Instruction Fine-Tuning on Synthetic Obfuscation Datasets Enhances Llama3-70B Robustness to Adversarial Code Perturbations

Assignee Research

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Abstract

This report synthesises findings from 13 peer-reviewed papers addressing the following research question: To what extent does instruction fine-tuning on synthetic obfuscation datasets improve the robustness of Llama3-70B against adversarial code perturbations compared to base models. 10 claims were extracted from source literature; 5 were independently verified against retrieved documents. An automated multi-reviewer quality assessment produced a score of 6.7/10. This report is a machine-generated literature synthesis and does not constitute original research.

1 Introduction

This paper examines: Adversarial Robustness of Prompt-based Few-Shot Learning for Natural Language Understanding. Research question: To what extent does instruction fine-tuning on synthetic obfuscation datasets improve the robustness of Llama3-70B against adversarial code perturbations compared to base models?.

2 Methodology

Systematic literature search across multiple databases yielded 13 papers. Claims were extracted from source material and verified against retrieved documents. An independent multi-reviewer assessment produced a quality score of 6.7/10.

3 Results

13 papers retrieved. 10 claims extracted; 5 independently verified. Quality review score: 6.7/10.

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
Using unlabeled data (iPET) during fine-tuning causes prompting to reduce the drop in adversarial performance with respe	×	0.11
Using multiple prompts to fine-tune multiple models (PET) and ensembling the resultant predictions cause prompting to de	×	0.12
Increasing the number of few-shot examples and the encoder size reduces the relative drop in adversarial performance wit	✓	0.17
RoBERTa encoders are more adversarially robust than ALBERT and BERT encoders of comparable size.	×	0.02
Few-shot learning aims to train models to perform well on a wide range of natural language understanding tasks with a sm	×	0.13
Prompt-based learning overcomes the requirement of training task-specific classification heads, matching the fine-tuning	×	0.08
The FewNLU benchmark categorizes prompt-based few-shot learning settings into three categories: (i) not using any unlabe	✓	0.16
Vanilla FSL methods lead to a notable relative drop in task performance compared to fully fine-tuned models in the face	✓	0.42
Using unlabeled data for prompt-based FSL and multiple prompts flip the trend of reduced robustness in vanilla FSL metho	✓	0.38
Increasing the number of few-shot examples and model size lead to increased adversarial robustness of vanilla FSL method	✓	0.44

References

- http://arxiv.org/abs/2310.04793v2
- http://arxiv.org/abs/2602.09439v1
- http://arxiv.org/abs/2306.11066v2