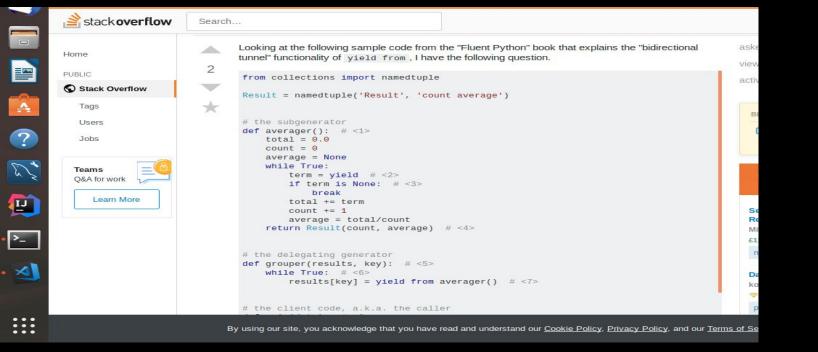
Ajit Jadhav S20160010034 Arvind Deshraj S20160010007 Junaid N Z S20160010036 Rohan S S20160010073

### Code Search

By Stallions

# What are the uses of code search?



Makes developer's life easier.

Find better implementations of existing codes. Able to find snippets of code inside large codebase

## IR for the rescue

Lucene!

- Wildcard queries
- K-gram index
- Natural language queries

#### Procedure

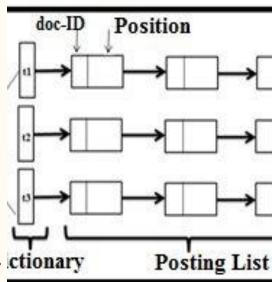
- 1. Every query can be processed through different pipe lines. Either subjected to standard tokenization and send for search or ..
- 2. Queries may also be placed as wildcard queries.
- 3. The documents are indexed as a normal inverted posting list and also as an n-gram positional inverted posting list.

## Indexing

- 1. We have 260 C-codes as our entire collection.(~400KB)
- 2. These documents are passed through our index builder codes(n-gram and normal).
- 3. These documents are then indexed depending on which function we chose as either a positional inverted index(~300KB) or as an n-gram positional inverted index.
- 4. We make use of the standard analyser to find stop words and index the documents.

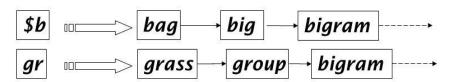
### Positional Inverted Index

► Figure 2.1 Positional index example. The word to has a document frequency 993,477, ctionary and occurs 6 times in document 1 at positions 7, 18, 33, etc.



### K-gram Index

#### **Bigram index example**



A k-gram index is an index in which the dictionary consists of all k-grams that occur in any word in the lexicon

Each postings list point from the k-gram to all lexicon words containing that k-gram.

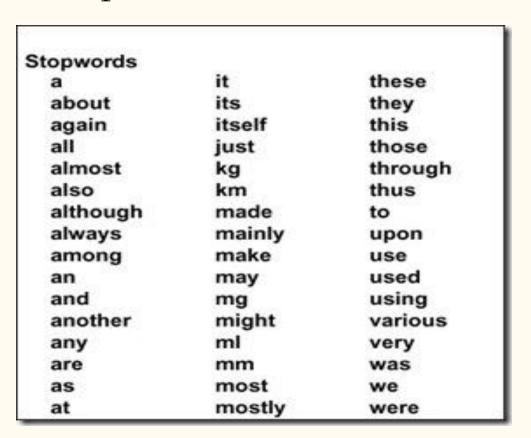
### Hypothesis

K-grams will retrieve more documents as it will have lot of code snippets that match.

• Eg - if we search for "arrange all elements in an array" we will get results ranging from normal sorting algorithms to complex graph implementations which have sorting in them.

## Query processing

### Stop-word removal



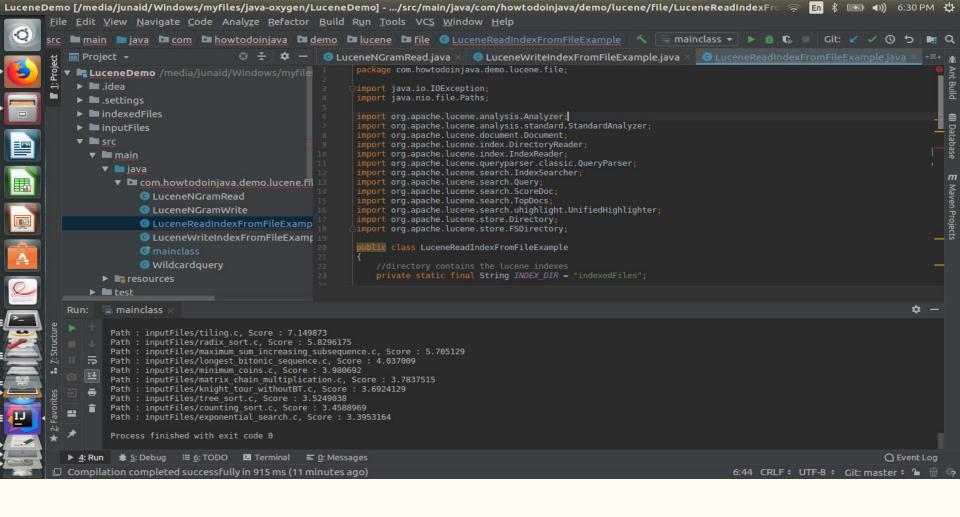
 These are generally words that don't give value towards the search. This is because these set of words(only a small example is shown here) appear in almost all documents.

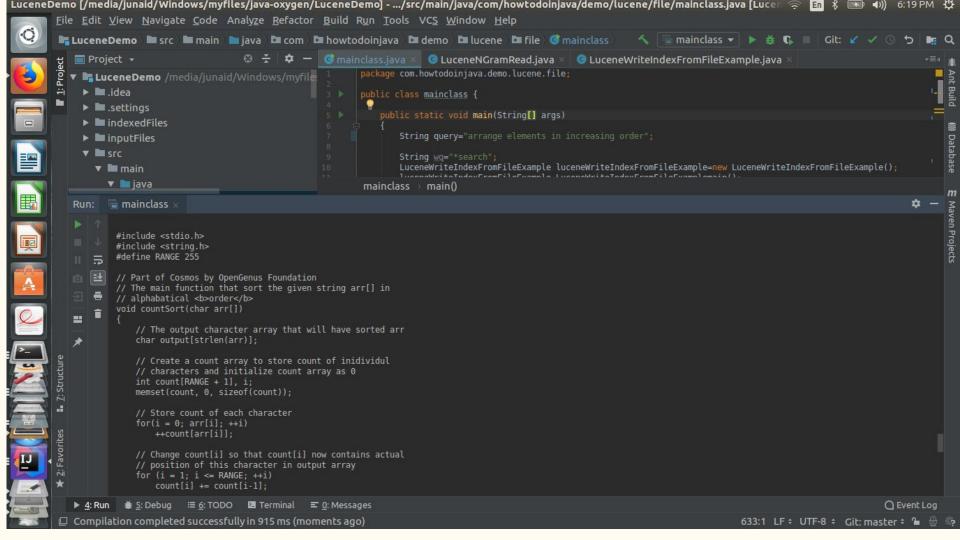
### Stemming

- >>> print(stemmer.stem("running"))
  run
- Stemming follows different set of rules based on what algorithm we follow.
- For the purpose of the project we use the famous snowball stemmer

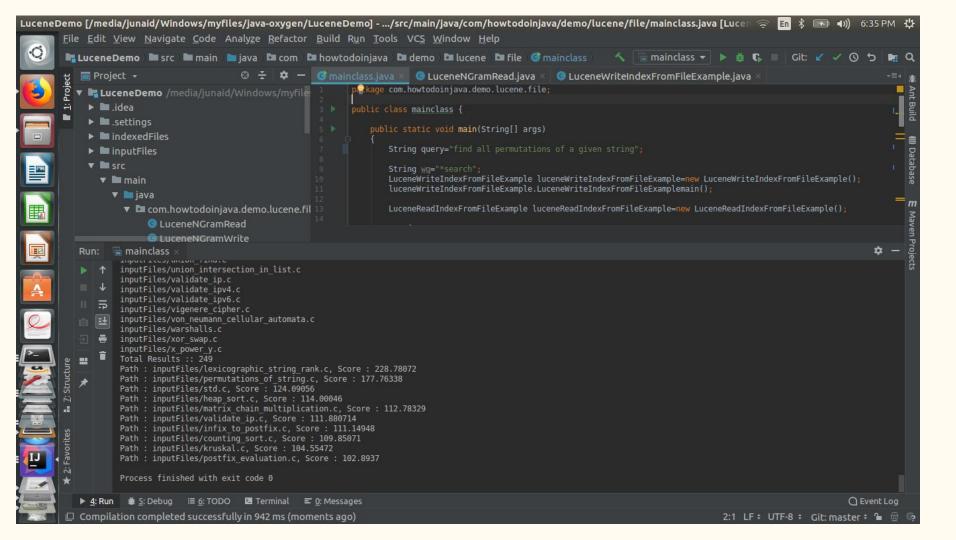
# Few results of the CodeSearch

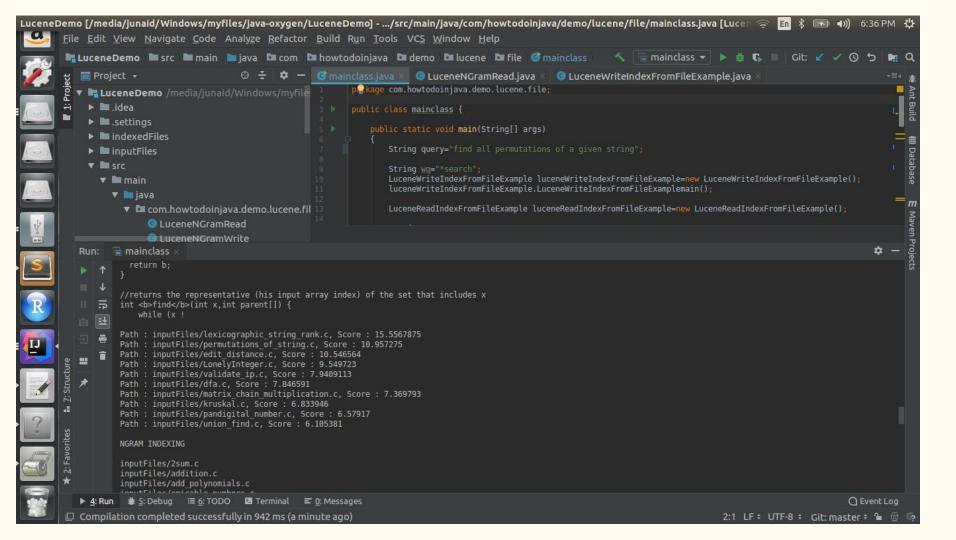
## Query: Arrange elements in increasing order



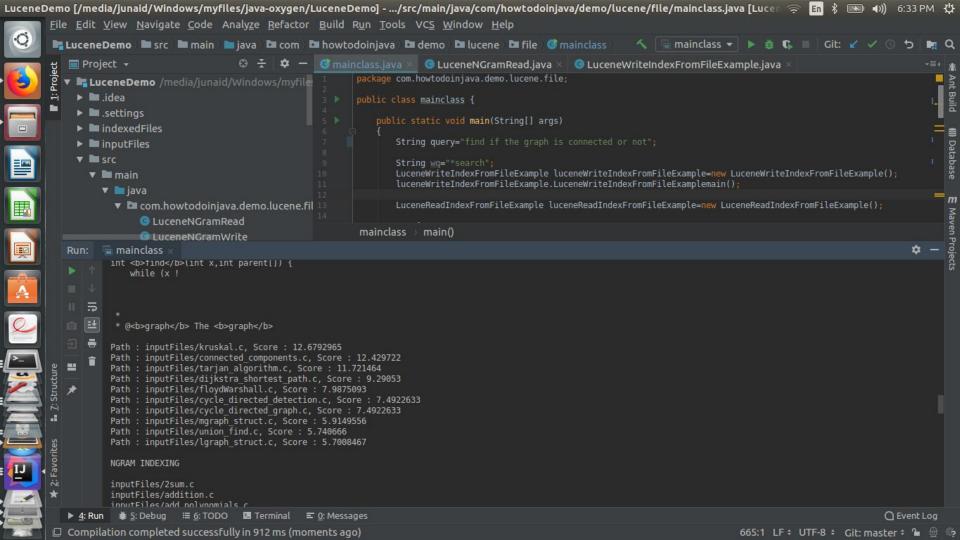


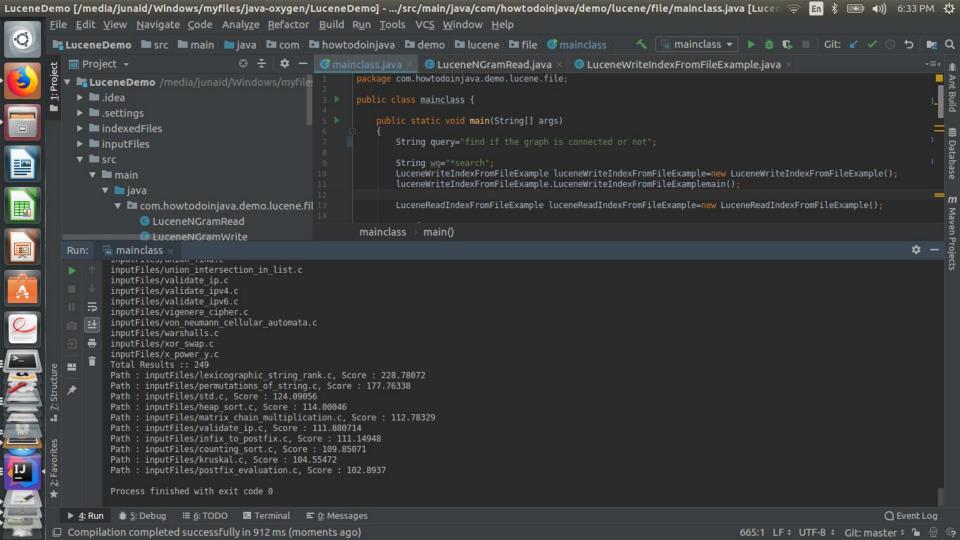
# Query: Code for string permutations.



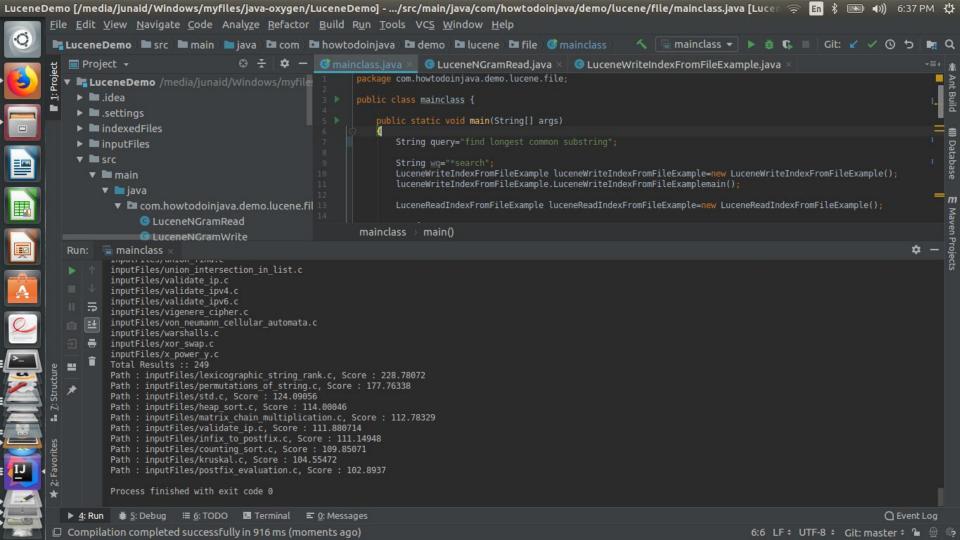


## Query: Check if a graph is connected or not

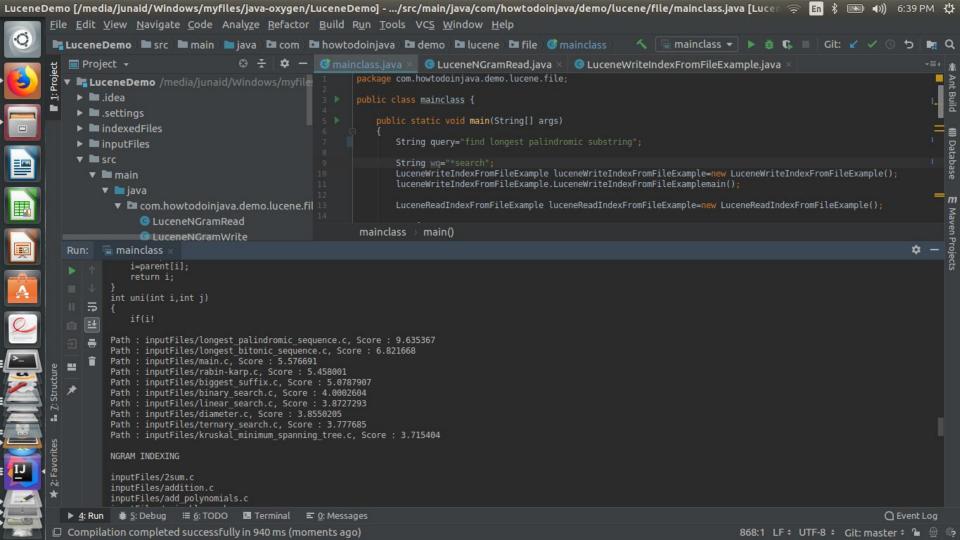




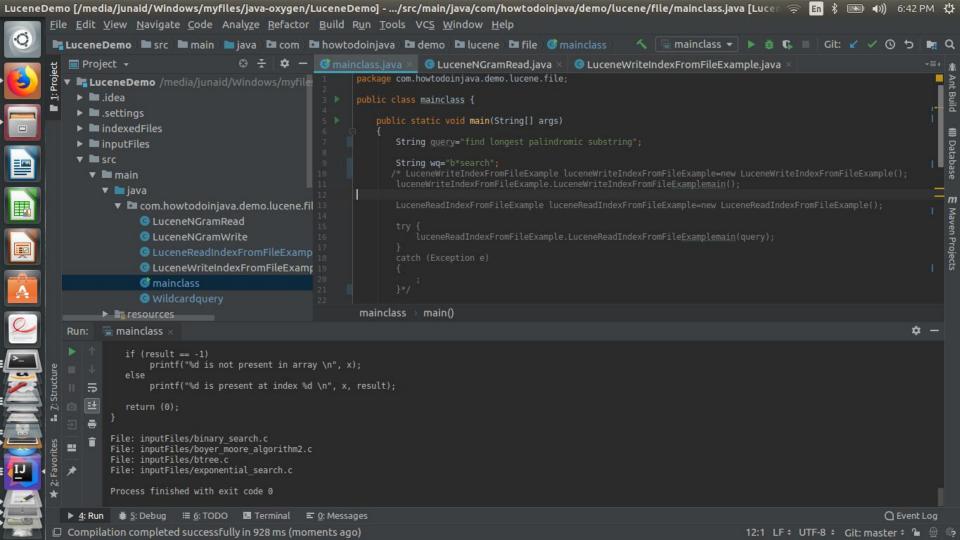
## Query: Find longest common substring



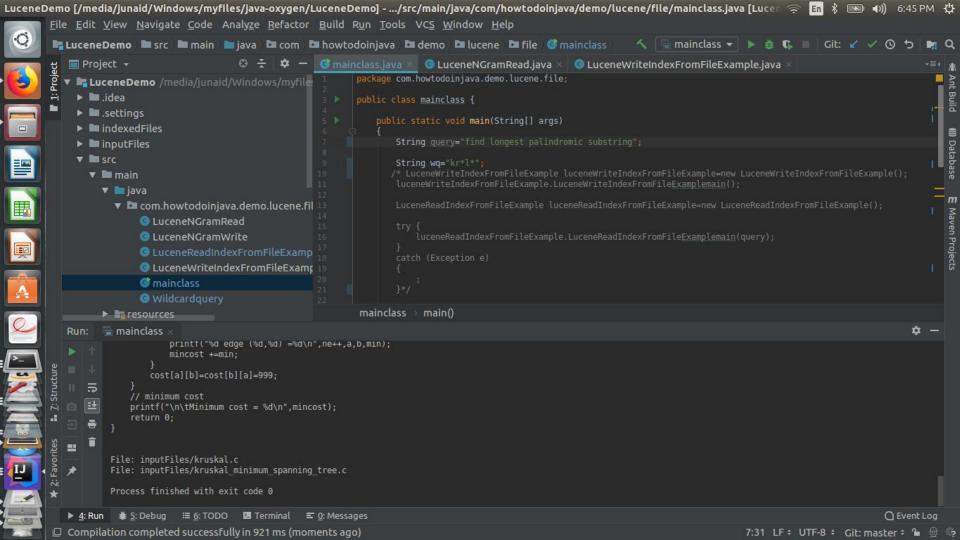
# Query: Find the longest palindromic substring



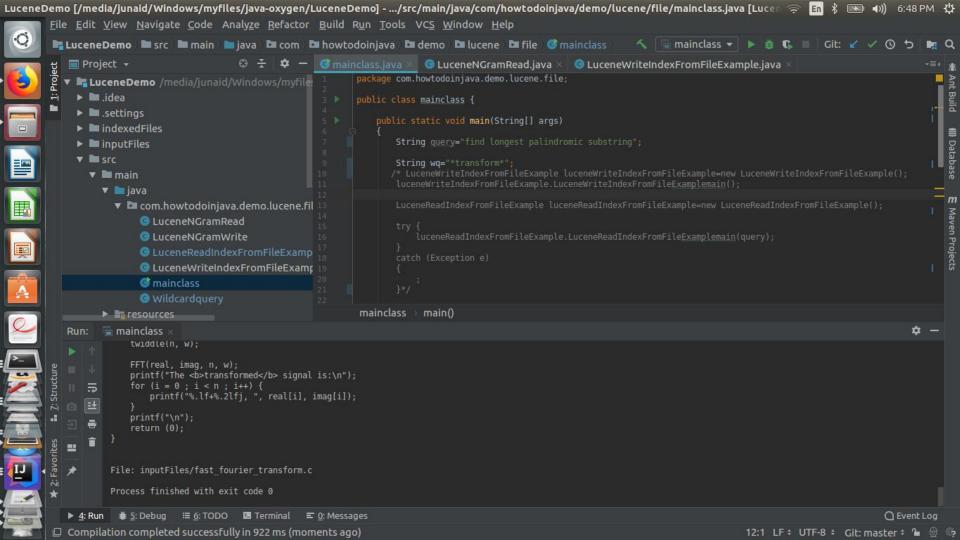
### Query: b\*search



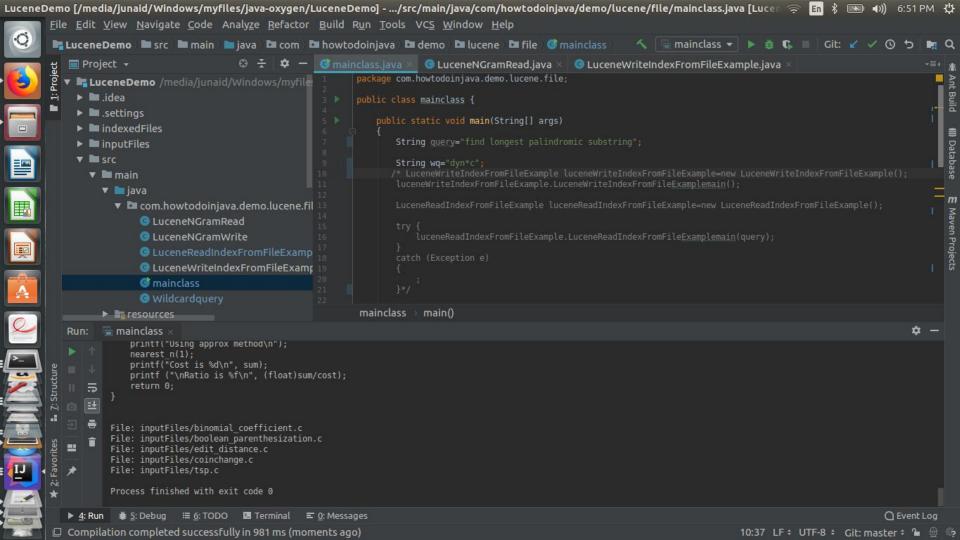
## Query: kr\*l\*



## Query: \*transform\*



## Query: dyn\*c



### Conclusions

- K-gram returns a lot more results (not all are relevant)
- Wildcard queries are performing relatively better.
- Basic natural language queries give reasonable outputs.