Microsoft

Code Intelligence: Models, Applications and Future

Nan Duan

Senior Principal Research Manager

Microsoft Research Asia

Korea AI Summit @ 2022-12-15

Large-scale Pre-trained Models for Code Intelligence

treat code as natural language

GitHub

Source Code

Code Structure

Abstract Syntax Tree

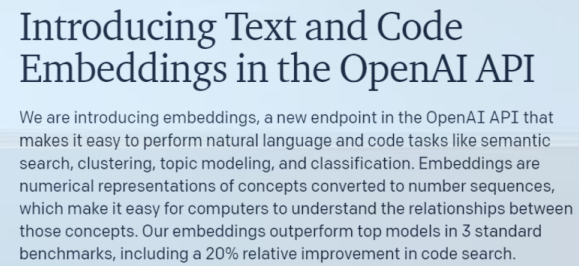
Similar Codes

Code Diff

Execution Result

Assembly Code

Codex (OpenAI)



Embeddings (OpenAI)

(Some of) Our Work @ MSRA

Code Representation

- **CodeBERT** (EMNLP 2020): propose the 1st code-text pre-trained model
- **GraphCodeBERT** (ICLR 2021): use variable relationship to enhance code representation
- **UniXcoder** (ACL 2022): use sequential AST to enhance code representation

Code Retrieval

- **AR2** (ICLR 2022): propose a general dense retrieval framework that trains retriever & ranker in a minimax adversarial manner and can cover text-to-text, text-to-code, and code-to-code tasks
- **CodeRetriever** (EMNLP 2022): extract code-text and code-code pairs from Web for building code retrieval models with unimodal and bimodal contrastive learning

Code Generation

- **GPT-C w/ Extended Context** (EMNLP 2021): improve GPT-C for code completion with extended context
- **Grammformer** (ICLR 2022): generate codes based on code grammar and predict holes to alleviate the uncertainty issue
- **ReACC** (ACL 2022): propose a retrieval-augmented code completion framework, which uses the partial code as a query to retrieve similar codes and predicts the following codes based on the retrieved similar codes

Code Review & Refinement

- **CodeReviewer** (ESEC/FSE 2022): propose an encoder-decoder based pre-trained model for automating code review activities, such as code diff quality estimation, review generation, code refinement based on code review, etc.
- **CodeReviewer v2.0** (on-going 2022): propose a retrieval-augmented model for automating code review activities, like ReACC for code completion.

Code Benchmark

- **CodeXGLUE** (NeurIPS 2021): build a benchmark for code intelligence, which covers 14 datasets for 10 code tasks
- **CoSQA** (ACL 2021): build a benchmark for text-to-code search based on Web data
- **CodeExplanation** (EMNLP 2022): build a benchmark for code-to-explanation generation

Zhangyin Feng, Daya Guo, Duyu Tang, Nan Duan, Xiaocheng Feng, Ming Gong, Linjun Shou, Bing Qin, Ting Liu, Daxin Jiang, Ming Zhou. **CodeBERT: A Pre-Trained Model for Programming and Natural Language**. EMNLP 2020.

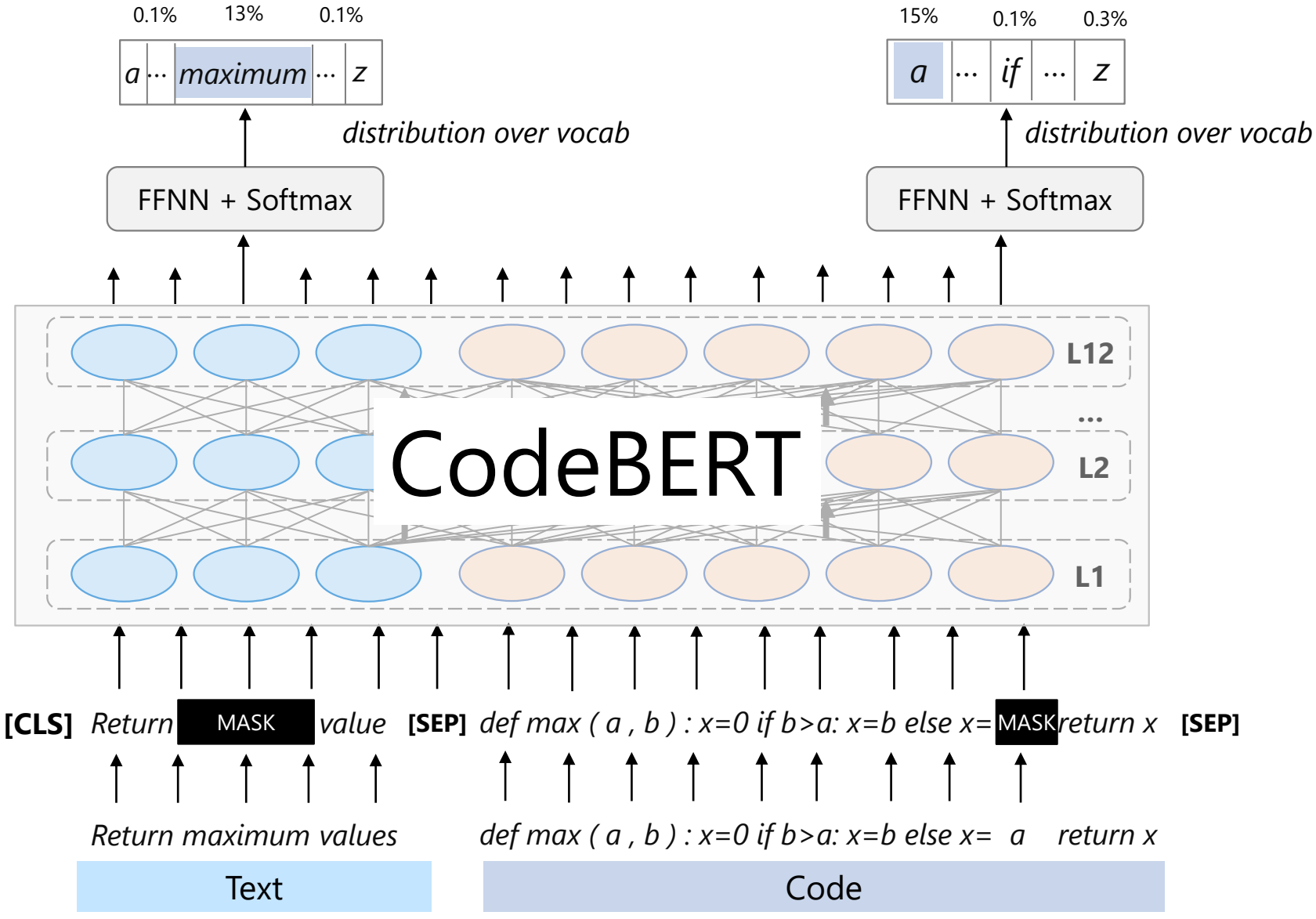
CodeBERT (v1): Pre-Train with Code+Text

Source code

```
def max(a, b):
    x=0
    if b>a:
        x=b
    else:
        x=a
    return x
```

Comment

Return maximum value



Daya Guo, Shuo Ren, Shuai Lu, Zhangyin Feng, Duyu Tang, Shujie Liu, Long Zhou, Nan Duan, Alexey Svyatkovskiy, Shengyu Fu, Michele Tufano, Shao Kun Deng, Colin Clement, Dawn Drain, Neel Sundaresan, Jian Yin, Daxin Jiang, Ming Zhou. **GraphCodeBERT: Pre-training Code Representations with Data Flow**. ICLR 2021.

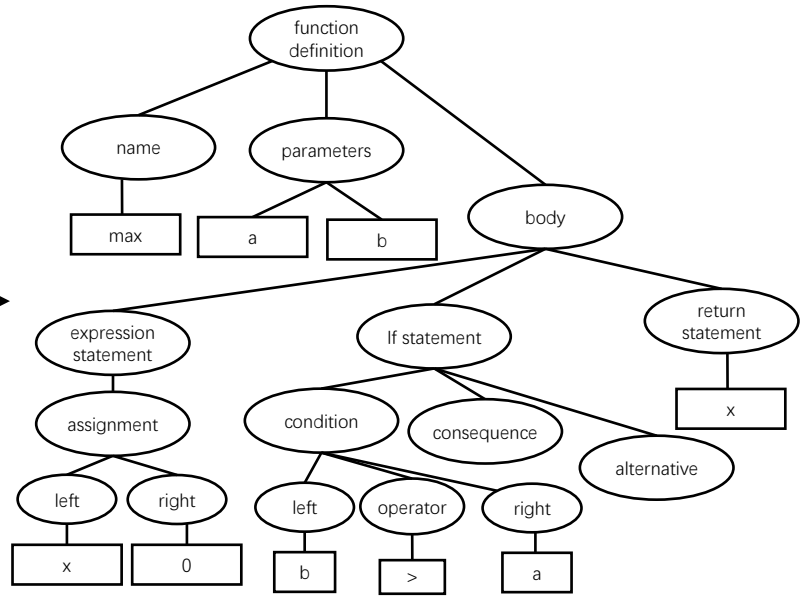
Extract Variable Relationship (VarRel) for Code Pre-training

Source code

```
def max(a, b):
    x=0
    if b>a:
        x=b
    else:
        x=a
    return x
```

TreeSitter (public tool)

Parse into AST



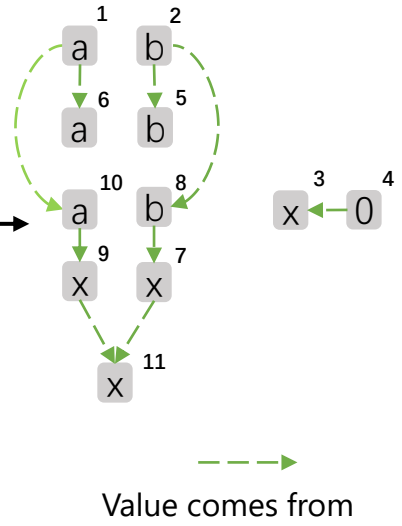
Identify variable sequence in AST

Identify variable sequence

```
def max(a[1], b[2]):
    x[3]=0[4]
    if b[5]>a[6]:
        x[7]=b[8]
    else:
        x[9]=a[10]
    return x[11]
```

Extract variable relationship from AST according to paths between variables

Variable relationship



Daya Guo, Shuo Ren, Shuai Lu, Zhangyin Feng, Duyu Tang, Shujie Liu, Long Zhou, Nan Duan, Alexey Svyatkovskiy, Shengyu Fu, Michele Tufano, Shao Kun Deng, Colin Clement, Dawn Drain, Neel Sundaresan, Jian Yin, Daxin Jiang, Ming Zhou. **GraphCodeBERT: Pre-training Code Representations with Data Flow**. ICLR 2021.

GraphCodeBERT (v2): Pre-Train with Code+Text+VarRel

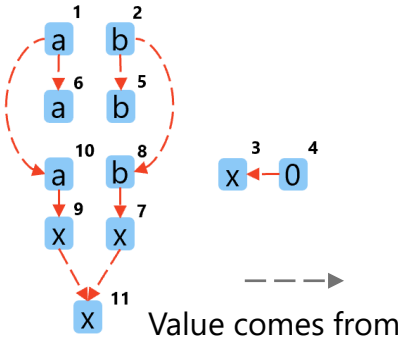
Source code

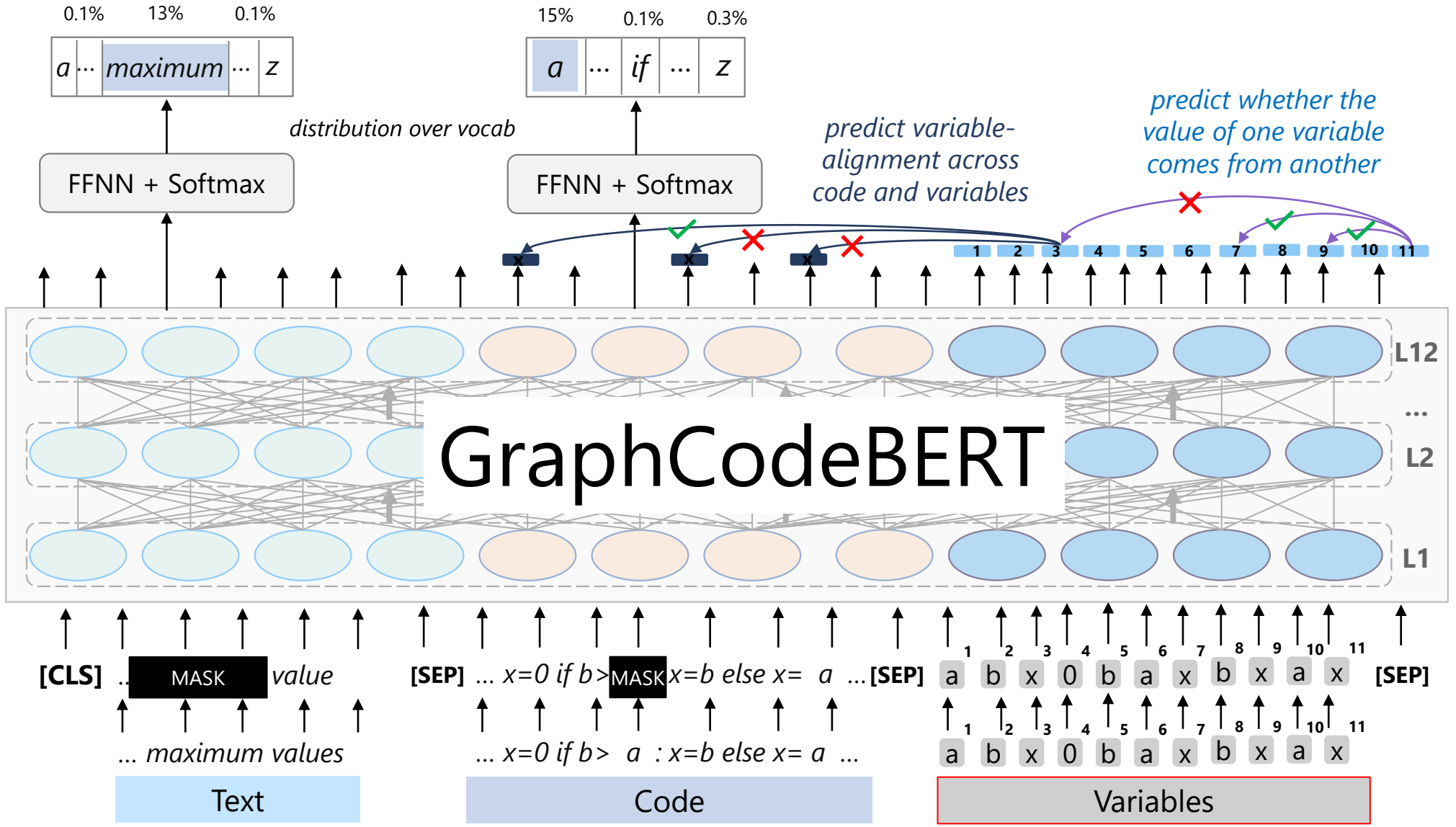
```
def max(a, b):
    x=0
    if b>a:
        x=b
    else:
        x=a
    return x
```

Comment

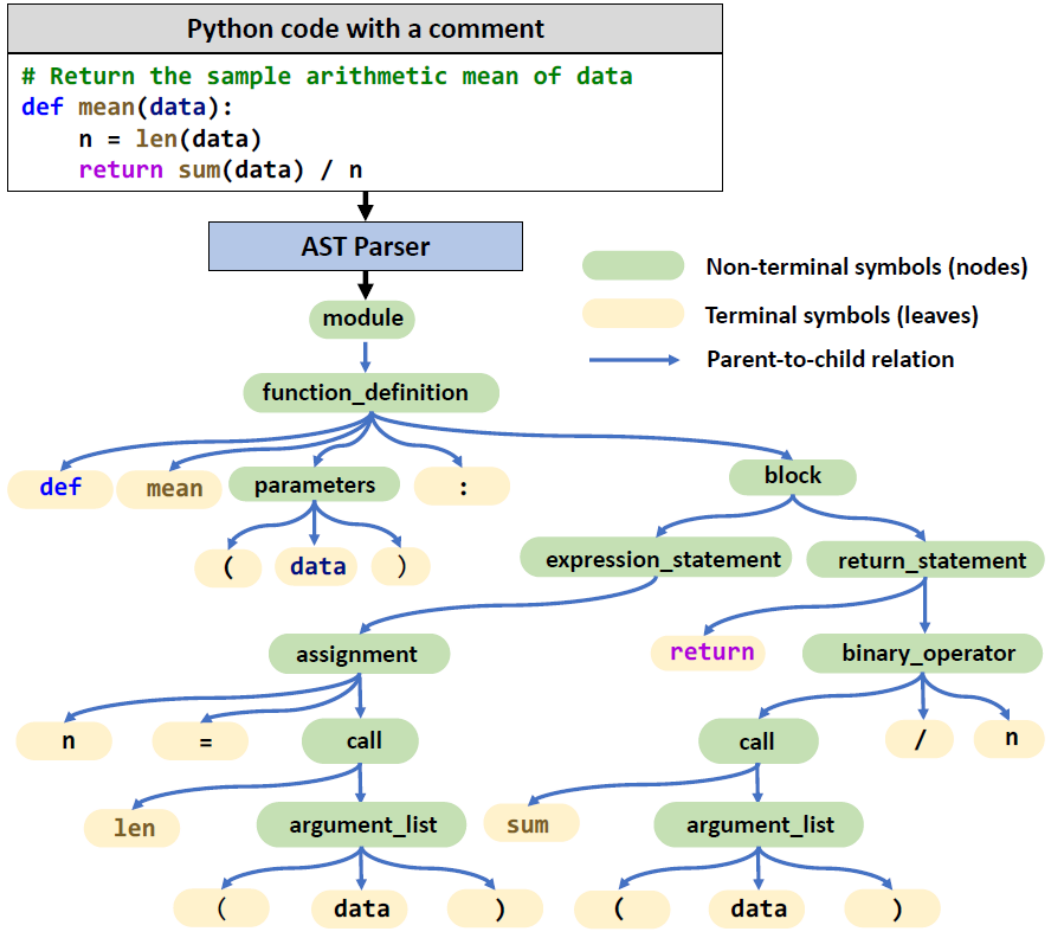
Return maximum value

Variable relationship





Extract Sequential AST (SeqAST) for Code Pre-training



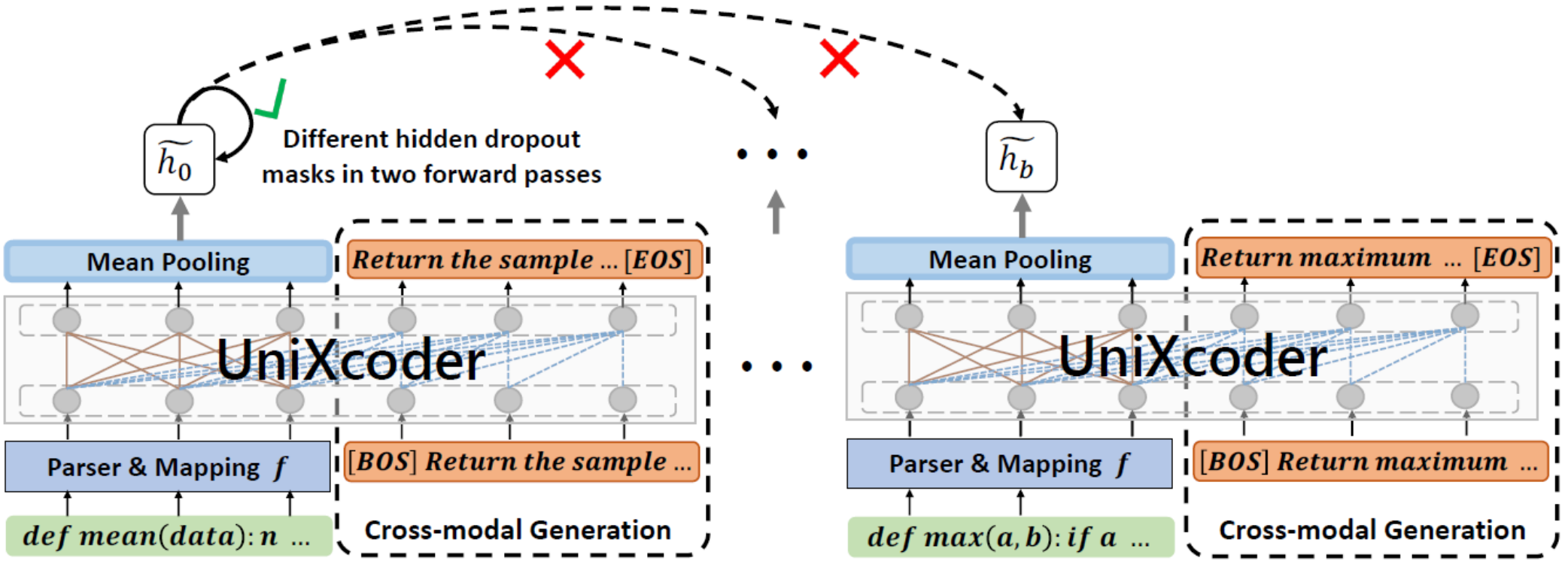
Algorithm 1 AST Mapping Function $\mathcal{F}$

Input: The root node $root$ of AST
Output: A flattened token sequence

function $\mathcal{F}(root)$
  seq = an empty list
  $name$ = the name of $root$
  if $root$ is a leaf **then**
    $seq.append(name)$
  else
    $seq.append(name :: left)$
    for $child$ in children of $root$ **do**
      $seq.extend(\mathcal{F}(child))$
    end for
    $seq.append(name :: right)$
  end if
end function

Daya Guo, Shuai Lu, Nan Duan, Yanlin Wang, Ming Zhou, Jian Yin. **UniXcoder: Unified Cross-Modal Pre-training for Code Representation**. ACL 2022.

UniXcoder (v3): Pre-Train with Code+Text+SeqAST



- **AST-based code-to-code retrieval** forwards the same sequential AST input using a different hidden dropout mask as a positive example and uses other sequential ASTs in the same batch as negative examples.
- **AST-based code-to-text generation** asks the model to generate the comment based on the sequential AST input.

Daya Guo, Shuai Lu, Nan Duan, Yanlin Wang, Ming Zhou, Jian Yin. **UniXcoder: Unified Cross-Modal Pre-training for Code Representation**. ACL 2022.

Daya Guo, Shuai Lu, Nan Duan, Yanlin Wang, Ming Zhou, Jian Yin. **UniXcoder: Unified Cross-Modal Pre-training for Code Representation**. ACL 2022.

Evaluation

Model	Clone Detection				Code Search		
	POJ-104	BigCloneBench			CosQA	AdvTest	CSN
	MAP@R	Recall	Precision	F1-score	MRR		
RoBERTa	76.67	**95.1**	87.8	91.3	60.3	18.3	61.7
CodeBERT	82.67	94.7	93.4	94.1	65.7	27.2	69.3
GraphCodeBERT	85.16	94.8	95.2	95.0	68.4	35.2	71.3
SYNCOBERT	88.24	-	-	-	-	38.3	74.0
PLBART	86.27	94.8	92.5	93.6	65.0	34.7	68.5
CodeT5-base	88.65	94.8	94.7	95.0	67.8	39.3	71.5
UniXcoder	**90.52**	92.9	**97.6**	**95.2**	**70.1**	**41.3**	**74.4**
-w/o contras	87.83	94.9	94.9	94.9	69.2	40.8	73.6
-w/o cross-gen	90.51	94.8	95.6	95.2	69.4	40.1	74.0
-w/o comment	87.05	93.6	96.2	94.9	67.9	40.7	72.6
-w/o AST	88.74	92.9	97.2	95.0	68.7	40.3	74.2
-using BFS	89.44	93.4	96.7	95.0	69.3	40.1	74.1
-using DFS	89.74	94.7	94.6	94.7	69.0	40.2	74.2

Results of code understanding tasks.

Model	Summarization	Generation	
	BLEU-4	EM	BLEU-4
RoBERTa	16.57	-	-
CodeBERT	17.83	-	-
GPT-2	-	17.35	25.37
CodeGPT	-	20.10	32.79
PLBART	18.32	18.75	36.69
CodeT5-small	19.14	21.55	38.13
CodeT5-base	**19.55**	22.30	**40.73**
UniXcoder	19.30	**22.60**	38.23
-w/o contras	19.20	22.10	37.69
-w/o cross-gen	19.27	22.20	35.93
-w/o comment	18.97	21.45	37.15
-w/o AST	19.33	22.60	38.52
-using BFS	19.24	21.75	38.21
-using DFS	19.25	22.10	38.06

Results of code generation tasks.

Model	PY150		JavaCorpus	
	EM	Edit Sim	EM	Edit Sim
Transformer	38.51	69.01	17.00	50.23
GPT-2	41.73	70.60	27.50	60.36
CodeGPT	42.37	71.59	30.60	63.45
PLBART	38.01	68.46	26.97	61.59
CodeT5-base	36.97	67.12	24.80	58.31
UniXcoder	**43.12**	**72.00**	**32.90**	**65.78**
-w/o contras	43.02	71.94	32.77	65.71
-w/o cross-gen	42.66	71.83	32.43	65.63
-w/o comment	42.18	71.70	32.20	65.44
-w/o AST	42.56	71.87	32.63	65.66
-using BFS	42.83	71.85	32.40	65.55
-using DFS	42.61	71.97	32.87	65.75

Results on code completion task.

Model	Ruby			Python			Java			Overall
	Ruby	Python	Java	Ruby	Python	Java	Ruby	Python	Java	
CodeBERT	13.55	3.18	0.71	3.12	14.39	0.96	0.55	0.42	7.62	4.94
GraphCodeBERT	17.01	9.29	6.38	5.01	19.34	6.92	1.77	3.50	13.31	9.17
PLBART	18.60	10.76	1.90	8.27	19.55	1.98	1.47	1.27	10.41	8.25
CodeT5-base	18.22	10.02	1.81	8.74	17.83	1.58	1.13	0.81	10.18	7.81
UniXcoder	**29.05**	**26.36**	**15.16**	**23.96**	**30.15**	**15.07**	**13.61**	**14.53**	**16.12**	**20.45**
-w/o contras	24.03	17.35	7.12	15.80	22.52	7.31	7.55	7.98	13.92	13.73
-w/o cross-gen	28.73	24.16	12.92	21.52	26.66	12.60	11.14	10.82	13.75	18.03
-w/o comment	22.24	15.90	7.50	15.09	19.88	6.54	7.84	7.12	13.20	12.81
-w/o AST	27.54	23.37	10.17	21.75	27.75	9.94	9.79	9.21	14.06	17.06
-using BFS	26.67	23.69	13.56	21.31	27.28	13.63	11.90	12.55	14.92	18.39
-using DFS	27.13	22.65	11.62	20.21	25.92	11.85	9.59	10.19	13.30	16.94

Results on zero-shot code-to-code search task.

(Some of) Our Work @ MSRA

Code Representation

- **CodeBERT** (EMNLP 2020): propose the 1st code-text pre-trained model
- **GraphCodeBERT** (ICLR 2021): use variable relationship to enhance code representation
- **UniXcoder** (ACL 2022): use sequential AST to enhance code representation

Code Retrieval

- **AR2** (ICLR 2022): propose a general dense retrieval framework that trains retriever & ranker in a minimax adversarial manner and can cover text-to-text, text-to-code, and code-to-code tasks
- **CodeRetriever** (EMNLP 2022): extract code-text and code-code pairs from Web for building code retrieval models with unimodal and bimodal contrastive learning

Code Generation

- **GPT-C w/ Extended Context** (EMNLP 2021): improve GPT-C for code completion with extended context
- **Grammformer** (ICLR 2022): generate codes based on code grammar and predict holes to alleviate the uncertainty issue
- **ReACC** (ACL 2022): propose a retrieval-augmented code completion framework, which uses the partial code as a query to retrieve similar codes and predicts the following codes based on the retrieved similar codes

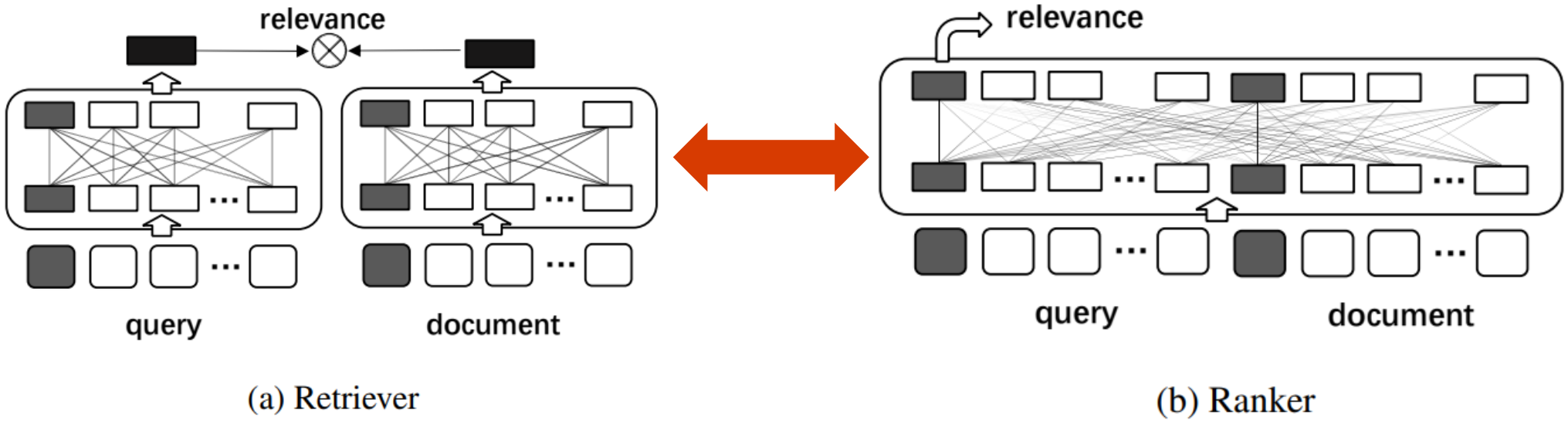
Code Review & Refinement

- **CodeReviewer** (ESEC/FSE 2022): propose an encoder-decoder based pre-trained model for automating code review activities, such as code diff quality estimation, review generation, code refinement based on code review, etc.
- **CodeReviewer v2.0** (on-going 2022): propose a retrieval-augmented model for automating code review activities, like ReACC for code completion.

Code Benchmark

- **CodeXGLUE** (NeurIPS 2021): build a benchmark for code intelligence, which covers 14 datasets for 10 code tasks
- **CoSQA** (ACL 2021): build a benchmark for text-to-code search based on Web data
- **CodeExplanation** (EMNLP 2022): build a benchmark for code-to-explanation generation

Jointly Optimize Single-tower and Two-tower Models

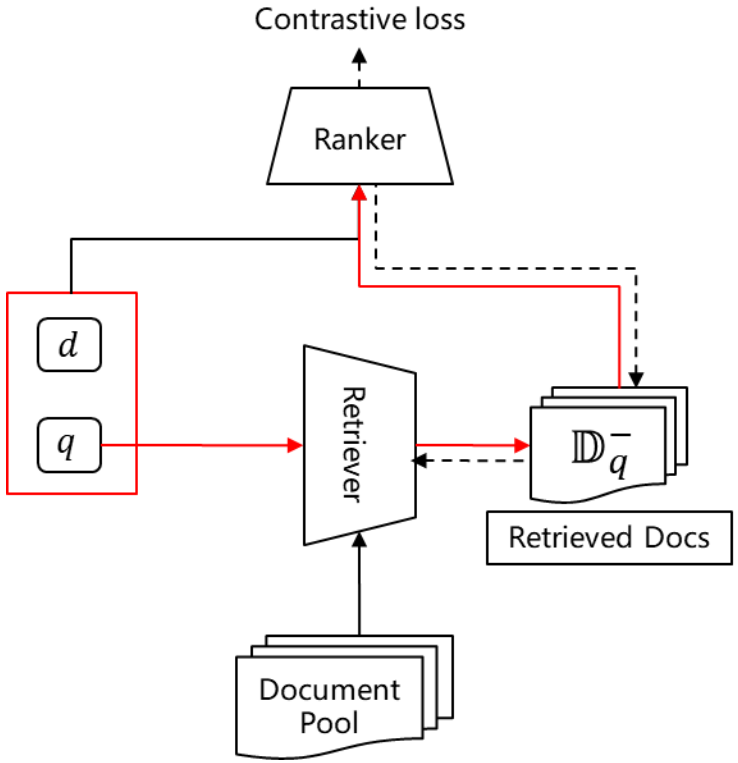


(a) Retriever (b) Ranker

Jointly optimize two modules according to a minimax adversarial objective

- Retriever: retrieve negative documents to cheat Ranker
- Ranker: distinguish the ground-truth document and the retrieved ones by Retriever

Retriever → Ranker



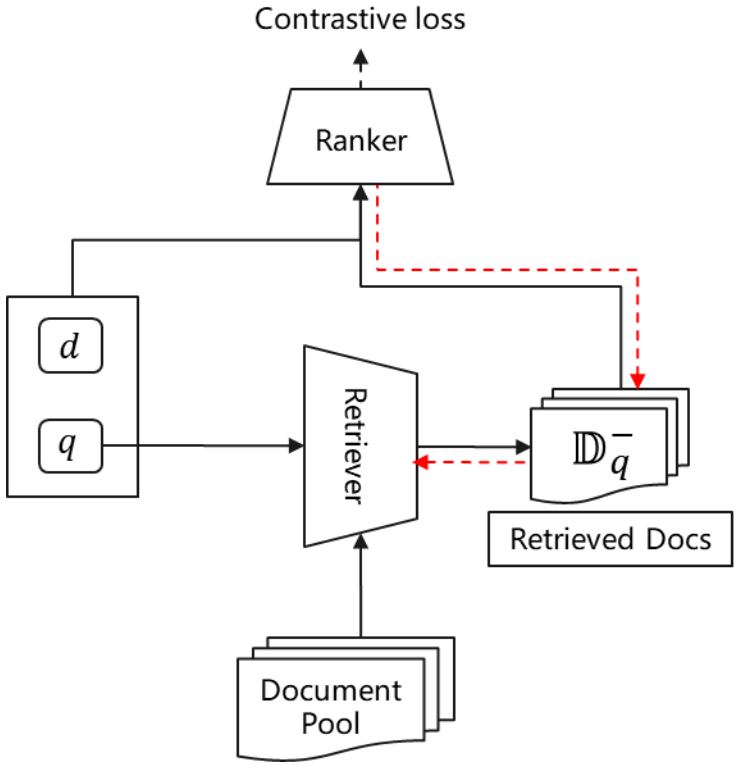
Ranker training:

$$\phi^* = \text{argmax}_\phi \log p_\phi(d|q, d, \mathbb{D}_q^-)$$

$$p_\phi(d|q, d, \mathbb{D}_q^-) = \frac{e^{\tau D_\phi(q,d)}}{e^{\tau D_\phi(q,d)} + \sum_{i=1}^{n} e^{\tau D_\phi(q,d_i^-)}}$$

Hang Zhang, Yeyun Gong, Yelong Shen, Jiancheng Lv, Nan Duan, Weizhu Chen. **Adversarial Retriever-Ranker for Dense Text Retrieval**. ICLR 2022.

Ranker → Retriever



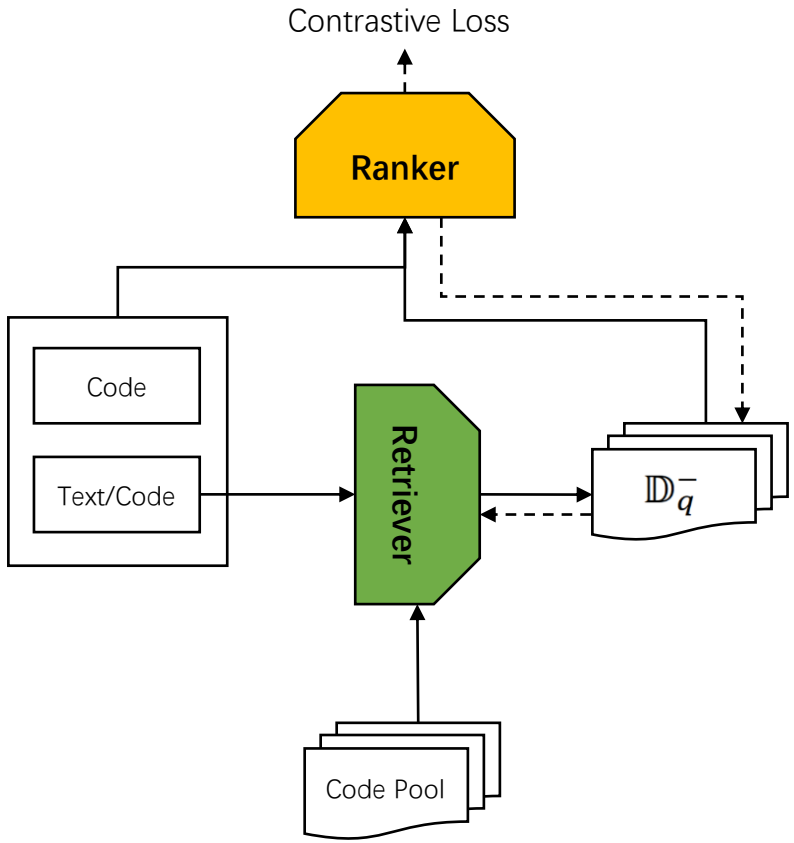
Retriever training:

$$\theta^* = \text{argmin}_\theta J^\theta = \mathbf{E}_{\mathbb{D}_q^- \sim G_\theta(q,\cdot)} \left[\log p_\phi(d|q,d,\mathbb{D}_q^-)\right]$$

$$p_\phi(d|q,d,\mathbb{D}_q^-) = \frac{e^{\tau D_\phi(q,d)}}{e^{\tau D_\phi(q,d)} + \sum_{i=1}^{n} e^{\tau D_\phi(q,d_i^-)}}$$

Hang Zhang, Yeyun Gong, Yelong Shen, Jiancheng Lv, Nan Duan, Weizhu Chen. **Adversarial Retriever-Ranker for Dense Text Retrieval**. ICLR 2022.

Dense Retrieval w/ Adversarial Retriever-Ranker (AR2)



$$J^{G^*,D^*} = \min_\theta \max_\phi \mathbf{E}_{\mathbb{D}_q^- \sim G_\theta(q,\cdot)} \left[\log p_\phi(d|q,d,\mathbb{D}_q^-)\right]$$

$$p_\phi(d|q,d,\mathbb{D}_q^-) = \frac{e^{\tau D_\phi(q,d)}}{e^{\tau D_\phi(q,d)} + \sum_{i=1}^n e^{\tau D_\phi(q,d_i^-)}}$$

Retriever θ: try to find the hard negatives $\mathbb{D}_q^-$ to cheat Ranker ϕ.

$$\theta^* = \text{argmin}_\theta J^\theta = \mathbf{E}_{\mathbb{D}_q^- \sim G_\theta(q,\cdot)} \left[\log p_\phi(d|q,d,\mathbb{D}_q^-)\right]$$

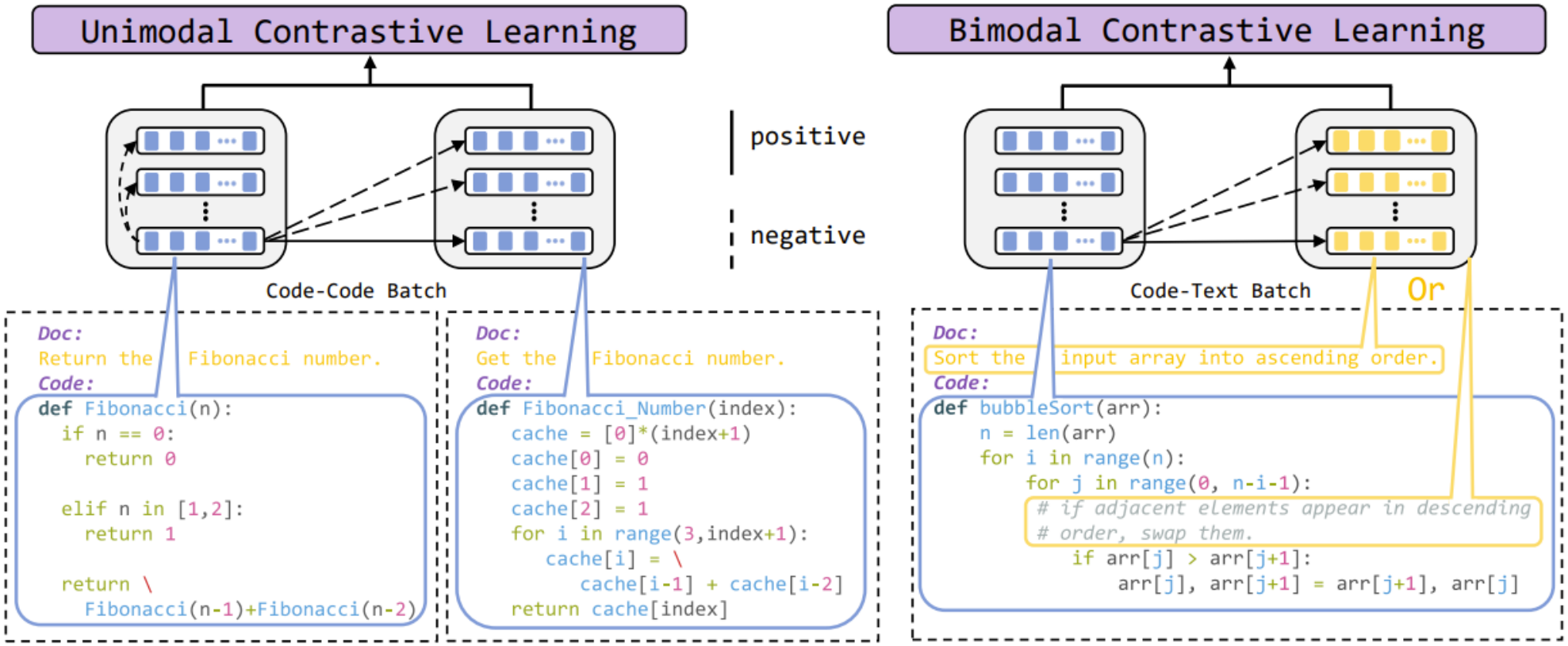
Ranker ϕ: try to find the golden d from the negatives selected by Retriever θ.

$$\phi^* = \text{argmax}_\phi \log p_\phi(d|q,d,\mathbb{D}_q^-)$$

- **Text-Code pairs** come from CodeSearchNet
- **Code-Code pairs** come form AST-based ICT

Hang Zhang, Yeyun Gong, Yelong Shen, Jiancheng Lv, Nan Duan, Weizhu Chen. **Adversarial Retriever-Ranker for Dense Text Retrieval**. ICLR 2022.

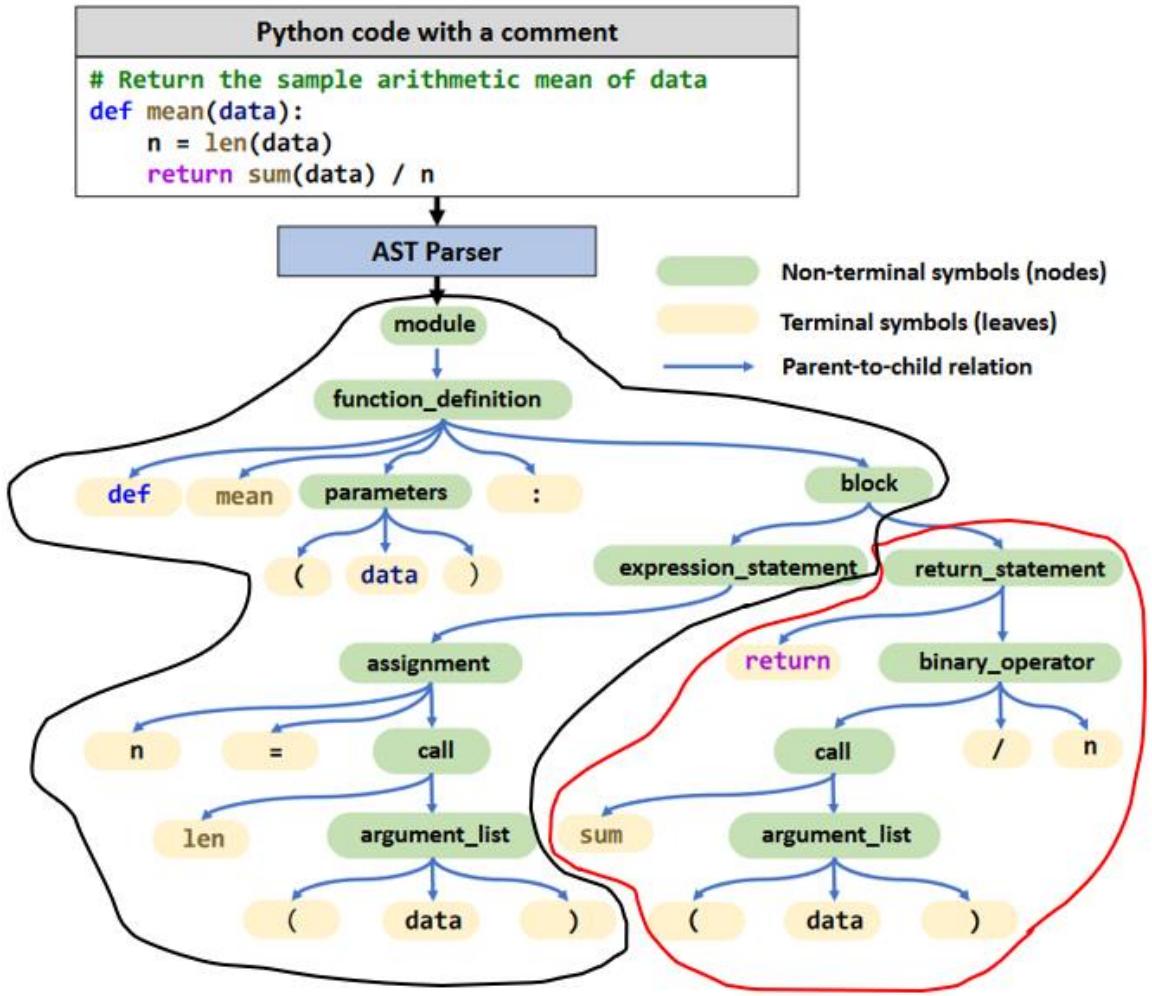
CodeRetriever with Contrastive Learning



1. CodeRetriever proposes a semantic-guided method to build positive code-code pairs based on the documentation and function names.
2. CodeRetriever uses unimodal (i.e., code-code) and bimodal (i.e., text-code) contrastive learning to learn function-level code representations and achieves new SOTA results on the text-to-code search task, comparing to several strong baselines.

Xiaonan Li, Yeyun Gong, Yelong Shen, Xipeng Qiu, Hang Zhang, Bolun Yao, Weizhen Qi, Daxin Jiang, Weizhu Chen, Nan Duan. **CodeRetriever: Unimodal and Bimodal Contrastive Learning**. EMNLP 2022.

CodeRetriever with AST-Based Inverse Cloze Test



Query Code:

Answer Code:

Motivation: compared with applying ICT of NLP (random sampling token span of code tokens as query), AST-based ICT can generate query-answer code pairs without syntax errors.

Xiaonan Li, Daya Guo, Yeyun Gong, Yun Lin, Yelong Shen, Xipeng Qiu, Daxin Jiang, Weizhu Chen, Nan Duan. **Soft-Labeled Contrastive Pre-Training for Function-Level Code Representation**. EMNLP 2022.

Evaluation on Code Search & Clone Detection

Code Search	**CodeSearchNet** (Husain et al., 2019)	**CoSQA** (Huang et al., 2021)	**AdvTest** (Lu et al., 2021)
CodeBERT	69.28%	27.20%	64.70%
GraphCodeBERT	73.63%	35.20%	67.50%
UniXcoder	74.35%	70.10%	41.30%
CodeRetriever	**76.56%**	**73.80%**	**44.80%**

Clone Detection	**CodeNet** (zero-shot) (Puri et al., 2021)				**POJ-104** (Mou et al., 2016)
	Ruby	**Python**	**Java**	**Overall**	**MRR**
CodeBERT	13.55%	14.39%	7.62%	11.85%	82.67%
GraphCodeBERT	17.01%	19.34%	13.31%	16.55%	85.16%
UniXcoder	29.05%	30.15%	16.12%	25.11%	90.52%
CodeRetriever	**33.72%**	**32.78%**	**18.91%**	**28.47%**	**91.90%**

Xiaonan Li, Daya Guo, Yeyun Gong, Yun Lin, Yelong Shen, Xipeng Qiu, Daxin Jiang, Weizhu Chen, Nan Duan. **Soft-Labeled Contrastive Pre-Training for Function-Level Code Representation**. EMNLP 2022.

(Some of) Our Work @ MSRA

Code Representation

- **CodeBERT** (EMNLP 2020): propose the 1st code-text pre-trained model
- **GraphCodeBERT** (ICLR 2021): use variable relationship to enhance code representation
- **UniXcoder** (ACL 2022): use sequential AST to enhance code representation

Code Retrieval

- **AR2** (ICLR 2022): propose a general dense retrieval framework that trains retriever & ranker in a minimax adversarial manner and can cover text-to-text, text-to-code, and code-to-code tasks
- **CodeRetriever** (EMNLP 2022): extract code-text and code-code pairs from Web for building code retrieval models with unimodal and bimodal contrastive learning

Code Generation

- **GPT-C w/ Extended Context** (EMNLP 2021): improve GPT-C for code completion with extended context
- **Grammformer** (ICLR 2022): generate codes based on code grammar and predict holes to alleviate the uncertainty issue
- **ReACC** (ACL 2022): propose a retrieval-augmented code completion framework, which uses the partial code as a query to retrieve similar codes and predicts the following codes based on the retrieved similar codes

Code Review & Refinement

- **CodeReviewer** (ESEC/FSE 2022): propose an encoder-decoder based pre-trained model for automating code review activities, such as code diff quality estimation, review generation, code refinement based on code review, etc.
- **CodeReviewer v2.0** (on-going 2022): propose a retrieval-augmented model for automating code review activities, like ReACC for code completion.

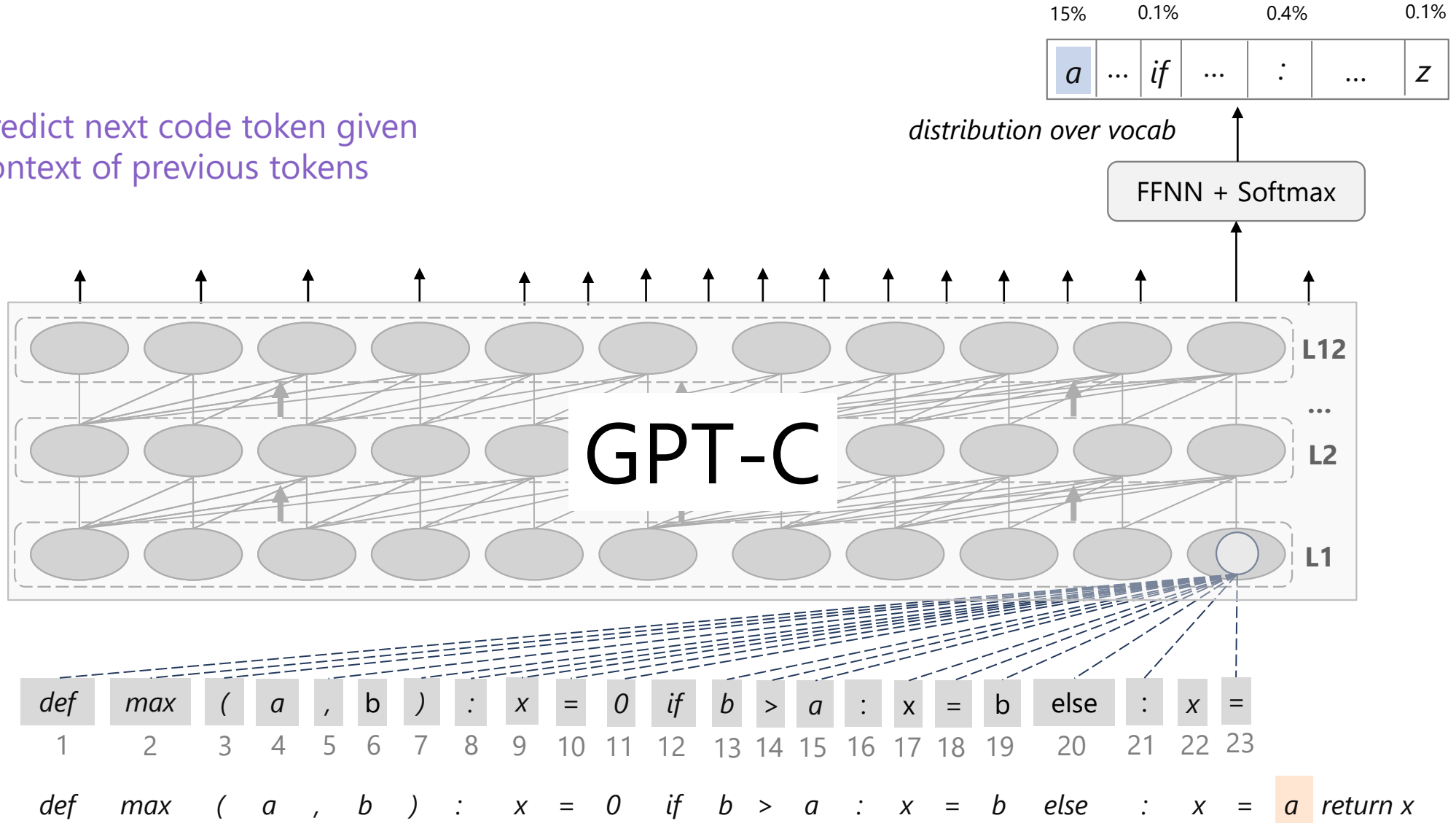
Code Benchmark

- **CodeXGLUE** (NeurIPS 2021): build a benchmark for code intelligence, which covers 14 datasets for 10 code tasks
- **CoSQA** (ACL 2021): build a benchmark for text-to-code search based on Web data
- **CodeExplanation** (EMNLP 2022): build a benchmark for code-to-explanation generation

Shuai Lu, Daya Guo, Shuo Ren, Junjie Huang, Alexey Svyatkovskiy, Ambrosio Blanco, Colin Clement, Dawn Drain, Daxin Jiang, Duyu Tang, Ge Li, Lidong Zhou, Linjun Shou, Long Zhou, Michele Tufano, Ming Gong, Ming Zhou, Nan Duan, Neel Sundaresan, Shao Kun Deng, Shengyu Fu, Shujie Liu. **CodeXGLUE: A Machine Learning Benchmark Dataset for Code Understanding and Generation**. NeurIPS 2021.

GPT-C (v1): Multilingual Code Completion Model

Predict next code token given context of previous tokens



Trained for 10 PLs: JavaScript, C, Java, Go, PHP, Python, C++, C#, Ruby, TypeScript

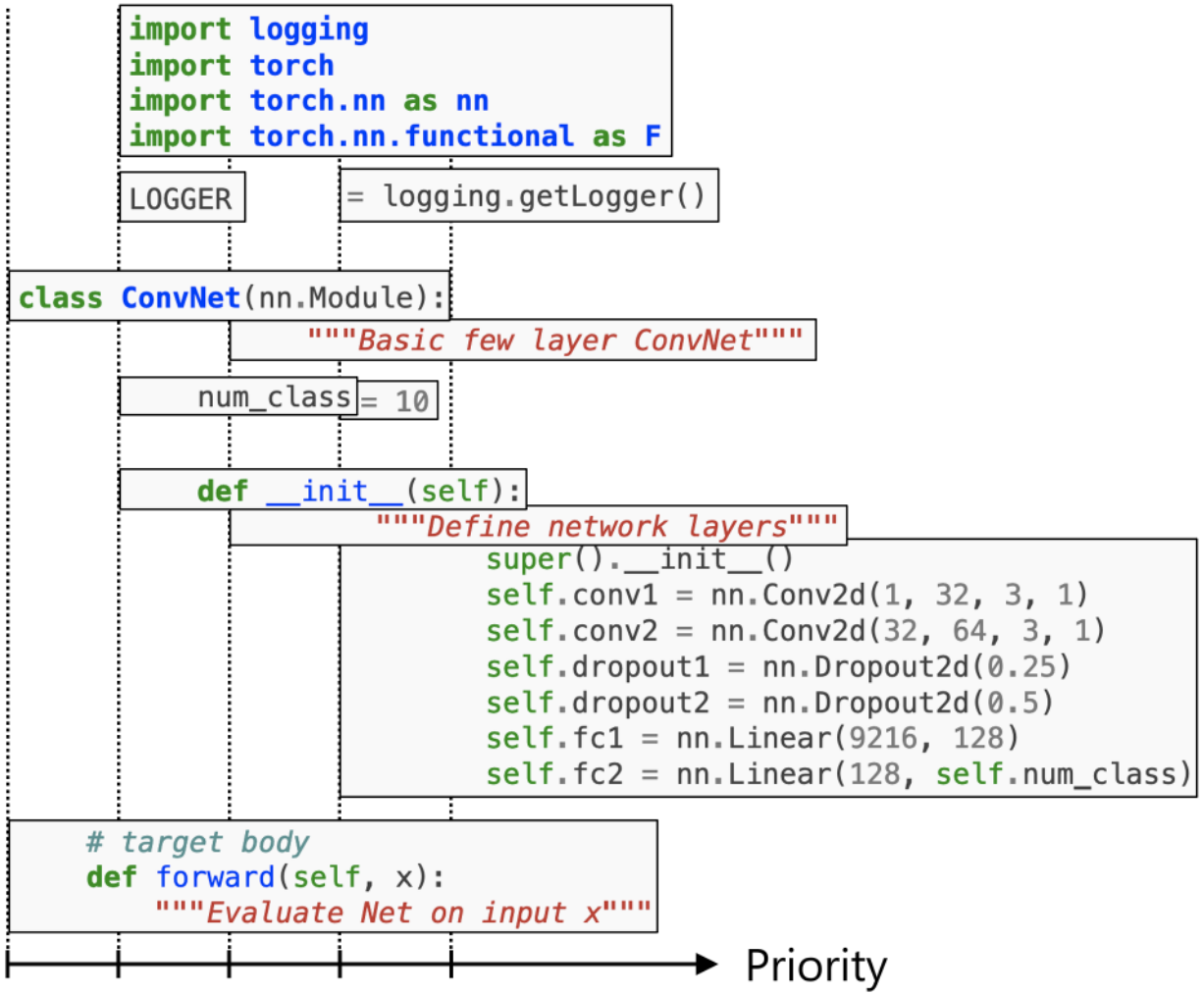
Colin Clement, Shuai Lu, Xiaoyu Liu, Michele Tufano, Dawn Drain, Nan Duan, Neel Sundaresan, Alexey Svyatkovskiy. **Long-Range Modeling of Source Code Files with eWASH: Extended Window Access by Syntax Hierarchy**. EMNLP 2021.

Extended Context for Code Completion

1. Take the concrete syntax tree of the source file;

2. Prioritize the syntactic elements;
   i. signature and docstring of the focal method;
   ii. global import statements and assigned values;
   iii. class attributes, peer class method signatures, class docstring, peer class method docstrings;
   iv. global expressions and code bodies of peer class methods.

3. Take elements based on their priorities until the context window has been filled.

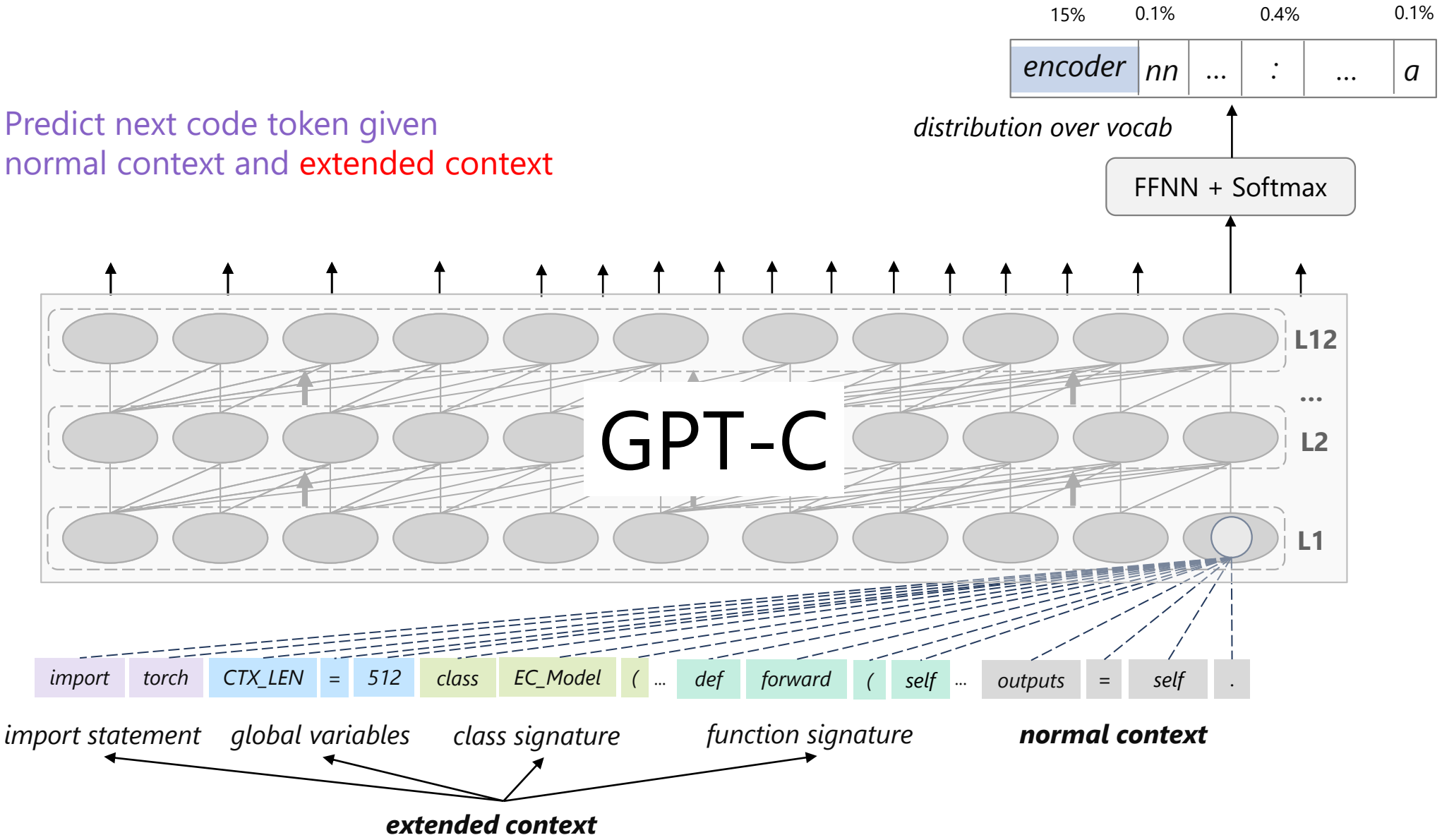


We reserve 3/4 (768/1,024) tokens for the extended context and 1/4 (256/1024) tokens for the local context.

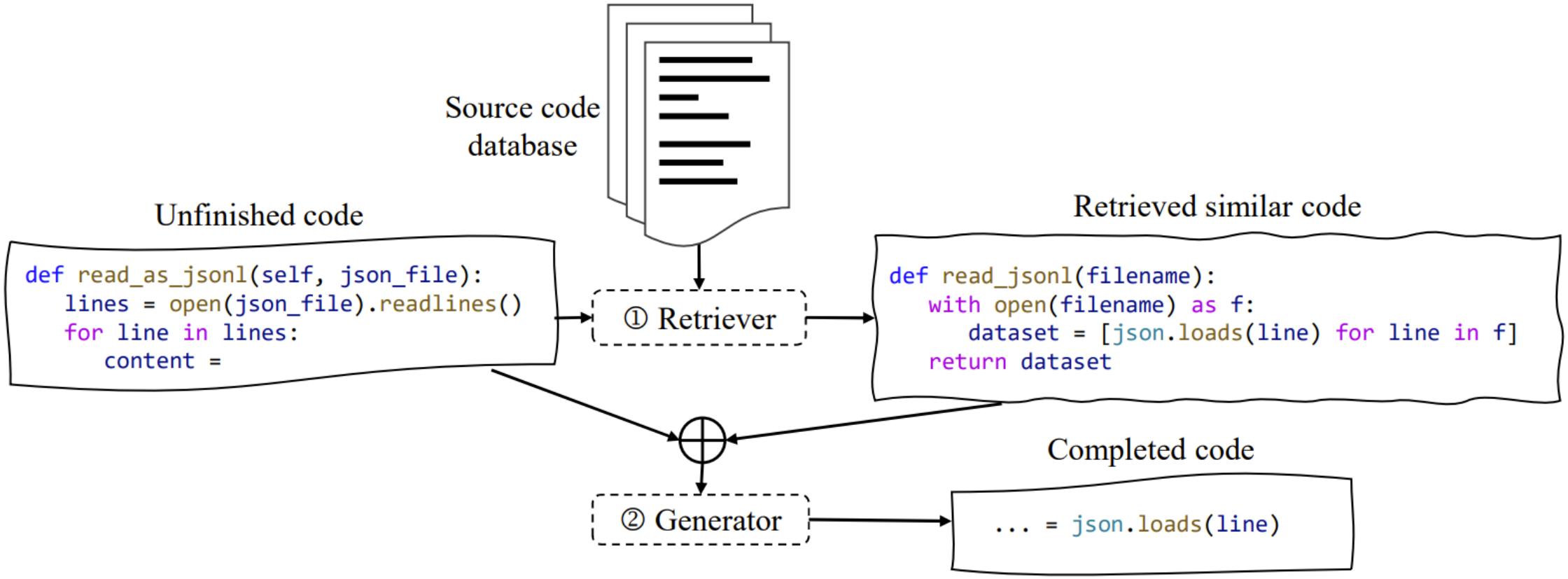
Colin Clement, Shuai Lu, Xiaoyu Liu, Michele Tufano, Dawn Drain, Nan Duan, Neel Sundaresan, Alexey Svyatkovskiy. **Long-Range Modeling of Source Code Files with eWASH: Extended Window Access by Syntax Hierarchy**. EMNLP 2021.

GPT-C (v2) with Extended Context

Predict next code token given
normal context and extended context



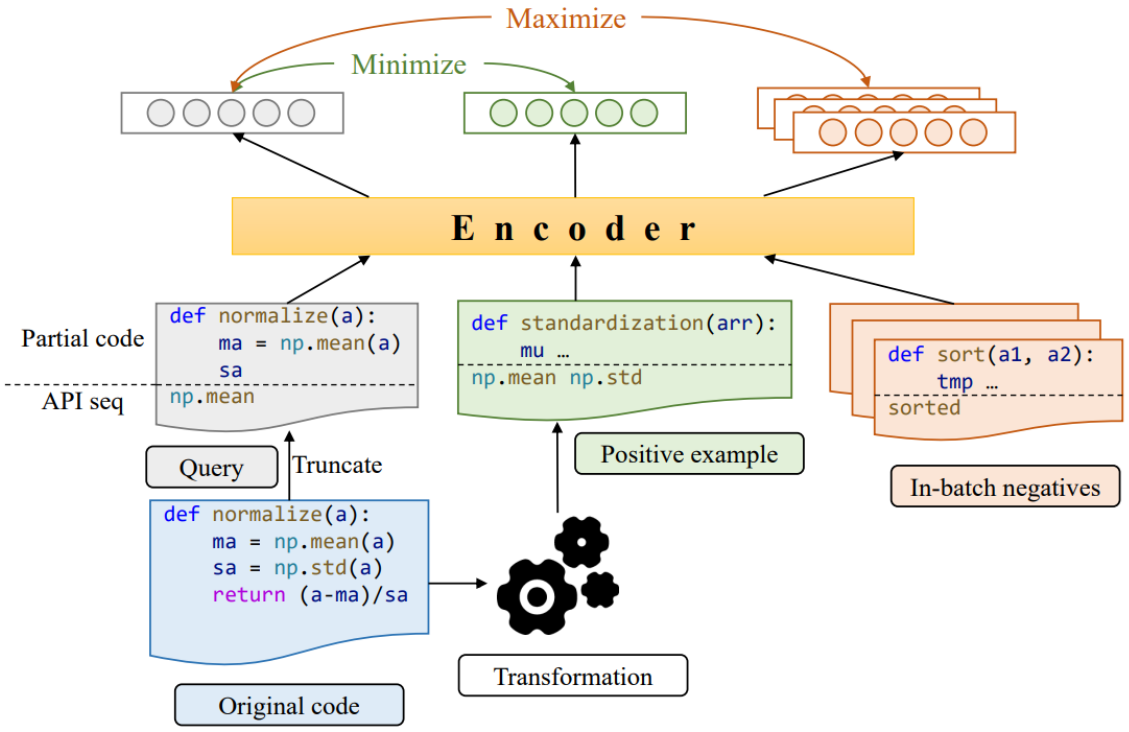
GPT-C (v3) with Retrieved Similar Code



Shuai Lu, Nan Duan, Hojae Han, Daya Guo, Seung-won Hwang, Alexey Svyatkovskiy. **ReACC: A Retrieval-Augmented Code Completion Framework**. ACL 2022.

Code-to-Code Retrieval Pre-training

- **Goal**
  - Partial code → Similar complete code
- **Contrastive pre-training**
  - query: a random truncation of the original code + API sequence
  - + instance: the entire transformed code + API sequence
  - - instance: in-batch negatives + API sequences



Shuai Lu, Nan Duan, Hojae Han, Daya Guo, Seung-won Hwang, Alexey Svyatkovskiy. **ReACC: A Retrieval-Augmented Code Completion Framework**. ACL 2022.

Semantic-Preserving Code Transformation

```python
import socket
def echo_server(client, timeout, bufsize):
    try:
        if timeout > 0:
            client.settimeout(timeout)
        get_buf = client.recv(bufsize)
        client.send(get_buf)
    except socket.timeout:
        pass
    client.close()
```

original python code

```python
import socket
def get_mean(c, doc, local):
    try:
        if doc > 0:
            c.settimeout(doc)
        _user_id = c.recv(local)
        c.send(_user_id)
    except socket.timeout:
        pass
    c.close()
```

After renaming all variables

```python
import socket
def echo_server(client, timeout, bufsize):
    try:
        if timeout > 0:
            client.settimeout(timeout)
        get_buf = client.recv(bufsize)
        if True:
            tmp = [x**2 for x in range(10)]
        client.send(get_buf)
    except socket.timeout:
        pass
    client.close()
```

After inserting dead code

- **Identifier renaming** is a method of renaming an identifier with another.
- **Dead code insertion** is to insert a dead code into a code fragment at a proper location.

Shuai Lu, Nan Duan, Hojae Han, Daya Guo, Seung-won Hwang, Alexey Svyatkovskiy. **ReACC: A Retrieval-Augmented Code Completion Framework**. ACL 2022.

Retrieval-augmented Code Completion

Model	PY150			JavaCorpus		
	Perplexity	Exact Match	Edit Sim	Perplexity	Exact Match	Edit Sim
GPT-2	-	41.73	70.60	-	27.50	60.36
CodeGPT	2.502	42.18	71.23	4.135	28.23	61.81
CodeGPT-adapted	2.404	42.37	71.59	3.369	30.60	63.45
CodeT5-base	-	36.97	67.12	-	24.80	58.31
PLBART	-	38.01	68.46	-	26.97	61.59
ReACC-bm25	2.312	46.07	73.84	3.352	30.63	64.28
ReACC-dense	2.329	45.32	73.95	3.355	30.30	64.43
ReACC-hybrid	**2.311**	**46.26**	**74.41**	**3.327**	**30.70**	**64.73**

Shuai Lu, Nan Duan, Hojae Han, Daya Guo, Seung-won Hwang, Alexey Svyatkovskiy. **ReACC: A Retrieval-Augmented Code Completion Framework**. ACL 2022.

(Some of) Our Work @ MSRA

Code Representation

- **CodeBERT** (EMNLP 2020): propose the 1st code-text pre-trained model
- **GraphCodeBERT** (ICLR 2021): use variable relationship to enhance code representation
- **UniXcoder** (ACL 2022): use sequential AST to enhance code representation

Code Retrieval

- **AR2** (ICLR 2022): propose a general dense retrieval framework that trains retriever & ranker in a minimax adversarial manner and can cover text-to-text, text-to-code, and code-to-code tasks
- **CodeRetriever** (EMNLP 2022): extract code-text and code-code pairs from Web for building code retrieval models with unimodal and bimodal contrastive learning

Code Generation

- **GPT-C w/ Extended Context** (EMNLP 2021): improve GPT-C for code completion with extended context
- **Grammformer** (ICLR 2022): generate codes based on code grammar and predict holes to alleviate the uncertainty issue
- **ReACC** (ACL 2022): propose a retrieval-augmented code completion framework, which uses the partial code as a query to retrieve similar codes and predicts the following codes based on the retrieved similar codes

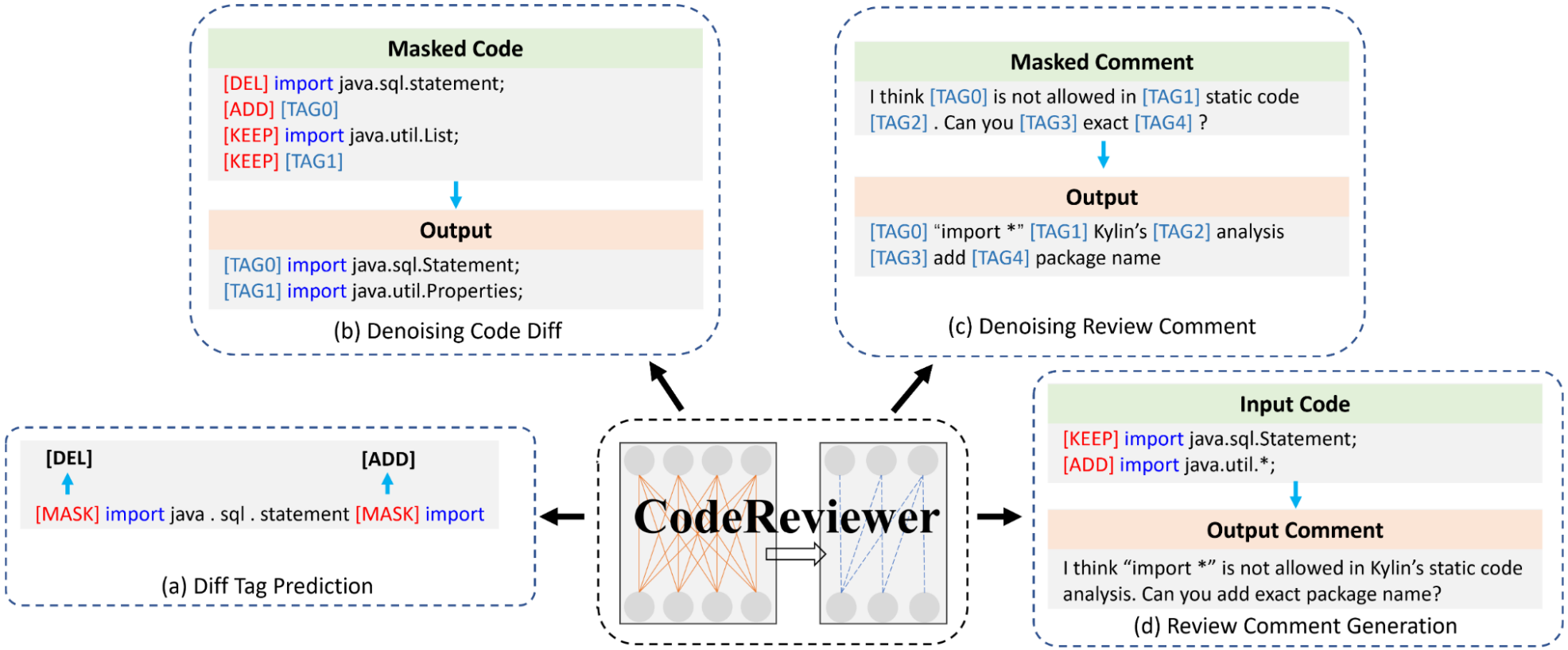
Code Review & Refinement

- **CodeReviewer** (ESEC/FSE 2022): propose an encoder-decoder based pre-trained model for automating code review activities, such as code diff quality estimation, review generation, code refinement based on code review, etc.
- **CodeReviewer v2.0** (on-going 2022): propose a retrieval-augmented model for automating code review activities, like ReACC for code completion.

Code Benchmark

- **CodeXGLUE** (NeurIPS 2021): build a benchmark for code intelligence, which covers 14 datasets for 10 code tasks
- **CoSQA** (ACL 2021): build a benchmark for text-to-code search based on Web data
- **CodeExplanation** (EMNLP 2022): build a benchmark for code-to-explanation generation

CodeReviewer for Automating Code Review Activities

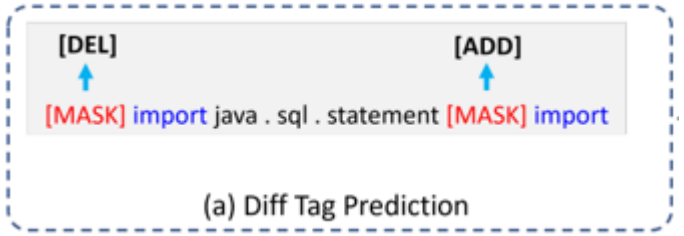


Zhiyu Li, Shuai Lu, Daya Guo, Nan Duan, Shailesh Jannu, Grant Jenks, Deep Majumder, Jared Green, Alexey Svyatkovskiy, Shengyu Fu, Neel Sundaresan. **CodeReviewer: Pre-Training for Automating Code Review Activities**. ESEC/FSE 2022.

Pre-training Tasks

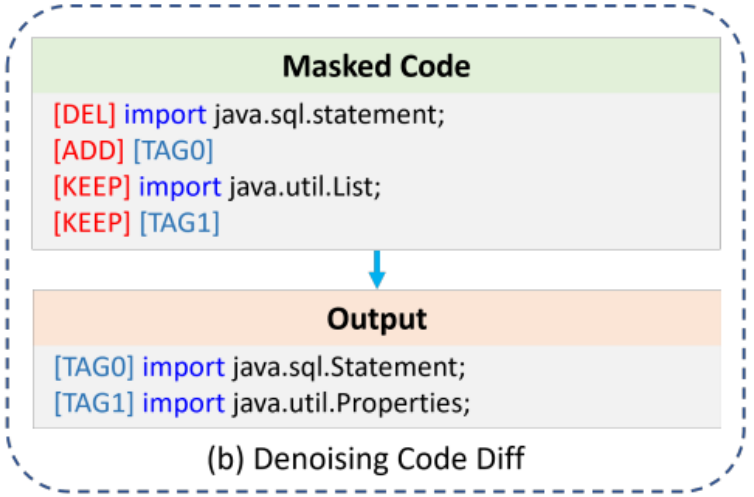
- Diff Tag Prediction

$$\mathcal{L}_{DTP} = -\sum_{i} \left(y_0^{(i)} \log p_0^{(i)} + y_1^{(i)} \log p_1^{(i)} + y_2^{(i)} \log p_2^{(i)} \right)$$



- Denoising Code Diff

$$\mathcal{L}_{DCD} = \sum_{t=1}^{k} -\log P_\theta(c_t | \mathbf{c}^{\text{mask}}, \mathbf{c}_{<t})$$

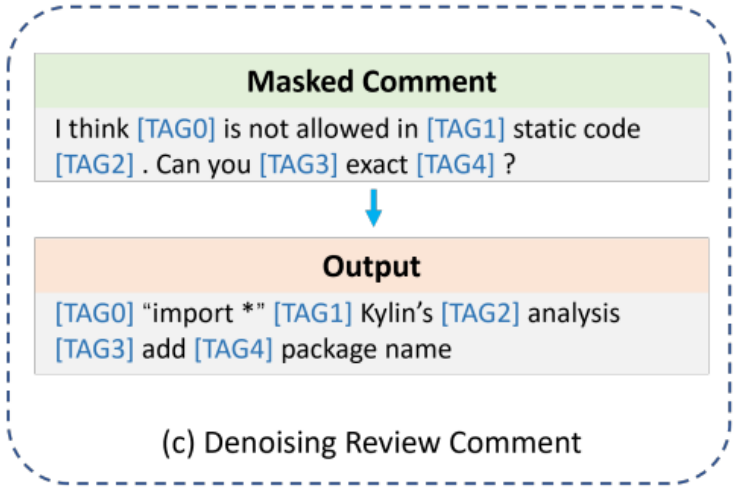


Zhiyu Li, Shuai Lu, Daya Guo, Nan Duan, Shailesh Jannu, Grant Jenks, Deep Majumder, Jared Green, Alexey Svyatkovskiy, Shengyu Fu, Neel Sundaresan. **CodeReviewer: Pre-Training for Automating Code Review Activities**. ESEC/FSE 2022.

Pre-training Tasks

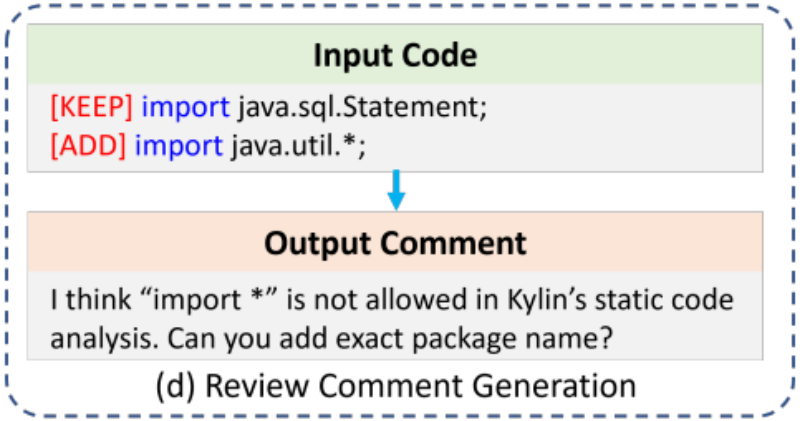
- Denoising Review Comment

$$\mathcal{L}_{DRC} = \sum_{t=1}^{k} -\log P_\theta(w_t | \mathbf{w}^{\text{mask}}, \mathbf{w}_{<t})$$



- Review Comment Generation

$$\mathcal{L}_{RCG} = \sum_{t=1}^{k} -\log P(w_t | \mathbf{c}, \mathbf{w}_{<t})$$



Zhiyu Li, Shuai Lu, Daya Guo, Nan Duan, Shailesh Jannu, Grant Jenks, Deep Majumder, Jared Green, Alexey Svyatkovskiy, Shengyu Fu, Neel Sundaresan. **CodeReviewer: Pre-Training for Automating Code Review Activities**. ESEC/FSE 2022.

Code Review Dataset

1. CodeReviewer is pre-trained on the pull requests crawled from GitHub in 9 programming languages and establishes a benchmark dataset for code review activities.

2. Collected from projects who containing more than 1000 PRs.

Language	Ruby	Go	Php	Js	Python	Java	C++	C#	C	Total
# Project	72	146	92	194	195	175	133	77	77	**1.2M**
# (Diff, NL)	126k	410k	157k	293k	518k	467k	202k	199k	110k	**2.5M**
# Diff	90k	728k	215k	425k	887k	876k	474k	324k	292k	**4.3M**

Zhiyu Li, Shuai Lu, Daya Guo, Nan Duan, Shailesh Jannu, Grant Jenks, Deep Majumder, Jared Green, Alexey Svyatkovskiy, Shengyu Fu, Neel Sundaresan. **CodeReviewer: Pre-Training for Automating Code Review Activities**. ESEC/FSE 2022.

Examples

```
 public class MockExecutorLoader implements ExecutorLoader {
   public void unassignExecutor(int executionId) throws ExecutorManagerException {
     executionExecutorMapping.remove(executionId);
   }
+
+  @Override
+  public List<ExecutableFlow> fetchRecentlyFinishedFlows(long lifeTimeMs)
+      throws ExecutorManagerException {
+    return null;
+  }
 }
```

Ground truth: I think we should return an empty list instead of null here.

T5: I don't think we need this.

CodeT5: I don't think this class belongs here.

Codex: I think this is a good idea.

CodeReviewer: return empty list instead?

```
 public abstract class Directory implements Closeable {
    * @throws AlreadyClosedException if this Directory is closed
    */
   protected void ensureOpen() throws AlreadyClosedException {}
+
+  /**
+   * Implementations can override this if they are capable of reporting modification time
+   * of a file in seconds since the epoch.
+   */
+  public long fileModified(String name) throws IOException {
+    throw new UnsupportedOperationException();
+  }
+
 }
```

Ground truth: I think we should avoid changing any lucene classes for the moment - fileModified() can probably stay where it is?

T5: Why do we need this method? I don't see it being used anywhere else.

CodeT5: Shouldn't this be synchronized as well?

Codex: should we make this abstract?

CodeReviewer: I think this should throw `FileNotFoundException` instead of `IOException`

Original Code:

```
private string ReplaceUnit(string resultText)
{
    var unitMap = Config.UnitMap.OrderBy(o => o.Key.Length).ToDictionary(o => o.Key, p =>
p.Value);
    foreach (var unit in unitMap.Keys)
    {
        resultText = resultText.Replace(unit, Config.UnitMap[unit]);
    }
    ...
}
```

Review comment: This should only happen once in initialization, can you move it out of this method?

CodeReviewer: (also the ground truth)

```
private string ReplaceUnit(string resultText)
{
    foreach (var unit in Config.UnitMap.Keys)
    {
        resultText = resultText.Replace(unit, Config.UnitMap[unit]);
    }
    ...
}
```

CodeT5:

```
private string ReplaceUnit(string resultText)
{
    foreach (var unit in Config.UnitMap.OrderBy(o => o.Key.Length).ToDictionary(o => o.Key,
p => p.Value))
    {
        resultText = resultText.Replace(unit, Config.UnitMap[unit]);
    }
    ...
}
```

T5:

```
private string ReplaceUnit(string resultText)
{
    var unitMap = Config.UnitMap.OrderBy(o => o.Key.Length).ToDictionary(o => o.Key, p =>
p.Value);
    foreach (var unit in unitMap.Keys)
    {
        resultText = resultText.Replace(unit, Config.UnitMap[unit]);
    }
    ...
}
```

(Some of) Our Work @ MSRA

Code Representation

- **CodeBERT** (EMNLP 2020): propose the 1st code-text pre-trained model
- **GraphCodeBERT** (ICLR 2021): use variable relationship to enhance code representation
- **UniXcoder** (ACL 2022): use sequential AST to enhance code representation

Code Retrieval

- **AR2** (ICLR 2022): propose a general dense retrieval framework that trains retriever & ranker in a minimax adversarial manner and can cover text-to-text, text-to-code, and code-to-code tasks
- **CodeRetriever** (EMNLP 2022): extract code-text and code-code pairs from Web for building code retrieval models with unimodal and bimodal contrastive learning

Code Generation

- **GPT-C w/ Extended Context** (EMNLP 2021): improve GPT-C for code completion with extended context
- **Grammformer** (ICLR 2022): generate codes based on code grammar and predict holes to alleviate the uncertainty issue
- **ReACC** (ACL 2022): propose a retrieval-augmented code completion framework, which uses the partial code as a query to retrieve similar codes and predicts the following codes based on the retrieved similar codes

Code Review & Refinement

- **CodeReviewer** (ESEC/FSE 2022): propose an encoder-decoder based pre-trained model for automating code review activities, such as code diff quality estimation, review generation, code refinement based on code review, etc.
- **CodeReviewer v2.0** (on-going 2022): propose a retrieval-augmented model for automating code review activities, like ReACC for code completion.

Code Benchmark

- **CodeXGLUE** (NeurIPS 2021): build a benchmark for code intelligence, which covers 14 datasets for 10 code tasks
- **CoSQA** (ACL 2021): build a benchmark for text-to-code search based on Web data
- **CodeExplanation** (EMNLP 2022): build a benchmark for code-to-explanation generation

CodeXGLUE: 14 datasets for 10 Code-related tasks

Category	Task	Dataset Name	Language	Train/Dev/Test Size	Baselines	Dataset Provider	Task definition
Code-Code	Clone Detection	BigCloneBench	Java	900K/416K/416K	CodeBERT	Univ. of Saskatchewan	Predict semantic equivalence for a pair of codes.
		POJ-104	C/C++	32K/8K/12K		Peking Univ	Retrieve semantically similar codes.
	Defect Detection	Defects4J	C	21k/2.7k/2.7k		Univ. of Washington	Identify whether a function is vulnerable.
	Cloze Testing	CT-all	Python, Java, PHP, JavaScript, Ruby, Go	-/-/176k		Created by MSRA based on CodeSearchNet	Tokens to be predicted come from the entire vocab.
		CT-max/min	Python, Java, PHP, JavaScript, Ruby, Go	-/-/2.6k		Created by MSRA based on CodeSearchNet	Tokens to be predicted come from {max, min}.
	Code Completion	PY150	Python	100k/5k/50k	CodeGPT	ETH Zurich, line-level data added by MSRA	Predict following tokens given contexts of codes.
		GitHub Java Corpus	Java	13k/7k/8k		Univ. of Edinburgh, line-level data added by MSRA	
	Code Refinement	Bugs2Fix	Java	98K/12K/12K	Encoder-Decoder	The College of William and Mary	Automatically refine codes by fixing bugs.
	Code Translation	CodeTrans	Java-C#	10K/0.5K/1K		MSRA	Translate the codes from one programming language to another programming language.
Text-Code	NL Code Search	CodeSearchnet, AdvTest	Python	251K/9.6K/19K	CodeBERT	GitHub + MSR Cambridge, test provided by MSRA	Given a natural language query as input, find semantically similar codes.
		StacQC, WebQueryTest	Python	2.9k/0.9k/1.9k		The Ohio State Univ, test provided by MSRA	Given a pair of natural language and code, predict whether they are relevant or not.
	Text-to-Code Generation	CONCODE	Java	100K/2K/2K	CodeGPT	Univ. of Washington	Given a natural language docstring/comment as input, generate a code.
Code-Text	Code Summarization	CodeSearchNet*	Python, Java, PHP, JavaScript, Ruby, Go	908K/45K/53K	Encoder-Decoder	Filtered based on CodeSearchNet data	Given a code, generate its natural language docstring/comment.
Text-Text	Documentation Translation	Microsoft Docs	English-Latvian/Danish/Norwegian/Chinese	156K/4K/4K		MSRA	Translate code documentation between human languages (e.g. En-Zh), intended to test low-resource multi-lingual translation.

CodeExp for Explanatory Code Document Generation

Code:

```
def make_rng(rng_or_seed=None, default_seed=None, constructor=None):
    if (rng_or_seed is not None) and isinstance(rng_or_seed, RNG):
        rng = rng_or_seed
    elif (rng_or_seed is not None):
        rng = constructor(rng_or_seed)
    elif (default_seed is not None):
        rng = constructor(default_seed)
    else:
        rng = constructor(42)
    return rng
```

Summary:

```
Returns a random number generator.
```

Explanatory Docstring:

```
Returns a random number generator.
The RNG object is generated using the first of these cases that
produces a valid result:
1) rng_or_seed itself
2) constructor(rng_or_seed)
3) constructor(default_seed)
4) constructor(42)

Parameters:
rng_or_seed (int or RNG): If `rng_or_seed` is a random number
generator, then it is returned. If `rng_or_seed` is an integer, then
a random number generator is created using `constructor` and seeded
with `rng_or_seed`.
default_seed (int): Seed used if rng_or_seed is None.
constructor (function or class): Must return a RNG object.
constructor is called with rng_or_seed, default_seed or 42.

Returns:
An RNG object.
```

Partition	#Examples	Quality	Annotated By
CodeExp(raw)	2,285,387	Mixed	-
CodeExp(refined)	158,024	High	Machine
CodeExp(annotated)	13,186	Mixed	Human

Model	ROUGE-1 f	ROUGE-L f	BLEU	CER	METEOR	BERTScore	CodeBERT Score
GPT-2-base							
- CodeExp(raw)	0.2557	0.2443	4.42	0.4580	18.55	83.87	77.46
- CodeExp(refined)	0.2462	0.2357	4.26	0.4890	19.00	83.55	77.48
- CodeExp(r+r)	0.2623	0.2520	5.19	0.4978	20.30	83.92	77.91
GPT-Neo13							
- w/o fine-tune	0.0694	0.0646	0.40	0.1294	5.71	78.19	67.62
- CodeExp(raw)	0.2894	0.2769	7.51	0.4805	21.85	84.46	78.31
- CodeExp(refined)	0.2954	0.2815	7.36	0.5570	23.58	84.24	78.46
- CodeExp(r+r)	**0.3265**	**0.3128**	**10.45**	0.5524	**26.31**	**84.78**	**79.26**
GPT-Neo27							
- w/o fine-tune	0.1480	0.1380	0.82	0.2285	10.06	78.40	71.99
- CodeExp(raw)	0.2953	0.2818	7.72	0.4895	22.42	84.31	78.34
- CodeExp(refined)	0.2955	0.2816	8.21	0.5285	23.66	84.33	78.41
- CodeExp(r+r)	**0.3298**	**0.3154**	**10.72**	**0.5560**	**26.87**	**84.86**	**79.28**
CodeT5							
- multi-sum	0.1507	0.1392	0.21	0.1240	5.58	82.35	74.29
- CodeExp(raw)	0.2652	0.2530	5.39	0.3851	17.51	83.84	77.42
- CodeExp(refined)	0.3175	0.3016	8.02	**0.5536**	24.38	84.67	78.90
- CodeExp(r+r)	**0.3415**	**0.3256**	**9.91**	**0.5695**	**26.87**	**84.98**	**79.52**

Haotian Cui, Chenglong Wang, Junjie Huang, Jeevana Priya Inala, Todd Mytkowicz, Bo Wang, Jianfeng Gao, Nan Duan. **CodeExp: Explanatory Code Document Generation**. Findings of EMNLP, 2022.

Summary & Next Steps

- **LLMs have demonstrated effectiveness in various SE applications**
  - e.g., code retrieval, completion, review, etc., in VS, VSCode, GitHub, etc.
- **Latest LLMs (such as ChatGPT) show even stronger capabilities**
  - e.g., interactive code generation, completion, etc.
- **Next steps**
  - Responsible code models that can provide the original sources of outputs
  - Trustworthy mechanisms that can verify the truthfulness of outputs
  - Personalized software development scenarios
  - Code-centric models with NL as interface for low-code and no-code scenarios