



ELABORATION: A Comprehensive Benchmark on Human- LLM Competitive Programming

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Human-LLM Competitive Programming

Background:

- 1. While large language models have attracted attention in competitive programming, their practical utility remains limited due to underwhelming performance.
- 2. To address this, **Human-LLM Competitive Programming employs a human-in-the-loop approach**, using multi-turn feedback to improve LLM performance in competitive programming.

Motivation:

- Existing research on Human-LLM collaboration in competitive programming is fragmented and **lacks a unified benchmark** to evaluate its effectiveness throughout the full problem-solving process.
- Our Work:
- We present **ELABORATION**, a novel benchmark for Human-LLM competitive programming with **a comprehensive evaluation protocol** that includes **a taxonomy of human feedback** and **a new human-LLM programming dataset** to assess the entire competitive programming process.

ELABORATIONSET: Benchmark Dataset

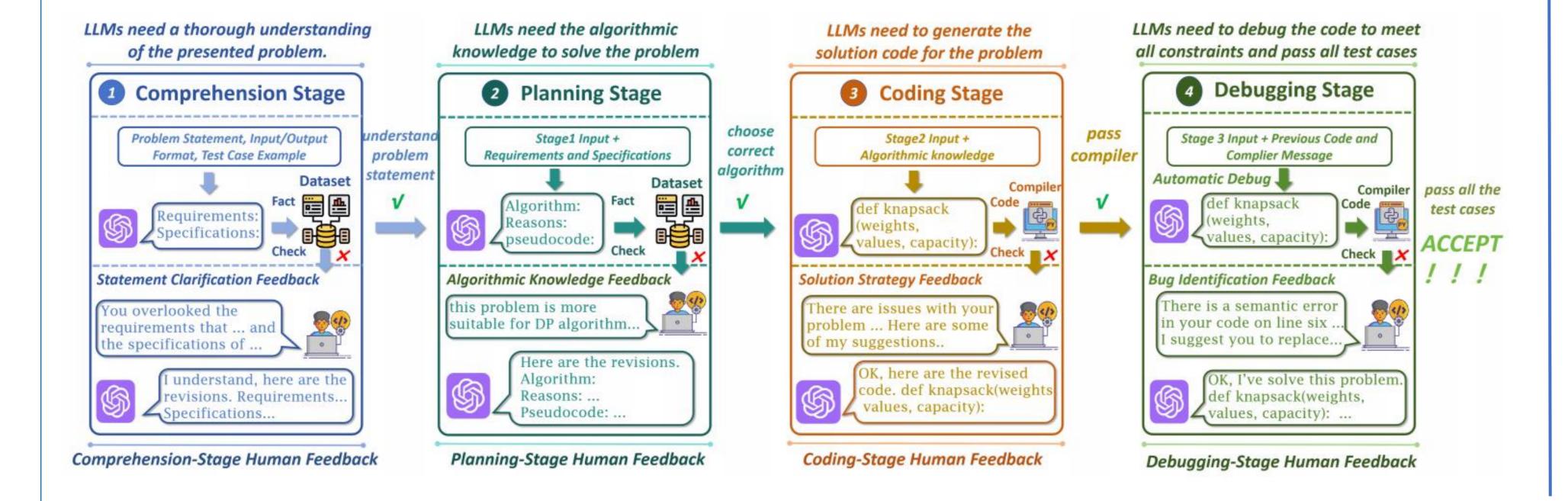
Dataset	Easy	Middle	Difficult
Basic Problem Information			
Time Period	Oct. 2011 ~ Nov. 2024		
#Problems	3642	2098	2580
Avg. #Test Cases	14.4	14.5	14.2
Annotations for Human Interaction (per P	roblem)	
Avg. #Statement Clarifications	8.1	10.9	12.1
Avg. #Algorithm Knowledge Summaries	2.4	3.0	3.8
Avg. #Ground Truth Solutions	4.8	4.9	4.8
Interaction Records with Real Humans			
#Problems	100	100	100
Avg. #Turns (#Human Feedback)	3.4	5.1	6.9
Avg. #Human-Annotated LLM Code Errors	1.3	1.5	2.0

Evaluation Protocol & Human Feedback Taxonomy

Evaluation Protocol

This diagram presents a four-stage evaluation framework for assessing LLMs in programming tasks — Comprehension, Planning, Coding, and Debugging.

At each stage, the model receives structured inputs and iterative human feedback to progressively refine its understanding, algorithm design, implementation, and final correctness, aiming to pass all test cases successfully.



+ Teacher Programmer Feedback

Human Feedback Taxonomy

Problem Construction

LLMs require a thorough understanding of the problem statement. To facilitate this, human feedback can provide crucial requirements and specifications.

Solution Planning

LLMs plan solutions by selecting suitable algorithms, guided by human feedback offering suggestions, justifications, or pseudocode.

Code Generation

LLMs must generate complete, compilable code. In this case, human feedback can suggest solution strategies to improve the generated code.

Code Debugging

LLMs must pass the complete set of test cases. In this case, humans assist in identifying errors until all unseen test cases are passed.

Benchmark Analysis

Experimental Setup

• Task & Data: ELABORATIONSET

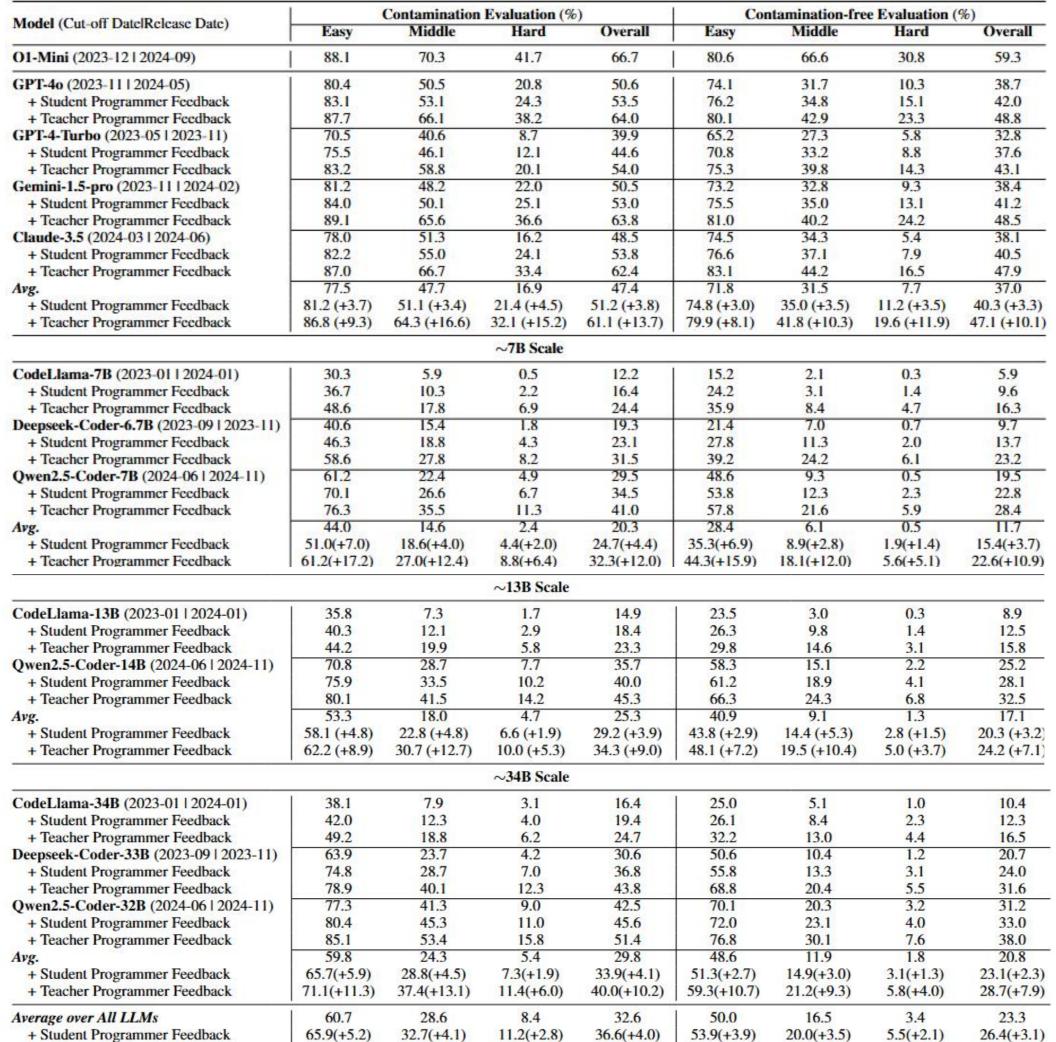
- **Baselines**: O1-Mini, GPT-40, GPT-4-Turbo, Gemini-1.5-pro, Claude-3.5, CodeLlama-Series, Deepseek-Coder-Series, Qwen2.5-Coder-Series.
- Evaluation Metrics: we utilize the Pass@k (k=1,3,5)5 metric (Chen et al., 2021) to evaluate overall performance.

Overall Performance (RO1):

- 1. They experimental results demonstrate **limited capacity** for solving competitive programming problems, particularly those of **high difficulty or unseen ones**.
- 2. Human-LLM collaboration **significantly enhances** LLM performance, demonstrating the crucial role of human feedback.

• Finer-grained Analysis(RQ2):

During the coding stage, even on problems with no data contamination, the human feedback is most beneficial.
 Expert feedback(Teacher Programmer) yields greater benefits, its higher cost necessitates efficient use of human resources.



17.4(+9.0)

42.7(+14.1)

60.5(+10.5)

44.1(+11.5)

10.2(+6.8)

32.6(+9.3)

Student Programmer: (Intermediate Skill Level) possess more than basic programming knowledge but lack the deep expertise.

Teacher Programmer: (Expert Level) possess a high level of programming skill and experience.

● Collaborating with Real Humans(RQ3):

- 1. Humans **play a vital role** in identifying bugs and improving LLM performance.
- 2. Human and LLMs have complementary strengths, creating a powerful synergy.

