

A Online Appendix

Algorithm 2 details the GCG-based trigger inversion of ELIBADCODE on the code search task. In addition to the selected masked samples (X^m), trigger vocabulary (V), a backdoored NCM (f_{θ^*}), times of iterations (ϵ), the number of candidate substitutes (k), times of repeat (r), and the threshold for trigger anchoring (β), ELIBADCODE also takes as input the target vocabulary V_g , which includes all possible tokens of the target. ELIBADCODE is necessary to simultaneously invert the target tokens when running GCG-based trigger inversion of ELIBADCODE on the code search task. Specifically, Algorithm 2 first gets masked code snippets (S^m) and the corresponding queries from (X^m) (line 41), then invokes the TRIGGERINVERSION function. In the TRIGGERINVERSION function, the processing of the trigger is the same as in Algorithm 1. Additionally, ELIBADCODE performs similar operations on the target. ELIBADCODE first randomly initializes a trigger (t) with n tokens and a target (g) with m tokens using V and V_g (line 2), respectively. Then ELIBADCODE transforms S^m and Q into vector representations (also called embeddings) e_{S^m} and e_Q using the embedding layer of f_{θ^*} (line 3), respectively. Based on e_{S^m} and e_Q , it further iteratively optimizes t and g ϵ times (lines 4–22), respectively. Notably, this process is similar to Algorithm 1, with the addition of optimization regarding g . Subsequently, it calculates the loss value l about the inverted trigger t and the inverted target g and returns them (lines 23–24). Next, the masked code snippets S^m , queries Q , inverted trigger t and inverted target g^* will be input into the TRIGGERANCHORING function to obtain the effective components of the inverted trigger t^* . Finally, Algorithm 2 returns the anchored trigger t^* and inverted target g^* .

Algorithm 2 GCG-based Trigger Inversion on Code Search Task

INPUT: X^m selected masked samples
 V trigger vocabulary
 V_g target vocabulary
 f_{θ^*} backdoored NCM
 ϵ times of iterations
 k number of candidate substitutes
 r times of repeat
 β threshold for trigger anchoring
 OUTPUT: t^* anchored trigger
 g^* inverted target

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1: function TRIGGERINVERSION( $S^m, Q$ )
2:    $t, g \leftarrow$  randomly initialize a trigger with  $n$  tokens and a target with  $m$  tokens from  $V$  and  $V_g$ , respectively
3:    $e_{S^m}, e_Q \leftarrow$  produce embeddings of code snippets in  $S^m$  and embeddings of query in  $Q$  using  $f_{\theta^*}$ 
4:   for  $z = 0, z < \epsilon, z++$  do
5:      $o_t, o_g \leftarrow$  generate the one-hot representation of  $t$  and the one-hot representation of  $g$ 
6:      $e_t, e_g \leftarrow$  produce  $o_t$ 's embeddings and  $o_g$ 's embeddings using  $f_{\theta^*}$ 
7:      $e'_{S^m} \leftarrow e_{S^m} \oplus e_t$ 
8:      $e'_Q \leftarrow e_Q \oplus e_g$ 
9:      $G \leftarrow \nabla_{o_t} \mathcal{L}(f_{\theta^*}(e'_{S^m}), e'_Q)$ 
10:     $G_g \leftarrow \nabla_{o_g} \mathcal{L}(f_{\theta^*}(e'_{S^m}), e'_Q)$ 
11:     $\mathcal{T}, \mathcal{T}_g \leftarrow$  select substitutes for each trigger token based on top- $k$  gradients of  $o_t$  in  $G$  and  $o_g$  in  $G_g$ , respectively
12:     $t^C \leftarrow \emptyset$  ▷ store candidate substitute triggers
13:     $g^C \leftarrow \emptyset$  ▷ store candidate substitute targets
14:    for  $j = 1, j < r, j++$  do
15:       $t^j, g^j \leftarrow t, g$ 
16:       $i, u \leftarrow$  randomly select a position to be replaced in  $t^j$  and  $g^j$ , respectively
17:       $\mathcal{T}_i, \mathcal{T}_{g_u} \leftarrow$  get all candidate substitutes for  $i$ -th token of  $t^j$  and  $u$ -th token of  $g^j$ , respectively
18:       $t^j_i, g^j_u \leftarrow$  randomly select a substitute from  $\mathcal{T}_i$  and  $\mathcal{T}_{g_u}$ , respectively
19:       $t^j, g^j \leftarrow$  replace the  $i$ -th token of  $t^j$  with  $t^j_i$  and the  $u$ -th token of  $g^j$  with  $g^j_u$ , respectively
20:       $t^C \leftarrow t^C \cup t^j$ 
21:       $g^C \leftarrow g^C \cup g^j$ 
22:    end for
23:     $x \leftarrow t^C \times g^C$  ▷ all possible ordered pairs of  $t^C$  and  $g^C$ 
24:     $t \leftarrow x_{j.t}, g \leftarrow x_{j.g}$ , where  $j = \arg \min_j \mathcal{L}(f_{\theta^*}(S^m \oplus x_{j.t}), Q \oplus x_{j.g}), j \in [1, r^2]$  ▷ compute best substitution
25:  end for
26:  return  $t, g$ 
27: end function
28:
29: function TRIGGERANCHORING( $S^m, Q, t, g$ )
30:    $t^* \leftarrow \emptyset$ 
31:    $l \leftarrow \mathcal{L}(f_{\theta^*}(S^m \oplus t), Q \oplus g)$ 
32:   for each token  $t_i$  in  $t$  do
33:      $l_i \leftarrow \mathcal{L}(f_{\theta^*}(S^m \oplus (t \setminus t_i)), Q \oplus g)$ 
34:     if  $|l - l_i| > \beta$  then
35:        $t^* \leftarrow t^* \cup t_i$ 
36:     end if
37:   end for
38:   return  $t^*$ 
39: end function
40:
41:  $\langle S^m, Q \rangle \leftarrow$  get masked code snippets and queries in  $X^m$ 
42:  $t, g^* \leftarrow$  TRIGGERINVERSION( $S^m, Q$ )
43:  $t^* \leftarrow$  TRIGGERANCHORING( $S^m, Q, t, g^*$ )
44: return  $t^*, g^*$ 

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