

## 2.3 Risk Analysis

| Risk                       | Description  | Impact | Mitigation Strategy  |
|----------------------------|--|--------|--|
| LLM Hallucination          | Large Language Models may generate code that is syntactically correct but functionally incorrect.                    | High   | Implement multiple verification layers including test case generation, correction loops, and validation. |
| Integration Failures       | Code generated by multiple LLMs may not integrate seamlessly due to differing styles, assumptions, or versions.      | Medium | Use prompt chaining with context preservation and assign role-specific LLMs for consistent outputs.      |
| Dependency Mismatches      | Conflicts may arise from package versions or library incompatibilities during project setup.                         | Medium | Auto-check environment dependencies and freeze versions using requirement files.                         |
| Testing Bottlenecks        | Auto-generated test cases might not cover edge cases or integration issues.  | Medium | Include both unit and integration test templates with feedback loops from execution logs.                |
| Infrastructure Limitations | Limited access to GPU or server downtime could affect LLM response time or fail generation during large-scale tasks. | Medium | Utilize hybrid local-cloud infrastructure and include retry and failover mechanisms.                     |

TABLE 3: Technical Risks

| Risk                     | Description   | Impact | Mitigation Strategy  |
|--------------------------|---|--------|--|
| Data Leakage via Prompts | Sensitive information might get exposed via prompt history or logging.      | High   | Mask sensitive inputs and ensure secure prompt transmission without logging.     |
| Bias Propagation         | Pretrained LLMs might reflect biases in generated outputs or documentation. | Medium | Apply ethical filters and conduct regular audits of generated code and comments. |

TABLE 4: Security and Ethical Risks