

8. Frontier Topics

The Frontier of Code Intelligence

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

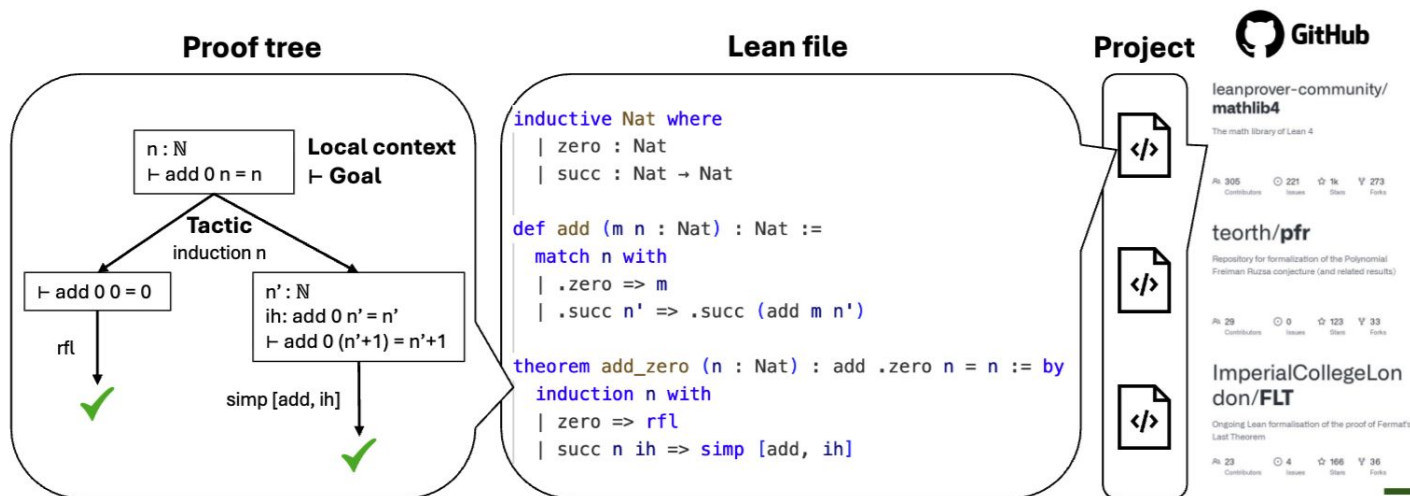
Write correct code for software? Not really...

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

Think Beyond Writing Code.

Code Language Models for $F\Theta M\Lambda \sqsubset M\Lambda T H$

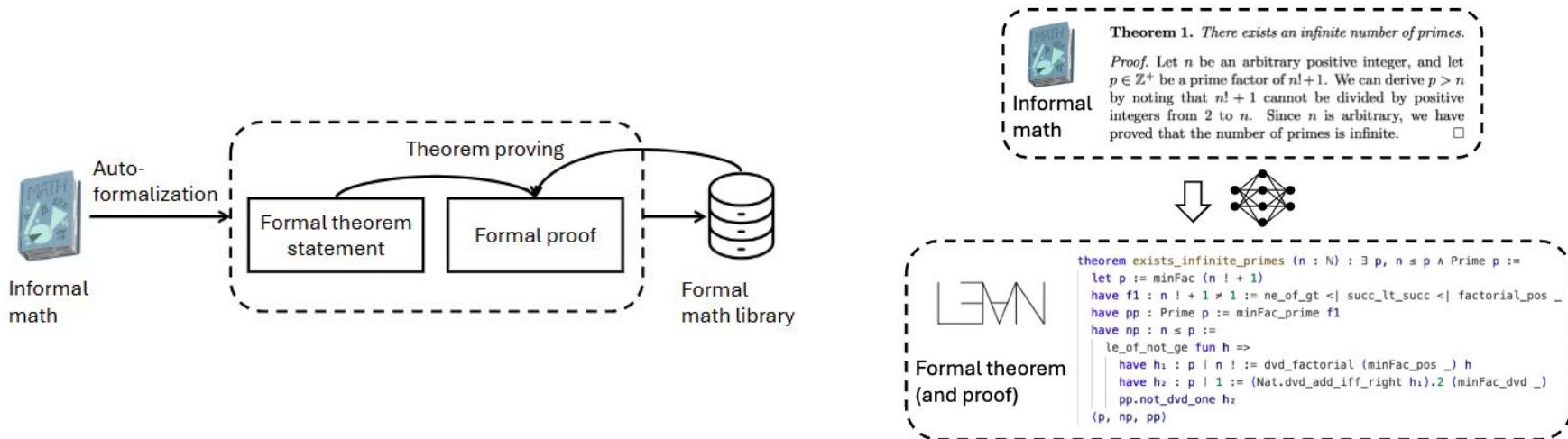
- Formal languages like Lean can be used to write not only conventional programs but also mathematical definitions, theorems, and proof.



Code Language Models for $FOM\Delta \sqsubset MATH$

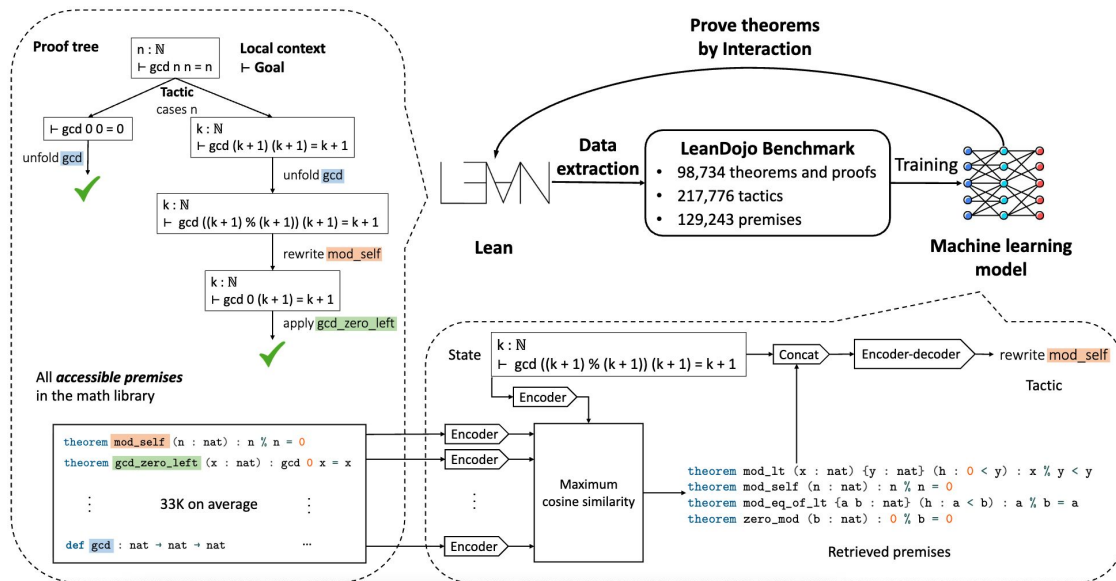
- Code LMs can help automating proofs.

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



Code Language Models for $F\Theta M\Lambda \sqcup \text{MATH}$

- 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.



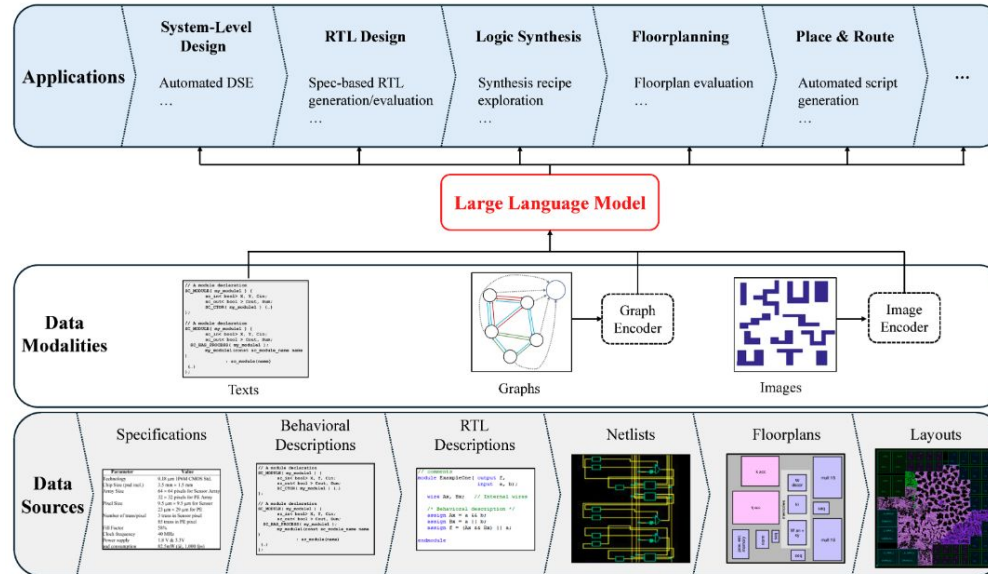
Code Language Models for $\text{FOM}\Lambda\sqcup\text{MATH}$

- 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
```

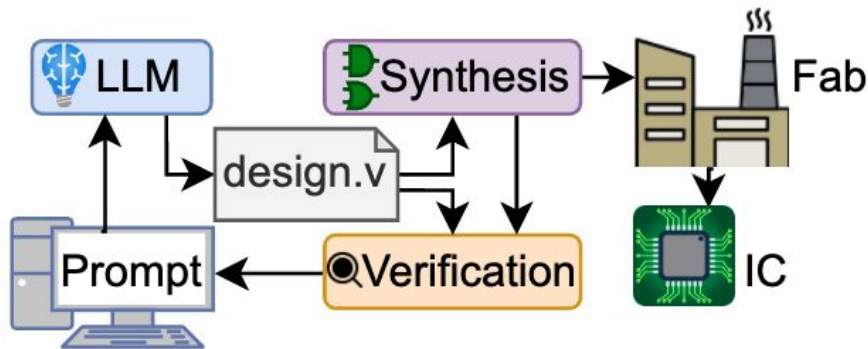
Code Language Models for HARDWARE

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



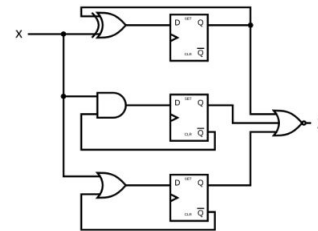
Code Language Models for HARDWARE

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



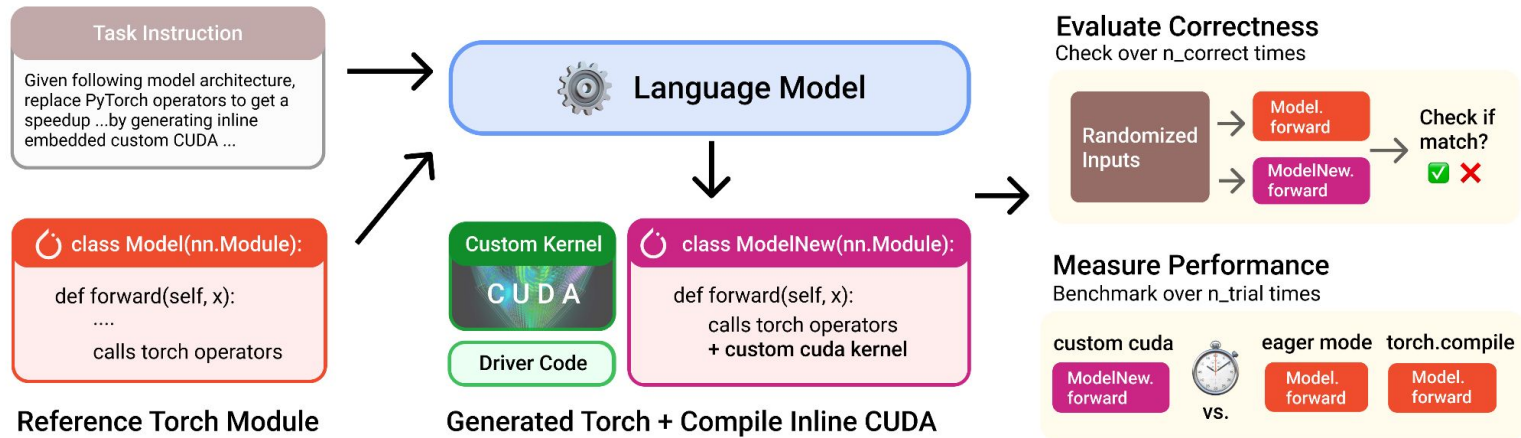
Given the finite state machine circuit described below, assume that the D flip-flops are initially reset to zero before the machine begins.
Build this circuit in Verilog.

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

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



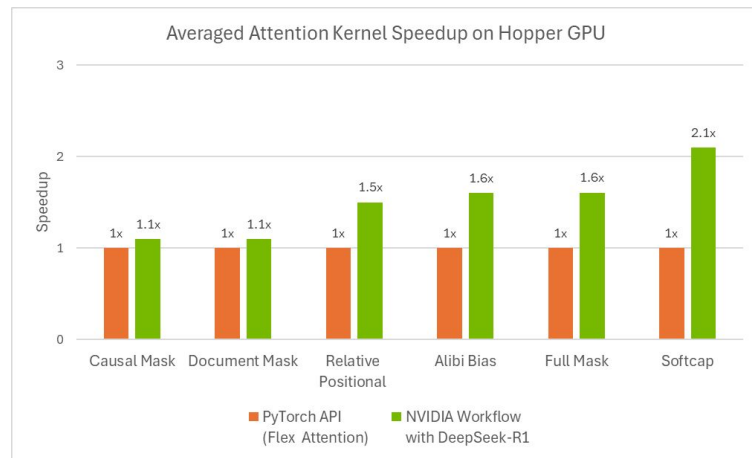
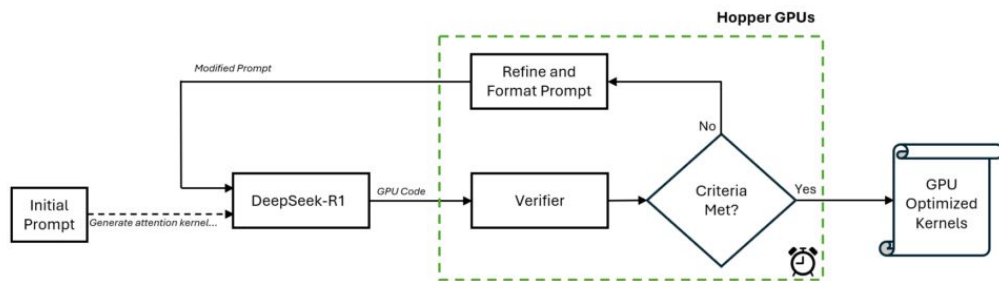
Code Language Models for

- 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

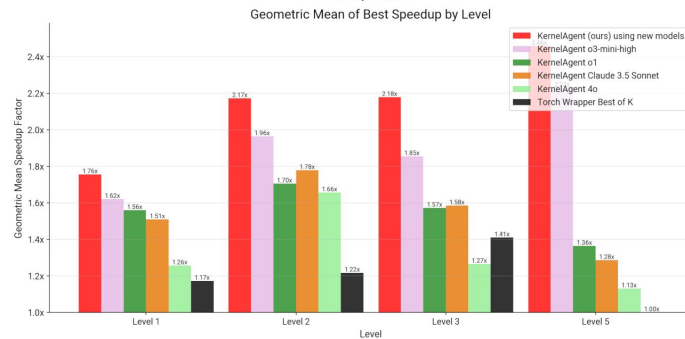
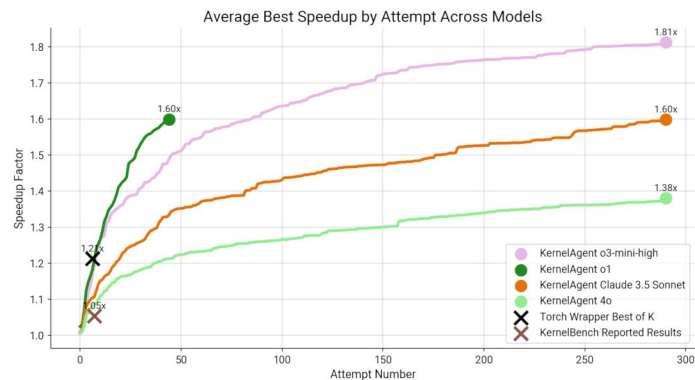
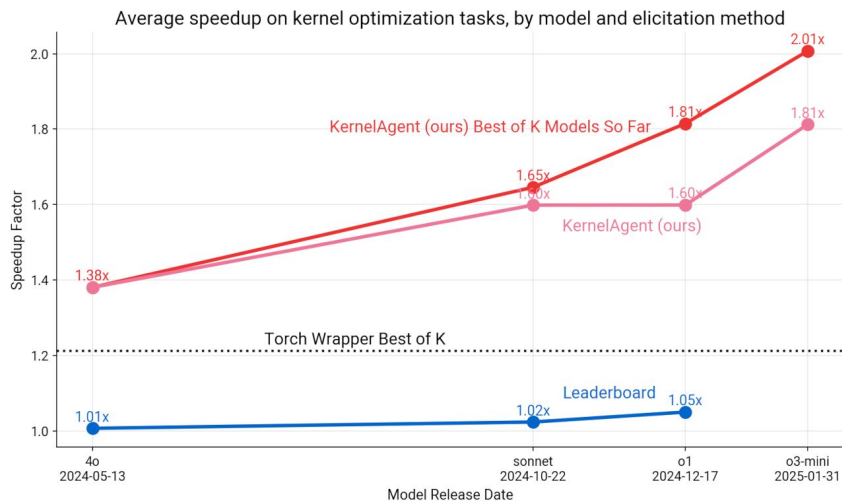
Code Language Models for

- 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

- 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)

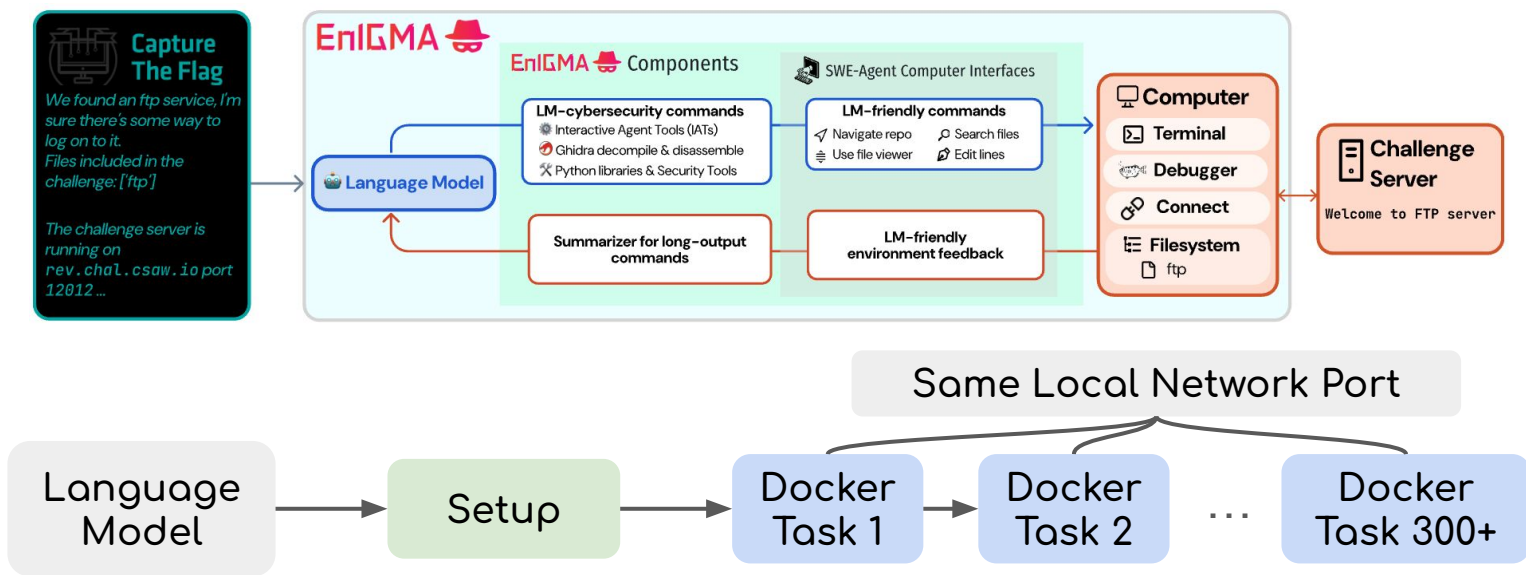
Easy



Hard

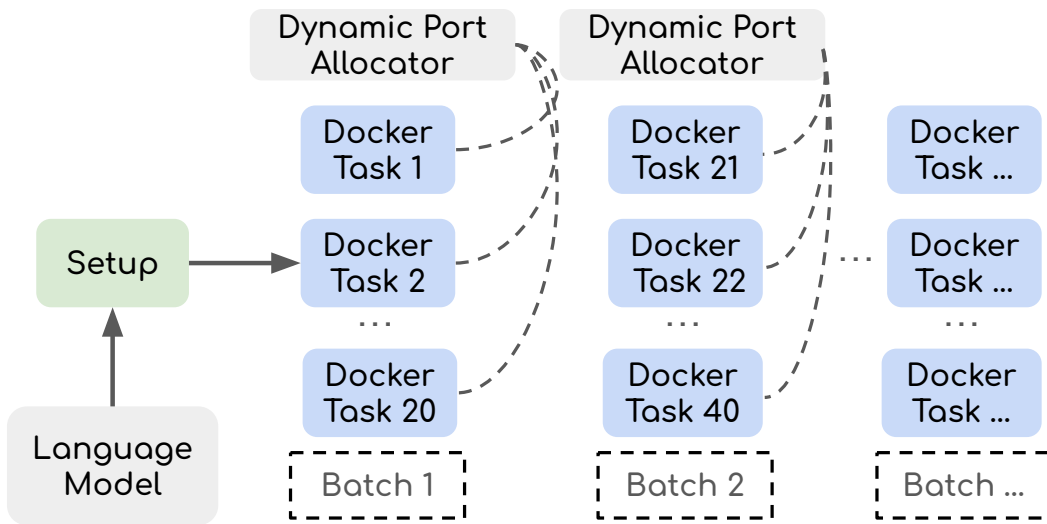
Code Language Models for **Cybersecurity**: Scaffolding

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



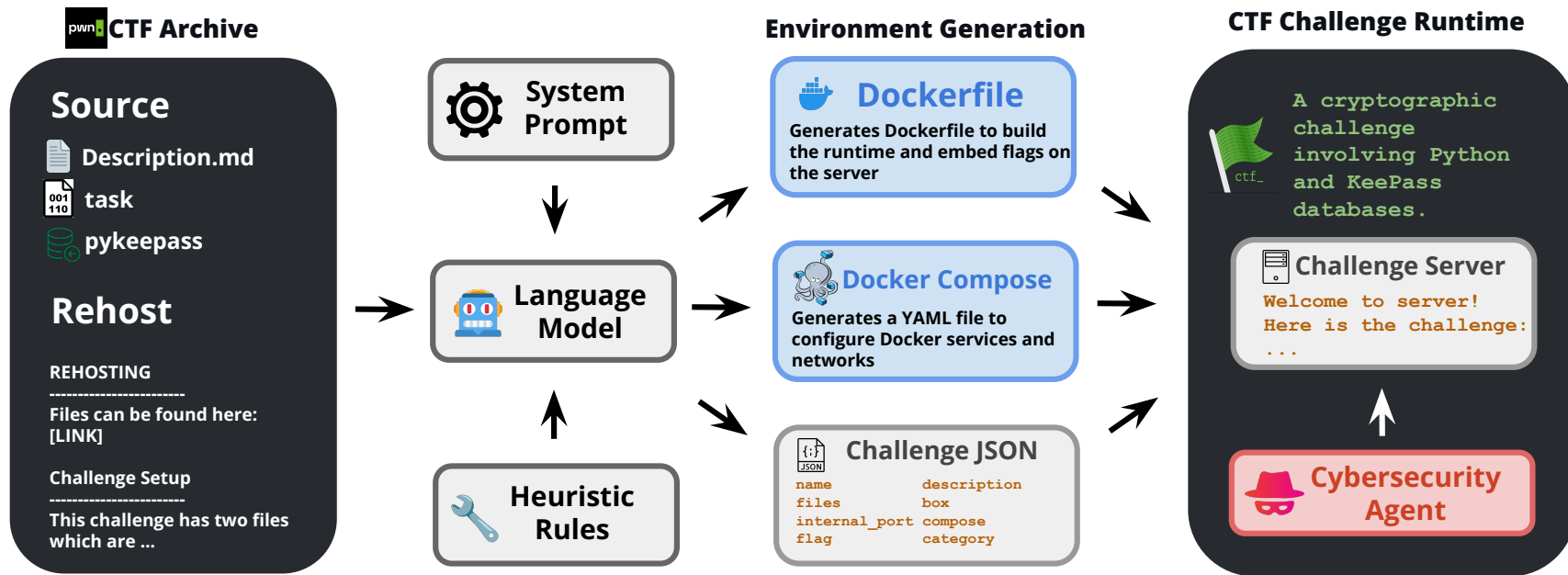
Code Language Models for **Cybersecurity**: Scaffolding

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



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

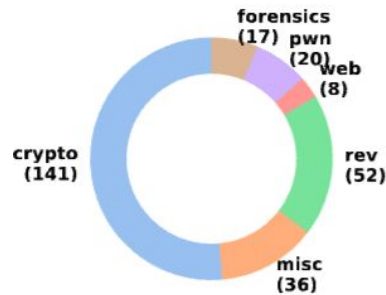
- CTF-Forge can automatically build 600+ CTF environments in 2 mins instead of weeks of expert configuration.



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

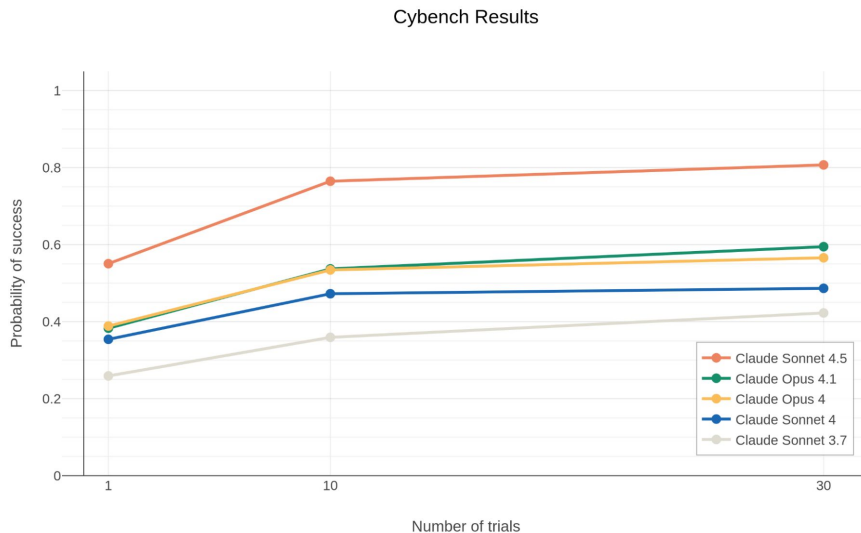
- CTF-Dojo is the first collection of runtime environments to train cybersecurity agents.

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



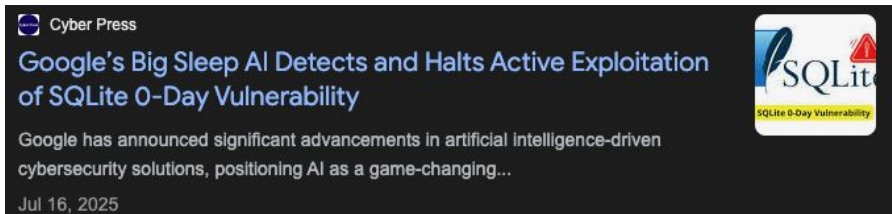
Code Language Models for **Cybersecurity**: Road Ahead

- 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.



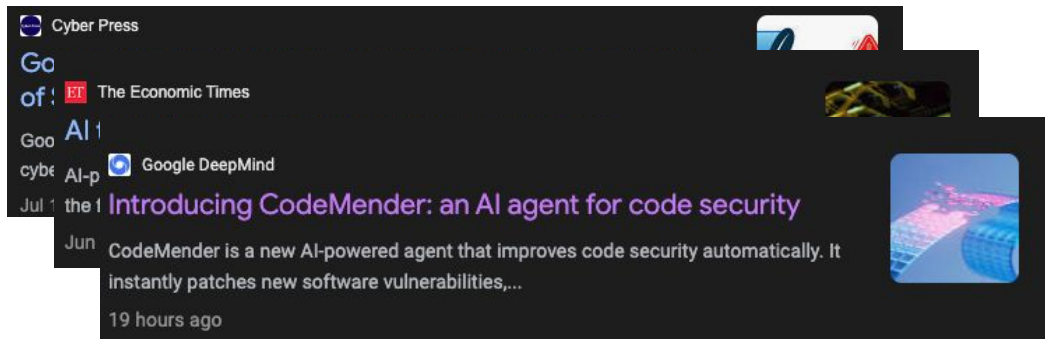
Code Language Models for **Cybersecurity**: Road Ahead

- 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.



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.



Small 🙄 Agentic Models for Code

The screenshot shows the Hugging Face interface for the model **Qwen/Qwen3-Coder-30B-A3B-Instruct**. The page includes a search bar, navigation links (Models, Datasets, Spaces, Community, Docs, Pricing), and a header with the model name, a like button (726), and a following button (55.9k). Below the header, there are tabs for Text Generation, Transformers, Safetensors, qwen3_moe, conversational, and arxiv/2505.09388, along with a license of apache-2.0. The main content area features a 'Model card' tab, a 'Files and versions' tab, a 'Community' tab, and a 'Settings' tab. The 'Model card' tab is active, displaying the model name, a 'Qwen Chat' button, and a 'Highlights' section. The highlights section describes the model's availability in multiple sizes, its performance on coding tasks, and its support for long-context capabilities and agentic coding. A small terminal window at the bottom left shows the command 'QWEN3-CODER-FLASH'. On the right side, there is a 'Downloads last month' section with a line graph and a 'Safetensors' section with a table of model sizes, tensor types, and chat templates. Below that is an 'Inference Providers' section with a 'Text Generation' button and a 'Send' button.

Hugging Face

Qwen/Qwen3-Coder-30B-A3B-Instruct

like 726 Following Qwen 55.9k

Text Generation Transformers Safetensors qwen3_moe conversational arxiv/2505.09388 License: apache-2.0

Model card Files and versions xet Community Settings

Qwen3-Coder-30B-A3B-Instruct

Qwen Chat

Highlights

Qwen3-Coder is available in multiple sizes. Today, we're excited to introduce **Qwen3-Coder-30B-A3B-Instruct**. This streamlined model maintains impressive performance and efficiency, featuring the following key enhancements:

- **Significant Performance** among open models on **Agentic Coding**, **Agentic Browser-Use**, and other foundational coding tasks.
- **Long-context Capabilities** with native support for **256K** tokens, extendable up to **1M** tokens using Yarn, optimized for repository-scale understanding.
- **Agentic Coding** supporting for most platform such as **Qwen Code**, **CLINE**, featuring a specially designed function call format.

QWEN3-CODER-FLASH

Downloads last month
417,671
View full history

Safetensors

Model size	31B params	Tensor type	BF16	Chat template
Files info				

Inference Providers

Text Generation

Examples

Input a message to start chatting with Qwen/Qwen3-Coder-30B-A3B-Instruct.

Your sentence here

Send

Small 🙄 Agentic Models for Code

The screenshot shows the Hugging Face interface for the Menlo/Jan-nano model. The browser address bar shows the URL `huggingface.co/Menlo/Jan-nano`. The page header includes the Hugging Face logo and a search bar. The model card for Menlo/Jan-nano is displayed, featuring a cartoon robot avatar and the title "Jan-Nano: An Agentic Model". The card includes a note: "Note: Jan-Nano is a non-thinking model." and a GitHub repository link. The right sidebar shows the model's statistics: 1,954 downloads last month, 48 parameters, and BF16 tensor type. It also lists inference providers, including Featherless AI. At the bottom, there is a chat interface with a text input field and a "Send" button.

Menlo/Jan-nano · Hugging Face

Search models, datasets, users...

Models Datasets Spaces Community Docs Pricing

Menlo/Jan-nano like 489 Follow Menlo Research 627

Text Generation Transformers Safetensors qwen3 conversational text-generation-inference aniv/2506.22760 License: apache-2.0

Model card Files and versions xet Community 13

Edit model card

Downloads last month
1,954

Safetensors

Model size 48 params Tensor type BF16 Chat template

Files info

Inference Providers NEW

Text Generation Examples

Input a message to start chatting with Menlo/Jan-nano.

Your sentence here... Send

Jan-Nano: An Agentic Model

Note: Jan-Nano is a non-thinking model.

GitHub Repository

Authors: Alan Dao, Bach Vu Dinh

Overview

<https://huggingface.co/docs>