Learning Syntactical Features of Programming Languages from Imagery Using Convolutional Neural Networks Supplementary Materials

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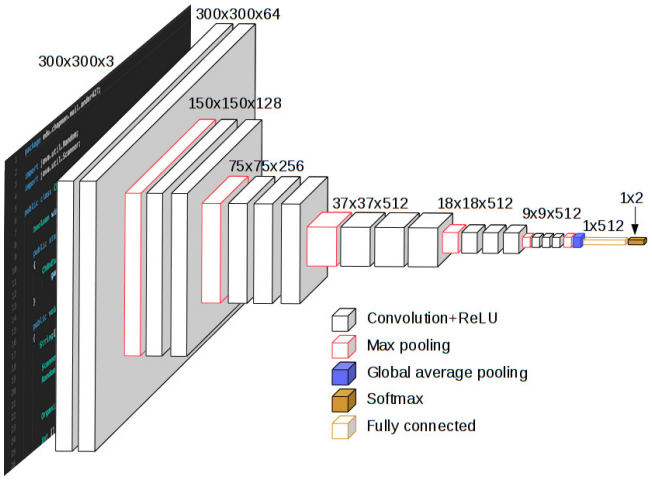

Figure 1: VGG network, commonly referred to as VGG16 due to its sixteen convolutional layers. Input images are 500x500x3 pixels. The output of the network is a binary classification for the presence of code in the input image. The blue volume in the network represents a global average pooling layer which is required to perform class activation mapping.

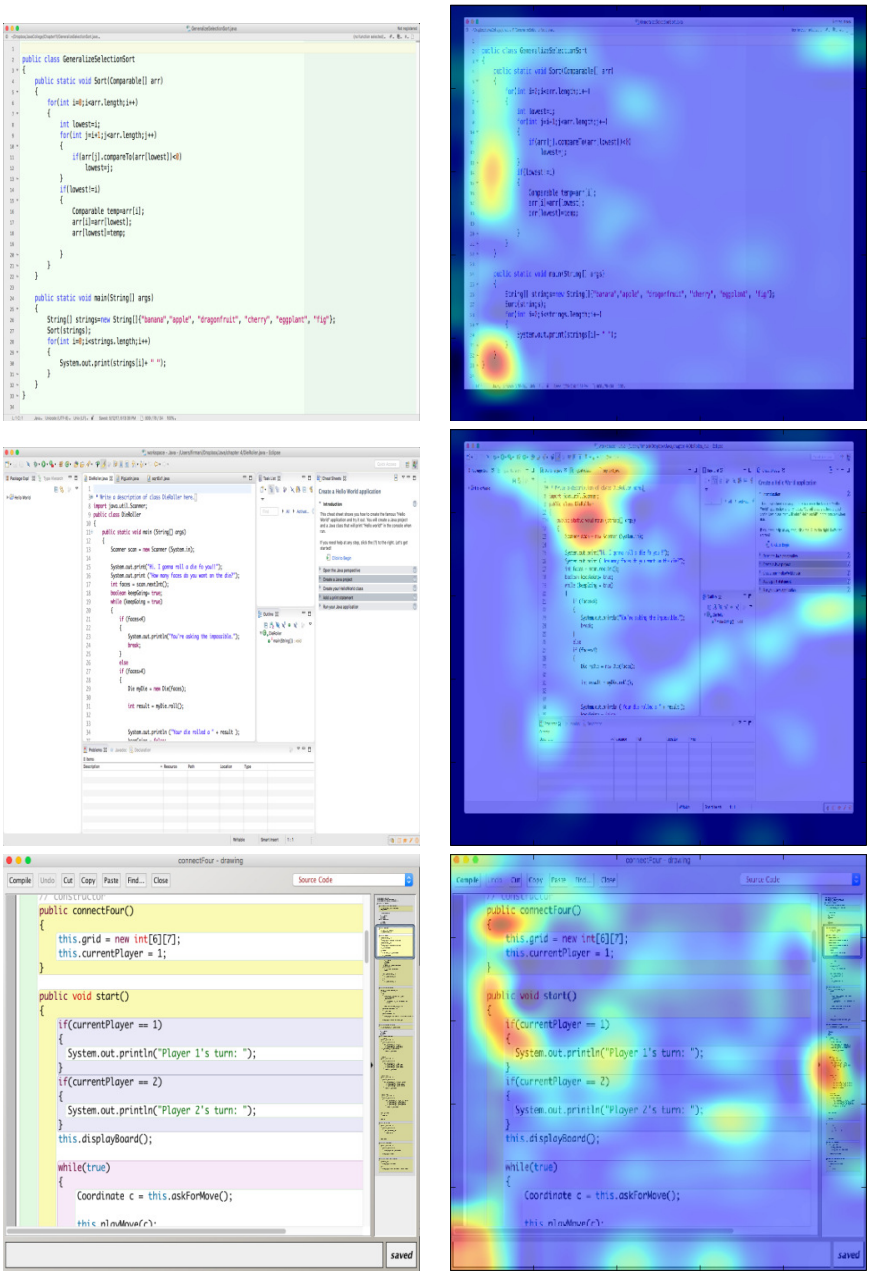

Figure 2: CAM results on correctly predicted Java code image frames. Normal test image (left column). CAM results on the test image (right column).

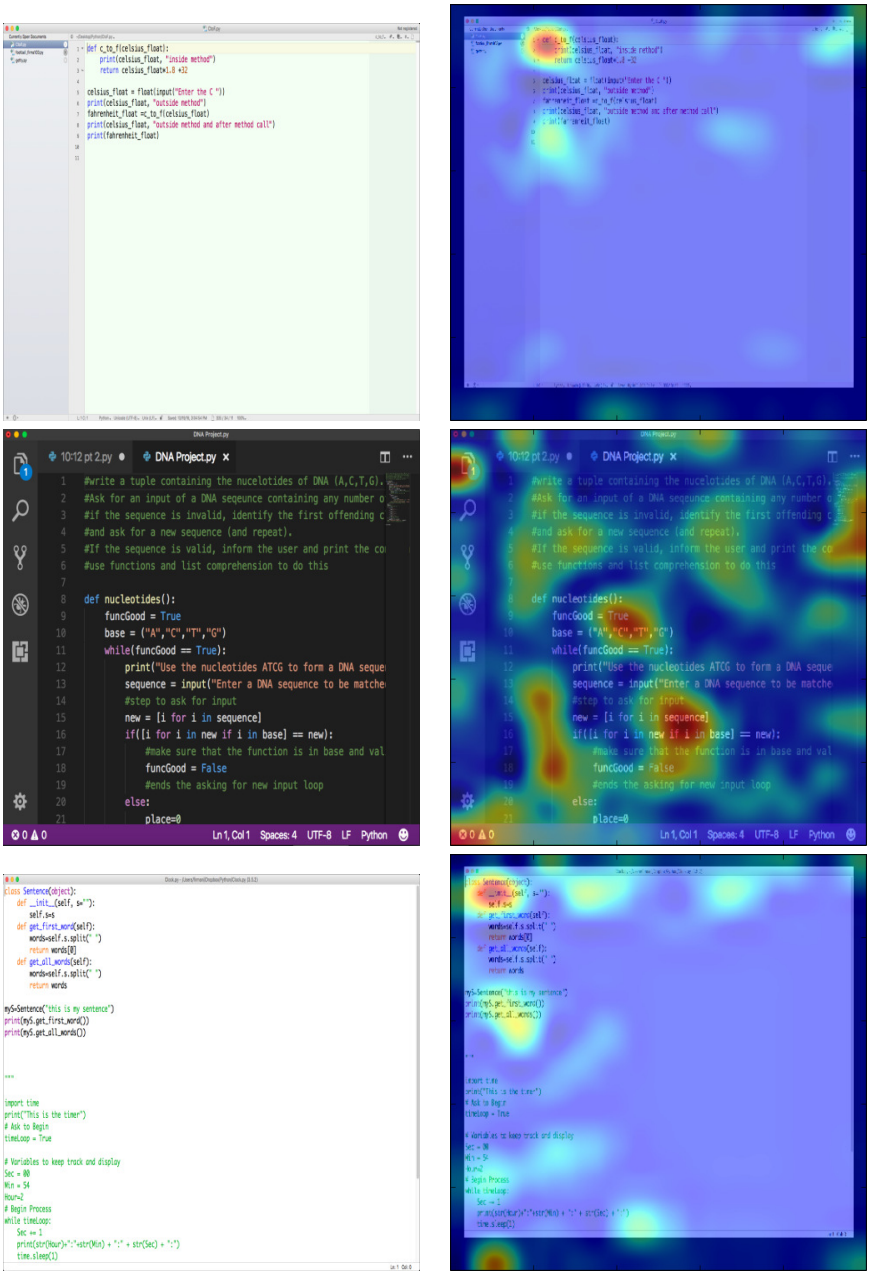

Figure 3: CAM results on correctly predicted Python code image frames. Normal test image (left column). CAM results on the test image (right column).