

ASE19-SRC-23



# Boosting Neural Commit Message Generation with Code Semantic Analysis

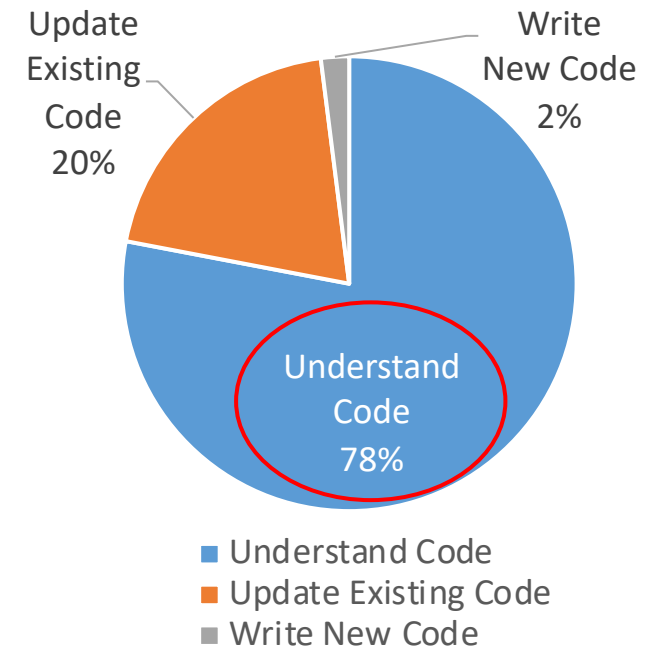
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# Introduction

## Modern Software

- **Huge amount** of codes, **frequent** upgrades, and **numerous** team members
- **Code comprehension** is critical
  - Nearly 80% of development time is spent in understanding code<sup>[1]</sup>



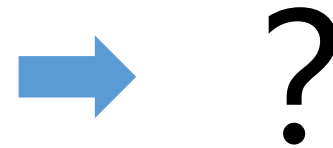
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[1] P. Hallam. "What do programmers really do anyway".  
Microsoft Developer Network (MSDN)—C# Compiler, 2006.

# A Hot Line of Research: Codes → Human language

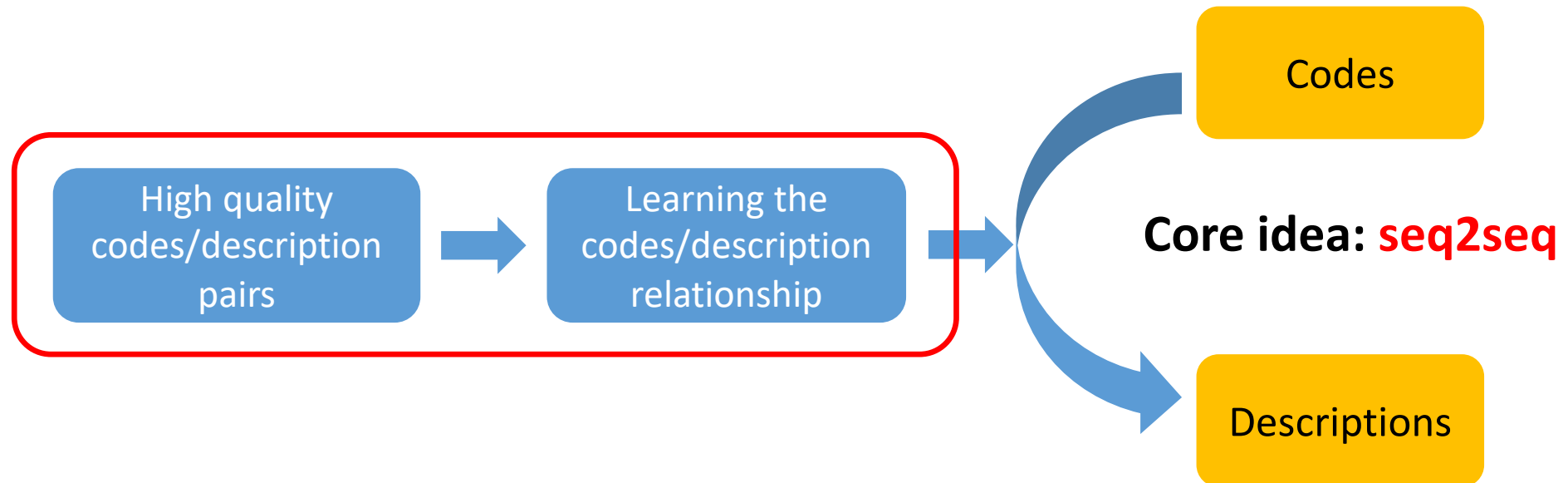
- Example: **commit messages**
  - A **short** natural language description
  - Summarizing the **contents** and **reasons** of code changes
- Question: How to **automatically** generate descriptions of code changes

```
for(int i=0; i<len; i++)
{
    int min_index = i;
    for(int j=i+1; j<len; j++)
        if( array[min_index] > array[j])
            min_index = j;
    if( min_index != i )
        Swap(array+min_index,array+i);
}
```



# Current State-of-the-art Approaches

- With machine learning techniques
- “Codes  $\rightarrow$  Human language” is a **translation** problem, i.e., **seq2seq**



**Neural Machine Translation (NMT)**

# Use NMT to generate commit messages

- **Pros:**

- Can generate commit messages automatically
- Can utilize past human experiences (in training cases)

- **Cons:**

- Generally suitable for inputs/outputs with **comparable lengths**
  - But code diffs are too lengthy: containing too much **noisy information**

```
+++ b/guava-tests/test/  
com/google/common/  
base/EquivalenceTest.java,  
+ import  
com.google.common.  
testing.NullPointerTester;  
+ public void testEquals() {  
...  
}
```

**Diff**



**NMT**

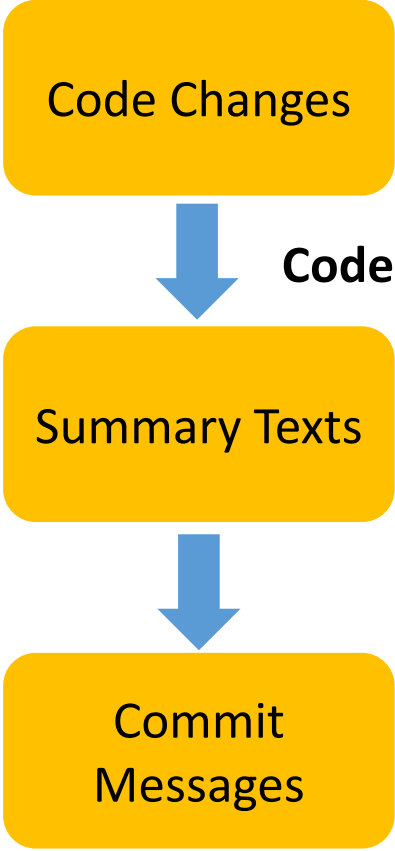
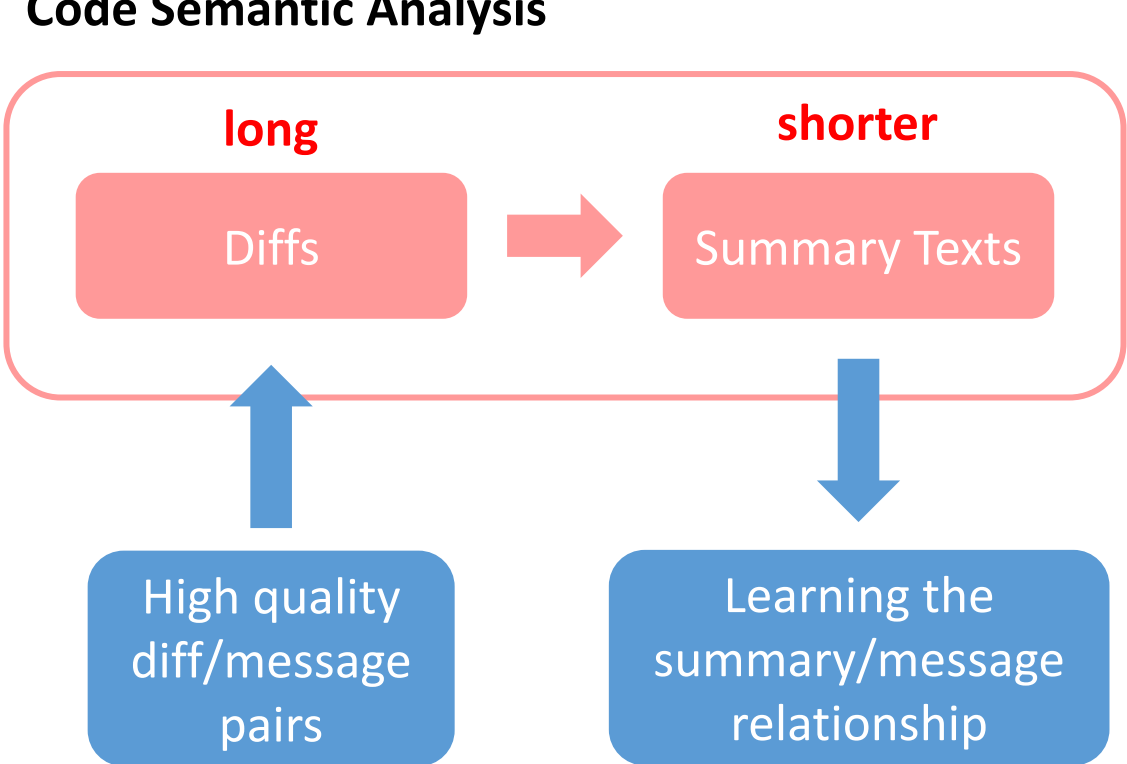


Applied package sanity tests to common/base

**Commit Message**

# Key Notion of Our Proposal: **Data Preprocessing**

## Code Semantic Analysis



## Neural Machine Translation (NMT)

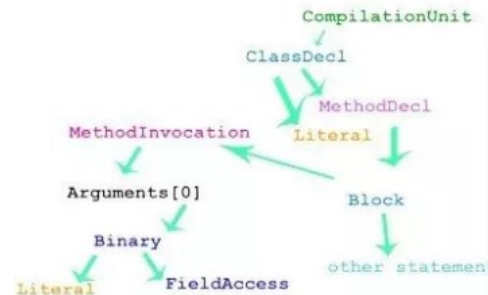
# How to Preprocess Data

- **Code Semantic Analysis**

- Code diffs → Abstract syntax tree (AST) → **Template**-based description
- Lengthy code diffs → short descriptions

```
class A{  
    String af= "i am field of A";  
  
    void am(){  
        B b = new B();  
        b.bm("aha"+af);  
    }  
  
    static class B{  
        void bm(String arg) {}  
    }  
}
```

Code



AST



This change set is mainly composed of:

1. Changes to package ...
  - 1.1. Modifications to ...
    - 1.1.1. Add a constructor method

The added/removed methods triggered changes to ...

Summary Text

# Implementation and Experiments - Tool

- Our tool implementation / 4 modules
  - **Collection**: Automatically collect all the commits of each project of interest
    - Dataset construction details in next page
  - **Analysis**: For each commit, perform semantic analysis of code diffs
    - Based on ChangeScribe (<http://www.cs.wm.edu/semeru/changescribe/>)
  - **Generation**: Generate descriptions of all the commits
    - With deep neural networks
  - **Testing**: NMT model testing (quantification & case study)
- Last for 6 months: *2019.01–2019.06*
  - Most of the time: used to read papers 😊, and to read codes of ChangeScribe

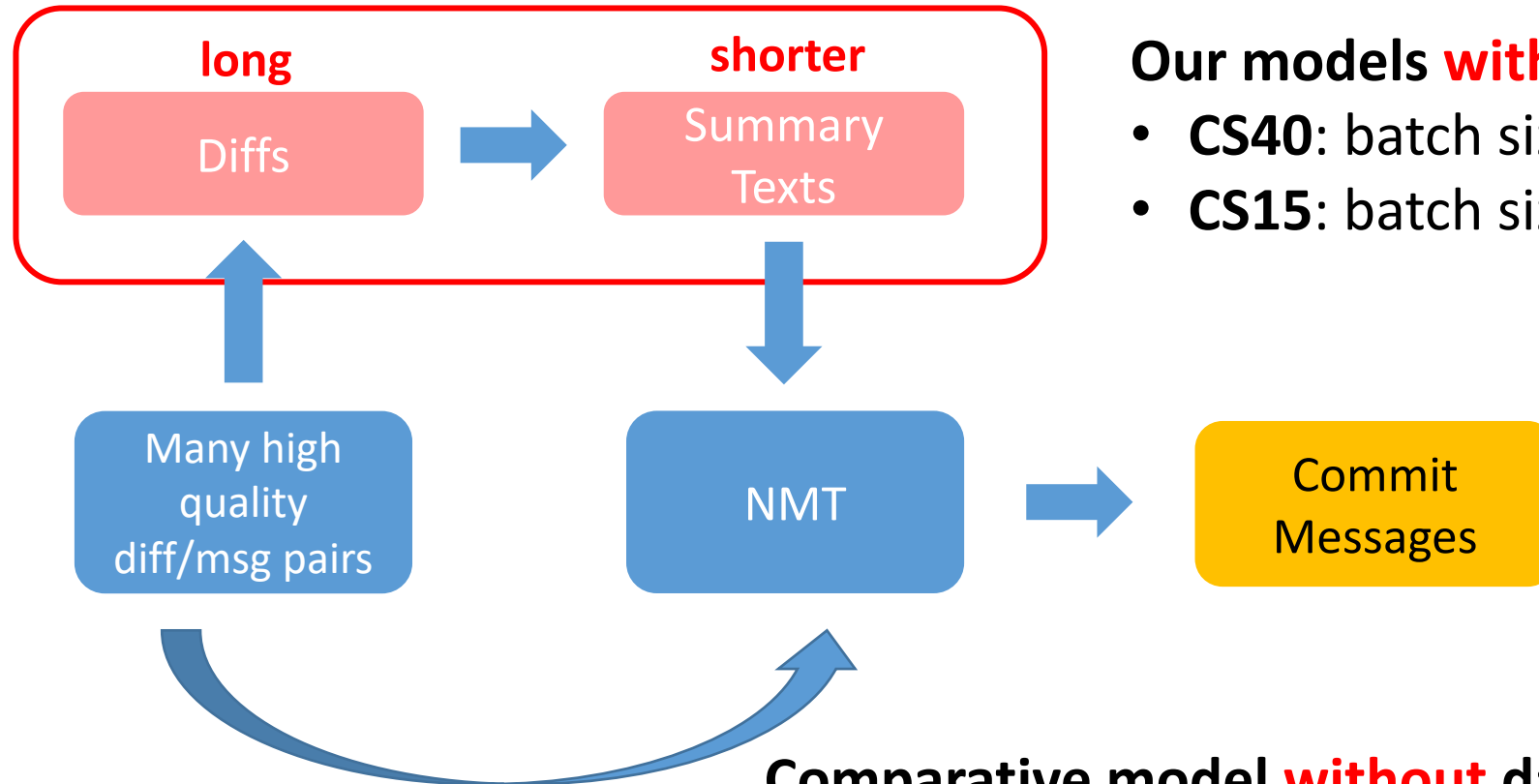


# Implementation and Experiments - Dataset

- Consideration
  - High-quality codes with high-quality commit messages
- So, we collect 18 projects from GitHub (**50k+ commits**)
  - **Popular**: each with 20k+ stars
  - **Large-scale**: each with 100k+ code lines, 3k+ commits
  - **Diverse**: including projects on mobile development, web application, Java core library, etc.
- Collect all the commits (code diffs and commit messages)
- Dataset and tool Online available
  - <https://github.com/ShuyaoJiang/CommitDataset>
  - Facilitate further follow-up research

# Model Training

## Code Semantic Analysis



Our models **with** data preprocessing

- **CS40**: batch size 40
- **CS15**: batch size 15

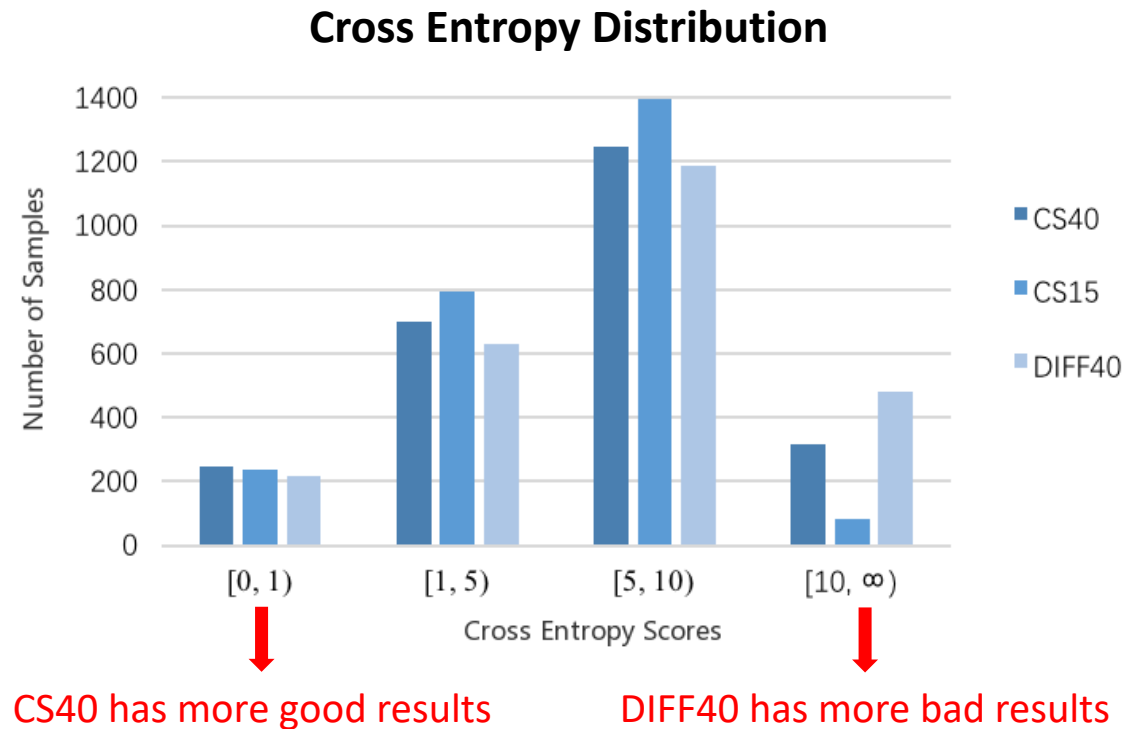
Comparative model **without** data preprocessing

- **DIFF40**: batch size 40

# Evaluation Results

- **Cross Entropy**

- Measuring the **difference** between two probability distributions
- The lower, the better (closer to the human-written commit messages)



# Evaluation Results

- **BLEU Scores**

- Measuring the **similarity** between source and target sequence
- The higher, the better (more similar to human-written commit messages)

**BLEU Scores**

Model	BLEU-4	$p_1$	$p_2$	$p_3$	$p_4$
CS40	1.10	4.7	1.7	0.5	0.4
CS15	0.44	9.1	3.2	0.1	0.0
DIFF40	0.41	3.9	0.9	0.1	0.1



**Our CS40 has the highest BLEU score**

$p_n$  is the modified n-gram precision used to calculate BLEU-4

- **Results**

- Data preprocessing with AST analysis is effective!

# Translation Example

## Diff:

```
+++ b/guava-tests/test/com/google/  
common/base/EquivalenceTest.java,  
+ import com.google.common.  
testing.NullPointerTester;;  
+ public void testEquals() {  
...  
}
```

## DIFF40 result:

Add <UNK>



## Summary Text:

Changes to package  
com.google.common.base: Add a  
class for package sanity tests. It  
allows to: Instantiate package sanity  
tests.

## Our CS40 result:

Add support for task properties



# Conclusions

- We suggest that **data preprocessing** is critical to commit message generation with NMT.
  - We apply **code semantic analysis** to tailor NMT inputs in commit message generation.
  - We conduct a **comprehensive evaluation** to prove that data preprocessing does improve NMT.
- This work sheds light to how to **properly apply existing DNN models** in software engineering tasks.