# COMMIT BERT: COMMIT MESSAGE GENERATION USING PRE-TRAINED PROGRAMMING LANGUAGE MODEL

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Presentation made by Martin Guillemot at Tamkang University

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```
modifier_ob.
  mirror object to mirror
mirror_mod.mirror_object
 peration == "MIRROR_X":
 irror_mod.use_x = True
mirror_mod.use_y = False
Operation == "MIRROR_Y"
 lrror_mod.use_x = False
 lrror_mod.use_y = True
 irror_mod.use_z = False
  operation == "MIRROR_Z"
  _rror_mod.use_x = False
  lrror_mod.use_y = False
  lrror_mod.use_z = True
  selection at the end -add
   ob.select= 1
   er ob.select=1
   ntext.scene.objects.action
   "Selected" + str(modified
   irror ob.select = 0
  bpy.context.selected_obje
   lata.objects[one.name].sell
  int("please select exactle
   --- OPERATOR CLASSES ----
   X mirror to the selected
ject.mirror_mirror_x"
     vpes.Operator):
   ext.active_object is not
```

#### PAPER PRESENTATION

COMMIT BERT: COMMIT MESSAGE GENERATION USING PRE-TRAINED PROGRAMMING LANGUAGE MODEL

• Written by : Tae-Hwan Jung from Kyung Hee University

CommitBERT explores the use of a pre-trained Al language model to automatically generate commit messages, bridging the gap between code changes and their natural language descriptions, aiming to enhance developer collaboration and code change comprehension.

#### SUMMARY

- WHAT IS GIT?
- IMPORTANCE OF GOOD COMMIT MESSAGES
- GOOD PRACTICE FOR WRITING A MESSAGE
- PROBLEM IDENTIFY
- DATA COLLECTION
- RESOLVING THE CONTEXTUAL REPRESENTATION GAP
- PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT
- FIRST EXPERIENCE
- SECOND EXPERIENCE
- CONCLUSION
- IMPROVEMENT PROPOSAL

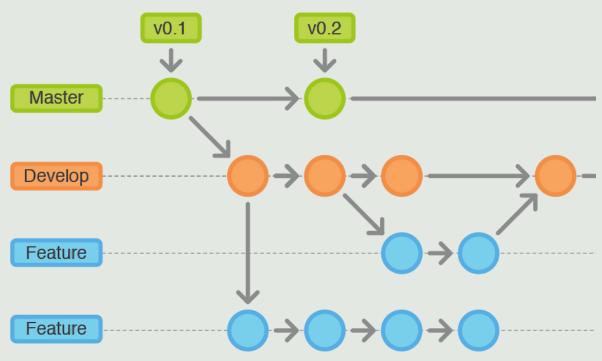
#### WHAT IS GIT?



Git is a decentralized version control system designed for efficient management of projects.

#### Enabling developers to:

- Track changes
- Collaborate seamlessly
- Maintain a comprehensive history of their code evolution.



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#### IMPORTANCE OF GOOD COMMIT

#### MESSAGES

- Clarity in Code History
- Facilitates Team Collaboration
- Eases Problem Troubleshooting
- Improves Code Review Efficiency
- Supports Project Documentation

#### Don't do this:

- "Fixed stuff" x42
- "I don't know what I did but it works"
- "Oops, broke it"
- "Something changed, I guess"
- "Committing changes before leaving for lunch ⊕"



## GOOD PRACTICE FOR WRITING A MESSAGE

- Be Concise but Descriptive
- Use the Imperative way:

Verb	Description
Add • Fix • Use • Update – Upgrade • Remove • Change • Improve •	<ul> <li>the #3025 bug</li> <li>margin to nav items to prevent them from overlapping the logo</li> <li>npm dependency to latest version</li> <li>bug preventing users from submitting the subscribe form</li> </ul>

#### PROBLEM IDENTIFY

There are two main problems when generating commits:

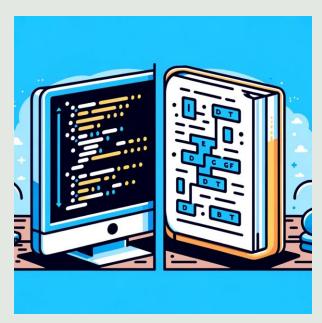
#### No Dataset Available:

Examples of changes made in the code (like things added or removed)
and the messages that explain these changes, for different kinds of
computer languages.

#### Contextual Learning Difficulty:

• Significant challenge for Al models to have a big difference between their input and their output.





#### DATA COLLECTION

- Commit Limitation: Collection capped at 50 commits per repository to ensure format diversity.
- File Change Filter: Only commits with one or two file changes are selected.
- **Issue Number Exclusion:** Commits with issue numbers removed for clarity.
- Language Filter: Non-English commit messages excluded.
- First Line Only: For long commit messages, only the first line is used.
- Code Token Limit: Commits with code tokens over 32 characters, parsed by tree-sitter, are excluded.
- Verb Type Focus: Focus on 13 most frequent verb types.

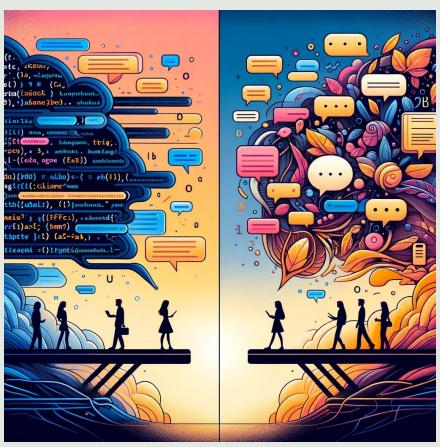
#### We obtain:

- 345,000 pairs of changes.
- On 6 language: Python, PHP, Go, Java, JavaScript et Ruby.

```
1: procedure REPOPARSER(Repos)
     for Repo in Repos do
3:
      commits = get\_commits(Repo)
      for commit in commits do
4:
5:
        mods = qet\_modifications(commit)
        for mod in mods do
6:
          if filtering(mod, commit) then
            break
          end if
          Save (mod.add, mod.del) to dataset.
10:
        end for
11:
      end for
12:
     end for
13:
14: end procedure
```

## RESOLVING THE CONTEXTUAL REPRESENTATION GAP

- We use CodeBERT!
- What is CodeBERT?
  - A state-of-the-art machine learning model designed by researchers at Microsoft.
  - Specializes in understanding and processing programming languages and natural language.
- Purpose of CodeBERT
  - Built to bridge the gap between human language and programming languages.
  - Aims to improve automated tasks like code generation, documentation, and translation between programming languages.



#### PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT



#### • BLEU-4:

- Purpose: BLEU-4 is a way to check how good automatic translations by Al are.
- How it works: BLEU-4 compares Al-created text to one or more human-created texts. It looks at how similar the sentences are.

#### • PPL (Perplexity):

- Purpose: Perplexity measures how well AI language models understand language.
- How it works: A low perplexity score means the AI is good at predicting words.

Number of Pair Dataset							
	Train	Validation	Test	Number of Repositories			
Python	81517	10318	10258	12361			
PHP	64458	8079	8100	16143			
JavaScript	50561	6296	6252	11294			
Ruby	29842	3772	3680	4581			
Java	28069	3549	3552	4123			
Go	21945	2699	2812	3960			
Total: 3457	759			52462			

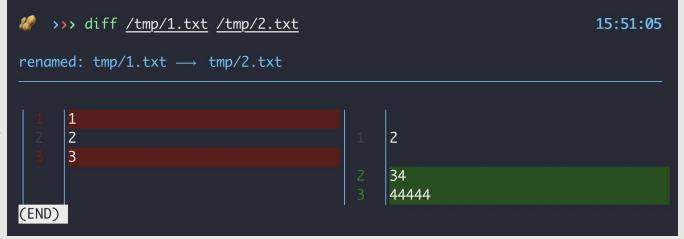
#### FIRST EXPERIENCE:

#### Types of Inputs Compared

- Complete Code Modifications.
- Only Added or Deleted Lines.

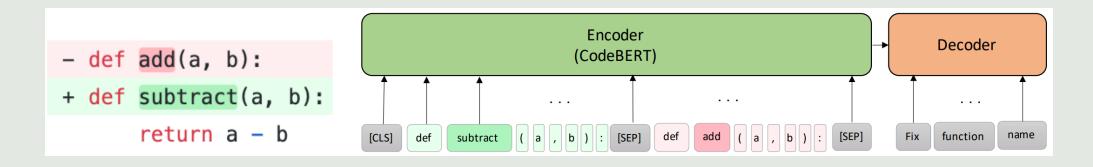
#### Results

• Better Performance with Selective Inputs.



Initial Weight	Input Type	BLEU-4	
RoBERTa	<ul><li>(a) All code modification</li><li>(b) Only changed lines (Ours)</li></ul>	10.91 <b>12.52</b>	
CodeBERT	<ul><li>(a) All code modification</li><li>(b) Only changed lines (Ours)</li></ul>	11.77 <b>13.32</b>	

#### SECOND EXPERIENCE



Metric	Initial Weight	Python	PHP	JavaScript	Java	Go	Ruby
BLEU-4 (Test)	<ul><li>(a) Random</li><li>(b) RoBERTa</li><li>(c) CodeBERT</li><li>(d) CodeBERT + Code-to-NL</li></ul>	7.95 10.94 12.05 <b>12.93</b>	7.01 9.71 13.06 <b>14.30</b>	8.41 9.50 10.47 <b>11.49</b>	7.60 6.40 8.91 <b>9.81</b>	10.38 10.21 11.19 <b>12.76</b>	7.17 8.95 10.33 <b>10.56</b>
PPL (Dev)	<ul><li>(a) Random</li><li>(b) RoBERTa</li><li>(c) CodeBERT</li><li>(d) CodeBERT + Code-to-NL</li></ul>	144.60 76.02 68.18 <b>49.29</b>	138.39 81.97 63.90 <b>47.89</b>	195.98 103.48 94.62 <b>75.53</b>	275.84 164.32 116.50 <b>77.80</b>	257.29 122.70 109.43 <b>64.43</b>	207.67 104.68 91.50 <b>82.82</b>

#### CONCLUSION

#### Summary of Work:

• The study presents a model designed to summarize code modifications, addressing the challenge of manually writing commit messages.

#### Methodological Contributions:

#### Proposed methods include:

- A data collection technique.
- A process for integrating data into the model.
- Strategies for enhancing model performance.

#### Successful Outcomes:

Demonstrated successful generation of commit messages using the proposed methods.

#### Practical Implications:

• The model offers assistance to developers who struggle with writing commit messages.

#### IMPROVEMENT PROPOSAL

#### Future Research Directions:

- While high-quality commit messages can be generated with a pre-trained model, further studies are needed to understand code syntax structure.
- Proposed Future Enhancement: Convert CommitBERT to use AST (Abstract Syntax Tree).

### QUESTIONS?