Robust Code RL via Faulty-Code-Driven Test case Synthesis and Dense Reward Shaping

Anonymous ACL submission

Abstract

Reinforcement learning from verifiable rewards (RLVR) has emerged as a pivotal technique for enhancing the code generation capabilities of Large Language Models (LLMs). However, the efficacy of RLVR in coding implementations is fundamentally limited by the comprehensiveness of test cases, because insufficient test coverage in code validation often causes false positives, further leading to reward hacking and policy degradation. To mitigate the reward bias stemming from the suboptimal quality of current automated generation methods, we propose the RobustTests framework, which introduces a faulty-code-driven test case synthesis strategy that leverages "near-correct" faulty codes to guide the model in precisely capturing latent logical discrepancies and further integrates validator agents with behavioral feature clustering to facilitate the granular filtering of invalid and redundant test cases. To address false negatives caused by inherent hallucination noise in synthetic test cases, RobustTests also incorporates a stepwise dense reward function based on pass rates, bolstering training robustness through fine-grained feedback. By employing this pipeline, we construct a high-quality dataset that augmented the test cases in CodeContests$^+$, encompassing a broader spectrum of faulty code scenarios and significantly enhances diagnostic utility. Experimental results demonstrate that, by leveraging a moderately challenging subset of problems from CodeContests$^+$ for training, RL fine-tuning of Qwen3-32B via RobustTests achieves an absolute 3% performance gain on the LiveCodeBench benchmark compared to baseline methods, confirming the effectiveness of the RobustTests framework in advancing the code generation proficiency of LLMs.

1 Introduction

Reinforcement Learning from Verifiable Rewards (RLVR) has emerged as a pivotal technique for enhancing the code generation capabilities of Large Language Models (LLMs) (El-Kishky et al., 2025; Jiang et al., 2026; Hou et al., 2024). However, its efficacy is fundamentally limited by the comprehensiveness of test cases. Insufficient coverage often causes false positives (Le et al., 2022), where faulty code passes sparse test cases, leading to reward hacking and subsequent policy degradation(Guo et al., 2025). Consequently, synthesizing high-coverage test cases is essential to refine RL feedback and ensure sustained performance gains (Ma et al., 2025; Lin et al., 2025).

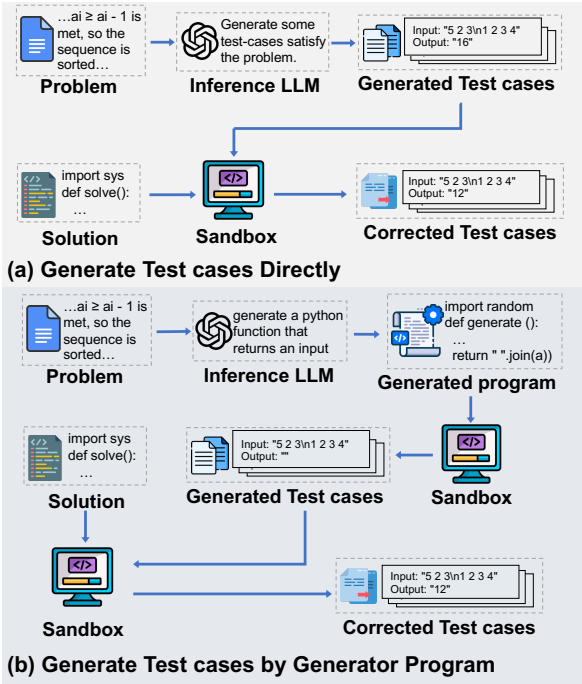

Figure 1: Illustration of current methods for test cases synthesis by LLM.(a) **Generate Test cases Directly**, instructing the LLM to directly synthesize a suite of test cases compliant with the problem specifications.(b) **Generate Test cases by Generator Program**, where LLM is first instructed to generate generator programs designed to automate the synthesis of test case inputs.

Nevertheless, the automated generation of high-quality test cases and their subsequent integration

into a performance-boosting RLVR paradigm remain formidable challenges. Firstly, the lack of precise metrics to characterize test case quality obscures which data distributions are truly conducive to the RLVR process (Liu et al., 2023). Secondly, the optimal methodology for integrating even high-quality test cases into RLVR frameworks remains under-explored (Gunjal et al., 2025). Although existing attempts leverage LLMs for direct test case augmentation (e.g., via few-shot prompting with problem descriptions) (Zeng et al., 2025; Xu et al., 2025; Li and Yuan, 2024), as shown in Figure 1(a), the resulting outputs often fail to regard boundary condition coverage. Furthermore, test cases synthesized by this approach frequently exhibit hallucination instances that violate the underlying problem constraints. Adopting such erroneous verification signals as reward feedback in reinforcement learning induces significant reward bias, which misguides the optimization trajectory and constrains further enhancement of the model's proficiency. (Kwa et al., 2024).

To enhance synthetic quality, subsequent efforts have transitioned to a generator program paradigm (He et al., 2025), using various logical hypotheses to improve the coverage of test cases, as shown in Figure 1(b). While this approach reduces the hallucination rate, it remains heavily reliant on manual annotation, which restricts its scalability. Building on this, (Wang et al., 2025) introduced verification agents to automatically craft validator programs for constraint verification, further suppressing the hallucination rate. However, the completeness of automated validators is difficult to formally guarantee (Olausson et al., 2023). Their intrinsic residual hallucinations, particularly under binary sparse rewards, frequently induce false negatives (Liu et al., 2023). This results in correct code generating misleading gradient signals due to erroneous labeling (Ouyang et al., 2022). Consequently, within the context of RL reward signaling, simply improving data quality has hit a bottleneck. It is imperative to refine the learning mechanisms or introduce robust reward modeling (Casper et al., 2023) to mitigate the deleterious effects of residual hallucinations and ensure stable model evolution under noisy feedback.

To address these challenges, we propose RobustTests, which at its core incorporates faulty-code-driven test case synthesis and a robust dense reward mechanism. During the synthesis stage, we first utilize LLMs to generate "near-correct" faulty programs refined via original test cases to guide the directed synthesis of test cases capable of triggering specific logical defects. Subsequently, we perform validity verification on these generated test cases to eliminate invalid ones. We further conduct clustering and filtering based on behavior feature vectors (i.e., the pass/fail status encodings of test cases over different faulty code snippets), which ensures that the test case suite can cover diverse error scenarios and alleviate false positives. During the training stage, to address the false negatives caused by unavoidable hallucinatory noise in synthetic test case suit, we introduce a stepwise dense reward function based on pass rates. This improves the robustness of the model to continuously learn from partially correct signals.

Within the RobustTests framework, we augmented the test cases of the CodeContests$^+$ dataset to construct a code high-quality dataset, and evaluated its properties using Test case Space Polarization (TSP) metric. The results demonstrate that RobustTests achieves a 7% improvement in TSP relative to the original CodeContests$^+$, indicating its enhanced capacity to uncover a broader spectrum of failure modes. In our experiments, using problems of moderate difficulty from CodeContests$^+$ as the training set, RL fine-tuning of Qwen3-32B via RobustTests yields an absolute 3% performance gain on the LiveCodeBench benchmark compared to the baseline methods. These findings not only confirm the effectiveness of the RobustTests framework in bolstering the code generation proficiency of LLMs but also establish a clear correlation between the TSP metric and model performance.

In summary, the main contributions of this study are as follows:

- We propose a novel approach for automated high-quality test case synthesis and RLVR reward modeling, utilizing faulty-code-driven synthesis and a robust dense reward mechanism to expand test case coverage and bolster resilience against synthetic noise during RL.
- We construct a code dataset with more diverse test cases, significantly strengthens diagnostic utility across various faulty code scenarios.
- An abosulte 3-percentage point performance gain on the LiveCodeBench benchmark when training Qwen3-32B compared to baselines, substantially advancing the code generation performance of LLMs.

2 Related work

2.1 Test case synthesis Method

At present, the most accurate method for test case synthesis remains manual curation by human experts. This methodology underpins the test case suites of numerous code evaluation benchmarks, including MBPP (Austin et al., 2021), HumanEval (Chen et al., 2021), and LiveCodeBench (Jain et al., 2024). However, it is prohibitively expensive and lacks scalability, rendering it suitable only for small-scale benchmark and impractical for the construction of massive training corpora. Consequently, several LLM-based automated methods have emerged. CodeContests$^+$ (Cai et al., 2026) generates supplementary test cases by applying stochastic perturbations to harvested inputs. EvalPlus (Liu et al., 2023) extends HumanEval by prompting LLMs to synthesize seed inputs guided by reference implementations. Furthermore, frameworks such as KodCode (Xu et al., 2025) and AceCoder (Zeng et al., 2025) have expanded this scope to include the joint synthesis of coding problems, test cases, and reference solutions. The HardTests (He et al., 2025) method improves upon these strategies by utilizing generator programs for test case synthesis. Building upon these, CodeContests$^+$ (Wang et al., 2025) incorporates automated validator programs to verify input constraints, effectively mitigating LLM-induced hallucinations. Nevertheless, the challenge of synthesizing test cases that provide comprehensive diagnostic coverage for diverse faulty code remains an unresolved research problem.

2.2 RL for Enhancing LLM's Code Ability

Reinforcement learning (RL) has been increasingly integrated into the coding domain, leveraging code executability to provide objective feedback (Jiang et al., 2026; Shojaee et al., 2023; Dou et al., 2024). Early studies, such as CodeRL (Le et al., 2022) and AlphaCode (Li et al., 2022), explored the use of compiler feedback or unit tests as reward signals to optimize models via algorithms like PPO (Schulman et al., 2017). Building upon existing methodologies, DeepSeek-R1 (Guo et al., 2025) introduced the GRPO as the current state-of-the-art (SOTA) algorithm. However, while DeepSeek-R1 relies on curated public datasets, training with synthetic test cases necessitates a different approach. Since synthetic test cases inevitably harbor errors, it is imperative to design a robust reward function that enhances resilience toward test case inaccuracies and provides more tolerant feedback signals.

3 Method

To address the reward bias issues encountered when leveraging RLVR to enhance the code generation capabilities of LLMs, we introduce the RobustTests framework, illustrated in Figure 2.

3.1 Automated Test case Generation

Automated test case generation aims to generate high-quality test cases inputs capable of effectively distinguishing correct code from faulty codes. This process comprises two pivotal stages: the generation of a diverse pool of faulty code and the subsequent generation of directed, faulty-code-driven test cases. Representative samples of faulty code and generated test cases are detailed in Appendix D.3.

Faulty Code Generation To establish concrete targets for test case generation, we first generate a diverse ensemble of faulty implementations. For each problem P_i, inspired by the approach in (Yang et al., 2025b), we leverage an LLM to generate stochastic faulty code, producing a broad spectrum of potential logical defects $f \sim \text{LLM}(\cdot|P_i)$ via sampling. Prompts we used are shown in Appendix F.1. To ensure the non-triviality of the candidate implementations, we employ a rigorous dynamic filtering mechanism. Each candidate e is executed against an original test case suite T_{base}, producing a binary execution vector $V_i^f \in \{0,1\}^{|T_{\text{base}}|}$, where each dimension denotes the pass/fail status of the corresponding test case. We retain only the faulty code that satisfies the following criterion:

$$\phi(f) \triangleq 0 < \frac{\|V_i^f\|_1}{|T_{\text{base}}|} < 1 \qquad (1)$$

The strategy filters out both fully correct and completely incorrect code while preserving only nearly correct faulty code. This ensures that the generated test cases are capable of capturing potential logical defects.

To further refine the faulty codes, we perform exact deduplication on implementations with the same execution vector V_i^f. By selecting a single representative sample for each unique failure mode, we construct the candidate pool F_{base}, thereby eliminating semantic redundancy and ensuring that the pool encompasses diverse logical discrepancies.

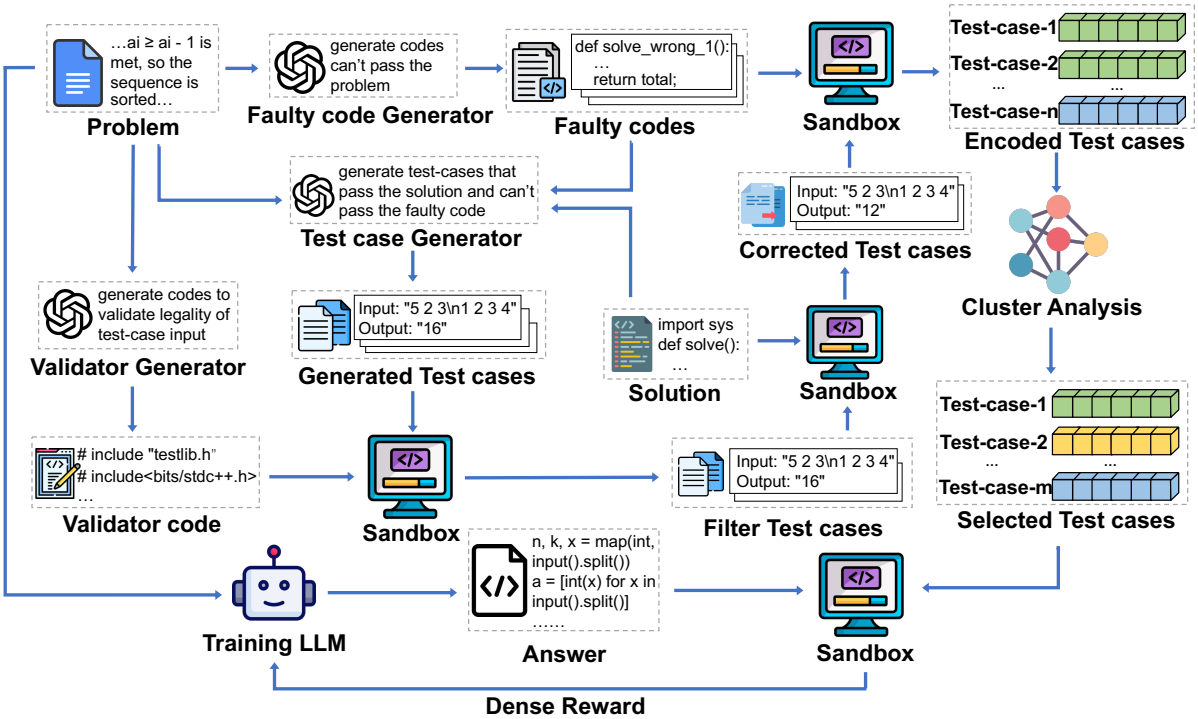

Figure 2: Overview of the proposed RobustTests framework. The framework consists of three core components: (i) Automated Test case Generation in 3.1, aims to generate high-quality test cases inputs capable of effectively distinguishing correct code from faulty codes; (ii) Test case Validation and Selection in 3.2, ensures that the generated test cases are semantically sound and capable of diagnosing a broad spectrum of faulty code while simultaneously maximizing set parsimony; and (iii) Dense Reward Function Design in 3.3, accounts for the potential fallibility of the synthesized test case suite.

Faulty-Code-Driven Test case Generation Given the qualified faulty code pool F_{base}, the primary objective is to generate test cases that probe the nuanced semantic boundaries between correct logic and specific implementation pitfalls. We adopt a failure-inducing prompting strategy (Mu et al., 2024), where batches of faulty codes are provided as negative examples within the prompt. As shown in Appendix F.2, The model is instructed to generate constraint-compliant test cases t_i that satisfy two primary criteria: (i) strict adherence to the input specifications of P_i, ensuring that the generated outputs correspond correctly to the inputs; and (ii) the capability to induce a logical failure in at least one faulty code implementation while remaining consistent with the correct execution of the reference solution. All generated test cases and test cases in T_{base} are subsequently incorporated into the candidate pool T_{cand}.

3.2 Test case Validation and Selection

To ensure that the generated test cases are semantically sound and capable of diagnosing a broad spectrum of faulty code while simultaneously maximizing set parsimony, we employ a three-stage filtering pipeline comprising input verification, LLM instruction-compliance validation, and diversity-driven selection.

Input Validation LLM-generated test case inputs frequently suffer from a "semantic-execution gap," wherein they violate implicit domain axioms or problem-specific constraints. To bridge this gap, following the methodology in (Wang et al., 2025), we implement an executable validator A_i for each problem P_i, with generation details provided in Appendix F.3. The suite of valid test cases is formally defined as:

$$T_{\text{valid}} = \{t \in T_{\text{cand}} \mid A_i(t) = \text{True}\} \qquad (2)$$

This process prunes inputs that are syntactically correct but semantically invalid, ensuring that all subsequent evaluations are grounded in feasible execution scenarios. The input validator and its corresponding invalid test case detections are detailed in Appendix D.4.

LLM Instruction-compliance Validation Following the validator-based pruning of invalid test cases from the candidate pool, we subject each remaining instance to LLM instruction-compliance validation. First, the ground-truth output for each test case is re-synthesized by executing the reference code, thereby ensuring semantic alignment between inputs and outputs. Subsequently, each test case is evaluated against the faulty code pool to determine whether it can successfully trigger a logical failure in at least one faulty implementation. Only test cases that simultaneously yield correct outputs and demonstrate the capacity to expose code defects are incorporated into the final test case suite T_{final}. Details are in Appendix D.5.

Diversity-Driven Selection To maximize the coverage of heterogeneous failure modes while maintaining test case suite parsimony, we implement a clustering mechanism based on the failure profiles of test cases against faulty code. We first construct a binary execution vector $V_i^t \in \{0,1\}^{|F_{\text{base}}|}$ for each test case in T_{final}, then employ the K-means algorithm (Ahmed et al., 2020) to partition the test case space into K disjoint clusters $\{C_1, \ldots, C_K\}$. Euclidean distance (Rudin, 1976) is utilized as the dissimilarity metric to quantify differences between execution vectors:

$$\min_{\{C_1,\ldots,C_K\}} \sum_{k=1}^{K} \sum_{V_i^t \in C_k} \left\| V_i^t - \boldsymbol{\mu}_k \right\|_2^2 \tag{3}$$

where $\boldsymbol{\mu}_k = \frac{1}{|C_k|} \sum_{V_j^t \in C_k} V_j^t$ denotes the centroid of cluster C_k. For each resulting cluster C_k, a round-robin selection strategy is implemented to extract representative medoids. This strategy ensures that the final refined test case suite $T_{\text{synth.}} = \{t_1, \ldots, t_K\}$ spans the maximum range of scenarios across diverse faulty codes, thereby enhancing the overall diagnostic utility. The pseudo code is presented in Appendix E.

3.3 Dense Reward Function Design

Despite rigorous two-stage test case pruning, residual flaws may still persist in $T_{\text{synth.}}$, such as undetected validator loopholes (Liu et al., 2023) or the insufficient robustness of reference solutions (Li et al., 2022). Examples are in Appendix D.7. Consequently, we formulate a robust reward mechanism that explicitly accounts for the potential fallibility of the synthesized test case suite. First, the suite of test cases successfully executed by a candidate solution s within $T_{\text{synth.}}$ is defined as:

$$\text{pass}(s, T_{\text{synth.}}) = \{t \in T_{\text{synth.}} \mid \text{exec}(s,t) = \text{pass}\} \tag{4}$$

The corresponding reward function $r(s)$ is formulated as follows:

$$r(s) = \begin{cases} 1.1 & \text{if } |\text{pass}(s, T_{\text{synth.}})| = 1 \\ -0.1 & \text{if } |\text{pass}(s, T_{\text{synth.}})| = 0 \\ \frac{1}{10} \cdot \frac{|\text{pass}(s, T_{\text{synth.}})|}{|T_{\text{synth.}}|} & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \tag{5}$$

This reward strategy is designed to bolster the stability and efficacy of the reinforcement learning process via granular feedback signals. It not only enhances the model's resilience to potential noise within the test cases but also fosters stable curriculum learning by providing a progressive optimization trajectory.

4 Experiment

4.1 Experimental Settings

Datasets We utilize CodeContests$^+$ (Wang et al., 2025), a comprehensive benchmark dataset that aggregates 11,636 programming problems from CodeForces (Mirzayanov et al., 2020), AIZU (AOJ, 2018b,a), and AtCoder (AtCoder Inc., 2012). For each problem, approximately 100 test cases are generated via a "generator-validator" multi-agent framework. To ensure a sufficiently challenging training environment, we perform difficulty-based filtering using Qwen3-32B (Yang et al., 2025a). Specifically, we assess the model's performance on ten trials for each problem, as illustrated in Figure 3. Only problems with a pass@10 score between 0.2 and 0.9 were retained, resulting in a refined training subset named CodeContests$^+$_train of approximately 3.3k problems.

Although CodeContests$^+$ provides a substantial volume of test cases, we observe significant homogeneity between the original instances, which constrains the efficacy of reinforcement learning from verifiable rewards (RLVR). To address the limitation, we introduce RobustTests, a refined training set built on CodeContests$^+$, with approximately 200 highly diverse test cases capable of effectively uncovering latent logical defects. RobustTests significantly reduces the false positive rate, thereby enhancing the robustness and generalization capabilities of the RLVR-based training.

Table 1: Performance of baselines and RobustTests on the LiveCodeBench and CodeForces benchmarks. The best result is bold and the second result is underline.

Method	Livecodebench	Codeforces		
	Score	Score	Rating	Percentile
Naive LLM Generation	<u>65.75</u>	35.41	83.36	<u>91.70</u>
HardTests	65.25	<u>35.65</u>	83.58	91.35
CodeContests$^+$	65.41	35.56	<u>83.96</u>	91.45
RobustTests(Ours)	**68.39**	**38.50**	**85.99**	**94.67**

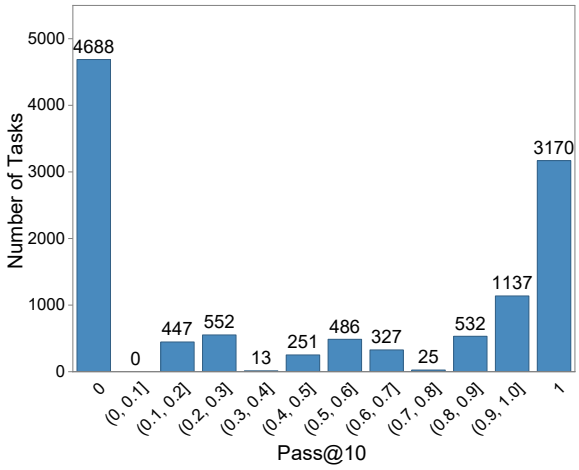

Figure 3: Correctness distribution of Qwen3-32B over ten trials across all CodeContests$^+$ problems, evaluated using the CodeContests$^+$ test case suite. The x-axis represents the distribution of pass rates over ten trials(pass@10), while the y-axis denotes the number of problems within each pass rate interval.

Training Setup We finetune Qwen3-32B (Yang et al., 2025a) via GRPO (Guo et al., 2025) with configuration: $\beta_{\text{clip}} = 0.2$, Adam ($\eta = 5 \times 10^{-6}$, $\beta_1 = 0.9$, $\beta_2 = 0.95$), batch size 256, and 10-step linear warmup. Answers are sampled at maximal entropy ($T = 1.0$, $p_{\text{top}} = 1.0$) with $n_{\text{sample}} = 8$ per prompt. Input truncation at 2,048 tokens and output extension to 38,912 tokens leverage the model's 128K context window. The $\lambda_{\text{KL}} = 0.0$ setting intentionally omits policy regularization, reserving KL-loss for future constrained exploration while prioritizing boundary-case discovery in high-capacity regimes. The details are in Appendix A.

Baseline We evaluated the efficacy of the RobustTests in comparison with existing test case augmentation strategies within the RLVR framework. These comparative baselines encompass Naive LLM Generation (Li and Yuan, 2024), HardTests (He et al., 2025), and CodeContests$^+$ (Wang et al., 2025). The introduction of baselines are in Appendix C.

Evaluation Benchmarks We set LiveCodeBench (2024.08–2025.01) and CodeForces as the primary benchmarks to evaluate the performance of RobustTests. For LiveCodeBench, a periodically updated benchmark, we utilize the pass rate (Score) as the evaluation metric. For the standardized CodeForces competitive problem set, we establish a multi-dimensional evaluation framework: (i) Score, which quantifies problem-solving accuracy; (ii) Rating, representing the model's competitive standing on the leaderboard determined via simulated contest participation; and (iii) Percentile, denoting the proportion of historical human contestants outperformed by the model. The evaluation settings are detailed in Appendix B.

4.2 Performance on LiveCodeBench and CodeForces

We reimplement HardTests and Naive LLM Generation methods to synthesize test cases for each problem in CodeContests$^+$_train. To ensure a fair comparison, the number of test cases per problem is capped at approximately 40 across all methods. For HardTests, Naive LLM Generation, and CodeContests$^+$ baselines, we conduct reinforcement learning on Qwen3-32B using binary (0-1) sparse rewards. In contrast, the RobustTests method employs dense rewards for reinforcement learning on the same model. The results are shown in Table 1, revealing that while the three baselines exhibited comparable performance on LiveCodeBench and CodeForces, RobustTests outperform them by approximately absolute 3% on both benchmarks. This performance gain is twofold: First, the high-quality test cases in our training set more effectively detect logical discrepancies in answers, thereby reducing false positives. Second,

Table 2: Ablation study on the test case synthesis strategy of RobustTests* on LiveCodeBench and CodeForces benchmarks. RobustTests* denotes a variant of the RobustTestsframework that excludes the dense reward mechanism. We investigate the performance impact of without Test case Generation (the second row) and its configuration without Diversity-Driven Selection (the third row). The best results are in bold.

Method	Livecodebench	Codeforces		
	Score	Score	Rating	Percentile
RobustTests*(Ours)	**67.84**	**38.47**	**85.16**	**93.97**
w/o Test case Synthesis	66.91	36.41	84.4	92.12
w/o Diversity-Driven Selection	65.41	35.56	83.96	91.45

Table 3: Ablation study on the Reward Module of RobustTests on LiveCodeBench and CodeForces benchmarks, using both RobustTests* and CodeContests$^+$ as the training datasets. The best results are in bold.

Dataset	Method	LiveCodeBench	Codeforces		
		Score	Score	Rating	Percentile
CodeContests$^+$	Sparse Reward	65.41	83.96	35.56	91.45
	Dense Reward	**66.30**	**84.24**	**37.74**	**92.05**
RobustTests*	Sparse Reward	67.84	85.16	38.47	93.97
	Dense Reward	**68.39**	**85.99**	**38.50**	**94.67**

the stepwise dense reward function provides intermediate feedback even when hallucinations of test cases are unavoidable. The design not only mitigates false negatives but also facilitates a curriculum learning effect that guides the model toward absolute correctness.

4.3 Ablation Study

In this section, we conduct an extensive ablation study to assess the individual contribution of each component within the test case synthesis strategy to the aggregate performance. Furthermore, we introduce a novel metric, Test case Space Polarization (TSP), designed to quantify test case diversity by measuring their diagnostic coverage across faulty codes, and evaluate its subsequent influence on model performance. Finally, we investigate the impact of various reward functions used during the training stage on the efficacy of the model.

Test case Synthesis Module Ablation We first investigated the individual contributions of the Diversity-Driven Selection and Test case Synthesis stages to model performance, with results summarized in Table 2. In all experimental configurations, we fix the test case budget at approximately 40 and trained all models using binary (0-1) sparse rewards. The findings indicate that the integrated approach yields the best performance for Qwen3-32B, demonstrating a clear complementarity between the two stages: Test case Synthesis introduces high-quality test cases into the suite that are capable of effectively distinguishing correct codes from faulty code, while Diversity-Driven Selection prunes the suite to retain test cases that maximize coverage across diverse faulty code.

Analysis of Test case Diversity Drawing on (Jaeger, 2000), we introduce a novel metric, Test case Space Polarization (TSP), to quantify test case diversity by assessing their diagnostic coverage across diverse faulty codes. The definition is as follows:

$$TSP = \frac{1}{M} \cdot \sum_{s \in S} \left(-\frac{n_s}{N} \cdot \log_2 \frac{n_s}{N} \right) \quad (6)$$

Here, M denotes the number of faulty codes in F_{base}, N is the total count of test cases in $T_{\text{synth.}}$, and S represents the set comprising all test cases within $T_{\text{synth.}}$. The term n_s indicates the frequency of occurrence of a specific test case s within $T_{\text{synth.}}$. As illustrated in Figure 4, under identical training configurations, training Qwen3-32B with test cases that possess higher TSP values leads to superior performance in the LiveCodeBench benchmark. This correlation exists because a higher TSP value signifies enhanced diagnostic coverage across a broad spectrum of faulty codes. During training,

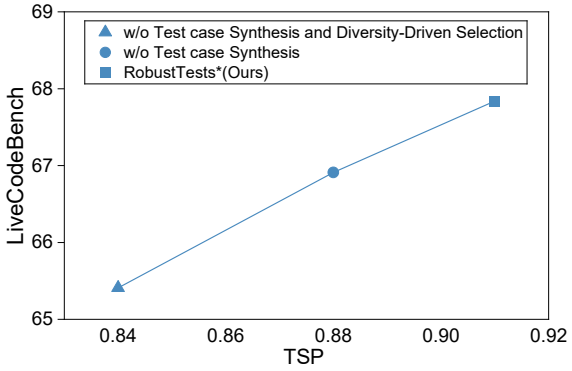

Figure 4: Correlation between the TSP values of test cases employed during training and the coding performance of LLM on the LiveCodeBench benchmark.

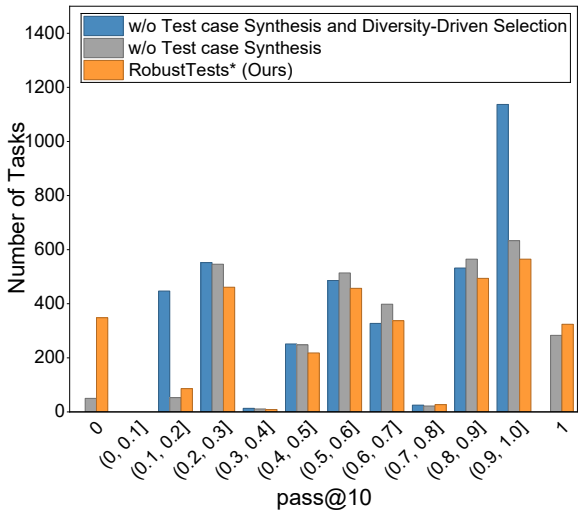

Figure 5: The pass rate distribution of Qwen3-32B over ten trials across all CodeContests$^+$_train problems, evaluated against the test case suites provided by RobustTests and without Test case Generation and its configuration without Diversity-Driven Selection.

this breadth significantly reduces instances where faulty code is erroneously classified as correct, mitigating the impact of erroneous reward signals and bolstering the code generation proficiency of the model.

Furthermore, we investigate the correlation between TSP and the pass rate of model outputs evaluated against the test case suite. Figure 5 shows the pass rate distribution over ten trials for 3.3k problems in the CodeContests$^+$_train dataset using Qwen3-32B. Upon excluding the Test case Generation and Diversity-Driven Selection modules from the RobustTests framework, we observe that as the TSP metric decreases, the pass rate over ten trials increases, characterized by a systematic rightward shift of the histogram. The evidence suggests that test cases with superior diagnostic coverage impose more rigorous evaluation criteria on model-generated solutions, significantly mitigating the occurrence of false positives.

Interestingly, as TSP increases, the pass@10 metric of some problems reaches 1 because the remaining 10% spurious test cases lead to false negative judgments. Since such spurious test cases are generated stochastically, some semantically correct answers fail to pass the evaluation due to invalid test cases. This stochastic property results in persistent misjudgments on specific problems.

Reward Module Ablation Table 3 demonstrates the efficacy gains of dense rewards over sparse rewards, using test cases in RobustTests and in CodeContests$^+$. It is evident that, regardless of whether test cases in RobustTests or CodeContests$^+$ are employed for the training set, the integration of the dense reward function yields an improvement of approximately 0.8 percentage points on the LiveCodeBench benchmark. This underscores the efficacy and generalizability of our proposed stepwise dense reward function. Given that synthetic test case suites inevitably harbor instances that violate problem constraints, inducing false negatives, the dense reward mechanism enables the model to derive informative signals from partially correct feedback. This capacity for continuous learning from granular signals ultimately bolsters the code generation proficiency of the model.

5 Conclusion

We propose RobustTests, a framework incorporating faulty-code-driven test case synthesis and a dense reward mechanism designed to provide more robust RL for code generation, upon which we construct a high-quality dataset augmented the test cases in CodeContests$^+$. By expanding the diagnostic coverage of test cases across diverse faulty codes, our proposed test case synthesis method effectively reduces the occurrence of false positives. Furthermore, the stepwise dense reward is designed to address false negatives arising from unavoidable hallucination in synthetic test cases by enabling the model to consistently learn from partially correct signals while facilitating a curriculum learning paradigm. By integrating faulty-code-driven test case synthesis with a stepwise dense reward, RobustTests paves a promising trajectory for advancing the code generation proficiency of LLMs.

Limitations

Although RobustTests successfully strengthens the coding generation abilities of LLMs, certain limitations persist that we aim to mitigate in subsequent work:

- Dependency on solutions: The proposed approach is primarily applicable to programming tasks with available ground-truth solutions; consequently, its utility is constrained in real-world scenarios where reference implementations are absent.
- Expansion of domain generalization: While the proposed framework is evaluated on competitive programming benchmarks such as LiveCodeBench and CodeForces, its generalizability to a broader range of software development tasks remains to be fully explored.

Ethical Considerations

The Use of AI Assistants We employed Gemini-3 to assist us in polishing our paper and coding.

Acknowledgments

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A Training Settings

We conduct our experiments on 32 NVIDIA H200 GPUs, employing Qwen3-32B as the base model. The detailed experimental parameters are summarized in Table 4.

Table 4: Hyperparameters for Experiment

Parameter	Value
Optimizer	AdamW
Learning Rate (η)	5×10^{-6}
Adam β_1, β_2	$0.9, 0.95$
Weight Decay	0.01
Gradient Clipping	1.0
Global Batch Size	256
Warmup Steps	10
Learning Rate Scheduler	Linear
n_{sample}	8
Clipping Range (β_{clip})	0.2
KL Coefficient (λ_{KL})	0.0
Temperature (T)	1.0
Top-p	1.0
Max Input Tokens	$2,048$
Max Output Tokens	$38,912$
Numerical Precision	BF16

B Evaluation Settings

Following the evaluation protocol established in (Team et al., 2025b), we assess a standardized pipeline to ensure a rigorous and fair comparison. For benchmarks including LiveCodeBench(2024.08–2025.01) and CodeForces, evaluations are conducted using a 128K context window. For the Qwen3-32B model with limited native context length, we leverage YaRN (Peng et al., 2023) for context extension and strictly adhere to the official hyperparameters specified for its open-weight release.

C Introduction of Baselines

Naive LLM Generation Naive LLM Generation (Li and Yuan, 2024) is an approach that directly generates test cases. Specifically, it first prompts the LLM to directly synthesize a test case suite that conforms to the problem specifications, and then validates and revises the generated test cases with the reference solution.

HardTests HardTests (He et al., 2025) is an approach that generates test cases via dedicated generator programs. Specifically, the LLM is first prompted to produce generator programs that can automatically synthesize test case inputs, and the corresponding outputs are then obtained using the reference solution.

CodeContests$^+$ CodeContests$^+$ (Wang et al., 2025) is an approach that generates test cases via a "generator-validator" multi-agent framework. It first produces test case inputs using programs generated by the LLM, and then validates these inputs with an input validator also generated by the LLM. The corresponding outputs are subsequently obtained using the reference solution.

D Case Study

In this section, we utilize a representative problem from CodeContests$^+$ as a case study to provide a detailed exposition of the operational mechanics and the underlying necessity of each component in the test case synthesis process, while further elucidating the root causes behind the generation of invalid test cases.

D.1 Problem

We identify problem p03520 from the CodeContests$^+$ dataset. The detailed problem statement is presented as follows:

```
Snuke found a record of a tree with N
    vertices in ancient ruins. The
    findings are as follows:
* The vertices of the tree were numbered
     1,2,...,N, and the edges were
    numbered 1,2,...,N-1.
* Edge i connected Vertex a_i and b_i.
* The length of each edge was an integer
     between 1 and 10^{18} (inclusive).
* The sum of the shortest distances from
     Vertex i to Vertex 1,...,N was s_i.
From the information above, restore the
    length of each edge. The input
    guarantees that it is possible to
    determine the lengths of the edges
    consistently with the record.
    Furthermore, it can be proved that
    the length of each edge is uniquely
    determined in such a case.
Constraints
* 2 \leq N \leq 10^{5}
* 1 \leq a_i,b_i \leq N
* 1 \leq s_i \leq 10^{18}
* The given graph is a tree.
* All input values are integers.
* It is possible to consistently restore
     the lengths of the edges.
* In the restored graph, the length of
    each edge is an integer between 1
    and 10^{18} (inclusive).
Input
```

```
Input is given from Standard Input in
    the following format:
N
a_1 b_1
:
a_{N-1} b_{N-1}
s_1 s_2 ... s_{N}
Output
Print N-1 lines. The i-th line must
    contain the length of Edge i.
```

D.2 Original Test cases

The base test suite for this problem comprises 177 test cases, denoted as $|T_{\text{base}}| = 177$. An illustrative example is provided below:

```
Input
5
1 2
1 3
1 4
1 5
10 13 16 19 22
Output
1
2
3
4
```

D.3 Faulty Codes and Generated Test cases

As described in Section 3.1, we generate a collection of faulty codes to guide the synthesis of discriminative test cases. The total number of qualified faulty implementations for the problem is $|F_{\text{base}}| = 12$, with an example provided as follows:

```
import sys
input=sys.stdin.readline
def int_lst():
    return list(map(int,input().split())
        )
N=int(input())
adj=[[]for _ in range(N)]
edges=[]
for idx in range(N-1):
    a,b=int_lst()
    a-=1;b-=1
    edges.append((a,b,idx))
    adj[a].append((b,idx))
    adj[b].append((a,idx))
s=int_lst()
sz=[0]*N
def dfs(v,p):
    cnt=1
    for u,idx in adj[v]:
        if u!=p:
            cnt+=dfs(u,v)
    sz[v]=cnt
    return cnt
dfs(0,-1)
ans=[0]*(N-1)
for a,b,i in edges:
    if sz[a]<sz[b]:
        ans[i]=(s[b]-s[a])//(sz[a]-sz[b
            ])
    else:
        ans[i]=(s[a]-s[b])//(sz[b]-sz[a
            ])
for val in ans:print(abs(val))
```

Subsequently, we leverage the synthesized faulty code to guide the LLM in generating test cases capable of discriminating between correct and faulty implementations. The process yields a total of 75 test cases, a representative example of which is provided below:

```
Input
6
1 2
2 3
3 4
4 5
5 6
15 12 9 9 12 15
Output
3
2
1
2
3
```

The outputs of these test cases are initially placeholder values and require calibration against the reference solution. Since T_{cand} is constructed by merging the synthesized test cases with T_{base}, the resulting candidate set size is $|T_{\text{cand}}| = 252$.

D.4 Input Validator

Drawing on the approach of (Wang et al., 2025), an input validator is implemented for this problem as follows:

```
#include "testlib.h"
#include <bits/stdc++.h>
using namespace std;

const int MAXN = 100000;
const long long MAXSI =
    1000000000000000000LL;

int parent[MAXN + 5];

int find(int x) {
    if (parent[x] != x)
        parent[x] = find(parent[x]);
    return parent[x];
}
void unite(int x, int y) {
    x = find(x);
    y = find(y);
    if (x != y)
        parent[x] = y;
}

int main(int argc, char* argv[]) {
    registerValidation(argc, argv);
    int n = inf.readInt(2, 100000);
    inf.readEoln();
    for (int i = 1; i <= n; ++i)
```

```
        parent[i] = i;
    set<pair<int, int>> edges;
    for(int i = 0; i < n - 1; i++) {
        int a = inf.readInt(1, n);
        inf.readSpace();
        int b = inf.readInt(1, n);
        inf.readEoln();
        ensuref(a != b, "Self-loop
            detected at edge %d", i+1);
        int u = min(a, b);
        int v = max(a, b);
        ensuref(edges.count({u, v}) ==
            0, "Multiple edges between %
            d and %d", u, v);
        edges.insert({u, v});
        ensuref(find(a) != find(b), "
            Cycle detected while adding
            edge between %d and %d", a,
            b);
        unite(a, b);
    }
    // Check connectedness
    int root = find(1);
    for(int i = 2; i <= n; i++) {
        ensuref(find(i) == root, "Graph
            is not connected, node %d is
             in different component", i)
            ;
    }
    // Read s_i
    vector<long long> s = inf.readLongs(
        n, 1, MAXSI);
    inf.readEoln();
    inf.readEof();
    return 0;
}
```

The validator flags two test cases for failing to satisfy the problem constraints, one of which is illustrated as follows.

```
Input
8
1 2
2 3
3 4
4 5
5 6
6 7
7 8
28 24 20 16 12 8 4 0
Output
4
4
4
4
4
4
4
```

This test case includes an integer value of 0, thereby violating the problem's defined input range of $[1, 10^{18}]$.

D.5 LLM Instruction-compliance Validation

To ensure the validity of the LLM-synthesized test cases, we implement a verification and refinement process. First, the test case outputs are calibrated using the reference solution; the updated version of the case mentioned in Appendix D.2 is illustrated as follows:

```
Input
6
1 2
2 3
3 4
4 5
5 6
15 12 9 9 12 15
Output
3
1
3
1
3
```

On the other hand, we prune non-discriminative test cases that are passed by the faulty implementations. In this instance, two test cases were filtered out, resulting in a final test suite of $|T_{\text{final}}| = 248$ after the two-stage refinement process.

D.6 Diversity-Driven Selection

In accordance with our experimental requirements, we select 40 representative test cases such that $|T_{\text{synth.}}| = 40$. The formal selection process is outlined in Appendix E.

D.7 Limitations of the Synthesized Test cases

Due to the absence of a check for the existence of valid integer side lengths corresponding to array s, several test cases in $T_{\text{synth.}}$ are falsely accepted by the input validator. An example of the hallucination test cases is illustrated as follows:

```
Input
8
1 2
2 3
3 4
4 5
5 6
6 7
7 8
32 28 22 16 16 22 28 32
Output
0
1
3
0
3
1
0
```

The rejection of correct answers from Qwen3-32B by this test case leads to false negatives. To address this, we employ a stepwise dense reward

Algorithm 1 Diversity-Driven Test case Selection

Require: Initial test case suite T_{final}, target cluster count K, maximum budget M;
Ensure: Refined test case suite $T_{\text{synth.}}$;

```
for each test case t_i ∈ T_final do
    Construct binary execution vector V_i^t ∈ {0,1}^|F_base| based on failure profiles;
end for
X ← {V_1^t, V_2^t, ..., V_n^t};
X ← Standardize(X);
K' ← min(K, |T_final|);
{L, μ} ← K-Means(X, n_clusters = K');
Partition T_final into clusters {C_1, C_2, ..., C_K'} based on L;
for each cluster k ∈ {1, ..., K'} do
    for each test case t_{k,i} ∈ C_k do
        Compute dissimilarity to centroid: δ_{k,i} = ||V_{k,i}^t − μ_k||_2;
    end for
    Sort C_k in ascending order of δ_{k,i} (closest to centroid first);
end for
T_synth. ← ∅, j ← 0;
while |T_synth.| < M and |T_synth.| < |T_final| do
    for k = 1 to K' do
        if j < |C_k| then
            T_synth. ← T_synth. ∪ {C_k[j]};
            if |T_synth.| = M then
                break;
            end if
        end if
    end for
    j ← j + 1;
end while
return T_synth.
```

function to enhance the model's robustness against imperfect test cases.

E Algorithm definition

In Section 3.2, we employ clustering techniques to filter test cases for enhanced diversity. A pseudo code of it is provided as follows in Algorithm 1.

F Implementation Details

This section details the specific prompt templates employed in three stages described in Section 3, including Faulty Code Generation, Faulty-Code-Driven Test Case Generation and Input Validation Generation, with Kimi-k2 (Team et al., 2025a) serving as the underlying foundation model.

F.1 Faulty Code Generation

For each problem, we generate faulty code through a multi-prompt approach. As illustrated in Figures 6, 7 and 8, we incorporate three distinct prompts, each of which is executed for three independent sampling passes. This results in a total of nine model invocations to ensure high intra-class diversity among the generated faulty implementations.

F.2 Faulty-Code-Driven Test Case Generation

For each problem, we generate a set of discriminative test cases capable of differentiating between correct and faulty codes. The prompt is illustrated in Figure 9.

F.3 Input Validator Generation

For each problem, we construct input validators designed to ensure that the synthesized test case inputs strictly adhere to the problem specifications. The prompt is illustrated in Figure 10.

Prompt: Generate faulty codes that fail on edge cases

System message:
Your input fields are:
quesition: $title + $description
solution: $solution-code

Your output fields are:
1. ‘reasoning‘ (str):
2. ‘faulty codes‘ (str): Generate a **diverse and comprehensive** set of faulty codes to distinguish high-quality test cases.

All interactions will be structured in the following way, with the appropriate values filled in.
[[## question ##]]
[[## solution ##]]
[[## reasoning ##]]
[[## faulty codes ##]]
[[## completed ##]]
In adhering to this structure, your objective is: Given the fields ‘quesition‘ and ‘solution‘, produce the fields ‘faulty code‘ as many as possibledon’t produce the repeat ‘faulty code‘.

faulty codes should satisfy:
(i) The code language is Python 3.
(ii) The code should pass a subset of the given test cases (e.g., simple/typical cases) but fail on edge cases.
(iii) The faults should be subtle (e.g., integer overflow, boundary condition omission, incorrect loop termination, type confusion, unhandled exceptional cases), avoiding obvious syntax errors.
(iv) The code structure should remain reasonable, avoiding "obviously wrong" patterns (e.g., deliberate division by zero).

The format of faulty codes should satisfy: please provide the faulty codes in JSON-like format(a list of dictionaries):
“‘json
["code": <string>]
“‘
Ensure the faulty code match the types and structure expected for the question. Do not include any additional text or explanations, just the JSON-like object.

User message:
[[## question ##]] $title + $description

Respond with the corresponding output fields, starting with the field ‘[[## reasoning ##]]‘, then ‘[[## faulty codes ##]]‘, and then ending with the marker for ‘[[## completed ##]]‘.

Figure 6: One of prompts on Faulty Code Generation Stage

Prompt: Generate faulty codes that fail on hidden logical paths

System message:
Your input fields are:
quesition: $title + $description
solution: $solution-code

Your output fields are:
1. ‘reasoning‘ (str):
2. ‘faulty codes‘ (str): Generate a **diverse and comprehensive** set of faulty codes to distinguish high-quality test cases.

All interactions will be structured in the following way, with the appropriate values filled in.
[[## question ##]]
[[## solution ##]]
[[## reasoning ##]]
[[## faulty codes ##]]
[[## completed ##]]
In adhering to this structure, your objective is: Given the fields ‘quesition‘ and ‘solution‘, produce the fields ‘faulty code‘ as many as possibledon’t produce the repeat ‘faulty code‘.

faulty codes should satisfy:
(i) The code language is Python 3.
(ii) The code should pass a subset of the given test cases (e.g., simple/typical cases) but fail on hidden logical paths.
(iii) The faults should be subtle (e.g., integer overflow, boundary condition omission, incorrect loop termination, type confusion, unhandled exceptional cases), avoiding obvious syntax errors.
(iv) The code structure should remain reasonable, avoiding "obviously wrong" patterns (e.g., deliberate division by zero).

The format of faulty codes should satisfy: please provide the faulty codes in JSON-like format(a list of dictionaries):
“‘json
["code": <string>]
“‘
Ensure the faulty code match the types and structure expected for the question. Do not include any additional text or explanations, just the JSON-like object.

User message:
[[## question ##]] $title + $description

Respond with the corresponding output fields, starting with the field ‘[[## reasoning ##]]‘, then ‘[[## faulty codes ##]]‘, and then ending with the marker for ‘[[## completed ##]]‘.

Figure 7: One of prompts on Faulty Code Generation Stage

Prompt: Generate faulty codes that fail on special inputs

System message:
Your input fields are:
quesition: $title + $description
solution: $solution-code

Your output fields are:
1. ‘reasoning‘ (str):
2. ‘faulty codes‘ (str): Generate a **diverse and comprehensive** set of faulty codes to distinguish high-quality test cases.

All interactions will be structured in the following way, with the appropriate values filled in.
[[## question ##]]
[[## solution ##]]
[[## reasoning ##]]
[[## faulty codes ##]]
[[## completed ##]]
In adhering to this structure, your objective is: Given the fields ‘quesition‘ and ‘solution‘, produce the fields ‘faulty code‘ as many as possibledon’t produce the repeat ‘faulty code‘.

faulty codes should satisfy:
(i) The code language is Python 3.
(ii) The code should pass a subset of the given test cases (e.g., simple/typical cases) but fail on special inputs.
(iii) The faults should be subtle (e.g., integer overflow, boundary condition omission, incorrect loop termination, type confusion, unhandled exceptional cases), avoiding obvious syntax errors.
(iv) The code structure should remain reasonable, avoiding "obviously wrong" patterns (e.g., deliberate division by zero).

The format of faulty codes should satisfy: please provide the faulty codes in JSON-like format(a list of dictionaries):
“‘json
["code": <string>]
“‘
Ensure the faulty code match the types and structure expected for the question. Do not include any additional text or explanations, just the JSON-like object.

User message:
[[## question ##]] $title + $description

Respond with the corresponding output fields, starting with the field ‘[[## reasoning ##]]‘, then ‘[[## faulty codes ##]]‘, and then ending with the marker for ‘[[## completed ##]]‘.

Figure 8: One of prompts on Faulty Code Generation Stage

Prompt: Generate test cases that can differentiate between correct code and faulty code

System message:
Your input fields are:
quesition: $title + $description
solution: $solution_code
faulty_code: $faulty_code

Your output fields are:
1. ‘reasoning‘ (str):
2. ‘test cases‘ (str): Generate a diverse and comprehensive set of test cases that can pass the solution but fail on the faulty code.

All interactions will be structured in the following way, with the appropriate values filled in.
[[## question ##]]
[[## solution ##]]
[[## faulty_code ##]]
[[## reasoning ##]]
[[## test cases ##]]
[[## completed ##]]
In adhering to this structure, your objective is: Given the fields ‘question‘, ‘solution‘ and ‘faulty_code‘, produce the fields ‘test cases‘ as many as possible. The ‘test cases‘ must satisfy the requirement that they can pass the solution but fail on the faulty code. This is a mandatory requirement. Please do not generate any ‘test cases‘ that do not meet this criterion.

The format of test case should satisfy: please provide the input and output in JSON-like format(a list of dictionaries):
“‘json
["input": <string>, "output": <string>]
“‘
Ensure the input and output match the types and structure expected for the problem. Do not include any additional text or explanations, just the JSON-like object.

User message:
[[## question ##]] $title + $description

[[## solution ##]] $solution_code

[[## faulty_code ##]] $faulty_code

Respond with the corresponding output fields, starting with the field ‘[[## reasoning ##]]‘, then ‘[[## test cases ##]]‘, and then ending with the marker for ‘[[## completed ##]]‘.

Figure 9: Prompt on Faulty-Code-Driven Test Case Generation Stage

Prompt: Generate the input validator

System message:
Your input fields are:
question: $title + $description.

Your output fields are:
reasoning (str): Explain how to implement a robust validator using `testlib.h`, including the validation of basic types, ranges, whitespace, and complex geometric constraints (e.g., simple polygon check, no duplicate points).
validator_cpp (str): The complete, production-ready C++ source code for the input validator. All interactions must be structured exactly as follows:
[[## question ##]]
[[## reasoning ##]]
[[## validator_cpp ##]]
[[## completed ##]]

Objective:
Given the `question`, produce the `validator_cpp` using the `testlib.h` library. The validator must satisfy the following mandatory requirements:
Strict Formatting: Use `registerValidation(argc, argv)`, `inf.readInt()`, `inf.readSpace()`, `inf.readEoln()`, and `inf.readEof()`. Constraint Verification: Ensure all variables (e.g., N, coordinates) are within the specified bounds.

The format of test case should satisfy: please provide in JSON-like format(a list of dictionaries):
“‘json
["validator_cpp": <string>]
“‘
Ensure the validator_cpp match the types and structure expected for the problem. Do not include any additional text or explanations, just the JSON-like object.

User Message:
[[## question ##]]
$title + $description

Instructions for Response:
Respond with the corresponding output fields, starting with [[## reasoning ##]], followed by [[## validator_cpp ##]], and ending with the marker [[## completed ##]].

Figure 10: Prompt on Input Validator Generation Stage