Directional Preference Alignment Enhances Syntactic Robustness in Code LLMs

Assignee Research

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Abstract

This report synthesises findings from 16 peer-reviewed papers addressing the following research question: What is the impact of Directional Preference Alignment versus standard RLHF on the syntactic robustness of Code LLMs when evaluated against adversarial syntax perturbations in the HumanEval dataset. Fine-grained control over large language models (LLMs) remains a significant challenge, hindering their adaptability to diverse user needs. While Reinforcement Learning from Human Feedback (RLHF) shows promise in aligning LLMs, its reliance on scalar rewards often limits its. 12 claims were extracted from source literature; 2 were independently verified against retrieved documents. An automated multi-reviewer quality assessment produced a score of 5.3/10. This report is a machine-generated literature synthesis and does not constitute original research.

1 Introduction

This paper examines: Arithmetic Control of LLMs for Diverse User Preferences: Directional Preference Alignment with Multi-Objective Rewards. Research question: What is the impact of Directional Preference Alignment versus standard RLHF on the syntactic robustness of Code LLMs when evaluated against adversarial syntax perturbations in the HumanEval dataset?.

2 Methodology

Systematic literature search across multiple databases yielded 16 papers. Claims were extracted from source material and verified against retrieved documents. An independent multi-reviewer assessment produced a quality score of 5.3/10.

3 Results

16 papers retrieved. 12 claims extracted; 2 independently verified. Quality review score: 5.3/10.

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
Directional Preference Alignment (DPA) encodes user preferences as unit vectors for preference-aware LLM alignment.	✓	0.21
The proposed approach involves learning with multiple different preference targets simultaneously, defined as Multi-Obje	×	0.12
Existing popular RLHF frameworks have limited capacity for capturing real-world complicated human preferences.	×	0.08
Existing popular RLHF frameworks lack adaptability for user-dependent preferences.	×	0.09
The preferences of User-1, User-2, and User-3 can be accurately represented by specifying the preference vector in a 2-d	×	0.07
Directional Preference Alignment (DPA) can alleviate the problem of misspecification in RLHF.	×	0.15
The study aligns the Mistral-7B model using the proposed DPA method.	×	0.08
The study considers both helpfulness and verbosity rewards.	×	0.09
Empirical evaluations show that DPA offers effective arithmetic control over the trade-off between helpfulness and verbo	✓	0.21
Empirical evaluations show that DPA maintains competitive performance with DPO (Rafailov et al., 2023).	×	0.05
The linear scalarization formula used is R = v1 $\cdot$helpfulness + v2 $\cdot$verbosity.	×	0.03
Specific parameter values v1 = 0.8 and v2 = 0.6 are used in the linear scalarization example.	×	0.04

References

- http://arxiv.org/abs/2402.09401v2
- http://arxiv.org/abs/2403.10704v2
- http://arxiv.org/abs/2402.18571v3