Neural code generation: course overview

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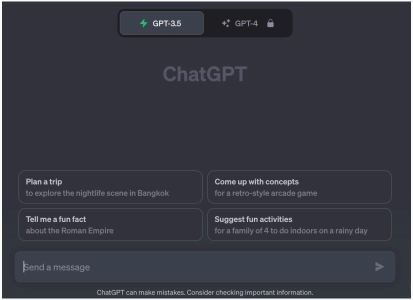
LTI 11891, Carnegie Mellon University, Spring 2024
https://cmu-codegen.github.io/s2024

Sequence-to-sequence generation

General-purpose sequence generation

- Summarize documents
- Have a conversation
- ...



Code generation

Code generation

- Write software
- Automatically fix bugs
- Help prove that code is correct
- Tool for reasoning
- Interact with an environment
- ...

Code generation - applications

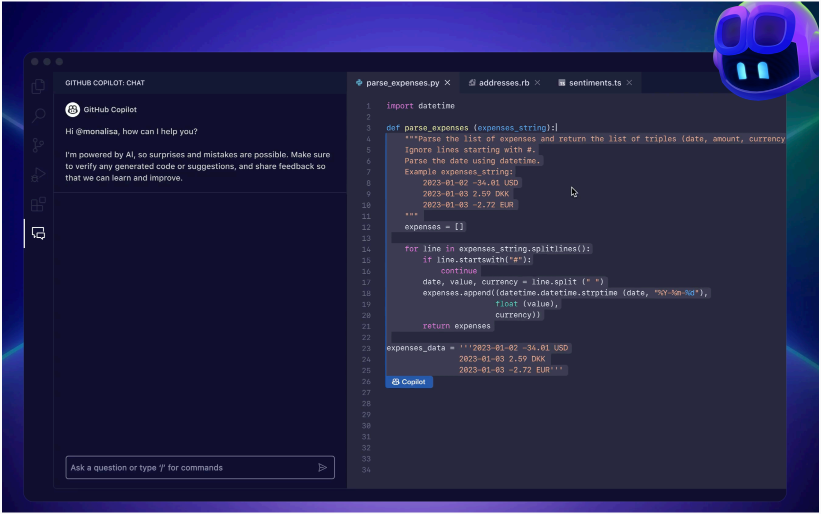


Figure 1: GitHub Copilot (12.2023)

Code generation - applications

RESEARCH

FunSearch: Making new discoveries in mathematical sciences using Large Language Models

14 DECEMBER 2023

Alhussein Fawzi and Bernardino Romera Paredes

Figure 2: FunSearch by Deepmind (12.2023)

Code generation - applications

```
def priority(el: tuple[int, ...],
↪   n: int) -> float:
  score = n
  in_el = 0
  el_count = el.count(0)

  if el_count == 0:
    score += n ** 2
    if el[1] == el[-1]:
      score *= 1.5
    if el[2] == el[-2]:
      score *= 1.5
    if el[3] == el[-3]:
      score *= 1.5
  else:
    if el[1] == el[-1]:
      score *= 0.5
    if el[2] == el[-2]:
      score *= 0.5

  for e in el:
    if e == 0:
      if in_el == 0:
        score *= n * 0.5
      elif in_el == el_count - 1:
        score *= 0.5
      else:
        score *= n * 0.5 ** in_el
      in_el += 1
    else:
      score += 1

  if el[1] == el[-1]:
    score *= 1.5
  if el[2] == el[-2]:
    score *= 1.5

  return score
```

Figure 3: The function discovered by FunSearch that results in the largest known cap set (size 512) in 8 dimensions.

Neural code generation

Code generation with deep learning methods, primarily *neural language models*.

Example: Codex.

Neural code generation – a brief history

Classical methods for program synthesis (specification $\rightarrow$ program)

Neural code generation – a brief history

Classical methods for program synthesis (specification $\rightarrow$ program)

- *Sketch* [Solar-Lezama 2008] :

```
int bar(int x){
        int t = x*??;
        assert t == x+x;
        return t;
}
```

```
int bar(int x){
        int t = x*2;
        assert t == x+x;
        return t;
}
```

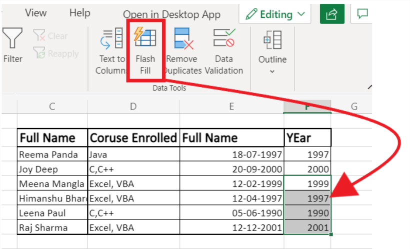
Fig. 4. Simple illustration of the integer hole.

  - Specification: code with holes and test cases
  - Output: fills in holes
  - SAT-based search procedure

Neural code generation – a brief history

Classical methods for program synthesis (specification → program)

- *FlashFill* [Gulwani 2011] :



  - Specification: (input, output) examples
  - Output: Excel string transformation
  - Domain-specific language and exhaustive search

Neural code generation – a brief history

Classical methods for program synthesis (specification $\rightarrow$ program)

- Large search space over programs
- Difficult to model 'informal' specifications

Neural code generation – a brief history

Early language models for code

- N-gram language models [Hindle et al 2012, Allamanis & Sutton 2013]

> *Programming languages, in theory, are complex, flexible and powerful, but, "natural" programs, the ones that real people actually write, are mostly simple and rather repetitive; thus they have usefully predictable statistical properties that can be captured in statistical language models and leveraged for software engineering tasks.*

Figure 4: Hindle et al 2012

Neural code generation – a brief history

Early language models for code

- N-gram language models [Hindle et al 2012, Allamanis & Sutton 2013]

$$p(a_4|a_1a_2a_3) = \frac{count(a_1a_2a_3a_4)}{count(a_1a_2a_3*)}$$

Figure 5: Hindle et al 2012

Neural code generation – a brief history

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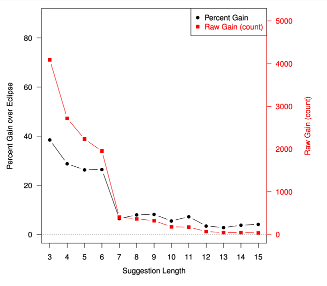

Figure 6: Hindle et al 2012; language-model suggestions in Eclipse

Neural code generation – a brief history

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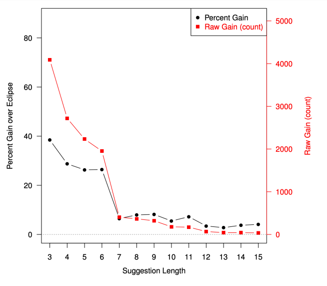

Figure 6: Hindle et al 2012; language-model suggestions in Eclipse

Restrictive n-gram model; limited generation capability

Neural code generation – a brief history

Early neural models for code

- Latent predictor network [Ling et al 2016] : seq2seq architecture for code generation

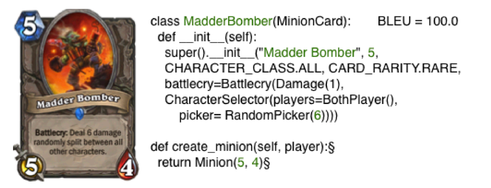

Figure 7: Generate code from a description of a card

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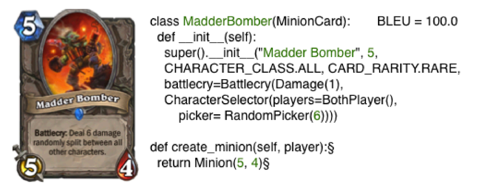

Figure 7: Generate code from a description of a card

Specialized architecture, trained for a specific dataset

Code generation with large language models (LLMs)

Evaluating Large Language Models Trained on Code

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Abstract

We introduce Codex, a GPT language model fine-tuned on publicly available code from GitHub, and study its Python code-writing capabilities.

1. Introduction

Scalable sequence prediction models (Graves, 2014; Vaswani et al., 2017; Child et al., 2019) have become a general-purpose method for generation and representation learning in many domains, including natural language processing (Mikolov et al., 2013; Sutskever et al., 2014; Dai &

Code generation with large language models (LLMs)

Program Synthesis with Large Language Models

Jacob Austin* **Augustus Odena***

Maxwell Nye† **Maarten Bosma** **Henryk Michalewski** **David Dohan** **Ellen Jiang** **Carrie Cai**

Michael Terry **Quoc Le** **Charles Sutton**

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Abstract

This paper explores the limits of the current generation of large language models for program synthesis in general purpose programming languages. We evaluate a collection of such models (with between 244M and 137B parameters) on two new benchmarks, MBPP and MathQA-Python, in both the few-shot and

Neural code generation – a brief history

Code generation with large language models (LLMs)

- Language models
- + general purpose architecture
- + diverse data

Code generation with large language models (LLMs)

prompt

Write a function to find the smallest missing element in a sorted array. Your code should satisfy these tests:

```
assert smallest_missing([0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6], 0, 6) == 7
assert smallest_missing([0, 1, 2, 6, 9, 11, 15], 0, 6) == 3
assert smallest_missing([1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 9, 11, 15], 0, 7) == 0
```

model

```
def smallest_missing(arr, n, m):
    smallest = min(n, m)
    for i in range(n, m + 1):
        if arr[i] <= smallest:
            smallest += 1
    return smallest
```

Figure 8: Allows for natural language specifications [Austin et al 2021]

Neural code generation – a brief history

Code generation with large language models (LLMs)

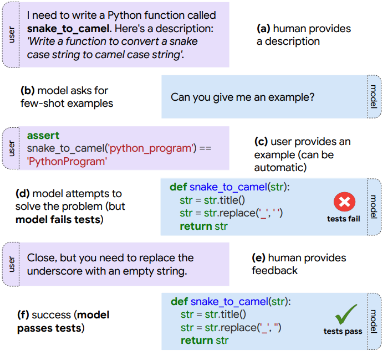

Figure 12: An overview of the "flow" of the human-model collaboration experiments. The human gives a description of the desired program and then guides the model toward the correct solution via dialog.

Figure 9: Key property: **flexibility** to perform many tasks [Austin et al 2021]

Code generation with large language models (LLMs)

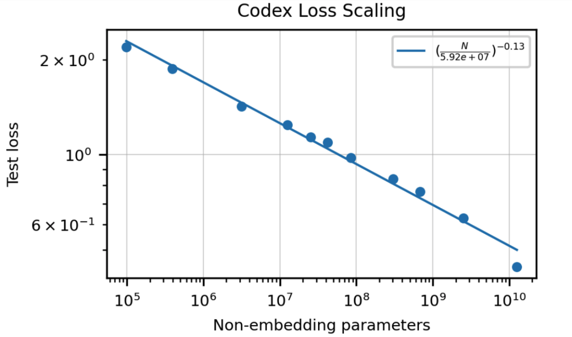

Figure 10: Key property: improves by **increasing scale** [Chen et al 2021]

Neural code generation – after Codex

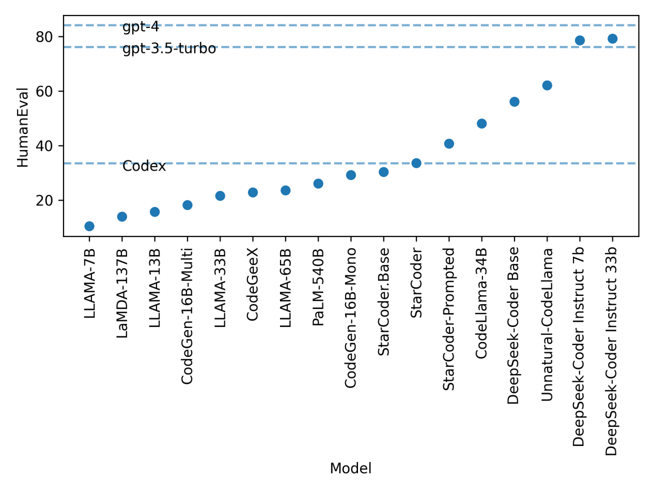

Figure 11: A lot of interest and development!

Why neural code generation?

- Many applications
- Large amount of data
- Structured, compositional
- Combines informal (e.g., intent) and formal (e.g. testable code)
- Rich tooling (e.g., static analysis, compilers, ...)
- Often complementary to LLMs (e.g. calculator)
- ...

Neural code generation

- Part I: *Foundations*
- Part II: *Frontiers*

Part I: Foundations

Principles of neural language models as applied to code.

- Model: $p_\theta(\mathsf{y}|\mathsf{x};\mathcal{D})$
  - $\mathsf{x}, \mathsf{y}:$ input, output sequences
  - $\theta:$ parameters (e.g., transformer)
  - $\mathcal{D}:$ dataset

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- Learning:
    - $\arg\max_\theta \sum_{\mathsf{y}\in\mathcal{D}} \log p_\theta(\mathsf{y})$

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  - $\mathsf{y} = f(p_\theta(\cdot|x))$
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- Evaluation

Learning: how do we *train* language models for code generation?

- **Pretraining**: large-scale initial training based on *scaling laws* (1/18) and *code objectives* (1/23)

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Part I: Foundations – *Learning*

Learning: how do we *train* language models for code generation?

- **Pretraining**: large-scale initial training based on *scaling laws* (1/18) and *code objectives* (1/23)
- **Finetuning**: specializing the model for specific tasks and languages (1/25)
- **Learning from feedback**: improving the model with feedback on its outputs, such as execution results and language (1/30)

Part I: Foundations – *Evaluation*

Evaluation: how good is our neural code generator?

- Code metrics and benchmarks (2/01, 2/06)

Part I: Foundations – *Data*

Data: what data should we train with? (2/08, 2/13)

- Data for *pretraining* and *domain-adaptation*
- *Synthetic* data
- Impact of data *quality*

Part I: Foundations – *Inference*

Inference: how do we *generate* code with a trained language model?

- Algorithms that leverage *execution*, *verification*, and *feedback* (2/15, 2/20)

Neural code generation

- Part I: *Foundations*
  - Learning, Inference, Data, Evaluation
- Part II: *Frontiers*

Neural code generation

- Part I: *Foundations*
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Part II: Frontiers – *Human Interaction*

Code is **communicative** and code generators are **used by real people**

- **Pragmatic** aspects of code generation (2/29)
- **Programming with AI** (3/12) and dealing with **uncertainty** (3/14)
- **Guest lecture** by Sherry Wu (3/21)

Part II: Frontiers – *Adaptability*

Real-world code is long, exists in repositories unseen during training, and evolves over time. How do we adapt to these conditions?

- Methods for **long-context** generation and **retrieval** in code (3/19, 3/26)

Code as a medium for **reasoning** and **control** (4/02)

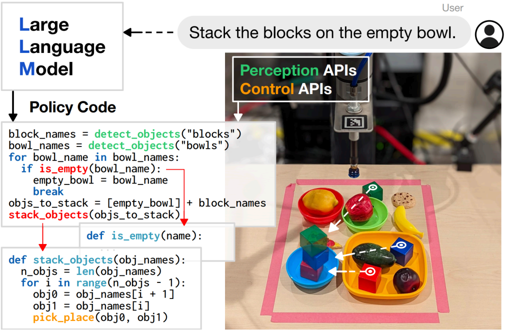

Fig. 1: Given examples (via few-shot prompting), robots can use code-writing large language models (LLMs) to translate natural language commands into robot policy code which process perception outputs, parameterize control primitives, recursively generate code for undefined functions, and generalize to new tasks.

Figure 12: Code generation for robotics

Part II: Frontiers – *Formal verification*

Some programming languages allow for **proving** that code is **correct**[1]

- **Neural theorem proving** (4/04)
  - Use LLMs to make it easier to verify things
  - Use verifiable code for mathematical reasoning
- Formally **verified code synthesis** (4/09)
- Guest lecture by Zhangir Azerbayev (4/18)

[1] E.g., Coq, Dafny, F*, Isabelle, Lean

- Programs are structured, testable, interpretable.
- These properties can be leveraged by *large-scale neural program search* to **discover solutions** to open problems (4/16)

Neural code generation

- Part I: *Foundations*
  - Learning, inference, data, evaluation
- Part II: *Frontiers*
  - Interaction, adaptability, reasoning, formal methods, science

Course structure, projects, and logistics

Course structure

- 6-unit version of the course
  - Attend lectures (with pre- and post-assignments)
  - Attend discussions (with pre- and post-assignments)
  - Lead a discussion with a team (via a presentation)

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- 12-unit version of the course: all the above, plus:
    - A high-quality research project, in teams of 2–4.
        - Two checkpoint reports
        - Two structured project hours
        - Final presentation
        - Final report

6-Unit course structure: discussions

In a student-led discussion, 3 students present a (set of) papers on a theme. Choose how much to focus on each paper, but cover the following topics:

- **Content:** motivation, setting, methods, findings. What was surprising?
- **Reviewer:** role-play a conference reviewer. Score the paper, and justify.
- **Future:** Brainstorm future work ideas for discussion.
- **Reproducibility:** What code and data would you use to dig deeper?

Use slides, but a main goal is to facilitate a discussion!

6-Unit course structure: discussions

For presenters:

- Submit your slides before the day you present.
- We'll grade based on the presentation and slides.
- It's ok if you spark a long discussion and don't get through all slides.
- Present one time during the course, for 33% of the 6-unit grade, or 16% of the 12-unit grade.

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Sign-ups:

- Sign-up link coming after class.
- **Please sign up by Thursday end-of-day**. You can swap later if you find someone willing to.
- Extra credit (+2 out of 20 presentation points) for any team that presents on Thursday next week (1/25), on *finetuning for code*.

6-Unit course structure

On days you're not presenting (**both lectures and discussions**):

- Pre-assignment (33% of grade):
  - Short summary and ≥ 1 discussion questions for a paper.
  - Submit by 11:59pm the day **before** class.
  - 23 days, but we'll grade out of 20.

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  - 23 days, but we'll grade out of 20.
- Post-assignment (33% of grade):
  - 2-3 sentences on what you found interesting.
  - Submit by 11:59pm the day **of** class.
  - 23 days, but we'll grade out of 20.

12-Unit: Course project

- For students taking the class for 12 units, all of the 6 unit requirements, and also a course project.
- **Simulates doing a research project** on a topic related to the course.
- Teams of 2-4 members
- *Propose your own topic* or *pick a topic from our list*
- Ends in a report and presentation that should be in the style of a workshop paper or the first draft of a conference paper.

12-Unit: Project timeline (tentative)

- **Team formation**: Jan 30th

Your team will have a total of 5 late days which you can budget across any of the written reports (Report 1, Report 2, or the Final Report).

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  In-class 15-20 minute presentations.

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- **Final presentations (10%)**: Apr 23rd and 25th
  In-class 15-20 minute presentations.
- **Final report (30%)**: Apr 29th
  Results and analysis of your technique; future work proposal.

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Discussion

- Introduce yourself! Name and program.
- What brings you to this class?

Neural code generation

- Part I: *Foundations*
    - ***Learning***, inference, data, evaluation
- Part II: *Frontiers*
    - Interaction, adaptability, reasoning, formal methods, science

Next meeting: lecture on pretraining and scaling laws for code

References i