

Using Sequence-to-Sequence Models to Build Source-to-English Translations

PRESENTED BY

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Motivation

Can we produce English descriptions of functions from source code?

If we can, analysts can quickly identify regions of interest, find similar codes, etc.

INPUT (Source code)

```
void yyset_lineno (   
    int _line_number ) {  
    yylineno =  
    _line_number ; }
```

OUTPUT (English summary)

“Set the current line number.”



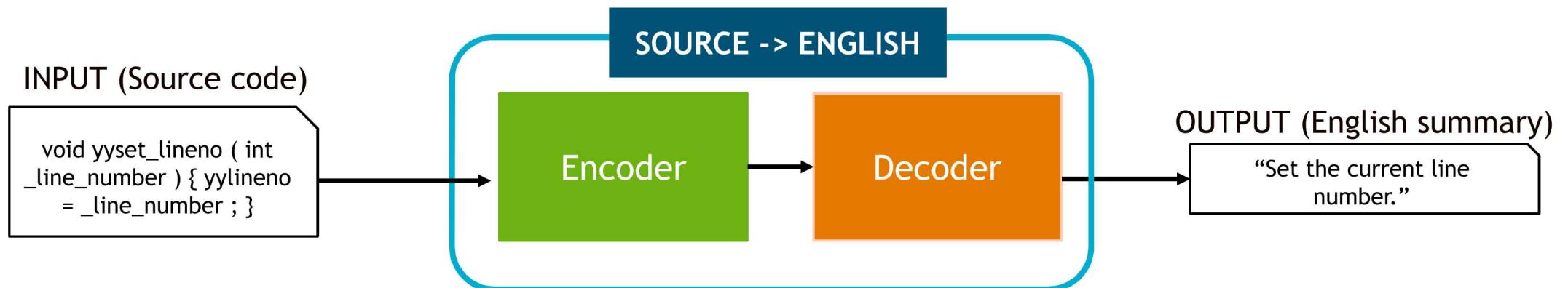
Approach

Data Idea:

Utilize comments from existing source code to use as training data set.

Algorithm Idea:

Explore deep learning methods for “translating” source codes to English summary



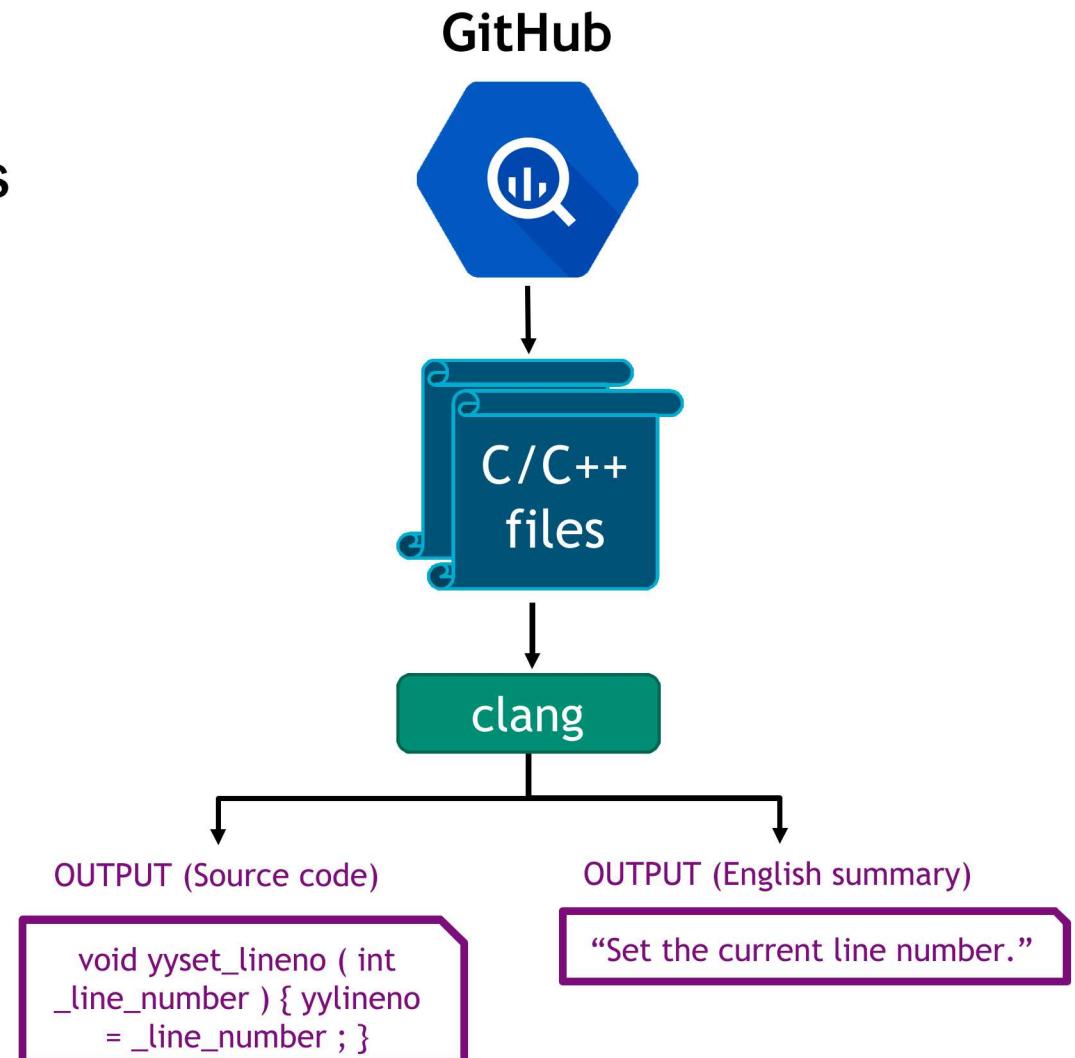
Data Acquisition

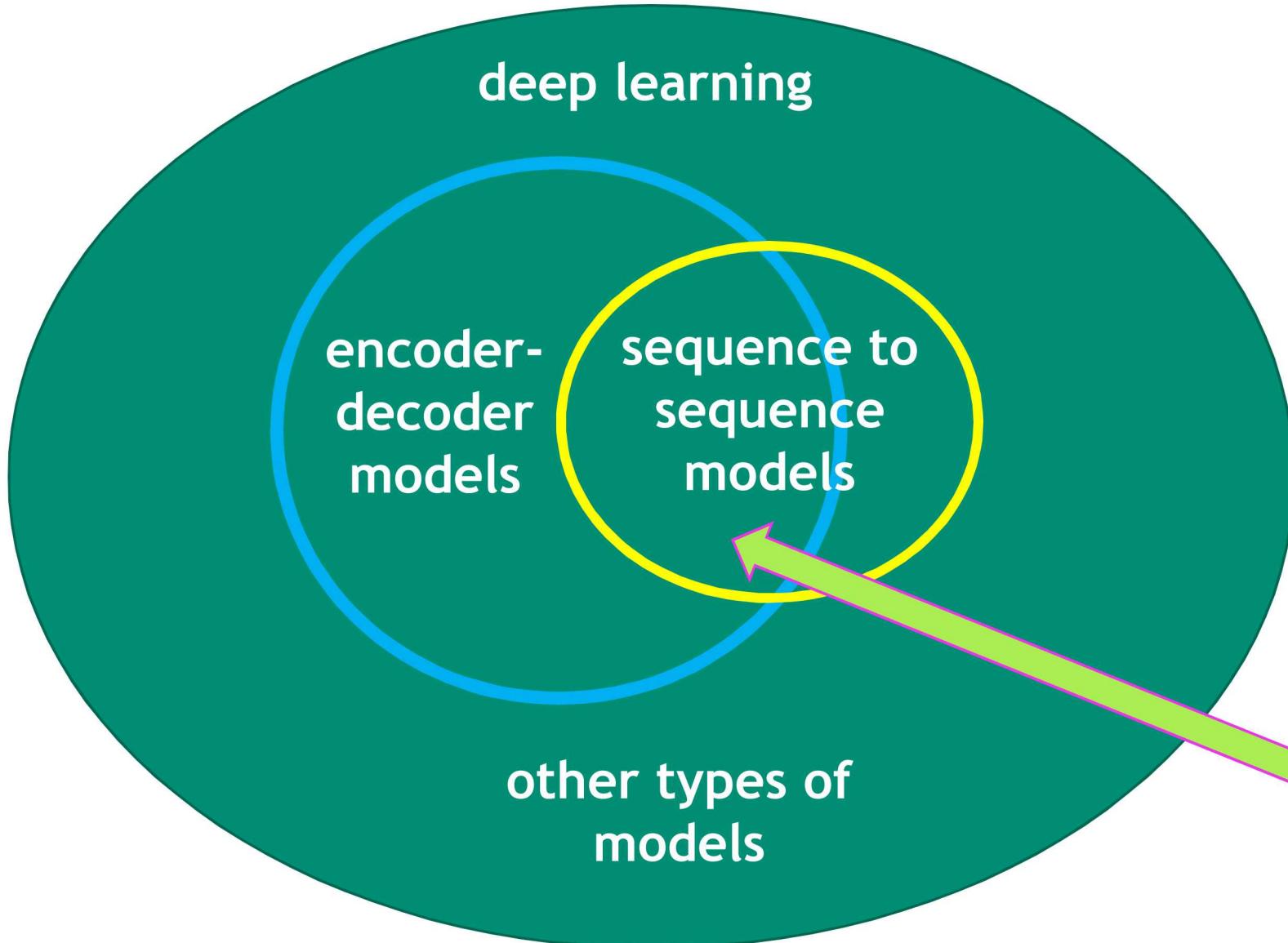
Mined GitHub C/C++ files and associated comments

- Used **clang** to extract C functions and associated comments
- Duplicates removed *prior* to preprocessing

Dataset

- ~1.4M train
- 338k validation
- 271k test



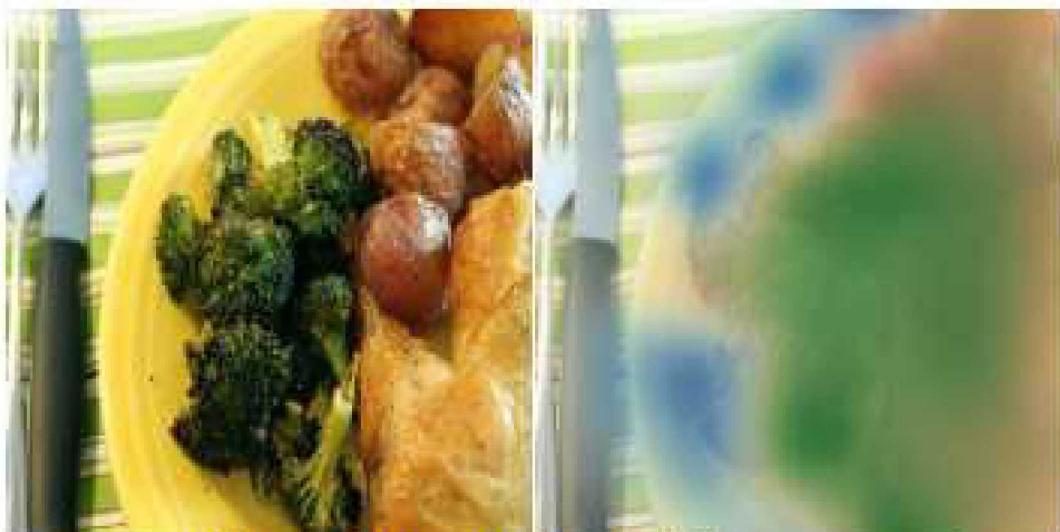


The model
that we use
sits here:
transformer
model

What is a Sequence to Sequence Model?



Our first illustrative application:

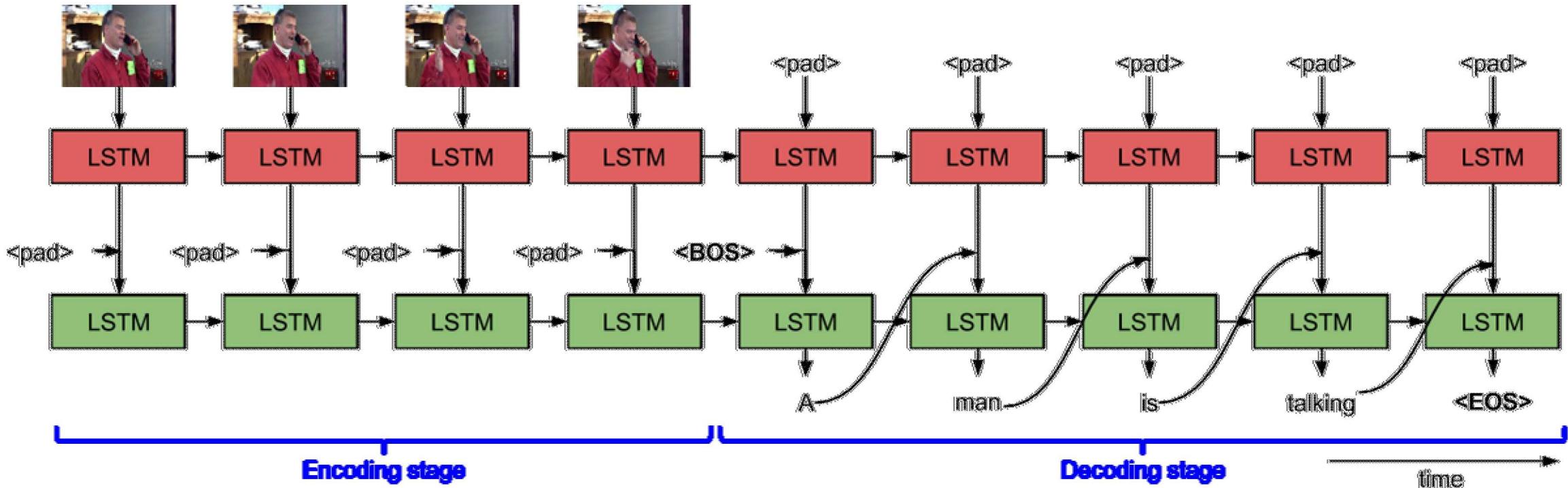


a yellow plate topped with meat and
broccoli.

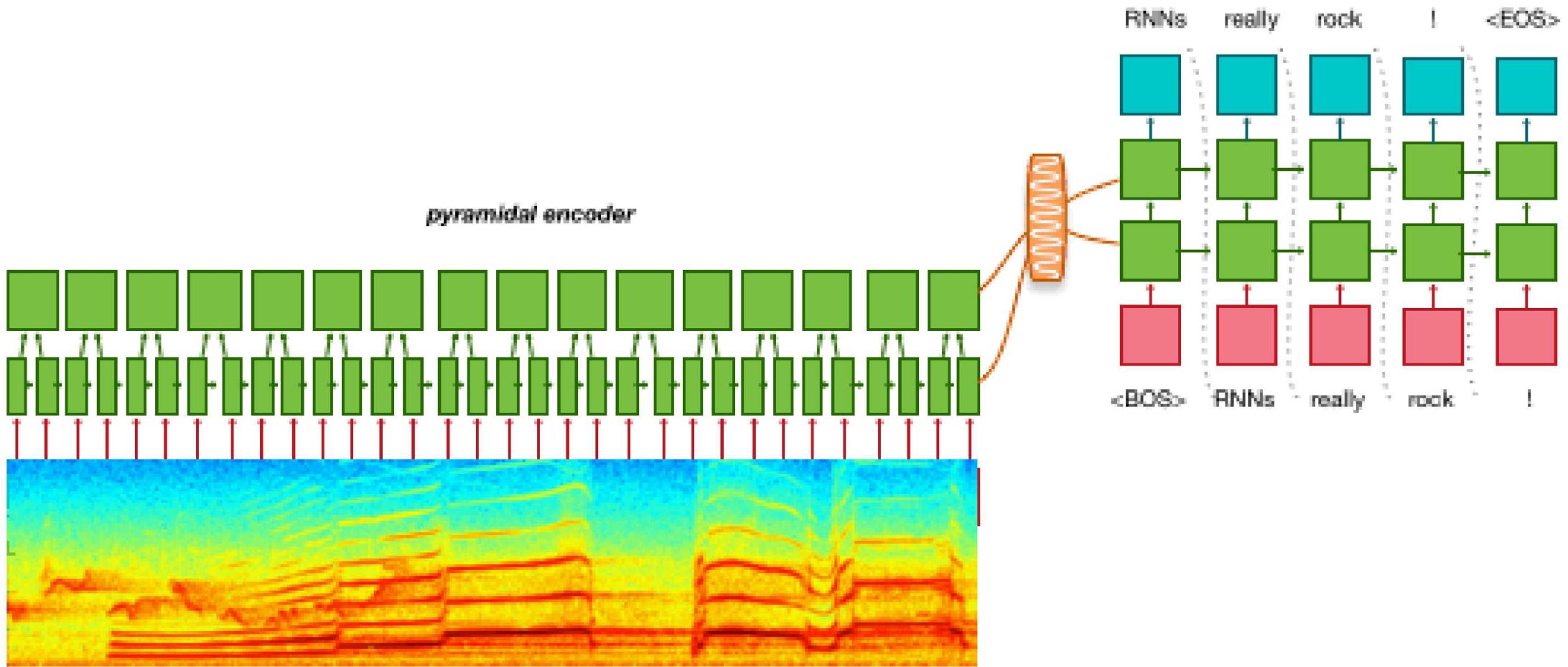


a zebra standing next to a zebra in a dirt
field.

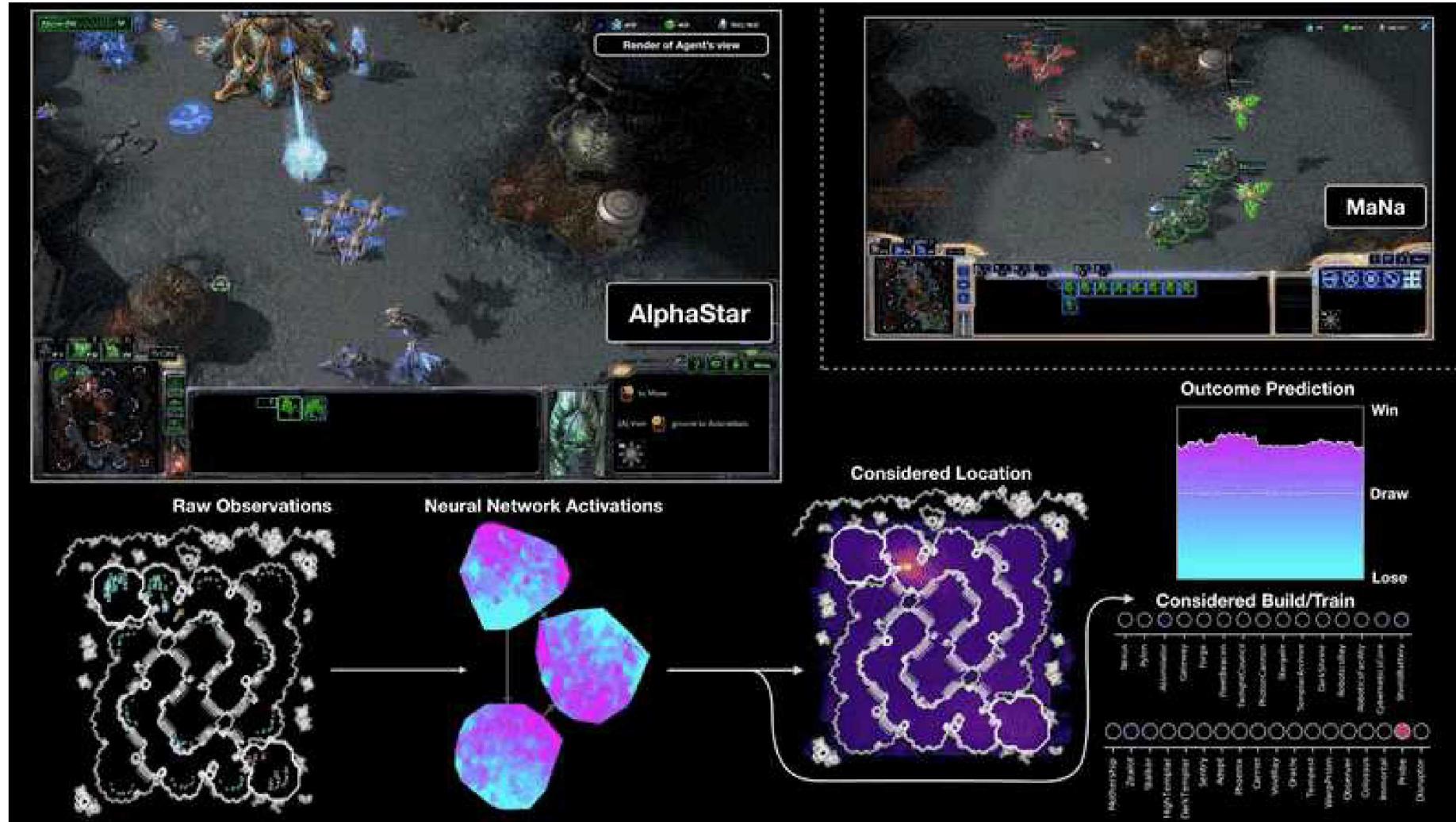
Sequence to Sequence Model Applications



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PROMPT:

In a shocking finding, scientist discovered a herd of unicorns living in a remote, previously unexplored valley, in the Andes Mountains. Even more surprising to the researchers was the fact that the unicorns spoke perfect English.

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MODEL COMPLETION:

The scientist named the population, after their distinctive horn, Ovid's Unicorn. These four-horned, silver-white unicorns were previously unknown to science.

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In a shocking finding, scientist discovered a herd of unicorns living in a remote, previously unexplored valley, in the Andes Mountains. Even more surprising to the researchers was the fact that the unicorns spoke perfect English.

MODEL COMPLETION:

The scientist named the population, after their distinctive horn, Ovid's Unicorn. These four-horned, silver-white unicorns were previously unknown to science.

Now, after almost two centuries, the mystery of what sparked this odd phenomenon is finally solved.

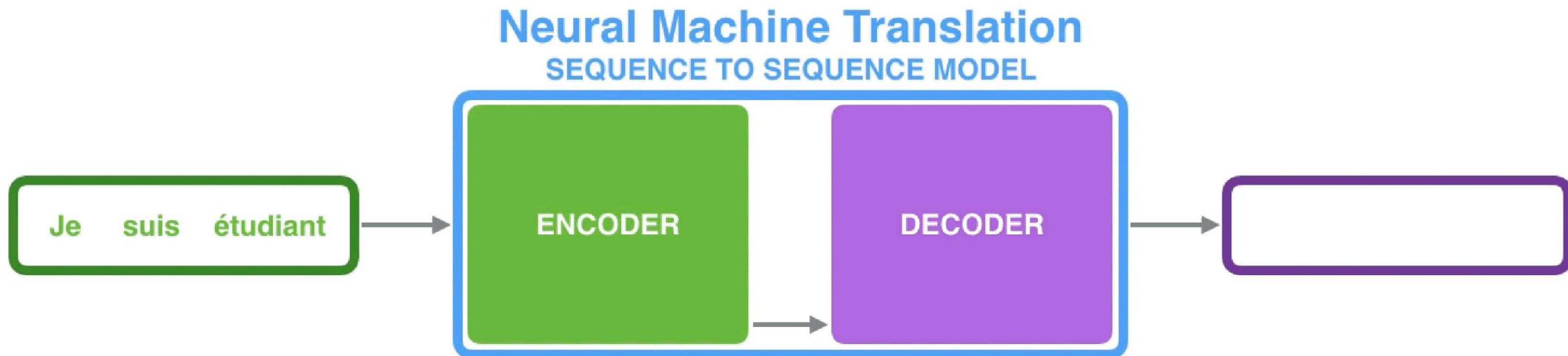
...

Sequence to Sequence Model Applications



Deep learning models that take a sequence of items and outputs another sequence of items

- Generic input-output (sequence-sequence) format
- Successful across disciplines (machine translation, image captioning, etc)



Sequence to Sequence Model Applications

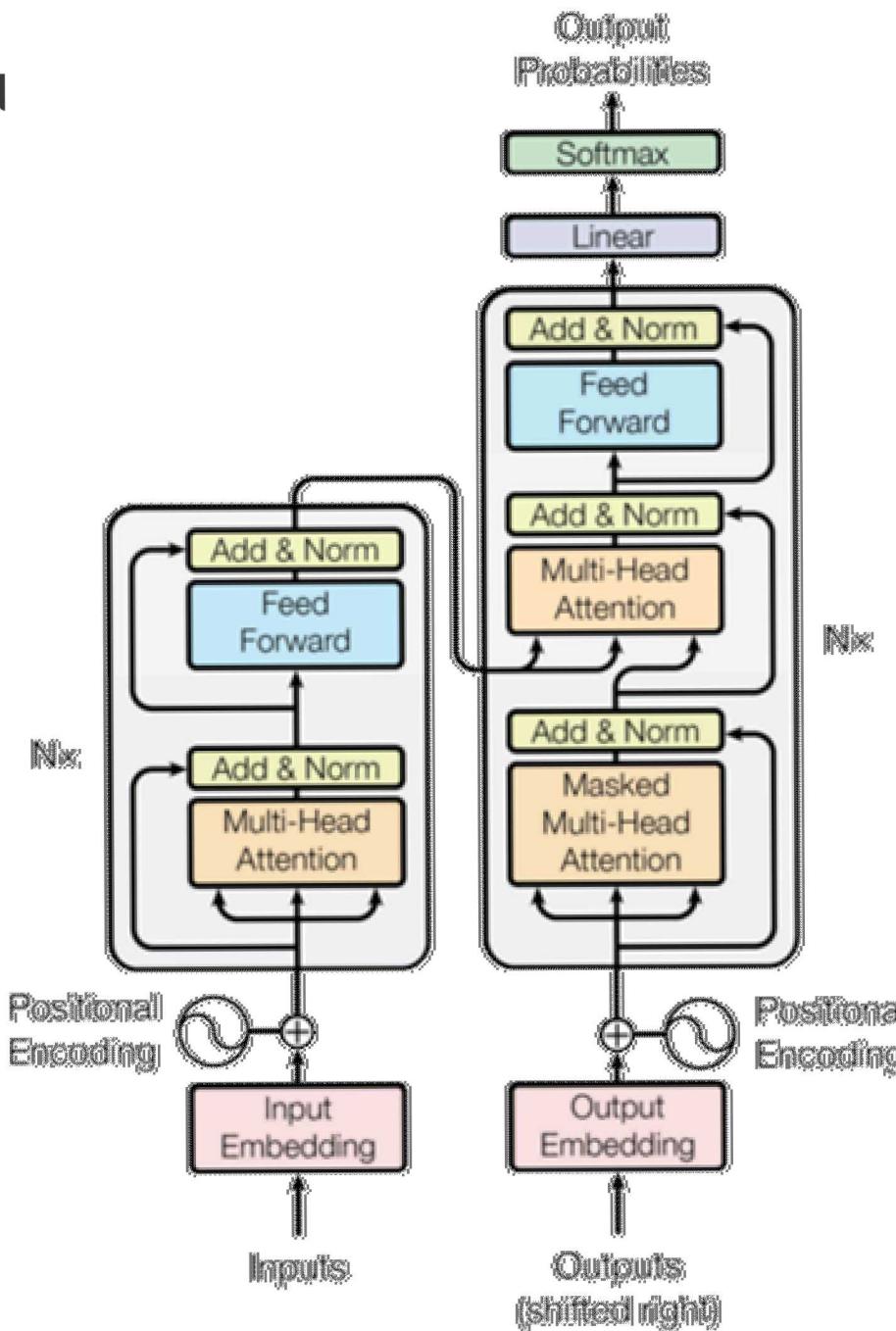


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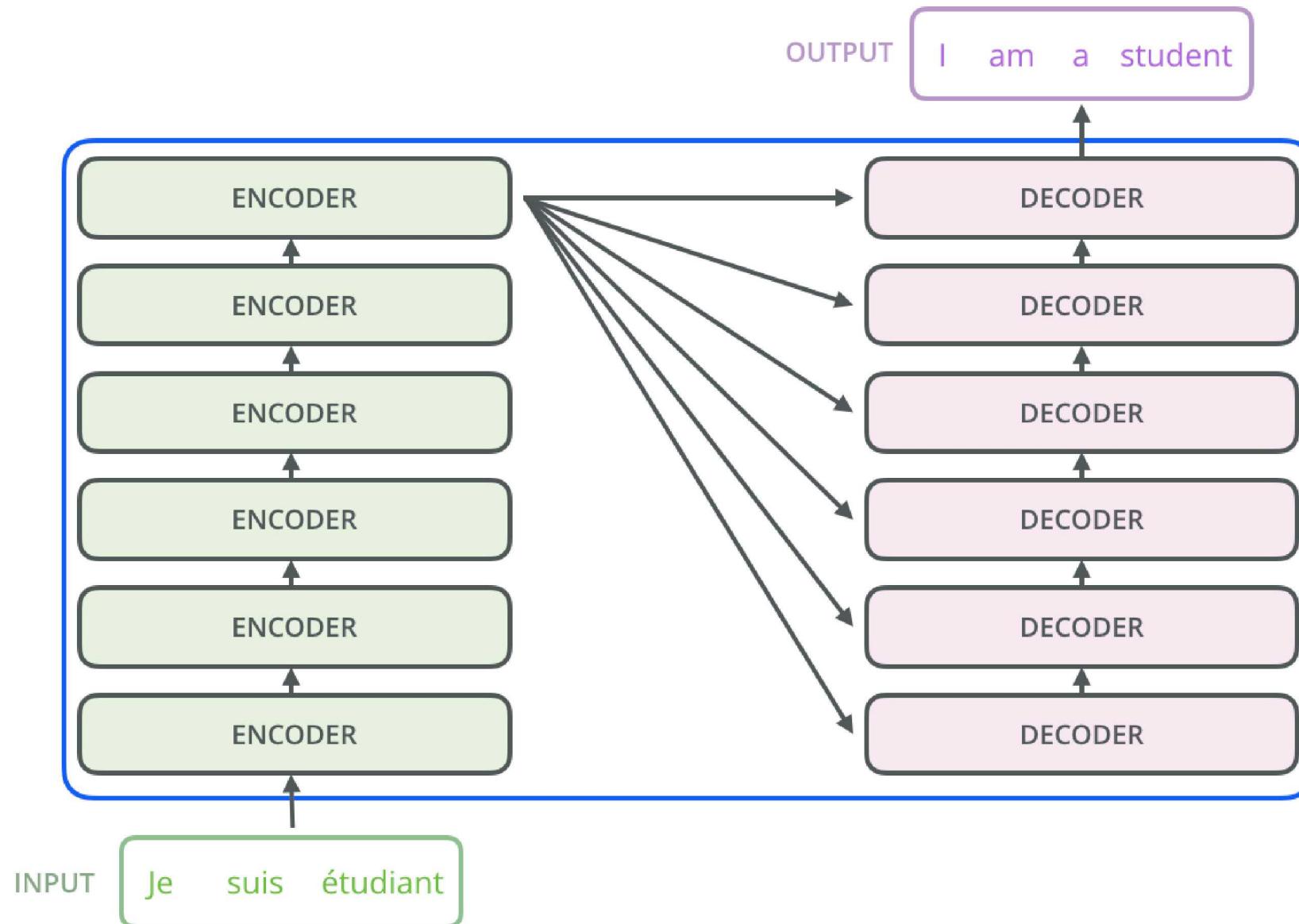
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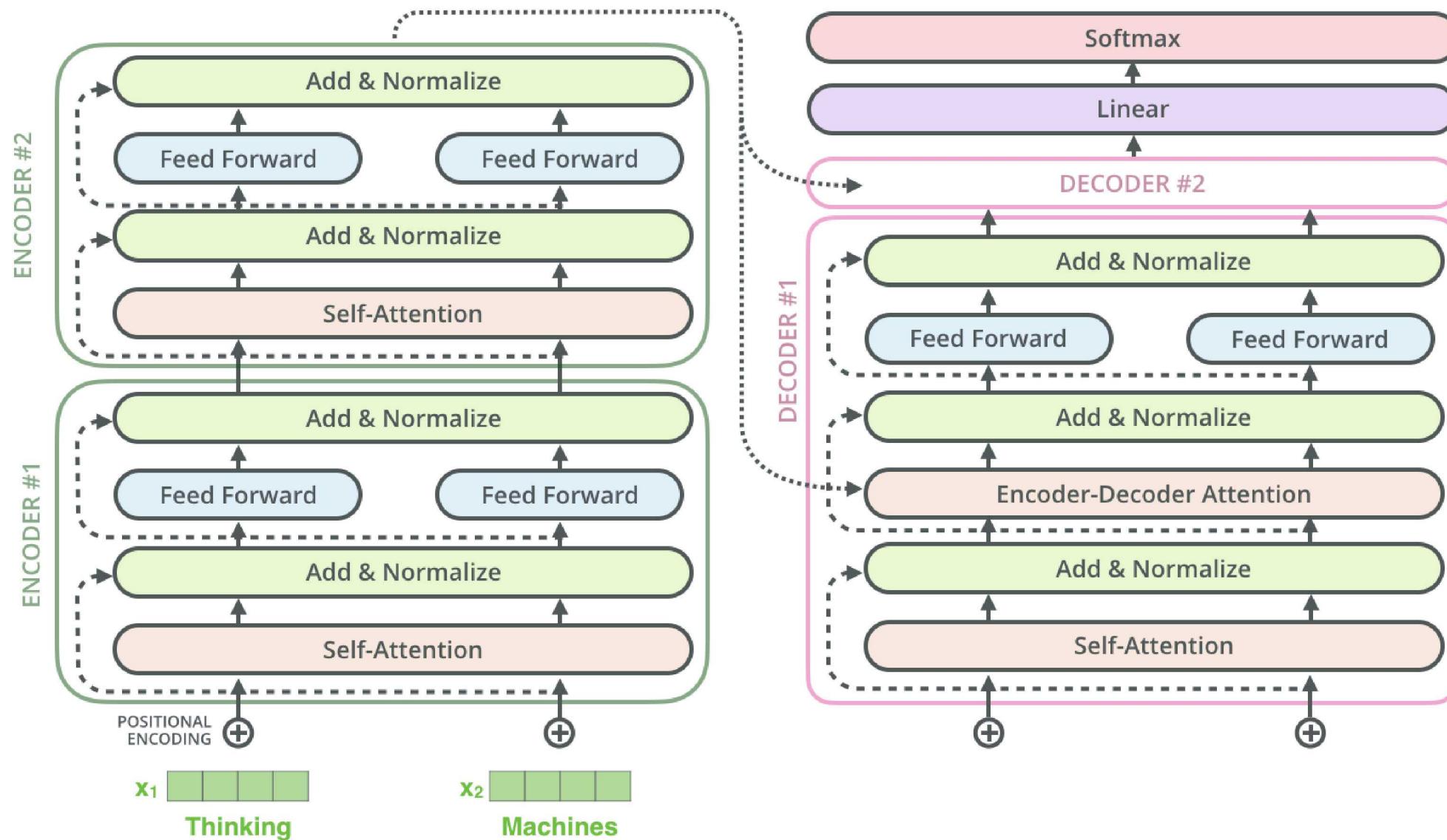
Transformer Architecture



Transformer Architecture Overview



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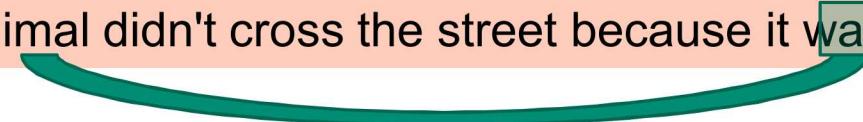
Transformer Complexity

Layer Type	Complexity per Layer	Sequential Operations	Maximum Path Length
Self-Attention	$O(n^2 \cdot d)$	$O(1)$	$O(1)$
Recurrent	$O(n \cdot d^2)$	$O(n)$	$O(n)$
Convolutional	$O(k \cdot n \cdot d^2)$	$O(1)$	$O(\log_k(n))$
Self-Attention (restricted)	$O(r \cdot n \cdot d)$	$O(1)$	$O(n/r)$

The animal didn't cross the street because it was too tired

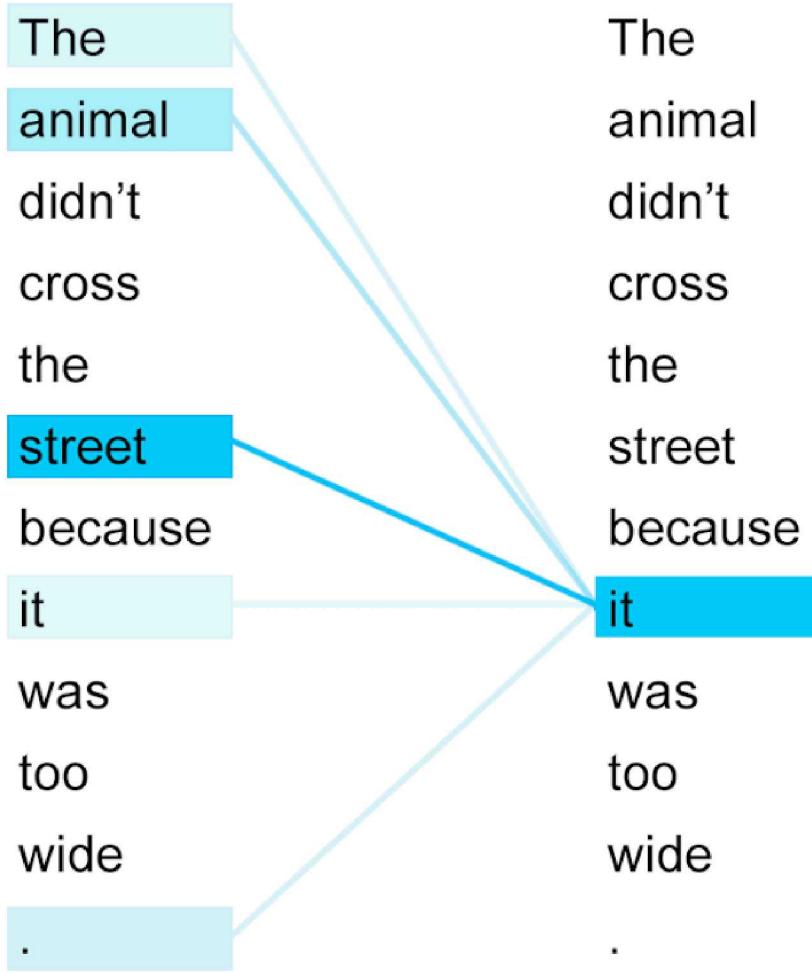
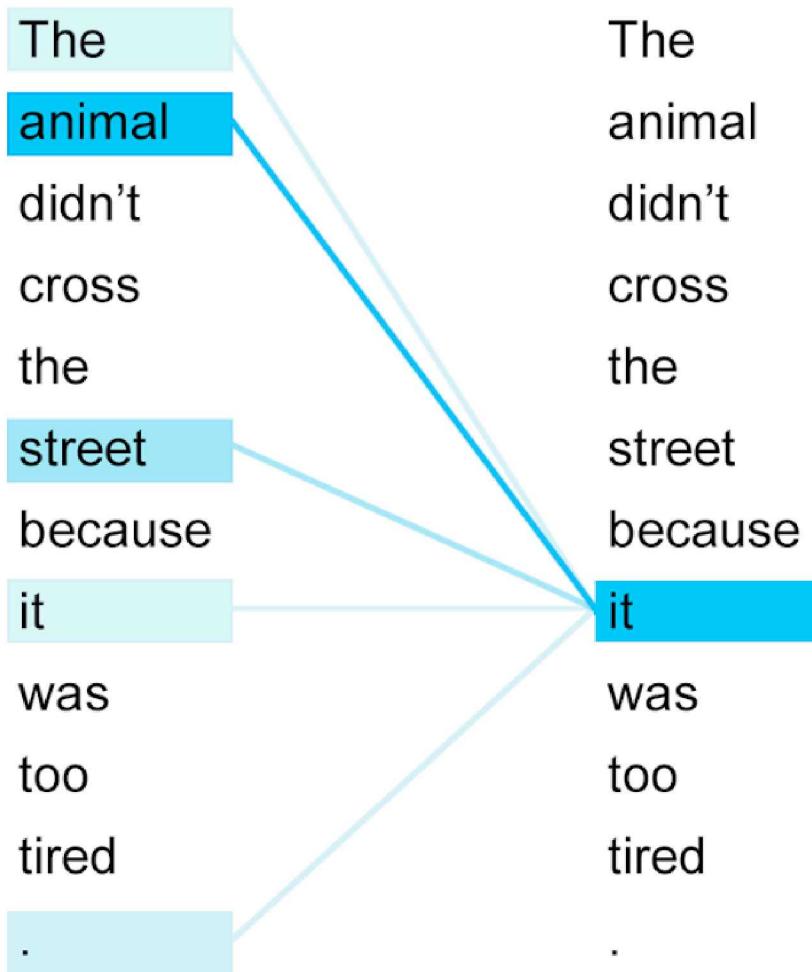
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Self-Attention



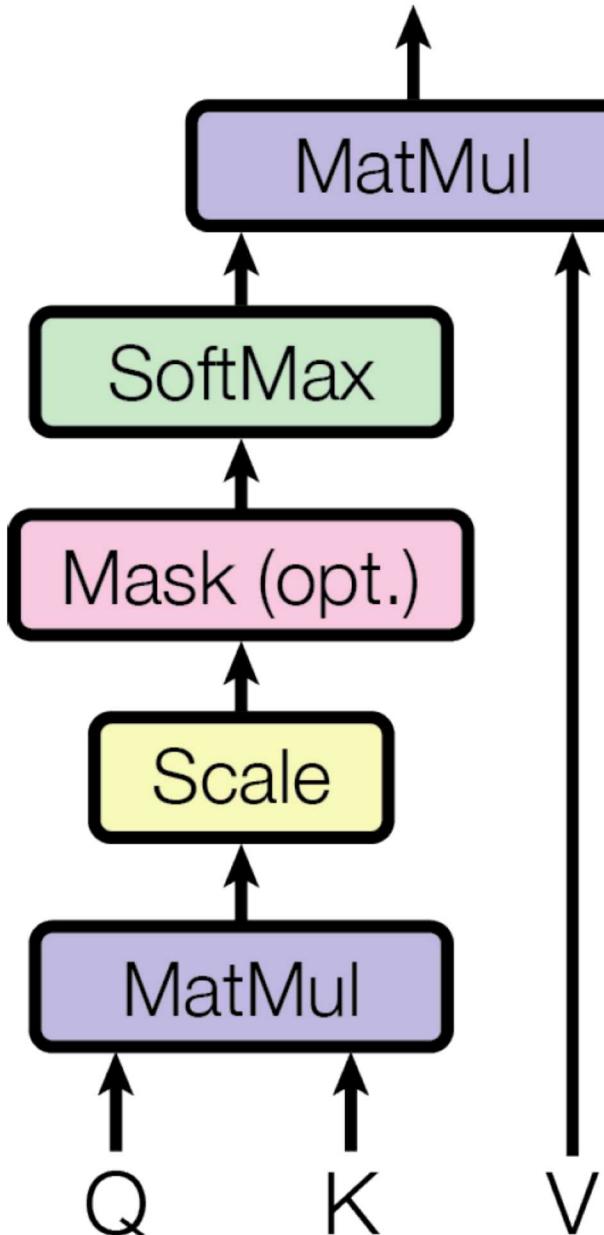


Intuition:

Query: current token

Key: tokens to compare with (all tokens in input sequence)

Value: output (to be scaled by softmax of Q, K operation)



Self-Attention: Matrix Form



$$\mathbf{X} \times \mathbf{W}^Q = \mathbf{Q}$$

Diagram illustrating the computation of Query (Q) from Input (X) and Weight (W^Q). Input X is a 4x4 matrix of green squares. Weight W^Q is a 4x4 matrix of purple squares. The result Q is a 4x4 matrix of purple squares.

$$\mathbf{X} \times \mathbf{W}^K = \mathbf{K}$$

Diagram illustrating the computation of Key (K) from Input (X) and Weight (W^K). Input X is a 4x4 matrix of green squares. Weight W^K is a 4x4 matrix of orange squares. The result K is a 4x4 matrix of orange squares.

$$\mathbf{X} \times \mathbf{W}^V = \mathbf{V}$$

Diagram illustrating the computation of Value (V) from Input (X) and Weight (W^V). Input X is a 4x4 matrix of green squares. Weight W^V is a 4x4 matrix of blue squares. The result V is a 4x4 matrix of blue squares.

Self-Attention: Matrix Form

$$\text{Attention}(Q, K, V) = \text{softmax}\left(\frac{QK^T}{\sqrt{d_k}}\right)V$$

$$\text{softmax}\left(\frac{\begin{array}{c} \text{Q} \quad \text{K}^T \\ \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline & & \\ \hline & & \\ \hline & & \\ \hline \end{array} & \times & \begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline & & \\ \hline & & \\ \hline & & \\ \hline \end{array} \end{array} \end{array} \right) \begin{array}{c} \text{V} \\ \begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline & & \\ \hline & & \\ \hline & & \\ \hline \end{array} \end{array}$$
$$= \begin{array}{c} \text{Z} \\ \begin{array}{|c|c|c|} \hline & & \\ \hline & & \\ \hline & & \\ \hline \end{array} \end{array}$$

Back to our application...

Source-to-English Experimental Results



Data Preprocessing and Model Training



Tokenization

- Source code: split on variable names, language keywords, operators, punctuators
- Comments: replace numbers with special token, remove punctuation, normalize whitespace

Models trained

- LSTM, transformer, fconv, dynconv, transformer with back-translation
- LSTMs did not perform as well as transformers (with same number of parameters)

Evaluation: Bilingual Evaluation Underscore (BLEU)

- Popular metric for evaluating machine translation.
- Counts matching n-grams in the candidate translation to n-grams in the reference text.
 - SOTA English -> French: ~45

Our Model's Best BLEU: 18.26 using transformer

- Training time: 16h 30m on 10 GPUs

Model 2: Source to English Model Results

Source Code (input):

```
char getField ( struct board * target , int x , int y )  
if ( x NUMBERTOKEN y NUMBERTOKEN x target width y  
target height ) return FIELDOUTOFCOMMENTS ; return *  
calcFieldAddress ( target , x , y ) ;
```

English Comment (ground truth):

Gets what is on a given field of the board returns
FIELDXYZ constant

Model Prediction:

Returns the value of the field at the given coordinates

Model 2: Source to English Model Results

Source Code (input):

```
static void makedevice ( char * path , int delete ) const char *  
devicename ; int major , minor , type , len ; int mode  
NUMBERTOKEN ; uidt uid NUMBERTOKEN ; gidt gid NUMBERTOKEN ; char  
* devmajmin path strlen ( path ) ; ...rest of code omitted for slide brevity
```

English Comment (ground truth):

mknod in dev based on a path like sysblockhdahdal

Model Prediction:

mknod in dev based on a path like

sysblockhdahdahdahdahdahdahdahdahdahdal based on a dev
based on a dev based on a path like sysblockhdahdahdal

Takeaways

You should try Transformers as a model!

We need more data.

If you have anything that might fit the bill, talk to us.

If you have any ideas on:

- How to use sequence-to-sequence models on highly structured data
- Other approaches for automated code descriptions.

Talk to us.

Contact us:

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