

**Faculty of Natural and Mathematical Sciences**

# Department of Informatics

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Degree Programme: MSc Artificial Intelligence

Project Title: Text vs Trees vs Graphs. Deep Learning Techniques for Program Understanding

Supervisor: Dr. Maria Polukarov

Word count: Must be less than 15,000

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Department of Informatics

King’s College London

United Kingdom

7CCSMPRJ MSc Project

TEXT VS TRESS VS GRAPHS:

DEEP LEARNING TECHNIQUES FOR PROGRAM UNDERSTANDING

Name: Olubusayo Akeredolu

Student Number: 20107125

Degree Programme: MSc Artificial Intelligence

Supervisor’s Name: Dr. Maria Polukarov

This dissertation is submitted for the degree of MSc in Artificial Intelligence

Acknowledgement

It is a short paragraph to thank those whose have contributed to the project work.

Abstract

It is a precis of the report (normally in one page), which should include:

* A brief introduction to the project objectives
* A brief description of the main work of the project
* A brief description of the contributions, major findings, results achieved and principal conclusion of the project

Nomenclature

*a* The number of angels per unit area

*A* The area of the needle point

*c* Speed of light in a vacuum inertial frame

*h* Planck constant

LMI Linear Matrix Inequalities

*N* The number of angels per needle point

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# Introduction

## Project Overview

This project falls under the field of Programming Language Understanding. This is a field of Artificial Intelligence that deals with making use of Machine Learning and Deep Learning techniques to train computers (or intelligent agents) to understand programs, which will be referred to as source code (SC) for the purpose of this project.

Programming Language Understanding (PLU) is a highly relevant and interesting field because it examines a very specific way in which computers are yet to be as intelligent as human beings: they are unable to differentiate between natural language text and source code. Consider a situation where a Natural Language Processing (NLP) model is trained using source code. The NLP model is designed to work with text and as a result, it will treat the source code in the same way it would treat natural language text. This is a shortcoming because there are many differences between natural language (NL) text and source code.

One of these differences is that natural language generally requires less context in comparison to source code. For example, the natural language English sentence ‘The girl walked away’ is a complete sentence that follows grammatical rules and does not necessarily require more context to be understood. In source code, this is not the case. Each individual line in a program should not and cannot be considered on its own due to the nature of most non-scripting [\_\_] programming languages. Consider, for example, the Java variable declaration ‘int num = a + b’. This statement requires the programmer to consider where the variables ‘a’ and ‘b’ were declared, what their values are, if and how their values change in the program, the data types of these variables and if they are compatible with the ‘+’ operation, the scope or accessibility level of these variables (global or local), etc.

Another important distinction between natural language and source code is the existence of various concepts and structural information in source code, which are absent in natural language. Examples of these concepts include control flow and conditional statements, inheritance and objects in object-oriented programming, abstract classes and abstraction, etc. Examples of structural information that are present in source code and not in natural language include programming paradigm (imperative, event-driven or declarative languages), typing structure (strongly typed or weakly typed languages), the use of features from imported classes and external libraries, etc.

It is necessary to note that there are different types of programming languages. These include non-scripting languages – procedural languages, object-oriented languages, functional languages – and scripting languages – server-side scripting languages, client-side scripting languages, query languages, etc. It is also important to note that certain languages, e.g., Python, are considered both as scripting and non-scripting languages.

The main difference between scripting and non-scripting languages is that scripting languages are generally interpreted [\_\_], while non-scripting languages are generally compiled [\_\_]. Another important difference to note is that scripting languages tend to be closer in syntax to natural language than non-scripting languages. For example, the SQL (query language) statement ‘SELECT name FROM myTable;’ follows the rules of an English language sentence (it contains an object, a verb, and a subject) and can be understood entirely on its own.

For this reason, this project focuses solely on non-scripting languages, specifically, procedural, and object-oriented languages; Java (object-oriented), Python (procedural and object-oriented) and C (procedural and object-oriented).

## Aims and Objective

The main objective of this project is to compare deep learning models based on three different information storage structures to determine which of these forms is the most suitable for designing neural networks to carry out classification tasks on source code.

The first of these information storage structures is text. There are many existing deep learning techniques for carrying out learning and classification tasks on text. In order to get the most accurate picture of how generic text-based models work with source code, this project will compare the performances of six different standard NLP classification models. I have chosen these models because they are conventionally used when carrying out learning tasks on text and they are described in section 1.2.1.

The second information storage structure is the tree data structure. I have chosen this abstract data type because every program has an Abstract Syntax Tree (AST) [\_\_] representation which shows the structure of the program and the connections present within it. This project involves the development of two neural network models that accept a series of ASTs as their input and carry out learning tasks based on these trees. These neural network architecture will be known as the Tree-Based Feed Forward Neural Network (TBFNN) and the Tree-Based LSTM Neural Network.

The final information storage structure is the graph data structure. I have chosen graphs because every program can be represented as a flowchart or flow graph, which are forms of directed graphs. This project aims to develop the Graph-Based Feed-Forward Neural Network (GFNN) and the Graph-Based LSTM Neural Network which will accept a series of program graphs as their input and carry out classification tasks on these graphs.

I have chosen to develop models based on trees and graphs because of the shortcomings of text-based models when processing source code. The main shortcoming is that when carrying out learning tasks on text, text-based models convert each individual word into a vector

It provides the background of the work. The problems and project objectives should be stated comprehensively. The motivations of the project should be presented. The techniques and approaches used to deal with the problem should be stated with justifications, and the contributions and main results achieved should be stated clearly. The structure of the report can be described briefly at the end.

### Specific Project Objectives

There are 6 main objectives I intend to achieve with this project.

Objective 1: To implement a method of converting source code into a directed graph, containing nodes and edges. The nodes will be the elements in the program and the edges will be directed, showing the flow of the program. This implementation will be based on the methods described in a paper that explores Learning to Represent Programs with Graphs [\_\_].

Objective 2: To utilise the graph from Objective 1 to develop two graph-based neural network models; the Graph-Based Feed-Forward Neural Network (GFNN) and the Graph-Based LSTM Neural Network. These models will be capable of carrying out classification tasks on source code based on the categories described in section 1.2.2.

Objective 3: To implement a function for converting source code into a tree structure based on its AST representation. As with Objective 1, the nodes in the tree will represent the elements in the program and the edges will show the relationships between two nodes and the flow of the program.

Objective 4: This objective is based on Objective 3. This is to develop the Tree-Based Feed Forward Neural Network (TBFNN) and the Tree-Based LSTM Neural Network. These models will accept the trees implemented in Objective 3 as their input and carry out classification tasks on these trees based on the categories described in section 1.2.2.

Objective 5: To develop six different text-based models to compare their results when trained and tested using source code. These models are the Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) Neural Network and the Feed-Forward Neural Network (FNN).

Objective 6: This is to compare the performances of each of the 10 models described above in each of the categories described in section 1.2.2 to determine which model is most suitable and accurate for carrying out classification tasks on source code.

### Classification Categories

For each of the 10 models, there are two classification tasks.

1. A binary classification task to differentiate between the Merge Sort and the Quick Sort.
2. A multi-label classification task to differentiate between the Merge Sort, the Quick Sort, and any other type of sorting algorithm.

For the two text-based models, I have included a third and fourth classification task to further demonstrate the behaviours of text-based models when they are trained and tested on source code.

1. A binary classification task to differentiate between a line of Python source code and an English language sentence.
2. A multi-label classification task to differentiate between Python code, Java code and C code.

## Background and Literature Review

The field of Programming Language Understanding is one with very little pre-existing literature. There has not been much work done to understand the different ways in which neural networks can be trained to differentiate between source code

It gives an overall picture about the work with a clear review of the relevant literature. The background of the project should be given. What have been done to deal with the problem should be stated clearly. The pros and cons of various existing algorithms and approaches should be stated as well. Differences between your proposed method and the existing ones should be briefly described. It is important to make sure that the discussion is structured and coherent; the key issues are summarised; key and relevant references are used critically analysed and the literature is covered comprehensively.

The following links may help on literature review:

* **IEEE Xplore digital library** (http://ieeexplore.ieee.org): a resource for accessing IEEE published scientific and technical publications (You must be with King's network to get access to the digital library)
* **ScienceDirect.com** (http://scienceDirect.com): an electronic database offering journal papers not published by IEEE (You must be with King's network to get access to the database)

## Insert More Sections if Necessary

# Background Theories

The background theories supporting the work should be given in this section. Provide references when someone’s work is recalled.

# Objectives, Specifications and Design

It recalls the objectives in a more detailed way to justify the development of a set of requirements and specifications, and identify a coherent set of issues to be addressed. It explains in detail the design and how the design can achieve the project aim (solve the problem).

# Methodology and Implementation

It presents and justifies the methodology used to deal with the problem and describes in detail the implementation procedures. The background theory presented in the previous chapter can be recalled to support the proposed implementation. The originality, novelty and contribution are to be demonstrated with the discussion of the strengths and limitations.

# Results, Analysis and Evaluation

It summarises the results obtained from the proposed design and methodology. The way to obtain the results should be described in detail. Analysis and evaluation have to be performed. Comparisons should be made. It should justify if the project aims, objectives, requirements and specifications have been achieved.

# Legal, Social, Ethical and Professional Issues

A chapter gives a reasoned discussion about legal, social ethical and professional issues within the context of your project problem. You should also demonstrate that you are aware of the Code of Conduct \& Code of Good Practice issued by the British Computer Society (BSC) (https://www.bcs.org/membership/become-a-member/bcs-code-of-conduct) for computer science project and Rule of Conduct issued by The Institution of Engineering and Technology (IET) (https://www.theiet.org/about/governance/rules-of-conduct) for engineering project. You should have applied their principles, where appropriate, as you carried out your project. You could consider aspects like: the effects of your project on the public well-being, security, software trustworthiness and risks, Intellectual Property and related issues, etc.

# Conclusion

It is a chapter to sum up the main points and findings of the work; how you achieve the project aims and address the research questions; the contributions and results you have achieved. Future plan and development can be mentioned in this section as well. It is normally in one or two pages.

# References

Refer to the citing reference information on KEATS

# Appendices

## Appendix A: Heading

Supplementary materials (such as source code, user menu, etc) could be included. Each appendix must be labelled (for example, Appendix A, Appendix A.1, Appendix A.2, Appendix B, Appendix B.1, etc.) and with heading. All Appendices must be referred in the text.

## Appendix B: Points to Note

* Please note the following points when you write your report:
* Consider the outline of the report. It is a good idea to start with the table of contents, which gives you an overall structure of the report.
* Show understanding of the topic and demonstrate the contribution of the work. 70\% of the content of the report should be your own contributions and achievements.
* Always use your own words.
* The main report and any appendices must constitute one document.
* Pages must be numbered consecutively.
* Captions must be provided for all figures and tables.
* Equations (or important equations), figures and tables must be numbered.
* All figures and tables must be referred to in the text.
* Units of all variables must be provided.
* Numerical values (floating-point number) should be in 4 decimal places.
* Contractions should not be used.
* Check the punctuation of sentences. In particular, those sentences with equation. For example, if an equation is at the end of a sentence, a full stop should be used.
* All variables must be defined.
* Font face of variables throughout the report (in the text, equation, figures and table) must be consistent.
* Use proper headings for chapters, sections, subsections.
* Chapters, sections, subsections should be numbered and with the same numbering system throughout the report.
* It is suggested that vector and matrix variables should be in bold, scalar variables should be in italic.
* References must be used for materials used in the report that are not yours.
* A standard reference format must be adopted and be consistently applied through the report. General guidelines for reference format can be found on KEATS.
* Always backup your files.