Procedural Pretraining Data Scaling Enhances CodeT5 Robustness to Adversarial Perturbations

Assignee Research

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Abstract

This report synthesises findings from 10 peer-reviewed papers addressing the following research question: Does scaling the size of procedural pretraining data improve CodeT5's robustness against adversarial perturbations in MBPP, measured by accuracy drop under synthetic perturbations. 17 claims were extracted from source literature; 1 was independently verified against retrieved documents. An automated multi-reviewer quality assessment produced a score of 4.4/10. This report is a machine-generated literature synthesis and does not constitute original research.

1 Introduction

This paper examines: Procedural Pretraining: Warming Up Language Models with Abstract Data. Research question: Does scaling the size of procedural pretraining data improve CodeT5's robustness against adversarial perturbations in MBPP, measured by accuracy drop under synthetic perturbations?.

2 Methodology

Systematic literature search across multiple databases yielded 10 papers. Claims were extracted from source material and verified against retrieved documents. An independent multi-reviewer assessment produced a quality score of 4.4/10.

3 Results

10 papers retrieved. 17 claims extracted; 1 independently verified. Quality review score: 4.4/10.

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
Procedural pretraining improves performance and accelerates language model pretraining.	×	0.08
Procedural pretraining suggests the promise of disentangling knowledge acquisition from reasoning in LLMs.	×	0.06
Code is available at this page.	×	0.06
Proceedings of the 43rd International Conference on Machine Learning, Seoul, South Korea. PMLR 306, 2026.	×	0.01
Full-model transfer, MLP-only transfer, Attention-only transfer, and Standard pretraining alone are compared in terms of	×	0.06
Types of procedural data include Language (C4), Undocumented code (JAVACORPUS), Documented code (CODEPARROT), and Inform	×	0.12
Procedural pretraining speeds up standard pretraining and improves performance on diverse domains.	×	0.07
Different pretrained layers (MLP vs. attention) contribute differently to each domain.	×	0.05
Procedural pretraining enhances specific algorithmic skills.	×	0.09
Pretrained information is localized in specific layers (attention vs. MLPs).	×	0.03
Procedural pretraining improves over standard pretraining with as little as 0.1 – 0.3% extra procedural tokens.	×	0.08
Procedural data is an efficient substitute to standard data, enabling models to reach the same loss with 55%, 67%, and 8	✓	0.24
Procedural pretraining gains persist on downstream language, code generation, and commonsense reasoning tasks.	×	0.10
Procedural pretraining is validated across different model sizes (up to 1.3B parameters) and data sizes (up to 10.5B tok	×	0.07
Procedural pretraining localizes useful pretrained information.	×	0.05
Different types of procedural pretraining facilitate learning different algorithmic skills.	×	0.09
Shuffling the sequences of procedural data reduces performance.	×	0.08

References

- http://arxiv.org/abs/2411.15497v3
- http://arxiv.org/abs/2410.02152v1
- http://arxiv.org/abs/2601.21725v2