Learning Journal 2

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Key Concepts Learned: The lecture on September 23, 2024 covered Chapter 4. The topic of this chapter was risk management. Risk is characterized as the product of an event's likelihood and unfavorable outcome. A source of risk is described by a risk category. The following are the several steps that go into risk assessment:

- Risk identification: Determine the risks associated with the product, the business, and the project as a whole. A collection of risk items is the result of this step.
- Risk analysis: Evaluate each risk item's likelihood of occurrence as well as its impact on the project, the product, and the business.
- Risk prioritization: Set priorities in order to decide where to concentrate the risk mitigation efforts. It helps in prioritizing the big risks at the top and the small risks at the bottom of the list.

On September 30, 2024, the lecture covered Chapter 5. This chapter covered Configuration Management (CM). Features of software products must be altered in response to requests from end users. CM is used to handle change requests and various software product versions. CM is the process of controlling and recording system changes.

The functions of CM are as follows:

- Configuration Identification: To specify the components of the baseline.
- Configuration Control: To provide a system (such as organizational structure, documentation, and processes) for planning, assessing, and approving or rejecting any modifications over the course of the lifespan.
- Configuration Status Accounting: Establish a way to keep track of a system's history or other evolutionary history at all times.
- Configuration Auditing: Provide a method for assessing how closely the system's present state resembles the system depicted in the baseline and requirements documentation.

Application in Real Projects: Through the identification, evaluation, and mitigation of risks that could have a negative influence on the project, risk management plays a crucial role in guaranteeing the success of real world initiatives. Teams can manage risks associated with

software development, including technical difficulties, delays in project completion, budget overruns, and user requirements not being met. The following are some examples of how risk management is used in actual projects:

- A risk like server outage could be examined for its likelihood (like hardware failure) and impact (like lost sales or disgruntled customers) during the creation of an e-commerce platform. Security breaches involving consumer data may be high-priority issues that need to be addressed immediately.
- In order to reduce the risk of erroneous transaction computations in financial software projects, thorough unit testing and automated regression testing should be used to identify problems prior to release.

In real world projects, Software Configuration Management (SCM) is essential for controlling version control, changes, and the software development lifecycle as a whole. SCM guarantees software products are dependable, traceable, and maintainable during development and use. The applications of SCM in real world projects are as follows:

- Chef is a configuration management automation tool used by Etsy. It ensures that all servers - development, test, and production - have the same configuration, which minimizes human error and promotes quick scaling.
- Teams may automatically deploy and configure infrastructure components (such as databases and networks) in Azure with consistency across environments thanks to configuration files kept in SCM tools.

Peer Interactions: We had to submit project initiation and market analysis report for our project by September 29, 2024. So, I had a meeting with my teammates to prepare this report. We also talked about the project's real world applications, potential problems, and several ways to solve those problems. Moreover, we had presentation for our project pitch on September 30, 2024. Thus, we also worked on preparing pitch. We talked about a number of strategies to improve the pitch's clarity, appeal, and organization. Making a lasting impression in a short amount of time was the aim of our project pitch.

Challenges Faced: Researching the market for our project deliverable's market analysis was difficult because many companies were addressing issues that were comparable to our problem statement. Finding the ones that were more pertinent to our particular use case took a lot of work. It was difficult to summarize the benefits and drawbacks of each rival and to come up with unique characteristics for our idea.

Personal development activities: The concepts acquired helped me gain a greater grasp of risk management and configuration management. Exploring the case studies aided in my comprehension. While conducting market research and developing a solution for the project, I also learned a lot. I had to use my imagination to come up with features that weren't previously there.

Goals for the Next Week: In preparation for the midterm exam, I will go over every chapter again. I also intend to look at case studies that are comparable to those in our materials in order to enhance my knowledge. I also want to start getting ready for the project's next submission.