

AI 驱动 软件研发 全面进入数字化时代

中国·深圳 11.24-25

AI+
software
Development
Digital
summit



蚂蚁代码大模型的评测实践

申敏 蚂蚁集团

科技生态圈峰会 + 深度研习



—1000+ 技术团队的选择



K+全球软件研发行业创新峰会

会议时间: 2024.05.24-25



K+全球软件研发行业创新峰会

会议时间: 2024.09.20-21



AI+ 软件研发数字峰会

会议时间: 2023.11.24-25



AI+ 软件研发数字峰会

会议时间: 2024.07.19-20



AI+ 软件研发数字峰会

会议时间: 2024.11.15-16

▶ 演讲嘉宾



申敏

蚂蚁集团-测试开发专家

蚂蚁集团测试开发专家，研究方向：大模型在代码领域的评测技术。
长期投入蚂蚁支付、账务、计收费等业务领域质量保障工作，熟悉企业级编码风格及要求，当前，负责蚂蚁百灵大模型CodeFuse系列的代码能力评测。

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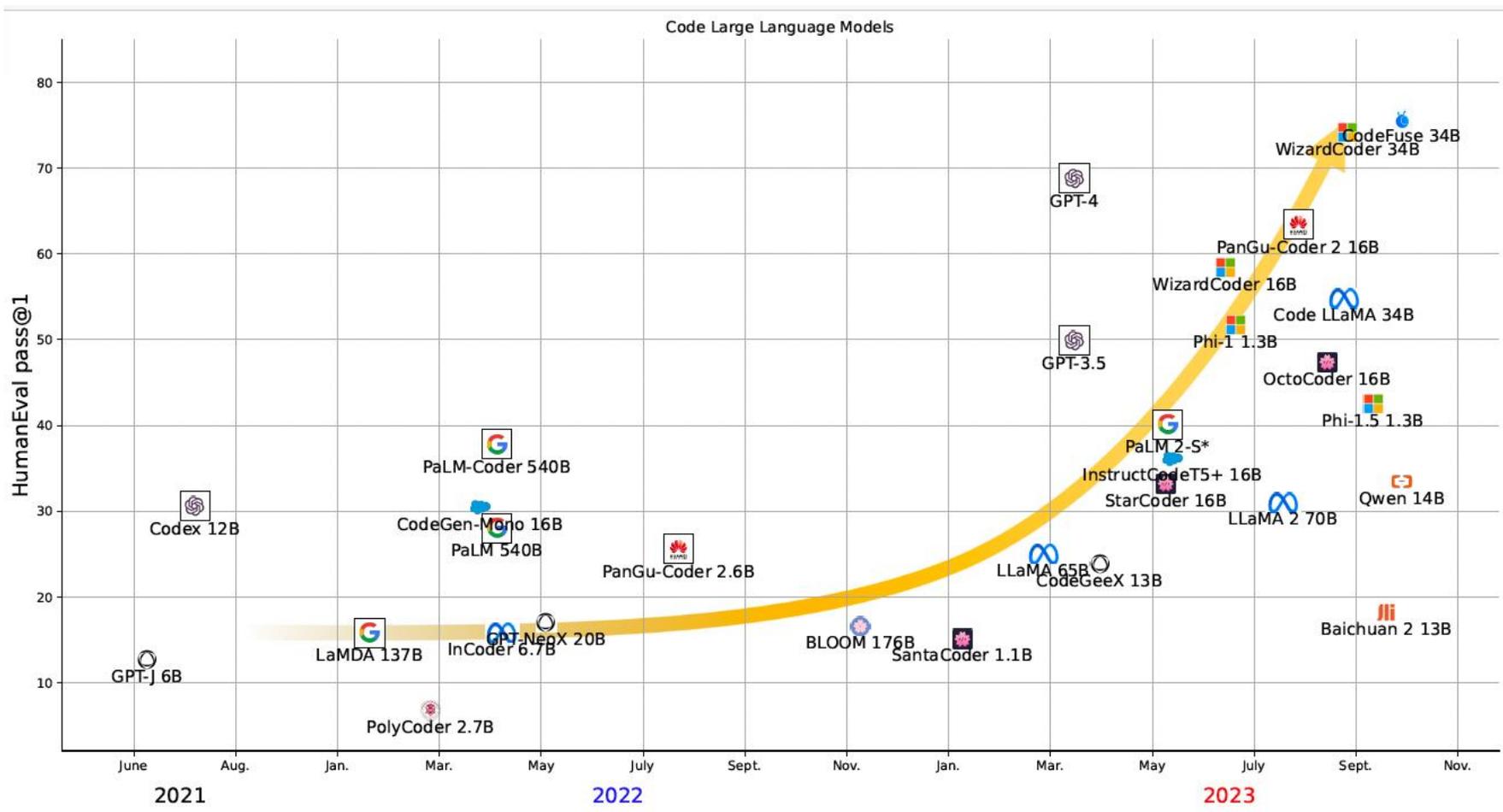
PART 01

前言



前言：模型发展与模型评估

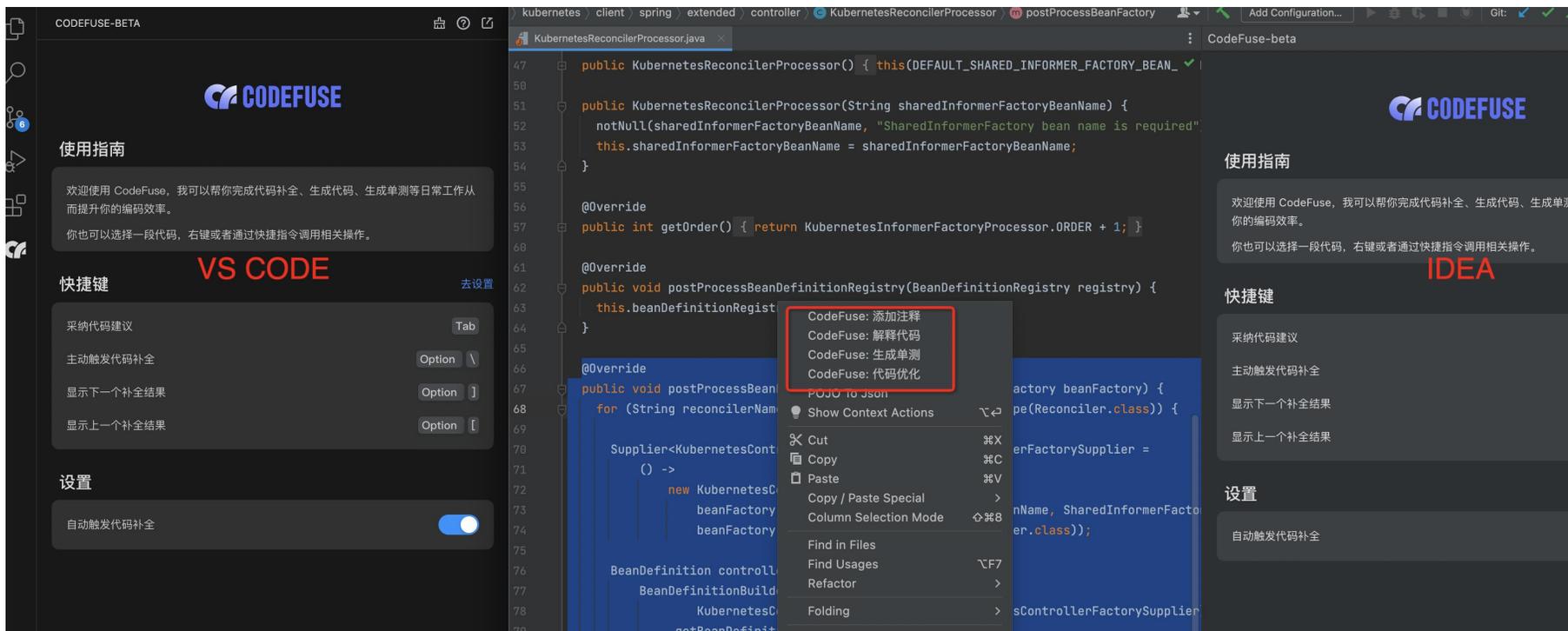
2023年大模型呈爆发式增长，截至2023年7月，中国累计有130个大模型问世，国外大模型138个，其中，美国大模型114个。
模型发布必然离不开模型评估；AIGC编程是模型落地最为广泛的场景之一，充分衡量方能更好的运用or选用。



▶ 前言：CodeFuse 让研发变的更简单

CodeFuse 是一款为国内开发者提供智能研发服务的产品，该产品是基于蚂蚁集团自研的基础大模型进行微调的代码大模型。

CodeFuse 具备**代码补全、添加注释、解释代码、生成单测，以及代码优化等功能**，以帮助开发者更快、更轻松地编写代码。



目前支持10款IDE
40+ 编程语言
包括python/java/js等

官网:<https://codefuse.alipay.com/welcome/product>

▶ 前言：CodeFuse模型

CodeFuse 模型：旨在支持整个软件开发生命周期的大型代码语言模型（Code LLMs），涵盖设计、需求、编码、测试、部署、运维等关键阶段。

The screenshot shows the Hugging Face interface for CodeFuse models and datasets. The 'Models' section is sorted by 'Most likes' and contains 8 items. The 'Datasets' section is sorted by 'Recently updated' and contains 2 items.

Model Name	Category	Updated	Downloads	Likes
codefuse-ai/CodeFuse-CodeLlama-34B	Text Generation	8 days ago	176	12
codefuse-ai/CodeFuse-13B	Text Generation	23 days ago	101	42
codefuse-ai/CodeFuse-CodeLlama-34B-4bits	Text Generation	8 days ago	84	12
codefuse-ai/CodeFuse-QWen-14B	Text Generation	8 days ago	11	4
codefuse-ai/CodeFuse-TestGPT-7B	Text Generation	22 days ago	23	3
codefuse-ai/CodeFuse-CodeGeeX2-6B	Feature Extraction	4 days ago	4	1
codefuse-ai/CodeFuse-StarCoder-15B	Text Generation	8 days ago	-	-
codefuse-ai/CodeFuse-DevOps-Model-14B-Chat	Feature Extraction	5 days ago	-	-
codefuse-ai/CodeExercise-Python-27k	Preview	23 days ago	51	38
codefuse-ai/Evol-instruction-66k	Preview	23 days ago	28	50

业界开源评测集上的roadmap

Table 1: CODEFUSE project roadmap.

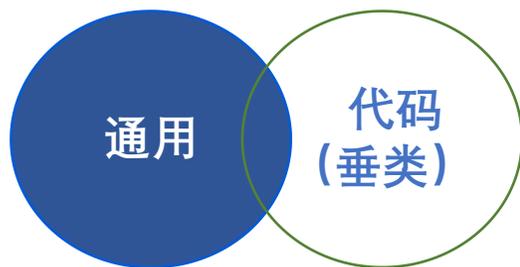
Release date	Model	HUMAN EVAL Pass@1
Mar 2023	CODEFUSE-1.3B-2K Seq-Length	11.58%
Apr 2023	CODEFUSE-6.5B-4K Seq-Length	20.46%
May 2023	CODEFUSE-13B-Base-4K Seq-Length	32.93%
Jun 2023	CODEFUSE-13B (opened in Sep)	37.10%
Sep 2023	CODEFUSE-CODELLAMA-34B (opened)	74.40%

CodeFuse系列论文：

<https://arxiv.org/abs/2311.02303>

<https://arxiv.org/abs/2310.06266>

▶ 前言：大模型时代如何评估代码大模型



伴随蚂蚁代码大模型的投产，我们发现代码领域打榜与实际投产存在一定的差异，基于此，我们探索并构建了适合企业项目的代码大模型的评测范式。

多维： 代码能力、基础能力、安全能力等多维度

多样： 多编码语言、编码规范、跨项目编码等任务多样

可信： 样本纯净、标准开放、客观中立

PART 02

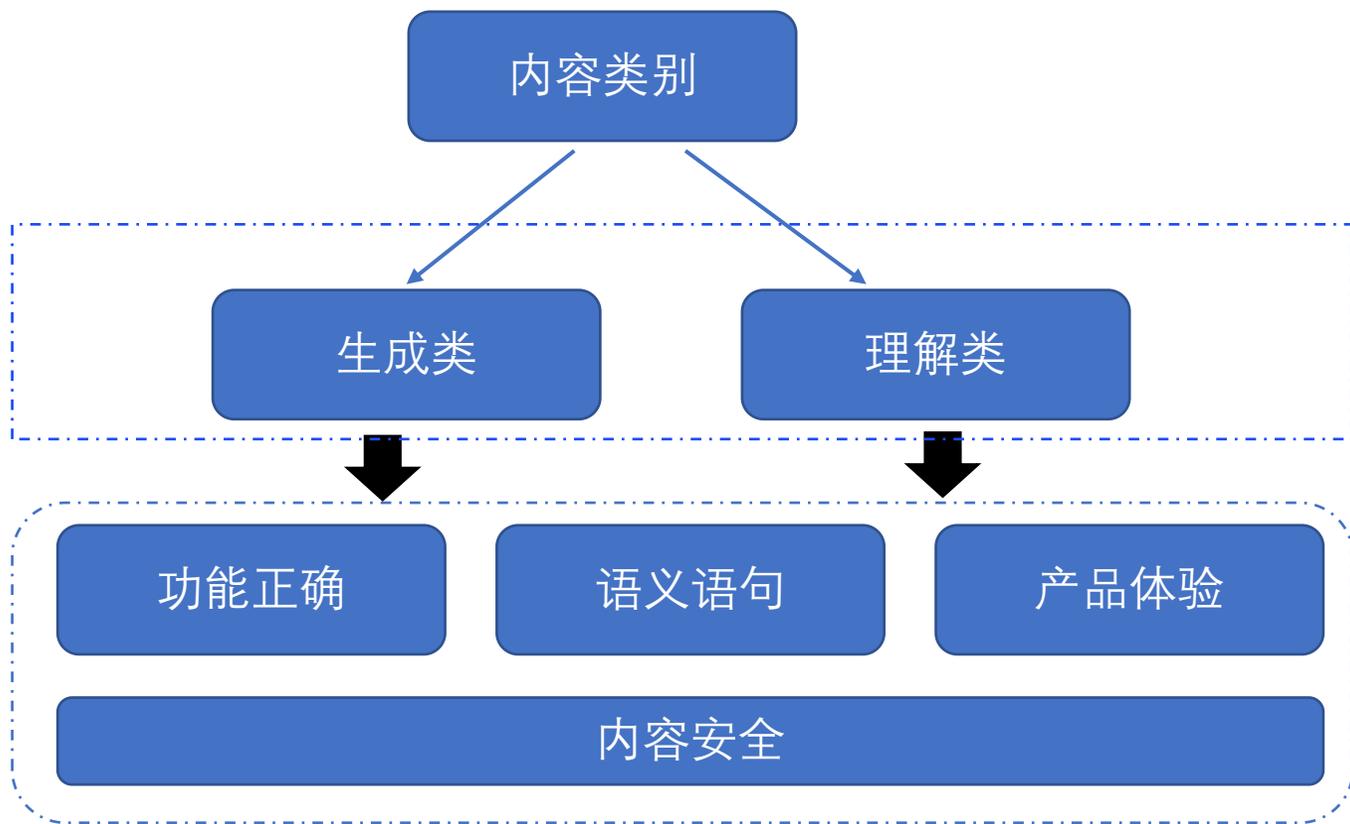
代码大模型的评估内容

▶ 代码大模型的评估内容

通过评估内容客观衡量代码大模型的各项能力，发现其长处和短处，反馈并协助模型做针对性的改进。



▶ 代码大模型的评估内容



```
代码补全 添加注释 解释代码
1 package com.alipay.codefuse;
2 public class IsEnglish {
3     /*判断字符串是否是英文*/
4     public static boolean isEnglish(String str) {
5         char[] chars = str.toCharArray();
6         for (char c : chars) {
7             if (!(c >= 'a' && c <= 'z') && !(c >= 'A' && c <= 'Z')) {
8                 return false;
9             }
10        }
11        return true;
12    }
13 }
14 }
15
```

```
代码补全 添加注释 解释代码
1 package com.alipay.codefuse;
2 public class IsEnglish{
3     // 判断字符串是否全部由英文字母组成的方法
4     public static boolean isEnglish(String str) {
5         // 将字符串转化为字符数组
6         char[] chars = str.toCharArray();
7         // 遍历字符数组
8         for (char c : chars) {
9             // 如果某个字符不是英文字母，则说明不是全部由英文字母组成的字符串
10            if (!Character.isLetter(c)) {
11                return false;
12            }
13        }
14        // 如果遍历完整个字符数组都是英文字母，则说明是全部由英文字母组成的字符串
15        return true;
16    }
17 }
18
```

PART 03

代码大模型的评估方法

代码大模型的评估方法

按照是否由人来评估模型性能，评测方法分为主观和客观

客观
评测

基于评测基准对生成内容进行各维度量化评估

主观
评测

组织多位专业人员通过人模交互观察模型表现并根据基础标准、专家知识和经验综合评估



主观评测

prompt: 提问
请使用python实现 岛屿数量: 给你一个由 '1' (陆地) 和 '0' (水) 组成的二维网格, 请你计算网格中岛屿的数量。岛屿总是被水包围, 并且每座岛屿只能由水平方向和/或垂直方向上相邻的陆地连接形成。此外, 你可以假设该网格的四条边均被水包围。

code_html: 阅读

```
python class Grid: def init(self, size): self.grid = [[0 for _ in range(size)] for _ in range(size)] self.size = size

def count_adjacent_squares(self, row, col):
    count = 0
    for i in range(row-1, row+2):
        for j in range(col-1, col+2):
            if self.grid[i][j] == 1:
                count += 1
    return count

def count_adjacent_squares_with_horizontal_and_vertical_edges(self, row, col):
    count = 0
    for i in range(row-1, row+2):
        for j in range(col-1, col+2):
            if self.grid[i][j] == 1 and i != row and j != col:
                count += 1
    return count

def count_adjacent_squares_with_diagonal_edges(self, row, col):
    count = 0
    for i in range(row-1, row+2):
        for j in range(col-1, col+2):
            if self.grid[i][j] == 1 and i != row and j != col:
```

源数据 模型输出

进行评分

- *(单选) 整体评价 (快捷键 123)
 - GOOD-好 [1]
 - SAME-一致 [2]
 - BAD-差 [3]
- *(单选) 生成的代码编译通过 (快捷键12)
 - 是
 - 否
- *(单选) 代码实现和问题匹配, 逻辑正确且执行符合预期 (快捷键12)
 - 是
 - 否
- *(单选) 命名规范、注释完整, 代码结构清晰 (快捷键12)

▶ 代码大模型的评估方法

按照prompts设置方法评测又可分为：零样本（zero-shot）、小样本（few-shot）、零样本思维链（zero-shot-cot）、小样本思维链（few-shot-cot）

代码生成能力目前大部分采用的策略是：零样本（zero-shot）

(a) Few-shot

Q: Roger has 5 tennis balls. He buys 2 more cans of tennis balls. Each can has 3 tennis balls. How many tennis balls does he have now?
A: The answer is 11.

Q: A juggler can juggle 16 balls. Half of the balls are golf balls, and half of the golf balls are blue. How many blue golf balls are there?
A:

(Output) The answer is 8. ❌

(b) Few-shot-CoT

Q: Roger has 5 tennis balls. He buys 2 more cans of tennis balls. Each can has 3 tennis balls. How many tennis balls does he have now?
A: Roger started with 5 balls. 2 cans of 3 tennis balls each is 6 tennis balls. $5 + 6 = 11$. The answer is 11.

Q: A juggler can juggle 16 balls. Half of the balls are golf balls, and half of the golf balls are blue. How many blue golf balls are there?
A:

(Output) The juggler can juggle 16 balls. Half of the balls are golf balls. So there are $16 / 2 = 8$ golf balls. Half of the golf balls are blue. So there are $8 / 2 = 4$ blue golf balls. The answer is 4. ✅

(c) Zero-shot

Q: A juggler can juggle 16 balls. Half of the balls are golf balls, and half of the golf balls are blue. How many blue golf balls are there?
A: The answer (arabic numerals) is

(Output) 8 ❌

(d) Zero-shot-CoT

Q: A juggler can juggle 16 balls. Half of the balls are golf balls, and half of the golf balls are blue. How many blue golf balls are there?
A: *Let's think step by step.*

(Output) There are 16 balls in total. Half of the balls are golf balls. That means that there are 8 golf balls. Half of the golf balls are blue. That means that there are 4 blue golf balls. ✅

以GPT-4 Technical Report 为例

	GPT-4 Evaluated few-shot	GPT-3.5 Evaluated few-shot	LM SOTA Best external LM evaluated few-shot	SOTA Best external model (incl. benchmark-specific tuning)
MMLU [49] Multiple-choice questions in 57 subjects (professional & academic)	86.4% 5-shot	70.0% 5-shot	70.7% 5-shot U-PaLM [50]	75.2% 5-shot Flan-PaLM [51]
HellaSwag [52] Commonsense reasoning around everyday events	95.3% 10-shot	85.5% 10-shot	84.2% LLaMA (validation set) [28]	85.6 ALUM [53]
A12 Reasoning Challenge (ARC) [54] Grade-school multiple choice science questions. Challenge-set.	96.3% 25-shot	85.2% 25-shot	85.2% 8-shot PaLM [55]	86.5% ST-MOE [18]
WinoGrande [56] Commonsense reasoning around pronoun resolution	87.5% 5-shot	81.6% 5-shot	85.1% 5-shot PaLM [3]	85.1% 5-shot PaLM [3]
HumanEval [43] Python coding tasks	67.0% 0-shot	48.1% 0-shot	26.2% 0-shot PaLM [3]	65.8% CodeT + GPT-3.5 [57]
DROP [58] (F1 score) Reading comprehension & arithmetic.	80.9 3-shot	64.1 3-shot	70.8 1-shot PaLM [3]	88.4 QDGAT [59]
GSM-8K [60] Grade-school mathematics questions	92.0%* 5-shot chain-of-thought	57.1% 5-shot	58.8% 8-shot Minerva [61]	87.3% Chinchilla + SFT+ORM-RL, ORM reranking [62]

PART 04

代码大模型评估基准

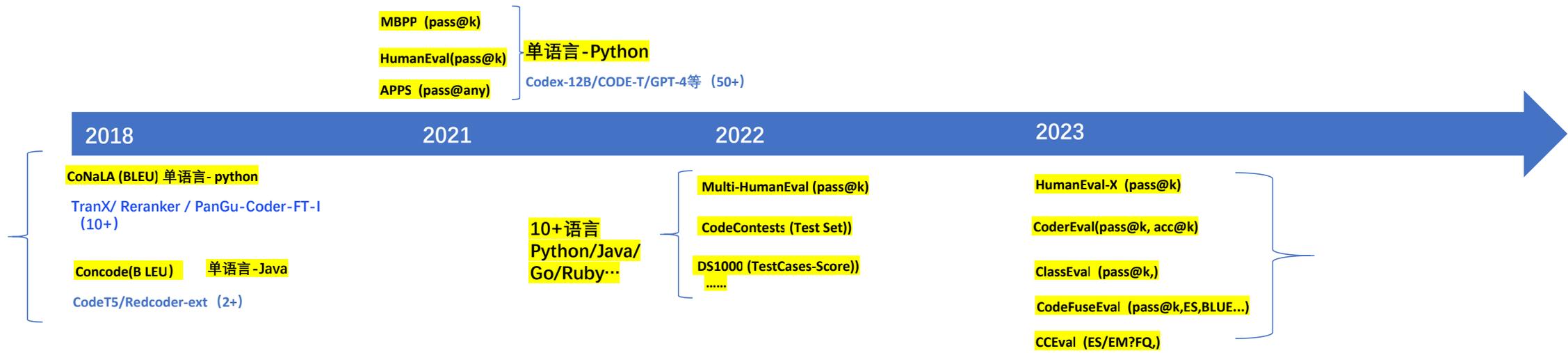
评估基准

模型评估基准是优化模型，了解差距，衡量不同架构模型的同类场景性能的最有效的工具。

代码能力评测评测基准（截止10月份-不完全统计）									
名称	时间	语言	评估	创建方式	来源	粒度	任务数	用例数	输入方式
Concode	2018	Java	BLEU	Automated	GitHub	Function-level	2000	-	NL
CoNaLA	2018	Python	BLEU	Automated	Stack Overflow	Statement-level	500	-	NL
APPS	2021	Python	TestCases	Automated	Contest Sites	Competitive	5000	13.2	NL + Example Inputs/Outputs
HumanEval	2021	Python	TestCases	Manual	-	Function-level	164	7.7	NL + Function Signature + Example Inputs/Outputs
MBPP	2021	Python	TestCases	Manual	-	Function-level	974	3	NL
math-qa	2021	Python	Acc	Manual	Math Study Sites	Statement-level	2985	-	NL
Multi-HumanEval	2022	多语言	TestCases	Manual	-	Function-level	164	7.7	NL + Function Signature + Example Inputs/Outputs
MBXP	2022	多语言	TestCases	Manual	-	Function-level	974	3	NL
multi-math-qa	2022	多语言	Acc	Manual	Math Study Sites	Statement-level	2985	-	NL
CodeContests	2022	Python、C++	TestCases	Automated	Contest Sites	Competitive	165	203.7	NL + Example Inputs/Outputs
DS-1000	2022	Python	TestCases+Surface Form Constrains	Automated	Stack Overflow	Statement-level	1000	1.6	NL + Function Signature + Example Inputs/Outputs
HumanEval+	2023	Python	TestCases	Manual	-	Function-level	164	7.7	NL + Function Signature
CoderEval	2023	Python、Java	Compilation	Automated	Github	Function-level	230	-	
ClassEval	2023	Python	TestCases	Manual	-	Class-level	100	30	Class Skeleton
CodeFuseEval	2023	多语言	pass@k/ES/BLEU...	Manual	-	Muti-Tasks	6000+	-	NL/Code/Example
CCEval	2023	多语言	EM/ES/F1	Manual	-	Class-level	100	30	Class Skeleton

采纳原则：有效未被污染的 多样多维：多语言，多任务，多维衡量

评估基准的演进

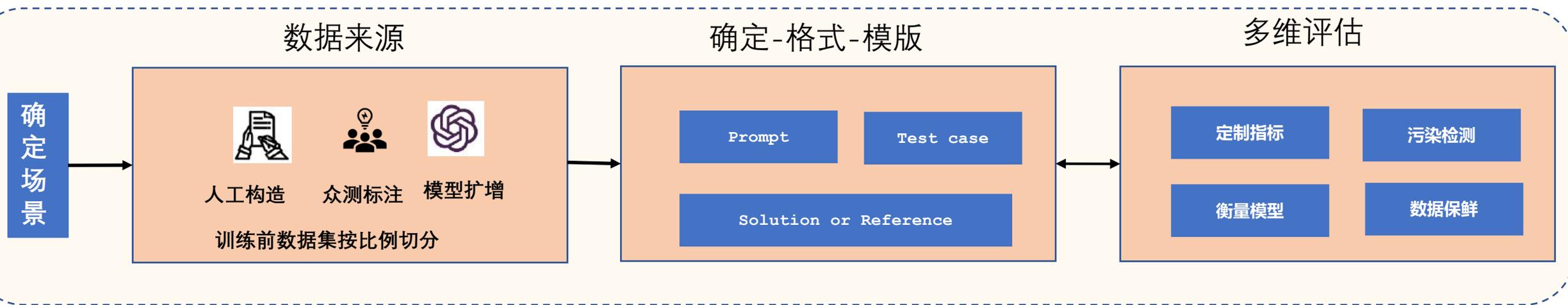


单语言 静态指标 单轮 → 多语言 动态指标 单轮 → 多语言 动静指标 单轮

▶ 评估基准 (自建)

自建是开源的延伸:

1. 更贴合企业特定场景如衡量模型对企业项目代码的生成和理解能力
2. 补充开源评测集, 全面有梯度的衡量模型性能



▶ 评测样本prompt&格式

```
from typing import List

def has_close_elements(numbers: List[float], threshold: float) -> bool:
    """ Check if in given list of numbers, are any two numbers closer to each other
    given threshold.
    >>> has_close_elements([1.0, 2.0, 3.0], 0.5)
    False
    >>> has_close_elements([1.0, 2.8, 3.0, 4.0, 5.0, 2.0], 0.3)
    True
    """
```

代码补全-prompt

```
{
  "task_id": "Python/0",
  "prompt": "from typing import List\n\n\ndef has_close_elements(numbers: List[float], threshold: float) -> bool:\n    \"\"\" Check if in given list of numbers, are any two numbers closer to each other\n    given threshold.\n    >>> has_close_elements([1.0, 2.0, 3.0], 0.5)\n    False\n    >>> has_close_elements([1.0, 2.8, 3.0, 4.0, 5.0, 2.0], 0.3)\n    True\n    \"\"\"",
  "canonical_solution": "for idx, elem in enumerate(numbers):\n",
  "test": "\n\nMETADATA = {\n  'author': 'jt',\n  'dataset': 'test'\n}\n",
  "text": "Check if in given list of numbers, are any two numbers closer to each other\n",
  "prompt_text": "Check if in given list of numbers, are any two numbers closer to each other\n",
  "prompt_explain": "Check if in given list of numbers, are any two numbers closer to each other\n",
  "func_title": "def has_close_elements(numbers: List[float], threshold: float) -> bool:\n",
  "prompt_text_chinese": "检查在给定的数字列表中, 是否有任何两个数字比给定的阈值\n",
}
```

Write a python function to remove first and last occurrence of a given character from the string.

自然语言到代码

```
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
using namespace std;

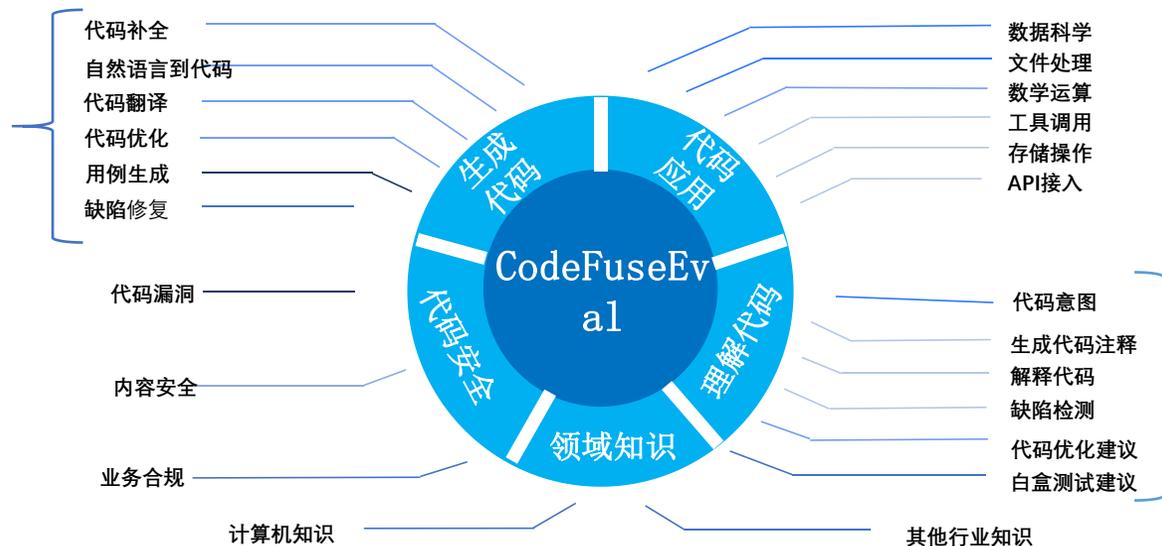
/**
 * Write a function to check if the given tuple list has all k elements.
 * > checkKElements(vector<vector<int>>{{4, 4}, {4, 4, 4}, {4, 4}, {4, 4, 4, 4}, {4}}, 4)
 * true
 * > checkKElements(vector<vector<int>>{{7, 7, 7}, {7, 7}}, 7)
 * true
 * > checkKElements(vector<vector<int>>{{9, 9}, {9, 9, 9, 9}}, 7)
 * false
 */
bool checkKElements(vector<vector<int>> testList, int k) {
{
  for (vector<int> i: testList)
    for (int j: i)
      if (j != k)
        return false;
  return true;
}
```

代码翻译: [c++] -> target language

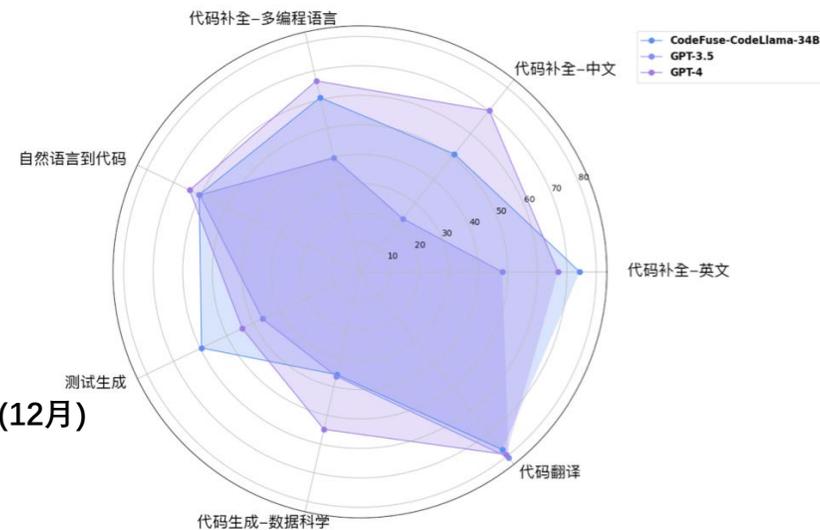
```
in given list of
!= idx2:\n
lements([1.0, 2.0,
se_elements([1.0,
_lements([1.0, 2.
```

多任务评估基准

第一阶段
(10-11月)



第二阶段(12月)

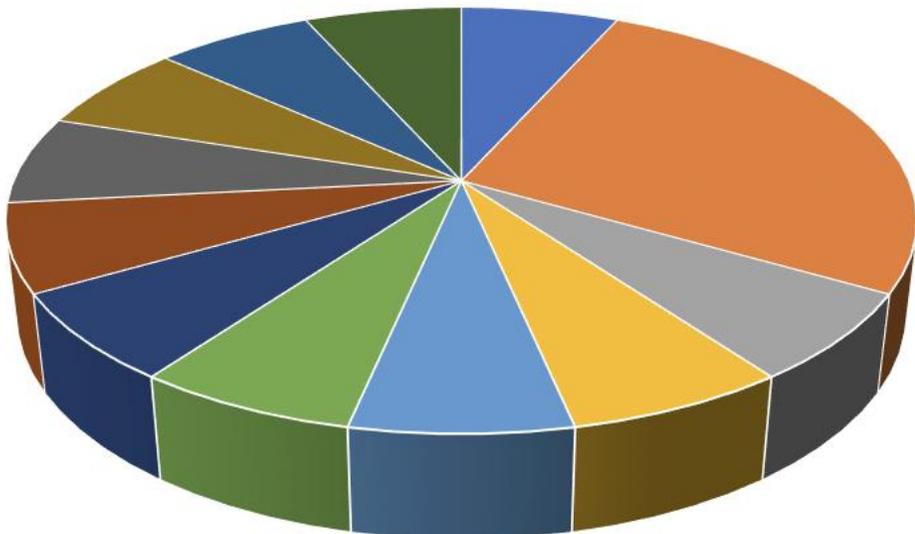


开源地址: <https://github.com/codefuse-ai/codefuse-evaluation>

多类型评测指标

生成结果要求：有用 真实 无害

评估指标



- manual_eval
- pass@K
- code_match
- comment_match
- bleu
- rouge
- sql_va
- accuracy
- F1
- sql_ex
- bleurt
- clean_proportion

指标	类型	描述
manual_eval	自定义指标	人工评测，该指标将模型推理结果，通过人工打分来判断评测结果，详见主观评分表
comment_match	自定义指标	comment_fix场景测试
code_match	自定义指标	bug_fix场景测试
clean_proportion	自定义指标	评测集纯净度，检测评测数据是否被污染
markdown_pct	自定义指标	markdown_caculate
bleurt	基础指标	BLEURT (Bilingual Evaluation Understudy for Machine Translation) 不仅关注词汇层面的匹配，而且能够捕捉生成文本与参考文本之间的语义信息
bleu	基础指标	语句相似性评估指标，通过比较源语言句子和参考语言句子之间的 n-gram 匹配来计算。
rouge	基础指标	rouge 是一个衡量自动文本摘要和句子摘要性能的测试指标
sql_ex	基础指标	sql 执行正确性指标
sql_va	基础指标	sql 逻辑语法正确性指标
accuracy	基础指标	精确度 (Accuracy) : 是所有分类正确的样本数目占样本总数的比例
f1	基础指标	精确率和召回率的调和平均数
EvalGPT_GoodCaseRate	自定义指标	大模型评测结果后输出当前数据集的点赞率
pass@K	基础指标	用于评估code任务中代码功能的正确性。

PART 05

代码大模型多任务评估

代码大模型多任务评估

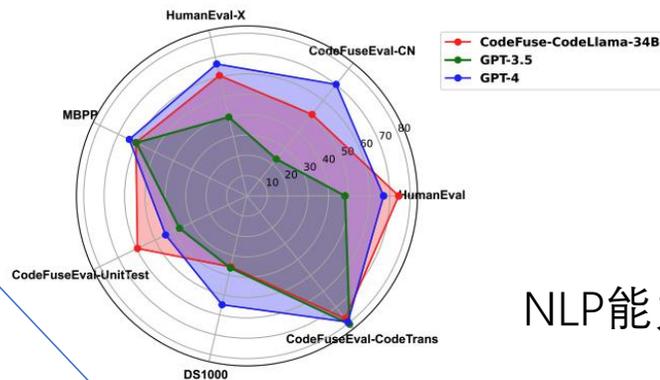
多任务评估让我们全面了解模型的专业能力和基础性能、检验模型的泛化能力、并辅助模型优化。

Model	Size	Python	Java	C++	JavaScript	Golang	Average
QWen-base	14B	32.3%*	35.37%	30.49%	32.93%	21.34%	30.49%
CodeFuse-QWen-MFT	14B	48.78%	41.46%	38.41%	46.34%	26.83%	40.36%
Llama-base	65B	23.7%*	29.26%	20.73%	23.78%	18.9%	23.27%
CodeFuse-Llama-MFT	65B	34.76%	37.2%	29.88%	32.93%	23.78%	31.71%
Llama2-base	70B	29.9%*	39.02%	31.10%	35.98%	23.78%	31.96%
CodeFuse-Llama2-MFT	70B	40.85%	35.98%	32.32%	38.41%	27.44%	35.00%
StarCoder-base	15B	33.6%*	34.15%	25.61%	22.56%	22.56%	29.48%
CodeFuse-StarCoder-MFT	15B	54.9%	47.56%	46.34%	48.17%	37.20%	46.83%
CodeGeex2-base	6B	35.9%*	30.8%*	29.3%*	32.2%*	22.5%*	30.14%
CodeFuse-CodeGeex2-MFT	6B	45.12%	45.73%	37.2%	37.2%	28.05%	38.66%
CodeLlama-Python-base	13B	43.3%*	41.46%	34.76%	38.41%	29.27%	37.44%
CodeFuse-CodeLlama-Python-MFT	13B	60.37%	57.32%	46.34%	54.27%	45.12%	52.68%
CodeLlama-34B-Python-base	34B	53.7%*	45.73%	42.68%	45.73%	31.71%	43.91%
CodeFuse-CodeLlama-Python-MFT	34B	74.4%	61.6%	54.3%	61.0%	50.6%	60.38%

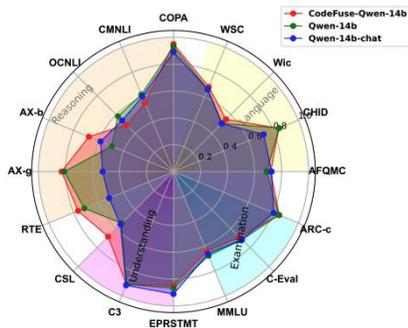
Table 5: Performance(pass@1) comparison of CODEFUSE with previous models on code translation using greedy decoding

Models	Java to Py	C++ to Py	C++ to Java	Java to C++	Py to Java	Py to C++	Average
CODEFUSE-13B-Base	53.66%	55.49%	41.46%	37.80%	48.10%	50.00%	47.75%
CODEFUSE-13B-SFT	66.46%	59.15%	54.27%	47.56%	56.31%	55.40%	56.53%
CODEGEN-multi-16B	52.73%	33.83%	43.20%	41.42%	29.27%	35.94%	39.40%
CODEGEE-X-13B	43.41%	27.18%	22.56%	39.33%	25.84%	26.54%	30.81%
CODEGEE-X-13B-FT	75.03%	62.79%	71.68%	49.67%	41.98%	34.16%	55.89%

代码能力



NLP能力



PART 06

展望



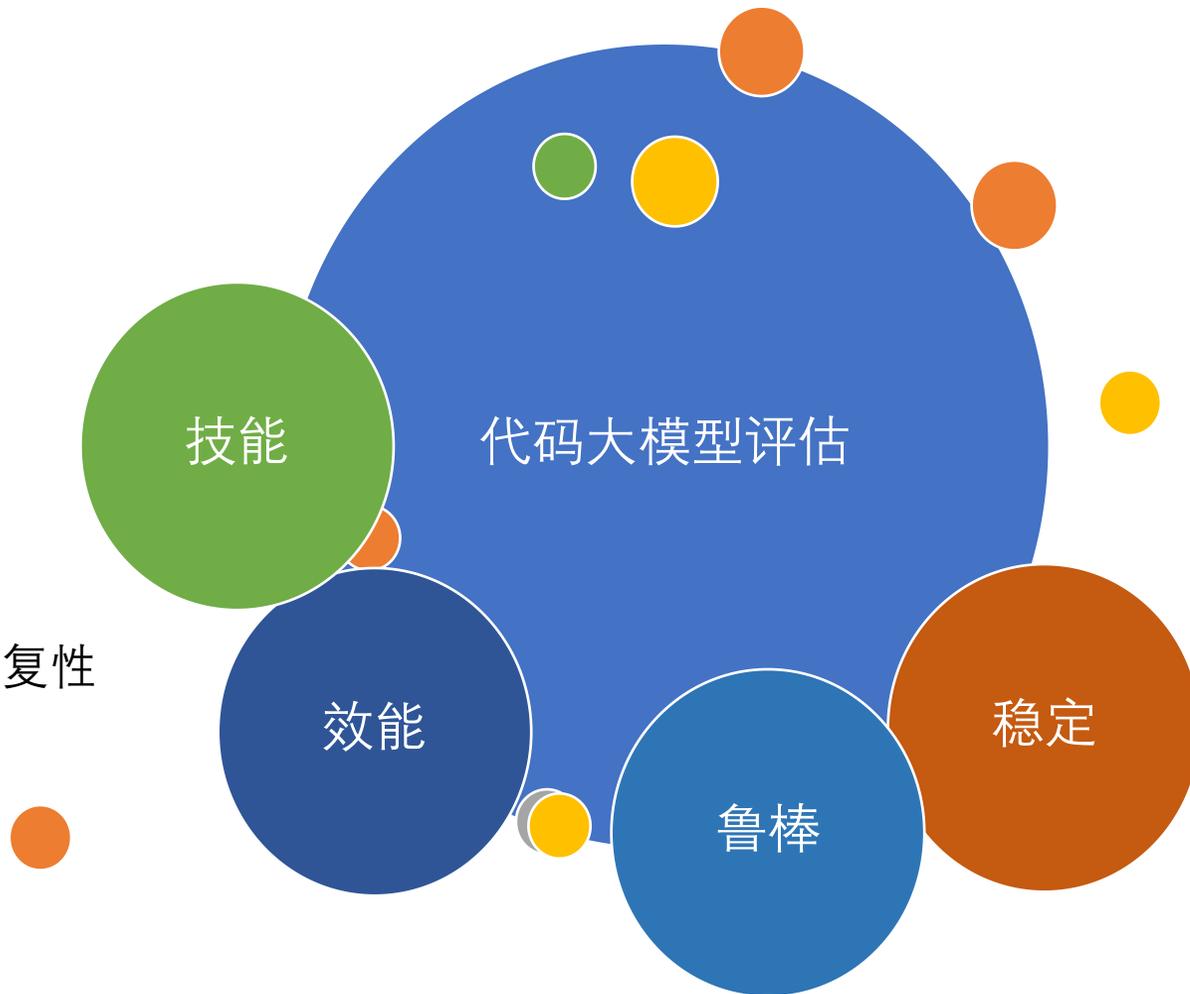
▶ 展望

评测对象（模型）：

1. 评测任务多样化，贴合企业级编码场景
2. 多维评估：技能、效能、服务（稳定/鲁棒）

评测技术（基准）：

1. 开源开放，快速迭代，匹配模型能力增长速度
2. 框架升级，模型评测，提高主观评测效能及可重复性



THANKS

