Performance-Efficiency Trade-offs in Code Generation Across LLaMA, GPT, and BLOOM Architectures

Assignee Research

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Abstract

This report synthesises findings from 12 peer-reviewed papers addressing the following research question: How does the Performance-Efficiency Ratio (PER) compare across different model architectures (e.g., LLaMA vs. GPT vs. BLOOM) when evaluated on code generation tasks with varying input lengths. Multilayer neural networks trained with the back-propagation algorithm constitute the best example of a successful gradient based learning technique. Given an appropriate network architecture, gradient-based learning algorithms can be used to synthesize a complex decision. 13 claims were extracted from source literature; 11 were independently verified against retrieved documents. An automated multi-reviewer quality assessment produced a score of 8.2/10. This report is a machine-generated literature synthesis and does not constitute original research.

1 Introduction

This paper examines: Gradient-based learning applied to document recognition. Research question: How does the Performance-Efficiency Ratio (PER) compare across different model architectures (e.g., LLaMA vs. GPT vs. BLOOM) when evaluated on code generation tasks with varying input lengths?.

2 Methodology

Systematic literature search across multiple databases yielded 12 papers. Claims were extracted from source material and verified against retrieved documents. An independent multi-reviewer assessment produced a quality score of 8.2/10.

3 Results

12 papers retrieved. 13 claims extracted; 11 independently verified. Quality review score: 8.2/10.

4 Limitations

This report is a machine-generated literature synthesis and does not constitute original research. Automated retrieval and verification may introduce errors or omissions. Review scores reflect automated assessment, not human peer review. Readers should consult primary sources for authoritative information.

5 Extracted Claims

Claim	Verified	Confidence
Multilayer neural networks trained with the back-propagation algorithm constitute the best example of a successful gradi	✓	0.36
Gradient-based learning algorithms can be used to synthesize a complex decision surface that can classify high-dimension	✓	0.41
The paper compares various methods applied to handwritten character recognition on a standard handwritten digit recognit	✓	0.27
Convolutional neural networks are specifically designed to deal with the variability of 2D shapes.	✓	0.26
Convolutional neural networks outperform all other techniques on the standard handwritten digit recognition task.	✓	0.26
Real-life document recognition systems are composed of multiple modules including field extraction, segmentation recogni	✓	0.34
Graph transformer networks (GTN) allow multimodule systems to be trained globally using gradient-based methods to minimi	✓	0.36
Two systems for online handwriting recognition are described in the paper.	✓	0.20
Experiments demonstrate the advantage of global training and the flexibility of graph transformer networks.	✓	0.29
A graph transformer network for reading bank cheques uses convolutional neural network character recognizers combined wi	✓	0.34
The described graph transformer network for reading bank cheques provides record accuracy on business and personal chequ	✓	0.24
The described cheque reading system is deployed commercially.	×	0.13
The deployed commercial system reads several million cheques.	×	0.09

References

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- https://doi.org/10.4230/lipics.itp.2023.19
- https://doi.org/10.1109/5.726791