

Survey: Research on "Chain-of-Thought (CoT)" Quality in Large Language Model (LLM)

Code Generation

Survey Instructions: This survey aims to investigate the quality issues related to CoT encountered by software developers when using reasoning-capable LLMs (such as OpenAI o1, DeepSeek-R1, etc.) for coding assistance. Your feedback will be used for academic research to help improve the reliability of code generation by LLMs. This survey is anonymous and takes about **3-5 minutes** to complete.

Part 1: Background Information

1. Your software development experience is approximately:

[] Less than 1 year

[] 1 - 3 years

[] 3 - 5 years

[] More than 5 years

2. Which reasoning-supported LLMs do you typically use in programming tasks? (Select all that apply)

[] OpenAI o1 series (o1-preview, o1-mini) [

] DeepSeek-R1

[] Gemini series (Gemini 2.0 Flash Thinking, Gemini 2.5 pro, Gemini 3 pro, etc.)

[] Claude series (Claude 3.5 Sonnet, Claude 3.7 Sonnet, etc.)

[] Qwen3 series (Qwen3-Max-Thinking-Preview, etc.)

[] Other: _____

3. When using LLMs to solve complex programming problems, do you read the "Chain-of-Thought/Reasoning Process" generated by the LLM?

[] Never (I only look at the final generated code) **(Please stop here, thank you for your participation)**

[] Occasionally

[] Frequently

[] Always

Part 2: Verification of CoT Quality Factors

In our research, we have summarized **5 categories of common CoT quality issues**. Please rate the

frequency with which you encounter these issues based on your actual experience.

(*Note: Please refer to "Figure 1: Taxonomy of factors influencing CoT quality" for the classification structure*)

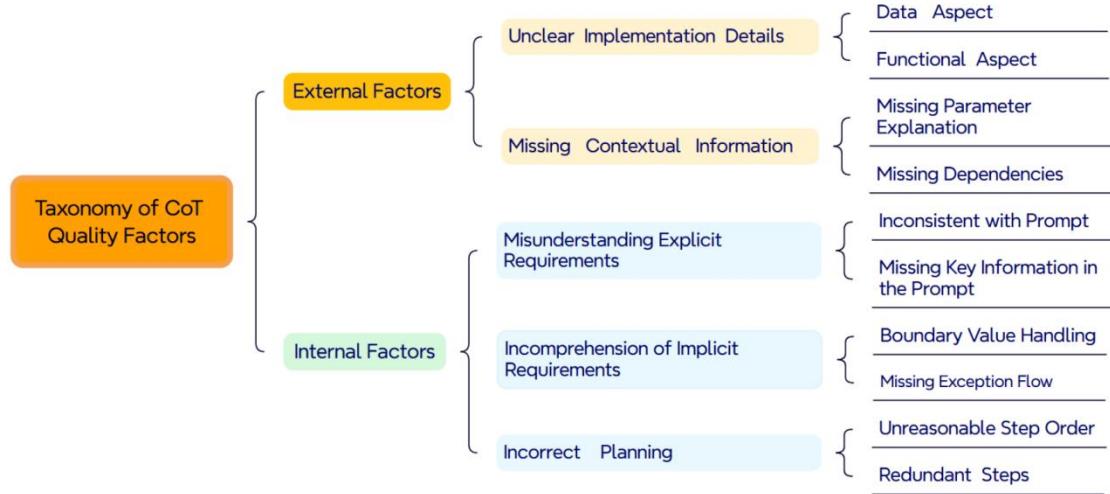


Fig. 1: Taxonomy of factors influencing CoT quality

【External Factors】

4. Unclear Implementation Details

❖ **Data aspect**

- **Description:** Due to a lack of explicit constraints on data structure or data types in the Prompt, the model produces logical deviations during the generation of reasoning steps. *Example:* You asked to "process a set of data" but didn't specify if it was a List or a Set. The CoT proceeded with logic for a List when it should have been a Set.
- **Have you encountered similar situations?**

- [] Never encountered
- [] Occasionally encountered
- [] Frequently encountered
- [] Extremely frequent

❖ **Functional aspect**

- **Description:** The Prompt's description of functionality is not precise enough, causing the model to misunderstand the operational logic. *Example:* You asked to "remove separators" but didn't specify "remove all" or "only remove trailing ones." The CoT incorrectly assumed "remove all."
- **Have you encountered similar situations?**

- [] Never encountered

[] Occasionally encountered

[] Frequently encountered

[] Extremely frequent

5. Missing Contextual Information

✧ Missing Parameter Explanation

- **Description:** The prompt lacks explanations for input parameters in the function signature, causing errors during CoT generation. *Example:* A function has a parameter named flag. The CoT assumed it was a control switch (boolean), but it was actually a bitmask.
- **Have you encountered similar situations?**

[] Never encountered

[] Occasionally encountered

[] Frequently encountered

[] Extremely frequent

✧ Missing Dependencies

- **Description:** The task depends on certain external libraries or specific variable names not provided in the Prompt, leading to hallucinations of non-existent variables or dependencies in the reasoning steps. *Example:* The CoT fabricated a function named util.check_valid() to assist with validation during reasoning, but this function does not exist.
- **Have you encountered similar situations?**

[] Never encountered

[] Occasionally encountered

[] Frequently encountered

[] Extremely frequent

【Internal Factors】

6. Misunderstanding Explicit Requirements

✧ Missing Key Information in the Prompt

- **Description:** The Prompt clearly stated a key condition, but the CoT failed to extract it during reasoning. *Example:* The Prompt explicitly stated ignore case, but the CoT's reasoning steps did not mention this at all and processed it as case-sensitive.
- **Have you encountered similar situations?**

Never encountered

Occasionally encountered

Frequently encountered

Extremely frequent

❖ **Inconsistent with Prompt**

- **Description:** The Prompt explicitly stated a requirement, but the reasoning steps conflicted with that requirement.

- **Have you encountered similar situations?**

Never encountered

Occasionally encountered

Frequently encountered

Extremely frequent

7. Incomprehension of Implicit Requirements

❖ **Boundary Value Handling**

- **Description:** The CoT only planned for normal cases and ignored boundary cases.

- **Have you encountered similar situations?**

Never encountered

Occasionally encountered

Frequently encountered

Extremely frequent

❖ **Missing Exception Flow**

- **Description:** The CoT did not consider potential error scenarios and lacked robustness in design.

- **Have you encountered similar situations?**

Never encountered

Occasionally encountered

Frequently encountered

Extremely frequent

8. Incorrect Planning

❖ **Redundant Steps**

- **Description:** The CoT contains completely unnecessary or redundant steps.

- **Have you encountered similar situations?**

Never encountered

Occasionally encountered

Frequently encountered

Extremely frequent

❖ **Unreasonable Step Order**

- **Description:** The order of steps in the CoT is incorrect.
- **Have you encountered similar situations?**

Never encountered

Occasionally encountered

Frequently encountered

Extremely frequent

Part 3: Impact and Feedback

9. In your experience, when the CoT exhibits the logical defects mentioned above, the final generated code is usually:

Always incorrect (If CoT is wrong, the code is definitely wrong)

Frequently incorrect

Not necessarily (Often the CoT logic is messy, but the model writes the correct code from memory)

Not really related

10. In your opinion, the capability most lacking in LLMs during code generation is:

Proactive Clarification (Ability to clarify ambiguous requirements)

Planning (Complex logical planning ability)

Robustness (Consideration of boundary/exception cases)

Self-Correction (Ability to correct its own errors)

11. Have you encountered other types of reasoning errors? (If yes, please briefly describe)

The greatest gap arises from unclear communication: when requirements are not fully articulated, errors are more likely to occur.

None