

8. Frontier Topics

The Frontier of Code Intelligence

What is **the ultimate goal** of Code Intelligence?

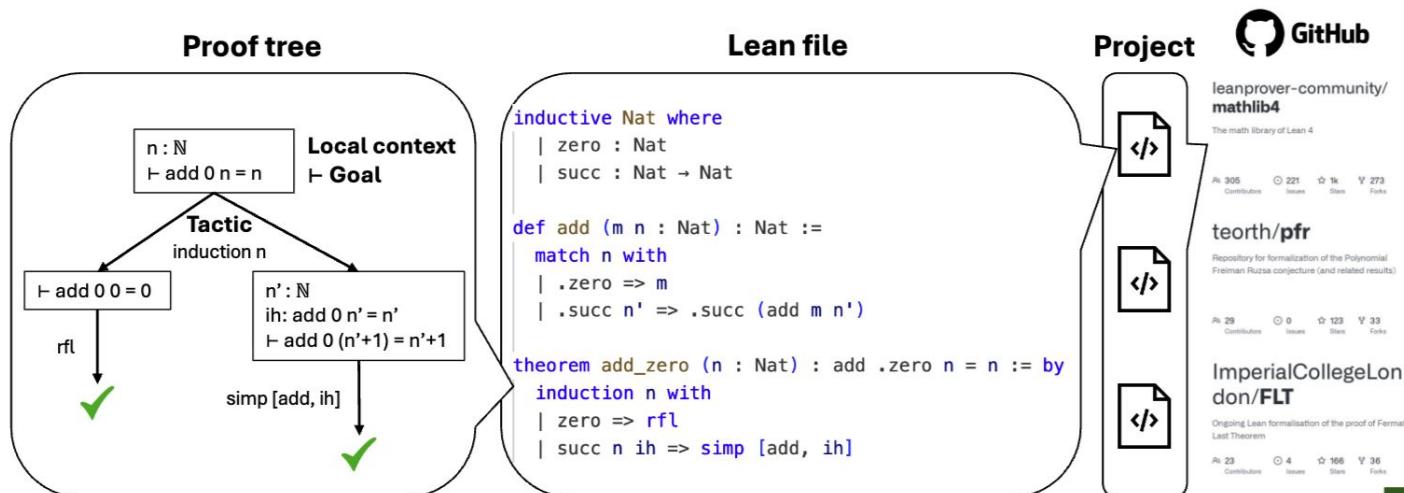
Write correct code for software? Not really...

Code is the **tool & interface** that connects to the real world.

Think Beyond Writing Code.

Code Language Models for FOMΛ ⊢ MATH

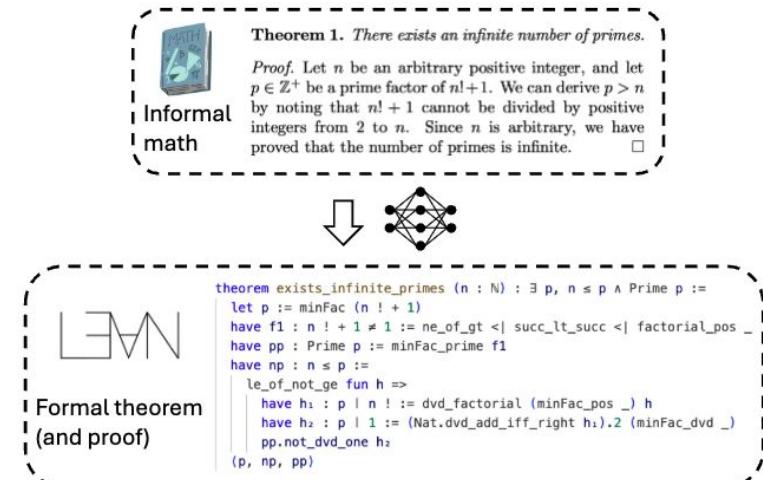
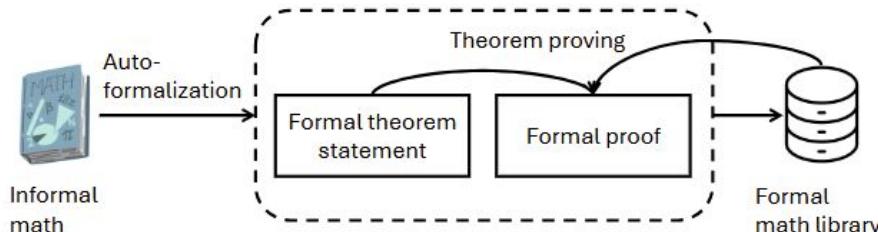
- Formal languages like Lean can be used to write not only conventional programs but also mathematical definitions, theorems, and proof.



Code Language Models for FOMΛ ⊢ MATH

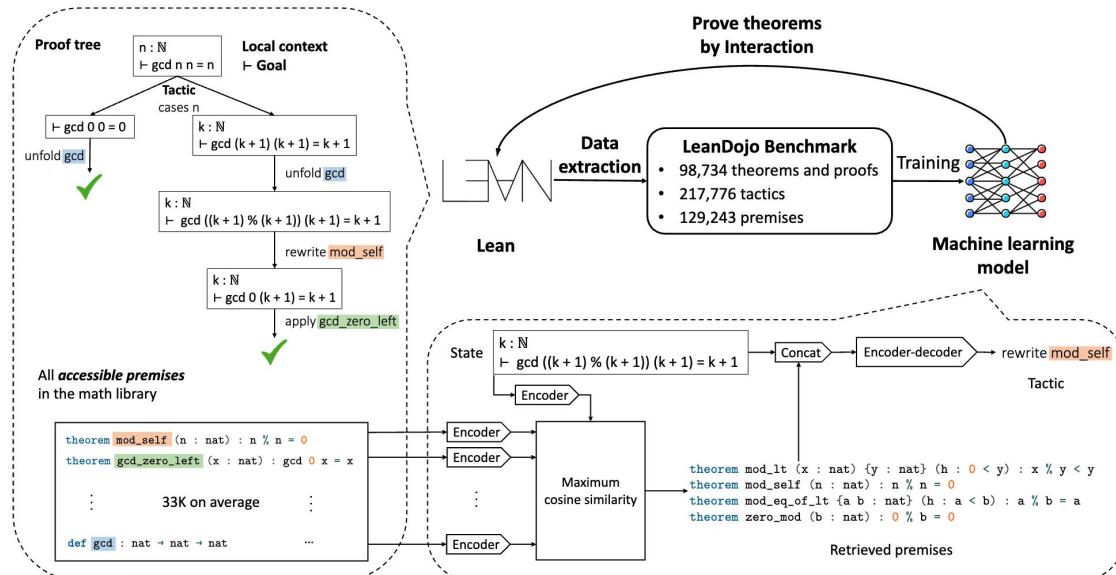
- Code LMs can help automating proofs.

Given informal mathematics, *autoformalization* automatically translates it into formal theorems and proofs, and then *theorem proving* generates formal proofs.



Code Language Models for FOMΛ ↳ MATH

- LeanDojo extracts data from Lean, enables interaction with the proof environment programmatically, and uses an LM-based prover to augment with retrieval for selecting premises from a vast math library.



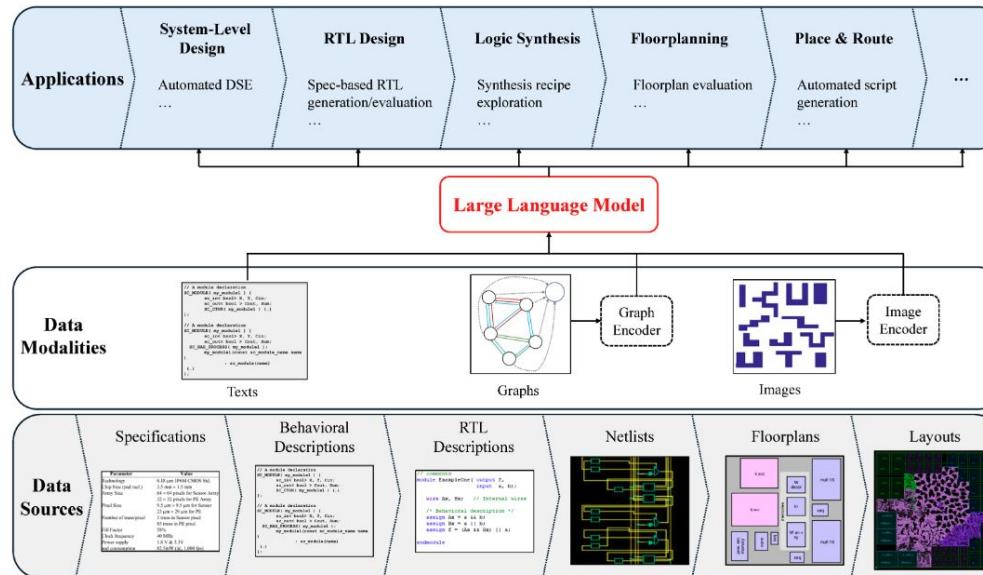
Code Language Models for FOMΛ ⊢ MATH

- Verified Code Generation: jointly generating code, specifications, and proofs of code-specification alignment

```
1  -- Description of the coding problem in natural language
2  -- Remove an element from a given array of integers at a specified index. The resulting array should
3  -- contain all the original elements except for the one at the given index. Elements before the
4  -- removed element remain unchanged, and elements after it are shifted one position to the left.
5
6  -- Code implementation
7  def removeElement (s : Array Int) (k : Nat) (h_precond : removeElement_pre s k) : Array Int :=
8    s.eraseIdx! k
9
10 -- Pre-condition
11 def removeElement_pre (s : Array Int) (k : Nat) : Prop :=
12   k < s.size -- the index must be smaller than the array size
13
14 -- Post-condition
15 def removeElement_post (s : Array Int) (k : Nat) (result: Array Int) (h_precond : removeElement_pre s k) : Prop :=
16   result.size = s.size - 1 ∧ -- Only one element is removed
17   (∀ i, i < k → result[i]! = s[i]!) ∧ -- The elements before index k remain unchanged
18   (∀ i, i < result.size → i ≥ k → result[i]! = s[i + 1]!) -- The elements after index k are shifted by one position
19
20 -- Proof
21 theorem removeElement_spec (s: Array Int) (k: Nat) (h_precond : removeElement_pre s k) :
22   removeElement_post s k (removeElement s k h_precond) h_precond := by sorry -- The proof is omitted for brevity
23
24 -- Test cases
25 (s : #[1, 2, 3, 4, 5]) (k : 2) (result : #[1, 2, 4, 5]) -- Positive test with valid inputs and output
26 (s : #[1, 2, 3, 4, 5]) (k : 5) -- Negative test: inputs violate the pre-condition at Line 12
27 (s : #[1, 2, 3, 4, 5]) (k : 2) (result : #[1, 2, 4]) -- Negative test: output violates the post-condition at Line 16
28 (s : #[1, 2, 3, 4, 5]) (k : 2) (result : #[2, 2, 4, 5]) -- Negative test: output violates the post-condition at Line 17
29 (s : #[1, 2, 3, 4, 5]) (k : 2) (result : #[1, 2, 4, 4]) -- Negative test: output violates the post-condition at Line 18
```

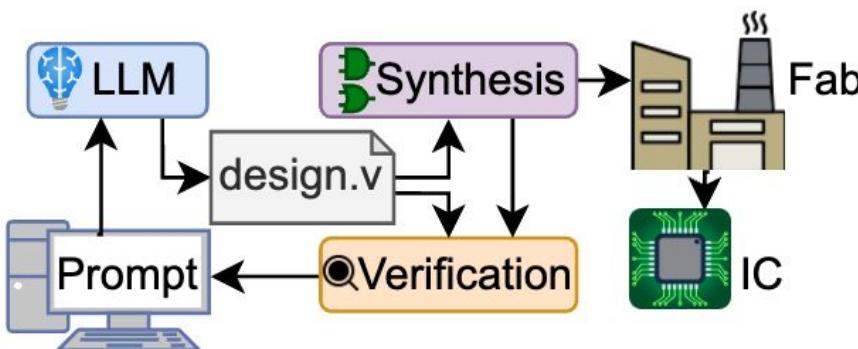
Code Language Models for HARDWARE

- LMs revolutionize electronic design automation with the code generation capabilities.



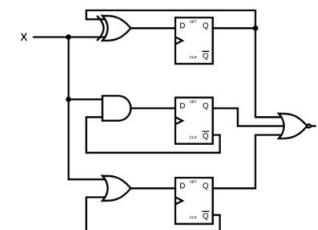
Code Language Models for HARDWARE

- LMs can help fabricate the chips, with a focus on hardware language (e.g., Verilog) generation.



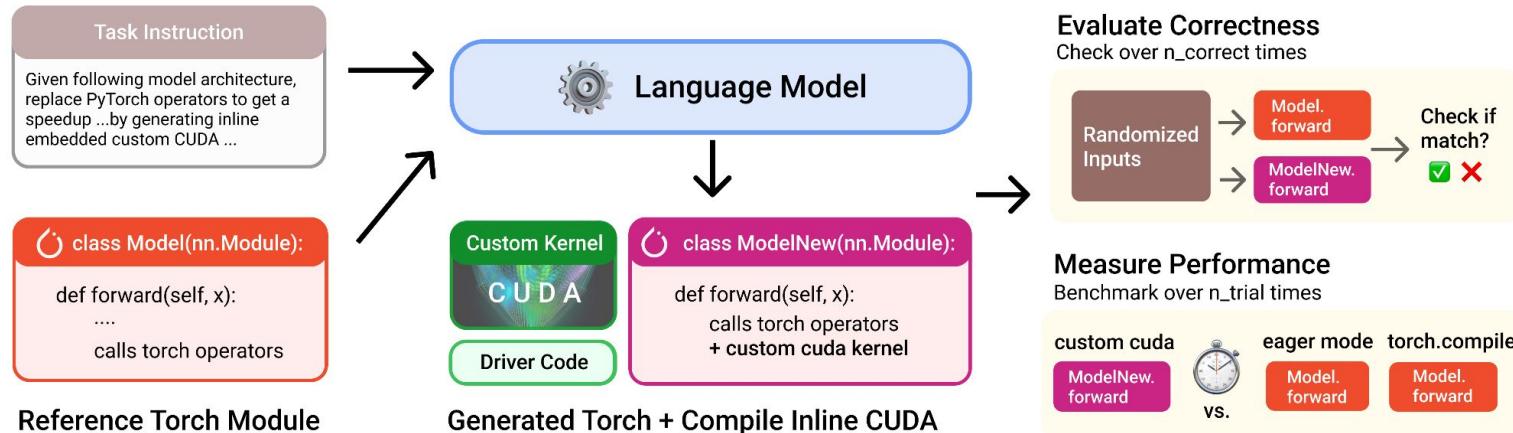
Given the finite state machine circuit described below, assume that the D flip-flops are initially reset to zero before the machine begins.
Build this circuit in Verilog.

Input x goes to three different two-input gates: a XOR, an AND, and a OR gate. Each of the three gates is connected to the input of a D flip-flop and then the flip-flop outputs all go to a three-input XNOR, whose output is Z . The second input of the XOR is its corresponding flip-flop's output, the second input of the AND is its corresponding flip-flop's complemented output, and finally the second input of the OR is its corresponding flip-flop's complementary output.



Code Language Models for HARDWARE

- LMs can generate performant GPU Kernels, mimicking the AI engineer's workflow.



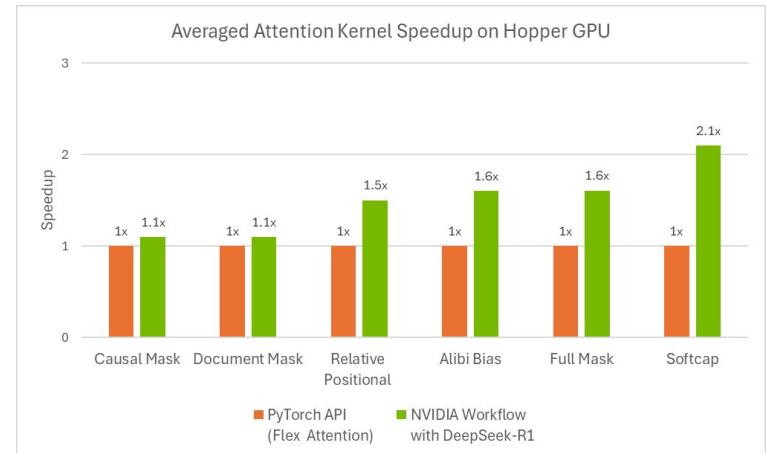
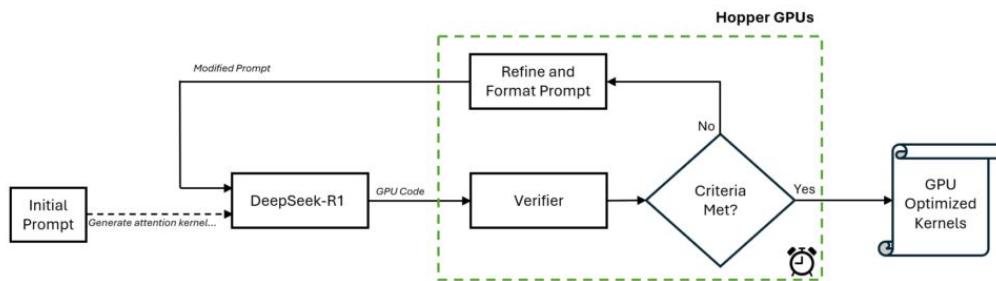
Code Language Models for HARDWARE

- KernelBench is a collection of 250 PyTorch neural network operations that researchers think systems should be able to automatically write optimized kernels for.

Level	# problems	Description	Realism	# Kernels per problem	Expert Time Estimate
1	90	Single PyTorch operations, eg CrossEntropyLoss	Realistic, memorizable	1	15 min - 4 hours
2	80	Sequences of 3-6 PyTorch operations, eg Linear->MaxPool3d->ReLU	Unrealistic, novel	1-3	30 min - 10 hours
3	37	Whole architectures from 2010s, eg AlexNet, GRU	Realistic, memorizable	10+	8-100+ hours
5	14	Frontier of open source capabilities and complexity in 2024	Realistic	10+	40-500+ hours

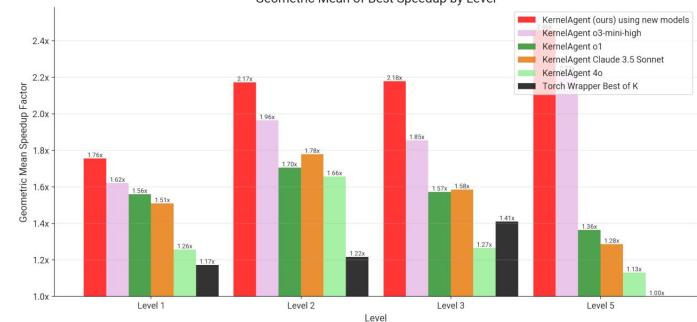
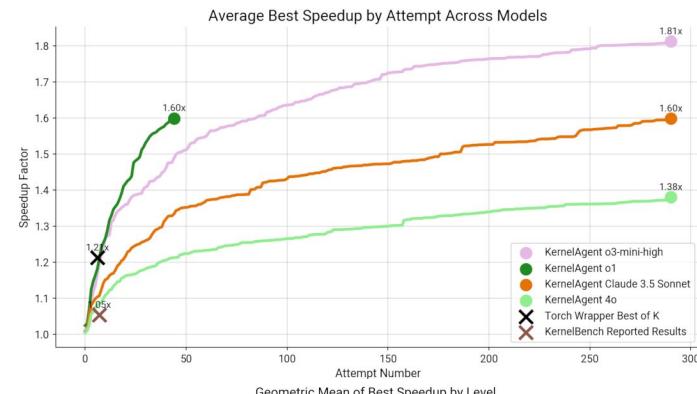
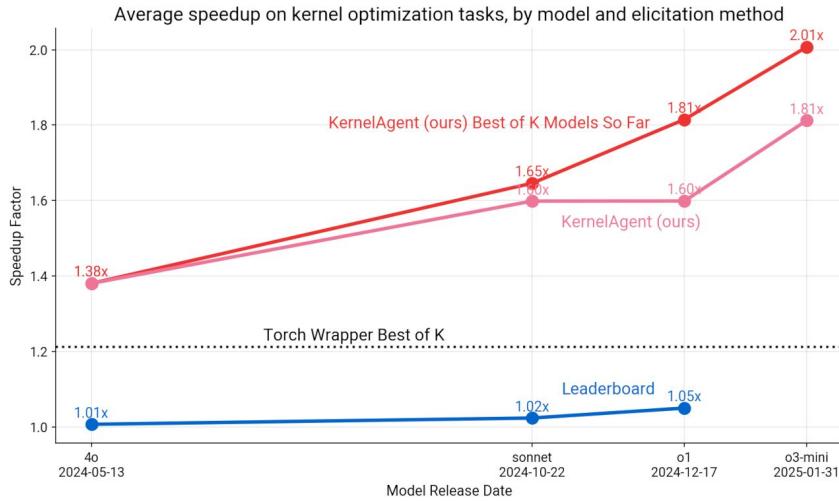
Code Language Models for HARDWARE

- NVIDIA engineers created a new workflow that includes a special verifier along with the DeepSeek-R1 model during inference in a closed-loop fashion for a predetermined duration.



Code Language Models for HARDWARE

- METR researchers created “KernelAgent” to solve KernelBench tasks, achieving a speedup of 1.81x. Model written kernels could fill the underserved niche of accelerating machine learning projects that dollars of compute.



Code Language Models for **Cybersecurity**

"Fun" with computer security! For learning and hobbyists:

Forensics: Find a secret message in a filesystem

Tools: filesystem and network tools, grep, xd, etc.

Cryptography: Decrypt a message

Tools: SageMath, etc.

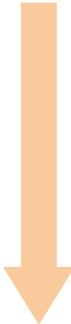
Binary exploitation (pwn): Exploit memory vulnerabilities

Tools: Debuggers, etc.

Reverse engineering: Compiling and disassembling binaries, identifying vulnerabilities

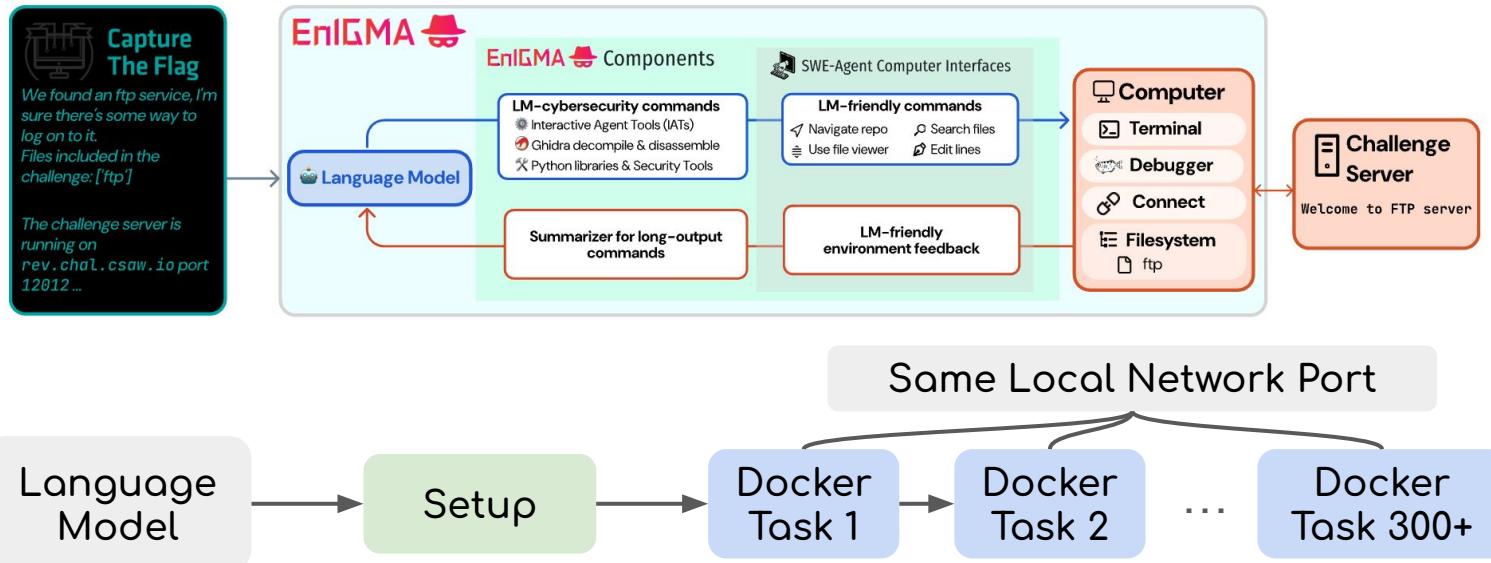
Web: Injection attacks, cross-site scripting attacks

Code Language Models for **Cybersecurity**: CTF

- InterCode-CTF (2023)
 - 100 challenges from PicoCTF (high-school level)
 - NYU CTF Bench (2024)
 - 200 challenges from CSAW CTF (university level)
 - Cybench (2025)
 - 40 challenges from various CTF competitions (professional level)
- 
- Easy
- Hard

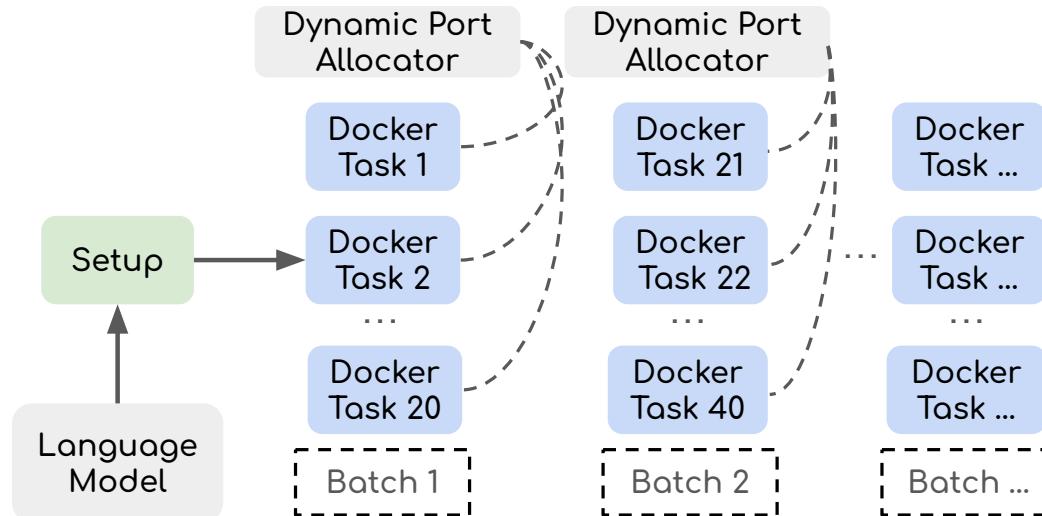
Code Language Models for **Cybersecurity**: Scaffolding

- EnIGMA interacts with the computer through an environment that is built on top of SWE agent and extends it to cybersecurity.



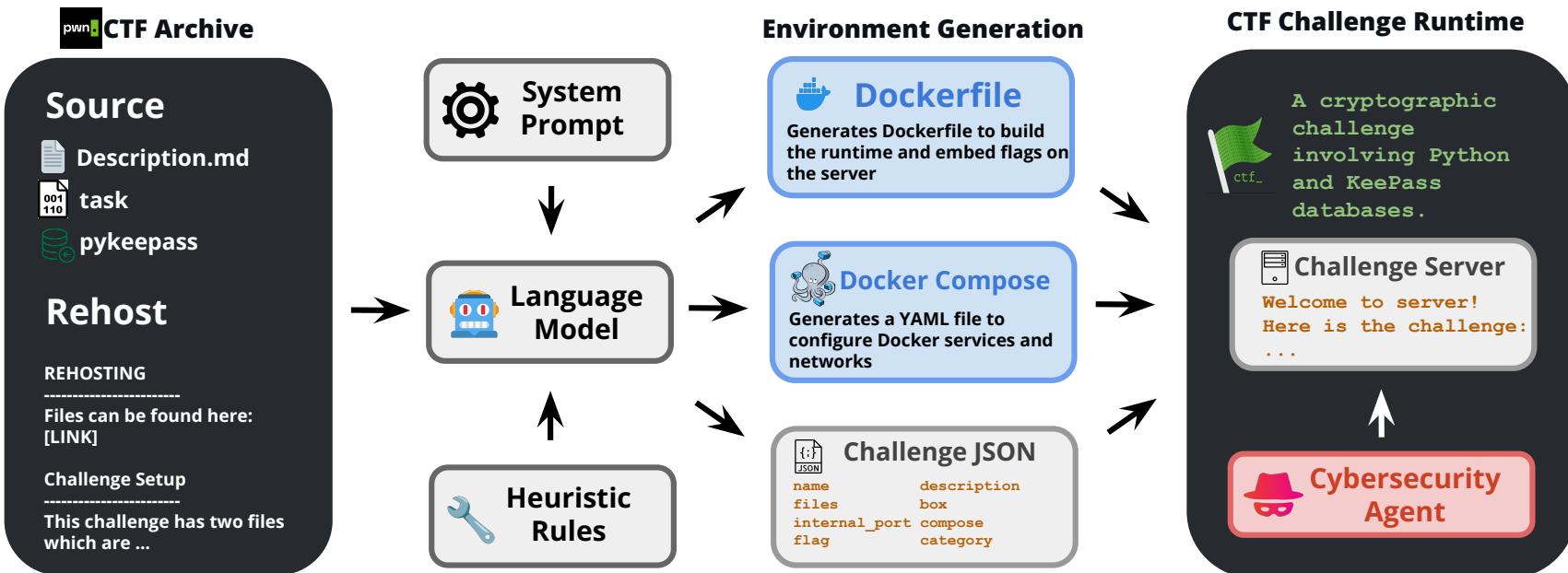
Code Language Models for **Cybersecurity**: Scaffolding

- EnIGMA+ reduces evaluation time from days to hours with dynamic port allocation.



Code Language Models for **Cybersecurity**: CTF-Forge

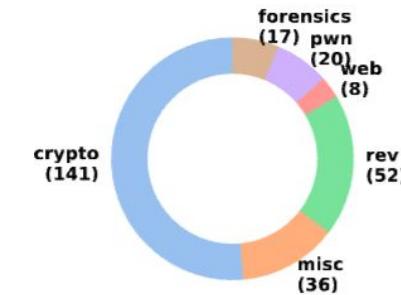
- CTF-Forge can automatically build 600+ CTF environments in 2 mins instead of weeks of expert configuration.



Code Language Models for **Cybersecurity**: CTF-Dojo

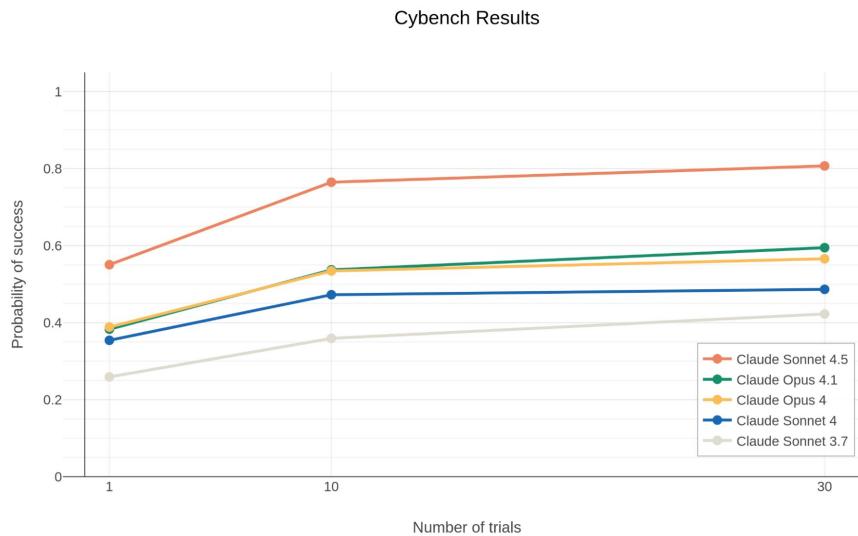
- CTF-Dojo is the first collection of runtime environments to train cybersecurity agents.

Benchmark	Level	# Competition	# Crypto	# Forensics	# Pwn	# Rev	# Web	# Misc	# Total
<i>Training</i>									
CTF-Dojo	Multi-Level	50	228	38	163	123	21	85	658
<i>Evaluation</i>									
InterCode-CTF	High School	1	16	13	2	27	2	31	91
NYU CTF Bench	University	1	53	15	38	51	19	24	192
Cybench	Professional	4	16	4	2	6	8	4	40



Code Language Models for **Cybersecurity**: Road Ahead

- Language model agents get better on CTF.



Code Language Models for **Cybersecurity**: Road Ahead

- Language model agents get better and better on CTF.
- Researchers recently have been applying language model agents to find vulnerabilities in the real-world software, but with limited scale.

 Cyber Press

Google's Big Sleep AI Detects and Halts Active Exploitation of SQLite 0-Day Vulnerability

Google has announced significant advancements in artificial intelligence-driven cybersecurity solutions, positioning AI as a game-changing...

Jul 16, 2025



SQLite
SQLite 0-Day Vulnerability

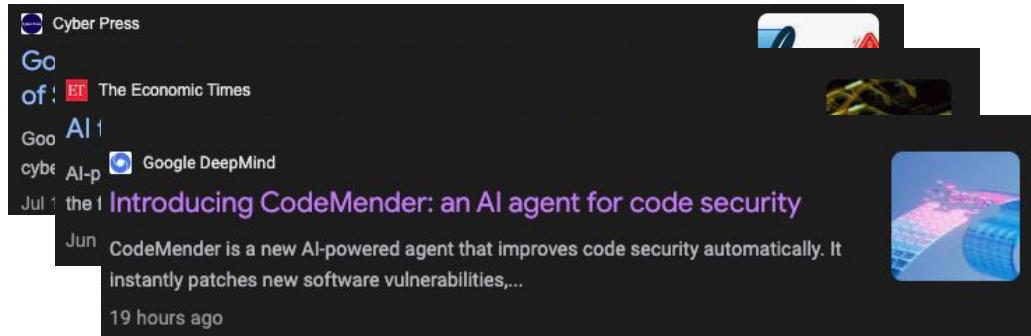
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Small 😊 Agentic Models for Code

The screenshot shows the Hugging Face platform interface for the Qwen3-Coder-30B-A3B-Instruct model. At the top, there's a navigation bar with links for Models, Datasets, Spaces, Community, Docs, and Pricing. Below the navigation is a search bar and a user profile section for 'Qwen'. The main content area features a 'Model card' tab, which is currently selected. The card displays the model's name, 'Qwen3-Coder-30B-A3B-Instruct', and a 'Qwen Chat' button. A 'Highlights' section describes the model's performance in various tasks like agentic coding and browser-use. To the right, there's a chart showing 'Downloads last month' at 417,671, and sections for 'Safetensors' (model size: 31B params, tensor type: BF16) and 'Inference Providers' (Nebius AI). A large input field at the bottom allows users to chat with the model.

Small 😳 Agentic Models for Code

The screenshot shows the Hugging Face platform interface for the model "Menlo/Jan-nano".

Model Card Summary:

- Name:** Menlo/Jan-nano
- Like Count:** 489
- Followers:** 627
- Tags:** Text Generation, Transformers, Safetensors, qwen3, conversational, text-generation-inference, arxiv:2506.22760, License: apache-2.0
- Community:** 13 members

Model Card Content:

- Title:** Jan-Nano: An Agentic Model
- Note:** Jan-Nano is a non-thinking model.
- Repository:** GitHub link provided.
- Image:** A stylized illustration of a character with blue hair and glowing purple elements, labeled "JAN-NANO".
- Authors:** Alan Dao, Bach Vu Dinh

Metrics and Downloads:

- Downloads last month: 1,954
- A line graph showing fluctuating download counts over time.

Safetensors:

- Model size: 4B params
- Tensor type: BF16
- Chat template link
- Files info link

Inference Providers:

- Text Generation provider
- Featherless AI provider
- Examples dropdown

Text Generation Interface:

- Input field: "Input a message to start chatting with Menlo/Jan-nano."
- Text area: "Your sentence here..."
- Send button