به نام خدا

صادق جعفری - امین متوسلی

مدل ساده:

ابتدا داده ها از فایل data.json استخراج می شود:

```
with open ("data.json") as f:
  data = json.load(f)
codes = []
comments = []
for sample in data:
  codes.append(sample["method text"])
  comments.append(sample["comment text"])
                  سبس یک سری اطلاعات آماری از روی داده های به دست می آید تا یک دید نسبی نسبت به داده بیدا شود:
method tokens counter = collections.Counter([token for method in methods for token in method])
comment words counter = collections.Counter([word for comment in comments for word in comment])
print('{} Method words.'.format(len([token for method in methods for token in method])))
print('{} unique Method words.'.format(len(method tokens counter)))
print('10 Most common words in the Method dataset:')
print('"' + '" "'.join(list(zip(*method tokens counter.most common(10)))[0]) + '"')
print('{} Comment words.'.format(len([word for comment in comments for word in comment])))
print('{{}} unique Comment words.'.format(len(comment words counter)))
print('10 Most common words in the Comment dataset:')
print('"' + '" "'.join(list(zip(*comment words counter.most common(10)))[0]) + '"')
446954 Method words.
12020 unique Method words.
10 Most common words in the Method dataset:
"(" ")" ";" "." "{" "}" "," "=" "if" "return"
240016 Comment words.
6908 unique Comment words.
10 Most common words in the Comment dataset:
"*" "the" "." "@" ">" "<" "of" "," "param" "to"
                    در مرحله بعد vocabulary ساخته شده و به هر کلمه در داخل آن یک index اختصاص داده میشود:
comment words index = {}
counter = 1
for word in comment words counter:
  comment words index[word] = counter
  counter += 1
```

```
method tokens index = {}
counter = 1
for token in method tokens counter:
  method tokens index[token] = counter
  counter += 1
  در این مرحله یک تعداد تابع برای پیش پردازش داده اعم از "تبدیل index", "تبدیل token" و "pad" و "pad کردن
                                                                    یک جمله" تعریف شده است:
def convert tokens to index (data, index dic):
  result = []
  for sample in data:
    result.append(np.array([index dic[key] for key in sample]))
  return result
def convert index to tokens (data, token list):
  result = []
  for sample in data:
    result.append(" ".join([token list[index - 1] for index in sample]))
  return result
def pad(x, length=None):
    if length is None:
         length = max([len(sentence) for sentence in x])
    return pad sequences(x, maxlen = length, padding = 'post')
                                                      در این مرحله tokenها تبدیل به index میشوند:
methods index = convert tokens to index(methods, method tokens index)
comments index = convert tokens to index(comments, comment words index)
                               در این مرحله یک مدل encoder-decoder برای ترجمه ماشینی تعریف شده است:
def model final (input shape, output sequence length, methods vocab size, comments vocab size):
 model = Sequential()
 model.add(Embedding(input dim=methods vocab size,output dim=128,input length=input shape[1]))
 model.add(Bidirectional(GRU(256, return sequences=False)))
 model.add(RepeatVector(output_sequence_length))
 model.add(Bidirectional(GRU(256,return sequences=True)))
 model.add(TimeDistributed(Dense(comments vocab size,activation='softmax')))
 learning rate = 0.005
 model.compile(loss = sparse_categorical_crossentropy,
              optimizer = Adam(learning rate),
```

```
metrics = ['accuracy'])
 return model
                                                 در این مرحله آموزش مدل برای epoch 10 انجام می شود:
tmp X = pad(methods index)
tmp Y = pad(comments index)
model = model final(tmp X.shape,
                       tmp Y.shape[1],
                       len(comment words counter)+1,
                       len(comment words counter)+1)
model.fit(tmp X, tmp Y, batch size = 64, epochs = 10, validation split = 0.2)
                                                          در مرحله آخر کامنت یک متد بیشبینی میشود:
def final_predictions(x_shape):
  y_id_to_word = {value: key for key, value in comment_words_index.items()}
  y id to word[0] = '<PAD>'
  sentence = methods_index[5010]
  sentence = pad sequences([sentence], maxlen=x shape, padding='post')
  predictions = model.predict(sentence, 1)
  print('Sample 1:')
  for p in predictions:
    print(' '.join([y id to word[np.argmax(i)] for i in p]))
final predictions(tmp X.shape[-1])
                                                                                مدل پیچیده:
        در این روش با استفاده از fine tune کردن یک transformer از پیش آموزش دیده به نتایج بهتری دست پیدا می شود:
                                                          ابتدا tokenizer, model مشخص شده است:
model checkpoint = "SEBIS/code_trans_t5_small_code_comment_generation_java_transfer_learning_fine
tokenizer = AutoTokenizer.from_pretrained(model_checkpoint)
model = AutoModelForSeq2SeqLM.from pretrained(model checkpoint)
                                              سیس متر یک bleu به عنوان معیار ار زیابی مشخص شده است:
```

```
bleu metric = load metric("bleu")
                                                   در مرحله بعد داده ها از فایل data.json استخراج می شود:
with open ("data.json") as f:
  data = json.load(f)
codes = []
comments = []
for sample in data:
  codes.append(sample["method text"])
  comments.append(sample["comment text"])
                                                در این مرحله preprocessهای لازم روی داده اعمال می شود:
max_input_length = 512
max target length = 512
source input = "code"
target output = "comment"
def preprocess_function(examples):
    inputs = examples[source input]
    targets = examples[target output]
    model inputs = tokenizer(inputs, max length=max input length, truncation=True)
    # Setup the tokenizer for targets
    with tokenizer.as target tokenizer():
        labels = tokenizer(targets, max length=max target length, truncation=True)
    model inputs["labels"] = labels["input ids"]
    return model_inputs
                   در مرحله بعد با استفاده از tokenizer متن ها را tokenize کرده و indexing نیز انجام داده شده است:
def get tokenized datasets(codes, comments, train, val, test):
 no data = len(codes)
 train_data = []
  for i in range(0, int(no_data*train)):
   train data.append(preprocess function({"code":codes[i], "comment":comments[i]}))
  #train data = preprocess function(train data)
 val data = []
  for i in range(int(no_data*train), int(no_data*(train + val))):
   val data.append(preprocess function({"code":codes[i], "comment":comments[i]}))
```

```
#val data = preprocess function(val data)
  test data = []
 for i in range(int(no data*(train + val)), int(no data*(train + val + test))):
   test data.append(preprocess function({"code":codes[i], "comment":comments[i]}))
  #test data = preprocess function(test data)
 return {"train":train data, "validation":val data, "test":test data}
                                        در مرحله بعد آرگمانهای مورد نیاز برای آموزش مدل تعریف شده است:
batch size = 8
model name = model checkpoint.split("/")[-1]
args = Seq2SeqTrainingArguments(
     f"{model name}-finetuned-{source input}-to-{target output}",
    evaluation_strategy = "epoch",
    learning rate=1e-4,
    warmup ratio=0.1,
    per device train batch size=batch size,
    per device eval batch size=batch size,
    weight decay=0.01,
    save total limit=3,
    num train epochs=10,
    predict with generate=True,
    fp16=False,
    fp16 opt level="02",
    push to hub=False,
    gradient accumulation steps=32,
    seed=42,
    load best model at_end=True,
    metric for best model="eval bleu",
    greater is better=True,
    save strategy="epoch"
)
  در این مرحله یک تابع برای محاسبه متریک مورد نظر نوشته شده است که دادهها را گرفته و با توجه به امتیاز bleu را محاسبه
                                                                                    مے کند:
def postprocess text(preds, labels):
   preds = [pred.strip().split() for pred in preds]
   labels = [[label.strip().split()] for label in labels]
   return preds, labels
def compute metrics(eval preds):
   preds, labels = eval preds
```

```
preds = preds[0]
   decoded preds = tokenizer.batch decode(preds, skip special tokens=True)
    # Replace -100 in the labels as we can't decode them.
   labels = np.where(labels != -100, labels, tokenizer.pad token id)
   decoded labels = tokenizer.batch decode(labels, skip special tokens=True)
    # Some simple post-processing
   decoded_preds, decoded_labels = postprocess_text(decoded_preds, decoded_labels)
   result = bleu metric.compute(predictions=decoded preds, references=decoded labels)
   result = {"bleu": result["bleu"]*100}
   prediction lens = [np.count nonzero(pred != tokenizer.pad token id) for pred in preds]
   result["gen len"] = np.mean(prediction lens)
   result = {k: round(v, 4) for k, v in result.items()}
   return result
                                                    در مرحله بعد یک seq2seq trainer تعریف شده است:
trainer = Seq2SeqTrainer(
    model,
    args,
     train dataset=tokenized datasets["train"],
    eval dataset=tokenized datasets["validation"],
    data collator=data collator,
    tokenizer=tokenizer,
    compute metrics=compute metrics
)
                                                                در این مرحله مدل آموزش داده میشود:
trainer.train()
                 در این مرحله یک pipeline برای مدل اصلی و یک pipeline برای مدل pipeline شده تعریف می شود:
original pipeline = SummarizationPipeline(
    model=model,
    tokenizer=tokenizer,
    device=0
)
pipeline = SummarizationPipeline(
```

if isinstance(preds, tuple):

```
: cokenized_code = tokenized_java_code(code)
print("Output after tokenization: " + tokenized_code)

Output after tokenization: void debugPrintln ( String msg ) { if ( DEBUG ) { System . err . prin المنافذ المنافذ
```

لينک github:

https://github.com/sadeghjafari5528/CommentGenerationForCode

model=trainer.model,
tokenizer=tokenizer,

device=0