PROCESS-LEVEL TRAJECTORY EVALUATION FOR EN-VIRONMENT CONFIGURATION IN SOFTWARE ENGI-NEERING AGENTS

Anonymous authorsPaper under double-blind review

000

001

002

004

006

007

008 009 010

011 012

013

014

015

016

017

018

019

021

023

025

026

027

028029030

031

033

034

037

040

041

042

043

044

045

046

047

048

051

052

ABSTRACT

Large language model-based agents show promise for software engineering, but environment configuration remains a bottleneck due to heavy manual effort and scarce large-scale, high-quality datasets. Existing benchmarks assess only end-toend build/test success, obscuring where and why agents succeed or fail. We introduce the Environment Configuration Diagnosis Benchmark, EnConda-Bench, which provides process-level trajectory assessment of fine-grained agent capabilities during environment setup-planning, perception-driven error diagnosis, feedback-driven repair, and action to execute final environment configuration ¹. Our task instances are automatically constructed by injecting realistic README errors and are validated in Docker for scalable, high-quality evaluation. EnConda-Bench combines process-level analysis with end-to-end executability to enable capability assessments beyond aggregate success rates. Evaluations across state-of-the-art LLMs and agent frameworks show that while agents can localize errors, they struggle to translate feedback into effective corrections, limiting end-to-end performance. To our knowledge, EnConda-Bench is the first framework to provide process-level internal capability assessment for environment configuration, offering actionable insights for improving software engineering agents.

1 Introduction

Large language models (LLMs) have rapidly advanced, spurring exploration of challenging Software Engineering (SWE) tasks with high academic and industrial value (He et al., 2025; Wang et al., 2024; Fan et al., 2023; Wang et al., 2024b). SWE offers precise, verifiable evaluation systems, making it a prime domain to study agentic intelligence (Hendrycks et al.; Austin et al., 2021). Numerous code-oriented agents, such as OpenHands (Wang et al.) and Swe-Agent (Yang et al., 2024), aim to assist with complex project development and maintenance. In SWE benchmarks like SWE-BENCH (Jimenez et al., 2024), agents edit and repair code based on a given issue, then submit a pull request and validate execution. Within this workflow, configuring a runnable execution environment is the most fundamental and critical first step, yet it remains challenging for both human engineers and current LLMs (Eliseeva et al.), requiring substantial manual effort. This burden constrains large-scale, high-quality dataset production, making rigorous evaluation of agents' environment configuration capabilities essential for progress in SWE.

Most existing environment configuration benchmarks rely on end-to-end success (build and test pass) (Milliken et al., 2025; Bouzenia & Pradel, 2025; Eliseeva et al.; Vergopoulos et al., 2025), yielding only coarse outcomes and obscuring process-level capabilities along the configuration trajectory. For example, it is difficult to locate the specific stages in environment configuration where errors are likely to occur, or to identify which capabilities the agent lacks to perform more precise and effective configuration. They cannot pinpoint failure stages or missing capabilities, limiting deep insights and research directions. In addition, data construction is another bottleneck: high-quality, correctly buildable repositories are scarce; selecting and annotating them demands expert effort. As a result, it is challenging for researchers to obtain large quantities of high-quality data for evaluating agent environment configurations.

¹Data and code will be released after peer review.

Figure 1: The illustration of common problems in environment configuration. When human engineers configure the environment, they often encounter various errors. They should first identify the step where the error occurred and then fix the problem before proceeding to the next step, until the configuration is complete. Similarly, intelligent agents performing environment configuration should possess good planning, perception, feedback, and action capabilities.

To address these challenges, we focus on process-level evaluation along the agent's configuration trajectory. Specifically, we investigate: (1) how agents apply **planning** to devise reasonable configuration steps and strategies given the task requirements; (2) how they use **perception** to accurately localize the causes of errors when failures occur (e.g., version incompatibilities or missing dependencies); (3) how they utilize **feedback** to analyze the errors and try to fix them; and (4) how they translate precise feedbacks into **actions** that correct these errors, complete environment configuration, and ensure that subsequent code runs and passes evaluation. This process-level trajectory evaluation provides deeper and more valuable references for improving agent capabilities in environment configuration and for subsequent related studies.

However, directly extracting the planning and feedback segments from agent trajectories, or evaluating entire long trajectories, is difficult. Inspired by how human engineers configure environments—typically following README steps first, then analyzing the causes of failures and attempting fixes—we consider editing an originally correct README by injecting erroneous commands or confusing steps. As the model configures the environment based on such a README, it must locate and repair these errors. This design enables process-level evaluation along the agent's trajectory and allows us to observe which error types the model more readily repairs and which are harder to detect, providing valuable insights for future agent development.

Motivated by this task schema, we further design an automated data construction framework that scales instance generation and produces agent execution trajectories for training. We (1) select high-quality repositories via strict criteria; (2) employ advanced LLMs to edit key environment READMEs with common error types and annotate categories and suggested fixes; and (3) validate and filter for effective errors via an automated framework to obtain high-quality task instances. We then build an evaluation suite supporting both process-level analysis (error localization, repair) and end-to-end executability, along with an automatic data engineering pipeline that generates task instances and agent trajectories. To our knowledge, we are the first to enable process-level assessment for agents and to propose an automated data framework in this setting. Empirical evaluation on advanced LLMs and agents shows that, while agents exhibit basic error judgment/localization, they struggle to convert feedback into effective corrective actions, limiting end-to-end performance. We present our contributions and several noteworthy findings:

- We propose a trajectory-based EnConda-Bench for process-level evaluation of environment configuration in SWE, enabling detailed assessment of the capabilities agents exhibit during environment configuration.
- We introduce an automated data construction pipeline, which reduces manual labor and supplies large-scale training data for agents and LLMs.
- Our evaluation across multiple LLMs/agents finds basic error localization/classification abilities but limited environmental interaction and feedback utilization, often yielding ineffective repairs, providing valuable findings and inspiration for future research.

2 RELATED WORK

108

109 110

111

112

113

114

115

116

117

118

119

120

121

122

123

124

125126

127

128

129

130

131

132

133

134

135

136

137

138

139

140

141

142 143 144

145 146

147

148

149

150

151

152

153

154

155 156

157

158

159

160

161

Agent Methods Early agent attempts to automate environment setup relied on specific heuristics that infer dependencies from source code, offering determinism but falling short on system packages, version pinning, and platform heterogeneity (Gruber & Fraser, 2023; Zhang et al., 2024a; Yang et al., 2025). Tool-augmented code agents extend LLMs with search, editing, and execution capabilities and show promise (Wang et al., 2024; Wang et al., Zhang et al., 2024b; Yang et al., 2024; Xia et al., 2024), yet setup remains a fragile bottleneck due to sensitivity to external toolchains and long decision chains. Specialized environment agents try to narrow this gap. INSTALLAMATIC targets Python with curated installation context and exemplar Dockerfiles, judging success via tests (Milliken et al., 2025). EXECUTIONAGENT generalizes to five languages with CI-log ground truth, requiring both Dockerfiles and setup scripts, and evaluating build success and test-result deviations (Bouzenia & Pradel, 2025), but still needs manual inspection and is comparatively slow. Repo2Run employs a dual-environment architecture, performing configurations in an isolated Docker environment while leveraging an external environment for monitoring and assistance, with a rollback mechanism that restores the system to the last known stable state upon command failures (Hu et al., 2025). Overall, the trajectory moves from heuristics to tool-augmented agents to interaction agents, and our approach aims to improve process-level, actionable interactions with the environment.

Environment Configuration Benchmarks In early SWE benchmarks, function-level benchmarks (e.g., HumanEval, MBPP, APPS) catalyzed progress but are misaligned with real-world build (Chen et al., 2021; Hendrycks et al.; Austin et al., 2021; Jain et al.). Repository-level efforts better reflect practice (Liu et al., 2024b; Jain et al., 2024; Jimenez et al., 2024), but they ignore the environment configuration task by providing manually configured Docker files. Environment setup specific benchmarks are attempting to explore this territory. INSTALLAMATICbench curates 40 Python repositories with exemplar Dockerfiles, assessing success via tests (Milliken et al., 2025). EXECU-TIONAGENTbench spans five languages with CI-log ground truth and evaluates build/test success and test-result deviations (Bouzenia & Pradel, 2025). For larger-scale data and more languages, recent benchmark EnvBench expands to 994 repositories across Python, Java, and Kotlin projects, while still offering limited visibility into data collection and evaluation strategies (Eliseeva et al.). Thus, automated construction further scales evaluation. SETUPAGENT further automates extraction of installation and testing procedures, supports historical states, and collects test-level results, accelerating data generation, though its evaluation remains largely end-to-end (Vergopoulos et al., 2025). Nonetheless, most benchmarks still reduce evaluation to end-to-end executability, obscuring where and why setup fails. In contrast, our work provides process-level trajectory evaluation with an automatic data construction framework, balancing scale, diversity, and diagnostic depth for robust evaluation of agents.

3 ENCONDA-BENCH

3.1 TASK DEFINITION AND WORKFLOW

As illustrated in Figure 2, EnConda-Bench requires agents to diagnose and repair environment configuration errors. Specifically, when an error arises, the agent should (i) identify the step at which the failure occurs, (ii) analyze the precise error type, and (iii) plan an appropriate repair strategy. Building on this, the agent should refine its feedback and corrective actions to ultimately produce an accurate shell script that fully configures the environment. For evaluation, we assess both (a) whether the environment is successfully built and executable, and (b) whether the agent's trajectory demonstrates correct error localization, reasoning, and feedback usage. Concretely, the task design and full pipeline comprise three components: input task instances, agent execution, and evaluation.

Input Task Instances Each task instance includes: (1) **Repository.** We collect and filter a set of high-quality GitHub repositories to ensure reproducibility and moderate difficulty. To avoid version drift during evaluation, each repository is pinned to a specific *revision commit*. (2) **Dockerfile.** Following EnvBench (Eliseeva et al.), we supply a base Docker image with minimal prerequisites (e.g., Python, Conda). We run the agent to execute the environment configuration inside a Docker container. (3) **README.** Both humans and agents typically begin from the repository's README for environment configuration. Accordingly, each task instance includes the README as the pri-

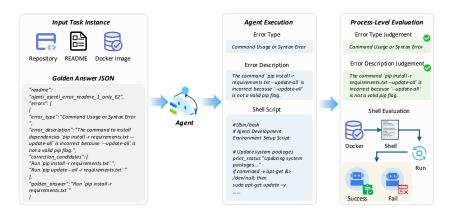


Figure 2: An example of the overall workflow of our process-level environment configuration task.

mary guide for the agent's execution. (4) **Labeled golden answer JSON.** For each task instance, we provide a JSON file to support evaluation, including the golden answers of error types, detailed error descriptions, candidate repair command sets, and the final correct command sequence.

Agent Execution For each instance, the agent leverages its **planning** abilities to devise a sequence of environment configuration steps, guided by the provided README. Leveraging its **perception** capability, the agent carefully examines the README and repository to identify potential errors. When encountering errors, it employs **feedback**, and analytically reasons them in detail and formulates appropriate repair strategies. Drawing on its **action** skills, the agent implements the proposed fixes and generates a shell script for the environment setup. After execution, we process the trajectory and extract error type judgments, repair commands, and the final shell script.

Process-Level Evaluation Given the judgments extracted from the trajectory and the final shell script, we conduct two complementary methods for process-level evaluation. For error diagnosis, we compare the predicted error types, descriptions, and fix suggestions with the gold-standard JSON and compute the corresponding metrics. For executability, we pull the Docker and repository, run the agent's shell script, and check whether it successfully builds the environment and passes the unit test. This evaluation suite yields a process-level assessment of the agent's capabilities for environment configuration, highlighting which capabilities of agents are weaker, which error categories are more easily detected, and which are more challenging.

3.2 Data Construction

Repository Selection Although GitHub hosts numerous repositories, many do not meet the requirements for reliable environment configuration. If a repository is not reliable (e.g., due to a faulty README or missing dependencies), error annotation becomes labor-intensive and unreliable, and the resulting task may be prohibitively difficult. We therefore retain repositories that satisfy the following criteria that indicate higher quality: at least 10 stars, over 1,000 commits, and more than 10 closed issues. Furthermore, we incorporate repositories from existing benchmarks that have undergone strict human filtering and manual verification of environment setup, using them as the basis for subsequent error synthesis. Details about the repository selection are in Appendix A.1.

Error Synthesis After collecting high-quality repositories, we edit the READMEs to synthesize realistic, commonly encountered configuration errors. In fact, our initial plan does not involve synthesizing errors. Instead, we consider leveraging existing READMEs by decomposing them into executable steps (to assess whether each step runs correctly) or by annotating intrinsically errorprone steps. However, this approach is highly labor-intensive. Without step or error annotations, just using tools to conduct evaluation of overall agent trajectories would over-rely on the models themselves, making it difficult to extract key steps from long trajectories and to explore specific capabilities. In addition, each repository typically contains only a single README, and high-quality repositories are scarce, which constrains the number of available task instances.

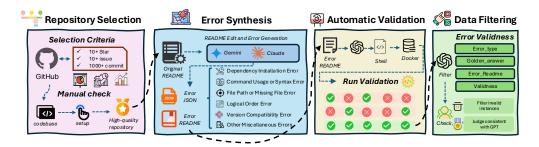


Figure 3: The illustration of our overall pipeline of benchmark construction.

To address these issues, we treat each executable README as ground truth and inject errors. This enables scalable, automated task generation and supports process-level evaluation of planning, perception, feedback, and action during environment configuration. We define six canonical error categories: *Dependency Installation Error, Command Usage or Syntax Error, File Path or Missing File Error, Logical Order Error, Version Compatibility Error*, and *Other Miscellaneous Errors* (see Appendix A.2 for detailed definitions and examples). For each README, we prompt claude-4-sonnet and gemini-2.5-pro to introduce two errors and produce a structured JSON with the error type, description, candidate fixes, and ground truth, while instructing minimal edits limited to the necessary lines, avoiding broad rewrites that could compromise README integrity (detailed settings in the Appendix A.3). Taking strictly filtered original READMEs as reference, each case will yield a controlled error label, a concrete description, and a correct fix. From 323 repositories, we produce 1,772 erroneous READMEs, and each README contains exactly two injected errors.

Automatic Validation We then automatically validate the effectiveness of injected errors. An injected error is considered *effective* if: (i) following the erroneous README, the environment setup fails, and (ii) after repairing this error, the setup proceeds through the affected step. For each erroneous README, we use gpt-4.1-minito generate a shell script and execute it inside the provided Docker environment (details in Appendix A.4). If the script succeeds in building the environment and passes the test, the corresponding error is regarded as invalid. We intentionally avoid stronger models at this stage because they may implicitly "auto-fix", resulting in scripts that diverge from the erroneous README and thus undermine verifying the error's effectiveness.

LLM-Assisted Filtering and Human Validation Automated validation does not guarantee that the injected error is valid, so we conduct a second-pass validation to ensure (a) the error truly impacts configuration, (b) the error is explicitly manifested in the README, and (c) the categorization and proposed fixes are correct. To reduce human effort, we employ gpt-4.1-mini with predefined criteria (see details in Appendix A.5) to assess. The items that fail in this filtering are removed. Human evaluators then review the remaining data under the same criteria. The agreement between the LLM filter and human judgments reaches 98.5%, supporting the feasibility of this procedure. We ultimately preserve 1,230 valid erroneous READMEs, each containing two errors. To diversify difficulty, we further split and merge errors to construct READMEs containing 1-10+ errors, yielding 4,201 READMEs and 9,471 total errors.

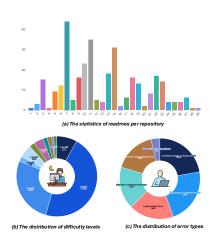


Figure 4: Data statistics results.

3.3 DATASET STATISTICS AND DATA EVALUATION

Data statistics. As described in Section 3.2, we complete the benchmark construction. From 323 repositories, we

construct 4,201 READMEs, averaging 13 per repository, the distribution shown in Figure 4(a). We further stratify difficulty by the number of injected errors per README, defining levels 1–10, shown

in Figure 4(b). Most READMEs fall into level 1 or level 2, which aligns with real-world practice: a README typically contains 1–2 issues that hinder environment setup, but rarely many more. This ensures that task difficulty remains moderate for agents. Finally, in the error-type distribution in Figure 4(c), the five standard error categories are comparable in count, each around 1,600 instances, contributing to a balanced dataset. The "Other" category contains only 312 instances, which both preserves coverage completeness and discourages agents from overusing a catch-all class. Compared with other benchmarks in Table 1, our benchmark shows great advantages in evaluating the environment configuration capabilities of intelligent agents.

Table 1: Comparison of environment-configuration benchmarks.

Benchmark	Instances	Metric	Process-level
INSTALLAMATIC(Milliken et al., 2025)	40	Success build	×
EXECUTIONAGENT(Bouzenia & Pradel, 2025)	50	Success build & test	×
EnvBench(Eliseeva et al.)	994	Success build & test, missing imports	×
SetupBench(Vergopoulos et al., 2025)	93	Success build & test,	×
EnConda-Bench	4,201	Success build & test, error detection and fix	1

Data Evaluation. Since our task instances are constructed using LLM, these generated errors may not fully reflect the real-world task conditions, so we further verify the data quality. Nevertheless, we aim to further verify whether our generated data aligns with the difficulty level of real-world environment configuration tasks and reflects human cognitive patterns. To this end, we select existing environment configuration benchmarks, whose instances are directly sourced from real-world code repositories, and establish a criterion to assess the difficulty level of both these benchmarks and our tasks. Difficulty is rated on a scale from 1 (very easy) to 5 (very hard) by human experts (see Appendix B for details). The results shown in Table 2 indicate that the difficulty distribution and average scores of our tasks closely match those of the real-world instances, demonstrating that our dataset possesses realistic applicability and high quality.

Table 2: Difficulty scores of the benchmarks, where easy/med/hard corresponds to 1-2/3/4-5. For EnvBench and EnConda-Bench, we sample 100 task instances.

Benchmark	Instances	Mean Score	Easy	Med	Hard
INSTALLAMATIC(Milliken et al., 2025)	40	3.92	12	21	7
EXECUTIONAGENT(Bouzenia & Pradel, 2025)	50	3.85	16	26	8
EnvBench(Eliseeva et al.)	100	4.08	27	46	27
SetupBench(Vergopoulos et al., 2025)	93	3.78	34	47	12
EnConda-Bench	100	3.95	30	47	23

3.4 EVALUATION SUITE DESIGN

After validating benchmark instances, we build an evaluation suite for environment configuration agents. Given the README and repository info, the agent plans and executes, producing a trajectory from which we extract perception (error diagnoses), feedback (repairs), and a final shell script for planning and action. Because a README may contain multiple errors, we compare the agent's predicted error types/descriptions to the gold set and report precision, recall, and F1. We then match each predicted error description and fix to the gold answer, and use GPT-4.1-mini as a judge to assess consistency and evaluate accuracy. For executability, each script runs in a Docker container on a fixed commit. A run is counted as a pass only if the environment is successfully built, the test files execute correctly, and the process exits normally. Additionally, we propose an overall data-synthesis framework that automatically generates and verifies task instances from repositories, runs agents to collect trajectories, and produces evaluations for obtaining final post- and even pre-training trajectory data (more information in Appendix C).

Table 3: Evaluation results across agents and LLMs. **Bold**: Optimal performance for every setting.

Agent Cap	ability	P	erceptio	n	Feedback	Feedback and Action	Planning and Action
Framework	LLM	Error type		Error description	Fix suggestion	Execution	
Tanicwork	LLW	Pre.	Rec.	F1	ACC.	ACC.	Pass@1
				Ba	se Model		
Zero-Shot	GPT-4.1	33.4	90.6	48.8	39.6	18.2	1.5
	Claude-4	37.1	80.6	50.8	45.1	28.5	3.1
	Gemini2.5-pro	35.2	77.8	48.5	45.2	25.2	1.8
	DeepSeek-V3	33.2	65.8	44.2	39.7	22.3	3.3
				Co	de Agent		
CWE A	GPT-4.1	43.7	83.2	55.3	49.8	30.7	7.2
	Claude-4	46.4	85.6	58.2	52.4	34.5	9.4
SWE-Agent	Gemini2.5-pro	45.1	92.5	56.8	50.2	32.2	7.8
	DeepSeek-V3	41.2	70.3	51.9	44.5	27.8	7.4
OpenHands	GPT-4.1	42.5	72	53.2	46.0	29.1	8.5
	Claude-4	48.0	87.5	60.1	54.2	36.1	10.6
	Gemini2.5-pro	45.2	85.2	57.5	51.8	32.3	8.5
	DeepSeek-V3	46.7	93.6	58.7	51.9	33.8	9.1
			Enviro	nment (Configuration Agen	t	
INSTALLAMATIC	GPT-4.1	37.5	70.4	48.9	45.3	29.1	5.6
	Claude-4	41.9	75.3	53.8	50.7	34.1	7.9
	Gemini2.5-pro	39.0	72.1	50.6	47.5	30.8	6.4
	DeepSeek-V3	40.7	76.8	53.2	49.3	32.5	7.1
Repo2Run	GPT-4.1	44.2	72.3	54.8	48.5	38.6	14.1
	Claude-4	49.5	77.5	60.6	52.2	47.3	22.9
	Gemini2.5-pro	48.6	79.3	60.1	54.2	45.6	17.8
	DeepSeek-V3	46.3	74.2	56.8	44.6	41.2	16.2

4 EXPERIMENTS

4.1 Baselines

We evaluate advanced LLMs and agent frameworks (detailed setting in Appendix D). For foundation models, we include representative open- and closed-source LLMs: GPT-4.1², Claude-4-sonnet-20250514³, Gemini2.5-Pro⁴, and DeepSeek-V3-0324 (Liu et al., 2024a). For agent frameworks, we consider three settings: (1) **Zero-Shot**: no additional agent scaffolding. The model receives the task instance, targeted prompting for environment setup, and pointers to the repository's README and directory structure, along with evaluation configuration details (e.g., Ubuntu version), and directly produces the setup. (2) **Code Agents**: specialized software-engineering agents that benefit from tool use and planning, often trained or optimized on large SWE workloads. We evaluate OpenHands (Wang et al.) and SWE-Agent (Yang et al., 2024), both strong performers on SWE-bench-style tasks. (3) **Environment-setup Agents**: frameworks tailored to environment configuration, including INSTALLAMATIC (Milliken et al., 2025) and Repo2Run (Hu et al., 2025).

4.2 MAIN RESULTS

We evaluate agents on the environment setup as shown in Table 3. Zero-shot LLMs exhibit high recall but low precision in error typing (e.g., GPT-4.1: Rec. score of 90.6 vs Pre. score of 33.4, F1 score of 48.8), with weak fix suggestions and poor end-to-end success performance. This indicates broad but noisy error perception and limited agentic intelligence. In contrast, code agents significantly improve error perception and corresponding repair feedback, for instance, OpenHands + DeepSeek-V3 achieves F1 score of 58.7 with a description accuracy of 51.9. However, the action and feedback abilities are still under exploration, with fix ACC. score of 33.8 and Pass@1 score of 9.1. Environment configuration agents deliver the largest end-to-end gains, showing better capability to utilize perception and feedback with execution action. We observe that Repo2Run + Claude-4 reaches F1 score of 60.6, description accuracy of 52.2, fix accuracy of 47.3, and Pass@1 score of 22.9, underscoring the value of environment probing perception and failure handling feedback.

²https://openai.com/index/gpt-4-1/

³https://www.anthropic.com/news/claude-4

⁴https://deepmind.google/models/gemini/pro/

Nonetheless, the persistent gap between description and fix accuracy, and between fix accuracy and Pass@1, reveals bottlenecks of the agent in translating correct feedback into robust and valid execution actions. Our process-level evaluation of agent trajectories is therefore crucial, which guides targeted improvements rather than conflating all failures into a pass rate, which highlights that the agent planning process needs to be optimized, and we need to make better use of feedback information obtained from interactions with the environment, to truly enhance the execution capability.

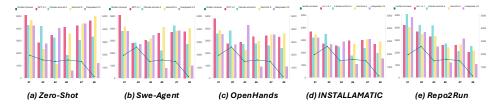


Figure 5: The statistics of the error numbers of the golden label and the model's prediction.

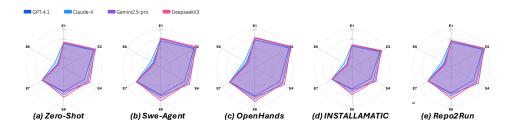


Figure 6: The illustrations of the error type judgment performance on the F1 score.

4.3 ERROR TYPE JUDGMENT ANALYSIS

For each error type, we observe that the total number of predicted errors exceeds the ground truth shown in Figure 5, indicating a conservative strategy with stricter checks. Sensitivity to specific error types is uneven: most models tend to overpredict the E1 category. There are also model-specific differences. For example, DeepSeek-V3 predicts very few E6 cases, fewer even than the ground-truth labels, suggesting under-detection for that error type. Finally, many cases are grouped into the catch-all "other" category, making E8 the highest or second-highest category. This is undesirable as users expect precise, actionable diagnoses rather than vague classifications. Consistent with the above, the overuse of "other" leads to a markedly low F1 score on E8 as shown in Figure 6. Many instances that should belong to concrete types are incorrectly assigned to E8, inflating false positives for E8 and depressing recall for the true types. This hedging behavior hampers the practical value of error perception and feedback, degrading downstream planning and action. Beyond this, models show small but systematic performance differences across specific types. For example, the results show stronger detection for command usage and syntax error E2 but weaker for categories like file path error E4 that often depend on the agent's system-level understanding of the entire repository and the interaction with the environment.

4.4 EFFICIENCY ANALYSIS

We investigate the relationship between output tokens and performance to provide a comprehensive assessment of model efficiency. As shown in the Figure 7, for the accuracy of error descriptions, most models exhibit a clear upward trend as the number of output tokens increases. In contrast, for the Pass@1 metric, allocating more tokens does not consistently yield improvements. For example, zero-shot Claude-4 uses three times as many tokens as zero-shot DeepSeek-V3 yet improves performance by only about 0.2. Notably, in certain agent frameworks (e.g., Repo2Run), performance scales more favorably with larger token budgets, indicating comparatively higher efficiency.

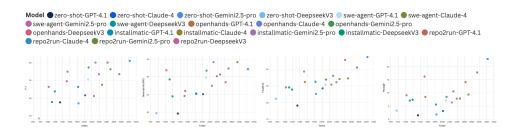


Figure 7: The illustration of the statistics of output token and model performance.

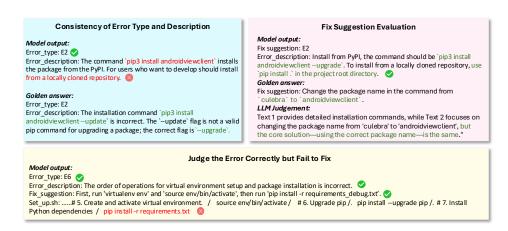


Figure 8: We select some typical cases and provide an analysis of observed phenomena.

4.5 CASE STUDY

Beyond the above analyses, we further explore concrete cases to validate the effectiveness of our framework and support the claims. As shown in Figure 8, we observe that models sometimes correctly judge the error type without actually locating the error commands, which undermines subsequent feedback. We also find that some proposed fixes differ from the golden solution, but our evaluation protocol can accommodate such variability, focusing on whether the issue is resolved rather than on exact match, thereby supporting the soundness of our methodology. Finally, we observe a relatively low pass rate. One key reason is that a single README may contain multiple errors, and models often fail to fix all of them. Moreover, during execution, a model may correctly diagnose an error and suggest an appropriate fix command, but fail to apply the feedback in the shell scripts used for environment setup, or it may introduce new faults. Notably, such errors are likely to arise during multi-round agentic iteration, as extensive edits can introduce additional mistakes.

5 CONCLUSION

Environment configuration remains a decisive bottleneck for SWE agents. Beyond end-to-end benchmarks, we introduce a benchmark that focuses on process-level evaluation, including planning, perception-driven diagnosis, feedback-driven repair, and final actions. By injecting realistic errors into READMEs and validating their effects in Docker, the automatic data framework we propose generates scalable, high-quality task instances for evaluation and rich trajectories that enable training. We conduct experiments on advanced agents, and observe that in error perception, the agent demonstrates a certain level of capability, but tends to classify uncertain error types as "others". However, when it comes to specific repair actions, the agent shows limited performance. We attribute this limitation to the lack of effective interaction and feedback mechanisms within the agent. Although it can identify errors, it struggles to plan the feedback information and interact with the real-world environment to provide better repair actions. In the future, enhancing the agent's ability to strengthen its interaction with the environment will be an important research direction.

ETHICS STATEMENT

We introduce a novel benchmark, <code>EnConda-Bench</code>, incorporating a thorough description of repository collection, error synthesis, data validation, and filtering. We emphasize that the dataset's creation adheres strictly to ethical guidelines. We make sure that all repositories we use comply with their respective licenses. Great care has been taken to uphold ethical standards in the dataset, employing anonymization, desensitization, and data cleaning. The samples pose no risk to public welfare. For all data sourced from these websites, we obtain permission for data usage. Hence, the innovative research directions and tasks proposed are ethically harmless to society.

REFERENCES

- Jacob Austin, Augustus Odena, Maxwell Nye, Maarten Bosma, Henryk Michalewski, David Dohan, Ellen Jiang, Carrie Cai, Michael Terry, Quoc Le, et al. Program synthesis with large language models. arXiv preprint arXiv:2108.07732, 2021.
- Islem Bouzenia and Michael Pradel. You name it, i run it: An llm agent to execute tests of arbitrary projects. *Proceedings of the ACM on Software Engineering*, 2(ISSTA):1054–1076, 2025.
- Mark Chen, Jerry Tworek, Heewoo Jun, Qiming Yuan, Henrique Ponde De Oliveira Pinto, Jared Kaplan, Harri Edwards, Yuri Burda, Nicholas Joseph, Greg Brockman, et al. Evaluating large language models trained on code. *arXiv preprint arXiv:2107.03374*, 2021.
- Aleksandra Eliseeva, Alexander Kovrigin, Ilia Kholkin, Egor Bogomolov, and Yaroslav Zharov. Envbench: A benchmark for automated environment setup. In *ICLR 2025 Third Workshop on Deep Learning for Code*.
- Angela Fan, Beliz Gokkaya, Mark Harman, Mitya Lyubarskiy, Shubho Sengupta, Shin Yoo, and Jie M Zhang. Large language models for software engineering: Survey and open problems. In 2023 IEEE/ACM International Conference on Software Engineering: Future of Software Engineering (ICSE-FoSE), pp. 31–53. IEEE, 2023.
- Martin Gruber and Gordon Fraser. Flapy: Mining flaky python tests at scale. In 2023 IEEE/ACM 45th International Conference on Software Engineering: Companion Proceedings (ICSE-Companion), pp. 127–131. IEEE, 2023.
- Junda He, Christoph Treude, and David Lo. Llm-based multi-agent systems for software engineering: Literature review, vision, and the road ahead. *ACM Transactions on Software Engineering and Methodology*, 34(5):1–30, 2025.
- Dan Hendrycks, Steven Basart, Saurav Kadavath, Mantas Mazeika, Akul Arora, Ethan Guo, Collin Burns, Samir Puranik, Horace He, Dawn Song, et al. Measuring coding challenge competence with apps. In *Thirty-fifth Conference on Neural Information Processing Systems Datasets and Benchmarks Track (Round 2)*.
- Ruida Hu, Chao Peng, Xinchen Wang, and Cuiyun Gao. An Ilm-based agent for reliable docker environment configuration. *arXiv preprint arXiv:2502.13681*, 2025.
- Naman Jain, King Han, Alex Gu, Wen-Ding Li, Fanjia Yan, Tianjun Zhang, Sida Wang, Armando Solar-Lezama, Koushik Sen, and Ion Stoica. Livecodebench: Holistic and contamination free evaluation of large language models for code. In *The Thirteenth International Conference on Learning Representations*.
- Naman Jain, Manish Shetty, Tianjun Zhang, King Han, Koushik Sen, and Ion Stoica. R2E: turning any github repository into a programming agent environment. In *Forty-first International Conference on Machine Learning, ICML 2024, Vienna, Austria, July 21-27, 2024.* OpenReview.net, 2024. URL https://openreview.net/forum?id=kXHgEYFyf3.
- Carlos E. Jimenez, John Yang, Alexander Wettig, Shunyu Yao, Kexin Pei, Ofir Press, and Karthik R. Narasimhan. Swe-bench: Can language models resolve real-world github issues? In *The Twelfth International Conference on Learning Representations, ICLR 2024, Vienna, Austria, May 7-11, 2024.* OpenReview.net, 2024. URL https://openreview.net/forum?id=VTF8yNQM66.

- Aixin Liu, Bei Feng, Bing Xue, Bingxuan Wang, Bochao Wu, Chengda Lu, Chenggang Zhao, Chengqi Deng, Chenyu Zhang, Chong Ruan, et al. Deepseek-v3 technical report. *arXiv* preprint *arXiv*:2412.19437, 2024a.
- Tianyang Liu, Canwen Xu, and Julian J. McAuley. Repobench: Benchmarking repository-level code auto-completion systems. In *The Twelfth International Conference on Learning Representations, ICLR 2024, Vienna, Austria, May 7-11, 2024.* OpenReview.net, 2024b. URL https://openreview.net/forum?id=pPjZIOuQuF.
- Louis Milliken, Sungmin Kang, and Shin Yoo. Beyond pip install: Evaluating Ilm agents for the automated installation of python projects. In 2025 IEEE International Conference on Software Analysis, Evolution and Reengineering (SANER), pp. 1–11. IEEE, 2025.
- Konstantinos Vergopoulos, Mark Niklas Müller, and Martin Vechev. Automated benchmark generation for repository-level coding tasks. *arXiv preprint arXiv:2503.07701*, 2025.
- Xingyao Wang, Boxuan Li, Yufan Song, Frank F Xu, Xiangru Tang, Mingchen Zhuge, Jiayi Pan, Yueqi Song, Bowen Li, Jaskirat Singh, et al. Openhands: An open platform for ai software developers as generalist agents. In *The Thirteenth International Conference on Learning Representations*.
- Xingyao Wang, Boxuan Li, Yufan Song, Frank F Xu, Xiangru Tang, Mingchen Zhuge, Jiayi Pan, Yueqi Song, Bowen Li, Jaskirat Singh, et al. Opendevin: An open platform for ai software developers as generalist agents. *arXiv* preprint arXiv:2407.16741, 3, 2024.
- Chunqiu Steven Xia, Yinlin Deng, Soren Dunn, and Lingming Zhang. Agentless: Demystifying llm-based software engineering agents. *arXiv preprint arXiv:2407.01489*, 2024.
- John Yang, Carlos E Jimenez, Alexander Wettig, Kilian Lieret, Shunyu Yao, Karthik Narasimhan, and Ofir Press. Swe-agent: Agent computer interfaces enable software engineering language models. *arXiv preprint arXiv.2405.15793*, 2024.
- John Yang, Kilian Lieret, Carlos E Jimenez, Alexander Wettig, Kabir Khandpur, Yanzhe Zhang, Binyuan Hui, Ofir Press, Ludwig Schmidt, and Diyi Yang. Swe-smith: Scaling data for software engineering agents. *arXiv preprint arXiv:2504.21798*, 2025.
- Kechi Zhang, Jia Li, Ge Li, Xianjie Shi, and Zhi Jin. Codeagent: Enhancing code generation with tool-integrated agent systems for real-world repo-level coding challenges. In *Proceedings of the 62nd Annual Meeting of the Association for Computational Linguistics (Volume 1: Long Papers)*, pp. 13643–13658, 2024a.
- Yuntong Zhang, Haifeng Ruan, Zhiyu Fan, and Abhik Roychoudhury. Autocoderover: Autonomous program improvement. In *Proceedings of the 33rd ACM SIGSOFT International Symposium on Software Testing and Analysis*, pp. 1592–1604, 2024b.

A DATA CONSTRUCTION

A.1 REPOSITORY SELECTION

Beyond the filtering criteria outlined in Section 3.2, we selected repositories primarily from existing, human-validated, and pre-filtered benchmarks to ensure the originals are reliably buildable. This choice is crucial because our error synthesis procedure treats the unmodified README as the ground truth; consequently, the README must be correct and actionable. To that end, we engaged professional annotators to perform manual environment setup, removing repositories whose READMEs were themselves erroneous or whose dependencies were incomplete, thereby preserving high-quality baselines. We further verified that all selected repositories carry licenses permitting non-restrictive research use: most adopt permissive licenses (e.g., BSD, MIT, Apache), while the remainder fall under copyleft licenses (e.g., GPL), which are compatible with our intended research scenarios. We also reviewed repositories under custom licenses and confirmed their suitability for the uses contemplated in this study. A promising direction for future work is to broaden repository coverage to include codebases written in a wider range of programming languages, extending the evaluation to environment configuration tasks across more language ecosystems.

A.2 Error Type Definition

Name

594

595

Taxonomy of Common Environment-Configuration Errors Guided by failure modes frequently encountered when configuring execution environments from software repositories, we define a six-type taxonomy intended to cover the vast majority of practical issues while maintaining clear, operational boundaries between categories. The scheme is designed to support consequent error generation, and the set is comprehensive for routine evaluation and error synthesis.

602 603 604

ID

Table 4: Error taxonomy for repository environment configuration. Identifiers are retained from our internal schema and are non-contiguous by design.

Definition

609 610 611 612 613 614

615 616 617 618 619 620

621 622 623 624

625 626

627 629 630

631

637 638 639

636

640 641 642

643

644 645 646

647

E1 Dependency Installation Errors related to system or Python dependency installation steps, including missing dependencies, unnecessary dependencies, or version errors. E2 Command Usage or Errors caused by incorrect commands, invalid Syntax Error parameters, or improper syntax causing execution failure. E4 File Path or Missing File Errors where dependency file paths are incorrect or Error referenced files do not exist. E6 Logical Order Error Errors caused by incorrect execution order of installation steps, such as installing pip dependencies before creating a virtual environment. E7 Version Compatibility Errors caused by unspecified Python or dependency versions, version conflicts, or incompatibilities. Error E8 Other Miscellaneous Other uncategorized errors, such as messy Errors formatting, missing critical explanations, or unclear descriptions.

Examples

- E1 Typical symptoms include package-not-found errors (e.g., 404 on indexes or channels), missing system libraries (e.g., OpenSSL, GCC toolchains), or failing installers (apt/conda/pip).
- E2 Often manifests as immediate termination with usage messages or exit code 2, invalid or deprecated flags, shell quoting/escaping errors, or invoking commands from the wrong working directory.
- E4 Common signals are "No such file or directory," misspelled filenames, incorrect relative paths, or reliance on artifacts not checked into version control.
- E6 Symptoms include installing into an inactive environment, failing to source activation scripts before use, or attempting builds before installing toolchains.
- E7 Presents as solver conflicts, runtime ImportErrors due to ABI/GLIBC/CUDA mismatches, or subtle behavior differences across Python or library minor versions.
- E8 Catch-all for issues outside the above scopes, such as incomplete or ambiguous instructions, inconsistent naming, or extraneous formatting that obscures required steps; curators should use this sparingly and prefer specific categories when feasible.

A.3 ERROR GENERATION

We use Claude-4-sonnet and Gemini 2.5-pro together to generate errors. We input the original README file, the desired types of errors to insert, the number of errors per README, the desired number of output README files, and a list of error type definitions, and then have them output the following:

- Erroneous README (Markdown or RST file)
- List (JSON format):

649 650

651

652 653

654

655

656

657658659

660 661

662

663

664

665 666

667 668

669

670

671

672

673 674

675

676

677

678 679

680 681

682

683

684 685

686

687

688

689

690

691

692

693

694

695

696

697

698 699 700

- Readme id
- Error type
- Error description (natural language)
- Candidate fix suggestions (operational tips)
- ground truth of fix answer (golden answer)

Here is the instruction for error generation:

```
Prompt for Error Synthesis
You are a professional environment setup engineer and the README text
modifier.
You receive the following inputs:
- A correct README markdown file located at path: {readme_path}.
- A list of error types to inject, chosen from the following:
{error_types_str}
- Number of errors to insert per README: {errors_per_readme}.
- Number of distinct erroneous README markdown files to output:
{num_readmes}.
Task:
Please generate {num_readmes} distinct erroneous README markdown files
by minimally modifying the original README. Keep as much of the
original README the same as possible, and only inject errors
by changing or adding a very small number of sentences (usually 1 or 2
to introduce the requested error types.
For each generated erroneous README file, output the following parts:
1. The full erroneous README markdown text, preserving all original
formatting and content except the minimal injected errors.
2. A JSON metadata block describing all inserted errors, with the
structure:
'''json
  "readme": "readme_{{index}}",
  "errors": [
    { {
      "error_type": "<error type code e.g., E1>",
      "error_description": "<brief description of the introduced error
      in this README>",
      "correction_candidates": [
        "<candidate fix #1>",
        "<candidate fix #2>"
      1,
      "golden_answer": "recise correction to fix the error>"
  ]
} }
Please output results for all {num_readmes} files in this format,
separated by a line of exactly three dashes (---):
```

703 704

705

706

708 709

710

711 712

713

714 715 716

717

718

719

720

721

722

723 724

725726727728

729 730

731

732

733

734

735

736 737

738 739

740

741

742

743 744

745

746

747

748

749

750

751

752

753

754

755

```
Prompt for Error Synthesis
# Erroneous README {{index}}
<full markdown text>
'''json
  "readme": "readme_{{index}}",
  "errors": [
  ]
} }
Additional notes:
- Ensure JSON blocks are enclosed exactly by triple backticks
and labeled as json.
- Maintain overall readability and realistic style.
- Output the markdown and JSON blocks exactly as specified, with no
extra text or
commentary.
- The original README content, not injected errors, must remain
unchanged.
End of instructions.
```

A.4 AUTOMATIC VALIDATION

After generating the erroneous README file, as in the formal evaluation process, we used GPT-4.1-mini to generate a shell script based on the given README and the directory structure of the repository. This script was then run within Docker to verify whether the environment could be successfully built. We instructed the model to strictly follow the instructions in the README when generating the script, without making any modifications or corrections, to ensure accurate evaluation results. The specific prompt used is as follows:

```
Prompt for Generating Shell for Validation
You are given the README of a Python project and the directory
structure of this repository. Please output ONLY one complete
bash shell script that automates environment setup for this
project on Ubuntu 22.04. Do not include any explanations or
markdown, just the script content.
Requirements for the script:
- Create and activate a new Python virtual environment using Miniconda
inside the project directory (e.g., ./env or ./venv name).
- Install any required system packages and Python packages inferred
from the README.
- Install Python dependencies (infer from README; if requirements.txt/
pyproject.toml is expected, handle both).
- Install the project in editable mode (pip install -e .)
if applicable.
- You must run the test suite to verify setup (pytest, or whatever
is indicated/inferred).
- Start with a shebang (#!/usr/bin/env bash) and use
'set -euo pipefail'.
```

Prompt for Generating Shell for Validation

Attention: You don't have to ensure that the generated Shell script will definitely configure successfully, but **make sure that the Shell script is totally consistent with the contents of the README**. Do not make any changes!

Assume you execute all commands from the project root directory.

A.5 LLM AS JUDGE TO VALIDATE

SYSTEM_PROMPT

756

758

759

760

761

762763764765

766 767

768

769

770

771

772

773

774

775776777

778779

781

782

783 784

785

786

787

788

789

791

792

793

794

796

797

798 799

800

801

802

803

804

805

809

string",

":true|false}

We further annotate each error using GPT-4.1-mini to ensure that the final generated errors are valid. We input the error's README, a JSON file containing the error annotation, the error definition, and the basic Dockerfile design for our environment configuration. We ask GPT-4.1-mini to check the following: (1) Is the error type classification accurate? If not, suggest a corrected type. (2) Is this error described in the README? (3) Is this error valid? We consider an error valid only if it truly prevents a step in the environment configuration from succeeding, and its fix allows the configuration to execute correctly. (4) Is the standard solution for this error correct? After this screening, we discard all READMEs corresponding to invalid errors. The specific prompt is as follows:

Prompt for LLM as Judge to Filter the Valid Error README

Output schema (one line per error)

{"id":"<readme_id>#<zero_based_index>",

You are a strict checker for environment-setup. Output only N lines of minified JSON objects, one per error, exactly matching the schema below. No explanations, no prose, no code fences, no blank lines, no trailing commas. DEVELOPER_PROMPT Task: For each error in errors_json.errors (in order), decide: error_type_judgment: does error_type match error_description per definitions? If false, set error_type_modify to the single bestmatching type; else "". - error_readme_cr: does the README text actually contain the erroneous content (wrong command/flag/version/path/module, wrong venv order) or a required omission that would be needed to succeed? - answer_judgment: would golden_answer remove the root cause of this error? - error_valid: will this error break setup until fixed under the given environment assumptions and success criteria (install command errors, dependency resolution conflict, ImportError of a required library, unusable environment due to venv misuse)? False for cosmetic/optional issues or if uncertain. Use only: - readme_text - error_definitions errors_json - environment assumptions/success criteria Be conservative if context is missing. Preserve input order.

"error_readme_cr":true|false,"answer_judgment":true|false,"error_valid

"error_type_judgment":true|false, "error_type_modify": "E? or empty

```
Prompt for LLM as Judge to Filter the Valid Error README
Rules
error_type_judgment: compare strictly with provided definitions;
if multiple types fit, choose the most specific root-cause category.
 error_readme_cr: true only if the README substantiates the error;
for omissions,
true only if the missing step/dependency is clearly required to
succeed.
- answer_judgment: golden_answer must directly fix the error; being in
correction_candidates is not sufficient.
- error_valid: true for invalid flags/options, incompatible/blocked
pins, missing essential deps, wrong commands/paths/modules,
critical venv misuse/order; false for stylistic advice or
speculative failures.
Expected model output (one line per error, in order):
{"id":"<readme_id>#0","error_type_judgment":true,
"error_type_modify":"","error_readme_cr":true,"answer_judgment":
true, "error valid": true}
```

B DIFFICULTY RATE

Because our task instances incorporate error injection into existing README files using LLM, we wanted to verify whether these generated task instances reflect the challenges encountered in real-world environment configuration, thus possessing characteristics similar to real-world environment setup tasks. Therefore, we selected several benchmarks that collect task instances directly from real-world code repositories, including INSTALLAMATIC Bench, ExecutionAgent Bench, EnvBench, and SetupBench, and compared their difficulty scores with our benchmark. For EnvBench and our benchmark, we sampled 100 task instances each; for the other benchmarks, we scored all available instances. By analyzing the distribution of difficulty scores, we can assess whether the methods used in our benchmark align with those used in real-world task instances. Specifically, we used a 1-5 scale, where 1 is very easy, 2 is easy, 3 is moderate, 4 is difficult, and 5 is very difficult. We invited professional annotators to score the selected task instances, considering factors such as the clarity and completeness of the instructions in the README, whether the commands execute directly, whether additional files or pages need to be consulted, and the number of dependencies that need to be considered.

C TRAJECTORY TRAINING DATA GENRATION FRAMEWORK

We have automated the process of generating environment configuration task instances and designed a comprehensive evaluation suite that allows agents to execute these task instances, capture their execution trajectories, and perform evaluations. Therefore, we can build a complete synthetic data framework based on this to generate synthetic trajectory data representing both successful and failed agent executions of these environment configuration tasks. This can efficiently produce large amounts of trajectory data for model fine-tuning or large-scale pre-training, provided that a sufficient quantity of high-quality original repository data is available. The specific data generation process is illustrated in the Figure 9.

D EXPERIMENT SETTINGS

When the agent is tasked with configuring the environment, we provide instructions including the repository directory information, README information, and the basic environment requirements. We also outline a feasible workflow for the agent to follow, ensuring that the entire environment configuration adheres to the specified standards. We require the agent to explicitly identify any errors during execution, and to perform unit tests after completing the environment configuration to verify its success. The specific prompt is as follows:

899900901

902

903

904

905 906

907

908

909

910

911

912

913

914

915

916

917

864 1. Repository Selection 865 866 Selection Criteria Github Execution High-quality 10+ Star 867 Repository 10+ issue Check Repository 868 1000+ commit 869 870 2. Error Readme Generation 871 **Error Type Definition** 872 Dependency In stallation Error 873 Command Usage or Syntax Error RFADMF in Error README 874 LLMs Synthesize File Path or Missing File Error Repository Instances Errors 875 Barrer Error 876 Version Compatibility Error Other Miscellaneous Errors 877 878 3. Data Validation 879 Generate Valid Task Valid Task Frror README LLM Filter • 882 Setup shell Instances Instances Instances 883 884 885 886 Execution Dockerfile 887 888 4. Trajectory Generation 889 890 891 Valid Task Instances 892 Repository 893 Agent Execution Evaluate 🗕 Trajectory Attempts to configure 894 **README** Trajectory environment 895 Dockerfile

Figure 9: The overall data synthesis framework of trajectory training data generation.

Prompt for Agent to Execute the Environment Configuration You are an expert Python environment setup assistant. Your task is to analyze README files, detect potential errors in environment setup instructions, and provide comprehensive solutions. Given a README file, you should: 1. **Error Detection and Analysis**: Carefully analyze the README for potential errors in environment setup instructions, including: - E1: Dependency Installation Error (missing dependencies, unnecessary dependencies, or version errors) - E2: Command Usage or Syntax Error (incorrect commands, i nvalid parameters, or improper syntax) - E4: File Path or Missing File Error (incorrect dependency file paths or referenced files that do not exist) - E6: Logical Order Error (incorrect execution order of installation steps) - E7: Version Compatibility Error (unspecified Python or dependency versions, version conflicts, or incompatibilities)

```
918
          Prompt for Agent to Execute the Environment Configuration
919
920
             - E8: Other Miscellaneous Errors (messy formatting, missing
             critical explanations and or unclear descriptions)
921
922
          2. **Error Analysis Output**: First, output a JSON object containing
923
          your error analysis with the following structure:
924
          '''json
925
          { {
            "detected_errors": [
926
              { {
927
                "error_type": "E1|E2|E4|E6|E7|E8",
928
                "error_description": "Detailed description of the error found",
929
                "fix_suggestion": "Specific suggestion on how to fix this error"
930
              } }
            1
931
          } }
932
933
          3. **Environment Setup Script**: After the error analysis, create a
934
          comprehensive shell script that:
935
             - Fixes all detected errors
             - Sets up the environment correctly
936
             - Handles common Python environment setup patterns (pip, conda,
937
             poetry, etc.)
938
              Includes error handling and verification steps
939
940
          Your response should contain:
          1. The JSON error analysis (wrapped in '''json code blocks)
941
          2. The corrected shell script (wrapped in ''bash code blocks)
942
943
          Technical requirements:
944
          - Always start by examining the repository structure to locate the
            dependency
945
           Check for Python version requirements and use pyenv for version
946
            management
947
          - Identify the dependency manager (pip, Poetry, etc.) and use it
948
            appropriately
949
          - Handle system-level dependencies with apt-get
          - Ensure proper virtual environment setup
          - Include verification steps to confirm successful installation
951
          - Use non-interactive commands (e.g., 'apt-get install -y')
952
          - Install from local repository, not PyPI packages
953
954
          ## Repository Structure:
955
          {file_structure}
956
          ## README Content:
957
          {readme_content}
958
959
          Please analyze the above README file and provide your response
960
          in the specific format.
961
```

E THE USE OF LARGE LANGUAGE MODELS (LLMS)

962

963 964

965

966

967

968969970971

In accordance with the official policy on the use of large language models, we used LLMs solely as general-purpose assistive tools for grammar checking and minor wording refinement during manuscript preparation. All LLM-suggested edits were manually reviewed and selectively accepted by the authors. Our usage complies with the official requirements, and we disclose it here.