

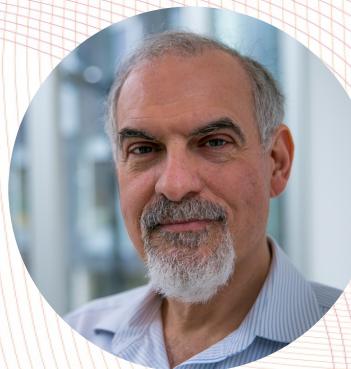
# Improving API Knowledge Discovery with ML

## A Case Study of Comparable API Methods



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# Motivation

**Python code to capitalize all the words in a sentence?**

**Input**

```
hello, world! hello, ICSE!
```



**Output**

```
Hello, World! Hello, ICSE!
```

# Motivation

**Python code to capitalize all the words in a sentence?**

```
output = " ".join([w.capitalize() for w in input.split(" ")])
```

# Motivation

**Python code to capitalize all the words in a sentence?**

```
output = " ".join([w.capitalize() for w in input.split(" ")])
```

V.S.

```
output = input.title()
```

 Simpler, but not everyone knows this!

Discoverability Issue!

# Motivation

**Developers face difficulties in finding appropriate methods!**

Loss and accuracy are 0 when using a neural network with a single output neuron tensorflow

[Ask Question](#)

Asked 5 years, 9 months ago Modified 5 years, 9 months ago Viewed 779 times



I am writing a binary classifier, for a certain task and instead of using 2 neurons in the output layer I want to use just one with a sigmoid function, and basically output class 0 if it is lower than 0.5 and 1 otherwise.

3



The images are loaded, resized to 64x64 and flattened,to create facsimile of the problem). The code for data load will be present at the end. I create the placeholders.

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1 Answer

Sorted by: Highest score (default)



I think that you should use `tf.nn.sigmoid_cross_entropy_with_logits` instead of `tf.nn.softmax_cross_entropy_with_logits` because you use sigmoid and 1 neuron in output layer.

1



Also you need to remove the sigmoid from the last layer in the `create_model_linear` and, you're

**Discoverability Issue!**

# Hypothesis

**Providing comparable API methods will help developers understand the design space of APIs**

A screenshot of a search results page from a search engine. The search query is "tf.nn.sigmoid\_cross\_entropy\_with\_logits". The results are filtered by "All" and show approximately 25,100 results in 0.33 seconds. The first result is from TensorFlow's API documentation, dated 23 Mar 2023, which states: "Computes sigmoid cross entropy given logits." It also includes a link to "tf.nn.sigmoid\_cross\_entropy\_with\_logits()". The second result is from hubwiz.com, which also describes the function as computing sigmoid cross entropy given logits. A callout box highlights the text "is an alternative of tf.nn.sigmoid\_cross\_entropy\_with\_logits". Another callout box highlights the text "tf.nn.softmax\_cross\_entropy\_with\_logits is an alternative of tf.nn.sigmoid\_cross\_entropy\_with\_logits".

tf.nn.sigmoid\_cross\_entropy\_with\_logits

All Shopping Images News Video

About 25,100 results (0.33 seconds)

TensorFlow  
https://www.tensorflow.org › api\_docs › python › sig... · 23 Mar 2023 — Computes sigmoid cross entropy given logits.  
[tf.nn.sigmoid\\_cross\\_entropy\\_with\\_logits](#)

hubwiz.com  
http://man.hubwiz.com › Resources › api\_docs › python · 23 Mar 2023 — Computes sigmoid cross entropy given logits . Measures the probability error in discrete classification tasks in which each class is independent and not ...  
[tf.nn.sigmoid\\_cross\\_entropy\\_with\\_logits](#)

**tf.nn.sigmoid**  
is an alternative of  
**tf.nn.sigmoid\_cross\_entropy\_with\_logits**

The problem was that the **tf.nn.sigmoid\_cross\_entropy\_with\_logits** runs the logits through a sigmoid which is of course not used at validation time since the loss operation is only called during train time. make sure to run the network outputs through a **tf.nn.sigmoid** at validation/test time like this:  
[See original Stack Overflow post](#)

**tf.nn.softmax\_cross\_entropy\_with\_logits**  
is an alternative of  
**tf.nn.sigmoid\_cross\_entropy\_with\_logits**

# Improving API Knowledge Discovery with ML

A Case Study of Comparable API Methods

## Dataset

Annotation protocol &  
266 pairs of comparable  
Tensorflow API methods

## Hypothesis Testing

Prototype tool &  
human subjects study  
with 16 participants

## Automation

SOREL:  
A deep-learning-based  
knowledge extraction engine

# Dataset

## Manual Annotation of Stack Overflow Answers

1 Answer

Sorted by: Highest score (default)

23

The `targets` argument to `tf.nn.in_top_k(predictions, targets, k)` must be a vector of class IDs. See in the documentation. This means that it only works for single-class classification problems.

**266 Pairs of Comparable API Methods**

If your problem is a single-class problem, then I assume that your `y_` tensor is a one-hot encoding of the true labels for your examples (for example because you also pass them to an op like `tf.nn.softmax_cross_entropy_with_logits()`). In that case, you have two options:

**737**

**Summary sentences**  
(i.e., how they are different)

- If the labels were originally stored as integer labels, pass them directly to `tf.nn.in_top_k()` without converting them to one-hot. (Also, consider using `tf.nn.sparse_softmax_cross_entropy_with_logits()` as your loss function because it may be more efficient.)

- If the labels were originally stored in the one-hot format, you can convert them to integers using `tf.argmax()`:

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# Prototype

## Show comparable API methods in Chrome

A screenshot of a search results page from a web browser. The search bar at the top has the word "All" selected. Below the search bar, it says "About 1,030,000 results (0.36 seconds)". The first result is a link to the TensorFlow Core v2.8.0 documentation for `tf.keras.layers.Conv2D`. The link text is purple and underlined. The second result is a link to the same version of the documentation for `tf.nn.conv2d`, also in purple and underlined. Both results show a brief description of the function and its parameters.

All    Videos    Images    News    Maps    More    Tools

About 1,030,000 results (0.36 seconds)

[https://www.tensorflow.org/api\\_docs/python/tf.keras.layers.Conv2D](https://www.tensorflow.org/api_docs/python/tf.keras.layers.Conv2D) :vs:

**tf.keras.layers.Conv2D** vs | TensorFlow Core v2.8.0

2D convolution layer (e.g. spatial convolution over images).

[Conv2DTranspose](#) · [MaxPool2D](#) · [Module: tf.keras.activations](#) · [Conv1D](#)

You've visited this page 3 times. Last visit: 1/27/22

[https://www.tensorflow.org/api\\_docs/python/tf.nn.conv2d](https://www.tensorflow.org/api_docs/python/tf.nn.conv2d) :vs:

**tf.nn.conv2d** vs | TensorFlow Core v2.8.0

Computes a 2-D convolution given input and 4-D filters tensors. ... The input tensor may have rank 4 or higher, where shape dimensions `[:-3]` are considered batch ...

# Study Design

## Participants & Tasks

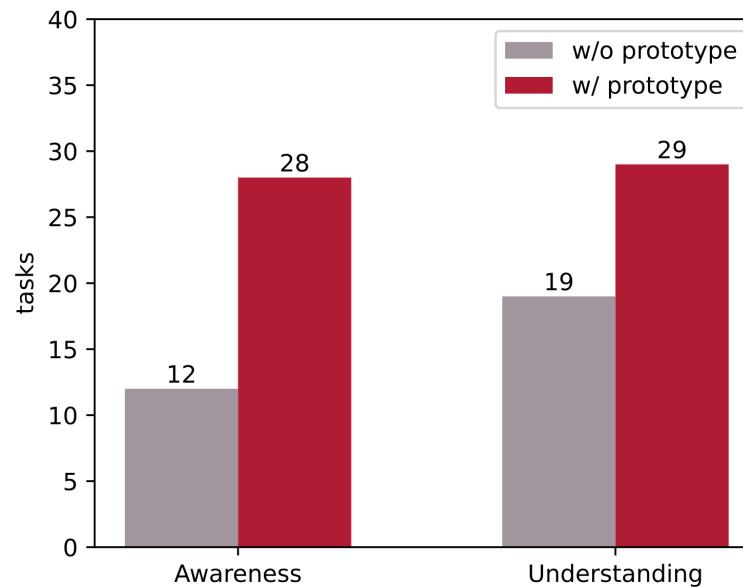
- ▶ Recruited 16 participants who know ML, but not TF
- ▶ 8 tasks (e.g., image processing)
- ▶ Participants used web search, with and without the prototype, to find appropriate TF methods
- ▶ Collected both quantitative and qualitative data

```
[ ] ...
      Select rows from tensor input1
      if the corresponding value in tensor input2 is True.

  input1: tf.Tensor([[ 7   9]
                   [ 1   6]
                   [12   4]], shape=(3, 2), dtype=int32)
  input2: tf.Tensor([False  True  True], shape=(3,), dtype=bool)
  output: tf.Tensor([[ 1   6]
                   [12   4]], shape=(2, 2), dtype=int32)
...
def task(input1, input2):
    # What Tensorflow function(s) should we use here?
    output = ?
    return output
```

# Study Results

**When using the prototype,  
participants were more aware of comparable API methods ( $p=0.0015$ )  
and had a better understanding of the differences ( $p=0.0056$ ).**



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# Model Architecture

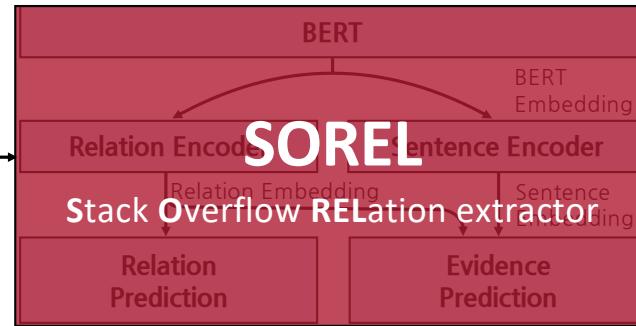
1 Answer      Sorted by: Highest score (default) ▾

I think that you should use `tf.nn.sigmoid_cross_entropy_with_logits` instead of `tf.nn.softmax_cross_entropy_with_logits` because you use sigmoid and 1 neuron in output layer.

Also you need to remove the sigmoid from the last layer in the `create_model_linear` and, you're not using your `y` label, accuracy has to be of the following form.

```
correct = tf.equal(tf.greater(tf.nn.sigmoid(prediction),[0.5]),tf.cast(y,'b'))
```

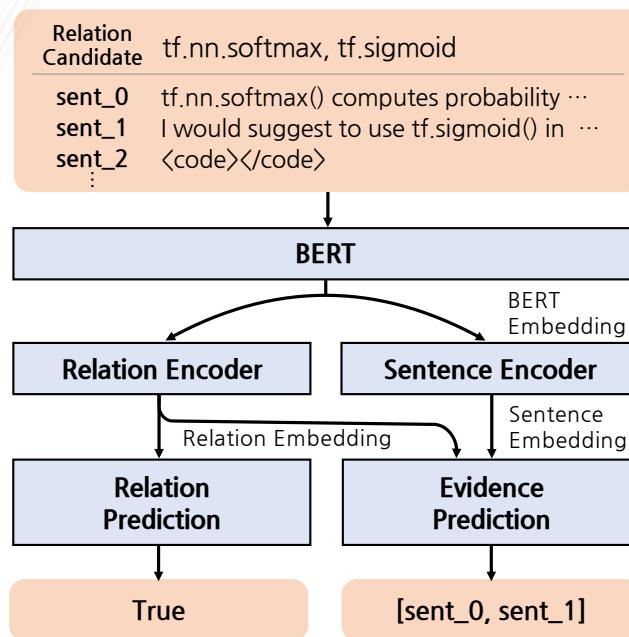
Share Follow      edited Aug 2, 2017 at 11:37      answered Aug 2, 2017 at 11:26      Vahagn Tumanyan 441 1 11 27      Andrey Lukyanenko 2,998 2 16 21



`tf.nn.softmax, tf.sigmoid`

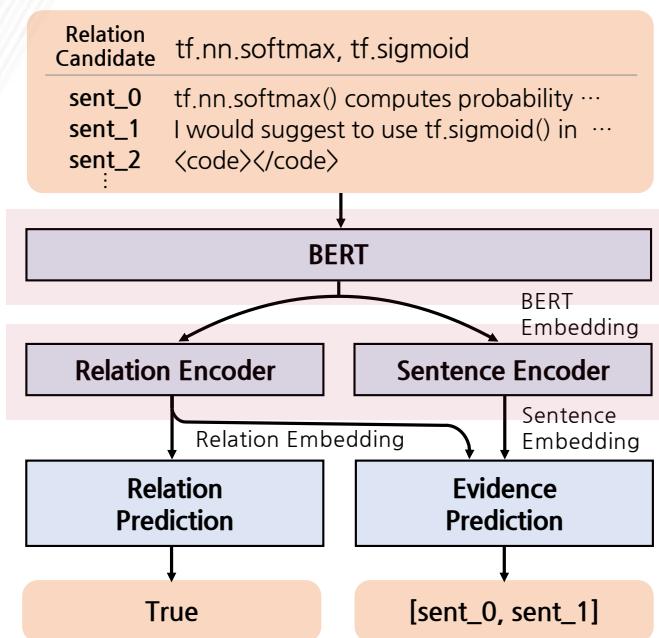
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# Model Architecture



# Model Architecture

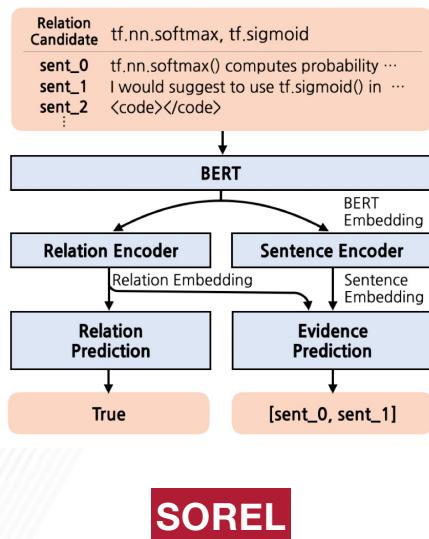
**Implication 1:**  
Maximize the utility of small dataset



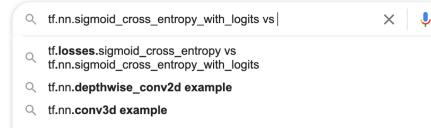
**Implication 2:**  
Comparable pairs over summaries

# Evaluation

## Comparison with existing information source and baselines



Google



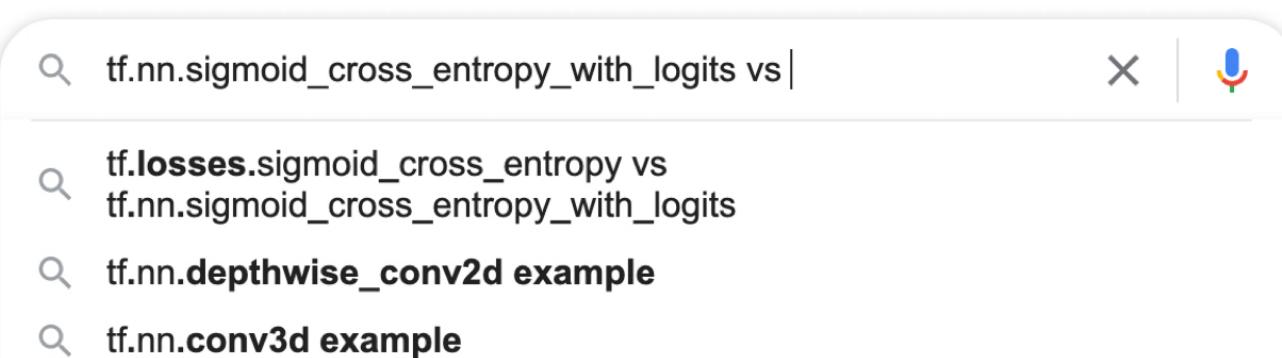
Google Autocomplete



APIComp\* (Pattern Matching)

# Evaluation

Comparison with existing information source and baselines



Google Autocomplete

# Evaluation

## Comparison with existing information source and baselines



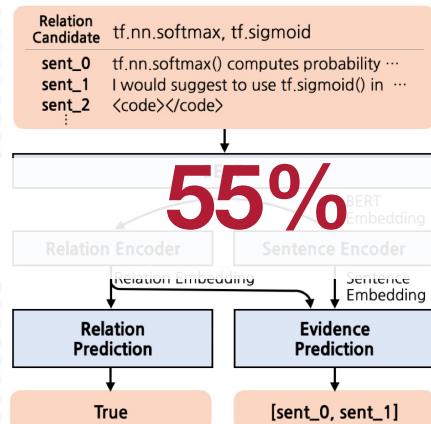
[API\_A] Is better than [API\_B]  
Use [API\_A] instead of [API\_B]

...

### APIComp\* (Pattern Matching)

# Evaluation

Out of 66 comparable API method pairs in test set,



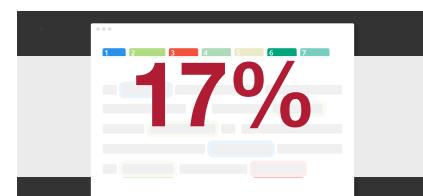
**SOREL**

Google  
**28%**



**Google Autocomplete**

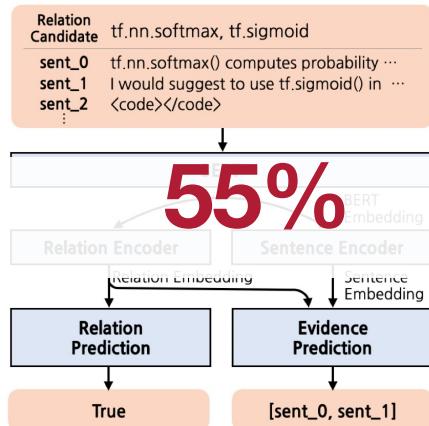
17%



**APIComp\* (Pattern Matching)**

# Evaluation

Out of 66 comparable API method pairs in test set,



SOREL

In Tensorflow, what are the comparable methods for tf.nn.softmax\_cross\_entropy\_with\_logits?

In TensorFlow, there are a few comparable methods for `'tf.nn.softmax_cross_entropy_with_logits'`. These include:

1. `'tf.keras.losses.categorical_crossentropy'`: This function computes the categorical cross-entropy loss between the predicted and true labels. It takes in one-hot encoded labels as input and can be used for multi-class classification problems.
2. `'tf.keras.losses.sparse_categorical_crossentropy'`: This function computes the sparse categorical cross-entropy loss between the predicted and true labels. It takes in integer-encoded labels as input and can be used for multi-class classification problems where the number of classes is high.
3. `'tf.nn.sigmoid_cross_entropy_with_logits'`: This function computes the sigmoid cross-entropy loss between the predicted and true labels. It can be used for binary classification problems where there are only two classes.

All of these functions can be used as a loss function for training a neural network model in TensorFlow. The choice of which function to use depends on the specific problem being solved and the format of the labels.

ChatGPT

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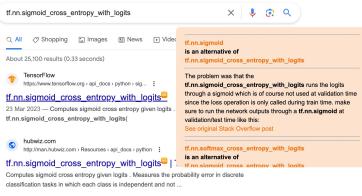
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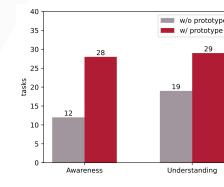
#### Hypothesis

Providing comparable API methods will help developers understand the design space of APIs



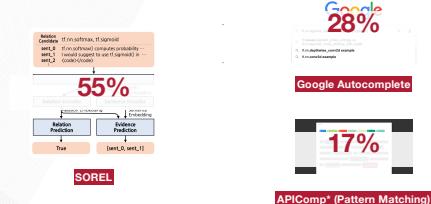
#### Study Results

When using the prototype, participants were more aware of comparable API methods ( $p=0.0015$ ) and had a better understanding of the differences ( $p=0.0056$ ).



#### Evaluation

Out of 66 comparable API method pairs in test set,



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