# **Exploring Data Augmentation for Code Generation Tasks**

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### **Overview**

### **Experiments and Results**

We have code PLMs and abundant code data on GitHub, but not much for specific downstream tasks like code translation and **summarization**. Hence we explore data augmentation:

**1. monolingual** - abundant resources.

**2. multilingual** - similarity between programming languages **3. numerical** - code correctness.

### Language Utilization

	RIFII	exact	CodeRI FI I	Token Acc.	
	DLLO	match		num.	non-num.
baseline	72.92	57.4	78.93	74.64	87.54
back-translation	77.34	61.4	83.36	_	_
+ autoencoding	77.60	61.8	83.47	_	_
numeric augmentation	74.00	59.5	79.43	76.14	87.30
+ encoding & scaling	74.16	59.1	79.84	75.22	87.32
all combined	<u>77.96</u>	<u>62.0</u>	<u>83.63</u>	78.01	<u>88.79</u>

### Table 1. Code translation with CodeBERT.

Programming languages share higher similarities, such as numbers, syntax tokens, etc. We study the use of other languages in two ways: **autoencoding** the target language for translation, and **multilingual training** for code summarization.



				BLEU			
	Ruby	JS	Go	Python	Java	PHP	Avg.
monolingual (baseline)	12.39	14.13	17.89	18.22	18.66	25.14	17.73
+ rule-translation	_	15.35	_	-	-	-	_
+ back-translation	13.76	15.00	18.30	18.60	19.64	25.69	18.50
multilingual	<u>14.93</u>	15.53	18.68	18.71	19.70	25.96	18.92
+ rule-translation	14.58	15.65	18.77	18.95	<u> 19.86</u>	25.98	18.97
+ back-translation	14.91	<u>15.81</u>	<u>18.88</u>	<u>18.97</u>	19.69	26.10	<u>19.06</u>

Table 2. Code summarization with CodeBERT.

### **Data synthesis**

We apply **back-translation** to obtain pseudo-parallel data from monolingual code for translation. For code summarization, we first reverse its data to train a multilingual text-to-code generator, then generate code in arbitrary programming languages to pair with genuine text summaries.

## **Numeric Awareness**

We propose a novel **numeric encoding** method to let numbers

#### **Translation Code Style** // test #85 ... GetEscherRecord(int index) {return escherRecords[index]; } Java reference ... getEscherRecord(int index) {return escherRecords.get(index); }

... getEscherRecord(int index) {return escherRecords[index];} ... getEscherRecord(int index) {return escherRecords.get(index);}

#### // test #90

C# source

baseline

DA model

C# source	public	virtual I	QueryNode	GetChild()	{return GetCh	<pre>ildren()[0]; }</pre>
Java reference	public	QueryNode	e getChild(	() {return	<pre>getChildren()</pre>	.get(0);}
baseline	public	QueryNode	e getChild	() {return	<pre>getChildren()</pre>	<b>== 0);</b>
DA model	public	QueryNode	e getChild	() {return	<pre>getChildren()</pre>	.get(0);}

#### // test #978

pass through the network as illustrated in Figure 1. Apart from this, for code translation, we **swap numbers** on both input and output ends consistently to create extra data.



Figure 1. Illustration of our number encoding proposal. A flag (red) indicates whether the input is a number; then appended (green) is the number itself, or 0 if not numeric.

# Task, Data, and Metrics

We present the results of C#-to-Java translation and summarization using CodeBERT. Please check out our paper for trainbaseline ing configurations, more results on other PLMs, as well as our explorations on the code synthesis task.

```
public virtual SrndQuery GetSubQuery(int qn) { return m_queries[qn]; }
C# source
Java reference public SrndQuery getSubQuery(int qn) {return queries.get(qn);}
               public SrndQuery getSubQuery(int qn) {return queries[qn];}
baseline
DA model
               public SrndQuery getSubQuery(int qn) {return queries.get(qn); }
```

Figure 2. Samples before and after augmentation. Our DA model follows the Java convention where element retrieval is done by get().

## **Translation Numerical Consistency**

// test #131	
C# source	<pre>public ScaleClusterRequest(): base("CS", "2015-12-15", "ScaleCluster"    , "cs", "openAPI"){UriPattern = "/clusters/[ClusterId]";    Method = MethodType.PUT;}</pre>
Java reference	<pre>e public ScaleClusterRequest() {super("CS", "2015-12-15", "ScaleCluster"    , "csk");setUriPattern("/clusters/[ClusterId]");    setMethod(MethodType.PUT);}</pre>
baseline	<pre>publicscaleClusterRequest() {super("CS", "2018-12-15", "ScaleCluster"    , "cs");setUriPattern("/clusters/[ClusterId]");    setMethod(MethodType.PUT);}</pre>
DA model	<pre>public ClusterRequest() {super("CS", "2015-12-15", "ScaleCluster"    , "cs");setUriPattern("/clusters/[ClusterId]");    setMethod(MethodType.PUT);}</pre>
// test #436	
C# source	<pre>public void CopyTo(byte[] b, int o){FormatHexByte(b, o + 0, w1); FormatHexByte(b, o + 8, w2);FormatHexByte(b, o + 16, w3); FormatHexByte(b, o + 24, w4);FormatHexByte(b, o + 32, w5);}</pre>
Java reference	<pre>e public void copyTo(byte[] b, int o) {formatHexByte(b, o + 0, w1); formatHexByte(b, o + 8, w2);formatHexByte(b, o + 16, w3); formatHexByte(b, o + 24, w4);formatHexByte(b, o + 32, w5);}</pre>

Code outputs are evaluated by exact line match, BLEU and CodeBLEU, whereas text summaries are evaluated by BLEU.

LOLMALMEXDYLE(D, O T Z4, W4),LOLMALMEXDYLE(D, O T JZ, WJ),} public void copyTo(byte[] b, int o) {formatHexByte(b, o1); formatHexByte(b, o2);formatHexByte(b, o2); formatHexByte(b, o3);formatHexByte(b, o + 24, w4); formatHexByte(b, o + 32, w5); } public void copyTo(int[] b, int o) {formatHexByte(b, o + 0, w1); formatHexByte(b, o + 8, w2);formatHexByte(b, o + 16, w3); formatHexByte(b, o + 24, w4); formatHexByte(b, o + 32, w5); }

Figure 3. Samples before and after augmentation. Our DA model maintains number agreement.

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DA model





