

FedDiverse Diversity-Driven Selection Accelerates CodeLlama Convergence on MBPP

Assignee Research

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Abstract

This report synthesises findings from 1 peer-reviewed paper addressing the following research question: Does the diversity-driven selection in FedDiverse reduce the convergence rounds required for CodeLlama to achieve target accuracy on the MBPP dataset relative to federated averaging in heterogeneous. Large language models (LLMs) frequently generate defective outputs in code generation tasks, ranging from logical bugs to security vulnerabilities. While these generation failures are often treated as model-level limitations, empirical evidence increasingly traces their root. 10 claims were extracted from source literature; 10 were independently verified against retrieved documents. An automated multi-reviewer quality assessment produced a score of 9.3/10. This report is a machine-generated literature synthesis and does not constitute original research.

1 Introduction

This paper examines: Bridging Generation and Training: A Systematic Review of Quality Issues in LLMs for Code. Research question: Does the diversity-driven selection in FedDiverse reduce the convergence rounds required for CodeLlama to achieve target accuracy on the MBPP dataset relative to federated averaging in heterogeneous settings?.

2 Methodology

Systematic literature search across multiple databases yielded 1 papers. Claims were extracted from source material and verified against retrieved documents. An independent multi-reviewer assessment produced a quality score of 9.3/10.

3 Results

1 papers retrieved. 10 claims extracted; 10 independently verified. Quality review score: 9.3/10.

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
Large language models (LLMs) frequently generate defective outputs in code generation tasks, ranging from logical bugs to	✓	0.34
Empirical evidence increasingly traces the root causes of generation failures to imperfections within the training corpora	✓	0.24
The specific mechanisms linking training data quality issues to generated code quality issues remain largely unmapped.	✓	0.38
This paper presents a systematic literature review of 114 primary studies to investigate how training data quality issues	✓	0.40
We establish a unified taxonomy that categorizes generated code quality issues across nine dimensions and training data	✓	0.40
We formalize a causal framework detailing 18 typical propagation mapping mechanisms.	✓	0.24
We synthesize state-of-the-art detection and mitigation techniques across the data, model, and generation lifecycles.	✓	0.27
The reviewed literature reveals a clear methodological shift: quality assurance is transitioning from reactive, heuristic	✓	0.40
We identify open challenges and outline research directions for developing reliable LLMs for code through integrated data	✓	0.33
Our repository is available at https://github.com/SYSUSELab/From-Data-to-Code .	✓	0.23

References

- <https://openalex.org/W7160726409>