

# Neural Metrics

YEGOR BUGAYENKO

Lecture #24 out of 24

80 minutes

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MICHAEL PRADEL

“Neural software analysis offers a fresh approach, enhancing or even surpassing traditional program analysis in some areas.”

— Michael Pradel and Satish Chandra. Neural Software Analysis.  
*Communications of the ACM*, 65(1):86–96, 2021. doi:[10.1145/3460348](https://doi.org/10.1145/3460348)



URI ALON

“**code2vec**: The main idea is to represent a code snippet as a single fixed-length code vector, which can be used to predict semantic properties of the snippet.”

— Uri Alon, Meital Zilberstein, Omer Levy, and Eran Yahav. code2vec: Learning Distributed Representations of Code. *Proceedings of the Principles of Programming Languages (POPL)*, 2019. doi:[10.1145/3290353](https://doi.org/10.1145/3290353)

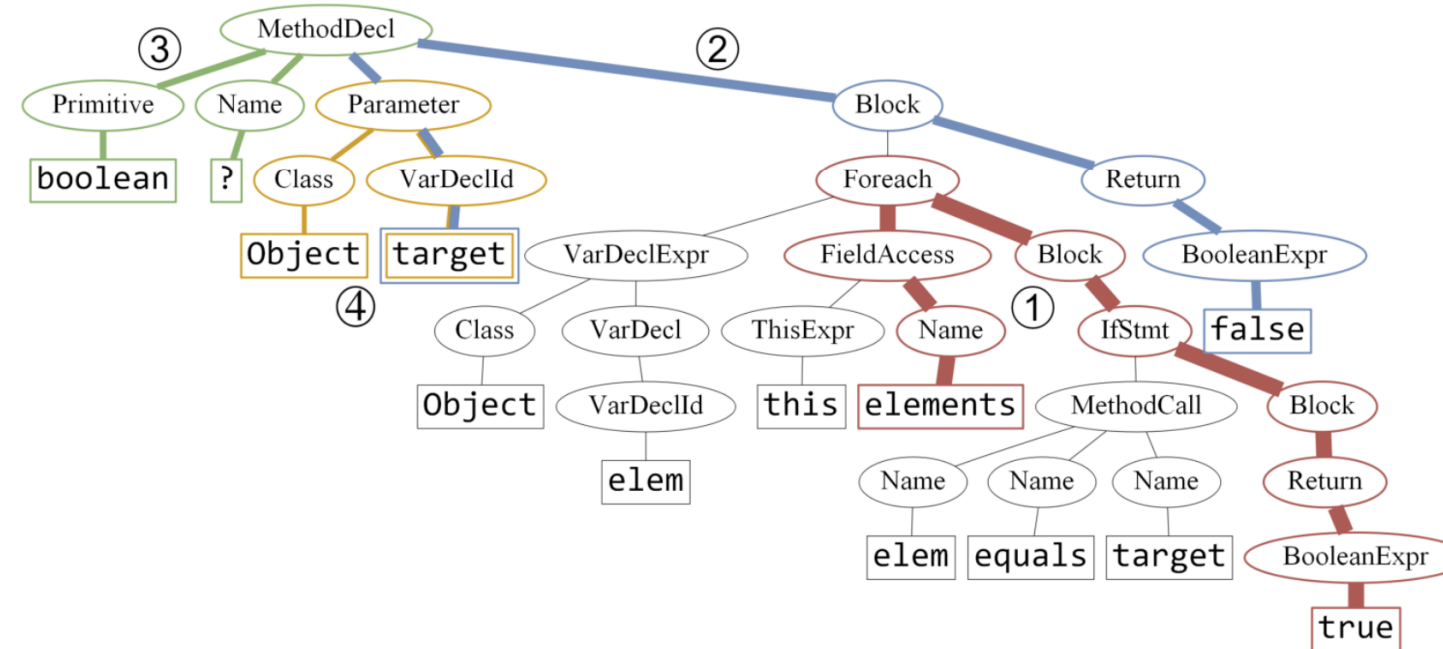


Fig. 3. The top-4 attended paths of Figure 2a, as were learned by the model, shown on the AST of the same snippet. The width of each colored path is proportional to the attention it was given (**red** ①: **0.23**, **blue** ②: **0.14**, **green** ③: **0.09**, **orange** ④: **0.07**).

Source: Uri Alon, Meital Zilberstein, Omer Levy, and Eran Yahav. code2vec: Learning Distributed Representations of Code. *Proceedings of the Principles of Programming Languages (POPL)*, 2019. doi:[10.1145/3290353](https://doi.org/10.1145/3290353)

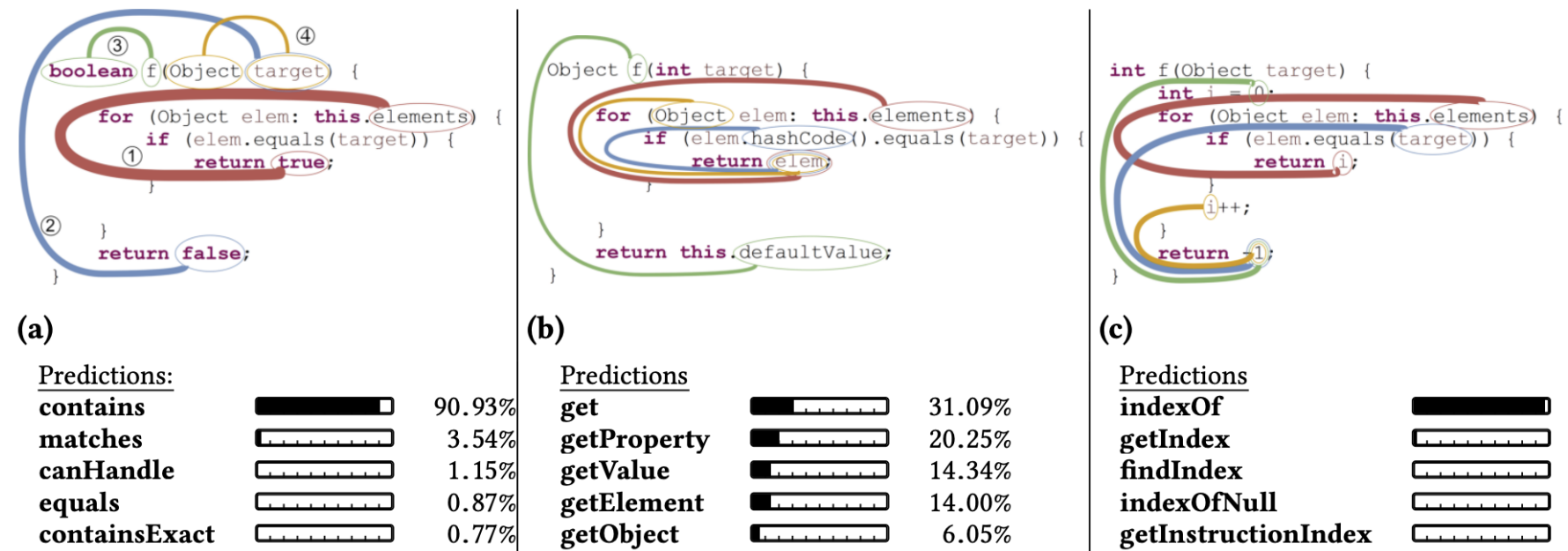


Fig. 2. Examples of three methods that can be easily distinguished by our model despite having similar syntactic structure: our model successfully captures the subtle differences between them and predicts meaningful names. Each method portrays the top-4 paths that were given the most attention by the model. The widths of the colored paths are proportional to the attention that each path was given.

Source: Uri Alon, Meital Zilberstein, Omer Levy, and Eran Yahav. code2vec: Learning Distributed Representations of Code. *Proceedings of the Principles of Programming Languages (POPL)*, 2019.  
doi:[10.1145/3290353](https://doi.org/10.1145/3290353)

## Table of Contents

### No

No, they cannot.

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LLaMa 65B (4-bit GPTQ) model: 1 false alarms in 15 good examples. Detects 0 of 13 bugs.  
Baize 30B (8-bit) model: 0 false alarms in 15 good examples. Detects 1 of 13 bugs.  
Galpaca 30B (8-bit) model: 0 false alarms in 15 good examples. Detects 1 of 13 bugs.  
Koala 13B (8-bit) model: 0 false alarms in 15 good examples. Detects 0 of 13 bugs.  
Vicuna 13B (8-bit) model: 2 false alarms in 15 good examples. Detects 1 of 13 bugs.  
Vicuna 7B (FP16) model: 1 false alarms in 15 good examples. Detects 0 of 13 bugs.

GPT 3.5: 0 false alarms in 15 good examples. Detects 7 of 13 bugs.  
GPT 4: 0 false alarms in 15 good examples. Detects 13 of 13 bugs.

Source: Chris Taylor. Can open-source LLMs detect bugs in C++ code? [https://catid.io/posts/llm\\_bugs/](https://catid.io/posts/llm_bugs/), 2023. [Online; accessed 15-03-2024]



MOHAMMAD MAHDI  
MOHAJER

“SkipAnalyzer consists of three components, 1) an LLM-based static bug detector that scans source code and reports specific types of bugs, 2) an LLM-based false positive filter, and 3) an LLM-based patch generator that can generate patches for the detected bugs above. As a proof-of-concept, SkipAnalyzer is built on ChatGPT.”

— Mohammad Mahdi Mohajer, Reem Aleithan, Nima Shiri Harzevili, Moshi Wei, Alvine Boaye Belle, Hung Viet Pham, and Song Wang. SkipAnalyzer: An Embodied Agent for Code Analysis with Large Language Models. *arXiv*, 2023. doi:[10.48550/arXiv.2310.18532](https://doi.org/10.48550/arXiv.2310.18532)



HAONAN LI

“UBITect produces many false positives from the static analysis. With a pilot study of 20 false positives, we can successfully prune 8 out of 20 based on GPT-3.5, whereas GPT-4 had a near-perfect result of 16 out of 20.”

— Haonan Li, Yu Hao, Yizhuo Zhai, and Zhiyun Qian. Assisting Static Analysis with Large Language Models: A ChatGPT Experiment. In *Proceedings of the 31st Joint European Software Engineering Conference and Symposium on the Foundations of Software Engineering*, pages 2107–2111, 2023.  
[doi:10.1145/3611643.3613078](https://doi.org/10.1145/3611643.3613078)



# References

Uri Alon, Meital Zilberstein, Omer Levy, and Eran Yahav. code2vec: Learning Distributed Representations of Code. *Proceedings of the Principles of Programming Languages (POPL)*, 2019. doi:[10.1145/3290353](https://doi.org/10.1145/3290353).

Haonan Li, Yu Hao, Yizhuo Zhai, and Zhiyun Qian. Assisting Static Analysis with Large Language Models: A ChatGPT Experiment. In *Proceedings of the 31st Joint European Software Engineering Conference and Symposium on the Foundations of Software Engineering*, pages 2107–2111, 2023.

doi:[10.1145/3611643.3613078](https://doi.org/10.1145/3611643.3613078).

Mohammad Mahdi Mohajer, Reem Aleithan, Nima Shiri Harzevili, Moshi Wei, Alvine Boaye Belle, Hung Viet Pham, and Song Wang. SkipAnalyzer: An Embodied Agent for Code Analysis with Large Language Models. *arXiv*, 2023. doi:[10.48550/arXiv.2310.18532](https://doi.org/10.48550/arXiv.2310.18532).

Michael Pradel and Satish Chandra. Neural Software Analysis. *Communications of the ACM*, 65(1): 86–96, 2021. doi:[10.1145/3460348](https://doi.org/10.1145/3460348).

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