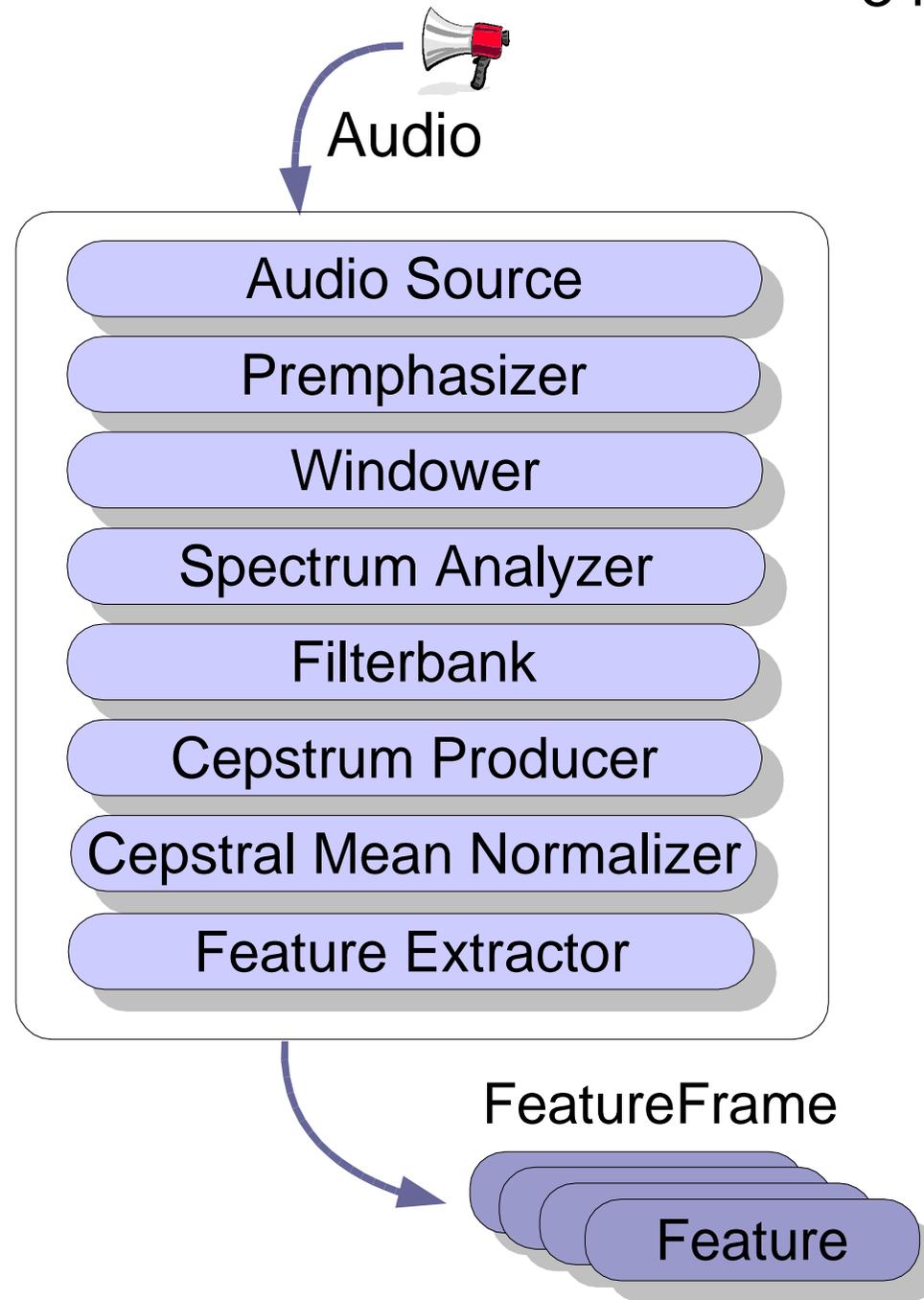
The Front End



Front-End

- speech --> features
- Front-End is a set of signal processing filters
- Simple interface:

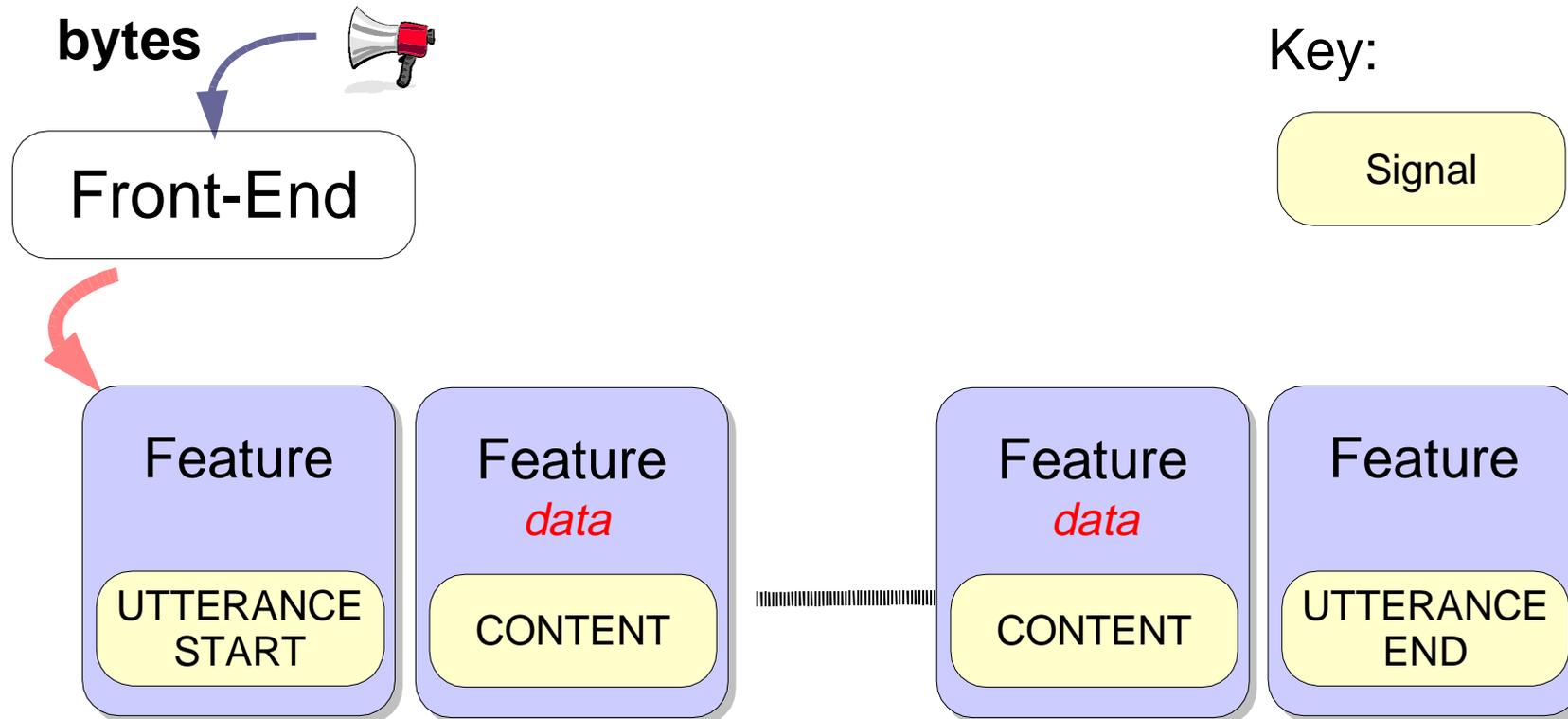
getFeatureFrame(N)



Data Objects

- Data objects
 - Subclasses:
 - Audio
 - Spectrum
 - Cepstrum
 - Feature
 - Contains a Signal, examples:
 - `UTTERANCE_START`, `UTTERANCE_END`
 - `CONTENT` (e.g., audio data)

Front-End Output

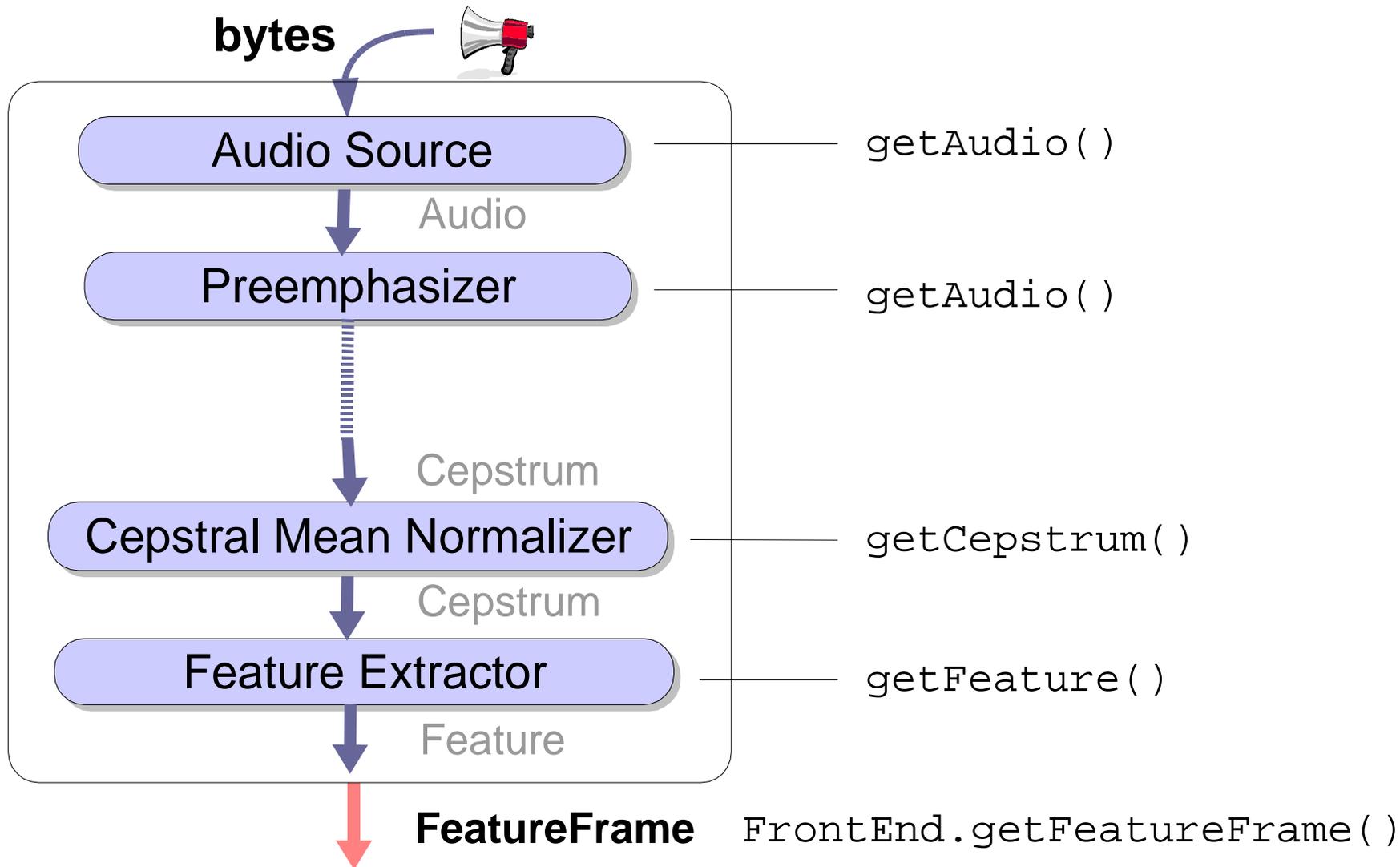


- Features of an utterance are enclosed by `UTTERANCE_START` and `UTTERANCE_END` signals.

Major Interfaces

- All front-end processors implement one of:
 - **AudioSource : getAudio()**
 - e.g., Preemphasizer, Windower
 - **SpectrumSource : getSpectrum()**
 - e.g., SpectrumAnalyzer, Filterbank
 - **CepstrumSource : getCepstrum()**
 - e.g. CepstrumProducer, BatchCMN
 - **FeatureSource : getFeature()**
 - e.g. FeatureExtractor

Front-End Pull Mechanism

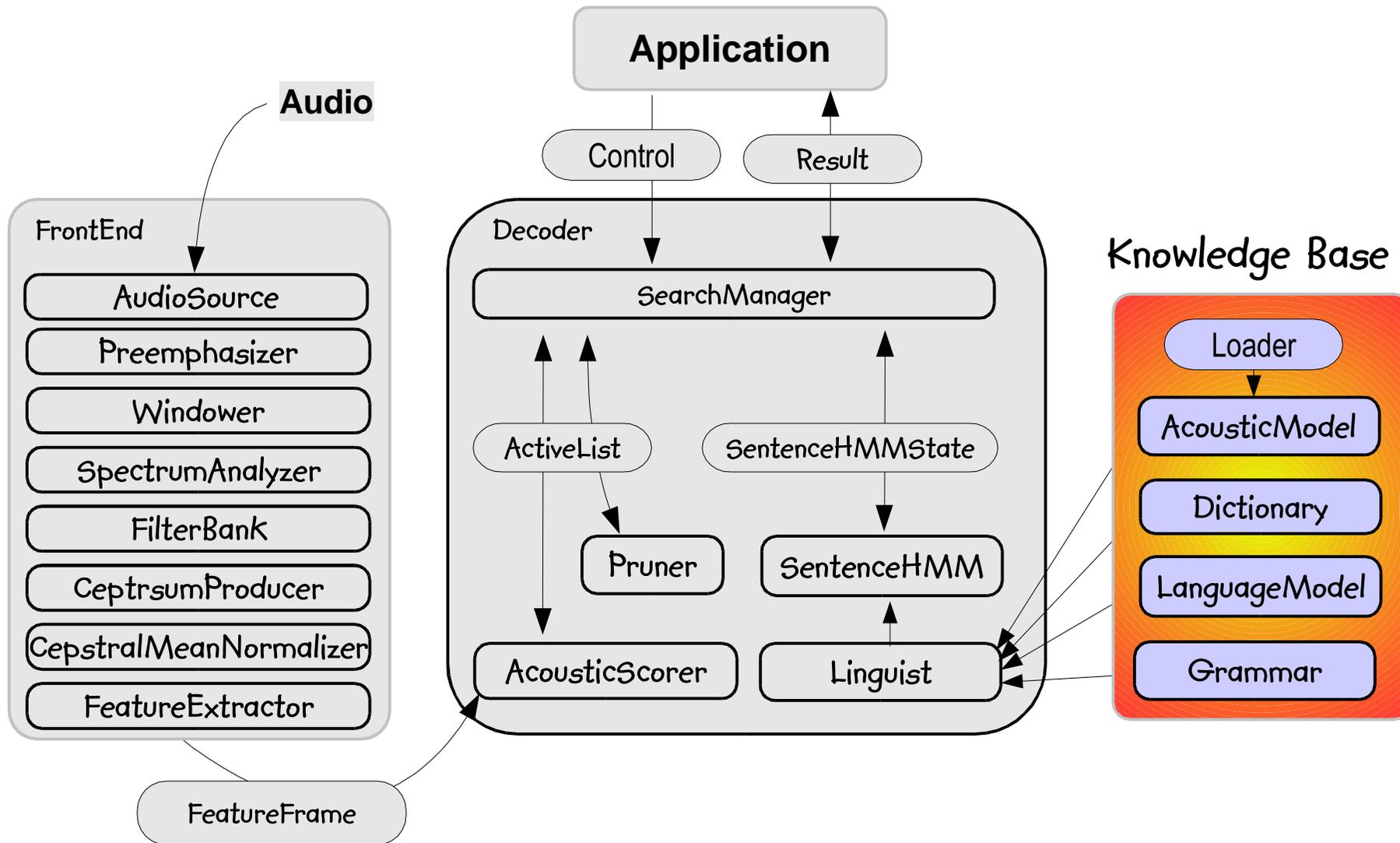


- Calling `FrontEnd.getFeatureFrame()` starts pulling.

SimpleFrontEnd

- Implements FrontEnd interface.
- Puts all the front-end processors together.
- Can accept audio or cepstra as input.
- Look at the constructor code to see how they are stitched together.

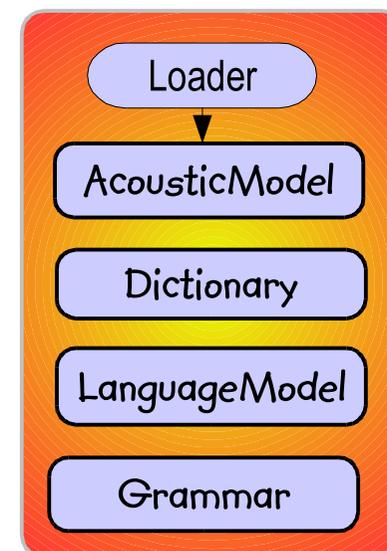
Knowledge Base



Knowledge Base

- Four disjoint sets of data
 - AcousticModel – HMMs, Gaussian Mixtures
 - Dictionary – Word pronunciations
 - Language Model – language/word transition probabilities
 - Grammar – word transitions

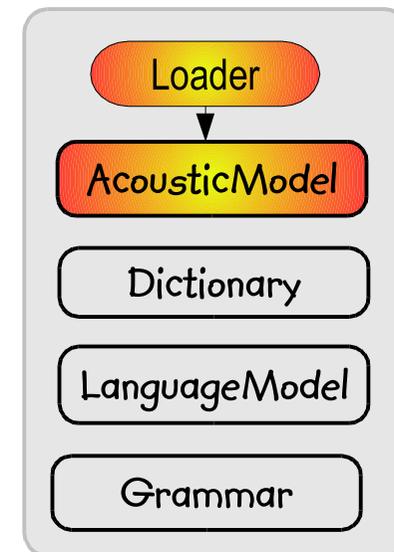
Knowledge Base



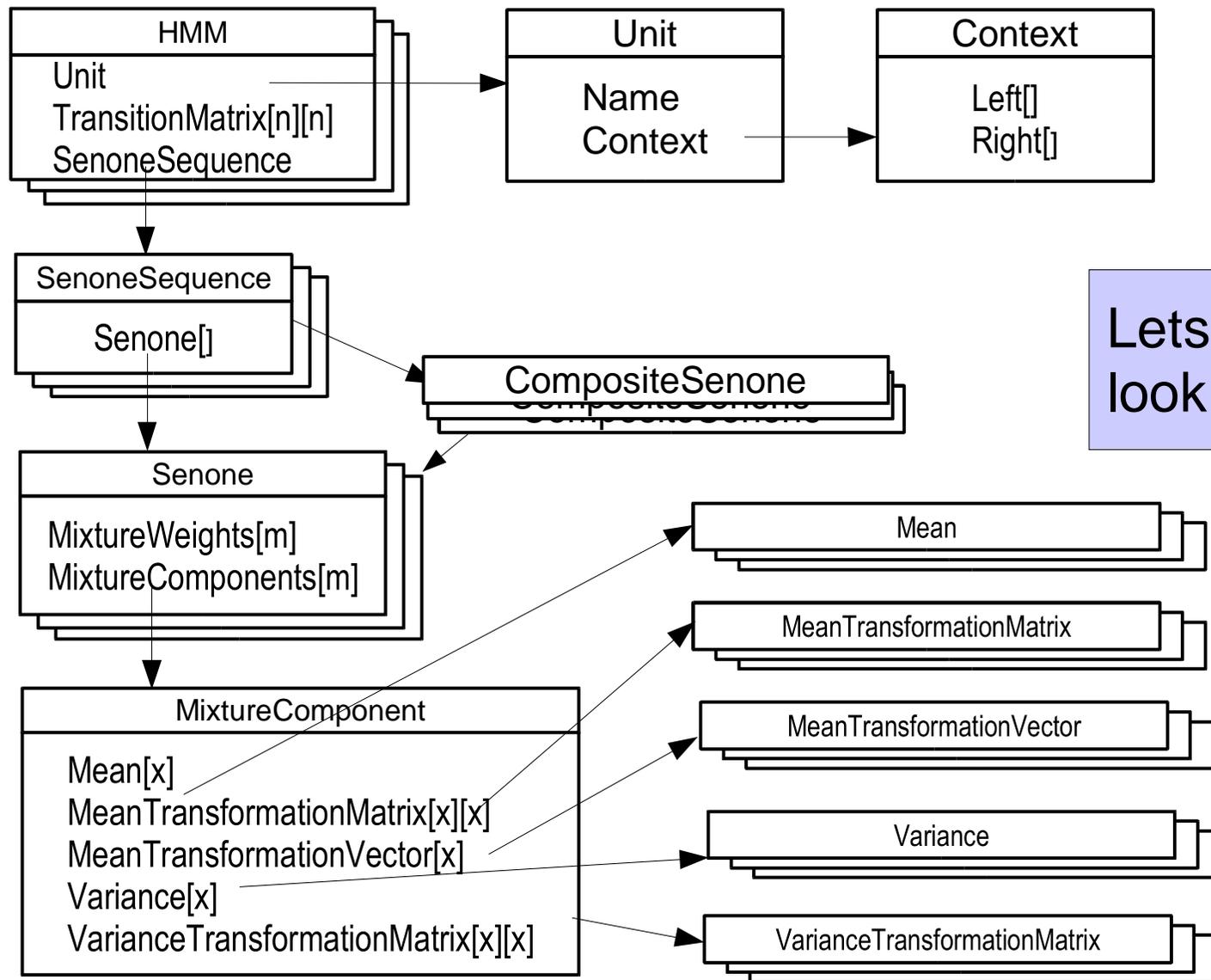
Acoustic Model

- Provides methods for looking up HMMs for a particular unit.
- A Standard 'Loader' interface provides mechanism for loading models with different formats
- Sphinx3Loader – is an implementation that loads Sphinx3 Models

Knowledge Base



AcousticModel Layout

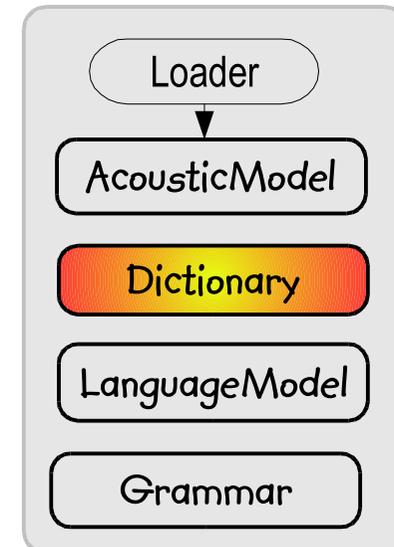


Lets (briefly)
look at the code

Dictionary

- Standard interface
- Returns a Pronunciation for a word and WordClassification
- Currently don't do anything with WordClassification
- FullDictionary and FastDictionary are implementations

Knowledge Base



Dictionary classes

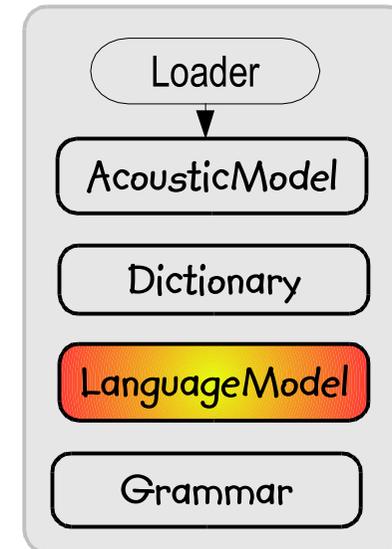
- Lets look at the code!
 - Dictionary – the interface
 - FullDictionary – original implementation – slow for small vocabulary applications
 - FastDictionary – implementation that reads CMU dictionary format
 - Pronunciation – The object returned from a lookup

The fastest I/O is no I/O.

Language Model

- Provides a language probability given a word history
- Single implementation: SimpleNGramModel, loads small Sphinx3 models

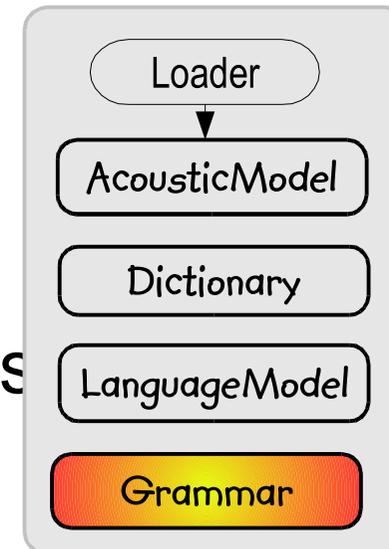
Knowledge Base



Grammar

- An abstract class that build a graph of GrammarNodes
- Several implementations:
 - WordListGrammar – simple word lists
 - ArpaGrammar – FSTS

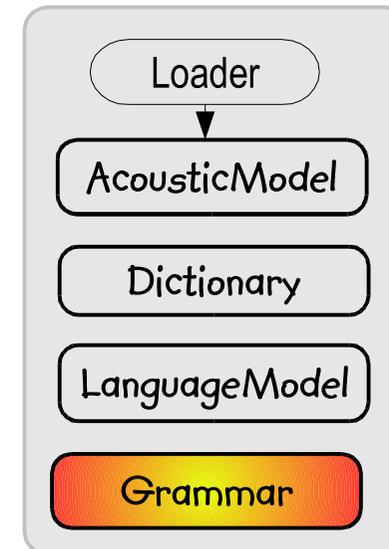
Knowledge Base



Grammar

- Classes of interest:
 - Grammar
 - GrammarNode
 - GrammarWord
 - WordListGrammar
 - ArpaGrammar

Knowledge Base



Tools and Utilities

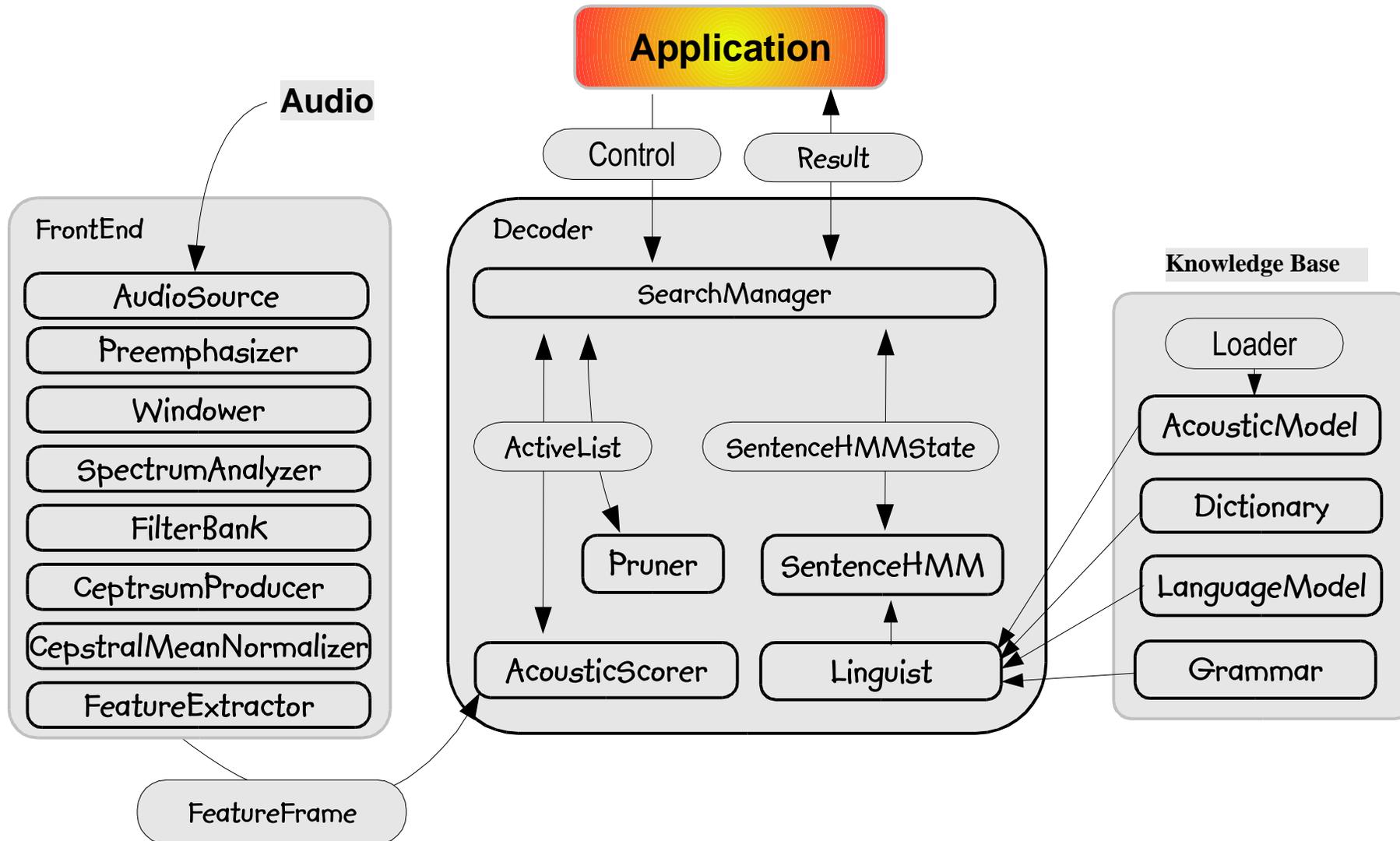
- **SphinxProperties** – used for configuring Sphinx 4

```
edu.cmu.sphinx.search.ActiveList.absoluteBeamWidth=800
edu.cmu.sphinx.search.ActiveList.relativeBeamWidth=1E-150
edu.cmu.sphinx.search.BreadthFirstSearchManager.filterSuccessors=false
edu.cmu.sphinx.search.BreadthFirstSearchManager.languageWeight=7.0
edu.cmu.sphinx.search.Dictionary.addSilEndingPronunciation=false
edu.cmu.sphinx.search.Linguist.expandInterNodeContexts=true
edu.cmu.sphinx.search.Linguist.showSentenceHMM=false
edu.cmu.sphinx.search.Linguist.wordInsertionProbability = 1.0E-26
edu.cmu.sphinx.search.Linguist.autoLoopSilences=false
edu.cmu.sphinx.search.StaticLinguist.isFlatSentenceHMM=false
edu.cmu.sphinx.search.validateResults=false
edu.cmu.sphinx.search.Linguist.showCompilationProgress=false
```

Tools and Utilities

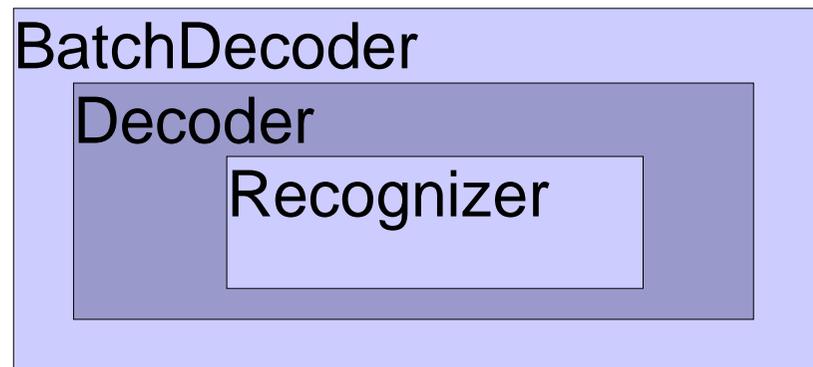
- Timer – used for timing operations
- ResultAnalyzer – calculates recognition statistics such as WER (word-error-rate)
- StatisticsVariables
- LogMath
- Logging

Application



BatchDecoder

- Recognizes audio in batch mode
- Uses Decoder to perform recognition and to show results
- Decoder uses Recognizer to select all of the components



Code Sundries

The first 90% of the code accounts for the first 90% of the development time. The remaining 10% of the code accounts for the other 90% of the development time.

Getting the Source Code

- Instructions for getting the code at:

http://sourceforge.net/cvs/?group_id=1904

- Browse the source code at:

<http://cvs.sourceforge.net/cgi-bin/viewcvs.cgi/cmuspinx/>

- Browse the Javadoc API at:

<http://cmuspinx.sourceforge.net/sphinx4/>

Sphinx 4 Metrics

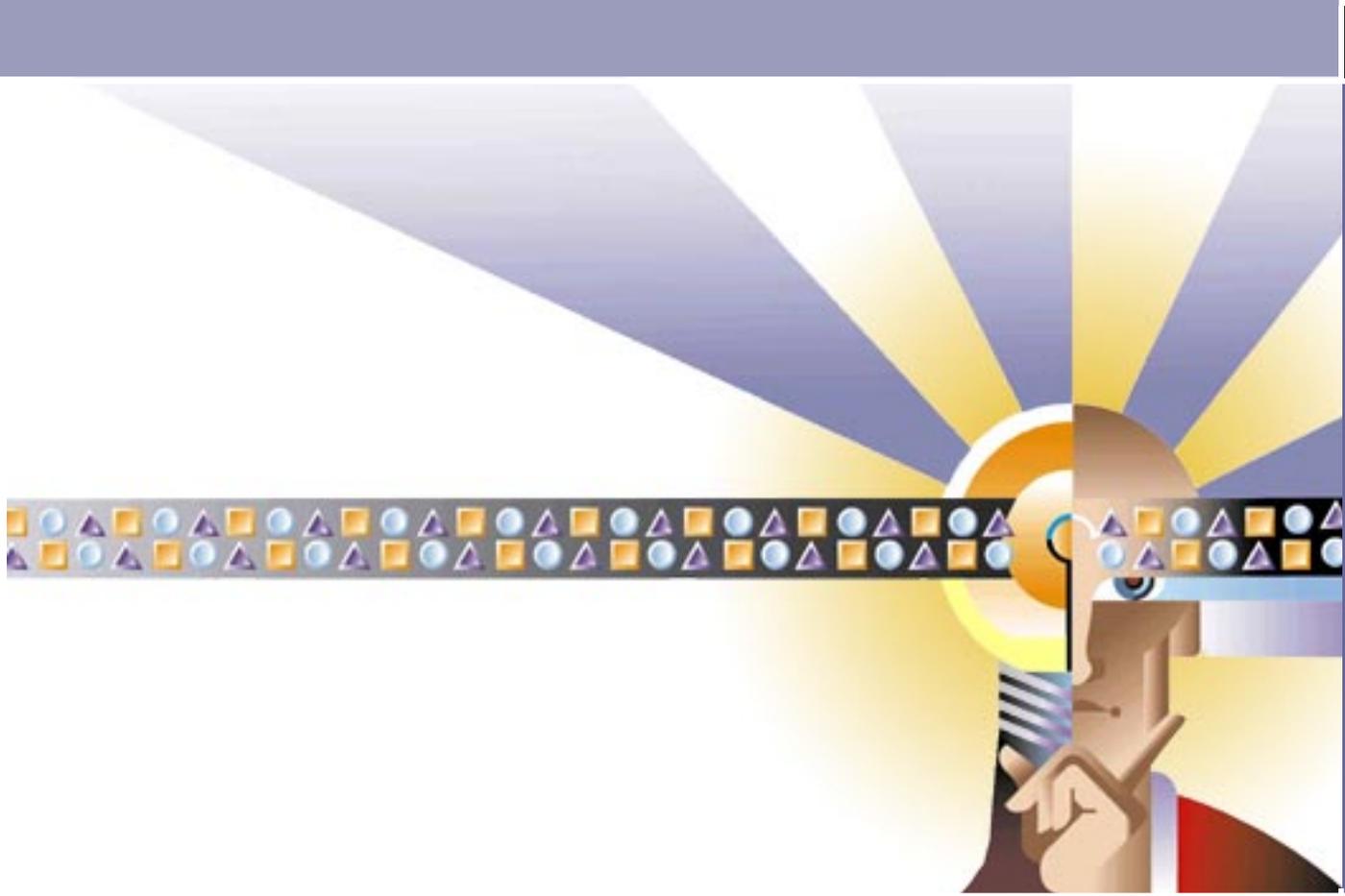
Number of files	592
Number of source files	201
Number of classes	364
Source lines of code	16621
Packages	20

Source Tree Structure

```

|-- build
|-- doc
|-- edu
  |-- cmu
    |-- sphinx
      |-- decoder
      |-- frontend
        |-- mfc
        |-- parallel
        |-- plp
        |-- processors
      |-- jsapi
      |-- model
        |-- acoustic
        |-- language
      |-- result
      |-- search
      |-- util
  |-- lib
  |-- scripts
  |-- tests
    |-- decoder
      |-- live
    |-- frontend
    |-- junit
    |-- live
    |-- other
    |-- performance
      |-- an4
      |-- aurora
      |-- benchmarks
      |-- rml
      |-- ti46
      |-- tidigits
    |-- regression
      |-- dummyTests
    |-- search

```



Sphinx 4 Code Walkthrough

Q&A