

國立高雄大學資訊工程學系

碩士論文

應用深度學習方法於程式碼轉換的快速驗證

Applying Deep Learning Approaches to the Fast Verification of Code Transformation

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中華民國一百一十一年六月

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摘要

本研究利用自然語言生成模型 GPT-2、MASS 和 BART 當作程式碼轉換模型來進行程式碼轉換作業。為了加快程式碼轉換後的驗證，本研究提出variational simhash (VSH)演算法，比較範例程式與初階程式的相似度。除了提高程式碼相似度的準確性，同時也減少了合格程式的數量和編譯時間。本研究還提出了piecewise longest common subsequence (PLCS)演算法，檢測執行結果的一致性。不僅減少了字串比較的次數，而且利用較少的記憶體空間暫時儲存檢測結果，使其有更多的記憶體進行字串比較運算，如此可以加速執行結果的一致性檢測。最後，使用local interpretable model-agnostic explanations (LIME)來解釋模型進行推論的決定。實驗結果顯示使用VSH演算法，可使合格程式減少22.11%。使用PLCS演算法，可使字串比較次數減少21.18%，並且執行結果的一致性檢測的時間減少23.01%。對整個程式碼轉換的流程提高了1.27倍執行速度。另外，本研究還建置了圖型使用者介面，讓使用者可以非常方便操作程式碼轉換的作業。

關鍵字：程式碼轉換模型、Variational Simhash、Piecewise Longest Common Subsequence、可解釋性AI、LIME。

**Applying Deep Learning Approaches to the Fast Verification of Code Transformation**

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ABSTRACT

This study uses natural language generation models GPT-2, MASS, and BART as code transformation models for code transformation operations. In order to speed up the verification after code transformation, a variational simhash (VSH) algorithm is proposed in this study to compare the similarity between the sample program and the preliminary programs. In addition to improving the accuracy of code similarity, it also reduces the number of qualified programs and compilation time. This study also proposes a piecewise longest common subsequence (PLCS) algorithm to check the consistency of execution results. Not only the number of string comparisons is reduced, but also less memory space is used to temporarily store the test results so that there is more memory for the string comparison operation, which can speed up checking the consistency of the execution results. Finally, this study uses local interpretable model-agnostic explanations (LIME) to explain the model's decision to make inferences. The experimental results show that using the VSH algorithm can reduce the qualified program by 22.11%. Using the PLCS algorithm, the number of string comparisons can be reduced by 21.18%, and the time to check the consistency of the execution results can be reduced by 23.01%. The entire code transformation process has improved the execution speed by 1.27 times. In addition, this study also built a graphical user interface so that users can easily operate the code transformation operation.

Keywords: Code Transformation Model, Variational Simhash, Piecewise Longest Common Subsequence, Explainable AI, and LIME.

# 誌謝

本論文能夠順利完成，首要感謝指導教授張保榮老師，張老師有耐心地指導研究方法以及實驗設計的部分，且對於論文的內文缺失部分也提出許多相當具有建設性的建議。

在研究所求學生涯中，在張老師的指導下，不僅學到了做研究應有的態度，也學到了做人處事的方法及許多研究外的種種事物，更讓我利用實驗室豐富的資源得到很多實作上的進步。這些研究建議，都讓困難都能迎刃而解。此外，張老師的研究課題都是現今學術與企業潮流的最新技術，可以讓我對於未來在職場上游刃有餘，這一切將歸功於老師的遠見。如今我即將畢業了，心中的感激之情難以言表。接下來要感謝的是在我研究所的學長們郁傑、炯霖，我們一起分享不同領域的知識、也會一起討論課業，在研究中你們一直不厭煩的給我建議，讓我的研究得以順利的進行，也感謝學弟冠儒、佳衛，給予我許多研究之外的幫助，研究所期間非常感謝能遇見你們。

最後，感謝我最摯愛的家人。在求學生涯中，都給予我最大的支持與安慰，使得我能夠無認真鑽研於研究之中，謝謝您們一直以來栽培，希望我能不辜負您們對我的期待。

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# Chapter 1. Introduction

In 1950, AI artificial intelligence was first proposed [1]. At that time, the size of computers is huge, and performance has many limitations. Artificial intelligence could only do some written logic programs, process mathematical theorem proofs, etc. The development of artificial intelligence will soon face a bottleneck. Later, due to breakthroughs in computer storage space and computing performance. AI returned to the development of mainstream technology. Then machine learning is developed and achieves good results. Later, deep learning was developed due to the advancement of technology and algorithms. With the development of deep learning, Graphics Processing Unit (GPU)[2] image operation replaces the original Central Processing Unit (CPU) operation. GPUs are 10 to 100 times faster than CPUs in performing the same tasks in numerical analysis, deep learning, and machine learning algorithms. In terms of deep learning, the Google Brain team developed Tensorflow[3], which can be used for machine learning of various perception and language understanding tasks and can also be applied to data prediction, image feature classification, and innovative image generation, etc. The neural network can automatically intercept features and reduce the target error. Deep learning has introduced generation-based models, including long short-term memory (LSTM) [4] and generative adversarial network (GAN) [5]. Although LSTM can generate text, it only predicts the words that may appear next and cannot generate similar articles. In contrast, GAN generates pictures better than text. To allow machines to imitate humans more accurately, the trend of AI applications is gradually developing toward human language-related issues.

Natural Language Processing (NLP) [6] lets the ability for machines to understand human language, and natural language refers to the language that people use daily. NLP is a technology that allows machines to learn and use natural language through complex mathematical models and algorithms. NLP can be divided into natural language understanding and natural language generation. Natural Language Understanding aims to enable machines to understand text, language, etc. It is used to help us with text classification, grammatical analysis, information search, etc. Natural Language Generation is the opposite of Natural Language Understanding (NLU). Natural language generation aims to integrate and capture data in the database and output these machine-readable data in the form of natural language to complete tasks such as text summarization, news automation, and machine translation.

As the technology of AI becomes more and more mature, the related natural language processing has also developed rapidly shortly. In terms of language processing, the English natural language sentence segmentation model, natural language toolkit (NLTK) [7] based on Python programming, has been developed for years. A well-trained NLTK can segment English text into sentences or words and perform text processing such as part-of-speech tags. For more advanced text conversion models, the non-profit organization OpenAI LP has developed GPT-2 [8], the second generation of generative pre-training tool and belongs to the unsupervised learning transformer model. It is mainly engaged in English imitation creation in artificial intelligence. Besides text, people can also use it to generate fake news [9]. In addition to GPT-2, Microsoft has developed MASS and Facebook AI BART. They can also do a similar job like GPT-2 very well. Is it possible to think of a similar manner to use them to generate the code of a designated programming language, for example, the code of Python programming? Current AI technology still has a fatal flaw: a lack of interpretability. Blindly believing and superstitious model decisions can be very dangerous and can have negative effects or completely wrong results. Therefore, people can supervise the decision-making of artificial intelligence systems through the technology of explainable artificial intelligence [10].

The previous paper [11] has introduced the newly generated program using the code transformation model GPT-2, where users can verify the generated programming codes through simhash (SH) and longest common subsequence (LCS) algorithms. In addition to verifying characters and numbers, multimedia can also be verified. It can be used without restriction. However, the code transformation process has encountered the problem of being time-consuming in the previous work. Therefore, this paper proposes deep learning approaches for modifying SH and LCS algorithms to reassign the appropriate weighted value of keywords and segment a long string. Hopefully, these proposed approaches can significantly speed up the code transformation process among GPT-2, MASS, and BART. Meanwhile, this study will also compare performance evaluation among GPT-2, MASS, and BART and determine which one can get better results. Meanwhile, the explainable AI technique uses local interpretable model-agnostic explanations (LIME) to interpret the decision-making of AI models.

This chapter explains the study background, study motivation, and study purpose. The second chapter will discuss related literature and technology. Chapter 3 will explain in detail the techniques and methods used in this paper. Chapter 4 will provide experimental data and related experimental results. Finally, Chapter 5 will summarize the paper and propose the possibility of future improvements and functional expansion.

# Chapter 2. Related Work

## 2.1 Literature review

Natural language processing has also expanded in various industries in recent years. For example, intelligent personal assistants can interact with people through natural speech-language and then assist users in handling personal affairs or connecting to smart home appliances and other application levels [12] (Using intelligent personal assistants to assist the elderlies. An evaluation of Amazon Alexa, Google Assistant, Microsoft Cortana, and Apple Siri). Chatbots use natural language to communicate with humans. And can provide real-time services around the clock and provide more accurate product information and personalized services [13] (A Smart Chatbot Architecture based NLP and Machine Learning for Health Care Assistance). As well as sentiment analysis is a method of mining words or discourse opinions. Rules are established to quantify vocabulary to know the emotions, opinions, or intentions behind the words, which can be used for analysis or classification [14] (Deep Sentiment Classification and Topic Discovery on Novel Coronavirus or COVID-19 Online Discussions: NLP Using LSTM Recurrent Neural Network Approach).

People are in the process of writing programs. Often due to deadlines, difficulties in program debugging, or temporary requirements, the program cannot be completed immediately or there are defects. Suppose the program is automatically generated by the machine [15] (Automatic Source Code Documentation using Code Summarization Technique of NLP). You can save a lot of time and effort. However, program after code transformation can only be used after verification because the program after code transformation may have some code missing or too outrageous results. So it must be verified before it can be used. In the verification process can take a lot of time.

Therefore, this study aims to realize the " Applying Deep Learning Approaches to the Fast Verification of Code Transformation " and will build and integrate the following systems: Anaconda, Tensorflow, CUDA, etc. This study will use the following key technologies: NLTK, GPT-2, MASS, BART, Simhash, LCS, LIME, etc., to achieve the goal of this paper. This chapter will introduce the critical content of these technologies in order.

## 2.2 Anaconda

Anaconda [16] is currently the most popular virtual environment management system in the Python development platform. In addition to many users and enterprise users, there are currently more than 1000 Data Science Packages can available, which are suitable for conda systems under different operating system environments of Windows, Linux, and MacOS. Anaconda is mainly used in data science [17], machine learning [18], big data processing, and predictive analytics [19]. This study uses the Anaconda platform for environmental construction. The virtual environment set up by Anaconda can support various versions of python. It can also install many Python Packages for science, mathematics, engineering, and data analysis in the Anaconda virtual container [20], making the system have high performance, high fault tolerance, etc. Effect. The Anaconda control panel is shown in Figure 1.

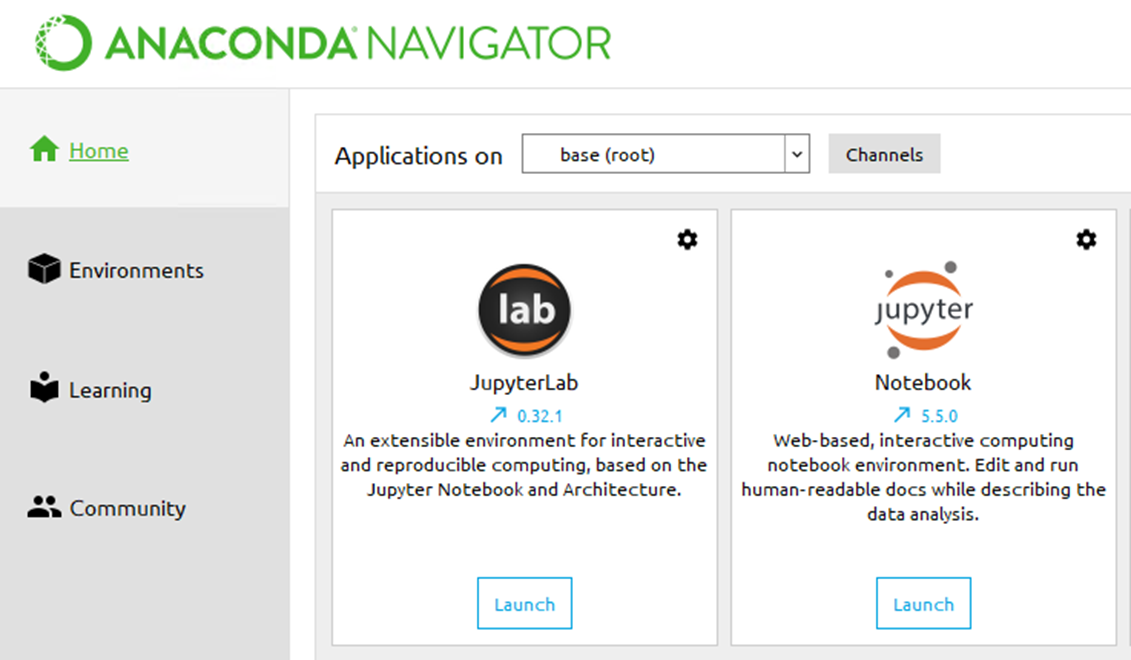


Figure 1. Anaconda control panel

In addition to installing the spyder compiler, Anaconda can also install Jupyter Notebook as shown in Figure 2. Jupyter Notebook allows users to write and execute programs remotely through the network and execute and debug code in sections. It can improve the efficiency of debugging in writing programs and allow users to understand some programs' operation results quickly. The programming language used in the programming of this study is Python. Python can be used in data analysis and processing, web development applications and artificial intelligence applications, etc., and supports most open source software and suites. For example, Tensorflow for deep learning, MatplotLib [21] for data science, MySQLdb for database access, NLTK for English natural language segmentation model, and an English natural language generation model GPT-2, MASS, and BART, etc. Compared to C++ or Java, Python enables users to express ideas with less code and is more widely and more multi-tasking.

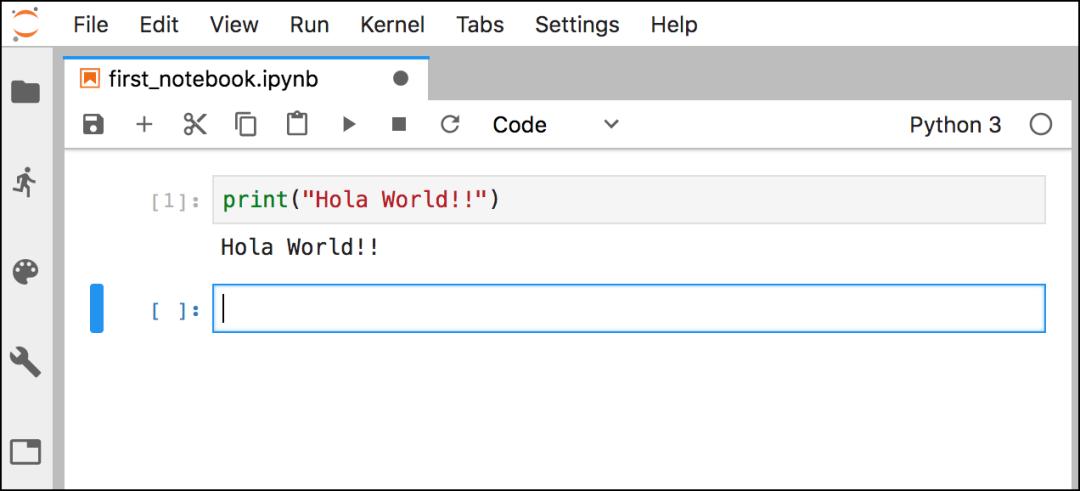


Figure 2. Jupyter web interface

## 2.3 CUDA

NVIDIA [22] was established in 1993. There is a fabless IC semiconductor design company. The main products are graphics processors, PC platform (motherboard logic core) chipsets, and software for digital media players. In recent years, the integration technology CUDA (Compute Unified Device Architecture) [23] has been launched, NVIDIA's official name for GPGPU. CUDA is a computing environment that can perform parallel operations on NVIDIA graphics processors. Users can use the C language extension of CUDA to write programs directly in the C language. It can design data distribution and program flow distribute computing work through thousands of threads and hundreds of cores in graphics processors. CUDA is also compatible with OpenCL.

## 2.4 Tensorflow

Google Brian developed Tensorflow for various perception and language understanding tasks in machine learning. In 2015, Google open-sourced it, making it one of the most important deep learning frameworks today. Tensorflow supports a variety of deep learning algorithms and is used in significant enterprise services. It also supports running deep learning on a variety of different devices. Ex: Tensorflow Lite, Tensorflow.js, etc.TensorFlow can run on one or more CPUs and GPUs, and can also run on embedded systems

## 2.5 Natural Language Toolkit (NLTK)

Natural Language Processing (NLP) is regarded as a sub-discipline in artificial intelligence and linguistics. This field discusses how to process and use natural language, including multiple aspects of steps. Cognition, understanding, generation, etc.. Cognition and understanding: Let the computer turn the input natural language into interesting symbols and relationships.

Natural Language Toolkit (NLTK) is a natural language processing toolkit. It is from Steven Bird and Edward Loper of the University of Pennsylvania developed a module based on Python. It is used in the field of NLP research. With more than 100,000 lines of code to date. This open-source project includes datasets, Python modules, tutorials, and more.

The main functions of NLTK are English word segmentation, part-of-speech tagging, font restoration, stop words, etc. In NLTK, the text is usually stored as a list. That is, a text is a vast list. If additional information such as part of speech is attached, it can be converted to the form of a dictionary. Because the Latin family is a little troublesome, they like to add a modifier after the word to describe different tenses, actions, parts of speech, moods, and quantities. So we will turn all the same words in different tenses or inflections into the same word for processing. Finally, filter out unwanted words. The flow chart of English word segmentation is shown in Figure.3.

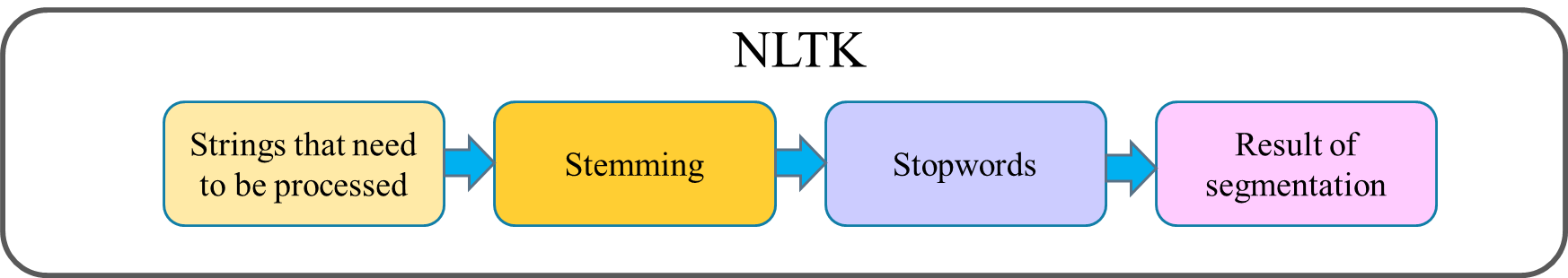


Figure 3. NLTK word segmentation flow

## 2.6 Text transform model

**(1) Generative Pre-trained Transformer 2 (GPT-2)**

Language generation aims to convey information by predicting the next word in a sentence. Among millions of possibilities, people use language models to predict a word. Language models can be built at the character level, n-gram level, sentence level, or even paragraph level. In the early days, language models trained by recurrent neural networks (RNNs) had the problem of vanishing gradients. As the length of the sequence increases, the RNN cannot store words encountered far later in the sentence and can only make predictions based on the most recent words. Later, although the language model trained by the long short-term memory model (LSTM) can solve the problem of gradient disappearance. However, since there is still a complex sequential path from the previous unit to the current unit, there is a limit to the amount of information saved. In 2017, Google proposed Transformer [24], which can solve the above problems using a self-attention mechanism. Transformers are currently widely used in various natural language processing tasks, such as language modeling, machine translation, and text generation. The Transformer consists of an Encoder and a Decoder, called a stack of Transformer architectures. The former handles inputs of arbitrary length, and the latter outputs the generated sentences. As shown in Figure 4. In many subsequent studies, the researchers tried to remove either the Encoder or the Decoder, use only one Transformer stack, stack as much as possible, and provide a large amount of training text and machine equipment

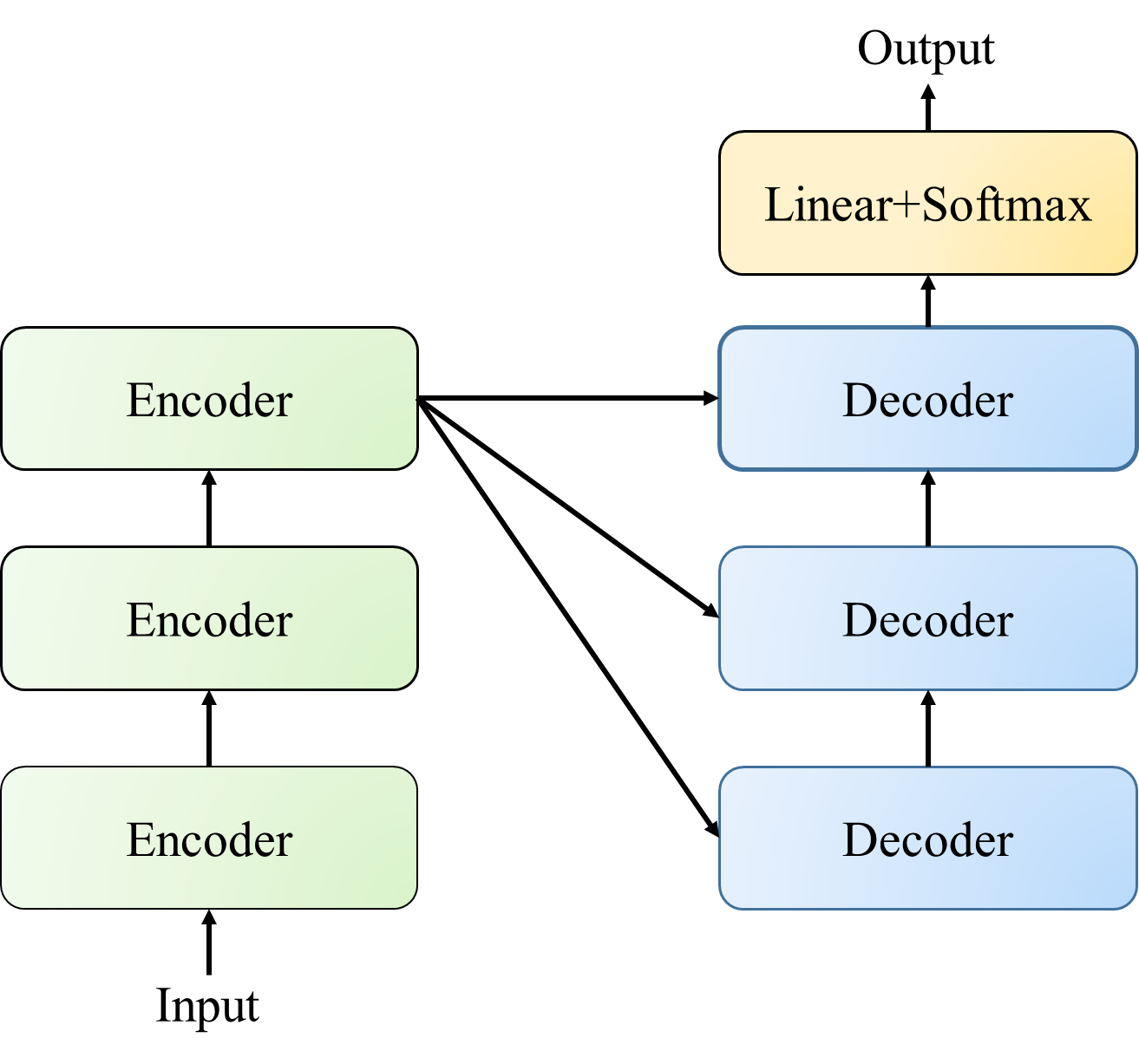


Figure 4. Traditional text transformer model

The second generation of Generative Pre-Training referred to as GPT-2, is an unsupervised Transformer language generation model released by OpenAI in 2019. GPT-2 is composed of the Decoder architecture based on the Transformer model, as shown in Figure 5. It crawls 8 million web pages and a 40G large dataset "WebText" [25] from the Internet as the training data for the language model and trains multiple models of different sizes. The stacking height is the difference in the size of different GPT-2 models. Currently, there are four sizes of models, namely GPT-2 Small, GPT-2 Medium, GPT-2 Large, and GPT-2 Extra Large [26].

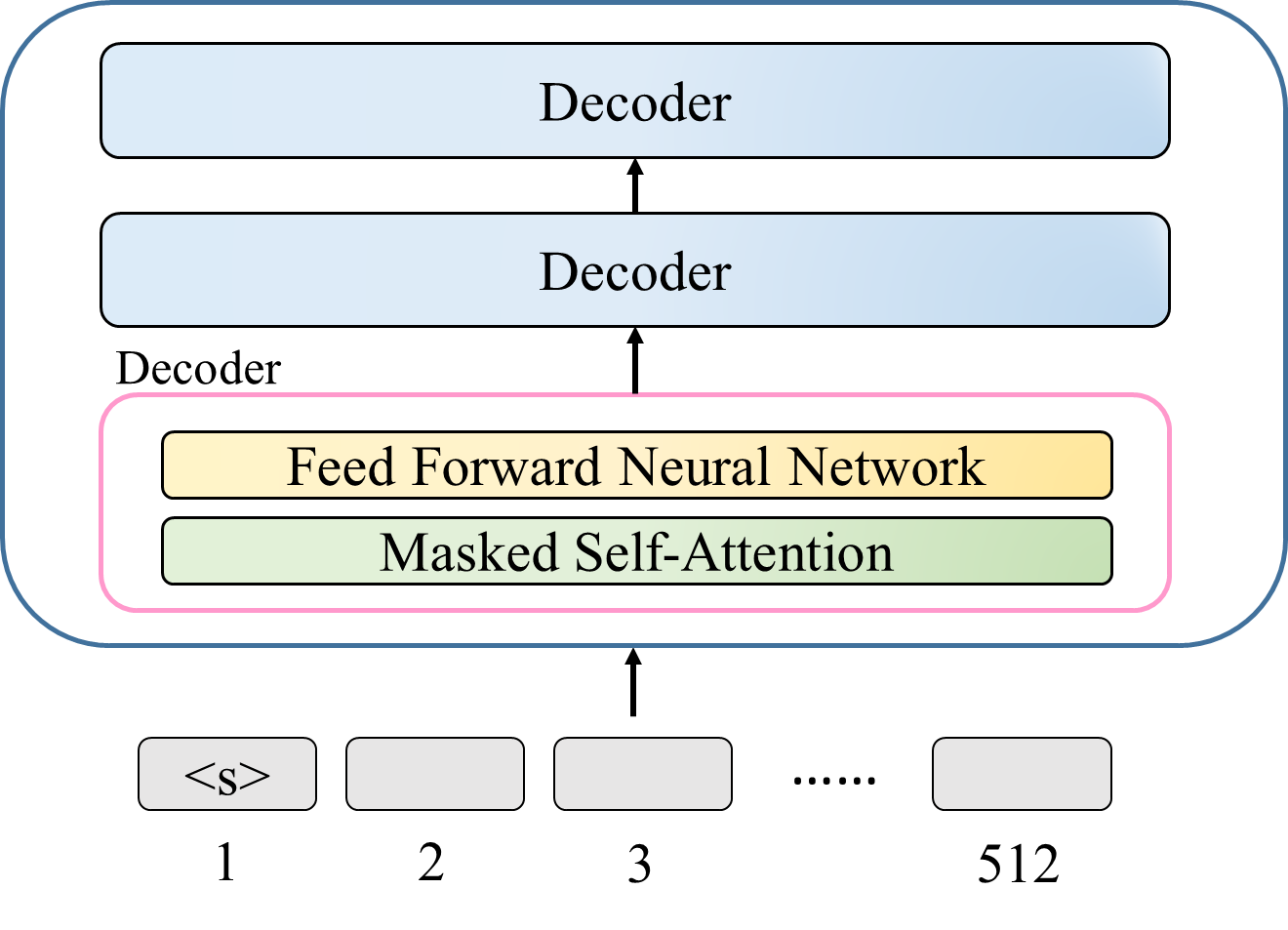


Figure 5. GPT-2 architecture

**(2) Masked Sequence to Sequence Pre-training (MASS)**

Masked Sequence to Sequence Pre-training [27], referred to as MASS, is a new pre-training method proposed by Microsoft in June 2019. Sequence-to-sequence natural language generation tasks consist of Encoder, Decoder, and Attention. The architecture is shown in Figure 6. MASS randomly masks a continuous segment of length k on the sentence and then predicts and generates the segment through the Encoder-Attention-Decoder model. MASS pre-training has three significant advantages. First, to encourage the Decoder to extract information from the Encoder to help predict consecutive segments, the words masked on the Decoder side are the words that are not masked on the Encoder side. This enables joint training of the Encoder-Attention-Decoder structure. Second, to provide the Decoder with more useful information, the Encoder is forced to extract the semantics of unmasked words to improve the Encoder's ability to understand the original sequence text. Third, let the Decoder predict continuous sequence fragments to improve the language modeling ability of the Decoder.

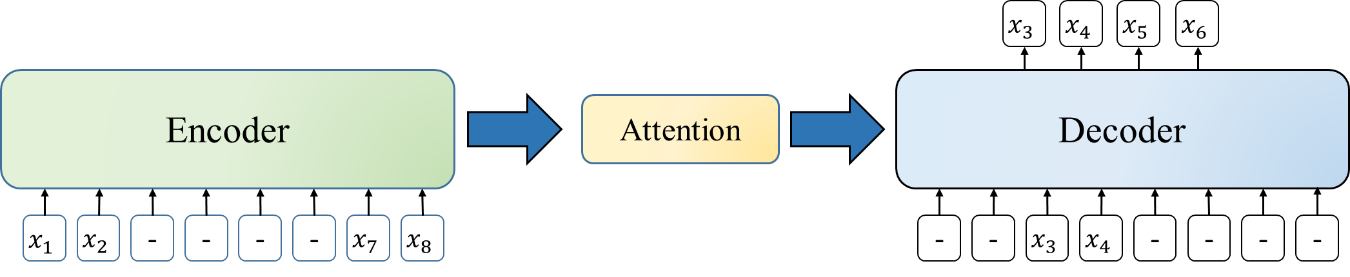


Figure 6. MASS architecture

**(3) BART**

Facebook AI proposed BART [28] in October 2019. It is a pre-training model of denoising autoencoder seq2seq [29] structure based on the Transformer. It can select the input text to be masked with an arbitrary noise function. In extreme cases, the original information can be completely missing. Like MASS, the Encoder input is masked, but the difference is that BART replaces the excitation function ReLU with GeLUs, and BART does not change the Decoder. The architecture is shown in Figure 7.

BART encodes, calculates, and extracts features from the input masked text in the Encoder section. The Decoder will use Cross Attention [30] and the hidden state results of the last layer of the Encoder to calculate. At this time, the output of the Decoder and the original text, before being destroyed by the noise function, calculate the cross-entropy loss (cross-entropy loss) and then use this cross-entropy loss to optimize the entire model.

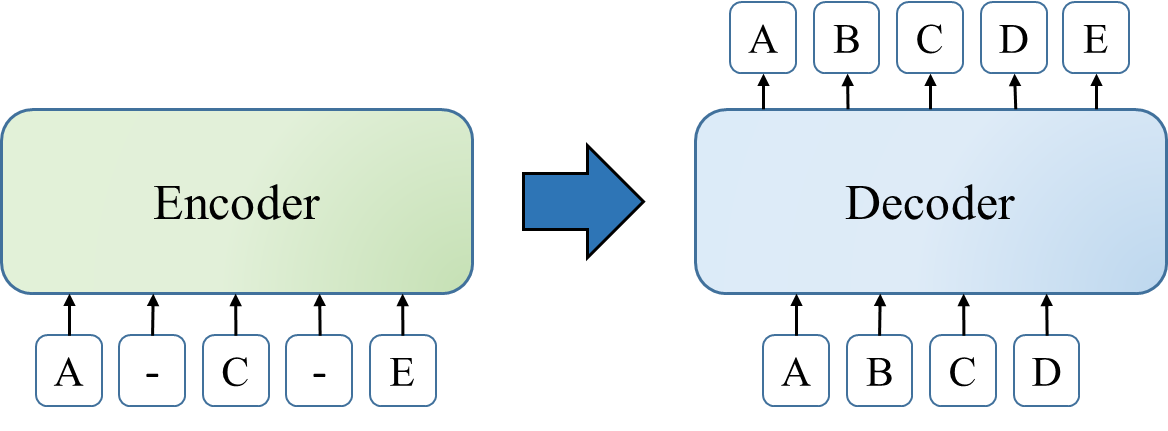


Figure 7. BART architecture

## 2.7 Simhash

The traditional Hash algorithm is a way to any data through hash to establish a fingerprint[31]. In an ideal hash function, the similarity of the hash values ​​should directly reflect the similarity of the input content. In other words, if the input content changes slightly, even if the two original content differ by only one byte, the hash value will change a lot. Therefore, the traditional Hash [32] cannot measure the similarity of the original content. Simhash [33] is a locality-sensitive hash whose main idea is to reduce dimensionality. The high-dimensional feature vector is mapped to a low-dimensional feature vector, and the similarity of the article is determined by the Hamming Distance of the two vectors. The smaller the Hamming distance, the higher the similarity. The overall process is shown in Figure 8. sentence segmentation, Hash calculation, weighting, merging, and dimensionality reduction. Segment the sentences in the text to get the feature vector, and then perform the Hash calculation. Then, weighting is given to the feature vector that has just been calculated, and then all weighted vectors are accumulated to be combined. Dimension reduction takes the accumulated result greater than zero as one and less than zero as zero to obtain the text fingerprint (Fingerprint) as shown in Figure 9. Finally, it calculates the Hamming distance between the two text fingerprints.

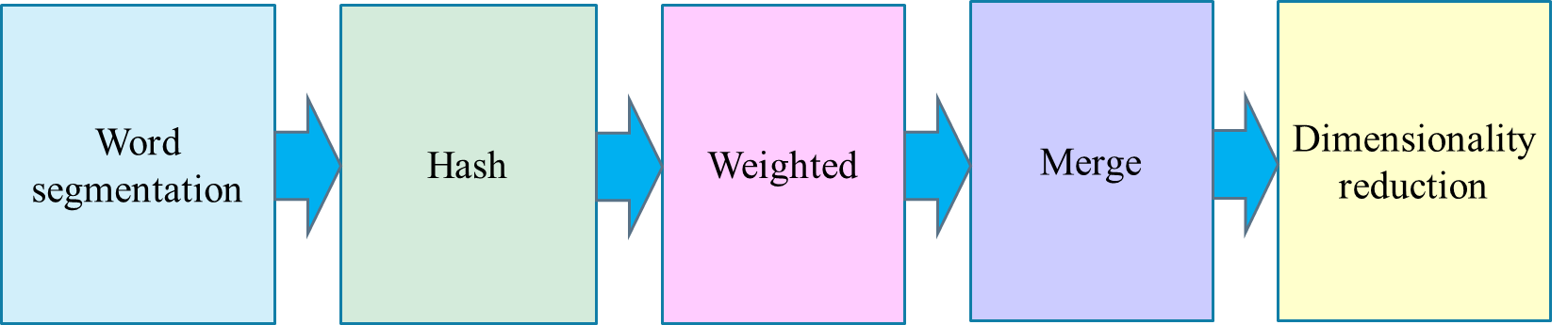


Figure 8. Simhash algorithm flow

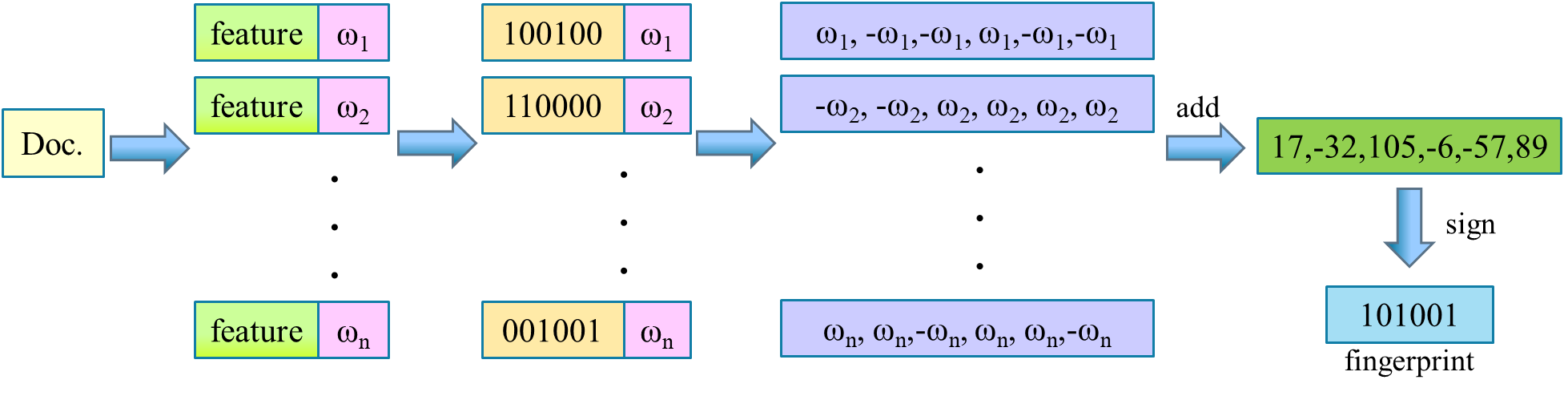


Figure 9. Calculate fingerprint

The Hamming distance [34] of two equal-length strings is the number of different characters in the same position in the information domain. Hamming distance measures its character vector space in a fixed length, which satisfies non-negative, unique, and symmetric.In the Hamming distance formula Eq. (1) [35]. *dHAD*is the Hamming distance between objects *i*, *j*, and *k*, the corresponding variable in the total number of variables *n*. In Eq. (2) and Eq. (3), [*yi,k≠yj,k*] is a value of 1 or 0 to judge True or False based on *yi,k≠yj,*k.

(1)

(2)

(3)

If use the Hamming distance to measure the similarity, the similarity can be converted into a pass rate as the degree of similarity of the tested object in line with the original content. According to the Hamming distance *dHAD* and the total number of variables *n*, we can obtain the qualification ratio from Eq. (4).

(4)

Generally speaking, the simhash algorithm uses the formula of tf-idf to estimate the corresponding weight value for each keyword. In Eq. (5), is referred to as inverse document frequency, which refers to a measure of the universal importance of a word. Furthermore, represents the number of files in which the word *i* appears in the text *j*, and is the total number of all texts. In Eq. (6), represents term frequency meaning the average frequency of the word *i* in the text *j*, and stands for the frequency of the word *i* appearing in the text *j*. is the sum of the frequency of each word appearing in the text *j*, which is the length of the text. In Eq. (7), is the estimated weight value of the specific word, is the term frequency meaning the frequency of a word given in the file, and is the inverse document frequency, a measure of the universal importance of a word given in the file.

(5)

(6)

(7)

## 2.8 XAMPP

The Web Server, also known as the web service, is transmitted to the client through the Hypertext Transfer Protocol (i.e., HTTP). The more common web servers are Apache HTTP Server (referred to as Apache) and Microsoft's Internet Information Server (IIS). In the early days, to build a complete web server on each platform, it was necessary to download Apache[36], PHP[37], and MySQL[38], respectively. Additional installation of the PHPMyAdmin database is required if necessary. After installing the software, users often set the parameters incorrectly and cannot execute the software. Later, integrated installation packages such as AppServ or The Uniform Server were developed, allowing users to save a lot of installation time, set steps and debugging time, and research and edit website work.

XAMPP [39] has been widely used in recent years and is an integrated service that can quickly set up stations. X of XAMPP supports cross-platform, A of XAMPP is Apache, M of XAMPP is MySQL or MariaDB, P of XAMPP is PHP, and P of XAMPP is Perl. It supports various operating systems such as Windows, MacOS, and Linux. It enables general web developers and web designers to quickly set up servers on their computers and then operate tests. In addition, when installing XAMPP, you can also choose to install utilities such as FileZilla FTP server and Mercury Mail Server.

## 2.9 Longest Common Subsequence (LCS)

Longest Common Subsequence [40], abbreviated LCS. It means that in multiple sequences, it appears each sequence and has the longest length. Unlike searching for the longest common substring, the position of the subsequence in the original sequence does not need to be continuous, as shown in Figure 10. The yellow part in Figure 10 indicates the completion of the comparison. We use dynamic programming to find the length of the LCS.

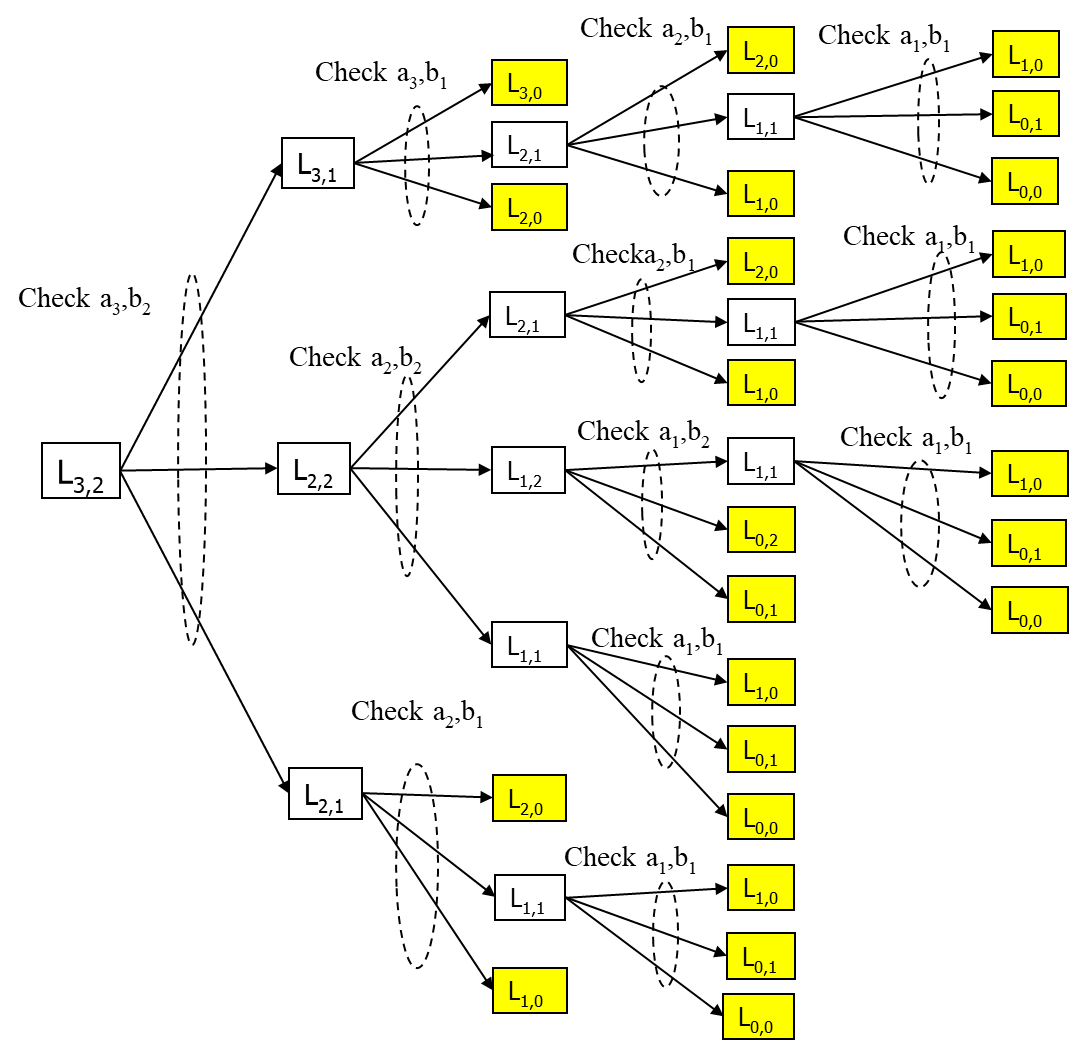


Figure 10. Longest common subsequence (LCS)

We assume that z(z1,z2,⋯,zk) is the LCS of x and y. If xm=yn, then zk=xm=yn. zk−1 is the LCS of xm−1 and yn−1. However, xm≠yn, zk is the LCS of xm and yn−1. Or the LCS of xm−1 and yn. Then the problem of solving LCS becomes two sub-problems of recursive solution. However, there are many repeated sub-problems, resulting in low efficiency. To calculate later, the space is replaced by time, and the two-dimensional array c[i,j] is used to record the LCS lengths of the word strings x1x2⋯xi and y1y2⋯yj. The state transition equation can be obtained in Eq. (8).

(8)

## 2.10 Multimedia information comparison

Multimedia information includes text, pictures, sound, video, animation, and other forms. Different media types have different content and formats, corresponding content management and processing methods are also different, and the storage capacity is also different.

Sentence similarity will use some distance for text comparison. For example, Euclidean distance, Manhattan distance, etc. The smaller the distance, the greater the similarity.

Generally speaking, the image similarity will use the Hash algorithm. By obtaining the hash value of the image, compare the Hamming distance of the hash value of the two images to measure whether the two images are similar. The more similar the two images are, the smaller the Hamming distance between the two images.

After extracting these features, the comparison of sounds is usually based on some features, such as frequency, tone, etc., and then comparing [42].

As for the comparison of the films, the films are cut into pictures one by one for picture comparison. Or grab the object in the picture, track the object's position in each picture, draw a displacement map and compare it [43].

Although there are many methods to compare different forms of media information, this study uses LCS as a single effective method to detect the consistency of multimedia information, which is suitable for text, pictures, sounds, and movies.

In this study, we convert the execution result of each qualified program and the execution result of the corresponding sample program into ASCII code or binary code and use LCS to check the conformity. To check whether the execution result of the generated program is consistent with the execution result of the sample program, please confirm that the generated program is available.

## 2.11 Predetermined generative programs

This study theoretically introduces a statistical estimation of the number of predetermined generated programs. This estimation implies how many preliminary programs are needed to ensure that the code transformation process can find the best-performance generated program. Therefore, users can first calculate the quantity of the preliminary programs generated by a sample program with a pass ratio exceeding 90% and obtain the ratio , as shown in Eq. (9). In Eq. (9), represents the total number of primary programs, and stands for the number of primary programs whose pass ratio exceeds 90%. After the previous calculation, Eq. (10) gets the average ratio , where is the total number of sample programs. Then users can find out the number of misjudgments in, and calculate the ratio of misjudgments , as shown in Eq. (11). In Eq. (11), represents the number of misjudgments among the number of the preliminary programs with a pass ratio of more than 90%. Then Eq. (12) can obtain the average ratio of misjudgments .

(9)

(10)

(11)

(12)

After that, users can calculate the number of the preliminary programs whose pass ratio is less than 90% to get the ratio , as shown in Eq. (13). In Eq. (13), Represents the number of the preliminary programs whose pass rate is less than 90%. Next, Eq. (14) finds out the average ratio . Then users can find out the number of misjudgments and then calculate the proportion of misjudgments , as shown in Eq. (15). In Eq. (15), represents the number of misjudgments. The preliminary programs have many misjudgments with less than a 90% pass ratio. Finally, Eq. (16) gives the average proportion of misjudgments .

(13)

(14)

(15)

(16)

Eq. (17) counts the total of preliminary programs generated by all the sample programs to get . According to the statistics such as , ,, , and , Eq. (18) obtains the average pass ratio of over a 90% probability [44]. Assuming that the pass ratio of programs exceeds 90%, means that for these j programs, the probability that the pass rate of the similarity check exceeds 90% is valid, such as Eq. In Eq. (19), represents programs with a similarity check pass rate of 90% or more among the generated programs. According to the above statistics, the probability of the similarity check with the pass ratio of programs exceeding 90% is. Therefore, Eq. (20) can infer the minimum number of preliminary programs generated from the code transformation process to ensure that at least programs have a similarity check with the pass ratio of more than 90%, where N is the total number of preliminary programs to be generated.

(17)

(18)

(19)

(20)

## 2.12 Explainable AI Technique

Most data scientists tend to prefer high-precision metrics when using models to solve the problems, and high-precision models are too complex to understand the decision-making of their algorithms. Because the algorithms are too complex, the designers can consistently not explain why artificial intelligence can achieve specific effects. Today, researchers propose explainable artificial intelligence so that people can understand the inference of the results from AI-related algorithms. There are three classification criteria for interpretability methods: (1) Essential or ex-post interpretability, (2) Model-specific or general, and (3) Local or global interpretability. In 2016, Marco Ribeiro, Sameer Singh, and Carlos Guestrin proposed Local Interpretable Model-Agnostic Explanations (LIME) [45], a post-analytical approach to interpretation after model establishment, as shown in Figure 11. The first is to randomly select attributes from the data as data perturbations and label the results further. Next, in LIME, we calculate the distance between the result and the attributes to get the weights of the attributes and then filter the attributes with small weights. After that, we can explain the result according to the remaining attributes. Therefore, people can use explainable AI techniques to supervise the rules discovered by AI systems, and judging those rules can explain the outcomes of their decisions.

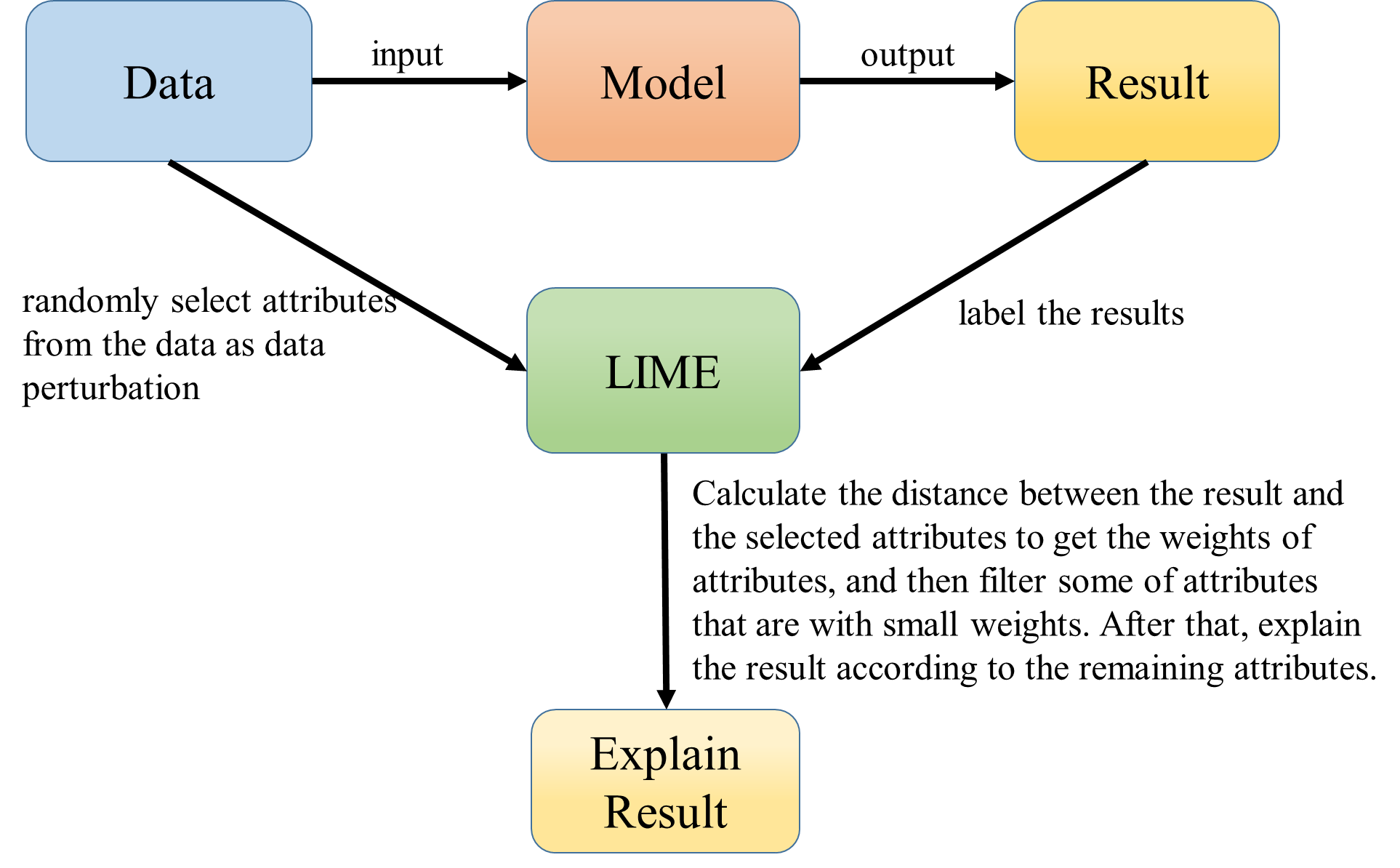


Figure 11. LIME processing flow

# Chapter 3. Research Method

The previous paper [11] used a code transformation model to generate similar and more concise programs that can shorten their execution time. According to keywords, users can retrieve the corresponding sample programs from the semantic database. However, the retrieved sample programs may encounter the problem of their codes in low execution performance. Therefore, the previous work is to find a way to transform its sample program into the newly generated programs that can perform better than the original one magnificently. The previous paper introduced the code transformation model using GPT-2 to produce the newly generated programs called the preliminary programs. Some of the preliminary programs are not exploitable. Therefore, we must confirm which programs are exploitable through the code similarity check and the execution output conformity check. Then the system chooses the best-performing one as a pocket program for this instance, as shown in Figure 12.

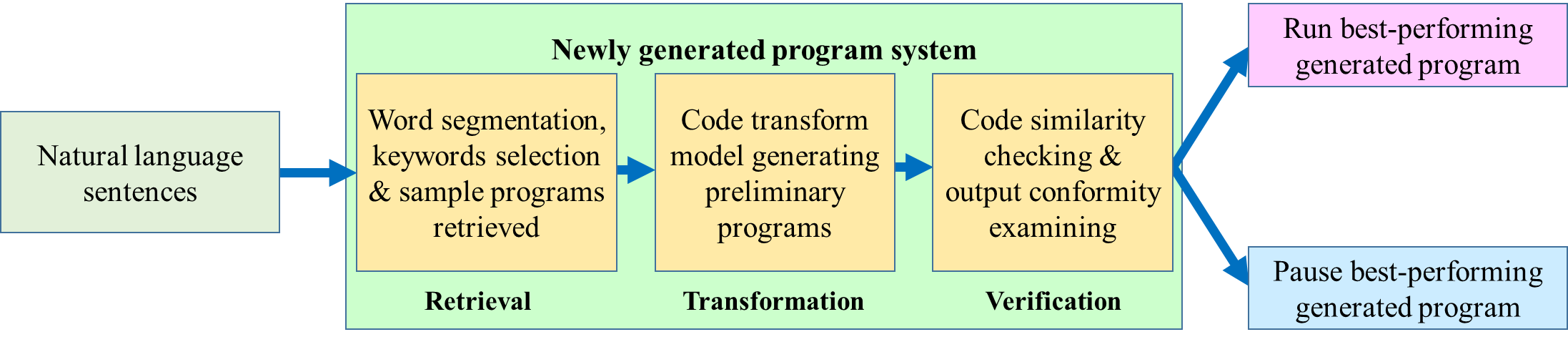


Figure 12. Natural language generating program process

## 3.1 Code transformation process

The code transformation process is done by inputting the sentence, selecting keywords after NLTK segmentation, searching the sample programs by keywords, and feeding the sample programs into the code transformation model producing the newly generated programs with better efficiency to improve their execution speed. The entire procedure includes two stages, model generation and model use stages, as shown in Figures 13 and 14, respectively. The first is the training phase in the model generation stage, and the next is the test phase. The training phase contains several units such as word segmentation, sample program, generative program model, and generated program units. After the word segmentation, the system uses keywords to search sample programs from the semantic database to find the appropriate sample programs corresponding to the action initiated by the input sentence. To train the program generation model, users can submit the retrieved sample programs to the pre-trained code transformation model, e.g., GPT-2. Once users have established the program generation model, they can feed it into that code transformation model again to produce the newly generated programs. They are called preliminary programs. The first step uses the variational simhash algorithm to check code similarity between the sample program and anyone of the preliminary programs in the test phase. Then the next step uses PLCS to check the conformity of the execution results between sample programs and anyone of qualified programs. Two steps are to filter the un-qualified programs and leave a few programs with higher consistency in code similarity and output conformity. Finally, users can pick out the best-performing program as a pocket program and save it into the semantic database to replace the original sample program.

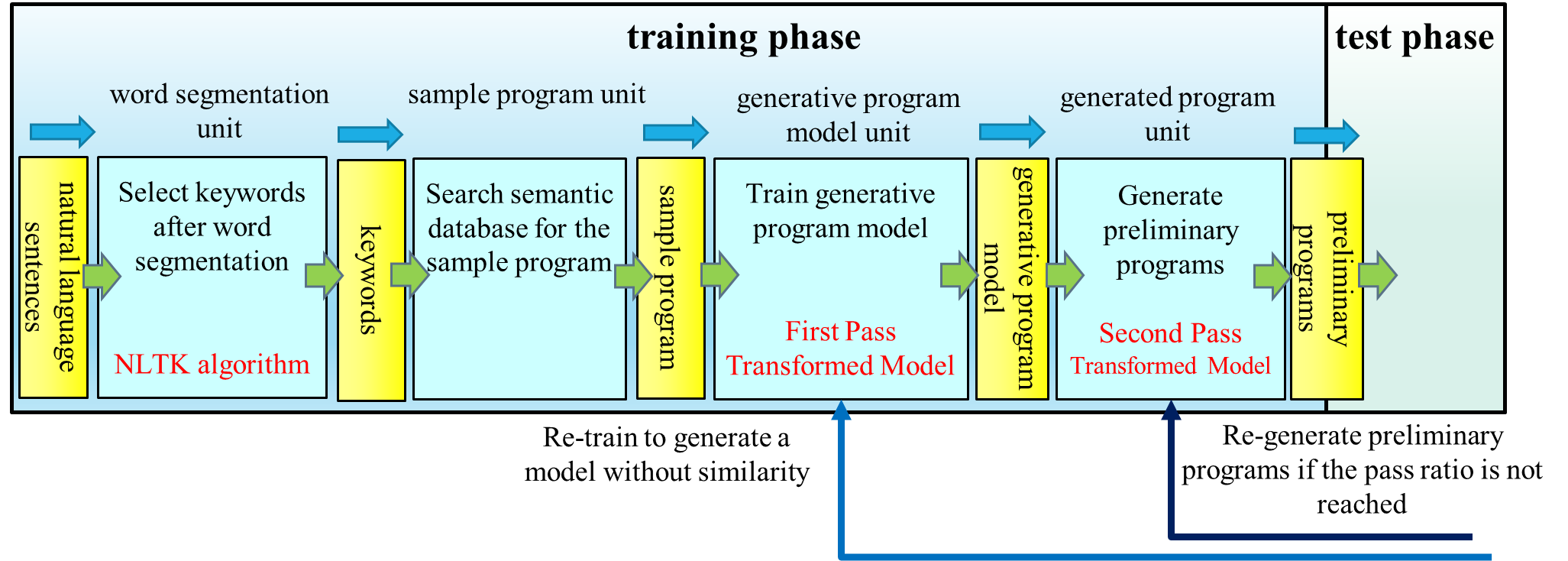


Figure 13. Model generation stage – training phase architecture diagram

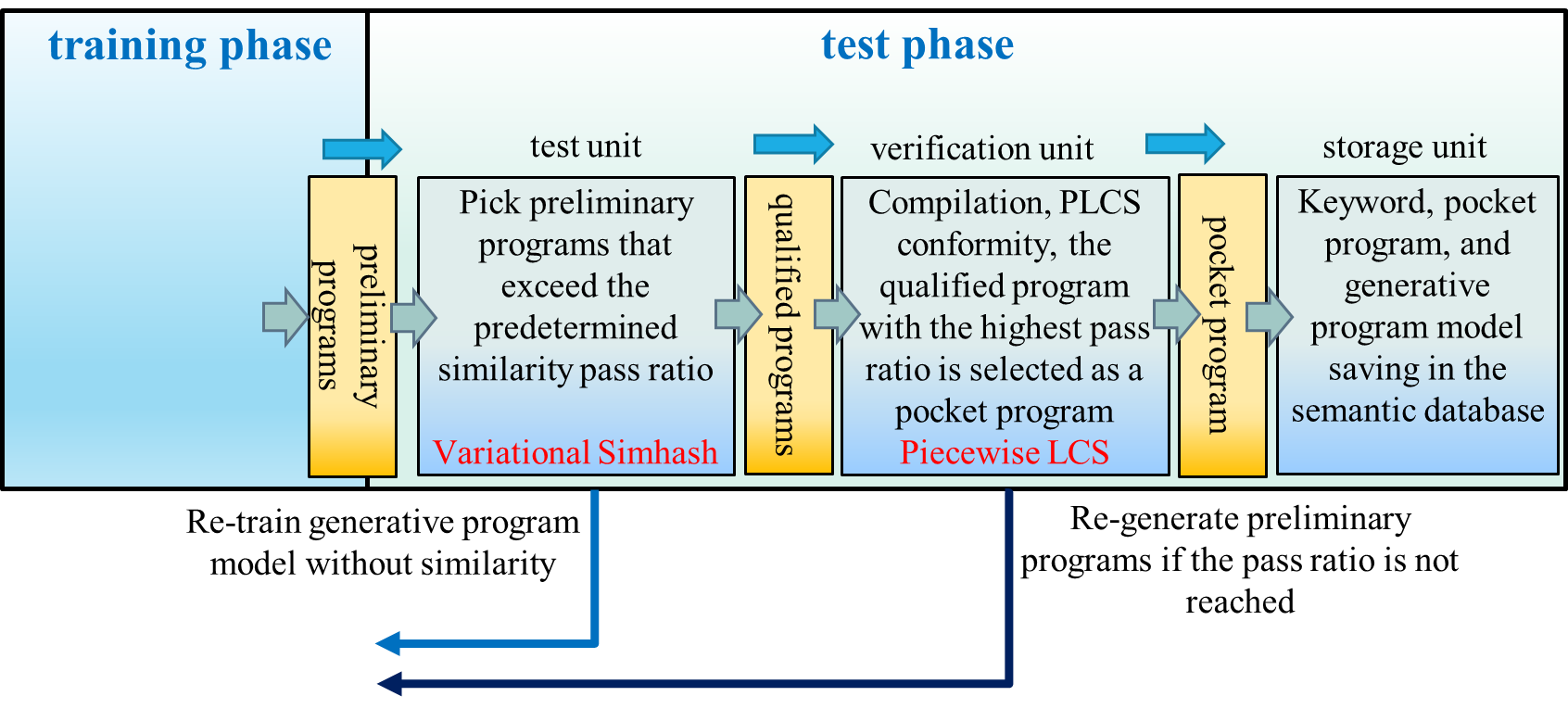
.

Figure 14. Model generation stage

In the model use stage, as shown in Figure 15, if users can retrieve the pocket program from the semantic database directly, they go to execute it to retain the output. Otherwise, the code transformation process is just like the model generation stage till the step has found the pocket program. After that, users can run the pocket program to obtain the execution result at once.

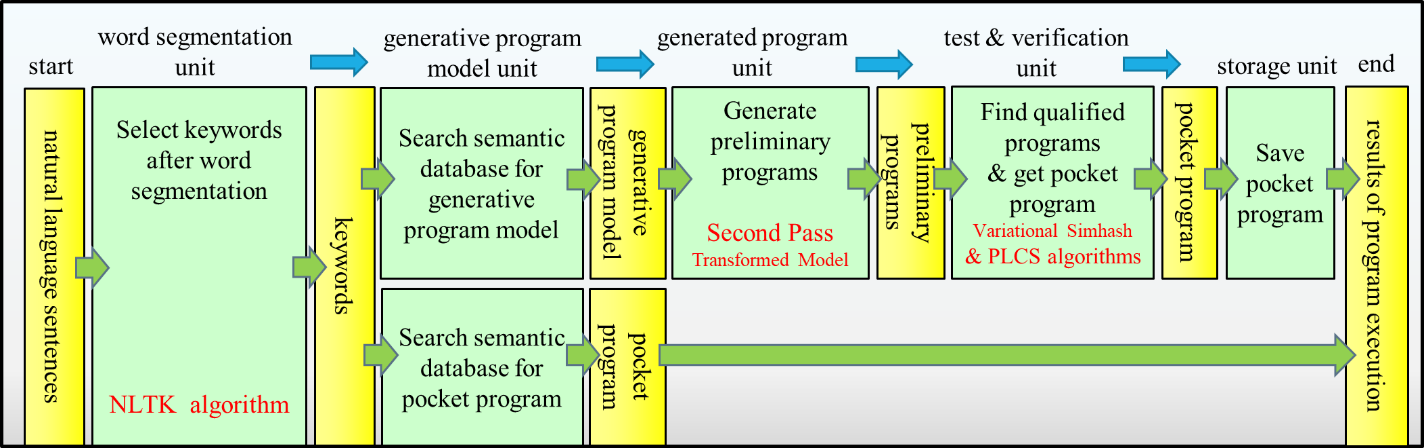


Figure 15. Model use stage

## 3.2 Deploy GPU Cluster Computing

This study uses the basic hardware environment of two Nvidia GPU P100 and two RTX2080Ti. Four GPU cluster workstations [46] are connected to form a computing system through a high-speed local area network. It has higher availability, reliability, and scalability than a workstation. Each workstation server uses the hardware interface PCIe x16 channel to connect the CPU and GPU and then uses the high-speed network QPI for data transmission. Through NVLink [47], developed by Nvidia, four GPUs share a memory, using the point-to-point structure and serial transmission. This allows the connection between the CPU and GPU and the connection between multiple Nvidia GPUs. Under multiple GPUs, SLI, Surround, and PhysX options will appear in the Nvidia system panel. And turn on SLI, you can share the graphics card memory for larger data calculation. The hardware specifications are shown in Table 1.

Table 1. System Hardware Specifications

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Hardware Name | Hardware Specifications | Quantity |
| Server | HP Z8 G4 Workstation | 2 |
| HP Z4 G4 Workstation | 2 |
| CPU | Xeon Silver 4108 | 4 |
| I9-7900X | 2 |
| Ram | DDR4-2666 8G | 16 |
| DDR4-2666 16G | 12 |
| Disk | MDFDDAK512TBN-1AR1ZABHA | 2 |
| SAMSUNG-MZVPV256HEGL | 2 |
| TOSHIBA-DT01ACA200 | 2 |
| GPU | NVIDIA Quardro GP100 | 2 |
| NVIDIA GeForce RTX 2080 Ti 11G | 2 |
| Network | Intel Ethernet Connection X722 for 1GbE | 4 |

## 3.3 Create an Anaconda virtualized server environment

This study is based on the virtual environment of Conda. Conda is an open-source, cross-platform environment management system released by Continuum Analytics under the BSD license. Conda is developed based on the Python programming language, and it can manage projects in other programming languages, such as the R programming language [48]. Anaconda is Conda, and more than 1400 kinds of software are included in it. It can easily install different language installation kits or cross-platform managers and function libraries required by different versions of binary software and computing platforms, allowing users to switch between versions. Use Anaconda Prompt to control. The interface is shown in Figure 16. This study uses a GPU server workstation to build the Anaconda virtual environment.

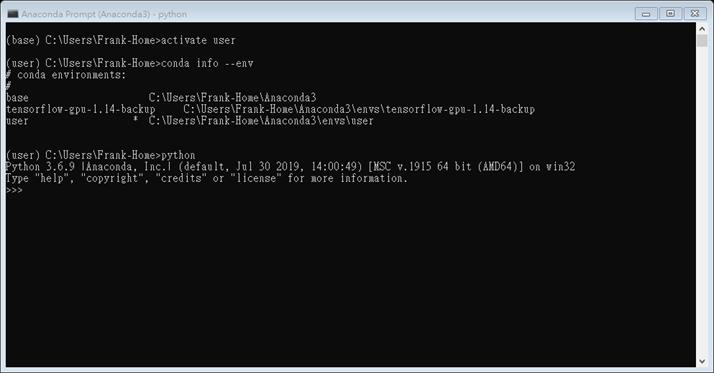


Figure 16. Anaconda Prompt control interface

## 3.4 Variational simhash algorithm (VSH)

Generally speaking, the weighting method of simhash uses the TF-IDF algorithm as its weighting value. Its method is to count the frequency of word occurrence, suitable for text comparison. But in code, unreserved words appear very frequently but are not very important. Suppose we obtain the weights according to the original method. In that case, the weight of the non-reserved words will be greater than the weight of the reserved words, which will make the code similarity inaccurate, so the original method is not suitable for the code. Therefore, this study proposed a variational autoencoder [49] model suitable for code similarity comparison, called the variational simhash algorithm, and Figure 17 gives its algorithm. This study will first train a set of variational autoencoder (VAE) to give weights that are reserved words greater than symbols and symbols greater than non-reserved words. After that, convert all reserved words, symbols, and non-reserved words in the code to be compared to an n-bit vector via word2vec [50]. The weights are then directly mapped to an m-bit vector via the VAE. Compared with user-defined weights used in the simhash algorithm, the proposed variational simhash algorithm can provide weights much closer to the normal distribution. Since the user-defined weights don't follow any protocol or regulation, the traditional simhash algorithm cannot provide the appropriate weight for each corresponding word. Suppose that a word doesn't exist in the list of defined words before. The traditional algorithm cannot give it appropriate weight. On the contrary, the proposed approach can assign a proper weight based on the VAE's inference.

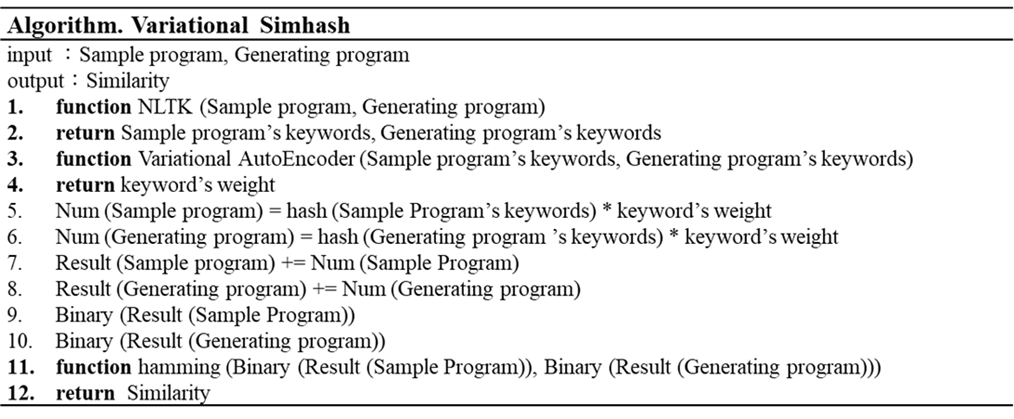


Figure 17. Variational simhash algorithm

This study uses VAE to map weights directly. First, convert a word into a 9-dimensional vector through word2vec, as shown in Figure 18. The input layer is this vector. The Encoder has two layers, the first layer has seven neurons, and the second layer has five neurons. We then reduce the vector to a 3-dimensional vector by the mean and standard deviation, and the Decoder is responsible for restoring the data dimension to the original dimension. Then go back to the word via word2vec. This study found 550 codes from GitHub, of which 500 are training data, 40 are validation data, and 10 are test data. The loss function is MSE, the activation function is ReLU, and the optimizer is Adam. Figure 19 shows the architecture diagram.

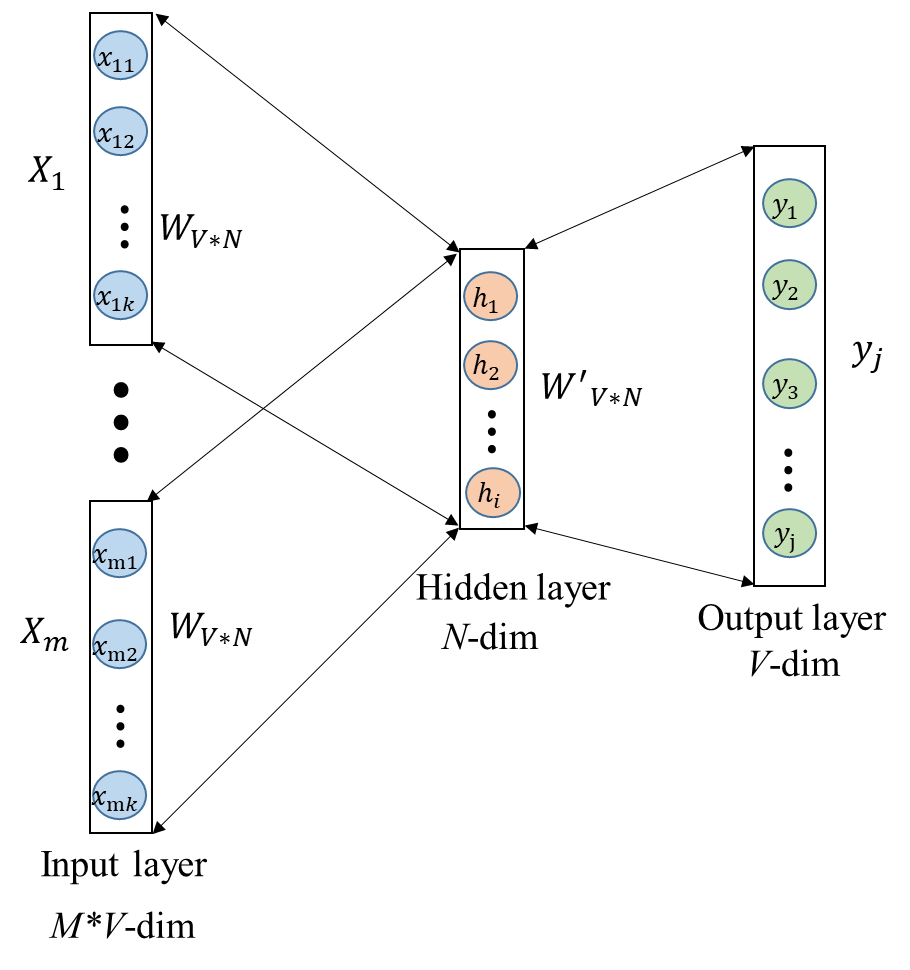


Figure 18. word2vec architecture

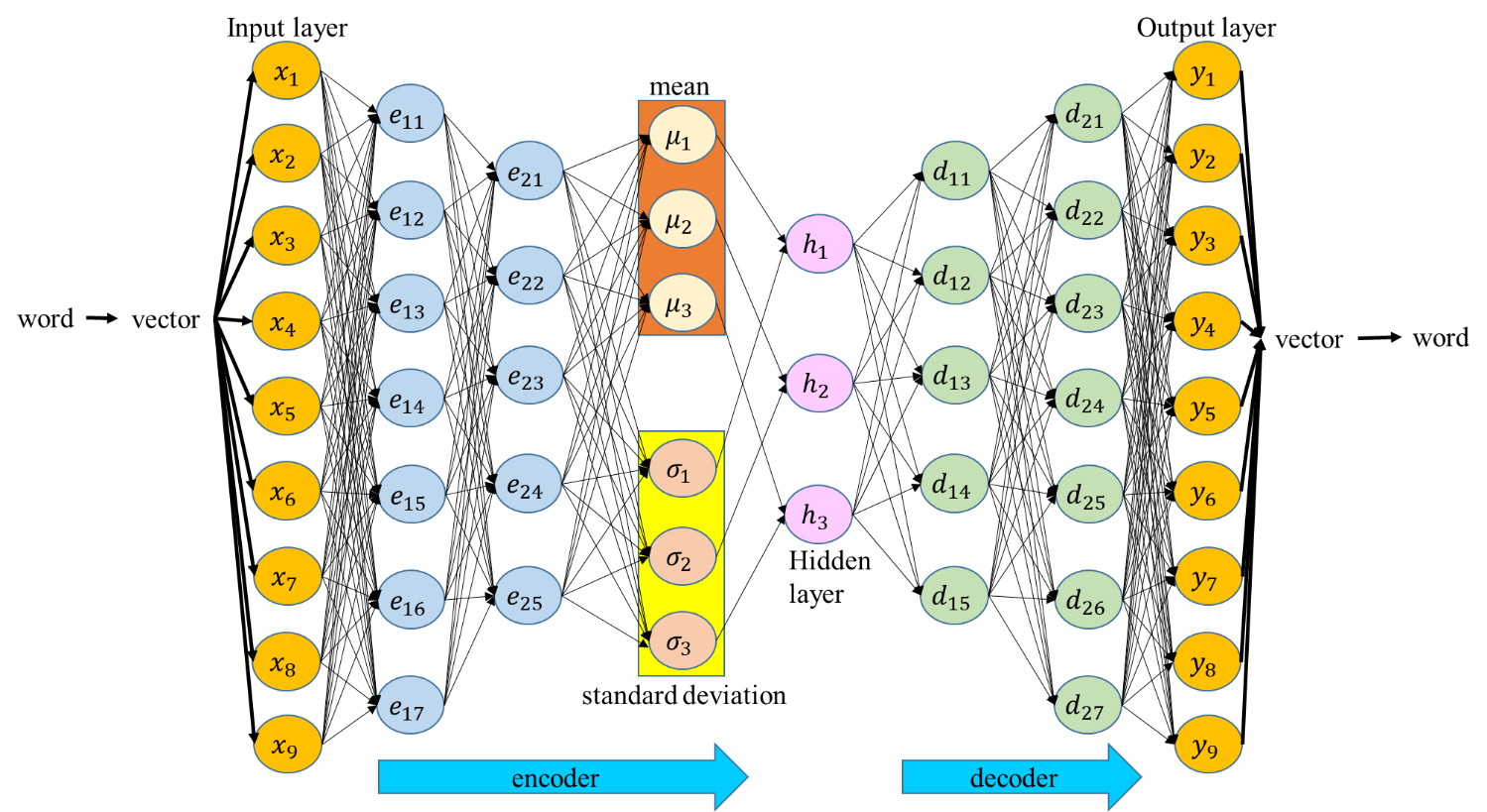


Figure 19. Variational AutoEncoder (VAE) architecture

After reducing to a three-dimensional vector, VAE substitutes the data into Eq. (21) to obtain the weight value, where *i* is the number of neurons in the hidden layer, represents the value of the i-th neuron in the hidden layer, and stands for the weight value. This study has carried out an example with two simple program codes, Test1 [51] and Test2 [52]. It turned out that the simhash algorithm gave 68% of the code similarity between them. The variational simhash algorithm, by contrast, inferred it to be 90%.

(21)

## 3.5 Piecewise longest common subsequence (PLCS)

This study proposed a new effective LCS-like method to check multimedia information's consistency rapidly. After converting the execution result of each program into a string of ASCII code or binary code, we use LCS to compute the conformity of the sample program and the generated program execution results. This study found that when the length of a string of ASCII or binary code is very long, it takes a long time to finish the conformity check. Technically speaking, supposed two strings with the length of n individually, LCS will spend times of comparisons to check the conformity between them. This study has proposed an improved LCS algorithm called the piecewise longest common subsequence (PLCS) to shorten the conformity check, as shown in Figure 20. PLCS can use a deep neural network (DNN) [53] to predict the appropriate segmented length of a string of ASCII or binary code. First, it converts the execution result into a string ASCII or binary code, breaking it into several segments where a segment has a fixed length. After that, it uses the LCS algorithm to perform a conformity check segment by segment. After the algorithm completes the LCS operation on each segment, it will empty the memory allocated for the calculation. The algorithm will return only the LCS result of the segment as well. Finally, we add the LCS results of the segments to get the final LCS result. Supposed the length of the two strings is n, the algorithm derives every segment with k characters to perform PLCS. The PLCS will spend times of the comparison. The number of comparisons used in the proposed approach, PLCS, is much less than the traditional method LCS. The operation of PLCS is faster than that of LCS because a small amount of memory is allocated for a single segment computing to speed up the conformity operation. In theory, the data type or the length of the string affects how long the segment length set in the string should be. Therefore, this study employs a DNN model to predict how many characters combine a segment to infer segment lengths for long sequences as the most suitable way to compute PLCS quickly.

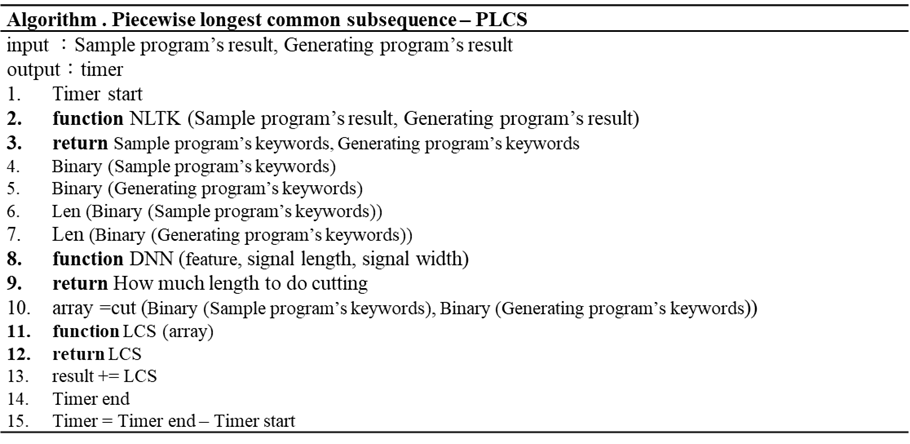


Figure 20. PLCS algorithm

This study employs a deep neural network (DNN) model with a softmax function to predict the length of a segment, as shown in Figure 21. In Figure 21, the symbol from O1 to O5 represents the different lengths of a segment, and we specify these symbols to different lengths of a segment, as listed in Table 2. The input layer contains three parts: feature and the length and width of the signal. The loss function is the sum of squared errors (SSE), the activation function is the rectified linear unit (ReLU), and the optimizer is the adaptative gradient (AdaGrad). The feature input is a one-dimensional vector with a length of 784 elements. The data set for training a DNN model consists of 100 input vectors and their corresponding 100 output labels where the model performs segmentation results of different lengths.

Regarding data allocation for training a DNN model, there are 90 vectors as training data, five validation data, and five test data. There are two hidden layers in DNN. The number of neurons in the first hidden layer is 30 and in the second 40. If the input signal is text, the feature value of the input layer adopts Doc2Vec [54] to convert the text into a vector, and the signal length is the original length of the sentence in which the signal width is 1. If the input is an image, users can use VGG16 [55] to capture image features as an input signal. The signal length is the original length of the image, and the signal width is the image's original width. If the input is a voice signal, users can use the Python package librosa.display.waveplot to convert it into the waveform of an image as an input signal. The training process of a voice input will do the same task as the image input process mentioned above. If the input is a movie, users can use the Yolo v3 [56] model to track the object's motion and convert the track of motion into a displacement image as an input signal. The training process of a move input will do the same task as the image input process as mentioned above. Figure 22 shows the loss curve during the training phase of a DNN model.

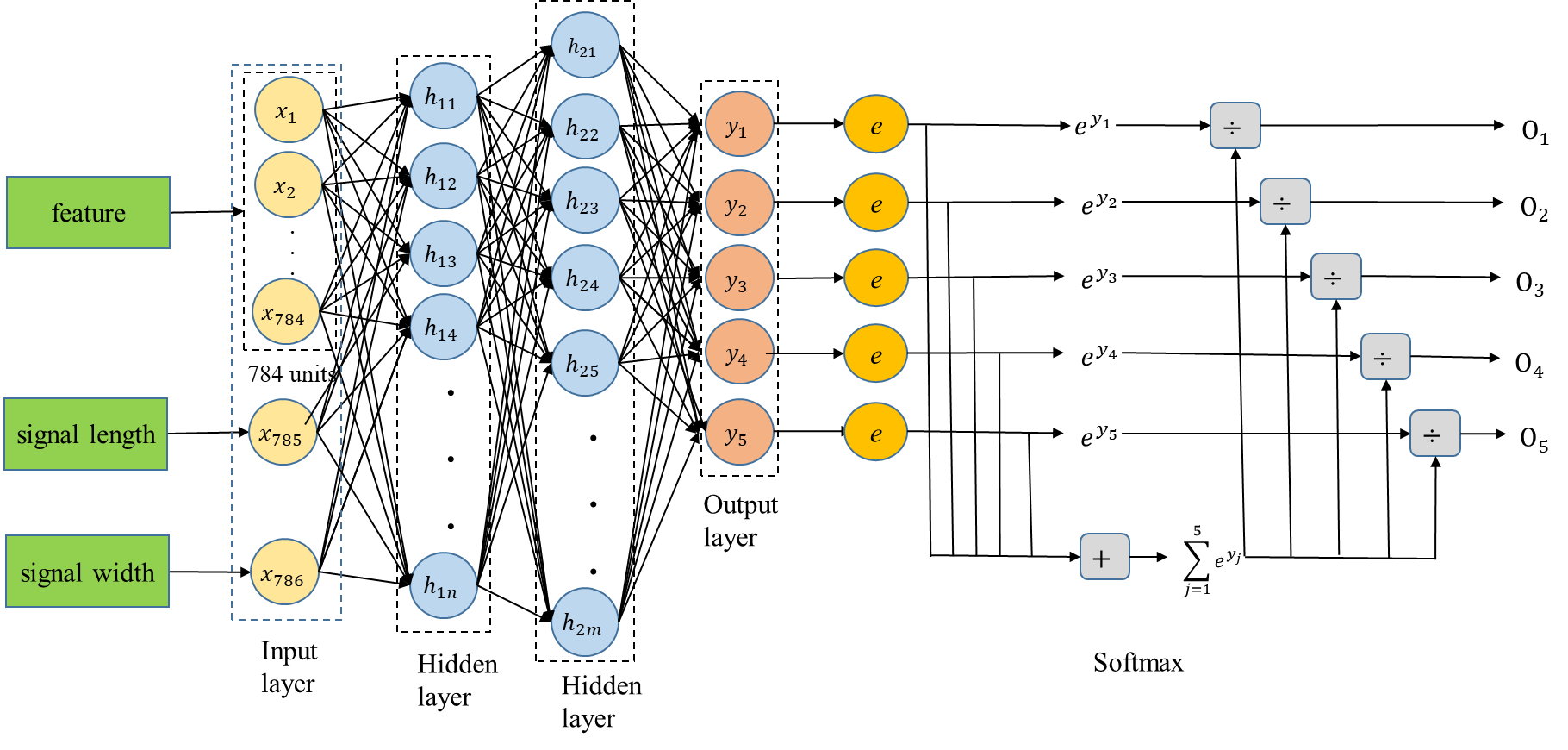


Figure 21. DNN estimate the length of a segment

Table 2. The Length of a Segment (Unit: bit)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Symbol | One hot encoding | Length of a segment |
| O1 | 000012 | 500 |
| O2 | 000102 | 1000 |
| O3 | 001002 | 5000 |
| O4 | 010002 | 10000 |
| O5 | 100002 | 50000 |

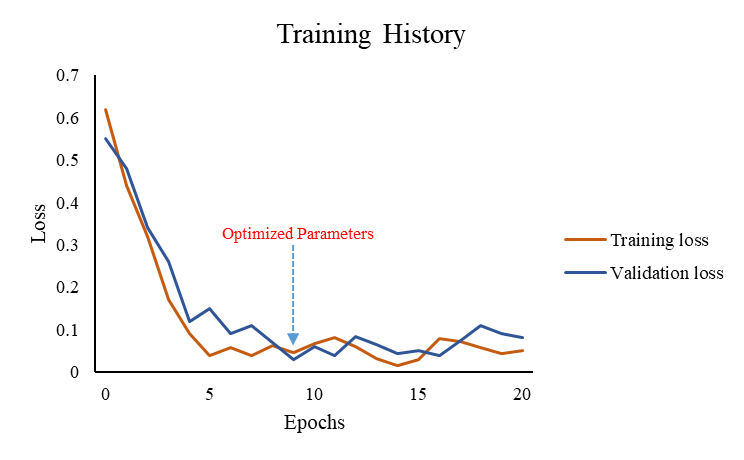


Figure 22. Loss curve during DNN training phase

This study uses the execution results of four sample programs and the programs they generate for testing. The execution results are article text [57], graphic image [58], speech signal [59] and video signal [60], respectively. Table 3 shows the performance evaluation between LCS and PLCS. The LCS algorithm takes 659.50 seconds on average for the conformity check of execution results. In contrast, the PLCS algorithm is 173.25 seconds.

Table 3. Performance evaluation between LCS and PLCS

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Case | Predicted segment length (bit) | Number of comparisons using LCS | LCS execution time (sec.) | Number of comparisons using PLCS | PLCS execution time (sec.) |
| Article text | 500 | 485,809 | 0.006 | 288,809 | 0.0017 |
| Graphic image | 1000 | 1,227,241,024 | 298 | 35,001,024 | 78 |
| Voice signal | 10000 | 21,278,640,384 | 1,397 | 1,434,480,384 | 431 |
| Video signal | 5000 | 6,430,917,249 | 943 | 400,037,249 | 184 |
| Average | 4125 | 7,234,321,117 | 659.50 | 467,451,866.5 | 173.25 |

## 3.6 Graphical User Interface

Graphical User Interface, referred to as GUI. GUI is a kind of human-machine interface. It is an interface display format for human-computer communication. It allows users to manipulate icons or menu options on the screen using an input device such as a mouse. Used to select commands, call files, start programs, or perform some other daily tasks. Compared to a character interface where you enter text or character commands through the keyboard to complete routine tasks. Graphical user interfaces have many advantages. GUI is composed of windows, drop-down menus, dialog boxes and their corresponding control mechanisms. It is standardized across modern applications that the same operation is always done the same way. In GUI, what the user sees and operates are all graphical objects, and the technology of computer graphics is applied.

This study uses PyQt5 to build the interface, the main screen as shown in Figure 23. In Figure 23, it can be seen that it is divided into 3 blocks, namely Keyword Input, Code Transformation, and Check. After the user input a sentence in the first block, the keyword and the corresponding sample program can be obtained. In the second block, users can choose to use GPT-2, MASS or BART for code transformation. In the third block, users can choose to use Simhash or Variational Simhash for code similarity check. Then, the user can choose to use LCS or PLCS to check the consistency of the execution results.

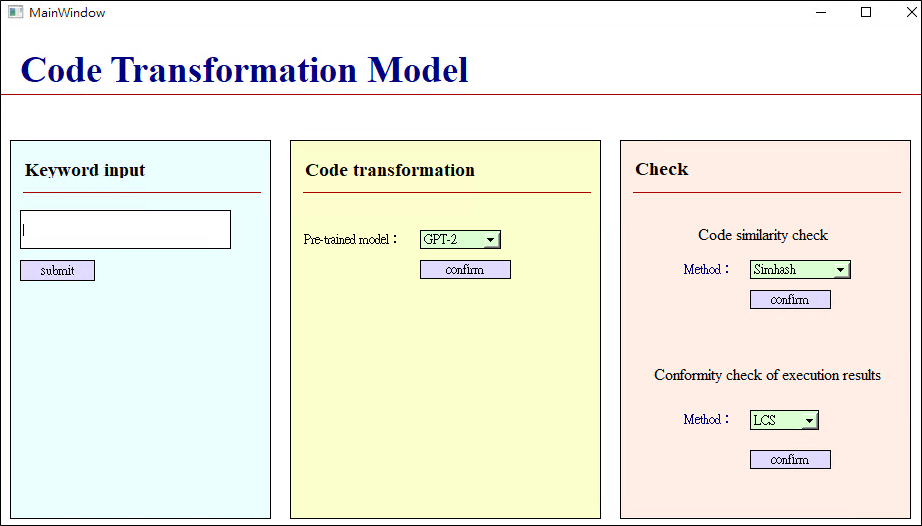


Figure 23. Main screen of interface

# Chapter 4. Experimental Results and Discussion

## 4.1 Experimental environment

This study uses fast model training on an advanced GPU cluster architecture to reduce the processing time spent on traditional CPU training models, as shown in Figure 24. NLTK performed sentence segmentation and keyword searches to find the corresponding sample programs, and then users fed those programs into code transformation models GPT-2, MASS, and BART. The variational simhash algorithm checks for code similarity. The Piecewise Longest Common Subsequence algorithm checks the consistency of the execution results of two different programs. Use LIME to interpret the model. Users can build all of the above tools in a cloud environment to execute most applications and generate programs. Therefore, this study uses open source packages to establish the operating environment, as listed in Table 4.



Figure 24. GPU workstation cluster

Table 4. Open-source package

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Package | Version |
| Anaconda2 | 5.2.0 |
| Python | 3.7.5 |
| Tensorflow | 1.14 |
| CUDA | 10 |
| XAMPP | 3.2.4 |
| NLTK | 3.5 |
| GPT-2 | 0.6 |
| SimHash | 2.0.0 |
| LCS | − |

## 4.2 Experimental design

We performed four experiments in this section. Experiment 1 has 4 example sentences, and each sentence will select the keyword and then use the keyword to retrieve the sample program from the semantic database. The second experiment was to generate 100 programs separately from each sample program. Then check the code similarity between the sample program and the generated program, and verify whether the execution results of the generated program and the sample program are consistent. And analyze the performance of the generated program. The third experiment is to analyze the execution speed of the whole system. Experiment 4 explains the model.

This study established a semantic database for the experiment. The keywords, example program names, example program paths, generated model paths, and other tables in the database created by XAMPP are shown in Figure 25.

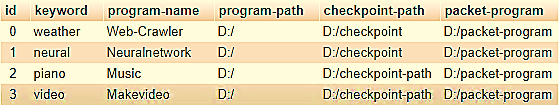


Figure 25. Table of four sample programs

## 4.3 Experimental results

**4.3.1 Experiment 1**

In Experiment 1, NLTK will be used to segment words from four input example sentences and select the appropriate keywords accordingly. Experiment 1 adopted four example sentences, as listed in Table 5. The results of word segmentation using NLTK have shown in Figure 26.

Table 5. Example sentences

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Case | Sentence content |
| Example 1 | The weather is very good today, I want to know the traffic flow. |
| Example 2 | Fit approximate equations through neural network. |
| Example 3 | I want to listen to piano music and relax. |
| Example 4 | I want to turn the photo into a video for viewing, and recall it. |

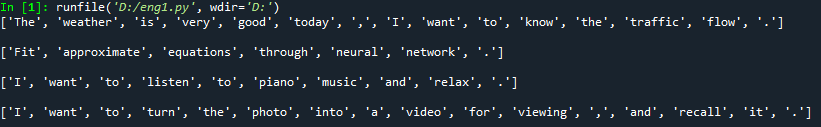


Figure 26. Screenshot of NLTK word segmentation

The keywords have the corresponding sample programs precisely found and pick-up from the semantic database where the corresponding sample programs have entitled Web-Crawler, Neuralnetwork, Music, and Makevideo, as listed in Table 6. The sample programs in this study are all obtained from Github [61]. The sample program in Example 1 is related to web crawlers [62], and the corresponding keywords are weather and traffic. Sample program 1 is to grab the corresponding data on the Internet, get the weather forecast from the weather center, and automatically assign the traffic jam spots on Google Maps. Next, in the example program of Example 2, the corresponding keyword is "equation, neural, network" [63] related to neural network applications. The primary purpose of the example program is to find an approximate equation by training a neural network. Third, in the sample program of Example 3, the corresponding keywords are piano and music, which is related to the program that generates music [64]. The webcam programming goal is to generate a short piece of piano music automatically. Finally, in Example 4, the keywords corresponding to the sample program are photo and video. This program can convert photos into videos for users to watch [65].

Table 6. The list of example programs in Experiment 1

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Case | Extracted keywords from example sentence | Sample program |
| Example 1 | weather, traffic | Web-Crawler |
| Example 2 | equations, neural, network | Neuralnetwork |
| Example 3 | piano, music | Music |
| Example 4 | photo, video | Makevideo |

**4.3.2 Experiment 2**

Experiment 2 with four sample programs implements in a single GPU workstation. This experiment first imported four sample programs into GPT-2, MASS, and BART to generate the preliminary programs. In Appendix, we have demonstrated a few samples of the generated preliminary programs. After each sample program generates 100 preliminary programs, the next is to check the code similarity using the variational simhash (VSH) algorithm. We set a qualification level with the pass ratio of code similarity greater than or equal to 90%. Figures. 27 to 30 show the pass ratio of the generated preliminary programs. We have selected some of them with a higher pass ratio (≥ 90%) called qualified programs.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  |  |
| Figure 27. The pass ratio of the preliminary programs in Example 1 | Figure 28. The pass ratio of the preliminary programs in Example 2 |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  |  |
| Figure 29. The pass ratio of the preliminary programs in Example 3 | Figure 30. The pass ratio of the preliminary programs in Example 4 |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 範例程式1 結果.PNG | 範例2 |
| (a) Execution result of sample program 1 | (a) Execution result of sample program 2 |
| 英文生成程式1 結果.PNG | 生成2 |
| (b) Execution result of newly generated program 1 | (b) Execution result of newly generated program 2 |
| Figure 31. Execution result of Example 1 | Figure 32. Execution result of Example 2 |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| ee2 |  |
| (a) Execution result of sample program 3 | (a) Execution result of sample program 4 |
| 33333333333333333333333333 |  |
| (b) Execution result of newly generated program 3 | (b) Execution result of newly generated program 4 |
| Figure 33. Execution result of Example 3 | Figure 34. Execution result of Example 4 |

The third is to compile every qualified program. Once any program has complied successfully, we execute that program immediately. As shown in Figures 31 to 34, PLCS will check the results of the successfully executed programs, as listed in Table 7. This PLCS is to find the conformity between the execution result of the sample program and the qualified program. The one with the highest compliance has been chosen and called the pocket program.

Table 7. PLCS conformity according to the number of identical codes (unit: %)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Case  Subject | Example 1 | | | Example 2 | | | Example 3 | | | Example 4 | | | |
| GPT-2 | MASS | BART | GPT-2 | MASS | BART | GPT-2 | MASS | BART | GPT-2 | MASS | BART |
| Sample program | 62 | 62 | 62 | 35218 | 35218 | 35218 | 162964 | 162964 | 162964 | 68087 | 68087 | 68087 | |
| Generated program | 62 | 63 | 62 | 36513 | 36102 | 35783 | 188218 | 179341 | 179376 | 66537 | 66983 | 67210 | |
| Identical codes | 61 | 61 | 61 | 35218 | 35195 | 34218 | 161998 | 160301 | 163911 | 65894 | 65912 | 66548 | |
| PLCS conformity | 98.38 | 97.60 | 98.38 | 98.19 | 98.69 | 96.3 | 92.25 | 93.65 | 95.75 | 97.89 | 97.59 | 98.37 | |

Finally, we have evaluated the performance of the proposed approaches, including VSH and PLCS algorithms, according to the execution result of sample programs and their respective pocket programs, as listed in Tables 8 and 9. Table 8 shows the number of code lines reduced between the sample program and the pocket program in four cases where the minimum number of code lines either in the sample program or the pocket program could be out of GPT-2, MASS, or BART. The proposed approach can reduce the number of code lines by 28.22% and program execution time by 30.98% on average. As a result, the proposed approach in this study can outperform the previous method published in 2021 [11].

Table 8. Number of code lines reduction

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Case  Subject | Example 1 | Example 2 | Example 3 | Example 4 |
| Sample program | 291 | 152 | 174 | 147 |
| Pocket program | 169\* (174^) | 123\* (128^) | 137# (146^) | 102\* (111^) |
| Reduction ratio (%) | 41.92\* (40.34^) | 19.08\* (15.78^) | 21.26# (16.09^) | 30.61\* (24.48^) |
| Average reduction ratio (%) | 28.22 (27.21^) | | | |

p.s. abbreviated symbol ^: GPT-2, #: MASS, and \*: BART and parenthesis () indicating the minimum number of code lines of a sample program

Table 9. Program execution time reduction (unit: second)

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Case  Subject | Example 1 | Example 2 | Example 3 | Example 4 |
| Sample program | 8.35 | 10.57 | 14.58 | 12.43 |
| Pocket program | 6.04\* (6.97^) | 6.89\* (7.13^) | 10.56# (11.71^) | 7.97\* (8.92^) |
| Reduction ratio (%) | 27.66\* (16.59^) | 34.81\* (32.54^) | 27.57# (19.68^) | 35.88\* (28.23^) |
| Average reduction ratio (%) | 30.98 (24.62^) | | | |

p.s. abbreviated symbol ^: GPT-2, #: MASS, and \*: BART and parenthesis () indicating the minimum execution time of a sample program

**4.3.3 Experiment 3**

In this study, the proposed method makes the generated programs produced more efficient and increases the system's speed. The first part is to improve code similarity comparison using the variational simhash (VSH) algorithm that can reduce the number of qualified programs. Reducing the number of qualified programs deducts the time required to compile all qualified programs. Compared with simhash (SH) algorithm, the proposed one obtained fewer qualified programs, as shown in Table 10. Table 10 shows that the reduction ratio of the number of qualified programs is up to 22.08%.

Table 10. Comparison of the number of qualified programs produced

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Method | Example 1 | | | Example 2 | | | Example 3 | | | Example 4 | | | |
| GPT-2 | MASS | BART | GPT-2 | MASS | BART | GPT-2 | MASS | BART | GPT-2 | MASS | BART |
| SH | 23 | 34 | 41 | 25 | 29 | 32 | 28 | 37 | 42 | 31 | 36 | 40 | |
| VSH | 19 | 27 | 33 | 19 | 21 | 23 | 22 | 29 | 32 | 25 | 29 | 31 | |
| Reduction ratio (%) | 17.39 | 20.58 | 19.51 | 24.00 | 27.58 | 28.12 | 21.43 | 21.62 | 23.81 | 19.35 | 19.44 | 22.50 | |
| Average reduction ratio (%) | 22.11 | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Next, the proposed PLCS can perform the conformity check of the program execution results faster than the traditional LCS, as shown in Table 11. Therefore, it makes the system run rapidly. In Table 11, users pick up the best-performing pocket programs generated from GPT-2, MASS, or BART in Examples 1, 2, 3, and 4. Then users compare the conformity check using LCS and PLCS according to the number of string comparisons and its execution time. As a result, PLCS can reduce the number of character comparisons by 21.18% and the execution time shortened by 23.01%.

Table 11. Comparison of the conformity check

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Case | The number of string comparison in LCS | The number of string comparison in PLCS | Reduction ratio (%) | Time for string comparison in LCS (second ) | Time for string comparison in PLCS (second ) | Reduction ratio (%) |
| Example 1 | 3,721 | 3,721 | 0 | 0.0030 | 0.0030 | 0 |
| Example 2 | 1,240,307,524 | 937,040,324 | 24.45 | 392 | 279 | 28.82 |
| Example 3 | 26,557,265,296 | 17,808,785,296 | 32.94 | 7839 | 5,268 | 32.79 |
| Example 4 | 4,635,839,569 | 3,368,007,569 | 27.34 | 894 | 622 | 30.42 |
| Average | 8,108,354,027.5 | 5,528,459,227.5 | 21.18 | 2,281.25 | 1542.25 | 23.01 |

Tables 10 and 11 confirm that the proposed method improves the efficiency of producing the generated programs and the execution speed of the conformity check. Then, users can calculate the entire process's execution time in Eq. (22), where represents the time of selecting keywords after word segmentation using NLTK, stands for the time of searching the corresponding sample program in semantic database, is the time of producing the newly generated program from the code transformation models, denotes the time for checking code similarity, expresses the time for compiling all qualified programs, indicates the time of the consistency check of execution result, and evinces the time to execute the pocket program. Finally, users must use the code transformation model to estimate the time taken for the entire process of code transformation, as listed in Table 12. In contrast, the previous work [11] employed GPT-2 model, simhash algorithm, and LCS algorithm. The proposed one in this study uses GPT-2, MASS, or BART models, variational simhash algorithm, and PLCS algorithm. As a result, the proposed approach outperforms the method mentioned in the previous work, increasing the speed up to 1.27 times.

(22)

Table 12. Execution time of the entire process

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Case | The previous method (second) | The proposed approach (second) | Speedup factor |
| Example 1 | 2635.34 | 2633.62 | 1.00 |
| Example 2 | 3045.50 | 2922.02 | 1.04 |
| Example 3 | 10478.24 | 5655.76 | 1.46 |
| Example 4 | 3570.98 | 3098.50 | 1.13 |
| Average | 4,932.52 | 3,577.48 | 1.27 |

**4.3.4 Experiment 4**

This study uses LIME to explain the decision-making from AI models or algorithms such as GPT-2, MASS, BART, simhash, variational simhash, LCS, and PLCS. First, users applied LIME to interpret the outcomes of the decisions made from three pre-trained code transformation models, GPT-2, MASS, and BART. Given sample program 1, GPT-2, MASS, or BART produced the newly generated programs and then sent them into LIME to obtain the explainable results, as shown in Figures 35 to 37. The results show the effect of each line of the program and its probability of being generated. It shows that pre-trained code transformation models can decide what code should not be generated, thus making the code transformation process more efficient. As a result, there is no difference in the code transformation results among the three models mentioned above.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| GPT2 | MASS2 |
| Figure 35. LIME explains the results produced by GPT-2 | Figure 36. LIME explains the results produced by MASS |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| B2 |  |
| Figure 37. LIME explains the results produced by BART |  |

Next, users applied LIME to explain the decision-making from the algorithms of code similarity check, both simhash and variational simhash algorithms. Given the preliminary programs and the corresponding sample program, simhash or variational simhash produced the newly qualified programs and then sent them into LIME to obtain the explainable results, as shown in Figures 38 to 39. The weights of the words in a code line affect the result of the code similarity check. Finally, given the qualified programs and the corresponding sample program, LCS and PLCS produced the comparison of the execution results of the sample program and the pocket program. They then sent them into LIME to obtain the explainable results, as shown in Figures 40 and 41. Consequently, the length of ASCII code or binary code affects the execution time significantly.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 111 | 222 |
| Figure 38. LIME explains the results produced by simhash | Figure 39. LIME explains the results produced by variational simhash |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 333 | 444 |
| Figure 40. LIME explains the results produced by LCS | Figure 41. LIME explains the results produced by PLCS |

This study uses LIME to explain the AI model or algorithm decision-making and let people learn how the system works out to optimize the algorithm and increase the overall efficiency. This study complies consistently with the European Parliament-issued Ethics Guidelines for Trustworthy AI, proving that this study is trustworthy.

**4.4 Graphical User Interface**

This study uses PyQt5 to build the main screen interface, as shown in Figure 23. In Figure 23, it can be seen that it is divided into 3 blocks, namely Keyword Input, Code Transformation, and Check. In the first block, the user enters a sentence, then presses confirm, and the results window is displayed, as shown in Figure 42. As can be seen from the result window, the system will display the selected keywords and the corresponding sample programs. Press the return button to return to the main screen.

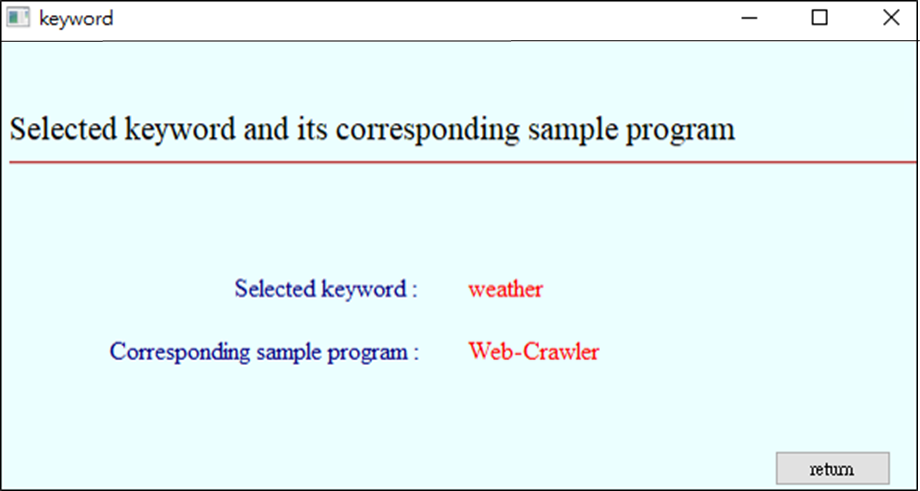


Figure 42. Keyword input result of interface

In the second block, the user can choose which model to use for code transformation. The results are shown in Figures 43-45. In Figures 43-45, the above is a hyperlink to the file of the transformation result. Press it to open the file.

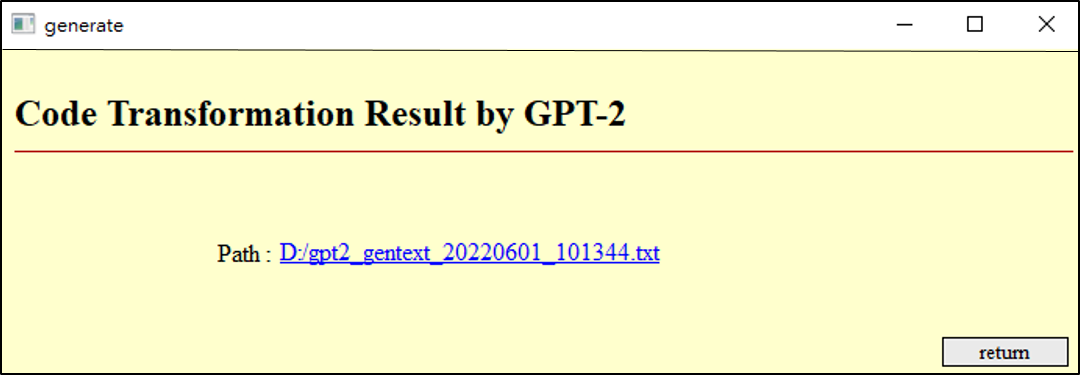
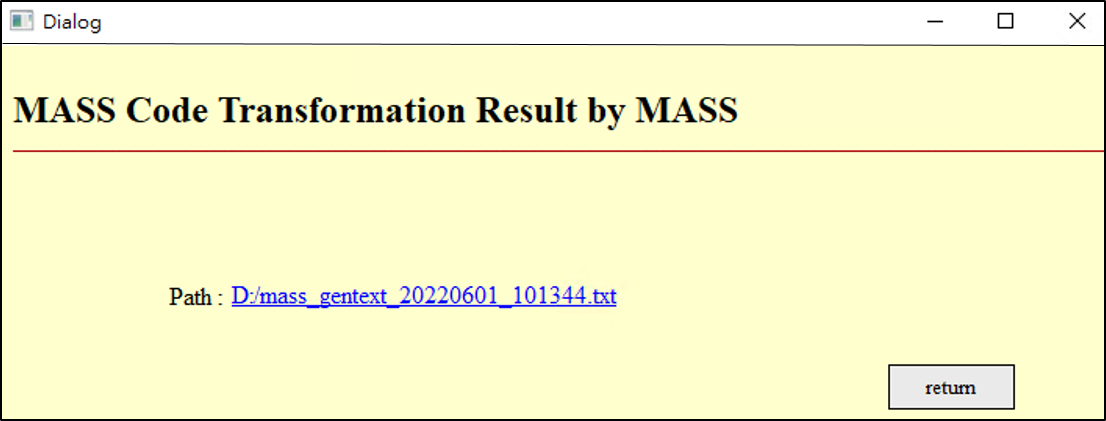


Figure 43. code transformation result by GPT-2 of interface



|  |
| --- |
| Figure 44. code transformation result by MASS of interface |



Figure 45. code transformation result by BART of interface

The third block can be divided into code similarity check and execution result consistency check. Users can choose different check methods. Figures 46-47 show the results of the code similarity check using the simhash algorithm and the variational simhash algorithm. It can be seen from the results that the first row shows the similarity between the average preliminary program and the sample program. Next, the similarity of the individual preliminary programs to the sample programs is displayed.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  |  |
| Figure 46. Check result by simhash | Figure 47. Check result by simhash |

Figures 48-49 show the results of the consistency check of execution results using the LCS algorithm and the PLCS algorithm. The results show that the conformity of the qualified program and the sample program and the time to execute the test will be displayed.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  |  |
| Figure 48. check result by LCS | Figure 49. check result by PLCS |

**4.5 Discussion**

It can be seen from the experimental results that the variational simhash algorithm and the piecewise longest common subsequence algorithm proposed in this study are effective. The qualified program can be reduced by 22.11%. The number of string comparisons is reduced by 21.18%, and the time to check the consistency of execution results can be reduced by 23.01%. The entire code transformation process has improved the execution speed by 1.27 times. Finally, use LIME to explain the model's decisions. In addition, the study also builds a graphical user interface, allowing users to operate the code transformation operation very conveniently.

The variational simhash algorithm in this study changes the way that gives weights in the simhash algorithm and increases the accuracy of code similarity. However, the effect may not be so good because the variational simhash algorithm is against the python code compared to other programming languages. The PLCS algorithm of this study uses way of segment length to let it be fast to compare the execution results consistently. However, the comparison time may not be the least because there are only five kinds of segment lengths in the PLCS algorithm.

# Chapter 5. Conclusion

It can be seen from the experimental results that this study improves the accuracy of code similarity comparison and reduces the time for checking the consistency of execution results. This study makes the entire code transformation process has improved the execution speed by 1.27 times. In addition, explainable AI can also be used to explain the rules by which the model operates. The above experimental results achieved the expected goal of this study. This research also builds a graphical user interface to provide users with more convenient operations.

In this study, the program's programming language is python, so if it is necessary to generate other languages, this system is not necessarily suitable. So the future can be towards generating different programming languages. In addition, this system does not store many keywords and sample programs in the semantic database. As the data of keywords and sample programs stored in the semantic database becomes larger, it must be considered that too many may be added. This data results in slow searches when searching the semantic database, resulting in poor performance. Therefore, in the future, deep learning methods can be used to optimize the search to speed up the search. The above is how the system needs to develop in the future.

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