

# CodeBLEU Summary

## 1. What is CodeBLEU?

- Code-specific evaluation metric, extending BLEU for programming code.
- Evaluates generated code using:
  - Lexical similarity (words/tokens)
  - Syntax similarity (AST structure)
  - Semantic similarity (data-flow)
  - Identifier importance (weighted n-grams)

Key Formula:

$$\text{CodeBLEU} = \text{NG} + \text{WNG} + \text{AST} + \text{DF (average or weighted)}$$
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## 2. Components

### A) NG — n-gram BLEU

- Standard BLEU score for n-gram overlap.
- Example (n=1–2):
  - 1-gram precision = 0.67
  - 2-gram precision = 0.36
  - Geometric mean:  
 $0.67 \times 0.36 = 0.49$   
 $\sqrt{0.67 \times 0.36} = 0.49$
  - Brevity Penalty (candidate length = reference length) → BP = 1
  - NG ≈ 0.4924

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## B) WNG — Weighted n-gram

- Gives higher weight to important tokens (identifiers).
- Example weights:
  - Identifiers: 2.0
  - Other tokens: 1.0

Candidate code tokens:

- Normal tokens ( $10 \times 1$ ) = 10
- Identifiers ( $2 \times 2$ ) = 4
- Total candidate weight = 14

Matched tokens: def, add, (, ,, ), :, return, + → weight = 8

$$\text{WNG} = \frac{\text{matched weight}}{\text{total weight}} = \frac{8}{14} \approx 0.5714$$
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## C) AST — Syntax / AST Match

- Compares Abstract Syntax Trees.
- Ignores variable names, focuses on structure and node types.
- Example:

```
def add(a, b): return a + b
def add(x, y): return x + y
```

- Structure identical → AST = 1.00
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## D) DF — Data-Flow Match

- Measures semantic similarity via variable flow and dependencies.
- Example:

```
def add(a, b): return a + b
```

```
def add(x, y): return x + y
```

- Flow identical (params  $\rightarrow$  return)  $\rightarrow$  DF = 1.00
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### 3. Summary Table of Scores

Component	Score
NG	0.4924
WNG	0.5714
AST	1.00
DF	1.00

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### 4. Key Takeaways

- CodeBLEU > BLEU because it considers:
  - Identifier importance
  - Code structure (AST)
  - Semantic equivalence (Data-flow)
- Useful for evaluating code generation models.