A Common Graph Representation for Source Code and Developer Documentation

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Abstract

Semantic information plays a key role in the code search and synthesis settings. In this work, we propose a graph-based representation for source code and natural language which incorporates semantic and relational features from both domains. We apply this graph to a parsing a corpus of code and developer docs, and demonstrate the effectiveness of a common graph-based representation on three downstream tasks: code search, document recommendation and link prediction.

1 Background and motivation

In addition to its syntactic structure, source code contains a rich denotational and operational semantics [Henkel et al., 2018]. To effectively reason about code in semantically similar but syntactically diverse settings requires models which incorporate features from the call graph [Gu et al., 2016, Liu et al., 2019] and surrounding typing context [Allamanis et al., 2017]. Many semantic features, such as data and control flow [Si et al., 2018] can be represented as a directed acyclic graph (DAG), which admits linear-time solutions to a number of graph problems, including topological sorting, single-source shortest path and reachability queries.

DAGs also have important applications in natural language parsing [Sagae and Tsujii, 2008, Quernheim and Knight, 2012]. Various attempts to build semantic representations for natural language have been proposed, notably the pointer network architecture [Vinyals et al., 2015b,a]. Pointer networks help to capture permutation-invariant semantic relations between natural language entities, and have important applications in dependency parsing [Ma et al., 2018], named-entity recognition [Lample et al., 2016], and other tasks where sequence representations fall short. Li et al. [2017] extend pointer networks with a copy-mechanism to handle out-of-vocabulary code tokens.

Content recommendation for doc-to-doc (D2D) and code-to-code (C2C) is a relatively straightforward application of existing link prediction [Zhang and Chen, 2018] and code embedding [Gu et al., 2018] techniques, but cross-domain transfer remains largely unsolved. Robillard and Chhetri [2015], Robillard et al. [2017] first explore the task of predicting reference API docs from source code using manual annotation. Prior work also studies the association between comments and code entities [Panthaplackel et al., 2020] using machine learning, but only within source code.

Maintainers of widely-used software projects often publish web-based developer docs, typically stored in markup languages like HTML or Markdown. These files contain a collection of natural language sentences, markup, and hyperlinks to other documents. Both the link graph and the document tree contain important semantic information: the markup describes

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the text in relation to the other entities in the document hierarchy [Yang et al., 2016], while the link graph describes the relationship between the parent document and related documents or source code entities. Documents occasionally contain hyperlinks to source code, but source code rarely contains links to developer documents.

Some programming languages allow users to specify which type of values will inhabit a given variable at runtime. Types allow the compiler to reason about certain properties like nullity [Ekman and Hedin, 2007] and shape [Considine et al., 2019]. While types many not appear explicitly in source code, they can often be inferred from the surrounding context using a dataflow graph (DFG). The Java language recently introduced local variable type inference Liddell and Kim [2019], which allows variable types to be omitted, and later inferred by the compiler.

2 Proposed approach

Given a single token in either source code or developer documentation and its surrounding context, what are the most relevant source code or documentation entities related to the token in question? We would like to infer which entities are relevant to a particular token, based on the semantic context. To infer links across these two domains requires building a multi-relational graph, using features extracted from both natural language and source code. Following Si et al. [2018], Gu et al. [2018], Liu et al. [2019], we use a node embedding on the dataflow graph and type environment, and following Yang et al. [2016], Zhang and Chen [2018], use the markup hierarchy and link graph to construct an embedding for code-like tokens used within documentation.

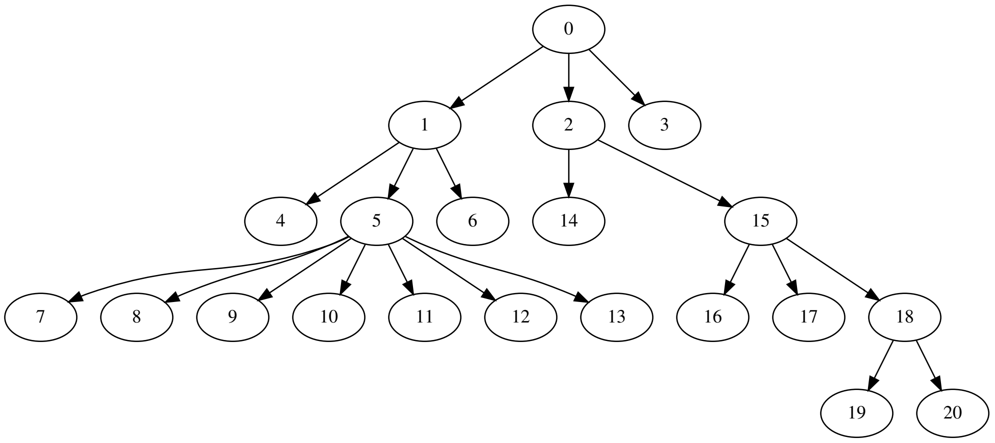
To compensate for the sparsity of hyperlinks between code and documentation, we need a heuristic to connect the documentation graph and source code entities. One heuristic which developers often use to discover relevant documents is plaintext search on a salient lexical string. Co-occurrence of an infrequent token indicates that two entities are likely related, even though they may not share an explicit grammatical link. If we can recover this relationship without observing the lexical token itself, only using dataflow and type-related information, this indicates our representation is providing useful information.

3 Data availability

Java, one of the most prolific programming languages on GitHub, is a statically typed language with a high volume of API documentation. With has a variety of tools for parsing source code [**??**Kovalenko et al., 2019] and natural language [Manning et al., 2014, Grella and Cangialosi, 2018], it makes an ideal language for both implementation and analysis. Our dataset consists of Java repositories on GitHub, and their accompanying developer documents. All projects in our dataset have a collection of source code files and multiple related repositories on GitHub.

We construct two datasets consisting of naturally-occurring links between developer docs and source code, and a surrogate set of links constructed by matching lexical tokens available in both domains. Our target is the recovery of ground truth links in our test set and surrogate links in the lexical matching graph. By adding weighted edges between source code and docs, we evaluate our approach by predicting synthetic links between tokens contained in code fragments and markup entities which refer to the selected token. In addition, we evaluate our approach on both D2D and C2C link retrieval, as well as precision and recall on the surrogate link graph.

Our data consists of two complementary datasets: abstract syntax trees collected from Java source code and developer documentation. We use the astminer [Kovalenko et al., 2019] library to parse Java code, jsoup [**?**] to parse HTML and Stanford's CoreNLP [Manning et al., 2014] library to parse dependency graphs from developer docs. Consider the following AST, parsed from the Eclipse Collections Java project:



The AST depicted above was generated by parsing the following code snippet:

```java
public void lastKey_throws() {
    new ImmutableTreeMap<>(new TreeSortedMap<>()).lastKey();
}
```

Now consider the following dependency graph, taken from a Javadoc in the same project:

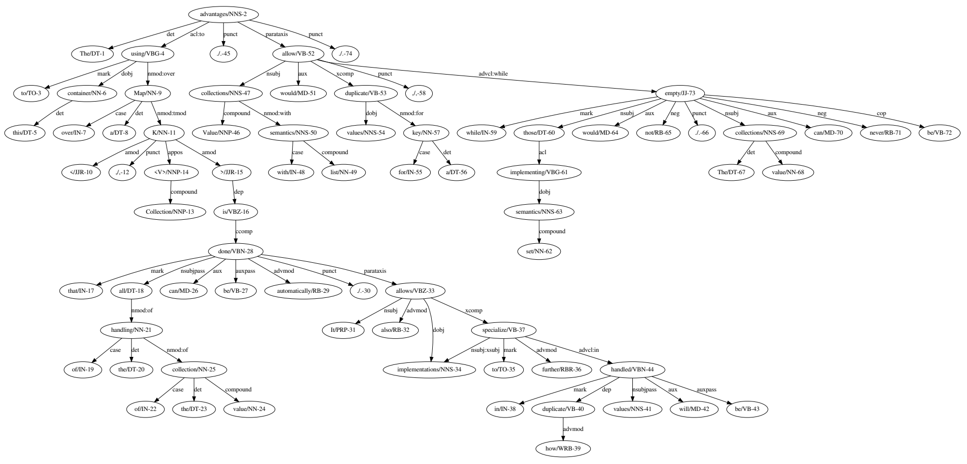


Figure 1: This graph was parsed from the following comment: "The advantages to using this container over a `Map<K, Collection<V>>` is that all of the handling of the value collection can be done automatically. It also allows implementations to further specialize in how duplicate values will be handled. Value collections with list semantics would allow duplicate values for a key, while those implementing set semantics would not. The value collections can never be empty."

Our goal is to connect these two graphs using a common representation for source code and natural language. Absent any explicit `@link` or `@see` annotations, in order to relate these two graphs, we must infer the shared semantic entities.

4 Experiment

We train four link prediction models on the following datasets:

- Code graph (CG)
- Documentation graph (DG)
- Both code and documentation graphs separately (CDG)

- Single synthetic graph containing code and documentation entities related by lexical matching (LEX)

For each model, we evaluate the trained model on link prediction in the same setting and every other setting.

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