

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.”

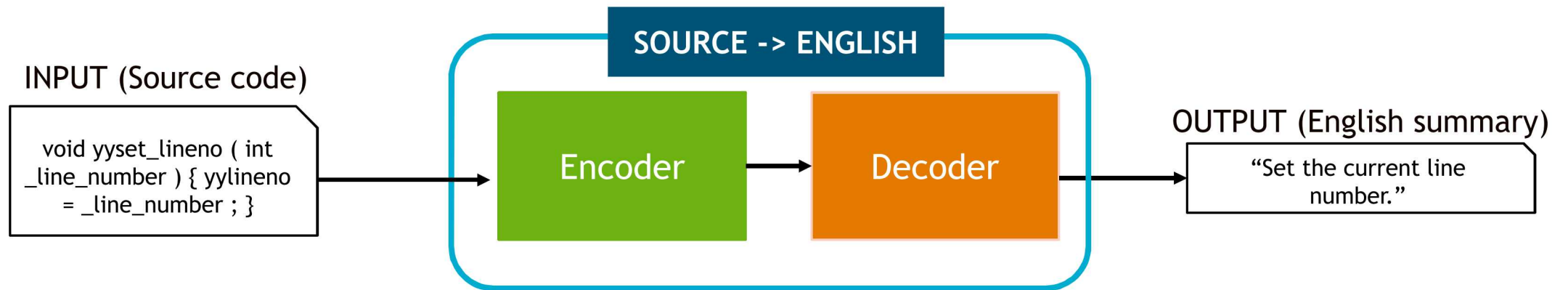
Approach

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



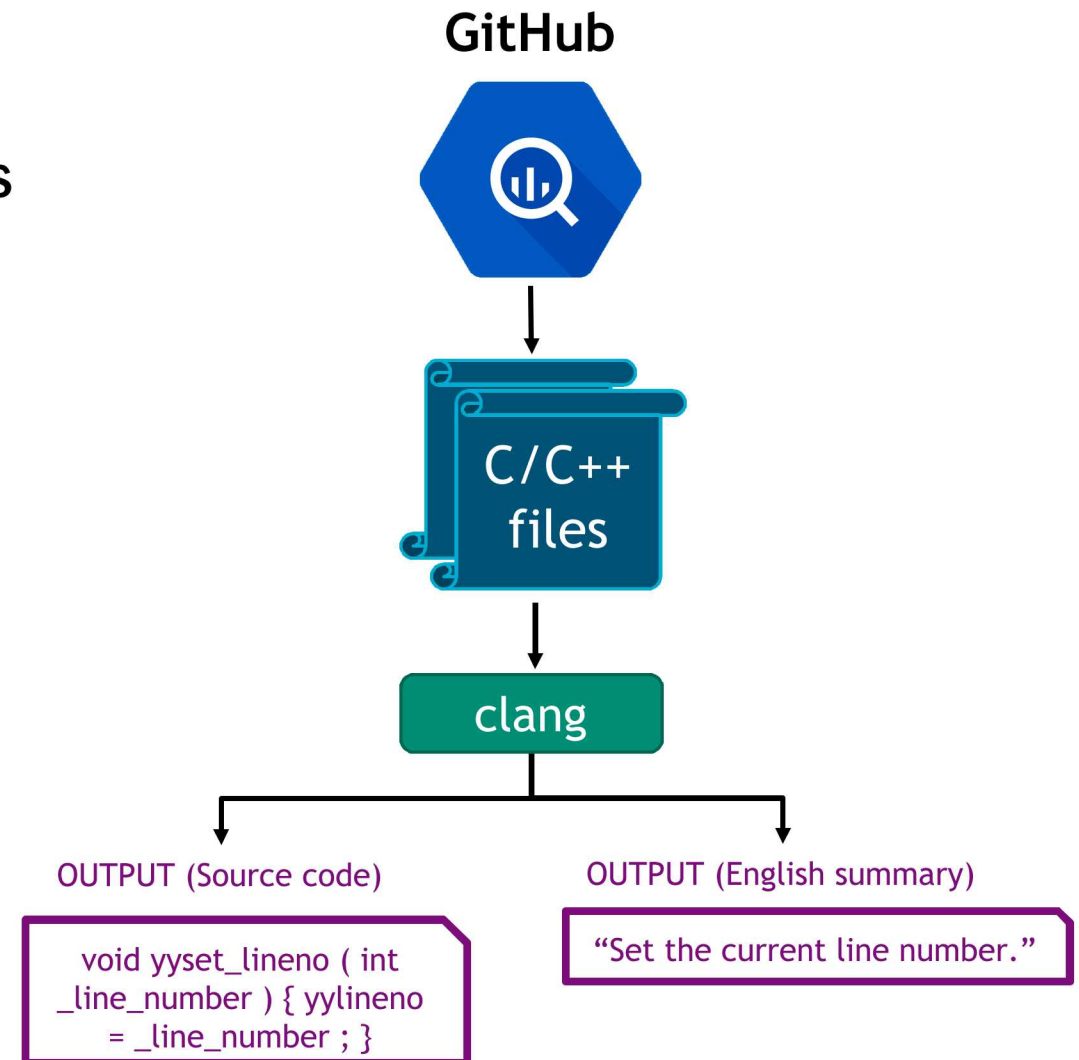
Data Acquisition

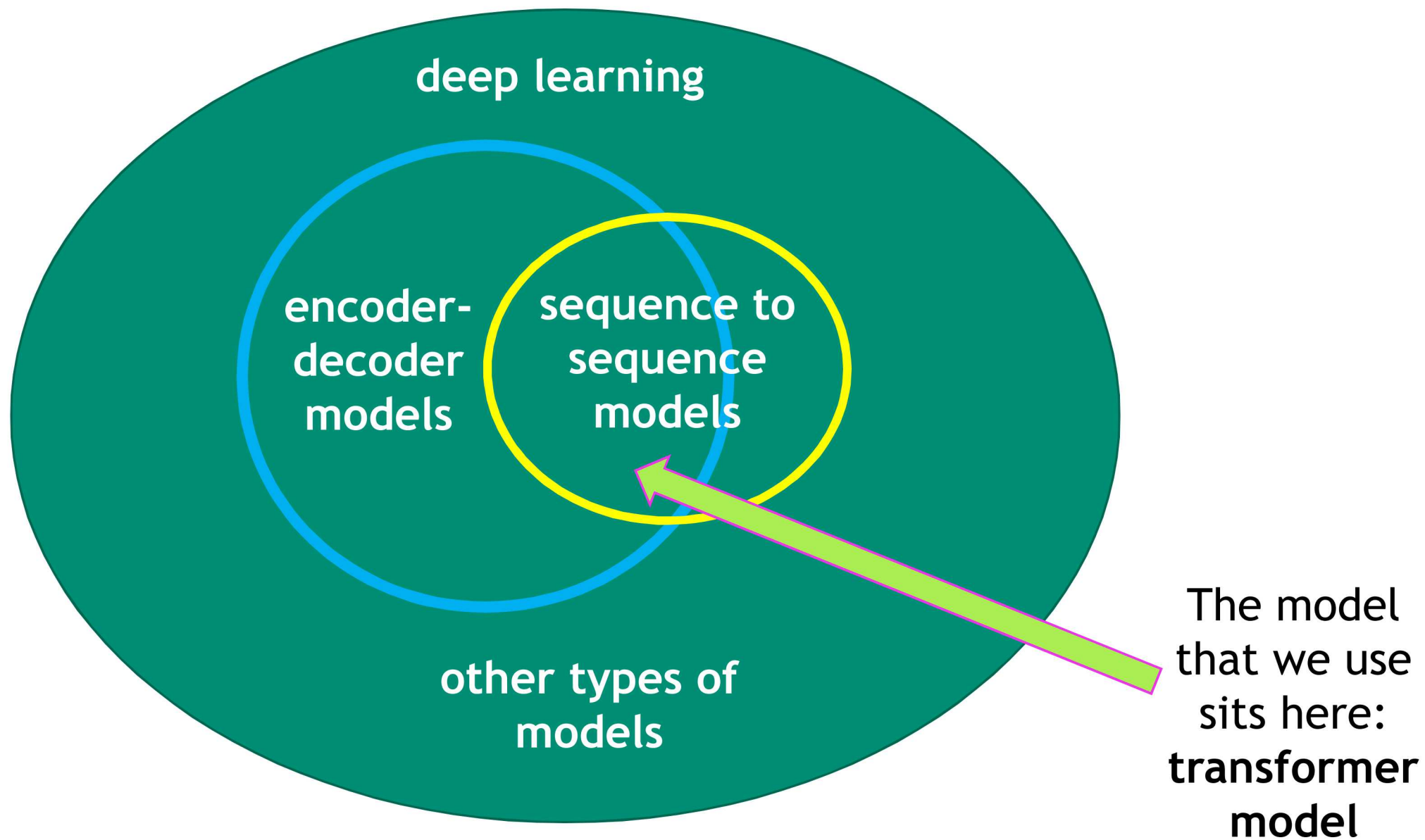
Mined GitHub C/C++ files and associated comments

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

Dataset

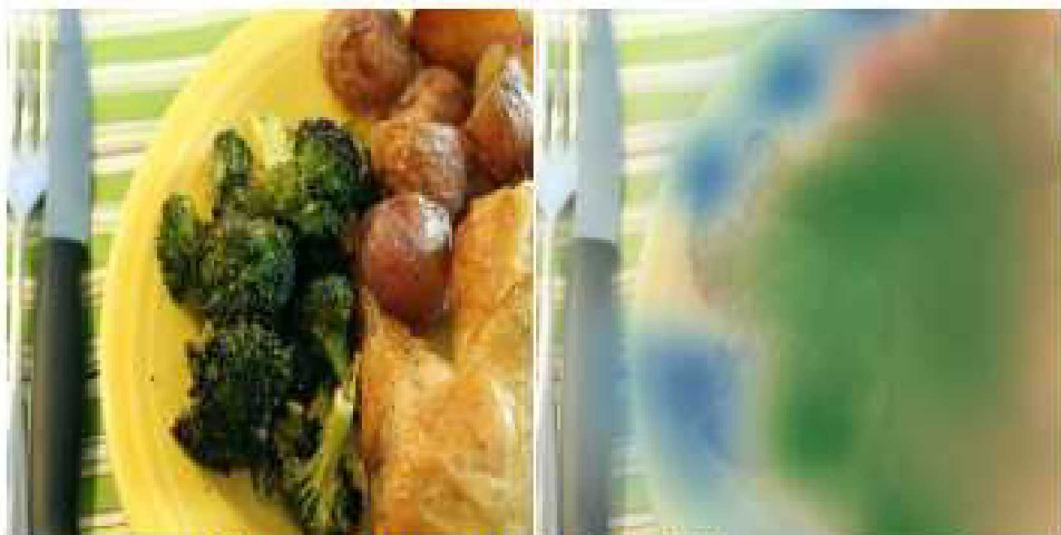
- ~1.4M train
- 338k validation
- 271k test





What is a Sequence to Sequence Model?

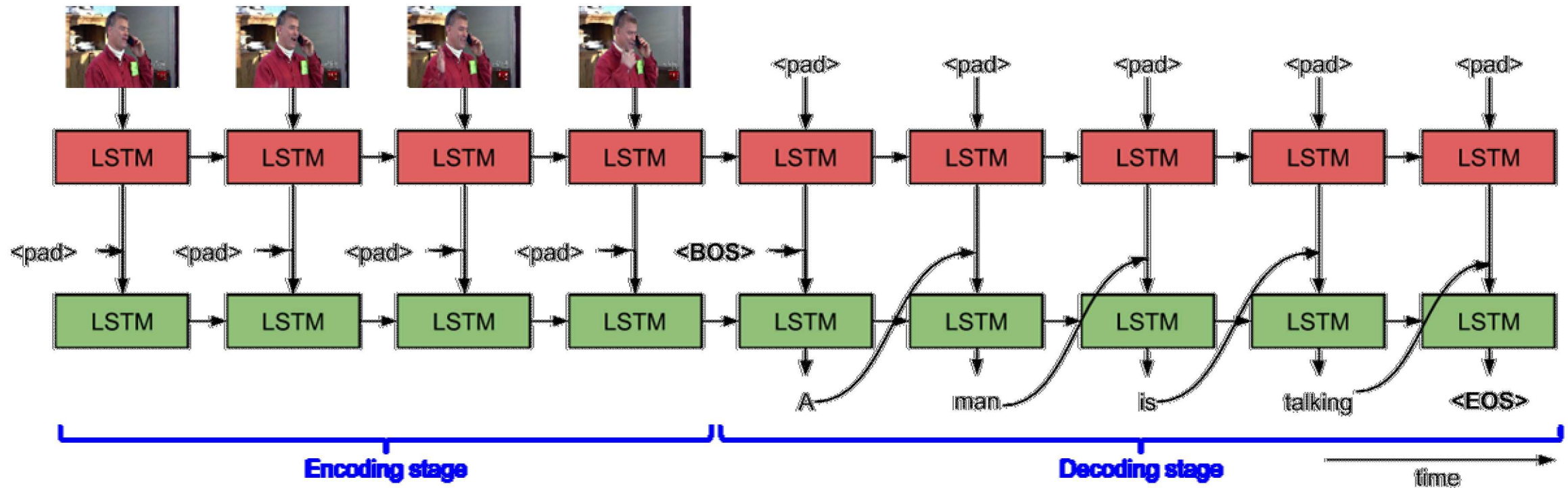
Our first illustrative application:



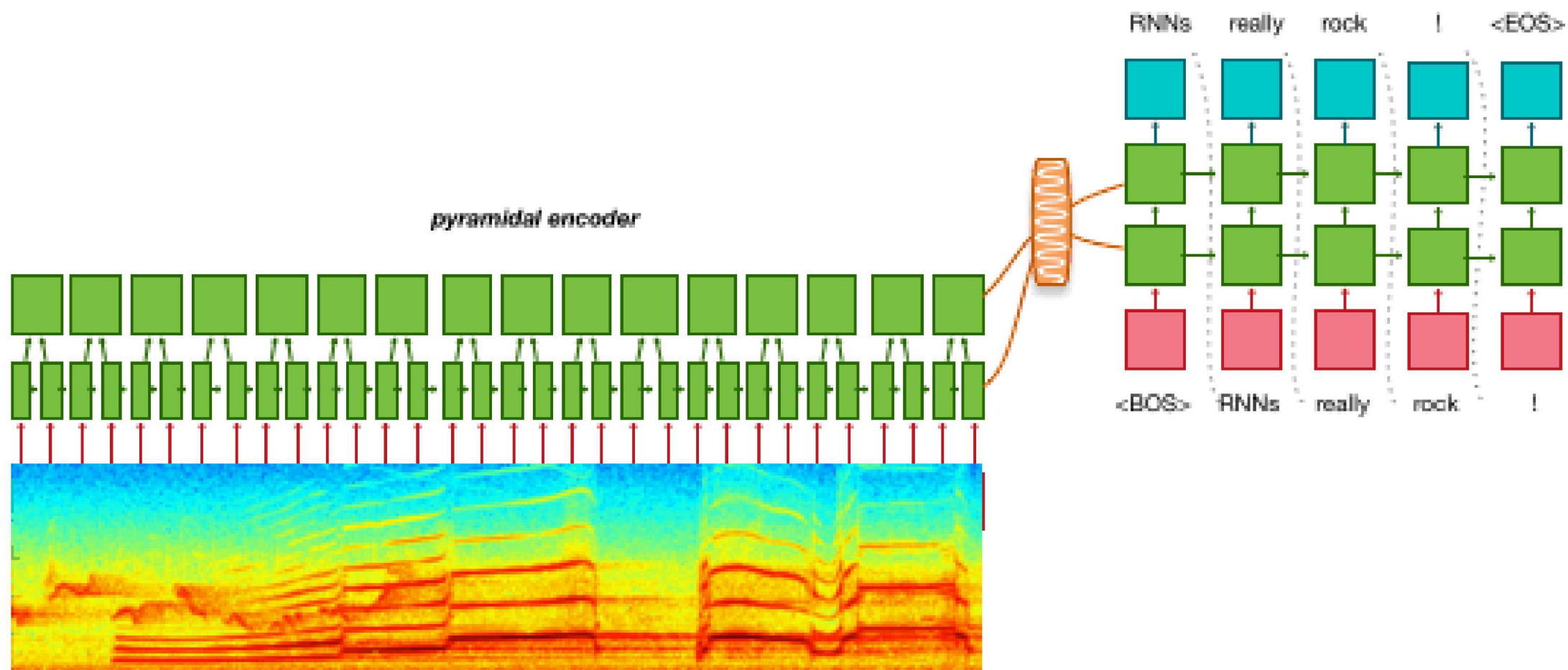
a yellow plate topped with meat and broccoli.

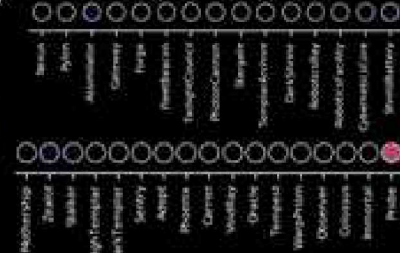


a zebra standing next to a zebra in a dirt field.



Sequence to Sequence Model Applications





Sequence to Sequence Model Applications

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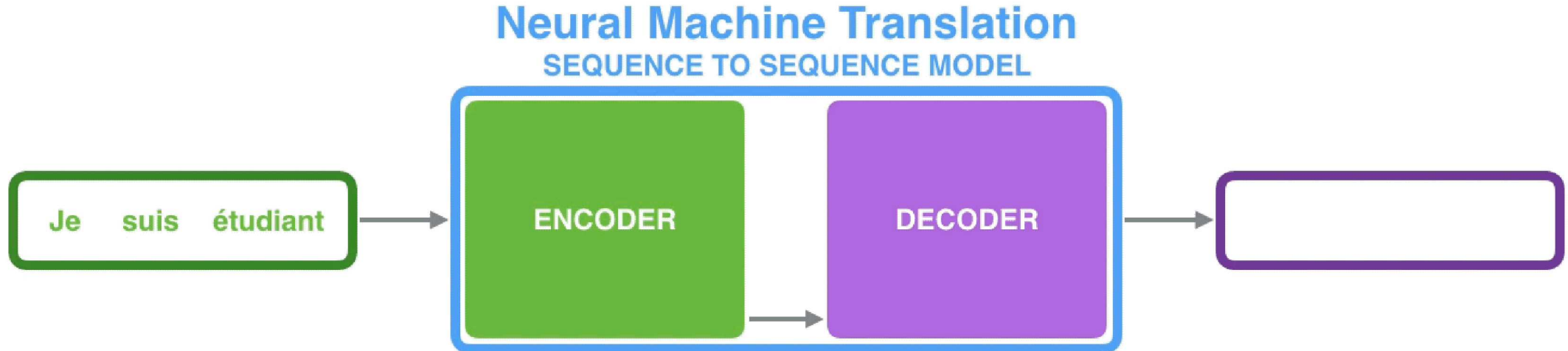
Now, after almost two centuries, the mystery of what sparked this odd phenomenon is finally solved.

...

Sequence to Sequence Model Applications

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

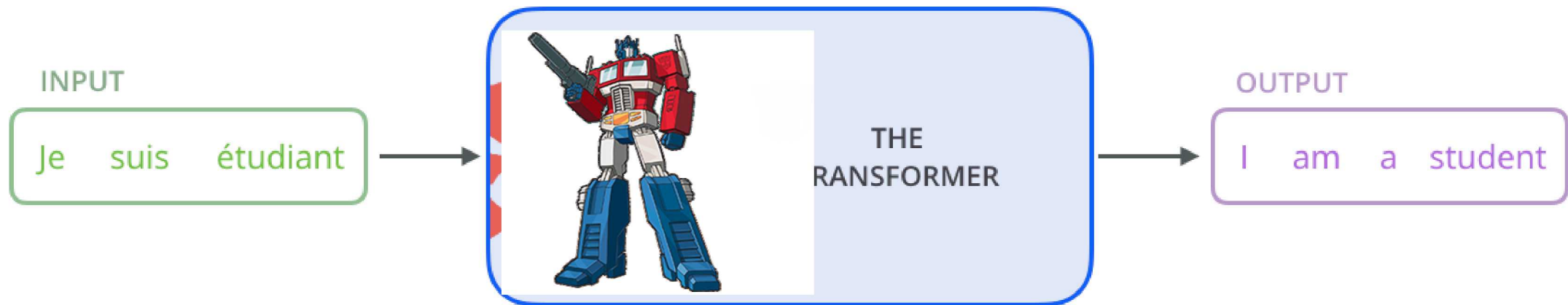
- Generic input-output (sequence-sequence) format
- Successful across disciplines (machine translation, image captioning, etc)

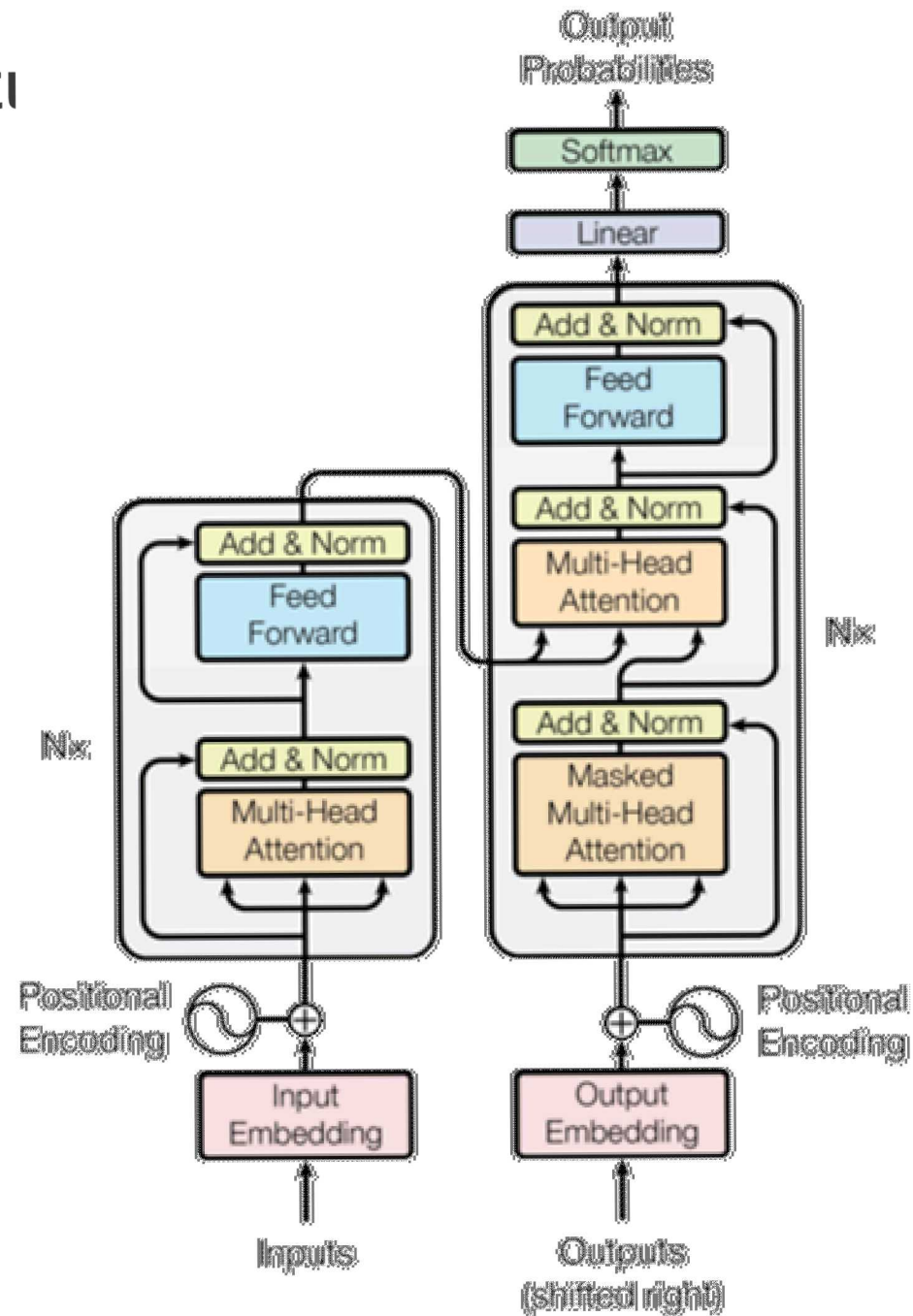


Sequence to Sequence Model Applications

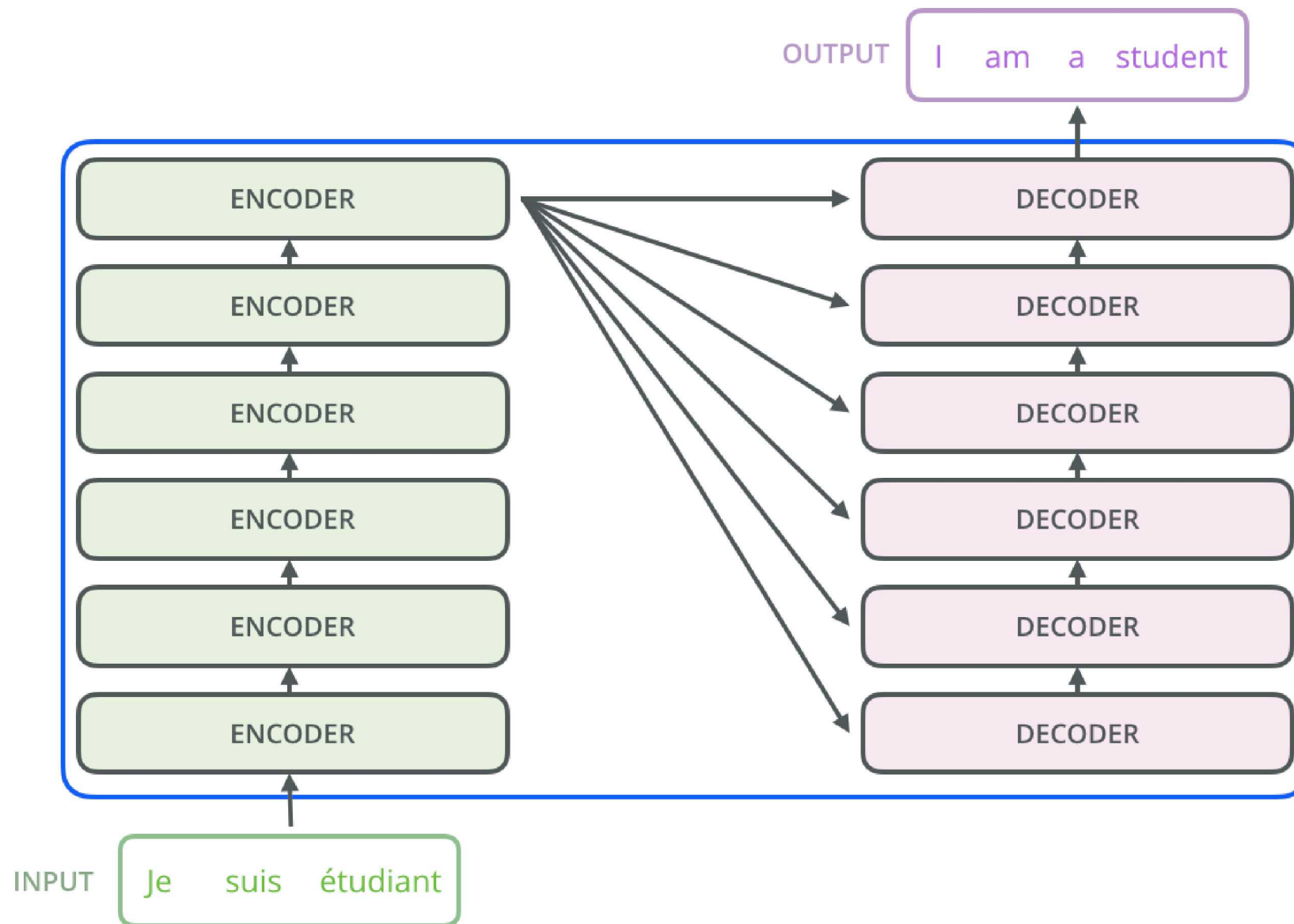
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Transformer Architecture Overview



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

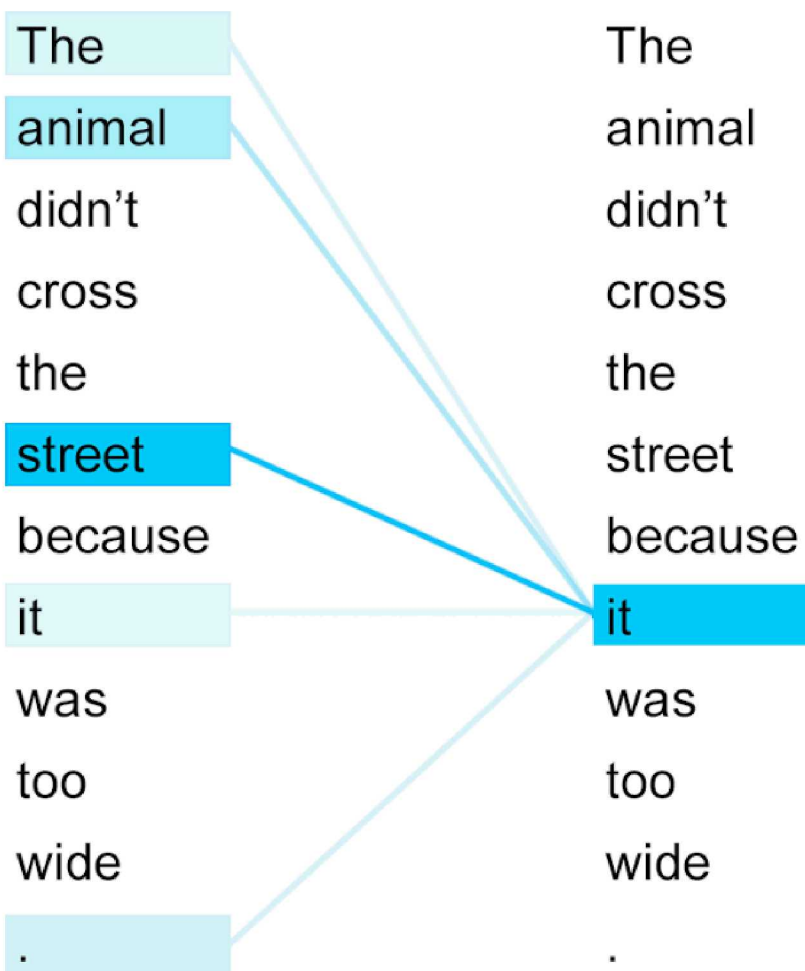
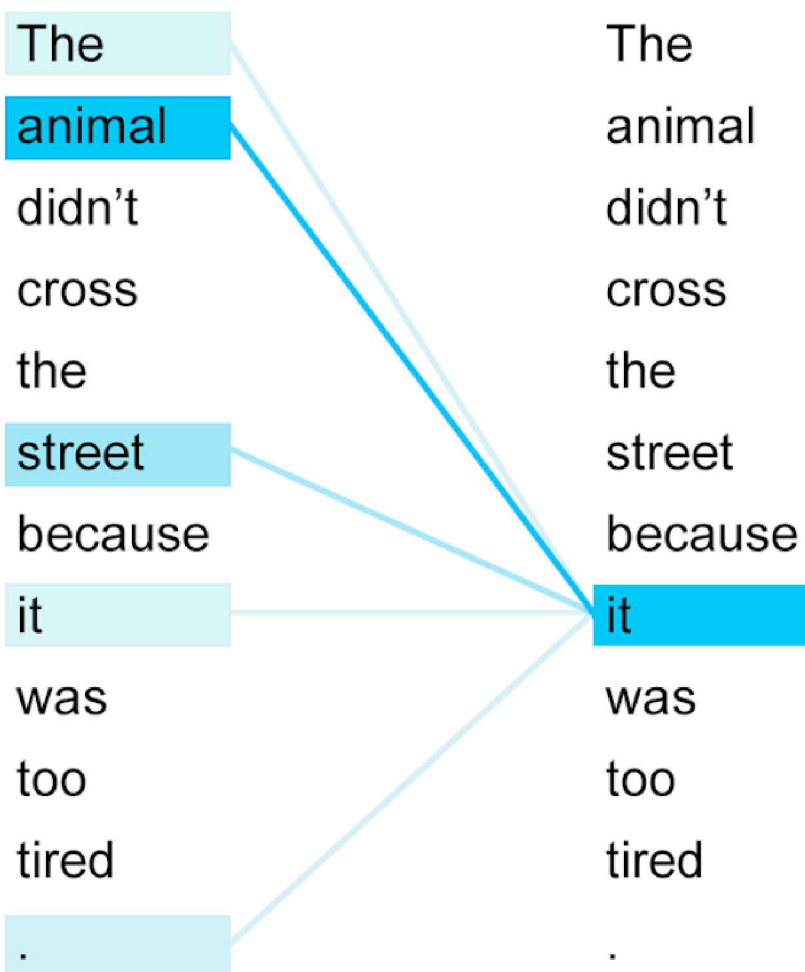
The animal didn't cross the street because it was too tired

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



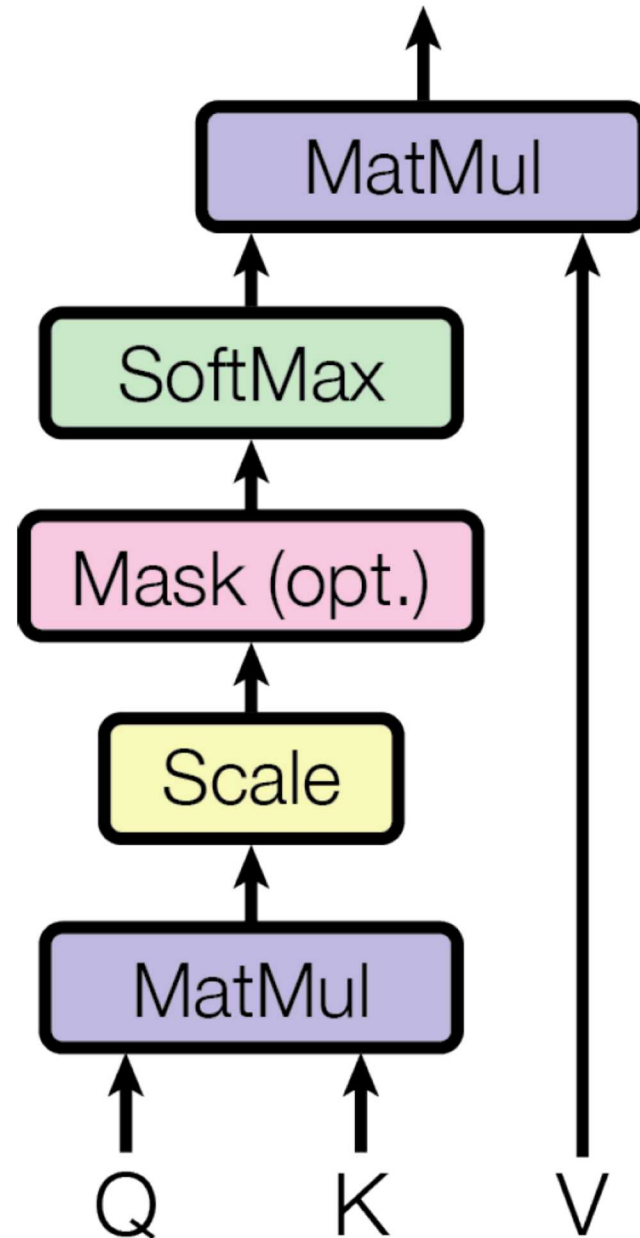


Intuition:

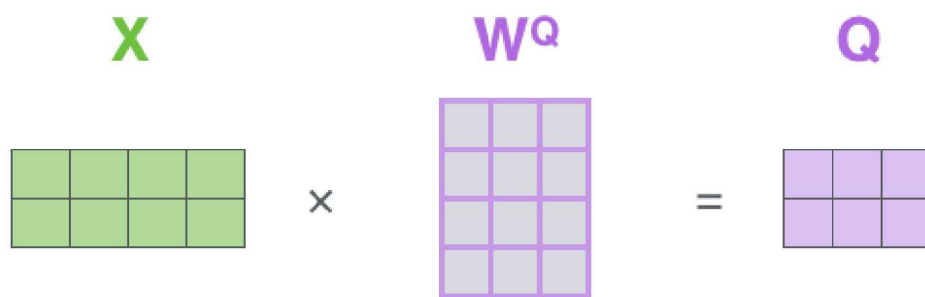
Query: current token

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

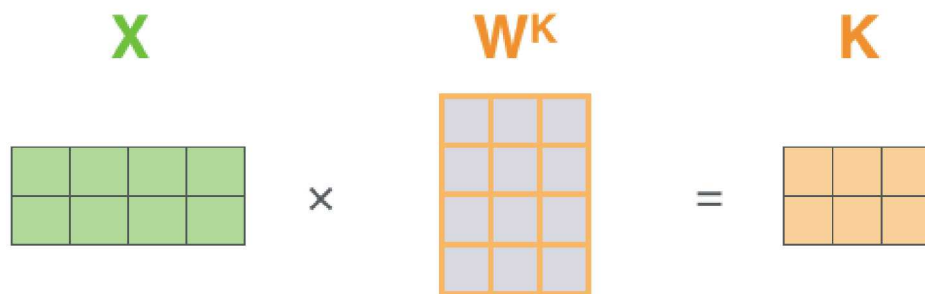
Value: output (to be
scaled by softmax of
Q, K operation)



Self-Attention: Matrix Form

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


The diagram illustrates the calculation of the Query matrix \mathbf{Q} . It shows a green 2×4 matrix \mathbf{X} multiplied by a purple 4×3 matrix \mathbf{W}^Q to produce a purple 2×3 matrix \mathbf{Q} .

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


The diagram illustrates the calculation of the Key matrix \mathbf{K} . It shows a green 2×4 matrix \mathbf{X} multiplied by an orange 4×3 matrix \mathbf{W}^K to produce an orange 2×3 matrix \mathbf{K} .

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


The diagram illustrates the calculation of the Value matrix \mathbf{V} . It shows a green 2×4 matrix \mathbf{X} multiplied by a blue 4×3 matrix \mathbf{W}^V to produce a blue 2×3 matrix \mathbf{V} .

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

Diagram illustrating the matrix form of the Self-Attention mechanism:

The input matrices Q (purple, 2x3) and K^T (orange, 3x2) are multiplied together, and the result is divided by $\sqrt{d_k}$. This result is then passed through a softmax function. The output of the softmax function is multiplied by the input matrix V (blue, 2x3) to produce the final output matrix Z (pink, 2x3).

$$\text{softmax}\left(\frac{\begin{matrix} Q \\ \text{2x3} \end{matrix} \times \begin{matrix} K^T \\ \text{3x2} \end{matrix}}{\sqrt{d_k}}\right) \begin{matrix} V \\ \text{2x3} \end{matrix} = \begin{matrix} Z \\ \text{2x3} \end{matrix}$$

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      FIELDOUTOFBOUNDS ; 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 sysblockhdahda1

Model Prediction:

mknod in dev based on a path like
sysblockhdahdahdahdahdahdahdahdahdahdahdahdahda1 based on a dev
based on a dev based on a path like sysblockhdahdahdahda1

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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