Planning with Large Language Models for Code Generation



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Code Generation from Natural Language Descriptions

Problem Statement

Given is a string S. Replace every character in S with x and print the result.

Constraints

(1). S is a string consisting of lowercase English letters.

(2). The length of S is between 1 and 100 (inclusive).

Input

Input is given from Standard Input in the following format: S Output

Replace every character in S with x and print the result.

Sample Test Input

sardine

Sample Test Output

xxxxxxxx

Code-Generation Transformer

How should we generate codes?

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Sample Test Output

xxxxxxx

```
1 s=input()
2 s=list(s)
3 for i in range(len(s)):
4     for j in range(len(s)):
5         if s[i]=="x":
6             s[i]=j
7             print("".join(s))
8
Beam Search (Pass Rate: 0.00).
```

A Well-Accepted Approach: Sampling + Filtering

- We sample a large number of programs using Transformer, run them on some test cases, and select the program that passes the most number of test cases.
- Used in DeepMind's AlphaCode (Li et al. 2022).



Li, Yujia, et al. "Competition-level code generation with alphacode." Science 378.6624 (2022): 1092-1097.

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                                 1 s=input()
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2 \text{ s}=list(s)
                                3 for i in range(len(s)):
3 for i in range(len(s)):
                                       if s[i]=="x":
      for j in range(len(s)):
                                4
4
          if s[i]=="x":
                                             s[i]="x"
                                 5
5
6
              s[i]=j
                                 6
                                        else:
                                             continue
     print("".join(s))
                                8 print("".join(s))
8
 Beam Search (Pass Rate: 0.00).
                                 Sampling + Filtering (Pass Rate:
                                             0.22).
```

What's wrong with Sampling + Filtering?

- Sampling + Filtering is not efficient for code generation.
- Our contribution: using a planning algorithm (a tree search algorithm) that actively searches for programs with higher pass rates.





Empirical Results

		Pass Rate (%)				Strict Accuracy (%)			
		APPS Intro.	APPS Inter.	APPS comp.	CodeContests	APPS Intro.	APPS Inter.	APPS comp.	CodeContests
APPS GPT-2	Beam Search	11.95	9.55	5.04	5.10	5.50	2.10	1.00	0.00
	Sampling+Filtering	25.19	24.13	11.92	20.40	13.80	5.70	2.30	3.64
	SMCG-TD	24.10	21.98	10.37	17.47	11.70	5.50	2.10	4.24
	PG-TD ($c = 4$)	26.70	24.92	12.89	24.05	13.10	6.10	3.10	4.85
APPS GPT-Neo	Beam Search	14.32	9.80	6.39	5.73	6.70	2.00	2.10	0.00
	Sampling+Filtering	27.71	24.85	12.55	25.26	15.50	5.80	3.00	4.24
	SMCG-TD	25.09	20.34	9.16	15.44	13.80	5.10	1.80	3.03
	PG-TD ($c = 4$)	29.27	25.69	13.55	26.07	15.50	6.43	3.50	4.85

Empirical Results

Evaluated on the APPS introductory-level problems.



Summary

- Effectiveness: We contributed an algorithm that combines the advantages of Transformer and a planning algorithm and empirically showed that it generates problems with better quality.
- Efficiency: We empirically show that our algorithm is more efficient than sampling-based methods.
- Generalization: Our framework can be used to optimize different objectives without fine-tuning the Transformer model.
 - Generating shorter codes, codes with more comments.

Website: https://codeaimcts.github.io/